

them within the reach of every one disposed to cultivate these beautiful flowers.

Healthful employment for ladies.—Experience has demonstrated beyond all possible contradiction, that exercise in open air is absolutely necessary to the enjoyment of perfect health. Why is it that English ladies are more healthy and bear their years better than those of our own country? It is believed that this results wholly from their different manner of living. English ladies take much exercise on horseback, and superintend personally the management of their yards and gardens. They do not disdain to exercise themselves occasionally in sowing seeds, nursing plants, and destroying weeds. If ornamental ladies would follow their example the coming spring, moderately and prudently, they would probably derive much benefit from it—their cheeks would give place to the hue of health—and pills and cosmetics could remain at the apothecary's. Husbands and fathers could not practice better economy—could not in a more effectual way promote the social virtues—making home sweet and dear—than by sitting up for the females of the family tasteful flower gardens, and furnishing them with seeds, flower roots, trees and shrubbery, to ornament and improve them. Gentlemen would do well to try this specific. They would soon witness its effects. Instead of lassitude, they would see vigor, industry, usefulness, contentment, and health.

Silk—Cocoons.—We are desired by a lady to ask of the printers with whom we exchange, if they know where there is a cocoon in the western country, and if they do, what prices are paid for them? A note inserted in their papers, in reply to these inquiries, would be thankfully received. We are given to understand that a good many cocoons would be raised in this vicinity, if a market could be found for them.

In answer to the above we would state that a good market could be found in Nauvoo for Cocoons as we have a great many silk spinners, weavers, dyers &c. in our city, who have emigrated from the silk manufacturing districts in England; who are acquainted with the manufacture of silk in all its branches, and it is contemplated to make a commencement of the manufacture of silks as soon as suitable arrangements can be made.

We are not prepared to say what price could or would be given, as we are not informed on this subject, we can however inform ourselves and may then make it known; in the mean time we would say that as good a price could be obtained for it in Nauvoo, as elsewhere; and that would be in the "solid," and this we think that even our whig friends would not object to take.

Currents.—A very good way of cultivating this fruit, is to take straight shoots of last year's growth, cut out all the eyes but three or four at the top, and stick them in the ground in rows, say two feet apart. This causes them to grow slowly, yielding larger fruit, and ripening earlier, than when growing in clusters from the root. This month is the best season for cutting and setting out the shoots.

Hemp Culture.—The experience of many of our farmers during the last year, place beyond a doubt, the adaptation of our soil and climate, to the growth of Hemp. We have seen specimens of this article grown in this vicinity, which would compare with the finest Russia. On our prairies the seed should be sown thicker than on more unproductive soils. This would prevent the too large growth of the stalk, and the quantity of lint to the acre would be increased as well as its quality improved. We believe that our prairie soil requires about a bushel and a half to the acre. The principle objection to the raising of hemp is, that it requires too much hard work. This is true to some extent. But let the farmer put in a small quantity, according to his force, say one or two or three acres, and divide his attention between it and other crops, and we are confident that the labor will not prove as hard as he anticipates. At the present prices of produce one acre of hemp of the ordinary yield would be worth as much as twenty five or thirty, of corn or oats. The market of the former would be quick and certain, and the pay cash, while it would be necessary to peddle the latter about the streets, and probably giving one half of it away in order to secure a purchaser for the balance. It is very essential that the crop should be properly rotted, and handled. At the proper season we will publish the most improved modes of conducting these operations. We call the attention of those who expect to engage in the cultivation of this article, and have not procured the seed, to the advertisement of Mr. James Moss in another column. This seed is of the growth of 1842, and will no doubt be sold at a reasonable price.

HAPPINESS—ON THE MERCHANT OF BALSORA. BY LEIGH HUNT.

Abon Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich and like a lily in bloom,
An angel writing in a book of gold.
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the presence in the room he said,
"What writest thou?" The vision raised its head,
And, with a look made all of sweet accord,
Answered, "The names of those who love the Lord."
"And is mine one?" said Abon. "Nay, not so!"
Replied the angel. Abon spoke more low,
But cheerily still, and said—"I pray thee, then,
Write me as one who loves his fellow men."
The angel wrote, and vanished. The next night
It came again, with a great wakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God had blest,
And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest!

NOTICE.
Among the variety of stationary which we have just received, are several dozen of Mason's Sacred Harp, and Kirkham's Grammars.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1843.

We now, according to promise, present our young friend before the world, in his new dress, and with his new name. As the last week has been one of the warm weeks, in the spring, when vegetation springs forth, and life and animation is given to the vegetable world; so our efforts to cultivate the plant of intelligence, having been watered by industry, enlivened by perseverance, and warmed by the genial rays of patronage, have not been unsuccessful; for the young gentleman has grown in one short week to double his former size. Relative to his dress, we have to apologize a little, as we did not live near a store we could not get all the trimmings which we could have desired, to have made him pass so well with the *élite* in the fashionable world. However, among plain folks he will now pass very well, and we soon expect to see him in a form that will suit the taste of the most fastidious.

Relative to the course that we shall pursue, we shall endeavor to cultivate a friendly feeling towards all, and not interfere with the rights of others, either politically or religiously. We shall advocate the cause of the innocent and oppressed, uphold the cause of right, sustain the principles of Republicanism, and fly to the succor of the helpless and forlorn, pouring in oil and wine to their wounds, and acting in every way in all the human family, in the capacity that our name imports, viz: that of a neighbor.

We have had, and may have to defend ourselves against the oppressions, persecutions, and innovations of men; and if this should be the case, we shall not shrink from the task; but shall fearlessly, and unflinchingly, defend our rights; sustaining that liberty which our glorious constitution guarantees to every American citizen, for which our fathers jeopardized their liberty, their lives, and their sacred honor.

Amidst the warring elements that are disturbing the world, we are glad to find a amiable and friendly spirit manifested to us at the present time by the press, and we can assure them that so long as they let us alone we shall not interfere with them; it has been our study to avoid contention, and we have never interfered with others until they have thrown down the gauntlet. And as we have not been to the present, so we are determined for the future not to be the aggressors.

We have always endeavored to cultivate a spirit of friendship, amity, and peace with mankind; if we have not succeeded the fault has not been with us. Rumor with her thousand tongues has always been busy circulating falsehood and misrepresentation concerning us, and men have frequently in the absence of correct information, entertained unfavorable opinions concerning us, and have spoken as they thought; but when they have been better informed they have regretted their course and have seen that calumny has been like a viper in our path, and has stung like an adder.

In regard to our political rights, our religion has frequently been made use of by political demagogues as a bugbear to deprive us of the free, untrammelled rights of American citizens; this is a thing that we always have protested against, and we always shall, as long as that blood that fired the bosoms of our ancestors who fought, bled and died, in defence of equal rights, flows through our veins.

Concerning religion we consider that all men have a right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience; and while we allow all men freely to enjoy this privilege untrammelled by us, we look upon all men that would abridge us, or others, in their religious rights, as enemies to the constitution; recalcitrant to the principles of republicanism; and whilst they render themselves despicable, they are striking a secret, but deadly blow at the freedom of this great republic, and their withering influence, though unseen and unobserved, by the many, is like a worm gnawing the very vitals of the free of liberty. We shall always contend for our religious rights. In short the liberty of the press, liberty of conscience and of worship, free discussion, sailors rights, we shall always sustain.

Military.—There will be on the 6th inst. a general review of the Nauvoo Legion, General Arthington Bennett of Arlington House, near New York is expected to attend. The Legion will parade and perform the evolutions on the prairie, we hope the day may be favorable, we expect that the Legion on that day will appear to advantage.

The writer of the following note, Mr. Skinner, is a lawyer, of no mean talent, who has lately come to reside in our city; but who, from some source, unknown to us, has lately been afflicted with insanity. During his mental aberration, he wandered from this place to the neighborhood of Warsaw. Great solicitude was manifested by the citizens of this place on his behalf, and great fears were entertained for his safety. He was finally found in a deplorable situation, near Warsaw, by whom, we have not been informed, nor of the nature of the kindness referred to by Mr. Skinner. We felt sorry to hear of his calamity, and are pleased that he has so far recovered.

Mr. Taylor:—I beg leave through the columns of your paper, to express to the people of Nauvoo, my deep felt gratitude, for the kind and cordial welcome which they have afforded me, during the unfortunate circumstance that has passed with myself. I feel bound so to do, more especially, as I was a stranger, and united with them only by the common ties of humanity. That gratitude will be evinced, whenever occasion shall require any better testimony.

Yours, &c.

PHONOGRAPHY.

Mr. G. D. Watt, from England, delivered two lectures, in this city, on Friday and Saturday evenings last, showing the superiority of phonography, or writing by sound, over every other system of short-

hand yet invented. Phonography appears to be a natural method of writing, applicable to all languages, and a perfect system of shorthand. The great utility of shorthand is so obvious, and so universally acknowledged, it is surprising that, in this age of inventions for the saving of time and labor, the science of swift writing has not been more practised, especially considering the large number of works that exist on the subject. The reason of this neglect must be in the insufficiency of these systems.

Stenographers generally have based their systems on our erroneous alphabet and defective method of spelling. Their shorthand consists in copying our writing and spelling, in their own characters generally leaving out the vowels, and such letters as could be dispensed with. Some have attempted, in a measure, to spell as we pronounce; but this could not properly be done with their alphabets, which were deficient in nine different vowel sounds and three consonants. Hence arose the great difficulty in reading their systems after they were written, and which has been the chief obstacle to their general adoption; for most of them are easily learned.

The common method of shorthand spelling, is very far from giving the pronunciation of the word. No wonder, then, that when the vowels are omitted, and some characters represent two letters, there is a difficulty in deciphering such stenographic MSS. We will not, however, further find fault with the common method of spelling, to which most people are necessarily reconciled, nor with the other systems of shorthand, with a few, by dint of practice and perseverance, have managed to acquire. Phonography, as its name imports, is the science of writing by sound, or of writing each word exactly as it is pronounced. For this purpose a new alphabet is given, in which there are signs for all the distinct sounds of the human voice, arranged in their natural order, by this means, the true pronunciation of any word may at once be transferred to paper, without reference to the common roundabout way of spelling. It would appear to give the true sound of any language or dialect. Even the varieties of pronunciation, whether vulgarisms or provincialisms; and it is equally available for writing English or Chinese, Hebrew or Italian.

If phonography possesses half the merit claimed for it by the lecturer, we should hail it with pleasure. Mr. Watt laid the principles of phonography before his audience in a clear and lucid manner, and it therefore remains with them to judge of its merits or demerits and act accordingly. Mr. Watt says:—

This system, which, from its simplicity, is remarkably easy of attainment and pleasing in practice, is so true and perfect a method of writing, that any word in any language, names, or persons and places, the precise pronunciation of a person, &c. can be expressed by it with perfect ease and precision, be read at any distance of time without the possibility of mistake, and with a greater ease than long-hand—it is, therefore, admirably adapted for every species of composition; while, for reporting, it is so remarkably brief, that three simple strokes will invariably write three words taking the average of all the words in the English Language: "indeed, to compare Phonography with Stenography is like comparing the Newtonian system of astronomy with the systems of Tycho Brahe, Ptolemy and others. The one is truth and order, the others are error and disorder." Or to use a more familiar comparison, phonography as compared with mere systems of stenography is, in writing, what railway locomotives are in travelling, as compared with stage coaches.

The weather continues all that can be desired, and our city now presents a lively and beautiful appearance. While it is adorned by the hand of nature in its richest dress, all hands seem engaged in adding to the comforts of the inhabitants. Numbers are employed in improving the streets, and in removing every nuisance, whilst others are engaged in ploughing, digging, fencing, &c. The female part of the inhabitants are busily engaged in their flower gardens, and all around is health, peace, and happiness; and the songs of Zion, are to be heard on every hand, united with those of the feathered tribe in almost every tree.

The Maid of Iowa arrived with a number of passengers from St. Louis, on Tuesday last. She is an excellent conveyance for any one coming up the river, and the passengers speak very highly of the captain and crew. She landed, as usual, at the Nauvoo House, which is very convenient for discharging freight and the accommodation of all those intending to land in this city.

England was visited by a severe snow storm on the 17th and 18th ult. In some low lands and valleys it drifted to the depth of twelve and fourteen feet. On the continent there has also been a heavy fall of snow.

Printers.—A writer in the Mobile Herald, who has been for sixteen years connected with the press, holds the following deserved commendatory language of the members of the craft. None who have had an opportunity of judging will fail to admit the justness of his remarks. He says: "In all our experience, (and we have visited in that time four different governments from the one under which we were born and educated) we have always found among printers not only more intelligence, but more liberality of opinion, more of that noble and high-minded cast of principle that looks with a forgiving eye as well upon the frailties of erring humanity as upon the jars and contentions that grow out of religion or politics, than any other

class of men, not excepting the teachers of the religion of the Bible themselves, or the statesmen who thunder in the forum. Printers have a sort of freemasonry with the world. Conversant not only with events that are transpiring in their own neighborhood, but over the whole universe, their occupation, and the peculiar province in which they move, are all calculated to bring within the scope of their vision, and the circle of their interests, the opinions and the feelings of the entire family of man. It is a similar community of interests, and a personal converse with the whole world, that makes the honest tar a whole-souled man, a friend of his species, in whatever port he meets them. But the printer is his superior in one respect: the field of letters, the garden of science, and the very fountain of learning, are in his range, and measurably under his control. With scarcely an exception, there is not one of the profession that a good man might not be proud to take by the hand as an associate and a friend, or that the statesman might not take into his counsel with satisfaction to himself and benefit to the world."

Annexation of Texas.—The Hon. T. W. Gilmore, late governor of Virginia, has recently written a letter in favor of annexing Texas to the United States, and he places the subject in new and striking light. He particularly insists that the present is a favorable season for bringing about such a union, from which he argues that both countries would derive incalculable benefits. The letter is not addressed to party politicians, and will therefore attract attention.

Extraordinary Tribute to an Extraordinary Man.—The following curious specimen of sepulchral literature, is copied from an old Scotch tombstone: Here lies the body of Alexander Macpherson, Who was a very extraordinary person: He was two yards high in his stocking feet, And kept his accoutrements very clean and neat He was slow

At the battle of Waterloo: He was shot by a bullet, Plum through the gutlet: It went in at his throat, And came out at the back of his coat.

A legal stone is 14 lbs. or the eighth of a hundred in England, and 10 lbs. in Holland.

The fathom, six feet, is derived from the height of a full grown man. A hand, in horse measure, is four inches.

The Christian Era was first used in counting time at Rome in 527; adopted in France, in 770; in Spain in 1340; and in Portugal, 1410. The early Christians dated from the accession of Diocletian, in 284.

The Persians gave names to every day in the month; just as we give to the days of the week.

A man is taller in the morning than he is at night, to the extent of half an inch or more, owing to the relaxation of the cartilages.

The Esquimaux attain the height of but 4 feet 3 inches, and the Mongol Tartars but 4 feet 0 inches.

The human body consists of 240 bones, 8 kinds of articulations or adjointings, 100 cartilages or ligaments, 400 muscles or tendons, and 100 nerves, besides, blood, arteries, veins, &c.

The foot of a Chinese female, from the heel to the great toe, is only 4 inches long.

Total abstinence from food seven days, is fatal to man, but there are instances of surviving after this long period. A religious fanatic, in 1780, determined to fast 40 days, but died on the 10th.

From the Courier de la Martinique, of Feb. 14, 1843.
MORE PARTICULARS OF THE EARTHQUAKE AT GAUDALOPE.

My pen trembles—my thoughts are confounded—I am thunderstruck—I know not where to commence the recital of this overwhelming calamity. Eighth of February—O day forever celebrated in the annals of humanity!—Day forever execrated!—Day that will live in the memory of man as one of those that witnessed the accomplishment of one of the most dreadful decrees of Providence!

It was on the 9th of February, at 35 minutes past 10 o'clock in the morning, that a violent and protracted shock of an earthquake was felt at St. Pierre. I cannot tell you the terror that seized on the inhabitants. When recovered from this fear, the thought immediately turned on the fate of Fort Royal. With what anxiety they were expecting the boat that would bring to us the news of the destruction of our capital. At last, towards three in the afternoon, we were relieved. Fort Royal had been spared. The hand of God had abandoned this spot to all the heavier in other places. The danger over, life had returned its wonted course, except an involuntary terror which reigned everywhere.

The shock had been so long that they feared to see it renewed, and the sad remembrance of the 11th of January established but too much such fears. The next day, about two in the afternoon, a boat that had arrived almost unperceived, brought a letter, one single letter, from Besseterre, which announced that Point a Petre was no more!

I forbear to describe the awful impression of this terrible information. The catastrophe appeared so appalling, that they doubted it. Yet, the letter was there; every body could read the facts. We entertained the most lively fears for the fate of Point a Petre, when a schooner arrived this evening, confirming the total destruction of that city. Nothing official, however, had arrived as yet, and the captain, in consequence of orders received, gave no details; he knew nothing, had heard nothing. The boat had been sent on a speculation! Can you understand that a man in such a moment, in presence of such an event, could employ the facilities of his mind in the combinations of a commercial operation, whose success is based on the total destruction of a city! This is too awful; no word exists that can qualify such baseness.

Let the report be true or false, we did not wait for its confirmation to prepare the succors. By a spontaneous movement a subscription list is opened at the Exchange, and in a moment covered with names, and M. Delleu, mayor of the city, whose conduct deserves the greatest praise, can hardly receive all the donations that crowd on him from all sides. Immediately the place Bertin is crowded by the population; the whole city, old and young, rich and poor, every one brings his mite. A sublime and spontaneous feeling that a unanimous sentiment had brought forth! Generous devotion of a people that forgets its own misfortunes in order only to succor those whose misfortune are, greater still!

Yet it was a most beautiful spectacle to see in this multitude some noble hearts who, in this solemn moment, forgetting their own wretchedness, wished also to contribute to relieve a misery deeper than their own! If we wish to relate here all we have seen of sublime devotion, this article would not suffice. Fied anything more touching than the gift of a poor black fellow who brings his 25 cent piece, and begs they should return him two cents to buy him some flour; and of that poor negro who brings two bundles of sugar canes, for which he has no money to give; and the old woman who offers two shirts to make lint, she says, for the wounded! Are you not moved in seeing such sights? What, compared with this modest offering, is the splendid gift of that man who brings handfuls of gold, which he does not need! Find in the whole world a population that will furnish the example of such generosity.

It was necessary, however, to provide for the most urgent wants of the unfortunate which the scourge had spread. Provisions are bought and given, boats are offered to carry them. The news had been known at three o'clock, and at five a first convoy of four boats was setting sail for Point a Petre, loaded with provisions of all kinds, linen and medicine. A young doctor, distinguished for his learning as his philanthropy, listening only to the voice of his heart, abandons his patients, his family, his friends, and embarks for Point a Petre where he thinks his aid will be as useful as the provisions. Mr. Boulou, who has already received a baptism of fire, and whose arm bears the mark of a noble wound, goes also again to expose himself to the horrors of a city that breathes pestilence. He fears nothing—he starts instantly. A sublime self-abnegation, whose reward is in its own satisfaction.

However, nothing appeased; our eyes continually turned to the Point of the Preacher were anxious to pierce through the expanse of the horizon. Impatience was at its height. This silence pressed nothing good. The sea showed nothing afar off but the vast mirror of its dazzling azure. All was calm; our hearts alone were agitated with a sinister presentiment.

The whole of Friday passed in a frightful doubt. Nothing had been seen. The offerings still poured in. The same eagerness, the same generosity. Zeal redoubled as uneasiness increased. The government had received no official report. All had been active after the letter received at Base Terre. At last, on Saturday morning, the telegraph reported the *Monique*, the colors at half mast. No more doubt. • • • The disaster must have been tremendous! The whole population rushed to the Place Bertin. They were numbering the strokes of the canoes that were returning from the vessel. The people, on disembarking, were surrounded and almost suffocated in relating the details. The catastrophe was awful. The city of Point a Petre was nothing more than a heap of ruins, and to increase the calamity, the fire, as if jealous to see the work of destruction accomplished without its intervention, was raging among the crumbling houses, the stones that smashed the wounded. The Point is nothing now but a cemetery, whence exhalations issuing from under the rubbish. Every thing is overturned—all are destroyed, annihilated.

There was in Saint Pierre but one cry of desolation. Terror and consternation were depicted on all faces. All those who had an acquaintance, a friend, a relation, in the unhappy city, inquired after him. Such a one? Dead! Such a one? Dead! Such a one wounded, and such a one wounded also. Oh, God! Oh, God! what great crimes had there been committed by this unfortunate city to be so cruelly visited! When Jerusalem sold our Divine Lord and shed his blood, your anger did not fall so heavily upon that devoted city. The voice of your Prophet had announced her last hour, and she could not save herself from her impending fate. Your vengeance, though slow, was tremendous. You had charged men with the execution of your unalterable justice, and the city who had disavowed her God, and had caused the blood of the just man to flow, could redeem herself by her submission; but here, oh God! neither submission nor repentance could save her; her hour was marked on the clock of destiny, and her doom must be accomplished.

Immediately zeal redoubled; persons run from door to door to ask for clothing; the daily labors are abandoned; the cheer of the rich, the hurrahs of the poor, are emptied; and each one tries to give all the linen he has apart. This is not all; in every house you may see the women and the children occupied in preparing lint. The exchange soon presents the same spectacle. Every where activity and labor; ravails. They fear to lose time. They would say that for each moment lost it is a wounded man that utters his last groan.

However, the *Monique* had not confirmed the news; the principal details were wanted. Her mission called her to Fort Royal. But some vessel arrived to-day from those places of desolation have told us all! We know too much! Our pen trembles to trace the picture of that destruction of a city, in which not a house is standing, not one! • • • and which the fire continues to consume. The few wooden houses which the scourge had spared are a prey to the flames, which have made as many or more victims than the earthquake itself. Unfortunately people, who found themselves buried under the ruins, not being able to extricate themselves from the vastness of rubbish, reached by the fire, saw every chance of rescue vanished. The young girls, old men, women, half buried between blocks of wall, demanded succors which were impossible; in the fire,

advancing like a raging sea, rapidly engulfed them. The violence of the elements frightened those whose courage and devotion prompted them to brave all to snatch these unfortunate from their horrible death.

Saturday evening the city was still but a burning furnace!!! Finally, to terminate their sad recitals, here is a letter written upon the ruins of Point a Petre, to Mr. Lathu, a merchant of our city. It says more than we can express, all possible narrations.

"I have received your letter. Thanks for this remembrance. I am well. All ruined or lost; all! all!!! This evening we employ the artillery to finish throwing down the walls in order to save the laborers from their probable crumbling. Since last night we can no longer take the dead bodies away. There are too many. Yours, BERTHELET.

February 11th, 1843.

P. S. Write to my wife."

Three things alone are peering over this vast necropolis. The front of the crumbling church is standing, with the face of its clock still uninjured, the hands of which point out thirty-five minutes past ten, the hour in which was accomplished the ruin of a city, the annihilation of a whole population. The hour of sternity had struck, and in a shorter time than had been necessary perhaps for the hammer to ring and fall, the work of destruction was accomplished. The silence of death had succeeded the tumultuous noise of life. The poor and the rich, the free and the slave, were lying in the same shroud of stone, and the reddish glare of the fire was lighting the funeral pyre of that annihilated people. As a pendant to this sad spectacle, upon a part of a wall of a house half fallen, a picture was preserved, as by a miracle a picture of the ruins of Babylon! A singular coincidence—the traditions of the past, with the reality of the present; the picture of human devastation, in presence of the divine destruction. And farther along, looking on this scene of desolation, the portrait of the king alone, preserved by a strange fatality, seemed to promise protection and succor to those who have had the good fortune to escape the disaster. Yes, sire! you will come to the aid of that population without an asylum—rich yesterday, and to-day ruined, without bread, without clothing. Sire, God has preserved your image here, as he has preserved your days elsewhere, so that you may send succor to a whole people, as you have brought a remedy to the evils of our country; for God, in his terrible justice, has wished to leave to you the noble mission to relieve so great a misfortune, and your picture, preserved in the midst of this frightful catastrophe, was there to warn the unfortunate that they had lost their all—that they still had a father.

Here I stop. It is still under the deep impression of all those dreadful recitals of calmed bodies, drawn from under the ruins, still smoking, three days after the event; of unfortunate people whose voices are begging for succor that no human power could bring to them, that I write these lines. I pressed to give these details, I do not know how my pen has here is no pretensions to the elegance of style; there are still so many things to be said. Must we repeat of the miserable conduct of Mr. Barmon, in the midst of this population without an asylum, and dying with starvation; must we always you some wreck sucking a piece of sugar cane to allay his thirst? Shall I retace the picture of that depopulation of Point a Petre, coming to meet that of St. Pierre, the Mayor covered with a sailor's jacket, and in the middle of all this, the Governor in tears, trying to impart to every body a resignation which he himself probably had not; so much he felt the enormity of the evil, and the impossibility of repairing so great a disaster. I shall say nothing either of Rear Admiral De Moges, whose destiny seems to be to carry help to great misfortunes. A singular casualty! This same man, who, four years ago, was present at the destruction of the capital of the island of which he was the governor, annihilated by an earthquake, is called on to-day to bring help to another city, overthrown likewise by the same scourge! I cannot describe such scenes. These are only the principal facts that I give you here. Time presses. Another may write a longer article. L. B.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF MARTINIQUE.
Citizens of Martinique.—The earthquake of the 8th of February has laid Point a Petre in ruins, and such as remain of her unfortunate inhabitants, are without bread and without shelter. We thank Providence that we are permitted to send them help in this awful calamity. On the receipt of the news of this distressing event, the inhabitants of Port Royal and other villages, repaired to the spot with food and clothing. The nights of the 9th and 10th were passed in loading the steam frigate *Gomer* with provisions and other necessities belonging to the government, and she was immediately dispatched in aid of the distressed. A subscription is now opened for the sufferers, and all receipts will be placed in the hands of M. Liot, Treasurer.
DU VAL DAILLY,
Governor of Martinique.

SECOND EARTHQUAKE IN THE WEST INDIES.

We learn from Capt. Smith, of the schr. Francis Cannady, arrived this morning, that a second shock of an earthquake was experienced at the north part of Guadeloupe, on the 24 inst. At the time, the Captain of a vessel off the north point of the island stated that it shook his vessel with such severity, that it was with difficulty the crew could keep their feet. A dense cloud of smoke ascended from the vicinity of Basseterre, and serious fears were entertained for the safety of that place. It was quite sickly at Point Petre, caused from the offensiveness of the ruins of the town.

The Comet, recently seen at this place, was seen at St. Thomas on the 24th of the present month; it was so brilliant as to cause considerable alarm to the inhabitants. A shock of an earthquake was also felt at St. Thomas on the 25th inst., about half past 9 o'clock at night. No material damage was done.—*Charleston Patriot.*

PROSPECTUS

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

CALLED

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

We feel pleasure in announcing to our readers and to the public generally, that we have determined to enlarge the Wasp to double its size; as soon as the present volume shall be completed, which will be on the 26th of April.

It made its appearance in the world near twelve months ago; small in stature, dressed in a very humble garb, and under very inauspicious circumstances. It was then thought by many that its days would not be long in the land, and that at any rate it would not survive the sickly season. Many of its elder brethren who thought that they had attained to the size of manhood sneered contemptuously at the idea of their smaller, and younger brother taking the field, and like David's brethren they thought that he was but a stripling, and that he would certainly fall by the hand of some of the great Goliaths; but on the contrary while some of advanced years, noble men, and possessing a more formidable appearance have given up the ghost, the little Wasp has held on the even tenor of his way the untiring, unflinching supporter of integrity, righteousness and truth; neither courting the smiles, nor fearing the frowns of political demagogues, angry partisans, nor fawning sycophants. Partaking so much of the nature of the industrious bee, it has gathered honey from every flower, and its pages are now read with interest by a large, and respectable number of subscribers.

As the young gentleman is now nearly a year old, we propose on his birth day to put him on a new dress, and to make him double the size, that he may begin to look up in the world, and not be ashamed of associating with his older brethren; and as he has acted the part of a good samaritan, we propose giving him a new name.—Therefore his name shall no longer be called THE WASP, but THE NEIGHBOR.

The "Nauvoo Neighbor" will be published on a large imperial sheet, got up in good style, and with care. It will be edited by JOHN TAYLOR, and will be devoted to the dissemination of useful knowledge of every description;—The Arts, Science, Religion, Literature, Agriculture, Manufactures, Trade, Commerce and the general news of the day.

We propose publishing from the best authorities a Bank Note Table corrected weekly; and also a list of the prices current, in the principal Eastern and Western cities, as well as in our own city.

We shall publish a weekly record of deaths in our city, and all ordinances passed by the City Council; the proceedings of Courts Martial, Military Parades, the principal transactions of the Mayor's and the Municipal Court, and every thing of interest that transpires in, and about our city.

Articles on agriculture will be furnished from the best sources, which will make the Neighbor a welcome visitor to our farmers and gardeners.

Concerning Politics we shall not be silent; but reserve to ourselves the right of judging of all measures, parties, and men; and without respect to party, award to all individuals of whom we may have occasion to speak, the true reward of merit or demerit, without prejudice or restraint.

We have sent to Europe to effect an exchange with some of the principal newspapers, in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and Liverpool, from which we shall be able to furnish to our European friends, as well as American, news that will be interesting. And as we do now exchange with most of the principal papers in the United States, both east, west, north and south, we flatter ourselves, that with the facilities of obtaining information that we possess, and a little care and attention on our part, that the "Nauvoo Neighbor" will be second to none in the west.

The "Neighbor" will be published every Wednesday, by TAYLOR & WOODRUFF, at the corner of Water and Bain streets, Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill., and its price will be two dollars payable in all cases in advance. Any person procuring five new subscribers and forwarding us ten dollars current money, shall be entitled to one volume gratis.

It must be obvious to all business men, that from the character of the Nauvoo Neighbor, and on account of its extensive circulation, it will afford a first rate medium of advertising. ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted on reasonable terms,

MILLERISM.

We do not make the following remarks with any intention of persecuting Mr. Miller; but for the sake of exposing error. We consider that Mr. Miller's folly will soon be made manifest to all men, and the merited odium and reproach of propagating a false system will shortly be poured with sufficient violence upon his head, without us interfering with him; but as he professes to be a wise man, and many are excited by his foolish dogmas, there can be no harm in honestly and impartially investigating the principles that he advocates.

The following lecture which he delivers as his, is an old trite notion that has been entertained by many of our ancient divines years ago, soon after, and during the French revolution, and we have often been surprised that men otherwise intelligent, should entertain notions so wild and visionary.

We extract the following from the "Midnight Cry," published in New York, November, 1842.

MR. MILLER'S LECTURE, ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

"Mr. Miller's last lecture in this city was on Friday P. M. His text was Rev. xi. 3, 'And I will give power to my two witnesses, and they shall prophesy a thousand and three hundred and three score days, clothed in sackcloth.'"

He took up his subject under four heads: 1. The object and character of a witness. 2. The power. It is to tell the truth on the subject on which he testifies. 'The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.' A witness must testify only to what he knows.

His character for truth and veracity must be good—unimpeachable. It may be a living or a written document, which under some circumstances, as the last will and testament of a person, &c., is of equal or greater weight than a living oral witness.

11. *What witnesses are they, spoken of in the text?* "My two witnesses," Christ is the speaker, and claims the witnesses for his.

12. *What are the witnesses?* Some say the church; but the church is a multitude in her individual capacity—one, in her united character. "Shed not away the word of truth on each point relative to Christ. Nor do a succession of apostles, ministers, Bishops, Christ declares, John vi. 24, 'I receive not testimony from man.' The Old and New Testament are two. They are claimed by Christ as his witnesses, Matt. xxiv. 14. 'This gospel of the kingdom must be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations.' In the Old Testament, John, v. 37-39. 'The Father himself hath borne witness of me; I have never heard his voice at any time; I have seen his shape;—the witness is not oral.' Search the scriptures—they are they that testify of me. These two witnesses do testify the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth respecting Christ. They testify a fact that can be known of him until he comes again."

Without making any remarks on the nature and character of a witness, or discerning with Mr. Miller, as to whose witnesses those are, that are thus spoken of; we will proceed to his third head, where he makes the inquiry, 'What are the witnesses?' some say the church, &c. Now although these two witnesses will be Christ's witnesses, and will speak the truth when they do appear, we are very far from believing that they are what Mr. Miller represents them to be, for reasons which will hereafter be mentioned; but that there will be two men who will prophesy in Jerusalem, three years and a half; and that the things spoken of in relation to their prophesying, power, death, life, trans-

lation, &c., will be literally fulfilled without such great mystery and profound mystery; and that when it takes place, it will be understood by all connected with it. The Reverend Mr. Irving, of London; who stood at the head of a society that now bears his name—who created such excitement in Britain a few years ago, entertained the same notion that Mr. Miller does for several years, concerning the Old and New Testament being the two witnesses, for some time however before his death, he abandoned those opinions, and believed and propagated extensively throughout Christendom, the opinions which Mr. Miller partially refers to, in regard to the church; but the difficulty which Mr. Miller confronts was obviated by Mr. Irving, for he believed that the *spirit* and the *church*, were the two witnesses. That the society which he founded was the true church; that London was the especial place for these witnesses to prophesy in; but that clothed in power, they were to go forth to all nations for three years and a half, to prophesy, to make a speedy work; that at the end of this time the earthquake was to happen; Jesus was to come; the witnesses be taught up, and many other events take place. They had about sixty preachers going through the streets in London, proclaiming these and other things of a similar nature, but Christ did not come at the expiration of that period, and although it is many years since that event was spoken of, some of them have not yet finished their testimony, and the church and spirit have not been caught up unto God and to his throne. We do not mention this as any argument against Mr. Miller's theory, but as perfectly willing it should stand upon its own merits. Mr. Irving's views being wrong, is no reason that Mr. Miller's is; but were we introduced to show that opinions had been formed which would meet those arguments of Mr. Miller's, pertaining to the church being one.

Mr. Miller introduces several quotations to show that it is not man, but the book that will prophesy; John v. 34: 'I receive not testimony from man.' Because Christ says to the unbelieving Jews, 'I receive not testimony from man; I receive to say that God does not make use of man to testify of him; of his purposes, and designs, as these prophets will do! How did we get in possession of the Old and New Testament? The scriptures say that 'holy men of old spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.' The testimony did not come from man; it came from God, through man, the same as it will do when those prophets prophesy. But again, Matt. xxiv. 14: 'This gospel of the kingdom must be preached as a witness unto all nations.' We might here say something in relation to what the gospel is, and what it is not, but have not room. We will state, however, that it is a living principle, and not a dead letter. Our Savior told his disciples to go and preach the gospel, he did not tell them to go and preach the Old and New Testament. Who was to preach the gospel? The apostles. What were they? Our Savior says, 'Ye are my witnesses, as also is the Holy Ghost, which beareth witness of me.' Mr. M. says the witnesses were not oral. What sort of witnesses were the apostles? for they were witnesses.

Mr. M. says that the Old and New Testament

testify all that can be known of him until he comes again. We think that when God restores to Israel their judges as at the first, and their counsellors as at the beginning, that something more will be known of God, and of his purposes. If their judges and counsellors are like Moses, and if these two prophets prophesy, we certainly shall know more of God; and God says to Israel, in speaking of the future, 'I will reveal unto them the abundance of peace and truth.'

14. *The history of these witnesses.* 1. They prophesy. They foretell all that is known, or ever can be known of Christ. They foretell of his first advent, his suffering and death, together with the time of his death. They foretell his second advent, his glory, and the time of that glory. They prophesy the leading events in the world's history. They prophesy through the whole gospel dispensation; but they prophesy one thousand two hundred and sixty days, or years of that time, 'clothed in sackcloth.'

Sackcloth is the emblem of obscurity. Rev. vi. 12. 'The sun became black as sackcloth of hair,—darkening partial obscurity, but not entire darkness.' These witnesses were darkened by the usurpation of Popery. In 533, in his crusade against the Arian heresy, Justinian, the Greek emperor, conferred supreme power in the church on the Pope of Rome, and constituted him the first of all bishops—head of all the churches—the true and effective corrector of heretics, &c. In 538, Justinian conquered the Ostrogothic Kingdom of Rome, an Arian kingdom, and subjected the whole church to the church of Rome and set up the papal hierarchy. The scriptures were soon suppressed; the Greek and Latin languages ceased to be spoken as living languages, and the people were unable to read them. They prophesied still, but their light did not shine because they were in a language they did not understand. The Catholic church have prohibited the reading of scriptures by the people without the permission of the priests.

We need not to have this thus obscured, we should think that sackcloth meant sackcloth, and not 'partial obscurity.' Job says, 'I have sewed sackcloth upon my skin.' Mr. Miller would have it, 'I have sewed partial obscurity upon my skin'; and in Kings, i. 17 verse, 'and it came to pass, when Ahab heard these words, that he rent his clothes, and put sackcloth upon his flesh, and fasted, and lay in sackcloth, and went softly.' It ought to read according to Mr. Miller's theory, the rent his clothes, and put partial obscurity upon his flesh, and fasted, and lay in partial obscurity, and went softly. Numbers of other instances might be cited to show the folly of such interpretations.

3. 'These have power to shut heaven that it rain not in the days of their prophesy.' Rain is the emblem of Grace, or the outpouring of the spirit. During the dark ages of papal rule, there were but few conversions; until the reformation under Luther and his associates when the Bible began again to be translated into the languages of Europe and was read by the people. Then revivals began. The suppression of the scriptures restrained or hindered the work of God.

Power to shut heaven in the days of their prophesy—we have here as strange a distortion as can possibly be conceived of. How was it that Elijah stopped the heavens? spiritually or literally? We read that it did not rain, that the cattle died, and that the rivers were dried up, and that when he prayed again, the heavens gathered blackness, the rain descended, and the ground was saturated therewith. We suppose that Mr. Miller thinks although God has power to burn the earth instantaneously, that he has not power to give this power to these two prophets as he did to Elijah; or why make such strange contortions to suit his theory? He speaks of the suppression of the scriptures, restraining, or hindering the work of God, whereas these witnesses are not to be suppressed until they are killed; but to have power to shut the heavens, that it rain not in the days of their prophesy: men suppress the scriptures, these are not to be suppressed by men.

4. 'These have power over waters to turn them to blood, and to smite the earth with all plagues as often as they will.' All the plagues which have ever come on the earth or ever will, whether on nations or individuals, are in accordance with the principles laid down in the Bible. They have the power to pronounce these judgments.

What if the plagues are in accordance with the scriptures; do the scriptures pronounce these judgments? Certainly not. Noah pronounced the judgement on the Antediluvians; the angel and Lot, that of Sodom and Gomorrah; our Savior, the destruction of Jerusalem; but Mr. Miller, (not the scriptures) the burning of the world in 1433 or 1844. Did the scriptures ever smite the earth with plagues; or turn the waters to blood? Folly! nonsense! They never did, nor they never will.

5. 'If any man will hurt them, fire proceedeth out of their mouth, and burneth up their enemies.' If any man hurt them he must, in this manner be killed. The word of God pronounces its own sentence on all who injure it, and just what they pronounce will be fulfilled. It testifies unto every man that heareth the words of the prophecy of this book. If any man shall add unto these things, God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in the book. And if any man shall take away from the words of the book of this prophecy, God shall take away his part out of the book of life, and out of the holy city, and from the things which are written in this book.' Rev. xxi. 18, 19.

When did fire ever proceed from the scriptures and kill any body? Fire descended from heaven in Elijah's day and killed many men; but we were only surprised at the ignorance of men for teaching such stuff, and the gullibility of men for receiving it. Relative to the above quotation, we think that if any persons are likely to receive the fire or the plagues, Mr. Miller, and his authors will stand a good chance, for we scarcely know an instance of men making so many additions to that book, as the ones here referred to.

6. 'When they have finished their testimony, (or as Mr. Miller renders it, when they are about to finish their testimony,) the beast which ascendeth out of the bottomless pit, shall make war on them, and kill them.' 'A beast,' in the symbolic language of Revelation, signifies a government. 'The beast from the bottomless pit,' is a government that has no foundation to build upon, but rises up without religion and illegitimacy. Such was the Revolutionary government of France, at the close of the last century. It was founded in Atheism and the rejection of religion in every form. That government made war on the Bible, and swore to exterminate it—declared it to be a lie, Jesus Christ an impostor, death an eternal sleep, and, finally, that there is no God.—They closed the churches of France, and executed the clergy. They abolished the Sabbath, and every other institution founded on the Bible. The worship of God in all forms and kinds was discarded and prohibited. It was thus that this government made war on the witnesses and killed them. They gathered Bibles in heaps,

and burned them. They tied a copy of the Bible to the tail of an ass, and dragged it through the streets of Lyons, while the populace followed with shouts and acclamations. The abolition of religion took place September 1793; and in 1797, in the month of March (after just three and a half years) the law was passed revoking the decrees against religion, and granting toleration to all Christians.

7. 'This, during the three days and a half, their dead bodies were not permitted to be put in their graves, although they lay dead in the streets of the great Roman city, which is spiritually, or by the Spirit, is called Sodom and Egypt, from its great uncleanness, and oppression of the people of God—the crying sins of Sodom;—where, also, our Lord was crucified.' In the person of his members and disciples.—From thirty thousand to fifty thousand Hougoulets were slain in France in one night, on St. Bartholomew's eve, 1572.

8. 'The nations shall see their dead bodies three days and a half, and shall not suffer their dead bodies to be put in graves.' 'Although condemned and denounced in France, yet in other nations the Bible still lived in the sight of the people. The beast of the infidels to exterminate the Bible, was brought to nought.

9. 'After three days and a half, the spirit of life from God entered into them, and they stood upon their feet, and great fear fell upon them which saw them.'

'The resurrection of the witnesses and their exaltation to heaven, is the revocation of the laws against religious worship and the Bible, 1797, three and a half years from the prohibition in 1793. Great fear fell on the infidel world when they saw the triumph of the Bible, and its spread over the earth. The great voice from heaven saying to them, 'Come up hither,' is the universal demand of the moral world for the Bible. So that since 1793, it has been translated either in whole or in part, into more than 50 different languages, and spread in nearly all nations.'

Unfortunately for Mr. Miller's theory, the dead bodies of these prophets were to lay in the streets of Jerusalem; and not in the streets of Lyons, in France; in the streets of that city which spiritually (when the Lord means us to spiritualize he tells us of it) was called Sodom and Egypt, where also our Lord was crucified. The place is here already designated. Where was our Lord crucified? The answer is in Jerusalem. We might again ask, where will these prophets prophesy, be killed, and raised? The answer is in Jerusalem, and not in Lyons, nor in any other place, for it was where our Lord was crucified, that they were to prophesy. But to say that the scriptures were destroyed at that time is too far fetched even for a spiritualizer; it is preposterous. Were the bibles destroyed in Italy, England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Poland, Switzerland, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, America, Prussia, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Turkey; if not how do we make it out that the bible was destroyed, that the witnesses even according to Mr. Miller's theory, were killed?

Again, did those nations rejoice over this ungodly step of the French in Lyons, and not suffer their dead bodies to be put in their graves. We will here quote the scripture a little more full than Mr. Miller has done, for we presume that with all his ingenuity he could not make this part fit with even his wildest and most flighty calculations. And their bodies shall lie in the street of the great city, which is spiritually called Sodom and Egypt, where also our Lord was crucified. And they of the people and kindred and tongues and nations shall see their dead bodies three days and a half, and shall not suffer their dead bodies to be put in their graves. And they that dwell upon the earth shall rejoice over them, and make merry, and shall send gifts one to another; because these two prophets tormented them that dwell on the earth. And after three days and a half the spirit of life from God entered into them, and they stood upon their feet; and great fear fell upon them which saw them. Rev. xi. 9, 10, 11.

We again ask from this description, was it in France or in Jerusalem that these prophets were killed? and again state if we can find out where our Lord was crucified, we shall know the place.

Did the people, and kindred, and tongues, and nations see their dead bodies laying in the streets of Lyons, and not suffer them to be buried?—or did the French burn the old and new testament and the other nations have nothing to do directly or indirectly in the affair? Did they that dwell on the earth rejoice and make merry, and send gifts one to another, when the bibles were burned, and christianity trampled under foot in France? or were the nations tormented with the old and new testaments. And again, did the spirit of life from God enter into the bibles that were burned in Lyons, or did their ashes remain there? Did the bibles stand upon their feet. (Query, where were their feet?) Did they ascend up to heaven in a cloud? Did they have not got the old and new testament, for we live on the earth. Again we ask did any of the above things take place in Lyons or in France? No says every man of common sense. No! echoes the word of God and history. No! echoes the word of God above named. No! says France, these things did not take place in me.

9. 'The same hour there was a great earthquake, and a tenth part of the city fell.' Earthquake, when used symbolically, signifies a revolution of a kingdom. The hour signifies period, the same period. The city the Roman Empire.

Thus Rev. 17: 18. 'That great city which reigneth over the kings of the earth, or the Roman Empire.' 'Tenth part of the city fell,' ceased its allegiance to the Roman power, and threw off the yoke of popery, and finally took away the papal dominion in Rome itself.

10. 'Were slain of men, or as in margin, names of men, seven thousand.' To slay the names of men is to abolish their titles and dignities. This was done in the French Revolution, when all names, titles and dignities of the clergy and nobility were abolished, and only the simple title of citizen was allowed to any man. The number seven, signifying the perfect nullity of all titles.

A tenth part of the city fell. Of what city? Mr. Miller has now taken us from France, and planted us in Rome; before he had it that Lyons, in France, was the place where the prophets (the old and new testaments) were killed, buried, and resurrected. Now we are told that Rome is the city; (for mark it was the city that the two witnesses prophesied in, that a tenth part of it fell,) and not content with Rome, he drags in the whole of the Roman Empire. Thus according to this, in the Roman Empire the prophets prophesied, were killed, and resurrected. Before we had it that it was infidel that destroyed good things; now it must be laid at the doors of Catholicism.

We have now waded through this great sermon of the great Mr. Miller, and turn away

from it with disgust, for such a bundle of balderdash, folly and nonsense, we never before witnessed. Some of Mr. Miller's followers have said that the Mormons were the best spoken of by John; if, indeed, they are, they have not got so many eyes, ears, horns and hoofs, as he has manifested; and if we are to judge of beings by their intelligence, we must think, from the above, that his intellectual powers range far below that of the human species. Besides his standing in society compares so well with the description given by John in Rev. "and all the world wondered after the beast." Mr. Miller has published the following:

Why is it, if our arguments and promises are as vulnerable and fragile as they would seem to affect, that they do not, by the bible, and fair arguments, meet and refute us?

If it had not been for that, and their interference with us, perhaps we might have left them to their folly; for we are not afraid that these notions could in the least obtain among the Latter Day Saints.

My Epitaph.

BY MISS ELIZA A. GROW.

'Tis not the tribute of a sigh

From sorrow's bleeding bosom drawn;

Nor tears that flow from pity's eye,

To weep for me when I am gone;

No costly balm, no rich perfume,

No vain epithet that I claim;

No mournful knell, no marble tomb,

Nor sculptured stone to tell my name.

It is holier still to leave

Than time-proof, monumental piles,

That rise planted on my grave,

Or willers drip'd in dewy tears.

The garlands of hypocrisy

May be equip'd with many a gem;

I prize the heart's sincerity

Before a princely diadem.

In friendship's memory let me live,

I know no earthly wish beside;

I ask no more; yet, oh, forgive

This impulse of too just a pride.

The silent pulse of memory,

That beats to the utter'd tone

Of tenderness, is more to me

Than the fragility of a stone.

For friendship holds a secret cord,

That with the fibres of my heart,

Entwines so deep, so strong, so hard

For death's dissecting hand to part!

I feel the low responsive roll,

Like the far echo of the night,

And whisper softly through my soul,

"I would not be forgotten quite."

To the Editor of the Weekly Bee:

SIR—The progress of Mormonism or the doctrine of the Latter Day Saints in Boston; the closing of Elder Adams' official labors in the east; preparations making for his immediate departure for the west; the great Mormon temple at Boylston Hall, that came off in high glee; and your liberality in giving to the readers of your 'busy Bee' the latest news on every subject;—has induced me to give you a short sketch of the closing up of the labors of this great apostle of Mormonism in Boston. On Thursday evening, March 23d, agreeable to appointment, he addressed an immensely large concourse of people, on the character and mission of Joseph Smith, the prophet. In speaking of him, he bears a positive and direct testimony to the divinity of his mission. He does this without hesitation; just as if he meant what he said, and said what he meant. He does not say he hopes Joseph Smith is a true prophet, but says he is positive that such is the fact.—On Sabbath, March 24th, during the day, he introduced Elder E. L. Magins, and gave him a high recommendation as an able minister of the fulness of the gospel, who is to take his place in Boston for the present. He also spoke of Elder Orson Hyde, one of the twelve apostles, that would probably visit this spring;—and according to Adams' account of him, he must be a perfect Apollo in learning and eloquence. As usual, the Boylston Hall was a perfect jam during the day and evening. On Tuesday evening, he gave his farewell lecture. That was a rich treat indeed, embodying the outline of the faith and doctrine of Latter Day Saints.—But on Wednesday evening, at the great tea party, was the time it was clearly manifested that kindest feelings existed in this city towards the Mormons. There was present on that occasion over 600 people: 350 sat down at the first table. After supper, Elder Adams delivered a very appropriate and eloquent address it was listened to with profound attention, during which time we saw the tear start in many an eye—plainly indicating that they deeply regretted that Elder Adams was about to leave them. During his remarks, he spoke very beautifully of the marriage supper of the Lamb; that was to wind up this last dispensation—cause creation to cease to groan—and usher in the long looked for period, when universal religion, liberty and toleration shall be proclaimed from mountain top to mountain top, and every man in every place, shall meet a brother and a friend. It seems strange to many that Elder Adams should be called away at this time, as his very name is a tower of strength to the Mormon cause in the east. Thousands are looking for the day when he shall return; petitions are getting up here and elsewhere for his return. This is as it should be, and we sincerely hope that the authorities of the Church at the west, will see it their duty to send him to us again as soon as possible. He left with the prayers, and blessings of the saints and friends; and I have no hesitation in saying that thousands will hail with joy the day of his return.

Yours truly, (not a Mormon, but) one of the many friends to that much abused people.

D. W. R.

Boston, April 1, 1842.

(Correspondent of the Richmond Palladium.)

Eight miles below this place, on the other side of the river, is Nauvoo, the city of the Prophet. It is beautifully situated, on a point formed by a broad and sweeping bend of the river. The ground rises in successive benches of several feet in height, each bench extending back some distance, forming a level place of table land to the next bench. On the last and highest bench, which is level with the surround-

ing country, stands the Temple, which is to be a magnificent building. The basement only is raised. The town at least miles long and two or three wide, being a circular strip following the curve of the river. Nothing can be more beautiful than the situation of the city of saints. It contains at least 10,000 inhabitants, and as many a crowd as you can imagine.

There is but little of the prophet or saint in Joseph's exterior. He is a large, powerfully built man, and I believe is reckoned to be a social, good natured, good hearted, clever fellow, with a nervous iron, an eye of fire, a heart of stone, and a head full of all sorts of things. Let him alone and he is your friend, but it is dangerous to trifle with him. Much has been said about the Mormons, but after all they are like other men, and their prophet is a man like unto us all. There is nothing in their belief that is incredible, except it be the inspiration of their prophet, and that I must be permitted to doubt.

The greatest difference between them and the Methodists is, that they have more of the spirit than the followers of Wesley. When a Methodist would shout, a Mormon would prophesy, when the former would cry "glory," the latter would speak in unknown tongues. When one would pray over a sick brother, the other would lay on his hands and heal him—if he could. [When the Methodist faith falls him respecting some parts of the Bible, and he has recourse to the spiritualizing system to get along, the Mormon swallows all down, just as it stands, like the whale swallowed Jonah, hat and shoes; the former worships a God without body, parts or passions, while the latter worships the same being that Moses speaks of seeing his back parts, beholding his face, and being angry with the wicked every day. The Mormon is always prepared to give you some reason for every thing connected with his religion, whilst the other worships he knows not what.] You have doubtless heard of the thrivish propensities of the Mormons. They are not such great eaters as they are represented. Much stealing is done on their credit of which they are not guilty. They have been charged in this world with much of which there will be no record against them in the next. My sheet is drawing to a close, and I must pull in my horns. I could discourse of many matters to you had I room. You have heard of the late treaty, by which a new purchase has been made of the Indians;—that is all the rage here now, and all the world is bound for the "New Purchase." Thousands, I verily believe, are ready to start for that untrodden region, as soon as the gates are opened which will be on the 12th of May next. The river has been frozen over solid for more than three months, so that teams have crossed on it constantly. We have had good sleighing most of that time. We have cold dry winters here, but no changes from wet to dry.

Yours, &c. D.

An elephant bred to war stands firm against a volley of musketry, and 30 bullets in the flesh will not kill him.

A chestnut tree on Mt. Etna is 196 feet round close to the trunk.

Potatoes planted below three feet do not vegetate; at one foot they grow thick, and at two feet are retarded two or three months.

Fossil bones of the lizard, twenty-four feet in length, equal to the dragons of antiquity, have been found in Bavaria.

The surface of the sea is estimated at 150,000,000 square miles, taking the whole surface of the globe at 197,000,000. Its greatest depth is supposed to be equal to the height of the highest mountain, or four miles.

The sound of thunder may be heard for twenty or twenty-five miles, or with the ear to the ground, much more. Lightning is reflected 150 or 200 miles.

Satur. Chron.

DIED.—In Fort Madison Leo County I. T. on Friday April 21, 1843, Rev. Jonathan Nye, aged 59 years, after a short illness.

DEATHS.—for the week ending Monday the 1st inst.—Joseph K. Allen, 39 years; fever. Elizabeth Peart, 5 years; inflammation. Alma Lamb, 1 month; cancer.

Total 3.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

GARDEN SEEDS FOR SALE.

ANY person wishing to procure a choice article of Garden Seeds can be accommodated by applying to Taylor & Woodruff, at the Printing Office, who have just received a quantity of most kinds of seeds necessary for the garden.

Nauvoo, May 3, 1843, nol.

LOOK HERE.

I would say to emigrants, and all the brethren, that I have a few lots on hand, that I will sell very cheap, as I am going on my mission soon, and wish to sell before I go.

Also, I have lots with buildings on them. If any one wishes for a good store building near the Temple, I can accommodate them. BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Nauvoo, May 3, 1843

WAR WITH THE ENGLISH AND JAPANESE.

No sooner have the English secured to themselves a firm footing in the Celestial Empire, than they discover that the rich country of Japan would be an admirable ground to attempt a footing also; recent failures of British Merchants to negotiate for a commercial intercourse, and the destruction of an English brig, 3 years ago, at Japan, have determined the English to insist on a commercial treaty, after the most approved pacific manner, so successfully practiced in China. We should not be the least surprised to see, within the present year, the East India fleet demand reparation for losses and insults, (real or imaginary,) and if they be resisted (as of course they will be), commence an attack and force open the Japanese ports, that have been closed two hundred years.

After India and China, Japan may rank the third country in importance for European intercourse. At present the Japanese are independent of every foreign power. Their religion is the worship of idols—they have gold in the greatest abundance, its sources being inexhaustible; the entire roof of the palaces,—according to what we are told by those who have access to the place,—are covered with a plating of gold, in the same manner as we cover houses, or more properly, churches, with lead. The islands abound in pearls of large sizes of a pink or red color, exceeding in value that of the white.

Kaempfer compares the appearance of the Japanese Islands to the British Islands,—the former lying off the eastern coast of Asia; in each group there is one large or chief island, containing the principal constituting the main body of the empire.

The population is about twenty-five millions—the number of islands composing the empire of Japan is unknown; the three principal ones are Kioson—Sitkof, and Nippon, the largest. These cover many degrees of latitude from north and south as do the British Islands, and contain about one hundred and sixty thousand square miles. So early as 1630, the Dutch had a factory established. In 1638, dissensions having occurred with the Dutch and the Japanese, all foreigners from that period have been denied commercial access. The Portuguese, Dutch, English and Russians have in vain attempted to corralize the authorities to admit their vessels. The Emperor maintains a determined and rigorous non-intercourse system—the commerce of the Japanese, is entirely internal; but within perhaps a year the British may add "Japan" to their colors. *Nous verrons!*

TALENTS MISAPPLIED.

In many of the seats of justice in the upper countries, it is truly melancholy to observe the number of hard-headed and strong-limbed young men lounging about year after year, ostensibly practising one of the learned professions, but whose actual professional income would not amount to the hire of a good negro, while a great many of them do not earn so much as would keep a dog.

If the individuals composing this class were independent in their circumstances or their friends were willing to support them in idleness, or were they in delicate health or unable to labor for a subsistence yet with talents to justify their pretensions to law and medicine, no one could censure their course; but when we look around us the teeming prairies and rich woodlands, uncultivated and uncultivated, inviting the youthful and healthy to the noble independence with wholesome exertion and moderate industry, we are impelled to the conclusion that a stronger term than "misapplied talents" should be applied to them, that they continue in their course from a disreputable and disgraceful aversion to work, and an over-weening disposition to suppose a half-starved and shabbily clothed hanger-on, on the outskirts of a profession, more respectable than an industrious, though hard-fisted farmer or mechanic.

The professions are ably and quite sufficiently represented in the western, and in fact this whole country, by men whose practice and experience have proved them competent to transact all the business, and it would probably be well for those unfledged birds whom a trial of sufficient time has proved to be unfitted for a successful flight in the professions, to abandon a course for which nature never intended them, and, before it is too late, learn some useful and laborious occupation by which they may be enabled to earn an honest living, and become useful in a community where they now mistakenly consider themselves ornamental.—*Quincy Whig.*

Miscellaneous.

Water running up Hill.—Dr. Smith, in a recent lecture on Geology, at New York, mentioned a curious circumstance connected with the Mississippi river. It runs from north to south, and its mouth is actually four miles higher than its source, a result due to the centrifugal motion of the earth. Thirteen miles is the difference between the equatorial and polar radii; and the river in 2,000 miles has to rise one-third of this distance, it being the height of the equator above the pole. If this centrifugal force were not counteracted, the rivers would flow back, and the ocean would overflow the land.

Some of our philosophers found out awhile ago that the moon was made of green cheese; 'spose it's true, it has not been contradicted.

An Irish mile is 2240 yards; a Scotch mile 1084 yards; and English or statute mile, 1760 yards; German 1806; Turkish 1826.

An acre is 4840 square yards, or 63 acres, 1 foot, 8 1/2 inches each way.—A square mile, 1760 yards each way, contains 640 acres.

Whole family Poisoned.—We have not read of a more dreadful calamity than that detailed by a recent number of the *Grenada (Miss.) Register*. This paper informs us of the whole family of Mr. Morehead, residing near the Yauco Pass, having been poisoned by eating poached dried on a painted board. One of his daughters was to have been married on the very day she was so suddenly taken from earth. The marriage clothes were sent home as the funeral bier was preparing, and a cloud of woe bedimmed the now blasted hopes of the partner of her bosom. The eldest son, prostrated on a bed of death had just returned from a five years' study in the learned cloisters of old Harvard, crowned with his laurel wreaths of honor and glory. Death spread his banner o'er the whole. Father, mother, son and daughter, now sleep the sleep of death, stretched side by side, and wrapped in the embers of the cold earth.

Shocking Accident.—A young man in Stoneham, while sliding from a hay mow, recently came in contact with a hay-fork, which entered his abdomen. Medical aid was instantly called, but after lingering thirty hours, the unfortunate man expired. His name was Conzague Dulles, from Canada, aged 22 years.

A tender hearted Lady.—A lady who made pretensions to the most refined feelings, went to her butcher to remonstrate with him on his cruel practices. "How," said she, "can you be so barbarous as to put little innocent lambs to death?" "Why not, Madam," said the butcher, "you would not eat them alive, would you?"

Self Paying Tobacco box.—The Albany Journal describes a neat little machine with the forgoing name stamped upon it, and which is intended for use in hotels and other public houses where tobacco is in demand. On depositing a penny in the box and pressing a spring, a little drawer shoots out containing a small paper of tobacco. But the drawer will not move, nor the call for tobacco be answered, however hard the spring may be pressed, until the penny is dropped into the sub-treasury of the machine.

Watches to be Cheapened.—The London correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* gives the following account of an invention for making watches by machinery:

"Some discoveries for the more speedy manufacture of watches have been for some time past occupying the attention of scientific and wealthy men, and have at last been taken up by the great West End firm of Howell & James, Regent street. Some gentleman has been devoting twenty years of his life to the inventions whereby he is now enabled, by a variety of machines, to construct an incredible number of watches of every variety of size in a day! By one machine 36,000 perfect plates can be produced in one day; and by five machines, also centre, barrel, and fourth wheels, crossed, polished, and cut, with balances for 300, movements, by another 300 pinions are cut and rounded, by another drills the holes, the tapping, screw-holes, &c., planting the depths and escapements. Four other machines will make pivots for 50 movements a day. Twenty other machines for every description of work connected with watch-making, make up the set. The best chronometer makers in London, after having inspected the whole of the machines, and seen them work, and carefully examined the products, have declared that every part produced by them is far superior to any thing that has been or can be produced by other means at the present day.

The Comet of 1843.—Mr. Editor: This day, Feb. 29, a comet of great brilliancy has been seen, visible through the day without the aid of a glass, and its brilliancy almost equal to that of Venus. Its situation is very near the eastern limb of the sun; its tail appears about 3 deg. in length. It may be the comet announced some three months since in Europe; it is then traversing the constellation Draconis; or be it that or another it is of rare brilliancy. There are but three on record of sufficient brilliancy to be seen in the day season. The first was 43 years before Christ, and is called a "hairy star"; it was seen with the naked eye in the day time. The second was in the year 1402, and it was so brilliant that the light of the sun, at the end of March, did not hinder people seeing it at mid-day; both its nucleus and its tail were, to use the language of the day, "two fathoms long." The third appeared in Feb. 18, 1744, and nearly equaled Venus in splendor, and many persons saw it at mid-day without glasses. It may yet prove that the comet of today is the same as that of 1402. Three observations only are necessary to calculate its orbit, the elements of which, if previously registered, will enable astronomers to decide whether the comet under consideration has appeared or not.

Of 504 comets that have entered the solar system, 24 have passed between Mercury and the Sun, 47 within Venus, 59 between Venus and the Earth, 73 between the Earth and Mars, and 302 between Mars and the orbit of Jupiter, and no casualty has occurred to primary or satellite. The comet of 1770 passed thro' the system of Jupiter without producing the slightest effect; still many people are alarmed at the appearance of these erratic bodies, these rail cars of the stellar regions, the mystery of whose office and destiny makes their astronomy of intense interest.

With reference to the danger of a comet's striking the earth, we here add that the comet Encke, whose period is only 1,307 days, and nearest the earth of all the comets known, cannot come in collision short of a period of 219,000,000, of years, which calculation is based upon astronomical facts.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

Invention.—A young mechanic of Frederick, Md., says the Philadelphia Ledger, has invented an apparatus to be used in firing cannon. It is expected to save about one-third of the force of the powder, by closing the vent at the moment the piece is discharged; saves the labor of the vent-holder after the discharge, and prevents the smoke from issuing from the vent-hole, which creates so much confusion in rapid discharges, especially on shipboard between decks.

An Intelligent dog.—The Troy Whig relates the following anecdote of a Newfoundland: On a certain Sunday, after church, the family were all assembled in the drawing-room, and every member of it, with one exception, occupied in reading. The dog, after making a reconnaissance of the party, proceeded of his own accord to the library, and taking down a book from the shelves, returned and presented it to the individual who was unprovided with that convenient instrument for whiling away the long quarter of an hour before dinner.

Judge Waggoner. who fought a duel with Dennis Prier in New Orleans, it is said will have to submit to amputation of one of his legs, owing to a wound received from the ball of his antagonist.

Daguerrotype.—Mr. Van Loan, who went to Europe for the purpose of perfecting the art of taking Daguerrotype pictures, has been quite successful. We have seen some of his pictures which are quite another thing from any thing in the art which we have ever seen before. They are taken almost instantaneously, are much more distinctly delineated than before, and withal, red, green and all other colors are copied as faithfully as mere black and white.

Border Difficulties.—The Bangor (Me.) Daily Whig contains the proceeding of a public meeting of the citizens of Hancock Plantation, in relation to the arrest of Daniel Savage, a citizen of Aroostock county, who was attempted to be carried out, on civil suit, by individuals known to be authorized agents of the authorities of the Province of New Brunswick, on the 11th instant. It appears that great excitement prevailed upon the border, and that the people aided by the U. S. troops succeeded in effecting his rescue. Subsequently the citizens met, and passed sundry resolutions expressing indignation at the outrage, and it was voted, that the thanks of the meeting be presented to Capt. Webster, commanding the U. S. troops for Fort Kent, for so promptly furnishing assistance to the civil authorities to recapture our citizen on our own soil as defined by the late treaty, and to secure and bring the offender to justice.

Mexico.—An insurrection broke out and was suppressed at Tampico on the 20th ult. Twenty of the ringleaders were arrested, among whom is a priest.

Accident.—We are informed a most fatal accident occurred last week, in the southern part of this country. Several of the best men collected together for the purpose of raising a house. They had got the building up several rounds, when, by some mistake in rolling a log to its place, it slipped and fell with its full force to the ground. In its fall the timber came in contact with the person of Doctor John B. Radford, and wounded him mortally. He survived a few hours, during which time he gave directions concerning his family and property. Dr. R. has but lately become a citizen of this country; but, for the short time he has been among us, no man ever enjoyed a larger share of his neighbor's confidence. This community, as well as his friends, materially feel his loss.—[Lex. Express, April 4.]

Wonderful Mine.—The Winchester Virginian contains an account of the discovery of a mine about eighteen miles south west of that place, the ore of which is alleged to contain gold, silver, copper, and perhaps other minerals. This mine, it is said, is as great in extent as it is rich in precious metals, being about 20 miles in length by six or eight in breadth.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Hancock County. In the Circuit Court of said County to May Term A. D. 1843.

Alanson Taylor } Plaintiff
vs. }
Elias H. Maine & } In foreign attachment.
James D. Band } Defendants.

The plaintiff's agent and attorney herein having filed affidavit, that the defendants Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, are non-residents of this State. Notice is hereby given to the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, that a writ of attachment has been issued out of the clerk's office of the said circuit court of the said County of Hancock, against the estate of you the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band dated the 2d day of March A. D. 1843 at the suit of the said Alanson Taylor, for the sum of one hundred and forty dollars with interest thereon from the 9th day of February A. D. 1842, directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said Clerk's office, by the said Sheriff with an endorsement thereon, as follows to wit: "Executed the within writ by sending the same to the within named Charles C. Maine, March 2d A. D. 1843. No property found in my county on which to levy this attachment." Now unless you the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, shall be and appear before the Judge of the said circuit court for the County of Hancock on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Carthage on the first Monday in the month of May next, give special bail and plead to said plaintiff's action, judgement will be rendered against you the said Elias H. Maine and Jas. D. Band, in favor of the said Alanson Taylor, and execution will issue against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the said Charles C. Maine, as garnishee to satisfy the said debt and cost.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk. J. H. Sherman, Atty. for plaintiff. March 3rd 1843. if.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Hancock County. In the Circuit Court of said County, to the May Term A. D. 1843. Lewis Hyde vs. Robert Allison.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said Robert Allison, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the Clerk's office of the said Circuit Court, dated the 22d day of January A. D. 1843, at the suit of the said Lewis Hyde, and against the estate of you the said Robert Allison for the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight dollars, (358.00) directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock, which said writ has been returned by the said Sheriff into the said Clerk's office, levied upon the estate of Robert Allison. Now unless you, the said Robert Allison, shall be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Carthage in said county on the first Monday in the month of May next, give special bail and plead to the plaintiff's action, judgement will be rendered against you the said Robert Allison, in favor of the said Lewis Hyde, and the estate so attached will be sold to satisfy the said debt and cost. Dated this 25th day of Feb. A. D. 1843.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk. Geo. Bachman, Plaintiff's Atty. no 44 if or sc.

NOTICE. I hereby given to all persons who are indebted to Hiram Kimball for lands are required to make payment in full, on or before the first day of April next as debts will not be given to delinquents the land being incumbered by a mortgage to secure the payment of two thousand dollars, due D. G. Whitney; which mortgage will be foreclosed and the foreclosed lands taken to satisfy said mortgage, if payment is not made as required above.

ETHAN KIMBALL, by his agent HIRAM KIMBALL. Nauvoo January 13 1843. if

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY. THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, cloth lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to. HOWARD EGAN.

April 20, 1843. 52—if

MILINERY & DRESSMAKING. MISS H. Ellis, tenders her most respectful thanks for the patronage she has received. Wishes to inform the ladies of Nauvoo and its vicinity that she continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, in which she trusts to give that satisfaction which will insure a continuance of their favors.

TAKE NOTICE. THE citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity who wish to improve their stock of horses at a very low rate, will do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity of securing stock from the splendid and thorough bred.

YOUNG MARSHAL.

He will stand the ensuing season at the stable of the subscriber in Nauvoo, and will render service at the extremely unusual low rates of two dollars single service, to be paid at the time. Four dollars the season if paid within the season. Six dollars to insure, to be paid as soon as it is ascertained the mare is with foal. Parting with a mare forfeits the insurance. The season to commence the 15th of April A. D. 1843, and end the first of July following.

PEDIGREE. Marshal was bred by old Cherokee, of Kentucky, he by sir Archy, of Virginia. Marshal's dam was by Old Bedford, and he by old Doublehead. Most kinds of country produce will be received in payment.

DAVISON HIBBARD. no 50 3 w.

NOTICE. Nauvoo Ill. March 13, 1843.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo that he has on hand a variety of Boots and Shoes manufactured from the best of eastern leather; and will do any work in his line, on the shortest notice; also wishes to purchase hides and skins, for which he will pay boots, shoes, or trade at his shop, on the corner of Hyrum and Page street, north of the Temple.

J. BAIR.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Earnest late of the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same are notified to present them to me at the Court of Probate of said county for settlement by the first Monday of July next.

REBECCA EARNEST, Administratrix February 20th, 1843. 46 if

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of J. D. Groves dec'd, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the court of probate of said county for settlement, on the first Monday in May. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

A. P. RINGER, Administrator of J. D. GROVES, dec'd March 18, A. D. 1843. no 47 6t

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!!! HE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

SCHOOL BOOKS. The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

ALSO, Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Mellen's Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING,

in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our

Quart	half	bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
do	do	do	neat	2.50
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	do	do	neat	0.75
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	extra	1.37
do	do	do	neat	62
do	do	do	neat	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF. Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no 1

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended; ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES. Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES. The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after depensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES. The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES. These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, and in the back, side, breast, or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by **J. SNIDER,** Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo. (22-y11)

NOTICE. TWO house carpenters and one brick mason, with families are wanted at Shokokun. Constant employ will be given. **JOHN F. COWAN.**

EACHMAN & SKINNER. Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. WILL attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Court. Offices—in the Court House Carthage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple. 3m * no 51.

DR. CHARLES HIGGEE. FOR the last thirteen years, a practitioner, in the states of Ohio, and Illinois; and a graduate of the university of Pennsylvania; offers his services, in every branch of his profession, more especially in diseases of women and children, to the citizens of Nauvoo and the surrounding country.

Office at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall, Main Street. Jan. 21, 1843.—3m*

LOOK HERE!

THE undersigned will exchange city or country property, for the breaking of seventy or more acres of prairie; also for a pair of Mules; a set of Blacksmith's tools; and a first rate two-horse wagon. He will also take Illinois State and Shawnee town paper in exchange for property, or on debts due him at fifty cents on the dollar, if delivered before the 15th of April. He will pay cash for green calfskins.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

March 15th 1843. N. B. Those concerned, will recollect the first of April is near at hand, a hint to the wise is sufficient.

H. K. Agent.

NO CURE NO PAY.

DR. W. B. BRINK will treat cancers on the condition of no cure no pay, and would say to those who are afflicted with cancers to call and try a remedy that has never failed, and I will pay fifty dollars for every case where it will not perform a permanent cure; and persons residing at a distance can communicate by letter, post paid, and they can be informed of the cost and the time it may take to perform a cure. Nauvoo, Jan. 28, 1844. 3m if.

BRADFORD & BROWN, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Payday St., New Orleans.

LIBERAL advances made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible. To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REVER TO

H. E. Morton, New Orleans, Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis. A. H. Mathews, Warsaw. Whiteman & Springer, Cincinnati. December 10, 1842. no 32—6m*

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

DR. W. B. BRINK tenders his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo, for past patronage, and still continues the practice of medicine at his residence, a few rods West of the Temple, where all calls will be punctually attended to, on their day or night.

He trusts that the intimate acquaintance and practical experience in the use of the botanic remedies, will secure him the confidence and support of a liberal and enlightened public.

Those who have chronic diseases, such as dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, scrofula, mercurial diseases, asthma, bronchitis and all affections of the chest or any of the whole list of chronic diseases will do well to avail themselves of a judicious application of botanic remedies. His practice is, however, by no means confined to these diseases; but is equally applicable, whether acute or chronic. no 35—6m.

GEO. P. STILES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple. Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. 1843. no 42 if.

FOR SALE.

THE south half of section 19, 7 n 5 w, 5 w of n 20, 7 n 5 w, 5 w of n 20 7 n 5 w. The above land lays west of LaHar from one to two miles. Also the n e of n 19, 6 n 5 w, about six miles south of LaHar. And the west half of n 6, 6 n 6 w; near Pilot Grove, the n w of the n e of sec 22, 5 n 5 w near Bartlett's Mills, on Crocker creek, the north half of the s w of sec 24 n 4 w and s w of the s e of sec 33 5 n 4 w in McDonough county. All the above tracts are congress titles. The s w of 14, 3 n 7 w, s e of 29, 5 n 7 w, n w of 17, 7 n 5 w, and 20 acres adjoining the town of Macomb, in McDonough co. the last mentioned tracts are patent or tax titles. Also town lots in the towns of Warsaw, Pulaski, Appanooce &c. and about one thousand acres of good land in Iowa Territory. The above lands and lots will be sold on liberal terms, most of it in good trade; those wishing to purchase any or all of the tracts can enquire of

HIRAM KIMBALL.

Nauvoo April 4th 1843. P. S. Also two new milch cows for sale. no 49 if.



Whole number 54

Let rock & th' silent break;
The sound prolong.
Our Saviour God to thee,
From sin our liberty,
To thee we sing:
Oh! may our land so bright,
With Thine ever be bright.

NOTICE.

Among the variety of stationary which we have just received, are several dozen of Mason's Sacred Harp, and Kirkham's Grammars.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1843.

MILITARY.

On Saturday last we had a general parade of the "Nauvoo Legion," according to previous appointment. There were not so many spectators present as there would have been if the weather had been more favorable. It was very cold and windy throughout the day. The Legion however looked well, better than on any former occasion; and they performed their evolutions in admirable style.

General Arlington Bennet was prevented from being present, as was anticipated, in consequence of sickness.

The officers did honor to the Legion, many of whom were equipped, and armed, cap-a-pie. Many ladies on horseback honored us with their presence, and we observed that the men were in good spirits; that they had made great improvements, both in uniform and discipline, and from what we saw, we felt proud to be associated with a body of men which in point of discipline, uniform, appearance, and a knowledge of military tactics, are the pride of Illinois, one of its strongest defences, and a great bulwark of the western country.

Two officers of the regular army were present, and expressed great satisfaction at our appearance and evolutions. Lieutenant General Joseph Smith, delivered a spirited and patriotic address on the occasion, which was received with enthusiasm by both officers and men. He was followed by General Swazy of Iowa, in his usual good style.

The Maid of Iowa left Nauvoo on Tuesday Morning last with about one hundred Gentlemen and Ladies on a pleasure excursion to Burlington, they had on board a fine band of Music. Through the politeness of Captain Jones we were favored with an invitation to join the party, and never enjoyed ourselves better. General Joseph Smith and lady, his mother and family, were of the party. We had an excellent address from our esteemed friend P. P. Pratt; the band performed its part well; much good humor and hilarity prevailed. The Captain and officers on board did all they could to make us comfortable, and on the whole, we had a very agreeable and pleasant trip. We started with the intention of visiting Augusta; but were informed that in consequence of the lowness of the river, it would be impracticable, we therefore altered our course to Burlington, touching at Fort Madison on our way up, and at Shokagon on our return.

The Maid of Iowa did well; her accommodations are good for the size of the boat, and she performed her trip in less time than we could have anticipated. We think that she is admirably adapted for running between this place and St. Louis, especially in low water, and as she tries to accommodate us, we ought to try to accommodate her. We have been a good deal abused and imposed upon by some of the other boats, and when we have one that is friendly to our interests, we ought to sustain her.

We make these remarks because we have been informed, that an influence has been exercised against her, in St. Louis, and other places, in consequence of her being employed in the Mormon trade. If this is the case, we shall do well to look to our interests, and if other people wish to deal on the exclusive system, in small things, we may in some larger things; if they feel disposed to pass by our boats and use an influence against them, we may feel disposed to pass by their goods, and find another market, and send our boats where they will be better treated. We think that others are as much indebted to us, as we are to them. If they think not, still persist in this ungentlemanly course, we would advise our merchants to adopt the non-intercourse plan, and send their money to another market. We have been insulted long enough—it is time now that a stop should be put to it, and if men's prejudices will lead them to act like fools, perhaps their interests will bring them to their reason.

It will be seen by reference to another column that McKenzie is acquitted. The New York Herald thinks however, that this is not the last of the case.

ANCIENT RECORDS.

Circumstances are daily transpiring which give additional testimony to the authenticity of the Book of Mormon. A few years ago, although supported by indubitable, unimpeachable testimony, it was looked upon in the same light by the world in general, and by the religious world in particular, as the expedition of Columbus to this continent was by the different courts that he visited, and laid his project before. The literati looked upon his expedition as wild and visionary, they suspected very much the integrity of his pretensions, and looked upon him—to say the least—as a fool, for entertaining such wild and visionary views. The Royal courts, aided by geographers, thought it was impossible that another continent should, or could exist; and they were assisted in their views by the learned clergy, who, to put the matter beyond all doubt, stated that it was contrary to Scripture; that the apostles preached to all the world, and that as they did not come to America, it was impossible that there should be any such place. Thus at variance with the opinions of the great, in opposition to science and religion, he set sail, and actually came to America; it was no dream, no fiction; but a solid reality; and however unphilosophical, and indeed the notion might be, men had to believe it; and it was soon found out, that it would agree both with religion and philosophy.

So when the Book of Mormon first made its appearance among men, it was looked upon by many as a wild speculation, and that it was dangerous to the interest and happiness of the religious world; but when it was found to teach virtue, honesty, integrity, and pure religion, this objection was laid aside, as being unreasonable. We were then told that the in-

habitants of this continent were, and always had been, a rude barbarous race, uncouth, unlettered, and without civilization. But when they were told of the various relics that have been found indicative of civilization, intelligence and learning; when they were told of the wealth, architecture and splendor of ancient Mexico; when recent developments proved beyond a doubt, that there was ancient ruins in Central America, which, in point of magnificence, beauty, strength and architectural design, would vie with any of the most splendid ruins on the Asiatic continent; when they could trace the fine delineations of the sculptor's chisel, on the beautiful statue, the mysterious hieroglyphic, and the unknown character, they began to believe that a wise, powerful, intelligent and scientific race had inhabited this continent; but still it was improbable, nay, almost impossible—nowwithstanding the testimony of history to the contrary, that anything like plates could have been used anciently; particularly among this people. The following letter and certificate, will perhaps have a tendency to convince the sceptical; that such things have been used, and that even the obnoxious Book of Mormon, may be true; and as the people in Columbus' day were obliged to believe that there was such a place as America; so will the people in this day be obliged to believe, however reluctantly, that there may have been such plates as those from which the Book of Mormon was translated.

Mr. Smith has had these plates, what his opinion concerning them is, we have not yet ascertained. The gentleman that owns them has taken them away, or we should have given a fac simile of the plates and characters in this number. We are informed however, that he purposes returning with them for translation; if so, we may be able yet to furnish our readers with it.

It will be seen by the annexed statement of the Quincy Whig, that there are more dreamers and money diggers, than Joseph Smith, in the world, and the worthy editor is obliged to acknowledge that this circumstance will go a good way to prove the authenticity of the Book of Mormon. He further states that, "if Joseph Smith can decipher the hieroglyphics on the plates, he will do more towards throwing light on the early history of this continent than any man living." We think that he has done that already, in translating and publishing the Book of Mormon, and would advise the gentleman and all interested, to read for themselves, and understand. We have no doubt however, but Mr. Smith will be able to translate them.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEIGHBOR.

On the 10th of April last a respectable merchant by the name of Robert Wiley, commenced digging in a large mound near this place; he excavated to the depth of 10 feet, and came to rock; about that time the rain began to fall, and he abandoned the work. On the 23d he and quite a number of the citizens with myself, repaired to the mound, and after making ample opening, we found plenty of rock, the most of which appeared as though it had been strongly burned; and after removing full two feet of said rock, we found plenty of charcoal and ashes; also human bones that appeared as though they had been burned; and near the cephalon a bundle was found that consisted of six plates of brass, of a bell shape, each having a hole near the small end, and a ring through them all, and clasped with two clasps, the ring and clasps appeared to be of iron very much oxidized. The plates appeared first to be copper, and had the appearance of being covered with characters. It was agreed by the company that I should cleanse the plates; accordingly I took them to my house, washed them with soap and water, and a woolen cloth; but finding them not yet cleansed I treated them with dilute sulphuric acid which made them perfectly clean, on which it appeared that they were completely covered with hieroglyphics that none as yet have been able to read. Wishing that the world might know the hidden things as fast as they come to light, I was induced to state the facts, hoping that you would give it an insertion in your excellent paper for we all feel anxious to know the true meaning of the plates, and publishing the facts might lead to the true translation. They were found, I judged, more than twelve feet below the surface of the top of the mound.

I am most respectfully a citizen of Kinderhook.

W. F. HARRIS, M. D.

The following certificate was forwarded for publication, at the same time.

We the citizens of Kinderhook, whose names are annexed do certify and declare that on the 23d April 1843, while excavating a large mound, in this vicinity, Mr. R. Wiley took from said mound, six brass plates of a bell shape, covered with ancient characters. Said plates were very much oxidized—the lands and rings on said plates mouldered into dust on a slight pressure. The above described plates we have handed to Mr. Sharp for the purpose of taking them to Nauvoo.

ROBT WILEY, W. F. HARRIS,
G. W. F. WARD, W. LONGNECKER,
FAYETTE GRUBB, IRA S. CURTIS,
GEO. DECKENSON, W. FUGATE,
J. R. SHARP.

(From the Quincy Whig.)
SINGULAR DISCOVERY—MATERIAL FOR ANOTHER MORMON BOOK.

A Mr. J. ROBERTS, from Pike county, called upon us last Monday, with a written description of a discovery which was recently made near Kinderhook, in that county. We have not room for his communication at length, and will give so much of a summary of it, as will enable the reader to form a pretty correct opinion of the discovery made.

It appeared that a young man by the name of Wiley, a resident in Kinderhook, dreamed three nights in succession, that in a certain mound in the vicinity, there was treasures concealed. Impressed with the strange occurrence of dreaming the same dream three nights in succession, he came to the conclusion, to satisfy his mind by digging into the mound. For fear of being laughed at, if he made others acquainted with his design, he went by himself, and labored diligently one day in pursuit of the supposed treasure, by sinking a hole in the centre of the mound. Finding it quite laborious, he invited others to assist him. Finally, a company of ten

or twelve repaired to the mound, and started in digging out the mound commenced by Wiley. After penetrating this mound about 11 feet they came to a bed of limestone, that had apparently been subjected to the action of fire, they removed the stone, which was small and easy to handle, to the depth of two feet more, then they found SIX BRASS PLATES, secured and fastened together by two iron wires but which were so decayed, that they readily crumbled to dust upon being handled. The plates were so completely covered with rust as almost to obliterate the characters inscribed upon them; but after undergoing a chemical process, the inscriptions were brought out plain and distinct. There were six plates—four inches in length, one inch and three quarters wide at the top, and two inches and three quarters wide at the bottom, flaring out to points. They are four lines of characters of hieroglyphics on each; on one side of the plates are parallel lines running lengthwise. A few of the characters resemble, in their form, the Roman capital letters of the alphabet—for instance, the capital B and X appear very distinct. In addition, there are rude representations of three human heads on one of the plates; the largest in the middle; from this head proceed marks or rays, resembling those which usually surround the head of Christ, in the pictorial representations of his person. There is also figures of two trees with branches, one under each of the two small heads, both having a little to the right. One of the plates, has on it the figure of a large head by itself, with two points pointing directly to it.

By whom these plates were deposited there must ever remain a secret, unless some one skilled in deciphering hieroglyphics, may be found to unravel the mystery. Some pretend to say, that Smith the Mormon leader, has the ability to read them. If he has, he will confer a great favor on the public by removing the mystery which hangs over them. We learn there was a Mormon present when the plates were found, who it is said, leaped for joy at the discovery, and remarked that it would go to prove the authenticity of the Book of Mormon—which it undoubtedly will.

In the place where these plates were deposited, were also found human bones in the last stage of decomposition; also some braid, which was at first supposed to be human hair, but on a closer examination proved to be grass; probably used as a covering for the bodies deposited there; this was also in the last stage of decay. There were but few bones found in the mound; and it is believed, that it was but the burial place of a small number, perhaps of a person or a family of distinction, in ages long gone by; and that these plates contain the history of the times, or of a people, that existed far—far beyond the memory of the present race. But we will not conjecture anything about this wonderful discovery, as it is one which the plates alone can reveal.

On each side of this mound in which this discovery was made, was a mound, on one of which is a tree growing that measures two feet and a half in diameter, near the ground. Showing the great antiquity of the mounds, and of course, all that is buried within them. These mounds like others, that are found scattered all over the Mississippi valley, are in the form of a sugar loaf.

The plates above alluded to, were exhibited in this city last week, and are now, we understand, in Nauvoo, subject to the inspection of the Mormon Prophet. The public curiosity is greatly excited, and if Smith can decipher the hieroglyphics on the plates, he will do more towards throwing light on the early history of this continent, than any man now living.

THE BORDER OUTRAGE.

The Madisonian contains an official correspondence between Mr. Webster, U. S. Secretary of State, and the British Minister of State, Mr. Fox, from which it appears that the alleged outrage upon the North-Eastern Territory is regarded by our Government as a matter demanding the serious attention of the British and American Governments. Mr. Webster, transmits to Mr. Fox the official narrative, detailing the circumstances of the transaction, assures him that the conduct of the American officer is entirely approved, and says that the British constable Craven, was "treated with far greater mildness and lenity than he deserved." The following extract from the despatch of Captain Webster, the American officer, to Col. Pierce, his superior, embraces all the facts of the case:

Fort Kent, Fish River, }
March 13, 1843. }

COLONEL:—I have the honor to report, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that an American citizen, named Daniel Savage, was, on the morning of the 11th ult., forcibly abducted from the American territory, and carried past this point in open day light, by a constable of New Brunswick, named John Craven. On the evening of the same day the local civil authorities made a requisition upon me for assistance to enable them to protect this citizen of the State, and to execute the laws in so doing—stating that they had not sufficient civil force for the purpose, as Craven was known to be armed, and of a most determined character. Under these circumstances, deeming it my duty to furnish the required aid, I placed an officer and three men at the disposal of the State authorities, with directions to act as they might require; but, under no circumstances, to pass beyond the limits of the State, as defined by the late treaty with Great Britain of the operation of which, I may here remark, I had not the slightest doubt.

The party proceeded down the river, and on the morning of the 12th stopped on the south, or American side of the river, about two miles below the mouth of the Madawaska, at the house of a Frenchman named Hebert. Meanwhile the prisoner, Savage, escaped from the English side of the river, and fled to Hebert's for protection. The English constable pursued, and was arrested by the American constable, under the warrant of the State, on the ASSAULT and SILENCE of the river, in the attempt to rescue his prisoner, pistol in hand, threatening that he would still, if possible, force him back to the other side of the river. At the time of his arrest, Major Leonard Coombe, a justice of the peace for New Brunswick, (at whose suit Savage had been taken,) was present, and in his official capacity ordered the legally constituted

authorities of Maine to desist, and directed Craven to resist them to the last. Craven then did attempt resistance in such a manner that it became necessary for the constable to call for the assistance of the party sent by me; when one of the men, a sergeant, aided the constable in quieting and securing him. He was then brought to this place, and this morning, after examination before the magistrates, was placed under bonds to appear before the court at Bangor, and was then set at liberty.

Last evening, after the above named transactions, I was called upon by Mr. James McLaughlin, warden of the recently disputed territory, who officially informed me, in the presence of other officers of the garrison, that all exercise of jurisdiction by the American authorities, over the territory lying below the mouth of Fish River, and on the south bank of the St. John, would be regarded by him, in his capacity of warden, as a violation of Her Majesty's dominions; that the treaty had not been sanctioned by act of Parliament, and was in consequence perfectly null here; and that the English still exercised all their former claims and rights upon this territory, and should do so until Parliament had sanctioned the treaty, and their Government proclaimed it throughout the Province, however long they might choose to delay this sanction and proclamation.

Mr. Fox, in his reply to Mr. Webster, says that he has received from the British authorities no information with regard to the affair. He adds that, "if it shall be found that any indication or irregularity has been committed," he has no doubt it has already been corrected by the Lieutenant Governor.

FROM MONTEVIDEO.

Captain Baker, of the brig Lawrence Copeland, at Baltimore, in 49 days from Montevideo, states that when he left that port, the inhabitants were throwing up breastworks around the town, and all the houses outside the works for the distance of half a mile were taken down to leave the plain open. Rosas, the Buenos Ayres General, with an army of 9,000 men, was supposed to be at the distance of ten or twelve miles from Montevideo preparing for an attack. No business was doing when Captain Baker left, every one being engaged in making preparations for the expected attack. The vessels were all lying idly.

Captain Lowry, of the ship Globe, which arrived here last evening, states that the invading army was under the command of Gen. Oribe.

The French and English squadrons, which were to mediate between the contending parties, were hourly expected to arrive.

Rosas had issued a proclamation, stating that no quarter will be given to any citizen of Buenos Ayres who may be found in the ranks of the enemy. Eighty officers were shot after the battle of Arroy Grande, by order of Rosas; two persons were found with their throats cut the evening previous to the sailing of the Globe. The country was in a most awful state, there being no safety for life or property.

TO THE PRESIDENCY, AND LADIES OF THE FEMALE RELIEF SOCIETY OF NAUVOO.

Beloved sisters and friends—As I shall necessarily be absent from your pleasant society, for a season, my husband not having succeeded in business in Nauvoo as he anticipated, I could not take my leave without soliciting your kind wishes and prayers for the time being, that we find it necessary to locate ourselves elsewhere, until a more favorable door is opened, for our residence with the church.

I wish also to acknowledge my grateful sense, of the much kindness, and good feelings, which has been manifested toward me, during my visit amongst you; and in return you have my sincere prayers, that the best of heaven's blessings may rest upon you; and may the cause of Humanity, benevolence, and mercy, flourish in your midst, under the benign auspices of an approving heaven, and the smiles of the Holy one of Israel. And may the heart of the widow, the fatherless, the poor, and the destitute, for whose benefit the society was organized, be made to rejoice through the means of your benevolent exertions. And feel assured, that the active energies of your minds, no power, however desirous it may be to vilify, and call in question your good name, will be able to tarnish the lustre of your good deeds, or pluck from your standard, the laurels which will be woven by the hand of gratitude as a shining trophy to your name, to all eternity.

With respect and affection, I am yours in the bands of the gospel.

SARAH M. CLEVELAND.

Latest from England.—The packet ship South American arrived at New York on the 13th, having left Liverpool on the 7th March.

Mc Naughton, the man who deliberately shot Mr Drummond, the Secretary of Sir Robert Peel, has been acquitted on the ground of insanity.

In the manufacturing districts there is very little doing, and the employers have been reducing wages.

At Dublin on the 3d, the great Repeal debate in the Chamber of the Town Council was brought to a close. On the house being divided on the question, the vote stood:

For O'Connell's motion 41
Against it, including the Lord Mayor's vote 15

Majority in favor of 'separation' 26

On the numbers being announced, the Liberator assured the 'twenty six' that their names should be inscribed upon a column in cologne-green, and handed down to posterity in the imperishable record of Irish History. He then moved that a committee should be appointed from the majority, to prepare the draught of a petition to Parliament for a repeal of the Union.

H M B frigate Modeste had arrived with \$1,000,000 of the China treaty money, and also the Columbine with \$750,000 on the same account.

A Belfast paper states that the Rev Joseph Dickey, Minister of the Third Presbyterian Congregation, while preaching at Rathfriland, was shot in the pulpit by some assassin who fired a gun through a window.

The Mackenzie Case at Washington.—The New York Commercial Advertiser,

of Wednesday afternoon, the 5th, has the following: We have good reason to know that the Secretary of the Navy has hitherto avoided all decisions of the Mackenzie case, that he has refrained from reading the reports of the evidence in the newspapers, and all newspaper comments and discussions thereon; being determined to keep his mind free and unprejudiced, until he should receive and have time carefully to examine, the official record of the court martial. The examination of that record, and the formation of an opinion thereon, it was supposed, would occupy at least ten days. There have been no cabinet discussions on the subject of these proceedings. This statement can be entirely relied upon.

Errors of the Press.—The most laughable blunders are sometimes occasioned by the omission of a single letter, as the following, which we extract from an English paper, very clearly shows:

A man was yesterday brought to answer a charge of having eaten a hackney coach man, for demanding more than his fare; and another was accused of having stolen a small oz out of the Bath mat; the stolen property was found in his waistcoat pocket.

The Russian General Kachmoffkowsky was found dead with a long cord sticking in his throat.

Smithfield festivities.—The air was crowded with people of all descriptions. At two o'clock the Lord Mayor drove through in his carriage.

The conflict was dreadful, and the enemy was repulsed with considerable laughter.

Robert Jones was brought before the sitting magistrate, on a charge of having spoken reason of the Barleym on public house.

In consequence of the numerous accidents occasioned by skating on the Serpentine river, measures are being taken to put a top to it.

At the Guildhall dinner, none of the poultry were eaten except the outs.

We say that John Bull often suffers in this way. About two years since, we represented Mr. Peel as having joined a party of fends in Hampshire for the purpose of shooting peasants—and only last week in a Scotch paper, we saw it gravely stated that a surgeon was taken alive in the river, and sold to the inhabitants at 6d and 10d per pound.

(From the Democratic Review.)

A PARABLE.

BY J. R. LOWELL.

Worn and footsore was the Prophet
When he reached the holy hill;
"God has left the earth," he murmured,
"Here his presence lingers still."

"God of all the olden prophets,
Wilt thou talk of me no more?
Have I not as truly loved thee
As thy chosen ones of yore?"

"Hear me guide of my fathers,
Lo, an humble heart is mine;
By thy mercy I beseech thee,
Grant thy servant but a sign!"

Bowing then his head, he listened
For an answer to his prayer;
No loud burst of thunder followed,
Not a murmur stirred the air:

But the tuft of moss before him
Opened while he waited yet,
And from out the rock's hid bosom
Sprang a tender violet.

"God! I thank thee," said the Prophet,
"Hard of heart and blind was I,
Looking to the holy mountain
For the gift of prophecy."

"Still thou speakest with thy children
Freely as in Eld sublim;
Humbleness and love and patience
Give dominion over Time."

"Had I trusted in my nature,
And had faith in lowly things,
Thou thyself wouldst then have sought
—And set free my spirit's wings."

"But I looked for signs and wonders
That o'er men should give me sway;
Thirsting to be more than mortal,
I was even less than they."

"Ere I entered on my journey,
As I girt my loins to start,
Ran to me my little daughter,
Thou beloved of my heart."

"In her hand she held a flower
Like to this as like may be,
Which beside my very threshold
She had plucked and brought to me."

LIGHT SOVEREIGNS AND BAD MEASURES.

English Court of Requests.—In Battersea Churchyard there is a tombstone being the epitaph—

"Happy the children who're ordained by fate
To short labour and light weight."

This classical distich was penned by a baker upon the death of two infants, and that there might be no mistake about the matter, it is gravely stated that the two children so commemorated "died in their infancy." Even so be it of Sir Robert Peel's Income Tax Act! But our business is with the county court.

Henry Giles, the landlord of the Five Bells, in Somers town, appeared to answer the summons of one Job Johnstone, a waterman to the coach rank, in Charlton street, for the sum of three shillings and tenpence,—monies detained belonging to the plaintiff. The defendant, Henry Giles, was a thorough-going "licensed witter" of the old school, one who, like Lord North, regarded "measures more than men;" while the leary-looking plaintiff seemed the very counterpart of the hero who responded to the question, "Vy is you called watermen?" "Vy, 'cos we opens the coach-doors,"—a conclusive sort of reasoning often adopted in the House of Commons.

Mr. Dubois, Three shillings and tenpence. What is it for, Mr. Johnstone?

"Sharn't be long about that," said the plaintiff drawing his sinister hand across a nasal organ possessing any thing but

the line of beauty. "I goes inter the ear man's house, the Five Bells, 'long with an old friend—werry good—I calls for a pot o' half and half, a couple o' pipes, and two screws—werry good (Laughter),—with vich of course we was served, and arter that we had another pot—werry good (Laughter),—and so the backer being out, I ses—Bill Smith, ses I, jest so, Bill Smith, ses I, afore we hooks it we'll have—"

Mr. Dubois: Hooks it, sir, what's that? (Laughter.)

Plaintiff: Lord, how green you is Hooks, it means cotton—namasing—what vulgar people calls going away. (Laughter.) Well my lord, I ses, Bill, afore we hooks it we'll just have a fly o' summat short.

The worthy commissioner was again puzzled, and made the proper enquiry. A juryman with a very Barbolphian nose said, "summ't short meant a quartum of max;" another juryman said it was a "go o' gin."

Afraid much laughter Mr. Johnstone continued—"Vell, gentlemen ye precedes to the bar, and calls for two drains, [Laughter.] Got sarved—drink it, and down I chucka a sur'rin. 'Two pots o' half-and-half,' ses I, 'is eightpence, two screws is twopence, and two drains is twopence, and that jest makes a bob.' Vell, gentlemen, the landlord takes up the sur'rin, and, arter pretendin' to weigh it, turns round, and ses, 'This year sur'rin's eightpence short.' (Laughter.) 'That be d—d,' ses I. 'Vy,' ses he, 'it's a matter o' so many grains!' 'Grains be—,' ses I; 'it's a good sur'rin and I wants my change, and I'll have it.' (Laughter.) Saying o' this I knocks over a glass, and trying to catch it knocks the bottom off another. (Roars of Laughter.) 'That jest makes three and twopence,' ses he, and chucka down sixteen and-up-pence on the bar. 'Werry good,' ses I, 'and if I don't summons you for all you stop'd, may I never git drunk again—there's all.' (Laughter.) Sure enough, here's the warrant."

Mr. Dubois (laughing)—Well, Mr. Henry, Giles, what do you say? Eightpence seems a large sum to deduct. Did you weigh the sovereign by a proper medium?

"Naw, sir," replied Giles, I weighed it meself wid a pair o' scales; (laughter) and may the devil take the inventor, I say, it's cost me more trouble thin all!"

Mr. Dubois.—Answer my question, my good man. What sort of weights did you use, and what scales?

"Sure thin, my lord, me own baccy scales, and divil a weight at all." (Roars of laughter.)

Mr. Giles was invited to explain.

"Certainly, me lord," said he, "I takes the man's sur'rin and puts it into one scale, and I takes a brann speck new gouden sur'rin as had never seen the day's light, and puts it into the other, and howdus up the pair o' 'em. Up goes Joey Johnstone's sur'rin, and down goes mine.— (Laughter.) Down I claps a sixpence on the light gentleman—no go! Immense laughter. Thin a fourpenny bit, and thin another, and thin the scale would'n go down. 'Me fine fellow,' ses I, 'this is a mighty light gould coin of yours, but in regard of me respecting you, I'll give it another trial, and so I throws in another fourpenny bit, and sure enough down came the scale—(roars of laughter)—r-ale good weight,' ses I, 'me friend, and jest eighteen-pence to the bad,' and then the ungrateful blackerd would'n believe me. As soon as the laughter had in some degree subsided, a juryman inquired whether the identical sovereign was in court, and being answered in the negative, it was decided that the claim of eighteen pence must be disallowed, or rather refunded."

"But surely I'll be paid for me broken glass!" inquired Giles.

"Certainly," said the Juryman.

"Vait a bit," rejoined Mr. Johnstone. "Vot sort o' glasses was they?"

"Two half quarten glasses, sure, and you knocked the bottoms off ivi both ivi em, and took away the tops wid you," said Mr. Giles.

"And is these here the hidential glasses?" inquired Mr. Johnstone, producing a couple of bottomless glasses.

"The very same," answered Giles.

"Both o' 'em half-quarten glasses, same as you serves the customers with hays!"

"Both the very same, brother and sister," replied Giles.

"Then," said Johnstone, addressing the jury, "what a waggon this here fellow must be! On my solid hoath these 'ear glasses are reglar three others, and if so be Mister Dubois will send for a quarter o' gin in a minute, you'll find jest a glass a piece." [The jury of three laughed most immoderately.]

Mr. Dubois, however, declined "standing," and the jury, after a slight consideration, directed Mr. Giles to refund all the money excepting only the price of the two pots of half-and-half and the two screws!

Mr. Dubois observed that the subject of light gold had become a perfect nuisance! Whereupon a political-looking bystander, whose garments spoke most eloquently of the "light of other days," observed "tha he didn't feel the inconvenience of 'light gold' half so much as the prevailing greed scarcity o' silver." [Roars of laughter.]

Mr. Dubois observed, that he hadn't the slightest doubt of it.

From the National Intelligencer.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE LOOM FOR WEAVING FIGURED FABRICS.

Messrs. Editors:—A patent was obtained about a year since by Mr. C. G. Gilroy, now of New York, for improvements in the power loom for weaving figured goods of various kinds, either of silk, wool, linen, or cotton; which looms

are now in successful operation. The writer has seen specimens of the work executed upon them from each of the materials, some of them in a style which the manufacturers of Lyons would not be ashamed to own, and of a texture differing from every previous manufacture.

Mr. Gilroy has spent a number of years in France, England, Belgium, and Prussia, in which countries he has obtained upwards of thirty patents for various improvements in the manufacture of textile substances; and he has in his possession the highest testimonials from the first manufacturers of France, and from others eminent in judgement and station, showing the estimation in which his improvements are held in that land of art and taste. Mr. Gilroy has recently deposited in the Patent Office another model, exhibiting various new improvements in the loom, and which is intended for the weaving of table cloths, shawls, piano forte covers, window curtains, and other articles of a similar character. By the action of this loom the business of weaving will be much facilitated, as by its means he will be enabled to work that instrument at the rate of from eighty to a hundred and thirty picks a minute, and to produce perfect works in patterns of great complexity. T. P. J.

For the "Neighbor."

MANUFACTURING STRAW.

This business will probably appear trifling to some, and more particularly so to those who are least acquainted with it; but as the little streams and rivulets supply their place in filling the ocean, so will the manufacturing of straw fill its place in the great manufacturing wheel.

"Tall stalks from little acorns grow." Large streams from little fountains flow."

Owing to the great tide of emigration here, and the scarcity of flax and rolls, many of our girls are becoming like the lilies of the field; "they neither toil nor spin," but straw is an article that can easily be obtained, sufficient to enable every girl to make her own bonnets and pappas and brothers' hats; then she may look with pleasure upon the beauty and workmanship of her own hands. From the experience I have had in this business, and from observing the industrious and persevering habits of the people of our city, I am thoroughly convinced that the only thing requisite, in order that this branch of business shall be carried to as flourishing an extent here as in any of the eastern countries, is, that some who have a little capital would step forward and buy all the braid they can get, then get it made into hats and bonnets. It can be as well and as neatly done here as anywhere else. This would give employment to many a widow and orphan and I may say to a great share of the females in the place, and raise them from need and want to comfort and plenty. One reason why this business would be so advantageous, is because it is so simple; any child at six or seven years of age can easily learn it and earn enough to clothe themselves neatly; another is, there will be no difficulty in procuring the materials. The season is near for gathering straw, and I hope it will be well improved by our citizens. The straw from grain sown in the spring is preferred. It ought to be cut a few days after it is in the blossom, or just as the kernel is filled, before it begins to ripen. It should then be thoroughly scalded with boiling water; then spread them where the sun will shine fair upon them. This should be continued four or five days, with the exception of scalding, being careful to take them in, in case of a shower, or at night, to prevent the dew falling upon it, then cut it between every joint, slip off the husk, scald it with clean soap suds; then put it in a barrel, if you have no whitening box, and burn lime stone under it. Three or four smokes is sufficient for straw; it is then fit for use.

LYDIA KNIGHT.

More Outrages on American Vessels.—The brig Ceylon, Capt. Dayley, arrived at Salem on the 23d ult. brings accounts of more outrages on American vessels by British boarding officers. The Register states that the Captain of the Ceylon reports that the bark Roderick Dhu, of Providence, Capt. Richard T. Sims, was at Acera, December, 10, to sail for windward coast. Capt. Sims had been boarded by an officer of H. B. M. brig Spy, and treated in a most shameful and insulting manner, inasmuch that Capt. S. had felt bound to make a representation of the case to the British commandant of the station. The same officer boarded the Ceylon the day after, and Capt. Dayley states that he was so selfish in his appearance he would not invite him into his cabin. The officer, however, did not wait for an invitation, but when Capt. D. went for his papers as demanded, followed him into the cabin of his own accord. —St. Louis Gazette.

Erie Canal.—The Buffalo Gazette says the breach in the Erie Canal, at Tonawanda, will be repaired by the first of May, at which time, the canal will be opened for navigation.

Wisconsin.—The Legislature and Executive of this Territory, are still in hot water. The Legislature has contended that it was holding an adjourned session, and Doty, with all the obsequy of long ears, has refused to co-operate with it except as a special session convened under his proclamation. In this beligerent condition, they have continued for twenty days. The following from the Milwaukee Courier, shows the point to which they have arrived:—Chicago Dem.

"Mr. Martin introduced, yesterday, resolutions that protested against the usurpations and assumptions of the Governor and declared the Legislature were right in the course they had pursued; yet, declared, nevertheless, that

to secure some necessary legislative action to the people of the Territory, the journals of both Houses be so altered as to conform to the wishes of the Executive. After the arrival of the mail and the receipt of intelligence of the passage of the election law, the question was taken, and the resolutions passed both houses. Immediately after the final vote was taken in the Council, Mr. Strong resigned his station as president of that body."

LATER FROM CHINA.

(Great Riot and Fire at Canton.)

By the ship Delhi, from China, the N. York Journal of Commerce has received Canton papers to December 13, and Hong Kong to the 15th, being a fortnight later than the previous advices. The Delhi left Canton December 20.

There was an alarming riot at Canton on the 7th, in which the foreign factories were set on fire, and much damage done. We give the following particulars:

In a very few minutes a most vigorous attack was made upon No. 1 British, which was carried by numbers entering the lower windows. There can be no doubt that this factory was attacked in this sudden manner, in the hope and expectation of capturing two ladies that were residing there. These ladies, most fortunately, had been removed immediately it was seen that the Co's. garden was broken open, and being taken out the back way, were deposited on one of the hoops.

The attack was so sudden that most of the other residents believed that the object had been accomplished, and the ladies captured. Neither residents or domestics saved a single article, but what they stood in. The long merchants, at the earnest request of some residents, had sent for soldiers to some station outside the walls near the factories, but the Mandarin thereof of course knowing the row would be more serious than was generally contemplated, considered his force insufficient, and refusing to act, referred the application to the Quang heep.

This functionary, knowing right well that something serious would happen, applied to the Governor to be allowed to arm his force "cap-a-pie," as he could not take life without the Governor's permission, knowing that the ordinary mode of quieting a disturbance would be unavailing in the present instance. The Governor refused his sanction, and the Quang-heep went accompanied by the Quang-chow-foo and Nam-boy-yune escorted by about 300 soldiers, armed to the teeth.

The soldiers fired up in the air, and the mob finding that they durst not fire amongst them attacked and drove them off, breaking the chairs of the three great Mandarins and pelled them with stones. Consequently the Mandarin took refuge in the Cossou houses, which the soldiers guarded. It was now about 8 o'clock—the mob had set fire to the Co's. hall, and commenced pillaging and destroying all the factories eastward of Hong Lane.

All these factories have now been pillaged and deserted excepting No. 1 Dutch. This factory, having an immense amount of money in its treasury, was bravely defended by its inhabitants, who, falling short of ammunition, and the factory being in a blaze, evacuated it about 11 o'clock. The residents of the factory to the westward, finding the square in possession of a ruthless mob, elated with success, had to look after their own personal safety. Those between Hong Lane and old China street, took refuge on the tops of their houses, expecting every moment to find their factories on fire, and hoped by climbing over the roof to gain access to the back streets.

They did not seem bent upon 'loot,' as they broke and destroyed everything, of course seizing all the money that fell in their way. No. 1 British, adjoining the Hall, next caught fire, and the Hong merchants sent their engines to prevent the fire spreading. The mob would not allow them to work; saying that they were determined that all the factories eastward of Hong Lane should be burned, but that if any others caught, they would assist them in quenching them.

These gentlemen could not go out as the mob was frantic before the doors. Those to the eastward of that again, at the entreaty of the Hong merchants, made their escape at the back doors, and being conveyed through the streets to wards the westward, were deposited for the night in the Shamun pack houses. Some took refuge in Minqua's hong, and were in momentary expectation of being attacked.

It was fortunate that the immense amount of dollars which were under the embers of the burnt factories diverted the attention of the mob, or there can be no doubt that all the factories would have shared the like fate.

For although it was evident, that the political part of it were satisfied with what they had done, when they saw all in a blaze eastward of Hong Lane, yet all the bad characters of Canton having by this time assembled, a great number consisted of those who came after 'loot.' Things remained in this state until about 2, when, strange to say, the mob began to disperse. Soon after, the Quang-keep having received the Governor's authority to do as he liked, came to the square and soon dispersed what remained.

All the next day the fire continued, and the following day early, Sir Hugh Gough anchored off the factories in the Ste. Proserpine. Orders were immediately sent to Hongkong for 2,000 troops, but nothing had yet arrived, at Monday 2 P. M. The square is now entirely in the possession of the Chinese soldiers, who have made an encampment thereon, but are

much apprehensive of a fresh attack, and it is said have applied to Sir Hugh for his co-operation.

The back streets are much crowded, and foreigners cannot walk in them. Parties are still shipping off tea. The people, it is said, have petitioned the Governor to be firm, and they will assist him in carrying on the war with the British. All are anxiously waiting for Sir Henry. Howqua is quite alive to take every advantage of the present state of things, and has quadrupled the rent of the factories that remain.

The day after the disturbance, two of the rioters were executed in the square, and it is said a number more have been captured, and are to share the same fate.

The boats conveying the right wing of her Britannic Majesty's 62d regiment to Dinapore were swamped in a hurricane on the 5th of September, and the Madras Spectator states that the loss is ascertained to be two lieutenants, Gassan and Scobell, five sergeants, four corporals, and thirty-five privates, with six women and twelve children.

The brig Maulmein was wrecked on the 29th of September at the north end of the Palawan passage, and with her were lost chief officer Smith, third officer Ranken, four lascars and the despatches.

Sir Henry Pottinger has issued a proclamation stating that 283 of the crews of two British vessels, which had been wrecked on the Island of Formosa, had been massacred, and disclosing an intention of claiming atonement from the Emperor for the outrage.

Letter from Havana.—By a letter in the Picayune, dated Havana, April 1st, we learn that a furious out-break of the negroes took place on the 25th ult. at Cimarona and Bemp, near Cardenas, on the North side of the island. The blacks rose to the number of 600 and furiously commenced a work of death and destruction on property holders and property. The authorities and whites in the neighborhood were not slow to arrest their murderous and devastating career; but before they succeeded, four white men fell victims to their fury; two soldiers were wounded, and five estates were laid waste by fire. The soldiers and whites from the neighboring plantations hurried to the rescue in such numbers that the destructionists were compelled to retreat. They fell back upon a wood, where several of them had been found hanged, they having acted, themselves, their own executioners. Some of them have been arrested, and the remainder were, at the last account, besieged, and their escape rendered impossible. The injury which property has sustained at their hands is said to equal \$300,000. When the news of the insurrection reached Havana, 400 rank and file of the 2d regiment were immediately despatched on board a frigate of war steamer to the scene of action. As the flight of the black insurgents was, however, effected before they reached there, their assistance was not needed, and they immediately returned.

The U. S. brig Bainbridge, Capt. Johnson, arrived in this port yesterday, in 14 days from Port au Prince. From the news she brings it appears that Hayti is no exception to the general rule of revolutions never going backward. The reports that President Boyer was driven to take refuge on board an English ship of the line, to save himself from popular fury, and that he sailed for the island of Jamaica, is fully confirmed.

LATEST FROM CAMPECHE.—By the schooner, Capt. Churchill, which left Sinal on the 31st ult., we have dates from the seat of war up to the 30th.

The Mexican fleet landed a large body of troops at Tlilchaca on the 26th and 27th March, after having previously visited Selina, which place was burnt by the Mexican soldiers. The first place of interest was expected to be Sinal, off which the Mexican fleet was hourly expected. A body of Yucatan troops numbering some 4500, had been detailed to meet the Mexicans.

A brief action occurred in the neighborhood of Campeche on the 26th of March, in which the Mexicans sustained considerable loss. The Campechanos, after a three hours' fight retired in good order, without effecting anything.

The cannonading continued upon the city from the Mexican batteries, but little damage has been done so far.

Despatches from the Mexican camp were continually joining the Yucatanos.—N. O. Pic. of the 7th inst.

Mexico.—A slip from the office of the Panama Gazette, dated April 5th, says: "The United States ship of war Falmouth, Commodore James McIntosh, arrived here on the 5th inst., in eight days from Vera Cruz with important dispatches from our Minister, General Thompson. The United States ship Vincennes, Commander Buchanan, the Spanish brig of war Patriot, Commodore Luro, and the United States revenue cutter Woodbury, Captain Woodbury, was at anchor under the Island of Sacrificios, when the F. sailed—the latter was to sail the next day for New Orleans, with about \$100,000 on board. The officers and crew of the Falmouth are in excellent health, there has not been a serious case of sickness on board since she has been last in commission.

It was stated that Santa Anna, on his arrival in the city of Mexico, had ordered all the Mexican and Mexican prisoners to be shot, but the Mexican order was countermanded. He had dismissed all the Ministers and appointed others in their places—great dissatisfaction had been expressed in some of the western provinces, but no open act of hostility to his measures had as yet taken place. He had placed an additional duty on the exportation of specie so as to make it cost 16 cents to get a dollar from Mexico to Europe or the United States, and 9 cents from Vera Cruz and Tampico. He has ordered 1500 troops to be raised, and recalled Gen. Minon from the command of the siege going on against the Campechanos and placed him in confinement at Vera Cruz. Santa Anna, is in fact President Congress, etc.

Schooner Watchman from Metamoros.—The schooner Watchman from Metamoros, and the Laura Virginia from Campeche, arrived at New Orleans on the 23d ult., bringing the following items of intelligence:

Everything is quiet at Metamoros, and along the Rio del Norte above.

About 1000 Mexican troops were in Metamoros, and about 2000 more at different posts above.

Gen. Woll was at Monterey. The Texian prisoners had been marched into the interior. A report had been in circulation, but not generally accredited, that 30 of them had been shot on the road.

There was no talk of invading Texas. The Laura Virginia brings no news of any more fighting at Campeche, but fully confirms the victory obtained by the Yucatanos over the Mexicans on the 4th inst.

The Mexican steamers had gone from Campeche to Vera Cruz for the purpose of bringing reinforcements to the Mexicans.

Massachusetts.—The intelligence received of the election of Mr. Hudson, in the Fifth Congressional district, is confirmed. There is also a rumor that Mr. Rockwell is elected in the seventh, but the returns are not sufficiently complete to enable us to judge correctly in the matter. In the other districts there is no choice

For the "Neighbor."

MY SISTER'S TOMB.

BY MRS. SOPHIA J. SMITH.

I stood beside my sister's tomb,
Viewing that solemn, sacred spot.
Where she, who once with health did bloom,
In silence lay, to be forgot!
I thought how soon do earthly joys
Fly from our grasp, and have an end:
A fleeting show, like empty toys—
God only is a lasting friend!

I thought upon the sunny smile,
Which oft had play'd upon her face,
Those eyes, which spoke so artful guile,
Which still, by memory, I could trace.
I paused to ask: Has this fair form,
Which lies beneath this mould'ring sod,
Departed, never to return?
And breathed a pray'r, forbid it God!

And then I heard the spirit's voice,
In accents sweet, pronounce the words:
She sleeps; but shall with thee rejoice
In Christ, the Savior, Lord of Lords!
I, too, like her, must be brought low
And meet the cold embrace of death:
Oh, God! wilt thou thy mercy show
To me, in the last struggling breath!

And at the resurrection morn,
When all who die in Christ shall rise,
O, may we, by thy grace, be born,
And wait to meet thee in the skies;
And with our bodies as restor'd,
Bene to its bone, thy glory see,
And feel thy spirit on us pour'd,
When changed to immortality.

Extract from an old MSS.

REMARKABLE.

On the 26th day of March as I was on my journey with my team, from Woodstock (the place of my nativity) to Burlington N. Y., on the evening of the 27th, I put up at the house of Capt. J. Bissel, iron holder in Chelsea. I retired to my lodgings at an early hour. A few minutes before the clock struck one, as I conceived, I awoke, and turning my eyes towards the window, beheld an uncommon gleam of light, which induced me to leap from my bed. I looked out, but nothing uncommon appeared. I again got into bed, when, after some time, I was surprised at something resembling a field piece, and the clashing of swords, as I conceived, which I saw through the window. At the same instant a bright light appeared in the room, as though the moon in the height of its lustre had shown directly upon me. I then raised myself in bed, but immediately sunk back with terror and surprise, and lay some minutes motionless. At length me thought I heard an audible voice, which I conceived not human, call me by name, and said, "Arise and give ear to the message of heaven, for you shall be a witness of the signs which shall be given of the perilous days which are coming upon the world, by reason of the innumerable sins and iniquities so prevalent among mankind; especially in this favored land; forasmuch the Lord I have delivered this people like the children of Israel from the tyranny of a powerful nation, and would have gathered them as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, but they would not hearken to the voice of wisdom; they have become a rebellious and disobedient people, fustling, as it were, after the luxuries of Egypt; boasting in their strength; pregnant with evils innumerable; but their peace is destroyed. In wars and rumors of wars shall they abound, both national and civil. The father shall raise against the son and the son against the father, for a great and powerful nation have I chosen to be a scourge unto all other nations of the earth; even the most haughty shall bow to them, for the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. By an Almighty arm all nations of the earth shall be made to know the Most High reigneth. This great nation shall lay waste your sea-ports and utterly destroy your navigation. She shall infect your sea coasts with the fleets of all the conquered nations, and her armies shall swarm around you like the flies and gnats of Egypt, for a season, until they (ye) know the Lord giveth and he taketh at his pleasure. And for a sign of these times you shall be a witness of the angel's descending with a long flaming sword in his hand which shall turn to every point to prepare the way for ushering in the glorious day. Then shall the sword be transformed into an olive branch, which shall arise and overspread the horizon and appear as emblematical of the harmonious day in which all nations and languages shall be gathered into one family, and all become of one heart and mind, to serve under the peaceable government of Him whose sceptre sways all worlds." After such a discourse, which I conceived more than human, neither pen nor tongue can describe the agitation of my mind, though I could not but consider myself as highly favored in being a hearer of the divine message. As the clock struck three I arose from my bed and proceeded on my journey. I had not got on my way more than a mile and a half before my team was instantly stopped as though pushed by a mighty hand. I unthinkingly bid them go on, but without effect, for that instant a bright light appeared to overspread the horizon and an angel descended and stood erect in the air but a little distance from me dressed in a long, unsullied robe, with a flaming sword in his hand. I can say with Daniel, "I was alone and without thought." He said unto me, "stand on thy feet and give ear unto the words which I shall speak," and as I stood trembling and recollecting the vision which I saw a few hours before. I lifted up my eyes and beheld his face which had the appearance of lightning, and his eyes were as lamps of fire. The sword which he held to appearance was about thirty feet long, the hilt of which was variously set or ornamented, appeared of pure gold, set with stones of various hues, the blade resembled flaming fire, and I cast up my eyes and beheld a bow in the clouds beautifully variegated, much resembling a rainbow encircling sixteen stars, though differently diversified, there being nine to the southern part of the bow of a most beautiful azure, in the centre of which bow I suppose appeared an olive branch richly decorated with golden buds. The stars to the north were of a deep crimson and all very transparent and brilliant which afterwards separated

ted the nine of the azure fell to the south and the seven of the crimson to the north, attended with a heavy rumbling noise in the air, like the rushing of many armies to battle, at which I fell with my face to the ground. At length me thought I heard an audible voice articulate and say, "all these are signs by which you shall know what is to befall the nations now in the latter days. Woe unto the inhabitants of the land, for their sins and ingratitude. Wars and rumors of wars shall then abound; their fields shall be crimsoned with the blood of their own citizens and nothing but lamentation and mourning shall be heard to echo through the lonely vale, until all the tates and brambles of the earth shall be plucked up and demelinated from the face thereof, by the pestilence which walks in darkness, and by the sword which lays waste at noon day, for there shall be such a destruction as shall greatly thin the inhabitants of the earth both by war, pestilence, and famine, until after there shall arise a branch from the root of Jesse, who shall perform such remarkable things through the power of Almighty God, as shall effectually convince the world of his divine authority, and shall cause, eventually, the remnant of all nations to be of one heart and one mind in religion, when there shall be no more wars among mankind, who will ever after live in the sweetest bonds of mutual friendship, passing on unto love, to God and one another. Then Jew and Gentile shall coincide in sentiment and become one and indivisible; declaring Jesus Christ to be their only king and sovereign;" and, as he ended, proclaimed, "Father, thy will be done on earth as in heaven, and may all the people say Amen." As he spoke these words I looked up and beheld the sword which he held transformed into an olive branch which grew and overspread the horizon, under which a reflection of light presented to my view a large and spacious landscape with an innumerable host of beings like unto the stars of heaven for number, worshipping and praising Him who is king over all. There the lion lay down with the lamb and the beasts of the earth, and the fowls of the air, were mingled together in concert, and nothing but love and unutterable joy appeared among them, and as from the landscape ascended a voice, proclaiming, "Glory to God in the Highest; peace on earth and good will towards men;" at the echo of which, I fell on my face in amazement and terror.

TIMOTHY P. WALKER.
Vermont, 1792.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

Saturday, April 8, 1843.
Cotton.—The sales on Wednesday last were reported at 6,000 bales; Thursday 4,500 bales; and yesterday 4,000; together 14,500 bales. Prices are rather firmer, in consequence of the small stock on sale, and a decline in freights. We are likely to have light receipts for a few weeks, and prices may be maintained until later European accounts get to hand. The weather having cleared off, will give an opportunity to our planters to plant their crops, and with a late fall make a average crop of cotton. Our quotations we do not alter, but remark that for the strict qualities the outside figures have to be paid.

SUGAR.—The demand for this article continues good, and the advance recently noticed is fully sustained. We continue former figures, viz: 3-12 a 3-4 for ordinary to middling, 3-8 for fair, 4-5 for prime, and 5-12 for a strictly prime article.

MOLASSES.—The demand continues good at 15 a 16 cts. The stock on sale is limited.

FLOUR.—The receipts of this article continue light, being hardly sufficient to meet the demand for city consumption, so that our former quotations are not only maintained, but in many instances, holders have been able to obtain 3-13 to 3-14 advance, and the market is decidedly firmer than it has been for some time past. We quote superfine \$4 per bbl, and some are holding at \$4.50.

SALT.—Since our last review of the market, there is no change in this article—1500 sacks coarse Liverpool, per ship Clifton, at 90c. In Turkey Island there is nothing doing.

RICE.—A good demand continues, and supply ample. Prices range at 2-3-8 a 2-5-8 c per lb.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ROCK ISLAND COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Rock Island County, held at the Court House, pursuant to public notice on Saturday the 29th day of April 1843, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend a district convention, to be held at Rock Island, in Rock Island County Illinois, on the 4th Monday in May next, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to be run on the democratic ticket to represent us in the next Congress of the United States, from this district.

On motion, Co. John Buford was called to the chair, and John R. Taylor chosen secretary.

The chair in a few appropriate remarks explained the object of the meeting.

On motion, Resolved, That a committee of three, be appointed by the chair, to suggest for the consideration of this meeting the names of four suitable persons to be put in nomination as delegates to said district convention.

Whereupon said committee was appointed, and after retiring a few minutes returned, and recommended the following named gentlemen, Messrs. William Marshal Sen. John Buford, Joseph Knox and Daniel G. Moore, who were unanimously elected delegates to represent the Democracy of Rock Island County, in the said convention to be held at Rock Island on the fourth Monday in May next, and that they be authorized to fill all vacancies which may occur in their own body.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That this convention has the utmost confidence in the eminent ability and talents, and strict political integrity of our esteemed fellow citizen and democrat, Joseph Knox Esq. that we consider him as the best qualified among the able and distinguished gentlemen of the democratic party, whose names are before the public for the honor of a nomination for Congress, and that our delegates be instructed to vote in the Congressional convention for Joseph Knox, and to use their utmost exertions to procure his nomination.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Upper Mississippi, Galena Sentinel, Nauvoo papers, and other democratic papers in the district.

Meeting adjourned.
JOHN BUFORD, Chairman.
JOHN R. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE INDIANS.

Of the immense Indian population that but a few years since occupied land between the Atlantic and the Mississippi river, there is now, according to the most recent authentic statistics preserved in the Indian department at Washington—in lower Michigan about 5000 of the tribes of Chippewas and Ottawas; in Wisconsin about 5800 Menomones and Oneidas; in Ohio, about 375 Wyandots; in Indiana about 900 Miamies and Pottowatomies; in Mississippi, about 5350 Chickasaws and Choctaws; about 11000 Cherokees still scattered over the States of North Carolina, Alabama, and Tennessee; some Chippewas south and West of Lake Superior, whose number is unknown; some Oneidas, originally from New York, near Green Bay, in Wisconsin Territory; a small remnant of the Seminoles in Florida; a few scattered through New England; a remnant of the Brothertown and Stockbridge tribes on Winnebago lake, and a more nominal band that still linger on the banks of the Catawba in S. Carolina. These scattered fragments of the great Indian family, that owned and inhabited the land east of the Mississippi river, are all that are left to tell the story of their former dominion and greatness in that wide expanse of Territory.—Boston Bee.

LIST OF ACTS, BY THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE, HOUSE BILLS.

An act in relation to the State Bank of Illinois, and Bank of Illinois.

An act regulating the sale of property on judgements and executions.

An act to diminish the State debt, and put the State Bank into liquidation.

An act in relation to official bonds.

An act to amend the act to provide for the establishment of ferries, toll bridges, and turnpike roads, approved Feb. 12, 1839.

An act to extend the jurisdiction of county commissioner's courts, and other purposes.

An act regulating the manner of selecting juries in certain cases.

An act to amend the several laws in relation to the trial of the right of property before justices of the peace.

An act to amend the act disposing of the public property in Yandalia, and for other purposes.

An act to create the county of Massac.

An act for the formation of the county of Moultrie.

An act to create the county of Marquette, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act in relation to the revenue of 1842.

An act in relation to a poor house in Jersey county.

An act to amend the act in relation to wills and testaments, executors and administrators, and the settlement of estates, approved Jan. 23, 1839.

An act to create the county of Milton.

An act to revive an act to provide for settlers on lands purchased by the State.

An act to change the times of holding court in the second Judicial Circuit, and to include the county of Perry in said second Judicial circuit.

An act to provide for the completion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and for the payment of the canal debt.

An act to prohibit the reception of depreciated paper in payment of public dues.

An act amending the several acts relating to attachments.

An act to incorporate the Monticello Female Seminary.

An act to enable the inhabitants of incorporated townships to dissolve their incorporation.

An act to regulate weigh's and measures.

An act to amend the act concerning a town plat therein mentioned, (in Upper Alton,) approved February 17, 1841.

An act to regulate the fees of the clerks of circuit courts in cases of naturalization of foreigners.

An act to put the Bank of Illinois into liquidation.

An act to reduce the public debt one million of dollars, and put the Bank of Illinois into liquidation.

An act for the better security of State, county, and township funds.

An act to provide for the distribution of the interest upon the school, college, and seminary funds, to new counties.

An act to establish Cumberland county.

An act to appoint a Board of Auditors to settle the accounts of R. R. Barret, late Fund commissioner.

An act to establish seven Congressional districts.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Nauvoo Neighbor.

Suum cuique tributo.

The Mayor's office is kept in the 2d story of the brick store on the corner of Water and Granger Streets. Offenders sued quickly for tribute, are dealt with according to law and evidence, and such other business duly attended to; as the peace, harmony, and benefit of the city may require. Entrance at the south door.

MAYOR'S CLERK.

HAVE on hand a few bonnets, and have of late had a number of applications to buy braid, but have not had means to pay for it; this has induced me to make the following proposals, and solicit the patronage of all those who wish to encourage manufacturing at home, and assist each other. I will take in exchange for hats and bonnets, flax, wool, or clothing grain of all kinds, and almost all kinds of produce; money not refused; and will buy braid either for hats or bonnets, and pay in the same articles that I shall be able to get. The grain I may receive I shall be able to make into meal and flour. I shall cheerfully oblige all who may favor me with their custom, as far as my limited circumstances will admit; and regret that I cannot do more; for were it in my power I would gladly give employment to all that seek it, until the great western market should be supplied by our industry at Nauvoo.

LYDIA KNIGHT.

Gen. Smith C. Leach, the noxious scoundrel who has been excommunicated by two wives (both of whom are now living) and the Mormons to boot, is we understand, at present in Plymouth, Mass., where he is about to "take his last" for a third time. We think the lady must want—[N. H. Statesman.]

Fish are drawn towards a light; they assemble to be fed at the sound of a bell and are fond of music.

The mahogany tree is full grown in 200 years. Cypress trees are known to be 800 or 900 years old.

Foreign.

Progress of the Revolution Hayti.—By the brig Fairfield, Capt. Smith which arrived last evening in thirteen days from Port au Prince, we learn that the main body of the insurgents were at Lisgoe, twenty miles from the former place, in a strong position, awaiting the result of the expedition which had been sent against Aux Cayes, after some hard fighting. This completed the triumph of the insurgents throughout the island. Having accomplished the object for which it was sent, the expedition was on its return to Lisgoe. On its arrival there, the insurgent army, comprising 15,000 men, would march upon Port au Prince. President Boyer was doing what he could to prepare for their reception, by strengthening the forts about the city, digging trenches, &c. His force, however, was only about 4,000 men. Four days prior to the sailing of the Fairfield, he issued a proclamation, that all females who wished could go on board the shipping, or retire in the country. Previous to that announcement no person could leave the city. The general opinion was, that Boyer had no chance of successful resistance. The mass of the people are against him, and attribute most of the evils which they suffer, to the severity of the government.

The revolution had caused a complete stagnation of business; no produce coming in, &c. Most of the merchants had embarked their valuables on board the vessels in the harbor, except the English, who have put all their goods under protection of the British flag. The U. S. brig Bainbridge, Capt. Johnson, was at Port au Prince, and would remain there to protect American interests, until the contest should be decided.—*Journal Com.*

Islands of the Pacific.—It is reported, that with a view to counteract the influence of France, growing out of its recent acquisitions in the Pacific, the English have resolved to take possession, if it should not be too late, of the Isles of Osnabrock. The Four Crowns, &c. situated to the south of the Marquesas Islands, as well as the Isle of Jesus, at the north-west of those islands. These situations are regarded of great importance as points of observation.

If, however, the English expedition, on its arrival at these several places, finds them already in possession of the French, it will content itself with seizing on the other unoccupied points as it shall consider most favorable.—*Id.*

The great iron steamer.—The great iron steamer, the largest vessel ever built, intended to ply between this country and New York, is now complete, except her decorative part; and she will be enabled to go to sea, it is believed, in the spring of the present year. The following details respecting her, can hardly fail to prove interesting in the United States, where she will soon be an object of wonder.

She will be capable of accommodating 300 first class passengers in fore and after cabins, and of carrying 1500 tons of merchandise and upwards.

Her accommodations will be perfect as ample space, ingenuity, the fine arts, and the best of taste can produce. She will be appointed and fitted with every invention relating to steamships which the present generation has introduced.

The following are her dimensions, with detailed particulars of the iron used in her construction:

Length, 320 feet

Beam, 51 do

Total depth, 31 do 4 in.

Draught, when loaded 16 do

Tonnage, 1500 tons

Engines, 4, of 300 horse power each.

The plates of the keel are one inch thick, and all the plates under water are five-eighths to half an inch thick at the top, except the upper plate, which is five-eighths. She is clinker built and double riveted throughout; towards the extremities and quite aloft the thicknesses are reduced gradually to 7-16ths. The ribs are framed of angle iron, 6 inches by 3 1/2, by half an inch thick at the bottom of the vessel, and 7-16ths at the top; the mean distance of the ribs from center to center is 14 inches, and all these ribs will be doubled; the distance is then increased to 18 inches, and then gradually to 21 inches at the extremities. The boiler platform is of plate iron, supported upon ten iron kelsons, of which the center ones are 5 feet 3 inches deep; these kelsons are formed like the flooring of iron plates placed on the edge. The hull is divided into five distinct compartments, by means of water tight bulkheads. The decks five in number, consist of the cargo deck, and an intermediate one of iron and two cabin decks, 7 inches thick, and an upper deck, 5 inches thick, of wood; these are strengthened and supported longitudinally by three courses of wood, upright pillars, 9 inches in diameter, running from the kelsons to the uppermost deck. Her rigging is hermaphrodite, with six masts, the whole of which, excepting the mainmast, (which is square rigged), towers, as occasion requires, on a level with deck, being secured at their bases in hinged sockets of a firm and

rigid construction. She will be propelled by Smith's patent Archimedeal screw, of the proper power and size required by the four engines of 1200 horse power, which are to work it. These engines are splendid specimens of mechanism, as complete as they can be manufactured, and have been placed in the vessel at right angles, for the purpose of their working to suit her build, and for the better distribution of their dead weight. There are six boilers, with four feeders to each.

The whole of the above, and indeed every thing connected with her machinery and construction, have been manufactured at the Great Western Steam Ship Company's depots.—[European Times.]

TURKEY.

Intelligence of the storming and capture of Kerkelah by the Turkish forces, mostly composed of regular troops, under the orders of Mezib Pacha, reached Constantinople, by Tartar, on the 6th ult. This event, calculated to produce a religious war between Persia and the Porte, took place upon the 13th ultimo, after twenty days resistance on the part of the inhabitants and pilgrims, aided by a few irregular troops. A breach having been effected by Nezib's artillery, consisting of some heavy guns served by the artillery of the Imperial Guard, which marched from Constantinople last summer, the assault was commenced, and, after stout opposition, the Turkish troops, penetrated into the body of the place. Here, however, they still encountered a bold hand-to-hand resistance from the Persians, until at last the discipline of the assailants prevailed over the disorderly efforts of the defenders, and the usual deplorable results of a storm ensued. Nezib Pacha had issued orders, it is said, to his officers, forbidding pillage or outrage; but those who are acquainted with the consequences of carrying a place by storm, even when the assailants are composed of troops perfectly disciplined, may picture to themselves the horrors that were committed by the Turkish battalions, who, in addition to half discipline and excessive thirst for plunder, were animated by fanatic religious zeal against men whom they hold to be the deadly enemies of the Shiite faith, and this is the very sanctuary of the Sheah creed. Order, it is affirmed, was, with difficulty, reestablished, upon the following morning, and the sheiks, imams, and munitaries having made full submission, a portion of the troops were withdrawn, after occupying all the principal posts, and establishing several pieces of cannon in battery opposite the most frequented thoroughfares. The first step of the fanatic Pacha was to fulfil the object of his expedition. The Sheah priests were expelled from the mosques and temples—the celebration of Namaz after the rites of the disciples of Ali was forbidden—Shiite imams were installed in the places of the former, and upon the Friday immediately following the assault the Turkish Imam Khatib mounted the pulpit (Minbar) and leaning upon a sword, symbolical of the capture of the place by storm, recited the prayer Khotba, which contains an invocation for blessings upon all orthodox sultans, and especially for the reigning monarch, and by implication declares all other sovereigns and sectarians to be heretical and unworthy of divine grace. The sanctity of the city of Kerkelah, in the eyes of all Persians, in short of all those professing the Sheah faith, is known to all persons having any acquaintance with the east.

The hope that peace had at last been concluded between the Druses and the Christians of Mount Lebanon has proved delusive, and the belligerents appear now to be on the eve of a more exterminating war than before. The Maronites appear to have given up the cause of the Druses and have joined the Turks. An engagement had taken place in which the Druses were defeated. Several of their chiefs fled to the Haouran tribe; but instead of receiving the protection they expected, these mountaineers, to gratify an old pique, took them prisoners and gave them up to the Turkish authorities, in whose custody they now remain.

ALGERIES.—The war appears to be going on against Abdel Kader with a good deal of animation, but with very doubtful effect. The French bulletins proclaim various successes for their arms; but they have done the same thing for the last three years, and still the wily Arab chieftain very nearly holds his own.

TEXAS.—By the arrival at New Orleans of the steam-packet New York, we have Galveston dates to the 20th ultimo. From former advices it appeared, that Judge Robinson, one of the Texas prisoners captured by General Wall at San Antonio, and been entrusted with official propositions for an accommodation between the two countries. By this arrival the terms of the proposed arrangement have transpired, and are as follows:

Galveston, March 27 1843.

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir, A few hours since I arrived here from Vera Cruz via New Orleans, and will leave immediately for Washington, to lay before his excellency the President, the basis upon which the war between Mexico and Texas may possibly be terminated; which basis or propositions emanate from and bear the signatures of General Santa Anna, President of Mexico.

1st. It is proposed that Texas should acknowledge the sovereignty of Mexico.

2d. A general act of amnesty to be passed for past acts in Texas.

3d. Texas to form an independent department of Mexico.

4th. Texas to be represented in the general Congress.

5th. Texas to institute or originate all local laws, rules, and regulations.

6th. No Mexican troops under any pretext whatever to be stationed in Texas.

These are the principal bases of a projected treaty and other important points to be submitted to the President and the people; and, if they should be adopted by them, will give us, among other important advantages, peace and a release of our countrymen now in prison, and a market for our staple product, cotton, at 25 cents per pound at the Mexican ports in specie, per pound at a distance from 200 to 300 miles from the coast.

In 1842 we exported 18,000 bales of cotton of 5000 lbs. each, and I presume 1843 will produce 25,000; this, at 25 cents per pound, gives \$3,125,000, and allowing \$5 per bale for freight and charges, you have three millions per annum to form a "hard money" currency for Texas; and I think it may be fairly estimated that our product of that article will be doubled annually for many years, growing out of the increased price, and rapidly increasing emigration; and a market would also be opened for our beef, pork, bird, butter, corn, and other articles, both in Mexico and Cuba. Time will not allow me to further dilate upon this important subject, but I give you this hasty sketch, with an assurance that the proper authority will lay the documents speedily before the public.

Respectfully your ob't servant,
JAMES W. ROBINSON.

The Galveston Citizen, which publishes the foregoing propositions, speaks of them in a decidedly favorable manner, and demands for them a serious and respectful consideration. The Times, on the other hand, remarks that—

"Whatever impressions a superficial consideration of these may excite—how ever pleased we may at the moment be with the flattering deductions of Judge Robinson founded upon them, we have no hesitation in expressing our decided conviction that upon calm and mature reflection they will be, by every reflecting Texan, consigned to the contempt which alone they merit."

The Houston Telegraph states that it has received a letter from Washington announcing that Gov. Pierce M. Butler, the commissioner on the part of the United States, had arrived with twenty men at the Waco village for the purpose of treating with the various tribes of Indians in conjunction with the commissioners of Texas.—[E. V. Papers.]

(From the New York Sun.)

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the packet ship Columbus, Captain Cole, from Liverpool of the 23d ult. we have our files of English Papers to the 22nd. [The C. has made the remarkably short passage of 22 days. The overland Mail from India and China, arrived on the 12th, with late and important intelligence from India and China.]

In Ireland and Scotland the wheat is looking remarkably well and every prospect of an abundant harvest.

The Acadia arrived on the 14th, making the passage in 12 days and 20 hours.

The Corn Laws came before the Lords on the 14th. Lord Montague moved for a select committee to enquire into the operation of the Corn Laws of the last session, but the motion was defeated by 200 to 78.

A motion of similar import, in the House of Commons was defeated the same day by 233 to 133.

On the 15th, in the Commons, Mr. Gladstone, in answer to a statement from Mr. Grogan, that a great deal of American salted meat had been imported into Liverpool, through Canada, said that if this had been done it was contrary to law, and the decision of the government. Provisions which had undergone any part of the process of curing in any country, were to be considered the production of that country, not of the country from which they happened to be directly imported.

In order that the meat should be admitted into this country as Canadian, it was necessary that every part of the process of curing should have taken place in Canada, and government had given strict instructions to that effect.

Charge of threatening to shoot the Queen and Sir Robert Peel.—It is again our painful duty to record the apprehension of another "monomaniac," in London, who has been apprehended on the charge of threatening the lives of the Queen and Sir Robert Peel. At his examination before the Lord Mayor on Friday, he gave his name James Stephenson, and said he belonged to the parish of Lachwinnoch, in Breckinshire. He said that he wished the woman to be put on one side—the woman was to be destroyed, and the man was to take the reins of the affairs of this nation. The Captain of the Steamer stated that the prisoner during the voyage told him that he had written to Sir R. Peel, and that he would finish both the Queen and Sir R. Peel. The prisoner in reply, said, "I never said I'd finish them; I don't think I did; but I said I'd strike at the root of the tree. I could catch a minister of the kingdom who would not do what he was bound to do. My attention was first drawn to the subject of Sir R. Peel being in power when the man shot the Queen. I wrote the letter to Sir R. Peel at that time. I read of his being in power at that time in the newspaper."

The result of the examination left no doubt that the mind of the prisoner was disordered, and he was committed by the Lord Mayor to Compter, in order that medical men might have the opportunity of examining him.

On Monday, at 3 o'clock, the above individual was removed from Newgate to Bethlem Hospital.

Earthquake at Liverpool.—During the night of Thursday the 10th, and Friday

the 11th, there were experienced in this town and neighborhood two or more shocks, which, as there is no account yet received of the explosion by land or sea of any piece of ordnance, or of any mine, we cannot attribute to anything else but a movement of the earth beneath us, and as the thing is neither unprecedented nor improbable, there is no occasion for any obstinate incredulity. It was also felt in the neighborhood of Manchester, and extended to the Derbyshire hills.

IRELAND.

Dublin, March the 10th.—The repeal cause appears to be progressing rapidly. Peter Purcell at the late discussion in the corporation, declared that the people of Ireland were not for repeal, inasmuch as they were not freely subscribing their money; and this assertion having aroused the repealers of Ireland, the receipts at the Corn Exchange seem to have been more than doubled.

EXAMINATIONS NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken oaths of office, and being authorized by the Probate Court, to receive and administer the estate of Lucy P. Oatman deceased, will attend before the Probate Justice at his office in Carthage, on the first Monday in July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where all those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement. All those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

GEORGE COULSON,
Executor of Lucy P. Oatman.
In Harp. April the 6th 1843. 2-4w

MISSING.

ONE barrel of sugar landed from the "Maid of Iowa," near the Nauvoo House, on the 13th inst. marked J. Kay Alton Ill. Will the finder tell at the office of the Neighbor.

Nauvoo May 2d 1843. L. RICHARDS.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE undersigned at 52 Main street, St. Louis, has received, by late arrivals, an extensive and splendid assortment of spring and summer clothing, manufactured expressly for the western trade, and made up under his immediate direction by a wholesale clothing house in the city of New York, with which he is connected.

The stock comprises every article usually kept in a clothing or furnishing store, and as these goods were bought low for cash during the winter, he therefore can and will sell at lower prices than any other house in the city of St. Louis, under any circumstances.

Buyers are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves.

M. BROWN, 52 Main st.
St. Louis, April 12, 1843—3w

GARDEN SEEDS FOR SALE.

ANY person wishing to procure a choice article of Garden Seeds can be accommodated by applying to Taylor & Woodruff, at the Printing Office, who have just received a quantity of most kinds of seeds necessary for the garden.

Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no1.

LOOK HERE.

I would say to emigrants, and all the brethren, that I have a few lots on hand, that I will sell very cheap, as I am going on my mission soon, and wish to sell before I go.

Also, I have lots with buildings on them. If any one wishes for a good store building near the Temple, I can accommodate them.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.
Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. nolif.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons who are indebted to Ethan Kimball for lands are required to make payment in full on or before the first day of April next as deeds will not be given to delinquents the land being incumbered by a mortgage to secure the payment of two thousand dollars, due D. G. Whitney; which mortgage will be foreclosed and the foreclosed lands taken to satisfy said mortgage, if payment is not made as required above.

ETHAN KIMBALL, by his agent
HIRAM KIMBALL.
Nauvoo, January 13 1843. 1f

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, clothe lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

HOWARD EGAN.
April 26, 1843. 52-1f

MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING.

MISS H. ELLS, tenders her most respectful thanks for the patronage she has received. Wishes to inform the ladies of Nauvoo and its vicinity that she continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, in which she trusts to give that satisfaction which will insure a continuance of their favors.

Next door to brick store Water St.

NOTICE.

Nauvoo Ill. March 13, 1843.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo that he has on hand a variety of Boots and Shoes manufactured from the best of eastern leather; and will do any work in his line, on the shortest notice; also wishes to purchase hides and skins, for which he will pay boots, shoes, or trade at his shop, on the corner of Hyrum and Page street, north of the Temple.

46-1f

J. BAIR.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of J. D. GOVES, dec'd, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the court of probate of said county for settlement, on the first Monday in May. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the under-signed.

A. P. RINGER,
Administrator of
J. D. GOVES, dec'd.
March 15, A. D. 1843. no 47 6t

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!!

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

school books.

The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

ALSO,
Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Millinet Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING,

in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our

prices.

Quartos half Bound plain 1.50

do do do neat 2.00

do do whole bound plain 2.00

do do do neat 2.50

Octavo full bound plain 1.00

do do do neat 1.50

do do hf bound plain 0.75

do do do neat 1.00

Twelves full bound plain 62

do do do neat 87

do do hf bound plain 50

do do do neat 75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.
Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no1

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended; ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and civ for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPFIRE LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

(22-y1.) J. SNIDER,
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

46-1f

J. BAIR.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of J. D. GOVES, dec'd, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the court of probate of said county for settlement, on the first Monday in May. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the under-signed.

A. P. RINGER,
Administrator of
J. D. GOVES, dec'd.
March 15, A. D. 1843. no 47 6t

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!!

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

school books.

The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

ALSO,
Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Millinet Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING,

in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our

prices.

Quartos half Bound plain 1.50

do do do neat 2.00

do do whole bound plain 2.00

do do do neat 2.50

Octavo full bound plain 1.00

do do do neat 1.50

do do hf bound plain 0.75

do do do neat 1.00

Twelves full bound plain 62



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume I.—No. 3.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, May 17, 1843.

Whole Number 55.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF
At the corner of Water and Main Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS.—\$2.00 in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor.) POST PAID, to receive attention.

Agricultural.

From the Kentucky Farmer.

AN ESSAY ON THE CULTIVATION OF HEMP.

The first thing to be done by a person who is about to engage in the culture of hemp, is to rear seed for his future crop. This is not only important, as regards economy, but still more so for other reasons. There is no seed so easily injured, and rendered unfit for sowing, as that upon which we depend for producing a hemp crop.

It is said by some farmers that you cannot easily sow too much seed on the ground, as it will thin itself sufficiently, and only so much will grow as it will support; that by sowing an over quantity of seed, the danger of the hemp growing too coarse will be obtained. This is certainly true; but where a double quantity of seed is sown, that portion of the hemp which will not come to perfection, will take from the more thrifty plants a part of the nourishment which they would otherwise have received, up to the period when the underlying hemp perishes, and consequently will not attain as great a height as it would otherwise have done. Besides, that portion of the hemp which perishes, will be an obstruction in cutting, spreading and breaking, without furnishing any hint. It may, therefore, be laid down as a correct principle, in the culture of hemp, that only so much seed should be sown per acre as the soil will bring to perfection, or as near that quantity as practicable. But as it is impossible to distribute the seed so as to give to every foot of ground its due proportion, it is more safe to sow rather an over than an under quantity of seed.

The foregoing consideration, it is believed, will be sufficient to impress upon the cultivators of hemp, the importance of raising their own seed. They will thus have a perfect knowledge of its quality, and will therefore know how to regulate the quantity to be sown per acre. They will moreover be assured that it is free from other seeds, such as foxtail, &c.

The richest ground is the best adapted to raising of hemp seed; and that which has been highly manured is better than newly cleared land, even of the most fertile quality. Land which has been long in grass, and pastured by cattle or sheep, is very suitable for the purpose. To prepare ground for hemp seed, it should be ploughed the preceding fall, so that the ground may be not only more completely pulverized, but the danger of hemp being cut by worms may be avoided. Timothy meadow upon which sheep have been long pastured, during the winter, is finely adapted for hemp seed, but it should be ploughed in the fall, and if not very rich, should have a dressing of manure.

The seed should be planted as we do corn, either in hills or drills. I prefer the former, as the plough can be used both ways. It is usual to plant five feet apart each way, and suffer four or five stalks to stand in a hill until the blossom hemp is removed; and then reduce the number so as not to exceed two stalks in a hill. Thus there would be two seed plants for each twenty-five square feet. It would be a better practice to make the hills three feet apart each way and thin the hemp to three stalks in a hill, till the blossom hemp appears, and at the proper time cut out the blossom or male hemp, and if necessary a part of the seed hemp, so as to reduce the latter to one stalk in a hill. If each hill should contain just one stalk, there would be two seed stalks for each twenty-four and a half square feet. This will give a greater number of seed stalks per acre than planting five feet each way, and leaving two in a hill. According to this plan, each seed plant will stand by itself, and having its appropriate space of ground, can spread its branches without obstruction. According to the other plan, two seed plants, standing together, will obstruct each other in putting forth lateral branches, and can scarcely be expected to produce twice as much seed as the single stock.

The ground for hemp seed, having been well prepared by at least two ploughings, and a number of harrowings, sufficient to pulverize the ground, it should be laid off as above directed, and planted in the same manner as corn, except that the seed need not be covered more than an inch or an inch and a half deep. Twelve or fifteen seed should be dropped in each hill, which should be somewhat scattered, to prevent them from being too much crowded in the hill. Though good hemp seed is certain to come up, yet it is prudent to plant about the number suggested to guard

against casualties. Soon after the hemp seed comes up, a small shovel plough should be run through both ways, once in a row. If the ground is not foul, the ploughing may be delayed till the hemp is a few inches high, which will enable the ploughman to avoid throwing the dirt on the tender plants. The hoes should follow the second ploughing, and clean away the weeds, if any, in or near the hill, and thin out the hemp to seven or eight stalks. These should be the most thrifty plants, and somewhat separated from each other. The ploughing should be repeated from time to time, so as to make the ground light and free from weeds. And when the plants are about a foot or a foot and a half high, the hoes should again go over the ground, and carefully cut down any weeds or grass which may have escaped the plough. The plants should be still further thinned out, at this time leaving but four in a hill, and some fine mould drawn around the plants, so as to cover any small weeds that may have come up around them. After seed hemp has attained the height of a foot and a half, it will soon be too large to plough, but it ought to have one ploughing after the last hoeing. The ground by this time will have become so much shaded by the hemp plants as to prevent the weeds from growing so as to do any injury, and nothing more need be done but for a boy to follow the plough, and (if three and a half feet be the distance of the hills apart,) reduce the number of plants invariably to three, taking care to remove those which the last ploughing may have broken or injured, by the treading of the horse or otherwise.

The next operation will be to cut out the blossom or male hemp. This, according to the opinion of some farmers, should be done as soon as the blossom begins to show in order to make more room for the seed hemp to grow and spread its branches. This opinion must be taken with some allowance. The farina or pollen of the male hemp is necessary to fertilize the seed bearing plants. The seed of the latter would be wholly unproductive if the whole of the male hemp should be cut before its pollen has been thrown out. If those farmers who cut their blossom hemp at the first moment it can be distinguished from the seed bearing plant, do not entirely destroy their seed, it is because many blossom plants escape, in consequence of their not having shown their sex at the time the blossom hemp is cut, or because adjacent hemp fields may have furnished a sufficient quantity of pollen to fertilize, at least in part, the seed bearing plants. It is important to cut the male hemp so soon as it has performed its office, because much room is thereby afforded to the seed bearing plants to spread their branches.

The following course might be pursued with advantage. When the seed hemp has so far advanced as to enable one readily to distinguish the male from the female plants, let all the blossom hemp be cut out, except one stalk in every other hill and every other row. This would leave one stalk of male hemp for every four hills. These, together with the stalks which should thereafter blossom, would be sufficient to fertilize all the seed bearing plants, and secure a crop of perfect seed. After the blossom plants, thus left, have been permitted to remain until they have pretty well discharged their pollen, (which can easily be ascertained by dust ceasing to flow from them when agitated,) they also should be cut down. Some farmers top the seed plants when five or six feet high, to make them branch more freely; but this is not necessary when but one or two seed bearing plants are suffered to remain in each hill.

Hemp seed should be planted early in the month of April. Early planting succeeds best. If the ground is in proper condition, it may be planted even as early as March. Hemp is a hardy plant, and will not, as supposed by some, be injured by frost. If planted early, it will be fit to cut from the first to the fifteenth of September, and there is no necessity to wait for frost. On the contrary, it is better to cut before it receives any frost, because the seed drop out by handling much easier after it has received a frost than before, and consequently will be a greater waste. In cutting the seed plants, care should be taken to agitate them as little as possible, as the seeds drop out very easily when they are ripe. A sharp hemp hook, of a circular form, is the best instrument for cutting seed hemp. The operator should grasp the stock in one hand, and bend it gently towards him, and with the other should place the blade of the hemp hook against the stalk about a foot from the ground, and by a gentle pull the stalk will be cut transversely, with but little agitation. The stalks should be laid gently on the ground, so as not to shatter out the seed, four hills in a heap. The operation should be performed in the morning, while the dew is on the hemp, as the seeds will then be less liable to shatter out. There are two modes of managing seed hemp after it is cut. One is to set the stalks up in open shocks, until they are sufficiently dry to thrash out the seed, and then haul them on a

sled to a dirt floor, prepared for the purpose, and there thrash out the seed.

The other method is to prepare a large floor on the earth adjacent to the seed hemp, and by means of forks and poles arranged along the floor, to set up the seed plants in a kind of a rick, the butts on the ground, and the tops against the poles on each side.

The former plan is objectional, upon the ground that all the seed which shatters out before the time of threshing, will be lost; and also because of the impossibility of removing the seed hemp from the shocks to the sled without a considerable loss of seed. The latter plan requires more labor in preparing the floor, but is much more economical in saving seed, and should be preferred. A sled should be employed to transfer the seed hemp to the floor. If a sheet be spread on the sled, there will be scarcely any loss of seed in hauling as it can be driven so close to the floor as that all the seed that may shatter off in hauling will either fall on the sheet or on the floor. The seed hemp should be suffered to stand in rick till thoroughly dry. If it should receive some rain it will be an advantage as this will cause the seed to separate more readily from the chaff, and will facilitate the operation of threshing. If the season should be very wet, there may be danger of the seed sprouting in the rick. This must be guarded against, by opening the tops of the hemp (which will have been pressed together by the rain) so as to give it air and sun, as soon as the weather clears off. After much rain the seed may be threshed out, even when the tops are quite damp or even wet, and it should be got out without delay, to prevent the seed from sprouting. But, if got out when damp the chaff and hemp seed will become warm in a few hours after it is heaped up. To prevent its injuring, it should be run through a fan on the same day it is threshed, and taken to the barn or some dry shelter, where it should be spread out, and frequently raked or stirred until it becomes thoroughly dry, and cured, when it should be again run through the fan, and put away in barrels with open heads, in a house which is dry, and to which rats can have no access, as they are very destructive to hemp seed. A house erected upon posts, four feet high, is the best security against these troublesome animals. If the seed hemp get a rain after it is set up in rick, it may be threshed out in a week or ten days, or sooner if it begins to sprout. If it gets no rain, it may stand in rick. The most convenient mode of threshing is each hand to have a plank, about twelve or fifteen feet long, and fifteen or eighteen inches wide, set up against the pole, (at an angle of forty five degrees,) against which the seed hemp was ricked. The operator threshes out seed by taking one, two, or three plants at a time, (according to their size) in his hands, and beating them against the plank. As the seed comes out very easily, a few blows are sufficient to knock all the seed out, when the plants are thrown off the floor, in heaps, where they may be burnt, or may be used for covering shelters for hogs, cattle, &c. They are said to be valuable also for making charcoal for powder factories. They are of no value for lint.

It is the safest course, even when the seed hemp is perfectly dry at the time of threshing, to haul the seed, after it has been once run through the fan, to the barn or some dry shelter, and there spread it out thin, and suffer it to become thoroughly cured before it is cleaned and put away. This will be a great security against its heating in the barrels, which would be certain to spoil the seed. If, however, the seed hemp has stood long enough in rick, for the seed to become perfectly cured, the trouble of hauling it to the barn may be dispensed with, and it may be run a second time through the fan at the place where it is threshed. But to avoid getting dirt with the seed, it should be run upon a sheet, at the second cleaning, and measured there into bags.

Old seed will generally not answer for sowing. During the summer, succeeding the year in which it was reared, it goes through a heat, which destroys its vegetable powers. If, however, it were to be spread out thin, on a dry floor, before the commencement of warm weather, and kept thus spread out during the summer, there can be no doubt it would answer for sowing the ensuing year. But it is always safest not to trust to old seed without having first tested it by planting a certain number of seeds, and thus ascertaining how many will vegetate.

The floor for getting out seed should be prepared before the time for cutting arrives. It should be as convenient as practicable to save hauling. I usually leave a space along side of my seed hemp for the purpose. This may be planted in pumpkins, and cultivated with the plough. Shortly before the seed hemp is fit to cut, the pumpkins and vines are removed, the ground is well harrowed, and then trod by horses, until it becomes sufficiently solid, and then scraped with hoes, to make it smooth, swept, &c.

The next step in the process of hemp raising is to prepare the ground for receiving the seed. This should be done by thoroughly pulverizing the soil. Hemp, more than most other crops, requires that this should be done in as complete and perfect a manner as possible. The hemp grower may always expect his crop to be increased in proportion as his operations are well performed. This can be best accomplished by ploughing the ground intended for hemp the preceding fall, or early in the winter, so that it may have the benefit of the winter frosts. It should be ploughed deep, and left in a rough state, without harrowing. Not a hoof should be suffered to go upon it. Shortly after sowing, it should again be ploughed and harrowed. The latter is necessary to level the ground, in order to prevent the seed from rolling into the sinuosities, and thus render the hemp uneven. It should now be sowed and harrowed both ways, or harrowed one way and then rolled or brushed the other way. This is preferable, as it will lay the surface of the ground more level, and will facilitate the cutting operation, enabling the workman to cut closer to the ground, and thus save lint. This is the most advisable course for early sowing, when there is always sufficient quantity of moisture in the ground to bring the seed up. But if there is any doubt about there being sufficient moisture in the ground to cause all the seed to vegetate, it is more safe to plough the seed with shovel ploughs. These will cover the seed to such a depth as will insure their coming up, unless the ground should be very dry. In that case there is no alternative but to wait for rain before you sow. Different opinions prevail as to the proper quantity of seed to be sown per acre. My experience, which has been considerable, convinces me that the quantity of good seed upon well prepared ground, and sown when there is moisture enough to bring all up, need not exceed one bushel and one eighth per acre; but as the most skillful sower cannot scatter the seed so as to give every proportion of ground its due proportion, it would be advisable to sow a bushel and a peck per acre.

Manured ground does not answer so well for hemp, the first year, as that which has been lying long in grass. It recently and highly manured, it is apt to make the hemp grow too coarse. Land which has been several years in clover, (if it had not been previously too much reduced by bad husbandry) is well adapted to hemp; but it is sometimes seriously affected by the cut worm and other insects. To guard against these, clover should always be ploughed in the previous fall or early in the winter. A still greater safeguard is to sow clover ground late in the month of May.

Hemp may be sowed upon the same ground many years in succession to great advantage; and as, after the first year, the cut worm is usually not very troublesome, there will be a necessity of taking the precaution of sowing late only one year.

Land which has long lain in blue grass, especially if pastured by sheep, is finely adapted to the growth of hemp. But to make it produce well the first year, it is essential that the sod should be well turned over the preceding fall, so that it may have time to decompose, and become strongly pulverized.

Newly cleared land is not so good for hemp as that which has been in cultivation a year or two in corn. But if sowed after corn, the stalks should be cut close to the ground the previous fall, and the roots of the corn turned under with a large plough, so that they may have time to rot. They will be somewhat in the way in cutting hemp the first year, but will be no trouble afterwards.

It is very important for the hemp grower, to have his ground set apart in which nothing else grows. These may be kept for hemp a great length of time without any change, and consequently there will be no necessity for suffering any kind of stock to go upon the hemp ground. The soil will thus be kept light and mellow. As soon as the hemp, of the previous crop, is off the ground, it should be ploughed deep, turning all the hemp stubble and roots under. If this can be done in time to have the benefit of the spring frosts, so much the better. It should not be harrowed (if ploughed early enough to have the benefit of the spring frosts) till the time of sowing. With one harrowing before, and two after, the crop will be pitched. If, in consequence of heavy rains, the ground should have become baked, it would be advisable to plough the seed in with shovel ploughs, so as to render the ground light. And in all cases where there is a doubt whether there is a sufficient quantity of moisture in the ground to bring the seed up by harrowing, the shovel plough should be substituted, as it will cover the seed much deeper where it will find moisture to make it vegetate. If harrowed in when the ground is very dry, that which is covered to some depth will sprout and come up, but that portion of the seed which lies near the surface will not vegetate till it rains. If there be

only one week between the coming up of the first and last portion of the seed, the latter will be so far behind the other as to be always what is called underling hemp, and will be of no value, whilst that which came up first will be too thin, and will consequently grow very coarse. This should be most carefully guarded against.

[Concluded next week.]

LIST OF ACTS PASSED BY THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

- HOUSE BILLS.
- An act to reduce the number of officers upon the Illinois and Michigan canal.
 - An act in relation to the Cumberland road.
 - An act providing a voluntary mode of registering births and deaths; and an act supplementary thereto.
 - An act in relation to State bonds and other evidences of State indebtedness.
 - An act to provide for the allowance and payment of interest and money due the contractors on the Illinois and Michigan canal.
 - An act in relation to the Supreme court.
 - An act in relation to the Kaskaskia and Mississippi Railroad Company.
 - An act to amend an act regulating mills and millers, approved, Feb. 7, 1827.
 - An act making appropriations for the years, 1843, and 1844.
 - An act for the settlement of the accounts of James W. Barrett.
 - An act to amend the act to incorporate the Illinois Mutual Fire Insurance Company, approved Feb. 23, 1839.
 - An act relating to the State Treasury.
 - An act to exempt certain articles from execution.
 - An act to abolish the office of fund Commissioner, and for other purposes therein named.
 - An act to allow grand and petit jurors mileage.
 - An act concerning attorneys and counsellors at law.
 - An act to amend the act to regulate Foreign Insurance Company Agencies established in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes.
 - An act supplemental to an act concerning estrays, in force February 9, 1815.
 - An act to regulate weights and measures.
 - An act to amend the act to consolidate the acts relative to the Auditor and Treasurer, and the election of attorneys general.
 - An act to appoint the Governor ex-officio Fund Commissioner of the state of Illinois.
 - An act to provide for the sale of the public property, and the payment of the public debt.
 - An act supplemental to the several acts defining the duties of public printer.
 - An act to compile and publish in one volume the laws of Illinois.
 - An act making an appropriation to finish part of the State House.
 - An act in relation to delinquent collectors of the revenue.
 - An act to repeal the charter of the Bank of Cairo.
 - An act in relation to clerks of circuit courts.
 - An act to exempt the property of Colleges and common schools from taxation for a limited period.
 - An act to provide for the completion of the Northern Cross Railroad.
 - An act to incorporate Academies and Seminaries for learning.
 - An act for the formation of the county of Benton, and for other purposes.
 - An act to provide for the regulation of the penitentiary.
 - An act to authorize the Secretary of State to receive and preserve Geological specimens, and other purposes.
 - An act in relation to the specie in the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown.
 - An act to amend the act concerning the public revenue, approved Feb. 26, 1829; and an act supplemental to said acts approved March 1, 1830.

- SENATE BILLS.
- An act concerning the State Library.
 - Supplemental to an act to diminish the State debt, and to put the State Bank into liquidation.
 - To punish the crime of incest.
 - To authorize counties to give a bounty on wolf scalps.
 - To fix the tenure of certain offices.
 - To amend an act providing for the binding of the laws and journals, approved Jan. 31, 1840.
 - To make judgements a lien from the time of issuing the capias.
 - In relation to judgements and executions.
 - For the regulating of county Treasurers and county funds.
 - Concerning the revenue.
 - In relation to the Penitentiary.
 - Concerning corporations.
 - To provide for taking up, registering, and cancelling of State bonds and other evidences of State indebtedness.
 - In relation to buying grounds, church yards, and lands used by literary institutions.
 - To form the county of Pulaski.
 - To prevent cities and towns from issuing warrants to circulate as money.
 - To authorize a settlement with Macalister and Stebbins; and further to diminish the State debt.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEIGHBOR. THE NATURE OF MALT BEER, AND ITS EFFECTS WHEN USED AS A BEVERAGE.

In making a few remarks on this subject, I expect to come in contact with the settled opinion of those who have not either studied its nature or witnessed its effects to any great extent, but who have been taught to believe it to be a wholesome and nutritious drink, and calculated to strengthen and invigorate the human system. I would, therefore, invite such to study the nature of the drinking system, and they will soon be able to discover that all alcoholic drinks are injurious in their nature, and calculated to impregnate the human system with a multiplicity of disorders. It mattereth not whether it be gin, rum, brandy, whiskey or malt beer; they all possess the same intoxicating quality, (viz: alcohol,) and are all calculated to produce the same enervating effects. Malt beer, as is well known, is a fermented liquor, the principal ingredients in making of which are malt and hops. Malt is made from barley. Barley is used in the north of England and Scotland as food, and is a useful and nutritious grain, which may be seen from the following statement:

922 parts out of every 1,000 in barley are real nutriment.
743 parts out of every 1,000 in oats are real nutriment.
350 parts out of every 1,000 in potatoes are real nutriment.

Thus barley is more valuable than oats as food, and nearly 3 3/4 as valuable as potatoes for the same purposes. The query, therefore, might arise in the minds of some, is not malt beer a cheap and nutritious beverage? In order to set this matter to rest, and satisfy the minds of those who have hitherto fostered such an opinion, I will extract the following from the Temperance Advocate. "By pointing out the difference between buying barley, which is the only nutritious ingredient in malt beer, and buying beer, it will be most manifest that malt beer, independent of its consequences, is exceedingly dear, and I will prove it by supposing two characters, a beer drinker and a water drinker. These two characters we will send to the same market, each of them shall have 50 cents to start with, and on the result of their errand I confidently depend for proof that beer is not a cheap beverage. The beer drinker and the water drinker both go to the same shop, and both procure the same article, viz: 30 lbs. of barley. Thus far they are equal, but now they part; the water drinker proffers his 30 lbs. in its original state, and he therefore hurries home with it. But not so with the beer drinker. He must have his 30 lbs. converted into beer, and he therefore hurries to his friend, the malster, and afterwards to his other friends, for the beer drinker has many misnamed friends, and having required their services, he is determined to be honest, and give each of them a share of his 30 lbs. of barley, he consequently distributes it as follows, viz:

To the malster, 1 1/2
To the brewer, 10
To the retailer, 7 1/2
————— 19

And thus he leaves for himself 11 lbs. out of 30. If given in money, it would stand as follows:

malster, 2 1/2
brewer, 13
retailer, 12
————— 30 1/2

Thus you see that 30 1/2 cts. out of his 50 is gone to his different friends, in the shape of profits, and now he has only 19 1/2 cts., or nineteen and a half cents worth of barley left out of 30 lbs. or 50 cts. worth.

From the above statement you will perceive that, provided all the barley remaining was actually in the beer, there could not be more than 19 cents worth, or 11 lbs. of barley in the beer drinkers 50 cts. worth, or one gallon of beer. Now I say instead of 19 cents worth, there is not more than 2 cents worth of the nutritious part of barley in the beer drinkers 50 cents worth. And now for the test. After our worthy beer drinker has given his friends their share of his 30 lbs. of barley, he has 11 lbs. left; this he must have converted into malt, and his friend the malster, being paid for his trouble, gladly does him this kindness; but in the process, the heads and tails of the grain must be cut off, and his friend, the malster, thus reduces the weight and strength of the barley one fourth. He has now only 8 1/4 lbs. left. With this he goes to the brewer, who obliges him by converting his malted barley into beer; but the brewer knowing that the beer drinker likes his beer as clear as possible, endeavors to serve him in this respect by keeping back nearly all the solid, substantial and nutritious part of the grain, and so well does he succeed that in the beer drinkers 50 cents worth of gallon of beer, there is not more than 12 ounces of anything like a solid or a nutritious substance remaining.

The difference betwixt 8 1/4 lbs. and 12 ounces is disposed of first, in the shape of grains to the cows and hogs, and secondly

condly, in the shape of barrel bottoms. The saccharine or sweet substance extracted from the malt is, by fermentation, converted into spirit; so that the gallon of beer contains near 3 1-2 quarts of water, 7 ounces of spirit, and 12 ounces of the coarsest parts of the barley. This 12 ounces is not more nutritious than bread, and as it is well known that this amount of bread can be produced for 2 cents, it follows of course that in a gallon of beer there is not more than two cents worth of food.

Is malt beer a nutritious beverage? No. Beer, as I have said, is made from malt and hops. Hops is a narcotic, but possesses no nutrition. Malt is made from barley, the elementary substances of which it is composed, are gum, sugar, gluten and starch. These elementary substances are exceedingly nutritious, and would, either separate or together, support life.

In barley the proportion is—
gum, sugar, gluten, starch,
5 4 3 83
In malt the proportion is—
gum, sugar, gluten, starch,
14 16 1 60

Thus you see that in malting, 19 parts of starch and 2 of gluten are changed into 12 of sugar and 9 of gum. Now gum and sugar, though nutritious, are not so nutritious as gluten and starch—so already has the substance been deteriorated with respect to its nutrition. The sole object of malting is an artificial germination of the grain, and by that means to quicken the sugar or saccharine matter, and no sooner have they done this than the grain is again dried, and thus the sugar or saccharine matter secured. Malt is, therefore, as you must perceive, a less nutritious substance than barley, but yet it is nutritious, and might be used as food without injury. It has afterwards to be brewed, in which process nearly all the nutriment is rejected from the liquor or converted into spirit. The grain is not boiled, for if it was the gum, gluten, and the starch, as well as the sugar, would be extracted, and thus the object of the brewer would be frustrated. The grain therefore is merely scalded by water of a sufficient heat to dissolve, and thus detach the sugar or saccharine matter from the rest of the grain; and this being done, it is drawn off as gently as possible and placed in tubs to cool; it is then what is called wort, has an exceedingly sweet taste, (a full proof that the sugar or saccharine matter has been secured), and might be drunk in any quantity without intoxication. But there is yet another change.

Malt not content with having deteriorated the quality of the grain in the malting process—not content with having rejected in the brewing, the principle part of the gum, the gluten, and the starch, (which compose 84 of the 100 parts of nutrition) he is further determined to change the sugary nutrition which remains, into alcohol or spirit. The wort is taken and put into barrels where it is fermented, and in this process the wort is changed into a nauseous, unpalatable drink; the sweetness in the wort has become spirit or alcohol, and we have now a liquor termed malt beer, composed of spirit, water, and a small portion of glutinous, slightly nutritious matter. In one gallon of beer at a moderate strength, the proportions are, 7 oz of pure spirit or alcohol, 12 oz of a coarse substance, slightly nutritious, and nearly 3 1-2 quarts of water.

Who after this can say that beer is a nutritious beverage? Water is a suitable digestive, but the 12 oz of coarse nutriment is more than counterbalanced by the evil contained in the 7 oz of spirit or alcoholic poison.

As the above extract clearly demonstrates beyond all powers of contradiction, that malt is neither cheap nor nutritious, I shall in conclusion offer a few remarks on its physical and moral influence upon society.

Dr. Brodie found that by the administration of a dose of alcohol to a rabbit, the pupils of its eyes became dilated, its extremities convulsed, and the respiration laborious, and that this latter function was gradually performed at longer and longer intervals, and that at length it entirely ceased. Two minutes after the apparent death of the animal, he opened the thorax (chest) and found the heart acting with moderate force and frequency, circulating dark colored blood. The same phenomena resulted from the injection of two drops of the essence of bitter almonds, (whose active principle is prussic acid,) diffused in half an ounce of water into the bowels of a cat.

Here we have irrefragable proof that spirit is a poison of the very nature as prussic acid, producing the same effects, killing by the same means, paralyzing the muscles of respiration, and so preventing the necessary change of black into vermilion blood.

With regard to the influence of intoxicating drinks over the morals of its votaries is a subject too well understood to need much comment. But as malt beer is considered by some to be partially harmless in its effect. I would here remark, that wherever and whenever it has been used as a beverage, its influence over the morals of the people have been of the most alarming nature, producing wars, contentions, strife and malice on every hand, paralyzing the tender feeling of the parent, bracing the nerves of the midnight ruffian, while committing deeds the most revolting to human nature. I have known many individuals who in the early stage of life have been temperate, sober and industrious; honest in all their dealings, and circumspect in their general deportment, they having been taught to believe that malt beer was really nutritious, and calculated to strengthen and invigorate the human system; indulge in partaking

of a little for that purpose. From this little, they grew to more, until at length they became confirmed drunkards; the property which they had previously accumulated began to decline, their reputations depreciated, and ultimately they have sunk into a premature grave, and their children left destitute and forlorn. Thousands under the influence of this intoxicating drink, have violated the laws of their country for which they have been banished from their native country, or had to linger out a miserable existence in a penitentiary, or expire on the gallows. Therefore, as malt beer is one of the producing causes of intemperance and profligacy with every thing that is vicious and immoral, it ought to be looked upon with abhorrence by every individual who has a desire for the welfare of society.

If the inhabitants of Nauvoo are in need of a cheap and nutritious beverage, let them manufacture a mild and unfermented drink from barley. By so doing they will prevent intemperance, and secure sobriety; instead of broken and convulsed frames and broken constitutions, they will have health to their navel and marrow to their bones; the pleasures of domestic comfort will be secured, and temperance and sobriety will dwell among us.

We do not profess to be sufficiently acquainted with the nature and properties of malt, or malt beer; nor with its chemical analyses to decide whether the above statement is correct or not; but we are informed that some of our citizens are putting up a brewery; if they think that they can defend themselves against this philosophical disquisition they can have the privilege.

NOTICE.
Among the variety of state papers which we have just received, are a *Verbal Order of Mason's Sacred Hymn*, and *Kirkham's Grand Hymn*. Also, blank bills may be had as he printing office.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 53.

TEMP.

As the cultivation of hemp is a subject in which our agricultural interests are deeply involved, we have this week given very copious extracts from an elaborate and well written article on the subject, for the purpose of laying it before our readers in all its details.

Perhaps there is no branch of agriculture wherein capital could be better invested, and labor more profitably laid out, than in that of the cultivation of hemp. It certainly requires more labor to prepare it for market than many other crops, but when it is prepared, it not only pays better, but brings the cash. The Messrs. Laws, who it is well known have paid considerable attention to it during the past season, inform us that the profits arising from it, when all expenses are paid, will be four times that of wheat.

IMPORTANT TO WEAVERS.

The Messrs. Laws have on hand a great quantity of hemp, from which Table cloths, Russia Duck, Sacking, various fabrics for summer wear could be manufactured. We wish to invite the attention of our spinners and weavers to this thing. If we can manufacture our own goods, we should not only find employment for ourselves, but keep our money at home, a thing which is greatly to be desired in these times. We are persuaded that all the goods of the description that is manufactured from hemp could be manufactured in Nauvoo. We have weavers and spinners that are acquainted with every department of the business, and that could follow it in this place to good advantage.

If a few hatchels, weavers, spinners, dyers, &c., could form an association and manufacture all such fabrics as can be made from hemp, we think that they would do good, both to themselves and to the community.

If those interested will communicate with us, we shall take pleasure in putting them in the way of accomplishing this object.

[From the State Register] IMPAIRING THE OBLIGATION OF CONTRACTS.

We lay before our readers the following letter from his excellency G. W. Ford addressed to Messrs. Oakley and Ryan, upon the occasion of their leaving the State in order to procure subscriptions for completing the Illinois and Michigan canal. This able document puts forever to flight the false and scandalous imputations cast upon the Democracy of this State by the New York Tribune, and more recently by the *Singapore Journal*, the organ of Federalism in our own State. The arch fiend himself, in the fallacy of his policy, fraud and falsehood, never conceived or invented a more gross and infamous fabrication, than the charge which the Tribune originated and the Journal endorsed. In our last, we gave our readers an insight into the motives of the Junta who control the Journal. They fear that means to go on with the canal will be of aid; and that the Democracy of the State with our enterprising Governor at the head, will have the credit of completing that noble work. Such a result, although it would raise the prostrate energies of our State and restore prosperity to our people, the Federal party are unwilling to see accomplished under Democratic rule; and hence their efforts to deceive, flatter bondholders and capitalists into the belief, that the next Legislature will repeal the law under which they may advance their capital and expend it within our State—a doctrine for which no man in Illinois of any party ever contended. In proof of this, we are the motives of the Junta here,

we would remind our northern readers of the efforts of the Federal party in the Legislature of 1840 to defeat the canal in order to drive the "dam'd Irish" out of the State, and thus prevent their voting against Duncan, whom they had already agreed upon as their candidate for Governor.

Gov. Ford, in his letter makes the whole subject so plain that no rational man can misunderstand it. His letter cannot fail to add to his reputation, and make the Democracy feel more than ever proud of the man whom they advanced to the highest office within their gift.

Executive Department,
Springfield March 7th, 1842

To Col. Charles Oakley and the Hon. Michael Ryan. Agents to receive subscriptions for completing the Illinois and Michigan canal.

GENTLEMEN: I have seen with regret that some enemy of the State of Illinois, (probably resident among us,) is endeavoring, by publications in the Atlantic newspapers, to make the impression, that the Legislature and public authorities of this State, are not to be trusted for a further advance of money for the Illinois & Michigan canal, although the State tenders as a pledge that which all admit to be an ample security.

The late canal law grants the canal, the canal lands, and some thousands of town and city lots, the water power, and all the appurtenances of the canal, to trustees for the security of such subscribers, as will advance the further sum of one million six hundred thousand dollars, for the completion of the canal; and ultimately for the payment of the whole canal debt heretofore contracted. But it is pretended by the writers before alluded to, that the dominant party in this State in whose hands the political power now is, and where it will most probably continue, profess to believe, and do believe, in the right of the Legislature, at a subsequent session, to repeal at will all such contracts and solemn engagements as may have been entered into and entered into at the present session. That consequently the subscribers to such a loan, would be endangered in their security by wayward and fickle legislation in future. There can be no imputation more unjust than this; and there is scarcely a colorable ground for putting it forth. No citizen of this State with whose opinions I am acquainted believes in any such doctrine; nor does any one within the compass of my knowledge believe that where capitalists are invited by an act of the Legislature to expend their money here, in making internal improvements, and where they actually do make such an expenditure upon an express pledge of property, that such an act can be repealed; or that there is any power known to the Constitution capable of resuming the grant, or annihilating the pledge.

These writers for proof of their assertion, produce the acts repealing the charters of the Bank of Illinois and Cairo; which at first view and without explanation would seem to sanction this imputation upon the late session of the General Assembly. But when the matter is properly understood, it will be clearly perceived that there is no ground for the horrible aspersion, which the friends of those rotten and swindling banks, have endeavored to fasten upon the authorities of this State; merely for the purpose of revenge upon the friends of the canal who voted for those acts of repeal; and the accomplishment of ulterior political objects.

And now I propose to give you this explanation in an authoritative and authentic form, so that in a distant country, where proof of the falsity of this slander may not be easily obtained, you may not be embarrassed by it in your negotiations.

The truth then is, that both of those banks were created by the Legislature of the Illinois Territory, the first on the 28th day of December, 1816, and the other on the 9th day of January, 1818.

In the month of August, 1818, the Territorial Government was abolished by the adoption of a State Constitution and the subsequent admission of Illinois into the Federal Union, upon an equal footing with the original States. The Constitution then adopted and still in force, contains the following provision: "There shall be no other banks or monied institutions in this State, but those already provided by law, except a State Bank and its branches, which may be established and regulated by the General Assembly of the State, as they may think proper." The Banks of Illinois and Cairo came under the description contained in this article as "being already provided by law" and the charter of the Bank of Illinois would have expired, by its own limitation, on the first day of January 1847, if the General Assembly of the State had not, on the 12th day of February 1835, renewed and lengthened it out.

There have always been many intelligent persons of both political parties who conscientiously believed that under the Constitution quoted above, the General Assembly had no power to extend that charter. They believed it to have been the intention of the framers of the Constitution, to have but one bank and its branches in the State; and that the provision in favor of such banks as had been "already provided by law," was inserted merely by way of protection to existing charters; intending that those banks should forfeit no right acquired by Territorial Legislation, but at all events cease to exist with the law creating them, and give place to the sole dominion of a State Bank, thereafter in the power of the Legislature to establish. And it was in virtue of this belief that a large number

of the members of the General Assembly at the session, voted for a repeal of the law extending the charter of the Bank of Illinois.

It is also a fact, that the bank of Illinois continued to do business, under its territorial charter until about the year 1821—at which time it ceased business; and never had any kind of organization whatever until the year 1835. Thus a space of time had intervened of about fourteen years during which time it was to all intents and purposes defunct in point of fact; and this hiatus in its operation was regarded by many as an effective cessation of its existence; leaving nothing to renew or continue by the act of 1835. Others objected to it, because it had been notoriously insolvent, in the usual acceptance of the term, for most of the time since the year 1837; having been nearly all that time in a state of suspension of specie payments, and as most of the members of the General Assembly were of the opinion, in open breach of its charter. By means of which the people of this state complain of immense loss and injury, from the great expansion of its circulation and the consequent depreciation of its notes in their hands. This has been the condition, not only of the bank of Illinois, but of the State Bank, and the bank of Cairo; and this condition of things has been borne by the people of this state, until endurance ceased to be virtue; they consequently were bound, not only by the laws of self preservation and good neighborhood to the people of the adjacent states and territories, who suffer equally with themselves, to drive those banks into an honest and faithful discharge of their duties; or to abate altogether the nuisances, by which they had hitherto been annoyed. The State Bank was brought to a sense of its duty, and under a law passed at the late session has gone into voluntary liquidation. The Bank of Illinois, for a time, openly declared its intention to set the power of the Legislature at defiance; and to continue the nefarious system of banking in which it had been engaged for many years past.

The Bank of Cairo never accepted of its territorial charter, nor was any stock ever subscribed, or any kind of organization attempted until about the year 1837. Thus a period of nineteen years had elapsed without any visible sign of its existence, when it suddenly came into being as a new creature, under pretence of an old charter, the memory of which had come down to but few of the present generation; and which, many intelligent persons believed, was entirely defunct, by reason of long and continued nonuser.—This latter bank also, as I am informed, and as it was generally believed by the General Assembly, never paid specie for its liabilities at any time. It went into operation under a general suspension of specie payments and availed itself of the general delinquency of banks, in this respect, to put itself upon an equality, as to credit, with the best of them; and by this means obtained such a circulation for its paper, and so expanded its discounts, that it could never have hoped to have redeemed its notes with gold and silver coin.

It was understood also, that the bank of Cairo had abandoned whatever of a pretended charter it had, heretofore laid claim to, by an assignment of all its effects and a voluntary resignation of all its directors and officers without any elections to fill the vacancies thereby occasioned. The law of repeal, therefore, could not have been an act of violence to property, and could only have been intended to prevent any future resurrection of this swindling concern.

Under these circumstances, the Legislature believed that if these banks ever had any legal and constitutional existence, the law of their being had been so repeatedly and constantly violated by them, that the State as one of the contracting parties was no longer bound by the contract implied in their charters. They believed it to be fully competent for the Legislature to repeal a charter when it had been repeatedly and notoriously violated by the corporators; when it had altogether ceased to answer the purposes for which it was enacted; and when its very existence was a nuisance to all the country round, within and without the State.

You will therefore not fail to perceive that the repeal of these charters do not at all demonstrate that the dominant party in this state are so reckless and desperate and so little regardless of private rights that they would wantonly and willfully repeal even the charter of a bank if it should appear that a legal and constitutional charter existed; or unless the corporation had itself, first openly and notoriously set the law of its being at defiance; and this power, I believe, is not only claimed but exercised by most of the states of the Union. And these repealing laws do not at all prove that the Legislature claim to repeal a legislative grant of land, when money has been advanced on the faith of it, in works of internal improvements. I think I may venture safely to affirm that there is not any one man in the state of Illinois, either in or out of the Legislature, who believes or contends that a Legislative grant of lands or any interest in real estate consumed by an advance or expenditure of money, can be repealed or nullified by any power on earth.

But further to show conclusively, that the Legislature of this state do not hold to or act upon principles tending to the destruction of private rights; and the invasion of private property; but only intend as a matter of policy to exercise the power-compelling corporations as well as individuals to so use their property as not to annoy their neighbors, I have furnished you with true copies of all the laws enacted at the late session on the subject of

banks; by which you will perceive, that although the General Assembly greatly desired to get rid of our rotten and rotten banking system, yet in accomplishing that desirable object you cannot fail to discover abundant evidence of a tender solicitude for private rights, in the mode adapted for winding them up. You will also perceive that the law repealing the charter of the bank of Illinois is accompanied by another which enables it, on favorable terms for creditors, stock holders and all interested, to go into voluntary liquidation, under the direction of its own officers.

It may be asked with reason, of what valuable property have those banks been deprived? Can it be contended that a franchise for banking is valuable property when the bank itself is insolvent, and by the very fact of hopeless insolvency, it is unable to exercise any of its functions without fraud upon the whole community. All of which I hereby certify to be true, under my hand and the (L.S) great seal of State the day and year first herein above written.

THOMAS FORD.

We should be pleased if as good an arrangement could be advanced for the proceedings of the House of Representatives, in their attempts to take away the charter of the city of Nauvoo, as the one advanced by the Governor in relation to the taking away the charters of the banks above referred to; then should we be forced to admit, that which we cannot now believe, that that honorable House acted legally, impartially, and disinterestedly.

The Governor here in his communication does point blank, and positively disclaim any belief in the right of the Legislature, at a subsequent session, to repeal at will all such contracts and solemn engagements, as may have been entered into and entered into at a previous session; an opinion which it will be recollected that we sustained, at a time when our charters were being canvassed by the legislative assembly. We were well aware at the time, that such a course of conduct would sap the foundation of our government, weaken our power at home, and our influence abroad, do away with all faith in our legislative enactments, and wound our State in its very vitals. This we at that time were free to declare—this we believe is the opinion of many in this State and throughout the Union; and if our legislators pursue the same wanton anti-republican, puerile course, and persist in passing laws, which break up solemn contracts destroy charters which previous legislators said should be granted "with a perpetual succession," interfere with the rights of private companies, they must necessarily destroy public confidence, and the reaction of their own deeds will roll like a mighty avalanche on their own devoted heads, overthrow the State in confusion, completely by the ruin that has already commenced the imbecile acts of some of our former legislators, and sink one of the noblest States in the Union, in everlasting poverty, odium, and disgrace.

True, in relation to the bank charters the Governor reasons very plausibly.—The bank of Cairo having assigned all its effects, resigned all its directors, and officers and virtually abandoned its charter could not complain, and the corruption of the other banks, the frequent violation of their charters, their utter inability to meet their contracts, and the fraudulent system of banking in which they had been engaged for years past, might indeed render a plausible excuse for the course pursued by the legislature. But what shall we say concerning the Charter of Nauvoo? What if the public had been generally informed on this subject, would have been their feelings concerning the act of our representatives? Or what if these gentlemen referred to, instead of bringing forth the circumstances of these banks to support their arguments, had referred to the repealing enactments of our House of Representatives in relation to the repeal of the Nauvoo Charters, in defiance of an act passed by a previous legislature granting them to us in "perpetual succession," without a repealing clause; what, we ask, would have been his answer? Why they could have sustained their arguments, and carried their point in defiance of negotiators, representatives, senators, governor or any other power or influence in the state, and these negotiators might have gone abroad with this odium resting on their heads. The old adage would surely be applicable here, "what is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander." We again ask, what argument could have been used to rebut an argument of that kind? Could it be said as of these banks? They had given up, or violated their charter, this was not pretended. Could it be argued that we had violated the law, or transgressed our chartered rights? This was not laid to our charge. Could it be said that we had become disorganized, corruptly departed from the law, or winked at crime? No! What then?

The only thing we know of is, that Francis said, that Davis believed, that Duncan stated that somebody had informed him, that John C. Bennett or some old woman had thought that they had been informed that it was quite possible that the Mormons might do something wrong, and our legislators, having such strong testimony of their wickedness and corruption, fearing that the Mormons might turn over the world, passed their act accordingly.

STEAM FERRY AT NAUVOO.

The enterprising proprietors of the ferry across the Mississippi, within the bounds of Nauvoo, have recently put a light steam-boat on operation for the accommodation of the public. Such a mode of conveyance, has been long needed, and we sincerely hope the community will zealously sustain it. At all times,

hereafter, save when the river is ice-bound, a safe and speedy passage across the river, will be among the other improvements which result from the increasing vigilance, laudable ambition, and industry of the Latter Day Saints. Emigrants from abroad, moving into the Territory of Iowa, will find it a good place to cross the river at this season on account of its being safe as to wind and water; and the public generally may find the accommodation such as ought to be patronized, as well as those of older times. We say to an intelligent people as the prophet said to Israel: "Consider your ways."

DEATH BY DROWNING.

—On Sunday morning last, as two young men of the names Samuel Kirtles and Edmund Brazier, about eighteen years of age each, were sailing up the river in a small boat the wind blowing very high, they were suddenly swamped near the Steamboat Hotel, and we are sorry to add that the latter perished and his body has not yet been found. The ferry boat happened to be on the Nauvoo side, and Captain Jones and one of his hands instantly took a small boat and pushed off to their assistance, and after the most praiseworthy exertions succeeded in rescuing Kirtles from a watery grave, but could not see the slightest trace of the deceased after he went down, which was almost immediately after the boat swamped. We hope that this will be a caution to parents not to allow children on the river in small boats; and as a regular ferry boat is now established, we trust that any one taking passengers over in these boats, will be dealt with according to law; and thus prevent a number of accidents. The inhabitants will see the necessity of encouraging one regular ferry boat.

SURGICAL OPERATION.

—We learn that an exceedingly delicate operation was performed at the hospital in this city on Wednesday last, by Dr. P. V. Ellsworth, a surgeon of Hartford. The subject was a girl eleven years of age, of Humphreysville, who was horribly deformed from a burn which she received when three years of age. The scar covered the whole of one side of the neck, extending from the left ear to the middle of the chin, and again from the anterior to the posterior end of the collar bone. By the contraction of the skin the lower lip was completely turned out nearly to the bottom of the chin, and the jaw was drawn down to the breast so that the position of the lower teeth was horizontal. Dr. E. divided the scar and brought the jaw and lip up to their proper position; but this left a large gaping wound, which was necessary to fill, and this was done by cutting a strip of skin large enough to answer the purpose from the shoulder; this strip, several inches in length and breadth, was not entirely detached, but was connected at one end where it was twisted and then laid over the wound, the fleshy substance of course down and the wound was then bound up.

The wound on the shoulder was carefully drawn together, and the patient is doing well. She bore the tedious and painful dissection with great fortitude.—This entire operation we learn was never performed in Europe and never before in New England. It is not unusual to release such contractions of the skin by the knife, but Dr. Muter, of Philadelphia, first attempted to cover the wound from the adjoining skin. It has been tried five or six times in the country since with success, and it is believed that the first case in New England will result satisfactorily. Dr. Ellsworth has been very successful in other delicate operations, and takes a high rank in his profession.—N. H. Palladium.

Good advice is thus given by the Louisville Pennant: "Cease your grumbling about dull times; bring in your advertisements, and if you then have a chance to complain of business being dull, grumble as much as you please; but until the proper means of notifying your customers of what you have to dispose of, have been resorted to, never expect any improvement in your business."

Come hither says John, my pleasure is here. What say you, my love, do not it drive you? I can't say it does, just at present my dear, but think it will soon, its as like you.

MILLERISM.—The wags are making merry at Millerism. Since the appearance of the "Midnight Cry," one editor announces that he has in addition received a copy of the "Noonday Howl," and the "Morning Yell," and a paper has just made its appearance in this city called the "Vial of Wrath and Junk Bottle of Destruction." It contains a large number of plates, and amongst others, the description of the Beast of Daniel, with seven heads and ten horns, together with a chronological calculation as reasonable as Miller's, and quite as fanciful. It is as follows: The Beast had seven heads, and ten horns on each head, which makes seventy horns, answering to the seventy weeks of Daniel. Now the tail of this Beast was 606 feet long, which is the number of the Beast. Multiply this by seven, and it makes 4242, which was the age of the world when the first Christian Pope began to reign. Now tie up the Beast's tail into three knots, and it will shorten it to 614 feet 4 inches; which, being multiplied by three, the number of knots, gives 1843 exactly—the year in which the world will be burnt up. But there is another remarkable coincidence: Martin Luther wore boots with nails in the soles; just 263 nails in both boots, which being multiplied by the seven heads, gives 1841. Throw in two boots, which correspond to Miller and Himes, and it gives 1843.

Apt Reply.—An honest son of Erin green from his peregrinations, put his head into a lawyer's office and asked the innkeeper, "and what do you sell here?" "Blockheads," replied the innkeeper. "Och! then to be sure," said Pat, "it must be a good trade; for I see that there's only one left."

Why are the printer's bulls like faith?
Because they are the substance of things hoped for, and the evidence of things not seen.

(For the Neighbor.)

LOVE AND VIRTUE.

BY MRS. SOPHIA J. STILES.

Och! what is love! affection pure;
Nothing can ever its progress stay;
Thro' every trial 'twill endure—
Grow brighter, like the perfect day.

'Tis love that makes our pathway sweet,
And soothes and calms our keenest woe;
It will the proudest heart defeat,
And bring the haughty monarch low.

'Twill not forsake when fortune flies,
Or weakness does the world's one spoil;
Of all that can attract the eye,
Of those who do on beauty smile.

'Tis not to beauty's fading flower;
That love, pure love, is prone to kneel;
But virtue, unadorn'd, has power
To cause the proudest heart to feel.

Yes, virtue with her simplest darts,
Has many a noble conquest won—
Subdued and conquer'd many a heart;
All this, nay more, has virtue done.

'Tis cloth'd with sweet humility;
A noble and a generous mind;
Make a proud ship upon the sea,
'Twill leave the follow'rs all behind.

And were it not for love's sweet balm,
The spring of every social joy,
This world would be a dead, dead calm—
An aching void, an empty toy.

Foreign.

From the New York Herald.
BRITISH HOLDERS OF AMERICAN STOCK.

The following is a reply which Mr. Everett made to a deputation which waited on him with the memorial of the holders of American stocks in this country. The reply does credit to the head and the heart of the American Minister, at the Court of St. James; it is justly admired. The memorial bore the signatures of 1000 holders of the state stocks of America:—

"Mr. Scholfield and Gentlemen.—In compliance with the request contained in the memorial which you have now presented to me, I will avail myself of the first opportunity of transmitting it to the President of the United States. To avoid misconception, it is proper that I should observe, that, inasmuch as the general government is not a party to the contracts of the separate states, the subject of the memorial does not fall directly within the President's province, and that I am myself acting unofficially in forwarding it to him. I do it, however, with cheerfulness, out of respect to the members of this distinguished deputation. Nor am I less under the influence of the deepest sympathy with that numerous class whom you represent, who have suffered severely, some of them I fear ruinously, from the failure (temporary, I trust) of a portion of the American states to pay the interest of their public debt. These feelings, I am sure, will be shared by the President.

"I concur with you in protesting against the doctrine that a state, which has pledged its faith and resources, can release itself from the obligation, however burdensome, in any way but that of honorable payment. Fatal delusions, in times of great distress, occasionally come over the minds of communities as well as individuals; but I rejoice in the belief that the number is exceedingly small of those who have, in any form, advanced the idea of what is called 'repudiation.' I am convinced that those states, which unhappily have failed to make provision for the interest due on their bonds, have done so under the heavy pressure of adverse circumstances, and not with the purpose of giving legislative sanction to a doctrine so pernicious, unworthy, and immoral.

"The memorialists are pleased to give me credit for sympathy with their sufferings. There is, perhaps, no person not himself directly a sufferer, who has had so much reason as myself to feel deeply all the evil effects—the sacrifice not merely of material prosperity, but what is of infinitely greater consequence, of public honor—resulting from this disastrous failure. The reproach which it has brought on the American name has been the only circumstance, which has prevented a residence in the land of my fathers from being a source of unmingled satisfaction to me. You may well believe, therefore, that if any opinion of mine can have an influence (as you suppose) over any portion of my countrymen, favorable to the great end you have in view, it will be, on all proper occasions, as it has been, most emphatically expressed.

"The position gentlemen, of some at least of the indebted states is as singular as it is deplorable. They have involved themselves most unadvisedly in engagements, which would be onerous to much larger and richer communities; and they yet possess, under an almost hopeless present embarrassment, the undoubted means of eventual recovery. I will take the State of Illinois for instance, and what I say of that State will hold of others, making allowance for difference of local circumstances. The State of Illinois undertook a few years since, the construction of a ship canal of about one hundred miles in length, to unite the waters of Lake Michigan with those of the Illinois river; and more recently pro-

jected and commenced the execution of 1300 miles of railway. On these works she has borrowed and expended above 2,000,000 of pounds. The works are incomplete and unproductive. The population of the State is that of a second sized English county, short of half a million. It is what in good times would be considered an eminently prosperous population; but I am inclined to think that if the English income tax of last year were, by the Legislature of Illinois, laid on that State, more than half the population possessing in the aggregate that proportion of the taxable property, would, in the present period of general distress, fall below the point of exemption, and that of the other half a small number only would rise much above that point. And yet the undeveloped resources of Illinois are almost boundless. The State is larger than England and Wales. By the Mississippi it is connected with the Gulf of Mexico, by Lake Michigan with the St. Lawrence; and it has a most extensive internal navigation by means of several noble rivers. The climate of the State is mild; it contains I suppose, as large a body of land, not merely cultivable, but highly fertile, as can be found lying together in the United States; it abounds in various kinds of mineral wealth; it is situated about in the centre of a horizontal field of bituminous coal, which Mr. Lyell pronounced the other day to be as large as Great Britain; and it is inhabited by an industrious, frugal, intelligent people, most rapidly increasing in numbers. That such a people will for any length of time submit to lie under the reproach and bear the loss incident to a total prostration of public credit I can never believe.

"I say, gentlemen, the loss as well as the reproach, for wide spread and severe as has been the suffering in this country caused by the default of some of the States, our own losses public and private, I believe to have been greater. The States themselves, as governments, have experienced the greatest embarrassments from the sudden destruction of credit (extending alike to those States which have and which have not honorably and promptly met their obligations; that credit on which alone, in some instances, they depended for the resources necessary to complete and render productive their public works. The general Government of the United States, after having paid off a public debt of more than 200,000,000 of dollars, has found itself unable to negotiate a trifling loan in this great metropolis of the financial world, whose superabundant capital, but for the default of some of the states, would have continued to be for those States themselves, and for individuals, a vast gold mine of unexhausted capacity. In addition to these public embarrassments, private fortunes almost without number have been destroyed in the general wreck of which the failure of the States as cause or effect is one of their principal elements. I doubt if in the history of the world, in so short a period, such a transition has been made from a high state of prosperity to one of general distress, as in the United States within the last six years. And yet gentlemen, the elasticity and power of recovery in the country are great beyond the conception of those who do not know it from personal observation. Even within this disastrous period, to which I have alluded, a private commercial debt to this country, estimated at twenty-five millions of pounds sterling, has been paid by the American merchants, with as little loss to the creditors as would attend the collection of an equal amount of domestic debt, in this or any other country.

"But I will not detain you gentlemen, by enlarging on these topics. The subject I need not tell you, is one which in all respects it is proper that I should speak with reserve. I think I shall have done my duty if I have convinced you that I am keenly sensible of the sufferings of your constituents, and truly solicitous for their effectual relief, and that amidst all the uncertainties and delay which may attend the measure requisite for that purpose, I still feel confident that the time will come when every State in the Union will fulfil its engagement.

EDWARD EVERETT.

16 Grosvenor Place, March 31.

CANADA CORN TRADE.—In the House of Commons on the 23d ult., Mr. Ewart asked, whether under the intended measure, foreign corn, imported from any part of the world into Canada, could, on paying the three shilling duty, be exported thence to this country free, like U. S. corn. Mr. Gladstone supposed that Mr. Ewart made the common mistake of thinking that the law regards foreign produce imported into colonies and re-exported, either as colonial produce; which is not the case. But raw materials, brought into the colonies, manufactured there and then imported into this country, were considered as articles of colonial produce, inasmuch as all manufactured articles were considered as the produce of the countries where they were manufactured. Mr. Ewart wished to know whether flour was considered as a manufactured article? Mr. Gladstone said that it was. In reply to Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone said that it was the intention of Government to introduce a bill on the subject after Easter.

Advices from Constantinople, of the 23d of February, announce the detection of a conspiracy in Belgrade, having for its object the assassination of Prince Alexander, the new ruler of Servia, and his ministers. The conspirators who have been seized, assert that they have acted at the direct instigation of the Russian Consul; and the Princess Lubitzka, the

mother of Prince Michael, is also accused of being implicated. The Governor of Servia has, it is added, removed from Belgrade to Cracowitz.

THE COMET.—After much research, Dr. Forster succeeded in detecting the nucleus of the comet, at Bruges, on the night of the 29th ult.; it had the appearance of a small star of the fourth or fifth magnitude, and was situated in the right line, which joins (Eridani) Eridani, with the Stella Mira Cell.

The London Peace Society has announced a convention of delegates from the various Peace Societies, to assemble in London, on the 22d of June next. The sitting of the convention are expected to continue three days, and will be immediately followed by the Anti-Slavery convention. Joseph Sturge, it seems from the address issued, is the promoter of this meeting.

In the Prerogative court a few days back, three codicils to the will of the late Marquis of Hertford; one of them leaving \$100,000 United States Bank stock to Wilson Crooker, were declared invalid.

The Council of Anti-Corn Law League have given the manager of Drury Lane Theatre £500 for the use of the theatre during the five Wednesdays in Lent, making a rent of 100l. for each night. The attendance at the theatre on the nights of these meetings has been immense, and the speeches in favor of the free trade very effective.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been threatened with assassination by a person named John Dillon, late an officer in the navy. Dillon, it appears, has a claim upon the Government for a large amount, in consequence of the seizure of a vessel engaged in smuggling, some years back, but has never been able to procure a settlement, and, as a pretentious mode of bringing the matter to a close, he expressed his intention of shooting the Chancellor.

The following is an account showing the quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, from the 31st of December, 1842, to the 25th of March 1843, both inclusive, published pursuant to the Act 3 and 4 William IV. chap. 95.

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Credit.	Deposits.	Reserves.	Reserves.
220,000,000	12,000,000	220,000,000	11,000,000
230,000,000	12,000,000	230,000,000	11,000,000

DOWNING STREET, March 31, 1843.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne Asizes John Gray, a married man with four children, and Thompson, were convicted of a series of brutal assaults on a female, and sentenced to transportation for life.

It was stated the other day by Sir Lambert Brunch that but seven lives had been lost in making the tunnel under the Thames, while nearly forty men were killed in the building of the new London bridge.

Late accounts from Oporto report that many houses had been destroyed, and several lives lost by the inundations. The roads were impassable for eight or ten days.

On Tuesday se'night, several hundreds of the unemployed poor at Glasgow had a procession bearing a black flag, whilst several carried boards, bearing inscriptions, one of which was, "Bread or Death."

A letter from Rome of the 28th ult., states that a monk, of Venetian origin, named Abbo, has been sentenced to death for murder, and that the Pope, being appealed to by the culprit, had ordered justice to take its course.

The principal bankers of Leeds have given public notice that henceforth they will allow no more than two per cent on deposits.

The Nuremberg Correspondent states from Vienna that the Austrian government is about to raise a new loan, for the execution of railroads, of 20 to 30 millions of florins.

The strange and even formidable insurrection in South Wales, called Rebecca and her daughters, is treated rather contemptuously by the London press, but the Welsh papers regularly report the progress of the affair.

It seems that the disturbances have grown so formidable, that the government have deemed it necessary to increase still further the military force.

Three threatening notices have been received at Narberth, workhouse, to the effect that unless the parsons have better food given them, Rebecca will attack the house. A mob assembled a few days since, and attacked the Prince's gate. Rebecca, the commander, who has now two officers called "Neil" and "Susan," would seem to emulate the late Captain Rock of the sister island, for, besides the other threatening notices which we have mentioned, one has just been received in this town, breathing destruction to all turnpike gates on the parochial road, and one by Water street, on the old Newcastle Bynllyn road, is doomed to destruction. What is most remarkable in this insurrectionary movement, for it is an insurrectionary movement, though at present perhaps not very formidable, is that neither the civil nor the military, nor the yeomanry, have been able to apprehend a single offender. Thirty veteran pensioners went down from Carmarthen to St. Clear's on Tuesday last, and a troop of lancers are daily expected on the spot. Judging, however, from the past abortive attempts to suppress the lawless movements, people are not very sanguine in their expectations of a restoration of the supremacy of the law.

Indeed, the Captain Rocklike proceedings in Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire, seem, from all we can learn, to assume daily a more threatening complexion. A correspondent states that at first the war was directed against the toll gates only, but that now the workhouses are to be levelled also, and that Rebecca is a man of much influence—some say a country

magistrate. Another correspondent informs us that the individual who personates Rebecca is frequently replaced by another, and is not the same on the night of each outrage. It is not the least remarkable circumstance in this extraordinary movement, that when the troops appear in one part of the country, Rebecca invariably appears in another, perhaps fourteen or fifteen miles distant.

Railways.—From the annual report of the Board of Trade on railways, it appears that during the last five months of 1842 there were 28 accidents, from which there were 22 deaths, and upwards of 131 cases of personal injury, while during the whole 1841 there were 29 accidents, occasioning 24 deaths, and 71 cases of injury, and 1842 10 accidents with 5 deaths, and 15 cases of personal injury, and this has been out of about 18,000,000 persons carried; and of those killed only one has occurred to passengers, riding in a train and observing the common degree of caution. The total number of passengers carried on 50 railways for one year, ending July 1, 1842, was 18,453,504, that is, 2,028,080 first class; 7,611,935 second class; 4,332,501 third class; and 3,582,057 of a class not distinguished.

Death of Dr. Southey.—We regret to announce the death of Robert Southey, on Tuesday, (March 21,) at his residence in Keswick. For this event his friends must have been long prepared. For the last three years he had been in a state of mental darkness, and a twelvemonth ago he was not able to recognize those who had been his companions from his youth. Scarcely could his wife console herself with the poor hope that he recognized even her. Excess of mental labor in every department of literature—poetry, history, biography, criticism, and philosophy, continued from year to year, without cessation; bowed his strong spirit at last, and obscured the genius which had so long cast a glory on the literature of the age. In early life, when his powerful and brilliant imagination was plunging its wing for the daring flights that it afterwards took, he formed the most exalted notions of the perfectibility of man, indulged in the most generous aspirations for the welfare and improvement of the human race, and seriously thought, with other kindred spirits, of founding a colony in the back woods of America, where guilt and sorrow should be unknown, and perfect equality, freedom, and happiness should reign for ever. A better knowledge of the world soon dissipated these Utopian reveries. As a poet, with exuberance of imagination seldom equalled, and a mastery of versification never surpassed, and as a prose writer, at once elegant and forcible—his name will endure as long as the language in which he wrote. The "wild and wonderful tale" of "Thalaba," and the almost equally wonderful "Curse of Kehama," are the poetical pieces on which his fame will principally rest. As a prose writer he was a perfect model of style, easy but not feeble; stately but not cumbersome; and learned but not pedantic. Besides innumerable articles in the *Quarterly Review*, to which he was a principal contributor, we believe, for nearly thirty years, his chief prose works are a "Life of Nelson," "The Book of the Church," "A History of the Peninsular War," "Letters from Spain and Portugal," "Essays on the Progress and Prospects of Society," "A History of Brazil," "Lives of the British Admirals," &c. He also wrote biographies of Kirk White and Chatterton, and edited their works, besides editing the collections both of the principal and minor English poets. He was appointed post-laudate in 1812. He was twice married: first in very early life, and again but a few years before the mournful overclouding of his intellect, to Miss Caroline Bowles, a lady whose name as a poetess, had been long and favorably known to the public, and who in the last sad blank years of his life watched over him with the tenderest solicitude, and did all that the most devoted affection could do to lighten the heavy load of his existence.

Dr. Southey was a gentleman in the best sense of the word. His house at the Lakes was ever open to all who presented themselves with suitable introduction, and there are few persons of any distinction who passed through that picturesque region who have not partaken of his hospitality.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.
A letter from an officer in the U. S. Army, dated at Fort Leavenworth, Missouri, March 20th, states, that on the 14th of February, at 3 o'clock, A. M. the moon, which had been obscured by a cloud for some hours, burst forth in a deep blood-red color, with a black border of equal proportions over the face, extending beyond the rim; while on the two sides small pieces of rainbow were visible. After continuing in this way for about an hour, the color of the moon changed to its ordinary hue, and the cross became a silvery white, with the edges extending beyond the rim, and touching the rainbows. It continued so for half an hour, and heavy clouds then intervening, obscured the moon, which set unseen. This phenomenon was seen by the hospital attendants, who were up at that hour, some of them very intelligent men, by the guard and sentinels on post, and by several citizens of Weston, a little over five miles off. The next morning the sun rose, accompanied by two snow dogs, as they are commonly called, nearly equal in brilliancy to the sun, and resembling two other stars. This latter scene was witnessed by numbers. In addition, for about two weeks past, every night at seven o'clock, a bright streak of light has appeared in the heavens, coming from the west, and bearing about E. S. E., and resembling very much what is believed to be the tail of a comet. I have thought it my duty to state these things, even at the expense of being discredited, in the hope of eliciting a comparison of observations elsewhere.

Although the phenomena of the system cross on the moon can no doubt be explained from natural causes, yet it will probably be felt by some persons as confirmatory of the prophecies of Father Miller; and be viewed by others with superstitious dread.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEIGHBOR.

Sir,—In looking back to the days of yore we find many great and mighty things have been revealed to man, while in the soft embrace of Morpheus; and indeed, in more modern times, many have told us of awful and bloody wars that have been dragged before the world through dreams. How the mangled body of a delicate and faithful lover was found buried in the interior of a barn, and the monster in human shape detected, and his dark and diabolical deeds developed through a dream three consecutive nights. In fact, so numerous are the instances of three nights' dreaming being verified, that it is now considered as next to infallible. If you are at all sceptical on this point, I pledge myself to bring such evidence as shall cause your doubt to vanish like the morning dew, and you be constrained to exclaim, with Cato, "It must be so." I, too, dream a dream, and although not three successive nights, I may say, with the soldier, "twice are the cock crew I dreamt it again." From what I see in your excellent journal, I am satisfied you must understand deep things and hidden mysteries, and therefore I have been induced to send you my dream, and the interpretation thereof as given to me. For dreaming it three times few can have any doubt of the truth of the whole matter.

Whilst musing on Nauvoo, I reflected upon its rapid increase, its beautiful situation, the excellent character of the inhabitants, and from its hitherto rapid progress, and the vast numbers that are constantly flowing in, I thought in my heart, it is but a little while ere Nauvoo will become the greatest and most important city in the west. One great deficiency, however, I observed, and whether to lay it to the independent high toned feelings of the Editor of the paper in Nauvoo, in not laying these things before the public, or to the want of reflection, or carelessness of the tradesmen and workmen, I was at a loss to determine. I noticed that although in Nauvoo there were merchants and tradesmen of the most brilliant talents, and splendid genius from all parts of the world, that they seemed to be perfectly indifferent about letting the community know where they lived, what trade or calling they followed, what kind of goods they had to dispose of, their price or terms, or any thing else, and that whenever bright they were in many things, that in this one thing they seemed to have no public spirit, nor desire to excel; to know or to be made known: as if they thought that their own reflection without advertising was sufficient to spread light throughout the city. The consequence was being a stranger I wanted a new coat made but not being acquainted with the tailors in Nauvoo, I applied to the Nauvoo Neighbor, as the proper vehicle to convey intelligence of this kind; but I could not find one who advertised as a fashionable tailor, from New York, Philadelphia, London, Dublin, or any other great place. It is true, that in passing through the city I saw a small sign here and there, but fearing that they had no abilities as they do not make themselves known as mechanics, or that they had not public spirit enough to do it. I was afraid of them spoiling my coat, so I declined calling upon them, and thought I would wear my old coat a little longer, rather than have it spoiled by men who were afraid of making themselves known.

As I wanted a pair of fashionable boots made I applied to the same paper, and was in like manner disappointed and mutually concluded that I must go elsewhere; for the boot and shoe makers in Nauvoo have either no talent, or spirit, or they would make themselves known.

I next wanted to find out where I could get my horse shod; but here I was as much at a loss. It is true I saw here and there something resembling a blacksmith shop; but whether they were chain makers, or cable makers, or cutlers, or plough manufacturers, or gunsmiths, or whitewashers I could not ascertain, and the Neighbor did not tell me. Being in need of some store goods, I looked at the Neighbor to see where I could purchase different articles; but I failed again; it is true there were some stores; but whether they sold split, codfish potatoes, red herrings, or butter-milk, I could not determine—whether they sold hats or caps, nails or muslin, soft soap or molasses, ribbons or ropes, I was unable to discover. Whether they sold hardware, or software, or toys, or were tipping shops, the Neighbor was silent on the subject. And I wondered if any one had yet commenced such and such a business, as I had a number of letters from friends abroad enquiring whether I thought their several kinds of business would answer in this place or not; but the Neighbor gave me no information whether there was or was not any of the kinds mentioned, and if there was, where they lived; whether they lived in a house, a cellar, in the woods, or in a cave. While reflecting on this evil, I was lost in a reverie, and without the meretricious charm, I soon became insensible to all around, and the spirit of a dream passed over me. I was suddenly conveyed to the top of an exceeding high mountain, and there I beheld vast multitudes coming up to this place, enquiring their way with their faces lifted upward. Yes, they were coming as a cloud, and like doves to the windows, inasmuch that the inhabitants of the earth said it was a marvelous work and a wonder! An arrow went forth from our city throughout the land, and I beheld that in its course it scattered light like the rays of the sun. And on looking at the source from whence it sprung, I saw a few individuals tolling mightily at a bow, which was fixed and sustained at great expense and labor, and it was so fitted up and prepared that every man in the city might assist in sending forth these arrows into all parts of the earth, but alas! every man was busy attending to his business, and neglecting their duty at the bow, thinking to get rich, not knowing that this was the identical bow that Bunyan speaks of, when he says—

"There was a man, though some did count him mad,
The more he gave away, the more he had.
Thus they were in a great measure blinded to their own interests, but when they saw their duty

I am, sir, yours, &c.
JOHN GREENHOW.

DEATHS, for the week ending Monday the 8th inst.—Samuel W. Henderson, 35 years; inflammatory fever. Hugh Billington, 14 years; lung fever. John J. Riser, 1 year 2 months; diarrhoea. Polly StJohn infant.

W. D. HUNTINGTON. Sexton.

DEATHS, for the week ending Monday the 15th inst.—Francis F. Campion, 66 years; remittent fever. Edmund Brazier, 17 years 11 months; drowned.

Total 2.
W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

NAUVOO FERRY.

THE undersigned, will hereafter run a new and splendid **Steam Boat**, as a **FERRY BOAT** across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, for the accommodation of emigrants, travellers, citizens, and their effects. And they solicit the patronage of a discerning public to sustain the company in this laudable enterprise. The convenience will be great, the accommodation good, and the passage sure, without having to lay by for wind or weather, save when the river is under bonds—of ice. The prices will be regulated by an ordinance of the City Council. Live and let live is the desire of the public's servants,
D. JONES, & Co.

May 17th 1843. 3n-0m.

at the bow, and attended to it, they soon began to lay up treasures of abundance. And I beheld that while great men attended to this part of his duty, the rich, and our beautiful city were in confusion. I then looked around to see if I could understand the interpretation, when I saw a person standing on my left who seemed to understand the mechanism and virtue of the bow, whom I addressed as follows:—

"Pray, sir, what does the arrow, spreading light, signify? This (said he) is a vehicle of knowledge, conveying truth to the world, truth is light, thus the arrow represents the Nauvoo Neighbor. How, said I, can every individual assist the circulation of that journal? By advertising in its columns. [I always pass my opinion of the enterprise and philanthropy of a town by the appearance of the public papers.] How can they accumulate wealth quicker when they advertise, seeing they have to pay for it? Because then everybody knows where to find them. Any one seeing a tradesman's advertisement before he leaves home would pass by twenty shops, without calling, to reach the one he started for. I thought that a great many saw their duty and privilege through my dream, and in a little time the arrow glittered as though it had been studded with diamonds, and every body admired. I thought when the arrow first went forth it was said, 'This fit must soon cease; for want of strength at the bow, but the motto was "Who knows it?" In twelvemonths it seemed to have the name and strength of a giant refreshed with new wine, and its flight like that of the comet—unaccountable. Its motto was then changed to "Who would have thought it?" I then thought that vast numbers of letters were sent to you, and the first line that I saw in them was—"Please insert the following in the Neighbor for SIX MONTHS!"

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS JUST IMPORTED!! BY—

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. HAVE COMMENCED A NEW AND EXTENSIVE TANNERY!!

CALL AND SEE—Mr. Fashionable Boot and Shoe Store!!

Mr. has a Commission and Forwarding Store at—

FASHIONABLE TAILORING DONE AT—

SPORTSMEN AJOY!! Before you purchase call and see Mr. Rifles, Fowling Pieces Pistols &c. &c.

Mr. SURGEON and DENTIST, begs leave to inform &c.

Mr. Fashionable CHAIR MAKER, has on hand &c. &c.

Mr. has on hand a large assortment of CABINET WARE, consisting of—

DRUG STORE!!

NAUVOO IRON FOUNDRY.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!!

1000 cords of WOOD for sale at—

A large quantity of HEMLOCK TIMBER for sale at—

PINE LUMBER!!

Mr. has on hand a large quantity of pine lumber consisting of &c.

HORSES and WAGGONS for sale at—

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

Mr. has on hand at his LIME KILN, at—

Mr. has on hand at his BRICK KILN, a thousand of BRICKS which he is determined to sell.

MILLINERY and DRESS MAKING executed by Mrs.—

STRAW BONNET, and HAT MANUFACTORY at—

GLOVE and MITTEN FACTORY!!

CLOCKS and WATCHES.

LAND FOR SALE!!

STAY MAKER, STOCKS, &c.

I thought that there were a few individuals remaining who did not send till I called on them after, and even then there were **PHARISEES** who had not heart enough to help against the mighty; and in a little time the pathway to their houses were grown over with grass, for few passed that way. I then exclaimed—"Till it is no Gath," and awoke, and behold it was a dream. However, the dream is certain, and the interpretation sure.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

JOHN GREENHOW.

Foreign.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Columbus, at New York, on the 16th, English papers were received to the 22d of March. The overland India mail had arrived, bringing late, but not important news.

The following are the only items of interest. There appears to be little prospect of a mitigation of the corn laws. Lord Montagu, on the 14th, moved for a select committee to inquire into their operation during the last session, but his motion was defeated by 200 to 781. A similar motion was defeated in the Commons by 232 to 1331. Thus it will be seen that the landed interest still controls the action of the Government on this vital matter, and that the principle of even a partial free trade can never be recognized by an aristocracy. Revolution alone can bring relief to the starving millions of Great Britain. On the 16th, Mr. Gladstone stated, on behalf of the ministry, that if American-salted meat had found its way into British ports under the name of colonial produce, it was against the intention of the Government and the act. He had not heard of such importations, and the revenue officers had strict orders to prevent such. On the 19th, Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question from Lord Worsley, said he did not believe any duty was paid on live stock imported from the United States into Canada. The repeal cause appears to be progressing rapidly in Ireland—the receipts of money for this cause, at the Commercial Exchange, Dublin, having more than doubled.

The lives of the Queen and Sir Robert Peel, have again been threatened, by a "monomaniac" in London, named Stevenson. He is disposed to displace the Queen and place the reins of government in the hands of men. Sir Robert, he thinks, has not fully discharged his duty. This species of insanity is fast spreading amongst the people of England, and, no doubt, will soon become universal. The case of the distress which exists in that country, is beginning to be understood, and the people are determined to effect a cure. Ere long we will have our country filled with the exiled nobles of Great Britain.

The Cotton Market at Manchester was rather improving, on the 17th. Foreign houses had commenced their purchases of cloth for spring shipment, and full prices were obtained, the market closing with an upward tendency.

At Liverpool, also, on the 17th, notwithstanding the large receipts from the United States, there has been little or no pressure on the market, and a fair business in America descriptions has been daily transacted at steady prices, the buyers perhaps having a little advantage, but not to the extent of an 18d per lb., although the brokers have decided upon such a reduction in the quotation of fair Uplands and Mobile Cotton. Brazil has been in very limited demand, and Sarat Cotton has been almost unsaleable. The imports this week, amount to 183,423 bales, and the sales, including 3,300 bales of American taken on speculation, and 400 American for export, to 27,000 bales, viz:—180 Sea Island Georgia, 9s to 24d; 7010 Upland do. 3s 6d to 5 1/2d; 2740 Alabama and Mobile, 3s 9d to 5 1/8d; 13,390 New Orleans, 3s 6d to 5 3/4d.

Liverpool Corn Exchange.—Friday, March 17.—At our market this morning there was a very limited demand for both Wheat and Flour.

Liverpool Precious Market.—Friday, March 17.—The transactions in Irish butter, during the past week, have been very unimportant, and altogether the trade is dull and flat. Bacon hams and lard move off slowly. Beef and pork in demand only for ship's stores.

Money Market.—Great animation had been manifested lately in the money market, capitalists appearing to be more confident in the regulation of the affairs, both at home and abroad. The extraordinary prospect of an abundant harvest forms the principal consideration in favor of the future prosperity of the country, since the Bank of England, and the general banking institution of the Kingdom, are so furnished with superabundance of bullion, that in the event of a harvest which will render foreign supplies not requisite, it is impossible that so much treasure can be much longer allowed to be unemployed.

The comet, it seems, has made its appearance to the star gazers of Paris. It was first seen on the 10th of March, and its sudden discovery created a great sensation. The papers speak of it as the largest ever known, its tail extending over a space of 60 degrees, and proceeding from the constellation Orion. As here, the nucleus was not visible. The astronomers were all on the look out immediately.

Slight shocks of an earthquake, were felt in various parts of England on the 16th of March, but we do not find that any damage was done, beyond the breaking of some glass and China.

The anniversary of Washington's birth, 22nd of February, was commemorated by Mr. Jenifer, our minister to Austria, by a magnificent ball, at Vienna, to which the nobility who usually hang around a Royal Court, were all invited. The foreign Ministers, with many of the most distinguished of the Austrian and Hungarian nobility of both sexes, honored the day by their presence. A fine marble bust of Washington, was conspicuously placed, surrounded by flowers and evergreens, which attracted much attention.

Galdini's Messenger, the English paper of Paris, adds: "The company consisted of about 400 of the elite of Vienna. The night was gay and animated in the

extreme, and the dance kept up with spirit until five in the morning, in which their Highnesses the Princesses Metternich and Esterhazy, and the Princess Clary occasionally joined, and imparted additional interest and animation to the festivities of the evening. The absence of Prince Metternich, was deeply lamented, having expressed his own sincere regret, at not having been able to attend either of the Court balls during the season.

Thus, in Vienna, has Washington's birth day been celebrated, evincing that the great and good men of every age are appreciated by the intelligent and noble of every country. The American Minister, used every exertion to render the evening agreeable to his distinguished guests, and has ample cause to be gratified at his success; and the American nation should be proud to know that the name of Washington is held in the highest respect in Europe as well as America. The ball opened with Washington's March, executed by Strauss and his band. His Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles and Princess Metternich, headed the Polonaise.

The birth day of Washington was celebrated, on the 22d ult., by the Americans in Rome, in their usual manner, by a public dinner. About 40 citizens of the United States were present.

A letter from Naples, states that on the 11th ult., a passage boat, containing 30 persons, chiefly inhabitants of Pozzuoli, proceeding from Naples to the Island of Ischia, was suddenly struck by a violent gust of wind, and went down. All the passengers perished.

Letters and papers from Bombay, to the 2d of Feb., arrived by the Overland mail, on the 12th ult.

Sir H. Pottinger, in his last letter to the merchants, dated December 24th, states that the viceroy of Canton, had, in reply to the letter addressed to him, declared his great anxiety, as well as his perfect ability, to protect all foreigners; and had also expressed his readiness to repay such losses as might have been incurred during the late riots, after they should have been correctly ascertained and submitted through Her Majesty's Government.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

THE BRITANNIA brought up twenty thousand copies of Wilmer & Smith's European Times, containing, with the latest news from the Eastern World, a minute description and engravings of a Flying engine, about to be put in operation. The invention has excited extraordinary interest in England. Several distinguished and scientific men have given in their commendation, and a bill has been brought forward in Parliament to charter a company to put it into practical operation, on an extended scale. The inventor is Mr. Henson.

The principal feature of the invention is the very great expanse of its sustaining plans, which are larger in proportion to the weight to be carried than those of many birds; but if they had been still greater, they would not have sufficed of themselves to sustain their own weight, to say nothing of their machinery and cargo, surely, though slowly, they would have come to the ground. The machine advances with its front edge a little raised; the effect of which is to present its under surface to the air over which it is passing, the resistance of which, acting on it like a strong wind on the sails of a windmill, prevents the descent of the machine and its burthen. The sustaining of the whole, therefore, depends upon the speed at which it is traveling through the air, and the angle at which its under surface impinges on the air in its front; and this is exactly the principle by which birds are upheld in their flight with but slight motion of their wings, and often with none.

But, then, this result, after the start, depends entirely on keeping up the speed, and there remains beyond that the still more formidable difficulty of first obtaining that speed. All former attempts of this kind have failed, because no engine existed which was at once light enough and powerful enough to lift even its own weight, through the air with the necessary rapidity. Mr. Henson has removed this difficulty, partly by inventing a steam engine of extreme lightness and efficiency, and partly by another and very singular device which requires particular notice.

The machine, fully prepared for flight, is started from the top of an inclined plane, in descending which it attains the velocity necessary to sustain it in its further progress. That velocity would be gradually destroyed by the resistance of the air to the forward flight; it is, therefore, the office of the steam engine and the vanes it actuates simply to repair the loss of velocity; it is made, therefore, only of the power and weight necessary for that small effect. Here, we apprehend, is the chief, but not only merit and originality of Mr. Henson's invention; and to this happy thought we shall probably be indebted for the first successful attempt to traverse at will another domain of nature.

The new invention is thus spoken of by the Editor of Newton's Journal of Arts and Sciences, one of the most scientific periodicals of England. The apparatus consists of a car, containing the goods, passengers, engine, fuel, &c.; to which a rectangular frame, made of wood or bamboo cane, and covered with canvas, or oiled silk, is attached. This frame extends on either side of the car in a similar manner to the outstretched wings of a bird; but with this difference, that the frame is immovable. Behind the wings are two verticible fans, furnished with oblique vanes, which are intended to propel the apparatus through the air. These wheels re-

ceive motion through bands and pulleys, from a steam or other engine, contained in the car. To an axle at the stern of the car, a triangular frame is attached, resembling the tail of a bird, which is also covered with canvas or oiled silk. This may be expanded or contracted at pleasure, and is moved up and down, for the purpose of causing the machine to ascend or descend. Beneath the tail is a rudder, for directing the course of the machine to the right or to the left; and to facilitate the steering, a sail is stretched between two masts, which rise from the car.

The amount of canvas or oiled silk necessary for buoying up the machine is stated to be equal to one square foot for each half pound weight, whole apparatus weighing about 3,000 lbs., and the area of surface spread-out to support it, 4,500 square feet in the two wings, and 1,500 in the tail, making altogether 6,000 square feet. The engine is proposed to be from 25 to 30 horse power. It is stated in the specification that on launching the machine into the air, an elevated situation must be selected, and the machine allowed to run some distance down an inclined plane, for which purpose vertical wheels are attached to the bottom of the car or boat. When the machine has thus acquired a momentum, the rotary fan wheels are put in action to raise it into the air and propel it; the rudder appended to the car is then used for regulating its course.

In concluding our hasty remarks on this invention, we would remind our readers that many projects of a like character have been promulgated to the world by enthusiastic projectors, all of which have fallen to the ground, (we use a figure of speech, for they have never risen,) from the fact of having overlooked the laws of matter, and miscalculated the powers of mechanism in imitating the functions of animal life.

The Times says that it would not be the most astonishing thing in the world for the people of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, to receive a visit from one of these "fliers" before they know it.

An Ordinance in relation to Swine running at large.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons owning hogs or swine to allow the same to run at large within the limits of said city.

Sec. 2. And it is hereby further ordained that a fine of five dollars for every hog or swine shall be imposed upon any person or persons suffering their swine to run at large within the limits of said city; said fine to be imposed by the Mayor or any Alderman of said city upon the complaint of any person or persons aggrieved, and to be collected of the goods and chattels of the defendant as in common action of debt.

Sec. 3. And be it further ordained, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful for any citizen or constable to take up any swine found running at large within the bounds of said city, and convey them to the Marshal of said city, who shall give three days notice, posted up in three public places in the city, in writing, and if no owner shall appear and pay all expenses incurred by virtue of this act, said swine shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, and after deducting all necessary expenses, the proceeds shall be paid into the City Treasury.

Sec. 4. And be it further ordained, That the Marshal of said city be allowed twenty-five cents per day for keeping such hogs or swine, and ten per cent of the proceeds of sales made by him in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

This ordinance to take effect, and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed May 12th, 1843.
HYRUM SMITH Pres't. pro tem.
JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

TO A RAT, CAUGHT IN A PRINTING OFFICE.

Thou long-tailed, chin-eyed, nocturnal rascal! What led the hither among the types and cases! Dost thou not know that running midnight races, O'er standing types, is fraught with imminent danger! Didst thou linger here—Didst thou think to find Some choice Parmesan to delight thy maw? Vain hope!—none but a literary jaw! Can masticate our cookery for the mind. Perchance thou hast a literary taste—A love for letters, and that sort of thing: But why, thou wire-tail'd imp—thou varmin' knave! Didst thou but yesterday devour our paste, And throw our types in pyramids of filth? Thy doom's decreed!—Come, Towser! at him fly!

Child Roasted to Death.—A woman named Mary Frost, has been sentenced in Norwich, Conn., to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. She quarreled with one Sarah Gardner, tore her clothes, forced her out of doors and took from her her child, which she retained.

When she forced the mother out of doors, she told her she would burn up her child. In one hour the mother returned, forced open the outside door, went to her own room and found her child lying in front of the fire, in the agonies of death. It had been placed so near the coals as to roast to death. The wretch! She ought to have been scourged.—Phil. Spirit Times.

Cousining.—A country gentleman lately arrived at Boston, and immediately repaired to the house of a relative, a lady, who had married a merchant of that city. The parties were glad to see him, and invited him to make their house his home, (as he declared his intention of a morning in the city but a day or two.) "The husband of the lady, anxious to show atten-

tion to a relative and friend of his wife, took the gentleman's horse to a livery stable in Hanover street. Finally, the visit became a visitation, and the merchant, after a lapse of eleven days, found besides lodging and boarding the gentleman, a pretty considerable bill had run up at the livery stable. Accordingly he went to the man who kept the stable and told him when the gentleman took his horse he would pay the bill. "Very good," said the stable keeper, "I understand you." Accordingly, in a short time, the country gentleman went to the stable and ordered his horse to be got ready.—The bill, of course, was presented.

Oh, said the gentleman, "Mr. so and so, my relation will pay this."

"Very good, sir," said the stable keeper; "please to get an order from Mr. —; it will be as good as the money."

The horse was put up again, and down went the country gentleman to the Long Wharf, where the merchant kept.

"Well," said he, "I am going now."

"Are you?" said the merchant, "well, good bye, sir!"

"Well,—about my horse; the man says the bill must be paid for his keeping."

"Well, I suppose that is all right, sir."

"Yes,—well, but you know I'm your wife's cousin."

"Yes," said the merchant, "I know that you are, but your horse is not!"

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken out letters testamentary on the estate of Lucy P. Oatman deceased; will attend before the Probate Justice at his office in Carthage, on the first Monday in July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where all those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement. All those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

GEORGE COULSON.

Executor of Lucy P. Oatman.

LaHarpe, April 8th 1843. 2-4w

MISSING.

ONE barrel of sugar landed from the "Maid of Iowa," near the Nauvoo House, on the 13th inst. marked J. Kay Alton Ill. Will the finder tell at the office of the Neighbor.

Nauvoo May 2d 1843. L. RICHARDS

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE undersigned at 52 Main street, St. Louis, has received, by late arrivals, an extensive and splendid assortment of spring and summer clothing, manufactured expressly for the western trade, and made up under his immediate direction by a wholesale clothing house in the city of New York, with which he is connected.

The stock comprises every article usually kept in a clothing or furnishing store; and as these goods were bought low for cash during the winter, he therefore can and will sell at lower prices than any other house in the city of St. Louis, under any circumstances.

Buyers are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves.

M. BROWN, 52 Main st.

St. Louis, April 12, 1843—3w

GARDEN SEEDS FOR SALE.

ANY person wishing to procure a choice article of Garden Seeds can be accommodated by applying to Taylor & Woodruff, at the Printing Office, who have just received a quantity of most kinds of seeds necessary for the garden.

Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. nol.

LOOK HERE.

I would say to emigrants, and all the brethren, that I have a few lots on hand, that I will sell very cheap, as I am going on my mission soon, and wish to sell before I go.

Also, I have lots with buildings on them. If any one wishes for a good store building near the Temple, I can accommodate them.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. nolif.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons who are indebted to Ethan Kimball for lands are required to make payment in full, on or before the first day of April next, as deeds will not be given to delinquents the land being incumbered by a mortgage to secure the payment of two thousand dollars, due D. G. Whitney; which mortgage will be foreclosed and the forfeited lands taken to satisfy said mortgage, if payment is not made as required above.

ETHAN KIMBALL, by his agent
HIRAM KIMBALL.

Nauvoo January 13 1843. tf

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, cloth lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

HOWARD EGAN.

April 28, 1843. 52—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo that he has on hand a variety of Boots and Shoes manufactured from the best of eastern leather; and will do any work in his line, on the shortest notice; also wishes to purchase hides and skins, for which he will pay boots, shoes, or trade at his shop, on the corner of Hyrum and Page street, north of the Temple.

46—tf

J. BAIR.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of J. D. Goves, dec'd, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the court of probate of said county for settlement, on the first Monday in May. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

A. P. RINGER,

Administrator of

J. D. GROVES, dec'd

March 13, A. D. 1843. no 47 6t

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!!!

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

A L S O,

Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Millennial Star, published by P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING,

in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our

Quantos	half	Bound	plain	1,50
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1,00
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	do	do	neat	0,75
do	do	do	neat	1,00
do	do	do	extra	1,37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	do	do	neat	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. nol

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and inter to suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPFIRE LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER,

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every poor man in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

(22-y1.) J. SNIDER,

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

46—tf

J. BAIR.

46—tf

46—tf

46—tf

46—tf

46—tf

46—tf

46—tf

46—tf

46—tf

NOTICE.
TWO house carpenters and one brick mason, with families are wanted at Shokoken. Constant employ will be given.
JOHN E. COWAN.

BACHMAN & SKINNER,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

WILL attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Courts. Offices in the Court House Carriage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple.

3m no 51.

DR. CHARLES HIGBEE,

For the last thirteen years, a practitioner, in the states of Ohio, and Illinois; and a graduate of the university of Pennsylvania; offers his services, in every branch of his profession; more especially in diseases of women and children, to the citizens of Nauvoo and the surrounding country.

Office at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall, Main Street.

Jan. 21, 1843.—3m

LOOK HERE!

THE undersigned will exchange city or country property, for the breaking of seventy or more acres of prairie; also for a pair of Mules; a set of Blacksmith's tools; and a first rate two-horse wagon. He will also take Illinois State and Shawneetown paper in exchange for property, or on debt due him at fifty cents on the dollar, if delivered before the 15th of April. He will pay cash for green salt-skins.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

March 15th 1843.

N. B. Those concerned, will recollect the first of April is near at hand, a hint to the wise is sufficient.

H. K. Agent.

NO CURE NO PAY.

DR. W. B. BRINK will treat cancers on the condition of no cure no pay, and would say to those who are afflicted with cancers to call and try a remedy that has never failed, and I will pay fifty dollars for every case where it will not perform a permanent cure; and persons residing at a distance can communicate by letter, post paid, and they can be informed of the cost and the time it may take to perform a cure.

Nauvoo, Jan. 28, 1842 39—tf.

BRADFORD &



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume I.—No. 4.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, May 24, 1843.

Whole Number 56.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF
At the corner of Water and Main Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS—\$2.00 invariably in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor.) Post paid, to receive attention.

POETRY.

(For the Neighbor.)

MY TOMB.

BY L. C. LITTLEFIELD.

When from this world I'm gone,
On earth no more to bloom,
Remember, mortal man,
Raise o'er my dust no tomb.
Let ceremonies there
Expire with my last breath;
Oh, let me rest in peace,
When low I lay in death.
When I am free from clanging time's abuse,
Let me rest, within my "narrow house."

Let but my simple name
Adorn that sacred spot,
By that, oh, let me ease,
Or be by that forgot;
If that with honor fail,
To crown my silent clay,
Then let the world forget
The god which which I lay.
My name is lost to this false world I'll will
Be it an ocean, or beat a mill.

But if in some fond heart,
Far down time's dizzy maze,
Kind memory should fan
Its embers to a blaze;
O touch its sweetest chord
With thoughts of other years,
Till friendship's fabric o'er
Each time tell how years
Its twining crest—let such a one draw near
And o'er my humble grave, let fall one faithful
Tear.

But those whose golden tales
Prove in the end to be
A bubble on the wave,
Blown up with treachery;
From "neath whose friendly cloak
A viper fain would glide
And sting my happiness.

When fortune's ill betide:
Should then not list my name, or give one
Thought,
If my wish, now, could then accomplish ought.

THE PAST.

Thou hauntest the cells of the inmost soul,
Like a ghost that roams when the night clouds
roll.
And thy voice is heard by the thoughtful mind,
Like the tones of the dead borne on by the wind.
We cherish the image of every hour,
As a frail would do to a withered flower;
For the thought of love to her heart it brings,
And thou hast bright spots on thy pictured wings.

To the childless heart that dwelleth in care,
Thou bringest bright locks of clustering hair;
And the smiles once worn, play round her own
brow.
And fill up the place of the lost and the blest;
Like the placid stars, in the midnight skies,
Shine the holy lights of the loving eyes
That sparkle thy dome; and, with nought of
gloom,
They beckon us on to the speechless tomb.

What memories flit o'er the withered brain,
Representing old pictures of joy or pain,
And whispering softly the half-forgotten
In this lengthen'd tale of our changeful lot!
To the pure, and good, thou canst sing again
Nought but a soft melody that strain,
Such as the wild bird would chaunt on the spray
When streaked gold clouds watch the lingering
day.

But, ah! to the child of darkness and sin
What flowing winds thou bringest within:
Like storm clouds, like thoughts one another do
chase.
Till his anguish'd soul is worn by the race.
Oh, let me then dwell with the beautiful;
Of love to my mind, let my heart be full;
Let purity shed o'er my path her light,
And holiness guard through trials and night.

Then shall all memories be gentle and sweet,
Like echoing tread of some fairy feet,
And songs of the Past be chaunted again
To soothe into sleep the wailings of pain.
As clouds in the west stretch after the sun,
Or as eyes are turned to the lingering west,
So may I still look from my own bright west
To the Past, and hear its low song of rest.

[Liverpool, Albion.]

Agricultural.

AN ESSAY ON THE CULTIVATION OF HEMP.

Concluded.

Hemp may be sowed at any time between the 10th of April and last of May, when the ground is in a proper state for sowing, that is, neither too wet nor too dry. Early sowed hemp generally produces the best crop. It would be best to

sow not later than the 20th of May, if it can be avoided, but hemp sowed the 10th of June will make itself before frost, though in general, the crop will be light. To give time to cut a large crop of hemp before it become too ripe, it should be sowed at different times, so as to allow four or five weeks between the first and last sowing. Some seasons hemp may be sowed as early as the first of April. Frosts may not destroy it, but if sowed too early, its growth may be considerably checked by a succession of cold frosty weather after the hemp gets up. This will have the effect of preventing it from attaining the height to which it ought to grow, and will considerably reduce the yield per acre. There is, however, not much danger of this, if not sowed before the 10th of April. If the last sowing be on the 20th of May, there will be a period of forty days between the first and last sowing. This will produce such a difference in the period of ripening, as to give sufficient time for cutting and ricking.

The time for cutting or pulling hemp is indicated by the leaves of the hemp becoming yellow, and most of them dropping off. Upon a close examination about this period, it will be found that some of the blossom stalks will have entirely shed their leaves, and begun to turn of a dark color, having lost their yellow hue. When this discovery is made, no time should be lost in cutting or pulling the hemp. But it may stand a week longer without any material injury, except that the blossom hemp will not take so good a rot, and will be somewhat worse to break.

There is still some difference of opinion as to the best mode of securing hemp after it is ripe. Pulling is still practiced by some, and it is probable more lint can be saved in that way than by cutting. It is certain that by cutting some lint will be lost; as with the utmost care two or three inches next the ground must be lost. On the other hand, many advantages attend the cutting of hemp, which will more than overbalance this loss. Cutting is more expeditious than pulling. There is considerably less weight to handle in all the subsequent operations, such as taking up and binding, loading, and hauling out to spread for rotting, again taken up and shocking, and finally, the trouble and expense of breaking (the price of breaking pulled hemp being considerable higher). In all these operations the roots are very much in the way, and particularly so in spreading, and considerably increase the time requisite for going through the various manipulations the hemp must undergo. In a word, when hemp is cut, the hemp grower can manage a much larger crop, which will greatly more than counterbalance the loss by cutting. To this should be added, that cut hemp makes superior lint, and will always have a preference over that which has been pulled, because of the coarse bark which comes off that part of the stalk near the ground forming a part of the lint of the latter. Another advantage in favor of cutting is, that the roots and stubble, when ploughed under, have a tendency to render the soil light, and when decomposed, forms a slight dressing of manure. These considerations should give a decided preference to cutting over pulling of hemp. With hemp hooks, tolerable hands will cut, on an average, half an acre a day; with cradling scythes, (W. L. Larimore's) an acre may be cut with each, by good hands, in hemp not exceeding six or seven feet high. If hemp is cut by scythes, it is not so well managed with scythes. This instrument requires a smooth bottom to do good work.

When hemp is cut or pulled, it should be spread on the ground, keeping the but ends even, and should be suffered to lie till well cured. This will require a week, or somewhat less; if the weather is clear and warm. If it get a rain, in the meantime, it will be an advantage, as it will cause the leaves more readily to leave the stalks.

There are different modes of treating the hemp crop after it is cut and cured. By some the leaves are beat off, and without binding it in sheaves, it is put in shocks, tying two bands round each, one near the top and the other about eighteen inches lower down. In this condition it is suffered to remain till the proper period for spreading it out to rot. By others it is bound in sheaves (some bearing the leaves off and some not) and put up in shocks, where it is suffered to stand till there is leisure, when it is put in stacks or ricks. A third practice, and that which I deemed the best, is to take up the hemp as soon as it is sufficiently cured, and bind it in sheaves, without beating off the leaves. The binders throw the sheaves into two rows, with a sufficient space between for a wagon to pass. While the process of taking up and binding is going on a wagon and three hands (two to pitch and one to load) is engaged in hauling the hemp to the rick, and ricking it. The rick should be in a central part, so as to require the hemp to be removed as short a distance as possible.

Thus the process of taking up, binding, hauling, and ricking, all progress together. In this way five hands will put up a stout rick in two days; and cover it. By having two wagons and ten hands, it may be accomplished in one day. It is proper to remark, that for making the roof to the rick, it is necessary to have long hemp, from which the leaves should be beat off. In this state only will hemp make a secure roof. Ricking is preferable to stacking, because the former secures completely all the hemp from the weather, except that which composes the roof, while stacking leaves the butts exposed. The first practice, above suggested, is objectionable upon the ground that the outside of all the stacks are exposed to the weather for several months before the time for spreading arrives, and is generally much injured by the weather, especially during wet falls. If the fall should be very dry, the outside of all the shocks will still be partially rotted; and as these must be spread with the part of the hemp which has had no rain or dew, they will be too much watered before the balance is fit to be taken up, and sometimes be entirely ruined.

The second practice, where the leaves are beat off, is objectionable, because of the great increase of labor, the process of beating off leaves being very slow and tedious; and when the leaves are not beat off, though there is not so much extra labor, if the weather is favorable, yet there is danger in the hemp being seriously injured if there should be much rain. The rain will gradually penetrate the shocks to the very centre, and the consequence of the leaves being backed so closely, the shocks cannot dry without opening them and loosening the tops of each sheaf. And while drying, there will be a risk of again getting wet from rain. This plan is therefore, more objectionable than beating off the leaves before shocking. I am satisfied, from actual experiment, (having tried all these different methods) that the best way of managing hemp, after it is cut and cured is to bind and rick it as hereinafter described, without beating the leaves off, except for the cover.

If the hemp be well cured and ricked, when perfectly dry, many of the leaves will, shatter off in the process of ricking. Most of those remaining on the hemp will shake off when it is hauled out and spread. It is an advantage to have the leaves pre y well separated from the stalks, before or at the time of spreading out to rot. But this object will be sufficiently attained by the handling of the hemp in the different processes of binding, hauling out, and spreading.

There is a difference of opinion, also, as to the best ground upon which to spread hemp. Some choose meadow ground, in preference to any other place. I formerly pursued that practice, but have abandoned it, from a perfect conviction that the ground upon which the hemp grows is the most suitable to spread it for rotting.

1. This saves much time in ricking, as the ricks may always be on the ground on which the hemp grew, and as nearly central as may be to that part of the hemp which is to be put in the rick.

2. All the manure arising from the leaves, half formed seed, &c., will be left on the ground.

3. The hemp rots or is watered quicker and more regularly than it does on grass land.

4. If spread on hemp ground you are sure to guard against stock running there, and the ground is consequently kept in good condition for another crop. Besides the ground is benefited by being covered with the hemp while rotting.

5. If spread on meadow ground, much of the grass will be injured by burning the hemp shives; and if the hemp is not sufficiently watered before the grass springs up among it, it will not obtain a good rot, and may be seriously injured.

The best time for spreading hemp is in the month of December. It then receives what is called "a winter rot," and makes the lint of the hemp a light color, and its quality better than if spread out early. But where a farmer has a large crop, it is desirable to have a part of his hemp ready to take up late in December so that he may commence breaking in January. To accomplish this object, a part of his crop may be spread about the middle of October. It would not be prudent to spread earlier, as hemp will not obtain a good rot if spread out when the weather is warm.

The experienced hemp-grower is at no loss to tell when hemp is sufficiently watered. A trial of a portion of it on the break, will be the best test for those who have not had much experience. When sufficiently watered, the stalks of the hemp lose that hard sticky appearance or feel which they retain till the process is completed. The lint also begins to separate from the stalk, and the fibres will show themselves somewhat like the strings of a fiddle bow, attached to the stalk at two distant points, and separate in the middle. This is a sure indication that the hemp has a good rot.

Some have advised that hemp, after it

has been sufficiently water-rotted, should be put under cover. This is certainly an error. If, after hemp is sufficiently watered it is put in large masses, it goes through a sweating process, which toughens it, and renders it much more difficult to break. Besides, it would cost much labor to haul it from the field, in which it was spread, put it under a shelter, and again remove it some distance, from the shelter to break it out. In these different handlings, the hemp would be a good deal tangled, and much loss of lint would result therefrom. The erection of suitable buildings for the purpose would, moreover, be attended with considerable expense. All this extra labor and expense is wholly unnecessary. When hemp is fit to be taken in, it should be immediately put in shocks, without binding, of suitable size. If it is dry, the shocks should be immediately tied, with a hemp band, by drawing the tops as closely together as possible, in order to prevent the rain from wetting the inside. If carefully put up and tied, they will turn rain completely. Each shock should be large enough to produce from fifty to sixty pounds of lint. If the hemp should be considerably damp, when taken up, the shocks should be left untied at the tops until they have time to dry. If shocks are not well put up, they are liable to blow down by a strong wind. To guard against this, it is desirable, when commencing a shock, to tie a band around the first armful or two that may be set up, and then raise up the parcel so tied, and beat it well against the ground, so as to make it stand firmly, in a perpendicular direction. The balance of the shock should now be set regularly around the part as herein directed. If hemp be carefully shocked, it will receive little or no injury till the weather becomes warm. In the meantime it should be broke out as rapidly as possible. If the operation be completed by the middle of April, no material loss will be sustained. If delayed to a later period, more or less loss of lint will be the consequence. Cool, frosty weather is much the best for hemp-breaking. In that state of the weather, if the hemp is good, first rate hands on the common hemp break, will clean two hundred pounds per day, upon an average. Two of my best hands, during the past season, for every day they broke, favorable and unfavorable, averaged one hundred and eighty six pounds. Two others, who are young men and not full hands, averaged one hundred and forty four pounds. The ordinary task for hands is one hundred pounds. Over work is paid for at the usual price of breaking.

Many efforts have been made to clean hemp by machinery, but hitherto without success. At least no method has yet been discovered, that answers as well as the common hand break. This is so commonly in use as to render its description unnecessary.

Good hemp land, in Mason county, will, upon an average, in ordinary seasons, yield a ton (2,250 lbs.) for every three acres. In favorable seasons, and upon first rate ground, I have known over 1,200 pounds per acre produced. But this is a very uncommon yield. Five acres of my last year's crop, measured and broke out by itself, produced 4,911 pounds, equal to 928 pounds per acre, though my crop was considerably shortened by the dry season.

The success with which hemp can be raised on the same ground, for a number of years, is very remarkable. There is scarcely any other crop, that will not deteriorate the soil, by being grown on the ground, for a succession of years.

The Farmer's Guide states, upon good authority, that "thirteen or fourteen successive crops were taken from the same field, and that the last was the best." I have no doubt of the correctness of this statement, because it conforms to my own experience. A field containing twelve and a half acres, upon which nine or ten successive crops have been grown, produced last season 8,800 pounds of hemp, equal to 738 pounds per acre, though the season had become very dry some time before the hemp had attained its growth. This was quite as good a yield, taking into consideration the unfavorableness of the season, as I ever had from the same ground.

I have never discovered the smallest diminution of crop, except what may be fairly ascribed to the unfavorableness of the season. It may therefore be laid down as a well settled principle, that hemp is not an exhausting crop. This may be accounted for upon rational principles. First, vegetables that have a profusion of leaves in proportion to their stalk and root, derive a large proportion of their aliment from the atmosphere of substances mingled with it than those differently constructed; second, plants exhaust a great deal more while ripening their seed than at any previous period of their growth; third, all other circumstances being equal, those crops which most completely protect the ground from the rays of the sun, and the evaporating effects of the winds must be most favorable to the preservation of its fertility. In all these respects the hemp crop is very favorable. Even after it is cut it still covers the ground until it is put in ricks, and being again spread on

the same ground during the winter, it saves the soil from the deteriorating effects of stock, running upon it. If we add to all these advantages, that it receives from the hemp all the leaves, blossoms, pollen imperfect seed, &c., which annually serves as a dressing of manure, we shall not be surprised that the hemp should have little or no tendency to deteriorate the soil.

A BEATTY.

Foreign.

Still later from Canton.—The ship Splendid, Capt. Land, arrived at N. York yesterday morning, bringing Canton papers to the 27th December, ten days later than by the Delhi. Affairs at Canton were still in a very unsettled state, though nothing of importance had transpired during the ten days previous to the departure of the Splendid.

The Canton papers are occupied with the Correspondence between the British Plenipotentiary, respecting the recent riot and destruction of the British Factories at Canton. The British Plenipotentiary considers the Chinese as having been provoked by the Lascars, belonging to British ships, and throws the blame, therefore, of the occurrence on the British merchants, for not sufficiently restraining the crews of their vessels.

The British merchants, in reply, claim that their information on the spot, of the origin and motives of the riot, is more to be trusted than reports that may have reached the Plenipotentiary at Hong Kong. That as to the doubt whether timely notice was given to the authorities of the riot, there is no room for it, as such notice was admitted by the Chinese themselves to have been received; and as to the more important part of Sir H. Pottinger's letter, which asks whether the British merchants have ever done anything to facilitate the operations of their own Government in China, whether they have, indeed, thrown obstacles in its way—the merchants repel the insinuation with many frankness, and intimate distinctly that neither their advice nor co-operation has ever been invited, nor their interests apparently begun at all taken into account.

The reply of the Secretary of the Plenipotentiary acknowledges the letter which will, it says, be transmitted to H. M. Government. It adds that the Viceroy of Canton had assured Sir H. Pottinger that he was both willing and able to protect all foreigners and has expressed his willingness to pay for such losses incurred during the riot as shall have been correctly ascertained and submitted through H. M. Government.

The Canton Register contains two Imperial decrees of the 10th and 21st November—the first ordering Yishar, who failed to defend Canton against the barbarians, (English) and Wancow Yehking, who failed to save Ningpo, Teapoo and other towns, to be surrendered to the civil authorities; and the second announcing the result of the deliberations of the council of punishments, namely, that they should be "degraded, dismissed the public service, shut up in prison, and their heads to be cut off next autumn."

Disturbances in Prince Edward's Island.—The New Brunswick says, some outrages have been committed in King's County, in this Island, which may yet lead to more disastrous results. It appears that one of the tenants had been ejected by legal process, whereupon about 300 of them assembled and reinstated him. The house of Lawrence McGuire, in Township No. 45, had been burned by the mob. The Lieutenant Governor has offered a reward of £200 to any person who will give information that may lead to the discovery of the perpetrators of the deed, and a like reward, and free pardon, to any person accessory to the deed, not being principal.

About thirty of the soldiers garrisoned at Charlottetown, and a strong party of constables, have been despatched to the scene of outrage, with a view to the re-establishment of peace, and the apprehension of offenders.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Packet Ship Columbus, from Liverpool, arrived at New York, brings London papers to the 20th, and Liverpool to the 22nd ult. inclusive. The news is not important.

Information of the riots at Canton had reached London by the overland mail also of the massacre by the Chinese, at Formosa, of the crew and passengers (chiefly Indian) of two British vessels, the Nerbudda and the Ann, subsequent to the treaty of Nankin. Of 240 natives of India, on board the Nerbudda, all but two were executed or died. Of 67 on board the Ann, of whom 14 were Europeans, eleven only escaped, six Europeans and five Indians. Sir H. Pottinger demands reparation in the dismissal of the authorities, who perpetrated this crime, and the confiscation of their property, and adds, that "a refusal of reparation might be the cause of further serious misunderstanding; nay, that it might lead a renewal of hostilities between the empires."

The English journalists do not appear to apprehend any serious consequences from these occurrences. The Viceroy at Canton had expressed his readiness to repay all losses that had been incurred during the riots, and declared his anxiety, as well as his perfect ability, to protect all foreigners.

The trial of the Chartists was concluded on the 9th ult. The Jury delivered their verdict after twenty minutes deliberation. They found Feargus O'Donnor and fourteen others guilty on the 5th indictment, charging them with conspiring together to endeavor to persuade others to persist in unlawful assembling, and by terror and alarm, to bring about and procure changes in the laws and constitution of the realm.

This is the count as to which the judge had expressed some doubt, whether by law it is an offence, and whether any judgment can pass. Sixteen were found guilty on the 4th count, charging them with aiding, abetting and encouraging others to continue and assist in impeding the said trades, &c. and causing terror and alarm, &c. &c.; and also with encouraging the said parties to continue and to persist in said unlawful assemblies, and by terror and alarm, to bring about and procure certain great changes in the laws and constitution of this realm. The rest were acquitted.

The court then adjourned, it being understood the defendants would be called up for judgment during the next term.

The shock of an earthquake was very generally and distinctly felt in Liverpool and the country round about, on the 17th ult. and from the description given its effects must have been more marked in some of the neighboring villages than in the town of Liverpool itself.

The Bank of England has declared a dividend of £3, 10 per cent. for the half year ending 5th of April, deducting therefrom 7 pence in the pound on account of income tax.

London, March 20th.—The Paris papers of Saturday, 18th have since reached us by express. They are wholly destitute both of political and domestic news.

The only event which has given rise to serious prognostications, and which is the subject of conversation in all scientific circles, was the appearance, on Friday evening, in the horizon, of an immense comet.

This occurred towards 7 o'clock P. M. The tail which is wide, expanded, and perfectly marked, extended over a space of more than 60 degrees. Leaving Orion, whilst it crossed under an angle of 40 degrees, this stupendous and magnificent tail gradually became invisible in the horizon, which was still under the influence of twilight. The nucleus of the comet was not visible.

Revolution in Hayti.—By the recent arrival from this unfortunate Republic, we learn that nearly the whole country has declared themselves in favor of the reform government. This feeling was at first confined entirely to the south, but as the army of the reformers proceeded towards Port au Prince, provinces after provinces were subdued without bloodshed, and proclaimed their adhesion to the provincial Government. President Boyer, learning of the approach of the provincial army of the south towards the capital, sent out a large army under the command of General Mirault to arrest their progress, and if possible, to destroy them. Upon the issue of this battle seemed to have depended the future stability of Hayti. Accordingly about 6 leagues from Port au Prince on Sunday or Monday the 6th or 7th inst. The President's army was addressed by the Provincial General to the effect that they did not make war against the people—that they desired no bloodshed—that their quarrel was with one man (the President) who had enslaved Hayti—had kept her people ignorant that he might the more easily rivet the yoke upon them, and by his policy he had demoralized her people and reduced them to poverty—that it was with this man only they quarrelled, and it was necessary for the happiness and prosperity of Hayti that he should be removed. This powerful address was answered by a discharge of cannons from the ranks of President Boyer's Life Guards, which had the effect of killing fifteen or sixteen of their opponents. Upon this the cannons of the Provincial Army were unmuzzled, and a heavy discharge followed, which killed and wounded some fifty or sixty of the President's men.

The regiments of the line, unwilling to continue the combat, marched over to the ranks of the Provincial army, which opened to receive them. The President's Life Guards perceiving what had taken place, commenced a retreat, intelligence of which led the President to the conclusion that all was lost, and that it was necessary to seek safety in flight. Such of his things as could be got together were hastily removed on board the Seylla, a British vessel-of-war lying in the harbor of Port au Prince, and these were followed by the President's household and immediate friends. After

The Commodore apologized to the gentle-

moody silence seemed to revolt. The
plain was dotted, here and there, with the

gue of crime; but I wish you to be
powerful in the midst of conflict. The

And altho' he was constantly runing on bars,
No vessel he e'er ran aground.

may be that the spirit of an ass is now
incased in the body of a woman:

ount to twenty millions. It was ex-
ected in England that the drain would

continue for some time to come; but the price of exchange now current here, will put an end to all shipments when it is known in England.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

Canine Fidelity.—The Providence Journal relates the following incident of canine fidelity, which lately occurred in that city.—A bright and interesting child, some four years old, the son of a merchant of this city, was much attached to a fine Newfoundland dog, about a year younger than himself, and the attachment was fully reciprocated. They were constant companions, and the little fellow was scarce ever without his shaggy play-fellow. The boy was taken sick; and the dog watched his bed with a solicitude that was most affecting. He was almost constantly in the room, and when the physician made his daily calls, he would look from him to the child with an expression that could not be mistaken, and which plainly showed that he understood both the object of the visit and the danger of his little master. The child died. The dog never tasted food afterward; he refused every attention and every attempt to console him, and in three days he died. Kind friends laid the noble brute by the side of the boy he loved so well, and tears of genuine sorrow moistened the turf that covered his noble heart. Who shall say that the spirit which animated such affection, died with the body that vainly strove to confine it?

A Lucky Thought.—During the earlier part of the French invasion of Algiers, a small party of French troops fell into an Arab ambush, and those who were not immediately slain or taken prisoners, were obliged to put more trust in their heels than in their muskets. It happened that the regimental band was with the party; and the musicians made a retreat with the rest, in a *prestissimo* movement of the most rapid execution.—The optimistic player, was however, embarrassed by his instrument, and he was hesitating about carrying it farther, when happening to cast a furtive glance behind, to his consternation he beheld an Arab horseman close upon him. Farther flight was useless: there was nothing for him to do but to fight or surrender.—Years of desert slavery made a gloomy prospect, and yet, what could his side sword avail against the spear of his pursuer. Desperation is the parent of many strange resources. The lately abused opifex, was lifted to his shoulder, musket fashion, and the muzzle brought to cover his foe. The Arab was struck with panic. Doubtless this was some devilry of those accursed Ghouls—some machine of death, with a mouth large enough to sweep half his tribe into eternity. Not a second did he hesitate, but wheeling round he galloped off at a pace that soon took him out of what he conceived might be the range of the grandfather of all muskets. Our musician made good his retreat, with a higher opinion of the powers of his instrument than he had ever possessed, and the story was the amusement of the French army for many a day after.

Thomas Hood is very luminous on the subject of the comet. Hear him!

The Comet.—We are not scientific Astronomers, and cannot direct Telescopes to the exact spot; but we understand from the Jargonists that its nucleus is somewhere in a Latin constellation, and that the tail passes through a Greek Star, goes over an Arabian one, under a Hebrew one, then squeezes between two Danish ones, just brushes a Swedish one, wriggles through a High Dutch cluster, and terminates through a small fry of Chinese nebulæ. Others report that the Comet has been postponed to allow time for the Astrologers to predict it; and there is a very general impression that the Phenomenon comes skylarking too near us, it is to be apprehended as an eccentric body.

Marriage Extraordinary.—We find the following account of a most "extraordinary" and unnatural marriage, in the New York Courier. "There are few of our readers in this city or in any of the principal towns in the country, who have not seen the famous united brothers, the Siamese twins. They have been residing for several years past in North Carolina, where they purchased a plantation. We had not heard of them for a long time, when we received a letter yesterday from a correspondent in North Carolina, informing us that they had entered a state of double blessedness. Our correspondent says:—On Thursday, April 13th, married at Wilkes Co. N. C., by elder Colby Sparks, of the Baptist Church, Messrs. Chang and Eng, the Siamese twin brothers, to Misses Sarah and Adelaide, daughters of Mr. David Yeates, of Wilkes Co. N. C." Of this, the New York Commercial says:—"Extraordinary indeed. So much so, that were it not for the evidence daily afforded of what unnatural things men and women will do, we should pronounce the account incredible. What sort of women can they be who have entered into such a marriage? What sort of father to consent? What sort of clergyman he who performed the unnatural ceremony."

The Rothschilds.—A curious fact appears in the "Occident," translated for that work from a French publication. "The widowed mother of the wealthy bankers Rothschilds, while her sons inhabit palaces in London, Paris, Vienna, Naples, and Frankfurt, still resides in the small house in the Jewish quarter of Frankfurt (on the main) in which her husband lived and died. Upon his death she declared that 'she would only leave for the tomb the modest dwelling that had served to cradle this name, this fortune, and these children.' The house is so remarkable for modesty, that it forces the attention of the stranger. It unfolds the trait of the Hebrews, as old as the affection and respect of the wives of the Patriarchs for their lords.

Something an obstacle.—Merit is often the obstacle to fortune, and the reason is, because it always produces two bad effects—envy and fear. Envy in those who cannot rise to the same degree of perfection, and fear in those who are established, and who dread that by advancing a man possessed of more abilities and merit than themselves, they may be supplanted. It will, however, work its way in the end; if accompanied with perseverance and energy.

Most horrible Murder of a Wife by her Husband.—A slip from the office of the Baltimore Sun gives the details in a case of one of the most atrocious murders which it has ever been our painful task to record. The name of the guilty demon is John Horn, and the name of the unfortunate victim, Malinda Hinkle his wife. This wretch, at the age of nearly sixty years, married not long since, Malinda Hinkle, about 16 years of age, and retired to a lot of land which he recently purchased, about five miles above Reisterstown on the Hanover road; The horrid deed was perpetrated on the night of the 16th of March, the night on which there was such a heavy fall of snow, and nothing occurred to awaken suspicion until Sunday last, when a young sister of the deceased, named Catherine, came to the conviction from the unsatisfactory account given by Horn of the disappearance of his wife, that she had been murdered by him. A suitable search was instituted, and on last Monday morning, a party set out for the purpose and proceeded to Horn's dwelling. Having arrived they found the house and store in such a condition as plainly to show that its master had deserted it under some strong and unaccountable impulse.—The neighborhood was fully examined during the day. At four o'clock in the afternoon a revelation was made of a deed of the deepest atrocity. Less than a quarter of a mile from the house, two feet under ground, and enclosed in an old coffee bag, was found the trunk of the unfortunate Malinda. In a few minutes after, the party proceeded to the house and found in the garret, inclosed within another coffee bag, the legs and arms. The head could not be found. These parts disinterred were in quite as good preservation as if the murder had been but recent—a circumstance which clearly shows that they had been disposed of in a different way until the murderer, through fear of detection, had placed them as they were discovered.

This conclusion is fully justified by the condition in which the clothes of the murderer were found. His shoes and vest were soiled with a species of clay similar to that in which the body was interred. It was, therefore, pretty clear that the person of the victim had been thus mutilated in this manner, and kept in liquor until recently, when they were buried; but after he found that search would be made on Monday morning, with a hope that he might escape detection, he brought the legs and arms to the house—no one can discover with what propriety, except that providence wisely determined to strengthen the chain of evidence by this additional link in order to identify the guilty perpetrator beyond the possibility of doubt.

Horn is a man between fifty and sixty years of age, a German, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, well built, and it is supposed when he changed the clothes which were found for others, that he put on such as he was accustomed to use on particular occasions—blue frock coat and pantaloons.

Horn—The Murderer.—A Baltimore paper states that the keeper of the jail in which this double murderer is confined, is run down with applications from persons desirous of visiting his cell. How strange it is that men should desire to look at such a monster.

"My Son," said a pious old lady to her son, after she had read to him a chapter in scripture, relating to Jonah, "how must Johnny have felt when the whale swallowed him!" "Sort of 'gown in the mouth, I s'pose," replied the little rascal.

Prophecy of the End of the World in 1843.—A gentleman in Marshallfield, Va., has in his possession a few old newspapers and among them a Boston paper, printed in 1741, containing a notice of a prophecy of the end of the world in 1843.

Royal Nursery Circular.—The London Punch says a number of capital things. Among others we have recently seen the following:—"The Prince of Wales was safely delivered of a tooth one day last week, when Sir Charles Ross, the miniature painter, received instructions for drawing it. Prince Albert walked for some time on the slopes; but it is not true that he has been upon the decline since his arrival at Windsor. When descending the Slopes, he is, of course, to a certain extent, going down hill, which may account for the rumor. The Prince of Wales was rather fretful on Thursday last, and Black Rod was ordered to be in attendance. The aid of Black Rod was however, dispensed with. The Princess's Royal clean pinafore was taken for an airing on the horse usually occupied for similar purposes.—On the anniversary of the Queen's marriage an entertainment was given in the royal nursery. Lollipops were laid for two and in the evening there was an exhibition of the magic lantern.

Horrible—A Mother and Child Starved to Death.—On Saturday last a gentleman brought to our village the following heart rending account. An Irishman with his family some time since took up his residence in Florence in this County, four or five miles from the village, and a mile from any neighbor.

Last summer the man was killed by the falling of a tree, leaving a wife and three small children. Left thus alone, the poor woman managed to sustain herself and

little ones comfortably, till winter with its severity came upon her. The deep snow shut her up within her little cabin and she was soon forgotten by the world without. One of her near neighbors chancing to call her to mind, put on snow shoes, and proceeded to her house, nearly buried in snow. With much difficulty he succeeded in entering, and then what a scene!

In one corner lay the lifeless, emaciated body of the mother. The suffering spirit had fled. By the side of their mother's corpse lay the three children, just gasping in the last stage of starvation.—They were immediately taken to the neighbor's house, and supplied with food. But in one, life was too far spent. It soon joined its mother. The others have recovered.

Not a mouthful of food was found in the house; the poor woman, faithful to the impulse of a mother's heart, had for days borne the keen pains of hunger, without tasting food, that she might give all her scanty store to her starving children. She lived to see them devour the last crumb, then laid herself down and yielded to the agonies of death by starvation.

The Bar and the Press.—The privileges of the bar are very extensive. It is only necessary to contrast the position of the feed advocate of a culprit with the unfed advocate of a public cause—the barrister with journalist—to appreciate the prodigious extent of the privileges of the bar. A barrister may toll for his client what he knows to be lies, and malignant lies, and use every artifice to give these lies the color of truth. It is enough for him if they are set down by an attorney no more responsible than himself. For his client, a barrister may insult one whom he knows in his secret heart to be an honest man, as a perjurer and a villain, and try to entrap him into some error that shall afford ground for the odious imputation. That these privileges are not suffered to lie idle, is proved by every day's experience, indeed; the barrister must exercise them if he would thrive in his profession; for as manners and moral character are no indispensable requisites at the bar, and as he who shall go furthest for a client will *exteris paribus* always be preferred in all but the very highest rank of the bar, we are sure to find the readiest perverters of the truth, the most unscrupulous bullies; whether of judges, juries or witnesses, the favorites.

The journalist, on the other hand; generally a man of better birth; education, manners and morals; than the majority of barristers, and therefore restrained by the feelings proper to this superiority—restrained, too, by the care for a good character, the loss of which, to him would be fatal—has none of the privileges with which the barrister is armed. So far from being allowed willfully to state falsehood (a privilege which we most joyfully renounce) he is always permitted to tell even the truth, and when imposed upon by misinformation offers no excuse.

A lousy Bachelor.—A young bachelor, in LaSalle, who proposed for the daughter of a wealthy planter in that parish, insisted, in his letter to her father, on receiving with her, as a dowry, a certain sugar plantation, which the latter owned; "for," added the gallant in his letter, "I should like to take my wife as I do my coffee—well sweetened."

Rail Road Accident.—An unfortunate accident occurred on the railroad, about ten miles from the city, on Sunday afternoon last. The particulars as they have been detailed to us, are these: A blind horse, upon the road, in attempting to get out of the way, fell across the track—the engineer seeing him making off, supposed that he would get clear of the locomotive, and not check its speed, and when the horse fell, the cars were so near him that it was impossible to stop them. The locomotive was precipitated down an embankment, killing a workman on the road, who had just got on for a ride, and badly scalding the engineer—a fireman saved himself by jumping on the opposite side, as the locomotive was going over. The passenger car was not at all injured. Indeed it is scarcely possible for the passenger cars to be thrown off the road—the foremost car is connected with the tender by a rod, which is sufficiently strong to draw the cars in a direct line, yet snaps easily when a contrary force is exerted. This has been demonstrated upon two or three occasions, when the locomotive has run off the track. Not a single passenger has yet been injured. The engineer, to whose carelessness this, as well as all previous accidents has been attributed, has, we learn, been discharged. The engineer now running on the road, is very careful, and has never yet met with an accident of any kind.—(Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer.

For the 'Neighbor.' GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 19 letters.
My 1, 5, 9, 3, 6, is a town in England.
My 40, 15, 19, is a cape in North America.

My 12, 9, 14, 7, 16, 3, 2, is a territory in the United States.
My 17, 7, 4, 5, is a lake in North America.

My 15, 9, 2, 19, is a county in Missouri.
My 4, 18, 2, 1, 10, is a country in Europe.

My 6, 4, 15, 16, 8, 19, is an island in the Mediterranean.
My 9, 2, 13, 2, 1, 9, 11, is a county in Michigan.

My 3, 1, 15, 7, 14, 16, 19, is a town in Michigan.
My whole is one of the best institutions in our country.

Mrs. C. A. W.
Nagvoo May 24.

DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS &c.
Good news—100 per cent. reduction on the necessities of life.

MR. PRATT wishes to call the attention of the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity to his stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Provisions, of which he has a constant supply on hand, and may be had at his store, Young Street, one block north of the Temple. Mr. P. would take this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends for the patronage he has already received and feels confident that his prices and the quality of his goods will ensure a continuance of their favors and therefore he offers no other inducement.
May 24th, 1843, if.

C. A. WARREN & HIGBEE.
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.
Office situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.
Nauvoo, May 24th, 1843, if.

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.
DAVIS & WILLIAMS
WOULD inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they are now ready to attend to all business in their line; and would solicit the confidence of the fashionable community, as they flatter themselves by their long experience in the business, and their superior knowledge in the art of cutting, and their competitors, by obtaining an entire new patent recently invented by H. H. H. & G. G. G., denominated their Geometrical Mathematical Measurement System, is sufficient to convince the most fastidious, that they are the very men, to employ to insure good fits and fashionable work.

To the ladies, they would say, that all those wishing fashionable riding dresses and pelices will please call where all orders shall be attended to with promptness and despatch.
Trimmings, cloth, and ready made clothing will be kept constantly on hand.—Work will be done on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in the city. Cutting done on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner.

A good assortment of brass clocks, cheap for cash or country produce.
No. 2 Mulholland street, 2 doors east of the Temple.
Nauvoo, May, 24, 1843.—3m.

SPINNING WHEELS!
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, spindles and looms. Also bed-stands of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bed-stand posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite of the printing office.
SIDNEY ROBERTS.
May 24 1843, if.

CHURCH HISTORY.
THE Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, is hereby informed, that every one, having in possession, any documents, facts, incidents, or other matter, in any way connected with the history of said church, is requested to hand the same in, at President Joseph Smith's office, 2d story of the brick store; or forward (post paid) by mail.
Nauvoo May 22nd, 1843.

P. S. The history is now compiling and we want every thing relating to the same immediately.
no 4 3w.

MARKET.
NEW ORLEANS, May 6.

Business for a few days past has been very dull. There are large quantities of western produce in market with but little demand for exportation, prices however, do not change materially.

Cotton has advanced, paying to a large order received from Mexico a day or two since. About 13000 bales changed hands within three days, and there is in first hands about 40,000 bales.

We quote fair, 7 1/2 to 8. Good, 8 1/2 to 10. Tobacco of a superior quality for exportation to Europe, is in great demand, very little having as yet come to hand; present prices are 3 to 3 1/2. Seconds, 4 to 4 1/2. Firsts 4 1/2 to 5. Selections, 4 to 5.

The supply of sugar on hand is good, a superior article brings 5 1/2 quick through the selling rates are 5 1/2 to 5.

Molasses is in good demand at 15 to 16 1/2.

Flour.—The stock of flour on hand is quite light as there has been a demand about equal to the receipts. Sup. rates at 3.70 to 3.80. Perk.—Holders are firm for clear at 9.50; Mess 8.50; M. O. 7 to 7 1/2; Prime 6 1/2 to 7; Bulk Perk has been sold at 2.30 to 2.40 per 100 lbs bag round.

Lard.—The market is quite bare of this article, of a good quality. Sales have been made for exportation at 4 1/2. Common qualities in barrels range 4 1/2 to 4 3/4.

Bacon.—Lard, light shoulders, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4. Sides 3 1/2 to 4. Hams, 4 to 5. Canned, 5 to 7. Bagging and Lard Rope.—This article is full. Bagging, 12 to 15, cash. Rope 5 1/2 to 6. Rice.—Good demand, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4. Coffee.—Stock good, and demand light. Rio, 7 1/2 to 8. Havana, 7 1/2 to 8. St. Domingo, 6 1/2 to 7. Gunny Bags, in good demand, 2 1/2 (bush) 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; 3 (bush) 1 1/4 to 1 1/2. Corn, in demand at 32 to 35. Oats.—Stock light, in bulk, 18 to 19; in sacks, 21 to 22. Hay.—Western, 12.50 to 13.00 per Ton in Eastern market.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Article	Per lb.	Per bush.	Per ton.
Wheat	7 1/2	18 00	140 00
Barley	6 1/2	14 00	112 00
Oats	5 1/2	12 00	96 00
Hay	12 50		125 00
Flour	3 70		37 00
Perk	9 50		95 00
Beans	4 00		40 00
Peas	3 50		35 00
Lentils	3 00		30 00
Mustard	1 00		10 00
Onions	1 50		15 00
Potatoes	1 00		10 00
Corn	32 00		320 00
Oats	18 00		180 00
Hay	12 50		125 00
Straw	1 00		10 00
Timber	1 00		10 00
Bricks	1 00		10 00
Coal	1 00		10 00
Iron	1 00		10 00
Copper	1 00		10 00
Lead	1 00		10 00
Gold	1 00		10 00
Silver	1 00		10 00
Mercury	1 00		10 00
Antimony	1 00		10 00
Arsenic	1 00		10 00
Bismuth	1 00		10 00
Cadmium	1 00		10 00
Fluorine	1 00		10 00
Hydrogen	1 00		10 00
Chlorine	1 00		10 00
Nitrogen	1 00		10 00
Oxygen	1 00		10 00
Phosphorus	1 00		10 00
Sulfur	1 00		10 00
Potassium	1 00		10 00
Sodium	1 00		10 00
Calcium	1 00		10 00
Strontium	1 00		10 00
Barium	1 00		10 00
Lithium	1 00		10 00
Vanadium	1 00		10 00
Chromium	1 00		10 00
Manganese	1 00		10 00
Zinc	1 00		10 00
Copper	1 00		10 00
Iron	1 00		10 00
Steel	1 00		10 00
Brass	1 00		10 00
Copper	1 00		10 00
Lead	1 00		10 00
Gold	1 00		10 00
Silver	1 00		10 00
Mercury	1 00		10 00
Antimony	1 00		10 00
Arsenic	1 00		10 00
Bismuth	1 00		10 00
Cadmium	1 00		10 00
Fluorine	1 00		10 00
Hydrogen	1 00		10 00
Chlorine	1 00		10 00
Nitrogen	1 00		10 00
Oxygen	1 00		10 00
Phosphorus	1 00		10 00
Sulfur	1 00		10 00
Potassium	1 00		10 00
Sodium	1 00		10 00
Calcium	1 00		10 00
Strontium	1 00		10 00
Barium	1 00		10 00
Lithium	1 00		10 00
Vanadium	1 00		10 00
Chromium	1 00		10 00
Manganese	1 00		10 00
Zinc	1 00		10 00
Copper	1 00		10 00
Iron	1 00		10 00
Steel	1 00		10 00
Brass	1 00		10 00
Copper	1 00		10 00
Lead	1 00		10 00
Gold	1 00		10 00
Silver	1 00		10 00
Mercury	1 00		10 00
Antimony	1 00		10 00
Arsenic	1 00		10 00
Bismuth	1 00		10 00
Cadmium	1 00		10 00
Fluorine	1 00		10 00
Hydrogen	1 00		10 00
Chlorine	1 00		10 00
Nitrogen	1 00		10 00
Oxygen	1 00		10 00
Phosphorus	1 00		10 00
Sulfur	1 00		10 00
Potassium	1 00		10 00
Sodium	1 00		10 00
Calcium	1 00		10 00
Strontium	1 00		10 00
Barium	1 00		10 00
Lithium	1 00		10 00
Vanadium	1 00		10 00
Chromium	1 00		10 00
Manganese	1 00		10 00
Zinc	1 00		10 00
Copper	1 00		10 00
Iron	1 00		10 00
Steel	1 00		10 00
Brass	1 00		10 00
Copper	1 00		10 00
Lead	1 00		10 00
Gold	1 00		10 00
Silver	1 00		10 00
Mercury	1 00		10 00
Antimony	1 00		10 00
Arsenic	1 00		10 00
Bismuth	1 00		10 00
Cadmium	1 00		10 00
Fluorine	1 00		10 00

FRESHETS.

The papers in various quarters speak of freshets, owing to the sudden approach of spring and the dissolution of the immense masses of snow, which for months past have covered the earth. The Philadelphia Gazette says that the freshet on the Delaware continues. The cars from Bordentown had to pass for miles through water two feet deep. Many of the wharves in Philadelphia were overflowed.

The National Intelligencer says there is a great flood of the Potomac, from which disastrous effects are apprehended. The Hartford Courant of Wednesday says the Connecticut river continued to rise during the whole of yesterday, at the rate of from one and a half to two inches an hour. The water covers all front street above Talcott, and last evening was on the first floor of Mr. Dean's temperance tavern, corner of Front and Morgan streets. Our merchants in the neighborhood of the river, have been put to inconvenience in removing their goods. On Commerce street and the lower part of State street, the water is on the first floor of a number of stores.

The Northampton (Mass.) Courier of Tuesday states that the Northampton, Hadley, and Hatfield meadows, with the Connecticut river, present almost an entire and unbroken expanse of water extending for several miles, up and down the river.

On this side of the river the water has overflowed in one direction, up as high as the Meadow Gate, in Pleasant street. Of course the houses below are surrounded by water. South street, near the Bridge, is three feet under water, and Blood Lane, is covered almost to the American Hotel.

The whole space, from the Mill river, to Fort Hill, almost as far West as South street, is under water. Many houses have been damaged in consequence of the water undermining the foundations, and the consequent caving in of the cellar walls.

From Hadley, says the Courier, we learn by the mail carrier, who arrived here this morning by water, that the river had overflowed the high bank at the head of West street which was under water—many of the cellars were filled, and several families had removed from their dwellings. The people were at work all last night endeavoring to stop the current of the river from pouring into the street—in removing those barns, and in clearing such houses as were most exposed to the flood.

Hockanum, and all that region, along the base of the mountain is under water. We learn also, that Cook's Hill road—a new and very expensive road on the bank of the river in South Hadley is almost totally destroyed.

The Boston mail arrived last evening in Pleasant street in a boat from Hockanum. And a boat may now pass the distance by water, without interruption, from Pleasant street in this village, to Crane's Tavern, at the corner of West and Russell streets in Hadley.

We learn from a gentleman who left Lowell this morning, that the Merrimack is falling, and all apprehensions of danger are now allayed in that quarter.

This Earth may yet be Destroyed.—“And what is this world,” says an eminent writer, “in the immensity which teems with them, and what are they who occupy it? The universe at large would suffer as little in its splendor and variety, by the destruction of our planet, as the verdure and sublime magnificence of a forest would suffer from the fall of a single leaf. The leaf quivers on the branch which supports it. It lies at the mercy of the slightest accident. A breath of wind tears it from its stem, and it lights on the stream of water, which passes underneath. In a moment of time, the life which we know by the microscope it teems with, is extinguished—and an occurrence so small in the eye of man, and on the scale of his observation, carries in it to the myriads which people this little leaf, an event as terrible and as decisive as the destruction of a world. Now on the grand scale of the universe, we, the occupiers of this ball, which performs its little rounds among the suns and the systems which astronomy has unfolded, may feel the same littleness and the same insecurity. We differ from the leaf only in this circumstance that it would require the operation of greater elements to destroy us. But these elements exist. The fire which rages within, may lift its devouring energy to the surface of our planet, and transform it to one wide wasting volcano. The sudden formation of electric matter in the bowels of the earth (and it lies within the agency of known substances to accomplish this) may explode it into fragments. The exhalation of noxious air from below may impart a virulence to the air around us. It may affect the delicate proportions of its ingredients, and the whole of animated nature wither and die under the malignity of a tainted atmosphere.—A blazing comet may cross this planet in its orbit, and realize all the terrors which superstition has conceived of it. We cannot anticipate, with precision the consequences of an event, which every astronomer must know to lie within the limits of chance and possibility. It may hurry our globe towards the sun, or drag it to the outer regions of the planetary system, or give it a new axis of revolution; and the effect, which I shall simply announce, without explaining it, would be to change the place of the ocean, and bring another mighty flood upon our islands and our continents.

“These are changes which may happen in a single instant of time, and against which nothing known in the present system of things, provides us with any security. They might not annihilate the earth, but they would unpeople it; and we who tread its surface with such firm and assured footsteps, are at the mercy of the elements; which, if let loose upon us by the hands of the Almighty, would spread solitude and death, over the dominions of the whole world.”

Three more Earthquakes had been felt at Jamaica up to the 14th inst. There had also been an extraordinary flux and reflux of the tides at Port Royal, and extensive and violent swells and continuous agitation of the waters even in the midst of a perfect calm. Two boats were upset in one of these strange convulsions, between Fort Augusta and Port Royal, when not a breath of wind disturbed the ocean's surface. Kingston harbor floating dead in the water, and emitting a strong putrescent odor. The Comet is charged not only with creating all this commotion in the water and among the fish, but also with occasioning “the peculiar mildness of the seasons.”

Murderous Attempt.—The wife of Mr. Shannon, (of the firm of Shannon and White, of the Washington Flour Mills), residing on ninth street, whilst seated at a window engaged in reading, last evening, was suddenly startled by the report of a pistol, followed by the immediate crashing of the glass within a foot of where she sat. After recovering from her fright, and calling her husband, they examined the room, and discovered a large pistol ball lodged in the wall opposite. Although the fragments of glass were scattered in every direction around Mrs. S. she providentially escaped all injury. At this window, and immediately under the spot where the ball entered, had, up to that day, been a stand, at which Mrs. S. always sat to sew or read, but she fortunately removed it to the place it then occupied, when the attempt was made upon her life. Had it been in its former position she would undoubtedly have been killed, so true was the aim of the assassin.

Mr. Shannon informs us that he had some difficulty with an individual in that neighborhood, and who he has every reason to believe is the author of this fiendish and murderous attack upon the life of Mrs. S. We trust that the monster will be ferreted out without delay, and brought to justice.—Where are our police officers?

Horrible Casualty.—A short time since, a son of William D. Green, of Columbus, Ark. about eight years old, went up a ladder to the top of a coal kiln, and fell into the aperture passing up from the bottom through the centre, which is always left for the purpose of ignition. The kiln was instantly torn down, and the poor little fellow was found standing erect on his feet, lifeless, and almost divested of the distinguishing lineament of a human being.

Singular Occurrence.—*Romantic Remembrance in Middle Life.*—On the 22nd of March, says the Boston Times, Mrs. Joseph Francis, of Glen's Falls, informed her husband that from that time forward she should occupy a separate couch and put a veto on all innocent familiarities which she had permitted for the last twenty one years. Now when a husband of twenty one years standing, hears such a remarkable announcement from the lips of a woman, who has ever been a faithful and complying wife, he does precisely what Mr. Joseph Francis did, looks at her with a gaze of astonishment, and asks, perhaps with the embellishment of an oath, what she can possibly mean? Thereupon the wife, or Mrs. Joseph Francis, to cite the case in point, rejoins that she doesn't think it right to live with him any longer, because they were married by a Catholic priest, and she could not understand a word of the marriage.

With some pleasant remark on the absurdity of supposing the marriage void, because the contracting parties have not received a classical education! Mr. Joseph Francis put on a pair of India rubbers, a pea jacket trimmed with fur, and a dog-skin cap which he had purchased for real leather at an exorbitant price, and, taking his wife under his arm, walked a distance of two miles through the snow to the residence of Mr. Wells, the Baptist clergyman of Glen's Falls. There the marriage ceremony was a second time performed.

The wife blushed, the husband, bride-groom looked tender and saluted her, the clergyman declined a fee, and the happy couple returned home—the wife being cured of all scruples with regard to the legality of “bed and board” and all the privileges and pleasures thereunto appertaining.

WERRY CHILDISH!

“My love you're werry childish!”—“What! You cruel thing to say so; And knowing what I suffers, too! It's always—every day so. If husbands only had to go Thro' half what their poor wives have; They wouldnt that I'd have 'em know—Such comfortable lives have!”

“Childish! fore we was married, if You only heard me sigh!” You used to fuss about as if You thought I was a dyin'; Oh, who would have a family! Let me go back to mother: Jane, the cologne;—there!—han! the child: Good gracious! there's the oth’r!”

“Well, but my love!”—“I’m not your love; But, darn it, only hear me!” “I won’t; but two years married, too!” You brute you, don’t come near me!” “I only said!”—“don’t talk!” I wail; I’m punished for my sins; I say you’re werry childish—yes! You comes it twice with the next!”

Pretty Good.—“I say, Monsieur Coddles, can you apply an impervious remnant from the dermoid exterior of the feminine quadruped, over the slight embrasure in my dilapidated under-standing, with such rhinoplastic accuracy, as to debar the excessive permeability of this sudden deliquescency?”

“Guess you’ve got into the wrong shop, sir,” exclaimed the dumbfounded registrar of sales. “May be you are a little out. The insane asylum is half a mile to the north, sir.”

“No harm, friend—I merely asked if you could patch this hole in my boot, so as to keep out the splosh!”

“Why, certainly, sir, and that a little the neatest. Thought you must have sprung a leak somewhere.”

That is from the crazy folks’ paper, the Asylum Journal.

Effects of Imagination.—A correspondent of the Salem Observer relates the following as a well authenticated anecdote, which took place not more than ten miles from Salem, in days when the spinning wheel and loom were more common than at present—of a good lady who was accustomed to ply her wheel on the long winter evenings, long after her husband had retired to rest from the labors of the day. Before retiring, she was in the habit of warming her side of the bed with the warming pan. In doing this she was often annoyed by his remonstrances against it, saying that she would burn him, though she had often assured him there was no danger of that. To cure him of this habit, she one night filled her pan with snow instead of coals; no sooner did the pain touch him than he sprang from the bed exclaiming, “now you’ve done it Mary! now you’ve burnt my leg to a blister!”

THE RIGHT KIND OF MILLERISM.—We’ve become, says an exchange paper, a convert to Millerism and don’t care who knows it. Travelling through a neighboring town the other day, we met a man staggering—no, not staggering either, for he was a teetotaler, and teetotalers never stagger—but walking under a well filled meal-bag. He was tired, and so were we; so we sat down to rest. A conversation ensued, in the course of which we learned that he had been badly used. In the first place his wife had been sick, and then his oldest boy had died, and last of all, his house had been burned to the ground but a few nights before.

Rather a hard case, said we. Yes, said the man, and I don’t know what I should have done if it hadn’t been for my neighbor A—. He paid my wife’s doctor’s bill, my boy’s funeral expenses, gave me a small cottage rent-free when my house burned down, and just filled this bag for me.

And who is this neighbor A—? inquired we. Who is he—why, I thought every body knew him. He’s the town miller, sir.

Filling up the poor man’s meal-bag, and paying his doctor’s bill, that must be Millerism. Pity there is not more of it in the world, said we.

The Right of Search.—The London Morning Herald winds up a long article on the President’s Message in relation to the Right of Search, by saying—“While, however, Mr. Tyler’s message will not raise his reputation either for candor or logical powers, it may, perhaps, be properly read as pointing out a way by which the practical difficulties of the question may be avoided; for certainly if the U. S. will not prevent the abuse of her flag, England can have no wish to do so; but if she do not, then England, undeterred by American ‘misconstruction of public law, and firm in suppressing the slave trade, will exercise the right of inquiry, as she has ever done since the British flag floated.”

Two Brothers meeting in a Desert.—A foreign correspondent, writing from Alexandria, Feb. 6, mentions a curious meeting which took place in the desert between Suez and Cairo. A Mr. Fawcett, who arrived here by the Oriental on his way to India, when at Cairo, heard that his brother was expected by that month’s steamer from Bombay. The two brothers had never set each other, the one being born in En land, whilst the elder brother was in India, where he had lived 32 years. As the younger, Mr. F. was proceeding across the desert on his donkey, he called out to the groups of travelers he met coming from Suez, whether Major Fawcett was amongst them, and towards midnight a voice answered to Mr. Fawcett’s call, and the two brothers shook hands in the dark; they both expressed a wish to see each other’s face; but no light was to be had, and they were obliged to part again, not having been together more than three or four minutes.

PREDICTIONS FOR 1843.

This year will be famous for a thousand wonderful things. From January to December the days will consist of twenty-four hours each, and there will be such a number of eclipses, that many wise people will be in the dark. There will be fogs in Maine, fires in Constantinople and the lack of brains in many a fool’s head. South America this year will not extend beyond Cape Horn; and the Northern Pole will be exactly in 90 degrees of latitude. Those who lose money will look sad and those who are in want of cash when they come to pay it. There will be long speeches in Congress, but for all that Lake Ontario will not be upset. All though there are many sober matrons who have long watched for the millennium, that now expect to see it boil like a pot, provided they hold on to the thread of life until April.

The celestial aspects indicate that political parties will not agree for some time to come; but whoever is President, water will run down hill, and ducks will

waddle war the Scenevans or not; mortal wound will be apt to kill, and he that is sick with old age, will have a disease harder to cure than the mumps or chik cough. Quadrupeds this year will go upon four legs pretty generally, and cows horns will be crooked. The fate of lottery tickets will be dubious; but, whether there be as heretofore:

Cabbages this year, will be rather round than three cornered, and carrots will be decidedly red. Coals will be as black as ever, cats will love fish but hate to wet their feet and all on account of Halley’s comet.

The world this year will be turned upside down, but not in consequence of Miller’s predictions. The crop of hay will depend upon the weather; but whether it rains or not, there will be plenty of sand at Selkirk.

Whoever sells his house to buy moonshine will hardly get his money worth. Whoever runs to catch the rainbow, will get out of breath for his pains. For all that eastern lands may be had for the buying.

Locomotives and auctioneer’s tongues will run fast. There will be mortal war between the cats and rats, as well as between old men and roast turkeys. People will talk about the end of the world; but it is ten to one that the solar system will not run against the dog star between now and next April.

Sea serpents this year will be hard to catch and none but a conjurer will be able to get a quart into a pint bottle. Those who have wooden legs will suffer little when they freeze their toes. Wigs are expected to be fashionable among the bald but blind folks will have some difficulty in seeing.

Divers steam boats will blow up this year, yet it is hardly possible that any southern slawwanger will be able to set the Mississippi on fire. Apples will ripen about October, sooner or later, but that is all one, provided we have cider enough. Foxes will pay particular attention to poultry, there will be few old birds taken with chaff, and wild geese will not lay tame eggs.

But most of all there will prevail this year a horrid epidemic, worse than the cholera, small pox or plague, for which there will be no cure. The Italians call it *poca doncro*; the Germans, *kieu gold*; the French, *fute d’argent*; in this country it goes under various appellations but most commonly known by the name of *empty pockets*.

On a late Acquittal.—[MANCHESTER’S BY T. CAMPBELL. (From an English paper.)

Ye people of England! exult and be glad, For ye’re now at the will of the merciless mad, Why say ye that but three authorities reign—Crown, Commons, and Lords?—You omit the insane!

They’re a privileged class, whom no statute controls, And their murderous charter exists in their souls.

Do they wish to spill blood—they have only to play A few pranks—get asylum’d a month and a day—Then, high! to escape from the mad doctor’s keys.

And to pistol or stab whomsoever they please, Now, the dog has a human-like wit in creation! He resembles most nearly our own generation: Then if madmen for murder escape with impunity,

Why deny a poor dog the same noble immunity? So, if dog or man bite you, beware, being nettled, For crime is no crime—when the mind is unsettled.

NAUVOO FERRY.—THE undersigned, will hereafter run a new and splendid **Steam Boat**, as a **FERRY BOAT** across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, for the accommodation of emigrants, travellers, citizens, and their effects. And they solicit the patronage of a discerning public to sustain the company in this laudable enterprise. The convenience will be great, the accommodation good, and the passage sure, without having to lay by for wind or weather, save when the river is under bonds—of ice. The prices will be regulated by an ordinance of the City Council. Live and let live is the desire of the public’s servants,

D. JONES, & Co.
May 17th 1843. 3a-6m.

MISSING.—ONE barrel of sugar landed from the “Maid of Iowa,” near the Nauvoo House, on the 13th inst. marked J. Kay Alton Ill. Will the finder tell at the office of the Neighbor.
Nauvoo May 2d 1843. L. RICHARDS

GARDEN SEEDS FOR SALE.—ANY person wishing to procure a choice article of Garden Seeds can be accommodated by applying to Taylor & Woodruff, at the Printing Office, who have just received a quantity of most kinds of seeds necessary for the garden.

Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no1.

NAUVOO ROPE-MANUFACTORY.—THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, clothe lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.
HOWARD EGAN.
April 26, 1843. 52—1f

BACHMAN & SKELLY.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

WILL attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Court. Offices—in the Court House Carriage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple.
3m* no 51.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of J. D. Goves dec’d, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the court of probate of said county for settlement, on the first Monday in May. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
no 47 6t
A. P. RINGER,
Administrator of
J. D. GROVES, dec’d
March 18. A. 11. 1843. no 47 6t

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—THE undersigned having taken out letters testamentary on the estate of Lucy P. Oatman deceased; will attend before the Probate Justice at his office in Carthage, on the first Monday in July next, at 10 o’clock A. M. when and where all those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement. All those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

GEORGE COULSON.
Executor of Lucy P. Oatman.
LaHarpe, April the 6th 1843. 2-4

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—THE undersigned at 52 Main street, St. Louis, has received, by late arrivals, an extensive and splendid assortment of spring and summer clothing, manufactured expressly for the western trade, and made up under his immediate direction by a wholesale clothing house in the city of New York, with which he is connected.

The stock comprises every article usually kept in a clothing or furnishing store, and as these goods were bought low for cash during the winter, he therefore can and will sell at lower prices than any other house in the city of St. Louis, under any circumstances.

Buyers are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves.
M. BROWN, 52 Main st.
St. Louis, April 12, 1843—3w

LOOK HERE.—I would say to emigrants, and all the brethren, that I have a few lots on hand, that I will sell very cheap, as I am going on my mission soon, and wish to sell before I go.

Also, I have lots with buildings on them. If any one wishes for a good store building near the Temple, I can accommodate them.
BIGHAM YOUNG.
Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no1f.

SHERMAN’S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more.

They consist of **COUGH LOZENGES.** Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES. The only infallible Worm medicines ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPFIRE LOZENGES. For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Insomnia and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after depensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES. The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES. These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN’S POOR MAN’S PLASTER. This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by
(22-y1.) **J. SNIDER.**
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

NOTICE.—TWO house carpenters and one brick mason, with families are wanted at Shakokon. Constant employ will be given.
JOHN F. COWAN.

DR. CHARLES HIGBEE.—FOR the last thirteen years, a practitioner, in the states of Ohio, and Illinois; and a graduate of the university of Pennsylvania; offers his services, in every branch of his profession; more especially in diseases of women and children, to the citizens of Nauvoo and the surrounding country.

Office at Mr. Mills’ Masonic Hall, Main Street.
Jan. 21, 1843.—3m*

NO CURE NO PAY.—**D. W. B. BRINK** will treat cancers on the condition of no cure no pay, and would say to those who are afflicted with cancers to call and try a remedy that has never failed, and I will pay fifty dollars for every case where it will not perform a permanent cure; and persons residing at a distance can communicate by letter, post paid, and they can be informed of the cost and the time it may take to perform a cure.

Nauvoo, Jan. 28, 1843. —30-1f.

BRADFORD & BROWN. Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Poydras St., New Orleans.

LIBERAL ADVANCES made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible.

To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO
H. E. Morton, New Orleans,
Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.
A. H. Mathews, Warsaw.
Whiteman & Springer, Cincinnati.
December 10, 1842. no32-6m*

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.—**D. W. B. BRINK** tenders his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo, for past patronage, and still continues the practice of medicine at his residence, a few rods West of the Temple, where all calls will be punctually attended to, either day or night.

He trusts that the intimate acquaintance and practical experience in the use of the botanic remedies, will secure him the confidence and support of a liberal and enlightened public.

Those who have chronic diseases, such as dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, scrofula, mercurial diseases, asthma, bronchitis and all affections of the chest or any of the whole list of chronic diseases will do well to avail themselves of a judicious application of botanic remedies. His practice is, however, by no means confined to these diseases; but is equally applicable, whether acute or chronic.

no35-6m.

GEO. P. STILES. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL Practice Law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Kimball and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple. Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. 1843. no42 1f.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!—THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

school books.
The Eclectic Primer, Ray’s Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray’s Little Arithmetic, Olney’s Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster’s Elementary Spelling Books.

Also, a large lot of Pockit and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Millenil Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING, in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1,50
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	do	whole bound	neat	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1,00
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	do	do	neat	0,75
do	do	do	neat	1,00
do	do	do	extra	1,37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	do	do	neat	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.
Nauvoo, May 3, 1843.

NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume I.—No. 5.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, May 31, 1843.

Whole Number 57.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. TAYLOR & WOODRUFF,
At the corner of Water and Main Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS.—\$2.00 in advance.
One square, one insertion, 31
Every subsequent insertion, 12 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly subscribers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor.
(John Taylor.) Four cents to receive attention.

YES OR NO.

When a man I ask a question,
I wish he'd answer Yes or No,
Nor stop to make some smooth evasion,
And only tell me—may be so.

I always doubt the friendly meaning
Of "well—perhaps—I do not know—"
When for an answer I am suing,
I'd rather hear the answer—No.

When a friend I wish to borrow
A little cash—to hear him say—
"I've none to-day—but on to-morrow—"
Is worse than if he told me nay.

Why all this need of plastering over,
What we in fact intend to show,
Why not at once, with much less labor,
Say frankly, Yes, my friend or No!

I from my soul despise all quibbling,
I'll use it not with friend or foe—
But when they ask, without dissembling,
I'll plainly answer, Yes, or No.

And when I ask that trembling question,
"Will you be mine, my dear Miss?"
Then may there be no hesitation,
To say distinctly—Yes Sir, Yes.

THE VALENTINE TEACHER.

"The manner in which the Waldenses and heretics disseminated their principles among the Catholic gentry, was by carrying with them a box of trinkets or articles of dress. Having entered the houses of the gentry and disposed of some of their goods, they cautiously intimated that they had commodities far more valuable than these—namely, jewels, which they would show if they could be protected from the Bible or Testament, and thereby many were deceived into heresy." See Reincarnated Sacchae's Book, A. D. 1258.

From the N. E. Review.
O lady fair, these silks of mine
Are beautiful and rare—
The richest web of the Indian loom.
Which beauty's self might wear;
And those pearls are pure as the snow fair,
With whose radiant light they vie,
I have brought them with me a weary way—
Will my gentle lady buy?

And the lady smiled on the worn old man,
Through the dark and clustering curls,
Which veiled her brow, as she bent to view
His silks and glittering pearls.
And she placed the price in the old man's hand.
And lightly turned away,
But she passed at the merchant's earnest call,
"My gentle lady stay!"

O lady fair, I have got a gem
Which a purer lustre brings,
Than the diamond flash of the jeweller's crown
On the lofty brow of kings;
A wonderful pearl of exceeding price,
Whose virtue shall not decay;
Whose light shall be as a spell to thee,
And a blessing on thy way!"

The lady glanced at the glittering steel,
Where her form of grace was seen,
Where her eyes shone clear, and her dark locks
Their glancing pearls between.
Bring forth thy pearl of exceeding worth,
Thou traveller gray and old,
And name the price of thy precious gem,
And my pages count thy gold!

The cloud went off from the pilgrim's face,
As a small and meagre bloom,
Unceasing with gold of diamond gem,
From his glowing robe he took;
Here, lady fair, is the pearl of price,
May it prove as such to thee!
Nay—keep thy gold—I ask it not,
For the word of God is free!"

The hoary traveler went his way,
But the girl he left in power,
Hath had its pure and perfect work
On that high-born maiden's mind;
And she hath turned from the pride of sin,
To the lowliness of truth,
And given her human heart to God,
In its beautiful hour of youth!

And she hath left the gray old hall,
Where an evil spirit held his power,
The country knights of her father's train,
And the maidens of her bower;
And she hath gone to the Valdeuse vale,
By lonely fief untrod,
Where the poor and needy of earth are rich
In the perfect love of God!

(For the Neighbor.)

THE MORMON GIRL'S FOREBODING.

SCENE AT HAWN'S MILL.

(Concluded.)

CHAPTER II.

We have already stated that daily aggressions were being committed upon the citizens of Caldwell county. If the reader will here allow us to take him back a little previous to the date of the first chapter, we will see if this assertion had really a foundation. We will commence our observations at the time the church first made a settlement in Caldwell. After having been forced from Jackson county, without the shadow of law or justice, they received a temporary rest in Clay; but the seeds of envy and persecution being again sown, they hoped to find a more permanent rest in the county of Caldwell. They accordingly settled there and began to make improvements in that then wild and uncultivated region. The howling wilderness was converted into fruitful fields,

and the desolate prairies began to smile under the industry of the husbandman. Houses were erected; farms began to spread out their broad limits in every direction; the lowing of the ox, and bleating of lambs, began to be heard for the low growl of the sullen bear and the fierce barking of the blood-thirsty wolf. In fine, an auspicious morning dawned upon their hopes, driving from the horizon all those lowering clouds of persecution, which, at intervals, had gathered over their heads, bursting upon them with irresistible fury, scattering the elements of desolation over the plains and carrying the conquest of extermination into the very seat of domestic quiet. Friends began to greet them every where and laud their untiring spirit of enterprise. This state of things continued for some time; but alas! the storm had only suspended its fury, and exhibited the promising bow of peace, for a season, that it might gather a new accession of strength and burst upon the innocent with more ponderous and deadly canopy. Its first blow was struck at the ballot-box!

At an election in Daviess, the Mormons had the hardhood (patriotism) to exercise their Constitutional right of the political franchise! This outrage (we speak ironically) upon the institutions of our beloved country, the very patriotic citizens of Daviess could not brook in silence. What they stand tamely by and see the Mormons tamper with the ballot-box? O no! they possessed too much philanthropy for this! They were the progeny of too noble a race! Sages of the Revolution! how completely are the illustrious deeds of thy immortal era, dimmed by the superlative lustre which the transactions of these, thy offsprings, now reflect upon an astonished world! Hadst thou but known that patriotism, like this, would have kindled its flame, at such a future period, thy sword might have rested in their scabbards—thy cannon, that uttered their voices for liberty and religious toleration, might have held their silence, and left the chains of the tyrant to be broken by a more intrepid, a more patriotic and illustrious progeny! Mark the noble Peniston employing all his eloquence, exhausting every energy, declaring the *Mormon* *un-American*, not only See him apply the exciting torch of mental exasperation, by appealing to the passions and prejudices of an ignorant populace! Most patriotic man—to you might be inscribed the honor of striking the first blow which contributed to the downfall of the great "Mormon Empire."

To you we readily accord all its honors and leave you surrounded with all the immunities it will award. Excited by his address, the populace rushed on in the infuriated attitude of a mob, and made a bloody attack upon the peaceable citizens who had assembled there for no other purpose than to cast their votes for candidates of their choice. They were beaten with clubs and pelted with stones, as did the fathers of the Revolution; and, though much inferior in numbers, they maintained their ground and gave in their votes. Where is the true patriot who will not sanction this act? Noble souls! on thy memory shall be bestowed the living mead of patriotism, which shall stand as a lasting trophy for thy descendants to imitate!

The mob now hurled the fire-brand of excitement through Daviess, Carroll, Saline and other counties; public meetings were held in every direction, and measures adopted for driving our citizens from their homes, that they might satiate their thirst for plunder and rapine. From all parts of the county companies of mob began to pour into Daviess, sweeping over the country in quest of booty, pillage and robbery. Houses began to be fired, reflecting their fitful blaze upon the solitude of midnight, as a witness to heaven of the wickedness of the despoiler. Legislators were found in their midst, and in some instances were their prominent leaders. Among this class we would recognize a Mr. Gilliam, who then held a seat in the Legislature. This celebrated individual hailed from the Platt country, and commanded a large company, not of Malitia, ordered out under the shadow of law, but of men who come out on their "own hook," painted like Indians and disguised with all kinds of fantastic odities, that they could carry on the work of plunder without being detected. This motley gang made it their business to plunder and frighten defenceless females, by menaces and demonic threatnings, some of whom fell victims to their sensual lusts. What an aspect of superiority must this important dignity assume in the halls of the Legislature of a State consolidated in the great confederacy of the Union. What a fit personage he must be for enacting laws consonant with the genius of this great Republic! If such men as this are to be allowed a voice in the deliberative councils of the Nation, we may bid adieu to the Siren songs of Liberty and the dulcet warblings of the Enchantress Peace!

We cannot trace the history of this transaction through all its various ramifications; but will name a few of the most appalling acts as they may occur to our mind. At one time we see De Witt, a small town in Carroll county, besieged for several days by the mob; its inhabitants shot, whenever an opportunity presented itself, or driven from their homes; at another time we see the brains of a citizen knocked out, with the butt of a gun, for no offence under heavens save that he was a Mormon; here we see a man literally cut to pieces, because he had the bravery to defend himself against the enemy when he was attacked; and in the thickets, we will find, ever and anon, during that persecution, the bodies of men who had the misfortune (good fortune) to be Latter-Day Saints! Virtue was despoiled—innocence insulted—the laws were trampled upon—Protection was wrested from the widow—orphans were deprived of protectors—and the blood of husbands and their wives, of children and parents, ran in one confluent stream upon the plain. Had the Mormons committed any act of outrage sufficient to warrant these marauders in a resort to crimes as heinous in their nature as these? No; they pursued peaceably their avocations until driven to arms for the protection of their homes, their property and their lives. They took shelter under the Constitution of their country which guarantees to every individual, to every sect and denomination—let their religious tenets be what they may—the right of worshipping Almighty God, unmolested, under their own vine and fig-tree. They appealed to the strong arm of civic power for protection; but protection was denied—that arm was paralyzed, and the judicial jurisprudence was inoperative! Their only object and desire was to obtain an honest living—to improve the country, by dint of enterprise—asked for the accomplishment of which they asked to be protected in their constitutional rights. The Governor and other functionaries of the law were importuned; but alas! patriotism had fled upon the wings of religious bigotry!

Mark the contrast. While one party sought an honest living, the other procured the plunder of the honest living. While one party sought to pursue their honest avocations, the other reduced their abodes to ashes, and drove them to the wilderness in despair, shelterless, wretched, and deplorable. While one party strove to maintain the laws, the other trampled upon them with impunity. Oh! America! thou once boasted asylum of the oppressed!—do deeds like these now blacken the escutcheon of your national dignity! Are your laws insufficient to protect your subjects? Senators! Arbiters of the Nation!—are you content to muffle yourselves in the robes of aristocratic greatness, and see your nationality thus dwindling away until nothing of its former greatness is left but the merest pigmy? Heroes of seventy-six!—if in the morn of the Revolution, when you planted in our infant colonies the ensign of freedom; if, when you first bore aloft the flag of a new Republic; if, when you struggled through the hardships of that perilous era, you could have seen, through the vista of time, your descendants let the spreading tree of Liberty become blighted and withered, by the recklessness of consequential demagogues, and its limbs, one by one, torn away, that it would yield no shelter from abuse;—we think you would have thrown down your swords in despair, exclaiming: "Where we would plant the perpetual tree of Liberty; where we would transmit, unimpaired, to all coming time, the unsullied fruit of freedom; England, let your despotism, your tyranny predominate!" This must have been their language, these their emotions, could they have foreseen such base disloyalty, acts so treasonable, and deeds so perfidious.

CHAPTER III.

'Twas early morning. The sun just began to peer its golden disk through the darkness of the Eastern horizon. The crowing of the Cock had not yet subsided. It was that hour when the world awakes from the unconscious pillow of dreams, and begins to think of rising to life and action. In that brief moment, the Monarch, the plebeian, the happy and the miserable, the superannuated and the active, the aged matron and the giddy maiden, the unfortunate upon his couch of straw and the aristocrat upon his bed of down, all alike, rush into the chequered vortex of life; some to beggary, some to affluence, some to gayety, and some to sadness. But sad was the fate that awaited the citizens of this sequestered place!

The sudden trampling of troops was heard on the opposite side of the stream, (Shoal Creek.) Troops, did we say? This is too soft a term to use. They better deserve the appellation of renegades, marauders, murderers, plunderers, burglars, destroyers of domestic happiness, and enemies to every thing that is great, ennobling, lofty and virtuous, in the human character. Like ravenous wolves, they prowled about, by day, and in the solitude of night, glutting themselves up

on the blood of innocence, falling upon defenceless families, in their hours of conscious security, plundering them of their affections, burning their homes, and either murdering or driving them from their homes, into a desolate waste. Several instances could be cited, where they murdered men and then actually robbed them of their money, watches and clothes, and left their bodies to bleed upon the prairies. In fact, some of them had the audacity to boast that they were the perpetrators of these identical deeds. "O, shame, where is thy blush!" Across the creek were posted some two hundred men, armed with rifles, with all the malignant fury of demons depicted upon their countenances. The inhabitants, finding that their intentions were of a hostile nature, sent out a white flag, expecting, as a matter of course, that it would be regarded, by which means they hoped to effect a treaty of peace, and prevent themselves and families from being butchered. But this was a delusive hope. Instead of recognizing it according to the dictates of humanity, they treated it with contempt, and poured upon it a deadly volley of balls! How would the jurisprudence of international law look upon this act of perfidy and dishonor? If a Truce is held sacred and inviolable by belligerent Nations, when warring for national conquest and an extension of their dominions, how much more sacred should it be held in the turmoil of a civil commotion, when individuals, belonging to the same Government, governed by the same laws, owing allegiance to the same flag, the progeny of the same ancestry, and rocked together in the same great cradle of national independence, are the subjects of contention! Even barbarous nations, unjest with the dawn of civilization, strangers to that broad light of science which now scatters its lustre over all civilized Christendom, respect and reverence this token of peace. The savage Indian, whose highest ambition is his wig-wam and gun, grovelling in a state of mental degradation, bows with respectful obedience to this ratifying emblem. Then, O, Missouri! how far below the dignity of barbarism do your sons sink in the scale of humanity and the laws of honor!

They were strangers to the high-toned principles it inspires! Plunder was the great impetus that urged them on, and regulated their plans; and, blind to every thing well-ordered and humane, they broke down every restraining barrier, and disregarded every principle of integrity, to satisfy their hellish appetites. No quarters were shown; but the work of extermination commenced. The inhabitants, attacked by such sudden surprise, and superior force, fled to a neighboring blacksmith-shop, that its walls might protect them from the balls that fell in showers around them, many of them falling dead as they ran. The enemy not only attacked the shop, but carried the work of slaughter into the private dwellings! O, horrid butchery! O, scene of blood!—how gladly would we avert the task of chronicling thy deeds, could we but do so and discharge a duty we owe to the cause of innocence! They knew no discrimination; women as well as men, children as well as parents, fell martyrs before the hot Moloch of religious bigotry, and poured out their blood upon the diabolical shrine of avarice and superstition! Those who escaped their fury, did so by secretly fleeing to the wilderness. O, you mothers, who, in that dread day, sought refuge with your children, in the solitude of a lonely wood! O, you fathers, who expired for your religion, as it were, in the very bosom of your families, yet blessed with no kind office of the sympathetic wife!—How ought patriots to yearn over your fate, and the arm justice raise in mighty majesty to redress your wrongs! Those who were driven into the shop were murdered by the mob, firing through the interstices between the logs. They heeded no importunities, but mingled furiously in the scene of blood. Listen, patriots, to the cries of a little boy, who sought refuge behind the bellows. Hear him cry, on being discovered: "SPARE ME! I AM AN AMERICAN BOY!"

Lovers of your country! boasters of patriotism!—can you entertain any fellowship for men who will not heed an appeal like this? With what potency would it have fallen upon the ears of men, however enraged, however incensed by passion, who nursed the least spark of patriotism in their bosoms! Imagine an appeal like this coming from the lips of a mere boy, trembling before the poised piece which soon after terminated his existence! The monster who committed this black atrocity, was held in such high estimation by the mob, that in the abundance of their liberality, they furnished him with funds to enter forty acres of land! Such bravery, such unrivalled prowess, as this, should undoubtedly be rewarded!

In the midst of that direful conflict, stood one form, conspicuous in its dignity, towering in reverend majesty above the heaps of dying bodies around him. O, venerated hairs! O, wrinkled visage of that old man!—with what power did they

speak, in a scene like that, of the battles of the Revolution! Agility had departed from his feet, and strength from his hands; but his body stood erect, in dignity and pride, a monument of patriotism, as if to rebuke the storm which now rolled on its work of slaughter and expiration! Notwithstanding the emotions of seventy-six, which his age, his dignity, and the pleadings of his eloquent tongue inspired, he felt a martyr for the cause of truth, and poured out his blood to satisfy the malignity of a heartless foe! O, you sainted sage!—why did an All-Wise Providence suffer you to pass through so many hard fought battles, with your life, to fall at last by the ruthless hands of your countrymen! Shades of the venerated Washington!—you sleep; no more to animate your countrymen with the emotions of patriotism, save by your immortal memory; but could your spirit descend from its celestial eminence, and view this transaction, this companion of thine, who, breasted, with thee, the formidable panoply of tyrants, thus fall under the damning wheel of infatuation, how would you weep over the degeneracy of the great American family! O, perfidy! O, requent sons of noble sires!—why have you departed from the councils of an illustrious ancestry, and painted the crouching and deformed visage of Treason upon your flag! O, my country! where is your dignity? O, Missouri! where is the efficacy of the blood of the Revolution? You heed not the importunities of your countrymen; your gubernatorial office is transformed into an instrument of "EXTORTION;"—still political demagogues, of other States, yet deign to "shake your blood stained hand!"

Dark and bloody ages of antiquity! when the mitred edicts of priests and their pontifical Emperors, became law for the demise of reformers upon the damning car of the Inquisition!—your startling deeds of crime—humorous as they may be—appealing to humanity as might have been their consequences—can here find a parallel of equal barbarity! Look at the consequences resulting from this malignant spirit of moral turpitude. Witness thousands of men, women and children, forced from their homes and from the state, to wander the length and breadth of the land, as paupers and outcasts, infatuated Governor. Plundered of provisions, robbed of property, reduced, many of them, to a state of apparent nakedness, seek them fleeing from the limits of a State whose star still remains upon the escutcheon of the National compact, encountering the scoffs and indignities of a degenerate people as they passed, meeting with no hospitable shelter to shield them from the peltings of winter, and staining the frozen ground with the prints of their bleeding feet! Reader, these are not the mere figments of a fanciful imagination, of chimeras of a fanciful mind;—but hundreds of men who felt that persecution—women who experienced the desecrating spirit of their villainy—children who trembled under the force of their hellish intimidations—can attest their truth, and the blood of the martyred declare them to the courts of a celestial tribunal!—What more can we say? The force of language is insufficient, and the powers of intellect are too feeble, to do justice to a subject so mentally absorbing. We shrink from the scene overwhelmed with sadness and despair!

During all that day, the females were compelled, by prudence, to remain in the woods, hiding themselves in the thickets and caves, nor dare they approach their homes until gloomy night had veiled the scene of slaughter with the dark mantle of her obscurity. The wounded husbands, who had been left for dead, remained alone through the day, to wretch in the torment of their agony. O, how dear to them would have been the sympathies of a wife! But not till night dare they issue from their secluded retreats, and then they pronounced the names of their husbands and children in whispers of her affliction! O, what a sudden transition from anticipated happiness, to stern reality's cold despair!

Kind reader, in that sad hour, where can you imagine might have been found the young, the lovely, the beautiful, the intellectual, but now sorrow-stricken Mary! On the wings of the night she floated the faint echo of a careful step, and, ever and anon, a feeble voice was heard to articulate the name of Edward! That step, that voice was Mary's! At length her vigil eye rested upon a male form which was stretched upon the damp earth, in lifeless solemnity. In a moment more her slender form was bending over it in moody silence. She brushed the dew from his icy temples—she examined—no throbs of that youthful blood, which, the evening before, leaped through his veins and warmed that now cold body, was to be felt. The moon shed a fitful ray of light over him, disclosing the compressed, motionless lips, and marble countenance of that pallid form. His hand was in hers—she felt a ring, the pledge of her affection! O, what a sudden transition from anticipated happiness, to stern reality's cold despair!

How did you fare, Mary, in the turmoil of that joyless day? Did your fragile form escape unharmed amid the showering balls of that relentless and formidable foe? No, reader, this was not

the happy lot of this lovely girl! The moonlight radiance, dim and solemn in its lustre, disclosed the bandage upon that tiny hand, which had been shattered by a ball as she attempted to make her fight! With what eloquent potency would that hand, raised to heaven, in all the dignity of maiden innocence, plead in behalf of sainted martyrs and virtue despoiled!

O, Mary! in that sad hour, that moment of utter desolation, with Edward stretched before thee in the arms of death, how sadly didst thou feel the perfect consummation of all the dark forebodings of the previous night!

THE MOBBERS OF MISSOURI.

BY A LAWYER IN SEAGAL.
Come gentlemen and ladies too,
Who love your country's glory,
Hark! if you've nothing else to do,
While I relate a story:
And hark what's done, like days of old,
By mortals in their fury:
For 'tis not often you behold,
Such mobbers as Missouri!
Oh Missouri! the mobbers of Missouri!
The mobbers of Missouri!

A hundred years behind the age,
If you allow for feelings,
They stand upon our nation's page,
A savage set of beings,
Who always seek for blood and strife,
Despising judge or jury,
And towards life they arm for life,
As mobbers of Missouri!
Oh Missouri! the mobbers of Missouri!
The mobbers of Missouri!

'Twas many thousand pounds, at hand,
They mobbed from the printer,
And drove the church from off their land,
To perish in the winter.
And to the reverend I. McCoy
Was one among that legion,
Who took his gun up to destroy—
The cause of rural religion.
Oh Missouri! the mobbers of Missouri!
The mobbers of Missouri!

A few at first, to try their faith,
They scour'd with tar and feathers,
And after whilst almost to death,
Not asking whys or wherefores;
They tore down houses, pillaged goods,
And seem'd all power defying,
While women fled in to the woods,
With children round them crying—
Oh Missouri! the mobbers of Missouri!
The mobbers of Missouri!

But once to show their father's blood,
And save their valor apples,
And gave the mob a sample;
And when so near they heard them swear,
They thought 'twas time to still them,
And it would have made a soldier stare,
To see the people quell them.
Oh Missouri! the mobbers of Missouri!
The mobbers of Missouri!

Go spread the news from sea to sea,
Let truth to all be given,
In eighteen hundred thirty-three,
The church of Christ was driven:
Away from houses, homes and lands,
To this, their realm of freedom,
Because a ruthless mob commands,
As priests and lawyers lead them.
Oh Missouri! the Mobbers of Missouri!
The mobbers of Missouri!

Agricultural.

Manure for Gardens.—We have tried a variety of kinds of manure for a garden, and these kinds in a variety of forms; and, as far as our experience warrants an assertion in favor of any particular kind, we must give a decided preference to *swamp mud*, or *muck*. One argument in its favor is, that it seldom produces weeds. Another, that it contains so much vegetable matter in a decomposable state that it is easily brought to operate as the food of plants. It also, from the slowness of its decay, continues its effect longer than most of our manures. Its cheapness also commends it, for all its costs is the mere getting it from the pond hole, which will be sure to fill its treasury before a new draft is necessary. In order to have it prime, it should be placed in a pile for a few days, and ashes or lime mixed with it, and subjected to workings, until the lumps are all reduced; and the two simples thoroughly compounded. It may then be put (half a shovel full will answer) in the hill of the melons, cucumbers, and squashes. For radishes, and the like, we use it as a top dressing.

Genesee Farmer.
New method of growing Asparagus.—The editor of the Horticultural Magazine, recommends a trial of the following method of growing asparagus, which is practiced at Nice, and of which a high account is given in the London Gardener's Chronicle. Take a quart wine bottle, invert it over the head of the stalk of asparagus just rising from the ground, and secure it by three sticks, so that it cannot be knocked over. If left in this state, the asparagus will grow up into the interior of the bottle, and being stimulated by the unusual moisture it is then exposed to, will speedily fill it. As soon as this has taken place, the bottle must be broken, and the asparagus removed, when it will be found to have formed a thick head of tender delicate shoots, all eatable, and as compact as cauliflower.

Peach Worm.—A neighbor informs me that the application of tar to the roots of peach trees, effectually excludes the worm. The earth is removed for a few inches down, and the tar applied. It is not intended of course to destroy the worm, but to prevent its entrance in trees yet unaffected. —*Cultivator.*

Value of Plaster and Ashes.—Mr. Enoch Hoyt, a farmer upon Horse Hill, in this town, informs us that in the summer of 1841, four acres of pasture land upon his farm were covered with a layer of plaster, and two by one of his neighbors. Both parts were planted with manure. At the time of planting his own, a very small quantity of ground-plaster was thrown in each hill; and after planting, less than a gill of ashes was thrown upon the hill, as the potatoes came out of the ground. His neighbor made use of neither plaster nor ashes. In all other respects the two parts were treated alike. In the course of the season, the difference in the potato tops was very plain, upon opposite high ground, more than half a mile distant. Two rows of each part, side by side, were dug at the same time; when the hills where the plaster and ashes were used, produced two bushels, for one of the ground where neither was used.—*Hills Visitor.*

Planting and Ashing.—In order to insure a rapid growth to the young plants, prepare a compost of ashes and plaster, in the proportion of five bushels of the former to one of the latter, and give to each hill of corn, just as the plant comes up, a gill of mixture. Its increase of yield will pay you liberally for your trouble and expense. And if, in addition to this, you were to sow a bushel of Plaster per acre broadcast over your field, you would be most bountifully rewarded for the labor and cost.

Use of Lime.—The Farmers' Advocate states that lime mixed with a compost of weeds, vegetable rubbish, &c. breaks them up, and moreover, destroys the power of germination in the seed—thus converting noxious matter into valuable manure.

It always destroys worms, slugs, grubs and in some cases, wire worms.

Wounds in trees.—Melt a pound of tar with four ounces of tallow, add half an ounce of saltpetre, stir the whole together. A coat of this composition, applied to a cut or bruise, will prevent decay, and cause the wound to heal. Before applying it, all unsound timber should be cleared away.—*Hartford Cour.*

Gooseberries are much less apt to mildew when trained so as to admit the air freely to circulate among the branches; the fruit too will be finer, if there be but one stalk in a hill, instead of a great cluster, as we often see. Shopkeepers, from the wash tub sprinkled over them, for three or four weeks in succession, before blossoming, it is said, are a great preservative and will hardly fail to ensure fine, fair, and large berries.

Onions planted in the same hill with vines, will protect the latter from the depredations of the striped bug.

The Wheat Prospect.—From all parts of the region round about here we are assured that the prospect of a wheat crop, the coming season is gloomy in the extreme. Some fields in which the wheat was sown among corn, and the stalks left standing, may turn out an average yield; but on all other ground probably not a quarter crop will be had. Some farmers are harvesting spring wheat upon their blasted and barren fields, and some others are putting them in oats and corn. If other portions of the wheat-growing states have suffered any thing like northern Illinois—and from all we can hear from the south, the failure there has been equally great—there must be a scarcity of this important article next fall, and the price must consequently be in proportion.—*Peoria Register.*

HERD GRASS.—A HINT TO WESTERN FARMERS.—Our western agriculturists grow too much corn and wheat, and too little herd grass seed for market. Our remarks are based upon the facts, that wheat is worth only 25 cents a bushel in the interior of Indiana and Illinois, and that many bushels of corn are sent from the latter State to Boston, Mass., by the way of New Orleans, and sold at 50 a 55 cents a bushel. Herd grass could be sent to the same market, at the same, if not at a less price per bushel, and is worth 32, 50, or five times the value of corn. When it is recollected that a bushel of western corn weighs 56 lbs., it must be apparent that the cost of its transportation from western Illinois to New York and Boston will leave but a miserable pittance to the cultivator of this great staple.

The corn growers of the state of Delaware have realized great advantages from the kiln-drying of corn and meal for exportation. The adoption of this practice in the rich corn growing districts at the west could not fail of being eminently useful.

But while our western farmers and merchants ought to improve every advantage that will render their crops more valuable, and available, they should not fail to keep the Atlantic cities well supplied with grass seed.—*Buff. Com. Adv.*

Should there be any saints who employ laborers, and require them to work more than ten hours, lack two virtues of the gospel:—mercy and humanity.

REMEMBER LOT'S WIFE.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1843.

We are requested to announce L. R. CHAFFIN, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce BENJAMIN AYRES, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, at the ensuing August election.

We are requested to announce CHARLES ROBINSON, as a candidate for Recorder, at the ensuing August election.

Mr. Editor.—You will please to announce FRANKLIN J. BARTLETT, as a candidate for the Clerkship of the County Commissioners' Court, at the next August election, and oblige us.

MANY VOTERS.

HOME MANUFACTURE.

If there is any one subject that is of more importance to the interest and prosperity of the citizens of Nauvoo, it is that of home manufacture; and we have frequently been surprised that so little attention has been paid to it. Having mechanics from the best manufacturing districts, both of this country and England, that are acquainted with every business, both theoretically and practically in all its minutiae—men that have followed their different trades for a livelihood all their days; we again repeat it, we are surprised that men of this description, possessing the talent, the genius and the practical knowledge of manufactures, which they do, have not given their attention more to this subject, in which their own individual prosperity and that of the community of this region of country, are so deeply interested.

We are not alone in our opinions, in relation to this subject; these opinions, are only the re-echo of what we have heard repeated times without number. Our mechanics have been complaining of it; our merchants have been talking about it, and all our neighbors have been wondering why we have paid no more attention to manufactures.

Agriculture has made rapid strides; men have been on the full stretch, and have exerted all their powers for the advancement of agriculture, which is indeed laudable, since it furnishes us with the "staff of life." We never saw in any place so great a revolution, and so much improvement in agricultural pursuits in so short a time, as we have witnessed in Nauvoo and its vicinity. The wilderness has indeed become like "a fruitful field, and the desert has blossomed as the rose," nor have we any fault to find with many other branches of business, here are our carpenters, brick-layers and masons, shoemakers, tanners and curriers, twinespinners, millers, glove, and strawbonnet makers, and many other branches of business and we might add the printers: are doing all they can to build up this place in doing which their own undivided interest and prosperity are indispensably involved; they have done much in the short time they have been here for the building up of this place; and Nauvoo at the present time is a striking monument of this fact; on the pedestal of which is written, as with a sunbeam, that the inhabitants of Nauvoo, are the most industrious, persevering, orderly, indefatigable, and enterprising of any in the west.

We do not mean to say that the saints are idle, by no means. The difficulty is that they are not employed at what they ought to be. Men that have been accustomed to manufacturing cotton goods are making ditches on the prairie, woolen manufacturers are carrying the hod, and working at day labor, and silk weavers are turning farmers, and potters have got metamorphosed into builders and wood choppers. We applaud them for the course they have taken, under existing circumstances; but think that they would look much better, be more comfortable, and be more usefully and profitably employed at their own several trades than in following their present occupations.

The prosperity of this place depends in a great measure upon the encouragement of home manufacture. We propose showing wherein; and what advantage would occur from several different branches that might be entered into here; in the mean time we would ask of the agricultural and manufacturing society, or of its officers, or those concerned, why is it that the building for the pottery is not progressing this spring? A great deal of money has already been expended in that building; crockery ware is as much needed here as in any other place; we have as good potters as can be found elsewhere, and why is it when money is so scarce that we have to send it away for articles that we can make ourselves? Will some of those concerned answer these questions?

We would call the attention of our citizens to a notice that is placed in several parts of our city relative to taxes, calling upon the inhabitants of this place that own property to give in a list of it for valuation. We would advise our friends to do so, and thus fulfill the law, and save trouble, we would at the same time state that in many parts of this city our county assessors have assessed property double to that of our city assessors; this may be a subject for investigation hereafter; in the meantime we would advise our citizens to take in lists of their taxable property. We append the following extract from the revenue laws, for their information:—

Sec. 8. If any person or corporation, owning taxable property in such county, shall fail to attend in person, or by his agent, and give an amount of his taxable property at the time and place appointed for that purpose, the assessor in such case, shall ascertain, by the best means in his power, the taxable property belonging to such person or corporation, and the value thereof; the assessor shall add six per cent on the amount of such tax to the same, to be collected for the use of the assessor, to compensate him for his extra trouble, of assessing said property; and if any person when called upon at his residence by the assessor, shall refuse to furnish such list, or shall at any time furnish a fraudulent list of his property, the assessor shall in like manner, ascertain his property, and the value thereof, and as a penalty for such refusal or fraud, he shall assess such property at double its value.

The assessor will attend at the office

of Esquire Hibbee in Commerce precinct on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 29, 30, and 31st of May, and on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Monday and Tuesday the 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, and 13th days of June in Nauvoo precinct.

Upwards of one hundred and fifty emigrants arrived at this place, this morning, May 31st, per steamer Amaranth, from England.

Stay Law.—The following is an extract from the N. O. Picayune:

"What do they mean by the 'Stay Law,' the papers are talking about so much?" said a young married lady to her better half one day. "It is a law against wearing corsets, my dear." "Well they may pass it and re-pass it, as much as they please, but I'll never give up mine. What business have the legislators to meddle with such affairs, I should like to know?"

The recent act for the support of the Charity Hospital of New Orleans levies the following taxes, for the use of that institution, on persons arriving there from abroad.

"On each and every cabin passenger from foreign ports, \$3.

"On each and every steerage passenger from foreign ports, \$2.

"On each and every cabin passenger from the U. S. by sea, \$1.

"On each and every steerage passenger from the United States by sea, 50 cents.

"And from each and every cabin passenger by steamboats from any State other than the State of Louisiana, \$1.

"And from each and every deck passenger by steamboat from any State other than the State of Louisiana, 50 cents."

The act makes it the duty of all masters of vessels and steamboats arriving at New Orleans to collect the tax and pay it over, to the collector appointed by the hospital, and authorizes the detention and sale by the master of the baggage of any passenger who may refuse to pay the tax; it also authorizes the collector of the hospital to demand the register or record of passengers, and the master who may refuse to comply with the demand is made liable to a penalty of fifty dollars. Vessels and steamboats running exclusively within the limits of Louisiana are exempt from the provision of the law.—*Louisville Jour.*

Operatives in the British Isles Compared with those in America, &c.—In the British House of Commons on the 6th April, Mr. C. Buller made a speech, upon introducing his colonization scheme, from which we extract the following passages of very great interest. He said:

"The restraints in different trades, the continued sufferings of so large a class of hand-loom weavers, and, above all, the noble lord, the member for Dorsetshire of the state of the people, showed how fearful the pressure of non-employment was. Let them look to the accounts which had been given of the lodgings of the people in the reports laid before the house—let them look to the unwholesomeness of their employments—let them look to the accounts which had been laid before them last year of the people who worked the greater part of their lives in the darkness of coal pits, where men women and children were huddled together, in a state of moral degradation little above the condition of the brute creation. Let them look also to the accounts of the shirt-makers, who made a dozen shirts for 10d. or let them look to the accounts of the 15,000 milliners in the metropolis, who were now working for the scantiest wages, in the most unwholesome and close rooms, for 12 or 14 hours a day, and who were dying by scores of consumption, or daily becoming incurably blind. All these were the necessary consequences of the one great fact, that every year that rolled over our heads we had added 300,000 persons to the previous population of the country; and unless they could find some employment for these additional mouths, extreme distress must prevail. As for Ireland, the case was still worse there. They might hear of hundreds and thousands dying in that country of want. And who could wonder at it when they knew, from the most authentic statistics, that there were always in that country more than 2,000,000 of people who, for thirty weeks of the year, were suffering more or less from want of employment. It was this constant supply of population up to the brink that was the cause of all the evils of their condition. When the ordinary condition of the country was that there was not sufficient employment for the population, how fearful must be the distress that ensued when the population increased in a much greater ratio than employment? How terrible moreover was it, when, in this state of things there was a sudden defalcation in the ordinary sources of employment? Let them look, for instance, to the distress in the Highlands, which had been brought before them by the hon. member for Inverness-shire and which had been created by the substitution of barilla for kelp in the manufactures; or let them take the cases of the local distress occasioned by the removal of the silk manufacture from Spitalfields, or the woollen manufacture from the west to the north of England.

Let them remember also what misery was caused in particular trades when any change of fashion deprived parties of the demand for the particular articles which they manufactured. Or when great bodies of workmen were thrown out of employment by any improvement in machinery, which, although it was beneficial to the great mass of the community, must inflict great suffering upon many deserving men. These things did not occur in the United States. Many gentlemen would smile when he talked of the factory girls of Lowell with their joint-stock piano forte and their circulating library, but that man must be hard-hearted indeed who would not feel that there was something very different when their condition was contrasted with that of our poor operatives. If the Lowell factories were broken up to-morrow, there was not one of the girls who would not obtain fresh employment, or go back to those farm-houses, as domestic laborers, from which they had been spared with reluctance. In this country they would go back to the parishes or to their families, to bring both their families and themselves on the parish. You could only account for this by recollecting the different condition of our countries—in the one country capital and labor were over supplied, in the other there was always a sufficiency of employment for them. In America, when persons were thrown out of employment, fresh employment was always open, here they only beat down existing wages and profits. These considerations would enable us to account for some of the most perplexing phenomena of our present condition—how it was that we heard a cry of distress, whilst we saw evidence of great and growing prosperity—how it was that the country presented the contrast of the greatest luxury on one side, and the greatest suffering on the other—how we appeared both the neediest and the richest people in Europe. He would not be understood to represent the present distress of the people as being now greater than it ever was; because, taking our external condition during a period of ten years, he was ready to admit that we were better off in most respects than we then were. But then this assertion of the general improvement of the people must be qualified by the admission that there was, at the present moment, a greater mass of extreme misery than ever. He did not believe that there was ever such misery as existed in the cellars and garrets at Liverpool or Glasgow, or even in this metropolis; and he was sure that crime was never so habitual and gross. This was the truth, he had a greater amount of comfort and enjoyment, but also a greater extreme of misery; the exceedingly suffering class was greater than it ever was before.

Small Dogs.—Saturday passing down Royal street, we saw a Spaniard with a basket of the smallest kind of live dogs. These little creatures were not larger than kittens, and as white as snow. Their ears were decorated with ribbons, and switching their tails about, they growled in a plaintive key, as much as to say "we are none of your common dogs."

These little dogs were very tame, and as they passed, she lifted her hands with the exclamation—

"Ah, Mon Dieu! what beautiful little dogs! Look at rare little eyes—rare little legs, and oh! rare little tails, so fine as floss silk! I must buy one—I will have him for my pet."

Taking a magnificent and embroidered purse out of her reticule, she paid the dog fancier ten dollars in gold for one of them, and kissing it over and over, she went on her way rejoicing.

A loafer of the Billy White tribe stood on the corner, and raising his hands up solemnly, he said:

"Well, I'm blowed if I don't b'lieve dogs are worth more than human men. After this, I'll rent myself out as a Daguerrotype likeness of the want of a house of refuge. Ten dollars for a dog, and such a dog! Why it freezes my blood to think on't!"

A beautiful girl came by next, and seeing the little creatures frisking about, she stopped to examine them. At last she selected one and paid the money for it, but no sooner had she taken it in her arms than it jumped down again and ran to its master. She then tried to coax it after the following manner:

"Come Putsey, zittle doggy woggy—come to its mistress, and it shall have a piece of pink ribbon around its neck. Come, zittle cherub doggy! Come—come—ah! dat's a paisy little thing!" So saying, she took her purchase in her arms, and walked quietly up the street.

The loafer looked after her retreating form for some moments in utter astonishment. Well! said he, I'd like to swap myself off for one of them there pups. They feed 'em out of china cups and saucers, and gives 'em milk sweetened with loaf sugar, afore they goes to bed at night. I have heard that some of the ladies down town employs barbers, on purpose to curl their dogs' wool, but that's a egg-saggeration, I spect. Well there's one comfort—dogs won't be better than other folks after next April.—*Ex. Paper.*

Fox River Feeder.—The discovery of the practicability of feeding the Illinois and Michigan canal with the water of the Fox river, introduced upon the raised level or higher portion of the canal, is exciting no little attention, and is, we think, to be regarded as an event calculated materially to add to the already sanguine anticipations of the friends of that great work. Until recently, it was thought totally impracticable to introduce the water of the Fox River into the canal on the raised level, mainly, we believe, from the deep cutting which it was supposed would be requisite. A faithful survey has disclosed the gratifying fact that the water of the Fox at the foot of the dam at Aurora is actually forty-five feet above the surface of the water in the raised level of the canal. The route proposed for the contemplated feeder or side canal, for it would be such in fact, is this. Commencing at the foot of the dam at Aurora, ad-

crossing thence to Plainfield by way of Oswego. At Plainfield, cross and take in the Dupage, which itself is there thirty feet above the level of the water in the raised level of the canal. From the Dupage, the feeder continued would strike the canal about three miles this side of Lockport, and of course on the high level. The distance between this point on the Illinois and Michigan canal and the dam at Aurora, would be, by way of the contemplated feeder, less than 27 miles. There would be three or four locks—namely at Plainfield, to enable boats to drop into the Dupage; the others between the Dupage and the point of termination near Lockport. The feeder could be comparatively easily constructed, since the deepest cutting would be only fourteen feet, and one embankment only, for the greater part of the distance, would be necessary. This would present the additional advantage of a tow path nearly on one and the same side throughout the whole line.

There are no less than three arguments to be urged in favor of the construction of this Fox river feeder in lieu of that by which it was proposed to introduce the waters of the Kankakee &c. All and each of them, it seems to us, is absolutely conclusive, needing but to be stated to receive immediate assent. The estimated expense of taking water from the Kankakee and Calumet is about \$300,000. The proposed Fox river feeder will cost only \$200,000. A saving would thus be effected of \$100,000. The great extent of country which would be tributary to the feeder—a country promising to be the most populous portion of the state, would obviously render the feeder, used as a canal, a source of great revenue. Little or none could be derived from the Kankakee feeder. The proposed feeder would cross a large quantity of land owned by the state, selected last summer under the Distribution Law. The bare increase in the value of these lands would, in all probability pay for the work three or four times over. As regards Chicago, in particular, the construction of the feeder would be of immense importance. It would be in reality a canal, and one approaching in importance to that of the main line or trunk itself, since it would open to us an almost direct and an easy communication with a vast extent of country, in fertility unrivalled.

The survey was made by Mr. Hanchett, and has met the approbation of Mr. Gooding. These gentlemen have conjointly reported on the subject to Messrs. Oakley and Ryan, and the matter cannot, we think, fail to have a most favorable bearing upon the pending negotiations.

We shall take occasion in a day or two to consider this matter, particularly in connection with the Rock river country. Should Rock river prove to be in the proper level, nothing could be more desirable than an extension of the feeder in that direction.—*Chicago Express.*

A GRAND WORK PROJECTED.—The N. Y. Express says it is proposed by the Harper, if 300 subscribers can be obtained at \$100 each, to publish in full size the larger drawings which Mr. Catherwood has made of the ruins of Central America. Miniature copies of these drawings are published in Mr. Stephens' new book; but this proposal goes to publishing in larger size the details of these drawings, with descriptions, so that the reader can see and perceive what they in reality are. The Harpers are not willing to undertake so great a work without some prospect of remuneration, and they ask, therefore, for a subscription. The work, if undertaken, will be done, we presume in the first style, somewhat in the character of the drawings of the French savans, who accompanied Bonaparte in his Egyptian expedition.

The Boston Mail states, on the authority of an aged farmer in Worcester county, that in the year of 1785, the snow held on to the depth of four feet until the 20th April. It then suddenly thawed off, and summer came on apace; and no year, either before or since, within his memory, has equalled that one for productiveness.

FATAL RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—This morning, at 11 o'clock, as the passenger train on the Charlestown Branch Rail Road were passing over the bridge in front of the State Prison, going on, owing to the looseness of a rail, the engine was thrown off the track and precipitated, together with the car and tender, into the mud and water below—a distance of about fifteen feet.

There were from 15 to 20 passengers in the car, including several ladies, of which number the following were injured: Mr. Samuel H. Brown, Pawich, killed; Miss Rebecca Hill, West Cambridge, collar broken, and ankle fractured; Mr. Taylor, engineer, Worcester, slightly injured; J. M. Glidden, Eben Barker, and J. M. Harris, slightly injured; D. Chambers, conductor, badly injured, back broken.

There were several other persons injured, more or less; but in the confusion their names could not be ascertained. Many escaped as by a miracle. The chain broke, and the baggage car was prevented from going over, which fortunately saved many who would otherwise have been instantly killed. It was also fortunate that the tide was low, which prevented them from being drowned.

The body of Mr. Brown was taken to the State Prison. Every exertion was made to relieve the wounded by those who were near and saw the catastrophe. It is a miracle that the whole were not instantly killed. The above particulars were gathered from Mr. Smith, of the Exchange, who went over, and saw all that he could obtain. The locomotive lies deeply buried

in the mud—the tender and car a complete wreck.

We also understand that a man named Hill, employed on the cars, is missing, and it is feared that he is buried beneath the engine.—*Daily Adc.*

Powerful Magnet.—A lecturer was dilating upon the powers of the magnet, de-

fying any one to show or name anything surpassing its powers, when a man mounted the stand and told him that woman was the magnet of magnets; for, said he, the loadstone could attract a piece of iron a foot or two, there is a young woman who used to attract him thirteen miles every Sunday to have a chat with her!

Tough Cabbages.—"Old woman," said a drunken fellow who staggered to the closet for a cold supper, "where did you get these cabbages? they are so tarral stringy, I can't eat them."

"O my gracious!" replied the lady, "if that stupid fellow aint eating all my cabbages that I put in starch in the closet!"

New England Winters.—In the last number of the Gazette, we had an extract from Curwin's Letters, in which he stated on the authority of Doct. Holyoke, "that the winter of '70-50 exceeded any since 1750. It began before the middle of December, and lasted till June nearly; no vegetation taking place till the last week in May."

Sermon for old Bachelors.—The Hartford Mirror contains a lay sermon for the special benefit of the bachelors, founded on the following text:

"And they called Rebecca, and said unto her, 'Wilt thou go with this man, and she said, I will go.'—Genesis, xxiv, 58.

In those times ceremony, formality, sighing and sentiment were all together unknown. Rebecca was a good girl, and jumped at the first good offer.

The editor of the Norwich Aurora says he could have picked out a better text to preach before the honorable and venerable fraternity, viz:

"Jacob kissed Rachel!"

That is something substantial for bachelors to say grace over. The other text was for the benefit of Rebecca altogether.

"Jacob kissed Rachel,"

And he lifted up his voice and wept."

How pathetic! The fact is, says the Aurora, time and the fashions make strange inroads on poor human nature.—Here was Jacob scouring the country to look for a wife and on a fine sunny day in the valley of Padmarum, he saw her at a distance, drawing water from a well, being barefooted, and without ceremony he ran towards her, and in the language of the good book, "kissed her, and lifted up his voice and wept." We have no account that Rachel boxed his ears, for his rudeness, as in these days of simplicity and innocence she would have done, particularly in "good society."

O'Connell's son and Tom Steel are coming over to agitate.

The grand invention, the Aerial carriage, spoken of by us a week or two since, is said to have been realized. London is all agog to witness the flight of this modern Pegasus, which will take its departure for Paris shortly.

We have accounts of the shocks of the late earthquakes over nearly the whole of the continent of Europe, in Africa, and in Asia Minor. In Palestine, as usual, the shocks were quite severe.

AN AWFUL WARNING.

A man may always wisdom earn. Provided he desires to.

Regarding what he ought to learn In matters he aspires to.

Look always long before you leap, Feel well before you fall;

Or, if you can a secret keep, Over this brief acoustic peep— Learn Prophet Miller's call!

[Picayune.]

Credulity of "Millerties" in 1718.

In the year 1712, Mr. Whiston having calculated the return of a comet, which was to make its appearance on Wednesday, the 14th of October, at 5 minutes after 5 in the morning, he gave notice to the public accordingly, with this terrifying addition: that a total dissolution of the world by fire, was to take place on the Friday following. The reputation that Mr. W. had long maintained both as a divine and a philosopher, left little or no doubt with the populace of the truth of his prediction. Several ludicrous events took place in consequence. A number of persons in and about London seized all the barges and boats they could lay their hands on in the Thames, very rationally concluding that when the conflagration took place, there would be more safety on the water. A gentleman, who had neglected family prayer more than five years, informed his wife that he was determined to resume that laudable practice the same evening, but she having engaged a ball at her house, persuaded her husband to put it off till they saw whether the comet appeared or not. The South Sea stock immediately fell to 5 per cent, and India Stock to 11. The captain of a Dutch ship threw all his powder into the river, that the ship might not be endangered.

The next morning the comet appeared, according to the prediction, and before noon the belief was universal that the day of judgement was at hand. About this time of the day, 123 clergymen were ferried over to Lambeth, it was said, to petition that a short prayer might be penned and ordered—there being none in the church service on that occasion. Three maids of honor burned their collection of novels and plays, and sent to a bookseller to buy each of them a Bible, and Taylor's Holy Living and Dying. The run upon the Bank was so prodigious that all hands were employed from morning till night in discounting notes and handing out specie. On Thursday, considerable more than 7000 missives were legally married, in the face of several congregations. And, to crown the whole, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, at that time head director of the Bank, issued orders to all the fire offices in London, requiring them to keep a good lookout, and a particular eye upon the Bank of England.

PORTALS

(For the Neighbor.)
BY THE LATE WILLIAM ROGERS

"Twas on a calm bright summer's sunny noon,
While nature's fields were beautiful and gay;
And while the sunny fields of waving corn
Cloyed hills in green along the rich pathway:
The bell had slowly told a solemn lay.
But sounding not for sorrow, prayer and praise,
To call men's minds from earthly things away,
To where the low and meek, their voices raise
In supplicating God for blessings on their ways.

But mortal, sad and deathlike was the peal,
That grating slow, and harsh, on the ear—
It told a tale of woe, that seemed to steal
In sadness o'er the heart, and cast a fear
On all that "conquering death hath often been
Here!"

And bath another victim for the grave—
Pregled, and lowly down upon his bier;
Beyond the power of human aid to save;
And o'er the more long the rank green
Grass shall wave.

And from a point and miserable cot,
We saw him borne unto his lonely tomb;
Where sighing care, and sorrow's ouches not,
The weary'd sleeper in a last long home,
Within earth's dark and solitary womb.
No sound to break the slumber of the dead—
No ray to cheer its fearful gloom;
Where all are laid deep in their narrow bed,
To wither and decay beneath the living's tread.

No grand display was there—no hirling tears,
To make a mockery of human woe;
No splendid mourning for the dead appears,
Nor heartless empty pomp, nor gilt ring show,
But one pale mourner, there, who followed
Slow

And sadly to the grave, as if his form,
Beyond the power of stern mortuaries' storm,
To how no more beneath fate's unrelenting arm.

His form was bent with many a heavy year—
His locks were gray and scattered thin and bare;
His farrow'd cheek show'd where the sorrowing
Tear

Had often flow'd: grief's signature was there
And there, the marks of anguish and despair,
Age too, had left its hollow, sunken eye,
That show'd of life's sad lot, he bore a share.
And though he spoke not, now and then a sigh,
Told better, than grief and wordless agony!

And as he bent o'er the departed one,
To take a last look, and last farewell;
He thus bewail'd his own life's end now run
Near to the close, bound by no fleeting spell:
"To this sad world, to fear death's once fear'd
Kneel."

"Alas, and is it thus my dying lay—
And art thou gone, within the grave to dwell?
And every hope and the most time destroy,
And leave but a broken heart and rained joy.

Once fortune smil'd upon my early life,
And pleasures flow'd like stream along my way.
No trouble then, and no heart-breaking strife,
To meet the bright light of my youthful day;
Or e'er a cloud of cheering hope bright ray,
And her sweet smile, who bore her lot with me;
And, what my fortune, all my joy to me;
Dear lovely woman, when,
Shall even glid the gloom of age in its decline?

"But now they all have pass'd—and there is
No night,
In this sad world that now remains to me,
That's worth a wish, or even a glance, tho'—
No more now but wretchedness and misery;
For early hopes that once were full of glee,
All fled that mirth in pleasures bright domain,
And left but bitterness and poverty;
Yet while the life-stream flows along my veins,
There is one comfort left—the hope of heaven
Remains!"

One of the most important items of
news which we find in late papers is the
discussion of a new commercial treaty
between England and the United States,
on the principle of a tariff reciprocity.
The following article is from the Liver-
pool Albion:

RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH AMERICA.
When any other nation has a view
cannot be fully obtained, it is good policy to
direct our exertions to the attainment of that
which is apparently practicable. Applying
this principle to the question of the Corn Laws,
we may state that, however desirable may be
the total repeal of those laws, there is little prospect
of that object being attained during the present
session of Parliament; nor is there much chance
of their being admitted at a fixed duty during the
existence of the present Ministry. Yet there is a mode
by which these objects may be nearly, though not completely,
accomplished, even during the present year. The
object of both these measures is the regular and
sufficient supply of grain at moderate prices, and
the increased employment of our manufacturing
population. Both these objects may, we think,
be obtained by the following proposition: We make
treaties with Portugal, admitting their wines on
favorable duties, on condition of their admitting
our manufactures on the same duties. This is the principle
of reciprocity, and is a principle which is being
applied in many other directions. We are also negoti-
ating with the Brazils on the principle of giving
and receiving equivalent advantages. We would suggest, then, that we should take a
proposition to the United States on a similar
principle of reciprocity, as it is proposed to admit
their manufactures on a certain rate of duty, on condition of their admitting our manu-
factures at a similar rate of duties. Let this
duty, for argument sake, be fixed at 20 per cent.
ad valorem; we admit their grain at an ad
valorem duty of 20 per cent., and they, in re-
turn, admitting our manufactures at 20 per cent.;
the value of grain to be taken at the shipping
port, and proved to the satisfaction of our con-
sul there. Suppose, for example's sake, the
value of the grain at the shipping port to be 5s.
per bushel, then the duty of 20 per cent. would
be 1s. per bushel, which would be the duty pay-
able on its arrival in England. Then the duty
on our manufactures, say on a piece of cloth,
value here 10s. would, at 20 per cent., be 2s.
per piece. This would be fair reciprocity, and
would leap over the thousand difficulties which
have impeded the settlement of this question—
it would probably satisfy the moderate men of
all parties, though it would displease the ex-
treme parties of each party. The advantages
would be immense, and a measure could be ac-
complished—the demand for manufactures
would be greatly increased at once—the em-
ployment of the workmen, consequently, much
extended—wages would, of necessity, advance,
and the kingdom would receive a regular sup-
ply of grain at moderate prices. The landed
men need not have much apprehension, for they
would have a protective duty of 20 per cent.,
and the consumption of grain would be aug-
mented by the more extended employment of
the manufacturing population. The variable
amount of the duty is an objection, but some-
thing must be conceded for the sake of obtain-
ing admission of our manufactures on favora-
ble terms. The proposal to the United States
would enlist all their agricultural men in favor
of the measure, and would induce them to com-
pel Congress to alter their present tariff, and
probably compel the Executive to accept our
proposal. The same proposal might be made to
the continental agricultural nations, whose in-
terest would, most probably, lead them to ac-
cept our terms. Should any one nation ac-

out offer, others would probably follow, as one
country would become jealous of any other en-
joying advantages from which itself was exclu-
ded. No one kingdom could complain, if the
same terms were offered to each.

The growing additional population of the
kingdom requires some additional employment
for the working classes, and this measure does
seem to point out the mode by which this de-
sirable object may be obtained, and with little, if
any, injury to the landed men, because they
would escape those increasing heavy rates which
must fall upon the land in proportion as the
demand for employment compels the working
classes to have recourse to provincial relief.

Should America reject our offer, the nation will
bear the evils of the present corn-laws with
more patience; but the influence of the landed
men in Congress is too powerful to admit of
much doubt that they would obtain a majority
in favor of this proposal.

Victims of Millerism.—The Portland
(Me.) American says: "We learn from the
Augusta Banner, that a gentleman from
Buckfield was carried to the Insane
Hospital, at that place, last week, having
been made crazy by a Millerite revival.
He is a husband and father, greatly re-
spected and needed by his amiable and af-
flicted family. We understand that Miller-
ism has broken out at Farmington Falls,
and is doing a desolating work. Serious
fears are entertained, lest several persons
will become permanently crazy. Now the
23rd of April has passed; we had
hoped that revivalists would allow this de-
lusion to die quietly a natural death. But
they seem willing to make capital out of
anything. Their morning, noon, and
evening meals are made of whole dishes
of newly-cooked humbugs. Dr. Ray,
superintendent of the Hospital, states in a
late answer to the inquiries made to him,
that five patients have been admitted to
the Asylum, the victims of the Miller
delusion. Eleven victims of Millerism
have been admitted to the Massachusetts
Lunatic Asylum.

Keen.—A celebrated engineer exam-
ined at a trial where both the judge and
counsel tried in vain to browbeat him,
made use in his evidence of the expres-
sion, "the creature power of a mechanic,"
when the judge rather tartly asked him
what he meant. "Why, my Lord," said
the engineer, "I meant that power which
enables a man to convert a coat's tail into
a judge's wig."

In England, Ireland and Scotland, the
wheat is looking remarkably well, with
every prospect of an abundant harvest.
Real estate in Manchester has depreciated
five per cent. within the year past.

The shocks of an earthquake in Hol-
land were so severe as to shake down
chimneys.

A Wooden Leg.—A man down east,
Joseph Marston, had his leg so pounded
up in a saw mill last fall, as to render
amputation necessary. An ingenious
mechanic in the neighborhood has since
made him a wooden one with all the usu-
al joints, and every thing about it so per-
fect, that it is said the man takes cold
when he wets the foot of the wooden leg.

A WINDFALL INDEED.—A woman re-
stored from poverty to wealth.—If the fol-
lowing statement, which we copy from the
Philadelphia Sentinel, be true, it may truly
be called a windfall. "Some time ago
a man by the name of Cannon was mur-
dered at Cannon's Ferry, in the State of
Delaware, and a brother who resided but
a few miles from this city died of apoplexy
a few days ago. These brothers
had an only sister, who with three chil-
dren kept a small boarding house some-
where in the city of Baltimore, but like
many others was so poor that she could
not pay the rent, and a relentless land-
lord had her goods seized, and the widow
and her fatherless children
were turned out of the house to seek
shelter under the cover of an uncharita-
ble world in the month of February.

We understand that in consequence of
marriage, she was discarded by these
brothers, who were very rich, but who
being cut off from life in so sudden a man-
ner, their entire estate, which, valued at
four hundred and fifty thousand dollars,
was not willed in any manner, and there-
fore the only will is that made by law.
This sister being the only surviving rela-
tive of the deceased, will come in for a
large share of this world's goods.

A Little Soul.—In one of Dr. Jew-
ett's Temperance Lyrics, says the Boston
Mercantile Journal, published in the
Temperance Journal, a paper which is
edited by the Doctor, with great tact and
spirit, we find the following good exem-
plification of a little soul:
"All men have souls, but some are small in-
deed—
Not larger than a small brass pin's small head,
If we must judge of them by outward acts;
For, Reader, I could give a score of facts
That prove the souls of some so very small,
You'll say they might as well have none at all.

I've seen a wretch creep softly through the
door
Of his sick neighbor, not to ask his state,
Who, racked with burning pains, had scarce
the power
To lift his head, pale, trembling for his fate,
But while all eyes, save his, with tears were
wet,
Approach the bed, and dun the man for debt.

Now just put such a soul
Within a small pipe bowl,
And with your thumb the open space defend;
In vain is all your care,
You cannot keep it there;
'Twill make a turnpike of the little end!"

ST. LOUIS, MAY 24.
Flour is brisk at \$3.25. It is held by some
at \$3.50.
Oats meet a ready sale at 20 cents.
Corn at 18 and 22 cents in sacks.
Lard—No. 1, 41 and No. 2, 31 and 4 cents.
Wheat—No. 1, 60 and No. 2, 50 and 52 cents.
Hemp—No. 1, 50 and No. 2, 45 and 47 cents.
Pork—No. 1, 75 and No. 2, 70 and 72 cents.
Bacon—No. 1, 31 and No. 2, 28 and 30 cents.
Shoulders 21
and 3 cents; Sides the same.
Tobacco—Passed \$3.00 and \$4.00; Refused
\$2.00 and \$2.50, according to quality and ap-
pearance of lots.

An auction sale of Rio coffee, fair quality,
was made to-day at 8 cents—and of Imperial
tea, fair, at 56 and 57.
Hemp—\$2.75 and \$2.87.

Wheat commands 62 cents, and is in de-
mand.
CINCINNATI, MAY 19.
Flour—\$3.18 and \$3.25.
Flour—\$3.50 and \$3.62.
Wheat—55 and 60 cents.
Lard—31 and 41 cents.

NEW YORK, MAY 14.
The news from Europe has a good effect.
Flour—Cincinnati, \$4.62; Ohio, \$4.56; Cal-
ifornia, \$4.37.
Wheat—Illinois, 90 cents.
Pork—old prime, \$9.75; new mess, \$9.37
and 9.50; new prime, \$7.50. Lard, 54 cents.

From the St. Louis Price Current.
SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Article	Price
Wheat—per lb.	7 1/2
Pot.	11 1/2
Pearl.	11 1/2
Ariz.—per dozen.	16 00
Collins.	18 00
Others.	14 00
Bagging—Mo. per yard.	11 1/2
Bale Rope—Mo. per lb.	44 00
Beans—per lb.	25 00
Cattle Beans—per bushel.	40 50
Caudex—per lb.	26 30
Sperm.	8 9
Tallow—Mould.	7 8
Dipped.	8 20
Stearine.	14 00
Coal—per ton.	16 00
Lehigh.	16 00
Pittsburgh—per bushel.	7 3
Missouri and Illinois.	13 15
Coffee—per lb.	13 15
Lava.	8 94
Havana.	84 91
Rio.	84 91
St. Domingo.	84 91
Laguayra.	13 15
Chocolate—No. 1.	12 14
No. 2.	35 00
Copper—per lb.	35 00
Braziers.	35 00
Sheating.	43 00
Cotton.	43 00
Flats.	43 00
Cordage—per lb.	12 1/2
Manilla.	14 1/2
Tarred Rope.	2 25
Red Cords, Manilla, per dozen.	2 50
Hemp.	1 75
Plough Lines.	75 1 00
Cotton Yarns—per lb.	14 1/2
Pittsburgh.	12 1/2
Common.	12 1/2
Domestic—per yard.	5 7
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	64 11 1/2
4-4 and 6-4.	71 8
Black Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	8 16
4-4 and 6-4.	12 00
Brown Drillings.	12 00
Burlaps.	104 13
Brown Towel Ozna bags.	94 16
Virginia do.	94 16
Ticking, 3-4 and 4-4.	34 56
Satinets.	28 56
Kentucky Jeans.	104 12 1/2
Cotton Shirts.	104 12 1/2
Blue Dillings.	12 25
Mixed Summer Stuffs.	14 15
Drugs & Medicines.	7 8
Ginseng per lb.	8 9
Saleratus, Western.	5 6
Eastern.	5 6
Alum, per lb.	5 6
Quinine, per oz.	5 6
Brimstone.	7 8
Epsom Salts.	7 8
Four Sulphur.	7 8
Cream Tartar.	25 28
Turkey Opium.	3 75
Camphor.	1 25
Gum Arabic.	1 25
Liquorice Paste.	18 00
Salt Soda.	5 0
Blue Vitriol.	15 00
Sugar Lead.	31 00
Rhubarb.	60 1 25
Dye Stuffs.	15 16
Madder, per lb.	6 0
Logwood.	1 25
Indigo, Sp. cercon.	2 21
Copperas.	9 10
Cumwood, per lb.	48 00
Fustic.	16 18
Feathers—per lb.	10 12
Fish.	7 00
Mackerel, No. 1, per bbl.	10 00
No. 2.	8 00
No. 3.	4 50
Lake Trout.	8 50
Salmon, per kit.	1 50
Cod, dry, per box.	1 25
Herrings, do.	60 62
Flour, Meal &c.	3 12 1/2
Flour, City Mills.	3 00
Country.	2 58
Eye.	25 31
Cornmeal, per bushel.	50 60
Apples, dried, per bushel.	87 1 00
Green, per bushel.	15 16
Peaches, dried, per bushel.	1 75
Almonds, s. s. per box.	1 25
Raisins, M. S. per box.	00 00
C. M.	10 104
Prunes, per lb.	14 16
Currents, Zante.	2 00
Figs, per drum.	1 00
Lemons, per box.	84 18
Fruit & Vegetables.	8 16
Buffalo, per robe.	3 10
Deer shaves, per lb.	2 00
Red and Blue, in hair.	1 00
Grey.	3 8
Beaver.	2 00
Otter, per skin.	1 00
Moskato.	3 8
Raccoon.	6 25
Wild Cat.	10 20
Fox, grey.	10 13
Mink.	1 00
Beaver, per skin.	50 54
Grains—per bushel.	25 32
Wheat.	22 35
Rye.	37 40
Corn.	124 14
Barley.	25 30
Oats.	25 30
Beans.	25 30
Glaze—per box.	2 50
8 by 10.	3 75
10 by 12.	4 25
12 by 18.	9 00
Guano—per keg.	6 00
Dupont's.	6 00
Latin's.	4 00
blasting.	14 16
Gunny Bags.	4 75
Hemp—per 112 lbs.	2 12
Water rotted.	2 12
Dew rotted.	2 12
Hides—per lb.	61 7
Dry.	31 0
Green.	31 0
Salted.	31 0
Hops, lat quality, per lb.	7 12 1/2
Honey, per gallon.	25 30
Iron, Tennessee and Pittsburgh.	4 44
Common Bar, per lb.	5 6
Band.	5 6
Horse Shoe.	7 9
Hoop.	7 9
Sheet.	7 9
Nail Rods.	7 9
Nail Iron.	22 00
Fig Iron, per ton.	44 51
Neilsen, per lb.	44 51
Pittsburgh.	44 51
Junius.	44 51
Boston.	44 51

Article	Price
Castings, per lb.	2 50
Lead.	3 25
Fig.	0 00
Sheet.	0 00
Pipe.	0 00
Time, per bushel.	10 12
Common.	3 75
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl.	20 25
Leather, per lb.	1 30
Sole.	24 25
Stirring.	24 25
Upper, per side.	24 25
Calculus, per dozen.	24 25
Bridle.	24 25
Morocco.	24 25
Molasses, per gallon.	16 18
New Orleans.	16 18
Sugar House.	16 18
Naval Stores.	16 18
Tar, per bbl.	3 50
3 gallon keg.	3 50
Pitch, per bbl.	3 50
Rosin.	3 50
Spirits Turpentina, per gallon.	50 53
Yarnish, bright.	35 40
Oakum, per lb.	9 10
Oil.	80 87 1/2
Linseed, per gallon.	87 1 00
Sperm, winter.	75 0 00
summer.	75 0 00
Lard.	17 00
Fat, per bbl.	45 50
Capers, per gallon.	45 50
White Lead.	6 0
Red.	10 12
Chrome Yellow.	40 45
Green.	6 6
Spanish Brown.	4 0
Provisions.	5 50
Beef, mess, per bbl.	3 50
Prime.	3 50
Tongues, per dozen.	5 00
Buffalo.	5 00
Pork, Clear, per bbl.	7 50
Mess.	6 50
M. O.	3 75
Prime.	3 40
P. O.	0 00
Hog round, per lb.	14 2
Bacon, Hams.	3 4
Canvassed.	2 7
Shoulders.	2 7
Hog round.	2 7
Lard.	34 41
Butter.	6 10
Cheese, common.	5 64
Western Reserve.	6 64
Eggs.	4 6
Rice.	23 4
Sacks.	34 30
Linens.	16 125
Cotton.	371 00
Salt, per bushel.	1 74
Turk's Island.	1 74
G. A., per sack.	1 74
L. R.	30 31
Kanawha, per bushel.	11 12 1/2
Salt, per lb.	84 00
Refined.	4 00
Crude.	4 00
Steads—per bushel.	4 00
Clover.	87 1 00
Imothy.	87 1 00
Hemp.	85 30
Shut—per bag.	1 00
All sizes.	1 124
Spices—per lb.	28 00
Cassia, in mats.	40 50
Cloves.	11 12
Ginger Mace.	1 25
Ground.	1 25
Nutmegs.	1 25
Pimento.	1 25
Socap—per lb.	10 124
Eastern, No. 1.	6 7
No. 2.	5 6
Western, No. 1.	4 6
No. 2.	34 44
Sugars—per lb.	34 54
Louisiana.	11 124
Havana, White.	11 124
Brown.	11 124
Loaf, No. 1.	11 124
No. 2.	11 124
No. 3.	104 00
Crushed.	104 00
Steel—per lb.	15 00
Engrish, Blistered.	22 00
Cast.	124 00
Crowley.	15 00
German.	8 0
American, Blistered.	64 54
Tallow—per lb.	60 65
Tar—per lb.	60 66
Gunpowder.	40 6

(From the New York Herald.)
VALUABLE DISCOVERY—COPPER MINE IN VIRGINIA.

Jas. Gordon Bennett, Esq.:

Sir—It gives me pleasure to furnish you with the particulars of the discovery I have recently made of a copper mine in Warren county, Virginia, now known as the Consolidated Copper Mine, which you will please lay before the public.

In my various travels through the mountains, sometimes in hope, sometimes in despair, I at last past over the formation of a vein indicating copper, which naturally attracted my attention, and in tracing it I found the vein entered the northeast end of a mountain, running parallel with a blue ridge, and in examination I also found that it had been worked by the British emigrants upward of eighty years ago, and whether they had been driven off by the Indians or the Americans, I have not been able to ascertain. However, be this as it may, the mine was abandoned, and in course of time the fortifications decaying, the shafts filled up. I also found several places that had been worked, at but one shaft in particular seemed to attract my attention, and induced me to commence opening of it out; in so doing I soon discovered some of the galleries, that they had driven on the vein out of which they have obtained several ship loads of ore, which must have been sent to England, supposed from Alexandria. Some of the oldest inhabitants can recollect seeing the buildings and blacksmiths shops standing near the shaft, the remains of which were burned down by the fire in the mountains.

This mine must have been worked at least from three to five years, from the work that has been done, down to the depth of Phave already gone between sixty and seventy feet; I am not at the bottom of their old shaft; some of the timbers I took out of the old fortifications were as sound as ever, and a great curiosity they were—the early mode they had of fortifying in these days compared with the present.

The ore can be obtained from two to three feet below the surface mixed with the green carbonate of copper, the component parts of the vein of porphyry, mixed with gypsum, and the blue, green and red carbonates of copper, and some small traces of native copper; it contains a sufficient quantity of gypsum to answer as a flux without adding more lime; this of course is a great advantage. The ore will yield from 5 to 60 per cent. A ton weight of which I have brought on with me, and also some of the copper that I have melted out in a small reverberatory furnace which I have built on the premises. The shaft I have sunk is 13 x 9 feet, out of which we have raised at least 100 tons of the ore, as our shaft is more than as large again as their old shaft; the ore is good and in great abundance all the way, but I have started no galleries as yet, and will not till I get below their old workings. I have driven on a cross-cut through the vein, and I find it from 12 to 18 feet thick. My object was to open the mine sufficient for examination, as well as to analyze the ores, so as to satisfy my mind respecting it before submitting my report to the public, as my intention is either to dispose of a part of the mine or form a company under a charter for the further prosecution of the operations thereof, as a furnace will be wanted immediately, and the mine put into a more extensive scale. All the particulars connected with this mine will be given in my report respecting the same to any capitalist willing to embark, subject to certain conditions, for the purpose of prosecuting the operations alluded to.

Now, from my long experience in the various branches connected with the mining business, and from frequent observations in my travels, as well as tracing the mineral veins to great depths, both in Europe, America and in the Copper Mines of the West Indies, I have had an opportunity of gaining information in the different offices I have filled above many of my fellow men, which enables me to form a more correct opinion of the geological formation of veins, and of the earth where these mineral veins are found, than if I had gained my information from theory alone, and the most candid explanation will likewise be afforded on every point connected with the undertaking from which a very large amount of profit on the sum employed is certain of being speedily realized.

For the permanency, regularity and richness of the ore at so small a depth, and the facilities connected with this mine brings me to this conclusion, and I hesitate not to say it is one of the greatest discoveries ever made in North America; and when a comparative estimate is given of the outlay and income of this mine, compared with the Royal Cabra Copper Mines of Cuba, twelve miles from St. Jago de Cuba, it will be seen that these mines do not surpass neither in the external appearance nor richness at the depth we are now at in the Consolidated Copper Mines.

Any communications, giving real name and address, directed to me, at the lower Post Office, N. Y., will meet prompt and respectful attention. I may be found at No. 22 Pine street, on the second floor of the old Custom House, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock, when any information on this subject will be given.

Respectfully,
 Your obt. servt.,
JOHN PEMMAN.
 New York, 27th April, 1843.

THE LAST GIFT.
 A touching and beautiful story is told by Lieut. Parson, in his "Nelsonian Reminiscences." A young man by the name of Richard Bennett was mortally wounded in one of Nelson's great battles and requested that a miniature, and a lock of hair should be given by Lieut. Parson, to his sweetheart, Susette, in Scotland.

The noble and gallant Lieutenant thus described the interview:

"It was at the close of day when a bright July Sun was at the point of setting, that I arrived at the pretty cottage of Susette's mother. I impulsively stated who I was to the most respectable looking matron I ever saw, of French extraction. In broken and bitter accents of heartfelt grief, she told me her daughter's death was daily looked for, and requested time to prepare her to see me. At last she expressed a wish to see the friend of Richard Bennett; and I was admitted to the fairest daughter of Eve that ever found this world unequal to her blossoms. She was propped up with pillows, near the open lattice of her bed room, that was clustered with roses. Her white dress, and the drapery of the room, adorned with the angelic vision, who now turned her lustrous orbs upon me, veiled in long fringed eye-lids. She held out her transparent hand, and gently pressed mine as I knelt to kiss it, and as she felt my tear drop on it softly murmured, 'I wish I could cry; that would relieve my poor heart.' She gasped for breath and respired with difficulty. 'The lock of hair, quickly while I can see it.' She caught it, wildly pressed it to her lips and heaved, and fell back. Her mother and I thought she fainted; but the pure and innocent soul had returned to God who gave it."

(From the Morning Chronicle Extra.)
TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

On Friday night last, about 11 o'clock, as the steamer Forrest was laying to, to put out a passenger in a skiff, about 20 miles up the Alleghany river, with her head down stream, the Pulaski, which was coming up, having on board about 150 passengers, ran into her, the bow of the Forrest striking the side of the Pulaski opposite her boilers. The boilers were immediately thrown down by the concussion—the steam pipes separating and the hot steam rushing among the passengers and scalding them in a most terrible manner. The Pulaski, whose side was broken in by the bow of the Forrest, immediately sunk to her boiler deck.

From the statements of Mr. Enos, a hand on board the Forrest, and of several other passengers, we think that certainly two and probably five or six were thrown overboard and lost. The names of these, of course, it will be difficult to ascertain, as there was so many passengers on board the boat. One of them was said to be a hand on board the Pulaski. Another person was seen floating past, calling piteously for assistance, and he sank before it could be rendered him. Another went under the wheel, and three or four others were seen in the water, apparently making very little exertions to save themselves; but we are inclined to think that some of these latter were good swimmers and reached the shore. One young man we saw who swam ashore, having jumped from the cabin window.

The names of the sufferers who are scalded, are as follows:

Wm. Coon, of Erie county, N. Y., very badly scalded on the body.

Michael Hawkins, the steward of the Pulaski also very badly scalded. The two above mentioned are the worst injured, but they will probably recover.

Sheridan McCullough, of Redbank, Jefferson county Pa., near Brookville, hands, arms and face very badly scalded.

James Gilson, of Oak Creek township, Crawford county Pa., badly scalded.

Joseph Hughes, of Jefferson county Pa., hands and face badly scalded.

Wing, slightly scalded in the legs but able to be about.

All the above, with the exceptions of Wing, were brought down by the Forrest, and are receiving every attention from the hands of Mr. Valentine Fohl, the landlord of the Travellers Home at the foot of Irwin street.

The thanks of the humane are due to Dr. Speer, of Pittsburgh, and Dr. Dale of Alleghany, for their prompt and efficient attention to the sufferers at the late hour of night at which the Forrest arrived, as well as Mr. Fohl, Mr. J. A. Stocton and many other gentlemen whose names we did not learn.

We asked several of the passengers, but could not learn that the blame was to be attributed to any one for the occurrence of the accident.

The freight which was on the Pulaski such of it as was not destructible by water, will be saved. There will probably be no attempt made to raise the boat as she is a badly injured that it will not pay the trouble.

Foreign.

FRANCE.
 The weather has become broken, but was still warm in Paris. Already the markets feel the influence of the fine spring season experienced in France.

SPAIN.

The new Chamber is said to be composed as follows:—Anti-coalitionists, 103; Coalitionists, 61; Doubtful, 18. The 103 will, no doubt, support the Regent and all the measures of the present Ministry. As to the exact men they may desire, is another affair. Accounts from Madrid of 28th ult. state that the second elections were proceeding in favor of Ministers. On that day the lease of the Almaden quicksilver mines was adjudged to Senor Salamanca, at 81 dollars the quintal. Mr. Weissweiler, agent of the house of Rothschild, lost the prize by a few reals.

Madrid papers of March 30th publish the ceremonial to be observed at the opening of the Cortes. The Queen and Regent are both to be present. The latter opens the Chambers with a speech. The Royal Session takes place in the saloon of the Senate. In the other circumstances of the ceremony there will be no novelty. The Senate held its first or preparatory

meeting that day. The deputies have not yet held their preparatory session. A large number is understood to have arrived in Madrid. There was seldom less speculation here on an occasion of this kind about the relative strength of parties, or the character which the deliberations of a new Chamber was likely to assume. No party, indeed, pretends to prognosticate the course of events, or claim their direction.

RUSSIA.
 A letter from St. Petersburg of the 16th ult., published in the "Gazette des Tribunaux," states that the Emperor of Russia had granted a full amnesty to a number of Poles exiled to Siberia or the interior of Russia, for the part they had taken in the revolution of November, 1830.

GREECE.
 Athens letters of the 20th ult. mention that King Otto had fallen out with the French party; and their champion, M. Christides, the Minister of the Interior, but was afraid to dismiss the latter from his post. No answer had yet been received from the protecting powers respecting the loan. The comet had been seen at Athens during the last ten days every evening after sunset.

TURKEY.
 The arrangement of the difference between Turkey and Persia is said to have made no progress since our last accounts from the Turkish capital. The last mail from Trebizond had brought intelligence of the death of the Ottoman Plenipotentiary, Nourri Effendi.

EGYPT.
 The advices from Alexandria are of the 16th ult. Some alterations were about to be introduced into the commercial treaty between Great Britain and Turkey. The accounts from Syria were of the 10th ult. The country was tranquil, and the Kiamians were still engaged in adjusting the claims of the sufferers by the last insurrections.

ALGIERS.
 General De Bar, who went out with a considerable force to chastise several hostile tribes, had been compelled to return without effecting the desired object. The Arabs in immense numbers crowded the heights of the mountains, and fired upon his troops; and as a measure of prudence he beat a retreat, lest he should expose his army too serious losses. During his march he was engaged in only one regular affair with the Arabs, who were defeated; but the French had several men killed and wounded.

CHINA.
 The latest dates brought by the Overland Mail, are—Alexandria, March 25; Calcutta, February 19; Ceylon, February 21. China—Macao, January 20; Chusan, January 12; Hong-Kong and Nankin, January 14; Delhi, February 18; Lahore, February 5; Madras, February 21; Manila, January 21; Mauritius, January 21; Seinde, February 23; and Singapore, January 28.

Tranquility continues to be preserved at Canton, and the perturbed and discontented spirit which led to the riot of the 7th December, and which still in some degree prevails amongst the populace, seems likely to be entirely subdued. An attempt to blow up one of the public gates of the city, afforded some time ago, sure evidence of its existence; but the prompt issuing by the government, of proclamations couched in a resolute and decided tone, and which had the effect of preventing any serious disturbances, proved at the same time the anxiety of the Chinese officers to rivet the good feeling now subsisting between the two governments.

Elepo, the high imperial commissioner, deputed by the Chinese government to conduct the commercial negotiations with Sir Henry Pottinger, arrived at Canton on the 10th of January. It was arranged that the first negotiatory conference should be held at Whampoa.

With respect to the new tariff, nothing has transpired as to the terms which are likely to be recommended for the adoption by the merchants. The Imperial list of duties will, however, it is thought, be the basis of the tariff. When Elepo reached Canton, the Hong merchants expressed their desire to have an interview with him, which he declined. The claims for indemnification proffered by parties whose property was destroyed during the disturbances of the 7th and 8th of December, have not been settled. The river at Canton continues to be infested with pirates to a dangerous extent, and these desperadoes seem to grow more daring and audacious in their deeds. An English lorch, or lighter, called the Enterprize, had been attacked and captured; her cargo, worth £25,000 plundered, and her captain and officers, and four Manila sailors, cruelly put to death. Mr. Wilson, a European passenger, tea taster to the firm of Turner & Co. had a hair-breadth escape.

Christian Invektive.—We find the following choice specimen of invective in Cotton Mather's *Primitive Quakers*. Some of the remarks in his *Life of Wesley*, that the Quakers exceeded all other sectarians in this species of invective. Fisher thus addressed him:—"Thou fiery fighter and green headed trumpeter; thou hedgehog and grinning dog; thou bastard that tumbled out of the mouth of the Babylonish bawd; thou mule; thou tinker; thou Lizard; thou bell of no metal; but the tone of a kettle; thou wheelbarrow; thou whirlpool; thou whifflet; O, thou fire-brand; thou adder and scorpion; thou louse; thou crowding; thou moon calf; thou ragged tatterdemalion; thou Judas; thou livest in philosophy and logic which are of the devil! It is a singular fact that Christians, who profess to be disciples of the only religion of peace, are the most excellent of all nations in the arts and practice of war; and that of all Christians sects, that one whose members call themselves Friends, should be most excellent in blackguardry."

DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS &c.
 Good news—100 per cent. reduction on the necessities of life.

MR. PRATT wishes to call the attention of the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity to his stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Provisions, of which he has a constant supply on hand, and may be had at his store, Young Street, one block north of the Temple. Mr. P. would take this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and feels confident that his prices and the quality of his goods will ensure a continuance of their favors and therefore he offers no other inducement.
 May 24th, 1843, if.

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.
DAVIS & WILLIAMS

WOULD inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they are now ready to attend to all business in their line; and would solicit the confidence of the fashionable community, as they flatter themselves by their long experience in the business, and their superior knowledge in the art of cutting, and their competitors, by obtaining an entire new patent recently invented by Hotchkiss & Gorum, denominated their Geometrical Mathematical Measurement System, is sufficient to convince the most fastidious, that they are the very men, to employ to insure good fits and fashionable work.

To the ladies, they would say, that all those wishing fashionable riding dresses and pelices will please call where all orders shall be attended to with promptness and despatch.

Trimming, cloth, and ready made clothing will be kept constantly on hand. Work will be done on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in the city. Cutting done on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner.

A good assortment of brass clocks, cheap for cash or country produce.

No. 2 Mulholland street, 2 doors east of the Temple.
 Nauvoo, May 24, 1843.—3m.

SPINNING WHEELS.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels
 of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bedsteads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bedstead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite of the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.
 May 24 1843, if.

C. A. WARREN & HIGBEE.
 Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.

Office situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.
 Nauvoo, May 24d, 1843, if.

BACHMAN & SKINNER.
 Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

WILL attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Court. Offices—in the Court House Carriage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple. 3m * 51.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of J. D. Goves dec'd, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the court of probate of said county for settlement, on the first Monday in May. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
 no 47 6t

A. P. RINGER,
 Administrator of
 J. D. GROVES, dec'd
 March 18, A. D. 1843. no 47 6t

MISSING.

ONE barrel of sugar landed from the "Maid of Iowa," near the Nauvoo House, on the 13th inst. marked J. Kay Alton Ill. Will the finder tell at the office of the Neighbor.
 Nauvoo May 2d 1843. L. RICHARDS

GARDEN SEEDS FOR SALE.

ANY person wishing to procure a choice article of Garden Seeds can be accommodated by applying to Taylor & Woodruff, at the Printing Office, who have just received a quantity of most kinds of seeds necessary for the gardeners.

Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. nol.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, clothe lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.
HOWARD EGAN.
 April 26, 1843. 52—1f

NAUVOO FERRY.

THE undersigned, will hereafter run a new and splendid **Steam Boat**, as a **FERRY BOAT** across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, for the accommodation of emigrants, travellers, citizens, and their effects. And they solicit the patronage of a discerning public to sustain the company in this laudable enterprise. The convenience will be great, the accommodation good, and the passage sure, without having to lay by for wind or weather, save when the river is under bonds—of ice. The prices will be regulated by an ordinance of the City Council. Live and let live is the desire of the public's servants,
D. JONES, & Co.
 May 17th 1843. 3m-6m.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken out letters testamentary on the estate of Lucy P. Oatman deceased; will attend before the Probate Justice at his office in Carthage, on the first Monday in July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where all those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement. All those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

GEORGE COULSON.
 Executor of Lucy P. Oatman.
 LaHarpe, April the 6th 1843. 2-4w

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE undersigned at 52 Main street, St. Louis, has received, by late arrivals, an extensive and splendid assortment of spring and summer clothing, manufactured expressly for the western trade, and made up under his immediate direction by a wholesale clothing house in the city of New York, with which he is connected.

The stock comprises every article usually kept in a clothing or furnishing store, and as these goods were bought low for cash during the winter, he therefore can and will sell at lower prices than any other house in the city of St. Louis, under any circumstances.

Buyers are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

M. BROWN, 52 Main st.
 St. Louis, April 12, 1843—3w

CHURCH HISTORY.

THE Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, is hereby informed, that every one, having in possession, any documents, facts, incidents, or other matter, in any way connected with the history of said church, is requested to hand the same in, at President Joseph Smith's office, 2d story of the brick store; or forward (post paid) by mail.
 Nauvoo May 22nd, 1843.

CH-P. S. The history is now compiling and we want every thing relating to the same immediately.
 no 4 3w.

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBELL LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons travelling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents), brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by
J. SNIDER.
 Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.
 (22-y1.)

NOTICE.

TWO house carpenters and one brick mason, with families are wanted at Shokokon. Constant employ will be given.
JOHN F. COWAN.

LOOK HERE.

I would say to emigrants, and all the brethren; that I have a few lots on hand, that I will sell very cheap, as I am going on my mission soon, and wish to sell before I go.

Also, I have lots with buildings on them. If any one wishes for a good store building near the Temple, I can accommodate them.
BRIGHAM YOUNG.
 Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. nolif.

NO CURE NO PAY.

DR. W. B. BRINK will treat cancers on the condition of no cure no pay, and would say to those who are afflicted with cancers to call and try a remedy that has never failed, and I will pay fifty dollars for every case where it will not perform a permanent cure; and persons residing at a distance can communicate by letter, post paid, and they can be informed of the cost and the time it may take to perform a cure.

Nauvoo, Jan. 28, 1842. 32-1f.

BRADFORD & BROWN,
 Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
 Paydras St., New Orleans.

LIBERAL advances made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible.

To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO

H. E. Morton, New Orleans,
Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.
A. H. Mathews, Warsaw,
Whiteman & Springer, Cincinnati.
 December 10, 1842. no32-6m*

BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN.

DR. W. B. BRINK tenders his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo, for past patronage, and still continues the practice of medicine at his residence, a few rods West of the Temple, where all calls will be punctually attended to, on their day or night.

He trusts that the intimate acquaintance and practical experience in the use of the botanical remedies, will secure him the confidence and support of a liberal and enlightened public.

Those who have chronic diseases, such as dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, scrofula; mercurial diseases, asthma, bronchitis and all affections of the chest or any of the whole list of chronic diseases will do well to avail themselves of a judicious application of botanic remedies. His practice is, however, by no means confined to these diseases; but is equally applicable, whether acute or chronic.
 no35-6m.

GEORGE P. STILES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.
 Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. 1843. no42-4f.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!!!

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

school books.
 The Eclectic Primer, Rey's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

ALSO,
 Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions; School Writing Books, Millen's Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING,

in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our

Quartos	half	Bound	plain
do	do	do	neat
do	do	whole	bound
do	do	do	neat
Octavo	full	bound	plain
do	do	do	neat
do	do	hlf	bound
do	do	do	neat
do	do	do	extra
Twelves	full	bound	plain
do	do	do	neat
do	do	hlf	bound
do	do	do	neat



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume I.—No. 6.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, June 7, 1843.

Whole Number 53.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

IS EDITED BY
JOHN TAYLOR.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF,
At the corner of Water and Bain Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS.—\$1.00 invariably in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING,
One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor), Post Office, to receive attention.

POETRY.

(For the Neighbor.)

BY WILLIAM ROBERTS.

Oh! taste not of the cup, for there
Are lurking seeds of future woe.
Heart breaking anguish and despair
Is that which from the goblet flows.
Yea, poison lurks within the bowl, [soul,
That's death forever both to the body and the

Although ye fear not now to drink,
Yet time will come when ye shall say,
Oh had we once but stop'd to think
Ere we thus far had gone astray;
Ere we had quaff'd our pleasures up
That we thought upon the curses of the cup.

That even every hope betrays,
The spring of sorrow and of shame,
That crushes, ruins all our joys,
And blights and withers every smile.
Beastly and infamous, degrading, man and vile.

Taste not the cup, its bitterness,
The very dregs of misery,
Its joys first wear a winning dress,
Yet ends in robbish infamy.
Oh! woe! is the drunkard's doom—
The downy, gallowa-tree, or else an early tomb.

Just cast a single glance around,
Upon your native land,
And many a soul ye shall see bound
By that insinuating band.
Full many a widow's tears are shed
For husbands lowly laid, in their last narrow bed.

And many an orphan's voice you'll hear,
Lamenting a mother's name,
Who valued not that little dear,
But lived a wretched life of shame;
And broke that dear and holy tie
That bound him to his child, but yet for
drink would die.

To a Ring-leader in the late Missouri Per-
secution.
Thou bloody man, without a tear,
Without a trembling or a fear,
Could cries of innocence not keep
Thy reckless fury from its sweep?
Could not a mother's tears withhold
Her offspring from thy vengeance bold?
Could not the smiling babe assuage
Thy cruel and relentless rage?
No! thou didst glory in the show
Of human misery and woe.
And thou didst glory in the thought
Of wretchedness that thou hadst brought.

Foreign.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The Great Western, Captain Hoskins, arrived on Friday, the 12th instant, at New York, in twelve and a half days from Liverpool. From the New York Sun and the English papers, we gather the following items:

The Liverpool papers are still complaining of the abundance of money—the unhealthy superfluity of the mercantile world, while interest can only be obtained from bankers to the extent of two per cent. the money holders will run to stocks, railroads &c. foreign and domestic.

The English papers are filled with accounts of murders as our own are. Mr. Edward Everett, the American minister, has written a letter to the New Farmer's Journal, to contradict the statement reported to have been made by Mr. Joseph Hume M. P. at a meeting of the Anti-Corn-law League in Drury Lane Theatre—namely, that "at a public meeting held in September last, at which the Duke of Rutland presided, Mr. Everett American Minister stated, that bacon which would bring 6d. per pound here, was actually used as fuel for steamboats with them, having no other way of getting rid of the superfluity."

The discussion of the right of visit, or the right of search—call it what you like, for in America the terms are held to be identical, while in England they are held to be very dissimilar; has been revived with vigor, contingent upon the arrival of Mr. Webster's despatch to Mr. Everett, which came to hand on Tuesday. Mr. Webster adheres with becoming pertinacity to his views which every one on this side admits to be ably sustained; and the British Government depend upon it, will adhere with no less pertinacity to theirs.

But the question, after all, is rather abstract than practical; and with the honesty of purpose which Mr. Webster claims for the United States in putting down the slave trade, cannot be productive of any collision.

Death of the Duke of Sussex.—The death of the Duke of Sussex, who expired at his apartment at Kensington, on Friday, the 21st instant, at about half past 12 in the day, has excited more than ordinary attention. For some days previous not the slightest hope was entertained of his recovery, and the fatal termination of his illness, though it excited little surprise, has been productive of an almost universal feeling of regret at his loss. The journals most opposed to the liberal politics of the Duke, express the highest respect for his amiable and independent character, and a becoming estimation of his scholarship and attainments.

His Royal Highness, Prince Augustus Frederick, was the ninth child and fifth son of George the Third, and was born the 27th of January 1783, being consequently about seventy years and three months old at his death.

The Duke was twice married, although neither of the marriages received the sanction of the Royal Marriage Act.—First to Lady Augusta de Ameland Murray, at home, in April 1793, which marriage was declared null by the Pre-rogative Court, in August following.—The issue of this marriage are, Sir Augustus d'Este, born January 15 1794, and Ellen Augusta Mademoiselle d'Este born August 11 1801. Lady Augusta Murray survived her separation from her illustrious husband until March 1830. The Duke's second wife, Lady Cecilia Gore, daughter of the Earl of Arran, survives his Royal Highness; she was created Duchess of Inverness, March the 30th 1840.

The Duke of Sussex was through life the constant encourager (as far as his means allowed) of learning and science, and the patron of all deserving aspirants in the works of art—as well as the benevolent supporter of most of the various charities which adorn and distinguish the British metropolis.

Birth of a Royal Princess.—Her Majesty Queen Victoria has graced the British nation with another Princess. This event was made known through the columns of the metropolitan papers on the 25th inst.

Buckingham Palace, April 25.
This morning at 4 o'clock, the Queen was delivered of a Prince.

In the room with her Majesty were his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Dr. Lockett, and Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse; and in the rooms adjoining were the other medical attendants, Sir James Clark and Dr. Ferguson; also the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Steward of her Majesty's household.

Judging of what may, by what has occurred, there seems every chance of Mr. O'Connell's wish being gratified, that the Queen should have as many children as his grandmother—two and twenty!

At nine o'clock, the Park and Tower guns announced the joyful event to the inhabitants of the metropolis, by a double royal salute of forty two guns.

Extraordinary Emigration Bubble Scheme.—A most nefarious scheme for fleecing poor emigrants has just been brought to light, which has excited extraordinary interest from the number of titled, and other influential persons connected with it. It has been noticed in the House of Commons, in strong and indignant terms by Lord Stanley, and has been elaborately discussed in the press.

The Steam Ship Great Britain.—It is now fully expected that this wonderful boat will be launched at Bristol in the month of June next. May had been previously fixed upon, but owing to some difficulty in the boat, is now postponed to June. Prince Albert has consented to honor the city of Bristol with his presence on the occasion. She is intended to sail between Liverpool and New York.

Thames Tunnel.—From 12 o'clock on Saturday up to the same hour on Monday 28,642 persons went through the tunnel and since the opening upwards of 320,000. The holiday folks have given employment to three or four tollmen.

Chinese Ransom.—On Monday, six wagons arrived at the Royal Mint with upwards of one million and a quarter dollars worth of Sycee silver, being the last moiety of the first instalment, namely \$5,000,000 of the Chinese ransom. The silver, as on previous occasions, is packed in strong wooden boxes, bearing the official seal of Sir H. Pottinger.

The marriage of the Princess Augusta is to take place immediately after the Queen's recovery.

Several of the most extensive landlords in Ireland had reduced their rents 20 per cent. of course much to the satisfaction of tenants. Earl de Gray had, however, given practical evidence of his high Tory principles by raising his rents in the same proportion.

A suspension bridge, surpassing all that has been seen, is to be constructed at Vienna, says a letter from this city, across the Danube. It will be 1,470 English feet in length, with only one pier in the river. The troubles in the Kirk of Scotland

still continue. The Lords of the council and Session adhered to the decision of the Lord Ordinary, which set aside the iniquitous sentence of deposition pronounced by the General assembly upon the seven brethren of Stargrove.

Lord Brougham had some important motions in Parliament relative to the Slave Trade.

A large meeting was held on the 1st instant, in Exeter Hall, London for the purpose of adopting measures urgently required by the recent aggression of the French on Tattilo, and for securing the general interest of the British mission in the islands of the South Pacific.

In England, Ireland, and Scotland, the wheat is looking remarkably well, with every prospect of an abundant harvest.

The Northern Star recommends "that the Chartists throughout the length and breadth of the land should suffer their beards to grow, and that each of them should wear moustaches!"

Another of the gang known as "Rebecca and her daughters" in South Wales, had been seized and bound over for trial, and it was believed it would lead to the dispersion of the whole gang.

An instalment of a million and a quarter of dollars from the Chinese, arrived at London on the 16 ult.

Real estate in Manchester has depreciated nearly fifty per cent within the year past.

The shocks of an earthquake in Holland were so severe as to shake down chimneys.

Distress in England.—The sufferings of the poorer classes in England, has been long continued, and has now become very great. "No man," says the editor of the London Patriot, "who makes use of his eyes, and pays the slightest attention to evidence, can doubt that tens of thousands of our fellow subjects, with their wives and little ones, are upon the verge of starvation; and every man feels that such a state of things cannot continue long in a country like this, without the greatest risk to public order, the rights of property and all the bonds by means of which society is held together."

The Courier Francaise announces that the report of the budget would be laid before the Chamber of Deputies on the 15th of May, and that the debate would commence on the 25th. In that case, adds the Courier Francaise, the Chamber will have concluded all parliamentary business by the 25th of June, as the members always leave Paris after the debate on the budget.

The *Moniteur* publishes the details of the marriage of the Princess Clementine of Orleans with Prince Augustus of Saxo Coburg, which took place at the palace of St. Cloud.

SPAIN.
On the 15th, the Chamber of Deputies held a short sitting to examine a number of petitions connected with the elections, which were deferred to the following day, Easter Sunday. It was not believed that all the election returns could be verified or the House constituted before the close of the week.

The committee of the Senate, charged with preparing the address in answer to the Regent's speech had not yet completed its task. It was to be drawn up by either M. Marlin or M. Quintano, the Preceptor of the Queen.

The question of the prolongation of the minority of the Queen was beginning to be agitated. The Castellana contains a letter from Saragossa of the 12th, stating that the Ayuntamiento and national military of the city intended to present a petition in favor of that project to the Cortes.

Prince Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte had arrived at Cadiz.

The Patriots announce the arrest of the Treasurer of the sinking Fund, in consequence of a deficiency in his balance. "This measure was necessary," says the Patriots, "in order to support a system of morality indispensable in the administration of the Finance Department."

An extraordinary express from Madrid, with intelligence to the 19th has been received. The Madrid Gazette publishes two official documents emanating from the Ministry of Finance. The first is a formal order of M. Calatrava, to the Director General of the Sinking Fund, desiring him to prepare for the payment of the half years interest on the new three per cents due on the 30th June next.

Matters were beginning to assume a more settled appearance in the Congress.

PORTUGAL.
The late accounts from Lisbon announce that the negotiations relative to a commercial treaty with England, are for the present at an end. Lord Aberdeen adhered resolutely to the ground which he took four weeks since, and rejected, as of too unsatisfactory a nature to be entertained, the last proposition of Portugal. The British Envoy has been directed peremptorily to break off the negotiations—"interrupt" is the official word.

TURKEY.
A letter from Constantinople, of the 7th

ult says: Russia has at length declared openly. The mystery that enveloped her projects has been dissipated. No doubt now remains that she is determined to ride rough shod over the Porte, and to impose her conditions on the Sultan, as if the Emperor were already undisputed master of all the Christian provinces upon the right Danube bank, and the Porte a mere subordinate—with out other power or will in its European districts, than that in which it may be permitted to exercise in the name and by consent of the Czar.

INDIA.
Calcutta papers to the 5th ult. inclusive brought to Alexandria by the steamer Tennasserim, to Malta by the Cyclops and then to Marseilles by the Acheron, have been received.

The papers thus received, are almost destitute of political intelligence. The successor of the late Maharajah of Gualior, was to be installed on the 20th ult. and no opposition to his accession, was to be apprehended. Lord Ellenborough was still at Argu, whither he had proceeded from Delhi, on receipt of the intelligence of the late Maharajah's decease.

No news of a later date than that received by the ordinary mail had been received in Calcutta either from Scinde or Cabul.

A Calcutta circular, of March 4th, gives the following business details:

In our circular of the 16th ult. we said that our money market had become exceedingly tight, and affairs generally are now in as bad a state as could well be conceived. Our bazaar is quite bare of cash.

Miscellaneous.—A new method of shipping corn at Dantzic, which threw some barges out of use, caused a riot on the 11th. The military were called out and the disturbance was not quelled until they had fired; one man being shot dead, and many others wounded and ridden down by the cavalry.

Longevity of Women.—There died throughout England and Wales, between 1st July 1840 and 30th of June, 1841; 5,247 females, and upwards; of the same age, there died only 3,984 males, leaving a balance in favor of the old ladies, of 1,263. Among the females who died, seventy-one had passed the age of 100, but only forty males.

The Vine Crop.—The intelligence from the vine districts respecting the effects of the frost on the 13th, 14th and 15th inst. may, says the *Moniteur*, be thus summed up: Longuedoc experienced little or no injury. The loss of the Bordeaux wines may be estimated at one-third of the crop; around Libourne, in two nights, one half of the buds were destroyed. In the country adjoining Cognac, the vines, des, premieres, bois, and champagne suffered considerably from the frost of the 13th and 14th. In the two departments of the Charente a similar calamity occurred. In Champagne wines suffered greatly.

MARKETS.
Latest London Money Markets.—Very few bargains have been transacted in the English market to day. 10,000,000 reals towards the payment of the next half year's dividend on the Three per Cent. Stock, on account of the quicksilver contract.

Liverpool, April 29th.—Corn.—The fresh supplies being only very moderate coastwise and from Ireland, and scarcely anything having been received from abroad for some time past, the imports have not had a tendency to depress prices, still they have gradually receded, and Wheat must be quoted 2d per 70lbs lower than on the 18th. There was rather a firmer tone in the Wheat trade this morning, and a moderate business was done at the decline. Flour was in request at previous quotations.

London, April 28.—Corn.—We have had fair supplies of English Wheat, more than sufficient for the demand, and prices must be noted 1s to 2s per qr. lower. Foreign has met a poor sale, at a reduction of 1s per qr. The transactions in Flour have proved limited, at late rates.

Provisions.—American.—No alteration has taken place in Beef or Pork, the demand for which has been altogether for ship's stores. Butter remains as last noticed. The supplies of Lard have proved very large, and prices have receded to 33s per cwt. There was a public sale of American Cheese, on the 27th, when a further decline of 2s per cwt. was taken.

Agricultural.

Grape Vines.—We hope every farmer and every mechanic who owns as much as six square feet of land, will have at least one grape vine growing on it—a native vine, we mean, not a foreign one for more show, but one that will bear fruit which will ripen without artificial aid.

It is surprising that so few of our young men take any interest in setting grape vines about the house. It is not because they relish not the fruit, for you will see them traversing the meadows and woods to fish what does not belong to them; and to make sure of their prey they will pluck it before it is fit to eat. How much less

labor would it be to take home a root or a cutting, and place it where the grapes might hang on till they were fully ripe!

We have many native grapes in our meadows and by the roadside which are at least equal to the imported kinds. In addition to the common purple grape, many sorts of which are rich and excellent, when they are permitted to ripen on the vines, we have several kinds of reddish grapes that have not the foxy taste which some dislike in the purple kinds. Then we have a variety of wild white grapes.

In our own garden we have two kinds of white, or rather cream-colored grapes, from vines that we procured from our own fields. These ripen in the last of August, a month sooner than the Isabella grape. And these, together with the Isabella and the common purple grape, give us an abundance of grape fruit during five or six weeks of every season.

The grape is cultivated with less labor than any other kind of fruit, and it is a constant bearer. It is less subject to depredations of worms and insects than most kinds of fruit, and there is less trouble in having it in one's own garden than in going a mile to borrow a supply from a neighbor's meadow.

Young men are informed that grapes can be propagated from cuttings; that is, by burying a vine cut from a growing one. The latter part of April is a good time to bury the vine. One end of it must remain above ground and the other must be kept moist. [Ploughman.]

THE PEACH TREE.—ITS CULTURE.

The following facts in relation to fruits practised upon the public by Nurserymen: we copy from a Pamphlet entitled "Prime Facts for the Farmer, the Fruit Grower, and the Public," furnished by John Forman; Edited by M. R. Bartlett.

"In order to procure safe and healthy Seedling Stock of any kind, and above all of the Peach Tree kind, the ground for the Nursery Plants should be of a choice character;—dry, warm, and quick, and free from stone, grass, shade and harbors for insects. But why demand such select and rare quality of ground? Because this is the soil which receives the seed of the future Tree, and soil which, by a secret process of nature, unwraps the sleeping germ and wakes the tender shoot to life. In this soft and vivifying mold, the stem is formed and thrown upward to be nursed in the air by the kiss of the breeze and the sunbeam, and the root is drawn downward to extract its nutriment, as a child draws its life from the breast of the mother. Now, if that soil be cold, or wet, or barren,—if it be a sour clay, or a sterile sand-bank,—if it lie in the shade of the forest, the hedge-row, or the wild grass, what must be the nature of the nourishment afforded to the young plant? What would be said of a mother's designs upon her child, who, in calling in the aid of a wet nurse, should advertise for one with a cankered breast? Would she intend for the young sprout of humanity, a fair and healthy growth, and a long and happy life, or would she not purposely entail a sickly existence and a premature grave? If, then, foul intent would lie against the mother, with what design shall this Nurseryman be charged, who, year in and year out, and for whole trustrums of years, coolly prepares and deliberately vends to an unsuspecting and honestly confiding community, many thousands of Nursery Fruit Trees formed on Seedling Plants which have been nourished from the seed upward only at the CANKERED BREAST! Seedling Plants, gathered from all the winds of heaven, and all the bogs and waste lands of the earth!—sick at heart and eaten up by vermin at the root! The simple idea of such plants brings to mind the inquiry of the Prophet at the Valley of Dry Bones:—Neighbor, can such Seedling Plants live? Nurseryman, thou knowest that each and every hope of life must perish!"

"We speak advisedly and within the bounds of fact, when we say that the business of digging Seedling Roots, employs for a part of the year at least, more than one thousand hands, and that more than One Hundred Thousand of these wild and diseased roots, come to the New York market annually, and are re-planted in the neighboring nurseries! From these places they are subsequently sold out, and sent to every part of the continent! If it be asked how this traffic is conducted, the question, as to the general operation, is easily answered. The nurseryman employs laborers who go out into the fields, among hedges, and over waste grounds, and redeem this kind of stock from pasture lands and waste places, and, having cast the poor, unsightly upper portion away, make prize of the root as so much gain. This root is adopted in the warm and kindling soil of nursery ground, where the stump, thus reclaimed from the fens and bogs of waste lands, receives a graft from some well conditioned Fruit Tree, and then, to an unchooled eye, all looks fine and of a fair promise. But what is the true state of the case? Just below the 'beautiful cion,' there remains, covered up with earth the sickly Seedling Root, worm-eaten, canker-smitten, and heart-wasted, beyond the reach of art—the

healing touch of nature, and the world of hope. To say that each and every root thus reclaimed, is necessarily sick and worthless, is saying too much; its possible and even probable, that among so many thousands, a few may be found sound and healthy; and it is possible also that a selection is made, and the actually decayed roots are thrown away. Yet many of our nurserymen know, we presume, and if they do not, we can tell them, that if all this care in the selection be made, their grounds are charged yearly with perfectly dead seedling stumps, grafts and all, which, when first planted, were too far gone either to sprout of themselves, or give nourishment to the adopted scion.

"To an individual familiar with the nature and due health of Seedling Plants, this base botchwork, in fact, no cheat whatever; for with him, the very gloss of the bark, the tinge of the leaf, or the leaf-bud, the simple blush of the plant, proclaims its condition, and every attempt at deception, lies as open to his eye as a noontide sunbeam. It is the want of knowledge in this behalf, among the great mass of mankind, who are the buyers, not the raisers, of Fruit-Trees, that has opened the way to the practice of impositions; and though it may add something to the credit and standing of the American bred citizen to say the frauds lie at the door of the Nurseryman from abroad more generally than at his, still they are none the less reprehensible,—none the less disastrous both to the propagation of good fruit and the moral character of our country. 'I bought these trees,' (pointing to a yard gentleman of fortune a few days since, 'and I gave him a round price for them, for he pronounced them the best fruit in his nursery; but, I hardly know how it is; my ground I fear is not of the right kind to grow fruit, for I have nursed them with unwearied care for more than five years, yet they have never shown me a blossom! They have never become an eye-sore to me, and I am resolved to have them removed out of sight.'"

"In a few minutes the jack-knife related the whole history of the scrawny Fruit Trees; every one of them was canker-eaten at the root, and as black as the ace of spades at the time they left Mr. —'s nursery!"

"Look into the towns and villages of the whole western country, and the complaint will be found almost universal. Choice Fruit Trees, as they were called, have been taken from some of our far-famed neighboring nurseries to the distances of two, three, and even four thousand miles, at a most grievous outlay of time and money, with the hope of enjoying the luxury of rich and elegant table-fruit, but in the end, every prospect built upon the boasted purity and excellence of the stock, has utterly perished. Such have been the frauds on one side and the disappointments on the other, that, in some of the Western States companies have been formed, who have planted nurseries, and divided an interest of 30 per cent. There is one of this kind in the vicinity of St. Louis which will compare to advantage, if not in point of extent, at least in respect to purity and healthiness of stock and the variety and richness of fruit, with the best nurseries in the old States. An interest is now forming to induce an establishment of this kind in East Florida, for the express purpose of supplying our market with healthy Fruit-Trees. Here, then, the evil so wantonly inflicted, will be found, as it ever has been found, to recoil in the end, upon the heads of the evil-doers. The frauds, these cunningly devised cheats, are wrong;—wrong in any State, and doubly wrong in a young and growing State like ours; where every false step carries us back toward the corrupt and rotten condition of the old countries of the East—a condition to which no true son of America will ever feel ambitious of being immediately promoted."

"We are not ignorant of the fact that the profession of propagating and training nursery trees for the purpose of fruit, has become a very widely spread business in our young confederacy, and that large estates are embarked in that pursuit. Nor are we ignorant of the fact that some of these estates, are conducted with the utmost fairness, and with all due respect to the character and standing of the profession, and the just expectations of the public in behalf of fair and wholesome fruit. That all of them are not so conducted, is the evil of which we complain, the evil which we aim to cure. How far we shall succeed in effecting a remedy, time only will determine."

"We are fully aware that in making our statements we are stepping on the toes of those who have corns, and therefore we feel bound, for the present to tread lightly. Thought to this widely sweeping charge, we are able to make some honorable exceptions, we deem it prudent to let distinctions rest where they are until we see the effect of this general accusation."

"The following directions for the growing of healthy trees, and at the same time lengthy bearers, we esteem worthy of the attention of the raisers of this delicious fruit:

"We are fully aware that in making our statements we are stepping on the toes of those who have corns, and therefore we feel bound, for the present to tread lightly. Thought to this widely sweeping charge, we are able to make some honorable exceptions, we deem it prudent to let distinctions rest where they are until we see the effect of this general accusation."

"The following directions for the growing of healthy trees, and at the same time lengthy bearers, we esteem worthy of the attention of the raisers of this delicious fruit:

"We are fully aware that in making our statements we are stepping on the toes of those who have corns, and therefore we feel bound, for the present to tread lightly. Thought to this widely sweeping charge, we are able to make some honorable exceptions, we deem it prudent to let distinctions rest where they are until we see the effect of this general accusation."

"The following directions for the growing of healthy trees, and at the same time lengthy bearers, we esteem worthy of the attention of the raisers of this delicious fruit:

"We are fully aware that in making our statements we are stepping on the toes of those who have corns, and therefore we feel bound, for the present to tread lightly. Thought to this widely sweeping charge, we are able to make some honorable exceptions, we deem it prudent to let distinctions rest where they are until we see the effect of this general accusation."

"The following directions for the growing of healthy trees, and at the same time lengthy bearers, we esteem worthy of the attention of the raisers of this delicious fruit:

"We are fully aware that in making our statements we are stepping on the toes of those who have corns, and therefore we feel bound, for the present to tread lightly. Thought to this widely sweeping charge, we are able to make some honorable exceptions, we deem it prudent to let distinctions rest where they are until we see the effect of this general accusation."

"The following directions for the growing of healthy trees, and at the same time lengthy bearers, we esteem worthy of the attention of the raisers of this delicious fruit:

"We are fully aware that in making our statements we are stepping on the toes of those who have corns, and therefore we feel bound, for the present to tread lightly. Thought to this widely sweeping charge, we are able to make some honorable exceptions, we deem it prudent to let distinctions rest where they are until we see the effect of this general accusation."

"The following directions for the growing of healthy trees, and at the same time lengthy bearers, we esteem worthy of the attention of the raisers of this delicious fruit:

"In planting the young trees in the orchard, say about one year after the ingraft, care must be taken, in the first place, to set them some ten or twelve feet apart; this distance will admit a free team passage about the orchard. Then, in the next place, farther care must be taken to plant the roots of each seedling full eight inches lower in the earth than the depth at which it stood in the nursery.

This distance down places the roots quite out of the reach of the bug, and the worm, and gives them a fair hold upon the earth and the nutriment which it furnishes. Then, if it should so happen that the worm or other insect bark the tree and bore it, and even kill it at the ground, new shoots will immediately spring up from the safely bedded root, strong and full of health, and thus keep the orchard stock in good condition.

"In the spring next following this planting of the orchard, each tree must be cut off at the ground. Then from the root or stump thus left in the earth, fresh sprouts will soon shoot up, and these are to form the future peach tree.

The sprouts springing from the deeply grounded root, and forming the peach tree, are all held in an upright and family-like position, by the body of earth which surrounds them; and although the ground in which they stand may be extremely rich, and full of appropriate nourishment—and the sap very profuse, yet, being divided among so many suckers, it affords to each but a moderate share of nutriment; and that share may be easily regulated to suit any quality of ground by increasing or diminishing the number of sprouts.

"One great object in this mode of culture, is to secure, not a rapid, but a very moderate, not to say slow growth of the tree, and at the same time a sound and durable quality of timber, with a smooth and safe bark into which the rain and sleet will not penetrate, nor will the frost or post worm find a ready entrance.

BEES.

Hives should be looked into in this season, and all the litter and filth which has accumulated on the platform brushed away.

Salt should be kept constantly on the platform, under the bees. They are fond of the article and it is fatal to worms. Catmint herbs are agreeable to bees, and some of them should be planted near the hives.

Houses built to cover the hives, are a great nuisance. They afford a shelter to the bee moth, and it is not easy to destroy it when we have no ready access to the back of the hive.

Each hive should be set on a firm post four feet high. This should be so sheltered from wind and rain that the bees may fly from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. The post must be saved off square, and a board 12 inches broad must be nailed on it firmly. This will form the platform of the hive.

Cut no notch or door in the hive for the bees to enter, but raise your hive 1-3 of an inch high by means of smooth chips of that thickness, that the bees may have access on all sides. If you raise the hive higher the bees are forced to go to the corner posts to climb up every time they go in. If you set the hive down closer they cannot enter.

It is well to visit your bees often in summer. If you come daily and behave civilly they will consider you their friend and you may cant up the hives with great ease without running any risk of being stung. You must not take a stranger with you. You will often find the moth worm crawling about the platform. He grows to be an inch in length when he can get a good living. Destroy every one you see, and let there be no crevices for them to hide or for the miller to lay her eggs. Every board should be smooth and sound outside.

Millers will be fluttering about the hive by the first of June if not sooner. These lay their eggs in, or near the hive when they dare to, and these are the parents of the bee moth—the great destroyer of the bee. If you can induce these millers to fly into a blaze which you may kindle near the hives in the evening you will do well. We have heard that a dish of whey, set near the hive will attract the miller, and cause her to drown herself in it. This scheme is easily put in practice, and we hope our friends will try it.

We have made it our practice to visit our bees every morning, and to cant up the hives and examine them—they would not let a stranger do it. We used to weigh some of our hives daily. One of middling size, in June, gained three pounds per day, for seven days in succession.

Choked Cattle.—A correspondent says, his mode of relief to choked cattle, is to let them have a good pinch of snuff. They will sneeze and throw up anything that is too large to pass down.—Try it.

To make Yeast.—Two middling sized boiled potatoes, and a pint of boiling water and two table spoonsful of brown sugar. One pint of hot water should be applied to every half pint of the compound. Hot water is better in warm weather. This yeast being made with out flour will keep longer, and is said to be much better than any previously in use.

The 'Prayer Red' Apple.—Can any of our readers furnish an account of the origin of this valuable apple? It appears to be unknown at the East, and is undoubtedly a native of the Western States. Some say it was introduced into Kentucky from Virginia. We consider

it the most valuable apple brought into market. At the present time it sells 23 per cent. higher by the barrel than any other apple. We are told it is extensively cultivated in Clermont and Warren counties, Ohio. An eastern horticulturist, who traveled through the Southern and Western States last winter, pronounced it (in a letter to the editor of the Ploughman) "very remarkable for its richness of flavor, size, color, and soundness." He adds that he met with it at different points on the Alabama, Mississippi, and Ohio rivers. He was informed that the fruit originated in Kentucky, and was much cultivated in that State and Ohio—and that there were nurseries at Cincinnati, where the trees and seedlings might be obtained. The trees are said to be hardy and good bearers. The fruit is large and less acid than the famous Baldwin, but very rich. It resembles the Jargon nelle pear, in flavor and the consistency of its pulp, which is of a light bluish color. The apple is pronounced to be decidedly the best winter fruit cultivated in the west.—Mass. Paper.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1833.

A second pleasure party has been got up, and our young citizens have had an opportunity of enjoying themselves in an excursion to Quincy, on Saturday last.—Captain Jones had the ferry boat fitted up in good style and a band of music in attendance. Joy was pictured in every countenance; and on leaving the Nauvoo House, all went off with smiling faces, the band playing a lively tune. We suppose there must have been something over fifty couples.

On our arrival at Quincy, we were forcibly reminded of the time when in company with thousands of saints we arrived in that city, about four years ago, under different circumstances.

When the Latter Day Saints were driven by a set of demons, from their homes, their property destroyed, and they left to wander with their families in the woods in the winter, the humane inhabitants of Quincy opened their homes to receive them from the pitiless storm; and their benevolence, and philanthropy, was abundantly manifested in administering to the wants of the needy, the persecuted, and oppressed; and for this act of humanity, whatever may have been the conduct of individuals, the kind, benevolent, and friendly disposition that was then manifested to our brethren by the citizens of Quincy, have left in our bosoms feelings of gratitude and respect, that years cannot obliterate; and we hope that the citizens of Nauvoo will ever remember them with gratitude.

At this season of the year, the appearance of the country on all hands, nature seemed to have adorned herself in her most beautiful dress, and the feathered tribe gave us a hearty welcome as we glided along. One thing we observed that the country was generally more backward than usual, and the wheat crop will fail of an average produce; our farmers have already begun to not accordingly. Within the last two weeks, flour has risen from one and a half to two dollars per hundred.

Our company were glad when they again reached Nauvoo, having been delayed sometime at Keokuk by a thunder storm.

The dog-law has come into operation in Nauvoo. The canine race in the city must now keep close quarters, walk about muzzled, or be content to appear in the shape of "shaggy dogs."

Curiosity.—A Miss Fix, near Reading, Pa., met her death on the 13th inst. in a most distressing manner. She was sent into the garret to take a clothes line down; and in climbing up to loosen it from a hook to which it was fastened, fell, and was caught in the line by her neck, and instantly strangled.

Six Persons Lost.—On the 5th ult. a small sloop left Michigan City with a full freight, and six persons on board. She was captured the next day and all on board perished.

Shelbed.—A teacher in Richmond, Va., was stabbed a few days since by a lad who was his pupil. The wound was inflicted with a pen-knife, in the arm, and was very severe.

Breach of Promise.—A case was recently determined in the Massachusetts Supreme Court, says the Baltimore Sun, which is of some interest to unmarried men. It was a suit for breach of promise of marriage, in which the jury awarded Miss Maria Clark one thousand and fifty four dollars damages. There was no positive proof of an engagement between the parties, and the evidence of a circumstantial nature, on which the plaintiff replied, was of a character so inconclusive, that the verdict cannot be otherwise regarded than as most extraordinary. The circumstances of their sitting up together frequently late at night, walking and riding out together, and other acts of innocent intercourse, induced the jury—under the instructions of the court, that no action could be sustained for the violation of an express promise though the fact of an express promise might be inferred from circumstantial evidence—to award the heavy damages above stated. Young men must be careful about walking out frequently and sitting up late at night with the girls.

Accounts from Africa, in the French papers, lead us to believe that Abel Kadir is still secure in his mountain and desert fastness—"unconquered and unconquerable."

THE ORDER SYSTEM.

The system of paying in orders, which has of late become so common in our country, is of the most harassing nature to the poor man, and is equivalent to a reduction of 25 per cent. if not more, on his hard earnings. It originated no doubt, at a time when scarcity of money was the common cry, but at present, when money is so abundant there is no excuse for its continuance, save in the grinding spirit of avarice which would give unto the poor man a bare subsistence, nothing more, and keeping him stamped in poverty, and swell yet more largely the pockets of the wealthy, and those who have become so on the sweat of others' brows. It is a shameful practice, and one which every mechanic and laborer should set his face resolutely against. It is an imposition upon industry, and an indirect method of reducing the wages of the poor, and pouring money into the coffers of the wealthy. Every one knows, who has unfortunately had the experience of this kind of payment, that the method of paying these orders is on the "take this or nothing" principle; and that in addition to the advance on the cash prices which he is obliged to submit to, the holder of this kind of paper is frequently compelled to wait the pleasure of the person on whom the order is drawn, for its payment at any price while himself, or family perhaps, is suffering for the necessities of life.

The whole system is radically wrong, as the burden of it falls on those who are least able to bear it—the poor and hard working laborer and mechanic. It is a plot between those who have money, to keep it from those who have not, and for the rich man to reap the benefit of the poor man's labor without rendering him an equivalent. To cite a case: A grocer wants to build him a house—he makes a contract with the master-builder for the job, stipulating that "the hands" are to be paid with orders on his store—delegates what he sees fit—the mechanic knows he is cheated; but what can he do? He has not money to go elsewhere, he must take the man's goods at his own price or starve—and thus the grocer comes into possession of a house, one half the price of which has been ground out of the hard earnings of the poor man who has toiled day after day, and finds himself at the end of the year as poor as when he commenced it. The instance is not a solitary one, nor confined to any particular branch of mechanics; the same evil is felt forcibly by the workmen in every kind of employment, and it is one which they should not trust to their masters to see remedied, but assert and defend their own rights—not by violence, outrages, or acts of society, but by an unwavering determination not to exchange their labor for anything but a fair and righteous equivalent.

Their labor is as necessary to the rich as the money of the rich is to them, and they should not allow themselves to be cheated in the exchange. In England, under the name of the "truck system," the abomination is forbidden by law. A righteous law! and one which should find a place in our code. We are glad to perceive that the mechanics and workmen in different parts of the country have determined to be shaved by this nefarious process no longer. "Cash pay and no orders" is their motto, and it should be that of every workman, whether mechanic, laborer, trader or merchant, throughout the country. When once generally adopted, it becomes easy for all, and a man will then know what price he is getting for his labor, and be freed from the cringing blighting state of servitude which the "order system" imposes.

Let the people, the working people, assert their rights, and asserting dare maintain them. The cry of hard times and scarcity of money is still kept up only to deceive them. The times are not hard—money is not scarce; the necessities of life were never more abundant or cheaper, and any one who reads the newspapers knows that there is no lack of money in the country. All that is wanted is to have it circulated, and there is no surer method of doing so than by abolishing the "order system" and adhering firmly to the cash system. It is the only way, and should be resolutely adopted.—(Boston Bee.)

Wives of Working Men.—Speaking of the middle ranks of life, a good writer observes, there we behold a woman in all her glory, not a doll to carry silks and jewels, not a puppet to be dangled by fops in idyl of profane adoration; reverenced to day, discarded to morrow; admired, but not respected; desired, but not esteemed; ruling by passion, not affection; imparting her weakness, not her constancy, to the sex which she should exalt; the source and mirror of vanity; we saw her as a wife, partaking the cares and guiding the labors of her husband, and by her domestic diligence spreading cheerfulness around her; for his sake sharing the decent refinements of the world without being vain of them; placing all her joy, all her happiness in the merited approbation of the man she loves. As a mother we find her affectionate, the ardent instructor of the children she has tended from their infancy; training them up to the virtue, to meditation and benevolence, and dressing them as rational beings, and preparing them to become men and women in their turn. Mechanics' daughters make the best wives in the world.

Execution of the Murderer of his father.—Benjamin D. White was hanged at Batavia, N. Y. last week for murdering his own father. The hardened character of the criminal is already known. He

has written his life and dying speech. Up to the hour of his execution he remained indifferent about his fate; continued to express his admiration of infidelity and atheism, and his detestation of Christianity; refused to permit his body to be decently interred by his relatives, and insisted upon its being dissected by the doctors. A few moments before his death he declared that if his father was yet alive he would kill him if he could. On the day of the execution he permitted a minister of religion to pray with him because a relative of his had urged it. He read his speech at the scaffold, after which the clergyman prayed, but White amused himself with gazing around during the solemn hour. During all the preparatory movements he moved not a muscle, and was as self-possessed as the firmest patriot. At ten minutes to three the sheriff said: "White you have only three minutes to live." He remained standing calmly for a little over two minutes, when the cap was drawn over his face, and White was launched into eternity. In about half a minute he gave a spasm, which was followed by twenty-two more slight ones within the space of ten minutes. In half an hour the body was lowered, placed in the coffin, and laid in the jail.

THE CONVICT'S LAMENT.

BY VERI.

And must I remain here?

Here, to drag out in lingering torments, My miserable life? Oh, hard is my fate. That here, where all is darkness—damp, dreary Darkness, must I now remain, and ne'er dream, Ah! I can dream, but too soon cheating dreams Are past, and stern reality brings me back! What I am—O, how I thought—for life A tenant of the Convict's murky cell: And brightest dreams are followed quick by dark. And propertied despair. Would hope but shed One bright and cheering hue—one pleasing ray. O'er my dark and gloomy mind, and gently fan As with soft zephyr's refreshing coolness, My hot and tortured brain,—could I but hope! My guardian powers would hear my prayers, And with sweetest tones bid this shackled frame Go free.—This frenzied brain be calm,—and these eyes

To lose their wildness,—this pained,—this bursting heart. Would but with joy,—would vibrate in calmness.

O sweet Liberty!

From me thou art forever gone. No more Can I wander forth, and flitting through scenes Of peace and loveliness, enjoy the pleasures Thou givest: ne'er again view the bright And glorious splendor, that hovers round The Sun, as in majesty he rides onward, Shedding o'er earth his life reviving rays, Changing night's gloom to the brightness of day. The soft azure sky, with all the magic power That harks within its glory—the music And with cadence sweet—the weaving of the Ancient forest, that for centuries hath borne The rage of elements—the deep rolling Ocean, with all its grand sublimity; O'er whose silent billows with safety The hardy mariner guides the fragile bark—The murmuring of the little rill, that Bends sweetest music with Nature's beauty—Are scenes and music, that have no pleasures For him that dwells within a dungeon's walls: Yet my mind is with them—views their beauties. O crime!

That taints the soul, and hurls it in to woe! That forces with irresistible power, Its poorer qualities in disgrace to fly Their genial sphere. 'Tis thus my mind is broken: Each guilty passion still gnaws unrelenting, And drives raving madness through my torn brain:

Oh! that I could but ease its pain—I can—I will! welcome—welcome—thrill welcome—Death!

THE STOVEN BOAT.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF A SAILOR.

Of all pursuits that men follow in order to obtain a subsistence, there is none that will compare in danger and hardship with that of whaling; and yet how little people on shore know of this. It is in order to let them have some insight into this business that I have written the following narrative:—

I shall confine myself to the facts as they occurred, all of which I put down in my journal soon after they transpired. On the 11th day of Dec. 1837, the good ship P. of Newburg, Capt. C., was cruising somewhere between the latitude of 33 and 37 S. and longitude of 60 E. in search of "right whale." It was in the forenoon, and the ship was moving along under her top-gallant sails, with a light breeze, at a rate of about five knots the hour. The most hardened grumbler could not find fault with the day. At the fore and main top-gallant cross trees were two men on the look-out for whales.

It was now nearly four o'clock in the afternoon, when the man at the main sung out "there she blows!" He repeated the cry regularly for five or six times. All was now excitement among the officers and men. Every one was anxious to know if it was the kind of whale we wanted.

The mate hailed the man at the mast-head:

"Where is that whale? What do you call her?"

"Right whale, sir, on the lee beam, two mile off; look out sharp for her."

"Sing out when the ship heads for her!"

"Ay, ay, sir."

Keep her away, said the captain to the man at the helm. Boy, hand her the spy glass!

"Steady!" sung out the man at the mast-head.

"Steady it is," answered the wheel.

The captain then started to go aloft.—"Mr. A. (to the mate) you may square in the after-yards, and then call all hands."

"Forward there," shouted the mate, "haul the main-sail to and square the yards!" (to an old sailor)—"Sir!—Call all hands."

"Ay, ay, sir."

"All hands aloft," shouted old Bill, in a voice like the tempest; "stand by the boats." In less than no time, the deck was alive with men.

"Boat steers, get your boat ready." In a moment the boats were ready, the tubs put in, and the lines bent on the harpoons, the crew standing by ready to follow the boats down to the water, when the word came from the captain to lower away.

"There she blows," sung out the man at the fore. "Not half a mile off."

"Down helm," shouted the captain. "Mr. A. brace mizen topsail; hoist and swing the boats, and lower away."

Down went the boats, and down followed the crews. As the boats struck the water, every man on his thwart, with his hands on the boom of his oar; and less time than I have taken to write this, the three boats were cutting their way through the water in the direction of the whale.

"It was my duty to steer the mate's boat, and she happened to be the fastest puller, so that although we all left the ship together, and for a few rods kept nearly head and head with each other—still we knew well enough that as soon as the word came from the mate 'go away,' we should drop the others in a moment. So we did not fear ourselves, but kept cool for a tight pull when the whale should show himself on the surface of the water again, which he did in a moment after.

"Here she is," cried the mate, and not over ten rods from the boat. Now, my dear fellows, lay back hard—spring hard; I tell you. There she blows—only give way, my boys, and she is ours."

The boat bounded forward like a thing of life. "Spring like tigers," says the mate, his voice sinking almost to a whisper. I looked to see what kind of a chance I was about to have; at the same time pulling with all my might. We were going on her starboard quarter, just the chance I liked to fasten to a whale.

"Stand up," shouted the mate, and in a moment I had two harpoons to the whales into her.

"Stern, stern all," sung out the mate as he saw the iron into the whale. "Come here my boy," said he to me. We shifted ends, he to the head and I to the stern of the boat. The whale started off like lightning.

"Hold on line!" said the mate, and away we shot after her like an arrow from a bow. The mate by this time had his lance ready. "Haul me on that whale!" he shouted, and all hands turned to hauling line, while I coiled it away in the stern sheets. We had got nearly up to the whale; when she went to sounding, taking the right up and down from the head of the boat. I had two turns of the line around the log-gerhead, and was holding on as the boat would bear, when all at once, another large whale that we knew nothing about, shot up out of the water nearly her whole length, in a slanting position, hanging directly over the boat. I threw off the turns from the loggerhead, and shouted to the men to "stern!" But it was of no use—she fell the whole of her body on the boat. I heard the crash, and as I went down I felt the pressure of water directly over my head, caused as I then thought by the whale's flukes as she struck. How long I was under water I know not; but I remember that all looked dark above me, and I tried very hard to shove my head through, in order to breathe. At last I succeeded; but what a sight was that on which I gazed, when I found myself on the surface of the water. About a rod from me was the whale that we were fast to, thrashing the water into a foam with his flukes: the ocean red with blood, and the crimson streams pouring from the wounds in the whale made by the harpoons. In another direction I could see pieces of the boat floating about. At the distance of two or three miles I could occasionally get a glimpse of the ship, as I rode on the top of a swell, and not a human being in sight. Most forcibly did the words of the poet apply to my situation at this moment:

"Oh, soldier! where are the charms That sighs have seen in thy face? Better dwell in the midst of alarms! Than roga in this horrible place!" So thought I as I struck out for a piece of our once beautiful boat, a few rods distant. The crew came up, one after another, catching anything they could see to keep them aloft. One poor fellow came paddling along with two or three oars broken him, crying out that his back was under. Another of the crew and myself got him on a piece of boat we had hold of. His thigh was broken, and he could not move at all. The second mate soon after picked us up with his boat, and so much had we been engaged in looking out for ourselves, that we did not discover that one of our number was missing.

But alas! it was too soon found out. He was a young man about 17 years old, and did not belong to the boat, but went in the place of the midship oarsman, who was sick at the time. The whale fell directly on him, and probably killed him in a moment.

With what feelings we pulled around and round the spot where the boat was stoven, unwilling to believe, even after we knew there was no hope, that our shipmate was gone, never more to return!—And how silent we glided along side of the ship, and hoisted in our shipmate, now lamed for life!

Oh, that some of those people who look upon sailors as little better than brutes, and who know little or nothing of those kind feelings and glowing affections that are concealed under their rough exterior, could have seen what I saw on board that ship, even their hearts would melt—and they would find that it is not always the polished and educated, the smooth faced and handsome man, that has the warmest heart or the most generous feelings.

THE NATIONAL DEBTS OF EUROPE. [From Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.]

To form a correct estimate of the debt of the principal European states, is a task which is made impossible by obstacles which the most exhausting industry would find it difficult to remove. The governments themselves, in the first place, falsify in many instances, the actual amount of their obligations; the debts when reported, in the second place, are often made up of items, which, like the treasury notes of Sweden, are issued without limit and without computation; and the provincial debts themselves, in the third place, which enter so largely into the actual incumbrances of the nations of the south of Europe, are often omitted entirely from the account. A close approximation to the truth, in estimates which are sometimes studiously false, and which are generally necessarily under-rated, is impossible. We extract the following table:—

COUNTRY.	Debt. (Millions of Dollars.)	Average of debt to each inhabitant.
Holland	800,000,000	\$266-668-100
England	5,536,000,000	222-240-100
Frankfort-Main	53,000,000	90-909-100
France	1,805,000,000	51-545-100
Bremen	5,000,000	51-545-100
Hamburg	1,000,000	45-161-100
Denmark	92,000,000	41-571-100
Greece	48,000,000	44-000-100
Portugal	142,000,000	38-627-100
Lubeck	1,700,000	37-700-100
Spain	467,000,000	35-923-100
Austria	384,000,000	31-667-100
Belgium	124,000,000	30-000-100
Papal States	67,000,000	26-800-100
Hesse-Homburg	587,000	23-480-100
Saxe-Meiningen	2,000,000	21-429-100
Auhlalt-Kothen	800,000	20-513-100
Brannswick	5,000,000	19-231-100
Bavaria	74,350,000	17-000-100
Naples	124,000,000	16-570-100
Saxe-Weimar	2,000,000	12-500-100
Hanover	19,000,000	11-471-100
Prussia	150,000,000	11-111-100
Nassau	2,700,000	10-000-100
Russia and Poland	545,000,000	9-091-100
Baden	11,000,000	8-800-100
Wuerttemberg	14,000,000	8-750-100
Saxony	3,700,000	8-605-100
Hesse-Darmstadt	6,250,000	7-812-100
Modena	3,000,000	7-444-100
Sardinia	32,000,000	7-111-100
Saxony	11,000,000	6-471-100
Saxe-Altenburg	700,000	5-833-100
Norway	4,325,000	4-125-100
Mecklenburg	2,000,000	3-383-100
Saxe-Coburg	1,700,000	—
Saxe-Gotha	—	—
Hesse-Cassel	1,250,000	1-794-100
Schwarzburg	150,000	1-294-100

10,496,710,000 German dollars, equal to about 82 cents of our own currency.

Such is the aggregate debt of Europe; and the object of its contraction is fully equalled by the manner of its liquidation. With one exception, the boundaries of the European nations remain precisely as they were a century ago, when their treasures were still unincumbered; and yet, in attempts to alter or modify their bearings, in attempts to extend the French limit till they reach the Rhine, to consolidate the German confederacy, and to expand or contract the Prussian or Austrian dominions ten billions of money have been spent.—The partition of Poland, the only material change that has been wrought on the relative position of the great nations of Europe, was effected without the aid of a national debt; and of the wars which depopulated Europe, which broke down her commerce, which shattered her agricultural interests, which retarded, for more than a century, her advance in civilization, the only result has been a debt which will require a series of fresh revolutions to extinguish. Such is the reproductive power of war; and we fear that prodigies will be the sacrifice of blood and treasure, before the long account is closed. Who can guarantee that the revolution which may sweep away the present French debt, shall be less fearful than that which swept away the debt of the older Bourbons? In only two ways can the present incumbrances be removed; by extensive sacrifices, or by national repudiation. We trust that the days of the last alternative are run; and yet there is great danger that, should an extinguishment of the debt be attempted, in Great Britain, at last, the overburdened condition of the lower classes would produce general rebellion. On contingencies so disastrous, it is not our business to speculate. We pray that, by the interference of that hand in whose hollow are held the nations of the earth, the perils of the crisis will be averted.

BETTER TIMES.

We cannot but believe that the gloom and dismay with which the country has been covered for the past few years, is about being dispelled, and that an era of more general prosperity has commenced. The indications of this long wished for result are becoming too apparent to be mistaken.—Government stocks, that a few weeks since went a begging through the streets, are now thirteen per cent above par. Illinois bonds which lately sold at 16 cents, have gone up to 31, and those of other States, have experienced a like advance. From all parts of the country we have the most gratifying accounts of increased business and renewed confidence between man and man.

In what way is this to be accounted for? Is it not the result of salutary operation of the Tariff? We believe that it is. In 1811-2, when our Tariff was merely nominal, and afforded little or no protection to the industry of our country, the balance of trade was greatly against us, the custom house reports showed the exchange with England was very high. At the same time, most of the manufacturers had diminished the quantity of their work, and in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and New England many stopped altogether, and thousands of workmen were thrown out of employment. This was the state of affairs when

we had no tariff. Now, that the tariff is a gain restored, a bright day begins to dawn upon the industry of the country. The balance of trade is greatly in our favor, manufactures and workmen are being restored to their business, and large quantities of specie are coming to our country to form the basis of renewed credit. The price of produce of the country is beginning to rise, and our staple is looking up a little. All that is wanting to insure the increased and permanent prosperity of the country, is the restoration of a sound and uniform national currency, and the perpetuation of the present tariff, with such improvements as experience may teach, as are necessary.

It is for the people to say whether they will support by their votes, the men who sustain these measures, and whose aim and object is to restore the country, to that state of prosperity in which it was when the agrarian hand of Loco focism commenced its destructive work; or whether, not satisfied with the pressure they have already experienced, they will still further to paralyze American industry, and bring down labor and every thing else to a still lower standard. Let every man ponder well before he gives his vote, and let his influence in favor of a system which will compel an American Freeman to toil as hard, as long, and as degradingly, for the same compensation which is given to the miserable subjects of foreign despots.—*Gulfian Gazette.*

SONG OF THE IRISH LASS.

[From the Boston Bee.]
Oh I come from the land of potatoes and butter,
milk;
Gem of the ocean, old Ireland far!
Where the girls all are lovely, and float
Butter silk,
To behead the charms that Dame Nature
plants there.
For so soft as free as their faces are pretty—
Whisper up the heart when they give up the
land—
To tell a love story of a sweet ditty—
Now can I hear the dear lasses of sweet Ireland.
Then God bless the land of the harp-garlanded
banter,
Thou land of the shamrock, the home of the brave,
And long may the blessed prosperity fan her,
Sweet home of my heart and bright gem of the
wave.
An alien I am from her own sweet domain;
But if I succeed in the scheme I have planned,
I shall return—and 'tis my opinion,
I'll take back a husband to old Ireland.
But if cruel fate should otherwise will it,
And I never should return to my mother's dear
heart;
A tear still is here, and fate cannot still it—
That plays all the time for the land of my birth;
And when the death angel shall cease its vibrations,
And my body is laid low at my dread command,
Its last note shall sound for my absent relations,
And Heaven's best blessings on Old Ireland.
C. H. S.

MARKETS.

Saint Louis, June 24.

Flour.—Since our last date a very active demand has prevailed, which the limited receipts have been insufficient to supply, and the consequence has been a further advance in price. We record sales on Monday at \$3 1/2 to \$3 3/4, and Tuesday for extra fine brands, at \$3 1/2 to \$3 3/4. Yesterday we heard of no sales, the market was nearly bare and several orders remained unfilled at the city mill that are holding at \$3 1/2.

Wheat.—The demand continues brisk, but no change has been effected in the price since our last report. Sales have been generally made within the range of 60 to 70 cents per bushel, and to 60 to 65 cents per bushel, and 10 to 12 bushels were sold yesterday; the receipts are light.

Corn.—Very little is doing in this article. We noticed sales in sacks at 21 to 22 cents, sacks excluded; and one lot of 1,000 bushels on the cob at 18 cents. The demand is fully supplied by receipts.

Oats.—The receipts during the past week have fully supplied the demand, and sales are difficult at 17 to 18 cents.

Pork.—We have heard of no transactions during the week, but a fair demand continues with an upward tendency in prices. The receipts are very light, and are mostly forwarded.

We advance our quotations of last week of \$6 75 to \$7 for mess; or prime \$5, which is now offered.

Bacon.—The stock in the market is quite light, and a brisk demand prevails for a well cured article in good shipping order. We quote sales of 20,000 lbs. hams and shoulders at 3 cts. and 30,000 lbs. at 3 1/2 cts. at 3 1/2 cts. for round in cases. Sales of hams we quote at 3 1/2 to 4 cts; sides at 3 to 3 1/2; shoulders 2 at 2 1/2 cts in bulk.

Lard.—No change has been noticed in the market for this article. Sales during the week being embraced within our quotations of last week, say 3 and 4 cents for all qualities, with a moderate demand. A choice article of leaf lard in clean packages would probably command a shade above our last figures.

On Thursday last, we quoted lead at \$2 02 1/2 cts. We now place our figures at \$2 05 to \$2 70 at which prices several lots amounting to 3,500 pigs have been sold within the last two days. The receipts are still liberal, with a tall demand for shipment.

Hemp.—The market has been more active since our last, occasioned by purchases from foreign markets, which has enabled sellers to obtain an advance. We quote sales of good article at \$2 62 1/2, \$2 75, \$2 87 1/2, and one parcel of superior quality in prime order at \$3. The receipts are only moderate, with a fair demand.

On Thursday last, we quoted lead at \$2 02 1/2 cts. We now place our figures at \$2 05 to \$2 70 at which prices several lots amounting to 3,500 pigs have been sold within the last two days. The receipts are still liberal, with a tall demand for shipment.

Hemp.—The market has been more active since our last, occasioned by purchases from foreign markets, which has enabled sellers to obtain an advance. We quote sales of good article at \$2 62 1/2, \$2 75, \$2 87 1/2, and one parcel of superior quality in prime order at \$3. The receipts are only moderate, with a fair demand.

On Thursday last, we quoted lead at \$2 02 1/2 cts. We now place our figures at \$2 05 to \$2 70 at which prices several lots amounting to 3,500 pigs have been sold within the last two days. The receipts are still liberal, with a tall demand for shipment.

Hemp.—The market has been more active since our last, occasioned by purchases from foreign markets, which has enabled sellers to obtain an advance. We quote sales of good article at \$2 62 1/2, \$2 75, \$2 87 1/2, and one parcel of superior quality in prime order at \$3. The receipts are only moderate, with a fair demand.

Bacon—No. per yard.	114	124
Bale Rope—No. per lb.	44	40
Beeswax—per lb.	40	50
Cashmere—per bushel.	26	30
Cashmere—per lb.	8	9
Tallow—Mould.	7	8
Tallow—Dipped.	7	8
Stearine.	14	00
Lehigh.	16	00
Pittsburgh—per bushel.	16	00
Missouri and Illinois.	7	8
Coffee—per lb.	13	15
Java.	13	15
Havana.	81	91
Rio.	81	91
St. Domingo.	13	15
Laguaira.	13	15
Chocolate—No. 1.	12	14
Chocolate—No. 2.	12	14
Copper—per lb.	35	00
Brass—per lb.	35	00
Sheeting.	431	00
Bottom.	431	00
Flats.	431	00
Corrugated—per lb.	121	14
Manilla.	9	10
Tarred Rope.	2 25	2 50
Red Cord, Manila, per dozen.	1 75	2 00
Hemp.	1 75	2 00
Plough Lines.	14	15
Cotton Yarn—per lb.	12	13
Pittsburgh.	12	13
Common.	12	13
Domestic—per yard.	5	7
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	61	111
1-4 and 6-4.	71	8
Bleached Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	71	8
1-4 and 6-4.	8	10
Brown Drillings.	12	13
Burlaps.	101	13
Brown Lowel Oza bags.	9	10
Virginia.	9	10
Tickets, 3-4 and 4-4.	91	10
Sattens.	25	26
Kentucky Jeans.	101	121
Cotton Checks.	101	121
Blue Drillings.	101	121
Mixed summer Stuffs.	12	13
Drugs & Medicines.	14	15
Ginseng, per lb.	7	8
Saleratus, Western.	8	9
Eastern.	8	9
Alum, per lb.	2 25	2 50
Quinine, per oz.	7	8
Brimstone.	7	8
Essence Sassa.	71	0
Fine Sulphur.	71	0
Croton Tartar.	25	28
Turkey Opium.	3 75	00
Campior.	1 25	1 31
Gum Arabic.	42	00
Liquorice Paste.	18	00
Sai Soda.	5	0
Blue Vitriol.	15	0
Sugar Lead.	31	00
Rhubarb.	80	1 25
Dye Stuffs.	15	16
Madder, per lb.	6	0
Logwood.	1 25	1 45
Indigo, Sp. ceroon.	2 45	2 45
Copperas.	9	10
Camwood, per lb.	42	0
Fustic.	16	18
Peppers—per lb.	10	12
Pepper.	7 50	8 00
No. 1, per bbl.	4 50	5 00
No. 2.	4 50	5 00
No. 3.	4 50	5 00
Lake Trout.	8 50	9 00
Salmon, per kit.	1 50	2 00
Cod, dry, per box.	1 25	1 50
Herrings, do.	50	62
Flour, Meal &c.	3 12 1/2	3 25
Flour, City Mills.	3 00	3 25
Country.	2 50	3 00
Rye.	2 50	3 00
Cornmeal, per bushel.	25	31
Fruits.	50	60
Apples, dried, per bushel.	1 50	2 00
green, per bbl.	071	1 00
Peaches, dried, per bushel.	15	16
Almonds, s. s. per lb.	1 75	2 00
Raisins, M. R. per box.	1 25	00
Prunes, per lb.	00	00
Currants, Zante.	10	101
Figs, per drum.	14	16
Lemons, per box.	2 00	2 50
Pears & Peaches.	1 00	4 00
Bellale, per box.	81	13
Deer shaves, per lb.	5	16
Red and Blue, in hair.	3	10
Grey.	2 00	3 00
Beaver.	1 00	3 00
Other, per skin.	20	3
Raccoon.	61	25
Wild Cat.	10	20
Fox, grey.	8	15
Mink.	10	25
Beaver, per skin.	1 00	2 00
Grains—per bushel.	52	561
Wheat.	25	32
Rye.	22	32
Corn.	37	40
Barley.	37	40
Oats.	121	14
Beans.	25	30
Glass—per box.	2 50	2 75
8 by 10.	3 75	4 25
10 by 12.	9 00	0 00
12 by 18.	9 00	0 00
Gunpowder—per keg.	8 00	7 00
Dupont's.	6 00	6 50
Lullin's.	4 00	5 00
Blowing.	14	16
Gunny Bags.	1 75	5 00
Hemp—per 112 lbs.	2 12	2 50
Water rotted.	2 12	2 50
Dew rotted.	2 12	2 50
Hides—per lb.	61	7
Dry.	3	0
Green.	31	0
Salted.	31	0
Hemp, 1st quality, per lb.	7	121
Hemp, 2d quality, per lb.	25	30
Iron, Tennessee and Pittsburgh.	4	41
Common Bar, per lb.	5	61
Band.	7	9
Horse Shoe.	7	9
Hoop.	7	9
Sheet.	7	9
Nail Rods.	7	9
Boiler Iron.	22 00	26 00
Pig Iron, per ton.	41	51
Naile, per lb.	51	61
Pittsburgh.	51	61
Junata.	51	61
Naile, per lb.	51	61
Cuttings, per lb.	23	31
Foundry.	41	51
Lead, 100 lbs.	2 50	0 00
Pig.	3 25	3 50
Bar.	0 00	0 00
Sheet.	0 00	0 00
Pipe.	0 00	0 00
Line, per bushel.	10	12
Common.	3 75	4 00
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl.	20	25
Leather, per lb.	24	26
Skirting.	1 50	2 50
Cuppers, per dozen.	24 00	30 00
Bridle.	00 28	00 33
Morocco.	00 12	00 20
Molasses, per gallon.	16	18
New Orleans.	23	30
Sugar House.	23	30
Nail Stores.	2 50	3 00
Tar, per lb.	0 75	1 00
4 gallon keg.	3 00	3 50
Pitch, per bbl.	3 50	4 00
Rosin.	3 50	4 00
Spirits Turpentine, per gall.	3 50	4 00
Varnish, bright.	3 50	4 00
Oakum, per lb.	9	10
Oils.	50	61
Lime, per gallon.	50	61

Sperm, winter.	87	1 00
summer.	75	0 00
Lard.	17	00
Caster, per bbl.	45	50
Caster, per gallon.	45	50
White Lead.	8	0
Red.	10	12
Chrome Yellow.	5	6
Green.	5	6
Spanish Brown.	2	4
Provisions.	5 50	5 75
Beef, Mess, per bbl.	3 50	3 75
Prime.	0 00	0 00
Tongues, per dozen.	5 00	0 00
Butter, Buffalo.	7 50	8 00
Fork, Clear, per bbl.	6 50	6 75
Mess.	5 50	5 75
Prime.	5 50	5 75
P. O.	0 00	0 00
Hog round, per lb.	11	2
Bacon, Hams.	34	4
do. Canvassed.	21	2
Middlings.	11	2
Shoulders.	21	2
Hog round.	34	4
Lard.	34	4
Butter.	6	10
Cheese, common.	5	61
Western Reserve.	5	61
Eggs.	34	4
Rice.	23	30
Sacks.	16	25
Linon.	23	30
Cotton.	16	25
Salt, per bushel.	371	0
Turk's Island.	1 371	1 00
G. A. A. per sack.	1 75	2 00
L. B.	30	31
Kenawha, per bushel.	30	31
Salt, per lb.	11	121
Refined.	31	0
Crude.	4 00	4 50
Soda, per bushel.	874	1 00
Glover.	641	00
Thoshty.	25	30
Flax.	25	30
Hemp.	1 00	1 121
Shot—per bag.	23	00
All sizes.	10	10
Spices—per lb.	10	10
Cassia, in mata.	10	10
Cloves.	10	10
Ginger Mace.	10	10
Ground.	1 25	1 50
Nutmegs.	91	101
Pepper.	10	121
Pimento.	10	121
Sapp—per lb.	6	7
Eastern, No. 1.	6	7
No. 2.	6	7
Western, No. 1.	4	5
No. 2.	34	41
Sugars—per lb.	34	51
Louisiana.	11	121
Havana, White.	11	121
Brown.	11	121
Loaf, No. 1.	121	131
No. 2.	114	00
No. 3.	101	00
Crushed.	101	00
Salt—per lb.	12	00
English, Blistered.	22	00
Cast.	12	00
Crowley.	15	0
German.	8	6
American, Blistered.	8	6
Tallow—per lb.	51	51
Tow—per lb.	60	65
Imperial.	60	65
Gunpowder.	40	50
Hyson.	37	50
Young.	25	28
Skin.	20	25
Bohea.	20	25
Souchong.	20	25
Tia—per lb.	31	33
Black.	11 00	00 00
Plates, 1-3 X per box.	40	50
Twine—per lb.	15	16
Sewing.	35	40
Calcutta.	124	152
Vinager, per gallon.	2 50	3 00
White Wine.	65	82
Cider.	75	80
Wines—per gallon.	37	50
Madeira.	37	50
Scilly.	37	50
Teneriffe.	37	50
Malaga, Sweet.	2 50	3 50
Dry.	05	75
ort.	00 00	00 00
Imitation.	2 00	4 00
Claret, in bbls.	10 00	10 00
in cases.	15	10
Champagne.	15	10
Wine—per lb.	2 00	2 50
Zitac—per lb.	0 00	2 00
Live Cattle.	1 50	0 00
Beef Cattle, per cwt.	2 00	2 50
Sheep, each.	0 00	2 00
Hogs, dressed, per cwt.	1 50	0 00

ST. LOUIS BANK NOTE TABLE.

BASED UPON SPECIE.

Corrected weekly by J. J. Warham, 80 Main Street.		
Bank of Missouri.	par.	
do. do Branches.	14 dis.	
City Warrants.	20 dis.	
County Warrants.	3 dis.	
Wisconsin Marine Insurance Co.	60 dis.	
State Bank of Illinois.	72 dis.	
Certificates of the State Bk. of Illinois.	67 to 70 dis.	
Bank of Cairo.	80 to 85 dis.	
Miners' Bank of Dubuque.	21 dis.	
Ohio, country, generally.	1 dis.	
Cincinnati.	1 dis.	
State Bank of Indiana.	14 dis.	
Indiana Scrip, \$50.	40 dis.	
do. \$5.	40 dis.	
Kentucky Banks.	1 to 1 dis.	
United States Bank Notes.	55 dis.	
Pennsylvania, specie paying.	2 to 3 dis.	
Maryland.	11 to 12 dis.	
Virginia Banks.	2 to 3 dis.	
N. York and N. England Banks.	2 to 3 dis.	
Bank of Louisiana.	20 to 25 dis.	
Suspended New Orleans Banks.	30 to 35 dis.	
Alabama.	75 to 80 dis.	
Arkansas Bank.	15 to 20 dis.	
Michigan Bank.	2 dis.	
Tennessee.	2 dis.	
Treasury Notes.	par.	
Exchange on N. Y., Boston, Phila.	par to 1 dis.	
New Orleans.	par to 1 dis.	
pecie.	par.	

An Ordinance to establish a Ferry across the Mississippi river at the City of Nauvoo.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that Joseph Smith is authorized and licensed to keep a Ferry for the term of perpetual succession across the Mississippi river, within the limits of said city, on said river, bounded north, near the north west corner of section No. thirty-one, township seven north, of range eight west of the fourth principal meridian; and south near the south east corner of fractional section No. twelve, in township six north, of range nine west, of the fourth principal meridian, according to the charter of said City of Nauvoo, (which charter was granted by the State of Illinois, on the 10th day of December A. D. 1840,) embracing all ferries heretofore authorized by the State of Illinois, if any there be, within the aforesaid limits.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained, that the said Smith shall furnish said ferry with a good flat boat, or a good boat to be worked by steam or horse power, and skiff, or yawl in such case, sufficient for the speedy and safe transportation of all passengers, together with their team, animals, goods and effects; and further, that said boat or boats shall be furnished with a suitable number of men, to manage them with skill and ability.

Lord Brougham, Governor Cass and America.

In bringing forth his vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton in the House of Lords on the 6th ult., Lord Brougham spoke with great severity of our late Minister in France, and took occasion to express his high admiration of our country. In the course of his remarks he said:

There was one man who was the very impersonation of mob-hostility to England. He wished to name him, that the name might be clear, as the guilt was undivided—he meant General Cass, whose breach of duty to his own government was so discreditable, and even more flagrant than his breach of duty to humanity as a man, and as the free descendant of free English parents, and whose conduct in all those particulars it was impossible to pass over or to palliate. Even after the adjustment had taken place, and after peace had been restored by the noble lord's exertions, as if some demon had whispered to him

"Disjice pacem, sere semina belli."

This person, who had been sent to maintain peace, and to reside at Paris for that purpose after pacific relations had been established between France and America, did his best to break it, whether by the circulation of statements upon the question of international laws, of which he had no more conception than of the languages that were spoken in the moon—(loud laughter)—or by any other arguments of reason, for which he had no more capacity than he had for understanding legal points and differences, or by stepping out of his own province, and by mixing himself up with French affairs and the negotiation between France and England, with which he had no more to do than with any treaty between the princes of India—he did all this for the avowed purpose of breaking the state of peace between the two countries; for which he had been reprimanded by Mr. Webster.

And he had done all this, for what?—For the sake of furthering his own electioneering interests in America, and helping himself to that seat—the possession of which he coveted Mr. Tyler—the seat of the first magistrate of that mighty Republic. For that purpose he was not above pandering to the worst mob feeling of the lowest rabble of the United States. He (Lord Brougham) need scarcely say, that all the respectable persons in America were averse to a war with England; but he had taken upon himself to assert that wherever in that country they found a lawless set of rabble politicians, of inferior caste and station—a grovelling, groundling, set of politicians—a set of more rabble, as contra-distinguished from persons of property, respectability, and of information—in that quarter, among those more groundlings in station, among the rabble mob, they were certain to find the strongest and most inveterate prejudices against the union between America and England, and the greatest disposition to see war instead of peace between the two countries.

Then it was said that Lord Ashburton had, at a public meeting, talked of America as the cradle of liberty.

Lord CAMBRIDGE. Boston. Yes, and this was said to be a compromising act. But this was after the negotiations were over—this was the "song of triumph," to use an expression of his noble friend opposite on a former evening—(a laugh.) At this public meeting at Boston there was no business to be transacted, but it was held there for the purpose of celebrating the alliance remade, and the reconciliation re-estimated between these two kindred nations. He marvelled to hear the whigs object to any such proceedings at a public meeting, but above all to hear whigs, or a sort of whigs at least, (a laugh,) object to any thing that was said in favor of the cradle of liberty. He should have thought the very language was so sweet and dear to every friend of liberty that it might reconcile them to what might otherwise have appeared a breach of dignity and decorum.

Now there was other authority, and it was the last to which he wished to refer—that of our revered monarch George III. He did not consider that he stooped from his high degree, or that he adopted a truckling and unbecoming tone when in his reception of the first American minister who represented his revolted subjects and had therefore a most difficult task to perform—who first represented these revolted subjects at the court of their sovereign, whose allegiance they had shaken off, and whose sovereignty was known to have kept fast hold of his American sovereignty until it was wrested from his royal grasp. He took the opportunity of giving a most courteous reception and of saying—which was unnecessary, and needless though it was he thought fit to say—that although he was the last man in his dominions that consented to the independence of America, there was no man in his dominions that wished better to that independence, and felt more anxious for the prosperity of the new world. This was after the whole of the military proceeding had closed, as the speech of Lord Ashburton had been made after the negotiations had closed—(hear.) My lords (said the noble and learned lord,) I breathed the same prayer, which my late Sovereign expressed upon that memorable occasion. I hope and trust for the sake of America first; for the sake of England next—for the sake of humanity; of mankind at large—that the prosperity and happiness of that people will be perpetuated for ever.

My lords, I cannot view with indifference the magnificent empire which Englishmen have erected in that land, and my heart glows when I reflect that to England is owing that which America never scruples to confess she owes to England—those laws, those institutions—above

all that spirit of liberty, of religious, as well as of civil liberty, which has made the American republic the greatest democratic nation that ever held existence upon the face of the earth.

There is enough to fill one with admiration, with hope, with exultation; but, in order to appreciate its merits, and to carry those feelings to their uttermost, it is necessary that we compare and contrast it with what has happened elsewhere, in other parts of the new world, where all the gifts of nature were not attended with the blessings of social existence. Look at South America, look at the events which have separated the Spanish colonies from the parent State, contemplate, for a moment, the rich abundance of natural blessings, of physical resources, of animal power of all that can make a people great, and prosperous, and powerful—above all, the gifts which ought to make them thankful to heaven—peaceful and contented with one another; their boundless expanses of space, diversified with every species of soil which can pour into their lap the produce of industry, or scent the air with perfumes, or enrich man by the wealth, the proverbial and unsurpassed wealth of minerals—every diversity of the most delicious climates, varying from the temperate to the torrid; every thing in absolute perfection, in abundance; these, the people of countless capacity, numerous, various in their race, from the industry of the negro to the swiftness of the Indian, and the ability, the practised ability, of the European and her descendants; all these rich treasures which Providence showered on them in such unmeasured abundance, had none of them sufficient to prevent anarchy from being enthroned there, had totally failed to secure the establishment of even the semblance of a steady, fixed regular republic.

But then turn your eye to the contrast, and compare them with North America, where you see men who—struggling with a hard climate, with, in many places, an ungrateful soil, their numbers small at first, increasing rapidly, becoming countless and spreading over a vast extent of land, had erected a system which was tried in every political storm, and struggled with success out of it, and above all came triumphant over the greatest tempest—that of the European revolution—which had ever laid waste human society. To what was the contrast owing? It was because the Spaniards did not carry out with them the blessings of a free constitution, or the practice or principles of civil or religious liberty, and because North America was crowned with all these political blessings. And if a passing cloud has come over them for a moment, and it is but for a moment—and if there should seem to be, and I believe it is only this semblance of any departure on their side, and in their conduct from those kind feelings and strict principles of religion and commercial honor and perfect national good faith which had always distinguished them. I have no more doubt than that I now stand here addressing your lordships, that that cloud will pass away, and that the Americans will once more, and in no long space of time, feel proud, and feel glorious in once more resuming their station—a station worthy their British descent, and of their British kindred—by feeling and acting as they have felt, that no stain should be suffered to rest on any part of their national honor. (Cheers.)

SANTA FE TRADERS SAFE.

By the arrival of the steamboat Weston, from the Missouri River, letters were received from members of the Santa Fe Trading Company—from one of which, dated at Independence on the 17 ult. we glean what follows: The writer arrived at Independence on the day previous, after a very unpleasant journey across the plains, not having had 24 hours of pleasant weather from the time of leaving Chihuahua. The spring had been very backward—the grass just beginning to show itself—and as the mules of the Company were almost without any thing to eat for twenty days, they were not able to travel more than eight or ten miles a day. The writer left the company at the Cotton Woods, (200 miles distant) and came in with a party of gentlemen who had been in search of the robbers of Mr. Charvis. Of the party of robbers, under Mr. Warfield, who style themselves "Texans," he says they saw nothing—although Mr. Gentry, on his way in from Santa Fe saw them at the crossing of the Arkansas four or five days before the trading company arrived there. "Our crowd," I think was rather "fuerte" for him; as we had forty wagons, twenty Americans, and about one hundred and eighty Mexicans, and kept a good look out all day, and a strong guard at night." It is stated, however, that the "ascals" were collecting in the mountains and will yet cause trouble. Four mountaineers joined the company at the Little Arkansas river, who saw Col. Warfield a few days before, and was told by him that he had then thirty-five men and expected a reinforcement from California, and about eighty men from Independence. [Ten of the latter, at any rate, he will hardly get.] He told them, as well as Mr. Gentry, that "America's property" was safe, if the owners did not join in and assist the Mexicans—a thing which they would most assuredly do, or be recreant to every generous impulse.

So far the letter. We have not been able to ascertain the precise value of property brought in by the Company; one rumor puts it at \$180,000, another \$250,000. We are glad at any rate, that it has not fallen into the hands of the freebooters—whether committing their depredations under the Texan flag, or that of the lawless robber, who has not

even the commission from that redoubtable republic to justify such acts.

The Weston brought down six more of the men engaged in the Charvis affair—Dr. J. R. De Profontaine, Wm. Mason, N. H. Norton, Thomas Townson, Wm. Harris and Samuel S. Berry. They were immediately lodged in jail. As we understand that the five Mexicans who were in company with Charvis, at the time of the robbery, met with, and have come in with the traders, there will be no necessity for any unusual delay in the trial of the prisoners. Meanwhile, however, we hope the officers of the United States will feel themselves authorized to take such measures, by the employment of a proper guard, as will prevent the escape of either of these men, whether by assistance from without or insecurity in the jail. The jailor, we know, will do his duty, but "fast bind, fast find," is a wholesome regulation.—[St. Louis New Era.

Yankee Clocks in England.—The Birmingham (Eng.) Advertiser of the 16th ult., says:—"American clocks of very neat appearance and great utility, far preferable to the old Dutch ones, are among the manufactured articles which the new tariff has let in, and really seem likely to have considerable sale, without interfering with the sale of those of English manufacture."

Religion.—A very affecting sermon being one day preached in a village church melted all the congregation into tears excepting one man. After meeting he was asked why he did not weep with the rest, "Oh," said he, "I belong to another parish!"

Good Advice.

Quit your pillows, and go about your business if you have any—it is the first injunction; if not seek home. Let the sun's first rays shine upon your head in the morning, and you shall not want a good hat to defend you from its scorching rays, at noon. Earn your breakfast before you eat it, and the sheriff shall not deprive you of your supper. Pursue your calling with diligence, and your creditor shall not interrupt you. Be temperate and your physician shall look in vain for your name on his day book. If you have a small farm, or a trade that will support your family, and add a hundred dollars a year to your capital, be contented, and never run yourself bald in pursuit of State scrip and water lots in the West.

CHARITY.

"My dear Tom," said an exquisite to a brother idler, "How do you spend the twenty-four hours?"

"In charity!" replied the friend.

"In charity?"

"Yes," continued Tom. "Firstly, I give twelve hours to sleep—and of the remaining twelve I give two to dress—four to eating and drinking—four to the play or opera—and two to smoking and building."

"Building?"

"Yes—castles in the air; and I assure you 'tis a most agreeable pastime. And now what do you think of my disposition?"

"Equitable as 'tis amiable, Tom," replied his friend, "and I must positively take a leaf out of your day book."

Why on earth don't you get up earlier, my son?" said an anxious father to his sluggish boy—don't you see the flowers opening out of their beds at the early dawn?"

"Yes, father," said the boy, "I see they do, and I would do the same, if I had as dirty a bed as they have."

Hail Storm.—In Burlington county, N. J., on the 29th ult., hail of the size of pigeon's eggs, fell, it is stated, for fifteen minutes.

NEW ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Maid of Iowa, and Potosi, at Lyon's old establishment on the corner of Main and Hotchkiss streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows. Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hardware. Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on the corner of Main, and Hotchkiss streets.

LIME! LIME!
THE undersigned, intends to keep constantly on hand at the upper end of Main street near the river, the above article, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest for cash or will exchange it for most kinds of country produce. He has now on hand two kilns, not inferior to any in this city, and flatters himself by his experience in manufacturing to suit all who may favor him with their patronage. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere.

PETER SHIRTS.

Nauvoo, May 31st, 1843—yl

THE undersigned, intends to keep constantly on hand at the upper end of Main street near the river, the above article, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest for cash or will exchange it for most kinds of country produce. He has now on hand two kilns, not inferior to any in this city, and flatters himself by his experience in manufacturing to suit all who may favor him with their patronage. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere.

PETER SHIRTS.

Nauvoo, May 31st, 1843—Om

DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS, &c.

Good news—100 per cent. reduction on the necessities of life.

M. R. PRATT wishes to call the attention of the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity to his stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Provisions, of which he has a constant supply on hand, and may be had at his store, Young Street, one block north of the Temple. Mr. P. would take this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends for the patronage he has already received and feels confident that his prices and the quality of his goods will ensure a continuance of their favors and therefore he offers no other inducement.

May 24th, 1843, if.

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

DAVIS & WILLIAMS

WOULD inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they are now ready to attend to all business in their line; and would solicit the confidence of the fashionable community, as they flatter themselves by their long experience in the business, and their superior knowledge in the art of cutting, and their competitors, by obtaining an entire new patent recently invented by Hotchkiss & Gorum, denominated their Geometrical Mathematical Measurement System, is sufficient to convince the most fastidious, that they are the very men, to employ to insure good fits and fashionable work.

To the ladies, they would say, that all those wishing fashionable riding dresses and pelices will please call where all orders shall be attended to with promptness and despatch.

Trimming, cloth, and ready made clothing with be kept constantly on hand. Work will be done on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in the city. Cutting done on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner.

A good assortment of brass clocks, cheap for cash or country produce.

No. 2 Mulholland street, 2 doors east of the Temple.

Nauvoo, May, 24, 1843.—3m.

SPINNING WHEELS.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels

for the manufacturing of clothes, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bed-stands of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bed-stand posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite of the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.

May 24 1843, if.

C. A. WARREN & HIGBEE.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.

Office situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

Nauvoo, May 24d, 1843, if.

BACHMAN & SKINNER.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

WILL attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Court. Offices—in the Court House Carriage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple.

3m * to 51.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of J. D. Groves dec'd, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the court of probate of said county for settlement, on the first Monday in May. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

no 47 6t

A. P. RINGER,

Administrator of

J. D. GROVES, dec'd

March 16, A. D. 1843. no 47 6t

MISSING.

ONE barrel of sugar landed from the "Maid of Iowa," near the Nauvoo House, on the 13th inst. marked J. Kay Alton Ill. Will the finder tell at the office of the Neighbor.

Nauvoo May 2d 1843. L. RICHARDS

GARDEN SEEDS FOR SALE.

ANY person wishing to procure a choice article of Garden Seeds can be accommodated by applying to Taylor & Woodruff, at the Printing Office, who have just received a quantity of most kinds of seeds necessary for the garden.

Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. nol.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, cloth lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N.B. All orders promptly attended to.

HOWARD EGAN.

April 26, 1843. 52—4f

NAUVOO FERRY.

THE undersigned, will hereafter run a new and splendid Steam Boat, as a FERRY BOAT across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, for the accommodation of emigrants, travellers, citizens, and their effects. And they solicit the patronage of a discerning public to sustain the company in this laudable enterprise. The convenience will be great, the accommodation good, and the passage sure, without having to lay by for wind or weather, save when the river is under bonds—of ice. The prices will be regulated by an ordinance of the City Council. Live and let live is the desire of the public's servants.

D. JONES, & Co.

May 17th 1843. 3a-6m.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken out letters testamentary on the estate of Lucy F. Oatman deceased; will attend before the Probate Justice at his office in Carthage, on the first Monday in July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where all those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement. All those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

GEORGE COULSON.

Executor of Lucy F. Oatman.

LaHarpe, April 6th 1843. 2-4w

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE undersigned at 52 Main street, St. Louis, has received, by late arrivals, an extensive and splendid assortment of spring and summer clothing, manufactured expressly for the western trade, and made up under his immediate direction by a wholesale clothing house in the city of New York, with which he is connected.

The stock comprises every article usually kept in a clothing or furnishing store, and as these goods were bought low for cash during the winter, he therefore can and will sell at lower prices than any other house in the city of St. Louis, under any circumstances.

Buyers are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves.

M. BROWN, 52 Main st.

St. Louis, April 12, 1843—3w

CHURCH HISTORY.

THE Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, is hereby informed, that every one, having in possession, any documents, facts, incidents, or other matter, in any way connected with the history of said church, is requested to hand the same in, at President Joseph Smith's office, 2d story of the brick store; or forward (post paid) by mail.

Nauvoo May 22nd, 1843.

P. S. The history is now compiling and we want every thing relating to the same immediately.

no 4 3w.

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

(22-y1.) J. SNIDER,

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo,

NOTICE.

TWO house carpenters and one brick mason, with families are wanted at Shoshon. Constant employ will be given. JOHN P. COWAN.

LOOK HERE.

I would say to emigrants, and all the brethren, that I have a few lots on hand, that I will sell very cheap, as I am going on my mission soon, and wish to sell before I go.

Also, I have lots with buildings on them. If any one wishes for a good store building near the Temple, I can accommodate them. BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. nolif.

NO CURE NO PAY.

DR. W. B. BRINK will treat cancers on the condition of no cure no pay, and would say to those who are afflicted with cancers to call and try a remedy that has never failed, and I will pay fifty dollars for every case where it will not perform a permanent cure; and persons residing at a distance can communicate by letter, post paid, and they can be informed of the cost and the time it may take to perform a cure.

Nauvoo, Jan. 28, 1842. 39-4f.

BLADFORD & BROWN.

Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Poydras St., New Orleans.

LIBERAL ADVANCES.

LIBERAL advances made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible.

To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO.

H. E. Morton, New Orleans.

Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.

A. H. Mathews, Warsaw.

Whiteman & Springer, Cincinnati.

December 10, 1842. no32-6m

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

DR. W. B. BRINK tenders his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo, for past patronage, and still continues the practice of medicine at his residence, a few rods West of the Temple, where all calls will be punctually attended to, either day or night.

He trusts that the intimate acquaintance and practical experience in the use of the botanic remedies, will secure him the confidence and support of a liberal and enlightened public.

Those who have chronic diseases, such as dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, scrofula, mercurial diseases, asthma, bronchitis and all affections of the chest or any of the whole list of chronic diseases will do well to avail themselves of a judicious application of botanic remedies. His practice is, however, by no means confined to these diseases; but is equally applicable, whether acute or chronic.

no35-6m.

GEO. P. STILES.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. 1843.

no42-4f.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume I.—No. 7.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, June 14, 1843.

Whole Number 59.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF
At the corner of Water and Main Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING,
One square, one insertion, \$1
Every subsequent insertion, 50 cts.
A liberal allowance will be made to regular advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

POSTER.

(For the Neighbor.)
TEMPERANCE.

BY WILLIAM RODGERS.

Here we have met to give our aid my friends,
In that great cause that now our strength requires;
That happy day shall crush the source, that sends
Forth o'er our land streams of devouring fires.
While every pleasure, every joy expires
Beneath its desolating, blasting storm,
And, ever sought, for happiness retire;
While fancied hope casts but a short liv'd gleam,
An anguish, and despair, its stern attendant
seem.

The foaming goblets' fascinating glow,
Fly from it as you value health, and peace,
And happiness, for aiter 'tis a foe
To all that's good, to life, to wealth, and ease.
And shorten too, life's else uncertain lease,
And rob man often, of full half his days,
And bid the pulse that leads to honors, cease,
And makes him stoop to mean degrading ways,
Bartering for paltry gain, mankind's esteem and praise.

Taste not the drowsy contents of the bowl,
In whicher germs in its bright career;
It hath ruined many a gifted soul,
Whose giant spirits might have soared where
To scenes beyond that dark and narrow sphere;
Might have disclosed some source of learning here,
And stored up knowledge with each flying year,
Might have unfolded the book of nature's faith,
And taught mankind the things that deep hid
hidden there.

Or by some deed of highest valor done,
Inspired by some high and noble aim;
Mankind's esteem, and love, they might have won;
Might seal'd the highest pinnacle of fame,
And won themselves never dying name;
Where freedom's gallant sign did proudly
wave,
Beneath which man to man, bows not in shame;
Might tread the path of glory with the brave,
That leads to deathless fame, or to an honor-
ed grave.

And yet they sold themselves for naught, for wine!
And stooped to taste the waves of woe;
And bowed to appetite's infamous shrine
Souls that might've been aspired to bend
below.
Yet can a pleasure from a goblet flow?
Or will it lighten this world's toil and strife,
Or soothe the pangs of bitter anguish? No,
It is abane to all that's dear of life,
And causes many a poor and broken-hearted
wife.

Full many a sweet babe, fatherless has made,
And caused many a widow's tears be shed,
For faithless ruffian husbands' lowly laid,
To moulder in their last and narrow bed
To sleep for ever with the unhonored dead.
Unwept for by the world, they rest alone,
Who here did infancy, and sorrow weep,
And quenched each spark of promise'd hope
that shone.

To revel in disgrace—forgotten and unknown.
A wretched life they pass—their pathway here
Is fill'd with unabating pain and care;
In a continued train of grief and dread;
No gentle feelings in their bosom thrill,
With all the soul of love affection chill,
In their unfeeling, cold, deserted hearts,
Where hate, rapine and murder this world fill,
Stung by a guilty conscience venom'd darts,
No blessings earth can yield—no pleasures life
imparts.

To see its effects if there can be aught
It gives of joy—we have not far to roam,
See you'll find poor and miserable cot
The drunkards dwelling—'tis a wretched
home;
A silent, cold and solitary gloom
Surrounds it, not a single sound
Of joy is heard; all's cheerless as the tomb—
No bright and merry faces there abound,
But blighted, woe worn looks, and wretched
neers is found.

No watch dogs bark—no little lounging child
Is heard—no bright eyed maiden, neat and
clean,
With looks of love, sweet, modest, meek and
mild—
No buxom merry boys, may there be seen
Casting each other o'er the level green,
In boyish sport, and youthful jollity,
But desolate is empty hall, I wren—
Ah! met what blighted hopes e'en there may
be!

A house of bitter woe, and fearful agony!
There, sprawling on the floor, the father lies,
While many a breach, his clothes show gap-
ing wide,
Headless of even love's endearing ties,
With a half empty bottle by his side
From whence flows follies, sin-inspiring tide,
While here, and there, a little ragged form,
Half starv'd, and shivering, may be espied;
With no bright blazing fire, to keep them
warm.

While half a roof, scarce rears a shelter from
the storm.
And there a poor, deserted, lovely wife,
Sits brooding o'er the varying scenes of woe,
That fill this vale of tears, and toil, and strife—
While down her cheeks, the tears in silence
flow.
Yet speak the feelings, mothers only know—

Deposits, and riches, untold, sincere,
The bitterness of soul, with which they glow,
The grief of heart, for those she holds most
dear
Might make the sternest eye, to drop a kindred
tear.
But drunken he, who should have been her
stay,
Her comforter, her guide, and soothing
friend
To lighten, and to cheer, life's darksome way;
And with its toils, and cares, sweet joy to
blend,
And to its gloom, a sprightliness to lend—
And with his smile to gild each varying
scene;
Of joy and we, and to every want attend—
And then a flow'ry path, would life have
been;
And home would have been bright, and peace-
ful too, I wren.

Yet lies he there, who bears a husband's name,
(A title dear to every noble mind)
E'en dear to honor's voice, renown, or fame—
A man, a baited wretch, to glory blind,
And all that can exalt, or raise mankind—
His haggard visage, and his fardow'd brow;
(By dark unhallow'd thoughts full deeply lin'd)
Bears the unerring signature, I wren,
Of midnight revelry, and many a drunken row.

For the "Neighbor."

THE RESCUED BRIDE.

A TALE OF THE ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS.

BY LYNN.

CHAPTER I.—THE CAPTURE.

On a fine evening in the latter part
of May, in the year 1799, a carriage
might have been seen rolling up the
steep ascents of the Alleghanies; and
then, like some proud ship, tossing up
and down upon the restless billows, to
descend, with rapidity, to the vales
below, and lose itself in the redund-
ance of their shades. This gliding
vehicle contained a couple of happy
lovers, riding out to enjoy the exuber-
ance of the evening, and, as they
proceeded onward their minds were
filled with pleasing emotions as they
contemplated the anticipated results
of the morrow, which was to consum-
mate their greatest happiness by the
marriage ceremony. While their car-
riage rolled rapidly over the varie-
gated cliffs, the smile of pleasure play-
ed upon their cheeks, and the soft
music of nature, that sighed through
the leaves of the trees, seemed to tune
anew its joyful notes, as they passed,
and welcome them on to anticipated
 bliss. While the fluttering zephyrs
played upon the delighted ear, the
evening orison of birds came floating
through the air, soothing their minds
into a state of perfect tranquillity.
Their whole thoughts were concentra-
ted upon the morrow, and their
minds employed in depicting, to each
other, their high hopes of connubial
felicity and the happiness they hoped
to enjoy in the marriage association.
With these hopes high in their bosoms,
they rode on until the last golden rays
of the receding sun had died upon the
mountains and twilight had thrown its
gray mantle around them.

While descending a long uneven
hill, their attention was attracted by
the deep solemnity that lingered round
its base, and upon the dark valley be-
low; the awful gloominess of which
was not a little augmented by the
towering desile of mountains that cir-
cled around it—lifting their haughty
summits far into the sable heavens—
as if to form a mighty and impregnable
wall that forbade the flight of man. On
descending to this gulf of gloomy
shades, the fond couple were struck
with a kind of solemn awe that silenced
the hilarity of their conversation
as they moved on in silence through
the gloom. Day had long since de-
parted—the dew began to fall thickly
around, and, as the star-light came
streaming through the vacant foliage
of the trees, it could be seen hanging
in glittering drops upon the overhang-
ing boughs; and Carmelia, to avoid
its chilling dampness, drew a light
cloak mechanically over her shoulders
and consoled herself with the hope
of soon gaining her cheerful home.
But soon, alas! her hopes of home
were blasted! While crossing a little
rivulet that sent its serpentine
windings through the vale—the low-
melancholly ripple of whose waters
awfully blended with the solemnity
of the night—they were accosted, in a
peremptory manner, by two men, ap-
parently in disguise, who sprang from
an adjacent thicket and placed them-
selves in the road before them.

"Descend from this carriage and
prepare to follow us!" was the com-
mand of one of them, in a low, yet
firm tone of voice, at the same time
fastening the reins in the clench of
his strong hand.
"I owe no allegiance to highway-
men," replied Calmer, sarcastically.

as he made a fruitless attempt to dash
onward with his lovely charge.

The ruffian, incensed at this at-
tempt to escape, levelled a pistol at
his breast, which, on being discovered,
was turned one side with the butt of
Calmer's whip, and discharged with-
out effect. In another moment Cal-
mer had sprang from the carriage, and
was rolling, bloody and mangled, with
his competitor, upon the ground.

"That's it, old crone! deal him a-
other round and wake him up about
the short ribs, while I just turn my at-
tention to this silly girl that's frighten-
ed out of her seven senses. Ha, ha,
ha; I'm a lucky dog—always contrive
to saddle the dirty work upon some
one else, when there's a female in the
case, who seems to need my atten-
tion," chuckled the other savage, as
he turned with a supercilious air to
the carriage. "By jupiter! she's as
fair as the Hours! and her form
would add a graceful lustre to the
Queen's regal banquet! But, hark ye,
fair one; this silly notion you have of
swooning is not very becoming when
a gentleman wishes to honor you with
his company. By the powers! you
look as though all the restoratives in
the Royal Family's medicinal closet
wouldn't make you sociable. That
sweet-heart of yours was very ungal-
lant to leave you thus unceremoni-
ously; and seeing that you looked
lonely I have come to take his place,
and, with your permission, I will just
drive off and leave the uncivil rake to
go through a game of 'grand and lofty
tumbling' with my old friend, Jack
Swaghammer," said the eccentric Mr.
Dick Spindle; and the carriage was
soon lost in the darkness of the night.
Thus, O, Carmelia! had thy calamities
commenced!

CHAPTER II.—THE CAVERN.

"Chuffy!" said Jack Swaghammer,
to a burly built fellow, who had just
arrived at the scene of contest, "here's
a chap rather unmanageable; and since
Capt. Dick drove off his gal and his
fine carriage, he raves like a madman.
So just lend us that cord with a little
of your kind assistance, and we'll soon
put him in a way that he'll not be quite
so troublesome."

Calmer resisted with manly forti-
tude; but being overpowered by
numbers his hands were bound behind
him, when he was ordered to follow
his captors, who led the way a short
distance along the common road, and
then turned off to the right, winding
along upon the margin of a little stream
for a distance of two or three miles,
through intertwining underwood and
over the felled trunks of interposing
trees. Arriving, at length, at the base
of a mountain, from whose side ledges
of rock jutted out and hung with
threatening aspect over their heads,
the ruffians cast an eager glance
around and then cautiously parted the
boughs of a thick cluster of underwood
that in arched, replacing them very
cautiously after them as they entered.
They soon gained a narrow opening,
which, after following a distance of nearly
one hundred yards, led them to a con-
cealed entrance into the mountain.
This entrance soon conducted them
into a cavity or subterranean room,
which nature's plastic hand had made
as delightful and commodious as if the
chisel of art had been operating upon
its smooth walls and level floors. It
was shaped in what might be called a
circular or oval form, from the top of
which, in the center, was suspended
a large oil lamp, which, as it emit-
ted its feeble light, disclosed the var-
ious paraphernalia of that murderous
gang, which were profusely suspended
along the gloomy walls. Here the
two leaders halted, and, after hold-
ing a conference with each other a
short time in an under tone, they
approached a side door which they
opened, and menacing Calmer to fol-
low, they conducted him to a small
apartment, where they left him alone
to reflect upon his misfortunes.

"How reverse from hope are the
casualties of fortune!" exclaimed Cal-
mer, as the door closed and was fast-
ened upon him. "But a few moments
ago, dreams of coming bliss flitted a-
cross the bright vision of my imagina-
tion, and I seemed destined to a life
of undisturbed felicity. But, alas!
when these anticipations were high-
est in my bosom, and I viewed with
confidence the peaceful haven just
within my grasp, the tempest broke
over me with mighty celerity, tearing
in a brief moment, my affianced from
the very altar where she was to be-
stow upon me all her matchless charms
and faithful heart; and I—O, fatal

doom!—am the captive of a heartless
banditti!"

"Ho, young man, how fare you?"
enquired a gruff voiced, bushy haired,
double fist'd fellow, dressed in a
coarse threaded round-about, grey
pants, and a cloth cap that protruded
out a considerable distance from his
forehead, as he entered Calmer's cell
the next morning. "I have the honor
of being the bearer of a message to
you, from one who always supreme
authority here, to whose dictates it
will be well for you to harken. Your
bravery has pleased his fancy, which
is his only motive in proffering
the stipulations which I now
offer. They are these. You are to
join with us in our pursuit, (the nature
of that pursuit, however, you cannot
know until you consent,) swear al-
legiance to our compact, and exert all
your abilities to promote our interest.
These, in short, are the terms we offer.
We do not compel you to give
an immediate answer—two days
grace are offered you. During that
time you are to remain here, without
refreshments, at the lapse of which,
if you do not consent, sterner mea-
sures will be adopted—death will be
your portion! Consider well! and
mark ye, this decree is fixed and un-
alterable! You cannot escape our
power! These walls are impenetrable—
our bolts are stubborn—our eyes
are vigilant—our force is formidable!"

The ruffian disappeared—Calmer
was alone.

Those two days of utter hopeles-
ness—of keen despair—had passed.
The captive sat, pale and haggard,
upon his lowly couch. The huge
door swung upon its hinges, and his
uncouth visitor again entered.

"Say, pale boy, does your sumptu-
ous living drive you to consent? Ha,
ha; you could not long survive upon
the vapors of these damp walls. A
more substantial diet is spread in an-
other apartment, where I grow fat and
corpulent, and my friends make mer-
cy. Have you decided?" enquired he
insidiously.

"My hands shall never be contami-
nated by such an unholy alliance. I
choose the other extreme of your stip-
ulations—death!" said Calmer, assum-
ing a calm and resigned attitude.

The ruffian turned upon his heel,
muttering to himself, as he disappear-
ed, "To-morrow morning shall seal
your doom!"

CHAPTER III.—THE DISCOVERY.

By the dying embers of what had
been a comfortable fire, sat the father
of Carmelia. He was evidently con-
siderably agitated, and filled with fear-
ful forebodings. The clock told the
hour of midnight—he rose alarmed
and paced to and fro the lonely room.
He listened to every noise that he
might catch some sound of his daugh-
ter's return; but in vain. Some ca-
lanity must have befallen her—she
had never before absented herself
from her home to so late an hour.
She was the ministering angel that
attended to the little cares of her aged
father—her sainted mother had left
her in charge of her domestic affairs,
and that charge she performed with
alacrity and attention. She was the
only object that bound her parent
to this troublesome world—the only
link that united his affections to earth,
and he witnessed with alarm every
little incident that afforded a possi-
bility of an accident befalling her.
As the night waned he continued, at
intervals, to pace his room and sit in
thoughtful silence. Morning at length
dawned—she had not returned—no
tidings had been received. The sun
mounted high in the heavens—still
she returned not.

"Pappy De Benion," said a little
girl running into the room with a fresh
rose in one hand and a doll in the other,
"here is a sweet rose I just pulled
for sissy Carmelia, to wear to-day
when she is married to brother Cal-
mer. See, Pappy's what a nice doll
Carmelia gave me yesterday, and said
I must keep it to remember her by
when she was married. Pappy, has
Carmelia gone into her room to dress
for the wedding? Let me take her
this rose—I'm sure she'll like it—it's
such a nice one. When all the grand
folks come, poor little Nett can't talk
and laugh with her, so let me go to her
now."

This simple and youthful prattle
of the lovely little girl filled the old man's
bosom with a thousand reflections upon
human life. The days of youth—
so full of hope—so free from care—so
unacquainted with the ills of man's
existence—so ignorant of the vicissi-

tudes—the cares—the disappoint-
ments incident to maturer age—were
all brought before his mind and filled
his contemplations.

"What makes you look so sad, Pap-
py? Has Nett offended you by her
noisy little tongue?" enquired she,
looking up into his face with all the
earnestness of youthful simplicity and
childish innocence.

To prevent paining her with the
truth, he assumed a cheerful air, took
the little girl upon his knee, repeating
the thousand stories he had so often
told her, and then getting hot to sing,
in the wild but musical strain of her
yet untutored voice, some of the inno-
cent songs that Carmelia had taught
her.

While this *tele-a-tele* was going on,
some old acquaintances were announc-
ed.

"Ho, old friend," said a familiar and
joyful voice, "how fare you! Is the
young brile prepared for the solemn-
ization of the sacred rite? I see no
preparations—the house seems quite
deserted and desolate, and instead of
its being filled with the invited guests,
congratulating the young bride, it is
deserted by all save yourself and that
happy little babbler upon your lap.
What explanation have you to offer?"
continued he, patting him upon the
shoulder.

The old gentleman was now driven
to an explanation, which caused a tear
to tremble in Nett's eye, and the intru-
der to look grave.

"They surely would not be so un-
courteous as to disappoint so many of
their old friends, were it in their power
to prevent it. There is a mystery
here. Come, friends, let's set our-
selves about unravelling this secret. An
enquiry must be made," said the stran-
ger, turning to his companions. They
soon departed on their search, and lit-
tle Nett, with a sorrowful heart (if that
young heart was susceptible of sor-
row), ran home to tell her mother all
she had heard.

"The girl knows that horseman?" en-
quired one of them as they approach-
ed the gate, "he is riding in this di-
rection in a great hurry."

"News from Carmelia," articulated
De Benion, with his eyes sparkling with
earnestness.

In a few moments the horseman ap-
proached, handed De Benion a retic-
le which he informed him he picked up
in the road in a deep valley, some ten
miles distant, and, finding the handker-
chief it contained bore the name of
Carmelia De Benion, he had repaired
immediately there to bestow it upon
the right owner. "The place where
I found it," continued he, "was consid-
erably trodden with foot-prints, and
some drops of blood was visible upon
the ground."

Dark forebodings flashed across the
minds of the whole company. The
father's heart was filled with the most
intense anxiety for his child, yet he re-
mained calm and collected, and betray-
ed no sign of emotion, except in the
occasional altering of his voice and the
involuntary quiver of his lips. An
alarm was immediately spread, and the
whole neighborhood was soon on their
way to the mysterious place, that they
might if possible, discover some traces
that would give them a clue to the
fate of the two absentees. After a
hasty march of some two hours they
arrived at the spot, and found every-
thing as had been represented. The
foot-prints, the wallowed ground, and
the drops of blood were all visible, but
no further signs could be found. All
else was a dark and fearful mystery.
The whole country was scoured, the
wilderness was ransacked, every
mountain scaled, and every cavity and
secluded place, which could be found,
was entered; but all to no purpose.
The sun had set in the plenitude of
its glory; but the destiny of the absent
was not known. The night fled away
—slowly and tediously to the alarmed
neighborhood—the morning dawned
again upon the world—and the mys-
tery had not been unravelled. During
all that day the search was prosecuted
with eagerness and assiduity; the sun
was again preparing to bid them adieu,
and spread the sable curtains of night
over the hopeless scene. At that hour
young Cargil—an active young man
who was noted for his adventures in
the forest, issued from the woods in
breathless haste and approached the
dwelling of De Benion. The house
was crowded with men just returned
from the fruitless search, who were en-
deavoring to console the father by every
favorable coloring their ingenuity
could invent.

"Listen, men," said Cargil, in a fur-
ried voice, as he entered the house,
"and I will relate a discovery which
may prove an advantage to this old
man. I have been in search all day
to learn the fate of the absent, and
have made but one discovery. This
you may call a frivolous one; but for
my part I am not disposed to treat it
thus lightly. I have long believed
this settlement to be infested with a
gang of highwaymen, and I hope the
news I am now about to communicate
will lead to their detection and ulti-
mately disperse them. Some two or
three miles distant from the main road
where the young lady's reticle was
found, I was pursuing my search this
evening, and being very much fatigued
I seated myself upon a shelf of rock
that hung pendent from a mountain.
While thus seated, in that prominent
position, viewing every surrounding
object, and contemplating the wild ir-
regularity of the scene around, my at-
tention was attracted by the seem-
ingly impenetrable thicket below me and
the horrid solemnity that appeared to
hover over it. While my attention
was thus engaged, I saw a man of very
suspicious appearance standing close
to the base of the mountain, on near-
ly a perpendicular line below me, who
seemed startled at every sound that
fell upon his ear. I noticed him for
some time with interest, my curiosity
being considerably excited by his sus-
picious demeanor. Willing to run
some little risk, if for no other purpose
than to give him a fright, with a slight
motion of my foot a stone was detach-
ed from the shelf which fell with a
heavy crash near the place where he
was standing. The savage leaped in-
to the air with alarm, gave a full blow
of his breath, or a kind of half whistle,
and then darted back into a small en-
trance which appeared to lead into
the heart of the mountain. In a few
moments he returned accompanied
with several men of the same suspi-
cious appearance. They cast around
a furtive glance as they approached;
but not finding any cause for fear, save
the stone that had fallen, which they con-
cluded must have been jostled from the
shelf by some natural impulse, not be-
ing able to discover me, they began to
amuse themselves at their comrade's
groin-dies alarms. In a few moments
they all returned, and I hastened to
inform you of the singular discovery."

"No time is to be lost—this very
night we must hear them in their
den!" exclaimed the individual who
the day before interrupted the old
man's *tele-a-tele* with little Nett. "No
doubt but his fearful cavern contains
the treasures for which we have so
faithfully searched.
In a short time a large company
was paraded with all the various pa-
raphernalia of war which the neighbor-
hood could furnish, and on their way
to the mysterious place.
"Cargil, can you guide us to the
entrance without much difficulty?"
enquired the father of Carmelia, as
they arrived at the thicket of under-
brush, which we have previously men-
tioned.
"Have no fears; I know every inch
of the ground—discovered the secret
path, which, in this bright moonlight,
can be easily followed. See—see—
here—there—come on—softly—that's
it—here's the cavern—now we're
safe," continued Cargil, as they moved
through the thicket and entered the
mouth of the cavern.
[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The old man and the youth.—Goron,
an aged sire of eighty years, sat before
the door of his country seat, and enjoyed
himself in the serene autumnal morning.
Soon his eyes rested on the blue moun-
tains in clouds from sacrificial offerings;
upon the blooming grandson who played
before him. There came, at that mo-
ment, a youth from the city to the old
man and whispered at his happy and ro-
bust age, and fresh countenance.—
The stranger acknowledged to him his surprise,
that he should enjoy such strength and
serenity; and asked him the reason. Then
he raised himself up and led the stranger
into an orchard; he pointed him to the
high and stately trees, so full of deli-
cious fruit, charming to the heart. Where-
upon the site said:—"Wonderest thou
that I now enjoy the fruit of these trees?
Behold, my son, I planted them in my
youth. They have here, the secret of
calm, fruitful old age." The youth bowed
to the sire; for he comprehended his words
and took them to his heart.

All for Love.—A young man by the
name of John Paucaud in Mc Donough
county, Illinois, recently committed suicide
in consequence of the rejection of his ad-
dresses by a young lady. Verdict of coron-
ers jury—death by Suicide.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE CLOSING SCENES OF THE LIFE OF GEN. HARRISON.

That dream of 1841—how swiftly has it passed away! What a period in the history of our country! The first time I ever had a full view of William Henry Harrison was when he alighted from the cars in Washington a few days before his inauguration. He was dressed in a plain great coat, and common black hat, (white was a favorite color of Jackson,) and appeared in great simplicity—much indeed like a farmer President. Although the snow was rapidly descending, a vast crowd surrounded the car house, and filled the adjacent broad avenue, ever and anon sending the air with their shouts of welcome, as the old general (refusing to ride) walked to his prepared lodgings, holding his hat in his hand, while his venerable head firmly (as in other days) received the peltings of the tempest. It was a sublime moment. It was a beautiful commentary on the nature of our republican institutions. It was a renewed and noble demonstration of the spirit of our constitution. Nor was it the homage of once-expectants. It was the outpourings of the hearts of the people.

It was animating indeed to see the red pendant, with the names of the nineteen States inscribed in white upon it, stretching in the form of an inverted arch across the width of Pennsylvania Avenue, and along with it the star-spangled banner, triumphant in many battles on the land and on the sea. Gen. Harrison was exceedingly gratified with the powerful vote given him. So was he with the character of many of his voters. I once observed to him I had understood the clergy of N. York generally voted for him. "I am pleased to hear that," he replied, "and so did the ministers of Cincinnati." The population of Washington was never so transported with an all pervading enthusiasm on the arrival of any preceding one of the illustrious line of Presidents. When Jackson came from the Hermitage and appeared in Washington, in obedience to the summons of that overwhelming majority which could never be reversed, there was much enthusiasm among strong politicians and brave soldiers, but the affections of those that met and mingled in society with him did not leap forth as when Harrison stood before them. Many were the hearty exclamations bestowed on the hardy cheek of the old general by matronly virtue and virgin purity. He appeared the venerated and beloved father among kind and devoted children.

The day of the inauguration was cool and raw. Long before twelve the people began to assemble in immense numbers. They were from every part of the union. The president elect having taken the oath of office, the thunder of cannon announced the fact in the ears of the people. Then followed the inaugural address, which, long as it was, was uttered in clear, audible and powerful tones, such as probably never before proceeded from a President. That mental and physical exertion in the open air, on a cold March day, in the midst of such intense excitement of feeling, continued for nearly two hours, and, followed by the subsequent congratulations of the day and the occasion, was enough to cripple the strength of youth. How could an old man sustain it? Excitable as Gen. Jackson is, in the very essence of his constitution; phlegmatic as Gen. Harrison was believed to be; on the august occasion of the inauguration of each, the former appeared as tranquil in spirit, as he was inaudible in enunciation; the soul of the latter seemed roused with the fire of patriotism, as if it had been kindled anew by the breath of popular applause, when, as he was crowned with civic wreath, the shouts of thousands welcom'd him as the patriot President of the republic.

If we may pursue the contrast between these two eminent men, viewed in various lights, truth will authorize us to say, that while the Hero of New Orleans was impetuous, irascible, irresistible, the Hero of Tippecanoe was cool, good natured, persevering. Both were affable and communicative; but while Jackson was more courtly Harrison was more abrupt. While the latter would not willingly offend the humblest citizen, the former was more indifferent what impressions he made, especially if he was vindicating any violated point of his character.

Both loved their companions in arms, were grateful for favors, but far from being equally sensitive to the severity of impeachment from the tongue of rumor. An accusation that would drive Gen. Jackson into a paroxysm of indignation, would only begin to stir the sensibilities of Harrison. Boldness, ardor, a burning patriotism, characterized the one—caution, resolution the other. The moral was probably equal to the military courage of each. Neither understood fear. Neither gave up hope in the darkest crisis. Neither could tolerate blunders, weakness, or wavering, when the enemy was nigh. Jackson could never speak of Bladensburg with patience. "With that old mill," said he, "on the bank of a river for a fort, and four hundred men, I would beat the rascals off." He declared that all the Americans wanted was a leader and some discipline. Both these men reposed, after the storms of war and the fatigues of a campaign, with deep delight on the bosom of domestic love. They were fond and devoted husbands. As the departed wife of the one is held in sacred remembrance by her husband, so the departed husband of the other is cherished by his surviving widow, in whose affliction a nation was afflicted. As intellectual men, they were both strong; but while education had polished the mind of Harrison, it had done little for that of Jackson. In literary composition he is quite deficient, while Harrison was the best bellettrist scholar and the most popular speaker in his class

at college. The full, strong, and voluminous voice of Harrison was heard by 30,000 people at his inauguration. Probably not 500 heard that of Jackson on a similar occasion. In money matters the one was free, generous, even prodigal. The other is careful, saving, just before generous, abhors beggars, and thinks it dangerous to encourage them. Harrison would eject from his pocket the last eagle for the destitute and suffering. Like Monroe, Harrison could not die rich—Like Van Buren, Jackson would with the greatest difficulty die poor. In the bosom of both, love of country burned with indistinguishable ardor, and they constitute, like Washington, each the rare case of the highest office in the world seeking in. The one, apparently feeble, outlived his double presidential term, emphatic and disastrous as it was; the other, apparently strong, died on the very threshold of his labors and responsibilities.

What an event was that death! It thrilled the heart of the nation. When it was announced to the astonished people, who was not taken by surprise?

Those that were distant from the scene imagined many things. Those that were near saw and felt things almost surpassing imagination. There might have been a deeper sublimity in the grief of the people, as the melancholy news travelled from city to city, and from village to village of this fair land, but its strength and ingenuously could not be greater than in the hearts of those who were near the departed President; who had expected from him no favors, and who were doomed to no disappointment. The people, both old and young, crowded around his coffin, as in solemn majesty the body reposed in the ante-room of the white house. No soldiers, no sentinels were necessary. Of the thousands who visited that room, all seemed under the influence of a secret, silent, invisible law, proceeding from the Providence of God, that dispensed with the necessity of all human vigilance. The chief of seventeen millions of people had fallen. Death could do no more! Many were the early, blooming flowers laid on the bier by the hand of affection. Many the natural tears shed over that illustrious form. I saw some of the plainest and poorest, that appeared to have lost a father and a friend. With those that were near, it seemed not so much the death of the President as of the man yet "a prince and great man" in our political Israel.

The funeral—was there ever such a one! The nation went into mourning, on that day. No gorgeous externals were needed to excite public attention. The simple velvet coffin with its precious charge was borne along in the centre of that immense procession of the fourth of March. Then rushed upon the mind a series of contrasts. How different from the inauguration day! Then the joyful roar of the artillery welcomed the living chief. Now the solemn minute guns proclaimed the funeral honors of the illustrious dead. Then the national banners streamed aloft to the winds of heaven. Now they were furled to the staff, and bound with the badges of mourning. Along the whole length of the main avenue, the white handkerchiefs waived from a thousand fair hands greeting the President elect as he passed on the fourth; but now they who held them looked on in fearful silence. The spirit-stirring notes of the bugle were heard on the one day; on the other, the wail of the martial trumpet, as the body was removed from the house. This procession of thousands was not moving to the Capitoline Hill, to install the chosen leader in his great office, but to the mansions of the dead, to entomb his mortal remains where the cares and honors of the state are alike unknown. I could not help calling to mind, the lines of Thomas Campbell on the funeral of the Princess Charlotte of England—

"Sad was the pomp we on that day beheld,
As with the mourner's heart the anthem swelled;
The rich-plumed canopy, the gorgeous pall,
The sacred march and sable vested wall;
These were not rites of impetuous show,
But hark! as the types of real woe:
Revered patriot! for a nation's sighs,
A nation's heart went with those obsequies."

There is one peculiar salute for the commander in chief of the army and navy, as his body is carried to the tomb, which was never before paid since the foundation of the republic, and which will not be again unless a President should die while actually invested with the robes of office. It is of course the highest known to our military institutions. Its style of execution, as on this august occasion, is grand and imposing. And he who directed it—Alexander Macomb—the General in chief—was himself not long after laid in his lowly bed. "The patios of glory lead but to the grave."

For the Neighbor,
LIGHT AND SHADE.

BY LYTON.

When e'er the heart is fill'd with gloom,
And o'er the world's broad bosom broods sad sorrow;
Soft thro' the soul's deeps a ray will gleam—
To-morrow's dawn may be all gladder.

When e'er our humble lot we mourn,
And weary heartache's sad we sorrow;
Come, and, from the dark picture turn,
A brighter sun will shine to-morrow.

When day transforms itself to night,
And each sad hour brings disappointment;
Far thro' the gloom steals on our sight
Some star, to heal, like "holy ointment."

When our frail bark seems but a wreck,
And doom'd to sink on fate's dark billow;
Some light will, thro' the darkness, break,
And guide us to some "downy pillow."

Hanged himself.—The papers state that on the evening of the 23d of April a Millerite preacher in Canada, was so vexed because the end of the world did not come the straight-way he hanged himself. Don't believe it.

EXCHANGE PAPERS!

The following papers will please copy the advertisement—"Nauvoo Ferry"—in our fourth page, and charge to us—Springfield, Register; Dayton, Western Empire; Indianapolis, Indiana State Sentinel; Peoria, Register. Publish 3 months.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1843.

Business seems to be progressing in our city, buildings are being raised in every direction; and all of the citizens manifest a determination that Nauvoo shall be built.

The Temple is improving fast; the stones of that building begin to rise tier above tier; and it already begins to present a stately and noble appearance.

The day being unusually fine, last Sabbath, we had a large concourse of people assembled at the Temple; the floor, as well as the walls, were literally covered with people. Mr. Joseph Smith delivered a discourse, in the morning; which was listened to with great interest by the congregation. The Rev. Mr. DeWolf, an Episcopal Minister, who by the way, seems to be much of a gentleman, delivered an address in the afternoon; we heard nothing very objectionable in his discourse; of course he is not a Mormon; his pontifical robe however seemed rather unique to many of the Latter Day Saints who had not been accustomed to a priestly garb; we heard some of our fair ones remark that his gown would make a good dress for a lady.

It will be seen in another column, that our old esteemed, and much respected friend, Judge Higbee, one of the Temple Committee is dead. It is unnecessary for us to add any thing to the remarks already made by our correspondents; they are just and appropriate. Suffice it to say that he was a good Christian, an affectionate husband, a tender father, and a faithful friend; he was a living monument of the truth and beauty of the gospel he espoused, and died in the full triumph of faith, and in the hope of a glorious resurrection; and we may add with the apostle—"he being dead yet speaketh." He has left a tender wife, an affectionate family, and a large circle of friends, by whom he was esteemed, and respected, to mourn his loss. Peace be to the ashes of the man of God.

There has been a great debate in the House of Commons (England) on the Washington Treaty negotiated by Daniel Webster and Lord Ashburton; it was moved by Mr. Hume and supported by others that a vote of thanks be given to Lord Ashburton for successfully adjusting these differences that had existed long between this country and England. The motion was strenuously opposed by Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston and others, but eventually carried by 238 against 96.

Since the Hog law was passed some of our good citizens have begun to bristle up, and two or three petitions with a small number of signers were presented to the City Council last Saturday for its repeal; but the City Council seemed determined that the swinish multitude should be kept within proper limits, and not mingle among "humans." We believe the law gives general satisfaction; and we have been informed since the question of repeal has been agitated, that should such an attempt again be made that petitions would be got up having thousands of signers, praying for its continuance.

O hogish law! how cruel! thy decree,
That will not let the swinish hordes run free,
To break down fences, and as lords of soil,
Flow up men's gardens, and destroy their toil;
But has decreed, by a most cruel fate,
That hogs and humans, shall not amalgamate;
No squealing grunting, roasting, can be here;
If should be free, thy freedom seek elsewhere.

The Baltimore Sun, says that "every dollar that is expended in advertising, will yield five dollars to persons in almost any business. Do you hear that, ye sinners!"

An Ordinance to regulate the rates of toll at the Ferry, in the City of Nauvoo.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, That from and after the passage of this ordinance, the following shall be the rates of toll for crossing the Mississippi river at the City of Nauvoo; viz:

One horse waggon, with contents and driver	8 75
Two horse waggon, do. do.	1 00
Four wheel carriage for two or four horses, do. do.	1 50
Two wheel carriage for one horse, do. do.	50
Cart do. do.	50
Horse, Ass, Mule, or Jenny	25
Foot passenger	12 1/2
Horse, or other animal with rider	37 1/2
Oxen per yoke	25
Every head of stock one year old	12 1/2
Under one year, and sheep hogs &c.	6 1/2

Whatever is not herein specified shall be calculated by agreement.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained that there shall be a list of the above rates of toll, posted up at a conspicuous place at the ferry, and boats of the ferry, for the benefit of the public.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained that the keeper of the ferry shall, at all reasonable hours, when wind and weather will permit, keep his craft of conveyance, and skillful hands to manage the same, ready for the conveyance of passengers and effects, under a penalty of fifteen dollars, to be recovered before any competent authority, for each offence.

Passed June 10th, 1843.
JOHN TAYLOR, Pres. pro tem.
JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

Vermont Sugar.—It is estimated by the Montpelier Watchman, that the maple sugar produced in that State the present season, at the low price of five cents per pound, will amount to \$1,000,000. This will make the quantity of sugar about 20,000 hhds. In 1840, the quantity was but 5500 hhds.

The number of barrels of flour exported from the U. States, for the year ending September 30, 1842, was 1,539,647, of which 833,225 barrels were sent to Great Britain and her colonies. During the same year we exported 889,585 bushels of wheat, of which 850,915 bushels were sent to British ports.

A Curious Fact.—The London Herald in the progress of an article upon the manufacturing skill in the United States, asserts that rails for at least one half the English railways have been imported from the United States, and every one knows that all or nearly all the railroads in this country, are laid with rails brought from England. This we presume is reciprocity.

Seizure of an American Vessel.—An American Fishing schooner, the Washington, was seized on the 10th. off Annapolis, N. S. and carried into Yarmouth, N. S., for an alleged violation of the treaty in regard to the right of fishing vessels.

True Philosophy.—I saw a mourner, stand bending over the tomb, and his tears fell fast and often. As he raised his humid eyes to heaven, he cried,

"My brother! oh, my brother!"

A sage passed that way and said,

"For whom dost thou mourn?"

"One," replied he, "whom I did not sufficiently love while living; but whose inestimable worth I now feel!"

"What wouldst thou do, if he were restored to thee?"

The mourner replied, "that he would never offend him by an unkind word, but he would take every occasion to show his friendship, if he could but come to his fond embrace."

"Then waste no time in useless grief," said the sage, but if thou hast friends, go and cherish the living, remembering that they will one day be dead also."

Sentence of Death.—Thorn, the murderer of Mr. Wilson, at Brunswick, was sentenced at Portland on Thursday to undergo one year's imprisonment and then to be executed.

A Large Pear Tree.—Some of the western papers speak of a pear tree in Knox county, Indiana, near Vincennes, which measures, one foot above the ground, ten feet in circumference, and has a top sixty nine feet in diameter. It was planted some thirty-five or forty years ago; by Mrs. Ockletree, and bears almost every year about one hundred and thirty-five bushels of choice fruit!

Old Age.—There is at present residing on Little Annamassex, in Somerset County, Md., a hearty, fine spirited old gentleman, named Hance Lawson, who has reached the extreme old age of 110 years. He a few days since walked a considerable distance to pay a visit to his youngest son, a lad of about 70 years.

That Kiss.—Norah O'Brien, all blushing and sighing, came forward this morning as gay as a lark, against Bob McCarty, a lad stout and hearty, who ventured to take a sweet kiss in the dark. Norah's cheeks were as red as a fresh plucked tomato, and her heart full as soft as a mealy potato; and after a sigh that would shake a church dome, she told how that Bobby had kissed her at home. "Ye honor," said Norah, "I tell it with sorrow, one evening last week, as I sat in my door, young Bobby came over quite decent and sober, and did what I never saw him venture before; for his arm very slyly he stole round my waist; while a kiss on my lips the young rascal impressed." "An sure," says he, "Norah, there's no harm in that." "Oh no Bob," says I, as I hit him a pat; "but if Terry should know it, I venture to say, the devil intirely would be to pay." "Och, niver mind Terry," says Bob, "sure, you know he's breakin' uv rocks in the alley below." "True enough," says myself, and the minute I said it, troth another big kiss on my cheek sure he made it, and although I giv him a thump in the side, faith the devil a bit could I make him desist, but just as he stooped for to kiss me again, faith in popped my Terry, wid two other men, and druv Bob intirely away from the door, and told him niver to come there any more. Then off for a warrant for Bobby he came, and brought me up too, which in troth is a shame; for ye honor excuse me, I'll stop this minute, I'm thinken quite serious that nothing is in it."

The recorder seeing that Norah was quite as willing to be kissed as Bob was to kiss her, told him to go about his business. Bob performed an expressive gesture, by placing his thumb on his nose, and twirling his fingers, while Terry looked daggers and stooped, swearing that if he caught Bob on his premises again, he'd play the devil with his countenance.

We get this bit of information from the St. Louis Gazette. Sure Norah must be cruel to bait (beat) poor Bobby for a kiss.

The National Debt.—The unpaid debt amounts to nearly 800,000,000 sterling, a sum not so easily comprehended as expressed in these words. But if we look forward to the year 2000 of the Christian era, and back to the birth of Christ, and further back 2300 years to the flood, and further back 1700 years to the Moslem, and the date of the creation of man, then the whole date will amount to 6000 years, and the debt is equal to a dollar a minute during the whole of the time, reckoning each dollar at five shillings value. Well may we stagger under the load.—*Liverpool Mer.*

Busts.—These critics and Gen. Jackson's busts, are rather convenient after all the talk. They afford a subject for printers to harp on; they help the dry goods merchant, (they say cotton is rising in these parts,) and more than all that, they make a lady's form look a little better than God intended they should.

More of the Somers case.—Wells, the informer, on whose evidence young Spencer was condemned, has been discharged from the Naval service of the United States! A rumor of a very painful nature (says the New York Herald) is in circulation, concerning one of the principal officers of the Somers! Eugene Sullivan (the lad who had Com. Perry held to bail last winter, for having him ironed a second time, contrary to the decision of Judge Greenwood) has been discharged, no proof whatever of his being guilty of a mutiny having been discovered.

The first D. D.—Rev. Increase Maier was the first person who received the honorary degree of D. D. in this country, which was conferred by Harvard College in 1692. Since then, as is justly remarked by the Exeter News Letter, these degrees have so multiplied and have been bestowed so indiscriminately, that it is almost doubtful, in many cases, whether D. D. might not as appropriately be considered the abbreviation of Dull Dunce, as of a Doctor in Divinity.

A Juvenile Devine.—It is stated in the Baltimore papers, that the Rev. T. Evans, sixteen years of age, was to preach in one of the churches in that city.—[Exchange paper.]

Poor boy! When he arrives at years of discretion, he will see the folly of preaching, (if his silly advisers do not spoil him entirely) and renounce it, we hope for some useful business.—[Investigator.]

If a man be compassionate toward the afflictions of others, it shows that his heart is like the noble tree that is wounded itself when it gives the balm.—[Bacon.]

American Liberty of Conscience.—Every man has a right to think and talk as he pleases, provided he thinks and talks as the Church directs. This is the true definition of American liberty of conscience.

Diderot. on his death bed, was urged by the curate of St. Sulpice to recant his opinions. "I know," said Diderot, but will it do to tell a downright lie?"

Christian Morality.—In a certain court a will was offered for probate; and the only living witness to its validity was an infidel. A member of a Methodist church undertook to contest its validity, as, by destroying it, he would become an heir at law, though he had no claim under the will. He succeeded in his attempt by causing the witness to be discredited on the ground of infidelity. He subsequently acknowledged that there was no man living on whose veracity he would place more perfect reliance, than on his whose testimony he had called in question, and which the court, in consequence, had rejected. The Methodist professor took possession of the property which the former owner had bequeathed to another man, as he had a perfect right to do his will. This is a true story, and place and names could be given. The reader is requested to decide with whom dwelt the morality.—with the Christian, or the Infidel?

Singular Coincidence.—The ship Caline, Fabens, from Canton, and the ship Alert, Phelps, from San Diego, California, both arrived at this port on Thursday evening—one from the far East the other from the far West. They both sailed on the same day, Dec. 30th, and spoke each other 21 days before entering this port, and on enquiring the longitude of each other, the one gave 61 1/2 the other 61 1/2; an instance of agreement in dead reckoning, after so long a voyage, seldom known among nautical men. The respective passages were performed in 125 days.—[Boston Paper.]

Accident.—The following disastrous occurrence on the Boston and Worcester railroad; yesterday afternoon, is another admonition against the practice of walking on railroad tracks: As the 3 o'clock train, for Worcester was approaching Angier's corner, at a distance of about half a mile it ran over and instantly killed an aged man, named Bilson. The engineer gave every alarm, but no attention was paid to it.—[Daily Advertiser.]

American Products in France.—Considerable alarm, it is said, prevails among the French agriculturists in consequence of our sending to that country great quantities of lard, butter, salted provisions, wax, clover seed, &c. which have been delivered there and sold with the duties paid at lower prices than they can be afforded in that country. The Chamber of Commerce of Moulais has taken this subject into consideration.

A Negro Burned.—In the western part of Missouri, near the Choctaw line, the Indians murdered a man by the name of Cox. A negro, who was a participant, fled with the savages to the Indian country, but were overtaken, brought back, and delivered to the civil authorities. They confessed that they committed the crime. It appears, from their statements, that the Indians shot Mr. Cox, and at the report of the gun Mrs. Cox ran to the door, and the negro knocked her down with an axe and killed her, and then killed a small child and cut its head off. They then robbed the house, and found something like a thousand dollars. They were placed in jail; but the populace became so much enraged that they went to the jail, and took the negro out, tied him to a stake, and burned him to death.

An honest fellow was introduced into the most fashionable circle of a country village; and though he was neither learned nor brilliant, yet he passed off very well. But he had one incorrigible fault; he always staid so as to be the last person who left the room. At length he was asked categorically why he was always so long. He replied, with great good nature and simplicity, that "as soon as a man was gone, they all began to talk against him; and consequently he thought it always judicious to stay till none were left to slander him."

A man cannot possess any thing that is better than a good woman; nor anything that is worse than a bad one.

"I would rather not take a horn now," said a loafer to a mad bull; but the bull insisted on it, and the loafer got high.

A Jewish Synagogue has recently been dedicated in New Haven.

A lady in France had the habit of picking her teeth with pins. A trifling humor was the consequence which terminated in a cancer. The brass and quicksilver used in making the pins will account for the circumstance.

"I say Jemmy, lend me your last paper." "I can't do it; you know you wouldn't lend me your new coat 'tother day, you know." "Nonsense—that's another thing—only want to read it to the ladies." "Can't come it, Jerry—I only wanted to wear your coat to go and see the ladies."

A procession was taking place at the church of St. Genevieve, for the purpose of obtaining dry weather. The pious people had scarcely reached the square, when it began to rain with great violence. "Never mind that," said the Bishop, "the Saint mistakes us entirely—he thinks we have been praying for wet weather!"

A drone in society should be as rare a phenomenon as in a hive of bees; and it is hardly going too far to say, that, when found, he should be treated in the same manner.

Did you ever know a scolded minister to have a "call" to preach to a poorer congregation?

A New Doctrine.—A man in Boston is lecturing on the art of living without sleep. He has set an example of fifty-two months, and declares it to be a first rate plan. So we must prepare ourselves, we suppose, to have another new doctrine equal in monstrosity and folly to that of Mesmerism. Do without sleep! Pooh! Nonsense!

Burning of the Louisville Theatre.—This building was set on fire in several places. It was owned by S. Drake, and not insured. Fifty or sixty dollars, the proceeds of Saturday night's performances, were stolen from the manager's room during the fire.

Stocking Murder.—We learn from the Pittsburgh Post of Saturday, that a constable in Allegheny city, named Bowden, came to his death, the day before, under the following circumstances. "A ruffian from up the Allegheny had promised certain creditors here that he would pay them his debts this Spring in lumber. Yesterday they learned that he had passed the city with a raft and had went down the river. They employed three constables, and sent them in pursuit—they came up with the ruffian, who had stopped some few miles below, and Bowden was proceeding to the execution of his duty, when the man picked up an axe and killed him at a blow."

"Is it possible, Sir," said a gentleman, addressing a young fellow, "that you whipped an old man like that?" "Whipped him!" exclaimed the young fellow—"I'm only nineteen, and can whip a man as old again as him at any time!"

Woman's Rights.—Major Toolman, the Polish exile, in a recent lecture said: "During the war with Russia, even the Polish women were engaged in raising forces, and taking command of them." One was created a Colonel, another a Captain, others Lieutenants, and in one instance a lady was 2nd Lieutenant of a troop in which her husband was 2nd Lieutenant and subject to her command!"

Drunken Ned came home one night and having reached the centre of the room, down he fell flat. "Wife," said he, "what did you grease the floor to night for? you have made it so slippery I can't stand on my feet!"

Brutal assault upon a Young Lady.—The Boston Bee details the particulars of a most brutal assault upon a Miss Austin, respectfully connected, by a scamp named W. H. Glover. Miss A. was proceeding home alone from a neighbor's house in the evening moonlight, when the brute stepped up to her, and struck her a blow upon the temples that felled her to the pavement. The villain then knelt over her, and while strangling her by his grasp about her throat, tore her clothes from her person, and doubtless would have succeeded in an infamous attempt upon her virtue, had he not been alarmed by the noise of the freight train arriving from the Eastern Railroad. He fled immediately.

She succeeded in reaching her father's house, shrieking, in frightful accents, "murder! murder!" Glover was captured, and she recognized him as the villain. Miss Austin's face was literally pounded to a jelly—one of her eyes completely closed and her nose broken. The enormous swellings upon every part of her face rendered it impossible to discover the extent of her wounds. Her head was cut in several places, her lips cut to her teeth, and her throat and neck disfigured by the attempted choking. Such was the excitement in East Boston, where the poor sufferer was beloved by every one for her meek disposition and many virtues, that the people would have torn the ruffian limb from limb but for the protection of the police.

Foreign.

Five days later from England.
ARRIVAL OF THE CALADONIA.

AT BOSTON.

The steamship arrived at Boston on Friday the 19th, bringing news to the 5th inst. The overland mail from India had not arrived. Nothing of importance.

The Queen is doing finely, that is, up and doing again.

THE INFANT PRINCESS.—Her Royal Highness is a remarkable fine infant, not so delicately formed as her sister, the Princess Royal, and in features more resembling the Prince of Wales. She has light blue eyes and hair which promises to be flaxen.

Theatricals were never known to be so low an ebb. Bunn kept Covent Garden open until his treasury was exhausted, and with the exception of the Italian Opera there is not a theatre in London paying expenses. In the provinces, the same depression exists—the best proof of the poverty of the middle classes.

The Emerald had arrived at Havre.

Intelligence had been received from the Islands of Marquesas which state that the French Governor and suite had been murdered by the natives. P. W. Byrnes, Esq., long connected with the packet ship between Liverpool and New York is dead.

The Havre Theatre was destroyed by fire on Friday night, the 28th ult. Mr. Porter, the manager, who resided in apartments attached to the theatre, lost his life.

There is every prospect of a very early and very abundant harvest this year. From the midland of the winter, the wheat was more forward at the beginning of April than it usually is at the end of that month, and the abundant rains and a occasional genial weather which we have since had have caused it to advance, notwithstanding a few checks from frosty nights.

A second edition of the Chronicle contains the following extraordinary express from Paris:

PARIS, May 2.—The affairs of Serbia are arranged. The Duan has conceded all the demands of Russia. Prince George is to abdicate, his counselors and Krima to quit Serbia, and a new election to take place, probably in favor of Prince Milosch.

An attempt was made at Milan to assassinate the Viceroy, which failed.

THE CHARTIST TRIALS.—O'Connor and the other Chartists, tried at the Lancaster Assizes, together with White who was tried at Stafford, have received notice to appear at the Queen's Bench on Thursday, May 4, to receive judgment.

The celebrated danseuse Fanny Corito, accompanied by her father, arrived in town on Saturday from Milan, where she has been "starring" during the winter alternately with Taglioni. Adele Dumilatre returns to the Academie Royale at Paris.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 3.—The House met at four o'clock, when a good number of petitions were presented against the educational clauses of the new Factory Bill and the Corn Laws. The House, at its rising, would adjourn until Friday, in honor of the Duke of Sussex's funeral.

In reply to Mr. Borthwick, Sir R. Peel stated that there was no intention on the part of either England or France to place unnecessary restraint on Don Carlos; but at the same time, they thought that no unqualified liberation of the prince would interfere with the tranquility of Spain.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Nothing of interest had occurred in the British Parliament, except the debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, arising out of Mr. Hume's for a vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton, in connexion with the treaty of Washington. The motion brought up the ablest men on both sides of the House; but the subject has been worn thread-bare by previous discussion, and its novelty has passed away.

A Chartist meeting at Hull was recently dispersed by the authorities, and the orator on the occasion seized and bound over for trial on a charge of sedition.

Latest accounts from Naples state that Vesuvius was again belching forth large quantities of flame and smoke.

There is no particular change in the state of trade. Dullness seems to prevail through almost every department.

CHINA.

The Salem, (Mass.) Register contains the following extracts of letters by the Mary Ellen.

CANTON, Jan. 15, 1843.

The Clipper "Anonyma," arrived from Calcutta about the 5th inst., in the extraordinary passage of 31 days, up the China coast, against the monsoon, bringing part of the October mail, by which we learn of the imposition of a tariff.

The "Natchez" arrived a day or two since in 42 days from the West Coast of America—the shortest run on record.

The soldiers were withdrawn from the front of the factories several days since, and in their stead we have now some 50 or 100 Hong Coolies, valiant men, all ready to run away in our defence. No danger, however, is apprehended. Elepho has arrived, and his presence, it is said, will be sufficient to restrain the mob.

Nothing has yet been done in way of negotiation, and little or nothing about indemnity claims of losses. Pottinger is still at Hong Kong with—Com. Kerney, lying at Macao Roads, in the Constellation.

We have appealed to him, but what he will do in the premises no one knows. He keeps dark.

A most atrocious act was committed a few days since by the local mandarins. Our Cooley, a fine young fellow, who stood up during the whole of the row, was sent for by the Namhoi, to be interrogated on the subject. They wished him to say that the house was fired accidentally, and not by

the mob, in order that they might make use of his evidence to evade paying the losses. On his refusal to do this, he was handcuffed across the face, and kept in prison several days. This, too, by the mandarins who evaded such a laudible activity in flying to our rescue on the 7th.

CANTON, Jan. 12.

A few days since, as Capt. Cecille, and some other officers of the French frigate *Erigone* were walking near Macao, they were attacked by a band of Chinese, and Capt. C. was very roughly handled, receiving a terrible wound on the head, and other damage. The frigate has come up to Whampoa and Capt. C. is here to demand satisfaction for the insult.

On Sunday last 8th inst. an awful affair took place near Macao. A Lorch belonging to Capt. Sharpe, while on her way from Whampoa to Macao, loaded with the druggist was attacked near the Nite Islands, and Capt. S. together with Mr. Wilson, Ten Taster for Messrs. Turner & Co. two English sailors and four Manila men murdered, the cargo stolen, and the Lorch set on fire and burned up.

The Hypochondriac and the Press.

There was a Squire Foxall, a martyr to that melancholy humor called Hypochondria, and who was cured by the Press. Many a serious scene there was between the master and his man Roger, a confidential servant of the old school, shrewd, trusty, and as blunt as a spade.

"Well, Roger," the master would say, after a very long and solemn shaking of his head, "I am going at last."

"Glad on it—to Swaffham in course?"

"No Roger, no—to another world."

"What to America?"

"No, to another and a better one, Roger—to the land of spirits."

"Ah, that's along o' mislan your brandy—you be low, you be."

"Not so low as I shall be, Roger. I'm at death's door; I have double knocked and am scraping my shiver, and it will soon be, walk in. Now, Roger, remember when I'm going that Mr. Bewley—"

"Yes, yes, I know. He have got the best of your last wills. Your navy will come into the land, and your niece is to have your personal books."

"No, Roger, that was the will before I've made another since then; but no matter. I've done with money and land. All I require now is a little turf."

"Well, there's a whole stack on it if the dick yard, and when you've burnt out that—"

"Never Roger, never! I'm burnt out myself—quite down in the pocket, and shall go off like a snuff. I am ready, Roger, for the garner."

"Yes, yes, and corn for the sickle, and grass for the scythe, and a ripe plum for the basket, and brown loaf for hopping the twig. I know all that by heart."

"I'm a dying man, Roger, and you know it. I haven't twelve hours to live—no, not six, before I pay the debt of nature."

"Dang the debt o' nature! I wish you had none to settle but hern. But it ain't due yet, it ain't."

"Due and over due, Roger. The receipt's made out, and before to-morrow you will have another matter."

"No, I shan't. I shan't had no warnin'."

"But I have, Roger. Here feel my pulse. It stopped just now for two minutes and a half. The circulation is at a stand-still—the heart cannot perform its functions."

"All moonshine, master. Its performing its funkings at this minute. It's going as regular as an eight-day clock; I can almost hear it tick."

"No, no, Roger, that's impossible."

"Is it? Then why do Doctor Darby try to hear it with his telescope?"

"Stethoscope, Roger—Stethoscope—There may be hyperthoracy for all that. But you know I can't argue with you. My lungs are quite gone, you feel."

"No wonder—you've been blowin' 'em up this ten years."

"They're destroyed, Roger. Pulmonary consumption has set in."

"Yes, yes, I know they're full of tubercles."

"Tubercles, man, and my liver is in no better state."

"No—they're schismatic. And you've got an abscess in your inside—"

"An abscess."

"Well, an abscess in your stomach, and can't digest properly for want of gas and water."

"A deficiency of the gastric juice. It is all too true Roger. Every organ I have is out of order."

"Then I wouldn't play on em! Well, what next? Why, you've got a gathering in your lumbering progresses."

"Lumbering progresses—"

"Which in course affects the head, and so you've got a confusion of water on the brain. Then you've had an electric fit, and there's your stertorous ague, and the intermediate fever—"

"Intermitting."

"Then, there's the inflammation of your muscous members—"

"Membrane, membrane."

"Well, membrane. Next there's your vertebra headache—"

"Vertigo."

"And lord knows what in your intestines and viscerae. Then there's your legs with various veins—"

"Varicose."

"And as to your feet, what with hopping in them—and flying gout in your stomach—swimming gout in your head—you're gone all over."

"Yes, Roger, yes; it has got hold of my whole system, sure enough. But I'm appy I'm afraid of—apoplexy, Roger; I have giddiness, tinnitus, congestion, lethargy, every symptom in the book!"

"Larg the books—it's them has done it! There's Doctor Linny's Family Physician; you've got to give yourself over ever since you brought it home. And then there's Doctor Winslow's book, and Doctor Prankum's as made you believe between 'em, that you'd got turned head and a pendulum belly—"

"Pendulous, Roger."

"Well, it's all one. And then their plaguy formuluses for making up your own prescriptions. You'll prescribe yourself into heaven, you will some day, with your blue pills and hydragra powders—"

"Hydragra powders."

"It can't be good for nobody to swallow so much calumny. And then your dabbles with them deadly poisons, though you know as well as I do, that three Prussian Acidulated Drops would kill a horse."

"You mean Prussic acid. But in some affections, Roger, it is of great service."

"Yes, like Oxonian acid, for boot-tops. Then, there's the newspapers. I do believe there ain't a quick medicine advertised, but you've tried 'em all, from Colley's Antibiting pills, and the Pebrifuges, to Sarcy Barilla. Lord! lord! the heaps of nasty messes you have swallowed surely!"

"Not to forget the Horse Phisic you took after residin in Doctor Elliotson that the human two-legged specious could ketch the glanders!"

"And was the poor man cured of his Hypochondriasis?"

"Yes, by the County Chronicle, into which some wag introduced an announcement of his sudden demise, 'after a complication of disorders borne for a long series of years with unexampled cheerfulness and resignation.' The effect on the patient was marvellous! Instead of damping his spirits or shocking his nerves, it set up his lumbagoed back, roused his sluggish spleen, stimulated his torpid liver, stirred his lethargic lights, warmed his congested blood, till it boiled a gallop, and turned his flapping heart to a Cour de Lion. He declared loudly that the piragraph originated in political spite—swore that it intended as a hint for his assassination, and vowed that he would horwship the Editor of the diabolical newspaper in his own infernal office."

"And he was as good as his word—for which practical sincerity he had to unhandred pounds for damages, and as much more in costs. His old affections vanished as if by magic; and now his only complaints in the world are of the impudence of counsel, the partiality of judges, the stupidity of juries, and the uncertainty of the law."

WOULD YOU BE A TAILOR?

WOULD inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they are now ready to attend to all business in their line; and would solicit the confidence of the fashionable community, as they flatter themselves by their long experience in the business, and their superior knowledge in the art of cutting, and their competitors, by obtaining an entire new patent recently invented by Hotchkiss & Goram, denominated their Geometrical Mathematical Measurement System, is sufficient to convince the most fastidious, that they are the very men, to employ to insure good fits and fashionable work.

To the ladies, they would say, that all those wishing fashionable dresses and robes will please call on all orders shall be attended to with promptness and despatch.

Trimming, cloth, and ready made clothing will be kept constantly on hand. Work will be done on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in the city. Cutting done on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner.

A good assortment of brass clocks, cheap for cash or country produce.

No. 2 Mulholland street, 2 doors east of the Temple.

Nauvoo, May, 24, 1843.—3m.

SPINNING WHEELS!

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels

of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bedsteads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill, he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bedstead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who may necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, to fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite of the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.

May 24 1843, if.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of J. D. Gove's dec'd; late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the clerk of probate of said county for settlement, on the first Monday in May. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

no 47 61.

A. P. KINGER, Administrator of J. D. Gove's dec'd.

March 18, A. D. 1843. no 47 61.

GARDEN SEEDS FOR SALE.

ANY person wishing to procure a choice article of Garden Seeds can be accommodated by applying to Taylor & Woodruff, at the Printing Office, who have just received a quantity of most kinds of seeds necessary for the garden.

Nauvoo, May 3, 1843, nol.

DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS, &c.

Good news—100 per cent. reduction on the necessities of life.

MR. PRATT wishes to call the attention of the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity to his stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Provisions, of which he has a constant supply on hand, and may be had at his store, Young Street, one block north of the Temple. Mr. P. would thank this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends for the patronage he has already received and feels confident that his prices and the quality of his goods will ensure a continuance of their favors and therefore he offers no other inducement.

May 24th, 1843, if.

PETER SHIRTS.

Nauvoo, May 31st, 1843—6m

NEW ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Maid of Iowa, and Petos, at Lyon's old establishment on the corner of Main and Hotchkiss streets.

A splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hardware.

Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyon's cheap cash store, on the corner of Main and Hotchkiss streets.

Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill., May 31, 1843—4L.

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

DAVIS & WILLIAMS

WOULD inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they are now ready to attend to all business in their line; and would solicit the confidence of the fashionable community, as they flatter themselves by their long experience in the business, and their superior knowledge in the art of cutting, and their competitors, by obtaining an entire new patent recently invented by Hotchkiss & Goram, denominated their Geometrical Mathematical Measurement System, is sufficient to convince the most fastidious, that they are the very men, to employ to insure good fits and fashionable work.

To the ladies, they would say, that all those wishing fashionable dresses and robes will please call on all orders shall be attended to with promptness and despatch.

Trimming, cloth, and ready made clothing will be kept constantly on hand. Work will be done on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in the city. Cutting done on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner.

A good assortment of brass clocks, cheap for cash or country produce.

No. 2 Mulholland street, 2 doors east of the Temple.

Nauvoo, May, 24, 1843.—3m.

SPINNING WHEELS!

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels

of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bedsteads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill, he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bedstead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who may necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, to fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite of the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.

May 24 1843, if.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of J. D. Gove's dec'd; late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the clerk of probate of said county for settlement, on the first Monday in May. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

no 47 61.

A. P. KINGER, Administrator of J. D. Gove's dec'd.

March 18, A. D. 1843. no 47 61.

GARDEN SEEDS FOR SALE.

ANY person wishing to procure a choice article of Garden Seeds can be accommodated by applying to Taylor & Woodruff, at the Printing Office, who have just received a quantity of most kinds of seeds necessary for the garden.

Nauvoo, May 3, 1843, nol.

DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS, &c.

Good news—100 per cent. reduction on the necessities of life.

MR. PRATT wishes to call the attention of the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity to his stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Provisions, of which he has a constant supply on hand, and may be had at his store, Young Street, one block north of the Temple. Mr. P. would thank this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends for the patronage he has already received and feels confident that his prices and the quality of his goods will ensure a continuance of their favors and therefore he offers no other inducement.

May 24th, 1843, if.

PETER SHIRTS.

Nauvoo, May 31st, 1843—6m

NAUVOO FERRY.

THE undersigned, will hereafter run a new and splendid Steam Boat, as a FERRY BOAT across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, for the accommodation of emigrants, travelers, citizens, and their effects. And they solicit the patronage of a discerning public to sustain the company in this audacious enterprise. The convenience will be great, the accommodation good, and the passage sure, without having to pay by for wind or weather, save when the river is under bonds—of ice. The prices will be regulated by an ordinance of the City Council. Live and let live is the desire of the public's servants.

D. JONES, & Co.

May 17th 1843. 3m-6m.

C. J. WARREN & HIGBEE.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.

Office situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

Nauvoo, May 24th, 1843, if.

EDMUND & SALVATOR.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

WILL attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Courts. Offices—in the Court House at Chicago, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple.

3m no 51.

MISSING.

ONE barrel of sugar landed from the "Maid of Iowa," near the Nauvoo House, on the 13th inst. marked J. Kay Alton Ill. Will the finder tell at the office of the Neighbor.

Nauvoo May 24 1843. L. RICHARDS

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken out letters testamentary on the estate of Lucy P. Oatman deceased; will attend before the Probate Justice at his office in Carthage, on the first Monday in July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where all those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement. All those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

GEORGE COULSON.

Executor of Lucy P. Oatman.

LaHarpe, April the 6th 1843. 2-4w

CHURCH HISTORY.

THE Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, is hereby informed, that every one having in possession, any documents, facts, incidents, or other matter, in any way connected with the history of said church, is requested to hand the same in, at President Joseph Smith's office, 2d story of the brick store, or forward (post paid) by mail.

Nauvoo May 22nd, 1843.

(P. S. The history is now compiling and we want every thing relating to the same immediately.)

no 43w.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended; ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume I.—No. 8.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, June 21, 1843.

Whole Number 60.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR,

IS EDITED BY
JOHN TAYLOR.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF,
At the corner of Water and Bank Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.
TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING,
One square, one insertion, \$1
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

POETRY.

THE FIRST.

BY FRANCES BROWN.

The first, the first!—oh! nought like it
Our after years can bring,
For summer has no flowers so sweet
As those of early spring.
The earliest storm that strips the tree
Still wildest seems and worst;
Whate'er hath been again may be,
But never as at first.

For many a bitter blast may blow
O'er life's uncertain wave,
And many a thorny thicket grow
Between us and the grave;
But darker still the spot appears
Where thunder-clouds have burst
Upon the green, unlighted years—
No grief is like the first!

Our first-born joy—perchance 'twas vain!
Yet that brief lightning o'er,
The heart, indeed, may hope again,
But can rejoice no more.
Life has no glory to bestow
Like it—unfallen, unaccursed;
There may be many an after glow,
But nothing like the first!

The rays of hope may light us on
Through manhood's toil and strife,
But never can they shine as shone
The morning stars of life;
Though bright as summer's rosy wreath,
Though long and fondly nursed,
Yet still they want the fearless faith
Of those that bless'd us first.

In first love deep in memory
The heart for ever bears;
For that was early given, and free—
Life's wheat without the tares.
It may be death hath buried deep,
It may be fate hath cur'd;
But yet no later love can keep
The greenness of the first.

And thus, whate'er our onward way,
The lights or shadows cast
Upon the dawning of our day
Are with us to the last.
But, ah! the morning breaks no more
On us, as once it burst,
For future springs can ne'er restore
The freshness of the first.

SONG.

Her voice came o'er me like the notes
Of music's softest flow,
As when on early morn't floats
From hill, or dale below.

Her locks were like the raven's wing,
Her forehead pale and high,
Her smiles the smiles of opening spring,
Her breath the zephyrs sigh.

So light was her fantastic tread,
She seemed to scorn the ground,
And floated down the dance instead,
With one seraphic bound.

Her eyes, the pure ethereal blue,
Her lips, the ruby's glow,
Her blush, the rose's sweetest hue,
Her bustle filled with tow!

For the "Neighbor."

THE RESCUED BRIDE.

A TALE OF THE ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS.

BY LYTON.

CHAPTER IV.—THE CONFLICT.

'Twas midnight. All was as silent
as the chamber of death, and no sound
was heard to break the stillness of the
night, save the low, monotonous mu-
sic of the cricket's watch-song, which
proceeded from the damp walls of
Calmer's apartment. Pale, haggard
and motionless, he remained upon his
couch, as if riveted there by some
mighty spell that seemed to stupify
and paralyze all his physical energies.
The very fountains of his soul seemed
turned to dust—his fevered cheeks
were moistened not by a tear—his heart
alone sought alleviation in the up-
swelling expanse of his bosom. The
past—the present—the future—were
before him in his mental vision; and
the words burned like fire upon his
heart: "TO-MORROW MORNING SHALL
SEAL YOUR DOOM!" And Carmelia!
where was she? Ah! this was a dark
and fearful mystery! Did she occupy
any place in his meditations? Oh!
how gladly would he have died, to re-
scue her and restore her to friends and
happiness!

Now the heavy tramping of men
was heard upon the rocks, the sound

of which echoed along the spacious
apartment, which Calmer had first en-
tered, with a kind of hollow moan that
struck terror to his heart. Their steps
drew nearer and nearer and number-
less voices were heard in loud and an-
imated conversation. Suddenly was
heard a fierce yell, like the cry of bat-
tle, and anon came the roar of muske-
try and the clang of contending arms,
which were terribly mingled with the
screams of the wounded and the groans
of the dying. Now a heavy noise
was heard at the door, which burst
open, when the ruffian, who had pre-
viously visited Calmer, darted into the
room, with a drawn battle axe in his
hand. He was evidently in the act of
striking it into the breast of Calmer,
when his arm was arrested by an in-
dividual who followed close in the rear;
and who, in another instant, levelled
a well directed blow at the savage who
fell at Calmer's feet, rolling and tum-
bling with maddened fury and tearing
himself convulsively, until his lips were
purpled with the thrill of approaching
dissolution and the cold chill of obli-
vion was settled upon his frame. Thus,
the interposing hand of Providence—
always sure, though sometimes slow,
in the administration of justice—had
wrested that fearful sentence from the
head of Calmer, and placed it upon the
heartless bandit.

In a moment more, Calmer was in
the arms of his deliverer, and that de-
liverer was the father of Carmelia!

"Where is Carmelia?—my own—
my only daughter?" enquired the old
man, casting an anxious glance around
the room.

Being informed of the manner in
which she had been taken away, the
old man seemed to gather a new ac-
cession of strength, agility, and renewed
spirit of determination. Calmer, in-
spired with a hope of escape, aroused
all his dormant energies; and fastening
the arms of the dead man upon his per-
son, they rushed forward to the assist-
ance of their friends and mingled in the
work of slaughter with a fearlessness
and determination that inspired the
hearts of their friends with confidence
and enthusiasm, which enabled them
at last to drive the enemy from their
den.

CHAPTER V.—THE BURIAL.

At the house of the deceased De-
Benion was assembled a large congre-
gation, who met to pay the last tribute
of respect to their departed friends.
In the center of that congregation
were placed six coffins, each covered
with sable pall, that fixed the impress
of deep solemnity upon the scene. Si-
lence reigned supremely there, except
now and then when it was broken by
the deep drawn sighs of the mourning
multitude. Each countenance was
sad and sorrowful, which betokened
the irreparable loss with which the
neighborhood had met. Widows
mourned the loss of husbands—child-
ren wept for their departed parents,
whose tears mingled together over
that imposing spectacle. Soon that
silence was effectually broken by the
melodious chant of the funeral hymn.
Then rose the Clergyman, who, after
invoking the blessings of heaven upon
that afflicted assembly, poured forth
the feelings of his soul in a torrent
of eloquence, dealing arguments of com-
fort and consolation to the bereaved
ones, until they almost "forgot to
mourn." Did that speaker, in the ex-
citement of his discourse, with his hand
up-raised to assist the fervor of his
declamation, forget to mention the
lamented Carmelia? No—you stricken
one—that address was interlarded
with pathetic appeals to awaken the

vigilance of the people in your behav-
ior, your innocence—your loveliness—the
care with which you watched over the
necessities of your bereaved parent,
were all portrayed to the minds of that
assembly. When he closed, the cof-
fins were opened and the friends
crowded round to take the last look
of the dead.

At that moment, a little girl, ten or
twelve years of age, was seen darting
through the crowd; and, running to the
coffin of De Benion, she said, in a
sweet voice: "Here, Pappy De Benion,
is the rose I picked for Carmelia's
wedding day—it's a little withered
now; but that makes it a better em-
blem of Nett's heart. Here—there—
now Pappy—'twill look so pretty when
they put you down in the cold ground,"
said little Nett, as she fastened the
withered flower in the bosom of the
snowy shroud.

The coffins were now closed and
placed upon the hearse, which moved
slowly on, in solemn majesty, fol-
lowed by a long procession—of both sexes
—who went to consign the remains of
the dead to the "narrow house." They
arrived, at length, in a shady and lux-
uriant grove—covered with luscious
flowers and spring's brightest green
—through which a purling stream
mildly rippled—sending its babbling
music in discordant melody around—
and there, in that sequestered spot—
so redolent with balmy fragrance—so
rich with nature's dulcet warblings—
the coffins were lowered into the
graves—the sexton's cord was drawn
up with a kind of hollow, grating
sound—the monotonous rumble of the
earth rose upon the graves—suc-
ceeded by the rapid patting of spades,
and now nothing remained on earth of
the deceased, save the legacy of affec-
tion they had left upon the hearts of a
sorrowful people.

"Mammy, when my other Pappy
died, did they put him down in the
ground, too, like Pappy De Benion?"
"Yes, my child!"

"Will little Nett ever see Pappy
Morton any more? Poor Nett's got
no one to care for her now but you
and Calmer! Poor Calmer! how sad
he looks!"

This conversation was here inter-
rupted by the forming of the proces-
sion, which moved on towards their
homes; but one form still lingered by
the graves, pale and languid in its ap-
pearance. He knelt upon the grave of his
intended father-in-law—tears dropped
from his cheeks upon the fresh earth,
and his bosom heaved with intensity of
emotion. There, over that grave, he
asked his Heavenly Father for consola-
tion, and implored the intervention
of his power to restore Carmelia to his
bosom.

CHAPTER VI.—THE MISER.

At the mouth of that fatal cavern,
in one deep grave dug for the purpose,
were thrown the dead bodies of the
ruffians, over which was erected a
rude block of wood, bearing the inscrip-
tion of "THE ROBBER'S GRAVE," which
name the place retains to this day.

CHAPTER VII.—THE PRISONER.

Two days of sorrow had passed with
Carmelia, and the third night of her
imprisonment, had clothed the earth
with its sable mantle. It was mid-
night; yet she still lingered by her bed-
side, her fevered eye-balls refusing to
court the refreshing balm of sleep.
She had slept but little during her
imprisonment, and tasted little or no
refreshments. As the flickering rays
of the nearly extinguished candle fell
upon her pale and wan physiognomy,
she had more of the appearance of
some spectre from the tombstones of
antiquity, than of a human being. Yet,
to the credit of the Miser, be it said
that every attention was shown her
and every restoration provided.

Whether this resulted from his mis-
erly disposition to secure the lucrative
patronage of Spindle, or a feeling of
real pity, is not quite certain; but Car-
melia sometimes thought that it eman-
ated from a benevolent motive. This
might have been the case; for what
heart—however sordid in its inclina-
tions—however lost to feelings of hu-
manity—however hardened against
the pleadings of pity—however un-
moved to sympathy by human misfor-
tunes—would not be aroused from the
cumbrous folds of worldly sensu-
ality, and touched with the penetrating
sting of humanity, when daily witness-
ing the languid countenance, the
drooping form, and the mental agony
of one so lovely—one so amiable—one
so refined and courteous in her man-
ners—one so much to be admired by every
lover of beauty and virtue, as was the
stricken and fast fading Carmelia—
While thus lingering by her bed-side,
she heard heavy and repeated raps at
the outer door, accompanied by the
hurry and clamor of many voices. The
old man lay as still as a dog in his
kennel until he heard "Toland" re-
iterated by the intruders, which was evi-
dently the secret word of recognition.

cove, that here is a nice little article,
which I wish to deposit here for safe
keeping, and as you are the redout-
able landlord of this Inn, I will just place
her in your possession, expecting
that you will put her in a place where
"thieves cannot break through and
steal!" interposed Dick, turning to
Carmelia, at the same time putting
her hand into that of the Miser.

Carmelia was now usher'd into an-
other apartment of the house, which
was small, but neatly furnished, into
which there was no entrance save
the one through which she had just
been conducted. The Miser now
placed a lighted candle upon the stand,
pointed to the bed, telling her kindly
to retire when she felt disposed, and
then retired from the room, very care-
fully locking the door and putting the
key in his pocket.

"Hark ye, old sinner," said Dick,
as the Miser returned, "one hundred
pounds in gold is yours if you will
keep this girl safe one week, one half
of which I will pay you now, and the
other half will be due at the expiration
of that time."

"You are a liberal customer, master
Dick, you always pay well; but I
have good accommodations and you
know I am always ready," said the
old man, placing a very great empha-
sis upon the last word.

"It's better to be trusty than to be
food for the buzzards; but here, I've
got the fifty counted out, and now I
must go to secure this fire-dragon that
is waiting so patiently for me. He
is a noble animal and will yet do hon-
or to the chase in Count M——'s Park.
He will soon travel to the ship and
then he will have a fine sail over to
the Madeira Isle. Ha, ha, old cove,
he will take a good pill from the Count
when I get him there. If this silly
girl was't constantly going away in-
to such troublesome swoons, 'twould
save me the trouble of coming back
after her; but it's better to have some
trouble than miss the shiners; ha, ha,
ha," and his boisterous laugh echoed
through the rooms long after he left
the house.

The old man clutched the gold con-
sulsively from the table; and follow-
ed at a rapid pace until they reach-
ed the carriage, and as Spindle moun-
ted into the seat and was about to
whirl rapidly away, the old Miser ar-
ticulated enquiringly, "fifty pounds
more?"

"Yes!"

"In gold?"

"Yes," and Dick Spindle was soon
out of sight.

The Miser rung his lean hands in
an ecstasy of delight, and returned to
his house.

CHAPTER VIII.—THE PRISONER.

Two days of sorrow had passed with
Carmelia, and the third night of her
imprisonment, had clothed the earth
with its sable mantle. It was mid-
night; yet she still lingered by her bed-
side, her fevered eye-balls refusing to
court the refreshing balm of sleep.
She had slept but little during her
imprisonment, and tasted little or no
refreshments. As the flickering rays
of the nearly extinguished candle fell
upon her pale and wan physiognomy,
she had more of the appearance of
some spectre from the tombstones of
antiquity, than of a human being. Yet,
to the credit of the Miser, be it said
that every attention was shown her
and every restoration provided.

Whether this resulted from his mis-
erly disposition to secure the lucrative
patronage of Spindle, or a feeling of
real pity, is not quite certain; but Car-
melia sometimes thought that it eman-
ated from a benevolent motive. This
might have been the case; for what
heart—however sordid in its inclina-
tions—however lost to feelings of hu-
manity—however hardened against
the pleadings of pity—however un-
moved to sympathy by human misfor-
tunes—would not be aroused from the
cumbrous folds of worldly sensu-
ality, and touched with the penetrating
sting of humanity, when daily witness-
ing the languid countenance, the
drooping form, and the mental agony
of one so lovely—one so amiable—one
so refined and courteous in her man-
ners—one so much to be admired by every
lover of beauty and virtue, as was the
stricken and fast fading Carmelia—
While thus lingering by her bed-side,
she heard heavy and repeated raps at
the outer door, accompanied by the
hurry and clamor of many voices. The
old man lay as still as a dog in his
kennel until he heard "Toland" re-
iterated by the intruders, which was evi-
dently the secret word of recognition.

They entered considerably excited
and breathing hard with fatigue.

"What means all this hurry and busi-
ness, this sudden and untimely intru-
sion?" exclaimed the Miser as they all
drew seats around the hearth upon
which one of them kindled a small light.
"I'm afraid it's all over with our
speculations in this quarter, old part-
ner!" replied a voice from one corner
of the fire-place.

"Routed, horse, foot and dragons!"
exclaimed another.

"Our holy citadel is stormed and
given a prey to wild beasts," insinuat-
ed a third.

"The crows may make their nests
there—the sliding lizard may plaster
its loathsome slime upon the walls—
the panther may cower there with
her young; but it will never again be
a mart for the money trade or a retreat
for plunderers," chimed in the fourth.

"Blood and thunder," roared a fifth,
"but that chap we had caged there for
the last two days fought like a brag-
lion in the Roman Amphitheatre. And
that old man that fought so desperat-
ely by his side, had the story told for
him, by my broadsword; the last I saw
of him he was bleeding in the arms of
that young son of thunder, who ex-
claimed 'De Benion!' as he fell into
his arms. If the unmannerly knaves
had watched their homes until the
next morning, the bravery of this lad
would have done but little harm to us
in the way of a fight. Ha, ha, ha,
what say you, Jack Swaghammer?"

"I say if I had Dick Spindle by the
foretop I'd ring his rascally neck for
driving off my gal, after I got that gal-
lant of hers engaged in a warm round
of fist-cuff," replied Jack drily, at
which the company fell into a hearty
roar of laughter.

"Silence you unruly dogs! if you
are escaping from the enemy you had
better keep a little more quiet, or the
devil a bit of protection will a warm
fire and these frail walls afford you!"
exclaimed the alarmed Hermit at the
top of his voice. "You'd better be
thinking of paying this old man for
your lodgings than to be going on in
this way."

A shilling a piece was now donated,
the old man chuckled involuntarily at
its sound and grasped it tightly in his
hand.

In one half hour they were snoring
soundly round the hearth, and the old
Miser carefully opened the door that
led to Carmelia's lodgings, expecting
she had overheard the tumult and be-
come alarmed. His fears were well
grounded; she had heard the whole
of the conversation; and was over-
come with emotion.

"Oh! my father! my father! shall
Carmelia never see thee more? He
died in the arms of Calmer! Would
to God it had been my lot! Oh! how
sweet it would have been to fall asleep
on his bosom where I could feel the
warm throbs of his faithful heart! Fare-
well dear father! It was sweet for
you thus to die! May God protect
your afflicted daughter, preserve her
from the inclinations of wicked men,
restore her to the home of her child-
hood and to Calmer, and at last give
us a seat with thee to enjoy the bea-
titude of heaven!"

These words were so impressive,
the last sentence of which was spoken
in such an imploring attitude, upon
her knees, in that dim light, with
her face up-turned to heaven, and her
slender hands elevated, that the heart
of the Miser, strong as was his de-
sire for money, seemed to betray
some feeling of pity and emotion, as
he stole softly and unperceived from
her room.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Foreign.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship Caledonia arrived at
Boston yesterday morning at half past 5.
By this arrival we have Liverpool pa-
pers to the 4th, and London to the evening
of the 3rd.

There is no particular change in the
state of trade. Dullness seems to prevail
throughout almost every department.
There is no change worthy of notice in
the London Money Market. Consols
maintained their price, though the market
for them is heavy.

The Overland Mail from India and
China due the first week in the month,
had not arrived.

The Queen of England and the infant
Princess were "doing remarkably well."

The Duke of Wellington completed his
74th year on the 1st inst. and gave a Levee
on the occasion.

A very extensive seizure of tobacco had
been made at Belfast, by the chief officer.

A man was arrested in carrying off the
contraband article by the railroad.

It was stated that nearly 500,000 per-
sons had passed through the Thames
Tunnel since its completion.

Richard Arkwright Esq., the richest
commoner in Europe, died recently at
his seat in Derbyshire.

The late earthquake was quite severely
felt at Moscow, and caused much alarm
amongst the inhabitants.

A woman of Coulon recently gave birth
to a child with only one eye, no legs, and
one of the arms without a hand. The
child was in good health.

A Chartist meeting at Hull was recently
dispersed by the authorities, and the orator
on the occasion seized and bound over for
trial on a charge of sedition.

A plot for overturning the government
of Tassin had been defeated by the Pied-
montese government, which seized at
Arona a large quantity of guns and amuni-
tion which had been sent from Lombardy.
Latest accounts from Naples state that
Vesuvius was again belching forth large
quantities of flame and smoke.

A notary had fled from Orleans, leaving
a deficit of 500,000 francs. He was
supposed to have gone to England.

M. Kaumartin, the lover of Mlle Hein-
forter, the German singer, was recently
tried for the murder of his rival, M. Si-
rey, and acquitted.

A large number of tenants on the
Blenheim estates in Oxfordshire had
quitted their farms—and dissatisfaction
among the tenants of England, on ac-
count of the high rents, was growing daily
more apparent.

A series of murders, of the most ex-
traordinary and revolting character, have
been brought to light in Bedfordshire. A
woman is charged with having been in-
strumental in the death of her husband
and one child, by administering to them
arsenic in their food.

Three families in the county of Donegal
in Ireland, had been poisoned by eating of
the dahoe, or death root, supposing it to
be parsley.

A woman of fortune and most respec-
table connections, named Maynard, has
been committed to the Brixton jail for a
series of petty thefts. 8000l. in Bank
of England notes were found in her pos-
session.

The King of Naples had taken the oc-
casion of the birth of a daughter to grant
an amnesty for all offences of a second
ary character.

An extensive seizure of flour, belonging
to a Kentish miller, has been made in
London, with which bone dust was mixed
and the miller subjected to a heavy fine.

A wild bear was lately shot in the Forest
of Raubling, in the Vosges, which weighed
615 lbs. Nearly 1300 shots were fired
at him, and he killed more than fifty dogs.

A man named Walsh has been arrest-
ed at Monmouth, charged with the mur-
der of a man named Cleary, more than
thirty years ago.

By the returns, nearly complete, of the
General Assembly of the Church of Scot-
land, is fully ascertained that a complete
revolution has been made in the character
of that body, and that the schismatics had
been entirely defeated.

The celebrated danseuse, Fanny Cerito,
accompanied by her father, arrived in
town on Saturday, from Milan, where
she has been "starring" during the winter
alternately with Tagliani. Adele Dumil-
atre returns to the Academie Lyale at
Paris.

A great Anti-corn Law Conference
was advertised to be held in London on
the 9th May, to which deputies had
already been appointed from all parts of
"the Three Kingdoms."

The Infant Princess.—Her Royal High-
ness is a remarkable fine infant, not so
delicately formed as her sister, the Prin-
cess Royal, and in features more resem-
bling the Prince of Wales. She has large
light blue eyes; and hair which promises
to be flaxen.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Nothing of interest had occurred in the
British Parliament, except the debate in
the House of Commons on Tuesday night,
arising out of Mr. Hume's motion for a
vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton, in con-
nexion with the treaty of Washington.

The motion brought up the ablest men on
both sides of the House; but the subject
has been worn thread-bare by previous
discussions, and its novelty has passed
away. There were some able speeches
and clever party skirmishing. Sir Robert
Peel was more than usually brief and
quiescent. He was, perhaps, purposely
so, from a wish not to repeat himself,
after his slashing reply on a former oc-
casion, to Lord Palmerston, and had this
been the feeling of others, the debate
would have been less protracted. But,
though brief, he was effective, and his al-
lusion to the speedy settlement of the
Oregon question was favorably received
by the House as it will be by the coun-
try.

Lords Palmerston and Russell on the
opposition, and Lord Stanley on the Min-
isterial side, were the leading orators.
The speech of the first named nobleman,
which terminated the discussion, was bit-
ter and sarcastic mixed, as it was towards

the close, with domestic politics, that added to his pungency.

SPAIN

No progress appears to be made in the formation of a new Cabinet, and so far as we can judge from appearances, the popularity of Espartero is decidedly on the wane.

The lease of the Almaden quicksilver mines so as to throw them in fact into the hands of the Rothschilds, seems to excite a good deal of jealousy among the anti-French portion of the people.

Numerous robberies continue to be perpetrated in the province of Catalonia, and the people are still evidently in a state of feverish excitement.

M. Weismüller, the agent at Manford of the Rothschild firm, was robbed recently near Burgos, but the robbers, after relieving him of his money, quietly suffered him to proceed on his journey.

GREECE

We see it stated in a letter from Athens that King Otto threatens to abdicate his throne, unless the most potent sovereigns of Europe, who placed him where he is, shall lend him more money. He thinks it outrageous that they should expect him to govern such a people with an empty treasury, and with no means of replenishing it without oppressing the people.

CIRCASSIA

The rumor, heretofore given, that Russia was preparing a great expedition against Circassia, is confirmed by further accounts. The Emperor, it is said, is determined not to protect this useless war much longer; and if the powerful expedition now on foot does not prove successful, he will acknowledge the right of the hardy mountaineers to govern themselves. A strict blockade is to be enforced along the Black sea, and the whole Russian army along the frontiers of Poland, and a large portion of the garrisons, are to be drawn into the expedition. There is hardly a hope that the Circassians will be able to withstand this powerful force—but then he luck has hitherto been all on their side, and may sustain them still.

PERSIA

At the last accounts from Bagdad, serious apprehensions were entertained of another collision between the Persian and Turkish troops. The latter were concentrated at Bagdad thirty thousand strong, and there was about an equal force at Erzurum. The pasha of Bagdad has received orders to occupy, at all hazards, his former positions, which the frontiers of Persia—a movement which the Persians will not submit to without fighting.

IRELAND

The affairs of Ireland are assuming a highly interesting and important character. The excitement on the subject of Repeal rises exceedingly high, and, added to the disaffection of the tenantry in other respects, bids fair to blow up the flame of revolution in good earnest. The late Repeal riots at Clonane, in the county of Monaghan, which were suppressed only by the interference of the military have been followed by demonstrations in other places which look like anything but peace and quietness. The doctrine of Repeal is now openly denounced as Treason by a portion of the conservative press, and the strong action of the government is invoked for its suppression. Where these things will end, God only knows.

The tenantry of Mr. Shirley, at Carrickmacross, near Drogheda, had turned out, and had paraded through a part of the barony of Farney, committing various outrages.—The fields and hills were filled with crowds of people, shouting and shouting, and declaring they would pay no more rent. The military and constabulary forces were out, and the greatest excitement prevailed.

Wheat Crop in England.—All accounts concur in representing the growing wheat in England as very promising. The Montreal Herald, which appears to have investigated the subject with care, says "a greater quantity of land than usual is under wheat crop, and with but an ordinary yield, the required imports will not be so great as in former years."

On Continent the prospect is also very flattering. At Stettin the finest Uckermark wheat weighing from 61 to 63 lbs. is selling at 31s to 31s 6d a quarter on board. This is only 85 cents a bushel. At these prices we see nothing to raise the price of wheat in the interior of Illinois and other western States, beyond what it now is—25 cents a bushel. To prosper, the people of those inland sections must turn more attention to making pork and lard, growing hump and wool, to the manufacture of every article to which their circumstances are adapted. The dairy business is too much neglected at the west, and if well understood, and judiciously prosecuted, it would be far more profitable than growing corn at ten cents a bushel or wheat at 80 cents.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

The telegraph correspondence between the Emperor Nicholas and the Sultan, on the affairs of Servia, which has just come to hand, is made up of two interesting State Papers.—That correspondence exhibits the designs of Russia on Turkey, in a more undisguised point of view, and in a more unequivocal and audacious language, than any previous manifestation. The letter of the Czar would almost seem to have been composed for the express purpose of arousing the other allies of the Sultan to a sense of danger impending over the Ottoman Empire; in it alternately sparkle rage and cunning—a desire to precipitate and force the Porte into a rupture with Russia.

PORTUGAL

Lisbon papers, to the 24th of April, give an account of a destructive fire which broke out on the 22nd, in a large public building called the Collegio dos Nobres, formerly the Jesuits' College, and latterly the Polytechnic School. It appears the

fire was caused by an explosion, which took place while some chemical experiments were being made. The King and his Aide-de-camp were speedily on the spot, and rendered every assistance. The greater part of the building was destroyed; one of the French sailors lost his life on the occasion.

MASSACRE OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE MARQUESAS ISLANDS AND SUITE.—We regret to state, that very melancholy intelligence has just been brought to this country from the new French settlement in the Pacific by a merchant vessel, the Sarah Ann Schopper, which left Otaheite on the 23d of October.

It appears that the French Governor of the Marquesas, with fourteen attendants, had been on a visit to the native King, Nicahevar where they had been hospitably entertained, and suspecting no danger, they left his residence to return to the French station without probably, taking proper precaution against the treachery of the natives.

They were attacked on the way, and the Governor and fourteen persons were killed. This unfortunate event proves the unfriendly disposition of the natives; but what will it avail them! The French Government will instantly send out a sufficient force to crush all opposition.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The trade here continued to purchase a fair quantity of Cotton daily, since the departure of the Great Western; the accumulating stocks, however, have had the effect of imparting a dull tone to the market, and the demand has been very freely met, more especially as regarded the common qualities of American.—All descriptions above fair are scarce and very firm in value, and in prices altogether we have no change to report. The state of the manufacturing districts is encouraging; many circumstances induce an expectation of a continued improvement in the trade generally, and the consumption of Cotton continues greatly on the increase. The sales, imports, &c. will not be made up by the brokers until the close of the week, but the quantity sold during the four last days, will not fall short of 2,200 bales.—7,000 bales have met with buyers to day, including 2,500 on speculation, and 500 for export.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

Since our last report, trade has remained in a very inactive state. The market this morning was attended only by a small number of local millers and dealers, and very few buyers from the country.

There has been a good supply constantly and from Ireland during the past week, but there have been no large imports from abroad.

A few parcels of Wheat for consumption were taken at a decline of 1d. on Foreign, but there was no general disposition to accept lower prices. Flour met a moderate sale at the previous rates.

Barley, Malt, Beans and Peas, exceedingly dull, and prices nominal.

For Oats, there have been few inquiries to-day, and we continue our former quotations.

LONDON TRADE REPORT.—May 2.

Sugar.—The sales in the raw market to-day, amount to 670 hhds at prices generally a shade higher than last Friday. No public sales of East India took place to-day. Privately some parcels of Mauritius have changed hands, at full prices, the accounts received from that island being confirmatory of a very short coming crop.

Coffee.—For 100 casks B. P. very little competition appeared; Jamaica sold rather easier for the low and middling qualities; 140 bags of Ceylon brought 54s for colour, but the ordinary was taken in at 50s; privately some parcels are offering at 50s; 730 bags East India brought 24s to 27s 6d., for various kinds of low bazaar.

Tea.—The sales have gone off rather heavily, which is to be attributed to the large quantity brought forward, occasioning the buyers to refrain from purchasing until the sales had so far proceeded as to enable them to ascertain the lowest prices likely to be submitted to.—8400 packages passed sale, of which only about one half were sold. The prices of the common low may be quoted at 1-2 to 1d. per lb lower than at some late sales; other qualities have little variation in price.

On Continent the prospect is also very flattering. At Stettin the finest Uckermark wheat weighing from 61 to 63 lbs. is selling at 31s to 31s 6d a quarter on board. This is only 85 cents a bushel. At these prices we see nothing to raise the price of wheat in the interior of Illinois and other western States, beyond what it now is—25 cents a bushel. To prosper, the people of those inland sections must turn more attention to making pork and lard, growing hump and wool, to the manufacture of every article to which their circumstances are adapted. The dairy business is too much neglected at the west, and if well understood, and judiciously prosecuted, it would be far more profitable than growing corn at ten cents a bushel or wheat at 80 cents.

TO THE ELECTORS OF HANOCK COUNTY.

I offer myself as a CANDIDATE for the office of RECORDER at the ensuing August election, and respectfully solicit your support for the same. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain a majority of your suffrages, the duties of the office will be performed with fidelity, and the favor remembered with grateful acknowledgments.

JOHN A. FORGEUS.

Naavoo, June 1843.

We are requested to announce CHANCERY ROBINSON, as a candidate for Recorder, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce GEO. W. THATCHER of Naavoo, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court at the ensuing August election.

We are requested to announce L. R. CHARTER, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce BENJAMIN AVES, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court, at the ensuing August election.

Mr. Editor.—You will please to announce CHARLES J. BARTLETT, as a candidate for the Clerkship of the County Commissioners Court, at the next August election, and oblige

MANY VOTERS.

We are authorized to announce SYLVESTER EMMANS, as a candidate for Clerk of the County Commissioners Court, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce EMMETT RAND, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Probate Justice of the Peace for Hancock County, at the ensuing August election.

EXCHANGE PAPERS!

The following papers will please copy the advertisement—"Naavoo Ferry"—in our fourth page, and charge to us:—Springfield, Register; Dayton, Western Empire; Indianapolis, Indiana State Sentinel; Peoria, Register. Publish 3 months.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1843.

Early Vegetables.—We have had green peas in Naavoo the last fortnight, and this week we had the pleasure of supping on young potatoes, and from all appearances are likely to have an average crop of the latter.

Why are those who believe in false prophecies like a kind of gingham? Because they are *seer suckers*.—*Bos. Post.* Quite a conundrum, but Mr. Post, why are those people who do not believe in any prophecies now-a-days like wood set up in a coal pit? Because they are *fixed for burning*.

The fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, intend celebrating the anniversary of Saints John on Saturday next, by laying the corner stone of the Masonic Temple, in Naavoo, where an oration will be delivered on the occasion. After the ceremony of laying the stone has been a tended to, they will adjourn to the Washington Hotel where a dinner will be provided by Mr. Warner.

ANTHEMS.
To be sung on the occasion of laying the Corner Stone of the Masonic Hall, in the City of Naavoo, June 24, 1843.

[Tune—Arlington.]
To heaven's high Architect all praise,
All gratitude be given,
Who design'd the human soul to raise
By secrets sprung from heaven.

Now swells the choir in solemn tone,
And hovering Angels join;
Religion looks delighted down,
When voices praise the shrine.

Blest be the place! thither repair
The true and pious train;
Devotion wake her anthems there,
And I'llaven accept the strain.

[Tune—Sabbary.]
Genius! of Masonry, descend,
And with thee bring thy spotless train:
Constant our sacred rites attend,
While we adore thy peaceful reign;
Bring with thee Virtue, brightest maid,
Bring love, bring truth, bring friendship here;

While social mirth shall lend her aid,
To smooth the wrinkled brow of care.
Come, O charity, with goodness crown'd,
Enrich led in thy heavenly robe,
Diffuse thy blessings all around,
To every corner of the globe.

See where she comes, with power to bless,
With open hand and tender heart,
Which wounded feels at man's distress,
And bleeds at every human smart;
Envy may every ill devise,
And falsehood be thy deadliest foe.

Thou friendship, still shalt towering rise,
And sink thine adversaries low;
Thy well built pile shall long endure,
Thro' rolling years preserve its prime,
Upon a rock it stands secure,
And braves the rude assaults of time.

Ye happy few who here extend
In per petuities, from east to west,
With fervent zeal the lodge defend,
And lock its secrets in each breast:
Since ye are met upon the square,
Bid love and friendship jointly reign.

Be peace and harmony your care,
Nor break the adamant chain;
Behold the planets, how they move,
Yet keep due order as they run;
Then imitate the stars above,
And shine resplendent as the sun.

Wheat.—The prospect of an abundant wheat crop in the Territory was never as flattering as at the present time. It is believed that unless some unforeseen injury should destroy the prospective crop now on the ground, the quantity harvested the present year in Wisconsin will be double that of any preceding year. The only apprehension which we have learned is, that some of the farmers in Walworth county are fearful that the wheat now on the ground will be so rank as to cause it to lodge, and thus blight the yield. The chilly weather the present spring, which has been unfavorable to corn and most kinds of vegetation, has been favorable to the growth of wheat.

Truth in a Nut Shell.—The Lowell (Mass.) Vox Populi says that all men are endowed with certain unalienable rights—except poor men. All men who do not pay their honest debts are great scamps—except those who cheat on a large scale. All men are born free and equal—except negroes. All men are great sinners—except those who belong to the church. All men are allowed to think and act freely—except those who work for a living. All well dressed and accomplished women are ladies—except factory girls.

Gone over the Falls.—We learn that on Friday last a man went over the cataraict on the Canadian side of the Niagara. He was driving a pair of horses and had backed into the river to get a load of sand, somewhere nearly opposite Navy Island, when the current bore off the wagon and horses beyond the control of the driver towards the rapids. A person who witnessed the perilous situation, made off in a canoe to intercept them, but getting alarmed for his own safety, had to change his course and return again. One of the horses extricated himself from the wagon, and swam in safety to the shore, while his mate and the driver were seen to pitch from one shoot to the other, until they plunged into the abyss below.—*Commercial.*

The whole town of Tallahassee, Florida, was destroyed by fire on the 25th ult. Nothing but a few houses in the suburbs now remains—258 houses, including the principal public buildings, printing offices, stores, ware-houses, merchandises, &c. &c. **Texas Gold.**—The following article, relative to the mineral wealth of the country, we clip from a late number of the Red Lander:

"A party were recently conducted to the silver mines situated between the streams of Llano and San Saba, on the Llano. One of the party, Mr. Holden, discovered and brought away specimens of one of gold, found in small particles through a guage of white quartz. They were lead to the place by an old Indian, who states that he was with the party who massacered the Spaniards who formerly worked these silver mines; as evidence of the latter they were shown three old furnaces.

"Mr. Holden has visited the gold region of Georgia, and expresses a belief that the country from which he had lately returned was far more prolific than any portion of that state. The old man says, there are two large veins of pure silver in the bed of a small stream above Llano, and has offered to guide a party thither; and it appears they are about to set out on the trip. The silver, it is said, is here seen projecting above the rocks, and so soft as to yield to a knife like wood.

Miraculous Escape.—During a severe hail storm, on the 7th inst., a house occupied by French people, situated in the west part of Pittsburgh, N. Y. was struck by lightning. Fifteen persons were in the house at the time, and four of them were knocked down and several stunned. The fluid struck one of the females on the foot, separating the sole of her shoe from the upper leather, from heel to toe. The house was considerably shattered, and the escape of so many individuals from instant death, is almost miraculous!

Great Freshet.—On last Sabbath night, our immediate neighborhood, and a few miles north, was visited by a most destructive storm of rain. The streams were more swollen than they have been within the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant," or at least for about 50 years. All of the dams on Whitewater and its tributaries, within four or five miles of this place, have been more or less injured, many of them swept entirely away. The loss to our mill owners is not easily estimated; but it cannot be less than \$20,000.

—Richmond Palladium.

A Dream Interpreted.—A German prince in a dream seeing three rats, one fat, the other lean, and the third blind, sent for a celebrated Bohemian gipsy, and demanded an explanation. The fat rat, said the sorceress, is your prime minister, the lean rat, your people, and the blind rat, yourself.

Illinois Ahead.—The Pekin Palladium states that near Le Roy, McLean county, a woman had SIX fine children at a birth, weighing 26 lbs. 3 oz. The fact is obtained from the most respectable authority. We defy even Delaware to beat this. In fact we believe that Illinois can scarcely do it again.—[Buff. Econ.

Right of Visitation.—Whatever some of the London Editors may think or say, we gather enough from private advices, to be fully satisfied that the British Government will not attempt to remove the question of visit and search from the ground on which it is placed by Mr. Webster's despatch to Mr. Everett. That Government apparently prefers to leave the usage on its present footing, without contending for the admission by this Government of a corresponding right, which this Government has declared its determination not to recognize.

The idea advanced by Mr. Wood in the British House of Commons, adopted by Sir Robert Peel, of a known distinction between *Visit and Search*, although plausible—and in our opinion (heretofore expressed) both rational and practical—has, we have reason to suppose, been found to be unsatisfactory, or at least incompatible with principles heretofore maintained by the British Government itself. It will probably not be again advanced.

Contrary, we confess to our expectations, but very much to our satisfaction, appearances indicate that the despatch of the Secretary of State to Mr. Everett, referred to above, will be regarded, even in England, as maintaining doctrines which that Government is not disposed to dispute.

Under the present good understanding between the two governments, therefore, should vessels of the United States on the one hand, or those of Great Britain on the other, happen as they may, to be visited under circumstances warranting strong suspicion that they are Portuguese or Spanish, sailing under the flag of the Union or of Britain, detention occasioned by such visits will be treated as detentions by mistake, and not as acts done by virtue of any pre-existing known right of visit. In short, they will be regarded as wrongs, but unintentional wrongs committed only on the strength of weighty presumptive evidence, and from a sincere desire to abolish a traffic denominated as piracy, by both Governments.—*Nat. Int.*

Two Steamboats Sunk!—It is our painful duty to record one of the most melancholy accidents that has occurred on the waters of the St. Lawrence for many years. About four o'clock yesterday morning, the steamers Lord Sydenham and The Queen came into collision in Lake St. Peter, and with so much force that, we regret to say, they both sank—the latter in such a depth of water as to cause the loss of several lives.—The weather was so extremely foggy, that, as we can learn, no blame can be attached to either party.—*Montreal Times.*

The Caledonia brought a million and a half of dollars over to this country.

To remove warps from a cow's udder, wash the part two or three times a day with a strong decoction of alum and water. It is an excellent and simple remedy.

Specie.—The New York banks have now about \$12,000,000 of specie in their vaults. The Locos, we presume, will admit that they, at least, are in a healthy condition.

Five hundred ladies of Mobile have positioned the authorities of that city to levy a separate and fixed tax upon all unmarried men there. There seems to be a fixed determination on their part to drive the bachelors there to commit either matrimony or suicide.

A City without Banks.—All the banks in Buffalo, having failed and forfeited their charters, the people of that great commercial emporium of Western New York are now without any rag-money shavingmill whatever.

Read and Understand.—Many people think that to advertise in a public paper is giving that amount of money to the printer. This is a most egregious error. The advertiser receives the greatest benefit—the city or town the next greatest, and the printer the least of all. Upon picking up a newspaper, the first thing the business man refers to, is the advertising page. If he finds a goodly number of new advertisements—if he sees that the merchants, the mechanics, and the professional men generally and liberally advertise—in short, if he sees a sheet well filled with advertisements he immediately sets down that city or town in his own mind, as a thriving and business place. On the contrary—if the advertisements are few, and the paper presents a sickly, unhealthy appearance (for advertisements give life and health to a newspaper, in as great a degree as pure air and wholesome food gives life and health to the body) he at once concludes, that there is no business doing in the place where it is printed.

There is no man we care not what his business may be, can do as well without advertising as with. He becomes known, by it—his business becomes known, and men are ten times more apt to deal with those who advertise liberally, than with those who do not advertise at all. Look around our busy town. Where do we see the most bustle and the most business? In those stores where the merchant advertises most liberally, of course. In short, liberal public, advertise, if you want business. Those who advertise most, prosper most. This is an advertising age, and an advertising community! Recollect it.

Cholic in Horses.—A tea-cup full of spirits of turpentine will give instant relief to horses laboring under this disorder. The relief is said to be instantaneous. The same remedy for cattle sick from eating green food, is recommended.

Miller's Prophecy Confirmed.—Some mathematical chap who has been looking into Miller's system, confirms it in the following manner: He has discovered that if you multiply the number of years that Pius was Pope, (which Pius is not recollected, as there were seven of that title) by the number of pegs in Luther's boots, and that sum by the nails in the heels, and then add a boot belonging to Mr. Himes, the total will be 1843. Of course this calculation settles the question.

A Bit of Romance.—A man has just returned to Louisville after an absence of twenty years from his family. His wife, in his absence, supposing him dead, married a second and third time, and became a widow. The long-lost husband has wooed her again, and they are to be married once more. In his absence he was captured off Cuba, and for many years was a prisoner in Spain. He escaped and joined the army of Bolivar in South America, and fought in many battles. He found his old wife somewhat changed in every thing except her heart. This is a Rip Van Winkle story, yet the Dime vouches for its truth.

The Press in Sweden.—It is said that Sweden, with a population of hardly 2,000,000, supports no less than 70 political journals, besides those strictly religious or scientific.

United States Court.—Defect in the Law.—A curious instance of oversight or omission in law makers, has been discovered in this city, within the few last days. A colored man named John Christian, who had been steward on board the Beaulieu, was sent home a prisoner by the American Consul at Bahia, for attempting to poison the master of that vessel, Capt. Stanhope, while she was lying at Bahia. Along with the prisoner, were also sent home two others of the crew as witnesses to the alleged crime. On arriving here, the prisoner, was examined on the charge, before the United States Commissioner Rapalyie, and the prisoner's counsel contended that the law, although it had awarded the same punishment for murder committed by poison, as for murder committed by any other means, yet contains no provision whatever making the attempt to poison an offence or ordering any punishment for it. On a thorough examination of the law by eminent counsel, it turned out that such was the case, and the prisoner was discharged yesterday.—*Jour. of Com.*

The Beggars Boarding House.—A Death Scene.—We recently gave a sketch of the Five Points from the pen of N. P. Willis. It described a frightful condition of affairs. But Philadelphia is, we are informed, not wholly exempt from scenes analogous to those described in that outline. We are assured that there now exists in a northern suburb of the city, and near the Delaware, an establishment of the most remarkable kind. The house consists of six rooms, the lower of which is occupied by a female as a grog shop. Each of the others is occupied by boarders, and sometimes as many as six or

eight persons may be found sleeping in one room. These pay their board in cold victuals, and for the most part the occupants consist of the very refuse of our population. Our informant a clergyman, was drawn thither some weeks since, by information that an old woman to whom he had been in the habit of rendering assistance during the cold weather, was dying. He visited the scene, and found that the intelligence was correct. The old beggar was at death's door, but horrible to relate, she was insensible from intoxication! The next day, a lady connected with one of our benevolent societies called. The scene was, if possible, still more appalling than on the preceding day. The mother was dead, and not far from her corpse lay a grown up daughter, utterly unconscious from drink! But still worse, several children had partaken of the poisonous beverage, and were also laboring under its dreadful effects. Old age, and death, and middle life, and childhood, want, misery and intoxication were all promiscuously blended together. "I felt the blood curdle in my veins" said our informant, "as I contemplated the picture of wretchedness, vice and indolence. And yet," he added, "like scenes are by no means rare." Even the kind hearted sometimes shun them, in very nausea, apprehension and horror.—[Phil. Inq.]

Honesty.—The people of Vermont are celebrated the world over for morality and uprightness—but we were not aware till lately that even their convicted scoundrels were among the most trustworthy men in the community. The Mercury says that a young man recently arrived at Windsor in the stage, and applied for admission in the State Prison—showing the papers which entitled him to a residence there. It seems he had been convicted at Montpelier of some offence, sentenced to the State Prison for six months, and in order to save expense was fitted out with his papers and sent to Windsor by stage, without Sheriff or other attendant! On reaching Woodstock the stage by accident left him; but he coolly waited a day and took the next stage.

The Hypochondriac Prince.—Many distinguished persons from a disease in the imagination, have fallen into strange notions regarding their personal identity and character. In the Memoirs of Count de Maurepas, there is an account given of a most singular hypochondriac in the person of the Prince of Bourbon. He once imagined himself to be a hare, and would suffer no bell to be rung in the palace, lest the noise should scare him into the woods. At another time, he fancied himself to be a plant, and, as he stood in the garden, insisted on being watered. He some time afterwards imagined he was dead, and refused all nourishment, for which he said, he had no further occasion. This last whim would have proved fatal, if his friends had not contrived to disguise two persons, who were introduced to him as his grandfather and Marshal Luxembourg, and who after some conversation concerning the shades, invited him to dine with Marshal Turenne. Our hypochondriac followed them into a cellar prepared for the purpose, where he made a hearty meal.—While this turn of disorder prevailed, he always dined in the cellar with some noble ghost. It is somewhat remarkable that this strange fantasy did not incapacitate him for business, especially where his immediate interests were concerned. Hypochondriacism is doubtless produced in a great measure, from deep study, or from an artificial mode of living, and a want of proper air and exercise. We seldom hear of a ploughman or an artisan falling into that diseased state of the imagination, and considering themselves hares, vegetables, plants, or disembodied spirits.

Look out for it!—*Ebenezer* has had a new poetical machine made to order, and sundry effusions may be expected as soon as the wheels get a little smooth. As soon as he got it yesterday he set a small negro boy to turning the crank, and slipping in a piece of paper between the rollers it produced the following:

The clouds dispersed, the moon it shines,
Our old dog gnawed a marrow bone—
I wanted to see an old rat wink,
When Nabby's cat fell in the drink.
I saw a possum on the road,
A play in Euclid with a toad,
And then I saw a monstrous flea
A crawling up on saint Jeremiah's nose
When she had drunk tea.

There boy I knew it would go wrong.
The regulation revolver has too great a centropetal force to correspond with the horizontal metre plate, upon which the cylindrical pressure is at present not only too severe, but entirely unmeasured in its revolutions—sham! We must see to having it put in immediate order! Boy give us a glass of cool water!

COURT MARTIAL, NAAVOO LEGION.

June 10th, 1843.

1. **Resolved.** That an arsenal be built in the City of Naavoo, to be located in any part of the city, where the Lieutenant, and Major Generals may direct, who are also authorized to make, or cause to be made a draft of the same, and also to purchase any piece of ground for the aforesaid purpose, which they may deem proper.

2. **Resolved.** That Col. Jonathan Dunham, be and is hereby appointed agent for the Legion, to superintend the building of the aforesaid arsenal and that he be allowed one dollar and forty cents per day for his services while employed in that business, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and that he be armor of said arsenal when completed; and that he be allowed such remuneration for said services as may hereafter be fixed by law; also, that he be required to give

bonds to the amount of five thousand dollars with approved securities before entering upon the duties of said office.

3. Resolved, That any constable, or collector of fines be and is hereby authorized, if he cannot obtain money, to take property in payment of fines at a fair valuation, at his discretion, and make returns thereof to the proper officers as in other cases.

4. Resolved, That Brigadier General Rich be and is hereby authorized to organize the second Battalion first Regiment second Cohort into a Regiment of Light Infantry, to be called "The Escort Regiment of Light Infantry" to take place in the second Cohort according to assignment, on parade days, and do such other duties of escort &c. as may be necessary, and that he organize the first Battalion, first Regiment second Cohort, into a Regiment of Artillery.

WILSON LAW,

Major Gen. and Pres. of Court Martial.
Attest: HOSKA STROT,
Secretary pro. tem. of Court Martial.

Nauvoo June 12th, 1843.

I hereby certify that I approve of the above resolutions:

JOSEPH SMITH,

Lieut. Gen. of the Nauvoo Legion.

Nauvoo, June 20, 1843.

To THE EDITOR OF THE NEIGHBOR.

Sir, In obedience to the call made in your paper, for information in relation to the affairs of the Agricultural and Manufacturing Association of this city, I give you such facts as I think will be satisfactory. The first great object of the company was to establish a Pottery, for the manufacturing of the various kinds of crockery in common use in the country. Persons were deputed to make the necessary search, whether suitable materials could be obtained. The persons who were employed, in this service were such as had been employed all their lives in the business; their report was favorable, having found all the materials, of as good a quality as those used in the old world for that purpose, in our immediate vicinity. Efforts were accordingly made to commence the business with as little delay as possible; an eligible situation was obtained, and the work of building commenced. A stone building of sufficient size was put under construction, and progressed with much rapidity. Persons possessing means, felt desirous of investing a part of them at least, in the business. All was prosperous, and all flattering; a considerable amount of land was obtained for agricultural purposes; it being the wish of the managers, to supply all their workmen with all their necessities, as far as could be. Arrangements were making to get stock of the various kinds, for this purpose. The building had progressed nearly to the height of one story, when the electioneering campaign commenced, and it was roundly asserted that if certain persons were elected, all the charters, granted by a previous legislature to the citizens of Nauvoo, would be repealed. At first the Association supposed that this was merely an electioneering intrigue; but it assumed a formidable appearance, and began to assume the character of a fixed determination to carry the design into execution. The subsequent acts of the Legislature, have given but too much evidence, that such was the real intention of a very considerable portion of the members of the last Legislature, if not a majority of them. This in a clique paralyzed the exertions of the company; many who were about to contribute to the funds of the society paused, not knowing what was best; and, in consequence, the work stopped. Not that the company supposed, that there was any such power vested in the Legislature, either in the Constitution or common sense; but they did not know how far a reckless spirit might lead men in the violation of both. As the matter now stands, those having capital at a loss whether to invest it in that way or not, lest the same reckless spirit may, inevitably, carry the proposed design into effect.

The work has not stopped for want of means, nor materials to carry on the business as means, materials and workmen of the first order, are all at hand, but where is the safety? While such doctrines are boldly maintained by our Legislature. All the prospects of the company may be blasted at any stage of their business, by one single act of men who seem to have no interest in the prosperity of the State, nor the citizens thereof, apart from their own political preference. Pledges can be made, for the sake of preferment, to an ignorant constituency, to commit the most flagrant abuses, upon the rights of private companies, or even individuals, and attempts made with zeal and determination to carry them out to the extent.

Can public confidence be restored, the work can go on more vigorous than ever. Respectfully,
SIDNEY RIDGON,
Pres't. of the company.

For the Neighbor.

OUR PLEASURE EXCURSION.

Mr. Editor:—
On Saturday morning, the 17th inst., a large and respectable company of ladies and gentlemen took passage on board the Steam Boat "Maid of Iowa," for the purpose of passing the day in a pleasure excursion to Shokkoquon, a little town situated some thirty miles up the river. The day was delightful and every thing seemed to promise an agreeable trip. The company set out with light and joyful hearts, and the Nauvoo Band played a pleasant air as the steamer pushed her way up the broad current of the Mississippi.

At 11 o'clock we landed at Fort Madison where we were kindly received by the inhabitants. Captain Jones informed us that he would remain there one hour, which gave us a fine opportunity to view the town. It is quite pleasantly situated upon the Iowa side, and its location we considered a healthy one. It contained several good buildings; but we do not recollect that we saw any new ones erecting, with the exception of the Iowa Penitentiary. A number of us visited this work and found it progressing, though not as rapidly as we had anticipated. It promises to be a substantial prison, and, when completed as is anticipated it will by no means be an inferior one. It has now attained the height of one story little more than half the way round, and is covered with a temporary roof which furnishes shelter to the convicts and the kind family of the Warden.

While examining this work Mrs. G— arrived, with her attendant friends, and asked the privilege of seeing her husband which the Warden politely granted. We were all now seated in the entrance hall and the sound of clanking chains issued from the cell and fell harshly upon our ears. The convict entered the room where we were seated; and, O, horror! what a spectacle was presented to the contemplative and feeling mind! There stood the timid wife—there the athletic convict! He lifted his chain and ball from off his shoulder, which fell upon the floor with a heavy, hollow sound, as if to warn the by-standers, with an awful voice, never to step aside from the path of honesty and uprightness. O, who can imagine the pungent emotions of a wife, under circumstances like these, as her eyes fell upon the chains of the guilty husband, and she reluctantly reaches forth to grasp the hand to which she once fondly clung at the hymeneal altar! That form stood before her, stout and healthy; but, alas! that wife was deprived of his fostering care! Crime had marked his footsteps; and justice—stern and unbending—ever prompt, sooner or later, to overtake the guilty and shield the innocent—had fixed upon him the just recompense of his works. O, reader! learn a lesson of honesty from this incident, and never bring shame, dishonor, sorrow and grief to the wife of your bosom, by ever causing her to behold you under circumstances so humiliating and humbled as these!

We resumed our journey towards our place of destination. As we passed up the river, we were delighted at the bold, prominent scenery which the country, on either side, presented. Here and there we hurried past fairy isles, covered with the foliage of summer, wooing the weary traveller to their bosoms by the redundancy of their cooling shade—now we passed under the shadow of some mighty bluff, that rose in haughty grandeur above us—and now farther up, our eyes stretched far away over a country presenting a more even and gradual aspect. We landed at length at Shokkoquon, where we remained one hour. While there we were favored with a very able discourse from Elder George A. Smith, who is a member of the quorum of the Twelve. "But the liberal devilish liberal things; and by liberal things shall he stand," was his text, his remarks were elegantly adapted to the occasion and a beautiful illustration of the doctrines of the church to which he is attached. When service was over, the steamer moved from shore, and when coming night had veiled the face of nature with a gray twilight, we arrived at our beautiful home of Nauvoo; all greatly elated at the pleasantness of the day's trip.

ONE OF THE PASSENGERS.

TITLES.
Titles are but nicknames, and every nickname is a title. The thing is perfectly harmless in itself, but it marks a sort of foppishness in the human character which degrades it. It renders man diminutive in things which are great, and the counterfeit of woman in things which are little. It talks about its fine riband like a girl, and shows its garter like a child. A certain writer, of some antiquity, says, "When I was a child, I thought as a child; but when I became a man, I put away childish things."

It is, properly, from the elevated mind of France, that the folly has been abolished. It has outgrown the baby-clothes of count and duke, and breeched itself in manhood. France has not levelled, it has exalted. It has put down the dwarf to set up the man. The insignificance of a senseless word like duke, count or earl, has ceased to please. Even those who possessed them have disowned the gibberish, and, as they outgrew the rickets, have despised the rattle. The genuine mind of man, thirsting for its native home, society contemns the gewgaws that separate him from it. Titles are like circles drawn by the magician's wand, to contract the sphere of man's felicity. He lives immured within the bastille of a word, and surveys at a distance the envied life of man.

Is it then any wonder that titles should fall in France? Is it not a greater wonder they should be kept up any where? What are they? What is their worth—nay, "what is their amount?" When we think or speak of a judge or a general, we associate with it the ideas of office and character; we think of gravity in the one, and bravery in the other; but when we use a word merely as a title, no ideas associate with it. Through all the vocabulary of Adam, there is not such an animal as a duke or a count; neither can we connect any certain idea to the words. Whether they mean strength or weakness, wisdom or folly, a child or a man, a rider or a horse, is all equivocal. What respect then can be paid to that which describes nothing, and

which means nothing?—Imagination has given figure and character to centaurs, satyrs, and down to all the fairy tribe; but titles baffle even the powers of fancy, and are a chimerical nondescript.

But this is not all. If a whole country is disposed to hold them in contempt, all their value is gone, and none will own them. It is common opinion only that makes them any thing or nothing, or worse than nothing. There is no occasion to take titles away, for they take themselves away when society concurs to ridicule them. This species of imaginary consequence has visibly declined in every part of Europe, and it hastens to its exit as the world of reason continues to rise. There was a time when the lowest class of what are called nobility, was more thought of than the highest is now, and when a man in armor riding through Christendom in search of adventures was more stared at than a modern duke. The world has seen this folly fall, and it has fallen by being laughed at, and the farce of titles will follow its fate. The patriots of France have discovered in good time, that rank and dignity in society must take a new ground. The old one has fallen through. It must now take the substantial ground of character, instead of the chimerical ground of titles; and they have brought their titles to the altar, and made of them burnt-offerings to reason. [Extract from Thomas Paine's Answer to Mr. Burke's Attack on the French Revolution.]

(For the Neighbor.)

LINES WRITTEN ON THE FATE OF POLAND.

(BY WILLIAM RODGERS DECD.)

Hail! land of the noble, the fearless and brave,
Where the banners of freedom, in triumph did wave,
When hurrying thy vengeance upon thy proud foes,
When thou to the battle all wrathful arose.
Disdaining the name of a prince or a throne,
A tyrant thou spurn'd, nor a king wouldst thou own.
What conquests, what battles, what names so divine,
When thou in thy splendor and glory didst shine.
When thy day star of freedom shone from on high,
And thy sons thus went forth to conquer or die;
Sobiesky was thine—who so fearlessly did;
The strength of the Ottomans' power and pride;
Yet Poland a brighter than his canst thou claim,
Kosciusko's splendid and fearless name;
He fought for his country—he fought for his home,
And woe to the tyrant, that caused him to roam.
Yet thy sons would not bear the oppressors' vile yoke.
Nor bow at pleasure who held them in chains,
Without a fierce struggle their freedom to gain.
They swore both great Poland and God to maintain.

The rights of their country, her freedom and fame,
As spotless and pure as their forefathers' name;
And trusting to God—and the awards that they wield,
They vow like their fathers—to die on the field.
Or triumph in glory—or Poland's proud foes,
Redressing their wrongs and avenging her woes,
With swords brightly gleaming that thirst for a life,
Oh! see them rush gallantly on to the strife.
While shouts from the living and groans from the dying,
Are mournfully mingled with foemen defying;
While cannon are roaring—loud, deeply and long,
Forth belching death onward—dark, dreadful and strong.
The horsemen are mounted—now see how they ride,
How swiftly they charge and how swiftly they glide;
And prancing and snorting they drive on the foe,
While life streams are flowing with every fierce blow.

And freemen are crush'd and their bosoms are trod,
By the merciless horse like the shop beaten rod,
But Poland—the war clouds rise darkly and deep,
The thy flame be afloat, thy death knell is near.
Lo! see how thy children are strid on the plain,
All mingled, insulted and trampled, and slain;
Woe! woe! to the monarch that weareth the crown,
Whose slaves are now crushing and bearing them down—
May wrath from on high and the darkness of death,
Crush them like a blighting and poisonous breath.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

	from	to
Ashe—per lb.	7	8
Pot.	11	12
Pearl.	11	12
Ashe—per dozen.	16 00	18 00
Collins.	14 00	15 00
Others.	11 12	12 12
Bagging—Mo. per yard.	44	00
Bale Rope—Mo. per lb.	25	00
Beeswax—per lb.	40	50
Caster Beans—per bushel.	28	30
Candles—per lb.	8	9
Sperm.	7	20
Tallow—Mould.	14	00
—Dipped.	16	00
Stearine.	7	8
Coal—per ton.	13	15
Lehigh.	8	94
Pittsburgh—per bushel.	81	94
Miscutt and Illinois.	64	8
Coff—per lb.	6	10
Java.	13	15
Havana.	8	94
Rio.	81	94
St. Domingo.	64	8
Laguayra.	6	10
Chocolate—No. 1.	13	15
—No. 2.	12	14
Copper—per lb.	23	00
Braziers.	35	00
Sheeting.	43	00
Bottom.	43	00
Plats.	43	00
Cordage—per lb.	124	14
Manilla.	5	10
Tarred Rope.	2 25	2 50
Bed Cords, Manilla, per dozen.	1 75	2 00
—Hemp.	75	1 00
Plough Lines.	14	15
Cotton Yarn—per lb.	12	13
Pittsburgh.	12	13
Common.	5	7
Domestic—per yard.	5	7
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	64	114
4-4 and 6-4.		

Blanketing, 3-4 and 7-8.	74	8
4-4 and 6-4.	18	10
Brown Drillings.	8	10
Burlap.	19	13
Brown Lower Oza bags.	104	10
Virginia do.	10	10
Tickings, 3-4 and 6-4.	94	16
Satinets.	34	65
Kentucky Jeans.	28	56
Cotton Cheeks.	104	124
Blue Drillings.	104	124
Mixed summer stuffs.	13	25
Drugs & Medicines.		
Ginseng, per lb.	14	15
Salutarin, Western.	7	8
—Eastern.	3	9
Acum, per lb.	8	9
Quinins, per oz.	1 25	00
Brimstone.	7	0
Speem Salts.	31	00
Flour Sulphur.	74	0
Cream Tartar.	25	23
Turkey Opium.	3 75	00
Camphor.	1 25	1 31
Gum Arabic.	43	00
Liquorice Paste.	18	00
Salt Soda.	5	0
Blue Vitriol.	15	00
Sugar Lead.	31	00
Rhubarb.	60	1 25
Deer Slaughter.		
Madder, per lb.	15	16
Logwood.	6	0
Indigo, Sp. caroon.	1 25	1 45
Coppers.	2	24
Camwood, per lb.	9	10
Fustic.	48	00
Feathers—per lb.	16	18
Fish.		
Mackerel, No. 1, per bbl.	10 00	2 00
—No. 2.	7 50	8 00
—No. 3.	4 50	6 00
Lake Trout.	8 50	0 00
Salmon, per kit.	1 50	2 00
Cod, dry, per box.	1 25	1 50
Herrings, do.	50	62
Flour, Meal &c.		
Flour, City Mills.	3 124	3 25
—Country.	3 00	3 25
Rye.	2 56	31
Cornmeal, per bushel.	25	31
Fruit.		
Apples, dried, per bushel.	50	60
—green, per bbl.	1 50	2 00
Peaches, dried, per bushel.	874	1 00
Almonds, s. s. per lb.	15	16
Raisins, M. R. per box.	1 75	2 00
—C. M.	1 25	00
Prunes, per lb.	00	00
Currents, Zante.	10	104
Figs, per drum.	14	14
Legum, per box.	2 00	2 50
Fur & Peltry.		
Buffalo, per robe.	1 00	4 00
Deer shaves, per lb.	84	18
Red and Blue, in hair.	3	18
Groy.	3	10
Beaver.	2 00	3 00
Otter, per skin.	1 00	3 00
Muskat.	64	25
Raccoon.	10	25
Wild Cat.	10	25
For, grey.	10	25
Mink.	10	25
Beaver, per skin.	1 00	2 00
Grains—per bushel.		
Wheat.	52	504
Rye.	25	35
Corn.	22	35
Barley.	37	40
Oats.	124	14
Beans.	25	30
Glass—per box.		
8 by 10.	2 50	2 75
10 by 12.	3 75	4 25
12 by 18.	9 00	0 00
Gunpowder—per keg.		
Dupont's.	6 00	7 00
Latins.	6 00	6 50
—blasting.	4 00	4 50
Gunny Bags.	14	16
Hemp—per 112 lbs.	4 75	5 00
Water rotted.	2 12	2 50
Dew rotted.	61	7
Hides—per lb.	31	0
Dry.	61	7
Green.	31	0
Salted.	31	0
Hops, 1st quality, per lb.	124	124
Honey, per gallon.	25	30
Iron, Tennessee and Pittsburgh.		
Common Bar, per lb.	4	44
Band.	6	64
Horse Shoe.	5	5
Hoop.	7	9
Sheet.	7	9
Nail Rods.	7	9
Ball Iron.	7	9
Pig Iron, per ton.	22 00	25 00
Nails, per lb.		
Pittsburgh.	44	54
Junata.	54	00
Boston.	54	00
Cuttings, per lb.	21	34
Foundry.	44	5
Lead, 100 lbs.		
Pig.	2 50	0 00
Bar.	3 25	3 50
Sheet.	0 00	0 00
Flaps.	0 00	0 00
Lime, per bushel.		
Common.	10	12
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl.	3 75	4 00
Leather, per lb.		
Sole.	20	25
Skirting.	24	26
Upper, per side.	1 50	2 50
Calfskins, per dozen.	24 00	30 00
Bridle.	00 12	00 33
Morocco.	00 12	00 30
Molasses, per gallon.	16	18
New Orleans.	28	30
Sugar House.		
Nasal Stores.		
Tar, per bbl.	2 50	3 50
—4 gallon keg.	0 75	1 00
Pitch, per bbl.	3 00	3 50
Rosin.	3 50	4 00
Spirits Turpentine, per gallon.	50	55
Varnish, bright.	35	40
Oakum, per lb.	9	10
Oils.		
Lined, per gallon.	80	84
Sperm, winter.	87	1 00
—summer.	75	0 00
Lard.	65	0 00
Fish, per bbl.	17 00	00 00
Caster, per gallon.	45	50
Paints.		
White Lead.	6	0
Red.	10	12
Chrome Yellow.	40	45
—Green.	40	45
Spanish Brown.	4	0
Provisions.		
Beef, Mess, per bbl.	5 50	5 75
Prime.	3 50	3 75
Tongues, per dozen.	0 00	0 00
—Buffalo.	0 00	0 00
Pork, Clear, per bbl.	7 50	8 00
—Mess.	6 50	6 75
—M. O.	5 75	6 00
—Prime.	5 50	5 75
—P. O.	0 00	0 00
Hog round, per lb.	14	2
Bacon, Hams.	34	4
—Do. Canned.	34	4
—Shoulders.	24	24
—Hog round.	24	24
Lard.	24	44
Butter.	10	10
Cheese, common.	54	54
—Western Reserve.	64	64
Eggs.	34	4
Rice.	34	4
Seeds.		
Linen.	23	30
Cotton.	16	25
Salt, per bushel.	274	00
Turk's Island.		

G. A., per sack.	1 374	1 50
L. E.	1 75	2 00
Kanawha, per bushel.	30	31
Salt, per lb.	11	124
Refined.	84	00
Crude.	84	00
Sugar—per bushel.		
Clay.	4 00	4 50
Timothy.	574	1 00
Flax.	644	00
Hemp.	23	30
Shot—per bag.		
All sizes.	1 00	1 124
Spice—per lb.		
Cassia, in nuts.	29	00
Cloves.	40	60
Ginger Mace.	11	12
—Ground.	1 25	1 50
Nutmegs.	94	104
Pepper.	10	124
Pimento.	94	104
Soup—per lb.		
Eastern, No. 1.	6	7
—No. 2.	5	6
—No. 3.	4	5
Sugar—per lb.		
Louisiana.	34	41
Havana, white.	17	174
—Brown.	17	174
Leaf, No. 1.	124	134
—No. 2.	114	124
—No. 3.	104	114
Crushed.	104	114
Steel—per lb.		
English, Blistered.	15	00
Cast.	23	00
Crowley.	124	00
German.	15	00
American, Blistered.	15	00
Tallow—per lb.		
Imperial.	64	64

From the Salem (Mass.) Advertiser and Argus.

MR. J. B. NEWHALL'S LECTURE.

The lecture given by Mr. Newhall at the Lyceum Hall, on Monday evening week, was one of more than ordinary interest. He entered after he had commenced. He was then describing the general features of the country called the "West." He spoke of the little band of adventurers who emigrated from the New England States to Ohio. This band or company, consisted of revolutionary officers and soldiers, called the Ohio Company, to whom the Continental Congress made a grant of a million and a half acres of land to the North West of the Ohio. It was organized at Boston in March, 1786. The first permanent settlement was made by a band of 47 emigrants from the counties of Essex and Middlesex (Mass.), and the States of Rhode Island and Connecticut. They founded Marietta on the 7th of April, 1789. Seven years afterwards, Gen. Wayne effectually subdued the savages. From this period may be dated that unexampled prosperity which has so signally distinguished Ohio from all the Western States. The fame of this region for richness of soil, and amenity of climate, drew multitudes of emigrants from the Atlantic country; and in 1810, it contained 45,365 inhabitants. It was admitted into the Union in 1802. It has continued progressively to advance in population, wealth and industry, and exhibits the most striking instance of the rapid progress of social improvement, which any age or country can boast, unless we except Iowa. After giving a very interesting description of Ohio as it now is; its immense resources, (and had we time and room for insertion, it might be interesting to specify them,) he went on to describe the States of Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, and lastly Iowa. He said that—taken as a whole, in every point of view, afforded more advantages, and therefore stronger inducements to emigrate, than any other State in the Union. This we think, he made evident to every one present. He gave a detailed and exceedingly interesting account of the unlimited resources of this State. This is the country for the good things of the earth. All the fruits, grains and roots of the temperate regions of the globe grow most luxuriantly. The wheat is of the finest quality; and there are very few parts of the West, if any, where corn and potatoes are raised with greater ease and abundance, and of better quality. Wild fruits and about every kind of berries, excepting huckle, alias whortleberry, are very abundant in many places. He spoke of the wild grape as growing very luxuriantly and in great abundance. That foreign vines might be grafted if desirable, by the choicest grafts from foreign ones. Garden vegetables of every kind succeed remarkably well. We might here give a minute description of every vegetable, fruit, and the different kinds of grain raised in Iowa and Wisconsin, but the limits forbid. Many of an emigrating spirit who have been inclined to go to the West, have hesitated on account of the ferocious wild beasts that inhabit that country—such as bears, wolves, &c. But they, as well as the buffalo are now seldom or never seen. Their doom is sealed. They, like the poor Indian, have been driven before the strong current of emigration and the sound of the axe. Deer, elk, foxes, rabbits, raccoons, squirrels, opossums, otters, beavers and muskrats are very numerous. Wild horses are also caught and sold from 20 to 30 dollars. Thousands of hogs are raised annually with but little attention or expense. The beef raised in Iowa is the best in the world, being very tender and delicious. Poultry is also raised in great profusion. Some farmers raise from three to four hundred fowls in a season, besides turkeys, geese, ducks, &c.

The rivers and lakes are filled with fish of the most delicious kind. The bass, trout, catfish, perch, eel, pike, pickerel, mullet, sturgeon, and various other kinds are caught in great abundance and sent to market in great wagon loads. He spoke of the white fish in particular, as one of the finest fish in America, and millions of them are caught and packed up every year and sent to the eastern market. We recollect that in 1837 the American Fur Company packed over 3,500 barrels.

As to birds, the rivers and lakes are almost literally covered—especially in Autumn and Spring. The most common are swans, pelicans, geese, ducks, cranes water turkeys. And on the Prairies, wild turkeys, prairie fowls, plovers, partridges, woodcocks, snipes, pheasants, herons and wild pigeons; the latter as we are informed, being shot by the barrel. We think there must be some real pleasure in "going-a-gunning" in such a country as that.

Mr. Newhall spoke of the vast resources of wealth from the mineral kingdom. Here a rich field opens, especially to the capitalist. The minerals are lead, copper, iron, zinc, limestone, sand and free-stone, bituminous coal, alabaster, saltpetre, cornelian stone, epsom salts, agate chalydon, &c. Lead however is the staple of this country. Many thousands of acres have already been found to contain this valuable article and there may be thousands if not millions more. In fact, the mining business is merely in its infancy. To give an idea of the value of land, one acre was bought in the land office for \$1.25 and sold for \$20,000, the buyer after all, realizing 80 per cent.

This we think was in 1837; and in the years 1836 or '7 13,343,150 pounds of lead were mined in the mines belonging to the United States, which, at 5 cts. per pound, amounts to \$667,157.50. That from the private mines amounts

to 8 times that sum. In discovering a mine, a shaft is sunk and then "drifted" east and west, this being the position in which the ore lies. This lead he said contained 45 per cent. of zinc. We do not recollect the exact amount of lead obtained the last year, but when he mentioned it, we were astonished. He said a man "in these diggings" could dig or produce \$75 worth of lead per day. He exhibited to the audience some fine specimens of lead, zinc, iron, marble, &c. We examined an iron specimen picked up by Mr. Newhall near the Missouri river. It is certainly one of the finest specimens we have ever seen. A piece of honeycomb marble, a splendid specimen, singular and unique, was also exhibited. It would be a valuable acquisition to any cabinet. The piece of waving marble is very beautiful and highly polished, as also the other specimens.

"The Nauvoo Temple is a very singular and unique structure. It is 150 feet in length, 98 feet wide, and when finished will be 150 feet high. It is different from anything in ancient or modern history. Every thing about it is on a magnificent scale, and when finished and seen from the opposite side of the river, it will present one, if not the most beautiful, chaste, and noble specimens of architecture to be found in the world. We should like to be in possession of a model of this building, both on account of its great notoriety, as being connected with the Mormon or Latter Day Saints' religion, and also a work of art. Did our limits permit, we might give a very minute description of the whole order of architecture. This splendid drawing was exhibited by Mr. Newhall, while in Nauvoo, from a copy in the archives of that city. We wish he had taken it on a large scale, but he probably did not, on account of transportation. We regret exceedingly that we did not have the privilege of a near inspection of the map of the city of Nauvoo; the place which for some time past has created more intense interest perhaps, than any other city, town or village in the country, if not in the world. But on inquiring for it we found it had been rolled up and packed away. He gave a very glowing and interesting account of this city. The location is one of the most beautiful on earth. Situated on the Mississippi river, rising in an inclined plane, till it reaches the height where it overlooks an extensive tract of territory, unrivalled in richness and scenery. His account of the military displays in Nauvoo, where the regiment, or Joe Smith's legion as it is called, turns out, is very interesting and excellent. He spoke of the six ladies on horse, with white feathers or plumes waving over black velvet, riding up and down in front of the regiment. This must appear singular, at least to a Yankee.

He has had personal interviews with Joseph and to sum up his character in a word; he is a jolly fellow; and according to his view, he is one of the last persons on earth whom God would have raised up as a prophet or priest; he is so diametrically opposite to that which he ought to be, in order to merit the titles or to act in such offices. Among others, he is very sociable, easy, cheerful, kind and obliging, and very hospitable.

We have seen Hiram Smith, a brother of Joseph's and heard him preach, and conversed with him about his religion, its origin and progress; and we heard him declare, in this city in public, that what is recorded about the plates, &c. &c., is God's solemn truth. We have seen and conversed also with Mr. Wm. Law, one of the apostles. He declared to us in the Masonic Hall, in this city, that the statements are true, and called upon God with uplifted hands as a witness. We think it would be very interesting to the good people of Salem, and in fact to the whole Eastern States, to have the prophet come and make a visit. We very much doubt whether there is a man on earth, who would create so much excitement and deep interest, at least, for the time being, as the prophet.

After Mr. N. had drawn the Temple, Joseph was exceedingly pleased, pronounced it very correct, complimented him very highly, and told him he believed he would be the means in the hands of God, of doing a great deal of good.

Joseph's sermon, given verbatim as heard by Mr. N., is very interesting; but we cannot give it here.

Ladies' Veils.—The wearing of ladies' veils, says a celebrated writer on sight, permanently weakens many naturally good eyes, on account of the endeavor of the eye to adjust itself to the ceaseless vibration of that too common article of dress.

"Requiescat in pace."
Here lies, by death smitten,
A hapless young kitten,
To moulder away in the dust:
Oh! had it lived longer
It would have been stronger,
And died somewhat older, we trust.

Had it grown up to cat-hood,
Full many a rat would
Have mourned in the deepest of woe.
Let the curtain be drawn to
We hope it has gone to
The land to which other cats go.

The following was the answer made by a gentleman to a young lady who had sent him a kiss—in a letter.

"Thanks to my gentle, absent friend—
A kiss you in your letter send,
But ah! the thrilling charm is lost
In kisses that arrive by post;
That fruit can only tasteful be
When gathered, melting, from the tree!

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.
I WILL be at the Mayors office to take an account of taxable property, of Commerce and Nauvoo Precincts, from Monday 26th June, until Saturday 8th July next; at which time and place all who have not given in a list of their property, are requested to do so and save costs.

GEO. A. CHITTENDEN, Assessor.

WOOD! WOOD!
WE would respectfully notify those who have promised us wood, that we are in want of it; and if they are as willing to fulfill as they were to make promises, we shall be supplied with an abundance of this indispensable article soon.—Wood we must have before we can go on with our Stereotype Foundry, and expect those concerned will, on seeing this friendly notice, supply our wants by fulfilling their engagements.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.
June 7th, 1843.

NOTICE.
AMOS DAVIS of the City of Nauvoo, Hancock County Illinois, and the public, are hereby notified, that I have this day revoked the power or letter of attorney which I gave said Davis in the month of July, A. D. 1841, to sell the lots in Hixbards addition to Nauvoo, and to sell merchandise, and all other authority and power whatever. All persons will govern themselves accordingly.

DAVIDSON HIBARD.
Nauvoo, June 8, 1843.—no 7 tf

FOR SALE.
ABOUT eighty acres of land in section twenty seven, township seven north, range eight west, four and a half miles from the Temple. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the La Harpe road.

Z. PULSIPHER.
June 14, 1843.—if.

Cabinet Manufacture.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and surrounding country, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Light Stands of all kinds, and all other articles in his line, which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any Cabinet-maker in the west. Shop on Parley street east of Main.

N. B. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

JOHN HATFIELD.
Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—6m

NOTICE TO LADIES.
STRAW and Leghorn Bonnets cleaned and pressed, on the double lever power pressing machine, recently imported from the straw bonnet manufacturing district in the east.

Call at the residence of A. P. Rockwood, near the north end of Partridge street.

Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—4t

NOTICE.
THE owner of a box containing a quantity of Coopers Tools which was left on the landing in this city, by the steam boat Agnes on about the 10th of last Sept., is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take it away, or it will be sold according to law.

Enquire of Daniel Burch, Mulholland street, east of the Temple.

CLARK LEWIS.
Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE subscriber, having taken out letters of administration, from the Court of Probate of Hancock County, Ill., on the estate of Oliver Walker deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to her, or the Court of Probate, of said county for settlement, on the first day of August 1843. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

NANCY WALKER Administratrix.
Nauvoo, June 14 1843.—6t.

MRS. A. SMITH,
MILLINER, Dress maker, and Straw manufacturer, at Mr. Hawes' water street, Nauvoo. Respectfully solicits the support of the ladies of Nauvoo and vicinity, assuring them that every exertion shall be made to merit their favors. Mrs. S. will have for inspection an assortment of the newest style of millinery on the 20th inst. A variety of useful articles consisting of bonnets, ribbons, needles, cottons, and an assortment of jewelry for sale, now ready. Hats and bonnets cleaned and altered to the present fashion. Black vales cleaned and dyed.

Nauvoo June 14 1843.—if.
A CARD.
A. NEUBAUER SURGEON DENTIST.
Teeth inserted, \$2.00 a tooth.
Office, on Water st. 4th block east of Main st. Charges moderate.
June 14—6m.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city; where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, clothe lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

HOWARD EGAN.
April 26, 1843. 52—if

LIME! LIME!
HE undersigned, intends to keep constantly on hand at the upper end of Main street near the river, the above article, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest for cash or will exchange it for most kinds of country produce. He has now on hand two kilns, not inferior to any in this city, and flatters himself by his experience in manufacturing to suit all who may favor him with their patronage. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere.

PETER SHIRTS.
Nauvoo, May 31st, 1843—6m

NEW ARRIVAL.
RECEIVED, by the Steamers Maid of Iowa, and Potosi, at Lyons' old establishment on the corner of Main and Hotchkiss streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows, Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hardware, Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on the corner of Main, and Hotchkiss streets.

Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill., May 31, 1843—yl.

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.
DAVIS & WILLIAMS
WOULD inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they are now ready to attend to all business in their line; and would solicit the confidence of the fashionable community, as they flatter themselves by their long experience in the business, and their superior knowledge in the art of cutting, and their competitors, by obtaining an entire new patent recently invented by Hotchkiss & Gorum, denominated their Geometrical Mathematical Measurement System, is sufficient to convince the most fastidious, that they are the very men, to employ to insure good fits and fashionable work.

To the ladies, they would say, that all those wishing fashionable riding dresses and pelices will please call where all orders shall be attended to with promptness and despatch.

Trimmings, cloth, and ready made clothing will be kept constantly on hand.—Work will be done on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in the city. Cutting done on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner.

A good assortment of brass clocks, cheap for cash or country produce.
No. 2 Mulholland street, 2 doors east of the Temple.

Nauvoo, May 24, 1843.—5m.

SPINNING WHEELS!
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels
of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bed-stands of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bed-stands, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite of the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.
May 24 1843, if.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of J. D. Groves dec'd, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the court of probate of said county for settlement, on the first Monday in May. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

A. P. RINGER, Administrator of J. D. GROVES, dec'd.
March 18, A. D. 1843. no 47 t

GARDEN SEEDS FOR SALE.
ANY person wishing to procure a choice article of Garden Seeds can be accommodated by applying to Taylor & Woodruff, at the Printing Office, who have just received a quantity of most kinds of seeds necessary for the garden.

Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. nol.

DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS &c.
Good news—100 per cent. reduction on the necessities of life.

MR. PRATT wishes to call the attention of the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity to his stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Provisions, of which he has a constant supply on hand, and may be had at his store, Young Street, one block north of the Temple. Mr. P. would take this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends for the patronage he has already received and feels confident that his prices and the quality of his goods will ensure a continuance of their favors and therefore he offers no other inducement.

May 24th, 1843, if.

NAUVOO FERRY.
THE undersigned, will hereafter run a new and splendid Steam Boat, as a FERRY BOAT across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, for the accommodation of emigrants, travellers, citizens, and their effects. And they solicit the patronage of a discerning public to sustain the company in this laudable enterprise. The convenience will be great, the accommodation good, and the passage sure, without having to lay by for wind or weather, save when the river is under bonds—of ice. The prices will be regulated by an ordinance of the City Council. Live and let live is the desire of the public's servants.

D. JONES, & Co.
May 17th 1843. 3a-6m.

C. J. WARREN & HIGGEE,
Attorneys at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.

Office situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

Nauvoo, May 24d, 1843, if.

RACHMAN & SKINNER,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

WILL attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Courts. Offices—in the Court House Carriage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple. 8m no 51.

MISSING.
ONE barrel of sugar landed from the "Maid of Iowa," near the Nauvoo House, on the 13th inst. marked J. Kay Alton Ill. Will the finder tell at the office of the Neighbor.

Nauvoo May 2d 1843. L. RICHARDS

EXECUTORS NOTICE.
THE undersigned having taken out letters testamentary on the estate of Lucy P. Oatman deceased; will attend before the Probate Justice at his office in Carriage, on the first Monday in July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement. All those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

GEORGE COULSON.
Executor of Lucy P. Oatman.
LaHarpe, April the 6th 1843. 2-4w

CHURCH HISTORY.
THE Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, is hereby informed, that every one, having in possession, any documents, facts, incidents, or other matter, in any way connected with the history of said church, is requested to hand the same in, at President Joseph Smith's office, 2d story of the brick store; or forward (post paid) by mail.

Nauvoo May 22nd, 1843.
C. P. S. The history is now compiling and we want every thing relating to the same immediately.

no 4 3w.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.
Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.
The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBELL LOZENGES.
For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after disipation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.
The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.
These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents), brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by
(22-y1.) J. SNIDER,
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

NOTICE.
TWO house carpenters and one brick mason, with families are wanted at Shokokon. Constant employ will be given.
JOHN F. COWAN.

LOOK HERE.
I would say to emigrants, and all the brethren, that I have a few lots on hand, that I will sell very cheap, as I am going on my mission soon, and wish to sell before I go.

Also, I have lots with buildings on them. If any one wishes for a good store building near the Temple, I can accommodate them.
BRIGHAM YOUNG.
Nauvoo, May 2, 1843. nolif.

NO CURE NO PAY.
DR. W. B. BRINK will treat cancers on the condition of no cure no pay, and would say to those who are afflicted with cancers to call and try a remedy that has never failed, and I will pay fifty dollars for every case where it will not perform a permanent cure; and persons residing at a distance can communicate by letter, post paid, and they can be informed of the cost and the time it may take to perform a cure.

Nauvoo, Jan. 28, 1842. 39-if.

BRADFORD & BROWN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Poydras St., New Orleans.

LIBERAL ADVANCES made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible. To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO
H. E. Morton, New Orleans,
Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.
A. H. Mathews, Warsaw,
Whiteman & Springer, Cincinnati.
December 10, 1842. no 32-6m*

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

DR. W. B. BRINK tenders his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo, for past patronage, and still continues the practice of medicine at his residence, a few rods West of the Temple, where all calls will be punctually attended to; either day or night.

He trusts that the intimate acquaintance and practical experience in the use of the botanic remedies, will secure him the confidence and support of a liberal and enlightened public.

Those who have chronic diseases, such as dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, scrofula; incurable diseases, asthma, bronchitis and all affections of the chest or any of the whole list of chronic diseases will do well to avail themselves of a judicious application of botanic remedies. His practice is, however, by no means confined to these diseases; but is equally applicable, whether acute or chronic.

no 35-6m.

GEO. P. STILES,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. 1843. no 42-if.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

SCHOOL BOOKS.
The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

ALSO.
Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions. School Writing Books, Millennial Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING,
in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our

QUARTOS	HALF	BOUND	PLAIN	150
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	do	do	plain	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
do	do	do	plain	1,00
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	do	do	plain	0,75
do	do	do	neat	1,00
do	do	do	extra	1,37
do	do	do	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	do	do	plain	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Among the variety of stationary which we have just received, are several dozen of Mason's Sacred Harp, and Kirkham's Grammars.

Also, blank deeds may be had at the printing office.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.
Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. nol

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

IS EDITED BY
JOHN TAYLOR.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF
At the corner of Water and Bain Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.
TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 50 cts.
A liberal discount will be made to steady advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor) post paid, to receive attention.

POETRY.

THE REVEREND DEAD.

THE DEAD! the reverend dead!
Let not oblivion spread
Over their dust,
And their good deeds, her pall!
No, let us cherish all
Their names, and here recall
The sainted just.
Fresh, from their sepulcher,
The thought of what they were
Comes, like the breath
Of the young flowers, that grow
Around their graves, and throw
Their fragrance o'er the blow,
Dark house of death.
The memory of the good,
Who at the altar stood,
Faithful and true,
In holier, in our eyes,
Than are the stars, that rise
To give us, from the skies,
Their light and dew.
Souls of our brethren blest,
Who've entered on your rest,
Design ye to know,
As round the throne ye rise,
In "sweet societies,"
How, by the good and wise,
Ye've loved below!
God of the rolling years,
Guide of the circling spheres—
Planets and suns—
Clothe us, like them, in light;
Lead us, like them, aright;
Keep us in courses bright,
Thy holy ones!

THE RESCUED BRIDE.

A TALE OF THE ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS.

BY LITTON.

(Concluded.)

CHAPTER VIII.—THE ARREST.

While the events of the last chapter were transpiring, a tall, slim, spindle-legged personage was seated in the bar-room of a hotel, some eight miles distant from the place where we last had an account of him, in the village of—. He was stretched backward in his chair, in a kind of consequential attitude—the edge of his hat's cavity circled round from the crown of his head to that part of the forehead where his intellectual rudder made its insertion into the cranium, throwing his hat into a slant or diagonal position—his legs extended to the farther side of the fire-place, as if to prevent the introduction of intruders—and twirled an ivory tooth-pick in his fingers which he sometimes employed with considerable dexterity in the cavity of his broad mouth, which was now and then distorted into a kind of good natured grin, as if pleased with his own meditations.

"Ha, ha," soliloquized Dick Spindle, "Now I've got Fly-Devil into safe keeping, I'll leave him to take passage on the 'Sly Coaster,' while I go back and see how fares that 'fair one,' and introduce her to a new order of things with which she seems to be entirely unacquainted. Bill Bisby will soon cause Fly-Devil to find the sea shore and make him acquainted with the way they do up things upon the other side."

At this juncture, the door slowly opened and this soliloquy was interrupted by the entrance of five or six men. Dick was considerably alarmed, but maintained his equilibrium with remarkable coolness.

"Is this the individual?" enquired a thick set man, pointing to Dick, at the same time turning to a hard-faced, worldly looking, business appearing person at his side.

"I recognize him as the individual, sir."

"You are my prisoner," continued the first speaker, approaching Dick, at the same time placing his hand upon his shoulder.

"Hold, blackguards! what kind of treatment is this to a gentleman? You'd better run home and take a few lessons on manners before you attempt to move in high circles. Do you generally introduce yourselves to strangers in these parts by laying hold of the collar instead of the hand? And do you present that kind of a letter of introduction instead of a nicely print-

ed card, edged with gold-leaf and substantially glazed?" enquired Dick with a haughty sneer, pointing at the writ which the sheriff drew from his hat and prepared to read.

"Come, Mr. Spindle," said the sheriff, after reading the writ, "you see that this is a 'card' that will insure you comfortable lodgings in the county jail for the night, and present you before your betters to-morrow for examination; so just put your arm in mine and I'll contrive to lessen your expenses by bidding this hotel good night and leading you to a place where you can get sleep without paying for it."

"I'm no ways scrimped, Mr. Sheriff, and besides, I think the interest you manifest in my welfare—though upon some occasions it might prove beneficial—is, at the present, rather annoying to a gentleman who wishes to be left alone to his meditations. You will oblige me very much, gentlemen, if you will rid me of this impertinent clown by just showing him the way home, where I would advise him to stay until he can learn to appear a little more agreeable in company."

"If we can't persuade you to go by fair argument, we will by—"

"Foul," you would say; so here is the most conclusive one," said Dick interrupting him, as he rose to his feet and planted his fist over his right eye with a velocity that sent the sheriff against the ceiling.

A scuffle now ensued between Dick and the by-standers, in which he attempted to escape; but the superior numbers he had to contend with at length overpowered him, and Dick Spindle was soon incarcerated within the firm walls of a prison.

CHAPTER IX.—THE BROTHER AND SISTER.

Four days of indescribable anxiety had passed, and Calmer was no more the healthy, fresh looking person he was once. Thin and emaciated, he was looked upon by his friends with alarm and the most intense anxiety. No more did he mingle in the merry circle, and join in the giddy dance; no more were the cheerful tones of his voice heard to reverberate along the gay saloon of fashionable society; but his whole soul, his every energy of mind, were all concentrated in the pursuit of one great and absorbing object. Carmelia was the only person that engrossed his attention, and he exerted every faculty he possessed in endeavoring to discover whether she had been taken. Searches were instituted; the country was flooded with advertisements, and every subterfuge was grasped after which presented the least possibility of leading to a discovery.

But every energy thus far proved abortive; every plan which his untiring industry instituted, and every device to which he resorted were baffled. No hope now presented itself to his mind; all was a dark and fearful mystery; and, of her release, all was doubt and uncertainty. To allay the storm of contending hopes and fears that were raging in his bosom, he repaired to the grave of De Benion. He approached—a tiny form was bending over it. It was little Nett, and thus brother and sister stood by the grave of Carmelia's father.

"Brother, what makes you look so pale? Can Nett do any thing to make you well?" enquired the sister affectionally.

"Innocent creature!" exclaimed the brother, clasping that slender form in his arms, and kissing away the tear that trembled in her bright blue eye. "How little do you know of sorrow, and the miseries of human life! But tell me, my little angel, what brought you to this sacred place? Has a grave yard, with its solemn tombs, any charms for Nett?"

"Do you see the flowers I have thrown upon the grave?"

"Well, what do they mean, pretty one?"

"Pappy De Benion was always so good to little Nett, that I thought if I would cover his grave with pretty flowers his spirit would send Carmelia back to us again."

"Then does Nett care for Carmelia?"

"She was always so kind to me and said I was her adopted sister. Will Pappy send her back before all these nice roses are gone? I shall be so sorry when it's winter!—then there won't be any flowers to give to Pappy."

"Surely heaven has sent you to be a comforting angel to me in this great affliction!"

When they returned home they found an old man waiting to see Calmer. They stepped one side; and, as

the old man commenced conversation, Calmer's eye sparkled with delight.

CHAPTER X.—THE ADVERTISEMENT.

"If that old money-bugger don't come back to night he'll find his pet bird has flown and left him nothing but her nest," said Jack Swaghammer to his comrades, who were assembled in the back room of the Miser's dwelling.

"Her crop by this time must be as small as a humming-bird's. If people wasn't so mighty suspicious now-a-days, Jack, you could fly over the country with this fine plumed little songster, and no thanks to Dick Spindle and this stingy old nabob for their kindness to her. But I've been like a fish out of water ever since the old money-lover read that advertisement."

"What advertisement?"

"Hain't you seen it?"

"No."

"Here it is, in the last 'Colonist' that arrived yesterday."

Jack took the paper and spied an advertisement round which a black line had been drawn with a pen to attract attention. It read as follows:

\$1000.

THE undersigned will pay the above sum to any person who will furnish correct information of the fate of Miss Carmelia De Benion, who has been forcibly taken from her friends by some unknown hand.

CALMER MORTON.

May 29, 1799.

"Blood and thunder!" roared Jack, as he concluded the notice. "We'll all be sent to Davy Jones' locker before night, or I'm a fool! You must be as easy as your Great Grandmother's old shoe, or you'd played 'hark from the tomb' on the old sinner's carcass before he left the house. He'd sell his very heart's blood for money!"

The whole group seemed riveted to their seats with amazement, and Jack continued to run through the columns of the paper.

"By the Holy Virgin! Here it comes like peals of thunder from the very trump of heaven!" exclaimed Jack, as he commenced reading the 'leading article' under the editorial head. It ran thus:

"RICHARD SPINDLE.

This individual was arrested in our town last evening, charged with having passed counterfeit money upon Mr. Snider, a respectable merchant of this place. He was brought before the court of enquiry at 10 o'clock this morning; and, the court deeming the evidence conclusive, he was held in custody for his trial at the higher court. In our opinion, the evidence was so strong against him, he cannot avoid a sentence to the Penitentiary for a term of not less than fifteen years. It is time a stop was put to this high-handed and abominable practice of counterfeiting, and it becomes the imperative duty of every good citizen to exert all their energy to bring those who practice it to condign punishment. It is suspected that Spindle is connected with a gang of murderers who infest these mountains, and who have been in the habit, for a long time, of running off the property of peaceable citizens to the sea coast and shipping it aboard of some vessel favorable to their cause. Let the people be vigilant and active, and the time is not far distant when these rascals will be effectually driven from our country."

"The story is told for poor Dick," continued Jack as he concluded the article. "Ha, ha, Dick has gone and I am the sole heir to the legacy he has left. I will prepare to assert my right to the hereditament this very night. Where there is no will, as a matter of course, the heirs come in for the estate. And who is a nearer heir than Jack Swaghammer, who fought for the prize in the first place. Ho, ho, ho, it's a long road that never turns."

"Truly spoken, Jack; and from the omens which now appear to hover round us, we will all arrive at the turn in our road before we are prepared for it."

"The signers a dozen to one against us," replied Jack, "so I'll just take a walk out and see if I can discover any signs of hostility. 'Straws show which way the wind blows.'"

CHAPTER XI.—THE RESCUE.

A long train of men might have been seen ascending a declivity near which the house of the Miser was situated. Their panoply shone in the translucent rays of the sun, which was fast sinking behind the western hills. At their head was a short, round shouldered, pointed nosed, old man, who seemed to officiate in the capacity of a guide, rather than as a commander. They wound around behind the brink of the hill as much as possible, evidently to screen themselves from observation. On a sudden the old man halted. His small dark eye was stationary upon something dark colored, which seemed to resemble the figure of a man half concealed by the branches of some small trees a few hundred yards in their advance.

"Yes—yes—it looks like—it is—U'm, sure it is—now—there—see—he's shot away towards the house like a javelin hurled by the scienced arm of some Royal Knight. We're discovered; the quicker we are on the move the better, or we'll have nothing to surround but the naked walls. Do you promise that it will be paid in gold?" continued the guide, in a lower tone, as he turned and placed his mouth close to the ear of a pale faced young man who was the commander of the train.

"Yes, in gold," was the reply, and they moved forward at a rapid pace.

"Death and fury!" roared the spy, bursting into the room. "They're down upon us like an avalanche! We'll all be eat alive, as lambs in the sheep fold by a posse of wolves, unless we all fight like devils! Hollo there, leather heads! Put on your pistols; meet them at the threshold, and dispute the old traitor's right to enter! As for me, I'll swear he shan't see the inside of these walls unless he lifts his old limbs over my dead body!"

By this time the house was surrounded and the men were fast rushing to the door.

"Follow on!" shouted the commander. "We must see that the sheriff is not molested in the performance of his official duty."

"You are my prisoners," said the sheriff in a calm voice as he approached the door.

"We'll have a drawn game for that," replied the ruffian, discharging his pistol at the sheriff without effect. "Bah! old fool! I've got one reserved for you! Here, take the reward of your handiwork," continued he, burying the contents of his other pistol in the breast of the Miser.

"And here is yours," said Calmer coolly, and Jack Swaghammer—Calmer's captor—fell. His blood mingled with that of the Miser, and ran in one broad stream across the floor.

The men now rushed in to secure the others; but they, seeing the fate of their principal and the determination and superior number of their assailants, were fast escaping through the back door. The anxiety that was felt by the men, on hearing the discharge of the pieces, caused them to rush to the scene of contest; thus breaking up the line, and leaving a wide vacancy through which the counterfeiters effected an escape.

The Miser was struggling in the agonies of death. His voice was nearly extinct. He beckoned Calmer to his side.

"Gold," faintly articulated the dying man, "has been the only God I have worshipped through life. My propensity for it has been irresistible, and that I might hoard it up in useless heaps, I have often turned from the path of honesty. This band of men have been liberal with their money, which has induced me to give them a shelter in my house, and conceal their wicked occupation from the world. I have never acted with them further than to conceal their plundered gain, for which I always received a reward. Even now my love of gold is so strong that I would ring from you the sum I was to receive, if there were any hopes that I could carry it into heaven! This has brought death to me—happiness to you! My pocket contains the keys that will lead you to my treasures and to your affianced! She is yours—they are willing to the little girl who was so anxious for the escape of 'sissy Carmelia,' as she called her."

The door quickly opened—Carmelia was in the arms of Calmer!

Thus, Carmelia was your prayer answered; Calmer was restored to you in the very room where it was initiated. In that moment of deliverance was the divine promise verified—"Put your trust in me and I will deliver."

The thankful couple were in the presence of the Miser. A faint smile of pleasure played upon his cheek as he beheld them, and the Miser soon after expired.

CHAPTER XII.—THE WEDDING.

On a fine evening in the latter part of June, a gay party was assembled in the magnificent parlor of Calmer Morton. That company was composed of those individuals who had been the early friends of Calmer and the fair and happy being who was seated by his side. Deep felt gratitude was depicted on every countenance—every cheek was flushed with feelings of transport, and every eye beamed with rapturous de-

light. Soon a dead silence reigned throughout the illuminated mansion; but it was the silence of breathless interest. The bride and bridegroom were before the altar. The few weeks that had elapsed since the date of the last chapter, had spread the bloom of health upon their cheeks—swept away that stern look of settled melancholy, and placed there the joyous smile of happiness in its stead. Close to that young couple stood the lovely little Nett. She was gazing with delight upon a fresh rose that was fastened to the belt of the bride, which the company insisted she should wear to satisfy the innocent notion of the little girl.

Why need we dwell longer upon the sequel of this story? Suffice it to say they were married; and, reader, when we incorporate this short word in the history of Calmer and Carmelia, we trust we are conveying more infinite satisfaction to you, than we would be in swelling out the most lengthy volume without it. But through what scenes of trial have we been obliged to pass to arrive at the place where it can be introduced! What disappointments have ensued—what sudden reverses of fortune has it been our destiny to witness—what instant transitions from joy to misery—what emotions of sorrow have been felt—what pungent feelings have been awakened—what keen solicitude has been kindled—but the introduction of this word dissipates them all—pours the balm of reconciliation upon the troubled spirits of the reader, and, what is far better than all, it brings the full fruition of happiness to the wedded pair!

The next day Calmer and Carmelia Morton, accompanied by little Nett, were seated upon a superb sofa in their splendidly furnished parlor. Carmelia's snowy hand swept over the notes of an elegant piano, and the room vibrated with modulated music.

"Love is dearer when its fruits are reaped after passing through the tempest," thought the husband.

"Happiness is better appreciated when the 'bitter cup' has been dashed empty from our lips," was the sentiment of the wife.

"Now all is well with Nett—all around is joy and sunshine," betokened the rosy cheeked girl, as she looked full in the face of "THE RESCUED BRIDE."

The Grey Mare is the better Horse.

Most of our readers have heard this expression, and are at no loss for its solution, but many may not be aware of its origin. In the hope that it may amuse and prove profitable to them, we give the story as follows. An English Gentleman having married a young lady who was handsome, accomplished and rich, expected to reap the harvest of matrimonial felicity; but he soon found that she was of a high domineering spirit, always contending to be mistress of him and his family; and he therefore resolved to part with her. He went to her father, and told him she found his daughter of such a temper, and was so heartily tired of her; that if he could replace her in her former home, he would return her every penny of her fortune.—The old gentleman having enquired into the causes of his complaint, asked him why he should be more disquieted at this than any other married man, since it was a common occurrence with them, and consequently no more than he ought to have expected; the husband said he was so far from giving his assent to this assertion, that he thought himself more unhappy than any other man, as his wife had a very attractive spirit, and certainly no man who had a due sense of right and wrong would ever submit to be governed by his wife. "Sir," said the old man, "you are little acquainted with the world, if you do not know that all women govern their husbands, though not all indeed by the same method. However, to end all disputes between us, I will put what I have said on this point, if you are willing to try it. I have five horses in my stable; you shall harness them to a cart, in which I will put a basket containing one hundred eggs; and if in passing through the country, and making a strict inquiry into the truth of falsehood of my assertion, and leaving a horse at the house of every man who is master of his family, himself, and an egg only where the wife governs, you shall find your eggs gone before your horses. I hope you will then think your own case not uncommon, but will be contented to go home, and look upon your wife as no more than her neighbors; if, on the other hand, your horses are gone first, I will take my daughter home again, and you shall keep her fortune. This proposal was too advantageous to be rejected, the young man therefore set out with great eagerness to get rid, as he thought, of his horses and his wife. At the first house that he saw, he heard a woman, with a

shrill angry voice, call her husband to go to the door. Here he left an egg, you may be sure, without making further inquiry. At the next he met with something of the same kind, and at every ordinary house, in short, until his eggs were almost gone; when he arrived at the seat of a gentleman of family and figure in the country; he knocked at the door, and, inquiring for the master of the house, he was told by a servant that his master was not yet stirring, but that his lady was in the parlour; the wife with great complaisance, desired him to seat himself, and said if his business was very urgent, she would wake her husband, to let him know it, but would much rather not disturb him. "Really madam," said he, "my business is only to ask a question which you can solve as well as your husband, if you will be ingenious with me; you will do, I think it odd, and it may be deemed impolite for a stranger to be so free; but, as a great wager depends upon it, and it may be some advantage to yourself to declare the truth to me, I hope these considerations will plead my excuse; what I wish to know is—whether you govern your husband, or he rules over you." "Indeed sir," replied the lady, "that is an odd question, but as I think no one ought to be ashamed of acting rightly, I shall not scruple to say that I have been always proud to obey my husband in all things, but if a woman's own word is to be suspected in such a case, let him answer me, for here he comes."

The gentleman at that moment entered the room, and confirmed every word his obedient wife had reported in her favor; upon which he was requested to choose which horse in the team he liked best, and to accept it as a present. A black gelding struck the fancy of the gentleman most; but the lady desired he would choose the grey mare, which she thought would be fit for her side saddle; her husband gave substantial reasons why the black horse would be the most useful to them; but madam still persisted in her claim to the grey mare. "What said she, and will not take her then? But I say you shall, for I am sure the grey mare is much better than the horse. Well my dear, replied the husband, if you will have it so, I must give way. You must take an egg, replied the gentleman, and I must take all my horses back, and endeavor to live in peace and harmony with my wife.

Healing Plaster.—At the recent term of the common pleas in Harrison county, Ohio, Esther Ann Davis procured a verdict of \$2,000 against J. Holmes, for a breach of promise of Marriage.

Barbarous Outrage.—It is stated for truth in the papers, that some two weeks ago a gang of twelve or fifteen white ruffians broke into the house of a colored man living in an alley in Wheeling, and violated the person of his wife so inhumanly, that the poor woman died from the injuries she then sustained. Several of the scamps were recognized at the time by a colored man, who happened to come along. This story we did not publish at the time because it looked so improbable, but from some late intelligence we incline to believe it true. We hope the villains will be summarily dealt with.

A Practical Joke.—A gentleman of considerable talent as an orator became a member of a legislative body in one of the eastern states. In speaking, he was addicted to an old habit of handling his spectacles; first placing them on his nose, suffering them to remain a minute or two, throwing them upon his forehead, finally folding them up and laying them before him upon the desk. One day, a very important question came up for consideration, and he commenced a speech in opposition. A friend to the proposed measure, who was a most incorrigible wag withal, determined to spoil the effect of the honorable member's remarks, and accordingly, before he entered the house, provided himself with a dozen pairs of spectacles. The member commenced his speech with his usual ability. Only a few minutes had elapsed before he was at work with his spectacles and finally got them upon his forehead. At this juncture, our wag, who stood ready, laid another pair upon the desk before the speaker. These were taken up, and by regular graduation, gained a place on his forehead, by the side of the others. A third, fourth and fifth were disposed of, in the same manner. A smile settled upon the countenances of the honorable members, which gradually lengthened into a grin; and at last, when the speaker had warmed into one of his most patriotic and eloquent sentences, he deposited a sixth pair with the others, and there was one long and loud peal of laughter from all quarters of the hall—president, clerks, and members joined in chorus. The speaker himself looked around in astonishment at this curious interruption but, accordingly, raising his hand, he grasped the spectacles and the whole force of the joke rushed upon his mind. He dashed the glasses upon the floor, took up his hat, and left the hall. The bill passed by a triumphant majority, probably in consequence of the gentleman's very silly and useless habit.

Foreign.

FROM TEXAS.

The steamship Neptune arrived at New Orleans on the 25th of May from Galveston, bringing advices to the 23rd. The Galveston papers publish letters from Commodore Moore and Mr. Morgan, the Texan Commissioner, written at Campeachy on the 10th, and justifying the conduct of the former. Mr. Morgan assumes all the responsibility, declaring that the Commodore had his entire sanction for all that he did; and he labors to show that the presence of the Texan vessels was of infinite service to the cause as well of Texas as of Yucatan. Commodore Moore writes that the conduct of the Yucatecos to him is perfectly satisfactory; that the Yucateco gun-boats are under his exclusive command, and that as soon as he gets a breeze he shall surely attack the Mexican vessels and "whip them in a short fight."

"The position that I have been in for the last month with the constituted authorities of the country of my adoption, is one of a most peculiar nature. I have assumed tremendous responsibilities to keep inviolate, so far as the Navy was concerned, the faith of Texas—I am accused of disobedience of orders, when I received orders that it was impossible to execute, and I am accused of fitting out a piratical expedition, when in fact I was making every sacrifice and straining every nerve to get the vessels to sea in a fighting condition, which I did at length accomplish, and what I have done has been done for the good of the country, for I felt confident, that with the force under my command I would check them at last, and let them see that Texas would yet meet them, and neither be whipped or subdued by treachery. If I get a breeze, with the force I have here, they are whipped in a short fight, and they have had repeated chances within the last ten days and nights to attack us when it was calm or nearly so, which they have invariably let alone."

The conferences between the Mexican and Yucatan generals had been broken off, and hostilities were declared against the order of the day.

A large meeting of citizens was held at Galveston on the 20th of May, at which resolutions warmly sustaining and applauding the course of Commodore Moore were adopted.

IMPORTANT FROM CAMPEACHY.

The N. O. Picayune of the 27th ult., in a Second Edition, contains intelligence from Campeachy, brought by the schooner Rosario. It seems that Commodore Moore of the Texan Navy, has had an engagement with the two Mexican war-steamer—which resulted in his withdrawal from the action, without any decided victory on either side—so far at least as appears at present. To the Commodore himself—to say nothing of the Republic to which he belongs—the affair, especially its result, was of decided importance. He entered into it in direct violation of the peremptory commands of his Government, and nothing but success can save him from summary and severe punishment if he return—which he would not be likely to do. Should he prove completely victorious he would probably be able to set at defiance President Houston, put himself at the head of the opposition party and become his successor in the Presidential chair. The following is the letter in the Picayune, giving the account of the action. It is written by one of the officers on board the Texan vessel Wharton, and must be received, therefore, as the most favorable side of the story:

"OFF CAMPEACHY, May 17, 1843.

At 11 o'clock on the morning of the 10th, Com. Moore made signal to attack the enemy, then about a mile and a half to windward, or rather seaward of us. This we soon answered, and brought our long Tom to bear on the iron steamer Gaudaloupe, the Commodore at the same time engaging the Montezuma. The action here continued hot and heavy for about two hours, changing our position but very little, and the steamers occasionally hauling off to repair damages, or to try and get at such a distance as would be too great for our shot; but as they shortly afterwards returned to the fight, I am induced to believe they hauled off to repair damages. (On one of these occasions, when the Montezuma, after receiving a brisk fire from the Commodore, hauled off and stood away, the Commodore finding himself within range also of the Gaudaloupe, opened his fire on her, and with the first shot carried away her signal staff, which dropped gracefully over her taffrail. The sea breeze about this time sprang up, and the action again became general—the Commodore engaging the Montezuma, and our little beauty the Gaudaloupe.

The action now, as well as the day, became very hot; shot flew around us in every direction, but none of them took the least effect, while our shot, I am sure, done immense damage. We have not been able to ascertain to a certainty, but all are of opinion on board that we damaged the machinery of the Gaudaloupe very materially. One thing is certain, she was enveloped in her own steam for some time, and was seen afterwards to work with one wheel. About half-past 3, P. M., the attention of the steamers seemed directed to the Commodore, and they rarely deigned to give us a shot, although we kept up a very brisk fire on both. About 2 o'clock one of our seamen was blown to atoms by the gun at which he was engaged. He was ramming home the cartridge, and the captain of the gun not seeing him at the muzzle, fired, and blew the man to pieces. From this time to 3 o'clock, the action became general, and very hot. The Commodore received several shots in his hull and bulwarks.

At 3 the steamers hauled off and the Commodore, having received a shot between wind and water, which caused his vessel to leak much, wore ship and stood back for the anchorage. He made signal for us also to withdraw from the action. We gave the Gaudaloupe a parting broadside and followed in the wake of the ship. At 4, came to anchor off Campeachy, where we learned the ship had received fifteen shot. She was shot in almost every direction, below and aloft; yet what is most miraculous, did not lose a single spar. She had two killed and twenty five wounded; among the latter, is Lieut. Wilbur and Midshipman Bryant. A number of amputations have taken place—a great pity, as a better or braver crew never trod a deck.

It was with great reluctance we withdrew from the action; but the magazine of the flag ship had 25 inches of water in it, and as they had no powder it was useless to remain a target for the enemy. The Mexicans seemed very glad that the day's work had terminated, as they did not make the least effort to follow up the engagement.

The loss on their side must be very great, as at the commencement of the action, their decks were lined with men. I am quite confident that if the action had lasted one hour longer, and we could get a little closer to them than we were, we would have captured them."

The Picayune says that Com. Boylan, though in sight of the contending parties, kept a safe distance from their shot, and the gallant band of Texans had to rely on their own unaided valor in their contest with the enemy. Another account however says Captain Boylan acted most nobly in the hottest and thickest of the fray—he and his gun boats stuck to Commodore Moore as closely as mortar adheres to brick, and that not a few of the enemy fell to his well directed fires. On shore the troops of Yucatan and Mexico have not been idle. They kept "blazing" away at one another on the days of the 18th and 19th. The loss on the side of the Centrals was supposed to be great. The Yucatecos had only ten killed.

It is supposed that not less than sixty men were killed on board the Gaudaloupe and Montezuma during the naval action.

The Extra Tropic of the 27th contains a long official account of the action by Commodore Moore, which, as it is confined to the details and particulars of the manœuvres of each vessel, we think it not worth while to copy. So far as we can judge the Texan squadron does not seem to have covered itself so completely with glory as Commodore Moore's previous boast intimated it would. The Texans admit they were the first to retire from the combat, and their reception was evidently more sharp and warm than they had expected. We half suspect, moreover, that the importance of the action has been considerably magnified by Texan accounts. Campeachy papers have been received at New Orleans, bearing date five days after the battle, and the notice they take of it is very slight. "The Texans," they say, "conducted themselves in the most gallant manner. Let the Gaudaloupe say the contrary! The Mexican squadron could not long continue to resist in spite of the advantages of numbers and discipline of vessels. The Yucatecos are not usually modest in their pretensions, and if the action had really been of the importance claimed for it they would not have passed it over with a single paragraph. We publish the following letter from Com. Moore to the Editors of the Tropic. If he can again get near them he is confident he will tell a big tale in a few minutes." He keeps up good courage at all events.

"TEXAN SLOOP OF WAR, AUSTIN."

Off Campeachy, May 10, 1843.

Messrs. Editors: I wrote you on the 5th inst., enclosing you a copy of the minutes of the action of the 8th of April.

I herewith enclose you a copy of the minutes of our action of the 10th inst.,—the wind was so light, that at no time were we nearer than a mile and three quarters. The advantage of steam and heavy guns is tremendous, particularly in the Gulf of Mexico, in the summer, where there is so much light weather. The whole fire of both steamers was directed at this ship; not a shot struck the brig. We fired over five hundred cartridges, and the long gun from the Wharton, (obtained since we arrived here,) was fired sixty five times, and repeatedly with great effect. When the sea breeze came in, the brig was caught aback, and before she got round on the same track, we were some distance ahead, because we could not heave to, as we would have run the risk of being raked; she however made sail, and soon got within gun shot again. I forgot to mention that I have obtained, since my arrival, two long 18 pounders, which have been of great service.

Our crew behaved nobly! a finer set of men were never on board ship; and as to the officers under my command, it would be impossible for me to express to you my admiration of their conduct and bearing.

The Gaudaloupe was very much crippled, and when we wore, to stand in for anchorage, she did not move her wheels for over forty minutes; she was however to windward, and we could not get up to her; one of the shell shot struck the Gaudaloupe about the wheel, which must have done her considerable injury. I have fired but very few of them, owing to the distance they have always kept from us. I am reserving them for close quarters.

On the 17th and 18th there was brisk firing kept upon both sides on shore, and the gun boats took a hand—the Mexicans have taken a position in the suburb of San Roma, which they were compelled to evacuate this morning. I was on the walls yesterday for about an hour, and the musket balls were whizzing a small

few, and many were injured on either side. I imagine they were not less than five or six hundred yards apart.

I also enclose you a copy of the surgeon's report of killed and wounded. Frederick Shepherd was one of the crew of the San Antonio; he was confined on board this ship from the 11th March, 1842, until his acquittal and release; he was captain of No. 5 gun, and most nobly had the poor fellow redeemed his character from the charge of participating in the mutiny on board that ill fated vessel—for a better I had not on board the vessel.

The wounded men are doing well; several of them are in the hospital at Campeachy, and the Governor is very urgent that they should be sent on shore; (two men have had their arms amputated, and one a leg—Thos. Barnett and John Norris an arm, and Owen Timothy a leg) but the surgeon prefers keeping them on board, at least for the present.

Those 68 pound balls are tremendous missiles, and the way they did whistle or rather hum over our heads was caution. I tell you. They fired a great many over the poop where I was standing; and several of them were disposed to be rather too intimate.

I will be ready to give them another chance in a few days, but I will wait for a strong breeze, and if I can get near enough to use our shell shot, I feel confident that they will tell a big tale in a few minutes.

A fisherman came in this afternoon, and said that he had been alongside the Gaudaloupe to-day, and that she had forty seven men killed and thirty wounded; he also said that nearly all the men were on board the Gaudaloupe for the purpose of boarding this ship, which, by the way, they had a fair chance of doing, for, during the four hours' fight, we chased them not less than twelve or fourteen miles.

Yours, truly,

E. W. MOORE."

The following is the official return of the killed and wounded on board the Texan sloop of war Austin.

Killed.—Frederick Shepherd, Boat-swain's Mate; George Barton, Landsman; William West, Ordinary Seaman.

Wounded Dangerously.—John Norris, Seaman; Dick Stretchout, Boy; Thomas Barnett, Boy; George Davis, Marine; Owen Timothy, Landsman; Asa Wheeler, Marine.

Wounded Severely.—D. C. Wilbur, Fourth Lieutenant; A. J. Bryant, Midshipman; Thomas Atkins, Seaman; Geo. Pirar, Landsman.

Wounded Slightly.—John Noland, Seaman; Wm. Cole, Carpenter's Mate; Daniel White, do.; Sildon Hubbard, Captain's Clerk; Joe Murphy, Landsman; Charles Hanson, Landsman; Nicholas Brady, Steward Boy; John Little, Seaman; John Estlin, Seaman; George Hamilton, Seaman; William Barrington, Seaman; J. P. Laddis, Purser's Steward.

Total killed,	3
do wounded dangerously,	6
do do severely,	4
do do slightly,	12
Total	25

THOMAS P. ANDERSON, Surgeon.

FROM HAVANA—INSURRECTION OF THE NEGROES.

The Picayune of the 27th ult., contains news from Havana of considerable importance. It was brought by the Alabama; and on the day previous to her sailing intelligence reached Havana, bringing the melancholy intelligence of another insurrection among the negroes on the South side of the Island, in the immediate vicinity of St. Jago de Cuba. The plot appears to have been much more extensive and deeply organized than the outbreak at Cardinas, some five or six weeks ago, and much more desperate and bloody in its execution. A large number of planters, with their overseers and families, were the hapless victims of the infuriated blacks; considerable property was also destroyed. From the astounding report of the loss of life and property, as well as the extent of the plot of the insurgents, the Admiral of the Port, Gen. Ulloa, immediately dispatched a man-of-war steamer to the scene of riot, and orders were also given for a frigate, two brigs of war, and another steamer to follow with troops, without delay. Gen. Ulloa was going in command of the expedition.

The English steamer Tay had arrived at Havana, from St. Thomas. Passengers by her state that it was generally believed that on the occasion of the recent loss of the unfortunate Solway, the man at the helm was drunk, and the officer of the watch asleep when the vessel struck.

The yellow fever was prevailing, but as yet it has not caused any particular concern with the people. The rainy season was just setting in.

Agricultural.

From the Michigan State Journal. |
TARES IN WHEAT.

MR. EDITOR.—It is known perhaps to but few of the wheat growers in the state, that in addition to the many influences arising from different causes which have heretofore operated against the production of this staple article of the west, which experience in agriculture has never been able to obviate or avoid, incident more or less to all wheat growing districts, one other foe has made its appearance in this section of the country which if attended to in season is comparatively harmless, but which if neglected, will ultimately render the fertile plains of Michigan in a manner worthless for all wheat growing purposes.

This is a weed known as tare, which grows with the wheat, and may be seen in different fields of wheat in this country. It is readily discovered at a distance

of several rods by those who are accustomed to seeing it, and may be distinguished from any other weed by those not acquainted with it; from its being about the same height of the wheat this season of the year, with a small white blossom on the top of the different stalks, and when thick upon the ground bears a slight resemblance to daisies while growing, the root of which will be found to be a bright red. This weed with the main stalk and several branches springing from the same root, makes its appearance early in the spring, and may be seen in blossom by the first of the present month, and continues to branch and blow, and seed until nearly harvest, when the whole stock becomes dry and harsh, little less so than briars.

Ripe seeds and fresh blows are often found upon the same stalk at the same time. Hundreds of seeds are produced from a single stalk, a part of which are gathered with the wheat, to be sown with seed or carried with manure again upon the land. The rest remains with the stubble, to grow only with the next crop of wheat or when the soil is prepared for a fall crop, and then to vegetate, must neither be too deep nor too shallow in the ground.

When the seed is covered too deep in the ground to vegetate; it will remain for years; when thrown up again it grows with great luxuriance.

The formidable effects of this weed are known only to those who have witnessed its influence upon fields of wheat when neglected until a remedy was too late.

Thousands of acres of the choicest wheat lands in Western New York, have become overrun with this weed, from an ignorance of its true character when it first made its appearance. Its nature when it becomes thickly seeded upon the ground, is to choke down the wheat, claiming for itself the prerogative of occupying the whole soil. The only practical method of destroying it, is to go through the wheat field and pull it out, a task not easily performed in large fields when thick upon the ground. But if there are fields of wheat too much filled with this weed, to make the weeding practicable, the wheat should be cut as close to the ground as possible, threshed upon the same field, and straw, chaff and screenings burned; the field should be ploughed and harrowed in September. In the spring a fine crop will cover the ground, which neither sheep nor hogs will touch. This may be ploughed under, and any kind of a spring crop put upon the land; continue the process for several years before sowing it to wheat again in the fall.

This weed is not indigenous to Michigan, but has been brought here from the older states, in wheat, clover seed, by birds, or from some more inexplicable source, and is insidiously creeping over the whole state. Look to it, farmers! Go through your wheat fields, search out the enemy with a scrutinizing eye, serve the writ of ejectment upon him without process of law; if permitted to enjoy his right, you will find eventually that his claim is stronger than a tax title, and if in the end he does not get a warrant deed of your whole farm, it will not be from any defect of title, or lack of effort on his part.

Many suppose this weed the original tare mentioned in the parable in the New Testament, but this we can neither prove nor deny. If indeed it is the same weed, while we can cordially subscribe to the doctrines of that blessed book, and devoutly reverence its divine author, an experience in agriculture has taught us not to "let the wheat and tares grow together until harvest, but to weed the crop."

Ann Arbor, May 18, 1843.

MAKING SOAP.—A lady correspondent of the Tennessee Agriculturist in a discourse to farmers' daughters, has the following remarks on soap making. The fair authoress, in our opinion, would make a valuable contributor to some of our monthly magazines. Though the practical matter of fact, common sense character of her articles might not be deemed to come within the legitimate range of belles lettres, they would have the merit of being useful—and that is more than can be said of two-thirds of the stuff that makes up the pages of most of our popular monthlies. A young lady, either a farmer's daughter or a merchant's daughter, who intends to become a housewife, would profit infinitely more from an essay upon the soft soap of domestic economy, than from the whole tomes of the soft slobber of nauseating love tales and sentimental nonsense. But hear the lady.

"Among other things, let me tell you how to make soap. I do not know that I should have thought of naming this, if my ignorance of soap making had not troubled me exceedingly. At first I did not know the method, and depended on the old woman who lived with me to make it. I went to her when the soap-keg was almost empty, and told her we must have some as quick as possible. (Why, lor! Miss, now don't you see it ain't the right time of the moon?) I tried to persuade her that soap making and the moon were but very slightly connected, if the other part of the business was well conducted. It was however, to no purpose.—I had to wait till the right time came round before I could get my soap. After this, when I had the superintendence of a large family, I was obliged to buy it by the barrel, because I did not well understand the manufacture of the article; and I was really ashamed that such extra expense was caused by my ignorance. Sometimes there was too much lime in the ashes; then again not enough; sometimes it was too greasy, and sometimes it was any

thing but what it ought to be. I tell you my experience in the matter, so that you may learn from your mothers now, and not have the trouble of learning when you ought to be making it. As I have given you so long a talk on this subject, I will add a receipt I found a short time ago in the Cultivator, vol. v. page 124. It may be of use to some of your mothers if not to you. Mr. Tomlinson writing to Judge Buel, says: 'My wife has no trouble about soap.—The grease is put into a cask and a strong lye added. During the year as the fat increases, more lye is stirred in, and all occasionally stirred with a stick that is kept in it.—By the time the cask is full the soap is made ready for use. It is made hard by boiling and adding a quart of fine salt to three gallons of soap. It is put into a tub to cool, and the froth scraped off. It is afterwards melted to a boiling heat, and a little turpentine added which improves the quality.'

"Some of you will think me a most unsentimental kind of a woman, when I advise you to learn how good bread, butter, coffee, pickles, puddings &c. are made; but you will have to learn sometime or by worse. Work with your own hands too, even if it should tarnish their whiteness a little: a man does not consider the beauty of a soft white hand a very strong recommendation, when he finds it has been kept for show and not for use. I think a young lady should be able to scour a kettle and grace a diamond."

LUCY.

BEES.—Hives should be looked into at this season and all the litter and filth which has accumulated on the platform should be brushed away. Bees often starve after this time of the year, and if the hive feels very light, it is prudent to feed them. Cheap honey, such as may be had for six cents a pound, will answer for them.

"Salt should be kept constantly on the platform, under the bees. They are fond of the article and it is fatal to worms. Catmint herbs are agreeable to bees, and some of them should be planted near the hives."

Houses, built to cover the hives, are a great nuisance. They afford a shelter to the bee moth, and it is not easy to destroy it when we have no ready access to the back of the hive.

Each hive should be set on a firm post four feet high. This should be so sheltered by some tree that the shade may cover the hive from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. The post must be sawed off square, and a board 12 inches square, must be nailed on to it firmly. This will form the platform of the hive.

Cut no notch or door in the hive for the bees to enter but raise your hive one third of an inch high by means of smooth chips of that thickness, that the bees may have access on all sides. If you raise the hive higher, the bees are forced to go to the corner posts to climb up every time they go in. If you set the hive down closer they cannot enter.

It is well to visit your bees often in summer. If you come daily and behave civilly, they will consider you a friend, and you may cant up the hives with great ease without running any risk of being stung. You must not take a stranger with you. You will often find the moth worm crawling about the platform. He grows to be an inch in length when he can get good living. Destroy every one you see, and let there be no crevices for them to hide in or for the miller to lay her eggs. Every board should be smooth and sound outside.

Millers will be flattered about the hive by the first of July if not sooner. These lay their eggs in, or near the hive, when they dare to, and these are the parents of the bee-moth—the great destroyer of the bee. If you can induce these millers to fly into a blaze, which you may kindle near the hives in the evening, you will do well. We have heard that a dish of whey, set near the hive, will attract the miller and cause her to drown herself in it. This scheme is easily put in practice, and we hope our friends will try it.

We have made it our own practice, to visit our own bees every morning, and to cant and examine them. They would not let a stranger do it. We used to weigh some of our hives daily. One of middling size, in June, gained three pounds per day for seven days in succession.—Mrs. Ploughman.

SUGAR FROM CORN STALKS.

The following directions for its manufacture, furnished by Dr. Naudin, of Delaware, are clear and precise:

"The corn should be planted as broom-corn is commonly planted, very close in the row, probably a stalk every three or four inches. The tillage will be the same as for broom-corn. When the young ears begin to appear, it is necessary to pluck them off carefully, and to repeat the gathering as often as necessary, so as to prevent the formation of any grain. Because, if grain be allowed to form, it takes all the sugar from the stalks. About the time the corn begins to harden, the making of sugar should be begun. It is not necessary to say any thing about a proper mill to crush the stalk and separate the juice, because mills of the cheapest kind only should be employed now, until the business would fully warrant an expensive outlay. It would probably be found that the common cider mill, with plain cylindrical nuts, would be quite sufficient for a farmer who would raise a fourth or half an acre of corn for sugar, for his family, and this quantity would be quite sufficient for satisfactory experiment."

"When the juice is separated from the stalk, about a table spoonful of white wash, made of the best quick lime, and

about the consistence of thick cream, should be added to each gallon of the juice, and then boiling should commence. The scum that rises should be carefully removed; and the juice, if this has been carefully conducted, will be quite clear and nearly colorless. Then commences the process of evaporation; and when the juice has boiled down in about the proportion of eight gallons to one, the boiling will be completed, and it may be poured out into a shallow light wooden box to grain.

"It has been ascertained, although as yet the reason is unknown, that if the juice be boiled in a deep vessel, like the common cooking vessel, sugar will seldom be obtained; while if it be done in a shallow vessel, so that the juice at the commencement of the boiling shall not be more than three to five inches deep, sugar would be obtained without difficulty. It has been ascertained also that the sugar from corn will not grain so readily as that from the sugar-cane. And in some instances it has remained more than a week after the boiling before the sugar was formed, and yet excellent sugar made."

"It should be particularly remembered that the juice should be boiled as soon as separated from the stalk. It becomes acid very soon, and no sugar can be made if the juice be allowed to stand two or three hours before it is boiled. The juice will even spoil in the stalk before it is ground, if the stalk be cut off a few hours before grinding. It is necessary then that every part of the process should be done with the greatest dispatch. The stalks should be brought to the mill as soon as cut, and ground immediately. The vessel for boiling out to be properly filled in an hour or at most two hours' grinding. And the process of boiling down should immediately commence and be continued until completed."

"Excellent syrup, superior to the best molasses, will be obtained by observing the above directions, and boiling five gallons of juice to one gallon."

"The juice of the corn-stalk is very rich in sugar, when cultivated in the manner suggested. Tested by Beaume's saccharometer, the instrument used to measure the strength of syrups, the corn-stalk weighs 10 to 10.1-2 degrees, which is about the weight of the juice of the best cane in the West Indies, and is richer than the juice of the cane in Louisiana, which is seldom heavier than 8 degrees."

"One gallon of juice will produce nearly 1 1-4 pounds of sugar; and an acre of good corn will yield, from 700 to 1000 gallons of juice."

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1843.

4TH OF JULY CELEBRATION, AT NAUVOO.

By the counsel and advice of President Hyrum Smith, Messrs. O. Hyde and G. J. Adams, who have been appointed to go on a mission to Russia, will deliver two addresses upon the subject of our holy religion, for the benefit and edification, not only of our own citizens, but also for strangers, who may be pleased to visit our town on that day. The morning's address by Mr. Hyde, at half past 10 o'clock, and the afternoon's by Mr. Adams at 2 o'clock. From the circumstances under which we are placed, this course is thought far more advisable for all who wish to be considered saints to assemble for religious worship, and collectively offer up our prayers to Almighty God for peace and prosperity to attend us as a people. The giddy and unthinking will no doubt resort to public dinners, festivals, and perhaps to the ball chamber, to spend their time and money to gratify their appetite and vanity, but no true hearted saint at this peculiar moment will do it.

At the close of each address, a collection will be taken for the especial purpose of assisting to complete Elder Hyde's house, that he may be the sooner liberated to proceed on his important mission to St. Petersburg. He who has money to spend on that day, can spend it more to the glory of God in the above manner, than after the custom and practice of the corrupt age in which we live. It is hoped that the band and choir will favour us on that occasion.

Lectures to be delivered in the grove near the Temple, where seats are provided.

TO THE ENGLISH BRETHREN IN NAUVOO.

Beloved Brethren and fellow countrymen.—Allow me to address you a few moments, through the medium of the press, and give me credit for my sincerity when I declare that I am actuated by no other motive than your welfare. I have seen a feeling of disaffection manifested by a few among you which I am persuaded has arisen from want of mature deliberation, and a knowledge of things as they really are. I am most decidedly opposed to oppression in every form; and if any of us are, or consider ourselves oppressed, let us take wise and discreet steps to have our grievances redressed. We none of us expected to find an entirely new country abounding in all the superfluities of England. Neither do we now believe that any place there do we now believe that any place situated as Nauvoo is, and these mostly pouring in continually, and have abundance of money or other things which are most desirable. But we were told before we started from our homes that we must expect difficulties and privations, and I am persuaded we most of us made up our minds that we would cheerfully bear all things for Christ's sake and the gospel, in order to build up a city in which we might learn righteousness, and live

by every word that proceeds forth from the mouth of the Lord. Has not the man whom God has raised up to lead his people, been a man of many sorrows, and shall we add another thorn by acting unwisely? Rather let us lift up his hands that he may be strong in the Lord, by our being firmly united, and zealous for the truth. How good and how pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in love, when we can look upon every man as a brother and a friend, and pray for the blessing of heaven to rest upon all his saints. But a house divided against itself cannot stand. I am persuaded that some of those that you have looked upon as oppressive, are men of integrity, who labor diligently to build up this place, and in order so to do they have laid out their capital to give employment to as many as possible, but were they actuated only by a view to aggrandize themselves, or their own personal comfort, they would retire from public life, happy in the bosom of their own families; but their motives are above riches or self-indulgence, they know that the Lord has given a commandment for his people to gather to this place, and while they are gathering there must be employment for the poor. These men do not sleep on roses, as you might suppose, but many an anxious hour is spent in considering how they can best serve you.

I believe that no man ought to require more than a moderate time for labor, say ten hours a day, except in cases of emergency, and if any man desires me to work longer I will tell him my determination, and look out for other employment. There ought to be a certain time for labor and refreshment, and a portion for sleep, and some time that a man ought to spend in each day for reading, prayer, and instructing his family.—These, brethren are my views, and I call upon you as Englishmen, and men of God, to look well to your ways lest sudden destruction come upon you.

Brethren, in Nauvoo we are moved from the reach of the tyrant, except when lawless brigands, thirsting for blood, break through our peaceful borders and trample down law and justice under their feet. Here we have a prospect of independence through our industry and frugality, while in England the prospect was wretchedness and woe. But I do not intend to make allusions to troubles we may have escaped, but to point to present and future happiness and bliss, and therefore I subscribe myself your brother and friend.

JOHN GREENHOW.

PARABLE OF THE LAME BOY AND THE BLIND HORSE.

Now the kingdom of heaven, and the world, in the nineteenth century, is likened unto a lame boy and a blind horse: for it happened upon a certain day in the spring time of the year, that a lame boy and a blind horse chanced to meet at the forks of four roads; and the horse thus expressed himself for his lack of sight: "Oh that I had a pair of eyes to guide to the pasture where I grazed so joyfully in the summers of my youth." To which the boy replied: "I have a pair of good eyes, but my legs are not able to perform the service my body is capable of doing; and as you have no eyes that afford you sight, but have a good set of legs, I will make you this offer: If you will use your legs to carry me, I will use my eyes to guide you to the pasture you desire to enter, for I am bound to the same place, on my Father's business, to hunt for his lost sheep. So you perceive, if you grant me the use of your legs, you can have the use of my eyes, and we shall both be served at the same time." The horse readily agreed to the proposal, and the boy mounted him and went on for he knew the way!

The only annoyance they found, was that evil disposed boys, and men, that wanted to ride without asking, threw stones and clubs at them, (as they occasionally exclaimed,) "for sport;" and continually cried aloud, "Speculation! That lame boy is riding that blind horse for nothing but SPECULATION!" But the boy continued his course towards the pasture, hunting his Father's sheep, with this consolation, that after many days all will be fulfilled; and that a poor, wise child is fitter for the kingdom of heaven, than a rich, wicked King is for the judgment of God; even so: Amen.

ZAPHNATHPAANEAH.

FREE MASONS.

The Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons walked in procession on Saturday last from the Lodge Room to Main Street, where the corner stone was laid by the Worshipful Master, Mr. H. Smith, and a Masonic hymn sung by Mr. —; after which they proceeded to the grove near the Temple, when an oration was delivered by J. Taylor; and from thence they proceeded to Mr. Warner's, where about 200 set down to an excellent dinner, and the company broke up early in the afternoon, highly delighted with the day's proceedings.

The weather for the last few days has been excessively warm; the surface of the earth is considerably parched, and the crops seem to be in want of rain.

The Mississippi is falling rapidly.

The Cow Tree.—(Palo de vaca).—In passing through the valley of Aragua, Humboldt and his company stopped at the farm of Barba to satisfy themselves by ocular examination respecting the truth of the accounts they had received of the Palo de vaca, or Cow Tree, the milk of which the negroes were said to consider a wholesome aliment. They found its virtues had not been exaggerated. It is a handsome tree, resembling the broad

leaved star apple. It yields an abundance of glutinous milk of an agreeable and balmy smell. This nourishing fluid flows most abundantly at the rising of the sun. The natives hasten from all quarters, with bowls to receive the milk. Humboldt declares that he never met with any object that so strongly affected his imagination as the Cow Tree.

LIVING WITHOUT SLEEP.—A recent number of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal contains a letter from Mr. Robert F. Gourlay, giving an account of his extraordinary sleeplessness. According to Mr. G.'s own account, he was first bereft of sleep in the year 1833 for six weeks, when, about 40 years of age. Prior to that time he had never suffered for want of sleep, although at times a little sufficed for refreshment. Mr. G. was confined in London, as he alleges, by British tyranny, three years and eight months; and it was during this period he thinks, that a habit of living without sleep began to form. During his confinement he felt a very little need of sleep, and the greater part of his time in bed, which was never more than the six hours in the twenty four, was given to reveries, chiefly, he declares, "as to schemes for bettering the laboring poor of England," &c.

Soon after his liberation, having first visited Scotland, he left Edinburgh for America. He had no sleep until he reached Liverpool, where he took a warm bath before going to bed. This had the desired effect, and procured him a few hours of repose. The next morning he embarked for New York, which he reached in 42 days, without having one wink of sleep. Immediately on landing at New York he procured a warm bath, got into a comfortable bed and slept soundly. From that time forward he did not sleep for three years. He took laudanum, but that had no effect; he drank whiskey, in the hope that it would induce sleep, but it only made him sick.

In the early part of 1837, while in Ohio, he was attacked with erysipelas in the leg, and during five months was without sleep. Mr. G. had recovered, his health in some degree, when he received intelligence of the death of two of his children. He then lay two weeks in great agony, and from that time to this, a period of four years and six months, he has been entirely deprived of sleep. The last six months of his life have been spent at Boston. His health has much improved, and he entertains a hope that as soon as he is able to take exercise he will recover. On various occasions of late he has been almost asleep.

Journeyman Printers.—The Cincinnati Message pays the following deserved tribute to the worth of the members of "the craft":—"Journeyman Printers as a class are equal in intelligence to the members of any other craft or profession. Of the vast amount of general knowledge which it is their province to assist in disseminating, a goodly share is treasured up; and altho the journeyman printer is for the most part unassuming in his demeanor, the extent and variety of his information often wins the respect of those amongst whom fortune may for the time being cast his lot.

The journeyman printer is a patriot. "True, his home is in the world," and he feels little regard for provincial usages—yet he bends with pious enthusiasm at the foot of liberty's holy altar, and his heart is ever among the first to catch the sacred fire, whether kindled by the children of the sun, upon the savannas of Texas, or by those who buckle on the armor of the "buried time" in sight of Mycale and Salamis, firmly resolved "To find in Valor's tent a tomb In life or death a glorious home!" Possessed of principles so enlarged, it is natural that he should acknowledge a brotherhood of craft co-extensive with the world.—No signs or mystic ties are requisite to commend a fellow craftsman to his brotherhood, in the case of poverty or misfortune. The hand of relief is extended as to a brother, prompted by no bidding save that of sympathetic charity.

Intemperance, once so common, has been banished within a few years, and the fraternity will now compare with any other for sobriety and morality.

The History of a Day.—Every day 86,400 mortals die; some by violence, others of old age, some in battle or by shipwreck, some starved, and others murdered. In the course of one single day, how many brave ships go down at sea, and are never heard of more! How many palaces and castles, built for a thousand years, tumble into ruins, filling the air with dust; or perish by slow decay. How many births too—exceeding the number of deaths!—and marriages! and then again the churches, and mountains and trees, that vanish every day from the face of the earth! How many Kings, Princes, Nobles, Thrones, are swept away forever! How many slaves are emancipated; how many prisoners are lifted up and led forth, and set free; and how many debtors given back to their bleeding families, and all in a single day! Oppressors rebuked, as by thunder from the skies; the mighty overthrown, like Pharaoh and his host; and the lowly summoned as by the blast of the trumpet, to take their places among the rulers of the earth! What a subject for a poem.

A strange Case.—There is a little girl in Baltimore, of eleven years of age, who for the last four months has labored with fits, and who for fifty-three days, has not been able to take the slightest food or nourishment of any kind. She is said to be a living skeleton, and a physician says she is suffering from a spinal affection.

YAMKEE ENTERPRISE.—Two schooners belonging to Yarmouth, Cape Cod, came

into our port yesterday, both deeply laden with anchors, chain cables, &c. which they had recovered by dragging on various bars on the Southern Coast. On Ocracoke, Wilmington, Charleston and Tybee Bars, they have succeeded in dragging up 98 anchors, some of them of the largest size. They have been out some eight months on this expedition, and are now about to return home. They inform us that they were successful in dragging up, some time since, at Sandy Hook, an anchor weighing 7000 pounds—it was supposed to belong to some frigate.

[Savannah Republican.]

Never condemn your neighbor unheard, however many the accusations which may be preferred against him of her.—Every story has two ways of being told.

Let every man mind his own business, and then every man's business will be attended to.

BY AUGUSTUS SNODGRASS.

BENOLD! how press the flying crowds Along the thorny road of Life, Seeking For Fame or Love or Power, They go—and wrap them in their shrouds— They rush into a deadly strife, And sleep in Death's funeral bower.

They dream not of the changing years, Of the flying crowds behind, But seek to ride a deathless name. In vain the toll—the strife—the tears— They go like chaff before the wind, They die like stubble in the flame.

Thus with the crowd—but there be those, Who, armed in nobleness of Good— Who wield the flaming sword of Truth, Shall rise like victors from their foes, And whose proud names o'er Death subdued, Shall flourish in eternal youth!

But why art thou a thing to dread, From which we shrink as from the grave, And bend in tears, Oblivion? Thy crysps waving o'er the dead, To holy calm our dust shall save As we forgetful slumber on!

Away with dreams of selfish pride— Away with honors' feeble shade, And love which the thoughtless lust— Can songs for all that e'er have died, Can all the honors breathed on Death, Avail the slumber of our dust?

O, gently o'er my fallen head, When comes the unavailing sleep, May thou thy wings in mercy wave, 'Tis better thus—the tranquil dead Should rest in quiet, calm and deep, And naught but Memory haunt their grave! Norwiche, N. Y.

For the Nauvoo Neighbor.

QUILL-WHEEL KHAPSODIES.

Come, Tommy, turn the old machine, And let's have something pretty keen; I don't mean Tom Sharp, For he don't know a harp From a snowy tree: I mean the old quill-wheel On which we used to reel Threads of poetry, That's right—God save Israel and Jewry—Damn Begg with the rest of Missouri; Bless the Mormons with sense, Jolly hearts and pence, For all common use, To laugh at old Van Buren, And frustrate each Missourian, And give 'em the deuce— And while they pretend to be hunting old Joe, We'll rise up and just let 'em know, (That poor simple Sim, And the rest of his skim, What to push with the horn,) Are really Samson's foxes, Or Pandora's boxes, And will burn up the corn Among the Philistines, as chaff; While Mormons, like Sampson, will laugh, All in a smile, "Oh Hick a feller!"

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

	from	to
Ashe—per lb.	7	8
Pot.	11	12
Pearl.	16 00	18 00
Collins	14 00	16 00
Others	11 14	13 14
Baggins—Mo. per yard.	44	45
Bale Rope—Mo. per lb.	44	45
Beaver—per lb.	40	50
Castor Beans—per bushel.	26	3
Candles—per lb.	8	9
Sperm.	7	9
Tallow—Mould.	7	9
—Dipped.	7	9
Stearine.	14 00	00
Coal—per ton.	16	00
Lehigh.	17	00
Pittsburgh—per bushel.	10	00
Missouri and Illinois.	7	8
Coffee—per lb.	13	15
Java.	8	14
Havana.	81	01
Rio.	81	01
St. Domingo.	81	01
Laguayra.	13	15
Chocolate—No. 1.	12	14
—No. 2.	35	06
Copper—per lb.	35	06
Brass—per lb.	42	00
Sheeting.	42	00
Bottom.	42	00
Flats.	124	14
Cordage—per lb.	124	14
Manilla.	225	25
Tarred Rope.	175	25
Red Corda, Manilla, per dozen.	75	1 00
—Hemp.	75	1 00
Plough Lines.	14	15
Cotton Yarns—per lb.	12	13
Pittsburgh.	12	13
Common.	12	13
Domestic—per yard.	5	7
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	6	11
—4-4 and 6-4.	7	8
Bleached Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	7	8
—4-4 and 6-4.	8	9
Brown Drillings.	12	13
Burlaps.	103	13
Brown Lowel Ozn bags.	9	10
do.	94	16
Tickings, 3-4 and 4-4.	34	65
Satinets.	23	50
Kentucky Jeans.	101	124
Cotton Chees.	101	124
Blue Drillings.	12	25
Mixed summer Staffs.	14	15
Drugs & Medicines.	7	8
Ginseng, per lb.	8	9
Salutaria, Western.	8	9
—Eastern.	8	9
Alum, per lb.	23	00
Quinine, per oz.	5	6
Brimstone.	7	0
Epsom Salts.	7	0
Flour Sulphur.	25	28
Cream Tartar.	3	75
Turkey Opium.	125	1 21
Campbor.	42	0
Gum Arabic.	19	00
Liquorice Paste.	19	00

Sal Soda.	15	00
Blue Vitriol.	31	00
Sulphur Lead.	90	1 25
Rhubarb.	15	16
Do. Stry.	0	0
Madder, per lb.	1 25	1 45
Logwood.	2	21
Indigo, Sp. cocoon.	2	21
Copperas.	48	60
Camwood, per lb.	10	18
Fustic.	10	19
Feathers—per lb.	10	19
Fish.	10	19
Mackerel, No. 1, per bbl.	2 50	0 00
—No. 2.	4 50	0 00
—No. 3.	8 50	0 00
Lake Trout.	1 50	2 00
Salmon, per kit.	1 25	1 50
Cod, dry, per box.	55	60
Herrings, do.	4 25	4 50
Flour, Meal &c.	4 25	4 50
Country.	4 25	4 50
Rye.	25	31
Cornmeal, per bushel.	50	60
Apples, dried, per bushel.	1 50	2 00
—green, per lb.	87 1/2	1 00
Peaches, dried, per bushel.	15	18
Almonds, s. s. per lb.	1 75	2 00
Raisins, M. R. per box.	1 25	0 00
—C. M.	0 00	0 00
Prunes, per lb.	0 00	0 00
Currants, Zante.	10	14
Figs, per drum.	2 00	2 50
Lemons, per box.	1 00	4 00
But & Fat.	84	18
Deer skins, per lb.	8	16
Red and Blue, in hair.	3	10
Groy.	3 00	3 00
Beaver.	3 00	3 00
Otter, per skin.	3	8
Muskat.	48	35
Raccoon.	30	30
Wild Cat.	10	25
Fox, grey.	10	25
Skunk.	1 00	2 00
Beaver, per skin.	52	54
Wheat.	25	33
Rye.	29	35
Corn.	37	40
Barley.	124	14
Oats.	25	30
Beans.	2 50	2 75
Glaze—per box.	3 75	4 25
8 by 10.	0 00	0 00
10 by 12.	6 00	7 00
12 by 18.	6 00	6 50
Gunpowder—per keg.	4 00	4 50
Dugout.	14	16
Ladlin's.	4 00	4 50
—blasting.	14	16
Gunny Bags.	4 75	5 00
Hemp—per 112 lbs.	3 12	2 50
Water rotted.	0 01	7
Dew rotted.	0 01	7
Hides—per lb.	0 01	7
Dry.	0 01	7
Green.	0 01	7
Salted.	0 01	7
Hops, 1st quality, per lb.	124	14
Honey, per gallon.	25	30
Iron, Tennessee and Pittsburgh.	4	44
Common Bar, per lb.	5	61
Band.	5	61
Horse Shoe.	7	7
Hoop.	7	7
Sheet.	7	7
Nail Rods.	7	7
Boiler Iron.	22 00	26 00
Pig Iron, per ton.	41	51
Nails, per lb.	54	00
Pittsburgh.	54	00
Juniate.	54	00
Boston.	54	00
Castings, per lb.	22	34
Foundry.	41	51
Lead.	2 50	3 00
Pig.	3 25	3 59
Bar.	0 00	0 00
Sheet.	0 00	0 00
Pipe.	0 00	0 00
Line, per bushel.	10	12
Contidin.	3 75	4 00
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl.	20	25
Leather, per lb.	20	25
Sole.	1 50	2 50
Skirting.	24	25
Upper, per side.	24	00
Califkins, per dozen.	00	33
Bridle.	00	12
Whip.	00	12
Molasses, per gallon.	16	18
New Orleans.	23	30
Sugar House.	0 75	1 00
Nard Sticks.	3 00	3 50
Tar, per bbl.	3 00	3 50
Pitch, per bbl.	3 50	4 00
Rosin.	50	55
Spirits Turpentine, per gallon.	35	40
Yarph, bright.	9	10
Oakum, per lb.	80	87 1/2
Oil.	57	1 00
Lanseed, per gallon.	75	0 00
Sperm, winter.	65	0 00
—summer.	17 00	00 00
Lard.	45	50
Fish, per bbl.	50	55
Castor, per gallon.	6 50	6 75
Paints.	10	12
White Lead.	40	45
Red.	40	45
Chrome Yellow.	5	6
—Green.	4	0
Spanish Brown.	5 50	5 75
Propriators.	3 50	3 75
Beef, Mess, per bbl.	0 00	0 00
Prime.	0 00	0 00
Tongues, per dozen.	5 00	0 00
Buffalo.	6 50	8 00
Pork, Clear, per bbl.	6 50	6 75
Mess.	5 75	6 00
M. O.	5 75	6 00
Prime.	5 75	6 00
P. O.	0 00	0 00
Hog round, per lb.	34	4
Bacon, per lb.	5	7
—d. Canned.	21	24
Middlings.	14	2
Shoulders.	34	44
Hog round.	1	6
Lard.	5	6
Butter.	5	6
Cheese, common.	5	6
—Western Reserve.	4	5
Eggs.	74	4
Rice.	23	30
Sonine.	16	25
Cotton.	374	00
Salt, per bushel.	3 74	1 50
Turk's Island.	1 75	2 00
G. A. per sack.	30	31
L. B.	11	124
Kanawha, per bushel.	84	00
Saltpeter, per lb.	11	124
Refined.	84	00
Crude.	4 00	4 50
Seeds—per bushel.	87 1/2	1 00
Clover.	64	00
Timothy.	64	00
Flax.	25	30
Hemp.	1 00	1 24
Shot—per bag.	28	00
All sizes.	40	50
Spices—per lb.	11	12
Cassia, in mass.	1 25	1 50
Cloves.	104	104
Ginger Mace.	104	104
—Ground.	104	104
Nutmegs.	6	7
Pepper.	6	7
Pimento.	6	7
Soup—per lb.	6	7
Eastern, No. 1.	6	7
—No. 2.	6	7
Western, No. 1.	6	7
—No. 2.	6	7

Sugar—per lb.	34	54
Louisiana.	11	124
Havana, White.	11	124
—Brown.	11	124
Loaf, No. 1.	11	124
No. 2.	11	124
No. 3.	11	124
Crushed.	11	124
Steel—per lb.	11	124
English, Blistered.	11	124
Cast.	11	124
Crowley.	11	124
German.	11	124
American, Blistered.	11	124
Tallow—per lb.	52	124
Tea—per lb.	80	124
Imperial.	80	124
Gunpowder.	80	124
Young.	37	124
Thin.	25	124
Sonca.	20	124
Sonchong.	20	124
Black.	31	124
Plates, 1-3 X per box.	11 00	00
Time—per lb.	40	124
Sewing.	15	124
Calcutta.	35	124
Pinegar—per gallon.	124	124
White Wine.	124	124
Cider.	124	124
Wine—per gallon.	2 60	3
Madeira.	65	124
Scilly.	75	124
Tenariff.	37	124
Malaga, Sweet.	37	124
Dry.	3 40	3
ort.	65	124
Imitation.	60 00	00
Claret, in bble.	2 00	4
In cases.	10 00	15
Champagne.	10 00	15
Wool—per lb.	10	124
Zinc—per lb.	13	124
Live Stock.	2 65	124
Beef Cattle, per cwt.	0 00	0
Sheep, each.	1 50	0
Hogs, dressed, per cwt.	1 50	0

IRELAND.

The repeal movement in Ireland cannot be viewed with indifference by the people of the United States. They are approaching a crisis, and if we are not much mistaken, that crisis will insure the liberty of Ireland, and immediately thereafter the whole of Europe. Nothing short of Universal Liberty will satisfy the next century. The march of the mind is onward. In the most depressed portion of Europe, where Kings and Lords bear sway, faint gleams of light are seen, and enslaved man occasionally feels that he is a man as much as his pretended superior. He feels that the earth is his mother, and that the aristocrat has no better. He feels that he breathes the free air of heaven, that his existence is his own given him by the Ruler of the universe.

At this very moment England feels that her Throne is endangered. She looks abroad upon the poor oppressed, and justice in mercy pleads for her subjects. Long have their calls been disregarded, and now when the wounds inflicted begin to be insupportable, and the people of Ireland are lashed into rebellion, England, the usurper of rights, threatens force! If there is an Irishman on the face of the globe that would look coldly on and see Ireland crushed again, we have mistaken their character most widely. The first blow that England strikes to quell the spirit of Repeal, will be the signal for universal sympathy, and may God grant it universal aid—the result of which is Universal Liberty.

SILK.

The Louisville Journal of the 25th inst. says: "Dr. Charles Stuart, of Breckenridge county, Kentucky, exhibited to us yesterday 500 skeins of sewing silk, manufactured in his family. It is of various colors, and is pronounced in all respects a superior article. The dyeing was done by his wife, and the colors are bright and fast."

Whenever a patriotic and enterprising gentleman establishes a cocoonery, the neighbors flock in to see the operation of breeding and feeding the worms, and of reeling and spinning the silk; and they are surprised to find the whole matter is as simple as certain, and as much within the means of the humblest farmer, as the production of a patch of flax, threshing out the seed, and breaking, hatching, and spinning the flax. Many, when they see all this with their own eyes, immediately commence the business, especially the poor and those who have families and children that can make nothing at anything else. It is the opinion of Dr. Stuart that the culture of silk is now permanently established as one branch of National domestic industry, and that it will be, in a short time, as common as the culture of flax now in the West. There are few farmers of the poor class that could not, without interference with their farming operations or their present domestic economy, produce from forty to a hundred dollars worth of silk a year—an amount which would be so much clear gain."

The children of the sloping isle of Rattray, Scotland, when they first begin to toddle about, are tethered to a stake to prevent them rolling off into the sea!

TO THE ELECTORS OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

I offer myself as a CANDIDATE for the office of REORDER at the ensuing August election, and respectfully solicit your support for the same. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain a majority of your suffrages, the duties of the office will be performed with fidelity, and the favor remembered with grateful acknowledgments.

JOHN A. FORGEUS.

Nauvoo, June 1843.

We are requested to announce CHAS. R. ROBINSON, as a candidate for Recorder, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce GEO. W. HATCHER of Nauvoo, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court at the ensuing August election.

We are requested to announce J. R. CHAFFIN, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce BARNES AVISE, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court, at the ensuing August election.

Mr. Editor:—You will please to announce FRANKLIN J. BARNETT, as a candidate for the Clerkship of the County Commissioners Court, at the next August election, and oblige me.

MANY VOTERS.

We are authorized to announce SYLVESTER EMMANS, as a candidate for Clerk of the County Commissioners Court, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce FRANKLIN RAY, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Probate Justice of the Peace for Hancock County, at the ensuing August election.

LIST OF FINES

ASSESSED by the Legion Court of Assessments, which was held October 1st 1842, against those who were delinquents upon Friday the 23rd, and Saturday the 24th days of September 1842, in the Nauvoo Legion of the Militia of the State of Illinois, and affirmed by the Legion Court of Appeals, held at the same place, upon the 8th day of October, 1842.

Non-attendants on the 23d of September 1842.

	\$ Cts.
George W. Robinson,	7 50
Lucian Woodworth,	7 50
John Eagle,	7 50
Samuel Hicks,	3
Gustavus Hills,	3
Almon Newell,	1
Daniel S. Cahoon,	1
Edmond Ellsworth,	1
William Higbee,	1
William Clayton,	1
George N. Whiting,	2
Charles Crisman,	2
Ute Perkins,	2
Isaac Clark,	2
H. Yeager,	2
James Johnston,	2
E. M. Webb,	3
S. B. Stoddard,	3
Theodore Turley,	3
G. D. Goldsmith,	2
Stephen H. Goddard,	2

William Miller,	2
William Gardner,	2
L. O. Littlefield,	2
P. R. Rife,	2
Phares Wells,	2
T. Cahoon,	2
W. C. Craig,	2
Samuel Zentow,	2
Leont Col. Morley,	2
Edwin Cox,	2
Erasmus H. Rudd,	2
James Scott,	2
Burton Scott,	2
John Dean,	2
Joshua Holman,	2
Lyman Leonard,	2
Luther Burdick,	2
John M. Powers,	2
Abel Butterfield,	2
Thomas Franklin,	2
Lotus Newell,	2
George D. Grant,	2
Charles Bosworth,	2
Enoch M. King,	2
Robert Wright,	2
Samuel Jenkins,	2
William F. McIntyre,	2
James W. Wells,	2
Ja. E. Lincoln,	2
Appleton M. Hatman,	2
N. Turner,	2
A. McBride,	2
E. Pace,	2
F. Moon,	2
John Cockney,	2
Samuel Rice,	2
T. Judd,	2
Isaac Ashton,	2
William H. Smith,	2
Reuben Hadlock,	2
John Terry,	2
William Noble,	2
Samuel Seymour,	2
William W. Lane,	2
Jacob Strong,	2
Roswell Stephens,	2
George Fowler,	2
Jacob Hunsman,	2
James Kelly,	2
James Bullock,	2
John Jones,	2
Samuel Melloy,	2
Horace Fish,	2
Thomas Wakefield,	2
Joseph Rawlins,	2
John Staker,	2
William S. Graybill,	2
Ephraim Knowlton,	2
Henry Smith,	2
Isaac Few,	2
Charles H. Noble,	2
Clark Hallett,	2
Chauncey Whiting,	2
John B. Archison,	2
George Duffee,	2
Joel S. Miles,	2
Andrew W. Palmer,	2
John Ellis,	2

Last list of fines assessed by the Legion Court of Assessments, which was held May 1843, against delinquents in the Nauvoo Legion, and affirmed by the Court of Appeals, May 13, 1843.

\$ Cts.

George W. Robinson,

Lucian Woodworth,

John Eagle,

Gustavus Hills,

William Higbee,

William Clayton,

Joel S. Miles,

Andrew W. Palmer,

John Ellis,

David H. Redfield,

Zenas H. Gurley,

William Smith,

Samuel L. Forges,

O. M. Duell,

William Garner,

Peter Mangum,

James Morgan,

Edward Mitchell,

J. L. Cahoon,

George H. Beamer,

Phares Wells,

John D. Martin,

Horace Evans,

Stephen Lane,

Jacob Strong,

Thomas Moss,

Jacob C. Terry,

John Wakefield,

John Allamar,

Robinson Kearns,

Joel S. Miles,

O. D. Barnham,

Warren Snow,

Stephen Wilkinson,

Andrew W. Palmer,

John Lockayne,

William C. Bray,

Jacob F. Abbott,

WILSON LAW.

President of the Court.

The above fines have been handed to me by the secretary of the Legion for collection, by order of the Major General; and I hereby notify all concerned, to call upon me at my residence, at the corner of Main and Knight streets, forthwith, and make settlement, as I do not purpose calling upon delinquents any oftener than once. I would, therefore, give all concerned this friendly notice, that if they wish to save costs, they had better attend to it immediately.

I would further notice that it is useless for delinquents to apply to me to remit their fines, as I am not empowered so to do. A written notice of the remittal of their fines from their respective Colonies, will be satisfactory; otherwise I shall have to proceed.

The delinquents' list is not all published; all therefore, who know themselves to be such, had better call upon me forthwith.

DIMITRI B. HUNTINGTON,

High Constable, and Collector for the Legion.

June 21, 1843.—60-31.

NOTICE.

The owner of a box containing a quantity of *Coppers Tools* which was left on the landing in this city, by the steam boat *Agnes* on about the 10th of last Sept., is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take it away, or it will be sold according to law.

Enquire of Daniel Burch, Mulholland street, east of the Temple.

CLARK LEWIS.

Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—41.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, cloth lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

HOWARD EGAN.

April 26, 1843. 52—1f.

WOOD! WOOD!!

WE would respectfully notify those who have promised us wood, that we are in want of it; and if they are as willing to fulfill as they were to make promises, we shall be supplied with an abundance of this indispensable article soon.—Wood we must have before we can go on with our Stereotype Foundry, and expect those concerned will, on seeing this friendly notice, supply our wants by fulfilling their engagements.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

June 7th, 1843.

NOTICE.

MOS DAVIS of the City of Nauvoo, Hancock County Illinois, and the public, are hereby notified, that I have this day revoked the power or letter of attorney which I gave said Davis in the month of July, A. D. 1841, to sell the lots in Hibard's addition to Nauvoo, and to sell merchandise, and all other authority and power whatever. All persons will govern themselves accordingly.

DAVIDSON HIBARD.

Nauvoo, June 8, 1843.—no7 1f.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT eighty acres of land in section twenty seven, township seven north, range eight west, four and a half miles from the Temple. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the La Harpe road.

Z. PULSIPHER.

June 14, 1843.—1f.

Cabinet Manufactory.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and surrounding country, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Light Stands of all kinds, and all other articles in his line, which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any Cabinet-maker in the west. Shop on Parley street east of Main.

N. B. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

JOHN HATFIELD.

Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—6m.

NOTICE TO LADIES.

STRAW and Leghorn Bonnets cleaned and pressed, on the double lever power pressing machine, recently imported from the straw bonnet manufacturing district in the east.

Call at the residence of A. P. Rockwood, near the north end of Partridge street.

Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—41.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

I WILL be at the Mayors office to take an account of taxable property, of Commerce and Nauvoo Precincts, from Monday 26th June, until Saturday 8th July next; at which time and place all who have not given in a list of their property, are requested to do so and save cost.

GEO. A. CHITTENDEN, Assessor.

MRS. A. SMITH,

MILLINER, Dress maker, and Straw manufacturer, at Mr. Hawes' water street, Nauvoo. Respectfully solicits the support of the ladies of Nauvoo and vicinity, assuring them that every exertion shall be made to merit their favors. Mrs. S. will have for inspection an assortment of the newest style of millinery on the 20th inst. A variety of useful articles consisting of bonnets, ribbons, needles, cottons, and an assortment of jewelry for sale, now ready. Hats and bonnets cleaned and altered to the present fashion. Black vales cleaned and dyed.

Nauvoo June 14 1843.—1f.

LIME.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER.

Nauvoo, June 17, 1843.—1f.

N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the Hancock circuit court, made at the May term (A. D. 1843) of said court, the undersigned will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder at the Temple in the City of Nauvoo in said County of Hancock, on Saturday the 5th day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of the same day, the following described real estate, to wit: The south east quarter of section No. thirty two (32) in township No. six (6) north of range No. eight (8) west of the fourth principal meridian containing one hundred and sixty acres of land. Also the east half of the north-west quarter of section No. five (5) in township No. five (5) north of range No. eight (8) west of the fourth principal meridian. Also lots No. one (1) and two (2) in block No. twenty one (21) in the Town of Carthage, and county of Hancock and State of Illinois. Being lands of which Abram Smith lately died seized, and which are ordered by the said court to be sold for the payment of the debts of the said deceased.

The terms of the sale will be a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with good security, together with a mortgage on the premises to secure the payment of the purchase money.

EDWARD A. BEDELL, Administrator, and SOPHIA SMITH, Administratrix of the estate of Abram Smith deceased.

Warsaw June 15, A D 1843—1f.

NEW ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Mail of Iowa, and Potosi, at Lyon's old establishment on the corner of Main and Hotchkiss streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, sale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows: Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hard-ware, Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on the corner of Main, and Hotchkiss streets.

Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill., May 31, 1843.—1f.

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

DAVIS & WILLIAMS WOULD inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they are now ready to attend to all business in their line; and would solicit the confidence of the fashionable community, as they flatter themselves by their long experience in the business, and their superior knowledge in the art of cutting, and their competitors, by obtaining an entire new patent recently invented by Hotchkiss & Goram, denominated their Geometrical Mathematical Measurement System, is sufficient to convince the most fastidious, that they are the very men, to employ to insure good fits and fashionable work.

To the ladies, they would say, that all those wishing fashionable riding dresses and pelisses will please call where all orders shall be attended to with promptness and despatch.

Trimmings, cloth, and ready made clothing will be kept constantly on hand.—Work will be done on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in the city. Cutting done on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner.

A good assortment of brass clocks, cheap for cash or country produce.

No. 2 Mulholland street, 2 doors east of the Temple.

Nauvoo, May, 24, 1843.—3m.

SPINNING WHEELS.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels

of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bedsteads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bedstead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.

May 24 1843, 1f.

GARDEN SEEDS FOR SALE.

ANY person wishing to procure a choice article of Garden Seeds can be accommodated by applying to Taylor & Woodruff, at the Printing Office, who have just received a quantity of most kinds of seeds necessary for the garden.

Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. nol.

DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS &c.

Good news—100 per cent. reduction on the necessities of life.

MR. PRATT wishes to call the attention of the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity to his stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Provisions, of which he has a constant supply on hand, and may be had at his store, Young Street, one block north of the Temple. Mr. P. would take this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends for the patronage he has already received and feels confident that his prices and the quality of his goods will ensure a continuance of their favors and therefore he offers no other inducement.

May 24th, 1843, 1f.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having taken out letters of administration, from the Court of Probate of Hancock County, Ill. on the estate of Oliver Walker deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to her, or the Court of Probate, of said county for settlement, on the first day of August 1843. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

NANCY WALKER Administratrix. Nauvoo, June 14 1843.—61.

NAUVOO FERRY.

THE undersigned, will hereafter run a new and splendid Steam Boat, as a FERRY BOAT across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, for the accommodation of emigrants, travelers, citizens, and their effects. And they solicit the patronage of a discerning public to sustain the company in this laudable enterprise. The convenience will be great, the accommodation good, and the passage sure, without having to lay by for wind or weather, save when the river is under bonds—of ice. The prices will be regulated by an ordinance of the City Council. Live and let live is the desire of the public's servants.

D. JONES, & Co.

May 17th 1843. 3n-6m.

C. A. WARREN & HIGBEE.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.

Office situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

Nauvoo, May 24d, 1843, 1f.

EACHMAN & SKINNER.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

WILL attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Court Offices—in the Court House Carthage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple.

3m no 51.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken out letters testamentary on the estate of Lucy P. Catman deceased; will attend before the Probate Justice at his office in Carthage, on the first Monday in July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where all those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement. All those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

GEORGE COULSON.

Executor of Lucy P. Catman.

LaHarpe, April the 6th 1843. 2-4w

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them; and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties; will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume I.—No. 10.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, July 5, 1843.

Whole Number 68.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR,

IS EDITED BY
JOHN TAYLOR.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF
At the corner of Water and Main Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
Terms—\$2.00 invariably in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING,
One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

POETRY.

THE WIFE OF THE INFAMOUS.

A lovely thing is the light that j y
O'er the young and gentle brow,
When the bounding heart lives in its rest,
As the humming-bird, as the rose:
But the grace of grief, o'er beauty thrown,
Is a velvet shroud, I ween:
'Tis the bloom of light of a moonly night,
When it o'erspreads a summer sea.

I am thinking of her whom I saw last night,
Of her dark and gentle eye,
Which melted to angelic thoughts,
And shone like a star in the sky:
Her voice—'twas the voice that we hear in
dreams,
Or the sweet tones of May—
Eye, voice and all, are with me now,
And I can pass away!

He—once her young heart's joy—died near,
And he is a hum by her side:
What was it wrong her gentle eye
Went from him to the dead?
His soul—'twas the soul of a saint,
His breath is a breath of flame:
And glowing heavily, there he sat,
And rocked in his dotage.

And this, all this, were the world looked on,
Amid a strife of wrong:
Oh, I felt it would be a joy to die
For that gentle, loving wrong:
With a quivering lip, and a low moaning eye,
And her mate in crushed despair—
She looked as if from heaven she looked,
If grief entered there.

How beautiful, how sorrow-crowned:
Thy face, no face, but for me!
As fair, as pale, as the sunlit wreck,
When to the tide thou didst flee:
Earth, etc., and a beautiful
But earth, how a y, no sea,
With aught but a sweet, bright,
Deserted one, as I see.

And thou, the lot! who hast thrown away
A gift earth could not buy—
Proud joys are thou—art cheaply bought,
But grief, do thou, do thou die!
An angel, thy face, thy voice,
Drink, drink and die, thy deathly form
May blot God's earth no more!

Woman! What gloom on thy sinless path
Men's selfish voices ring!
Has ever the man's joy of guilt!
But thine, as the sting:
How man's gentle heart is crushed;
How many a form and low!
O! the angels pause in their hymns of bliss,
To weep o'er woman's woe.

From the Portland Advertiser.

WRECK OF THE BRIG TURNER OF PORTLAND.

Blanchard, who was in command of this ill-fated vessel at the time she was wrecked, has furnished us with the following account of the disaster, and the subsequent sufferings of himself and crew during a period of forty-six days:—

The brig Turner sailed from Portland, on the 20th of January, 1843, bound for Maderia, with the following persons on board, viz:—Captain, Beza Blanchard, Jr. of Cumberland; mate, Samuel Marshall, Portland; seamen, Thomas Morrison, Portland; Joseph Malore, New Orleans; Thomas Matthews, Boston; John Hall, Long Island, N. Y. and Thomas McGran, Portland; cook, William Morris, [colored,] of Portland.

We experienced heavy weather, with continued gales of wind for the first seventeen days, which caused the cargo and deck-load to settle to leeward, so as to give the vessel a list to port; but she being strong and tight, and with an excellent sea-boat, this gave us no apprehensions for our safety.

Harmony and good order prevailed among the crew—every man did his duty with alacrity, and we made out to weather all dangers till the 16th of February. On that day at four o'clock, A. M. while scudding under close reefed sails, steering a S. E. by E. course dead before the wind—in lat. 34 45, lon 30, a tremendous sea broke over the stern, swept the man from the helm, and hove the brig on her beam ends. The foremast and bowsprit snapped off as though they had been reed, and the deck-load was immediately swept away. As soon as possible we cut the lanyards of the main rigging with our knives, when the mainmast went by the board, and the vessel righted, full of water, with nothing on deck but a few thousand of lumber and one empty water cask. The shock had been so violent as to break the main hatch bar, and tear up the hatch, and sweep off binacle, companion-way and booby hatch. The rail, stanchions and starboard channels went with the foremast and fore-rig-

ging. The deck-load went with such force as to fly completely over the head of a man who stood at the pith, without injuring him. The mate, who was on the lee side of the quarter deck at the moment, was washed overboard, but succeeded in recovering the wreck, and by assistance got up to the windward.

The vessel lay on her side about fifteen minutes: and no sooner had she righted than all hands commenced clearing the wreck, and saving what provisions could be come at. It was impossible to enter the cabin, as the floor had been broken up, and every thing was rushing from side to side, and in the midst of the confusion, the water casks in the run having got afloat were stove, so that we were left without a drop of fresh water. We were more fortunate in regard to provisions, having succeeded in securing a barrel of bread—which however was nearly all wet with salt water—four or five pieces of salt pork, and subsequently about two thirds of a barrel of beef.

At about 6 o'clock, A. M. the wreck wore around and brought the larboard side to the wind, which exposed us more to the sea, set the lumber on deck washing from side to side, and rendered our condition yet more dangerous and uncomfortable. She lay with the wind about two points abaft the beam.

The waves broke over the quarter deck and against the stern continually, and with great violence, and in a short time the rudder was carried away, taking with it a part of the transom. The fore part of the deck was the safest place for us; thither we resorted, and in some sort to better our condition, we went to work and lashed some boards from the stump of the foremast to the night head and palbit, which in a measure broke the force of the sea.

Our only hope was that some vessel would come to our relief, for to all human appearances we could not survive a week, in our present condition, destitute of water as we were, scantily supplied with provisions, and continually exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather, and the seas pray.

On the third day the gale abated, and in some respects our condition became more comfortable, but by this time we began to suffer the torments of a burning thirst. Our allowance of food was a biscuit and about three ounces of pork per day, but this was as much as we could eat without water. For eight days we remained in this condition, having no water, excepting a little which some of us caught during a momentary shower—barely sufficient to moisten our lips. Some did not even obtain this satisfaction.—We were fortunate enough, however, to find several potatoes in the cabin, which were divided among all hands—in several instances a single raw potatoe being cut up among eight of us. But small as was the quantity allotted to each, the moisture helped to sustain us.—We also found some relief in chewing lead. In the meantime, some of the crew drank considerable quantity of salt water, which caused dizziness and slight derangement.

In the course of twenty-five days all the bread which remained turned yellow and was extremely sour and bitter; having been wet, it heated spontaneously and became dry and hard.

On the 24th the weather had become settled, and we had a fine shower of rain, during which we caught about eight gallons of water, besides getting a good drink all round. As soon as the rain began to fall every man flew to the quarter deck, and began supping up the water; then all proceeded to catch what they could in boots, shoes, hats &c. It is impossible to describe our feelings of gratitude for this timely relief. The afternoon before, while gathered together on the quarter deck, some of us were speaking of the impossibility of our surviving much longer unless the Lord interposed to save us, when one of the men fell upon his knees and began to pray. We all followed his example, and prayed for rain. When it came, we felt that it was a direct interposition of Divine Providence, and many were the expressions of thankfulness that burst from the lips of every individual, while engaged in collecting the water—such as "the Lord is good!" "thank God for this," &c. We felt encouraged—hope sprang again in our bosoms—we felt that we

were in the keeping of Him, who is able to save in the time of need.

On the 25th we had another shower, and obtained water enough to last us 17 days, allowing a pint for a day to each man. On the same day also we caught a shark, from which we got more than a gallon of blood, which we poured into two boots; and allowanced out in a horn, made to keep sail needles in.—When the shark was cut open, some of the men thrust their heads into the bowels, and sucked up the blood and water that was flowing out. We cut the shark into strips, and hung them up to dry, but most of it was spoiled by being wet with salt water, so that it we attempted to eat it, it created intolerable thirst.

Such of our sail needles as would bend we made into hooks, and succeeded in catching several small fish, weighing from two to four pounds each, which were excellent eating. As an inducement for the men to employ themselves in fishing, the blood and the eyes of all that each man caught were given to him extra. In a short time, however, we lost our hooks, catching them in the side of the vessel, parting the lines, &c.; we then drew the staples out of the combings of the hatches, and made rough hooks, which we fastened to the ends of strips of board, and found them to work well—but these could only be used in calm weather.

About the 1st of March the wind shifted to the south, which brought the starboard side of our vessel to the windward. The rail on the side had been swept away, so that we were now more exposed to the sea than before, and it was imperatively necessary that we should find some means of protecting our selves against the danger of being washed overboard. For this purpose we wrenched the carlings from the cabin floor, lashed them together, and covered them with boards and an old spare topsail. Being much weakened by long exposure, it was found necessary to use three or four days water, to enable us to bear the fatigue consequent upon accomplishing this.

Our imaginations were constantly upon the stretch to discover something to quench our raging thirst. Every spring of water we had ever known was dwelt upon with inconceivable longing, and even the dirty slops we had seen running from sink spouts were the theme of frequent and impassioned conversation. Some of the men talked seriously of cutting open their veins and sucking their own blood; they would no doubt have done so had they been able to persuade themselves that this would have quenched the fire within.

For several days after this we had calm weather, and during the night heavy dews fell, by which the men obtained some relief. No sooner did the day begin to dawn than every man was seen lapping the moisture with his tongue from the rails. We also found considerable relief in bathing, and keeping our flannels wet with salt water. Still our condition was almost hopeless; our water was fast decreasing, our strength failing; and death from thirst and hunger seemed to stare us in the face. We had likewise a premonition of approaching dissolution in our aching eye balls and falling sight.

The days dragged heavily away without bringing any alteration in our condition, except for the worse. Some of the men again began to drink salt water, and when urged to consider its evil consequences, they would reply, "we may as well die one way as another." Urine was also drunk more or less, but it had no power to quench thirst.

But a second time Providence interposed to sustain us. On the 13th of March, in the forenoon, a barrel was discovered in the larboard side of the cabin, beneath the water. One of the men—Joseph Malore, of New Orleans—who was an excellent swimmer, went down and succeeded in bringing it to the surface, when we made fast a rope round it, and by uniting all our strength, at length got it upon deck. To our inexpressible joy it proved to be filled with molasses. The bung was knocked out, every man took a hearty draught, and found great alleviation from his sufferings.

In the evening of this day we drank the last drop of our water, and were thus destitute a second time, many hundred miles from land. Had it not been for our store of molasses, which we hoped would lengthen out our existence a little longer, we should have

given up in despair. We tried salt water and molasses, and urine and molasses, but it only gave a temporary respite to our intolerable cravings for drink. But the Lord was mindful of us.

On the next day, the 14th of March, the wind blew strong from the South, and the sea broke over the quarter deck continually; but toward 3 o'clock P. M., during a heavy rain squall, it veered to the Westward, which brought the ship's head to the sea, leaving the quarter deck less exposed—thus we had another opportunity of catching water. It continued to pour down copiously for several hours, and we obtained about thirty gallons.

It is impossible to describe the effect of protracted thirst on individuals, to those who have not felt it. During the rain some of the men were so completely blind to their future interest, as to spend their whole time in quenching present thirst; they had said that if they could only get one good draught of water, they would willingly die—and that one draught they seemed determined to have. They would drink till they vomited—then turn to again and sup up the water until they were unable to do any thing but lie down, and beg for more drink.—Those who denied themselves and drank but little at a time, held out the longest. One after another gave out, till but two were left to catch water. The effects of drinking too much operated like physic, and for the time increased the inward thirst and fever.

We were now able to double our allowance of water—but soon had to reduce it again to one pint an hour to each man per day. On the 21st of March we caught about fifteen gallons more of water.

Our condition, so far as food and water were concerned, was now much better than it had been, but we were destined to new afflictions. In consequence of sleeping on the hard boards, our flesh became tender, much chafed—and owing to living on salt provisions—and being constantly wet with salt water, we broke out with boils and sores, which were almost insupportably painful.

About this time, Joseph Malore dove again into the cabin in hopes of finding some of the pork which had been kept there. He discovered, and subsequently with our assistance, got up four barrels of beef, but could find none of the pork. Malore was the only man on board who could dive, and through his intrepidity, under Providence, we were saved from dying of hunger.

From the 21st of March till the 1st of April, it blew an almost incessant gale of wind. At the time this gale commenced, we were lying with our starboard side, from which the rail was gone, to the wind; and as the leeward rail still remained unbroken, the sea, which rolled in violently, had no chance to run off. Our water was in great danger of being swept away, and we expected every moment to see our barricade torn to pieces.

In this situation, when despair was depicted on every countenance, we committed our case to Him who controls the wind and waves, and signally were our prayers answered; for but a short time had elapsed when the vessel wore round so as to present her unbroken side to the gale, and in this position we lay comparatively secure.

During the time we were on the wreck, five vessels passed in sight—two of them within three or four miles of us. Only those who have been similarly situated can imagine our feelings at seeing succor approach thus almost within our reach and we not able to secure it.

We had now been so long on the wreck, with the wind blowing most of the time from the Westward, that we began to have hopes of reaching the coast of Barbary. We would gladly have trusted ourselves to the keeping of the Moors and Arabs; but a better fate awaited us. On the 3d of April, at about two o'clock, p. m. a man on the lookout gave the cry of "Sail O!" We had been so often disappointed that at first this caused very little excitement, but as she hove up from the horizon, we discovered her to be a brig standing directly towards us. On she came, keeping both masts in range, till within half a mile of us, when it became apparent that she had discovered our shattered wreck—a boat was lowered over her side, and commenced pulling towards us. On seeing this, our crew, who had with difficulty been kept from the

water during the brig's approach, flew to the cask, and drank to satiety.

In a few minutes the boat arrived alongside—we got into her without confusion, as it had previously been arranged in what order we should go over the side—and ere long we were on board the French brig La Furet, Capt. Augustus Canlin. It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon when we were taken off the wreck; since the disaster, accordingly, we had been 46 days and 12 hours confined to her, and all that time had lived on raw food. This took place in lat. 35 48, lon. 14 40 thus it will be seen we had drifted more than 700 miles to the eastward.

The captain, officers and crew of La Furet treated us kindly, supplied us with clothing and every thing else that their circumstances would permit, but we suffered much for the want of medical aid and proper food.

We arrived at Gibraltar on the 13th, but the brig was quarantined, and we were debarred from going on shore. Here we remained till the brig Caroline, of Boston, Capt. Hill, was ready for sea, when we were taken on board of her, and sailed for Boston, at which place we arrived on the 21st of May, having been one hundred and eleven days from Portland.—We must make our grateful acknowledgements for the kind manner in which we were treated by the captain, mate and crew of the Caroline. Heaven prosper them.

"A pint of water per day, to landmen, may seem considerable; but sailors are in the habit of drinking a great deal at sea—and when it is recollect that at Capt. Blanchard and his crew, and a boat altogether on salt provisions, it will be so that such a supply would be altogether in a degree to quench their thirst.—Editor Advocate.

INSIGNIFICANCE OF THIS WORLD.

Though the earth were to be burned up, though the trumpet of its dissolution were sounded, though you sky were to pass away as a scroll, and every visible glory which the finger of the Divinity has inscribed on it were extinguished forever—an event so awful to us, and to every world in our vicinity, by which so many souls would be extinguished, and so many varied scenes of life and population would rush into forgetfulness—what is it in the high scale of the Almighty's workmanship? A mere shred, which though scattered into nothing, would leave the universe of God one entire scene of greatness and majesty. Though the earth and the heavens were to disappear, there are other worlds which roll afar; the light of other suns shine upon them; and the sky which mantles them, is garnished with other stars. Is it presumption to say, that the moral world extends to these distant and unknown regions? that they are occupied with peoples that the charities of home and of neighborhood flourish there? that the praises of God are there lifted up, and his goodness rejoiced in? and the richness of the Divine attributes is there felt and admired by intelligent worshippers?

And what is this world in the immensity which seems with them; and what are they who occupy it? The universe at large would suffer as little in its splendor and variety by the destruction of our planet, as the verdure and sublime magnificence of a forest would suffer by the fall of a single leaf. The leaf quivers on the branch which supports it. It lies at the mercy of the slightest accident. A breath of wind tears it from its stem, and it lights on the stream of water which passes underneath. In a moment of time the life, which we know by the microscope it seems with is extinguished, and an occurrence so insignificant in the eye of man, and in the scale of his observation, carries in it, to the myriads which people this little leaf, an event as decisive as the destruction of a world.

Now, on the grand scale of the universe, we, the occupants of this ball, which performs its little round among the suns and the systems which astronomy has unveiled—we may feel the same insecurity. We differ from the leaf only in this circumstance, that it would require the operation of greater elements to destroy us. But these elements exist—the fire which rages within, may lift its devouring energy to the surface of our planet, and transform it into one wide and wasting volcano. The sudden formation of elastic matter in the bowels of the earth—and it lies within the agency of known substances to accomplish this—may explode it into fragments. The exhalation of noxious air from below, may impart a virulence to the air that is around us; it may affect the delicate portion of its ingredients; and the whole of animated nature may wither and die under the malignity of a tainted atmosphere. A blinding comet may cross this planet in its orbit, and realize all the terrors which superstition has conceived of it. We cannot anticipate with pie-

cision the consequences of an event which every astronomer must know to lie within the limits of chance and probability. It may hurry our globe towards the sun—or drag it to the outer regions of the planetary system—or give it a new axis of revolution—and the effect which I shall simply announce, with explaining it, would be to change the plates of the ocean, and bring another mighty flood upon our island and continents.

These are accidents which may happen in a single instant of time, and against which nothing known in the present system of things provides us with any security. They might not annihilate the earth, but they would unpeopled it; and we, who tread its surface with such firm and assured footsteps, are at the mercy of devouring elements, which let loose upon us by the head of the Almighty, would spread solitude, and death over the dominions of the world.

Now, it is this littleness, and this insecurity, which makes the protection of the Almighty so dear to us, and bring with such emphasis to every pious bosom the holy lessons of humility and gratitude. The God who sitteth above and presides in high authority over all worlds, is mindful of man; and thought at this moment his agency is felt in the same security in his providence, as if we were the objects of his undivided care.

It is not for us to bring our minds up to this mysterious agency. But such is the incomprehensible fact, that the same Being, whose eye is abroad over the whole universe, gives vegetation to every blade of grass, and motion to every particle of blood which circulates through the veins of the minutest animal: that though his mind takes into its comprehensive grasp immensity and all its wonders, I am as much known to him as if I were the object of his attention; that he marks all my thoughts; that he gives birth to every feeling and every movement within me; and that, with an exercise of power which I can neither describe nor comprehend, the same God who sits on the highest heaven, and reigns over the glories of the firmament, is at my right hand, to give me every breath which I draw, and every comfort which I enjoy.—Chalmers.

From the New Mirror.

IRISHMEN IN AMERICA.

One beautiful trait in the Irish character, is that after the poor emigrants have been here a few months, their first exertions are made to send home a small offering to a father, mother, sister, or brother, as the case may be. One instance of filial affection especially pleased me.

One morning, a young Irishman, from the county of Limerick, presented me with a letter of introduction. He was a laboring man, twenty-one years of age. I asked him how long he had been in this country.

"Six weeks, sir," replied he, "I landed at Boston, and found work there, and so I stopped; but as I had this letter to your honor, I was uneasy until I delivered it."

I inquired then if he had saved any money.

"Oh, thin, yes sir, praised be God, I have a trifle, and sure by reason of that I've come to as your honor to send it home to my poor old mother, that wants it."

"How much do you wish to send?" said I.

"Twenty five dollars, sir, is all that I can spare at this present time; and sure, I wish it was more!"

"Twenty five dollars!" repeated I, "why you are doing wonders! This is a great deal to save in so short a time; and I fear you are leaving yourself too bare. Hadn't you better send fifteen now and the rest by and by? You may be sick. Tell me how much money you will have left, if you send the twenty-five dollars."

At first he would not tell me; but I insisted and he replied: "Well, thin sir, I'll have just three dollars and a half, which is plenty for me; for sure I've good health and a strong pair of arms; and, with the blessing of God, I'll soon earn it over again. And thin sir, only consider the poor old widow at home, that depends on me; and didn't I promise to send her my very first wages, and won't she expect it, and didn't God prosper me for that purpose?"

"Say no more," said I; "you are a good lad; and the twenty-five dollars shall be forwarded without delay."

Just as I had fixed this matter for him, a gentleman from Massachusetts entered the office, introduced himself, and said:

"I have been told by my friend, Mr. G.—that you often have some good Irish laborers recommended to you by your friends abroad; and so I thought I would call upon you, as I want a farmer just now."

I simply related to him the scene that had just taken place between Michael L.—and myself; and as soon as I had finished, he exclaimed:

The Markets.—The Baltimore American of the 31st ult. says: Our report of the market in another column, shows that breadstuffs have taken a further move upwards. Yesterday some thousands of bushels of Pennsylvania, wheat received by the Tide Water Canal, were sold at \$1.05 and \$1.10 per bushel. Flour, it will be seen has also advanced in price. Corn 53 cts. A like rise has taken place at Philadelphia and New York.

Heavy Verdict.—At Pittsburgh, on Wednesday afternoon last, in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Baldwin presiding, the jury rendered a verdict of \$80,770.04 against David Lynch, late Postmaster of that city, and in favor of the United States. The claim consisted of various sums of money received by defendant from other Postmasters and other persons under instructions from Amos Kendall, Postmaster General.

The London Times.—This extraordinary Journal, which possesses a more extensive establishment than any other in the world created no little stir in political circles some years since, by a sudden change of politics. On one day it was whig, on the next day Tory. The price paid for the transportation of this powerful engine was 108,000.

The advertisements in the Times for a single day frequently exceed 1000, and every one is paid before inserted. Unlike the papers of this continent, it has no subscribers; it supplies the News Agents, and they the public. There are two powerful steam engines on the premises, and the impression is made by a double cylinder press. Its circulation is the largest in the world; there is not a town on the civilized earth, in which the Times may not be found. Its reporters are to be met with in all quarters of the globe, accompanying the expedition to China, and participating in the toils and dangers of the Indian campaigns. It has correspondents in every land. Its expenses have traversed the desert, and anticipated the Indian Mails. Its agents are in every court, and it lays bare their most secret proceedings. Mr. John Walter, the late member of Nottingham, is the principal proprietor, and he draws from it a yearly revenue of \$80,000. It had formerly three regular editors, Messrs. Barnes, Lawson, and Delano, besides a large corps of occasional writers. Since the death of Mr. Barnes, this number has been increased.

The History of a day.—Every day 86,400 mortals die, some by violence, others of old age—some in battle or by shipwreck—some starved, and others murdered. In the course of one single day, how many brave ships go down at sea, and are never heard of more! How many palaces and castles, built for a thousand years, tumble into ruins, filling the air with dust; or perish by slow decay. How many births too—exceeding the number of deaths! and married and then again the churches, and mountains and trees, that vanish every day from the face of the earth! How many Kings—Princes—Nobles—Thrones—are swept away forever! How many slaves are emancipated; how many prisoners are lifted up and led forth, and set free; and how many delvers given back to their bleeding families—and all in a single day! Oppressors rebuked, as by thunders from the skies; the mighty overthrown, like Pharaoh and his host; and the lowly summoned, as by the blast of a trumpet, to take their places among the rulers of the earth! What a subject for a poem—Singular Phenomenon.—(One of those wonders of nature so rarely witnessed was yesterday seen by several in this city whose station and respectability, place their testimony beyond dispute. One of the gentlemen was fortunate enough to have seen what we are about to narrate, is our informant. The fog which yesterday overhung the city, spread in dense volumes over the valley which lies between the heights towards the north west. Early in the afternoon, a lady residing in St. Louis street, had her attention drawn by one of her children, who was gazing from the window, to the resemblance of a ship in the air. The appearance presented was that of a vessel, abrig, beating to windward, with all sails set, and apparently floating on the surface of the mist. So distinctly visible was it that the spectators (for it was seen at the same time by several others) could trace the shrouds and the smallest of the rigging; the mainsail appeared to be clewed up in three places. What rendered the sight still more beautiful was the presence of a shadow of the vessel, as in the water, the outline, masts &c. being reversed, as when thrown from a vessel actually moving through the water. This phenomenon was again seen towards the evening, but less distinctly visible. It appeared in the fog over the valley below Charlesburg.—Quebec Mercury.

What an extraordinary curve your horse has in the spine," said a gentleman to an Irish farmer; "can you account for it?" "By the powers, sir, and to be sure I am able. I have heard, sir, that before the buste was my property, he was backed against another horse, your honor, who bade him hollow—and I dare say it's the reason that his back never got straight again."

Bad News for the Tailors.—Some of the British manufacturers are endeavoring to bring out coats and trousers woven in the frame, and it is said they are quite sanguine of ultimately accomplishing their purpose.—They will, perhaps, next attempt to manufacture persons to wear them, which may be necessary in order to get their wares to "fit."

This is the last charge you'll bring against me," as the soldier remarked when they were shooting him for desertion.

"Och! it's a fine thing to be a gentleman!" said Andy. "If a gentleman breaks a horse's neck, he's only a bowld rider, while a poor servant is a careless black-guard for only taking a sweat out of him. If a gentleman drinks till he can't see a hole in a ladder, he's only 'fresh,' but 'drunk' is the word for a poor man. And if a gentleman kicks up a row, he's a five spirited fellow, while a poor man is a disorderly vagabond, for the same;" and the Justice, axes him to dinner, and sends the other to jail. Oh, faix, the law is a dainty lady, she takes people by the hand who can afford to wear gloves, but people with brown fists must keep their distance."

Melancholy Accident.—On Monday the 5th inst., a most unfortunate accident occurred in Donegal township, Westmoreland county. The particulars of which are as follows:—George and Henry, sons of Mr. Geo. Marker, were engaged in making fence, and while George the elder brother, was splitting out a ground chuck, the axe slipped from his hands and struck Henry in one limb, cutting off the artery leading from the body through the limb, causing death in less than an hour. The deceased was aged about 11 years.

A Man killed by the kick of a Horse.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. Michael, son of Philip Klingensmith, of Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, was kicked by a horse in the stomach, at the Buffalo Furnace about 12 miles above Freeport, and died on the evening of the same day. Mr. K. left a wife and two small children together with a numerous body of relatives to mourn his melancholy casualty.

Sentimental.—"What are you muttering there about?" asked a tender father of a son he had just spoken harshly to. "Oh, let him alone," said the mother. His eyes are full of the heart's rain, (poetic woman) and his soul is clouded with grief."

"It is, eh?" queried the husband, "his muttering there is a sort of mental thunder, I suppose."

"Yes," sobbed the wife. "Well," was the reply, "we must expect electricity, so I'll apply a lightning rod."

Thus saying, he took a trim piece of pipe and whaled him in warm style. The value of Advertising.—The Cincinnati Gazette says: We were forcibly reminded on Saturday of the direct benefits of advertising. An old subscriber to the Gazette, who lives in the Green River Co. Ky., called in on that day to pay his subscription. Amongst his memorandums, he had one with a half a dozen advertisements, Oil, Garden Seeds, Fruit trees, Hardware, &c., of which he and his neighbors were in want. He expended upwards of \$1000 in cash amongst the advertisers, before he left the city. So much for advertising.

Astonishing Audacity! A writer in the National Intelligencer intimates that the absolute power of its nobility, and the slavery of the great mass of its laborers, was the true reason of the fall of Poland! By the way did it never occur to any of our readers that Poland was a slaveholding nation? That the "partition of Poland" gave civil rights, liberty and protection to the masses of its inhabitants, and brought its haughty and oppressive nobles to submission to equal laws? This is the fact. Poland fell because her people were slaves!

Jean Jacques tells us that when his wife died every farmer in the neighborhood offered to console him by one of their daughters! but that a few weeks afterward, his own having shared the same fate, no one ever thought of replacing his loss by the offer of another; hereby proving the different value people set upon their cows and children.

The Widow's Mite. A lady in genteel, but very moderate circumstances, when presenting the clergyman of—, with a small sum for a charitable object, said, "You may put it down as the Widow's Mite, sir." Not so, my friend, replied the worthy pastor. "I beg you may," the lady earnestly added, "it is but a trifle." "I am aware of that madam, but it is not all your living." How very few have, in truth, presented the widow's mite, although many apply the passage to themselves.

There is now living, near Georgetown Heights, D.C., a lady aged near 100, who is the only person in the District, we believe, says the "Capital," that can and has said, "Arise, daughter—go see your daughter, for your daughter's daughter has a daughter."

O'Connell at Home. The following sketch, from the pen of a Tory, is from a late number of Ainsworth's Magazine. "I had, in the morning, seen Mr. O'Connell's bright-faced grand-daughter, as she came from the chapel to the house where I was staying. His daughter, the Lady Mayoress, had also called—a fair, intelligent creature; and, though the mother of a large family, a still young and lovely woman. I had heard her express the most charitable opinion with evident ingenuity, and could not but admire the domestic happiness to which the Agitator was wont to retire from the turmoils of public life. Let his choice of that life proceed from patriotic, ambitious, or selfish motives, or what it may, the position I found Mr. O'Connell held among his intimate friends and connexions surprised me. In the circle, all looked up to him as an idol of admiration and regard, I heard no political discussions; I listened only to anecdotes of his merry humor among his 'peeps' at Darrynane, and his grand children at the mansion house; and, having seen quite enough of the world (heaven help me) to have rubbed off the rust of narrow minded prejudice, I felt 'how little indeed do we know of one another's inner!'"—how hard is it to judge

of a man's private character! and above all, what a pleasant thing it is for one (brought up, too, in directly opposite principles) to discover redeeming, nay, endearing qualities, in one whom we have been led to consider altogether too worldly for the enjoyment of domestic affections."

Murder of Santa Fe Traders.—About the first of April last, a band of fifteen men, citizens of Missouri, left Independence with the avowed object of joining a man named Warfield, said to be a Colonel in the Texian army. On their route, and near the Arkansas river, they met a Spaniard named Antonio Charvis, with five of his servants. They robbed him of \$32,000 in gold and silver, and some furs, after which they shot him. The party then drove the servants back in the direction from which they came, and, loaded with their booty, made their way towards Independence, where, we are happy to say, most of them have been arrested.—Burlington Iowa Gazette.

Whys and Whens.—Why is a pig in a parlor like a house on fire? Because the sooner it's put out the better. When is a lady like a trout? When she takes a fly that brings her to the bank.

Why is the ass like a good loaf? Because it's light when it rises.

Why is a bird like a greedy creature? Because it never eats less than a peck.

Why is the temperance medal like an umbrella? Because it keeps you dry.

When is a fowl's neck like a bell? When it's rung for dinner.

Why is a boy like a pretty bonnet? Because one becomes a woman the other do n't.

Why is killing bees like a confession? Because you unbuzz'em. [Punch.]

A Sad Spectacle. On our way from Philadelphia to this city on Friday last, upon our return from Baltimore, our attention was arrested by the appearance of a fellow-passenger, who chanced to sit near us in the cars. He was apparently not over 30, dressed in coarse and seedy garments, and evidently in the last stage of consumption. Upon his face was stamped the seat of death more clearly and terribly than we had ever seen it upon any other living countenance. He was yoked to a skeleton, and the livid paleness of a corpse had driven from his face every hue of health and life. His eyes were restless, and glared with dull but eager stare upon what was passing around him. We did not hear him speak till we had reached Jersey City, and then upon the ferry-boat, we observed him talking to a number of gentlemen, who were standing around him. He spoke feebly but with great earnestness and excitement. He said he had just been released from the Penitentiary in Pennsylvania, where he had been a long time confined. He had never before confessed his shame, but now, he said, he could not help it. He had been a great villain in his life, but, said he, as his eyes swam in tears, add his thin, blue lips quivered with emotion, that's all past, and I have got to die in a day or two.

His mother lived at No.—Greenwich street; he had not seen her for many years, and the only favor he asked of God or man was, that he might reach her home and die in her arms. He seemed in perfect agony of apprehension lest the police officers of the city should see him as he landed, and detain him till he should be too late to see his mother. They all knew him, he said to be a great rogue, and if somebody did not aid him, he knew he would die in the City Prison instead of his mother's house. He seemed greatly relieved and truly thankful when several gentlemen offered to send him at once to her residence. We know not what became of him but think it scarcely possible that he should be living now. But who can picture either the joy or the agony of that last meeting between the widowed mother and her wretched son, coming from the dungeon to be laid somewhat more gently in the grave! The excitement of the hope of meeting her seemed to be all that kept him alive; and it appeared scarcely possible that his feeble frame could survive the excitement of the meeting itself.—N. Y. Tribune.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT. CORRELATED WEEKLY.

from 10 to 12
Ashes—per lb. 7 6
Pot. 11 12
Pearl. 11 12
Azar—per dozen. 16 00 18 00
Collins. 14 00 18 00
Others. 11 00 12 00
Bagging—Mo. per yard. 14 12 13
Bale Rope—Mo. per lb. 44 00
Beeswax—per lb. 40 25
Castor Beans—per bushel. 40 50
Candles—per lb. 26 30
Sperm. 8 9
Tallow—Mould. 7 8
Dipped. 7 8
Stearine. 20
Coal—per ton. 14 00 00
Lighthouse. 16 00
Pittsburgh—per bushel. 7 8
Missouri and Illinois. 7 8
Coffee—per lb. 13 15
Java. 8 9
Havana. 8 9
Rio. 8 9
St. Domingo. 8 10
Laguayra. 8 10
Chocolate—No. 1. 13 15
No. 2. 12 14
Copper—per lb. 35 00
Braziers. 35 00
Sheeting. 43 00
Bottom. 43 00
Flats. 43 00
Cordage—per lb. 12 14
Manilla. 8 9
Tanned Rope. 2 25 25
Med Corda. Manilla. per dozen. 1 75 2 00
Hemp. 1 75 2 00
Plough Lines. 75 1 00
Cotton Yarns—per lb. 14 15
Pittsburgh. 12 13
Common. 12 13
Domestic—per yard. 5 7
Brown Sheetings. 3-4 and 7-8. 5 7
4-4 and 6-4. 6 11

Bleached Shirting. 3-4 and 7-8. 7 1/2
1-4 and 6-4. 8 1/2
Brown Drillings. 12 00
Burlaps. 12 00
Brown Lowel Ozna bags. 10 1/2
Virginia. 5 10
Tackings. 2-4 and 4-4. 9 1/2
Satinets. 34 65
Kentucky Jeans. 28 56
Cotton Cheeks. 10 1/2
Blue Drillings. 10 1/2
Mixed summer Stuffs. 12 35
Drugs & Medicines. 14 15
Ginseng, per lb. 7 8
Saleratus, Western. 8 9
Eastern. 8 9
Alum, per lb. 8 9
Quinine, per oz. 1 25 00
Brimstone. 7 8
Epsom Salts. 7 8
Four Sulphur. 7 8
Cream Tartar. 25 26
Turkey Opium. 3 75 00
Camphor. 1 25 31
Gum Arabic. 42 00
Liquorice Paste. 18 00
Sal Soda. 5 6
Blue Vitriol. 15 00
Sugar Lead. 31 00
Rhubarb. 8 1 25
Dye Stuffs. 15 16
Madder, per lb. 6 0
Logwood. 1 25 1 45
Indigo, S. ceroon. 2 24
Copperas. 9 10
Canwood, per lb. 43 00
Fustic. 16 18
Feathers—per lb. 10 00 12 00
Mackerel, No. 1, per bbl. 7 50 8 00
No. 2. 4 50 6 00
No. 3. 4 50 6 00
Lake Trout. 1 50 2 00
Salmon, per lb. 1 50 2 00
Cod, dry, per box. 1 25 1 50
Herrings, do. 50 62
Flour, Med. &c. 4 25 4 75
Flour, City Mills. 4 12 4 75
Country. 2 58 00
Rye. 25 31
Cornmeal, per bushel. 50 60
Apples, dried, per bushel. 1 50 2 00
Green, per bbl. 1 50 2 00
Peaches, dried, per bushel. 1 50 2 00
Almonds, s. s. per lb. 1 75 2 00
Raisins, M. R. per box. 1 25 00
C. M. 1 25 00
Prunes, per lb. 10 10 1/2
Currants, Zante. 14 16
Figs, p. drum. 2 00 2 50
Lemon, p. r. box. 1 00 4 00
Butter, per lb. 24 18
Deer shaves, per lb. 3 16
Red and Blue, in hair. 3 10
Gray. 2 00 3 00
Beaver. 1 00 3 00
Oiler, per skin. 3 8
Muskrat. 10 25
Raccoon. 10 25
Wild Cat. 8 15
Fox, gray. 10 25
Mink. 1 00 9 00
Bear, per skin. 52 56 1/2
Grains—per bushel. 52 56 1/2
Wheat. 52 56 1/2
Rye. 22 35
Corn. 37 40
Barley. 12 14
Oats. 25 30
Beans. 2 50 2 75
Clover—per box. 3 75 4 25
8 by 10. 0 00 0 00
10 by 12. 0 00 0 00
12 by 18. 0 00 0 00
Guano—per keg. 6 00 7 00
Dapont. 6 00 6 50
Lalins. 4 00 4 50
blasting. 14 16
Guany Bizer. 4 75 5 00
Hemp—per 112 lbs. 2 12 2 50
Water rotted. 61 7
Dow rotted. 3 10
Hid s—per lb. 3 10
Dry. 3 10
Green. 3 10
Salted. 3 10
Hops, per gallon. 25 30
Iron, Tennessee and Pittsburgh. 4 44
Common Bar, per lb. 5 64
Band. 5 64
Horse Sloop. 7 9
Hoop. 7 9
She t. 7 9
Nail Rods. 7 9
Boiler Iron. 22 00 26 00
Pig Iron, per ton. 41 51
Nails, per lb. 64 00
Pittsburgh. 64 00
Butt. 5 51
Castings, per lb. 23 34
Foundry. 44 5
Lead. 100 lbs. 2 50 0 00
Pig. 3 25 3 50
Bar. 0 00 0 00
Sheet. 0 00 0 00
Pipe. 0 00 0 00
Lime, per bushel. 10 12
Common. 3 75 4 00
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl. 20 25
Leather, per lb. 20 25
Sole. 24 26
Shirting, per side. 1 50 2 50
Upper, per side. 24 00 30 00
Calicoes, per dozen. 00 28 00 33
Bridle. 00 28 00 33
Morocco. 00 12 00 20
Molasses, per gallon. 16 18
New Orleans. 28 30
Sugar House. 28 30
Naval Stores. 2 50 3 50
Tar, per bbl. 0 75 1 00
Pitch, per bbl. 3 00 3 50
Rosin. 3 50 4 00
Spirits Turpentine, per gallon. 20 25
Yanish, bright. 35 40
Oakum, per lb. 9 10
Oils. 80 87 1/2
Lined, per gallon. 75 1 00
Sperm, winter. 87 1 00
Summer. 75 1 00
Lard. 65 0 00
Fish, per bbl. 17 00 00 00
Castor, per gallon. 45 50
Paints. 8 0
White Lead. 10 12
Red. 40 45
Chromy Yelow. 40 45
Green. 40 45
Spanish Brown. 4 0
Provisions. 5 50 5 75
Beef, Meat, per bbl. 3 50 3 75
Prime. 0 00 0 00
Tongues, per dozen. 5 00 0 00
Buffalo. 5 00 0 00
Pork, Clear, per bbl. 6 50 6 75
Mess. 5 75 6 00
M. O. 5 50 5 75
Prime. 5 50 5 75
P. O. 0 00 0 00
Hog round, per lb. 14 2
Bacon, Hams. 4 4
do. Canvassed. 24 27
do. Addings. 14 27
Shoulders. 24 27
Hog round. 24 27
Lard. 34 44
Butter. 10 10
Cheese, common. 5 64
Western Reserve. 6 04
Eggs. 4 5
Rice. 24 4
Sack. 23 30
Linen. 26 25
Cotton. 23 25
Salt, per bushel. 37 4
Turk's Island. 37 4

G. A. per sack. 1 37 1 50
L. B. 1 37 1 50
Kankwa, per bushel. 30 31
Sulphur, per lb. 11 13
Refined. 11 13
Crude. 11 13
Seeds—per bushel. 4 00 4 50
Clover. 87 1 00
Timothy. 87 1 00
Flax. 87 1 00
Hemp. 87 1 00
Shot—per bag. 1 00 1 12 1/2
All sizes. 1 00 1 12 1/2
Spies—per lb. 28 30
Cassia, in water. 40 60
Cloves. 11 12
Ginger, Maco. 11 12
Ground. 1 25 1 50
Nutmeg. 24 10 1/2
Pepper. 19 12 1/2
Pimento. 19 12 1/2
Soap—per lb. 6 7
Eastern, No. 1. 6 7
No. 2. 6 7
Western, No. 1. 4 5
No. 2. 34 44
Sugars—per lb. 31 54
Louisiana. 11 12
Havana, White. 7 14
Brown. 7 14
Loaf, No. 1. 124 134
No. 2. 114 00
No. 3. 104 00
Crushed. 104 00
Steal—per lb. 12 00
English, Blistered. 22 00
Cast. 124 00
Crowley. 124 00
German. 8 0
American, Blistered. 54 54
Tulow—per lb. 60 65
Tea—per lb. 60 65
Imperial. 60 65
Gunpowder. 40 50
Hyon. 37 50
Young. 25 26
Skin. 25 26
Buche. 29 30
Souchong. 31 33
Tin—per lb. 11 00 00 00
Black. 40 50
Plates. 1-3 X per box. 15 10 1/2
Twine—per lb. 40 50
Sewing. 15 10 1/2
Vinegar—Calculta. 35 40
Imperial. 174 183
White Wine. 2 50 3 50
Cider. 65 85
Wines—per gallon. 75 80
Madeira. 37 50
Sicily. 37 50
Teneriffe. 37 50
Malaga, Sweet. 2 50 3 50
Dry. 65 85
Imitation. 00 00 00 00
Clarit, in bbls. 10 00 00 00
In cases. 10 00 16 00
Champagne. 15 20
Wool—per lb. 15 20
Zinc—per lb. 2 00 2 50
Live Stock. 2 00 2 50
Beef Cattle, per cwt. 0 00 2 00
Sheep, each. 1 50 0 00
Hogs, dressed, per cwt. 1 50 0 00

ST. LOUIS BANK NOTETABLE. BASED UPON SPECIE.

Corrected weekly by J. J. Whigham, 80 Main Street.

Bank of Missouri. 14 dis.
City Warrants. 20 dis.
County Warrants. 3 dis.
Wisconsin Marine Insurance Co. 60 dis.
State Bank of Illinois. 72 dis.
Certificate of the State Bk. of Illinois. 67 to 70 dis.
Bank of Illinois. 80 to 85 dis.
Bank of Cairo. 16 dis.
Miners' Bank of Dubuque. 16 dis.
Ohio, country, generally. 11 dis.
Cincinnati. 11 dis.
State Bank of Indiana. 40 dis.
Indiana Scrip, \$50. 37 dis.
Kentucky Banks. 4 to 10 dis.
United States Bank Notes. 55 dis.
Pennsylvania, specie paying. 2 to 3 dis.
Maryland. 2 to 3 dis.
Virginia Banks. 11 to 12 dis.
N. York and N. England Banks. 2 to 3 dis.
Bank of Louisiana. 30 to 35 dis.
Suspended New Orleans Banks. 31 to 35 dis.
Alabama. 75 to 80 dis.
Arkansas Bank. 15 to 20 dis.
Michigan Bank. 15 to 20 dis.
Tennessee. 3 dis.
Treasury Notes. par.
Exchange on N. Y., Boston, Phila. par to 1 dis.
New Orleans. par to 1 dis.

DEATHS for the week ending Monday the 3d inst.—Hosekiah Hatch, 44 years; bilious fever. Mary Henry, 3 years; 11 months, scarlet fever. Nancy Ann Winnings, 7 years; 1 month scarlet fever. total 3.

W. D. Huntington, Sexton.

We are authorized to announce BENJAMIN W. ROLFE of Commerce Precinct, as a candidate for Constable at the ensuing August election.

MR. Editor.—Please announce ANDREW PERKINS of Macedonia, for the office of County Commissioner of Hancock county, who will be supported at the August election by MANY VOTERS.

July 5th 1843-4.

MR. Editor.—Please announce ALANSON RIPLEY, as a candidate for the office of County Surveyor of Hancock County, at the next election.

ALMON BABBITT, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macedonia Hancock Co. Ill. July 4th 1843-4.

NAUVOO SELECT SCHOOL.

MR. J. A. BANISTER, recently from New York, proposes opening a school, on Monday the 9th day of July, 1843, on the corner of Broadway and Parley streets, to be denominated the Nauvoe Select School, designed for the instruction of Youth in the following branches, viz. Reading, Writing, Spelling, Orthography, Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Oratory, and Philosophy. From his experience in teaching, Mr. B. feels confident that he can give general satisfaction to both scholars and parents.

The youth that to virtue add honor would rise, His time, books and talents most highly must prize. It is therefore necessary that the first principle and rudiments of the English language should be, not only early but thoroughly inscribed in the mind of the young. Mr. B.'s plan, therefore is, to suffer a scholar to proceed no farther in any branch of education than what he learns to perfection; so that what he does know, he knows sure. Try it and see. Terms per quarter, For Reading, Writing

and Arithmetic, \$2.00. For Grammar, Composition, Oratory and Philosophy, with the lower branches, \$2.50. Each quarter to consist of 12 weeks. Nauvoe July 5th, 1843.

A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Nauvoe, Illinois, July 1st, 1843, which, if not called for before October 1st, will be sent to the Post Office Department as dead letters.

All persons calling for any of said letters, will please say they are advertised, or else they may not get them.

A J A W Andrews David Lewis
John Albro Alonzo Larken
Elisha Atwood John Lovell
Moses Adams Isaac R Lyon
Benjamin Aber Frederick Levy
Randolph Alexander Roswell C Levy
Orvil M Allen Wm Marks
Anderson Arnold Francis M
Abigail Anderson Darwin McKee
John Aaden Thomas Moffitt
Wm Brothers Samuel McLenthan
John Brewer Wm Manhart
Alfred Brown Joseph Moss
Job V Barnham James McClean
Richard Brazier Edwin P Merriam
Joseph S Blackburn John Mayur
Rebecca Burton George Miller
Adeline Brown Henry Mowrey
John Bauck Samuel McBride
Adolphus Babcock 2 George McKenzie
J H Brotherton Artemus Millett
or Austin S Merrill
Lafayette Mecham
Elizabeth Brotherton John F Miller
Samuel Bent A Moon
Caleb Baldwin Archelaus Moon
Abel or Jacob Butler F W Nichols
field Lewis Neely
C D Bailly Newet Nurse
John H Burghart S W A Oliver
James Burnham Andrew Onal
Samuel Brennon Laban Oaks
Edmund Bosley O C Owens
R H Brewer Mahaly Ovation
Wm Ratson P
David Brenton Jared Poler
Wm Brewster Joseph Parker
George Benson P P Pratt
George Brown Robert Plunket
C Cole Wm Pratt
Austin Coles Anson Pratt
Ruth Cloward John Peck
E Cutler Daniel Pearson
Harriet A Carter Samuel Risher
Cahoon Carter & Co. Chauncy Peck
Thomas Carico Isaac Palmer
Zebedee Coltrin Thomas Provo
Rodman W Clark Isaac Pray
James Crookson Ezra Parrish
Unice Cone 2 Mrs Thomas Pitt
Robert Culbertson Edmund R Pitter
Job Catlin Patrick Phazor
Wm Carmichael Mrs Catharine Parson
John Cummins A Parmer
Richard Smith Aaron Richardson
James Cuto Susan L Robinson
B Covington William Rhodes
Benjamin L Clapp Wm Riley
Dean R Curtis Horace L Rawson
Wiley Corbett Joseph Remington
Samuel Chester Robert Robinson
Gardner Clark Wm Rosland
John Roles John Roles
Oliver Chatfield Thomas Richmond
H Conner John E Royce
David Candland Mary S Richmond
Jaba Cox Henry L Rice
Anson Call Henrietta Rice
Salsbury Cumins James Robbins
Archie Card John W Reynolds
Ira Rice Dr Andrew P Ringer
Dewis S Dalrymple Richard Riddell
Henry Dennison Richard Rushton
Elizabeth Durfee 6
Aaron W Davis Jacob Shoemaker
Jonathan B Day Jacob Strong
Bella Dixon Wm Snow
John Davis Mathew Smith
Zemira Draper Charles Shumway
Thomas Donville Catharine J Spear
E Sarah Smith
Wm Eley Ransom Shepard
Christopher Edmunds Mrs Ely
Franklin Ebb Charles Ely
Chas Ely Epistle to the Church
of L D Saints Wm Spencer
Epistle to the Church of L D Saints Samuel Swofford
of L D Saints Amanda Smith
Mary B Smith Mary B Smith
Rufus Fisher Samuel Shaw
Oliver Freeman John Stevens
Jiles Fonda Stephen Shelton
Winslow Farr 2 Robert or Isaac Snyder
James Flanigan Richard Slater
Timothy B Foot Joshua Smith
Wm Foster Elijah Sallin
Mr Foster Robert Snider
Dooboth Fawkes Gabriella Stratton
G R Sagar
S Green Elias Smith
James Y Green Alexander Stephens
John P Green Mrs Sterns
Samuel Gully H Stow
Younger Green Philip Stone
Henry Green Robert Stone
James A Gordon Robert Gator
Robert Gator Thomas Groussill
Wm Garner Samuel Grimes
Thomas Groussill James Y Grun
Samuel Grimes or
J Graham J D Gilbert
J D Gilbert James Graham
James Graham Mr Grunhall
Wm Grunhall Wm Gwilling
Wm Gwilling Taylor & Woodruff
Eliz C G Torrell Eliza C G Torrell
Charity Thorp Ruth Tyler
Frederick Taylor Andrew A Tunnison
John H Tippet Richard Reed
Ellis Taylor Eliot Taylor
Gover Tuscott
Ous Hobert or Alexan-Albert Williams
der Badham David Willis
Thomas J Hunter 3 Wm Wiley
Thomas Hunter Thomas Whittle
Abraham Hyde Thomas Wigby
John Harvey Wm W Withers
John H Hodges Lynam Wight
Thomas Hastie Patience Waterman
Abraham Harper Richard Worthen
Joseph Hodd Zachariah Wilson
John Huntsman Edwin Williams
Clark Hallet Croel W White
John H Halsey John M Worley
Abba D Horey Margaret A Weston
E Hubbard Rhoda Wright
James Houghton Mrs White
Wm Huntsman James Webb
Isaac C Haight Lewis D Wilson
Elder John Haven Cynthia Westlow
Orange L White
Levi Joyce Allen Weeks
Abijah Johnson Jacob Weller
Wm Jones Aaron Willson
Mary E Jones Phares Wells
Wm Jackson Samuel Waterman
Moses Kelly Joseph White
A B Kirtly James W Webb
Joseph Knowles Y Yarbles
Henry Kerns Y Yarbles
Mr Keegan Y Yarbles
Mr Kelsey John Young
SIDNEY RIGDON, P. M.

Life and Death of the Sexes.—The laws of life and mortality between the sexes are very remarkable. They are stated thus:

1. In the present condition of the white population of the United States, the number of females born per annum is about 12,000 less than the males. This determines of itself that polygamy is not a natural condition of man, and the laws of our religion and nature are the same—that one man shall be the husband of one woman.

2. At 20 years of age, the females exceed the males. This proves that between birth and 20 the mortality among boys has been much greater than among the girls.

3. From 20 to 40 the men again exceed the women, which shows that this is the period of greatest mortality among women.

4. From 40 to 70 the difference rapidly diminishes, the females, as in the early part of life, gaining on the males. This shows that this is the period of greatest danger and exposure to men the least to women.

5. From 70 onward the women outnumber the men; this shows conclusively that relatively speaking, in comparison with men, the healthiest period of female life is at the close of it. Absolutely however, no period to either sex is as healthy as that of youth; the blooming period of boyhood and girlhood.

The above deductions of statistics tables correspond with every day observations of human life.

Women are exposed to peculiar hazards in the middle of life; out in the long run for the largest part of this exposure, danger, and risk, in the civilized nations, fall on men in the active periods of life.

TO THE ELECTORS OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

I offer myself as a CANDIDATE for the office of RECORDER at the ensuing August election, and respectfully solicit your support for the same. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain a majority of your suffrages, the duties of the office will be performed with fidelity, and the favor remembered with grateful acknowledgments.

JOHN A. FORGEUS.

Nauvoo, June 1843.

We are requested to announce CRANEY ROBINSON, as a candidate for Recorder, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce GEO. W. HATCHER of Nauvoo, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court at the ensuing August election.

We are requested to announce L. R. CHAFFIN, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce BENJAMIN AYRES, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce FRANKLIN J. BARTLETT, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court, at the next August election, and oblige MANY VOTERS.

We are authorized to announce EMMANUEL RAY, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Probate Justice of the Peace for Hancock County, at the ensuing August election.

MR. EDITOR:—You will please to announce FRANKLIN J. BARTLETT, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court, at the next August election, and oblige MANY VOTERS.

We are authorized to announce the name of John Haggard, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, at the ensuing August election.

A FAC-SIMILE of the plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois, and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

FOR SALE.

South west quarter of section 24, in township six north of range 8 west. Title good. Terms easy: apply to

L. E. REYNOLDS.

Burlington Iowa.

June 27th, 1843—1f.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he has for sale at his shop 3 doors above Mr. Miller's Tavern on Main Street, a good assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's shoes,—some very cheap, adapted to the season,—likewise men's and boys' boots and shoes.

Shoes made and repaired at short notice.

GEORGE ALLEY.

Nauvoo, June 20th 1843. no3-3m.

LIST OF FINES.

ASSESSED by the Legion Court of Assessments, which was held October 1st, 1842, against those who were delinquent upon the day the 23rd of September, the 24th days of September 1842, in the Nauvoo Legion of the M. L. of the State of Illinois, and affirmed by the Legion Court of Appeals, held at the same place, upon the 8th day of October, 1842.

Non-attendants on the 23d of September 1842.

George W. Robinson, \$ 50

Lucian Woodworth, 7 50

John Eagle, 7 50

Samuel Hicks, 3

Gustavus Hill, 3

Amos Newell, 1

Amos Cahoon, 1

Admond Ellsworth, 1

William Higbee, 1

George N. Whiting, 2

Charles Crisman, 2

Uza Perkins, 2

Isaac Clark, 2

II Yeager, 2

James Johnson, 2

E. M. Webb, 2

E. S. Stoddard, 3

Theodore Turley, 3

G. D. Goldsmith, 3

Stephen H. Goddard, 3

William Miller, 3

William Gardner, 3

L. O. Littlefield, 3

P. T. Rolfe, 3

Phares Wells, 3

P. Cahoon, 3

W. Coolidge, 3

Samuel Zoumor, 3

Lieut. Col. Morey, 3

Edwin Cox, 3

Erasmus H. Rodd, 3

James Scott, 3

John Dean, 3

Joshua Holman, 3

Lyman Leonard, 3

Luther Burkhaw, 3

John M. Powers, 3

Abel Butterfield, 3

Thomas Franklin, 3

Lorus Newell, 3

George D. Grant, 3

Charles Bosworth, 3

Enoch M. Ing, 3

Robert Wright, 3

Samuel Jenkins, 3

William P. McIntyre, 3

Jacob Wheeler, 3

Isa E. Lincoln, 3

Appleton M. Harmer, 3

N. Turner, 3

A. McBride, 3

E. Pace, 3

C. Moon, 3

John Cockney, 3

Samuel Stee, 3

T. Judd, 3

Isaac Ashton, 3

Alfred Woodworth, 3

Reuben Hadlock, 3

J. C. Terry, 3

William Nesbit, 3

Samuel Seymour, 3

William W. Lane, 3

Jacob Siraz, 3

Russell Stephens, 3

George Fowler, 3

Jacob Huntman, 3

Moses Kelly, 3

James Bullock, 3

Alonzo Jones, 3

Samuel Mellory, 3

Honore Fish, 3

Isa Amos, 3

Thomas Wakefield, 3

Joseph Rawlins, 3

John Stoker, 3

William S. Graybill, 3

Ephraim Knowlton, 3

Henry Smith, 3

Isaac Pew, 3

Charles Kimble, 3

Clark Hallett, 3

Chauncey Whiting, 3

John A. Addison, 3

Isaac Duffer, 3

John S. Miles, 3

Andrew W. Palmer, 3

John Ellis, 3

Col. Coulson, neglect of Duty in not making a return of Non-commissioned officers.

Non-attendants on the 24th of September, 1842

George W. Robinson, 15

Lucian Woodworth, 15

John Eagle, 15

Gustavus Hill, 6

William Higbee, 6

William Clayton, 6

Isaac Miles, 2

Andrew W. Palmer, 4

John Ellis, 4

List of fines assessed by the Legion Court of Assessments, which was held in May 1843, against delinquents in the Nauvoo Legion, as affirmed by the Court of Appeals, May 13, 1843

David H. Redfield, 10

Zenas H. Gurley, 10

William Smith, 15

Samuel L. Forgeus, 15

O. M. Duet, 1

William Garner, 2

Peter Mangum, 2

James Morgan, 1

Edward Mitchell, 1

Fulaski Cahoon, 1

George Hunter, 1

Phares Wells, 1

John D. Martin, 2

Honore Evans, 2

Stephen Luce, 1

Jacob strong, 1

Thomas Moss, 1

Jacob C. Terry, 1

John Wakefield, 1

John Allamar, 1

Robinson Kearns, 1

John S. Miles, 1

C. D. Barnham, 1

Warren Snow, 2

Stephen Wilkinson, 2

Andrew W. Palmer, 2

John Lockayne, 2

William C. Gray, 2

Jacob F. Abbott, 2

WILSON LAW, President of the Court.

The above fines have been handed to me by the secretary of the Legion for collection, by order of the Major General; and I hereby certify all concerned, to call upon me at my residence, at the corner of Main and Knight streets, forthwith, and make settlement, as I do not purpose calling upon delinquents any oftener than once. I would, therefore, give all concerned this friendly notice, that if they wish to save costs, they had better attend to it immediately.

I would further notice that it is useless for delinquents to apply to me to remit this fine, as no remission will be made. A written notice of the remission of their fines from their respective Colonies, will be satisfactory; other wise I shall have to proceed.

The delinquents' list is not as published: all therefore who know themselves to be such, had better call upon me forewith.

DIMICK B. HUNTINGTON, High Constable, and Collector for the Legion

THE owner of a box containing a quantity of Coppers Tools which was left on the landing in this city, by the steam boat, Agnes on about the 10th of Sept., is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take it away, or it will be sold according to law.

Enquire of Daniel Burch, Mulholland street, east of the Temple.

CLARK LEWIS.

Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—4t

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, cloth lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

HOWARD EGAN.

April 26, 1843. 62—1f

WOOD! WOOD!!

WE would respectfully notify those who have promised us wood, that we are in want of it; and if they are willing to fulfill as they were to make promises, we shall be supplied with an abundance of this indispensable article soon.—Wood we must have before we can go on with our Stereotype Foundry, and expect those concerned will, on seeing this friendly notice, supply out wants by fulfilling their engagements.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

June 7th, 1843.

NOTICE.

AMOS DAVIS of the City of Nauvoo, Hancock County Illinois, and the public, are hereby notified, that I have this day revoked the power or letter of attorney which I gave said Davis in the month of July, A. D. 1841, to sell the lots in Hibard's addition to Nauvoo, and to sell merchandise, and all other authority and power whatever. All persons will govern themselves accordingly.

DAVIDSON HIBARD.

Nauvoo, June 8, 1843.—no7 1f

FOR SALE.

ABOUT eighty acres of land in section twenty seven, township seven north, range eight west, four and a half miles from the Temple. For particulars enquire of the subscriber on the La Harpe road.

Z. PULSIPHER.

June 14, 1843.—1f.

Cabinet Manufactory.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and surrounding country, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Light Stands of all kinds, and all other articles in his line, which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any Cabinet-maker in the west. Shop on Parley street east of Main.

N. B. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

JOHN HATFIELD.

Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—6m

NOTICE TO LADIES.

STRAW and Leghorn Bonnets cleaned and pressed, on the double lever power pressing machine, recently imported from the straw bonnet manufacturing district in the east.

Call at the residence of A. P. Rockwood, near the north end of Partridge street.

Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—4t

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

I WILL be at the Mayors office to take an account of taxable property, of Commerce and Nauvoo Precincts, from Monday 26th June, until Saturday 8th July next; at which time and place all who have not given in a list of their property, are requested to do so and save cost.

GEO. A. CHITTENDEN, Assessor.

MRS. A. SMITH.

MILLINER, Dress maker, and Straw manufacturer, at Mr. Hawes', water street, Nauvoo. Respectfully solicits the support of the ladies of Nauvoo and vicinity, assuring them that every exertion shall be made to merit their favors. Mrs. S. will have for inspection an assortment of the newest style of millinery on the 20th inst. A variety of useful articles consisting of bonnets, ribbons, needles, cutlery, and an assortment of jewelry for sale, now ready. Hats and bonnets cleaned and altered to the present fashion. Black vales cleaned and dyed.

Nauvoo June 14 1843.—1f.

LIME.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER.

Nauvoo, June 17, 1843.—ff.

N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the Hancock circuit court, made at the May term (A. D. 1843) of said court, the undersigned will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder at the Temple in the City of Nauvoo in said County of Hancock, on Saturday the 5th day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of the same day, the following described real estate, to wit: The south east quarter of section No. thirty two (32) in township No. six (6) north of range No. eight (8) west of the fourth principal meridian containing one hundred and sixty acres of land. Also the east half of the north west quarter of section No. five (5) in township No. five (5) north of range No. eight (8) west of the fourth principal meridian. Also lots No. one (1) and two (2) in block No. twenty one (21) in the Town of Carthage, and county of Hancock and State of Illinois. Being lands of which Abram Smith lately died seized, and which are ordered by the said court to be sold for the payment of the debt of the said deceased.

The terms of the sale will be a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with good security, together with a mortgage on the premises to secure the payment of the purchase money.

EDWARD A. BEDELL, Administrator, and SOPHIA SMITH, Administratrix of the estate of Abram Smith deceased.

Nauvoo, June 15, A D 1843—1f.

NEW ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Maid of Iowa, and Potosi, at Lyon's old establishment on the corner of Main and Hotchkiss streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows. Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hardware. Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyon's cheap cash store, on the corner of Main, and Hotchkiss streets.

Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill., May 31, 1843.—1f.

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

DAVIS & WILLIAMS

WOULD inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they are now ready to attend to all business in their line; and would solicit the confidence of the fashionable community, as they have themselves by their long experience in the business, and their superior knowledge in the art of cutting, over their competitors, by obtaining an entire new patent recently invented by Hotchkiss & Goram, denominated their Geometrical Mathematical Measurement System, is sufficient to convince the most fastidious, that they are the very men, to employ to insure good fits and fashionable work.

To the ladies, they would say, that all those wishing fashionable riding dresses and pelisses will please call where all orders shall be attended to with promptness and despatch.

Trimmings, cloth, and ready made clothing will be kept constantly on hand.—Work will be done on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in the city. Cutting done on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner.

A good assortment of brass clocks, cheap for cash or country produce.

No. 2 Mulholland street, 2 doors east of the Temple.

Nauvoo, May, 24, 1843.—3m.

SPINNING WHEELS.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing Spinning Wheels of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bedsteads of various descriptions. All on hand of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill: he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bedstead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriages, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.

May 24 1843, 1f.

GARDEN SEEDS FOR SALE.

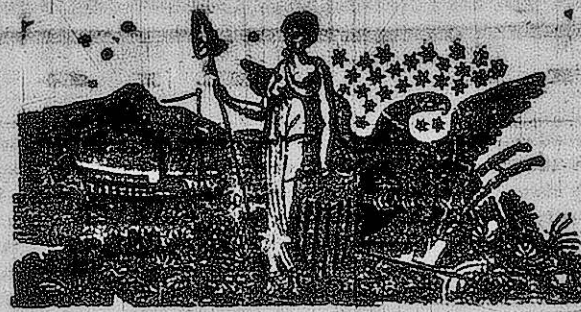
ANY person wishing to procure a choice article of Garden Seeds can be accommodated by applying to Taylor & Woodruff, at the Printing Office, who have just received a quantity of most kinds of seeds necessary for the garden.

Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no1.

DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS &c.

Good news—100 per cent. reduction on the necessities of life.

MR. PRATT wishes to call the attention of the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity to his stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Provisions, of which he has a constant supply on hand, and may be had at his store, Young Street, one block north of the Temple. Mr. P. would take this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends or the patronage he has already received and feels confident that his prices and the quality of his goods will ensure a continuance of their favors and therefore he offers no other inducement.



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume I.—No. 11.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, July 12, 1843.

Whole Number 63.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF
At the corner of Water and Main Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS.—\$2.00 in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor.) POST PAID, to receive attention.

MUNICIPAL COURT OF THE CITY OF NAUVOO, ILLINOIS.

Second day of special term, July 1st, 1843.
Before Aldermen William Marks, Acting Chief Justice; and Aldermen Daniel H. Wells, Newel K. Whitney, George W. Harris, Gustavus Hills, and Hiram Kimball, Associate Justices; presiding.

EX-PARTE JOSEPH SMITH, } Messrs. WALKER,
ON HABEAS CORPUS. } PATRICK & SOUTH-
} WORK, Counsel for
} SMITH.

Mr. Mason, Counsel for REYNOLDS.
This case came before the court upon a return to a writ of habeas corpus, which was issued by this court, on the 30th of June, 1843, upon the petition of Joseph Smith, Senior, as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
City of Nauvoo. }
To the Honorable the Municipal Court, of the City of Nauvoo, Hancock County, and State of Illinois:—

Your petitioner, Joseph Smith, Senior, who has been arrested by, and under the name of Joseph Smith, Junior, states on oath, that he is now detained as a prisoner, and in the custody of Joseph H. Reynolds, in the said city of Nauvoo, and state of Illinois, who claims to be the agent of the state of Missouri, and that your petitioner was arrested by one Harmon G. Wilson, by virtue of what purports to be a warrant issued by His Excellency, Thomas Ford, Governor of the state of Illinois, in the county of Lee, and state of Illinois, and by said Wilson, your petitioner was delivered into the custody of said Joseph H. Reynolds, and within the county of Lee, aforesaid, that said supposed warrant, so issued by His Excellency, Thomas Ford, Governor as aforesaid, and the arrest thereupon, and the imprisonment consequent thereupon, by said Wilson, and afterward by said Joseph H. Reynolds, is illegal, and in violation of law; and herein fail not, and bring this writ with you.

1st. The said supposed warrant so issued by the said Governor of the State of Illinois, as aforesaid, does not confer any authority to arrest your petitioner, for that it commands the officers therein named, to arrest one Joseph Smith, Junior, whereas, the name of your petitioner is Joseph Smith, Senior, and your petitioner avers that he is not known and reputed by the name of Joseph Smith, Junior.

2nd. The said supposed warrant is defective and void, for that it does not recite that the Joseph Smith, Junior, mentioned therein, has been demanded by the Executive of the State of Missouri, of the Executive of the State of Illinois.

3rd. Said supposed warrant, is defective and void, for that it does not state that said Joseph Smith, Junior, therein named, has been indicted or that any other legal accusation of any offence has been legally preferred, and is as pending against him in the said State of Missouri.

4th. It is defective and void, for that it does not show that any legal foundation was furnished by the Executive of the State of Missouri, upon which to issue the same; and your petitioner avers that the same was issued without due authority of law.

5th. Said supposed warrant is in other respects defective and void.

6th. The said Joseph H. Reynolds, has no authority to detain your petitioner in custody; for that he is not an officer of the State of Illinois, nor is he legally authorized by the said Governor of the State of Illinois, or otherwise, as the agent of the State of Missouri, in the State of Illinois, or in any other character and capacity to imprison your petitioner within the said State of Illinois.

7th. Your petitioner before the making of the said arrest upon which he is now detained and imprisoned, had been arrested for the same cause, and upon a charge for the same offence, for which he is now arrested and imprisoned, by virtue of a warrant issued by the Governor of the said State of Illinois, upon a requisition of the Executive authority of the said State of Missouri, and was discharged from said arrest and imprisonment by judgment of the Circuit Court of Warren county, at a court held in the said county of Warren, in or about the month of June, A. D. 1841, in such manner as not to be liable to the said second arrest for the same cause.

8th. Your petitioner is not a fugitive from justice, and has not fled from the justice of the said State of Missouri, and he is not guilty and has not been guilty of treason in or against the said State of Missouri.

9th. Your petitioner was not, and has not been within the limits of the said State of Missouri, for more than four years next, before the making of said arrest and imprisonment whereby he is now detained, nor for or during four years before any indictment or other legal accusation was preferred against him.

10th. Your petitioner avers that the said supposed warrant, so issued by the said Governor of the said State of Illinois, and under color of which your petitioner is now imprisoned, and

the document purporting to be an authority to receive the said Joseph Smith, Junior, are wholly defective and insufficient to legally authorize the arrest and imprisonment of your petitioner: Copies of which supposed warrant and the supposed authority from the Executive of the State of Missouri are hereto annexed.

Wherefore, your petitioner prays that a writ of habeas corpus may be awarded, directed to the said Joseph H. Reynolds, commanding him that he bring your petitioner forth with and without delay, before this honorable court, together with the causes of his caption and detention, in order that your petitioner may be dealt with according to law; and your petitioner as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JOSEPH SMITH, Sen.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 30th day of June, A. D. 1843, at the City of Nauvoo, Illinois.

JAMES SLOAN,
Clerk of the Municipal Court, of the City of Nauvoo.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
City of Nauvoo. }
The People of the State of Illinois to the Mar-

shall of said City, Greeting:
WHEREAS application has been made before the Municipal Court of said City that the body of one Joseph Smith, Senior, of the said city of Nauvoo, (who is styled in the warrant by which he is held in custody, Joseph Smith Junior) is in the custody of Joseph H. Reynolds. These are therefore to command the said Joseph H. Reynolds to safely have the body of the said Joseph Smith Senior, who is styled Joseph Smith Junior, in his custody detained, as it is said, together with the day and cause of his caption and detention, by whatever name the said Joseph Smith Senior may be known or called, before the Municipal Court of said city forthwith, to abide such order as the said Court shall make in their behalf: and further, if the said Joseph H. Reynolds or other person or persons having said Joseph Smith Senior of said city of Nauvoo in custody, shall refuse or neglect to comply with the provisions of this writ, you, the Marshall of said City, or other person authorized to serve the same, are hereby required to arrest the person or persons so refusing or neglecting to comply as aforesaid, and bring him or them, together with the person or persons in his or their custody, forthwith before the Municipal Court aforesaid, to be dealt with according to law; and herein fail not, and bring this writ with you.

Witness my hand and seal of the said City of Nauvoo, this 30th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

JAMES SLOAN, Clerk.

I, Joseph H. Reynolds, the within named, do hereby return this writ, with the body of Joseph Smith, with the following cause of caption and detention, to wit: The within named Joseph Smith was arrested on a warrant issued by the Governor of the State of Illinois, by one Harmon T. Wilson, a Constable of Hancock county, in the State of Illinois, on the 23d day of June A. D. 1843, a copy of which warrant is hereto annexed and marked letter B, and delivered over to my custody as directed by said writ. The person of said Smith was, on said 23d of June, in the county of Lee and State of Illinois, by the said Wilson delivered over to my custody, and that I received and detained the said Smith in my custody by virtue of a certain warrant of attorney issued by the Governor of the State of Missouri, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and marked letter C, directing me to receive the said Smith, and convey him to and deliver him to the sheriff of Davies county in the State of Missouri, and that the within detention referred to, is the same referred to, and none other.

JOSEPH H. REYNOLDS.
Nauvoo, June 30th. A. D. 1843.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
City of JEFFERSON.

Know ye that I, Thomas Reynolds, Governor of the State of Missouri, having full trust and confidence in the integrity and abilities of Joseph H. Reynolds, do hereby constitute and appoint him as the agent of the said State of Missouri, to proceed to the State of Illinois, for the purpose of receiving from the proper authorities of that State, one Joseph Smith, Jr., charged with treason by him committed against the State of Missouri, and as having fled from justice to the State of Illinois, and I do hereby authorize and direct said Joseph H. Reynolds to convey said Joseph Smith Jr. from the State of Illinois, and deliver him to the custody of the sheriff of Davies county in the State of Missouri.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Missouri.

Done at the City of Jefferson this 13th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

By the Governor, THO. REYNOLDS.

JAMES L. MINOR,
Secretary of State.

Thomas Ford, Governor of the State of Illinois, to all Sheriffs and Constables of any county of the State, and to Harmon G. Wilson, of the county of Hancock, greeting:

Whereas it has been made known to me by the Executive authority of the State of Missouri, that one Joseph Smith, Junior, stands charged with the crime of treason, against the State of Missouri, and alleged that Joseph Smith Junior has fled from the justice of the said State of Missouri, and taken refuge in the State of Illinois.

Now therefore I, Thomas Ford, Governor of the State of Illinois, pursuant to the Constitu-

tion and Laws of the United States and of this State, do hereby command you to arrest and apprehend the said Joseph Smith, Junior, if he be found within the limits of the State aforesaid, and cause him to be safely kept and delivered to the custody of Joseph H. Reynolds, Esq., who has been duly constituted the agent of the said State of Missouri to receive the said fugitive from the justice of said State, he paying all fees and charges for the arrest and apprehension of said Joseph Smith, Junior, and make due returns to the Executive department of this State of the manner in which this writ may be executed.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Springfield, this 17th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-seventh.

By the Governor, THOMAS FORD.

THOMAS CAMPBELL,
Secretary of State.

The following witnesses were examined, viz: Hyrum Smith, Parley P. Pratt, Brigham Young, George W. Pitkin, Lyman Wight, and Sidney Rigdon.

HYRUM SMITH sworn. Said that the defendant now in court is his brother, and that his name is not Joseph Smith Junior, but his name is Joseph Smith Senior, and has been for more than two years past. I have been acquainted with him ever since he was born, which was thirty-seven years in December last, and I have not been absent from him at any one time, not even the space of six months since his birth, to my recollection, and have been intimately acquainted with all his sayings, doings, business transactions and movements, as much as any one man could be acquainted with another man's business up to the present time, and do know that he has not committed treason against any State in the Union, by any overt act, or by levying war, or by aiding and abetting, or assisting an enemy in any State in the Union, and that the said Joseph Smith Senior has not committed treason in the State of Missouri, nor violated any law or rule of said State, I being personally acquainted with the transactions and doings of said Smith whilst he resided in said State, which was for about six months in the year 1838; I being also a witness, and I do know during the same period of time, or was within the State of Missouri, he being exempt by the amputation or extraction of a bone from his leg, and by his having a license to preach the Gospel, or being in other words a minister of the Gospel, and I do know that said Smith never bore arms, as a military man, in any capacity whatever, whilst in the State of Missouri, or previous to that time; neither has he given any orders or assumed any command in any capacity whatever; but I do know that whilst he was in the State of Missouri, that the People commonly called Mormons, were threatened with violence and extermination, and on or about the first Monday in August 1838, at the election at Gallatin, the county seat in Davies county: the citizens who were commonly called Mormons were forbidden to exercise the rights of franchise, and from that unbalanced circumstance an affray commenced, and a fight ensued among the citizens of that place, and from that time a mob commenced gathering in that county threatening the extermination of the Mormons; the said Smith and myself upon hearing that mobs were collecting together, and that they had also murdered two of the citizens of the same place, and would not suffer them to be buried; the said Smith and myself went over to Davies county to learn the particulars of the affray, but upon our arrival at Diahman, we learned that none were killed but several were wounded—we tarried all night at Col. Lyman Wight's, the next morning the weather being very warm and having been very dry for some time previously, the springs and wells in that region were dried up; on mounting our horses to return, we rode up to Mr. Black's, who was then an acting Justice of the Peace, to obtain some water for ourselves and horses; some few of the citizens accompanied us there, and after obtaining the refreshment of water, Mr. Black was asked by said Joseph Smith Senior, if he would use his influence to see that the laws were faithfully executed and to put down mob violence, and he gave us a paper, written by his own hand, stating that he would do so. He also requested him to call together the most influential men of the county on the next day that we might have an interview with them; to this he acquiesced, and accordingly the next day they assembled at the house of Col. Wight and entered into a mutual covenant of peace, to put down mob violence and to protect each other in the enjoyment of their rights: after this we all parted with the best of feelings and each man returned to his own home. This mutual agreement of peace however did not last long; for but a few days afterwards the mob began to collect again until several hundreds rendezvoused at Millport, a few miles distant from Diahman. They immediately commenced making aggressions upon the citizens called Mormons, taking away their hogs and cattle, and threatening them with extermination or utter extinction; saying that they had a cannon and there should be no compromise only at its mouth: frequently taking men, women and children prisoners, whipping them and lacerating their bodies with hickory withes, and tying them to trees and depriving them of food until they were compelled to gnaw the bark from the trees to which they were bound in order to sustain life; treating

them in the most cruel manner they could invent or think of, and doing every thing they could to excite the indignation of the Mormon people to rescue them, in order that they might make that a pretext of an accusation for the breach of the law and that they might the better excite the prejudice of the populace and thereby get aid and assistance to carry out their hellish purposes of extermination. Immediately on the authentication of those facts, messengers were despatched from Far West to Austin A. King, Judge of the fifth judicial district of the State of Missouri, and also to Major General Atchison, Commander-in-chief of that division, and Brigadier General Doniphan, giving them information of the existing facts, and demanding immediate assistance. Gen. Atchison returned with the messengers and went immediately to Diahman and from thence to Millport, and he found the facts were true as reported to him; that the citizens of that county were assembled together in a hostile attitude to the amount of two or three hundred men, threatening the utter extermination of the Mormons, he immediately returned to Clay county and ordered out a sufficient military force to quell the mob. Immediately after they were dispersed and the army returned; the mob commenced collecting again soon after: we again applied for military aid, when General Doniphan came out with a force of sixty armed men to Far West; but they were in such a state of insubordination that he said he could not control them, and it was thought advisable by Col. Hinkle, Mr. Rigdon and others that they should return home; General Doniphan ordered Col. Hinkle to call out the militia of Caldwell and defend the town against the mob, for said he, you have great reason to be alarmed, for he said Neil Gillum from the Platte country had come down with 200 armed men and had taken up their station at Hunter's mill, a place distant about 17 or 18 miles north west of the town of Far West, and also that an armed force had collected again at Millport, in Davies county, consisting of several hundred men, and that another armed force had collected at DeWitt, in Carroll county, about 50 miles south east of Far West, where about 70 families of the Mormon people had settled upon the bank of the Missouri river at a little town called DeWitt. Immediately a messenger, whilst he was yet talking, came in from DeWitt, stating that three or four hundred men had assembled together at that place armed cap-a-pie, and that they had placed their arms in the hands of the citizens of town and cut off all supplies of food, so that many of them were suffering with hunger. Gen. Doniphan seemed to be very much alarmed, and appeared to be willing to do all he could to assist, and to relieve the sufferings of the Mormon people; he advised that a petition be immediately got up and sent to the Governor. A petition was accordingly prepared and a messenger despatched immediately to the Governor, and another petition was sent to Judge King. The Mormon people throughout the country were in a great state of alarm, and also in great distress; they saw themselves completely surrounded with armed forces on the north and on the north west and on the south, and also Bogard, who was a Methodist preacher, and who was then a captain over a militia company of 50 soldiers, but who had sided to his number out of the surrounding counties about a hundred more, which made his force about 150 strong, was stationed at Crooked Creek, sending out his scouting parties, taking men, women and children prisoners, driving off cattle, hogs and horses, entering into every house on Log and Long Creeks, rifling their houses of their most precious articles, such as money, bedding, and clothing, taking all their old muskets and their rifles or military implements, threatening the people with instant death if they did not deliver up all their precious things, and enter into a covenant to leave the state or go into the city of Far West by the next morning, saying that "they calculated to drive the people into Far West, and then drive them to hell." Gillum also was doing the same on the north west side of Far West; and Sashall Woods, a Presbyterian minister, was the leader of the mob in Davies county; and a very noted man of the same society was the leader of the mob in Carroll county and they were also sending out their scouting parties, robbing and pillaging houses, driving away hogs, horses and cattle, taking men, women and children and carrying them off, threatening their lives and subjecting them to all manner of abuses that they could invent or think of.

Under this state of alarm, excitement and distress, the messengers returned from the Governor and from the other authorities, bringing the fatal news, that the Mormons could have no assistance. They stated that the Governor said that "the Mormons had got into a difficulty with the citizens, and they might fight it out for all what he cared. He could not render them any assistance."

The people of DeWitt were obliged to leave their homes and go into Far West; but did not until after many of them had starved to death for want of proper sustenance, and several died on the road there, and were buried by the way side, without a coffin or a funeral ceremony, and the distress, sufferings, and privations of the people cannot be expressed. All the scattered families of the Mormon people, in all the counties except Davies, were driven into Far West, with but few exceptions.

This only increased their distress, for many thousands who were driven there, had no habitations or houses to shelter them, and were huddled together, some in tents and others under blankets, while others had no shelter from the inclemency of the weather. Nearly two months

the people had been in this awful state of consternation, many of them had been killed, whilst others had been whipped until they had to swallow up their bowels to prevent them from falling out. About this time, General Parks came out from Richmond, Ray county, who was one of the commissioned officers who was sent out to Diahman, and I myself and my brother Joseph Smith Senior, went out at the same time. On the evening that General Parks arrived at Diahman, my brother, the late Don Carlos Smith's wife came in to Col. Wight's about eleven o'clock at night, bringing her two children along with her, one about two years and a half old; the other a babe in her arms. She came in on foot, a distance of three miles, and waded Grand River, and the water was then about waist deep; and the snow about 3 inches deep. She stated that a party of the mob, a gang of ruffians, had turned her out of doors, had taken her household goods and had burnt up her house, and she had escaped by the skin of her teeth. Her husband at that time was in Virginia, and she was living alone. This cruel transaction excited the feelings of the people in Diahman, especially Col. Wight, and he asked Gen. Parks, in my hearing, how long we had got to suffer such base violence? Gen. Parks said he did not know how long. Col. Wight then asked him what should be done? Gen. Parks told him "he should take a company of men, well armed, and go and disperse the mob wherever he should find any collected together, and take away their arms." Col. Wight did so precisely, according to the orders of Gen. Parks. And my brother Joseph Smith Senior, made no words about it. And after Col. Wight had dispersed the mob and put a stop to their burning houses belonging to the Mormon people and turning women and children out of doors, which they had done up to that time to the amount of 8 or 10 houses which were consumed to ashes—after being cut short in their intended designs, the mob started up a new plan. They went to work and moved their families out of the county and set fire to their houses, and not being able to incense the Mormons to commit crimes they had recourse to this stratagem to set their houses on fire and send runners into all the counties adjacent, to declare to the people that the Mormons had burnt up their houses and destroyed their fields, and if the people would not believe them, they would tell them to go and see if what they had said was true. Many people came to see, they saw the houses burning, and being filled with prejudice, they could not be made to believe but indeed the Mormons did not set them on fire, nor meddle with their houses or their fields. And the houses that were burnt, together with the pre-emption rights, and the corn in the fields, had all been previously purchased by the Mormons of the people and paid for in money and with wagons and horses and with other property, about two weeks before; but they had not taken possession of the premises; for this wicked transaction was for the purpose of exciting the minds of a prejudiced populace and the Executive, that they might get an order, that they could more easily carry out their hellish purposes, in expulsion or extermination or utter extinction of the Mormon people. After witnessing the distressed situation of the people in Diahman, my brother Joseph Smith Senior and myself returned back to the city of Far West, and immediately despatched a messenger, with written documents, to General Atchison, stating the facts as they did then exist, praying for assistance if possible, and requesting the editor of the "Far West" to insert the same in his newspaper, but he utterly refused to do so. We still believed that we should get assistance from the Governor, and again petitioned him, praying for assistance, setting forth our distressed situation; and in the mean time the pressing Judge of the County Court issued orders—upon affidavits made to him by the citizens—to the Sheriff of the county, to order out the Militia of the county to stand in constant readiness night and day to prevent the citizens from being massacred, which fearful situation they were exposed to every moment. Everything was very portentous and alarming. Notwithstanding all this, there was a ray of hope yet existing in the minds of the people that the Governor would render us assistance; and whilst the people were waiting anxiously for deliverance—men, women and children frightened, praying and weeping—we beheld at a distance, crossing the prairies and approaching the town, a large army in military array, brandishing their glittering swords in the sunshine, and we could not but feel joyful for a moment, thinking that probably the Governor had sent an armed force to our relief, notwithstanding the awful forebodings that pervaded our breasts. But to our great surprise, when the army arrived they came up and formed a line in double file in one half mile on the east of the city of Far West, and despatched three messengers with a white flag to come to the city. They were met by Captain Morey with a few other individuals, whose names I do not now recollect. I was myself standing close by, and could very distinctly hear every word they said. Being filled with anxiety, I rushed forward to the spot, expecting to hear good news—but alas! and heart-thrilling to every soul that heard them—they demanded three persons to be brought out of the city before they should massacre the rest. The names of the persons they demanded, were Adam Lightner, John Clomson and his wife. Immediately the three persons were brought forth to hold an interview with the officers who had made the demand, and the officers told them they had now a chance to save their lives, for

they calculated to destroy the people and lay the city in ashes. They replied to the officers, and said, "If the people must be destroyed, and the city burned to ashes, they would remain in the city and die with them." The officers immediately returned, and the army retreated and encamped about a mile and a half from the city. A messenger was immediately despatched with a white flag from the Colonel of the Militia of Far West, requesting an interview with General Atchison and General Doniphan; but as the messenger approached the camp, he was shot at by Bogard, the Methodist preacher. The name of the messenger was Charles C. Rich, who is now Brigadier General in the Nauvoo Legion. However, he gained permission to see General Doniphan; he also requested an interview with General Atchison. General Doniphan said that General Atchison had been disappointed by a special order of the Governor a few miles back, and had been sent back to Liberty, Clay county. He also stated that the reason was, that he (Atchison) was too merciful unto the Mormons, and Bogard would not let him have the command, but had given it to General Lucas, who was from Jackson County, and whose heart had become hardened by his former acts of rapine and bloodshed, he being one of the leaders in murdering, driving, plundering and burning some two or three hundred houses belonging to the Mormon people in that county in the years 1838 and 1839.

Mr. Rich requested General Doniphan to spare the people, and not suffer them to be massacred until the next morning, it then being evening. He coolly agreed that he would not, and also said that "he had not as yet received the Governor's order, but aspected it every hour, and should not make any further move until he had received it; but he would not make any promises so far as regarded Neil Gillum's army," he having arrived a few minutes previously, and joined the main body of the army; he knowing well at what hour to form a junction with the main body. Mr. Rich then returned to the city, giving this information. The Colonel immediately despatched a second messenger with a white flag, to request another interview with General Doniphan, in order to show his sympathy and compassion, and if it were possible, for him to use his best endeavors to preserve the lives of the people. On the return of this messenger, we learned that several persons had been killed by some of the soldiers who were under the command of General Atchison, who were under the command of General Atchison, but his family were not permitted to approach him, nor any one else allowed to administer relief to him whilst he lay upon the ground, in the agonies of death. Mr. Carey had just arrived in the country, from the State of Ohio, only a few hours previous to the arrival of the army. He had a family, consisting of a wife and several small children. He was buried by Lucius N. Sevier, who is now the senior warden of the Nauvoo Lodge. Another man, of the name of John Tanner, was hooked on the head at the same time, and his skull laid bare the width of a man's hand, and lay, to all appearance, in the agonies of death for several hours; but by the permission of General Doniphan, his friends brought him out of the camp, and with good nursing he slowly recovered, and is now living. There was another man, whose name is Powell, who was bent on the head with the brisck of a gun until his skull was fractured and his brains run out in two or three places. He is now alive, and resides in this county, but has lost the use of his senses. Several persons of his family were also left for dead, but have since recovered. These acts of barbarity were also committed by the soldiers under the command of General Lucas, previous to having received the Governor's order of extermination.

It was on the evening of the 30th of October, according to the best of my recollection, that the army arrived at Far West, the sun about half an hour high. In a few moments afterwards, Cornelius Gillum arrived with his army, and formed a junction. This Gillum had been stationed at Hunter's mill for about two months previous to that time—committing depredations upon the inhabitants—capturing men, women and children, and carrying them off as prisoners, lacerating their bodies with hickory withes. The army of "Gillum" were painted like Indians, some of them were more conspicuous than were others, designated by red spots, and he, also, was painted in a similar manner, with red spots marked on his face, and styled himself the "DELAWARE CHIEF." They would whoop and hollow and yell as nearly like Indians as they could, and continued to do so all that night. In the morning early, the Colonel of Militia sent a messenger into the camp with a white flag, to have another interview with General Doniphan. On his return, he informed us that the Governor's order had arrived. General Doniphan said that "the order of the Governor was, to exterminate the Mormons by God, but he would be damned if he obeyed that order," but General Lucas might do what he pleased. We immediately learned from General Doniphan that "the Governor's order that had arrived was only a copy of the original, and that the original order was in the hands of Major General Clark, who was on his way to Far West, with an additional force of six thousand men." Immediately afterwards, there came into the city a messenger from Hann's Mill, bringing the intelligence of an awful massacre of the people who were residing in that place, and that a force of two or three hundred, detached from the main body of the army, under the superior command

of Colonel Ashley, but under the immediate command of Captain Mahanah Comstock, who, the day previous, had promised them peace and protection, but on receiving a copy of the Governor's order "to exterminate or expel" from the hands of Colonel Ashley, he returned upon them the following day and surprised and massacred the whole population of the town, and then came on to the town of Far West and entered into conjunction with the main body of the army. The messenger informed us that he himself, with a few others fled into the thickets, which preserved them from the massacre, and on the following morning they returned and collected the dead bodies of the people and cast them into a well; and there were upwards of twenty who were dead or mortally wounded, and there are several of the wounded who are now living in a city. One, of the name of Yocum, has lately had his leg amputated, in consequence of wounds he then received. He had a ball shot through his head, which entered near his eye and came out at the back part of his head, and another ball passed through one of his arms.

The army, during all the while they had been encamped in Far West, continued to lay waste fields of corn, making hogs, sheep and cattle common plunder, and shooting them down for sport. One man shot a cow and took a strip of her skin, the width of his hand, from her head to her tail and tied it around a tree, to slip his halter into, to tie his horse to. The city was surrounded with a strong guard, and no man, woman or child was permitted to go out or come in, under the penalty of death. Many of the citizens were shot in attempting to go out to obtain sustenance for themselves and families. There was one field fenced in, consisting of twelve hundred acres, mostly covered with corn. It was entirely laid waste by the horses of the army, and the next day after the arrival of the army, towards evening, Colonel Hinkle came up from the camp, requesting to see my brother Joseph, Parley P. Pratt, Sidney Rigdon, Lyman Wight, and George W. Robinson, stating that the officers of the army wanted a mutual consultation with those men, also stating that General Doniphan, Lucas, Wilson and Graham—(however General Graham is an honorable exception; he did all he could to preserve the lives of the people, contrary to the order of the Governor.)—he, Hinkle, assured them that these generals had pledged their sacred honor that they should not be abused or insulted, but should be guarded back in safety in the morning, or as soon as the consultation was over. My brother Joseph replied that he did not know what good he could do in any consultation, as he was only a private individual; however he said that he was always willing to do all the good he could and would obey every law of the land, and then leave the event with God. They immediately started with Colonel Hinkle to go down into the camp. As they were going down about half way to the camp, they met General Lucas with a phalanx of men, with a wing to the right and to the left, and from near the battery in safety; but to their surprise, when they came up to General Lucas, he ordered his men to surround them, and Hinkle stepped up to the General and said, "These are the prisoners I agreed to deliver up." General Lucas drew his sword and said, gentlemen, you are my prisoners, and about that time the main army were on their march to meet them. They came up in two divisions, and opened to the right and left, and my brother and his friends were marched down through their lines, with a strong guard in front, and the cannon in the rear, to the camp, amidst the whoopings, howlings, yellings and shoutings of the army, which was so horrid and terrific that it frightened the inhabitants of the city. It is impossible to describe the feelings of horror and distress of the people. After being thus betrayed they were placed under a strong guard of thirty men, armed cap-a-pie, which they relieved every two hours. There they were compelled to lay on the cold ground that night, and were told in plain language, that they need never expect their liberties again. So far for their honors pledged. However, this was as much as could be expected from a mob under the garb of military and executive authority in the State of Missouri. On the next day, the soldiers were permitted to patrol the streets, to abuse and insult the people at their leisure, and enter into houses and pillage them, and ravish the women, taking away every gun and every other kind of arms or military implements; and about twelve o'clock on that day Colonel Hinkle came to my house with an armed force, opened the door and called me out of doors and delivered me up as a prisoner unto that force. They surrounded me and commanded me to march into the camp. I told them that I could not go; my family were sick, and I was sick myself, and could not leave home. They said they did not care for that—I must and should go. I asked when they would permit me to return. They made me no answer, but forced me along with the point of the bayonet into the camp, and put me under the same guard with my brother Joseph—and within about half an hour after wards, Amasa Lyman was also brought and placed under the same guard.—There we were compelled to stay all that night, and lie on the ground; but along some time in the same night, Colonel Hinkle came to me and told me that he had been pleading my case before the Court Martial, but he was afraid he should not succeed. He said there was a Court Martial then in session, consisting of thirteen or fourteen officers, Circuit Judge A. A. King, and Mr. Birch, District Attorney; also Sashel Woods, Presbyterian priest, and about 20 other priests of the different religious denominations in that country. He said they were determined to shoot us on the next morning in the public square in Far West. I made him no reply. On the next morning about sunrise, General Doniphan ordered his men to take up the line of march and leave the camp. He came to us where we were under guard, to shake hands with us, and bid us farewell. His first salutation was, "By God you have been sentenced by the court martial to be shot this morning; but I will be damned if I will have any of the honor of it, or any of the disgrace of

it; therefore I have ordered my brigade to take up the line of march and to leave the camp, for (consider it to be cold blooded murder, and I bid you farewell,) and he went away. This movement of General Doniphan, made considerable excitement in the army, and there was considerable whispering amongst the officers. We listened very attentively, and frequently heard it mentioned by the guard, that the damned Mormons would not be shot this time. In a few moments the guard was relieved with a new set; one of those new guard said that the damned Mormons would not be shot this time, for the movement of General Doniphan had frustrated the whole plan, and that the officers had called another court martial, and had ordered us to be taken to Jackson county, and there to be executed; and in a few moments two large wagons drove up and we were ordered to get into them, and while we were getting into them, there came up four or five men armed with guns, who drew up and snatched their guns at us, in order to kill us, some flashed in the pan, and others only snuffed, but none of their guns went off. They were immediately arrested by several officers and their guns taken from them, and the drivers drove off. We requested of General Lucas to let us go to our houses and get some clothing; in order to do this, we had to be drove up into the city. It was with much difficulty that we could get his permission to go and see our families and get some clothing; but after considerable consultation, we were permitted to go under a strong guard of five or six men to each of us, and we were not permitted to speak to any one of our families, under the pain of death. The guard that went with me ordered my wife to get me some clothes immediately, within two minutes, and if she did not do it, I should go off without them. I was obliged to submit to their tyrannical orders, however painful it was with my wife and children clinging to my arms and to the skirts of my garments, and was not permitted to utter to them a word of consolation, and in a moment was hurried away from them at the point of the bayonet. We were hurried back to the wagons and ordered into them, all in about the same space of time. In between while our father, and mother, and sisters, had forced their way to the wagons to get permission to see us; but they were forbidden to speak to us; and they immediately drove off for Jackson county. We travelled about twelve miles that evening, and encamped for the night. The same strong guard was kept around us, and were relieved every two hours, and we were permitted to sleep on the ground, the nights were then cold, with considerable snow on the ground, and for the want of covering ourselves, we suffered extremely with the cold. That night was a commencement of a fit of sickness from which I have not wholly recovered unto this day, in consequence of my exposure to the inclemency of the weather. Our provision was fresh beef roasted in the fire on a stick; the army having no bread in consequence of the want of mills to grind the grain. In the morning at the dawn of day, we were exhibited a caravan of elephants or camels. They exhibited a caravan of elephants or camels. We were examined from head to foot, by men, women and children, only I believe they did not make us open our mouths to look at our teeth. This treatment was continued incessantly, until we arrived at Independence, in Jackson county. After our arrival at Independence, we were driven all through the town for inspection, and then we were ordered into an old log house, and there kept under guard as usual, until supper, which was served up to us as we sat upon the floor, or on billets of wood, and we were compelled to stay in that house all that night and the next day. They continued to exhibit us to the public, by letting the people come in and examine us, and then go away and give place for others, alternately all that day and the next night; but on the morning of the following day we were all permitted to go to the tavern to eat and to sleep; but after ward they made us pay our own expenses, for board, lodging, and attendance, and for which they made a most exorbitant charge. We remained in the tavern about two days and two nights, when an officer arrived with authority from General Clark, to take us back to Richmond, Ray county, where the general had arrived with his army to await our arrival there; but on the morning of our start for Richmond, we were informed by General Wilson, that it was expected by the soldiers that we would be hung up by the necks on the road, while on the march to that place, and that it was prevented by a demand made for us by General Clark, who had the command in consequence of seniority, and that it was his prerogative to execute us himself; and he should give us up into the hands of the officer, who would take us to General Clark, and he might do with us as he pleased. During our stay at Independence, the officers informed us that there were eight or ten horses in that place belonging to the Mormon people, which had been stolen by the soldiers, and that we might have two of them to ride upon, if we would cause them to be sent back to the owners after our arrival at Richmond. We accepted of them, and they were rode to Richmond, and the owners came there and got them. We started in the morning under our new officer, Colonel Price, of Keosauqua, Chariton county, with several other men to guard us over. We arrived there on Friday evening, the 9th day of November, and were thrust into an old log house, with a strong guard placed over us. After we had been there for the space of half an hour, there came in a man who was said to have some notoriety in the penitentiary, bringing in his hands a quantity of chains and padlocks. He said he was commanded by General Clark to put us in chains. Immediately the soldiers rose up and pointing their guns at us, placed their thumb on the cock, and their finger on the trigger; and the state's prison keeper went to work; putting a chain around the leg of each man, and fastening it on with a padlock, until we were all chained together, seven of us.

In a few moments came in General Clark, we requested to know of him what was the cause of all this harsh and cruel treatment.—He refused to give us any information at that time; but said he would in a few days; so we

were compelled to continue in that situation, clanking on the floor, all chained together, without any chance or means to be made comfortable; having to eat our victuals as it was served up to us, using our fingers and teeth instead of knives and forks. Whilst we were in this situation, a young man of the name of Grant, brother-in-law to my brother William Smith, came to see us, and put up at the tavern where General Clark made his quarters, he happened to come in time to see General Clark make choice of his men, to shoot us on Monday morning, the 12th day of November, he saw them make choice of their rides, and load them with two balls in each, and after they had prepared their guns, General Clark saluted them by saying "Gentlemen, you shall have the honor of shooting the Mormon leaders on Monday morning at eight o'clock." But in consequence of the influence of our friends, the heathen general was intimidated, so that he durst not carry his murderous designs into execution, and sent a messenger immediately to Fort Leavenworth to obtain the military code of laws. After the messenger's return, the general was employed nearly a whole week, examining the laws; so Monday passed away without our being shot; however, it seemed like foolishness to me for so great a man as General Clark pretended to be, should have to search the military law to find out whether preachers of the gospel, who never did military duty, could be subject to court martial. However, the general seemed to learn this fact after searching the military code, and came into the old log cabin where we were under guard, and in chains, and told us he had concluded to deliver us over to the civil authorities; as persons guilty of treason, murder, arson, larceny, theft, and stealing. The poor deluded general did not know the difference between theft, larceny, and stealing. Accordingly we were handed over to the pretended civil authorities, and the next morning our chains were taken off, and we were guarded to the court-house, where there was a pretended court in session; Austin A. King being the judge, and Mr. Birch, the district attorney—the two extremely and very honorable gentlemen who sat on the court nuptial when we were sentenced to be shot. Witnesses were called up and sworn of the point of the bayonet and if they would not swear to the things they were told to do, they were threatened with instant death, and I do know, positively, that the evidence given in by these men whilst under duress, was false. This state of things was continued twelve or fourteen days, and after that time we were ordered by the judge, to introduce some rebutting evidence, saying, if we did not do it, we would be thrust into prison. I could hardly understand what the judge meant; for I considered we were in prison already, and could not think of any thing but the persecutions of the days of Nero, knowing that it was a religious persecution, and the court an inquisition; however, we gave him the names of forty persons who were acquainted with all the persecutions and sufferings of the people.—The judge made out a subpoena, and I to be called to the stand to answer the charges against me. I was called to the stand, and I took fifty armed soldiers and started for Far West. I saw the subpoena given to him and his company, when they started. In the course of a few days they returned with most all those forty men, whose names were inserted in the subpoena and thrust them into jail, and we were not permitted to bring one of them before the court, but the judge turned upon us with an air of indignation and said, gentlemen you must get your witnesses or you shall be committed to jail immediately; for we are not going to hold the court open on expense much longer, for you any how. We felt very much distressed and oppressed at that time. Colonel Wight said, what shall we do? Our witnesses are all thrust into prison, and probably will be, and we have no power to do any thing, of course we must submit to this tyranny and oppression; we cannot help ourselves. Several others made similar expressions in the agony of their souls; but my brother Joseph did not say any thing, he being sick at that time with the tooth ache, and ague in his face, in consequence of a severe cold brought on by being exposed to the severity of the weather. However, it was considered best by General Doniphan and Lawyer Reese, that we should try to get some witnesses before the pretended court. Accordingly, I myself gave the names of about twenty other persons; the judge inserted them in a subpoena, and caused it to be placed into the hands of Bogard the Methodist priest, and he again started off with his fifty soldiers to take those men prisoners, as he had done to the forty others. The judge sat and laughed at the good opportunity of getting the names, that they might the more easily capture them, and so bring them down to be thrust into prison, in order to prevent us from getting the truth before the pretended court, of which himself was the chief inquisitor or conspirator. Bogard returned from his second expedition with one prisoner only, when he again thrust us to prison.

The people at Far West had learned the intrigue and had left the State, having been made acquainted with the treatment of the former witnesses. But we, on learning that we could not obtain witnesses; whilst privately consulting with each other what we should do, discovered a Mr. Allen, standing by the window on the outside of the house, we beckoned to him as though we would have him come in, he immediately came in. At that time Judge King retorted upon us again, saying, gentlemen you are not going to introduce some witnesses; also, saying it was the last day he should hold the court open for us, and if we did not rebut the testimony that had been given against us, he should have to commit us to jail. I had then got Mr. Allen into the house, and before the court, so called. I told the judge we had one witness, if he would be so good as to put him under oath; he seemed unwilling to do so; but after a few moments consultation, the state's attorney arose and said he should object to that witness being sworn, and that he should object to that witness giving in his evidence at all; stating that this was not a court to try the case, but only a court of investigation on the part of the state. Upon this, General Doniphan arose, and said he would be God

damned if the witness should not be sworn, and that it was a damned shame that these defendants should be treated in this manner; that they could not be permitted to get one witness before the court whilst all their witnesses, even for a time, have been taken in force of arms, and thrust into the "bull-pen" in order to prevent them from giving their testimony. After Doniphan sat down, the judge permitted the witness to be sworn, and enter upon his testimony. But so soon as he began to speak, a man by the name of Cook, who was a brother-in-law to Priest Bogard, the Methodist, and who was a lieutenant, and whose place at that time, was to superintend the guard, stepped in before the pretended court, and took him by the nape of his neck and jammed his head down under the pole or log of wood, that was placed up around the place where the inquisition was sitting, to keep the by-standers from intruding upon the majesty of the inquisitors; and jammed him along to the door, and kicked him out of doors. He instantly turned to some soldiers who were standing by him, and said to them, "Go and shoot him, damn him, shoot him, damn him!" The soldiers ran after the man to shoot him, he fled for his life and with great difficulty made his escape. The pretended court immediately arose, and we were ordered to be carried to Liberty, Clay county, and there to be thrust into jail. We endeavored to find out for what cause, but all that we could learn was because we were Mormons. The next morning a large wagon drove up to the door, and a blacksmith came into the house with some chains and handcuffs, he said his orders were from the judge, to handcuff us, and chain us together, he informed us that the judge had made out a mittimus, and sentenced us, to jail for treason; he also said the judge had done this that we might not get bail; he also said the judge stated his intention to keep us in jail until all the Mormons were driven out of the state; he also said that the judge had further stated that if he let us out before the Mormons had left the state, that we would not let them leave, and there would be another damned fuss kicked up; I also heard the judge say myself, whilst he was sitting in his pretended court, that there was no law for us, nor the Mormons, in the State of Missouri; that he had sworn to see them exterminated, and to see the Governor's order executed to the very letter, and that he would do so; however, the blacksmith proceeded and put the irons upon us, and we were ordered into the wagon and they drove off for Clay county, and as we journeyed along on the road, we were exhibited to the inhabitants and this course was adopted all the way, thus making a public exhibition of us, until we arrived at Liberty, Clay County. There we were thrust into prison again, and looked upon and were held there in close confinement for the space of six months, and our place of lodging was the square side of a hewed white oak log, and our food was any thing but good and decent; poison was administered to us three or four times, the effect it had upon our system, stupid, stupid state, not even caring or wishing for life. The poison being administered in ten large doses, or it would inevitably have proved fatal, had not the power of Jehovah interposed in our behalf, to save us from their wicked purpose. We were also subjected to the necessity of eating human flesh, for the space of five days, or go without food, except a little coffee, or a little corn bread, the latter I chose in preference to the former. We none of us parrot of the flesh except Lyman Wight; we also heard the guard which was placed over us making sport of us, saying that they had fed us upon "Mormon beef." I have described the appearance of this flesh to several experienced physicians, and they have decided that it was human flesh. We learned afterwards, by one of the guard, that it was supposed that that act of savage cannibalism, in feeding us with human flesh, would be considered a popular deed of notoriety; but the people on learning that it would not take, tried to keep it secret; but the fact was noised abroad before they took that precaution. Whilst we were incarcerated in prison, we petitioned the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri for habeas corpus, twice, but were refused both times by Judge Reynolds, who is now the Governor of that State. We also petitioned one of the county judges for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted in about three weeks afterwards; but we were not permitted to have any trial; we were only taken out of jail and kept out for a few hours and then remanded back again. In the course of three or four days after that time, Judge Turnham came into the jail in the evening, and said he had permitted Mr. Rigdon to get bail, but said he had to do it in the night, and had also to get away in the night, and unknown to any of the citizens, or they would kill him; for they had sworn to kill him if they could find him; and as to the rest of us, he dared not let us go, for fear of our own life, as well as ours. He said it was damned hard to be confined under such circumstances, for he knew we were innocent men, and he said the people also knew it; and that it was only a persecution and treachery, and the scenes of Jackson county acted over again, for fear that we would become too numerous in that upper country. He said the plan was concocted from the governor down to the lowest judge, and that that damned Baptist priest, Riley, who was riding into town every day to watch the people, stirring up the minds of the people against us all he could, exhorting them and stirring up their religious prejudices against us, for fear they would let us go. Mr. Rigdon, however, got bail and made his escape to Illinois. The jailer, Samuel Tillery, Esq., told us also, that the whole plan was concocted by the governor down to the lowest judge in that upper country, early in the previous spring, and that the plan was more fully carried out at the time that General Atchison went down to Jefferson City, with General Wilson, Lucas and Gillum, the self-styled "Deleware Chieft." This was some time in the month of September, when the mob were collected at De Witt, in Carroll county. He also told us that the governor was now ashamed enough of the whole transaction and would be glad to set us at liberty if he

could to do it; but said he, you need not be concerned, for the governor has held a plea of your release. He also said that Squire Birch, the State's Attorney, was appointed to be Circuit Judge, on the circuit passing through Davies county, and that he (Birch) was instructed to fix the papers, so that we would be sure to be clear from any incumbrance, in a very short time. Sometime in April, we were taken to Davies county, as they said, to have a trial, but when we arrived at that place, instead of finding a court or a jury, we found another inquisition, and Birch, who was the district attorney, the same man who was one of the court martial when we were sentenced to death, was now the circuit judge of that pretended court; and the grand jury that was empanelled, were all at the massacre at Hawn's Mill, and lively actors in that awful, solemn, disgraceful, cold-blooded murder, and all the pretence they made of excuse, was, they had done it because the governor ordered them to do it. The same jury sat as a jury in the day time, and were placed over us as a guard in the night time; they tantalized and teased over us, of their great achievements at Hawn's Mills, and at other places, telling us how many houses they had burned, and how many sheep, cattle and hogs they had driven off, belonging to the Mormons, and how many rapists they had committed, and what squalling and kicking there was among the damned bitches; saying that they had one woman upon one of the damned Mormon meeting benches, tying her hands and her feet fast, and sixteen of them abused her as much as they had a mind to, and then left her bound and exposed in that distressed condition. These fiends of the lower region boasted of these acts of barbarity, and tantalized our feelings with them for ten days. We had heard of these acts of cruelty previous to this time, but we were slow to believe that such acts of cruelty had been perpetrated. The lady who was the subject of their brutality, did not recover her health, to be able to help herself for more than three months afterwards. This grand jury constantly celebrated their achievements with grog and glass in hand, like the Indian warriors at their war dances, singing and telling each other of their exploits, in murdering the Mormons, in plundering their houses and carrying off their property; at the end of every song they would bring in the chorus: God damn God, God damn Jesus Christ, God damn the Presbyterians, God damn the Baptists, God damn the Methodists, retortering one sect after another in the same manner, until they came to the Mormons, to them it was, "God damn the God damn Mormons; we have sent them to hell." Then they would slap their hands and shout hosanna, hanna, glory to God, and fall down on their backs, and kick with their feet a few moments; then they would pretend to have swooned away into a glorious trance, in order to imitate some of the transactions at camp meetings. Then they would pretend to come out of their trance, and would shout and again slap their hands and jump up, while it down each other's necks, crying "damn it, take it, you must take it; and if any one refused to drink the whiskey, others would clutch him whilst another poured it down his neck, and what did not go down the inside, went down the outside; this is a part of the farce acted by the g and jury of Davies county, whilst they stood over us as guards, for ten nights successively. And all this in the presence of the great Judge Birch, who had previously said in our hearing, that there was no law for the Mormons in the state of Missouri. His brother was then acting as district attorney in that circuit, and if any thing was a greater criminal than the judge, after all these ten days of drunkenness, we were informed that we were indicted for treason, murder, arson, larceny, theft and stealing. We asked for a change of venue from that county to Marion county, but they would not grant it; but they gave us a change of venue from Davies to Boone county; and a mittimus was made out by the pretended Judge Birch, without date, name or place. They fitted us out with a two horse wagon, and horses, and four men, besides the sheriff, to be our guard; they were five of us. We started from Gallatin the sun about two hours high, P. M., and went as far as Diahman that evening and staid till morning. There we bought two horses of the guard and paid for one of them in our clothing, which we had with us, and for the other we gave our note. We went down that day as far as Judge Morin's, a distance of some four or five miles. There we staid until the morning, when we started on our journey to Boone county, and travelled on the road about twenty miles distance. There we bought a jug of whiskey, with which we treated the company, and while there the sheriff showed us the mittimus, before referred to, without date or signature, and said that Judge Birch told him never to carry us to Boone county, and never to show the mittimus; and said he, I shall take a good drink of grog and go to bed, and you may do as you have a mind to. Three others of the guard drank pretty freely of whiskey, sweetened with honey; they also went to bed, and were soon asleep; and the other guard, went along with us and helped to saddle the horses. Two of us mounted the horses, and the other three started on foot, and we took our change of venue for the State of Illinois; and in the course of nine or ten days arrived safely at Quincy, Adams county, where we found our families in a state of poverty, although in good health; they having been driven out of the state previously; by the murderous militia, under the exterminating order of the Executive of Missouri; and now the people of that state, a portion of them, would be glad to make the people of this state believe that my brother Joseph had committed treason, for the purpose of keeping up their murderous and hellish persecution, and they seem to be unrelenting, and thirsting for the blood of innocence, for I do know most positively that my brother Joseph has not committed treason, nor violated any solitary item of law or rule, in the State of Missouri. But I do know that the Mormon people, en masse, were driven out of that State, after being robbed of all they had, and they barely es-

caped with their lives; as well as my brother Joseph, who barely escaped with his life, his family also, was robbed of all they had, and barely escaped with the skin of their teeth; and all of this in consequence of the exterminating order of Governor Boggs, the same being confirmed by the Legislature of that State. And I do know—as does this court, and every rational man who is acquainted with the circumstances, and every man who shall hereafter become acquainted with the particulars thereof—will know, that Governor Boggs, and Generals Clark, Lucas, Wilson and Gillum, also Austin A. King, have committed treason upon the citizens of Missouri, and did violate the Constitution of the United States, and also the Constitution and laws of the State of Missouri; and did exile and expel, at the point of the bayonet, some twelve or fourteen thousand inhabitants from the State, and did murder some three or four hundreds of men, women and children in cold blood, and in the most horrid and cruel manner possible, and the whole of it was caused by religious bigotry and persecution, because the Mormons dared to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and agreeably to His divine will, as revealed in the scriptures of eternal truth, and had turned away from following the vain traditions of their fathers, and would not worship according to the dogmas and commandments of those men who preach for hire and divine for money, and teach for doctrine the precepts of men—expecting that the Constitution of the United States would have protected them therein. But notwithstanding the Mormon people had purchased upwards of two hundred thousand dollars, worth of land, most of which was entered and paid for at the land office of the United States in the State of Missouri—and although the President of the United States has been made acquainted with these facts, and the particulars of our persecutions and oppressions, by petition to him, and to Congress—yet they have not even attempted to restore the Mormons to their rights, or given any assurance that we may hereafter expect redress from them. And I do also know, most positively and assuredly, that my brother, Joseph Smith, Senior, has not been in the State of Missouri since the spring of the year 1839. And further this Deponent saith not.

HYRUM SMITH.

FEMALE RELIEF SOCIETY.

The annual report of the Female Relief Society of Nauvoo, being a correct statement of the receipts and disbursements of the society, from its organization, March 16th 1842 to March 16th 1843, to wit.

Received in donations of money, clothing, provisions &c. &c.	\$507.00
Expended in appropriations for the relief of the poor.	\$306.48
Leaving at the time aforesaid, a balance of	\$200.52
as follows, to wit.	
Cash	\$ 29.00
Share in the Nauvoo House	50.00
Note of hand by J. Emmett	12.00
do do do do do do do	10.00
widow H.	14.00
Shingles	7.50
Various articles of clothing, provision &c. &c.	77.02
	\$200.52

An apology is due to the members of the Society for our delay in presenting this report. We would only say, it was unavoidable in consequence of circumstances beyond the control of the Treasurer, Mrs. E. A. Holmes, which rendered it impossible for her to make satisfactory returns at an earlier period.

We hope the Ladies of the Society will feel encouraged to renew their exertions, knowing that the blessings of the poor are resting upon them: We feel assured from what has passed under our personal observation, that many during the inclemency of the winter, were not only relieved, but preserved from famishing, through their instrumentality. More has been accomplished than our most sanguine anticipations predicted, and through the assistance and blessing of God, what may we not hope for the future?

By Order of the President.

ELIZA R. SNOW, Secretary.
Nauvoo June 30th 1843.

One hundred and eighteen known murders were committed in the United States in the year 1842. How many undiscovered ones were perpetrated—time will perhaps develop.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE AND MURDER.

We have just heard that a most brutal outrage and murder was lately perpetrated on the Allegheny river near the Great Western Furnace. We have not been furnished with the names, dates or particulars, and therefore can only give an outline of the horrid transaction. By a late act of Assembly no ardent spirits is permitted to be sold within certain described limits including that Furnace. It appears that a boat containing the article was brought up from Pittsburg and fastened to the shore, within the limits or not, we are unable to state. A number of persons collected; and after drinking in excess, as our informant stated, a quarrel ensued between them and one of the men attached to the boat. They drove him on to the shore and pelted him with stones, till he was compelled to seek refuge by swimming the river—before he went into the water, however, one of his arms was broken or injured. While attempting to effect his escape, it is supposed that he was struck on the head by a stone—and when about sinking called to his cousin who was in a skiff at the beach to come out and save him—but the infuriated mob held the skiff fast, till he sank in the river and was drowned. Bad as was the conduct of these spirit vendors, it affords no excuse or palliation for his murderers, since they were participants in the illegal and pernicious traffic that led to the outrage. Oh that a man would put an enemy into his mouth to steal away his brains.—(Clarion Republican.)

THE PIRATE OF THE ISLE OF PINES.

We find in the New Orleans Tropic an article in relation to the piratical vessel seen so often of late in the vicinity of the Isle of Pines that gives additional weight to the opinion already very general, that this vessel is the Texan schooner San Antonio. Capt. Seeger, her commander, who is spoken of in the Tropic as a brave officer and an irreproachable gentleman, has in the opinion of his relations, fallen a victim to a preconcerted plan of mutiny. Circumstances, it appears, came to the knowledge of a brother of Capt. Seeger just previous to the sailing of the vessel from Galveston which induced him to warn his brother against certain men on board, who were in his opinion, capable of any atrocity, and who held offices of considerable importance. What these circumstances are, it is not stated, but the belief of Mr. Seeger is, that the crew, led on by two or three officers, mutinized, murdered the captain and all who could not be made useful, (the programme exactly of the intended mutiny on board the Sommers,) and then entered upon their career of rapine and murder.

The opinion is universal in New Orleans that the San Antonio is still afloat, and at the departure of Commodore Moore's squadron from that port, intelligence was received that two seamen, known to have sailed from Galveston in San Antonio, were in New Orleans; and that one of them incautiously declared that the San Antonio was in good hands and could be heard of on application at St. Jago de Cuba. Search was made for these men by the Texas officers, but they were nowhere to be found. We have always been inclined to believe, ever since the return of the Somers to this port, the story of the mutiny on board the San Antonio. The alarm caused by the appearance of their piratical craft has at all events now become so general that before long some more definite information will be obtained.—[N. Y. Amer.]

STYLE OF ROYAL COURTSHIP.

Prince de Joinville, the youngest son of the King of the French, has married a young American Princess—the sister of the young Emperor of Brazil. The act of popping the question was done by proxy. The Prince arrived at Rio Janeiro early in April (according to the papers received at New York lately by the *Horatia*) the Baron Longdorski Ambassador from the King of the French, had his formal reception by the Emperor. To ask the hand of the Princess Francesca Carolina for the Prince. As our readers may be curious to see how these delicate matters are transacted in high life, we copy from the Commercial the following account of the interview:

The Baron said:—
"The King, my august sovereign, has just the hand of her imperial highness the Princess Donna Francesca, your Majesty's sister, for Monsieur, the Prince de Joinville."

Nothing could be more grateful to the heart of the King than a union which would draw more close the ties of family that already link together the two dynasties, and the ties of friendship that unite the two nations. I venture to hope that your Majesty's feelings are the same. Having been permitted to enter that family sanctuary within which monarchs lay aside the pomp that now surrounds your Majesty, I have found the same, those private virtues, those tender and sweet affections which France admires also in the august house that governs herself. In putting from a brother whose love has watched over her youth with so much solicitude, and from a beloved sister whose virtues secure to her universal affection and respect, the Princess Francesca will take her place in the midst of that royal family so closely united and so devoted to each other. Her happiness will only be transferred to another scene, and will receive in its reliance on a husband whose name has already become known through out the world, guarantees of that permanence to which the charming virtues of her imperial highness so eminently entitle her."

The Emperor replied:—
"I consent with all my heart to that alliance which is so pleasing to me, and in which the Brazilians will so cordially rejoice."

My sister, to whom you will now address yourself, will assuredly confirm this my answer; for we are persuaded that she will find in the affection of the royal family of France a sweet solace for the regrets she must need feel in leaving the country that gave her birth."

The Baron then addressed the Princess in these words:—

"Madame! The happiness of Monsieur the Prince de Joinville would not be complete without your gracious confirmation of the reply which the Emperor, your august brother, has given me. It is from yourself also that his Royal highness desires to obtain your hand. More fortunate than most princes, he has been permitted to see and appreciate for himself those eminent qualities which distinguish your Imperial highness. Your heart, madame, will thank him for having desired that it should be so."

You will not come as a stranger, madame, in the bosom of that new family which impatiently awaits you. You will find there that fraternal affection which you know so well. You will find there the tenderness of a mother who already loves you as her daughter, and who will show you, by the most touching examples, what holiness and lustre private virtue can add to the most exalted station."

The princess then replied as follows:—

"Monsieur Minister, I am happy in confirming the answer of my august brother."

I am persuaded that the affection of the royal family of France will soften the regrets that I must feel in leaving my country, and a beloved brother and sister."

At the close of the ceremony the Baron proceeded on board the frigate *Belle Poule*, where he communicated to the Prince de Joinville the answer of the Emperor and Princess. All the French vessels in the harbor then hoisted the Brazilian flag and fired a salute of 21 guns, which was answered from the batteries and the Brazilian brig of war *Third of May*.

The marriage was to take place about the 3d or 4th of May, and he was then to sail direct for France with his bride. The inhabitants of Rio were much pleased at the marriage. The Emperor had sent a frigate to Naples to bring home his Empress, the Neapolitan King's sister; she was looked for daily.

THE MECHANIC IN STRAITS.

BY CHARLES QUILL.

Historians have been busy for several years, but they have not described any one class of men which is exempt from trouble. The most sturdy beggars, in the greatest paradise of mankind, are sometimes brought to a nonplus. Bolivar, the champion of the wealthiest empire yet recorded, was reduced to beg his farthing. And a European king, in the last century, died penniless in England.

After this becoming preface, we may go fairly to work on our subject. I heartily sympathize with the man who is reduced to want, without his own fault; especially if he is a man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow; and, most of all, if he has to share his sorrow and loss with a confiding wife and helpless children. There are many such, for we meet them in almost every walk; downcast and unemployed; there are more than we at first supposed, for the greatest sufferers shun the glare of observation.

American mechanics are said to have money, and Mrs. Trollope writes, that we cannot hear two Americans talking together for five minutes, without the repetition of the word dollar. Jeremy Bentham makes the same remark of the low English, except that for dollar he reads pence. Europeans seem resolved to fix on the charge of loving gold. If this be true in any discreditable sense, it is so in sense different from that of olden time. The money lover of our day is bad enough, but he is not the miser of old stories. He grasps, but does not hoard. The excitement which drives him on to rapid gains is only one branch of a wider excitement moving many branches, characteristic of our time and country, and susceptible of a direction to good as well as evil. The old time money maker was a tortoise, and when a storm came he closed his shell.

But the tempest drenches, and peradventure stuns him, but at the first laughing sunshine he is again on the wing. Let the mechanic in straits hope strongly for deliverance. Many are now reduced to great difficulties by changes in the commercial world, which they had no hand in producing. In such circumstances when the father of a family sees the dearest object of his affections brought into want and distress, there is a great temptation to discontent and repining. This tendency must be resisted—it never did any good, and it never can. No man ever gained by grumbling. Complaint, recriminations, and even curses, serve neither to make the hunger smaller nor the loaf larger. Stick a pin there, and consider. Here is a starting point.

Not many hours ago I heard Uncle Benjamin discoursing this matter to his son. "Rely upon it, Sammy," said the old man, as he leaned on his staff, with his gray locks flowing in the breeze of a May morning, "murmuring pays no bills. I have been an observer these fifty years, and I never saw a man helped out of a hole by cursing his horses. Be as quiet as you can, for nothing will grow under a moving harrow, and discontent harrows the mind. Matters are bad, I acknowledge, but no ulcer is any the better for lingering. The more you groan the poorer you grow."

Repining at losses is only putting pepper into a sore eye. Crops may fail in all soils, and we may be thankful that we have not a famine. Besides, I always took notice that whenever I felt the rod pretty smartly, it was as much as to say, "Here is something which you have got to learn." Sammy don't forget that your schooling is not over yet, though you have a wife and two children."

"Ay," cried Sammy, "you say that, and a mother in law and two apprentices to boot." And I should like to know what a poor man can learn here, when the greatest scholars and lawyers are at loggerheads, and can't for their lives tell what has become of the hard money."

"Softly, Sammy! I am older than you. I have not got these gray hairs and this crooked back without some burdens. I could tell you stories of the days of continental money, when my grandfather used to stuff a sulkey box with bills in order to pay for a yearling or a wheat fan; and when Jersey women used thorns for pins, and laid their teapots away in the gutter."

You wish to know what you may learn? You may learn these seven things:

First, That you have saved too little and spent too much. I never taught you to be a miser, but I have seen you giving your dollar for a notion, when you might have laid one half aside for charity, and another half for a rainy day.

Secondly, That you have gone too much on credit. I always told you that credit was a shadow; it shows that there is a substance behind which casts the shadow;

and no wise man will follow the shadow any further than he can see substance. You may now learn that you have followed the opinion and fashion of others till you have been decoyed into a bog.

Thirdly, That you have been in too much haste to get rich. Slow and easy wins the race.

Fourthly, That no course of life can be depended upon as always prosperous. I am afraid the younger race of working men in America have had a notion that nobody could go to ruin on this side of the water. Providence has greatly blessed us, but we have become presumptuous.

Fifthly, That you have not been thankful enough to God for his benefits in time past.

Sixthly, That you may be thankful that our lot is no worse; we might have famine, or pestilence, or war, or tyranny, or altogether.

And lastly, to end my sermon, you may learn to offer with more understanding the prayer of your infancy, "give us this day our daily bread."

The old man bowed, and Sammy put on his apron, and told Dick to blow away at the forge bellows.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1843.

Joseph Smith—is at Nauvoo, in peace, quietly pursuing his own business; where we hope he will long remain free from the power of his inhuman persecutors.

The testimony already given, needs no comment. It shows but too plainly the inhumanity, recklessness, barbarism and lawlessness of the State of Missouri; and we could wish for the sake of humanity, for the sake of suffering innocence, and for the sake of our honored institutions, that our nation's escutcheon had never been stained by the inhuman acts, and bloody deeds of Missouri; and that the non efficiency of the nation to execute law had not been so fully developed. But it is too true, we have witnessed most of the things mentioned by Mr. Smith, and we have also witnessed the carelessness and apathy of Congress on this subject, or their inefficiency to remedy the evil, the which, had it been fully investigated, and the perpetrators of these damning crimes brought to condign punishment, it would have exposed a blacker history than ever was written of any Pagan, not to say a Christian nation, and would have exposed half of that State to the charge of treason, murder, robbery, arson, burglary & extermination.

As it is the blood of the innocent yet cries for vengeance, and if it owe takes them not here, and God spares my breath, if no one else does it their deeds shall be handed down to posterity that unborn generations may execrate these unrepentant cannibals, and tell that in the State of Missouri lived a horde of Americans, who in the face of open day, dragged the innocent to prison, because of their religion; who murdered the oppressed, that they had in their power, and fed their victims with their flesh; that they glutted their diabolical lust on defenseless innocents, and violated female chastity in a manner too horrid to relate—that in their mock tribunals they refused all testimony in favor of the accused, and thrust their witnesses into prison, that after robbing them of their property, they drove 15,000 persons from the state—that they cried to the authorities of that state for redress, and from them to Congress; but the echo from both was, we can render you no assistance.

As we stated, we have further remarks to make, in relation to the trial of Gen. Joseph Smith, but shall withhold them until the testimony of the several witnesses shall be concluded, which will be done at the earliest convenience.

Ireland.—Great excitement exists at present in Ireland in relation to the subject of repeal. O'Connell is using all his influence for the accomplishment of that object, how far he will be able to succeed time alone must determine. Large meetings have been got up all over the country and many of the most respectable people in Ireland are uniting with the repeaters; large weekly subscriptions are taken up, amounting to from 700 to 1000 pounds weekly, under the name of "Repeal Rent" for the purpose of carrying on their object of repeal. Speeches are being made in all parts of the island, and the greatest excitement prevails. The English Government, in the meantime are not silent, nor their Legislators idle spectators of the scene. There has been a most animated discussion in the House of Commons, on the subject, and although the same untoward disposition has been manifested, which has existed for years past towards that afflicted and oppressed people, a fear evidently exists that Ireland may do something. Re-enforcements are being sent unto the army. The garrisons and forts ordered to be put into repair; their arsenals are being replenished, and all precautionary measures adopted. The repeaters have as yet taken no hostile stand; what they may ultimately do time alone must unfold. We cannot but think however from present appearances, that they will have repeal "peaceably" if they can, forcibly if they must. Large and spirited meetings have been held in New York and elsewhere, on the subject for the purpose of expressing their opinions, opening a communication with, and forwarding means to the repeaters on the other side of the Atlantic. Besides the emigrants from "Krin's Isle," of which there is a great number, thousands

of American citizens of all grades have united with them, among which many M. C.'s, H. S.'s, and H. R.'s, and other notable characters have taken a very active part; indeed the people in general seem to sympathize with the oppressed Irish, and all are anxious that they should take their harp from the willows, and that Erin should once more be free.

Scotland.—There has been a great eruption in the Scotch Church. "The Glasgow (Scotch) Saturday Post," gives the details of as great a storm and disruption of the Church of Scotland as any upon record. Upwards of 400 of their principle ministers have voluntarily seceded, and left the church, in consequence of their interference by the Parliament with their religious rights, (which we have no room to insert at present.) expressed sorrow that they should thus, in order to maintain the dignity of the church, be consciously obliged to leave; and the next day met under the denomination of the "General Assembly of The Free Presbyterian Church."

This proceeding must certainly produce a great revolution in the minds of the inhabitants of Scotland, particularly those belonging to the Kirk; and we think that unless the British Parliament use some conciliating measures which we think it will not do, that British influence will be materially affected by this unwise step; at a time too when Ireland is boiling over with indignation, and Chartism has so strong a foothold at home, we think it displays great weakness in that Government to bring upon them by an unwise enactment, the indignation of the principal Clergy of a once powerful and now dissatisfied nation.

To the Editor of the Neighbor.

Mr. Editor,—I learn from the last Neighbor, that Messrs. Wilson and Reynolds, who arrested Gen. Joseph Smith, for the purpose of transporting him to Missouri, not long since, near Dixon, Lee County, very deliberately took upon themselves the holy priesthood, and passed along as Mormon elders. And now let the people understand this, for by their hands you shall know them—Do men gather their grapes of thorns or figs of thistles? Like all true disciples who have followed their master, the people have a right to expect that these new disciples, "clothed with a little bit of authority," knowing that he that will not lay down his life in the cause may lose it, their reward; yes, honest men must say, that such pig-men of promise should sail their industry, like Peter in Rome, or Kogers in San Francisco, AS MAR- TYRS.

SAUL among the Prophets.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

ST. LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

WEEKLY.

Asst. per lb.	7	10
Butt.	11	12
Asst. per dozen.	16 00	18 00
Collins.	14 00	16 00
Others.	11 1/2	14
Rugs.—M. per yard.	44	46
Bale Rugs.—M. per lb.	44	46
Beeswax—per lb.	40	40
Caster Beans—per bushel.	30	30
Candler—per lb.	8	8
Sperin.	7	8
Stearine.	14 00	00
Cat.—per ton.	16 00	00
Light.	16 00	00
Aluminum—per bushel.	7	8
Aluminum and Illinois.	7	8
Coffee—per lb.	13	15
Java.	13	15
Havana.	13	15
Rio.	13	15
St. Domingo.	13	15
Laguaira.	13	15
Coccolato—No. 1.	13	15
—No. 2.	12	14
Copper—per lb.	33	00
Braziers.	35	00
Shaling.	43	00
Bottom.	43	00
Flats.	43	00
Cordage—per lb.	12 1/2	14
Mafia.	9	10
Ta red Rope.	2 25	2 50
Bad Curds.	1 75	2 00
Hemp.	75	1 00
Plough Lines.	12	15
Clon Yarn—per lb.	12	15
Fitt-burgh.	12	15
Common.	12	15
Domestic—per yard.	57	11 1/2
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	8	10
—4-4 and 6-6.	8	10
Bleached Shirting, 3-4 and 7-8.	8	10
—4-4 and 6-6.	8	10
Brown Drillings.	12	15
Buttons.	12	15
Brown Towel Oze bags.	10 1/2	13
do.	10 1/2	13
Virginia.	10 1/2	13
Tinkings, 3-4 and 4-4.	10 1/2	13
Sattinets.	10 1/2	13
Kentucky Jeans.	10 1/2	13
Cotton Chees.	10 1/2	13
Blue Drillings.	10 1/2	13
Mixed summer Stuffs.	12	15
Drugs & Medicines.	14	15
Ginseng, per lb.	7	8
Saleratus, Western.	8	9
—Eastern.	8	9
Amy, per lb.	6	6
Q. vint, per oz.	25	00
Brimstone.	6	6
Esom Salt.	7	0
Four Sulphate.	25	28
Green Tar.	3 75	00
Turkey Opium.	1 25	1 50
Campior.	18	00
Gum Arabic.	18	00
Liquorice Paste.	18	00
Sal Soda.	15	00
Blue Vitriol.	31	00
Sugar Lead.	80	1 25
Rhubarb.	80	1 25
Flour, M. L. G.	4 25	4 75
Flour, C. Y. Mills.	4 12 1/2	4 75
—Country.	2 50	3 00
Rye.	2 50	3 00
Cornmeal, per bushel.	25	31
Fruits.	20	5
Apples, dried, per bushel.	1 50	2 00
Peaches, dried, per bushel.	8 1/2	1 00
Almonds, s. per lb.	15	11
Raisins, M. R. per box.	1 75	2 00
—C. M.	1 25	00
Prunes, per lb.	00	00
Currants, Zante.	10	10 1/2

Fig, per drum.	2 00	2 50
Leamon, per box.	1 00	4 00
Pars & radishes.	34	18
Bacon, per box.	3	18
Deer shaver, per lb.	3	10
R. and Blue, in hair.	3	10
Gravy.	3	10
Butter.	3 00	3 00
Outer, per skin.	1 00	3 00
Muskat.	1 25	2 25
Raccoon.	1 25	2 25
Wild Cat.	1 25	2 25
Fox, grey.	1 25	2 25
Mink.	1 25	2 25
Beaver, per skin.	1 00	2 00

Grains—per bushel.	62	64
Wheat.	26	35
Rye.	23	33
Corn.	23	33
Barley.	23	33
Oats.	12 1/2	14
Beans.	25	30

Glass—per box.	2 50	2 75
8 by 10.	3 75	4 25
10 by 12.	9 00	0 00
12 by 18.	9 00	0 00

Guns—per keg.	6 00	7 00
Dapont.	6 00	7 00
Latin.	6 00	7 00
—blasting.	6 00	7 00
Gunny Bag.	14	16

Long—per 112 lbs.	4 75	6 00
Water rotted.	4 12	2 60
Dew rotted.	4 12	2 60
Elid s—per lb.	6 1/2	7

Dry.	6 1/2	7
Green.	2 1/2	3
Salted.	2 1/2	3
Hops, 1st quality, per lb.	25	30

Honey, per gallon.	4	4 1/2
Iron, Tennessee and Pittsburgh.	4	4 1/2
Common Bar, per lb.	5	6
Band.	5	6

Horse Shoe.	7	9
Hoop.	7	9
Short.	7	9
Nail Rods.	7	9
Boiler Iron.	7	9

Pig Iron, per ton.	22 00	25 00
Nails, per lb.	4 1/2	5 1/2
Pittsburgh.	4 1/2	5 1/2
Junata.	4 1/2	5 1/2
Boston.	4 1/2	5 1/2

Castings, per lb.	2 1/2	3 1/2
Foundry.	2 1/2	3 1/2
Lead.	2 1/2	3 1/2
100 lbs.	2 1/2	3 1/2

Pig.	3 25	3 50
Bar.	3 25	3 50
Sheet.	3 25	3 50
Pipe.	3 25	3 50

Lime, per bushel.	10	12
Common.	10	12
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl.	3 75	4 00
Leather, per lb.	20	25

S. e.	24	26
Shirting.	1 50	2 50
Upper, per pile.	24 00	30 00
Caliskine, per dozen.	20 25	30 00
Bridle.	20 25	30 00

Mo oco.	10 12	00 25
Molasses, per gallon.	10	12
New Orleans.	10	12
Sugar House.	28	30

Nasal Stoves.	2 50	3 50
Tar, per bbl.	0 75	1 00
—a gallon keg.	0 75	1 00
Pick, per lb.	3 00	3 50

R. in.	3 50	4 00
Spirit Turpentine, per gallon.	60	50
Varnish, bright.	35	40
—(akum, per lb.)	9	10

Oils.	87	87 1/2
Lined, per gallon.	87	1 00
Sperm, winter.	75	0 00
—summer.	65	0 00

Lard.	17 00	00 00
Fish, per bbl.	45	50
Cantor, per gallon.	45	50
Paints.	8	0

White L ad.	10	12
Red.	10	12
Ch. to the low.	40	4
—Green.	5	6

Spanish Brown.	4	0
Protections.	5 50	5 75
Bo. f. mess, per bbl.	3 50	3 75
Prime.	0 00	0 00

Tongues, per dozen.	5 00	0 00
Buffalo.	7 00	8 00
Pork, Clear, per bbl.	7 00	8 00
—M. U.	5 75	6 75

—M. U.	5 75	6 75
—P. O.	5 00	6 00
Hog round, per lb.	14	2
Bacon, Ham.	34	4

—d. Canvassed.	5	7
—Middings.	2 1/2	2 1/2
—Shoulders.	12	2
Hog round.	2 1/2	0

Lard.	24	24
Butter.	24	24
Cheese, common.	6	5 1/2
Western Reserve.	6	5 1/2

Eggs.	4	5
Rice.	4	5
Sacks.	4	5
Linen.	23	30

No. 2,	3 1/2	6 1/2
Sugars—per lb.		
Louisiana,	8 1/2	5 1/2
Havana, White,	11	12 1/2
Brown,	7	7 1/2

MARKETS.

Saint Louis, June 21st.

Tobacco.—The market for this article has been quite animated the last week, and sales have been sustained, if not exceeded, any previous period of the season. A fine article of tobacco particularly is in request, and commands fair prices. The sales at the Platters' Tobacco Warehouse amount to 320 bbls since our last Thursday report. We quote the particulars of the three last day's sales: 77 bbls Passed, viz: 13 bbls at \$5.70; 7 do at \$4.25 to \$4.50; 19 do at \$4 to \$4.20; 7 do at \$3.80 to \$3.95; 7 do at \$3.50 to \$3.65; 10 do at \$3.25 to \$3.40; 7 do at \$3.20 to \$3.30; 2 do at \$2.50 to \$2.60; 52 bbls Refused viz: 2 bbls at \$3.60; 7 do at \$3 to \$3.35; 5 do at \$2.80 to \$2.90; 3 do at \$2.50 to \$2.70; 11 do at \$2 to \$2.35; 15 do at \$1.80 to \$1.95; 8 do at \$1.10 to \$1.35. The receipts have been very liberal the last week. We will remark also, that a number of bbls have been sold at private sale at the inspectors', which have not been quoted above, many of which were of the best quality.

Flour.—The market since the date of our last review has been languid and unsteady, the price ranging from \$1 to \$1.50 for superfine. Yesterday sales on the levee to a limited extent were made at \$4.25, and one superior lot at \$1.50 for Nashville, Tennessee; but holders are generally firm at \$1.50 to \$1.75. The stock is accumulating in stores, as shippers are deterred from shipping by the unstable character of the New Orleans and Eastern markets, at the last dates.

Wheat.—At our last date the market was firm at 80 to 85 cents—since which the price has been fluctuating. Yesterday and to-day sales have been made at 75 to 80 cents for a prime article, at which figures the market is to crumble. The receipts have been very liberal during the week.

Corn and Oats.—There has been no material change in the market for these articles since our last. We quote sales of corn at 25 to 28 cents, sacks included; and at 20 cents exclusive of sacks. Oats are extremely dull at 15 to 16 cents, exclusive of sack. The demand for both is principally confined to the city. Corn in large lots in good shipping order, however, is occasionally sought after, and commands our highest figure.

Hypocisy.—A late German author has published some letters on Naples and the Neapolitans. He writes freely, especially on the monks, of whom after all, he cherishes many good opinions. He has preserved some amusing anecdotes of Rocco, an aged Dominican, who had great influence among the lazzaroni. Here are a couple of them:

One day he was preaching to a crowd in the public market place. "This day," he said, "I will see whether you truly repent you of your sins." Thereupon he commenced a penitential discourse that made the hair of the hardiest of multitude stand upright; and when they were all on their knees, gnashing their teeth, leaning their breasts, and putting on all imaginable signs of contrition, he suddenly cried, "Now you who truly repent of your sins, hold up your hands." The crowd was not a present who did not immediately stretch out both arms. "Holy Archangel Michael," then exclaimed Rocco, "thou, who with thy adamantine sword standest by the judgment seat of God, how me off every hand that has been raised hypocritically! Instantly every hand dropped; and Rocco poured forth a fresh invective against the sinfulness and perversity of his audience.

Rocco was once engaged in a dispute with a Spaniard, whom he alleged to be wearing that was not a single Spanish saint in heaven. The Spaniard was startled at so unexpected a declaration, but Rocco maintained it. "A few were in at first," he said, "but they smoked so many cigars, that the Madonna and other holy virgins were fairly sick; so St. Peter sent his wife to find out how he might rid them of such disagreeable guests. He sent a crier into every part of heaven to proclaim that a bull-fight was to be held outside of the gate. Thereupon every Spanish saint, without exception, ran off to see the show; and when they were all out, St. Peter banged the gate to, and took care never to let a Spaniard in again."

Young Mr. Rocco, in Boston, to promenade the streets with a lady, so that they are at all times prepared to make or defend a *tu le*.

TO THE ELECTORS OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

I offer myself as a CANDIDATE for the office of RECORDER at the ensuing August election, and respectfully solicit your support for the same. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain a majority of your suffrages, the duties of the office will be performed with fidelity, and the favor remembered with grateful acknowledgments.

JOHN A. FORGUES.

Nauvoo, June 1843.

We are requested to announce CHAS. R. ROBINSON, as a candidate for Recorder, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce GEO. W. THATCHER, of Nauvoo, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court at Hancock County.

We are requested to announce L. R. CHAFFIN, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce BENJAMIN AVISE, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court, at the ensuing August election.

Mr. Editor:—You will please to announce FRANKLIN J. BARRETT, as a candidate for the Clerkship of the County Commissioners Court, at the next August election, and oblige

We are authorized to announce SYLVESTER EMMANS, as a candidate for Clerk of the County Commissioners Court, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce EBERHARD RANDE, as a candidate for reelection to the office of Probate Justice of the Peace for Hancock County, at the ensuing August election.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce the name of Col. J. B. BACKENSTON, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court, for Hancock, at the ensuing August election, and oblige

We are authorized to announce the name of John Haggard, as a candidate at the ensuing August election, for County Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce BENJAMIN V. ROLFE, of Commerce Precinct, as a candidate for Constable at the ensuing August election.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce ANDREW PERKINS, of Macedonia, for the office of County Commissioner of Hancock county, who will be supported at the August election by

MANY VOTERS.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce ALANSON RIPLEY, as a candidate for the office of County Surveyor of Hancock County, at the next election.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Nauvoo, Illinois, July 1st, 1843, which, if not called for before October 1st, will be sent to the Post Office Department as dead letters.

All persons claiming for any of said letters, will please say they are advertised, or else they may not get them.

J A W Andrews David Lewis

John Alber
Elisha Atwood
Moses Adams
Benjamin Aber
Alexander Alexander
Orvil M Allen
Anderson Arnold
Abigail Anders
John Aaden

B
Win Brothers
John Brewer
Alfred Brown
Job V Barnham
Richard Brazier
Joseph S Blackman
Rebecca Burton
Adeline Brown
John Bueck
Adolphus Babcock 2
J H Brotherton
or
R Bently
Elizabeth Brotherton
Samuel Ball 2
Caleb Baldwin
Abel or Jacob Butterfield
C D Baily
John H Burghart
James Burham
Samuel Brennan
Edmond Bosley
R H Bower
Zachariah Burton
Win H Barger
David Britton
Win Brewster
Geymore Benson
George Brown

Z Cole
Anson Coles
Ruth Cloward
E Cutler
Harriet A Carter
Calhoun Carter & Co
Thomas Carico
Zachariah Carlin
Rudman W Clark
James Crookson
Ulice Cone 2
Robert Culbertson
John Catlin
Win Carmichael
John Cummins
or
Richard Smith
James Casto
B Covington
Benjamin L Clapp
Dean R Corison
Wiley Corbit
Samuel Chester
Gardner Clark
Win Clark
Oliver Clarkfield
H Conner
David Candland
Jaba Cox
Anson Call
Salsbury Cumins
Alfred Cardel
D
Lewis S Dalrymple
Henry Denison
Elizabeth Dierce
Aaron W Davis
Jonathan B Day
Bella Dixon
John Davis
Zemira Draper
Thomas Donville
E
Win Eley
Christopher Edmunds
Franklin Ebb
Charles Ely
Epistle to the Church
of L D Saints
F
Olive Farr
Rutts Fisher
Oliver Freeman
Jiles Fonda
Winslow Farr 2
James Flanigan
Timothy B Foot
Win Felschaw
Mr Foster
Dobothy Fawkes
G
S Green
James Green
John P Green 2
Samuel Gully
Younger Green
Henry Green
James A Gordon
Robert Gott
Win Garner
Thomas Grounill
Samuel Grimes
James Y Grun
or
J Graham
J D Gilbert
James Graham
Mr Grounill
Win Grounill
H
Eli Houghton
Mr Hubbard
Benial Hoag
Joseph Hallford
Peter Haws
James Henderson
Davidson Hibbard
Orman Houghton
Elihu or John Halbert
Sophia Hewitt
Otis Hobert or Alexan
der Ballard
Thos H Hunter 3
Thomas Hunter
Abraham Hile
John Harvey
John H Hodges
Thomas Hastie
Martha Hopkins 2
Abraham Harper
Joseph Hodd
John Huntsman
Clark Hallet
Joshua Holson
Abba D Horey
E H Whitel
James Houghton
Win Huntsman
Isaac C Haight
Elder John Haven
J
Levi Joyce
Abigail Johnson
Win Jones
Mary E Jones
Win Jackson
K
Moses Kelly
A B Kibler
Joseph Kivones
Henry Kims
Mr Keegan
Mr Kelsey
SIDNEY RIDGON, P. M.

Alonso Larken
John Lovell
Isaac R Lyon
Frederick Levy
Roswell C Levy
M
Win Marks 3
Francis Moon
Darwin McKee
Thomas Moffitt 2
Samuel McLenathan
Win Manhart
Joseph Moss
James McClelan 3
Edwin P Merriam
John Mayor
George Miller
Henry Mowrey
Samuel McBride
George McKenzie
Artemus Millet
Austin S Morrill
Lafayette Mecham
John F Miller
A Moon
Archelaus Moon
N
F W Nichols
Lewis Neely
Newet Nurso
O
S W A Oliver
Andrew O Neal
Laban Oaks
O C Owens
Mahaly Overton
P
Jared Poler 3
Joseph Parker
P P Pratt
Robert Plunket
Win Pratt
Anson Pratt
John Peck
Daniel Pierson
Samuel Parish
Chasus P Beck
Isaac Palmer
Thomas Prowe
Isaac Pray
Ezra Parrish
Mrs Thomas Pitt
Edmund R Pitter
Patrick Phazer
Mrs Catharine Parsons
A Farmer
R
Aaron Richardson
Joseph L Robinson
Wilson Rhodes
Win Riley
Isaac L Rawson
Joseph Remington
Robert Robinson
Win Rosland
John Roles
Thomas Richmond
John E Royce
Mary S Rudman
Henry L Rice
Henrietta Rice
James Robbins
John W Reynolds
Ira Rice
Isaac Andrew P Ringer
Jacob Riddel
Richard Rushton
Jacob Shoemaker
Jacob Strong
Win Snow 2
Matthew Smith
Charles Shumway
Catharine J Spear
Sarah Smith
Ransom Shepard
Ira Pye Smith
Win Smith
Win W Spencer
Samuel Suddock
Amanda Smith
Amos B Smith
Samuel Shaw
John Stevens
Stephen Shelton
Robert or Isaac Snyder
Richard Slater
Joshua Smith
Elijah Salin
Robert Snider
Gabriella Stratton
R Sagar
Eli Smith
Elias Smith
Alexander Stephens
Mrs Sterius
H Stow
Philip Smith
Robert Stone
Henry Shonk
John Pye Smith
T
Simeon Thayer 2
Frederick J Taylor
James F Tue
Dr H Tate
Abraham or Joseph H
Tiptot
John Tantor
Martha Tate
Taylor & Woodruff
Eliza C G Terrill
Charity Thorp
Ruth Tyler
Frederick Taylor
Andrew A Tummons
John H Tippets
Richard Reed or
Eliel Taylor
Gover Tapscott
W
Albert Williams
Win Wiley
Thomas Whittle
Thomas Wigby
Win W Withers
Lyman Wight 2
Patience Waterman
Richard Worthen
Zachariah Wilson
Edwin Williams
Croel W White
John M Worley
Margaret A Weston
Rhoda Wright
Mrs White
Mrs Wilbour
James Webb
Lewis D Wilson
Cynthia Westlow
Orange L White
Allen Weeks
Jacob Weiler
Aaron Wilson
Phares Wells
Samuel Waterman
Joseph White
James W Webb
Y
Brigham Young
Y Yardley
Win Young
John Young
SIDNEY RIDGON, P. M.

FOR SALE,
South west north of section 24, in township six north of range 8 west. Title good. Terms easy; apply to
L. E. REYNOLDS.
Burlington Iowa.
June 27th, 1843-44.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, cloth lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B. All orders promptly attended to.
HOWARD EGAN.
April 26, 1843. 52-44

WOOD! WOOD!
I would respectfully notify those who have promised us wood, that we are in want of it; and if they are as willing to fulfill as they were to make promises, we shall be supplied with an abundance of this indispensable article soon.—Wood we must have before we can go on with our Store, City & Foundry, and expect those concerned with, enjoining this friendly notice, supply our wants by fulfilling their engagements.
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.
June 7th, 1843.

FOR SALE.
ABOUT eighty acres of land in section twenty seven, township seven north, range eight west, four and a half miles from the Temple. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the La Harpe road.
Z. PULSIPHER.
June 14, 1843.—44

Cabinet Manufactory.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and surrounding country, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Light Stands of all kinds, and all other articles in his line, which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any Cabinet-maker in the west. Shop on Parley street east of Main.
N. B. Orders from the country promptly attended to.
JOHN HATFIELD.
Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—6m

NOTICE TO LADIES.
STRAW and Leghorn Bonnets cleaned and pressed, on the double lower power, and machine, recently imported from the straw bonnet manufacturing district in the east.
Call at the residence of A. P. Rockwood, near the north end of Partridge street.
Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—44

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
I WILL be at the Mayors office to take an account of taxable property, of Commerce and Nauvoo Precincts, from Monday 26th June, until Saturday 8th July next; at which time and place all who have not given in a list of their property, are requested to do so and save cost.
GEO. A. CHITTENDEN, Assessor.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.
WM. NISWANGER.
Nauvoo, June 17, 1843.—44

N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the Hancock circuit court, made at the May term (A. D. 1843) of said court, the undersigned will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder at the Temple in the City of Nauvoo in said County of Hancock, on Saturday the 5th day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of the same day, the following described real estate, to wit: The south east quarter of section No. thirty two (32) in township No. six (6) north of range No. eight (8) west of the fourth principal meridian containing one hundred and sixty acres of land. Also the east half of the north west quarter of section No. five (5) in township No. five (5) north of range No. eight (8) west of the fourth principal meridian. Also lots No. one (1) and two (2) in block No. twenty one (21) in the Town of Carthage, and county of Hancock and State of Illinois. Being lands of which Abram Smith lately died seized, and which are ordered by the court to be sold for the payment of the debts of the said deceased.
The terms of the sale will be a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with good security, together with a mortgage on the premises to secure the payment of the purchase money.
EDWARD A. BEDELL, Administrator, and SOPHIA SMITH, Administratrix of the estate of Abram Smith deceased.
Warsaw June 15, A D 1843-44.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he has for sale at his shop 3 doors above Mr. Mills' Tavern on Main Street, a good assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's shoes,—some very cheap, adapted to the season,—likewise men's and boys' boots and shoes.
Shoes made and repaired at short notice.
GEORGE ALLEY.
Nauvoo, June 26th 1843. no9-9m.

A FAC-SIMILE of a Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois, and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents, per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

FOR SALE,
South west north of section 24, in township six north of range 8 west. Title good. Terms easy; apply to
L. E. REYNOLDS.
Burlington Iowa.
June 27th, 1843-44.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, cloth lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B. All orders promptly attended to.
HOWARD EGAN.
April 26, 1843. 52-44

WOOD! WOOD!
I would respectfully notify those who have promised us wood, that we are in want of it; and if they are as willing to fulfill as they were to make promises, we shall be supplied with an abundance of this indispensable article soon.—Wood we must have before we can go on with our Store, City & Foundry, and expect those concerned with, enjoining this friendly notice, supply our wants by fulfilling their engagements.
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.
June 7th, 1843.

FOR SALE.
ABOUT eighty acres of land in section twenty seven, township seven north, range eight west, four and a half miles from the Temple. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the La Harpe road.
Z. PULSIPHER.
June 14, 1843.—44

Cabinet Manufactory.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and surrounding country, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Light Stands of all kinds, and all other articles in his line, which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any Cabinet-maker in the west. Shop on Parley street east of Main.
N. B. Orders from the country promptly attended to.
JOHN HATFIELD.
Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—6m

NOTICE TO LADIES.
STRAW and Leghorn Bonnets cleaned and pressed, on the double lower power, and machine, recently imported from the straw bonnet manufacturing district in the east.
Call at the residence of A. P. Rockwood, near the north end of Partridge street.
Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—44

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
I WILL be at the Mayors office to take an account of taxable property, of Commerce and Nauvoo Precincts, from Monday 26th June, until Saturday 8th July next; at which time and place all who have not given in a list of their property, are requested to do so and save cost.
GEO. A. CHITTENDEN, Assessor.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.
WM. NISWANGER.
Nauvoo, June 17, 1843.—44

N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the Hancock circuit court, made at the May term (A. D. 1843) of said court, the undersigned will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder at the Temple in the City of Nauvoo in said County of Hancock, on Saturday the 5th day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of the same day, the following described real estate, to wit: The south east quarter of section No. thirty two (32) in township No. six (6) north of range No. eight (8) west of the fourth principal meridian containing one hundred and sixty acres of land. Also the east half of the north west quarter of section No. five (5) in township No. five (5) north of range No. eight (8) west of the fourth principal meridian. Also lots No. one (1) and two (2) in block No. twenty one (21) in the Town of Carthage, and county of Hancock and State of Illinois. Being lands of which Abram Smith lately died seized, and which are ordered by the court to be sold for the payment of the debts of the said deceased.
The terms of the sale will be a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with good security, together with a mortgage on the premises to secure the payment of the purchase money.
EDWARD A. BEDELL, Administrator, and SOPHIA SMITH, Administratrix of the estate of Abram Smith deceased.
Warsaw June 15, A D 1843-44.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he has for sale at his shop 3 doors above Mr. Mills' Tavern on Main Street, a good assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's shoes,—some very cheap, adapted to the season,—likewise men's and boys' boots and shoes.
Shoes made and repaired at short notice.
GEORGE ALLEY.
Nauvoo, June 26th 1843. no9-9m.

SECOND ARRIVAL.
RECEIVED, by the Steamers Osage, Oak, and Rapids, at Lyon's old establishment on the corner of Main and Hotchkiss streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows. Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hard-ware, Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyon's cheap cash store, on the corner of Main and Hotchkiss streets.

NAUVOO, HANCOCK COUNTY, ILL.,
July 11, 1843.—1

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.
DAVIS & WILLIAMS
WOULD inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they are now ready to attend to all business in their line; and would solicit the confidence of the fashionable community, as they flatter themselves by their long experience in the business, and their superior knowledge in the art of cutting, over their competitors, by obtaining an entire new patent recently invented by Hotchkiss & Goram, denominated their Geometrical Mathematical Measurement System, is sufficient to convince the most fastidious, that they are the very men, to employ to insure good fits and fashionable work.
To the ladies, they would say, that all those wishing fashionable riding dresses and pelises will please call where all orders shall be attended to with promptness and despatch.
Trimmings, cloth, and ready made clothing will be kept constantly on hand.—Work will be done on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in the city. Cutting done on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner.
A good assortment of brass clocks, cheap for cash or country produce.
No. 2, Mulholland street, 2 doors east of the Temple.
Nauvoo, May 24, 1843.—3m.

SPINNING WHEELS!
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he has on hand a large stock of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bedsteads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bedstead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.
SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
May 24 1843, 44

GARDEN SEEDS FOR SALE.
ANY person wishing to procure a choice article of Garden Seeds can be accommodated by applying to Taylor & Woodruff, at the Printing Office, who have just received a quantity of most kinds of seeds necessary for the garden.
Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no1.

DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS &c.
Good notes—100 per cent. reduction on the necessities of life.
MR. PRATT wishes to call the attention of the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity to his stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Provisions, of which he has a constant supply on hand, and may be had at his store, Young Street, one block north of the Temple. Mr. P. would take this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends for the patronage he has already received and feels confident that his prices and the quality of his goods will ensure a continuance of their favors and therefore he offers no other inducement.
May 24th, 1843, 44

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE subscriber, having taken out letters of administration, from the Court of Probate of Hancock County, Ill. on the estate of Oliver Walker deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to her, or the Court of Probate, of said county for settlement, on the first day of August 1843. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
NANCY WALKER Administratrix.
Nauvoo, June 14 1843—64.

THE undersigned, will hereafter run a new and splendid Steam Boat, as a FERRY BOAT across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, for the accommodation of emigrants, travelers, citizens, and their effects. And they solicit the patronage of a discerning public to sustain the company in this laudable enterprise. The convenience will be great, the accommodation good, and the passage safe, without having to lay by for wind or weather, save when the river is under bonds—of ice. The prices will be regulated by an ordinance of the City Council. Live and let live is the desire of the public's servants,
D. JONES, & Co.
May 17th 1843. 3n-6m.

C. J. WARREN & HIGLEE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.
Office situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.
Nauvoo, May 24d, 1843, 44.

BACHMAN & SKINNER,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
WILL attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Courts. Offices—in the Court House Carriage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple.
3m no 51.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.
THE undersigned having taken out letters testamentary on the estate of Lucy P. Oatman deceased, will attend before the Probate Justice at his office in Carthage, on the first Monday in July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where all those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement. All those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
GEORGE COULSON.
Executor of Lucy P. Oatman.
LaHarpe, April the 6th 1843. 2-4w

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.
THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of
COUGH LOZENGES.
Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, &c. They are prepared by the proprietor, Dr. Sherman, who is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of
WORM LOZENGES.
The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.
CATHARTIC LOZENGES.
For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.
CATHARTIC LOZENGES.
The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.
FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.
These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.
SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.
A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by
(22-y1).
J. SNIDER,
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

A CARD.
A NEUBAU SURGEON DENTIST.
Teeth inserted, \$2.00 a tooth.
Office, on Water st. 4th block east of Main st. Charges moderate.
June 14-6m.

LIME! LIME!
THE undersigned, intends to keep constantly on hand at the upper end of Main street near the river, the above article, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest for cash or will exchange it for most kinds of country produce. He has now on hand two kilns, not inferior to any in this city, and flatters himself by his experience in manufacturing to suit all who may favor him with their patronage. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere.
PETER SHIRTS.
Nauvoo, May 31st, 1843-6m

LOOK HERE.
I would say to emigrants, and all the brethren, that I have a few lots on hand, that I will sell very cheap, as I am going on my mission soon, and wish to sell before I go.
Also, I have lots with buildings on them. If any one wishes for a good store building near the Temple, I can accommodate them.
BRIGHAM YOUNG.
Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no14.

BRADFORD & BROWN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
Poydras St., New Orleans.
LIBERAL advances made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible. To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.
Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.
REFER TO
H. E. Morton, New Orleans,
Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.
A. H. Mathews, Warsaw,
Whiteman & Springer, Cincinnati.
December 10, 1842. no32-6m

ALMON BABBITT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
Macedonia Hancock co. Ill.
July 4th 1843-44.

NAUVOO SELECT SCHOOL.
MR. J. A. BANISTER, recently from New York, proposes opening a school, on Monday the 9th day of July, 1843, on the corner of Broadway and Parley streets, to be denominated the Nauvoo Select School, designed for the instruction of Youth in the following branches, viz. Reading, Writing, Spelling, Orthography, Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Oratory, and Philosophy. From his experience in teaching, Mr. B. feels confident that he can give general satisfaction to both scholars and parents.
The youth that to virtue and honor would rise, His time, books and talents most highly must prize.
It is therefore necessary that the first principle and rudiments of the English language should be, not only early but thoroughly inscribed in the mind of the young. Mr. B.'s plan, therefore, is, to suffer a scholar to proceed no farther in any branch of education than what he learns to perfection; so that what he does know, he knows sure. Try it and see.
Terms per quarter, For Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, and Geography, with the lower branches, \$2.50. Each quarter to consist of 12 weeks.
Nauvoo July 5th, 1843.
GEO. P. STILES,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.
Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. 1843. no42 44.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:
school books.
The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.
A. L. S. O.
Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Millen's Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.
The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of
BOOK BINDING,
in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.
The following is a list of our prices

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

to be published every Wednesday, by
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

At the corner of Water and Main Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

Terms—\$2.00 annually in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor.) POST PAID, to receive attention.

TRIAL OF JOSEPH SMITH.

Continued.

PARLEY P. PRATT, sworn. Says that he fully concurs in the testimony of the preceding witness, so far as he is acquainted with the same, and that Joseph Smith has not been known as Joseph Smith Junior, for the time stated by Hyrum Smith. He was an eye-witness of most of the scenes testified to by said Hyrum Smith, during the persecutions of our people in Missouri. That during the latter part of summer and fall of the year 1838, there were large bodies of the mob assembled in various places, for the avowed object of killing, driving, robbing, plundering and exterminating the Mormons, and actually committed many murders and other depredations, as related by the preceding witness. The Governor was frequently petitioned, as also the other authorities, for redress and protection. At length Austin A. King, the Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Judicial District, ordered out somewhere near a thousand men for the avowed purpose of quelling the mob and protecting the Mormons. These being under arms for several weeks, did, in some measure, prevent the mob's proceedings; for some time, after which, Judge King withdrew the force, refusing to put the State to further expense, for our protection, without orders from the Governor. The mob then again collected in great numbers in Carroll, Davies, and Caldwell counties, and expressed their determination to drive the Mormons from the State or kill them. They did actually drive them from De Witt, firing upon them, and taking others prisoners. They turned a man by the name of Smith Humphrey and family out of doors, when sick, and plundered his house and burned it before his eyes. They also plundered the citizens generally, taking their lands, houses and property. Those whose lives were spared, were driven far West in the utmost distress and consternation. Some of them actually died on the way, through exposure, suffering and destitution. Other parties of the mob were plundering and burning houses in Davies county; and another party of the mob were ravaging the south part of Caldwell county, in a similar manner. The Governor was again and again petitioned for redress and protection, but utterly refused to render us any assistance whatever. Under these painful and distressing circumstances, we had the advice of General Atchison, Doniphan and Parks, to call out the Militia of Caldwell and Davies counties, which was mostly composed of Mormons, and to make a general defence. The presiding Judge of Caldwell county, Elsie Hughes, gave orders to the Sheriff of said county to call out the Militia. They were called out under the command of Colonel Hinkle, who held a commission from the Governor, and was the highest military officer in the county. This force efficiently dispersed the mob in several places, and a portion of them were organized in the city of Far West, that they could assemble themselves upon the shortest notice, and were frequently ordered to assemble in the public square of said city, in cases of emergency. These proceedings against the mobbing and persecutions by designing men, both to the Governor and other authorities and people of the State, caused great excitement against the Mormons. Many tried to have it understood that the Mormons were in open rebellion and making war upon the State. With this pretence, Governor Boggs issued the following exterminating orders:

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE MILITIA.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, Mo.

October 27th, 1838.

Since the order of the morning to you, directing you to come with four hundred mounted men, to be raised within your Division, I have received, by Amos Hays, Esq., and Wiley C. Williams, Esq., one of my aids, information of the most appalling character, which changes entirely the face of things, and places the Mormons in the attitude of an avowed defiance of the laws, and of having made war upon the people of the State. Your orders are therefore, to hasten your operations and endeavor to reach Richmond in Ray county, with all possible speed. The Mormons must be treated as enemies, and must be exterminated, or driven from the State, if necessary, by the public peace. Their outrages are beyond all description. If you can increase your force, you are authorized to do so, to any extent you may think necessary. I have just issued orders to Major General Wolk of Marion county, to raise five hundred men and to march them to the northern part of Davies county, and there to unite with General Doniphan of Clay—who has been ordered with five hundred men to proceed to the same point for the purpose of intercepting the retreat of the Mormons to the north. They have been directed to communicate with you by express. You can also communicate with them if you find it necessary. In case of proceeding as at first directed, to re-encircle immediately to Richmond, and there operate against the Mormons. Brigadier General Parks of Ray, has been ordered to have four hundred of his Brigade in readiness to join you at Richmond. The whole force will be placed under your command.

(Signed) L. W. BOGGS,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

In the mean time, Major General Lucas, and Brigadier General Wilson, both of Jackson county, (who had, five years previously, assisted in driving about twelve hundred Mormon citizens from that county, besides burning two hundred and three houses, and assisting in murdering several, and plundering the rest,) raised forces to the amount of several thousand men, and appeared before the city of Far West in battle array. A Tow of the Militia then paraded in front of the city, which caused the cowardly assistance to come to a halt at about a mile distant, in full view of the town. A messenger arrived from them and demanded three persons before they massacred the rest and laid the town in ashes. The names of the persons demanded were Adam Lightner, John C. Emerson and his wife. They gave no in-

formation who they were, but by what authority they came; neither had we at that time any knowledge of the Governor's order. In any of these movements, the mail having been designedly stopped by our enemies, for three weeks previously. We had supposed on their first appearance, that they were friendly troops sent for our protection; but on receiving this alarming information of their wicked intentions, we were much surprised, and sent a messenger with a white flag to enquire of them who they were, and what they wanted of us, and by whose authority they came. This flag was fired upon by Captain Bogard, the Methodist priest, who afterwards told me the same day, by his own mouth. After several attempts, however, we got an interview, by which we learned who they were, and that they pretended to have been sent by the Governor to exterminate our people. Upon learning this fact, no resistance was offered to their will or wishes. They demanded the arms of the Militia, and forcibly took them away. They requested that Mr. Joseph Smith and other leaders of the Church should come into their camp for consultation, giving them a sacred promise of protection and safe return. Accordingly, Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon, Lyman Wight, George W. Robinson and myself, started in company with Colonel Hinkle, to their camp, when we were soon abruptly met by General Lucas with seven hundred of his soldiers, in a hostile manner, who immediately surrounded us, and set up the most hideous yells that might have been expected to have proceeded from the mouths of demons, and marched us, as prisoners, to their lines. There we were detained for two days and nights, and had to sleep on the ground in the cold month of November, in the midst of rain and mud—were continually surrounded with a strong guard, whose mouths were filled with cursing and bitterness, blackguardism and blasphemy; who offered us every abuse and insult in their power, both by night and day; and many individuals shot at our heads, and fired their deadly aim at our heads. They related the circumstances in detail of having, the previous day, disarmed a certain man in his own house, and took him prisoner, and afterwards beat out his brains with his own gun in presence of their officers. They told of other individuals saying here and there in the brush, when they had shot down without resistance, and who were laying unburied, for the hogs to feed upon. They also named one or two individual females of our society, who they had forcibly seized, and were carrying off to be sold as slaves, committed rape upon. One of these was a daughter of a respectable family, with whom I have been long acquainted, and with whom I have since conversed, and learned that it was truly the case. Delicacy forbids my mentioning the names. I also heard several of the soldiers acknowledge and boast of having stolen money in one place, clothing and bedding in another, and horses in another, whilst on port, and beef, were taken by the whole army to support the men and horses; and in many cases, cattle, hogs and sheep were shot down, and only a small portion of them used, the rest left to waste. Of these crimes, of which the soldiers boasted, the general officers freely conversed, and boasted of the same. I heard General Doniphan, who professed to be opposed to such proceedings, acknowledge the truth of them, and give us several particulars in detail. I believe the name of the man whose brains they knocked out, was Carey; and another individual who had his chest broken open and several hundred dollars in specie taken out, was the same Smith Humphrey whose house the mob burned at De Witt.

After the Mormons were all disarmed, General Lucas gave them a compulsory order for men, women and children, to leave the State forthwith, without any exceptions—counting it a mercy to spare their lives on these conditions. Whilst these things were proceeding, one of the relatives of us from confinement, Hyrum Smith and Amasa Lyman were forcibly added to our number, as prisoners, and under a large military escort, accompanied by General Wilson, before mentioned, we were all marched to Jackson county, a distance of between fifty and sixty miles, leaving our families and our friends at their mercy, in a destitute condition, to prepare for a journey of more than two hundred miles, at the approach of winter, without our protection, and every moment exposed to robbery, ravishment, and other insults—our property robbed and their houses and lands already wrested from them.

We were exhibited like a caravan of wild animals on the way, and in the streets of Independence, and were a kept prisoners for a show for several days. In the mean time, a General Clark had been sent by Governor Boggs, with an additional force of six thousand men, from the lower country, to join General Lucas in his operations against the Mormons. He soon arrived before Far West with his army, and confirmed all Lucas had done, and highly commended them for their virtue, forbearance and other deeds in bringing about so peaceable and amicable an adjustment of affairs. He kept up the same scene of rage, plunder, ravishment and depredation, for the support and enrichment of his army—even burning the houses and fences for fuel. He also insisted that every man, woman and child of the Mormon society, should leave the State, except such as he detained as prisoners; stating that the Governor had sent him to exterminate them, but that he would, as a mercy, spare their lives, and give them until the first of April following, to get out of the State. He also compelled them, at the point of the bayonet, to sign a deed of renunciation of all their real estate, to defray the expenses of what he called "The Mormon War." After arranging all these matters to his satisfaction, he returned to Richmond, thirty miles distant, taking about sixty heads of families with him, and marching them through a severe snow storm, on foot, as prisoners, leaving their families in a perishing condition.

Having established his head-quarters at Richmond, Ray county, he sent to General Lucas and demanded us to be given up to him. We were accordingly transported some thirty or forty miles, delivered over to him, and put in close confinement, in chains, under a strong guard. At length we obtained an interview with him, and enquired why we were detained as prisoners. I said to him, Sir, we have now been prisoners under the most aggravating circumstances for two or three weeks, during which time we have received no information as to why we are prisoners, or for what object, as no writ has been served upon us. We are not detained by the civil law, and as ministers of the gospel in times of peace, who never bear arms, we cannot be considered prisoners of war, especially as there has been no war. And from present appearances, we can hardly be considered prisoners of hope. Why then these bonds? Said he, You were taken to be tried. Tried by what authority? said I. By court martial, replied

he. By court martial? said I. Yes, said he. How, says I, can men, who are not military men, but ministers of the gospel, be tried by court martial, in this country where every man has a right to be tried by a jury? He replied it was according to the treaty with General Lucas, on the part of the State of Missouri, and Colonel Hinkle, the commanding officer of the outposts of Far West, on the part of the Mormons, and in accordance with the Governor's order. And, said he, I approve of all that Lucas has done, and am determined to see it fulfilled. Said I, Colonel Hinkle was but a Colonel of the Caldwell county militia, and commissioned by the Governor, and the Mormons had no fortress, but were, in common with others, citizens of Missouri, and therefore we recognize no authority in Colonel Hinkle, to sell our liberties or make treaties for us.

Several days afterwards, General Clark again entered our prison and said he had concluded to deliver us over to the civil authorities. And, said he, I have been brought before Austin A. King, Judge of the Fifth circuit, where an examination was commenced, and witnesses sworn at the point of the bayonet, and threatened on pain of death if they did not swear to that which would suit the court. During this examination, I heard Judge King ask one of the witnesses, who was a Mormon, if he and his friends intended to live on their lands any longer than April, and to plant crops? Witness replied, why not? The Judge replied, If you once think to plant crops or to occupy your lands any longer than the first of April, the citizens will be upon you; they will kill every man, woman and child, and leave you to rot in the ground without a burial. They have been so carefully withheld from doing this on the present occasion, but will not be restrained for the future. On examining a Mormon witness for the purpose of substantiating the charge of treason against Mr. Smith, he questioned him concerning our religious faith:

First. Do the Mormons send missionaries to foreign nations? The witness answered in the affirmative.

Secondly. Do the Mormons believe a certain passage in the Book of Daniel naming the passage, which reads as follows: "And the kingdom and dominion, and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole heaven, shall be given to the people of the saints of the Most High, whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and his dominion is shall serve and obey him." Dan. vii. 27? On being answered in the affirmative, the judge ordered the scribe to put it down as a strong point for treason; but this was too much for even a Missouri lawyer to bear; he remonstrated against such a course of procedure, but in vain. Said he, judge you had better make the bible treason. After an examination of this kind, for many days, some were set at liberty, others admitted out on bail, and themselves and bail expelled from the state forthwith, with the rest of the Mormon citizens. And Joseph Smith, Hyrum Smith, Sidney Rigdon, Lyman Wight, and others were committed to the Clay county jail for further trial. Two or three others, amongst them, were put into the jail at Ray county, for the same purpose.

The Mormon people now began to leave the state, agreeably to the exterminating order of Governor Boggs. Ten or twelve thousand of them, during the winter, and fled to the state of Illinois. A small number of widows, and the poor, together with my family and some of the friends of the other prisoners, still lingered in Far West, when a small band of armed men entered the town and committed many depredations and threatened life, and swore if my wife and children and others whom they named were not out of the state, in as many days, they would kill them; as the time now drew near for the completion of the exterminating order of Governor Boggs. Accordingly, my wife and children, and others, left the state to seek safety, and to go to the state of Illinois, where to get, wandering to and fro, without a husband, father, or protector. Myself and family still remained in prison, after all the other Mormons had left the state; and even Mr. Smith and his party, had escaped to bring up the rear. In June, by change of venue, we were removed from Ray county, to Columbia, Boone county, upwards of one hundred miles towards the state of Illinois; and by our request a special court was called, for final trial; but notwithstanding we were removed more than one hundred miles from the scenes of their depredations, yet such was the fact, that neither our friends or witnesses dared come into the state to attend our trial, as they had been banished from the state by the governor's order of extermination.

The principal officers of the state, civil and military. On these grounds, and having had all these opportunities to know, I testify that neither Mr. Smith, nor any other Mormon has the least prospect for justice, or to receive a fair and impartial trial in the state of Missouri. If tried at all, they must be tried by authorities who have trampled all law under their feet, and who have assisted in committing murder, robbery, treason, arson, rape, burglary, and felony; and who have made a law of banishment, contrary to the laws of all nations; and executed this barbarous law with the utmost rigor and severity. Therefore, Mr. Smith, and the Mormons generally, have suffered the end of the law, of which they had no choice, and therefore, the state of Missouri has no further claims, whatever, upon any of them.

I furthermore testify that the authorities of other states, who would assist Missouri, to wreak further vengeance upon any individual of the persecuted Mormons, are either ignorantly or wilfully aiding and abetting in all these crimes.

Cross examined. He states that he was very intimate with Mr. Smith at the time he resided in the state of Missouri, and was with him almost daily, and that he knows positively that Mr. Smith held no office, either civil or military, either real or pretended, in that State; and that he never bore arms, or did military duty, nor even in self defence; but that he was a peaceable, law-abiding, and faithful citizen, and a preacher of the gospel, and exhorted the citizens to be peaceable, long suffering and slow to act, even in self defence. He further stated that there was no fortress in Far West, but a temporary fence, made of rails, house logs, floor planks, wagons, carts, &c., hastily thrown together, after being told by General Lucas that they were to be massacred the following morning, and the town burnt to ashes, without giving any information by what authority. And he further states that he only escaped himself from that state by walking out of the jail when the door was open to put in food, and came out in obedience to the governor's order of banishment, and to fulfil the same.

PARLEY P. PRATT.

[As we intend publishing the whole proceedings of the trial in pamphlet form, it will be impossible for us to conclude the testimony given in on that occasion, before next week.]

Foreign.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.

16 DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Royal Mail Steamer Columbia, Captain Miller, arrived at Boston on Sunday morning, the 18th, at 7 o'clock, bringing Liverpool papers to June 4th, and London papers to June 3d.

The news by this steamer is of considerable importance. All kinds of business was improving.

Among the passengers is the Rev. T. Sewall, bearer of despatches to our government.

Another conspiracy is said to have been discovered in the Turkish army, which had in view the dethronement of the Sultan and the placing of his brother on the throne.

The difficulties between Turkey and Persia are assuming a more beligerent aspect, and the mediation of the European governments is seriously talked of.

The Russians appear to have made no further progress in the subjugation of Circassia.

The trade of Paisly continues to improve and the display of shawls this season is unprecedented.

In consequence of the increased demand for goods, several of the cotton manufacturers of Blackburn have recently increased the wages of their weavers generally to the amount of 10 per cent.

The Court Circular contains a long account of the christening of the infant Princess on the 2nd inst.

The ceremony of churching the Queen took place at 12 o'clock on Friday week, in the chapel royal, Buckingham Palace.

It is now ascertained that defalcations of Mr. Sparham, late Secretary to the master of the Horse, who has absconded, amount to upwards of £8,000.

A person named Hurel was found guilty in London a few days back, of defrauding the customs. He was fined £4,500, which he has since paid.

Extended Failure.—A flat of bankruptcy has been opened against Messrs. John and George Clarke, of Market Harborough, and of Ropemaker street, London, extensive carpet and rug manufacturers. The failure of this house is said to be the cause of the failure of the Margaret Harbrough bank. The debts and liabilities of the bank are stated £200,000, and the available assets about £140,000.

Inda.—The India mail has arrived, on the 2d of May—from China to the 12th of March.

The death of the Commissioner Elopoo was the only news at Canton, but fresh attacks were expected on the Factories.

On Major Molcom's arrival, Sir H. Pottinger was to go to Canton with the ratification of the Treaty.

The affairs of Sicily were tranquil, though some troubles had taken place at Sirhand, and a serious engagement had been fought in Rhytil.

Ireland.—The repeal movement in Ireland has arrived at a crisis at once fearful and sublime. O'Connell occupies a most critical position, and whether he will prove competent to guide the important undertaking which he has been principally instrumental in bringing about, remains to be seen. We copy largely of these matters as we consider them fraught with the fate of unhappy Ireland.

The Repeal movement absorbs the attention exclusively at the present moment of the British ministry and the British people. It is making the most gigantic strides, the country is in a fearful state of excitement, and Mr. O'Connell, after visiting Cork and various parts of Ireland, has returned to Dublin. During his sojourn in the provinces, hundreds of thousands of his countrymen congregated at his back, and his progress resembled a continuous ovation from his out until his return.

He addressed them, on every occasion, in the most inflammatory strain, complimentary of the British connexion. The great bulk of the Catholic clergy have thrown themselves headlong into the movement; the rents comes pouring in by thousands of pounds per week, and all classes seem to regard a crisis at hand.

There is no middle course. Troops are daily pouring into the country. Government steamers are engaged between the tower of London and the prison house, Dublin, in carrying and landing arms, the castle in the latter city is being placed in a state of defence, and everything shows that the government anticipates an immediate outbreak.

Scotland, too, has been the scene of religious movement, the most important in its consequences, the most extended in its ramifications, which has taken place since the reformation. Nearly 500 ministers—the heart's blood of the Church, embracing all that are most distinguished for learning, talent and energy, have seceded from the Kirk, and thrown themselves upon the voluntary principle, rather than submit to an interference in matters of discipline with the civil power.

At the Dublin Corn Exchange, on Monday as a set-off against the supersecesses issued by the Chancellor, ten barristers headed by Sir Coleman O'Loghlen, son of the rolls, subscribed to the funds of the

Repeal Association, and were by acclamation admitted as members. This demonstration caused a great sensation. O'Connell read for the meeting, the correspondence with the Chancellor, which preceded his dismissal from the magisterial bench. O'Connell has announced to Sir Edward Sugden his determination to impeach him thereupon, in the Irish parliament. The rent for the week was £2,225.

The late Irish papers contain an account of a melee between a party of Orangemen and a body of Repealers, at Duhannon, on the 30th of May. A house was razed, and many persons beaten, but no lives lost.

All the Irish forts, castles and battlements have been inspected by a government engineer, and ordered to be repaired and placed in a state of perfect utility. Indeed the preparations of government are such as would indicate that a civil war is not far distant.

The repeal affair in Cork was very brilliant. It is said that upwards of 500,000 persons were congregated on this occasion.

The procession alone occupied exactly 3 hours and five minutes in passing the Liberator's carriage, from the higher to the lower road, when tremendous cheers were given for the Liberator. When the procession passed, the roads throughout were lined with horsemen, cars and carriages; the fields and heights were occupied by countless thousands, whose enthusiastic shouts rent the air, the Liberator echoing them by cries of "Repeal! 'Old Ireland!'"

Would that the 'Iron Duke' or Sir Robert Peel had beheld the sight, which no language at our command can possibly give the most distant conception of. One of the most cheering circumstances that, as far as the trades were concerned, it brought together persons of all politics and persuasions, to join in the thrilling cry for Ireland's nationality.

The carriages then followed, with a train of cars, divisions of equestrians, &c., which occupied several miles of the road.

At Glanmire the window frames were all removed. Well dressed women occupied the windows, and cheered and waved handkerchiefs to the procession passed. The procession reached the Clamhor of Commerce at 7 o'clock.

Notwithstanding the absence of Mr. O'Connell in the country, where he has been attending various meetings, the Corn Exchange, Dublin, at the weekly meeting on the 23d ult. was densely crowded, and there was fully as much excitement as at any previous meeting. The amount of "Repeal rent" was the largest weekly return yet announced, having £1,100 18s. 6d. This included several English returns and £1,133 from Clones, County Monaghan, where the meeting of the Repealers was recently interrupted by the Orange party, and a poor man named Mc Caffry was murdered. The meeting did not terminate until near six, but the large room was crowded to the close.

Military Position in Ireland. The batteries have unexpectedly been reinforced by four additional pieces of artillery, and an additional force of one officer and fifteen men is expected daily. Letters have been received inquiring how many men all the forts would contain; all the guns are to be mounted without delay.

A man-of-war steamer went up the Shannon on Friday week, with two thousand stand of arms for Limrick. Four other steamers were despatched from the Tower for Ireland with arms. We understand that two men of war steamers will be stationed in the Shannon—one at Torbert, and the other at Cris Island.

The troops stationed in Ireland will amount, in June, to 25,000 men.

Almost every door in the city has chalked upon it, "Repeal or Blood!"—Cork Constitution.

Mr. O'Connell will not leave Ireland to attend to his parliamentary duties before the 10th of June.

The principle topic of interest since the sailing of the Acadia is the condition of Ireland, which is avowedly critical. The Repeal agitation has convulsed it from north to south. In his frantic rage, the privileged Agitator has commenced the campaign in business-like style, and in good earnest.—One Dr. Higgins, the Roman Bishop of Armagh, declares that all the Roman Bishops are Repealers. This assertion Dr. Murray, the Roman Archbishop of Dublin denies, in a letter which does not contain one sentence condemnatory of the Repeal movement.

Picked troops and arm of steamers, are being despatched to Ireland without stint or measure. That some movement is projected by the Agitator's party appears probable; that a fierce and formidable check is intended to be opposed to them no one can doubt.

The accounts which the next mail will take out will be startling and important. For the present it is perhaps enough to quote the rumour that many of the regiments located in Ireland are in favor of Repeal; indeed we are told that the regiment of which Lord Charles Wellesley, the Duke's son, is Lieutenant Colonel, are pledged to support Repeal.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland (Sir Edward Sugden) has thought fit, and with the entire concurrence of the Ministry, to displace from the magistracy certain gentlemen; because they had either attended at or presided over Repeal meetings. The first person thus assailed was Lord French, and among a list of the exiles is included the name of Daniel O'Connell. A fiery and angry discussion in the house of Lords did but result from the Lord Chancellor that his learned colleague was justified in the expulsion he had risked; and after an impotent attempt on the part of Lord Campbell to bolster up an opposition to the measures of his successor.—[Wilmer's American News-Letter.

Spain.—Important events have occurred since the sailing of the last steamer on the 12th ult., beginning with the formation of the new cabinet under Lopez, and ending with its dissolution and that of the Cortes.

Two ministers have fallen in Spain since the meeting of the Cortes—that of Rodet, and that of Lopez.

The chamber of Deputies presented a stormy scene on the 20th. When M. M. Gomez Bucorra and Hoya left the palace they were assailed with cries of "Furor! Furor! Down with the Ministers and the Aynuchos! Liberty forever!"

An ill-looking individual was arrested in the crowd, armed with a knife, and vociferating cries of "Death against the new President and Council." The windows of M. Mendizabel's carriage were broken with stones during the day, and he deemed it prudent to repair to the legislative palace.

The Smyrna Journal of the 28th ult. mentions that a fire broke out at Magnesia on the 20th, which consumed 2000 shops of the grand bazaar. Most of the goods were saved, but the losses were nevertheless estimated at several millions of piastres.

Hungary.—The Hungarian journals announce that the election for the Committee of Marmara has given rise to a sanguinary riot. A cry of fire was raised, the tocsin of war was sounded, and stones thrown. The Deputies divided into two parties, the Wallachians and Magyars attacked each other and the latter were obliged to fly. The troops were called out, and the inhabitants, incensed with the nobility, who had fired several houses, joined the military, who had barricaded themselves, and threw stones upon the soldiers, wounding many. The troops then attacked the nobility and compelled them to retreat out of town. More than 200 persons were wounded, but the number killed had not been ascertained.

The Thames Tunnel.—This stupendous work is finished, and Wapping has reason to be proud of such a truly warring undertaking. Perhaps no enterprise ever had so much cold water thrown upon it and never was there a project which it seemed at one time so difficult to go through with. The engineer has worked like a horse, and has scarcely ever been out of the shaft. The original shareholders, whose pockets were well drained in fruitless efforts to drain the tunnel, have now the satisfaction of once more running through their property. For some time the ardor of the projectors was damped by the works going on too swimmingly. When accidents were every day occurrences, the Tunnel was a matter of interest; but, since the water has been effectually kept out, it has become a dry subject. On more than one occasion the Company would have been swamped, in spite of all hands being put to the pumps, if Government had not lent them their sucker. The funds, in fact, were at low water mark before the works reached the same desirable point; and the more the Tunnel was set afloat, the more were the shareholders aground in their undertaking.—But the perils are now past, and the Tunnel remains as a monument to British enterprise. We should call it perhaps, a pillar to the fame of the engineer, if it were not that a pillar is not complete without two things, one of which, the shaft, has been taken away, while the projectors have long since lost sight of the capital.—London Comic Almanack for 1843.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

Thirteen days later from Europe.

The Great Western arrived at New York on the 1st of July, with dates from Liverpool to the 17th, and London to the 18th.

An individual named Samuel Mayres had been arrested in consequence of his addressing a letter to a member of the government, offering to assassinate Daniel O'Connell. He stated that he wrote the letter after dinner, under the influence of wine, and did not intend to send it.

The Repeal Association of Dublin has declined to have any connexion with, or assistance from, the London Chartist or Fearegus O'Conner, who tendered their services to them.

All idea of her Majesty's visit to Ireland is for the present abandoned.

The Austrian Government has concluded a loan with M. de Rothschild of \$50,000,000, to be applied to the construction of rail roads.

ed. When we reached the brow of the hill, we received a salute from a gun there stationed, and proceeded on to the grove, where we were welcomed in a cordial and happy manner by the prophet and his people. The large concourse of people assembled to celebrate the day which gave birth to American Independence, convinced me that the Mormons have been most grossly slandered, and that they respect, cherish and love the free institutions of our country, and appreciate the sacrifices and bloodshed of those patriots who established them. I never saw a more orderly, gentlemanly, and hospitable people than the Mormons, nor a more enterprising population, as the stirring appearance of their city indicates. Nauvoo is destined to be under the influence and enterprise of such citizens as it now contains, and her natural advantages—a populous, wealthy and manufacturing city.

The services of the day were opened with a chaste and appropriate prayer, by an elder whose name I do not know, which was followed by rich strains of vocal and instrumental music; then followed the oration, which was an elegant, eloquent and pathetic one, as much so as I ever heard on a similar occasion. We started home about six o'clock, all evidently much pleased with Nauvoo, and gratified by their kind reception by her citizens.

A CITIZEN OF QUINCY.

The presents which have been sent to Queen Victoria from the Emperor of China, consist of golden bedsteads, and a great quantity of silk of a sort which has never yet been seen in Europe. There were likewise two ear-drops, worth a thousand pounds each; and a shawl, worked in needle work, with every kind of beast upon it known to the Chinese; besides 14 large cases, each weighing 14 cwt., and a small box of jewelry.

There is a war brewing between Ireland and England, which will yet terminate in their separation. Victoria visits Ireland in July. Her visit will most probably bring on a crisis. Success to Ireland.

Peter's wife's Mother.—A Clerical gentleman, remarkable for preaching many Sundays from one text, had nearly run through the year from these words: Peter's wife's mother lay sick of a fever. The church bell tolled one morning earlier than usual. The minister despatched a servant to enquire who was dead. The sexton pretended real ignorance but returned for answer: "that he believed it was Peter's wife's mother as she had been sick for a long time."

Plowing for Corn. The American Farmer says: In plowing up corn and oats ground, the farmer should neither spare his team or his plow, as the deeper he goes the better prepared will his soil be to sustain the crop sown upon it. It is a fact that cannot be disputed, that corn planted upon ground deeply plowed, always stands draught better, looks green and healthy longer, and nine times out of ten will yield more fodder and more grain, than that which is planted in shallow plowed ground. There is no mystery as to the reason; it is as obvious as two and two make four. The roots penetrate beyond the depth at which, by evaporation, the earth becomes deprived of its moisture, and there find in store for them that necessary ingredient to heartful vegetation, and thus escape the evil of being parched up for the want of water.

Warmth in feeding Cattle. A late English paper states that at the Chithero agricultural meeting, a communication was read from Professor Playfair, which contained the following facts worthy of every farmer in a cold climate: Heat is an equivalent for food, and by a knowledge of this fact, we may economize the latter very considerably. We know that cattle fatten much more slowly in winter than in summer, the reason being that part of the food is expended in the production of the necessary heat. Lord Duice was kind enough to communicate to me an experiment of his, in which there was one hundred sheep in the open air, and another hundred in the same space with sheds to retire into at pleasure. The first lot ate 25 pounds of Swedes (turnips) per day; the latter only 20 pounds; but the lot with five pounds a day less had gained on an average two pounds per sheep more than the other, at the conclusion of the experiment."

"Send a boy for the cows, but see to the milking yourself," is a saying most farmers understand. A cow that is not thoroughly and properly milked, will soon fall off in the quantity which she gives when treated right.

Theory of Marriage.—There was a merry fellow who supplied with Pluto three thousand years ago, and the conversation turned upon love and the choice of wives. He said, "he had learned from a very early tradition, that man was created male and female, with a duplicate set of limbs, and performed his locomotive functions with a kind of rotary movement as a wheel; that he became in consequence so excessively insolent that Jupiter, indignant, split him in two; and since that time each runs about the world in quest of his other half; if the two congenial halves meet, they are a very loving couple; otherwise, they are subject to a miserable, scolding, peevish and uncongenial matrimony." The search," he said, "was rendered difficult, for the reason that one man alighted upon a half that did not belong to him, another did necessarily the same, till the whole affair was thrown into irretrievable confusion."

Mourning.—In Europe, black is generally used because it represents darkness, unto which death is like as a privation of life. In China, white is used because they hope the dead are in Heaven, the place of purity. In Egypt yellow is used, because it represents the decaying

of trees and flowers which become yellow as they die away. In Ethiopia brown is used, because it denotes the color of the earth from whence we came, and to which we return. In some parts of Turkey blue is used because it represents the sky, where they hope the dead are gone; but in other parts purple and violet because being a mixture of black and blue, it represents as it were sorrow on one side, and hope on the other.

"A day after the fair," as Mr. Day said when he went a courting.

A man's best or worst fortune is his wife. Beware how you choose her.

Caulking Vessels Tightly.—A new substance has been invented in England, for caulking the seams of vessels. It is made of India rubber and shalac, dissolved in naphtha. It is neither an expensive article, nor difficult to prepare. The material is so prodigiously adhesive, that the Lords Commissioners of the admiralty have found, by experiment, that when once united by it, the plank will part any where sooner than where the two were joined together.

Positive cure for Corns.—A man in Massachusetts, who had long been afflicted with corns upon two of his toes, went into a joiner's shop, took a mallet and chisel, and deliberately severed the two toes from the foot. He bound them up and they soon got well, and he declares he is highly satisfied with his experiment.

NO CHANCE FOR LAWYERS OUT WEST.

The Cleveland Herald, commenting upon a statement in the New York American that there are over one thousand lawyers in the Commercial Metropolis, and that the great falling off in business will cause a vast many to seek a new field for their talents in the western states, says:

"Such as come to the west for a 'new field' had better bury their legal 'talents' in a knapsack and take to the axe, the plough and the spade. We have a great country out this way, but people are getting too sensible and industrious to give lawyers for pickings much longer. True, when the west was young, the settlers from all parts of creation had to indulge in an occasional knock down and drag out just to form acquaintance with each other, and not unfrequently sue and be sued, by way of cementing family friendship. Lawyers found the field of course, for Jove's bird cannot spy a fair oil carcass more readily than the keen lawyers sniff a suit. They stuck up their shingles at every county seat and village from the Alleghenies to the Rocky Mountains, and that the race might not become extinct, they 'took in' as students at law such young gentlemen of brilliant genius as were troubled with the 'spring fever,' and found digging in Blackstone more congenial to their tastes than digging in black muck. As most of the old lawyers still practice successfully, and flocks of young limbs sledge at every session of the Supreme Court, the 'one thousand' in New York will see that 'a vast many' will be quick to many to flourish in the Western States."

THE LADY AND THE COBLER.

Some years ago the husband of an old lady residing in a country village, happened to die rather suddenly without a will, for the want of which very necessary precaution, his estate would have passed away from the widow, had she not resorted to the following remarkable expedient to avert the loss of her property: Concerning the death of her husband, she prevailed upon an old cobbler, her neighbor, who was in person some what like the deceased, to go to bed at her house and personate him, in which character it was agreed that he should dictate a will, leaving the widow the estate in question. An attorney was accordingly sent for to prepare the required document, and the widow, on his arrival, appeared to be realizing the greatest affliction at her good man's danger, but forthwith proceeded to ask questions of her pretended husband, calculated to elicit the answer she expected and desired. The cobbler groaned aloud, and looking as much like a person going to give up the ghost as possible, he replied:

"I intend to leave you half my estate; and I do think the poor old shoemaker who lives over the way, is deserving the other half, for he has always been a good neighbor."

The widow was thunderstruck at receiving a reply so different from that which she expected, but dared not negative the cobbler's will, for fear of losing the whole of the property, while the cunning old rogue in bed, who was himself the poor old shoemaker living over the way, laughed heartily in his sleeve, and divided with her the fruits of a project which the widow had intended for her sole benefit.

THE HEAVENS DEGENEROTYPED.

The annexed extract of a letter from Francis B. Ogden Esq., U. S. consul at Bristol, was read by Mr. Dayton, before the National Institute at its meeting on Monday last.

"You ask if any thing has been recently discovered in relation to the Deguerotype. I will not attempt to give you the particulars. It appears that at the observatory in Rome they have succeeded so well in combining the powers of the telescope and the daguerreotype as to produce a perfect map of the heavens. The nebulous clouds are transferred to a sheet of paper, every shadow as distinct as seen through the best instrument, the precise position of Jupiter and his moons given at any moment of time and all the phases of the other planets with the greatest accuracy. My friend Mr. Taylor,

has promised me a sight of some of the pictures which he says are on a scale that would require a globe of the size the cupola of St. Paul's to place them in proportion."—N. Y. Mechanic.

AN IRRUPTION OF LOCUSTS.

Livingston, June 25th, 1843.

The locusts are on us: and I hasten to apprise you of the movements of the invading army. The few which were observed on Monday the 29th ult, probably perished by the unseasonable cold of the few succeeding days, and the main body presently kept in doors till on Saturday, June 3d, a Southwest wind having brought us a warmer atmosphere, they began to feel the necessity laid upon them to visit this upper world, and make provision for continuing their race and name to future ages. About sundown on that day, while looking after the safety of a newly hived swarm of bees, I first noticed several grubs crawling round the hive, and on closer examination I discovered countless numbers ascending from the subterranean abodes, and crawling over fences, bushes, and whatever promised to offer a secure resting place for the last transformation. I even found at that early hour some already escaped from the shell, and with wings fully expanded, and others half extricated.

My observations fully confirmed the account given by your Fairfield correspondent. I think he omitted to say that when first extricated from the shell they are of a cream color, except the eyes and two dark spots on the back part of the head. They soon become brown. The W is fully marked on their wings, (that is, on the two outer and much longer, for they have four). It probably means Washingtonian, for those insects are the most abstemious of their kind.

On Sunday the bushes were alive with them. As yet they fly feebly, and often become a prey to ducks, hens and pigs, which devour them with high gusto. I even induced my dog Watch to a dozen with apparent relish. Some cats also feed on them.

Perhaps some of your readers, misled, as I was once, by the name, confused these abominable visitors with the locusts of Asia and Africa, whose ravages have devastated kingdoms, and who move from country to country in armies more numerous than the pigeons even are in our western world, or the rats in Lapland. They may be assured that our locusts agree with those formidable invaders in nothing but the name. The African locusts are of the grasshopper family. Captain Riley informs us that his shipwrecked crew, when they first saw these insects on the coast of Barbary, took them for large grasshoppers.

I am no etymologist, and even have no entomological work at hand, but have understood our locusts are of the *sticticus* family, another species of which Byron mentions in Italy.

A DOLLAR A DAY, AND FOUND.

A gentleman who resides in the vicinity of the city, and whose early mornings are devoted to the culture of a large garden which is attached to his house, finding himself somewhat behind-hand in his horticultural department this Spring, procured a tidy-looking Irishman, who was passing his gate one morning, with the inquiry if he 'would like a job?' 'Sure, sir, and it's that same I'm looking after,' said Paddy, in a rich brogue, which won upon the heart of him by whom he was addressed, and who immediately replied, 'I shall want you four days—what wages do you ask for?' 'Why, sir,' returned the son of Erin, 'as I live a good bit away from this, and my going home for males will bother my day's work, while an extra mouth at yer honor's kitchen table is nothing at all, I'll just find me for a dollar a day, and you shall come!'

This was agreed to; and as Pat had his rent to pay next day, and wanted something for the children, the gentleman paid him four dollars on the spot, and the work was to be commenced the next day. The next day, however, and the next, and then the whole four days passed by, and Pat was not to be seen at the garden or the gate!

It might have been a month after the occurrence above related took place, when 'the parties meeting by accident in the street, Pat was accosted by his former employer, in an angry tone, with—

'Well, sir, and why the devil did you not come to work for me, according to agreement?'

'Shure, sir,' said the Irishman, (with a twitch at the rim of his well-worn tile), 'it's meself that was ready to do my part of the bargain; but yer honor's at fault this time, any how.'

'And pray how?' said the other.

'It's yerself 'll not deny yer honor agreed to give me a dollar a day and find me!'

'And didn't I give you a dollar a day, and pay you before-hand, too?'

'Thure for you; yer honor did that same; ye did give me the dollar a day—but ye didn't find me!'

'Find you, you scoundrell! I ransacked every street in town; but where the devil were you?'

'Shooting at Muddy Pond Woods, yer honor!'

The gentleman gave Pat a dollar, and told him to call at the garden when he wanted work—but to be sure to find himself.—Boston Post.

To the Editor of the Neighbor.

blasphemous, and cruel, as well as illegal attempt to transfer Gen. Joseph Smith to Missouri. Any parade about Reynolds's character, can be settled in an instant. He boasted while in Illinois that he murdered David W. Patton, on Crooked Creek in 1838; so that if murder makes a character, Reynolds has it, by confession and reputation, and it can be had by proof if necessary.

Since Hogg's exterminating order went forth, "Conquering and to conquer."

It would puzzle a Jesuit to find an officer in that state, civil, military, or ecclesiastical, that is not guilty of murder, arson, treason, plundering, larceny, bribery or other vice; for the whole state has a hand in that unhallowed tragedy. There is not an honest man in the world, acquainted with the facts, but knows that Missouri is forever disgraced as a state, and stands branded on our national escutcheon, as a band of outlaws and criminals. And when the editor of the Old School Democrat undertakes to cry 'gentleman of intelligence and integrity all we can say, is, "the partaker is as bad as the thief." If the editor of the Old School Democrat did not assist in burning a negro alive, in 1838, in St. Louis, it might have been for the reason, that he was engaged in a less conspicuous job in the gutter! SAUL among the Prophets.

St. Louis, July 11, 1843.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN RELATION TO THE LATE ARREST OF GENERAL JOSEPH SMITH.

Nauvoo, Ill., July 1st, 1843.

At a meeting of the citizens of Nauvoo, held this day in the Mayor's office, it was Resolved unanimously, that Messrs. Sanger and Dixon, of the town of Dixon, and the citizens of Dixon, Pawpaw Grove, and Lee County generally, in this State, receive the warmest thanks of this meeting for their firm patriotism, bold and decided stand taken against lawless outrage, and the spirit of mobocracy, as manifested in the arrest or capture of General Joseph Smith, while on a visit to his friends in that district of country by "Harmful T. Wilson and Joseph H. Reynolds," pretending to act under the authority of a writ obtained from the Governor of this State, given in consequence of a pretended requisition made on him from the executive of Missouri, for the arrest and delivery of said Joseph Smith unto the authorities of Missouri. In maintaining the legal rights of persons thus arrested, and seeing the laws of Illinois maintained, and the full benefit of them enjoyed by every citizen of said State, they have shown themselves republicans, patriots, and worthy citizens of this State; and have entitled themselves, not only to the thanks of this meeting, but to that of all lovers of law and good order. With such citizens as these, Illinois will long enjoy the benefit of good order, and the blessings of a free people.

Resolved unanimously, That the foregoing resolution be published in the newspapers.

SIDNEY RIGDON, Moderator.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Clerk.

MESMERETIC IDIOTS.

MESMERISM.—Dr. Collyer gives the following important cautions to those who wish to examine this subject practically:

Never allow yourself to be mesmerized by a person not in perfect health.

Never allow yourself to be acted on by a person inferior in his mental powers.

Never allow a rough, uncouth person to act on you—he will frequently induce nervous diseases the most difficult to cure.

Never allow a stranger, especially one of the opposite sex, to mesmerize you.

Never allow yourself to be acted on by more than one mesmeriser.

Never remain in the mesmeric condition more than thirty minutes.

By all means never allow your brain to be tampered with by ignorant mesmerisers; in an evil hour they may render you idiotic for life.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

	From	To
Ashe—per lb.	7	8
Pot.	11	12
Pearl.	11	12
Ashe—per dozen.	16 00	18 00
Collins.	14 00	16 00
Collins—Mo. per yard.	11 1/2	12 1/2
Blue Ropes—Mo. per lb.	44	60
Brown—per lb.	44	25
Cash—per bushel.	40	50
Cash—per lb.	26	30
Spinn.	8	9
Tallow—Mould.	7	8
Stearine.	7	8
Cash—per ton.	14 00	00
Lehigh.	16	00
Pittsburgh—per bushel.	16	00
Miscellaneous Illinois.	7	8
Coffee—per lb.	13	15
Java.	8	9 1/2
Havana.	8	9 1/2
Rio.	8	9 1/2
St. Domingo.	8	9 1/2
Laguaira.	8	9 1/2
Chocolate—No. 1.	13	15
Chocolate—No. 2.	12	14
Copper—per lb.	35	00
Braziers.	35	00
Sheeting.	433	00
Bottom.	433	00
Flats.	433	00
Cordage—per lb.	12 1/2	14
Manilla.	2	25
Tarred Rope.	2	25
Red Corda, Manilla, per dozen.	1 75	2 00
Hemp.	75	1 00
Plough Lines.	14	15
Cotton Yarns—per lb.	12	13
Common.	12	13
Domestic—per yard.	57	11 1/2
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	7 1/2	8
Bleached Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	7 1/2	8
Brown Drillings.	8	10
Burlaps.	12	00
Brown Lower Ozn bags.	10 1/2	13
Virginia do.	9	10
Ti-kings, 3-4 and 4-5.	8 1/2	16

Saltine.	34	65
Kentucky Jeans.	28	68
Cotton Cloth.	100	100
Blue Drills.	100	120
Mixed summer stuffs.	10	55
Dye Stuffs.		
Madder, per lb.	10	16
Logwood.	5	0
Indigo, Sp. cerulea.	1 25	1 45
Copperas.	5	10
Camwood, per lb.	10	0
Fustic.	42	00
Feathers—per lb.	10	18
Fish.		
Mackerel, No. 1, per bbl.	10 00	12 00
No. 2.	7 50	8 00
No. 3.	6 50	6 00
Lake Trout.	6 50	9 00
Salmon, per kit.	1 50	2 00
Cod, dry, per box.	7 25	1 50
Herrings, do.	50	62
Drugs & Medicines.		
Ginseng, per lb.	10	15
Saleratus, Western.	7	8
Eastern.	5	8
Alum, per lb.	5	6
Quinine, per oz.	2 25	0
Brimstone.	2	00
Epsom Salts.	7	0
Four Sulphur.	75	0
Cream Tartar.	25	28
Turkey Opium.	3 75	00
Camphor.	1 25	1 31
Gum Arabic.	42	00
Liquorice Paste.	10	00
Sat Soda.	5	9
Blue Vitriol.	15	00
Sugar Lead.	31	00
Rhubarb.	80	1 25
Flour, Meal &c.		
Flour, City Mills.	4 25	4 75
Country.	4 12 1/2	4 75
Rye.	2 50	00
Cornmeal, per bushel.	25	31
Fruits.		
Apples, dried, per bushel.	50	60
Green, per bbl.	1 50	2 00
Peaches, dried, per bushel.	87 1/2	1 00
Almonds, a. s. per lb.	15	16
Raisins, M. S. per box.	1 75	2 00
C. M.	1 25	00
Prunes, per lb.	80	00
Currents, Zaate.	10	10 1/2
Figs, per drum.	14	15
Lemons, per box.	2 00	2 50
Furs & Peltries.		
Beaver, per rub.	1 00	4 00
Deer shaves, per lb.	84	18
Red and Blue, in hair.	5	10
Gray.	3	10
Beaver.	2 00	3 00
Otter, per skin.	1 00	3 00
Muskrat.	3	8
Raccoon.	4 1/2	25
Wild Cat.	10	20
Fox, grey.	8	15
Mink.	10	25
Beaver, per skin.	1 00	2 00

HAVE I PAID THE PRINTER?
When the cold storm howls round the door
And you by light of taper,
Sit clearly by the evening fire,
Enjoying the last paper—
Just think of him whose work 't has helped
To wear away the winter,
And put this query to yourself—
Have I paid the Printer?

From east and west!—from north and south,
From lands beyond the water,
He weekly brings you "lots of news"
From every nook and quarter.
No slave on earth toils more than he,
Through summer's heat and winter,
How can you for a moment then,
Neglect to pay the Printer?

Your other bills you promptly pay,
Wherever you do go, sir—
The butcher for his meat is paid,
For "groceries" in the grocery;
The tailor and the shoemaker,
The hatter and the wine-mer,
All get their pay—then why neglect
To settle with the Printer?

FRANCE.—The notorious Vidocq has been convicted at Paris of swindling, and sentenced to five years imprisonment.

TO THE ELECTORS OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

I offer myself as a CANDIDATE for the office of RECORDER at the ensuing August election, and respectfully solicit your support for the same. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain a majority of your suffrages, the duties of the office will be performed with fidelity, and the favor remembered with grateful acknowledgments.

JOHN A. FORGEUS.
Nauvoo, June 1843.

We are requested to announce CHAS. ROBINSON, as a candidate for Recorder, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce GEO. W. THATCHER of Nauvoo, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court of Hancock County.

We are requested to announce L. R. CHASE, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce BENJAMIN A. TAYLOR, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court, at the ensuing August election.

Mr. Editor.—You will please to announce FRANKLIN J. BARTLETT, as a candidate for the Clerkship of the County Commissioners Court, at the next August election, and oblige MANY VOTERS.

We are authorized to announce SYLVESTER EMMANS, as a candidate for Clerk of the County Commissioners Court, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce EZEKIEL RAY, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Probate Justice of the Peace for Hancock County, at the ensuing August election.

Mr. Editor.—Please announce the name of Col. J. B. HENKENS, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court, for Hancock, at the ensuing August election, and oblige MANY VOTERS.

We are authorized to announce the name of John Haggard, as a candidate at the ensuing August election, for County Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce BENJAMIN W. ROLFE of Commerce Precinct, as a candidate for Constable at the ensuing August election.

Mr. Editor.—Please announce ANDREW PERKINS of Macedonia, for the office of County Commissioner of Hancock county, who will be supported at the August election by MANY VOTERS.

Mr. Editor.—Please announce ALANSON RIPLEY, as a candidate for the office of County Surveyor of Hancock County, at the next election.

Mr. Editor.—JOHN WILSON WILLIAMS is a candidate for re-election to the office of County Surveyor, of Hancock County, at the next election.

We are authorized to announce AARON JOHNSON, as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace, for Nauvoo Precinct, at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce Gen. James Adams, as a candidate for the office of Probate Justice of the Peace for Hancock County, at the August election.

Mr. Editor.—Please to announce GEORGE ROBERT D. FOSTER, as a suitable candidate for the office of School Commissioner, of Hancock county, at the ensuing August election, and oblige yours, MANY VOTERS.

Mr. Editor.—Please to announce URIAH DODD, of St. Mary's Precinct, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, of Hancock county, who will be supported at the ensuing election by MANY VOTERS.

GUSTAVUS HILLS, WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,
At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

A CARD.
A NEIDAU SURGEON DENTIST.
Teeth inserted, \$2.00 a tooth.
Office, on Water st. 4th block east of Main st. Charges moderate.
June 14-6m.

TAKE NOTICE.
In pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of Hancock County, made at the May Term, 1843, directing me to Sell the Brick House and Lot situated on Knight Street, near the Temple, in the city of Nauvoo, being the real estate of which HENRY J. HUNT lately died seized, for the payment of the debts of the deceased. I shall attend on the said premises on the 9th day of September next, and between the hours of Ten o'clock a.m. and Five o'clock p.m. of said day expose the same to sale at public vendue. The terms of sale will be a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with good security, together with a mortgage on the premises to secure the payment of the purchase money.

ORSON SPENCER, Admr.
per J. RAM SPENCER, Agent.
Nauvoo, July 11th, 1843.—6t.

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE at Nauvoo, for before October 1st, will be sent to the Post Office Department as dead letters. All persons calling for any of said letters, will please say they are advertised, or else they may not get them.

J. A. W. Andrews David Lewis

Alonso Larken
John Lovell
Isaac R. Lyon
Frederick Levy
Roswell C. Levy
Wm Marks
Francis Moon
Darwin McKee
Thomas Moffitt
Samuel McLanahan
Wm Manhart
Joseph Moss
James McClellan
Edwin P. Murrian
John Mayor
George Miller
Henry Mowrey
Samuel McBride
George McKenzie
Artemus Millet
Austin S. Merrill
Layette McMecham
John E. Miller
A. Moon
Archelaus Moon
F. W. Nichols
Lewis Neely
Newet Nurso
S. W. A. Oliver
Andrew Oneal
Laban Oaks
O. C. Owens
Mahaly Overton
Jared Poler
Joseph Parker
P. Pratt
Robert Plunkett
Wm Pratt
Anson Pratt
John Peck
Daniel Pierson
Samuel Parish
Chauncy Peck
Isaac Palmer
Thomas Prowse
Isaac Pray
Ezra Parrish
Mrs Thomas Pitt
Edman R. Pitter
Patrick Phazer
Mrs Catharine Parson
A. Parmer
Aaron Richardson
Joseph L. Robinson
Wilson Rhodes
Wm Riley
Horace L. Rawson
Joseph Remington
Robert Robinson
Wm Rosland
John Roles
Thomas Richmond
John E. Royce
Mary S. Rudman
Henry L. Rice
Henrietta Rice
James Robbins
John W. Reynolds
Ira Rice
Dr. Andrew P. Ringer
Jacob Riddell
Richard Rushton
Jacob Shoemaker
Jacob Strong
Wm Snow
Mathew Smith
Charles Shumway
Catharine J. Spear
Sarah Smith
Ransom Shepard
Ira P. Smith
Wm Smith
Wm W. Spencer
Samuel Suffecool
Amanda Smith
Mary B. Smith
Samuel Shaw
John Stevens
Stephen Shelton
Robert or Isaac Snyder
Richard Slater
Joshua Smith
Elijah Salin
Robert Snider
Gabriella Stratton
E. Eggar
Eben Smith
Elihu Smith
Alexander Stephens
Mrs Sterns
H. Stow
Philip Smith
Robert Stone
Henry Shouk
John Pye Smith
Simeon Thayer
Frederick J. Taylor
James F. Tue
Dr. H. Tate
Abraham or Joseph B. Tippet
John Trantor
Martha Tait
Taylor & Woodruff
Eliza C. G. Terrill
Charity Thorp
Ruth Tyler
Frederick Taylor
Andrew A. Tummons
John H. Tippetts
Richard Reed
Eliel Taylor
Gover Tapscott
W. O. Hobert or Alexan. Albert Williams
David Worris
Wm Wiley
Thomas Whitte
Thomas Wigby
Wm W. Withers
Lymari Wight
Potentia Waterman
Richard Worthen
Zachariah Wilson
Edwin Williams
Croel W. White
John W. Worley
Margaret A. Weston
Rhoda Wright
Mrs White
Mrs Wilbourn
James Webb
Lewis Wilson
Cynthia Weslow
Orange L. White
Allen Weeks
Jacob Weiler
Aaron Willson
Phares Willis
Samuel Waterman
Joseph White
James W. Webb
Brigham Young
Y. Fardles
Wm Young
John Young
SIDNEY RIGDON, P. M.

FOR SALE.
South west quarter of section 24, in township six north of range 8 west. Title good. Terms easy; apply to L. E. REYNOLDS.
Burlington Iowa.
June 27th, 1843.—1f.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, clothe lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B. All orders promptly attended to.
HOWARD EGAN.
April 26, 1843. 52—1f.

WOOD! WOOD!!
WE would respectfully notify those who have promised us wood, that we are in want of it; and if they are as willing to fulfill as they were to make promises, we shall be supplied with an abundance of this indispensable article soon.—Wood we must have before we can go on with our Stereotype Foundry, and expect those concerned will, on seeing this friendly notice, supply our wants by fulfilling their engagements.
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.
June 7th, 1843.

FOR SALE.
ABOUT eighty acres of land in section twenty seven, township seven north, range eight west, four and a half miles from the Temple. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the La Harpe road.
Z. PULSIPHER.
June 14, 1843.—1f.

Cabinet Manufactory.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and surrounding country, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Light Stands of all kinds, and all other articles in his line, which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any Cabinet-maker in the west. Shop on Parley street east of Main.
N. B. Orders from the country promptly attended to.
JOHN HATFIELD.
Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—6m.

NOTICE TO LADIES.
STRAW and Leghorn Bonnets cleaned and pressed, on the double lever power pressing machine, recently imported from the straw bonnet manufacturing district in the east.
Call at the residence of A. P. Rockwood, near the north end of Partridge street.
Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—4t.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.
I WILL be at the Mayors office to take an account of taxable property, of Commerce and Nauvoo Precincts, from Monday 26th June, until Saturday 6th July next; at which time and place all who have not given in a list of their property, are requested to do so and save cost.
GEO. A. CHITTENDEN, Assessor.

LIME.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.
WM. NISWANGER.
Nauvoo, June 17, 1843.—1f.
N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the Hancock circuit court, made at the May Term (A. D. 1843) of said court, the undersigned will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder at the Temple in the City of Nauvoo in said County of Hancock, on Saturday the 5th day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of the same day, the following described real estate, to wit: The south east quarter of section No. thirty two (32) in township No. six (6) north of range No. eight (8) west of the fourth principal meridian containing one hundred and sixty acres of land. Also the east half of the north west quarter of section No. five (5) in township No. five (5) north of range No. eight (8) west of the fourth principal meridian. Also lots No. one (1) and two (2) in block No. twenty one (21) in the Town of Carthage, and county of Hancock and State of Illinois. Being lands of which Abram Smith lately died seized, and which are ordered by the said court to be sold for the payment of the debts of the said deceased.

The terms of the sale will be a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with good security, together with a mortgage on the premises to secure the payment of the purchase money.

EDWARD A. BEDELL, Administrator, and SOPHIA SMITH, Administratrix of the estate of Abram Smith deceased.
Warsaw June 15, A D 1843.—1f.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he has for sale at his shop 3 doors above Mr. Mills' Tavern on Main Street, a good assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's shoes,—some very cheap, adapted to the season.—Likewise men's and boy's boots and shoes.
Shoes made and repaired at short notice.
GEORGE ALLEY.
Nauvoo, June 26th 1843. no3-3m*.

SECOND ARRIVAL.
RECEIVED, by the Steamers Osage, Oak, and Rapids, at Lyon's old establishment on the corner of Main and Hotchkiss streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, sale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows, Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hard wares, Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyon's cheap cash store, on the corner of Main, and Hotchkiss streets.

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.
DAVIS & WILLIAMS
WOULD inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they are now ready to attend to all business in their line; and would solicit the confidence of the fashionable community, as they flatter themselves by their long experience in the business, and their superior knowledge in the art of cutting, over their competitors, by obtaining an entire new patent recently invented by Hotchkiss & Goram, denominated their Geometrical Mathematical Measurement System, is sufficient to convince the most fastidious, that they are the very men, to employ to insure good fits and fashionable work.

To the ladies, they would say, that all those wishing fashionable riding dresses and pelices will please call where all orders shall be attended to with promptness and despatch.

Trimmings, cloth, and ready made clothing will be kept constantly on hand.—Work will be done on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in the city. Cutting done on the shortest notice, and in the nearest manner.

A good assortment of brass clocks, cheap for cash or country produce.
No. 2 Mulholland street, 2 doors east of the Temple.
Nauvoo, May, 24, 1843.—3m.

SPINNING WHEELS!
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing Spinning Wheels of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bedsteads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bedstead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.
May 24 1843, 1f.

GARDEN SEEDS FOR SALE.
ANY person wishing to procure a choice article of Garden Seeds can be accommodated by applying to Taylor & Woodruff, at the Printing Office, who have just received a quantity of most kinds of seeds necessary for the garden.

Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no1.

DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS &c.
Good news—100 per cent. reduction on the necessities of life.

MR. PRATT wishes to call the attention of the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity to his stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Provisions, of which he has a constant supply on hand, and may be had at his store, Young Street, one block north of the Temple. Mr. P. would take this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends for the patronage he has already received and feels confident that his prices and the quality of his goods will ensure a continuance of their favors and therefore he offers no other inducement.

May 24th, 1843, 1f.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE subscriber, having taken out letters of administration, from the Court of Probate of Hancock County, Ill. on the estate of Oliver Walker deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to her, or the Court of Probate, of said county for settlement, on the first day of August 1843. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

NANCY WALKER Administratrix.
Nauvoo, June 14 1843.—6t.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING
AND PLATING in all its varieties, at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the Temple, by Gustavus Hills.
Wanted—Old Gold and Silver in exchange for work.

NAUVOO FERRY.
THE undersigned, will hereafter run a new and splendid Steam Boat, as a FERRY BOAT across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, for the accommodation of emigrants, travelers, citizens, and their effects. And they solicit the patronage of a discerning public to sustain the company in this laudable enterprise. The convenience will be great, the accommodation good, and the passage sure, without having to lay by for wind or weather, save when the river is under bonds—of ice. The prices will be regulated by an ordinance of the City Council. Live and live in the desire of the public's servants,
D. JONES, & Co.
May 17th 1843. 3n-6m.

C. A. WARREN & HIGBEE.
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.
Office situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.
Nauvoo, May 24d, 1843, 1f.

BACHMAN & SKINNER.
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
WILL attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Courts. Offices—in the Court House Carthage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple. 3m*no 51.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.
THE undersigned having taken out letters testamentary on the estate of Lucy P. Oatman deceased; will attend before the Probate Justice at his office in Carthage, on the first Monday in July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where all those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement. All those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

GEORGE COULSON.
Executor of Lucy P. Oatman.
LaHarpe, April the 6th 1843. 2-4w

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.
THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.
Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.
The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.
For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.
These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by
(22-y1.) J. SNIDER,
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

LIME! LIME!
THE undersigned, intends to keep constantly on hand at the upper end of Main street near the river, the above article, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest for cash or will exchange it for most kinds of country produce. He has now on hand two kilns, not inferior to any in this city, and flatters himself by his experience in manufacturing to suit all who may favor him with their patronage. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere.

PETER SHIRTS.
Nauvoo, May 31st, 1843-6m

LOOK HERE.
I would say to emigrants, and all the brethren, that I have a few lots on hand, that I will sell very cheap, as I am going on my mission soon, and wish to sell before I go.
Also, I have lots with buildings on them. If any one wishes for a good store building near the Temple, I can accommodate them.
BRIGHAM YOUNG.
Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no1f.

BRADFORD & BROWN.
Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Poydras St., New Orleans.
LIBERAL advances made on produce consigned for sale; or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible.

To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order; funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO
H. F. Morton, New Orleans,
A. H. Mathews, Warsaw,
Whiteman & Springer, Cincinnati.
December 10, 1842. no32-6m*

ALMON BABBITT.
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
Macedonia Hancock co. Ill.)
July 4th 1843. 1f.

NAUVOO SELECT SCHOOL.
MR. J. A. BANISTER, recently from New York, proposes opening a school, on Monday the 9th day of July, 1843, on the corner of Broadway and Parley streets, to be denominated the Nauvoo Select School, designed for the instruction of Youth in the following branches, viz. Reading, Writing, Spelling, Orthography, Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Oratory, and Philosophy. From his experience in teaching, Mr. B. feels confident that he can give general satisfaction to both scholar and parents.

The youth that to virtue and honor would rise,
His time, books and talents most highly must prize.
It is therefore necessary that the first principle and rudiments of the English language should be, not only early but thoroughly inscribed in the mind of the young. Mr. B.'s plan, therefore, is, to suffer a scholar to proceed no farther in any branch of education than what he learns to perfection; so that what he does know, he knows sure. Try it and see.

Terms per quarter, For Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, \$2.00. For Grammar, Composition, Oratory and Philosophy, with the lower branches, \$2.50. Each quarter to consist of 12 weeks.

Nauvoo July 5th, 1843.
GEO. P. STILES,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. 1843. no42 1f.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!!!
THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:
SCHOOL BOOKS.
The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

Also,
Rocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Packet Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Milleniel Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of BOOK BINDING, in all its various branches; and having employed skillful, and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our prices:
Quartet half bound plain 1.50
do do do neat 2.00
do whole bound plain 2.00
do do do neat 2.50
Octavo full bound plain 1.00
do do do neat 1.50
do do half bound plain 0.75
do do do neat 1.00
do do do extra 1.37
Twelves full bound plain 62
do do do neat 87
do do half bound plain 50
do do do neat 75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Among the variety of stationary which we have just received, are several dozen of Mason's Sacred Harp, and Kirkham's Grammars. Also, blank deeds may be had at the printing office.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.
Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no1.



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume I.—No. 13.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, July 26, 1843.

Whole Number 65.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF
At the corner of Water and Main Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS—\$2.00 in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square, one insertion, 50 cents.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to regular advertisers.
Letters should be addressed to the Editor.
(John Taylor.) POST PAID, to receive attention.

POETRY.

The Kidnapping of Gen. Joseph Smith,
on the 22d of June, by Hiram, the Sheriff of Jackson
County, Mo., and Wilson, of Carthage, Hancock Co. Ill.

BY MISS E. B. SNOW

Like bloodhounds freely prowling,
With pistols ready drawn,
With snuff-boxes and cigars,
Those kidnappers came on.

He bared his breast before them,
But axed they hurried near,
A fearful scene of crime—
It was the coward's fear.

Will night their dark souls wither
When their courage dard?
They say, "O, what a scene!"
Warmth has been banished!

"Death has no terrors,"
He said, "I have a life
So subject to the horrors
Of your ungodly strife."

"What means your savage conduct?"
Have you a lawful right?
To any legal process,
I cheerfully submit."

"Here," said these lawless ruffians,
"is our authority;
And draw their pistols nearer
In rude territory."

With more than savage wildness—
Like hungry beasts of prey;
They bore, in all his madness,
The man of God away!

With brush-haste they tore him
From his bed of repose,
And far away they bore him,
With scarce the word, "Farewell!"

Their hearts are seats where bloodness
Over foul corruption reigns—
The milk of human kindness,
Flows not within their veins.

Their conduct was unworthy
The meekness of a man,
'T would better fit the tiger
Emerging from its den!

Missouri, O, Missouri!
You thus prolong your shame
By sending such as Reynolds
Abroad to bear your name.

Could Jackson County furnish
No lambs more than she?
Must legal office burnish
Such wild barbarity?

Go search the roughest forests,
The panther and the bear,
As well would grace your suffrage—
As well deserve a share.

Then might the heartless Wilson,
Tyrant of the bloodless clan,
Become a confidant with them,
And teach them to destroy.

So much ferocious nature
Should join the brutal clan,
And not disgrace the virtues
That claim to be a man.

But hear, O, Missouri!
Once more, the prophet's free—
Your ill-directed fury
Brings forth a jubilee!

TRIAL OF JOSEPH SMITH.

Continued.

GEORGE W. PITKIN sworn. Says that he con-
sults with the preceding witnesses H. Smith
and P. P. Pratt, in all the facts with which he
was acquainted, that in the summer of 1838 he
was elected Sheriff of the county of Caldwell,
and State of Missouri. That in the fall of the
same year while the County was threatened
and infested with mobs, he received an order
from Judge Higbee, the presiding Judge of
said County, to call out the militia and he ex-
ecuted the same. The said order was presented
by Joseph Smith, Sen. who showed the
witness a letter from General Atchison
giving such advice as was necessary for the
protection of the citizens of said county; reports
of the mobs destroying property were daily re-
ceived. Thus no knowledge that Joseph Smith
was concerned in organizing or commanding
said militia in any capacity whatever. About
this time he received information that about
forty or fifty "Vaguer-Rifles" and a quantity of
ammunition were being conveyed through
Caldwell to Davies County for the use of the
mob: Upon which he deputized William Al-
lred to go with a company of men and to inter-
cept them if possible, he did so and brought the
said arms and ammunition into Far West which
were afterwards delivered up to the order of
Austin A. King, judge of the fifth circuit in
Missouri.

It was generally understood at that time that
said arms had been stolen by Neil Gillum, and
his company of volunteers, who had been upon
a six months tour of service in the war between
the United States and the Florida Indians, they
were supposed to have been taken from the
Fort at Tampa Bay, and brought to Rich-
mond Clay County and that Captain Pollard
or some other person loaned them to the mob.
He further says that whilst in office as sher-
iff he was forcibly and illegally compelled by
Lieutenant Cook, the son in law or brother in
law of Bogard, the Methodist Priest—to start
for Richmond and when he demanded of him
by what authority he acted he was shown a
Bowie knife and a brace of pistols—And when
he asked what he wanted of him he said they
would let him know when he got to Richmond.
Many of the citizens of Caldwell County were
taken in the same manner without any legal
process whatever and thrust into prison.

GEORGE W. PITKIN.

BRIGHAM YOUNG sworn. Says that, so far as
he was acquainted with the facts stated by the
previous witnesses, he concurs with them, and

that he accompanied Mr. Joseph Smith into the
State of Missouri, and arrived at Far West on
the 14th day of March, 1838, and was neigh-
bor to Mrs. Smith until he was taken by Gov-
ernor Boggs' militia, a prisoner of war, as they
said, and that he was knowing to his character
whilst he was in the State of Missouri; and
that he, Mr. Smith, was in no way connected
with the militia of that State: neither did he
bear arms at all, nor give advice, but was a peace-
able, law-abiding, good citizen, and a true re-
publican in every sense of the word. He was
with Mr. Smith a great share of the time, un-
til driven out of Missouri by an armed force,
under the exterminating order of Governor
Boggs. He heard the most of Mr. Smith's pub-
lic addresses, and never did he hear him give
advice or encourage anything contrary to the
laws of the State of Missouri; but to the con-
trary, always instructing the people to be peace-
able, quiet, and law-abiding, and if necessity
should compel them to withstand their enemies,
by whom they were daily threatened in mobs
at various points, that they, the Mormons,
should attend to their business strictly, and not
regard reports; and if the mob did come upon
them, to contend with them by the strong arm
of the law; and if that should fail, on only re-
fuge would be self defence: and be sure and
act only upon the defensive. And there were
no operations against the mob by the militia of
Caldwell county only by the advice of Generals
Atchison, Doniphan, and Parks.

At the time that the army came in sight of
Far West, he observed their approach, and
thought some of the militia of the State had
come to the relief of the citizens; but to his
great surprise, he found that they were come to
strengthen the hands of the mobs that were
around us, and which immediately joined the
army. A part of these mobs were painted like
Indians, and "Gillum," their leader, was also
painted in a similar manner, and styled himself
the "DELAWARE CHIEF," and afterwards he,
and the rest of the mob, claimed and obtained
pay, as militia, from the State, for all the time
they were engaged as mob, as will be seen by
reference to the acts of the Legislature. That
there were Mormon citizens wounded and
murdered by the army under the command of
General Lucas, and he verily believes that sev-
eral women were ravished to death by the sol-
diers of Lucas and Clark. He also stated that
he saw Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon, Parley
P. Pratt, Lyman Wight, and George W. Rob-
inson, delivered up by Colonel Hinkle to Gen-
eral Lucas, but expected they would have re-
turned to the city that evening or the next mor-
ning, according to agreement, and the pledge of
the sacred honor of the officers that they should
be allowed to do so: but they did not return at
all. The next morning, General Lucas deman-
ded and took away the arms of the Militia of
Caldwell county, (which arms have never been
returned,) assuring them that they should be
protected; but so soon as they obtained posses-
sion of the arms, they commenced their ravages
by plundering the citizens of their bedding,
clothing, money, wearing apparel, and every-
thing of value they could lay their hands upon;
and also attempting to violate the chastity of
the women in sight of their husbands and
friends—under the pretence of hunting for
prisoners and arms. The soldiers shot down
our oxen, cows, hogs and fowls, at our own
doors, taking part away, and leaving the rest
to rot in the streets. The soldiers also turned
their horses into our fields of corn.

Here the witness shewn General Clark's
speech, which is as follows, viz:
"GENTLEMEN.—You whose names are not at-
tached to this list of names, will now have the
privilege of going to your fields, and of provid-
ing corn, wood, &c., for your families. Those
that are now taken will go from this to prison,
be tried, and receive the due dement of their
crimes; but you, (except such as charges may
hereafter be preferred against,) are at liberty as
soon as the troops are removed that now guard
the place, which I shall cause to be done im-
mediately. It now devolves upon you to fulfill
the treaty that you have entered into, the lead-
ing items of which I shall now lay before you.
The first requires that your leading men be
given up to be tried according to law; this you
have complied with. The second is, that you
deliver up your arms; this has also been atten-
ded to. The third stipulation is, that you sign
over your properties to defray the expenses that
have been incurred on your account; this you
have also done. Another article yet remains
for you to comply with—and that is, that you
leave the State forthwith. And whatever may
be your feelings concerning this, or whatever
your innocence is, it is nothing to me. Gen-
eral Lucas (whose military rank is equal with
mine) has made this treaty with you; I ap-
prove of it. I should have done the same had
I been here, and am therefore determined to see
it executed. The character of this State has
suffered almost beyond redemption, from the
character, conduct and influence that you have
exercised; and we deem it an act of justice to
restore her character by every proper means.—
The order of the Governor to me was, that you
should be exterminated, and not allowed to re-
main in the State. And had not your leaders
been given up, and the terms of the treaty
complied with before this time, your families
would have been destroyed, and your houses in
ashes. There is a discretionary power vested
in my hands, which, considering your circum-
stances, I shall exercise for a season. You are
indebted to me for this clemency. I do not say
that you shall go now, but you must not think
of staying here another season, or of putting in
crops; for the moment you do this the citizens

will be upon you; and if I am called here again
in case of non-compliance with the treaty
made, do not think that I shall act as I have
done now. You need not expect any mercy,
but extermination, for I am determined the Gov-
ernor's order shall be executed. As for you
Leaders, do not think, do not imagine for a mo-
ment, do not let it enter into your minds that
they will be delivered and restored to you again,
for their fate is fixed, the die is cast, their de-
struction is sealed. I am sorry, Gentlemen, to see so
many apparently intelligent men found in the
situation that you are; and Oh! if I could in-
voke that Great Spirit of the unknown God to
rest upon and deliver you from that awful chain
of superstition, and liberate you from those fet-
ters of fanaticism with which you are bound—
that you no longer do homage to a man. I would
advise you to scatter abroad, and never again or-
ganize yourselves with Bishops, Priests, &c.,
lest you excite the jealousies of the people and
subject yourselves to the same calamities that
have now come upon you. You have always
been the aggressors—you have brought upon
yourselves these difficulties, by being disaffec-
ed, and not being subject to rule. And my ad-
vice is, that you become as other citizens, lest
by a recurrence of these events you bring
upon yourselves irretrievable ruin."

Yes, as far as it goes, continued he, I
was present when that speech was delivered,
and when fifty-seven of our brethren were bet-
trayed into the hands of our enemies as prison-
ers, which was done at the instigation of our
open and avowed enemies: such as William
McClellan and others, and the treachery of Col-
onel Hinkle. In addition to the speech refer-
red to, General Clark said that, we must not
be seen as many as five together. If you are,
said he, the citizens will be upon you, and de-
stroy you; but to flee immediately out of the
State. There was no alternative for them but
to flee: that they need not expect any redress,
for there was none for them. With respect to
the treaty, the witness further says, that there
never was any treaty proposed or entered into
on the part of the Mormons, or even thought of.
As to the leaders being given up, there was no
such contract entered into or thought of by the
Mormons, or any one called a Mormon, except
by Colonel Hinkle. And with respect to the
trial of the prisoners at Richmond: I do not
consider that a fair trial was given, but an in-
quisition—for the following reasons: That Mr.
Smith was not allowed any evidence whatever
on his part, for the conduct of the court, as well
as the judge's own words affirmed, that there
was no law for Mormons in the State of Mis-
souri. And he also knew that when Mr. Smith
left the State of Missouri, he did not flee from
justice, for the plain reason that the officers and
the people manifested by their works and their
words, that there was no law, nor justice for
the people called Mormons. And further he
knew that Mr. Smith has ever been a strong
advocate for the laws and constitutions of his
country—and that there was no act of his life
while in the State of Missouri, according to his
knowledge, that could be implied or construed
in any way whatever, to prove him a fugitive
from justice; or that he has been guilty of
"murder, treason, arson, larceny, theft, and
stealing," the crimes he was charged with by
General Clark, when he delivered him over to
the civil authorities; and he supposes that the
learned general did not know but there was a
difference between "larceny, theft and steal-
ing."

The witness also says that they compelled
the brethren to give away their property by ex-
acting a Deed of Trust, at the point of the
bayonet, and that Judge Cameron stood and
saw the Mormons sign away their property, and
then he and others would run and kick up their
heels, and said they were glad of it, and "we
have nothing to trouble us now." This judge
also said, God damn them, see how well they
feel now. General Clark also said he had au-
thority to make what treaties he pleased; and
the governor would sanction it.

The witness also stated that he never trans-
gressed any of the laws of Missouri; and he
never knew a Latter Day Saint break a law
while there. He also said that if they would
search the records of Clay, Caldwell, or Davies
counties, they could not find one record of
crime against a Latter Day Saint, or even in
Jackson county, so far as witness knew.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

LYMAN WRIGHT sworn. Says that he has
been acquainted with Joseph Smith Senior for
the last twelve years, and that he removed to
the State of Missouri in the year 1831, when
the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
was organized, agreeably to the law of the
land. No particular difficulty took place until
after some hundreds had assembled in that land
who believed in the Book of Mormon, and Re-
velations which were given through said Joseph
Smith Senior. After nearly two years of peace
had elapsed, a strong prejudice arose among the
various sects arose, declaring that Joseph Smith
was a false prophet, and ought to die; and I
heard hundreds say they had never known the
man, but if they could come across him, they
would kill him as soon as they would a rattle-
snake. Frequently heard them say of those who
believed in the doctrine he promulgated, that
if they did not renounce it, they would exter-
minate or drive them from the country in which
they lived. On enquiring of them if they had
any prejudice against us, they said No, but Joe
Smith ought to die, and if he ever comes to
this country, we will kill him, God damn him.
Matters went on thus until some time in the
summer of 1833, when mobs assembled in con-

siderable bodies, frequently visiting private
houses, threatening them with death and de-
struction instantly, if they did not renounce
Joe Smith as a prophet, and the Book of Mor-
mon. Some time towards the last of the sum-
mer of 1833, they commenced their operations
of mobocracy. On account of their priests, by
making in their prejudices against Joseph Smith
Senior, as I believe, gangs of from thirty to six-
ty, visiting the house of George Bebee, call-
ing him out of his house at the hour of mid-
night, with many guns and pistols pointed at
his breast, beating him most inhumanly with
clubs and whips; and the same night or night
afterwards, this gang unroofed thirteen houses
in what was called the Whittier Branch of the
Church in Jackson county. These scenes of
mobocracy continued to exist with unabated
fury. Mobs went from house to house, thrust-
ing poles and rails in at the windows and doors
of the houses of the Saints, tearing down a
number of houses, turning hogs, horses, &c.,
into cornfields, burning fences, &c. Some time
in the month of October, they broke into the
store of S. Gilbert & Co., and I marched up
with thirty or forty men to witness the scene
and found a man by the name of McArtty
bricking the store door with all fury, the
silks, calicoes, and other fine goods, entwined
about his feet, reaching within the door of the
store-house. McArtty was arrested and taken
before square Weston, by seven testimonies,
and then acquitted without delay. The next
day the witnesses were taken before the same
man for false imprisonment, and by the testi-
mony of this one burglar, were found guilty,
and committed to jail. This so exasperated
my feelings that I went with two hundred men
to enquire into the affair, when I was promptly
met by the colonel of the militia, who stated
to me that the whole had been a religious farce,
and had grown out of a prejudice they had im-
bibed against said Joseph Smith, a man with
whom they were not acquainted. I here agreed
that the church would give up their arms, pro-
vided the said Colonel Pitcher would take the
arms from the mob. To this the colonel cheer-
fully agreed, and pledged his honor with that
of Lieutenant Governor Boggs, Owen, and oth-
ers. This treaty entered into, we returned
home, resting assured on their honor, that we
would not be further molested. But this sal-
vo contract was violated in every sense of the
word. The arms of the mob were never given
up, and the mob, with the exception of a few
certain knowledge, were engaged the next day
with the mob, (Colonel Pitcher and Boggs not
excepted,) going from house to house in gangs
of from sixty to seventy in number, threatening
the lives of women and children, if they did
not leave forthwith. In this diabolical scene,
men were chased from their houses and homes,
without any preparations for themselves or fam-
ilies. I was chased by one of these gangs
across an open prairie five mile without being
overtaken, and lay three weeks in the woods.
And was three days and three nights without
food. In the mean time, my wife and three
small children, in a skiff passed down Big Blue
river a distance of fourteen miles and crossed
over the Missouri river, and there borrowed a
cow, and one of her friends and made a
tent of the same, which was the only shield
from the inclemency of the weather during the
three weeks of my expulsion from home. Hav-
ing found my family in this situation, and making
some enquiry I was informed I had been han-
dled through Jackson, Lafayette and Clay coun-
ties, and also the Indian territory. Having
made the enquiry of my family, why it was
they had no such against me, the answer was,
"He believes in Joe Smith and the Book of
Mormon, God damn him, and we believe Joe
Smith to be a damned rascal!" Here on the
bank of the Missouri river were eight families,
exiled from pinto to homes, without one par-
ticle of provisions, or any other means under
the heavens to get any only by hunting in the
forest. I here built a camp twelve feet square,
against a sycamore log, in which my wife bore
me a fine son on the 27th of December. The
camp having neither chimney nor floor, nor cov-
ering sufficient to shield them from the inclem-
ency of the weather, rendered it intolerable.
In this doleful condition, I left my family for
the express purpose of making an appeal to
the American people to know something of the
treatment of such vile and inhuman conduct,
and travelled one thousand and three hundred
miles through the interior of the United States,
and was frequently answered "That such con-
duct was not justifiable in a republican govern-
ment; yet we feel to say that Joe Smith is
a very bad man, and circumstances alter
cases. We would not wish to prejudice a
man, but in some circumstances, the voice of
the people ought to rule." The most of these
expressions were from professors of religion;
and in the aforesaid persecution, I saw one
hundred and ninety women and children driven
thirty miles across the prairie, with three de-
cepting men only in their company, in the month
of Nov., the ground thinly crusted with snow,
and I could easily follow on their trail by the
blood that flowed from their lacerated feet! on the
stubble of the burnt prairie. This company
not knowing the situation of the country, nor
the extent of Jackson county, built quite a
number of cabins, that proved to be in the bor-
ders of Jackson county. The mob, infuriated
at this, rushed on them in the month of Janu-
ary 1834, burned these scanty cabins, and seat-
tered the inhabitants to the four winds, from
which cause many were taken suddenly ill, and
of this illness died. In the mean time, they
burned two hundred and three houses and one
grist mill, these being the only residences of
the Saints in Jackson county.

The most part of one thousand and two hun-
dred Saints, who resided in Jackson county,
made their escape to Clay county. I would here
remark that among one of the companies that
went to Clay county, was a woman named Sa-
rah Ann Higbee who had been sick of chills
and fever for many months; and another of the
name of Keziah Higbee, who was under the
most delicate circumstances, lay on the bank
of the river, without shelter, during one of the
most stormy nights I ever witnessed, while
torrents of rain poured down during the whole
night, and streams of the smallest rivulets were
magnified into rivers. The former was carried
across the river, apparently a lifeless corpse.—
The latter was delivered of a fine son, on the
bank, within twenty minutes after being car-
ried across the river, under the open canopy of
heaven, and from which cause, I have every
reason to believe, she died a premature death.
The only consolation they received, under
these circumstances, was "God damn you, do
you believe in Joe Smith now?" During this
whole time, the said Joseph Smith, Senior, lived
in Ohio, in the town of Kirtland, according
to the best of my knowledge and belief, a dis-
tance of eleven hundred miles from Jackson
county, and thinks that the church had but lit-
tle correspondence with him during that time.
We now mostly found ourselves in Clay coun-
ty—some in negro cabins—some in gentlemen's
kitchens—some in old cabins that had been out
of use for years—and others in the open air,
without anything to shelter them from the
dreary storms of a cold and stormy winter.

Thus like men of servitude we went to work
to obtain a scanty living among the inhabitants
of Clay county. Every advantage which could
be taken of a people under these circumstances
was not neglected by the people of Clay county.
A great degree of friendship prevailed between
the Saints and this people under these circum-
stances for the space of two years; when the
Saints commenced purchasing some small pos-
sessions for themselves; this together with the
emigration created a jealousy on the part of the
old citizens—that we were to be their servants
no longer. This raised an apparent indignation
and the first thing expressed in this excitement
was: "you believe too much in Joe Smith,"—
consequently they commenced catching the
Saints in the streets, whipping some of them un-
til their bowels gushed out, and leaving others
Saints that they mutually agreed with the citi-
zens of Clay county that they would purchase an
entire new county north of Ray and cornering
on Clay. There being not more than 40 or 50
inhabitants in this new county, who frankly sold
out their possessions to the Saints, who imme-
diately set in to enter the entire county from the
General Government. The county having been
settled, the Governor issued an order for the or-
ganization of the county into a regiment of mil-
itia, and an election being called for a Colonel
of said regiment—I was elected unanimously,
receiving 236 votes, in August 1837. Then or-
ganized with subaltern officers according to the
statutes of the State, and received legal and law-
ful commissions from Governor Boggs for the
same.

I think, sometime in the latter part of the
winter said Joseph Smith moved to the district
of country the Saints had purchased, and he set-
tled down like other citizens of a new county,
and was appointed the first Elder in the Church
of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, holding no
office in the county either civil or military. I
declare that I never knew said Joseph Smith to
dictate by his influence or otherwise any of the
officers either civil or military, he himself being
exempt from military duty from the amputation
from his leg of a part of the bone on account of
a fever sore.

I removed from Caldwell to Davies county,
purchased a pre-emption right, for which I gave
750 dollars, gained another by the side thereof,
put in a large crop and became acquainted with
the citizens of Davies, who appeared very friend-
ly. In the month of June or July there was a
town laid off, partly on my pre-emption, and
partly on lands belonging to Governor At—
the emigration commenced flowing to this newly
laid off town very rapidly. This excited a prej-
udice in the minds of some of the old citizens who
were an ignorant set, and not very far advanced
before the aborigines of the country in civiliza-
tion or cultivated minds, fearing lest this rapid
tide of emigration should deprive them of office
of which they were dear lovers. This was more
plainly exhibited at the Aug. election in the year
1838. The old settlers then swore that not one
Mormon would vote at that election; accord-
ingly they commenced operations by fist and skull;
this terminated in the loss of some teeth, some
flesh, and some blood. The combat being very
strongly contested on both sides—many Mor-
mons were deprived of their votes; and I was
followed to the polls by three millions with stones
in their hands, swearing they would kill me if
I voted.

A false rumor was immediately sent to Far
West, such as two or three Mormons were killed
and were not suffered to be buried. The next
day a considerable number of the Saints came
out to my house—said Joseph Smith came with
them—he enquired of me concerning the diffi-
culty—the answer was political difficulties—he
then asked if there was anything serious—the
answer was, no, I think not—we then all moun-
ted our horses and rode up into the Prairie a
short distance from my house to a cool spring
near the house of Esq. Black where the greater
number stopped for refreshment, whilst a few
waited on Esq. Black—he was interrogated to
know whether he justified the course of conduct
at the late election or not—he said he did not,
and was willing to give his protest in writing,

which he did, and also desired that there should
be a public meeting called which I think was
done on the next day. Said Joseph Smith was
not addressed on the subject but I was, who,
in behalf of the Saints, entered into an agree-
ment with the other citizens of the county that
we would live in peace, enjoying those blessings
ought for by our forefathers, but while some of
their leading men were entering into this con-
tract, others were raising mobs, and in a short
time the mob increased to 205 rank and file, and
they encamped within six miles of Ondiahman.
In the mean time Joseph Smith and those who
came with him from Far West returned to their
homes in peace suspecting nothing—but I seeing
the rage of the mob and their full determination
to drive the Church from Davies county, sent to
General Atchison (Major General of the Divi-
sion in which we lived,) he immediately sent
Brigadier General Doniphan, with between 200
and 300 men. Genl. Doniphan moved his troops
near the mob force, and came up and conversed
with me on the subject—after conversing some
time on the subject, Major Hughes came and in-
formed General Doniphan that his men were
mutinizing, and the mob were determined to fall
on the Saints in Ondiahman. I having a Col's
commission under Doniphan, was commanded to
call out my troops forthwith, and to use Doni-
phan's own language "kill every G—d—n
mobocrat or make them prisoners, and if they
come upon you give them hell!"—he then return-
ed his troops and gave them an address, stating
the interview he had with me, and he also said
to the mob, that if they were so disposed they
could go on with their measures—that he con-
sidered that Col. Wight with the militia under
his command all-sufficient to quell every G—d
mobocrat in the county, and if they did
not feel disposed so to do, to go home or G—d
—then he would kill every one of them.—
The mob then dispersed. During these move-
ments Joseph Smith nor any of those of Far
West or any other place were not at Ondiahman
only those who were settlers and legal citizens
of the place. The mob again assembled and went
to De Witt, Carroll county, there being a small
branch of the Church at that place, but of the
transactions at this place I have no personal
knowledge. They succeeded in driving the
Church from that place, some to the east and
some to the west, &c. This increased their ar-
dor, and with redoubled forces from several
counties to renew the attacks, many unwant-
ed attacks and violations of the rights of citizens took
place at this time from the hands of this hellish
band. I believing forbearance no longer to be
a virtue, again sent to the Major General for
military aid, who ordered out Brigadier General
Parks. Parks came part of the way, but fearing
his men would mutinize and join the mob, he
came on ahead and conversed with me a consid-
erable time. The night previous to his arrival
the wife of Don Carlos Smith was driven from
her house by this ruthless mob, and came into
Ondiahman, a distance of three miles, carrying
two children on her hips, one of which was then
rising of two years old, the other six or eight
months old—the snow being over shoe-mouth
deep, and she having to wade Grand River which
was at this time waist deep, and the mob burnt
the house and every thing they had in it—and
General Parks, passing the ruins thereof, seemed
fired with indignation at their hellish conduct,
and said he had hitherto thought it imprudent
to call upon the militia under my command in con-
sequence of popular opinion; but he now consid-
ered it no more than justice that I should have
command of my own troops, and said to me, "I
therefore command you forthwith to raise your
companies immediately and take such course as
you may deem best in order to disperse the mob
from this county." I then called out sixty men
and placed them under the command of Captain
David W. Patton, and I also took about the
same number—Capt. Patton was ordered to Gal-
latia, where a party of the mob were located,
and I to Millport, where another party was lo-
cated. I and Captain Patton formed the troops
under our command, and General Parks address-
ed them as follows:—
"Gentlemen, I deplore your situation—I re-
gret that transactions of this nature should have
transpired in our once happy State—your con-
dition is certainly not an enviable one—surround-
ed by mobs on one side, and popular opinion
and prejudice against you on the other—gladly
would I fly to your relief with my troops, but
I fear it would be worse for you—most of them
have relations living in this county, and will not
fight against them. One of my principal Cap-
tains, namely Samuel Bogard and his men have
already mutinized and have refused to obey my
command. I can only say to you, gentlemen,
follow the command of Colonel Wight, whom I
have commanded to disperse all mobs found in
Davies county, or to make them prisoners and
bring them before the civil authorities forthwith.
I wish to be distinctly understood that Colonel
Wight is vested with power and authority from
me to disperse from your midst all who may be
found on the side of mobocracy in the county of
Davies. I deeply regret gentlemen (knowing
as I do the vigilance and perseverance of Colonel
Wight in the cause of freedom and rights of man)
that I could not even be a soldier under his com-
mand in quelling the hellish outrages I have
witnessed. In conclusion, gentlemen, be vigi-
lant and persevere and ally every excitement of
mobocracy. I have visited your place frequ-
ently—and you to be an industrious and thriving
people, willing to abide the laws of the land.—
And I deeply regret that you could not live in
peace and enjoy the privileges of freedom. I
shall now, gentlemen, return and dismiss my
troops and put Captain Bogard under an arrest—
leave the sole charge with Colonel Wight, who

I deem sufficiently qualified to perform according to law in all military operations necessary."

Captain Patton then went to Gallatin, when coming in sight of Gallatin, he discovered about 100 of the mob holding some of the Saints in bondage, and tantalizing others in the most scandalous manner—at the sight of Captain Patton and company the mob took fright and such was their hurry to get away, some cut their bridle reins, and some pulled the bristles from their horses' heads and went off with all speed, nothing to prevent the speed of their horses.

I went to Millport, and on my way discovered that the inhabitants had become enraged at the orders of the Generals Doniphan and Parks, and that they had sworn vengeance, not only against the Church but also against the two Generals, together with General Atchison, and to carry out their plans they entered into one of the most diabolical schemes ever entered into by man, and these hellish schemes were injuriously carried out: Firstly, by loading their families and goods in covered wagons, setting fire to their houses, moving into the midst of the mob and crying out the Mormons were killing and burning every thing before them, and that great fears were entertained that they would reach Jefferson city before the runners could bring the news. This was not known by the Church of Latter Day Saints, until 22nd of the militia had arrived within half a mile of Far West, and they then supposed the militia to be a mob. I was sent for from Ordabraham to Far West—reached there the sun about one hour high in the morning of the 29th of October, 1838, called upon Joseph Smith, enquired the cause of the great uproar, he declared he did not know, but feared the mob had increased their numbers, and was endeavoring to destroy us—I enquired of him if he had had any conversation with any one concerning the matter—he said he had not, as he was only a private citizen of the county—that he did not interfere with any such matters. I think that he told me there had been an order from General Atchison or Doniphan, one to the Sheriff to call out the militia in order to quell the riots, and to go to him he could give any information on this subject, on enquiring for him I found him not. That between 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M., George M. Hinkle Colonel of the militia in that place called on me in company with Joseph Smith, and said Hinkle said he had been in the camp in order to learn the intention of the same, he said they greatly desired to see Joseph Smith, Lyman Wight, Sidney Rigdon, P. P. Pratt, and George W. Robinson; Joseph Smith first enquired why they should desire to see him as he held no office either civil or military. I next enquired why it was they should desire to see a man out of his own county. Colonel Hinkle here observed there is no time for controversy, if you are not into the camp immediately they are determined to come upon Far West before the setting of the sun, but religious bodies. He said that if the aforesaid persons went into the camp they would be liberated that night or very early next morning, that there should be no harm done.—We consulted together and agreed to go down—on going about half the distance from the camp, I observed it would be well for Generals Lucas, Doniphan, and others, to meet us and not have us go in so large a crowd of soldiers—accordingly the Generals moved onwards, followed by 50 Artillery men with a four pounder. The whole 2200 moved in steady pace on the right and left keeping about even with the former. General Lucas approached the aforesaid designated persons with a vile, base, and treacherous look in his countenance—I shook hands with him and saluted him thus: "we understand General you wish to confer with us a few moments, will not to-morrow morning do as well." At this moment George M. Hinkle spoke and said, here General are the prisoners, I agreed to deliver to you. General Lucas then brandished his sword with a most hideous look, and said you are my prisoners, and there is no time for talking at the present, you will march into the camp. At this moment I believe that there was 500 guns cocked and not less than 200 caps burst, and more hideous yells were never heard, even if the description of the yells of the damned in hell is true as given by the modern sects of the day. The aforesaid designated persons were there introduced into the midst of 2200 mob militia. They then called out a guard of 50 men, placing 30 around the prisoners who were on duty 2 hours and 4 off—prisoners were placed on the ground with nothing to cover but the heavens, and they were overshadowed by clouds that moistened them before morning.—Sidney Rigdon was of a delicate constitution, received a slight shock of Apoplectic fits which excited great laughter and much ridicule in the guard and mob militia. Thus the prisoners spent a doleful night in the midst of a prejudiced and diabolical community. Next day Hyrum Smith and Amasa Lyman were dragged from their families and brought prisoners into the camp—they alleging no other reason for taking Hyrum Smith than that he was brother to Joe Smith the Prophet, and one of his counsellors as President of the Church. The prisoners spent this day as comfortably as could be expected under the existing circumstances. Night came on and under the dark shadows of the night, General Wilson, subaltern of General Lucas, took me one side, and said we do not wish to hurt you nor kill you, neither shall you be by G—d—but we have one thing against you, and that is you are too friendly to Joe Smith, and we believe him to be a G—d—ascal: and Wight you know all about his character—I said, I do sir—I will you swear all you know concerning him said Wilson—I will sir, was the answer I gave—give us the outlines said Wilson—I then told said Wilson I believed said Joseph Smith to be the most philanthropic man he ever saw and possessed of the most pure and republican principles, a friend to mankind, a maker of peace and sir, had it not been that I had given heed to his counsel I would have given you help before this time with all your mob forces, he then observed: Wight, I fear your life is in danger for there is no end to the prejudice against Joe Smith—kill and be d—d sir, was my answer. He answered said and there is to be a court martial held this night, and will you attend sir?

I will not, unless compelled by force, was my reply. He returned about 11 o'clock that night and took me aside, and said I regret to tell you your die is cast, your doom is fixed, you are sentenced to be shot to-morrow morning on the public square, in Far West, at 8 o'clock. I answered, shoot, and he d—d.

We were in hopes said he, you would come out against Joe Smith, but as you have not you will have to share the same fate with him. I answered, you may thank Joe Smith that you are not in hell this night; for had it not been for him, I would have put you there. Some where about this time General Doniphan came up and said to me: Colonel, the decision is a damned hard one, and I have washed my hands against such cool and deliberate murder. He further told me, that General Graham and several others, (names not recollected) were with him in the decision, and opposed it with all their power; that he should move his soldiers away by day light, in the morning; that they should not witness such a heartless murder, Colonel, I wish you well. I then returned to my fellow prisoners, to spend another night on the cold damp earth, and the canopy of heaven to cover us. The night again proved a damp one. At the removal of General Doniphan's part of the army, the camp was thrown into the utmost confusion and consternation. General Lucas, leaving the consequence of such hasty and inconsiderate measures, revoked the decree of shooting the prisoners, and determined to take them to Jackson county. Consequently, he delivered the prisoners over to General Wilson, ordering him to take them safe to Independence, Jackson county. About the hour the prisoners were to have been shot on the public square in Far West, they were exhibited in a wagon in the town, all of them having families there, but myself; and it would have broken the heart of any person possessing an ordinary share of humanity, to have seen the separation. The aged father and mother of Joseph Smith were not permitted to see his face, but to reach their hands through the curtains of the wagon, and thus take leave of him. When passing his own house, he was taken out of the wagon and permitted to go into the house, but not without a strong guard, and not permitted to speak with his family but in the presence of his guard and his eldest son Joseph, about six or eight years old, hanging to the tail of his coat, crying father, is the mob going to kill you? The guard said to him, you damned little brat, go back, you will see your father no more. The prisoners then set out for Jackson county, accompanied by Generals Lucas and Wilson, and about three hundred troops for a guard. We remained in Jackson county two or three days and nights, during most of which time, the prisoners were treated in a gentlemanly manner, and boarded at a hotel, for which they had afterwards, when confined in Liberty jail, to pay the most extravagant price, or have their property, if any they had, attached for the same.—At this time General Clark had arrived at Richmond, and by orders from the governor, took on him, notwithstanding General Atchison's commission was the oldest, but he was supposed to be too friendly to the Mormons; and therefore dismounted, and General Clark sanctioned the measures of General Lucas, however cruel they might have been; and said, he should have done the same had he been there himself. Accordingly he remanded the prisoners from Jackson county, and they were taken and escorted by a strong guard to Richmond; threatened several times on the way with violence and death. They were met five miles before they reached Richmond, by about one hundred armed men, and when they arrived in town they were thrust into an old cabin under a strong guard. I was informed by one of the guards, that two nights previous to their arrival, General Clark had a court martial, and the prisoners were again sentenced to be shot; but he being a little doubtful of his authority, sent immediately to Fort Leavenworth for the military law, and a decision from the United States' officers, where he was duly informed, that any such proceeding would be a cool-blooded and heartless murder. On the arrival of the prisoners at Richmond, Joseph Smith and myself sent for General Clark; to be informed by him what crimes were alleged against us. He came in and said he would see us again in a few minutes; shortly he returned and said he would inform us of the crimes alleged against us by the state of Missouri.

"Gentlemen, you are charged with treason, murder, arson, burglary, larceny, theft, and stealing, and various other charges too tedious to mention, at this time;" and he left the room. In about twenty minutes, there came in a strong guard, together with the keeper of the penitentiary of the state, who brought with him two common trace chains, noosed together by putting the small end through the ring; and commenced chaining us up one by one, and fastening with padlocks, about two feet apart. In this unallowable situation, the prisoners remained fifteen days, and in this situation, General Clark delivered us to the professed civil authorities of the state, without any legal process being served on us at all, during the whole time we were kept in chains, with nothing but ex-parte evidence; and that either by the vilest apostates, or by the mob who had committed murder in the state of Missouri. Notwithstanding all this ex-parte evidence, Judge King did inform our lawyer, ten days previous to the termination of the trial, who he should commit and who he should not; and I heard Judge King say on his bench, in the presence of hundreds of witnesses, that there was no law for Mormons, and they need not expect any. Said he, if the governor's exterminating order had been directed to me, I would have seen it fulfilled to the very letter ere this time.

After a tedious trial of fifteen days, with no other witnesses but ex-parte ones, the witnesses, for prisoners were either kicked out of doors or put on trial for themselves. The prisoners were now committed to Liberty jail, under the care and direction of Samuel Tillery, jailor.—Here we were received with a shout of indignation and scorn, by the prejudiced populace. Prisoners were here thrust into jail without a regular mittimus; the jailor having to send for one some days after. The mercies of the jailor were intolerable, feeding us with a scanty al-

lowance, on the dregs of coffee and tea, from his own table, and fetching the provisions in a basket, on which the chickens had roosted the night before, without being cleaned; five days he fed the prisoners on human flesh, and from extreme hunger I was compelled to eat it. In this situation we were kept until about the month of April, when we were remanded to Davies county for trial before the grand jury.—We were kept under the most loathsome and despicable guards they could produce in that county of lawless mobs. After six or eight days the grand jury, (most of whom by the by, were so drunk that they had to be carried out and into their rooms as though they were lifeless), formed a fictitious indictment, which was sanctioned by Judge Birch, who was the State's Attorney under Judge King at our ex-parte trial, and who at that time stated that the Mormons ought to be hung without judge or jury, he said judge, made out a mittimus without day or date, ordering the sheriff to take us to Columbia. The sheriff selected four men to guard five of us. We then took a circuitous route, crossing prairies sixteen miles without houses, and after travelling three days the sheriff and I were together, by ourselves five miles from any of the rest of the company, for sixteen miles at a stretch. The sheriff here observed to me, that he wished to God he was at home, and your friends and you also. The sheriff then showed me the mittimus, and he found it had neither day or date to it; and said the inhabitants of Davies county would be surprised that the prisoners had not left them sooner; and said he, by God, I shall not go much further. We were then near Yellow creek, and there were no houses nearer one way than sixteen miles and eleven another way; except right on the creek. Here a part of the guard took a spree while the balance helped us to mount our horses, which we purchased of them and for which they were paid. Here we took a change of venue and went to Quincy without difficulty, where we found our families who had been driven out of the state under the exterminating order of Governor Boggs. I never knew of Joseph Smith's holding any office, civil or military, or using any undue influence in religious matters during the whole routine of which I have been speaking.

LYMAN WIGHT.

SIXTYE RICHMOND, sworn. Says, I arrived in Far West, Caldwell county, Missouri, on the 4th of April, 1838, and enjoyed peace and quietness in common with the rest of the citizens, until the August following, when great excitement was created by the office seekers. Attempts were made to prevent the citizens of Caldwell from voting. Soon after the election, which took place in the early part of August, the citizens of Caldwell were threatened with violence from those of Davis county; and other counties adjacent to Caldwell.

This, the August 1838, I may date as the time of the beginning of all the troubles of our people in Caldwell county, and in all the counties in the state, where our people were living. Until this time, but from this time till we were all out of the state, it was but one scene of violence following another in quick succession. There were at this time, settlements in Clay, Ray, Carroll, Caldwell, and Davis counties, as well as some families living in other counties. A simultaneous movement was made in all the counties where settlements were made in every part of the state, which soon became violent, and threatenings were heard from every quarter. Public meetings were held and the most inflammatory speeches made, and resolutions passed which denounced all the citizens of these counties in the most bitter and rancorous manner. These resolutions were published in the papers, and the most extensive circulation given to them, that the press of the country were capable of giving.

The first regular mob that assembled was in Carroll county, and their efforts were directed against the settlements made in that county, declaring their determination to drive out of the county all the citizens who were of our religion, and that indiscriminately, without regard to any thing else but their religion. The only evidence necessary to dispossess any individual or family, or all the evidence required, would be that they were Mormons, as we were called, or rather that they were of the Mormon religion. This was considered of itself crime enough to cause any individual or family to be driven from their homes, and their property made common plunder. Resolutions to this effect, were made at public meetings held for the purpose, and made public through the papers of the state in the face of all law, and all authority.

I will now give a history of the settlement in Carroll county. In the preceding April, as myself and family were on our way to Far West, we put up at a house in Carroll county, on a stream called Turkey creek, to tarry for the night. Soon after we stopped, a young man came riding up who also stopped and came through the night. Hearing my name mentioned he introduced himself to me as Henry Root, said he lived in that county at a little town called De Witt, on the Missouri river, and had been at Far West, to get some of those who were coming into that place, to form a settlement at De Witt; speaking highly of the advantages of the situation, and soliciting my interference in his behalf, to obtain a number of families to commence at that place, as he offered a liberal share in all the profits which might arise from the sale of property there, to those who would aid him in getting the place settled. In the morning we proceeded on our journey.

Some few weeks after my arrival, the said Henry Root, in company with a man by the name of David Thomas, came to Far West on the same business; and after much solicitation on their part, it was agreed that a settlement should be made in that place, and in the July following, the first families removed there, and the settlement soon increased, until in the October following, it consisted of some seventy families. By this time a regular mob had collected, strongly armed; and had obtained possession of a cannon, and stationed a mile or two from the town. The citizens being nearly all new comers, had to live in their tents and wag-

ons, and were exerting themselves to the utmost to get houses for the approaching winter. The mob commenced committing their depredations on the citizens, by not suffering them to procure the materials for building, keeping them shut up in the town, not allowing them to go out to get provisions, driving off their cattle, and preventing the owners from going in search of them. In this way the citizens were driven to the greatest extremities, actually suffering for food and every comfort of life, in consequence of which there was much sickness and many died; females gave birth to children without a house to shelter them, and in consequence of the exposure, many suffered great afflictions and many died.

Hearing of their great sufferings, a number of the men of Far West determined on going to see what was doing there. Accordingly we started, eluded the vigilance of the mob, and notwithstanding they had sentinels placed on all the principal roads, to prevent relief from being sent to the citizens, safely arrived in De Witt, and found the people as above stated.

During the time we were there, every effort that could be, was made to get the authorities of the county to interfere and scatter the mob. The judge of the circuit court was petitioned, but without success, and after that the governor of the state, who returned for answer that the citizens of De Witt had got into a difficulty with the surrounding country, and they might get out of it for he would have nothing to do with it, or this was the answer that the messenger brought when he returned.

The messenger was a Mr. Caldwell, who owned a ferry on Grand river, about three miles from De Witt, and was an old settler in the place.

The citizens were completely besieged by the mob, no man was at liberty to go out, nor any to come in. The extremities to which the people were driven, were very great, suffering with much sickness, without shelter, and deprived of all aid either medical or any other kind, and being without food or the privilege of getting it, and betrayed by every man who made the least pretension to friendship; a notable instance of which I will here give as a sample of many others of a similar kind. There was neither bread nor flour to be had in the place; a steamboat landed there and application was made to get flour but the captain said there was none on board. A man then offered his services to get flour for the place; knowing, he said, where there was a quantity. Money was given to him for that purpose; he got on the boat and went off; and that was the last we heard of the man or the money. This was a man who had been frequently in De Witt during the siege, and professed great friendship. In this time of extremity a man who had a short time before moved into De Witt, bringing with him a fine yoke of cattle, started out to hunt his cattle, in order to butcher them to keep the citizens from actual starvation, but before he got but a little way from the town, he was fired upon by the mob and narrowly escaped with his life and had to return, or at least, such was his report when he returned. Being now completely enclosed on every side, we could plainly see many men on the opposite side of the river, and it was supposed that they were there to prevent the citizens from crossing, and indeed a small craft crossed from them with three men in it, who said that that was the object for which they had assembled.

At this critical moment, with death staring us in the face, in its worst form; cut off from all communication with the surrounding country, and all our provisions exhausted, we were sustained as the children of Israel in the desert, only by different animals. They by quails, and us by cattle and hogs which came walking into the camp, for such it truly was, as the people were living in tents and wagons, not being privileged with building houses. What was to be done in this extremity? why, recourse was had to the only means of subsistence left, and that was to butcher the cattle and hogs which came into the place, without asking who the owner, or without knowing, and what to me is remarkable, is, that a sufficient number of animals came into the camp to sustain life during the time in which the citizens were thus besieged by the mob. This indeed was but coarse living, but such as it was, it sustained life.

From this circumstance, the cry went out that the citizens of De Witt, were thieves and plunderers, and were stealing cattle and hogs. During this time the mob of Carroll county said that all they wanted was that the citizens of De Witt should leave Carroll county and go to Caldwell and Davies counties. The citizens finding that they must leave De Witt, or eventually starve, finally agreed to leave; and accordingly preparations were made and De Witt was vacated. The first morning after we left, we put up for the night in a grove of timber. Soon after our arrival in the grove, a female who a short time before had given birth to a child, in consequence of the exposure died. A grave was dug in the grove, and the next morning the body was deposited in it without a coffin, and the company proceeded on their journey; part of them going to Davies county and part into Caldwell. This was in the month of October, 1838.

In a short time after their arrival in Davies and Caldwell counties, messengers arrived informing the new citizens of Caldwell and Davies, that the mob was marching to Davies county, with their cannon with them, threatening death to the citizens, or else that they should all leave Davies county. This caused other efforts to be made to get the authorities to interfere. I wrote two memorials, one to the governor, and one to Austin A. King, circuit judge, imploring their assistance and intervention to protect the citizens of Davies against the threatened violence of the mob.—These memorials were accompanied with affidavits which could leave no doubt on the mind of the governor or judge, that the citizens before mentioned were in eminent danger. At this time things began to assume an alarming aspect both to the citizens of Davies and Caldwell counties. Mobs were forming all around the country, declaring that they would drive the people out of the state. This made our appeals to the authorities more deeply solicitous as the danger increased, and very soon after this the mobs commenced their depredations;

which was a general system of plunder: tearing down fences, exposing all within the field to destruction, and driving off every animal they could find.

Sometime previous to this, in consequence of the threatenings which were made by mobs, or those who were being formed into mobs, and the abuses committed by them on the persons and property of the citizens, an association was formed, called the Danite band.

This, as far as I was acquainted with it, (not being myself one of the number, neither was Joseph Smith, Senior,) was for mutual protection against the bands that were forming, and threatened to be formed; for the professed object of committing violence on the property and persons of the citizens of Davies and Caldwell counties. They had certain signs and words by which they could know one another, either by day or night. They were bound to keep those signs and words secret; so that no other person or persons than themselves could know them. When any of these persons were assailed by any lawless band, he would make it known to others who would flee to his relief at the risk of life. In this way they sought to defend each others lives and property, but they were strictly enjoined not to touch any person, only those who were engaged in acts of violence against the persons or property of one of their own number or one of those whose life and property they had bound themselves to defend.

This organization was in existence when the mobs commenced their most violent attempts upon the citizens of the before mentioned counties, and from this association arose all the horror afterwards expressed by the mob at some secret call known as Danites.

The efforts made to get the authorities to interfere at this time was attended with some success. The militia were ordered out under the command of Major General Atchison, of Clay county, Brigadier Generals Doniphan, of Clay, and Parks, of Ray county, who matched their troops to Davies county, where they found a large mob, and General Atchison said in my presence, he took the following singular method to disperse them. He organized them with his troops as part of the militia called out, to suppress and arrest the mob; after having thus organized them, discharged them and all the rest of the troops as having no further need for their services, and all returned home.

This however, seemed only to give the mob more courage to increase their exertions with redoubled vigor. They boasted afterwards, that the authorities would not punish them, and they would do as they pleased. In a very short time their efforts were renewed with a determination not to cease until they had driven the citizens of Caldwell and quah of the citizens of Davies as they had marked out as victims, from the state. A man by the name of Cornelius Gillum who resided in Clay county, and formerly sheriff of said county, organized a band who painted themselves like Indians, and had a place of rendezvous at Hunter's Mills on a stream called Grindstone. I think it was in Clinton county, the county west of Caldwell and between it and the west line of the state. From this place they would sally out and commit their depredations. Efforts were again made to get the authorities to put a stop to these renewed outrages, and again General Doniphan and General Parks were called out with such portions of their respective brigades as they might deem necessary to suppress the mob, or rather mobs, for by this time there were a number of them. General Doniphan came to Far West, and while there, recommended to the authorities of Caldwell to have the militia of said county called out as a necessary measure of defence; asserting is that Gillum had a large mob on the Grindstone, and his object was to make a descent upon Far West, burn the town and kill or disperse the inhabitants; and that it was very necessary that an effective force should be ready to oppose him, or he would accomplish his object.

The militia was accordingly called out. He also said that there had better be a strong force sent to Davies county to guard the citizens there: he recommended that to avoid any difficulties which might arise, they had better go in very small parties, without arms, so that no legal advantage could be taken of them. I will here give a short account of the courts and internal affairs of Missouri, for the information of those who are not acquainted with the same.

Missouri has three courts of law peculiar to that state. The supreme court, the circuit court and the county court. The two former, about the same as in many other states of the Union. The county court, is composed of three judges, elected by the people of the respective counties. This court is in some respects like the court of probate in Illinois, or the surrogate's court of New York; but the powers of this court are more extensive than the courts of Illinois or New York. The judges, or any one of them, of the county court of Missouri, has the power of issuing habeas corpus, in all cases where arrests are made within the county where they reside. They have also all the power of justices of the peace in civil, as well as criminal cases; for instance, a warrant may be obtained from one of these judges, by affidavit, and a person arrested under such warrant. From another of these judges, a habeas corpus may issue, and the person arrested be ordered before him, and the character of the arrest be inquired into, and if in the opinion of the judge, the person ought not to be held by virtue of said process, he has power to discharge him. In the internal regulation of the affairs of Missouri, the counties in some respects are nearly as independent of each other as the several states of the Union. No considerable number of men armed, can pass out of one county into, or through another county, without first obtaining the permission of the judges of the county court, or some one of them, otherwise they are liable to be arrested by the order of said judges, and if in their judgement they ought not thus to pass, they are ordered back from whence they came; and in case of refusal, are subject to be arrested or even shot down in case of resistance. The judges of the county court or any one of them, have the power to call out the militia of said county upon affidavit being made to them for that purpose, by any of the citizens of said county; showing it just, in the judgement of such judge or judge-

as, why said militia should be called out to defend any portion of the citizens of said county. The following is the course of procedure: Affidavit is made before one or any number of the judges, setting forth, that the citizens of said county, or any particular portion of them, is either invaded or threatened with invasion by some unlawful assembly whereby their liberties, lives or property may be unlawfully taken. When such affidavit is made to any one of the judges or all of them, it is the duty of him or them, before whom such affidavit is made, to issue an order to the sheriff of the county, to make requisition upon the commanding officer of the militia of said county, to have immediately put under military order such a portion of the militia under his command as may be necessary for the defence of the citizens of said county.

In this way the militia of any county may be called out at any time deemed necessary by the county judges, independently of any other civil authority of the State.

In case that the militia of the county is insufficient to quell the riots, and secure the citizens against the invaders, then requisition can be had to the judge of the circuit court, who has the same power over the militia of his judicial district, as the county judges have over the militia of the county. And in case of insufficiency in the militia of the judicial district of the circuit judge, requisition can be had to the governor of the state, and all the militia of the state called out, and if this should fail, then the governor can call on the President of the United States, and all the forces of the nation be put under arms.

I have given this expose of the internal regulations of the affairs of Missouri, in order that the court may clearly understand what I have before said on this subject, and what I may hereafter say on it.

It was in view of this order of things that General Doniphan, who is a lawyer of some celebrity in Missouri, gave the recommendation he did at Far West, when passing into Davies county with his troops, for the defence of the citizens of said county. It was in consequence of this, that he said, that those of Caldwell county which went into Davies county, should go in small parties, and unarmed, in which condition they were not subject to any arrest from any authority whatever.

In obedience to these recommendations the militia of Caldwell county was called out; affidavit having been made to one of the judges of the county, setting forth the danger which it was believed the citizens were in, from a large marauding party assembled under the command of one Cornelius Gillum, on a stream called Grindstone. When affidavit was made to this effect, the judge issued his order to the sheriff of the county, and the sheriff to the commanding officer, who was Captain G. M. Hinkle, and thus were the militia of the county of Caldwell put under military orders.

General Doniphan however, instead of going into Davies county, soon after he left Far West returned back to Clay county with all his troops, giving as his reason, the mutinous character of his troops; which he said would join the mob, he believed, instead of acting against them, and that he had not power to restrain them.

In a day or two afterwards, General Parks of Ray county, also came to Far West, and said that he had sent on a number of troops to Davies county to act in concert with General Doniphan. He also made the same complaint concerning his troops, that Doniphan had, doubting greatly whether they would render any service to those in Davies who were threatened with violence by the mob assembling; but on learning that Doniphan, instead of going to Davies county had returned to Clay, followed his example and ordered his troops back to Ray county, and thus were the citizens of Caldwell county and those of Davies county, who were marked out as victims by the mob, left to defend themselves the best way they could.

What I have here stated in relation to Generals Doniphan and Parks, were conversations had between myself and them, about which I cannot be mistaken, unless my memory has betrayed me.

The militia of the county of Caldwell were now all under requisition, armed and equipped according to law. The mob after all the authorities of the State had been recalled, except the force of Caldwell county, commenced the work of destruction in earnest; showing a determination to accomplish their object. For Far West, where I resided, which was the shire town of Caldwell county, was placed under the charge of a captain by the name of Killian, who made my house his head quarters; other portions of the troops were distributed in different places in the county, wherever danger was apprehended. In consequence of Captain Killian's making my house his head quarters, I was put in possession of all that was going on, as all intelligence in relation to the operations of the mob was communicated to him. Intelligence was received daily of depredations being committed not only against the property of the citizens, but other persons; many of whom when attending to their business, would be surprised, and taken by marauding parties, tied up and whipped in a most desperate manner. Such outrages were common during the progress of these extraordinary scenes, and all kinds of depredations were committed. Men driving their teams to and from mills where they got grinding done, would be surprised and taken, their persons abused, and their teams, wagons, and loading all, taken as booty, by the plunderers. Fields were thrown upon and all within them exposed to the destruction of such animals as chose to enter. Cattle, horses, hogs and sheep were driven off, and a general system of plunder and destruction of all kinds of property, carried on to the great annoyance of the citizens of Caldwell, and that portion of the citizens of Davies marked as victims by the mob. One afternoon a messenger arrived at Far West calling for help, saying that a banditti had crossed the south line of Caldwell, and were engaged in threatening the citizens with death if they did not leave their homes and go out of the state within a very short time; the time not precisely recollected; but I think it was the next day by ten o'clock, but of this I am not certain. He said they were setting fire to the prairie, in view of burning houses and despo-

power required to raise and sustain it. It is in dispensing with this necessity, and thus reducing very greatly the amount of machinery to be carried, that the chief but not the only peculiarity of Mr. Henson's invention lies; and by this means he has opened a path which seems destined to lead to the accomplishment of this long sought object.

The device by which Mr. Henson has gained so great an additional likelihood of success, applies, not to the construction of the machine, but to the manner of using it. The carriage loaded and prepared for flight, starts from the top of an inclined plain, in descending which, it acquires the velocity necessary for its further flight. The mode in which that velocity sustains it in the air is readily understood; the machine advances with its front edge a little raised, so that its under surface impinges obliquely on the air; that impact is accompanied by a resistance in the air, which is sufficient to prevent the descent of the machine; just as the wind striking the sails of a windmill obliquely presented to it, has power enough to propel them with all the machinery they set in motion.

So far, then, it seems that the velocity gained in descending the inclined plain, is that by which the machine proceeds and is sustained, and, but for hindering forces, would proceed for ever; for it is a mechanical axiom, verified by all the results of art and science, that if hindering forces, could be taken away, a body once put in motion would move for ever. But this motion, through the air, though itself it generates the perpendicular resistance of that fluid by which the machine is sustained as to elevation, generates also at the same time a resistance in the forward direction by which in no long time the motion itself would be destroyed, and the machine brought to the ground. Now it is to repair this decay of speed, to restore every instant the velocity lost in that instant, that the small steam engine embarked in the machine is alone wanted, and it is easy to see that the power required for this effect must be very much less than that which would be necessary to lift and to start the machine; the entire amount of which power, it has hitherto been supposed, the machine itself must carry.

The great novelty, then, of Mr. Henson's aerial carriage, and the very important advance its inventor has made towards success in this off-defeated enterprise, is the separation of the starting from the maintaining power. Although this is no novelty in abstract science, it produces all the effect of a most important invention in its application to this purpose; and it is no slight ground for believing that Mr. Henson will eventually succeed to find that his chief novelty accords so exactly with established science, as far as this device is concerned there is nothing whatever which can raise a doubt. It will be seen from the foregoing extract, that the New Monthly writer has some hope of success. He is far more sanguine than we are with regard to the subject. He contends that it is horizontal velocity that is required, and that this is gained by Mr. Henson, in descending an inclined plane. Large birds frequently resort to this device in starting from an eminence. They first make a curve downwards, the velocity gained in which, with subsequent and easy augmentations, is that which keeps up their flight. Mr. Henson's steam engine is said to be light in comparison with its power. This has been effected in great part, by reducing the necessary weight of water. It is expected to furnish a quantity of steam equivalent to the power of 20 horses. The weight of the whole machine and its load, is estimated at 3000 lbs: the area of the sustaining surfaces will be about 4500 square feet. The load will, therefore, be about two-thirds of a pound to each square foot, which is less by one-third than that of many birds.

It is added that as far as probabilities can be collected from observations on the flight of birds, they warrant a strong expectation of Mr. Henson's success, and that if his engine should be found to need reinforcement, it is said there are available inventions recently matured, whose combined application will much more than double its power.

The pith of the whole matter is, that Mr. Henson has endeavored to manufacture an artificial bird of a large size, and to substitute the will of man conducted through machinery, for the natural impulses, instincts and motions of the bird. Can it be done?

TO THE ELECTORS OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

I offer myself as a CANDIDATE for the office of RECORDER at the ensuing August election, and respectfully solicit your support for the same. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain a majority of your suffrages, the duties of the office will be performed with fidelity, and the favor remembered with grateful acknowledgments.

JOHN A. FORGEUS.

Nauvoo, June 1843.

We are requested to announce CHAS. ROBINSON, as a candidate for Recorder, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce GEO. W. THATCHER of Nauvoo, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court at the ensuing August election, and oblige.

We are requested to announce L. R. CHAFFIN, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce BENJAMIN AVINE, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court, at the ensuing August election.

Mr. Editor:—You will please to announce FRANKLIN J. BARRETT, as a candidate for the Clerkship of the County Commissioners Court, at the next August election, and oblige.

We are authorized to announce SYLVESTER EMMANS, as a candidate for Clerk of the County Commissioners Court, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce EZEKIEL RANK, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Probate Justice of the Peace for Hancock County, at the ensuing August election.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce the name of Col. J. B. Beckenstos, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court, for Hancock, at the ensuing August election, and oblige.

We are authorized to announce the name of John Haggard, as a candidate at the ensuing August election, for County Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce BENJAMIN W. ROLFE of Commerce Precinct, as a candidate for Constable at the ensuing August election.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce ANDREW H. PERKINS of Macdonia, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner of Hancock County, who will be supported at the August election by MANY VOTERS.

July 5th 1843.—to.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce ALANSON RIPLEY, as a candidate for the office of County Surveyor of Hancock County, at the next election.

Mr. Editor:—JOHN WILSON WILLIAMS is a candidate for re-election to the office of County Surveyor, of Hancock County, at the next election.

We are authorized to announce AARON JOHNSON, as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace, for Nauvoo Precinct, at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce Gen. James Adams, as a candidate for the office of Probate Justice of the Peace for Hancock County, at the August election.

Mr. Editor:—Please to announce GEN. ROBERT D. FOSTER, as a suitable candidate for the office of School Commissioner, of Hancock County, at the ensuing August election, and oblige yours, MANY VOTERS.

Mr. Editor:—Please to announce URIAH DODD, of St. Mary's Precinct, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, of Hancock County, who will be supported at the ensuing election by MANY VOTERS.

We are authorized to announce Doct. JOHN F. WELD as a suitable candidate for the office of County Commissioner, at the ensuing August election.

July 18, 1843.

GUSTAVUS HILLS, WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER, At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

A CARD. A. NEUBAUER SURGEON DENTIST. Teeth inserted, \$2.00 a tooth. Office, on Water st. 4th block east of Main st. Charges moderate.

June 14-6m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The subscriber, having taken out letters of administration from the Judge of Probate, Hancock County, Illinois, on the estate of Hezekiah Hatch deceased, late of said county, requests all claimants against said estate to present the same to him, or Court of Probate of said county, on the first day of August 1843. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JEREMIAH HATCH, Jr., Administrator.

NAUVOO SEMINARY. Mr. Joseph N. and Miss Adelia Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Spryger streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst. (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strictest attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION. Reading writing and spelling \$2 00 English grammar & geography 2 50 Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00 Astronomy 4 00

A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absenters unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement.

JOSEPH N. COLE, ADELIA COLE.

July 10-12

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT in pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of Hancock County, made at the May Term, 1843, directing me to Sell the Brick House and Lot situate on Knight Street, near the Temple, in the city of Nauvoo, being the real estate of which HENRY J. HUNT lately died seized, for the payment of the debts of the deceased, I shall attend on the said premises on the 9th day of September next, and between the hours of Ten o'clock a.m. and Five o'clock p.m. of said day expose the same to sale at public vendue. The terms of sale will be a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with good security, together with a mortgage on the premises to secure the payment of the purchase money.

ORSON SPENCER, Admr. per HERAM SPENCER, Agent. Nauvoo, July 11th, 1843.—6t.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he has for sale at his shop 3 doors above Mr. Mills' Tavern on Main Street, a good assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's shoes,—some very cheap, adapted to the season.—Likewise men's and boy's boots and shoes.

Shoes made and repaired at short notice.

GEORGE ALLEY. Nauvoo, June 26th 1843. no9-3m.

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

FOR SALE, South west quarter of section 24, in township six north of range 8 west. Title good. Terms easy; apply to L. E. REYNOLDS. Burlington Iowa. June 27th, 1843.—1f.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY. THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords; cloth lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

HOWARD EGAN. April 26, 1843. 52—1f

WOOD! WOOD!

WE would respectfully notify those who have promised us wood, that we are in want of it; and if they are as willing to fulfill as they were to make promises, we shall be supplied with an abundance of this indispensable article soon.—Wood we must have before we can go on with our Stereotype Foundry, and expect those concerned will, on seeing this friendly notice, supply our wants by fulfilling their engagements.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF. June 7th, 1843.

FOR SALE. ABOUT eighty acres of land in section twenty seven, township seven north, range eight west, four and a half miles from the Temple. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the La Harpe road.

Z. PULSIPHER. June 14, 1843.—1f.

Cabinet Manufactory.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and surrounding country, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Light Stands of all kinds, and all other articles in his line, which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any Cabinet-maker in the west. Shop on Parley street east of Main.

N. B. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

JOHN HATFIELD. Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—6m.

NOTICE TO LADIES.

STRAW and Leghorn Bonnets cleaned and pressed, on the double lever power pressing machine, recently imported from the straw bonnet manufacturing district in the east. Call at the residence of A. P. Rockwood, near the north end of Partridge street.

Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—4t

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

I WILL be at the Mayors office to take an account of taxable property, of Commerce and Nauvoo Precincts, from Monday 26th June, until Saturday 8th July next; at which time and place all who have not given in a list of their property, are requested to do so and save cost.

GEO. A. CHITTENDEN, Assessor.

LIME.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO. THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER. Nauvoo, June 17, 1843.—1f.

N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit Court, made at the May term (A. D. 1843) of said court, the undersigned will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder at the Temple in the City of Nauvoo said County of Hancock, on Saturday the 5th day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of the same day, the following described real estate, to wit: The south east quarter of section No. thirty two (32) in township No. six (6) north of range No. eight (8) west of the fourth principal meridian containing one hundred and sixty acres of land. Also the east half of the north west quarter of section No. five (5) in township No. five (5) north of range No. eight (8) west of the fourth principal meridian. Also lots No. one (1) and two (2) in block No. twenty one (21) in the Town of Carthage, and county of Hancock and State of Illinois. Being lands of which Abram Smith lately died seized, and which are ordered by the said court to be sold for the payment of the debts of the said deceased.

The terms of the sale will be a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with good security, together with a mortgage on the premises to secure the payment of the purchase money.

EDWARD A. BEDELL, Administrator, and SOPHIA SMITH, Administratrix of the estate of Abram Smith deceased. Warsaw June 15, A D 1843.—1f.

SECOND ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Osage, Oak, and Rapids, at Lyon's old establishment on the corner of Main and Hotchkiss streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows, Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hardware, Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyon's cheap cash store, on the corner of Main, and Hotchkiss streets.

Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill., July 11, 1843.—1f.

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

DAVIS & WILLIAMS. WOULD inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they are now ready to attend to all business in their line; and would solicit the confidence of the fashionable community, as they flatter themselves by their long experience in the business, and their superior knowledge in the art of cutting, over their competitors, by obtaining an entire new patent recently invented by Hotchkiss & Goram, denominated their Geometrical Mathematical Measurement System, is sufficient to convince the most fastidious, that they are the very men, to employ to insure good fits and fashionable work.

To the ladies, they would say, that all those wishing fashionable riding dresses and pelises will please call where all orders shall be attended to with promptness and despatch.

Trimmings, cloth, and ready made clothing will be kept constantly on hand.—Work will be done on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in the city. Cutting done on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner.

A good assortment of brass clocks, cheap for cash or country produce.

No. 2 Mulholland street, 2 doors east of the Temple.

Nauvoo, May 24, 1843.—3m.

SPINNING WHEELS.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels

of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bedsteads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bedstead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS. May 24 1843, 1f.

GARDEN SEEDS FOR SALE.

ANY person wishing to procure a choice article of Garden Seeds can be accommodated by applying to Taylor & Woodruff, at the Printing Office, who have just received a quantity of most kinds of seeds necessary for the garden.

Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. nol.

DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS &c.

Good news—100 per cent. reduction on the necessities of life.

MR. PRATT wishes to call the attention of the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity to his stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Provisions, of which he has a constant supply on hand, and may be had at his store, Young Street, one block north of the Temple. Mr. P. would take this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends for the patronage he has already received and feels confident that his prices and the quality of his goods will ensure a continuance of their favors and therefore he offers no other inducement.

May 24th, 1843, 1f.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having taken out letters of administration, from the Court of Probate of Hancock County, Ill. on the estate of Oliver Walker deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to her, or the Court of Probate, of said county for settlement, on the first day of August 1843. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

NANCY WALKER Administratrix. Nauvoo, June 14 1843.—6t.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING and PLATING in all its varieties, at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the Temple, by Gustavus Hills.

WANTED.—Old Gold and Silver in exchange for work.

NAUVOO FERRY.

THE undersigned, will hereafter run a new and splendid Steam Boat, as a FERRY BOAT across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, for the accommodation of emigrants, travelers, citizens, and their effects. And they solicit the patronage of a discerning public to sustain the company in this laudable enterprise. The convenience will be great, the accommodation good, and the passage sure, without having to lay by for wind or weather, save when the river is under bonds—of ice. The prices will be regulated by an ordinance of the City Council. Live and let live is the desire of the public's servants,

D. JONES, & Co.

May 17th 1843. 3m-6m.

C. A. WARREN & HIGBEE.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.

Office situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

Nauvoo, May 24d, 1843, 1f.

BACHMAN & SKINNER.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

WILL attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Courts. Offices—in the Court House Carriage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple.

3m *no 51.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken out letters testamentary on the estate of Lucy P. Oatman deceased; will attend before the Probate Justice at his office in Carthage, on the first Monday in July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where all those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement. All those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

GEORGE COULSON.

Executor of Lucy P. Oatman.

LaHarpe, April the 6th 1843. 2-4w

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most efficient remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPFIRE LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pull in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

(22-yl.) J. SNIDER,

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

LIME! LIME!

THE undersigned, intends to keep constantly on hand at the upper end of Main street near the river, the above article, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest for cash or will exchange it for most kinds of country produce. He has now on hand two kilns, not inferior to any in this city, and flatters himself by his experience in manufacturing to suit all who may favor him with their patronage. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere.

PETER SHIRTS. Nauvoo, May 31st, 1843-6m

LOOK HERE. I would say to emigrants, and all the brethren, that I have a few lots on hand, that I will sell very cheap, as I am going on my mission soon, and wish to sell before I go.

Also, I have lots with buildings on them. If any one wishes for a good store building near the Temple, I can accommodate them. BRIGHAM YOUNG. Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. nolif.

BRADFORD & BROWN, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Poydras St., New Orleans.

LIBERAL advances made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible. To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds of produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO

H. F. Morton, New Orleans,

A. J. Rockwood, St. Louis,

A. H. Mathews, Warsaw,

Whiteman & Springer, Cincinnati.

December 10, 1842. no32-6m *

ALMON BABBITT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill.

July 4th 1843-1f.

NAUVOO SELECT SCHOOL.

M. R. J. A. BANISTER, recently from New York, proposes opening a school, on Monday the 9th day of July, 1843, on the corner of Broadway and Payley streets, to be denominated the Nauvoo Select School, designed for the instruction of Youth in the following branches, viz. Reading, Writing, Spelling, Orthography, Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Oratory, and Philosophy. From his experience in teaching, Mr. B. feels confident that he can give general satisfaction to both scholar and parents.

The youth that to virtue and honor would rise, His time, books and talents most highly must prize.

It is therefore necessary that the first principle and rudiments of the English language should be, not only early but thoroughly inscribed in the mind of the young. Mr. B.'s plan, therefore, is, to suffer for a scholar to proceed no farther in any branch of education than what he learns to perfection; so that what he does know, he knows sure. Try it and see. Terms per quarter, For Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, \$2.00. For Grammar, Composition, Oratory and Philosophy, with the lower branches, \$2.50. Each quarter to consist of 12 weeks.

Books, L.

THE subscriber,

quantity of books,

tions, of which are the 1c.

school books.

The Eclectic Primer, Ray

Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling

Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader,

Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader,

Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

A L S O

Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books,

Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket

Journals, and other Blank Books of various

descriptions, School Writing

Books, Millen's Star, published by P. P.



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume I.—No. 14.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1843.

Whole Number 66.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR,

IS EDITED BY

JOHN TAYLOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF

At the corner of Water and Main Street,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS—\$2.00 annually in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor,

(John Taylor,) POST OFFICE, to receive attention.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR,

is published every Wednesday,

except on the Sabbath day.

It is published for the Proprietors,

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

At the corner of Water and Main Street,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS—\$2.00 annually in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor,

(John Taylor,) POST OFFICE, to receive attention.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR,

is published every Wednesday,

except on the Sabbath day.

It is published for the Proprietors,

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

At the corner of Water and Main Street,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS—\$2.00 annually in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor,

(John Taylor,) POST OFFICE, to receive attention.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR,

is published every Wednesday,

except on the Sabbath day.

It is published for the Proprietors,

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

At the corner of Water and Main Street,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS—\$2.00 annually in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor,

(John Taylor,) POST OFFICE, to receive attention.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR,

is published every Wednesday,

except on the Sabbath day.

It is published for the Proprietors,

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

At the corner of Water and Main Street,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS—\$2.00 annually in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor,

(John Taylor,) POST OFFICE, to receive attention.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR,

is published every Wednesday,

except on the Sabbath day.

It is published for the Proprietors,

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

At the corner of Water and Main Street,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS—\$2.00 annually in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor,

(John Taylor,) POST OFFICE, to receive attention.

but the strong reason of all was assigned by Sir Robert Peel himself namely, that it was a measure upon which the Canadians had set their hearts; and as Canada was the weaker part of our colonial empire, it was deemed necessary to conciliate them. For this admission he was sharply taken to task by Lord John Russell, who said that according to the showing of the head of the Government it was only necessary for a colony to rise up in rebellion in order to get whatever it wanted.

The measure was an apple of discord as soon as introduced. Peel is said to have threatened resignation unless it carried. The Cabinet staked their existence upon it and the agricultural party had no alternative but to gulp the medicine with very faces, or sacrifice their favorite minister. They preferred the former, as a choice of evils, and throwing their consistency to the winds, and without a thought upon their voting out doors, for the measure of all others which they most profess to abhor.

The firm of John and George Clark, of London, carpet manufacturers, have failed to the amount of £100,000, £90,000 of which they owe one banking firm.

China.—No news but the death of Commissioner Elieppa, fresh attacks were expected on the British factories.

A fire at Dabaria, in Austria, destroyed two hundred houses, among them the Catholic church, and deprived two thousand persons of shelter.

A report was published in the Augsburg Gazette, coming from Cairo on the 21st of May, two ships laden with slaves and been captured by British cruisers in the Red Sea, in the latitude of Sanak; and that the captains of the ships had been hanged at the mainmast. The two slave ships were destroyed (the bodies of the two captains still hanging from the mainmast) by the British cruiser, and the slaves set at liberty.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.
The Cincinnati Inquirer of June 21st says.—The mail of yesterday evening brought us a New York Herald Extra, of Monday morning, and a Liverpool Times of June 4th, the latter published just on the eye of the vessel's sailing, and containing all the important intelligence.

The Repeal in Ireland has yet led to no disturbance, but the excitement is still as great as ever. O'Connell is cautious yet bold, and the meetings that are daily held show that the public voice is determined. The meeting at the Dublin Exchange was immensely thronged, and the 'Repeal Refs' contribution stated a £70 0, 15s 6d. A disturbance in (London) county resulted in the murdering by Orange Men of a poor fellow named M. Caffrey. At Dungannon a fracas took place between Orange Men and the Repealers, on the 30th of May; many persons injured and a house torn down. The Repeal meeting at Cork was attended by 40,000.

All the Irish Forts, castles and battle ments have been inspected by a government engineer, and ordered to be repaired, and placed in a state of perfect utility. Indeed, the preparations of government are such as would indicate that a civil war is not far distant.

The British troops stationed in Ireland in June will amount to 25,000. Forts are repairing and every preparation making by the British to oppose, with an invincible army the first outbreak of the Repealers. Several vessels of war have already landed in the important ports with arms and men, and the inquiry has been officially made how many men will all the forts contain?

Both Wales and Scotland have been disturbed by outrages among the populace—the latter also by the secession of 500 ministers from the Kirk, on account of an interference with their discipline by the civil power.—the former by the peasantry, who collected at night and broke down toll gates on the roads, and beat the keepers.

In the British Parliament the proposition for the admission of Canada flour at a fixed duty of 15s per quarter. No question has been brought before Parliament for years, broken, in fact, uprooted party maneuvering as this Canadian Corn Bill.—Some argued that it was a free trade measure in disguise, between England and the U. States—that the country would be dragged with the produce of the Western States smuggled into Canada—that the duty of 15s to be levied on the Canada frontier was all moonshine, as impalpable as Macbeth's air dagger—that the extent of the frontier afforded the greatest facilities for cheating the Custom-house officers, and that as far as "protection" went, the corn laws might as well be abolished altogether.

Others contended that the American would regard the measure as a declaration that our restrictive commercial policy would still be persevered in.

Others, again, maintained that the concession of such a measure could not be confined to Canada—that if other colonies requested the same boon, it must be conceded to them; and that it was only opening by a "back door" a route which the ministry had not the courage to open in front.

despotism would be thicker than the loins of the old.

And it must come to this one day, and one day soon. All over Great Britain the evidences of an approaching modification of her social institutions are apparent. Large accessions to the popular rights must soon be made. Why then, true friends of human liberty, pray for the violent dismemberment of that ancient and illustrious nation—why deliver up to intestine discord, and violence and blood, its fairest portion, when the might of truth and liberty, advancing in peaceful majesty, tell us to be of good courage, and point to the brightening future!

The Sandwich Islands.—As was anticipated in all properly informed quarters, these Islands have been restored to the British government to the independent authority of their Sovereign—which has thus gained greatly added securities, for as the Times properly remarks, it is to be presumed that the example of England will not be without its influence on other nations, and prevent them from interfering with that which she has recognized in so decided a manner. The acceptance on the part of Admiral Pakenet, of the cession of the Islands to the British crown, are altogether conditional; which could not indeed have been otherwise, as he acted without instructions. Unable to meet demands made upon her by British subjects, the Sovereign of the Islands tendered to the British Admiral his right of government in favor of the British crown for his share in the transaction, Lord Pakenet has been absolved from all blame.

The continued independence of the Sandwich Islands is of great importance to our commercial interests. As Mr. Jarvis, in his recent instructive and valuable work observes, "if the ports of the group were closed to neutral commerce, many thousand miles of ocean would have to be traversed before havens possessing the requisite conveniences for recruiting or repairing shipping, could be reached. This fact illustrates their great importance in a naval point of view. Should any of the great nations seize upon them, it might be considered as holding the Key of the North Pacific—or no trade could prosper in their vicinity, or even exist, whilst a hostile power, possessing an active and powerful marine, should send forth its cruisers to prey upon the neighboring commerce. Their isolated position, in connection with their reef or precipitous shores, would add greatly to the local advantages of defence, and a military colony, once fairly established, might surely put at defiance any means of attack which could be brought against them." About five-eighths of all the vessels visiting the ports of the Islands, are American, and the amount of American property involved there has been rapidly increasing of late years, and now exceeds a million of dollars.

But it is not in a commercial point of view, only, that these fertile and lovely islands possess claims on our attention, and regard. They are at present the scene of some of the brightest triumphs of Christianity and civilization. Missionaries of both the Catholic and Protestant faith, have been zealously dispensing the blessings of the religion of peace and love, and despite of many adverse influences, have been singularly successful in overthrowing idolatry, superstition and error, and converting a land of barbarism and heathenism into one of order, religion and peaceful industry. All the friends of human liberty must therefore rejoice that this recent addition to the extended domains of Christendom, is growing up, prosperously and happily, under the genial influences of a free and independent civil government.

English Exploring Expedition.—We notice in our foreign exchanges, the arrival at St. Helena, on the 20th of May last, of H. B. ships Erebus and Terror, from latitude 78 deg. 10 min. This exploring expedition has been absent upwards of three years, and its destination now is Accu-sion, Brazil, and home to England. The results of the 4th expedition, it is anticipated, will be of considerable importance.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

Three days later from Europe.

The New York Express of Tuesday the 4th inst., 6 a. m., furnishes us the following foreign news:

The splendid steamer Hibernia, Capt. Judkins, arrived at her wharf at E. W. Boston yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock making the passage in less than 11 days. She brings Liverpool files to the 20th, and London to the 19th ult.

IRELAND.

The debate in the House of Commons on the Irish arms bill, on the 18th, was one of the most animated which has taken place during the session. The policy of the present, as compared with the late government, was reviewed by the friend and opponents of each, with more or less success, and a great deal of animosity.

Matters have come to a crisis no less rapid than critical—but hitherto, beyond sending large bodies of troops to subdue any outbreak that may occur, the govern-

ment has done nothing to arrest it. But it is clear from the minister's tone, that their patience is exhausted. A few days will probably witness the development of their policy.

An account of another great meeting in that country, developed the bold, indeed he during tone of defiance, which the Irish leader now uses towards the British Government, in stronger colors than any previous one.

Mr. O'Connell declared at the great meeting at Ennis, that the Government were more disposed to conciliate than to coerce; and if they were prepared to sever the church from the state in Ireland, he would meet them in "excellent humor." He stated that Peel and the conciliatory party in the cabinet had prevailed. In London however, the belief is quite the other way; and that the Duke of Wellington's recipe for quelling the Irish by force, had found the greater number of supporters in the cabinet, leaving Peel and the moderate party in a minority.

The language used by Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham, during Friday's debate, in contradistinction to that of Sir Robert Peel, is calculated to strengthen the latter impression. A little time however, will decide the question. The rent is expected this week to reach the enormous sum of £3,000.

Mallow was on Sunday the scene of the next demonstration, at which 400,000 persons are said to have been present. Large bodies of troops and police were stationed in the neighborhood. The enormous multitude paraded the town in procession, and then proceeded to an open space, where Mr. O'Connell delivered an address.

The Daily Standard says the government are watching the matters for prosecuting Mr. O'Connell for high treason.

SPAIN.

The latest news from Spain shows that the embarrasments of the Regent are increasing. Nearly the whole of Catalonia is in arms against him, and a considerable portion of the troops sent to quell the revolt, have abandoned his cause and sided with the movement. The whole of the garrison of Barcelona has declared against Espartero; and the same may be said of the garrison of Tarragona. In Valencia, the governor was killed in an affray, and his body dragged through the streets, and the constituted authorities are hors de combat.

Rumors reached Paris at the end of the week that Espartero and the young Queen of Spain had fled from the capital. The French government is accused of withholding the news from Spain for purposes of its own. There was no truth in the statement, though it is evident that the position of Espartero is still critical. Nothing worthy of note had occurred in France.

Liverpool, June 20.

Cotton.—Business has continued very dull as regards cotton since the departure of the Great Western, and we cannot perceive the least indication of improvement. The market opened very languidly on Saturday, without any speculative inquiry. The supply has proved abundant but no further alteration has taken place in prices.

1 o'clock, p. m.
Our cotton market continues heavy, and prices, though not decidedly lower, are, owing to the very large supply, rather in favor of buyers. The corn trade continues dull, and lower terms have been submitted for wheat. In tobacco, we have no change to notice, and American provisions remain the same as previously noticed.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR—SEDUCTION AND DEATH.

The Commercial Advertiser copies from two Michigan papers an account of the seduction and death of Miss Caroline A. Clarke, aged 13, a beautiful and accomplished young woman of Detroit. The friend by whom she was betrayed and who aided in her murder, is a married man named Plumstead. We copy the following details of this terrible outrage; and we may as well add the melancholy and painful reflection, that the law of Michigan which punishes the crime of seduction, &c., was last winter repealed by a legislature, the members of which, if we may judge from the act, dreaded that the vengeance of the law might be visited upon their own heads:

She has been in Detroit for the last few months, until Saturday the 3d inst., when she left her home with Plumstead, to go on board the steamboat for Toledo, as was supposed by her mother.

Instead, however, of going on the boat they proceeded to Farmington, to this county, arriving at the house of Mrs. Sperry about dark. There they stopped, and Plumstead inquired of Mrs. Sperry if he could leave his wife with her for a few days, until he could go to Livingston county. He said she was tired and unwell, and was very anxious to have her remain. Having obtained the consent of Mrs. Sperry, Plumstead left the girl and drove on towards the west. The diseased, after sitting by the fire a short time, expressed a wish to go to bed, as she was sick. Mrs. Sperry remained up with her

during the night, and the next day seeing Dr. Wilson passing, she called him in. The next day she was much worse, and Dr. Wilson was again called. When he arrived, it was evident that the girl was about to be prematurely confined. On Wednesday morning the birth occurred, and when the deceased was left by the physician, she was in as good a situation as could be expected under the circumstances; and so remained until Friday, when inflammation set in, which terminated her existence on Saturday morning.

She gave her name as Sarah Miller, and said that the man who brought her there was her husband. On Saturday she was visited by Plumstead; who remained with her several hours; and when he went away left orders to send for him to Northville if she died.

The examining physicians gave no opinion as to the cause which produced abortion, but said it was by some extraordinary means. They were of opinion that no medicine would of a certainty have that effect, and think the death was caused by taking cold, occasioning inflammation. The verdict of the jury was that the said Caroline Amelia Clarke came to her death by inflammation subsequent to abortion, which was produced by extraordinary means used or administered to or upon said Caroline Amelia Clarke, by some person or persons, for that purpose, to this jury unknown.

Considered in all its circumstances and revolting details; many of which are unfit for publication; it is indisputably the most diabolical and fiendish outrage so far as Plumstead is concerned, which has ever disgraced this or any other civilized community. The deceased was understood to be beautiful and accomplished; enjoying an education superior to that of most young ladies by whom she was surrounded, and up to the time of this fatal dismemberment of her illicit intercourse, both she and her heartless seducer and murderer, (for he can scarcely be looked upon in any other light,) moved in the best society; and enjoyed the respect and esteem of a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances. The scene represented on the arrival of the afflicted mother and sister from Detroit, is said to be heart-rending to the last degree.

The wife of the vile seducer was also present, and with all the elegance and earnestness of woman's confidence and tried affection, protested her husband's innocence, and the impossibility of his having any thing to do in the perpetration of so foul a crime, until her mouth was closed by his confession to her face, that he was indeed the wretch.

Plumstead is still at large, and we are told that there is serious doubt whether he can be convicted of any offence for his known and acknowledged agency in this transaction. It seems to us that the facts disclosed in his own evidence before the coroner's jury, are sufficient to hold him to bail, and we believe the public will not rest satisfied till he is in some manner brought to justice.

THE MISTAKE OF A NIGHT, OR THE DEAF WIDOW.

The following ludicrous story, which we copy from an English paper, might not inaptly be called 'The Mistake of a Night, or the Deaf Widow.' Whether the narrative be true, or even 'founded on fact,' of course we cannot say. It is amusing certainly, and carries with it the moral of 'all well that ends well.'

There dwells in the city of Bath, a very respectable lady, the widow of a dignitary of the church. She is a universal favorite with all the young people who have the pleasure of her intimacy; and no wonder that it is so. The goodness of her heart, the equanimity of her temper, her gay, cheerful disposition, and the grace, ease, and dignity of her manners, although belonging to an old school, render her society more acceptable and agreeable than that of many females having greater advantages in possessing youth and beauty, but destitute of good nature and good breeding. The old lady is, however, a little deaf, and upon a consequence of this infirmity hinges our story. A gallant lieutenant colonel in the service of her most gracious Majesty, was equally celebrated for his devotion to the fair sex, and for his bravery in the field. The fascination of his manners, and the beauty of his person, rendered him a dangerous enemy to the peace of many a fair bosom, but no one ever heard that colonel A.—ever made a serious proposal. In the words of Miss Edgeworth, he was a male jilt, or masculine coquette; but he always so managed matters, that whatever pang he inflicted, he always escaped the expressed indignation of the ladies, and the significant remonstrances of fathers and brothers. Such was colonel A.—when he paid a visit to the renowned city of Bath.

Of course, such a distinguished personage was received with open arms into the best society of such a gay place as the city of King Bladud, but by some accident, he had not had the honor of an introduction to the worthy widow we have mentioned. The gallant colonel commenced in Bath that system of general flirtation he had so successfully practiced

elsewhere. In vain the ladies, high, the colonel was not to be had—and he continued his gay career as reckless of the mortification and misery he had caused, as if he had been really an unprincipled man, instead of being unthinking and vain.

Now, our worthy widow gave a ball, to which, of course, all the elite of Bath were invited. To this ball did Col. A.—accompany a friend, though not himself invited, it being understood that the widow would receive the friends without the regular formality of invitations. The colonel looked forward to the pleasure of flirting with half the pretty girls in Bath. Poor man! he little knew what was hanging over his devoted head. As soon as he entered the reception room, a general whisper attested the notoriety or fame of the new comers, and unfortunately two words caught the ear of the widow—'general lover.' The col. and his friend made their way to the lady of the mansion, who was surrounded by a crowd of friends. The gallant officer was introduced, but the widow being deaf, his name did not reach the tympanum of her ear. Judge, if you can, of the colonel's horror when he was addressed as General Lover! The widow belonged to that old school of politeness which considered individual introduction necessary, and General Lover, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Harcourt, General Lover—General Lover, Miss Harcourt, Miss Harcourt, General Lover—sounded through the room in the widow's clearest, and loudest voice. There was no possibility of mistaking the name. The lady's deafness had become infinitely worse since morning! No explanation could stop her rapid introduction of General Lover to her numerous friends. Not merely human muscles could stand his—a general roar of laughter pervaded the room, and the poor col. broke away from the widow, and rushed from the room in an agony of mortification. From that day colonel A.—craved his flirts, but he was too fine a fellow to be allowed to remain a bachelor, and his wife leaves the day when she made General Lover a Benedict.

From the Ladies' Garland.

THE GOLDEN CLASP.

A modest looking and exceedingly pretty young girl, plainly attired, entered one of the goldsmith's stores on—street, and seeing that a gentleman was engaged with the proprietor, she timidly shrank aside near the door until he should be at leisure. The assistants were also occupied with customers whose dress and appearance showed them to belong to the class of the rich, and so she was suffered to remain for some time standing there before she could be attended to. The gentleman, who was a fine, noble-looking person, with a remarkable polished address, seeing her waiting, courteously stood aside, and said to the goldsmith—

"Do not occupy yourself with me now, Mr. Broochard, I can examine those watches by myself while you see what this young person wants who has been waiting so long and patiently to get an opportunity of addressing you."

And thus speaking the gentleman stood aside from the show case on which he had been leaning, to give the young girl an opportunity of advancing.

"What do you wish, miss?" asked the goldsmith, with a look which conveyed a reproach to her for interrupting him while engaged with a customer of more value to him.

The girl hesitatingly approached the counter, and taking from her bosom a small gold clasp, bent over to him, and said in a low trembling voice—

"I wish, sir, you would be so kind as to keep this a few days and let me have seven dollars on it."

Law as she spoke, her soft, tremulous tones reached the ears of Col. Mac Henry, the gentleman who was present, and he turned to observe her face and hear the reply of the goldsmith to this timid and painfully uttered request. The goldsmith took the clasp scornfully between his fingers, and then throwing it down, said sharply to her—

"This is no pawn broker's shop, girl, and if it was, that thing is not worth two dollars."

"It is of inestimable value to me, sir—indeed it is the only thing valuable I have," answered she, earnestly, and her cheek slightly flushed at the rude manner of his reply.

"I don't know what you value it at," he answered, with a cold laugh, glancing at Col. Mac Henry, whom he thought he saw severely observing him; "I would not like to give you six shillings for it."

"But, sir," plead the girl, unconscious of being overheard, "I must have seven dollars to-day, and I have no other way of getting it, and I was in hopes, sir, that you might let me have that sum on it; for I certainly will come back and take it up again."

"I tell you," answered Mr. Broochard, angrily, "I keep no pawnbroker's shop. Go to the Jew!"

"They won't give me but two dollars, sir, and I want seven!"

"And so you think to get it out of me? The young girl was about to speak

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 2, 1843.

THE NEIGHBOR.

We insert the following communications, not that we agree with the writers altogether, but to give all sides a chance to make known their sentiments, that the public may judge for themselves and act accordingly. We would suggest the necessity of unanimity, after weighing the matter over, and fixing on the man the best calculated to represent their interests in Congress, for it can answer no good purpose that half the citizens should disfranchise the other half, thus rendering Nauvoo powerless as far as politics are concerned. In this city we have one interest alone and should not be divided, for we think that every man must have concluded in his own mind after having heard the two candidates express their sentiments so explicitly. We understand that President H. Smith intends to address the citizens on Saturday evening, at four o'clock, at the grove, near the temple.

(For the Neighbor.)

Next Monday will be a proud day for the Democracy of Illinois. On that day we can exercise the high privilege of the elective franchise—a privilege bought by the blood of our forefathers, and guaranteed to us by the Constitution and laws of the country. Much depends upon the right and judicious exercise of that privilege, as to the perpetuity of the fair temple of our liberties. Before depositing our votes in the ballot box, let us calmly and dispassionately weigh the merits and principles of the two men aspiring for a seat in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. HOGE is a man governed alone by principle—scorns the idea of trucking, or playing the sycophant to obtain your votes. He is independent, bold and fearless in the advocacy of his principles. In him we have a sure guaranty that our rights will be protected. He comes heroically declaring that we are his fellow citizens—and constitute a respectable portion of his constituents—having an equal claim upon his services, should he be elected; and as a faithful servant, ever ready to protect our rights when infringed on, as he would all or any portion of his constituents. What more, then, can you ask of him? Nothing more.

Who is CYRUS WALKER? He is a Federal Whig politician, and is anything to obtain your votes. What reasons have you to support him?

Is it because he is in favor of a National Bank? The bills of which your city ordinances declare shall not be circulated within the limits of the city.

Is it because he is in favor of a high protective tariff, to tax the labor and sweat of your brow to build up manufactures in the east—protecting one class of citizens to the exclusion of the great mass of the people?

Is it because he is in favor of giving away \$3,000,000 of the land fund to the States, when we have a bankrupt treasury, thereby affording an excuse to tax the people to that amount, from whom it must be collected?

Is it because he is in favor of the union of the purse and the sword, by repealing the Independent Treasury Bill, and providing nothing for its substitute?

Is it because he supports an administration that violated all pledges made to the people in 1840?

Is it because he pleaded as a Lawyer for Joseph Smith at Monmouth, in 1840, and received a fee for his services?

Is it because he defended Joseph Smith in his late arrest, as a Lawyer, and obtained Five Hundred Dollars for his services?

Is it because he never rendered any services for Joseph Smith gratuitously?

Is it because he voted for, and supported Joseph Duncan for Governor at the last election, knowing him to be at the same time running on the anti-Mormon ticket, as an avowed and open enemy of the Mormons and their interests?

Fellow citizens, this last charge applies with double force to Mr. Walker, for he says himself he was solicited to become a candidate for Governor; but would not. He preferred to support old Jo Duncan, your enemy—who declared, too, if elected, he would repeal your city Charter; and if in his power, to crush and exterminate you, as did old Biggs in Missouri. Can or will you support any man who supported the man avowing those principles? Not you are not so lost to a just sense of your duty. You will arise in your straight next Monday, and teach all such men, and their supporters, that you are not to be gulled, and duped by fair promises now into their support. But the day of remembrance has come; when you will reward them for their past votes, by voting against all men who gave such a vote.

Then, Freemen, to the polls! to the polls! Assert your rights, and maintain inviolate your principles. Suffer yourselves not to be led astray by the siren songs of Whiggery, or any of the satellites of Jo Duncan. Unfurl the flag of Democracy freely to the breeze, inscribed on its ample folds, Equal Rights, and Equal Privileges—JOSEPH P. HOGE, now and forever.

A. DEMOCRAT.

Nauvoo, July 31st, 1843.
For the Neighbor.
CYRUS WALKER.
Cyrus Walker is most unquestionably the man that should be supported for Congress, at the ensuing August election. In him the interests and welfare of our go-

vernment are deeply rooted, and in his heart they will ever find a hearty welcome, until the chronicles of time shall register his name among the paler nations of the earth. The past is frequently the best history of the present. And in investigating the rights or claims of Cyrus Walker and Joseph P. Hoge to the suffrages of this community, a reference to the past is of the utmost importance, without the claims of the above named statesman might, to many, seem to be equal, but more particularly to those who are not the slaves of either party. Cyrus Walker is a man of stability, a man in the full enjoyment of fixed and established principles. Age and experience have written on the tabernacle of his heart the purest principles of right. He is a man 50 years of age, with an experience as a lawyer of thirty years, and that experience has been such as has already secured to him a name that shall live when all else shall slumber. In Cyrus Walker, the innocent and oppressed have found a balm, and justice demands that it should be reciprocated. His gigantic and stately mind, his homespun, yet commanding appearance are pearls more precious than the golden diamonds of Golconda, or the richest pearl of the Indian ocean. He is kind, conciliating and courteous in his address, easy and gentle in his manners, but when the innocent are oppressed, or any of those sacred rights trodden under foot, guaranteed to us by the constitution of our country, he will stretch forth his omnipotent arm in their defence, and upon those who dare to dispute the fact, rest the onus probandi. Fellow citizens, is Cyrus Walker worthy your support? Let the first Monday in August, forty three-hundred and thirty-three, be a day of peace and brotherly love, that the great architect may deeply sink the same in the tomb stones of Democracy.

As it regards Joseph P. Hoge I shall decline making any remark, from the fact that I am totally ignorant of his political, religious, or military career; Mr. Hoge seems to be a gentleman, and a young man of fine talent, but most certainly his experience can in no wise cope with the gray hairs of Cyrus Walker. And now, fellow citizens, on next Monday prove true to yourselves, formidable to your enemies, and faithful to your afflicted and bleeding country. A. K.

We have purposed making some general remarks in relation to the Missouri persecution in connection with the trial, but the inquiry of that State is so fully and clearly developed in the testimony given, and the corruption, lawlessness, and abomination so fully made known, that further remarks would be superfluous. "He that runneth may read."

We have received news by our English papers bearing date July 3d. These papers arrived here the 30th of last month. Thus a distance of near seven thousand miles has been performed in 27 days, this brings our transatlantic brethren to a close relationship to us. There is nothing very important in the news.

Ireland still remains in a state of commotion. There is nothing very different to what we have already stated.

The Cylops, war steamer, with the Radamanthus and Lightning, have been employed in carrying troops. Admiral Bowes has hoisted his flag on board the Malabar, in the cove of Cork. The vessels in that harbor are the Malabar, 72; the Orestus, 18; the Racer, 16; the Scylla; the Tyre, and the Lightning steamers. It is supposed by some that this array of war steamers in the Cove of Cork, although ostensibly for preserving peace in Ireland, is intended and destined for some other contemplated design, not yet made known.

ALLEGED MURDER.

A rumor has been very busily circulated here this last week, that a man was killed by Thomas Clark, by a scythe, in a quarrel about some hay or newly cut grass. We are happy to be informed that no such circumstance ever transpired. Mr. Clark is a very quiet, peaceable, inoffensive man, and never had any quarrel with, hard feelings against, nor the least mention to injure said King, who is now living, and in good health.

It would seem that some person, intending mischief, met another with a scythe and asked him if he knew Mr. Clark. He told him that he did. He then said that he had just killed a man with a scythe, mentioning his name. From the rumor was put in circulation. Such things ought not to be. Men ought to be cautious how they tamper with the characters of men and with public feeling. If men must have jokes, they ought to joke on some other subject.

In justice to Mr. Clark, whom we know to be a peaceable, inoffensive man, we publish the above.

A mother and her five children equal murdered.—By an extra from the office of the Butler Herald, we learn that a most shocking and brutal murder was committed in Slippery Rock township, Butler county, on Saturday morning, the 1st inst. The following are the particulars of this horrible tragedy:

James Wigton had left his house early in the morning for the purpose of going to his father's to borrow from him a horse to plough corn, leaving his wife and five children at home. While he was absent, an Indian came there, and, as appears

from his confession, murdered Mrs. Wigton and her five children by beating out their brains with stones. Mrs. Wigton and the youngest child were not quite dead when first discovered. The Indian then proceeded to a Mr. Kennedy's house, and made an attack on him and his family, injuring a son of Mr. Kennedy very severely, perhaps dangerously, by hitting him on the head with a large stone. After being driven off by Mr. Kennedy, he next went to Mr. Keiser's, where he was captured after a desperate resistance, in which a man named Blair was seriously injured. He was taken to Wigton's and confessed the murder, and said he was sorry for it.

Mrs. Wigton was about thirty-five years of age; the children, three girls and two boys, were aged about eleven, nine, five, three and one year.

The Indian is now in jail, and will be tried at the September sessions. We understand that he lives in Cattaraugus County, N. Y.

Distress at Fall River.—We make the following extract from a letter to a commercial house of this city, dated Fall River, July 7, 1843. It gives a picture of great distress, which we feel confident the good feeling and benevolence of the people of this country will prompt them to alleviate:

I am not to my knowledge an individual sufferer to a large amount; but the scene of desolation around me is heart-rending indeed. We say to those distressed friends, come to us and we will divide even the last shingle over our heads, the last garment to our backs, and the last morsel of bread. Many of us have our houses filled with those who have been less fortunate than ourselves. Persons who a few days since had a good house, and the smile of contentment in their midst, are now without a second suit to cover their nakedness. But as kind hearts and open hands are among us, we presume therefore the bodily suffering will not be great; though if your eyes, or any friends you may be pleased to ask in our behalf may be desirous, under the circumstances, to aid us, we will feel thankful and grateful, and doubtless our Heavenly Father's smile will attend the offering. Respectfully yours, J. R.

P. S. I presume the loss will be little short of a half million of dollars. Baltimore American.

CIRCULAR.

To their fellow citizens, near and remote, both in town and country, the undersigned, a committee in behalf of the people of Fall River, Massachusetts, making their brief appeal for help, amid the appalling calamity, which under the wise and righteous Providence of God has overtaken us. Our population, from 8000 to 9000 souls, and chiefly devoted to manufactures and mechanic pursuits, is in deep distress—a portion of it in pressing want.

At 4 o'clock P. M., last Sabbath, the 2d inst., a fire broke out in a central part of this village, (the wind was blowing a gale,) which, in its ravages, was of the most desolating character.

The burned district comprises some fifteen or twenty acres of the centre of business operations. Nearly 200 buildings, not including many small ones, are consumed; among which are three newly built houses of public worship and all our offices. Our post office and custom house are gone, and we have not a printing office, nor hotel, nor bank building, nor book store, nor market, nor bakery left. Nearly all our grocery and provision stores, including one wholesale establishment, with most of their contents; and all our dry goods, druggist, tailor, milliner, tin ware and paint shops, with one cotton factory, running 3000 spindles, are gone. Nearly 200 families are turned homeless, and many of them penniless, into the street. Besides, this appalling fire raged with such fury, and spread with such velocity, that many of the sufferers gladly escaped with their lives, without a pillow for their heads, or a change of raiment for their backs. The amount of property consumed it is impossible to estimate, even by anything like a probable approximation.

The assessors of the town, in the discharge of their official duties, within the last two months, have rated the property of the place at three and a half millions of dollars—and the heart of this village is in ashes. We cannot, we need not enlarge. We tell you in a few words, the simple, sad story of our calamity—and with this scene of desolation before us, and the cries of distress around us, we ask your aid. In behalf of our suffering neighbors—and in the name of humanity and of our Heavenly Father, we appeal to your kindness and your love, not to repair our losses and rebuild our village, but to relieve our present distress, and enable us to give bread to the hungry, clothing to the naked, and shelter to the homeless, until with due effort on the part of all among us, a merciful and righteous God, who has justly afflicted us, shall command the hum of business, the smile of contentment, and the song of joy to return to our now desolate burials. Send us what you can—food, clothing, money; send it addressed to either of us and it shall be carefully distributed to the needy.

N. B.—Provisions or other articles by the way of Providence, Rhode Island, may be sent to the care of Captain Thomas Holden, of the steamboat King Philip, which plies daily between that port and ours.

Jarvis Shove John Eddy Enoch French Asa Benson William Brown Orin Fowler Jefferson Borden David Anthony Richard Burden Joseph Landay Committee.

Fall River, Mass., July 4th, 1843.

MORE REPORTED GREAT FIRE.—A postscript to the Providence Chronicle, of the 5th inst., says:

"We learn, just as we are going to press, that there has been a most destructive fire at Plymouth. No particulars have been furnished us. Should we obtain anything it will be given in a second edition."

"Since writing the above, we have seen a gentleman direct from Dighton, Massachusetts. He tells us that there was a report in that place that the fire in Marshpee woods [to which we alluded yesterday, and the strong light which was seen here day before yesterday evening] and yesterday morning had extended to Wareham and Plymouth—that about forty houses in the first had been destroyed, and one half of the latter."

Mike, and it is yourself that can be after telling me how they make ice creams? In truth I can; do they bake them in cow-dung to be sure?

To the Editor of the Neighbor.

Mr. Editor,—Knowing your paper was open to the truth on all subjects, I thought that it might not be uninteresting to your readers abroad to know something of the doings in "the beloved city." I therefore send you the following communication, and by inserting which you will oblige ONE OF THE OLDEN TIMES.

On Saturday last Mr. Joseph P. Hoge, democratic candidate for Congress, addressed the citizens of this place according to previous notice. He was listened to by a large and respectable portion of the citizens for near three hours. He enchaind and rivetted their attention to an array of facts and arguments that were perfectly irresistible.

He took a brief review of the political history of the country—showed the ruin and devastation that had been inflicted upon the people by the Banks of the country. He then adverted to the Tariff, and gave his views in opposition to it, showing the evils and iniquity of the system. He showed the absurdity of distributing the land fund among the States, when we had a bankrupt treasury, that it was held out as a bribe to the indebted States. But said he, I trust that the people are not like cattle in the market, to be bought and sold by a few designing politicians. His remarks upon the promises and performances of the whig party was truly withering and sarcastic.

He boldly proclaimed his principles, that no man could be in doubt as to what they were. He evinced a nobleness of soul and independence of spirit, that characterize him as a patriot and philanthropist. In him are combined all the qualities that render him well worthy our support.

In the conclusion of his able, eloquent and unanswerable address, a letter was handed him containing some queries, which related to the people of Nauvoo. He answered them freely, frankly and boldly, to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind. He showed no trucking and double dealing in order to catch votes.

Mr. Walker then made a few remarks; and endeavored to cast the impression on that he had sought Mr. Hoge, to speak with him through the district, but he had avoided him. This was a matter in which the people had nothing to do. But is there a sane man that ever heard the two speak, really believe that Hoge has anything to lose by appealing with him. Then what a silly charge.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Walker, continued the discussion in answer to Mr. Hoge. He prefaced his address with a piteous cry of what he should use by his defence of Joseph Smith, and what Mr. Hoge, would gain, therefore he thought the people of Nauvoo ought to support him. But he forgot to explain why he voted for Jo Duncan for Governor, an open hostile enemy of the Mormons. He was as silent as the tomb of the silent dead upon this subject. He advocated all the leader's whig measures, and said he was a democratic whig! Why a democratic whig in the east would be worth a quarter a sight. To cap the climax of all, he claimed to be a Jackson democrat!!! He certainly presumed more upon the ignorance and credulity of the people than any man I ever saw, or else he must be ignorant himself.

He continued his address until sunset, when Mr. Hoge arose and replied in a strain of eloquence, for about two hours, that completely demolished the whole superstructure erected by Mr. Walker. Though the night was cool, candles were lighted, and the people patiently listened to Mr. Hoge until about nine o'clock. He was frequently stopped with the shouts of applause. He has won for himself golden opinions. All who heard Mr. H. accord to him the merit of an eloquent speaker, and a giant intellect, and that he is an honest, honorable and high minded man. With him as our representative, we may feel proud. We know that our rights will be protected. Judge ye between the two, and on Monday next you will record your votes for JOSEPH P. HOGE.

again, but as if not knowing what further argument to urge hesitated, and was turning slowly away, when she checked herself, and again spoke to him—

Sir, she said, in a low, thrilling voice of earnest entreaty, my mother is lying very ill, and our rent is due at twelve o'clock to day, and the persons we see for having disappointed us in our pay, I have no resource but this! Oh, sir, will you take the clasp, only for a few days, and I will then repay you?

Mr. Broochard felt that Col. MacHenry's eyes were upon him, waiting an answer, and as he wished him to think him a man of business, (which meant in his notion a man without a heart,) he answered promptly and sternly. No. Do you think we are simpletons here to throw away money in this way. If you have nothing more to say, please to stand aside for other customers. Well, Colonel, what do you think of those watches? Latest importation—full jeweled, and warranted in all points. I will sell you the one you just laid down for one hundred and ninety five dollars.

The gentleman, however, was not heeding him, but watching the young girl whom he saw leave the counter, and with a heavy, drooping step approach the door. Her face had struck him for its sweet intelligent loveliness, and her modesty had for him an irresistible charm; but her plea of poverty, and her eloquent appeal to the tradesman, deeply interested his feelings and enlisted his sympathies in her behalf. He had silently observed the progress of her interview with him, with emotions of contempt for the one, and pity for the other.

Her hand was upon the knob of the door, when, advancing toward her—

You asked, I believe, for seven dollars? he said, with a gentle interest in his tones that at once awakened hope in her heart, and brought the light to her eyes, and the hue to her cheeks, as she diffidently answered.

Yes, sir. I would not have been so bold and urgent but—

Non? too much so. There is a ten dollar note; I have no smaller bills. And he placed it in her hand.

Sir, you are too kind—

Not a word. I am happy to do you a service.

Take the clasp, sir; though I am ashamed to offer it to you, since the gentleman says it is so valuable. But to me it is as valuable as life, and I foolishly thought it must be so with others.

I do not want it, child, answered Colonel MacHenry, feelingly, putting the hand aside which urged it upon him.

Indeed, sir, you must take it, for I shall fall in some degree less under obligation to a stranger. Besides, I wish to call and redeem it. Will you give me your address, sir? and as she spoke, he still declining the jewel, she laid it upon the show-case.

Oh, no matter—but if you insist—the United States Hotel?

Thank you, sir; you can never know the blessings to others that will follow your kindness to me to-day. Thus speaking and looking upon him with an expression of gratitude in her tearful eyes she left the shop, forgetting the golden clasp, which she had left upon the show-case.

Will you look at one of these watches now, Colonel MacHenry? superciliously asked the goldsmith, without lifting his condemned eyes.

No, sir; answered the gentleman sternly. And taking his gloves and cane from the counter, he left the shop of the avaricious and unfeeling goldsmith, who, too close to risk a trifle to relieve the wants of a poor family, probably lost a large amount by the purchase of his wealthy customer might have made, as well as his own self-respect, such as it was: for avarice always shrinks into its shell before the broad sun of benevolence.

Now there goes a man who throws away money upon vagrants, and thinks me beneath him, because I keep mine to support my family, said the goldsmith, looking after him. He thinks me a miser, and I think him a fool. Oh, here is that clasp after all! She left it for him on the show-case, and he was too proud to take it away, if he saw it. Seven dollars! It is not worth more than five!

He opened it as he spoke, and taking up a sharp instrument, tries the fineness of the gold.

It is good old Mexican gold. It might have cost once twenty dollars. Ah! what a star of diamonds within it! he exclaimed, as, in working about it with the point of the steel, he discovered a cavity. Twelve large diamonds of the purest water! This is indeed valuable! Let me see—they are worth at least five hundred dollars! what a fortunate discovery! The girl knew the value to ask so much! no, no, she could not, either for she would not have let it go for so small a sum, or else asked far nearer its value. I suspect she was ignorant of its cavity, which I detected only by accident. She has probably stolen it, and will never come for it. Ah, ah, Abraham Broochard, thou hast made a good morning's work of it! he said, exultingly, to himself.

Then looking round among his shop boys, to see if he were unobserved, he carefully, yet with a careless air, locked the clasp in his private drawer, and taking out the key placed it in his pocket. He had hardly done so when Colonel MacHenry re-entered, and without speaking or even looking at him, cast his eyes on the show-case for the clasp, which he recollected, after going out, the young girl had laid down but did not take up again, and so he turned back for it. Abraham Broochard was very busily engaged in replacing the watches in their doe-skin coverings, and preserved silence and ig-

nurance. At length Colonel MacHenry spoke.

That young person laid her clasp on the case, sir, which I neglected to take up. It was a pity, she valued it so highly, it should be lost.

The clasp! oh, oh! I have not seen it, sir. She took it up again.

Did you see her?

Yes, oh yes! I had my eyes on her, and said at the time you'd never see your ten dollars or the clasp again.

The gentleman eyed him steadily an instant, and then glancing round the show-case again, as if in search of it, he quit the shop.

Several days elapsed, and Colonel MacHenry had quite forgotten the circumstances just narrated, when, as he was passing down Arch street, he felt his sleeve suddenly pulled by some one whom he had heard running behind him, and looking round he beheld, with a cheek glowing from the pursuit, the young girl he had seen in the goldsmith's.

Oh, sir, I am so happy to have found you, she said, at once addressing him, as he stopped and with pleasure listened to her. I was at length enabled to get my pay, and by other work have earned enough to repay you the ten dollars you so kindly gave me. You don't know the good you did, sir—the suffering you relieved—the evil your timely aid averted. Here is the money, sir.

Nay, my good girl, I do not want it. I made you a present of it at the time and did not expect you to return it. I am however glad to find you have had the disposition to do so, and that I was not deceived in my estimation of you.

You must take it, sir, she said with ingenious earnestness. I should be distressed to be longer under pecuniary obligation to an entire stranger. Besides, sir, I would like my clasp, if you please.

Did you not take it from the case where you laid it down? he asked, with surprise and justly directed suspicion.

No, sir; indeed, sir, I hope it is not lost. It is of countless value to me. It was given me by—

By a sweetheart? he added smiling.

He is now—dead, sir, she answered with overflowing eyes.

You do well to value it. I did not take it up. Are you sure you left it there?

Yes sir; hoping you would take it and keep it till I paid you.

Well, my child, I have not got it; but I believe the goldsmith has. Let us go to him.

On their arrival, Mr. Broochard denied ever having seen it since she went out, and that he saw her take it with her and place it in her bosom as she left the shop. The young lady turned pale, and was unconsciously distressed.

Come with me! I will find the clasp for you, said Colonel MacHenry, offering her his arm and leaving the goldsmith's with her.

I do hope I shall find it, sir, she said, as they walked; it was Robert's last dying gift. It was given him in Cuba by a rich lady whose life he had saved by rescuing her from the water. He was a sailor, sir, and had little to leave me but his memory, and my poor clasp. Oh, sir, if it is lost I shall never forgive myself for offering to pledge it. But, sir, our extremity was very great.

Colonel MacHenry stopped with her at a justice's office, and briefly and clearly made his complaint, and in a few minutes Mr. Abraham Broochard was brought by an officer into the presence of a magistrate. He appeared to be in great trepidation, and was pale as ashes; for he had been suddenly taken without warning from behind his counter, leaving his shop in the charge of his astonished assistants. Col. MacHenry and the young lady being sworn, deposed that they both had last seen the clasp on the show-case, where each went out and left it; the latter further deposing that he had not gone three steps from the door before he returned and found it missing, and no one in the vicinity but the defendant.

The goldsmith was then called up to be sworn as to his knowledge of the facts.—He approached the stand, where the magistrate held the Bible, and laid his hands upon it with a perceptible tremor of his whole body; but the love of money was stronger than the fear of the law, and he took the oath. It appeared as if he would have sunk through the floor when he did it; but the moment it was done he recovered his audacity. At this moment an officer who, at the suggestion of Colonel MacHenry, had been privately despatched by the justice with a search-warrant to the shop of the goldsmith, now entered and placed something in the magistrate's hand, after briefly whispering to him.

Did you ever see this gold ornament before? asked the magistrate, holding up the clasp before the young girl.

Oh, it is my clasp—it is my clasp! she cried, springing forward.

Yes—it is the same; answered Colonel MacHenry.

And did you ever see it before, sir? demanded the justice, sternly, holding it in the direction of the goldsmith, who had seen it at the first, and was appalled with fear and consternation. Instead of replying, he uttered a wild hysterical laugh, and fell his length in convulsions upon the floor.

He was, a few weeks afterwards, taken from prison, tried and condemned for perjury; but his reason forsook him, and instead of the gallows, he was now raging in a mad-house. Thus was avarice and parsimony, and indifference to the sufferings of others published in this life; the acts of this selfish man showing to all, how that acquisitiveness wrongly directed is fatal to its possessor.

Whether Colonel MacHenry was a bachelor and married his young friend

A Droll Subject.—The Picayune tells the following:
There was a droll subject, an Irishman, up before the Criminal Court yesterday, on the charge of having in his possession forged notes, knowing them to be counterfeit.

Do you know your rights? said the judge.

Not so well as I do my wrongs, said he; for we haven't been such intimate acquaintances of late.

Well, you have the right to challenge the twelve men who will be called up to try you, said the judge.

Pon me sowl, thin, said the prisoner, I'm not goin' to exercise it—I d—n a one—but that's a nice job you'd be after given me this morning; to challenge and fight them—one down and another come on, I suppose. Oh! no, you can't come it, judge!

The jury acquitted him, more for drollery than for the clearness of his case, we believe.

CURE FOR HARD TIMES.

The editor of the Belfast Signal has given a prescription in the following paragraph for the cure of hard times, which cannot be otherwise than effectual. From first to last it is a personal matter, and each man must attend to his own cure.

"Drive all drones and loafers and unemployed men into some useful business or work—bring down salaries to the level with other things at the time being—reduce professional fees—be careful of health, that no time be lost by sickness—buy what is absolutely necessary, and pay for it down—rise early—work steadily, live prudently, wear your own clothes yourself, as long as they will do to wear; pay every dollar you owe, if you possibly can do it—buy what is raised or made in your town, county or state, rather than what is imported, and thus keep all the money in circulation in your midst that you can—live honestly with yourself—your fellow men, and your God—and when you do all these things, the times will improve."

TO THE ELECTORS OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

I offer myself as a CANDIDATE for the office of RECORDER at the ensuing August election, and respectfully solicit your support for the same. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain a majority of your suffrages, the duties of the office will be performed with fidelity, and the favor remembered with grateful acknowledgment.

JOHN A. FORGUES.

Nauvoo, June 1843.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce CHAS. R. ROBINSON, as a candidate for Recorder, at the ensuing August election.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce G. O. W. THAYER, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court, at the ensuing August election.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce L. R. CHAFFIN, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court, at the ensuing August election.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce BENJ. A. AVER, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court, at the ensuing August election.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce AARON JOHNSON, as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace, for Nauvoo Precinct, at the next August election.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce Gen. James Adams, as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace for Hancock County, at the August election.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce CHAS. DODD, of St. Mary's Precinct, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, of Hancock County, who will be supported at the ensuing election by MANY VOTERS.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce JOHN F. WELLS, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, at the ensuing August election.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce JOHN H. HAZARD, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, at the ensuing August election.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce ANDREW H. PERKINS, of Macdonough, for the office of County Commissioner of Hancock County, who will be supported at the August election by MANY VOTERS.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce ALANSON RIPLEY, as a candidate for the office of County Surveyor of Hancock County, at the next election.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce LEMAN H. COLINS, as a candidate for the office of constable for Nauvoo Precinct, at the ensuing election.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce R. A. ALLEN, as a candidate for Constable for Nauvoo Precinct, at the ensuing election.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce HORACE S. ELDRIDGE, as a candidate for the office of Constable for Nauvoo Precinct and obligo.

July 26th. MANY VOTERS.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce JAMES W. BRATTLE as a suitable card date for County Treasurer at the ensuing August Election.

July 26th. MANY VOTERS.

For Sale or to Rent, the House and Lot formerly occupied for a drug store on Mulholland street, a horse and buggy will be taken for rent or in pay if sold, for further information enquire of No 13, if

I. S. MILES.

GUSTAVUS HILLS, WATSON & SONS

JEWELLER, At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

A CARD. A. NEIDUR SURGEON DENTIST.

Teeth inserted, \$2.00 a tooth. Office, on Water st. 4th block east of Main st. Charges moderate.

June 14-6m.

815 REWARD. The Subscriber's Hat Shop on Granger Street in this city was broken open on the night of the 24th inst. and robbed of one dozen unfinished hats, nine black and three drab colored. The above reward will be given to any person for the thief or thieves or any information that may lead to their arrest, and the recovery of the property stolen.

J. H. HOSKINSON.

Nauvoo July 25th 1843.

TAVERN STAND

FOR sale in Appenoose, Hancock county, Ill., 8 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the ferry landing, leading to Iowa. I will sell low for cash or part in good horses, one good two horse wagon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tavern in Appenoose, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given.

AMOS PERRY, SILAS PERRY.

Appenoose, July 25, 1843.

NOTICE. The Subscriber would respectfully inform the public that they will open a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuff; Paints, Oils, &c. in the city of Nauvoo, in the course of a few weeks, or as soon as their house, now in process of erection, opposite P. P. Pratt's, on Young-street, shall have been completed.

H. McMEILL and Co.

Nauvoo, July 19th 1843.

BOOTS AND SHOES. The subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he has for sale at his shop 2 doors above Mr. Mills' Tavern on Main Street, a good assortment of Ladies', Men's, and Children's shoes,—some very cheap, adapted to the season.—Likewise men's and boy's boots and shoes.

Shoes made and repaired at short notice.

GEORGE ALLEY.

Nauvoo, June 26th 1843. no9-3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. The subscriber, having taken out letters of administration from the Judge of Probate, Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of Hezekiah Hatch deceased, late of said county, requests all claimants against said estate to present the same to him, or Court of Probate of said county, on the first day of August 1843. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JEREMIAH HATCH, Jr., Administrator.

NAUVOO SEMINARY. Mr. Joseph N. and Miss Adeline Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Granger streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst. (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strict attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION. Reading writing and spelling \$2 00 English grammar & geography 2 50 Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00 Astronomy 4 00

A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absenters unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement.

JOSEPH N. COLE, ADELIA COLE.

July 10-n12

TAKE NOTICE. THAT in pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of Hancock County, made at the May Term, 1843, directing me to Sell the Brick House and Lot situated on Knight Street, near the Temple, in the city of Nauvoo, being the real estate of which HENRY J. HUNT lately died seized, for the payment of the debts of the deceased, I shall attend on the said premises on the 9th day of September next, and between the hours of Ten o'clock a.m. and Five o'clock p.m. of said day expose the same to sale at public vendue. The terms of sale will be a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with good security, together with a mortgage on the premises to secure the payment of the purchase money.

ORSON SPENCER, Admr. per HIRAM SPENCER, Agent.

Nauvoo, July 14th, 1843.—6t.

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kiderhook, Pike County, Illinois, and to account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

FOR SALE. South west quarter of section 24, in township six north of range 8 west. Title good. Terms easy; apply to L. E. REYNOLDS.

Burlington Iowa. June 27th. 1843-1f.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY. The subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, cloth lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to. HOWARD EGAN.

April 26, 1843. 52-1f

WOOD! WOOD!! WE would respectfully notify those who have promised us wood, that we are in want of it; and if they are as willing to fulfill as they were to make promises, we shall be supplied with an abundance of this indispensable article soon.—Wood we must have before we can go on with our Stereotype Foundry, and expect those concerned will, on seeing this friendly notice, supply our wants by fulfilling their engagements.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

June 7th. 1843.

FOR SALE. ABOUT eighty acres of land in section twenty seven, township seven north, range eight west, four and a half miles from the Temple. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the La Harpe road.

Z. PULSIPHER.

June 14, 1843.—1f.

Cabinet Manufactory. The subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and surrounding country, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Light Stands of all kinds, and all other articles in his line, which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any Cabinet-maker in the west. Shop on Parley street east of Main.

N. B. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

JOHN HATFIELD.

Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—6m

LIME. TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO. The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER.

Nauvoo, June 17, 1843.—1f.

N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit Court, made at the May Term (A. D. 1843) of said court, the undersigned will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder at the Temple in the City of Nauvoo in said County of Hancock, on Saturday the 5th day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of the same day, the following described real estate, to wit: The south east quarter of section No. thirty two (32) in township No. six (6) north of range No. eight (8) west of the fourth principal meridian containing one hundred and sixty acres of land. Also the east half of the north west quarter of section No. five (5) in township No. five (5) north of range No. eight (8) west of the fourth principal meridian. Also lots No. one (1) and two (2) in block No. twenty one (21) in the Town of Carthage, and county of Hancock and State of Illinois. Being lands of which Abram Smith lately died seized, and which are ordered by the said court to be sold for the payment of the debts of the said deceased.

The terms of the sale will be a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with good security, together with a mortgage on the premises to secure the payment of the purchase money.

EDWARD A. BEDELL, Administrator, and SOPHIA SMITH, Administratrix of the estate of Abram Smith deceased.

Witnessed June 15, A. D. 1843.—1f.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE. William Law, vs. Richard Jones.

To all whom it may concern:—Public notice is hereby given, that an attachment has been sued out by William Law, against Richard Jones, before Alderman Samuel Bennett, for twenty-six dollars and twenty-seven cents; and that Peter Smith has been levied upon as garnishee, in the sum of thirty-one dollars and twenty-five cents, to satisfy the debt and costs in said suits. Said attachment is made returnable on the 15th day of August next ensuing, before said Alderman, at 10 o'clock, a.m. and unless the said defendant shall appear, give bail and plead within such time final judgment will be entered, and the estate etc will be sold.

H. G. SHERWOOD.

July 19, 1843-n13-6m

NAUVOO, HANCOCK COUNTY ILL., July 11, 1843.—1f.

FASHIONABLE TAILORS. DAVIS & WILLIAMS. WOULD inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they are now ready to attend to all business in their line; and would solicit the confidence of the fashionable community, as they flatter themselves by their long experience in the business, and their superior knowledge in the art of cutting, over their competitors, by obtaining an entire new pattern recently invented by Hotchkiss & Goram, denominated their Geometrical Mathematical Measurement System, is sufficient to convince the most fastidious, that they are the very men, to employ to insure good fits and fashionable work.

To the ladies, they would say, that all those wishing fashionable riding dresses and pelisses will please call where all orders shall be attended to with promptness and despatch.

Trimmings, cloth, and ready made clothing will be kept constantly on hand.—Work will be done on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in the city. Cutting done on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner.

A good assortment of brass clocks, cheap for cash or country produce.

No. 2 Mulholland street, 2 doors east of the Temple.

Nauvoo, May 24, 1843.—3m.

SPINNING WHEELS! The subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing Spinning Wheels

of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swills and looms. Also bedsteads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bedstead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, natives are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information of the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.

May 24 1843. 5.

GARDEN SEEDS FOR SALE. ANY person wishing to procure a choice article of Garden Seeds can be accommodated by applying to Taylor & Woodruff, at the Printing Office, who have just received a quantity of most kinds of seeds necessary for the garden.

Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no1.

DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS &c. Good news—100 per cent. reduction on the necessities of life.

MR. PRATT wishes to call the attention of the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity to his stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Provisions, of which he has a constant supply on hand, and may be had at his store, Young Street, one block north of the Temple. Mr. P. would take this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends or the patronage he has already received, and feels confident that his prices and the quality of his goods will ensure a continuance of their favors and therefore he offers no other inducement.

May 24th, 1843. 1f.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. The subscriber, having taken out letters of administration, from the Court of Probate of Hancock County, Ill., on the estate of Oliver Walker deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to her, or the Court of Probate, of said county for settlement, on the first day of August 1843. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

NANCY WALKER Administratrix.

Nauvoo, June 14 1843—6t.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Osage, Oak, and Rapids, at Lyon's old establishment on the corner of Main and Hotchkiss streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows: Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Third-wares. Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyon's cheap cash store, on the corner of Main and Hotchkiss streets.

NAUVOO, HANCOCK COUNTY ILL., July 11, 1843.—1f.

THE undersigned, with and splendid Steam Boat, as a FERRY BOAT across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, for the accommodation of emigrants, travelers, citizens, and their effects. And they solicit the patronage of a discerning public to sustain the company in this laudable enterprise. The convenience will be great, the accommodation good, and the passage sure, without having to lay by for wind or weather, save when the river is under bonds—of ice. The prices will be regulated by an ordinance of the City Council. Live and let live is the desire of the public's servants,

D. JONES, & Co.

May 17th 1843, 3n-6m.

C. A. WARREN & HIGBEE. Attorneys and Counselors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.

Office situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

Nauvoo, May 24d, 1843. 1f.

BACHMAN & SKINNER. Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

WILL attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Courts. Offices—in the Court House Carthage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple. 3m no 51.

EXECUTORS NOTICE. THE undersigned having taken out letters testamentary on the estate of Lucy P. Outman deceased; will attend before the Probate Justice at his office in Carthage, on the first Monday in July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where all those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement. All those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

GEORGE COULSON.

Executor of Lucy P. Outman.

LaHarpe, April the 6th 1843. 2-4w

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES. THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparation (for the cure of the various diseases) for which they are recommended ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and civ for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES. Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES. The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES. For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Insults and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dinner, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES. These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by (22-y1.) J. SNIDER.

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

LIME! LIME! THE undersigned, intends to keep constantly on hand at the upper end of Main street near the river, the above article, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest for cash or will exchange it for most kinds of country produce. He has now on hand two kilns, not inferior to any in this city, and flatters himself by his experience in manufacturing to suit all who may favor him with their patronage. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere.

PETER SHIRTS.

Nauvoo, May 31st, 1843-6m

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING AND PLATING in all its varieties, at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the Temple, by Gustavus Hills.

WANTED—Old Gold and Silver in exchange for work.

NAVUO TERN. THE undersigned, with and splendid Steam Boat, as a FERRY BOAT across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, for the accommodation of emigrants, travelers, citizens, and their effects. And they solicit the patronage of a discerning public to sustain the company in this laudable enterprise. The convenience will be great, the accommodation good, and the passage sure, without having to lay by for wind or weather, save when the river is under bonds—of ice. The prices will be regulated by an ordinance of the City Council. Live and let live is the desire of the public's servants,

D. JONES, & Co.

May 17th 1843, 3n-6m.

C. A. WARREN & HIGBEE. Attorneys and Counselors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.

Office situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

Nauvoo, May 24d, 1843. 1f.

BACHMAN & SKINNER. Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

WILL attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Courts. Offices—in the Court House Carthage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple. 3m no 51.

EXECUTORS NOTICE. THE undersigned having taken out letters testamentary on the estate of Lucy P. Outman deceased; will attend before the Probate Justice at his office in Carthage, on the first Monday in July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where all those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement. All those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

GEORGE COULSON.

Executor of Lucy P. Outman.

LaHarpe, April the 6th 1843. 2-4w

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES. THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparation (for the cure of the various diseases) for which they are recommended ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and civ for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES. Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES. The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES. For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Insults and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dinner, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES. These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by (22-y1.) J. SNIDER.

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

LIME! LIME! THE undersigned, intends to keep constantly on hand at the upper end of Main street near the river, the above article, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest for cash or will exchange it for most kinds of country produce. He has now on hand two kilns, not inferior to any in this city, and flatters himself by his experience in manufacturing to suit all who may favor him with their patronage. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere.



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume—No. 15.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1843.

Whole Number 67.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR,

IS EDITED BY
JOHN TAYLOR.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF,
At the corner of Water and Bain Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS.—\$2.00 in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square, one insertion \$1.
Every other week insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor), Post Office, to receive attention.

CONTENTS.

From the N. York Tribune.
A TALE OF A COMET.

From a Letter to a Gentleman in this City
from a Lady in Virginia.

'Tis evening, and deep in the glowing West
The Sun sinks down to his golden rest,
And the cloudless vault of celestial blue
Looks the same with us as it does with you.
For stars in the evening are wont to appear
In the North, "I reckon," as well as here;
That is to say, if the sky is clear.

Be that as it may,
I have nothing to say,
But proceed with my tale in a straight-forward
way.

Well, then, as I told you above, the Sun
Was taking a snooze when his work was done,
And the Planets all, as in duty bound,
Were rolling around
With a pleasant round,
To make the great Potentate's nap more pro-
found.

Whether their music was merry or sad,
Or "exquisitely good," or "decidedly bad,"
Or made up of contralto, or tenor, or bass,
Can only be known in the depths of space.

Suffice it to say,
They sang on their way;
At least so the learned astronomers say.

'Tis nine of the clock, and a shooting Star
Gives note of the hour to worlds afar;
'Tis nine of the clock, and a steady snore,
Like waves on the shore,
Still louder and deeper,
Proceeds from the nose of the royal sleeper.

When hark! from without
Comes a distant shout,
And a mighty sound through the blue profound,
A rushing and crushing,
And smashing and pushing,
As if all the Planets had got by the ears,
And were pushing each other clean out of their
spheres.

And Mercury hastened, with fear on his brow,
To announce to the Monarch the cause of the
row.

"Most Potent and Luminous!—haste, arise,
A stranger Comet of fearful size
Is making tracks through our western skies!
And if we don't stop him, by this and that,
We'll be presently knocked into a cocked hat.
Another planet is tossed from her sphere,
And the rest of the waters are quaking with
fear;

And had not Orion dodged and missed him,
He, too, had been lost to the Solar System."

The Sun uprose with mighty frown,
And put on his flame-colored dressing-gown;
His seat he took,
With a fiery look,

And he hung his night-cap upon a hook:
"By Jupiter, Venus and all the crew!
This pestilent Comet shall dearly rue
Disturbing us thus
With his noise and fuss.

Friend Mercury! roll, like a veteran eager,
And bring to our presence our Ursa Major;
And summon our Councilors every one:
There must something be done
With this sun of a gun,
Or in some of his frolics he'll knock out the
Sun."

While thus, over head, all is fear and dismay,
On our own mighty Planet the deuce is to pay:
For the tail of this Comet, 'tis said by some,
Is to carry us all to kingdom come,
Without so much as a "by your leave,"
To sinners who doubt, or to saints who believe,
And balls and routs are quite at a stand,
And Bibles and Prayer-books in great demand:
And Churches are rising, and Temples falling,
And the signs of the times are truly appalling.

The chosen saints
Are making up linen,
And wicked old sinners
Have given up sinning;
And terrestrial orbs are upraised to spy
Their sister sparklers that deck the sky;
And roses Roman, and Grecian, and hook,
And noses that crook
Have a turn-up look,
And pugs are decidedly on the rise.

Swift and more swift, the Comet's flight,
And his fiery tail, each succeeding night,
Adds new fears to the wild affright;
For dark and dread
The rumor has spread
That the end of the world, by researches pro-
found,
Although by Astronomers deemed to be round,
The great Pastor Miller has certainly found.
And, wo and distraction!
He proves to a fraction
The before-mentioned end will undoubtedly be
In the year Eighteen Hundred and Forty-Three.
I grieve to say there's an opposition
To the holy Miller's divine commission:
Obstinate sinners who will not see
That the thing is as plain as the Rule of Three.

But who potest in doubting,
And utterly scouting
Both the holy man and his prophesy.

The Court of the Sun sits in solemn state,
And the Planets assemble, little and great,
While high in the midst, with a sullen glare,
The Monarch looks forth from his easy-chair.

'Tis plain to see
That a regular spree
Awaits the Comet's delinquency;
For nothing in Heaven, the Earth or the deep,
Makes a body so mad as the loss of sleep.

At Mercury's summons, the rebel appears
Before the Sun and his silent spheres;
That is to say, his head is there,
But his latter end is, the Lord knows where.
'Comet, erratic, rebellious and rash,
For your peevish treason
Canst show any reason
Why we shall not immediately settle your
hash?

Forgetting the rules of polite decorum,
Invading our sacred sanctum sanctorum,
And poking of heavenly bodies about,—
Speak—Does your mother know you're out?"

Now every one knows, but especially noddies,
That Comets are hasty and hot-headed bodies,
And our Comet in this
Was by no means amiss.

But then he had travelled the System through,
And learned in his travels a thing or two;
So he smothered his rage, but his distant tail
Was heard thrashing about like a giant flail.

At length he said:
"Your Majesty speaks without rhyme or reason,
I scorn the thought of committing treason;
And as to my mother, I have no doubt
She is fully aware of my being out.
I merely came to assist friend Miller,
Of the Church on earth a tremendous pillar;
A dealer in prophecies, signs and wonders,
And a patron of earthquakes, storms and thun-
ders;

Volcanic eruptions he has by the score,
And dire tornadoes, a dozen or more,
With other combustibles stored away,
To make a faze on the final day!
And now, having nearly completed the batch,
He wants my tail for a patent match."

"Yes!" roared the Sun, in a voice of thunder,
"Our very beams he has dared to plunder:
We'll hear no more
On the villain's score.

And, Mercury, show that Comet the door,
We banish him from our royal sight
To the gloomy regions of polar night:
Should he again in his duty fail,
And join with the Millerites—off with his tail!
Break up the Council; we're off to bed,
Whoever disturbs us shall lose his head.
Let Aurora call us precisely at seven,
And sweep all the clouds from the face of
heaven.

We mean to shine out in our brightest glow
To the eyes of the Millerites down below,
And convince the people of every degree
That no mortal can fathom Futurity.

Though the end of the world is a problem still,
And remain a problem it probably will,
This thought to console you can scarce fail,
You have certainly got to the end of my tale;
And as you are weary, and I no less,
The moral it teaches "I leave you to guess."

PAUL PLIANT.

(Concluded)

The next day Paul's adventure was
the talk of the town, and the congrat-
ulations and condolence which he re-
ceived from his friends on his engage-
ment to the widow Willif, almost drove
him stark mad. "Paul, my dear fellow
I give you joy—but who would have
thought you had the courage to do it?"
—Paul, How could you do such a
thing?—Paul, I wish you much hap-
piness; but widows are such cunning
things! "Paul it's all over with you,
then!" &c. Such were the salutation
to which he was subjected for a week
or, for nine days; for so long must
wonder be allowed to last, especially
when it gives a privilege to a man to
remind him of his misfortunes. As to
enjoying the thing, that, of course, was
out of the question with Paul, besides
hadn't a whole house full of people
seen him on his knees before the wid-
ow? and did not the whole town at-
firm that it was certainly a match?—
Paul gave up in despair all thoughts of
gainsaying or denial, and only hoped
that some lucky accident would pop in
between him and the dreadful catas-
trophe.

"Well, Paul, my coquering hero
when is to be the happy day?" asked
his friend Tom Sly, with a look com-
pounded with roguish sarcasm and
good-natured concern.

"O yes, a very happy day it will be
certainly," replied Paul, shrugging up
his shoulders.

"Pretty soon, I suppose."

"Oh yes—soon enough, no doubt of
that, eh?"

"Left it all pretty much to her, eh?"
Well that's quite right—women love
to have their own way, hey, Paul?"
"Exactly so, as you say," replied
Paul, with a half suppressed groan.

"The widow is certainly a fine wo-
man," said Tom, with an almost mal-
icious look of condolence.

Paul made a very low bow, and a
very desperate attempt to look smiling
at the compliment.

"Had a husband three years ago—
died one day, poor man!"

"What ailed him?" said Paul, wish-
ing to turn the conversation, but feel-
ing at the same time an awkward sort
of interest in the topic.

"They say she pinched him to death."

"Horrid!" exclaimed Paul, with an
involuntary shudder.

"Though I don't altogether believe
it," returned Tom, in a tone as if he
only said it to comfort his friend Paul.

It was a great deal than if he had said
nothing at all; but probably this was
just the thing he meant.

"Thank ye," said Paul with an air of
dolorous resignation.

Here they were interrupted by the
entrance of Colonel Strut. More
friendly congratulations, I suppose,
thought Paul to himself, in a heroic re-
signation.

"I believe I have the honor to ad-
dress Mr. Paul Pliant," said the Col-
onel, marching with stately port, and in
a double quick time, up to Paul and
planting himself bolt upright before
us face.

"At your service, entirely," said
Paul, with meek and measured civility.

"And Mr. Pliant, I presume," con-
tinued the Colonel, making half a bow,
and screwing up his martial features
into an apology for a smile, "is to mar-
ry the widow Willif?"

"Oh yes, certainly—that is—so they
say."

"Then sir, I have only to say," said the
Colonel, lifting himself up as high as
possible, and twisting his fore finger
into one of his formidable big black
whiskers, "that considering myself sup-
planted, beguiled, and circumvented by
you, I apprehend you are ready to
give me such satisfaction as the laws
of honor shall require?"

"Certainly, sir, with great pleasure,"
replied Paul.

"Then sir I shall desire the plea-
sure of your company on the other side
of the State line," returned the Col-
onel in the quickest tone possible. "Pistols,
I suppose would be your preference?"

"Pistols?" said Paul, in a tone which
he meant for an ejaculation of surprise.

"Very well," said the Colonel, with-
out giving time for any further explana-
tion. "Here are the terms of meet-
ing, which I trust you will find per-
fectly agreeable." So saying, he handed
a paper to Paul, who received it, and
an it over with his eyes, without hav-
ing self-possession enough to gather
the meaning of a particle of its con-
tents.

"Perfectly agreeable, certainly," said
Paul, in his usual assenting way. "The
Colonel turned upon his heel, and
stalked off.

Paul's good friend Tom snatched up
the document, and read—Pistols—ten
A. M.—thirty paces, seconds to mark
out the ground—no interference till
bird shot—surgeons for two, mortally
wounded, &c."

"Why, Paul, do you know you are
to fight a duel?"

"Am I?" said Paul, "then Heaven
be praised, there is still a hope left:
for if I am shot to death, I shall escape
narrying the widow!"

When Paul arrived at the field of ac-
tion on the eventful day, he found his
spirits a great deal firmer than he had
expected. In fact he felt inspired by
the greatness of the occasion, and very
naturally, for when a man knows he
must either be shot or married, he must
be aware that the crisis requires all his
fortitude. Paul took his station, with
the most bloodless intention that ever
prompted a man of battle. "I had
much rather be killed than kill," thought
he.

"One—two—three," said the se-
conds, as Paul raised his pistol to about
forty-seven degrees of elevation.—
"Fire!" bang! The Colonel's bullet
whistled by Paul's left ear, and Paul's
at the temple of a martin-box at the
top of an adjoining barn.

Twice more were the pistols tried,
when the seconds interfered; the Col-
onel declared he was satisfied, and
they shook hands, thereby showing that
Paul Pliant, by shooting three times in
the face of the blessed sun, had proved
that he "never supplanted beguiled,
and circumvented the aforesaid Col-
onel Strut, for so it is laid down in the
"code of honor."

It seemed now to be all over with
Paul. "I must be married then,"
said he to himself—killing won't save
me." The day before the wedding,

Paul met Doctor Bindemight, the
worthy parson who was to join him to
his bumpy bride.

"Doctor," said Paul, "how shall I
escape?"

"Marriage," said the Doctor, in his
most solemn argumentative way, "is
considered by all authorities ecclesiast-
ical, political, ethical, legal, and judi-
cial, as a bond or covenant, entered
into by the mutual consent and agree-
ment of the two parties. Therefore,
I am decidedly of opinion, that when
the ceremony is to take place, and I
propound the regular question, "Will
you take this woman for your wife?"
you reply, "No;" it is not a marriage
by no manner of means."

"I can't do it," said Paul mournfully.
"I have tried it a hundred times, but
the word stuck in my throat. There
is a spell upon me in matters of deny-
ing; I must assent to everything. I
was born without capacity to do oth-
erwise. Ask me if I have got three
heads, I believe I should say "yes!"

"Then you always say yes?"

"Yes, always, certainly."

"Good bye, friend Paul," said the Doctor,
civily touching his hat.

"Mercy on me!" exclaimed Paul Pliant.
There was such a turn-out among the
bellies the next day! I wish I had been
there to see it. Trinity Church was
thronged, for every body knew Paul Pli-
ant, and the acquaintance of widow Wil-
lif comprised nearly the whole of the
circle which calls itself "good society."
I wish, moreover, I had the talent of
the immortal author of Clarissa Harlowe,
at describing feathers; then would I tell
you how magnificently the widow was
decked out. But this cannot be done.
Every thing was as it should be; in the
judgment of the world. The "happy
pair" drove to church, a long string of
coaches followed them; she blushed and
smiled, "and all the world was gay." Was
ever a bridegroom in a state of more in-
explicable awkwardness? He debated with
himself for a moment, whether he should
not make a desperate effort, take to his
heels and run; but it was too late.

Paul cast a longing, lingering look be-
hind him, as he entered the church door.
"Farewell! blessed light of heaven! I shall
be to myself, 'tis the last time I shall
see you a free man!" The widow held him
fast by the arm.

"My dear Paul," said she, "here we are
at last!"

"Yes," replied Paul, with a groan.

"We are already," replied the bridemaids.
Dearly beloved, began Doctor Bindem-
ight. Paul felt his heart terribly.

One minute more, and there will be no reme-
dy," thought he.

He looked most imploringly at the Doc-
tor, as much as to say, "can you be so
cruel?" The doctor made an awful pause
before the great question. Paul's heart
beat faster than ever. "Now for the cat-
astrophe," said he. The doctor gave
Paul a keen look, every body was breath-
less. At length he spoke.

"Do you refuse to have this woman for your
wife?"

"Yes!" exclaimed Paul, in the loudest
tone he ever was known to utter.

In an instant the idea flashed upon his
mind that he was free. He sprang into
the bride's aisle with the quickness of light-
ning, knocked down an old gentleman in
apologues, burst through the crowd and
bolted into the street.

He ran home without stopping, and it
was not till after he had locked himself
within his own chamber, that he felt cer-
tain that he was not married to widow
Willif.

There was a terrible scene at the
church, with fainting, &c.; but the widow
is alive to this day, and when she finds
another man who can't say "no," she may
play again the game which had nearly en-
trapped poor Paul Pliant.

FROM THE MAGAZINE AND ADVOCATE.

JAKE'S EXPERIENCE.

BY PEXLEY PIGSLTAP, ESQ.

There was our friend Jake, that stud-
ied law in Puckerville; just the drollest
fellow that ever drew the vital air. He
was as pleasant and agreeable a being as
the world ever saw, and a downright
quaker genius. Jake was a general fa-
vorite of both old and young, in the vil-
lage—not an evening gathering, but what
he had an invitation, and so pleasant—so
agreeable to the ladies, that there was
not one in town with whom he was not
on general good terms. He was the
king of stories—he'd tell a good one, and
crack the best joke of the ring, so when
we saw him poking round his quill a lit-
tle out of the way, (for he was a scientific
chewer) then he was looking out for a
rouse—one that would do the work of
shaking the fat sides and clearing the
cob webs clean out of the brain. He
didn't go way round by Robin Hood's
barn, either, and tell what the man's
grandfather said and did when he was a
boy; but he came right to the "criterion
point," and then "was all over—except
the laughing, which occupied about half
an hour.

Thus did time go on with us at Puck-
erville, until one Sunday, when we were
all at meeting the preacher said there
was to be a protracted meeting in the
village, and that it would begin the next
day, now this took us all by surprise;
for Jake, who generally got the news
before it was fairly cold, or any of us,
had not heard a word about it. But I
went directly home, with a determination
to attack Aunt Sarah, (who was a mori-
ficer of the church) and learn a little of
the matter. I knew I could do it by
using a little "soft soap"—tackling her
sanity by speaking of her beauty in her
youthful days, (you know we are com-
pelled to speak of the beauty of old
maids in the past tense) and it happened
just as I had planned. Aunt Sarah
evaded my question about the meetings;
so I took to myself, I'd hold on a while
and then assail her in another quarter.
So, by and by I spoke to her of what I
heard my uncle say, that at twenty she
was considered by the beaux, the hand-
somest young lady in the village.

This took like a charm! she swal-
lowed it right down, and immediately her
eyes brightened up, while I laughed—in
my sleeve! Then I poured another sen-
tence or two into her ears, till she began
to look as though she was on the right
side of thirty, and then I mentioned
something about the protracted meeting.

"Lal yus Pixley!" said she, "you spoke
to me about it before, and I meant to
have told you then, but somehow or
other I forgot it." So she went right
on, and gave me the whole riddle, and I
found by the meeting folks the matter
had been all "cut and dried," as the
saying is, and that in the first place all
means were to be employed to get Jake;
and him once fast, they were pretty sure
of obtaining all the young ladies in the
village!

Had not Aunt Sarah told me I must
say nothing about it, I should have told
Jake and put him on the guard, and so he
might have weathered the storm; but as
it was, I could only look out for myself,
which I did with fear and trembling.
Yes, with trembling; for in those by-gone
days, with me, "getting religion," was but
another name for getting misery! Then
I looked on the gloom spread all over the
countenances of the meeting folks and
supposed that it was a misfortune, and
we cannot always judge the quality of the
egg by the looks of the shell.

Monday ten o'clock came, and being
invited by Aunt Sarah, I went with her to
the meeting house, and entered with a
heavy heart, which was rendered no more
joyful when I looked at the chief speaker,
elder Smashall, from a distance of courses.

Now you may think this a queer name.
Well, be it so—he was a queer man.—
The cognomen of Smashall was not out
of place in this instance in the least; for
he was of a gigantic frame, but rather
thin in flesh. He stood full six feet three
in his boots—long swinging arms, with
fists at the end of them, that would have
answered for beetles—course features,
and a mouth—a mouth that would have
sent a modern Jonah right off into a fil!

When he stepped up into a pulpit, and
opened that mouth, let me tell you, the
big thunder stood back, and the old church
jurred and echoed again.

The sermon was handed out to us with
power, and when out, I thought that there
was at least one who would not be found
there in future. Tuesday morning the
battle had been fairly set in array—old
Puckerville was up in arms—old men,
young men, and women too, drabbling
through the slop, flocking to the meeting
house, so there were scarcely enough left
at home to do the cooking. In the even-
ing reports began to fly, which proved my
fears to be true. Jake had been there
all day, and he was awfully troubled.—
One had heard him sigh—another had
seen tears upon his face, and he left the
house that night, with a heavy step; he'd
surely be brought out, Wednesday came,
and Jake was not in the meeting, but some-
one had seen him, and he looked dreadfully
sorrowful as though he had buried his
father—lost his purse—or else "obtained a
hope." I couldn't stand it any longer, but
determined to make Jake a visit. I went
to his boarding house—knocked at his
room; but all was silent. I listened at
the key hole and thought I heard some-
thing, I called his name; but no answer. Alas!
thought I, as I left the house, poor Jake,
there'll be no more parties in Puckerville
this year; and if this don't "Smash all,"
I shall never hear of Jake Pucker.

What a thought! But never mind,
I had promised they say I better broken
than kept—so I concluded I would go in
meeting that evening, and see for myself.

The bell informed us of the hour for
meeting—it sounded heavy, and with a
measured step I went towards the meet-
ing house, and entered it—things looked
melancholy—Jake was there—he looked
solemn—very—! I felt bad. The sermon
came down that night with ten fold pow-
er; there was not a dry eye in the house;
among the meeting folks, I mean—it was
a stirring effort. After the sermon, the
preacher said, that there was an opportu-
nity for "the mourners" to speak. My
heart began to thump—Jake rose up—I
looked at him—he was sorrowful—I drew

a long breath—I looked at him again—a
tear stood in his eye—I took out my hand-
kerchief—I did not weep, but then I could
not see plain—things appeared dim. Jake
moved towards the altar—the house was
still as death—it was a solemn moment.
Jake turned around, and with a few sobs
and sighs, related the following experi-
ence:

"My brethren, when notice was given
for this meeting to commence, I laugh-
ed at the idea; getting religion in a whirl-
wind, by steam; and when I first came
here, it was with the supposition that it
would afford a subject for sneering. But
I tell you, my brethren, I have been
troubled, awfully troubled; there is power
in this meeting; and for one I have felt
it; and in hope that it may be of service
to some unthinking people, I will relate
the manner in which it was done.

It was Tuesday evening, that I was
first awakened, when we listened to the
powerful sermon of Mr. Smashall. It
went to the bottom of my heart, and
awoke feelings that I did not know were
there. On my way home, I resolved that
I would not come here again; for if I did,
I was afraid that I would have to give up
my youthful pleasures, and I thought it
was better to give away the spirit and
enjoy these a little longer. That night I
retired at an early hour but I was so
much distressed that it was a long time
before I could get to sleep, and when I
did, I dreamed the most dreadful dream
that ever man dreamed.

"I thought that I was taken violently
sick; and the doctors said there was no
hope of my being better, and I could live
but a few hours; and true it was for I
kept sinking down, and at last the folks
were called in to take the parting fare-
well. Oh! it was a fearful sight; to see
that kind father with sorrow upon his
countenance; and the tears of the mother
as she bent over her suffering son; and
the sighs of those sisters; it even paine
me now, for it does not look like a dream
it was so like life. The minister, too, was
there, to offer his consolation; but it was
of no avail; for I had no hope; how shock-
ing the thought—no hope!—Oh! then did
I grieve that I had so slighted the protracted
meeting.

[Here Jake was interrupted by sighs
house. It was a solemn time. Every
body was affected. Puckerville had never
beheld such a scene before.]

"Death came and relieved me from my
earthly trials; but such relief as it was, I
wish not soon again to experience. I
have no recollection of the dark valley,
but I found myself upon a dry and bar-
ren waste, urged onward by some invis-
ible though resistless power. As I trav-
eled on solitary and alone, I remarked that
the ground grew still more dry; here and
there a lonely shrub appeared with with-
ered leaves; but all else was a desert land.
Soon in the hazy distance I thought I
could see a cloud of smoke going upward.
Onward I went, and in a moment could
see the walls of something; I could not
yet tell what. As I advanced, the ground
became more parched; I put my hand
upon it—it was warm! I began to trem-
ble, and tried to turn back; but horrible to
relate, I could not turn round! But for-
ward I passed, and smoke began to issue
from the cracks in the ground. It grew
hotter, and soon my shoes began to scorch
up. The perspiration has pouring from
my brow, and in the effort to throw off
my coat, my eye caught a view of the
wall I had seen before. I could see the
gate plain; and over it was placarded in
large letters, "The bottomless pit!" Hor-
rors of horrors! and was such to be my
endless doom? It was even so, and in a
moment I was at the gate, and could hear
a dull, heavy rumbling within, and now
and then a wild heart-rending shriek!

[Here Jake could hardly speak. His
knees smote together. The whole assem-
bly was in fear, I looked at Aunt Sarah;
she looked at me, and with such a look—
as much as to say "Pixley, beware!" Jake
proceeded:]

"A bell hung there beside that dreadful
gate. I seized the hammer—it hissed at
the touch of my fingers, and crissed the
flesh of my hand. Though it was burn-
ing hot, I could not drop it, but imme-
diately smote the bell. The red sparks
flew, and how did that bell ring in my
ears; but it was only the prelude to
sounds more dreadful! The gate opened
on its cranking hinges; I stepped in, but
the scene before me cannot be described.
Suffice it to say, that there was endless
despair in its truth, and its reality is be-
yond conception of mortals. There I
stood knee deep in the burning lava; a
lurid glare went up upon the thick dark
column of smoke, and the first breath
that I drew, made my lungs fairly boil!

I looked away across the undulating
wave, and could see here and there a
wretched being, with head just above the
moulton liquid, uttering heart rending
cries, which served but to mangle with
the infernal yell of imps and dragons,
and render the place more dismal! I
had but little time for observation, how-
ever, ere the king of that doleful abode
made his appearance, with his long tail
be lashed his sides; now would he spit

Good Stock vs. Poor. In illustrating the advantages of good stock over poor, the writer of this article says:

"One of my neighbors came here three or four years since, and being a new comer began to look out for some pork for his family. He found a hog of the prairie breed, which he could buy for three cents per pound alive. He bought, penned and fed it on Indian pudding, well made, for three months. The hog weighed, when bought, 150 pounds; he fed it 12 bushels of corn, which was worth then 75 cents per bushel, and when he killed it, the hog weighed, dressed, 161 pounds! When he killed the hog he could buy plenty of pork for 3 cents per pound. — *Query:* how much money did he make in fattening a prairie hog? Let us balance. Cost of hog, 250 lbs. at 3 cts. \$4 50 Corn, 12 bushels, at 75 cents, 9 00

13 50
Worth of 161 lbs. pork at 3 cts, 7 83

So he made \$5 77 out of pocket. Whoever wishes to keep such animals—let them!

The remaining portion of the Farmer is occupied by an article on the subject of education; proceedings of the Union Agricultural Society; notices of agricultural publications; review of the N. York Agriculturist; price current, &c. &c.

The summary here given of the main contents of the *Prairie Farmer*, will in some degree show the character of the work. It is expressly designed for the farmers of the West, and they should sustain it. It costs only \$1 a year, in advance.

Cranberries. The Farmer recommends the growing this article by farmers. Sir Joseph Banks raised 400 bushels to the acre. The most valuable part of our farms can be made to produce this article, and thus be made the most profitable. The cranberry flourishes well in a wet soil.

From the Edinburgh (Scot.) Weekly Register.

FRANCE.

The affairs of Spain occupy the public mind to the exclusion of almost every other topic. The standard of rebellion has at length been decisively raised in Catalonia; it has been long in progress, and has now exploded. How large a share of influence has been exercised by France in promoting this revolt, what secret intrigues have been exercised, to bring it about, and what promises of support and actual assistance have been afforded to the rebels, cannot yet even be guessed at. All that we know is that the news is received with undisguised satisfaction by all parties in France, and that they view the outbreak of civil war in Spain as a kind of triumph gained over England.

There was a difficulty between the government and one of the legislative commissions respecting the proposed reduction of 16,000 troops. The commission recommends this reduction, and notwithstanding the opposition of the government, refuses to reconsider its report. The King is said to be extremely averse to the reduction; if so, he will, no doubt, find a way to avoid it.

SPAIN.

The intelligence from this country is of unusual importance. After many trifling insurrections, and many more rumors of insurrections, the cities of Catalonia have risen against the Regent's authority, and have constituted a supreme junta in Barcelona as its headquarters. In some towns these risings have been accompanied by savage excesses. Accurate details have not yet reached us. The proceedings of the troops and their commanders seem wholly unaccountable, and both citizens and soldiers appear to have abandoned themselves to the effervescence of the moment, and to have changed sides without any settled purpose. The revolt is widely spread, but as yet lies only on the surface; it has attained no root, and were the Regent to enter Catalonia suddenly with some tried battalions, order would be almost instantly restored.

Those of our readers who receive no other information of the march of events in Spain than they gain from our columns will be already aware that a junta had erected itself in Barcelona, but had been compelled by Zurbano, but had been compelled by Zurbano, to evacuate the city and retire to a town at some leagues distance. That he should have permitted them to retire at all when he had a strong force in hand, would have appeared singular, if all the events connected with this rising were not of a kind to baffle all attempts at comprehension, and all efforts to reduce them to any rule with which we are acquainted. This junta always seems to have been active, and as they assume the authority of a civil power, a military commander soon arose in the person of Colonel Prim, who made Reuss his headquarters. Zurbano left Barcelona with his forces to meet him; he found unexpected difficulties, and the Barcelonenses, encouraged by his absence, determined on hoisting the standard of revolt, or as they term it, of independence. Rumors of this spirit spread to Valencia, and on the 11th that town arose, the national militia taking up arms. The captain-general Zavala at the same time assembled his troops, and the two parties remained in presence the whole day. But the dispositions of the soldiers were no longer what they were last year. The insurrection gradually prevailed, and a part of the troops joined the militia. Ferocious excesses were committed by the populace. Chief Gumacho, a decided Esparterist, and several of his agents were also assassinated.

The Barcelonenses were for a time, kept in check by the captain-general Cortez; but corruption was busy among his soldiers. On the 11th disaffection became too manifest for him to close his eyes to the fact. It ran like electricity along a wire through the several regiments; and on the night of the 12th, either unwilling or unable to stem the torrent of revolt, he yielded, and declared unreservedly for the junta. One portion of the city however, and that portion the most important, the fort of Montjuich, remains true to its faith. This fort it was in the last revolution which curbed the town, and ultimately bombarded and conquered it. To obtain this post, became now the great object of the Barcelonenses. The captain-general Cortez summoned the commander to surrender, but he absolutely refused, and declared that he would never break faith with his general Espartero. At the date of the last advice he remained firm as the fort itself, and had made rigorous preparations for resistance in case an attack should be attempted.

While this movement was in progress at Barcelona, Zurbano was engaged in a desperate struggle with Colonel Prim at Reuss. On the 11th he battered the walls, and Prim withdrew, after a short struggle to a neighboring village. Zurbano took possession of the town, but while rejoicing in his victory received an absolute order from Cortez, who had joined the rebels, to withdraw. Perplexed by this new aspect of affairs, he retired on the road towards Arragon, and Catalonia was comparatively cleared of the Regent's adherents. Tarragona then rose, and rumors prevailed of its example having had a wide influence.

Freed from the presence of a foe, the rebel chiefs united their forces and entered Barcelona. Colonel Prim and Captain Milan, together with the rebel junta, entered it on the 16th, and formally made it their headquarters.

Granada also revolted, and General Alvarez was before it with a considerable force. The rebels desired to capitulate, but he would not listen to the terms, and they were throwing up the old Moorish defenses for resistance.

Hitherto it would seem that the movement has triumphed rather from the weakness of the force opposed to it than from its own strength. There seems no vigor or animation in the rebel's councils; they are not even inspired by the ferocious spirit of republicanism. It seems that the whole revolt is more the work of intrigue than the simultaneous and willing rising of a ready people.

At Madrid all was perfectly tranquil. The Regent had announced his fixed intention not to yield, and had addressed a spirited address to the nation. His soldiers were full of ardor, the national guards entirely devoted to him, and the city apparently warm in his cause.

The following paragraphs are from a London paper, in relation to the markets:

"We commence this part with a word relating to the prospects of the harvest. We have travelled since last Friday from London to Coventry, thence by coach through Hinckley to Leicester; Derby to Hull by railroad; by coach or open carriages from Hull through Beverley and Burlington to Scarborough, thence to York by mail coach, and thence to London by railroad. Our brief report of the crops is different from what it has been or would be of the south. Throughout this route north of Derby the acreable produce of wheat cannot possibly be equal to that of last year, and all the crops are backward, most of them of irregular growth, and look starved. There were not, throughout our journey, two hours of sunshine, all put together, and the temperature of the atmosphere was extremely cold.

Of two important facts we have convinced ourselves by observation and enquiry; and as one of them tends to alter our previous impressions, and, in some measure to contradict our intimations, we must state it. Taking the great county of Lincoln, and all that lies north of it to the Tweed, there is not so much old wheat of homegrown in store as there was at the same date in 1842. Neither will the growing crop of wheat throughout the same important section of the country, yield a quantity per acre equal to the yield of 1842. Whether the additional breadth (chiefly at the expense of barley) will afford a full compensation for the deficiency remains to be proved. We had much conversation with a very intelligent Lincolnshire farmer, who holds more than 1000 acres in his own hands, and with his two sons, more than 2000; all, we understand, light tilage land; and this gentleman offered to contract for his whole produce of wheat this year at four bushels per acre less than the produce of last year. He did not himself hold any wheat.

From the Liverpool Albion.

REAL CURIOSITIES.

We insert a pair of curiosities today. The first, which is subjoined, is a letter from Mr. S. Lane Fox, addressed to the editor of *The Times*. The second is a speech which the honorable gentleman delivered on Monday night, in the House of Commons, in the debate on the Irish Arms Bill, and a report of which will be found in our Parliamentary epitome. Mr. O'Connell, it will be recollected, when Mr. Fox challenged him to debate, replied in a card, in which he recommended the friends of that gentleman to look after him as he was evidently not capable of taking care of himself. The speech and the letter strongly enforce the recommendation. Both would be amusing; did they not

indicate a state of monomania on the part of Mr. Fox truly deplorable.

MR. S. L. FOX AND IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir.—As you had the courage and good nature to insert my letter to Mr. O'Connell in your paper, I shall be much obliged to you if you will give publicity to this to you, which shall only be a few lines, as I have been much misquoted on subjects which I consider of much importance, and which I should never have mooted unless I had been determined to persevere in my endeavours to prove the truth of what I assert. When I withdrew my notice relative to Roman Catholics sitting in Parliament, I did it in these words:—"That having felt the pulse of the house the previous night on subjects which it would be necessary to introduce in discussing the question. I was sorry to say I had come to the conclusion that nothing but applying the lancet and shedding much blood could cure the delirium under which England and Ireland were now labouring; that I had always been of opinion, that, in consequence of the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act, the two Churches of England and Rome had been brought into a collision, which must end in the final overthrow of one church or the other; it was, therefore, high time for John Bull to wake from his slumbers, lay aside his night cap, and prepare for terrible things, and begged to withdraw the motion."

Now, sir, I have stated my opinion, in my place in Parliament, that we are living in a national breach of God's law in consequence of having ceased to contend for faith handed down to us by our ancestors; for I argued the principle of the Emancipation Act on the Irish Arm Bill, and I contend that it was the properest occasion, for force of arms must first settle the controversy, and I have never hesitated whether to fight for God's law or man's, now that they are at variance. Mr. O'Connell tells the people of Ireland that he is not a fighting man; but I tell you, Sir, for the information of the people of England, that I am a fighting man, and it shall not be long before I am up to my horse's reins in the blood of the infidels. There are some who will say that such language is not warranted in Scripture; but I say that it is warranted in every page of Scripture. I have showed the House of Commons that the elect of Israel, the offspring of those men who first believed the gospel, are planted in this nation, and to them belongs the true interpretation of God's word. There are some lions' whelps in this nation, tried, proved, and justified, and ready at a moment's warning to spring up ready made warriors. They will take their unbelieving brethren by the hand, and plant them in their own land again, and will soon put to silence the rank Popery of the Oxford school. I have hitherto been robed in the garb of folly, and under that disguise have probed the veins of our rulers, and found nothing: I have now done with folly, and am a true witness of what St. Paul says, "that the foolishness of God is wiser than the wisdom of the world."

You will oblige me by inserting this letter in your much-circulated paper; it will comfort many an honest meaning heart. Fools may stumble at it, and let them stumble and be damned. I remain, sir, your obedient servant, S. L. FOX.

3, St. James square, June 22.

'The way of the transgressor is hard.'

—Quite an affecting scene occurred at the Court of Quarter Sessions in Philadelphia, as we learn by the papers of that city, on occasion of the sentence being passed upon one Isaac Miller, convicted of passing counterfeit notes, to seven years confinement in the penitentiary. His wife, who is represented as a lady pretty well advanced in age, was present at Court, sitting on the other side of the room from the prisoner, and manifested extreme agony of mind. Not being able to suppress her heart-rending sobs, she was conveyed out of the building, and it was some time, while she was sitting in the yard, before she was sufficiently composed to return to her home—now made desolate by one act of dishonesty. Miller also seemed to be overcome with emotion.

The Columbia.

The iron work, sails, &c., of this noble steamship, lately cast on the rocks, have all been brought off, and this gallant steamer now lies, a huge disjointed skeleton, on the rocks.

The steamship Margaret cleared at Halifax, on the afternoon of the 8th ult.; under the command of captain Shannon, late of the Columbia. The Margaret probably left the next day.

The Margaret had on board as passengers, when she left for Liverpool, six ladies, forty-nine gentlemen, and eleven in the steerage. She also took seven cabin passengers from Halifax.

When the Columbia left Boston, she had seventy-three passengers for Liverpool. So it will be seen they have all proceeded in the Margaret, with the exception of half a dozen, who remained behind to await the arrival of the Hibernia.

Speed in Travelling.—A party left N. Orleans, on the 30th June, at a quarter past six, and arrived at N. York on the

15th of July, at a little after four, having stopped a day at Niagara. They went by the way of St. Louis, Illinois and the upper lakes, performing a journey of upwards of 3,000 miles in 14 days, without making any extraordinary haste or enduring any particular fatigue.

Is It True?

A gentleman who left the Mormon City of Nauvoo, a few days since, informs the editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle that of the 15,000 persons who make up the population of Nauvoo, about one-third are of various religious denominations. The arrest of their leader, Joe Smith, had caused a great excitement, and he confirms the previous statement that two parties of armed Mormons had left the city for the rescue of Smith, while on his way to Springfield, Illinois. He adds that all the gunpowder at Nauvoo had been made into ball cartridges, and even the women had been actively engaged in casting balls and making cartridges. What next?

Good Friday. The following anecdote says the New York American, is not bad in these days, when reverence for holy usages has nearly left the land:

An Attorney in the Superior Court, on Thursday, was anxious to bring a cause to trial, and went to inquire of the Chief Justice if he would not sit on Friday. "No, sir," said the Chief Justice, "no Judge ever sat on Good Friday, but Pontius Pilate."

A Home Thrust. "Mr. Timothy," said a learned lady, who had been showing off her wit at the expense of a dangle, "you remind me of a barometer, that is filled with nothing in the upper story." "Divine Almira," meekly replied her adorer, "in thanking you for this flattering compliment, let me remind you that you occupy my upper story entirely."

ST. LOUIS BANK NOTE TABLE.

BASED UPON SPECIES.

Corrected weekly by George Anson, 81 Main Street.

St. Louis, August 4.

Bank of Missouri	per
do Branches	par.
City Warrants	4 dis.
County Warrants	1 dis.
Western Marine Insurance Co.	14 dis.
State Bank of Illinois	45 a 50 dis.
Commercial of the State Bk. of Illinois	50 dis.
Bank of Illinois	50 to 65 dis.
Bank of Cairo	80 dis.
Minors' Bank of Dubuque	80 dis.
Oh. country, general	24 dis.
Cincinnati	1 dis.
State Bank of Indiana	14 dis.
Indiana Scrip, \$50	40 dis.
" 35	37 dis.
Kentucky Banks	4 to 5 dis.
United States Bank Notes	55 dis.
Pennsylvania, specie paying	2 to 3 dis.
Maryland	14 to 2 dis.
Virginia Banks	2 to 3 dis.
N. York and N. England Banks	part to 1 dis.
Bank of Louisiana	30 to 80 dis.
Suspended New Orleans Banks,	30 to 35 dis.
Alabama	75 to 80 dis.
Arkansas Bank	15 to 20 dis.
Michigan Bank	3 dis.
Tennessee	par.
Treasury Notes	par.
Exchange on N. Y., Boston, Phila.	par to 1 dis.
" New Orleans,	par to 1 dis.
Specie	par.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Asket—per lb.	from	to
Pot.	7	8
Pearl.	11	12
Acres—per dozen.	16 00	18 00
Collins.	14 00	18 00
Others.	114	124
Bugging—Mo. per yard.	44	00
Bale Rope—Mo. per lb.	44	00
Beetroot—per lb.	40	50
Caster Beans—per bushel.	26	30
Candles—per lb.	8	9
Sperm.	7	8
Tallow—Mould.	14 00	00
Dipped.	16 00	00
Stearine.	7	8
Coal—per ton.	14 00	00
Lohigh.	16 00	00
Pittsburgh—per bushel.	7	8
Missouri and Illinois.	13	15
Coffee—per lb.	18	24
Java.	84	94
Havana.	64	84
Rio.	8	10
St. Domingo.	13	15
Laguayra.	12	14
Chocolate—No. 1.	35	00
No. 2.	35	00
Copper—per lb.	431	00
Brass—per lb.	431	00
Shrilling.	431	00
Botto.	124	14
Flax.	9	10
Cordage—per lb.	2 25	2 50
Manilla.	1 75	2 00
Tarred Rope.	75	1 00
Red Cord, Manilla, per dozen.	14	15
Hemp.	12	13
Plough Lines.	57	114
Cotton Yarns—per lb.	74	8
Pittsburgh.	6	16
Common.	19	00
Domestics—per yard.	104	13
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	9	10
" 4-4 and 6-4, 66	10	16
Bleached Shirting, 3-4 and 7-8.	19	00
" 4-4 and 6-4.	104	13
Brown Drillings.	9	10
Burlap.	34	65
Brown Lower Ozna bags.	29	56
Virginia.	104	124
Tickling, 3-4 and 4-4.	104	124
Sattinets.	12	25
Kentucky Jeans.	15	16
Cotton Cloth.	1 25	2 00
Blue Drillings.	75	1 00
Mixed summer Stuffs.	15	16
Dye Stuffs.	1 25	1 45
Madder, per lb.	2	24
Logwood.	6	10
Indigo, Sp. ceroon.	8	10
Copperas.	48	00
Camwood, per lb.	14	15
Fusac.	5	6
Drugs & Medicines.	7	8
Ginseng, per lb.	8	9
Salutaris, Western.	25	00
" Eastern.	5	6
Alum, per lb.	5	6
Quinine, per oz.	7	0
Brimstone.	74	0
Epsom Salt.	25	28
Flour Sulphur.	3 75	0
Cream Tartar.	1 25	1 31
Turkey Opium.	49	00
Camphor.	19	00
Gum Arabic.	16	18
Liquorice Paste.	4 25	4 75
Salt Soda.	4 124	4 75
Flour, Meal &c.		
Flour, City Mills.		
" Country.		

15th of July, at a little after four, having stopped a day at Niagara. They went by the way of St. Louis, Illinois and the upper lakes, performing a journey of upwards of 3,000 miles in 14 days, without making any extraordinary haste or enduring any particular fatigue.

Is It True? A gentleman who left the Mormon City of Nauvoo, a few days since, informs the editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle that of the 15,000 persons who make up the population of Nauvoo, about one-third are of various religious denominations. The arrest of their leader, Joe Smith, had caused a great excitement, and he confirms the previous statement that two parties of armed Mormons had left the city for the rescue of Smith, while on his way to Springfield, Illinois. He adds that all the gunpowder at Nauvoo had been made into ball cartridges, and even the women had been actively engaged in casting balls and making cartridges. What next?

Good Friday. The following anecdote says the New York American, is not bad in these days, when reverence for holy usages has nearly left the land:

An Attorney in the Superior Court, on Thursday, was anxious to bring a cause to trial, and went to inquire of the Chief Justice if he would not sit on Friday. "No, sir," said the Chief Justice, "no Judge ever sat on Good Friday, but Pontius Pilate."

A Home Thrust. "Mr. Timothy," said a learned lady, who had been showing off her wit at the expense of a dangle, "you remind me of a barometer, that is filled with nothing in the upper story." "Divine Almira," meekly replied her adorer, "in thanking you for this flattering compliment, let me remind you that you occupy my upper story entirely."

ST. LOUIS BANK NOTE TABLE.

BASED UPON SPECIES.

Corrected weekly by George Anson, 81 Main Street.

St. Louis, August 4.

Bank of Missouri	per
do Branches	par.
City Warrants	4 dis.
County Warrants	1 dis.
Western Marine Insurance Co.	14 dis.
State Bank of Illinois	45 a 50 dis.
Commercial of the State Bk. of Illinois	50 dis.
Bank of Illinois	50 to 65 dis.
Bank of Cairo	80 dis.
Minors' Bank of Dubuque	80 dis.
Oh. country, general	24 dis.
Cincinnati	1 dis.
State Bank of Indiana	14 dis.
Indiana Scrip, \$50	40 dis.
" 35	37 dis.
Kentucky Banks	4 to 5 dis.
United States Bank Notes	55 dis.
Pennsylvania, specie paying	2 to 3 dis.
Maryland	14 to 2 dis.
Virginia Banks	2 to 3 dis.
N. York and N. England Banks	part to 1 dis.
Bank of Louisiana	30 to 80 dis.
Suspended New Orleans Banks,	30 to 35 dis.
Alabama	75 to 80 dis.
Arkansas Bank	15 to 20 dis.
Michigan Bank	3 dis.
Tennessee	par.
Treasury Notes	par.
Exchange on N. Y., Boston, Phila.	par to 1 dis.
" New Orleans,	par to 1 dis.
Specie	par.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Asket—per lb.	from	to
Pot.	7	8
Pearl.	11	12
Acres—per dozen.	16 00	18 00
Collins.	14 00	18 00
Others.	114	124
Bugging—Mo. per yard.	44	00
Bale Rope—Mo. per lb.	44	00
Beetroot—per lb.	40	50
Caster Beans—per bushel.	26	30
Candles—per lb.	8	9
Sperm.	7	8
Tallow—Mould.	14 00	00
Dipped.	16 00	00
Stearine.	7	8
Coal—per ton.	14 00	00
Lohigh.	16 00	00
Pittsburgh—per bushel.	7	8
Missouri and Illinois.	13	15
Coffee—per lb.	18	24
Java.	84	94
Havana.	64	84
Rio.	8	10
St. Domingo.	13	15
Laguayra.	12	14
Chocolate—No. 1.	35	00
No. 2.	35	00
Copper—per lb.	431	00
Brass—per lb.	431	00
Shrilling.	431	00
Botto.	124	14
Flax.	9	10
Cordage—per lb.	2 25	2 50
Manilla.	1 75	2 00
Tarred Rope.	75	1 00
Red Cord, Manilla, per dozen.	14	15
Hemp.	12	13
Plough Lines.	57	114
Cotton Yarns—per lb.	74	8
Pittsburgh.	6	16
Common.	19	00
Domestics—per yard.	104	13
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	9	10
" 4-4 and 6-4, 66	10	16
Bleached Shirting, 3-4 and 7-8.	19	00
" 4-4 and 6-4.	104	13
Brown Drillings.	9	10
Burlap.	34	65
Brown Lower Ozna bags.	29	56
Virginia.	104	124
Tickling, 3-4 and 4-4.	104	124
Sattinets.	12	25
Kentucky Jeans.	15	16
Cotton Cloth.	1 25	2 00
Blue Drillings.	75	1 00

Extraordinary Death!—The Springfield Register, of the 4th inst., says: Last week, a child about 16 months old, son of Mr. Leggett, plasterer, of this place, was drowned in a tub of water, standing near the back door. The mother was in the house at the time, and had not missed the child more than ten or fifteen minutes; when, on searching for it, she saw its little frock floating on the surface, and its head under the water. On removing the body, it was found to be quite dead. The deep grief of the parents may be imagined, but cannot be described. We never heard of a similar event. The child had probably been reaching over the water for something floating on its surface, and lost its balance—unconscious, while grasping at the gaudy bubble, of the treacherous element upon which it floated. Sweet innocent! who does not pity thee?

Robbery.—The jewelry store of C. W. Chatterton, of this place, was broken open and robbed of about twenty-six watches, and a quantity of jewelry, on the night of the 29th ult. The unfortunate proprietors, who are unable to sustain the loss, have offered fifty dollars reward. Several thousand dollars of cancelled city scrip was also taken. A day or two afterwards, three suspicious fellows were detected passing counterfeit money near Rochester, one of whom were arrested. Keep a look out for the villains!
State Register.

PETITION TO CREATE MECHANICS LIEN.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
Hancock County, }
Ebenezer Jennings, } Complainant.
vs.
Orson Spencer, administrator of Henry Hunt, deceased, George Hunt, and Mary Hunt. } Defendants.

Notice is hereby given to George Hunt and Mary Hunt, defendants in this suit, that a petition for Mechanics Lien has been filed against them and Orson Spencer, administrator as aforesaid, by Ebenezer Jennings, complainant in this suit, and that summons has been issued out of the said Circuit Court, returnable to the May term, A. D. 1843, of said court, which has been returned by the Sheriff of said county "served" as to the said Orson Spencer, and "not found" as to the said George Hunt and Mary Hunt; and affidavit having been also filed that the said George Hunt and Mary Hunt are not residents of the State of Illinois.

Now unless you, the said George Hunt and Mary Hunt, shall personally be and appear before the Judge of our said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be, holden at the court house in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1843, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's petition, the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment rendered against you, and the premises ordered to be sold according to the prayer of the petition.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
By David E. Head, Deputy.
Backman & Skinner,
for Petitioner.
July 27th, 1843.—66-4w.

For Sale or to Rent, the House and Lot formerly occupied for a drug store on Mulholland street, a horse and buggy will be taken for rent or in pay if sold, for further information enquire of No. 13, if
I. S. MILES.

GUSTAVUS HILLS, WATCH-MAKER.

At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

TAVERN STAND

For sale in Appanoose, Hancock county, Ill., 8 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the ferry landing, tending to Iowa.—I will sell low for cash or part in good horses, one good two horse wagon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo will do well to call, sit or miss, at the Tavern in Appanoose, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given.
AMOS PERRY,
SILAS PERRY.
Appanoose, July 25, 1843.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they will open a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs; Paints, Oils, &c. in the city of Nauvoo, in the course of a few weeks, or as soon as their house, now in process of erection, opposite P. P. Pratt's, on Young street, shall have been completed.
H. McMEILL and Co.
Nauvoo, July 19th 1843.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT in pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of Hancock County, made at the May Term, 1843, directing me to sell the Brick House and Lot situated on Knight Street, near the Temple, in the city of Nauvoo, being the real estate of which HENRY J. HUNT lately died seized, for the payment of the debts of the deceased, I shall attend on the said premises on the 9th day of September next; and between the hours of Ten o'clock a.m. and Five o'clock p.m. of said day expose the same to sale at public vendue. The terms of sale will be a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with good security; together with a mortgage on the premises to secure the payment of the purchase money.
ORSON SPENCER, Adm.
per HIRAM SPENCER, Agent.
Nauvoo, July 11th, 1843.—6t.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he has for sale at his shop 3 floors above Mr. Mills' Tavern on Main street, a good assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's shoes, some very cheap, adapted to the season. Likewise men's and boy's boots and shoes.
Shoes made and repaired at short notice.
GEORGE ALLEY.
Nauvoo, June 26th 1843. no9-3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
The subscriber, having taken out letters of administration from the Judge of Probate, Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of Hezekiah Hatch deceased, late of said county, requests all claimants against said estate to present the same to him, or Court of Probate of said county, on the first Monday of Oct. 1843. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JEREMIAH HATCH, Jr.,
Administrator.
July 1, 1843.

NAUVOO SEMINARY.
MR. Joseph N. and Miss Adelia Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Granger streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst. (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strictest attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading, writing and spelling \$2 00
English grammar & geography 2 50
Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00
Astronomy 4 00
A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absenters unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement.

JOSEPH N. COLE,
ADELIA COLE.
July 10-n12

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss.

Hancock County, ss.
October Term, A. D. 1843.

IN ATTACHMENT.

Leuben Graves, } Complainant,
vs.
Jesse Bresau, Edward Clark, and Mariah M. } Defendants.

Notice is hereby given to the said Jesse Bresau, Edward Clark, and Mariah M. Clark, that a writ of attachment has been issued at the suit of the plaintiff against the estate of the said defendants for the sum of Fifty-three Dollars and Seventy-five cents, returnable at the October Term, A. D. 1843, of the Hancock Circuit Court; that the same is now pending before said court, and has been returned, levied upon the East half of the North east quarter of section No. Twenty-five, in township No. four North, of range No. five West of the fourth principal meridian; and that unless the said defendants shall appear and plead on the first day of the next term of said court, to be holden at the court house in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1843, judgment will be entered, and the estate so attached, ordered to be sold.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
By David E. Head, Deputy.
July 25th, 1843.—66-4w.

PETITION TO CREATE MECHANICS LIEN.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
Hancock County, }
George Woodward, } Complainant,
vs.
George Hunt, Mary Hunt, and Orson Spencer, administrators for Henry J. Hunt. } Defendants.

Notice is hereby given to George Hunt, and Mary Hunt, defendants, that a petition for Mechanics Lien, has been filed against them and Orson Spencer, administrator, as aforesaid, by George Woodward, the complainant in this suit, and that summons has been issued out of the said Circuit Court, returnable to the May Term A. D. 1843, of said court, which has been returned by the Sheriff of said county "served," as to the said Orson Spencer, and "not found," as to the said George Hunt and Mary Hunt; and affidavit having been also filed that the said George Hunt and Mary Hunt are not residents of the State of Illinois.

Now unless you, the said George Hunt and Mary Hunt, shall personally be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be, holden at the court house in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of October, A. D. 1843, and plead, answer, or demur to the said complainant's petition, the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment rendered against you, and the premises ordered to be sold according to the prayer of the petition.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
By David E. Head, Deputy.
George Backman,
for Petitioner.
July 27th 1843.—66-4w.

PAC-SMITH of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois, and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

FOR SALE.
South west quarter of section 24, in township six north of range 9 west. Title good. Terms easy; apply to
L. E. REYNOLDS.
Burlington Iowa.
June 27th, 1843.—1f.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, clothe lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B. All orders promptly attended to.
HOWARD UGAN.
April 26, 1843. 52—1f

WOOD! WOOD!

WE would respectfully notify those who have promised us wood, that we are in want of it; and if they are as willing to fulfill as they were to make promises, we shall be supplied with an abundance of this indispensable article soon. Wood we must have before we can go on with our Stereotype Foundry, and expect those concerned will, on seeing this friendly notice, supply our wants by fulfilling their engagements.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.
June 7th, 1843.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT eighty acres of land in section twenty seven, township seven north, range eight west, four and a half miles from the Temple. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the La Harpe road.

Z. PULSIFHER.
June 14, 1843.—1f.

Cabinet Manufactory.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and surrounding country, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Light Stands of all kinds, and all other articles in his line, which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any Cabinet-maker in the west. Shop on Parley street east of Main.

N. B. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

JOHN HATFIELD.
Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—6m

LIME.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER.
Nauvoo, June 17, 1843.—1f.

N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit court, made at the May term (A. D. 1843) of said court, the undersigned will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder at the Temple in the City of Nauvoo in said County of Hancock, on Saturday the 5th day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of the same day, the following described real estate, to wit: The south east quarter of section No. thirty two (32) in township No. six (6) north of range No. eight (8) west of the fourth principal meridian containing one hundred and sixty acres of land. Also the east half of the north west quarter of section No. five (5) in township No. five (5) north of range No. eight (8) west of the fourth principal meridian. Also lots No. one (1) and two (2) in block No. twenty one (21) in the Town of Carthage, and county of Hancock and State of Illinois. Being lands of which Abram Smith lately died seized, and which are ordered by the said court to be sold for the payment of the debts of the said deceased.

The terms of the sale will be a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with good security, together with a mortgage on the premises to secure the payment of the purchase money.
EDWARD A. BEDELL, Administrator and SOPHIA SMITH, Administratrix of the estate of Abram Smith deceased.
Warsaw June 15, A D 1843.—1f.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

William Law, } ss.
vs.
Richard Jones. }
To all whom it may concern:—

Public notice is hereby given, that an attachment has been sued out by William Law, against Richard Jones, before Alderman Samuel Bennett, for twenty-six dollars and twenty-seven cents; and that Peter Shiris has been levied upon as garnishee, in the sum of thirty-one dollars and twenty-five cents, to satisfy the debt and costs in said suits. Said attachment is made returnable on the 15th day of August next ensuing, before said alderman, at 10 o'clock, a.m., and unless the said defendant shall appear, give bail and plead within such time final judgment will be entered, and the estate etc. will be sold.
H. G. SHERWOOD,
July 19, 1843.—n13-3w Marshall.

SECOND ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Otago, Oak, and Rapids, at Lyons' sold establishment on the corner of Main and Hotchkiss streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows: Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hardware, Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on the corner of Main, and Hotchkiss streets.

Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill.,
July 11, 1843.—1f.

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

DAVIS & WILLIAMS
WOULD inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they are now ready to attend to all business in their line; and would solicit the confidence of the fashionable community, as they flatter themselves by their long experience in the business, and their superior knowledge in the art of cutting, over their competitors, by obtaining an entire new patent recently invented by Hotchkiss & Goram, denominated their Geometrical Mathematical Measurement System, is sufficient to convince the most fastidious, that they are the very best, to employ to insure good fits and fashionable work.

To the ladies, they would say, that all those wishing fashionable riding dresses and pelisses will please call where all orders shall be attended to with promptness and despatch.

Trimmings, cloth, and ready made clothing will be kept constantly on hand.—Work will be done on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in the city. Cutting done on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner.

A good assortment of brass clocks, cheap for cash or country produce.

No. 2 Mulholland street, 2 doors east of the Temple.
Nauvoo, May, 24, 1843.—3m.

SPINNING WHEELS!

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, spindles and boms. Also bedsteads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bedstead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store & steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.
May 24 1843, if.

GARDEN SEEDS FOR SALE.

ANY person wishing to procure a choice article of Garden Seeds can be accommodated by applying to Taylor & Woodruff, at the Printing Office, who have just received a quantity of most kinds of seeds necessary for the garden.

Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no1.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having taken out letters of administration, from the Court of Probate of Hancock County, Ill. on the estate of Oliver Walker deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to her, or the Court of Probate, of said county for settlement, on the first day of August 1843. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

NANCY WALKER, Administratrix.
Nauvoo, June 14 1843.—6t.

A CARD.

A. NEBAUR SURGEON DENTIST.
Teeth inserted, \$2.00 a tooth.
Office, on Water st. 4th block east of Main st. Charges moderate.
June 14-6m.

\$15 REWARD.

THE Subscriber's Hat Shop on Granger Street in this city was broken open on the night of the 24th inst. and robbed of one dozen unfinished hats, nine black and three drab colored. The above reward will be given to any person for the thief or thieves or any information that may lead to their arrest, and the recovery of the property stolen.

J. H. ROSKINSON.
Nauvoo July 25th 1843.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING AND PLATING

in all its varieties, at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the Temple, by Gustavus Hills.

Wanted.—Old Gold and Silver in exchange for work.

NAUVOO FERRY.

THE undersigned, will hereafter run a new and splendid Steam Boat, as a FERRY BOAT across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, for the accommodation of emigrants, travelers, citizens, and their effects. And they solicit the patronage of a discerning public to sustain the company in this laudable enterprise. The convenience will be great, the accommodation good, and the passage sure, without having to lay by for wind or weather, save when the river is under bonds of ice. The prices will be regulated by an ordinance of the City Council. Live and let live is the desire of the public's servants,
D. JONES, & Co.
May 17th 1843. 3n-6m.

C. A. WARREN & HIGBEE.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.
Office situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.
Nauvoo, May 24d, 1843, if.

BACHMAN & SKINNER.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
WILL attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Courts. Offices—in the Court House Carthage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple.
3m no 51.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken out letters testamentary on the estate of Lucy P. Outman deceased; will attend before the Probate Justice at his office in Carthage, on the first Monday in July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where all those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement. All those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

GEORGE COULSON.
Executor of Lucy P. Outman.
LaHarpe, April the 6th 1843. 2-4w

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cure for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c.; ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBELL LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by
(22-y1.) J. SNIDER,
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

LIME! LIME!

THE undersigned, intends to keep constantly on hand at the upper end of Main street near the river, the above article, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest for cash or will exchange it for most kinds of country produce. He has now on hand two kilns, not inferior to any in this city, and flatters himself by his experience in manufacturing to suit all who may favor him with their patronage. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere.

PETER SHIRTS.
Nauvoo, May 31st, 1843-6m

STRAYED FROM THE TEMPLE.

ABOUT two months ago a dark brown Cow, white face, carries her head high, long horned, bright eyes, a white spot on one hind foot, white on the end of the tail, white legs, rather short teeth, nine years old last spring, she was expected to calve in a few days when she went away; she is not a very large Cow but pretty stout built.

ALSO, a black Cow, white face, white feet, lower part of tail white, had a dirty red and white band on her horns across her forehead, she was very poor when she went away, gave a little milk, had no calf, rather a small sized Cow, and about seven years old as near as can be remembered.

Whoever will give information of either or both of the Cows to the Temple Committee or the Temple Recorder, or will bring them to the Temple will do us a favor, and if they desire it a reasonable compensation shall be allowed for trouble and expenses.

The descriptions are as near as can be remembered, but only having them here a little while it may possibly not be exactly correct.
WM. CLAYTON,
Temple Recorder.
Nauvoo, July 21st, 1843.

LOOK HERE.

I would say to emigrants, and all the brethren, that I have a few lots on hand that I will sell very cheap, as I am going on my mission soon, and wish to sell before I go.

Also, I have lots with buildings on them. If any one wishes for a good store building near the Temple, I can accommodate them.
BRIGHAM YOUNG.
Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. nolif.

BRADFORD & BROWN.

Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Poydras St., New Orleans.

LIBERAL advances made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible.

To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO.

N. F. Morton, New Orleans,
A. Rich & Boekwood, St. Louis.
A. H. Mathews, Warsaw,
Whiteman & Springer, Cincinnati.
December 10, 1842. no32-6m

ALMON BABBITT.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. }
July 4th 1843.—1f.

GEO. P. STILES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.
Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. 1843. no42-1f.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

school books.

The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

ALSO.

Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Millen's Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our

do	do	bound	plain	1,50
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	do	whole bound	plain	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
Octavo	fall	bound	plain	1,00
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	do	half bound	plain	0,75
do	do	do	neat	1,00
do	do	do	extra	1,37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	82
do	do	do	neat	87
do	do	half bound	plain	50
do	do	do	neat	75

From the Midnight Cry.

LETTER FROM WILLIAM MILLER.

Dear Bro. Himes—This is the first time I have wrought for six weeks or more. The time past for sixteen weeks seems to me like a dream, and a painful one too. I do not complain, God is good, and although he afflicts us by pain, disease and prostration of both physical and mental powers, yet he has the power to efface all these things to operate as means to help us on to glory. Blessed be his name, I find my present affliction has been not entirely lost, I hope it has and will prove a blessing.

Before I was taken sick last winter, at times I was very much unreconciled to my lot, as I would call it, often thinking God had laid on me more than I was able to bear. I often murmured and complained, and often prayed that I might be permitted to retire from the turmoil and bustle of the world at least for a few weeks. God granted my request, and I have been confined to my room four months but how different from what I expected. I anticipated rest, but experienced pain; I expected to enjoy the society of my family and friends, and have been much of my time a burden to myself and them. Yet during the whole time of my sickness, my faith in the glorious appearing of Jesus Christ this year, has been stronger than ever. I experienced for such a length of time before. It seemed to me so plain, so clear, that I doubt would be as wicked as to doubt the existence of a Supreme Being. And, although my pain in body was very severe, yet it was made quite tolerable by the strength I obtained through my faith in the blessed book of God's word, and the promises therein of the glorious inheritance of the saints. It appeared to me at times, that the whole plan of salvation lay before me like a landscape, and I was enraptured with the sight. I have a number of times during my sickness, felt as did Paul, to depart and be with Christ, &c., but God has seen fit to continue me here as yet. My health is on the gain, and I think in a few days I shall be able to labor again in the vineyard, if a door should open. Perhaps none may want me now, no matter, I will leave that to my heavenly father and the people. The opposition in this quarter are gaining in confidence and violence, since the 23d of April is past. But they begin to rejoice too quick. We have not yet passed 1843. I want to hear from you. Not one word since brother Fleming wrote; do write. God will try our faith more than ever, depend on it, and although trials deep and sore may assail us, let us not waver, for the Lord will come, and will not tarry.

Yours as ever,

W. M. MILLER.

Low Hampton, July 5, 1843.

TERRIFIC ENCOUNTER WITH A

Speaking of a formidable pirate said to have been lately seen in the West Indies, the Richmond Star takes occasion to give the following particulars of an encounter with freebooters several years ago in the same latitude, which have never before appeared in print, but which are nevertheless true. The general facts of the case are these:

Captain Robinson, now a wealthy and much respected citizen of New York, while in command of a ship many years ago, at a time when several of the European powers were at war, discovered, one day, just as night was setting in, a suspicious looking sail under his lee; but as the stranger made no movement towards him, he concluded that she was probably one of the many privateers which then swarmed the ocean. The next morning he discovered the strange sail nearer to him, and very soon became satisfied that she was not only hostile, but a pirate. He had one gun, and an abundance of small arms and ammunition on board, and fortunately a good number of passengers, mostly men. When satisfied that he had no alternative but to fight or surrender, he assembled the passengers in the cabin, and told them that they must decide whether they would surrender, and be themselves murdered, and give their wives and daughters to the brutality of the fiends then pursuing them, or stand upon their defence like men. If they chose the latter alternative, he gave them a fair warning that it must be a desperate conflict, and that boarding the pirate was probably their only chance of success.

Most of the passengers responded promptly that they would fight to the last, if fight they must. Although to the windward it was found that the superior sailing of the pirate was more than a match in a long chase for their advantage, and Robinson resolved at once to meet the crisis, and decide the matter while his position gave him the choice of commencing the engagement. He steered at once to meet the foe, thus giving him to understand that he was prepared for him. As he neared him, the pirate gave him a broadside from the guns, three in number that crippled him badly, killing two of his best seamen and one passenger. Still he kept on, raving another broadside that injured him more but not so badly as the first. In a few minutes he was near the pirate, and by a skillful manoeuvre got a raking position, and taking good aim, he for the first time discharged his gun, loaded heavily with canister and grape. The effect was tremendous, the vessel being much cut up, and the slaughter among the private crew prodigious. This created confusion among them, and enabled Robinson to plant his bow against the pirate, just where he preferred.

In an instant the bowsprit was crowded with the devil, looking like very fiends,

who dashed on the forward deck in large force. A bloody struggle then ensued hand to hand, in which the ship's defenders were driven back by the overwhelming force, and the prospect for an instant was that they would be annihilated, beyond the chance of hope. At this moment, some of the passengers shouted in English to their friends to "clear the way stand back for the gun." The spaniards raised a yell of triumph, as they saw their foes, who had met them so sturdily, rush back, and were in the act of springing forward as the murderous charge of the gun met them with sweeping carnage—leaving but few alive and covering the deck with the mangled remains of more than a score of the wretches. But a fire force, supplied their place and several times the good gun cleared the deck of the blood thirsty villains. As they went leaping back the fourth time, Robinson shouted to his men to "board!" and in a moment the strife was on the pirate's own deck.

The force of the pirate had been terribly cut down in the previous contest, and after a short but desperate struggle, in which Capt. Robinson received a shocking wound from a cutlass, passing from his forehead, between his eyes, across the neck yet he killed the man who wounded him and two others after receiving the slash; the pirates were all driven below and there secured. The cabin was then cleared of every valuable, the vessel scuttled, and in a short time the vessel sunk, carrying with her every soul left on board, with the wounded, dying, and dead. Capt. Robinson was wounded in many places besides the last shocking wound across his face, the scar of which he yet bears, and many of his force had fallen or desperately wounded; but he carried his ship safe through her voyage, and was able to tell of one of the most gallant and desperate actions of which we ever heard or which history can show.

AN ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE

POST MASTER GENERAL.

By late arrivals from Washington, D. C., we are informed that an attempt to assassinate C. A. Wickliffe, Post Master General, was made by John Gardner, son of Colonel Gardner, late a clerk in one of the departments at Washington. The occurrence took place on board the steamboat Georgia, on her trip from Norfolk to Baltimore. Mr. Wickliffe, with his wife and children, were advancing towards the dining saloon, when Gardner encountered the party, and before his purpose could be conjectured, suddenly raised a knife with which he had been cleaning his nails, and with great violence stabbed Mr. W. in the chest. Gardner was instantly seized by Lieutenant Bradford, and prevented from repeating the blow; his person was then properly secured and kept in guarded custody until the boat arrived in Baltimore. The point of the knife struck the upper part of the sternum or breast bone, without penetrating it. Mr. Wickliffe expressed his conviction that Gardner was deranged; spoke feelingly of the young man's relatives, to whom he referred as intimate friends, and despatched a person to prevent, if possible, the commitment of Gardner to jail.

WOMEN.—It seems as if nature connected our intelligence with their dignity as we connect our happiness with their virtues. This therefore is a law of eternal justice—man cannot degrade woman without himself falling into degradation; he cannot raise them without becoming better. Let us cast our eyes over the globe, and observe the two great divisions of the human race, the East and the West. One half of the ancient world remains without progress, without thought and under the load of a barbarous civilization—women there are slaves. The other half advances towards freedom and light—the women there are lovely and honored.

We learn from the report of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the insane, for 1843, that insanity prevails to a much greater extent amongst the unmarried portion of the community, than with those who have companions to assist them in supporting the adversities of life. Of the present inmates, 170 are single, 95 married, 34 widows or widowers.

Hibernian Humour.—I remember an anecdote which Governor Clinton and General Morton used to tell with great glee. On some occasion they took a boat at Whitehall to cross over to one of the islands in the Bay. It so happened that the boatman was from the Emerald Isle.

Dear away, my lad, said General Morton, we're in a hurry.

Yes, General! replied Pat, pulling away lustily at the oar.

You call me General. How do you know who I am? asked Morton.

Know you? exclaimed Pat. What a blockhead your honor must take me to be, not to know the great General Morton, the prides of the battary, and the great little dog of war.

But ha! ha! cried out the governor; there you're caught, general. But pray my friend do you know who I am?

Why, to be sure I do, says Pat: the renowned governor Clinton, the Irishman's real friend. Now know ye! Don't I pray for ye both every night? and wasn't the last boy we had christened by the name of De Witt Clinton General Morton O'Neil? and isn't it happy his mother would be this night if she had a pair of shoes and stockings to put on the craters?

Double fair, and a good supply of shoes and stockings, sent the humble namesake of the great O'Neil to his home a happy fellow.

Wreck of the Alert.—The new barque Alert, which sailed from Halifax, N. S., on the 10th inst., with the left wing of her Majesty's 64th regiment, bound for

England, was cast away on Goose Island about eighty miles eastward of Halifax, on the following morning. Although the lives of all were saved, every article belonging to them except what they stood in, all lost, and the passengers among them 95 women and children, were left in a most destitute condition. The odd five being infants born since the Alert sailed from Halifax. The Rose ship of war had been despatched from Halifax to the assistance of the passengers, crew, &c.

For China.—A beautiful new brig, built at Boston for the China market, and armed and equipped in all respects as a man of war, with a battery of eight or ten guns, arrived here on Saturday morning, and sailed again yesterday, on her return, via New York. She is called the Antelope, commanded by Capt. Forbes, and we learn that the object of her present trip is to get her in trim and try her powers of sailing. Passengers, Col. T. H. Perkins, J. P. Cushing, Esq., and J. M. Forbes. —*Norfolk Herald 24th ult.*

MURDER, MUTINY, AND PIRACY!

We learn from the New Bedford Bulletin of last evening, says the Boston Times of the 1st instant, the following facts:—

On Sunday, about 9 o'clock, the sloop Fairhaven of Providence, from New Bedford for New York, when 6 miles S. E. of Cuttyhunk, fell in with a schooner running before the wind, all sails set, but no person visible on board. On boarding her found one anchor out with a short scope, and a hole cut in the cabin floor with an axe.

She proved to be the schooner Lavinia from Alexandria. She was scuttled forward and had three feet of water in her hold.

In a small book found in the cabin the following entry is made:—

Friday Night, 14th July, 1843.

About half past 10 o'clock it was the mate's watch on deck along with me, when the captain came on deck and told me to keep the vessel to the wind, and I did so—then the mate was aft on the seat close to the taffrail asleep, and the captain went up and shook him, and said you are a damned fellow to be officer of a vessel, and struck at him, and they at one another. The mate got the captain down on his back on the taffrail, and main sheet block under them—it gave a jerk and pitched them overboard. So I put my helm down, but it was of no use for by the time the vessel was round they were not to be seen. There was no one on deck but myself, and could do no good for them. I ran forward and called the men, but by the time they got up the vessel was going afore the wind and we could not hear or see them.

The boat of the vessel, which from the tackle used in hoisting tackle was evidently a long boat, was gone. The gangway rail was taken away to make room for the boat in leaving her own deck.

The fore-cabin of the scamen were gone from the fore-cabin. The captain's trunk was stove open, and completely ransacked of everything of the slightest value. His letters were all left. We have no time to speculate upon this mysterious affair, but it is the prevailing opinion that a piracy has been committed, and the captain and mate thrown overboard. There is foul play somewhere, and time will develop the mystery. The Fairhaven arrived here last evening with the schooner in tow. She is now in the possession of Mr. Gordon the United States Marshall.

[It is suggested that the above vessel is the schooner Sarah Lavinia, capt. Darr-born, cleared at Alexandria 1st ultimo for the West Indies.]

From the New York Observer.

HON. JOHN Q. ADAMS ON VOLTAIRE.

HARTFORD, July 10, 1843.

Messrs. Editors:—Below I send you a letter from Hon. J. Q. Adams, which I trust you will be disposed to make public. A word, by way of explanation.

About two years since, while I was travelling in Vermont, the pastor of a small village put into my hands a volume of Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary, purporting to have been translated by John Quincy Adams, with a commentary preface by the same. An infidel neighbor, boasting that J. Q. Adams was an infidel as well as himself, Mr. H. procured the address of Mr. A., delivered at New York, in which he strongly urges the study of the Bible. After reading it, the infidel replied, "If J. Q. Adams blows hot and cold in this way, I will have no further confidence in him." I suspected at the time that this was either a forgery, or else the name of another J. Q. Adams; yet knowing that it has been attributed to the Ex-President, and therefore that his influence was made to sanction infidelity, I finally determined to ascertain the facts in the case, and also his views in regard to Voltaire's writings. These are contained in the following letter.

Yours, &c., JOSEPH EMERSON.

Quincy, 17th June, 1843.

Rev'd Sir:—In answer to the inquiries in your letter of the 14th inst. I cheerfully state—1st, That I never published or made a translation of Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary; 2d, That I never read that work; and am therefore unable to give an opinion upon its merits; 3d, That I never saw the book mentioned by you, as purporting to be a translation of Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary, by John Quincy Adams; 4th, That I have heard of a person, a stranger to me, bearing that name, but know not how he came by it, nor to what family he belongs.

I have read extracts from Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary, and others of his writings infected with infidelity, but I have also read and seen performed on the

stage his tragedies of Zaire, Alzire, and Mahomet, and have read his epic poem of the Henriade. I have read of his writings, in which he complains that he had been accused of irreligious propensities, and appeals to these tragedies and this epic poem as proofs of his orthodoxy. He boasts that when his tragedy of Zaire was first performed, it was called the Christian tragedy. In the tragedy of Alzire, a Spanish viceroy is murdered by a Peruvian Indian, and when the assassin is brought before him, as he is dying, he says—

"Learn how the difference between thy gods and mine."

Thy gods command thee to revenge and murder; And mine, when thou hast stabbed me to the heart,

Command me to pity and forgive thee!"

In his Henriade, he glorifies Henry the Fourth for having been converted by a vision in which his ancestor, St. Louis, proves to him the truth of the doctrine of transubstantiation; and he dedicated his tragedy of Mahomet to pope Benedict the XIVth, assuring him that in exposing the impostor of a false religion, there was no person to whom the work could with so much propriety be dedicated as to the head of the true religion: a compliment for which the sovereign pontiff rewarded him, as a true and faithful son of holy church, with his paternal and apostolical benediction.

Now if the infidel neighbor of the Rev. Mr. Hubbard declared that he would have no further confidence in me, if I had been blowing hot and cold, by publishing a translation of Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary, and yet professing for myself religious sentiments and opinions, how could he have any confidence in Voltaire himself—such an adept in the art of blowing hot and cold, that he wrote with the same pen his Philosophical Dictionary and his Henriade, his Zaire, his Alzire, and his Mahomet—how could the infidel justify himself for recommending to his friend the work of such a weathercock in religious opinions as Voltaire, and yet profess to withdraw all his confidence in me for my supposed inconsistency in publishing the infidel trash of Voltaire, and yet avowing religious sentiments for myself?

The truth is, that Voltaire was a lively, sarcastic, disingenuous, prejudiced, fanatical disbeliever in Christianity, ready to assume the mask of religion, or to cast it away, just as it suited his interest or his humor; intent above all things upon making himself a name, and flustering himself that his easiest way to do it was by demolishing the Christian religion. I never thought his Philosophical Dictionary worth reading, and I read his Bible only to despise it.

I have read also his Maid of Orleans, and despised him also for that—infamous for its perversion of all moral principle, and all decency. Its injustice to one of the brightest characters in human history is its most crying sin. A Frenchman who can think or speak of Joan of Arc without reverence, must have a heart colder than the everlasting ice of the poles.

You are at liberty, sir, to make such use of this letter as you think proper. I am certainly not ambitious of the reputation of spending my time in translating or in publishing Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary.

There are very few from some of whose writings I have recoiled with more disgust and horror; of his infidelity and dissolute morals I have had more than a surfeit; and if I have ever derived any benefit from them, it has only been by that process which extracts healing medicine from the deadliest of poisons.

I am, very respectfully

And thankfully, dear sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Newly Invented Carriage Spring.—In this age of novelty and experiment, we have rarely had occasion to notice a more agreeable and decided improvement than that of an application of a new style of spring capable of adoption to all classes of vehicles by John S. Tough, a gentleman of this city whose ingenuity has been successfully directed to various branches of scientific mechanism. We enjoyed a short excursion the other day in a carriage suspended upon the principle to which we refer, and of course we were enabled to testify experimentally on its qualifications, and to do so the more readily, being prepared to acquit ourselves in terms of unqualified approval. The suspension of the carriage is upon a plate sustained by spiral springs enclosed in a brass cylinder, each set occupying a vertical position between the wheel and the body of the carriage. The springs are so arranged, that the weight of one or two persons acts only upon the upper or lighter spring, while a heavier weight brings the lower spring into action, thus regulating the buoyant motion of the vehicle. A spiral spring acting horizontally upon the perch, restores constantly the equilibrium, and the admirable effect of the whole arrangement was indisputably tested upon a portion of a thorough road, in traversing which the rudest effect would scarcely be deemed, even by a lady, an inconvenience. A description we are aware is calculated to convey an idea of complicated machinery, but to those familiar with the use of the spiral spring, a glance would satisfy them of its simplicity. We are inclined to think that the invention of Mr. Tough is destined to a very general use, especially as the cost is no more than that of the ordinary springs in use; while the advantage is inestimable to those whose business calls them frequently to the carriage. It strikes us that the application of the system to railroad cars, would effectually relieve them of that continuous jar, to which the passenger entertains a decided objection. —*Baltimore Sun.*

OFFICIAL RETURNS
Of the Hancock County Election, August 7th, 1843.

	Monroe	Nauvoo	Chambers	Appanoose	Camp Creek	Elk River	Fountain Green	St. Marys	Albany	Clall	Bar Creek	Green Plains	Warren	Carthage	TOTAL
For Congress,															
Joseph P. Hoge	12 583	405	71	85	131	171	103	26	34	75	139	88	87	2088	
Cyrus Walker	29	73	25	29	24	43	64	65	68	23	11	48	128	105	733
For Probate Justice,															
James Adams	10 584	804	69	23	103	94	3	1							
E. Rand	34	52	14	32	26	78	129	127	89	57	71	96	45	9	1604
For Co. Comm's Clerk,															
George W. Thatchers	3 512	464	59	35	85	166	8	1							
Sylvester Emmons	37	130	57	34	32	91	50	94	78	20	60	72	61	18	1522
Franklin J. Bartlett															
For County Recorder,															
Chauncey Robinson	25 150	118	57	49	110	130	157	82	59	49	146	120	178	1420	
John A. Edwards	15 478	404	31	22	69	101	8								
For Co. Commissioners,															
Andrew H. Perkins	3 560	463	50	22	129	228	3								
Andrew Hamilton	32	77	59	10	4	48	2	1	52	19	5	23	12	73	530
C. C. Main	9														
School Commissioner															
Robert D. Foster	14 589	506	42	14	66	111	6	1							
Benjamin Avis	22	34	12	36	58	103	95	132	32	59	64	98	10	26	1553
For County Surveyor															
John W. Williams	41 332	354	93	80	129	181	148	68	58	32	84	194	192	2007	
Alanson Ripley	1 275	106	6		50	84									
Co. Treasurer & Assessor															
John P. Hoggard	15 555	488	64	54	151	179	137	28	39	75	119	82	130	2114	
James W. Brattle	29	81	35	32	13	26	65	23	59	20	17	47	120	63	622

Those persons whose names are marked with a star are democrats those without whigs.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, 1843.

THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE MORMONS.

In justice to the editor of the above paper, we have to state that he has not taken a very straightforward unprejudiced course in regard to Mormonism, the opinions of "—" to the contrary notwithstanding. In the Herald of July 29, there is a long letter giving a plain unvarnished statement of the arrest, trial, acquittal and honorable course taken by Joseph Smith in the late difficulty, written by a "Gentile," which reflects great credit upon the writer, and disinterestedness and fairness on the part of the editor as a public journalist. There is also an ordinance published in the same paper, which for the information of our friends we publish with his remarks.

Strangers in Nauvoo.—The Mormons on the Look-out. The Mormons of that city have just passed some rather remarkable laws respecting strangers. Joe is evidently on the look-out, and is determined to purify the holy city. Strangers visiting Nauvoo will please remember, then, that the city council, marshal, constables, and city watch, are authorized and required to require all strangers in Nauvoo to give their names, former residence, for what intent they have entered or are tarrying in the city, and answer such other questions as the officer shall deem proper or necessary; and for a failure or refusal on the part of strangers to give the desired information, or for giving false names or information, they shall be subjected to the penalty of the ordinance concerning vagrants and disorderly persons, passed November 13th, 1841. And the aforesaid authorities are further required to hail, and take a person found strolling about the city at night, after nine o'clock, and before sunrise, and to confine them in ward for trial, unless they give a good and satisfactory account of themselves, or offer a reasonable excuse for being thus caught out after nine o'clock. The aforesaid authorities are also required to enter all hotels, or houses of public entertainment, and such other habitations as they may judge proper, and require the inmates to give immediate information of all persons residing in said hotel or habitation, and their business, occupation or movements; and for a failure, non-compliance, or false information, their license shall be a forfeit, if it be a public house, and they, and the transient persons subject to the penalties as before mentioned. And it is further ordained, that if any of the aforesaid officers shall refuse, or neglect to do their duty as required by this ordinance, they shall be fined one hundred dollars, and be broke of office.

These enactments redound greatly, we think, to the good sense of the Prophet. The adoption and enforcement of similar regulations in our own city of sparkling fountains and filthy streets, would do the state some service. They might help us to get rid of the blacklegs that strut along Broadway and insult our ladies; and the poor creatures who crawl about the grog-shops during the week, and publish ale house puffs on Sundays, for a living.

Notwithstanding the spouting and fault-finding of some of our world be wise men, the above shows clearly what the opinion of those that are most competent to judge is, of the wisdom of Joseph Smith and of our municipal regulations.

We receive a great many papers from all parts, and have a good opportunity to judge of the respectability and usefulness of the papers in the United States in general, and have no hesitancy in saying that the Weekly Herald stands among the foremost in the Union; with one or two alterations we should pronounce it the best, as it is; we recommend it to the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity.

A report has just reached our ears, that some few of the citizens of Carthage, feeling a little chagrined that the election had not gone according to their wishes, entered the Court and expressed a determination to resist by violence, if they could not by argument, some of the candidates from taking office, who had been duly elected, and legally qualified thereto. We hope, for the credit of the county, for the honor of the State of Illinois, and for the good name of the citizens of Carthage and vicinity, that no

such circumstance has taken place, and that they have not so disgraced themselves; but from the source that we received it, we are led to believe that it is true. We shall give particulars next week.

The Puseyite controversy is every day assuming a more formidable aspect both in this country and in England. There is every prospect at the present time of their being a great row in the Episcopal church.

More Rioting in Canada.—An Orange celebration took place at Kingston (Canada) on the 12th, in honor of the battle of the Boyne, which resulted in a serious riot between the Irish Orangemen and Ribbonmen. One young man by the name of Morrison, was shot dead, and two others were seriously injured. The police were out, and a strong detachment of the 23d British regiment were brought to the scene of action; a number of arrests were made and order at length restored.

Several rows between the same parties also took place at Hamilton, (Canada west.) but they did not produce any serious mischief.

On the Beauharnois Canal about two thousand five hundred men are now quietly at work, (leaving nearly one thousand in idleness,) but arrests of the ringleaders in the late outrages continued to be made.

Murder in St. Marys County.—We learn from the Leonardstown (Md) Herald that on the night of the 13th inst. an intemperate wretch, named John Williams, residing in the neighborhood of Charlotte Hill, deliberately murdered his wife, after which he removed her lifeless body into the yard fronting the house, and then fled. He has not yet been arrested. The Herald says, his little son, an interesting boy of eight years old, and who saw his mother expire under the blows inflicted by her inhuman husband, seated himself close by the remains of his murdered parent, and he continued to watch over during the whole of that gloomy night, and did not leave the spot until the neighbors had assembled the following morning.

Rescued from Drowning by a Dog.—Francis A. Ball, of New London, Conn., fell into the Thames the other day, and being unable to swim, would have been drowned but for his dog, a large Newfoundland, who jumped in after his master, seized him by the collar, held his head and face above the water, and brought him to shore in safety! The grateful master immediately bargained for a splendid collar for the noble animal, upon which is to be engraven the particulars of the heroic act.

Soda for Washing.—We have been requested by a correspondent, to publish the following recipe for washing with carbonate of soda.

To five gallons of water, add a pint and a half of soft soap, and two ounces soda. Put the clothes (after soaking over night) into the mixture at boiling heat, rubbing the parts most soiled with soap. Boil them one hour—drain—rub and rinse them in warm water, they are fit for drying. Half the soap and more than half the labor is saved by washing in this manner.

Making Soap.—A lady correspondent of the Tennessee Agriculturist in a discourse to farmers' daughters, has the following remarks on soap making. The fair authoress, in our opinion, would make a valuable contributor to the ladies' monthly magazines. Though the practical, matter-of-fact, common sense character of her articles might not be deemed to come within the legitimate range of belles lettres, they would have the merit of being useful—and that is more than can be said of two-thirds the stuff that makes up the pages of most of our popular monthlies. A young lady—other a farmer's daughter or a merchant's daughter—who intends to become a housewife, would profit infinitely more from a single essay upon the soft soap of domestic economy, than from whole tomes of the "soft soap" of nonsensical love-letters and "sentimental nonsense." But hear the lady. "Among other things, let me tell you to learn how to make soap. I do not know that I should have thought of naming this, if my ignorance

on the old woman who lived with me, to make it. I went to her when the soap-keg was almost empty, and told her we must have some made as quick as possible. 'Why, for! Miss, now don't you see it ain't the right time of the moon?' I tried to persuade her that soap making and the moon were very slightly connected, if the other part of the business was well conducted. It was, however, to no purpose. I had to wait till the 'right time' came round before I could get my soap. After this, when I had the superintendence of a large family, I was obliged to buy it by the barrel, because I did not well understand the manufacture of the article, and I was really ashamed that such extra expense was caused by my ignorance. Sometimes there was too much time with the ashes; then again not enough; sometimes it was too greasy, and sometimes any thing but what it ought to be. I tell you my experience in the matter, so that you may learn from your mothers now, and not have the trouble of learning, when you ought to be making it. As I have given you so long a talk on the subject, I will add a recipe I found a short time since in the Cultivator, vol. 5, page 124. It may be of use to some of your mothers if not to you. Mr. Tomlinson writing to Judge Buel, says: 'My wife has no trouble about soap. The grease is put into a cask, and strong lye added. During the year as the fat increases, more lye is stirred in, and all occasionally stirred with a stick that is kept in it. By the time the cask is full the soap is made ready for use. It is made hard by boiling and adding a quart of salt to three gallons of soap. It is put into a tub to cool, and the froth scraped off. It is afterwards melted to a boiling heat, and a little rosin or turpentine given which improves the quality.'

Some of you will think me a most unsentimental sort of a woman, then I advise you to learn how good bread, butter, coffee, pickles, puddings &c., are made; but you will have to learn sometime or do worse. Work with your own hands, even if it should tarnish their whiteness a little. A man does not consider the beauty of a soft white hand a very strong recommendation, when he finds it has been kept for show and not for use. I think a young lady should be able to scour a kettle and grace a diamond.

LUCY.

The Spirit of Liberty.—Soon after the close of the long French war in Europe, a boy was standing on one of the bridges that cross the Thames at London, with a number of small birds in a cage for sale. A sailor, who was passing, observed the little prisoners fluttering about the cage, peeping through the wires and manifesting their eager desire to regain their liberty. He stood for some time looking at the birds, apparently lost in thought. At length addressing the boy he said:—
'How much do you ask for your birds?'
'Sixpence apiece, sir,' was the reply.
'I don't ask how much apiece,' said the sailor, 'but how much for the lot; I want to buy the whole.'

The boy began his calculation, and finally offered them for six shillings and sixpence.

'There's your money,' said the sailor, and opening the cage door, he let all the birds fly away.

The boy, looking quite astonished, exclaimed, 'What did you do that for, sir? You have lost all your birds.'

'I tell you, boy, that shut up three years in a French prison as a prisoner of war—I know how precious liberty is—and I am resolved never to see any thing deprived of it that I can make free.'

'The money, then?'—The most remarkable miniature man that has ever appeared, exceeding even the famous Sir Geoffrey Hudson, who was put into a dish of pastry under the crust, and then introduced upon the table at a great banquet in Cromwell's time—is now on a visit to this city, and will be happy to see company at Knickerbocker Hall. He is remarkable for his symmetry is spirited and social, and weighs only 15 pounds—a miniature man.—*Albany Ad.*

What I have seen.—A writer under this head gives several good hits. He says he has seen farmers go offener to the store than to the mill;—he has seen a farmer's wife spend twenty bushels of wheat to buy a silk dress when there was an execution out against her husband;—he has seen a mother call her child a brat in the cradle and the child a few years after call the mother a harder name;—he has seen farmers and their families drink strong water and have the ague six months, when four days labor would dig a good well;—he has seen farmers daughters which were accomplished in every thing except carding, spinning, weaving, knitting, making cheese, cooking and other things which would render them useful;—he has seen so he says, many more things equally strange, which we have not room to copy.

Large spots on wooden clothes may be completely removed by strong vinegar. The vinegar effectually neutralizes the lime, but does not generally affect the color of the cloth. Dark cloth, the color of which has been completely destroyed in spots six inches square, has thus had its original color completely restored.

The whiteness of ivory handle knives may be restored by rubbing them with fine sand paper or emery.

The oftener carpets are shaken, the longer they last, as the particles of sand which collect upon them grind the thread. Sweeping them also wears them.

Dry wood will produce on a moderate estimate, twice as much heat as the same amount of green wood; and saves much trouble in kindling fires on cold mornings.

Cultivator.

Melancholy Accident. A serious and fatal occurrence took place at the Asylum for the Blind, in Columbus, Ohio, on

Friday evening, the 7th inst. A blind pupil, named George Brown, aged fifteen, whose parents reside in Knox County, had with two or three others, gone to the roof of the asylum, and attempted to walk across it, but mistaking his course, he walked to the edge of the roof and was precipitated to the pavement below. He fell on his head and face, breathed for ten minutes, and expired without a groan or struggle. No blame can attach to any one; as the children had gone to the roof without the knowledge of the superintendent.

State Journal.

A Horrible mode of Death.—The Toronto (Canada) Constitutionalist says that a young man named Bailey, a prisoner in the penitentiary, in consequence of insubordination, was placed for punishment in a cistern, where it was necessary that he should work in order to prevent the water overflowing him, and that during the process he was overpowered by the water and drowned.

A Man Hung in Mistake.—A correspondent of the Macon (Geo.) Messenger says that some time since, a gentleman from Alabama, who put up at the Union Hall, in Forsyth, said that a negro was lately arrested for an outrage, when he confessed that he some time since nearly killed and then hung a white female near Milledgeville. He said he choked her first, and finding she was near gone, he concluded to hang her, in which situation she was discovered. The negro also stated that a Mr. Johnson was executed for the murder, and that he was an innocent man; that he himself had committed the murder, and that no person was concerned with him.

Steamboat Accident and Loss of Life.—Yesterday morning, says the Pittsburgh Age, of the 31st, the steamboat WARREN that runs between this city and Beaver, when opposite Shousstown, burst her blow off pipe, and one of the passengers jumped overboard, and there being no saw attached to the boat, he was drowned. Shame on the officers of a steamboat that will sacrifice human life for five dollars.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

We give the following from the State Register, the latest news received.

FIRST DISTRICT.

In Madison, Morrison, whig, leads Smith, dem. 221 votes. Last year 530 for Duncan.

THIRD DISTRICT.

But little news from this district, but sufficient to show that Ficklin the democratic candidate is elected.

Wentworth has a majority in the fourth district of 410.

From the fifth district we learn that Douglas, dem has a majority in Peoria of 100; in Macoupin, 190; in Schuyler, 25; in Green he has the usual democratic majority.

From the sixth district, we learn that Mr. Hoge [the democratic candidate for congress] received 1000 majority at the Nauvoo precinct, Hancock county. This result is ascribed by some of the whigs here, to the visit of Judge Brown to that place in behalf of his son-in-law, Mr. Logan. Whether these whigs are right in their conjectures we shall not undertake to determine. We rather think the bitter persecutions of the Mormons last summer by Gov. Duncan [for whom Walker voted] and the Sangamo Journal, and its pet Bennett, have had as much influence in producing the result as the eloquence of Judge Brown.

AN ORDINANCE to remunerate Horace S Eldridge, for land occupied by a street.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized to make unto Horace S Eldridge a good and sufficient deed for the land lying on the river side of Lot No. 4 in Block No. 151, so occupied as a Street in the original survey of the Town Plot of the City of Nauvoo, on condition that Horace S Eldridge make a good and sufficient deed to the City of Nauvoo, for the land which the street now occupies.

Passed August 12th, 1843.

JOHN TAYLOR Pres Pro tem.

WILLIAM RICHARDS Recorder.

'Perfect Bull'—Pope, in his translation of Homer, in speaking of an eagles and her young, says:

'Eight callow infants filled the massy nest, Herself the ninth.'

Also, in his Essay on Criticism:

When first young Maro, in his boundless mind, A work to outlast immortal Rome designed.'

Dryden says:

'A horrid silence first invades the ear.'

Thompson also sings:

'He saw her charming, but he saw not half The charms her downcast modesty conceal'd.'

Virgil also knew how to make a bull:

'Mormur et in media arma ruamus.'

'Let us die and rush in the middle of the fight.'

But the prize bull belongs to Milton, who, in his Paradise Lost, sings:

'Adam, the goodliest man of men since born His sons, the fairest of her daughters, Eve!'

THE MODERN CRUSOE OF THE INDIAN OCEAN.

Any one casting his eye over the eastern hemisphere of our planet will find about the 37th degree of southern latitude and 77th eastern longitude, two small specks in the waste of waters, between the Cape of Good Hope and New Holland. These islands are known to mariners by the name of St. Paul's and Amsterdam; and, on a late occasion, two East Indian men passing them sent off a boat's crew and landed on the eastern side of St. Paul's, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of their time,

and examining the geological structure of the islands. After pursuing their course for a considerable distance inland in that desolate region, a very strange looking object was presented to their view. At a short distance they observed a man, a stranger to their party, who at first seemed disposed to avoid them. He wore a roughly made seal skin cap, and jacket of same materials, while his lower extremities were covered by a ragged pair of canvas trousers. His face was deeply bronzed by exposure, and his beard hung down upon his chest. Upon asking him whether he belonged to the party from the other vessel, he answered in the negative, and expressed joy at falling in with countrymen. His name he said was George Stewart, and came originally from Scotland, but had emigrated to America, where he had settled, but had been unsuccessful. He then embarked in an American whaler, which ship had left him and another man on the island, as nearly as he could calculate, a year before. English and American whalers sometimes leave men upon the islands for the purpose of catching seals for the ship, pursuing their voyage to the whaling ground, calling at the island and picking up the men on their return. It sometimes happens that the ships are lost, and humanity shudders at the fate of the hapless individuals who are thus left to their solitary fate. They dwell upon this chance, and urged him to take a passage, in their vessel, but he instantly declined. His companion, with whom he had quarrelled, had left him for the neighboring island, and since that he had been tolerably happy. It may appear strange that two men, in such circumstances (which ought to have bound them together,) should have quarrelled, but it seems his companion was avaricious and overbearing, so much so that Stewart said he seldom closed his eyes in safety at night for fear of being murdered, knowing that all the profits of their mutual labors would belong to the survivor. He had been enabled to exist tolerably well, as the lagoon supplied an abundance of fish, and he occasionally killed a hog, though he was indifferently supplied with vegetables. His hut was in a recess formed, by nature in a rock, the entrance being filled up nearly with stones, and contained his chest with a hammock, gun, and some other articles. As night approached the crew returned to their vessels, and Stewart accompanied them in his boat, upon receiving a promise not to take him to sea. On board, he was an object of considerable curiosity, and on being again urged to leave his dreary abode, he stoutly declined, having a firm reliance on the word of the captain of his ship, who, he felt confident, would call for him on his return. The breeze freshening, it was found necessary to put to sea, and, after supplying Stewart with some deficiencies, he left them, all eyes being fixed on his receding figure in the boat, till the distance shut him out from their view.—[Illuminated Magazine.]

OFFICIAL VOTE OF McDONOUGH COUNTY.

Mr. Editor:—You will much oblige many friends in McDouough county by publishing the following official returns of the election in that county, as taken from the returns of the Clerk of the County Commissioners Court to the Secretary of State.

Democratic. For Congress.

Joseph P. Hogue, 537. Cyrus Walker, 498. County Commissioner's Clerk.

J. M. Campbell, 622. John Fletcher, 511. County Recorder.

Wm. T. Head, 569. Wm. Y. Head, 470. County Commissioner.

Wm. Ferguson, 547. John Clarke, 400. County Surveyor.

Samuel A. Hunt, 389. H. J. C. Avril, 444. County Treasurer.

J. M. Chapman, 439. I. S. Tingman, 555. Probate Justice.

James Clarke, 494. Wm. W. Bailey, 492. This you will see that McDouough county, the residence of Cyrus Walker, has spoken in tones of thunder, which cannot be misunderstood, when it is recollected that McDouough has been a Whig for some years past, and gave Joseph Duncan a majority of 10 votes last year.

Yours &c., BACKENSTOS.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.

The Washington (Geo.) News publishes the following extract of a letter, and vouchers for the respectability of the writer. The letter is dated

COLUMBUS, (Geo.) July 12, 1843.

I believe I have room to give you the particulars of one of the most shocking murders I have ever heard of, committed in Barber county, Alabama, a few days ago. A Mrs. Guchet, [pronounced Gasha] and her two daughters were visited on the day of the murder by a Mr. Brown and his wife. They took dinner, and remained until late in the evening with the old lady and her daughters. When they were about leaving, they insisted that the old lady should go home with them and spend the night. She refused; giving, as a reason, that her daughters would be left alone; and farther, that all the money she had was in the house. They continued urging her, until she consented to accompany them, to remain the night.

Shortly after her departure, a sick and weary traveller rode up and begged permission to stay the night. The two ladies said they were alone, and he could not stop. He said he doubted whether he could ride to the next house; and presuming they were afraid of him, he told them if they would consent to let him remain, he would take his room and suffer them to keep the key. To this proposition they consented, and the traveller soon went to his room. Some time during the night he was awake by a noise in the other room, there being but two in the house. Continuing to hear some one moving about, he got up, went softly to the door, and discovered a man at a bureau examining the drawers. He hailed the individual, who instantly drew a knife and made at the traveller, who, as he ap-

preached, shot him dead at his feet. The pistol alarmed the negroes, and when they came up they went into the ladies' room, and found both of them lying in their beds with their throats cut, and dead. The traveller, on enquiring for their mistress, was taken to Brown's house. On meeting the old lady, he told her some one had murdered her daughters, and that he had shot the villain. Mrs. Brown exclaimed, 'you have killed my husband,' and so it turned out. The very person who had spent the day with Mrs. Guchet had murdered her daughters! What a providential thing that the man should have been permitted to remain, to punish the assassin!

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Sangamo Journal.

Household Affairs.—Items in Domestic Economy.—Spirits of turpentine will dissolve grease spots on woollen clothes, and soap suds applied after wards will remove it. Strong vinegar will remove lime spots from woollen clothes. The whiteness of ivory handle knives may be restored by rubbing them with fine sand paper or emery. The oftener carpets are shaken, the longer they will last. Dry wood, by experiment, is found to give twice as much heat as wet wood.

Making felled cloths.—The chain should be twisted as evenly as possible, and all made of one kind of wool. The filling should be twisted even also, but not so hard as the chain. Pulled wool should never be mixed with shorn in making cloth. The flannel should be laid wide, at least a yard; the wider the better. If you desire to put pulled wool into the same piece of cloth, fill it in at one end, so that it can be cut off. The cloth should not be dyed before it is filled; it will not make as good work. A. Taft, Jersey County.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS PRICE CURRENT. CORRECTED WEEKLY.

	from	to
Ashes—per lb.	7	8
Pot.	11	12
Pearl.	16 00	18 00
Azer—per dozen.	14 00	18 00
Collins.	11 1/2	12 1/2
Others.	11 1/2	12 1/2
Bagging—Mo. per yard.	11 1/2	12 1/2
Bale Rope—3/4 per lb.	11 1/2	12 1/2
Beans—per lb.	40	50
Caster Beans—per bushel.	40	50
Candler—per lb.	20	30
Sperm.	8	9
Tallow—Mould.	7	8
Dipped.	7	8
Stearine.	14 00	00
Coal—per ton.	16 00	00
Lehigh.	16 00	00
Pittsburgh—per bushel.	16 00	00
Missouri and Illinois.	7	8
Coffee—per lb.	13	15
Java.	18	24
Havana.	18	24
Rio.	18	24
St. Domingo.	18	24
Laguaira.	18	24
Cocoa—No. 1.	13	15
No. 2.	12	14
Copper—per lb.	35	00
Braziers.	35	00
Shaving.	400	00
Bottom.	400	00
Flats.	400	00
Cordage—per lb.	12 1/2	14
Manilla.	2 25	2 50
Tarred Rope.	1 75	2 00
Red Corda, Manilla, per dozen.	75	1 00
Hemp.	14	15
Plough Lines.	12	13
Cotton Yarn—per lb.	14	15
Pittsburgh.	12	13
Common.	12	13
Domestic—per yard.	57	11 1/2
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	7 1/2	8
4-4 and 6-4, 6 1/2	7 1/2	8
Bleached Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	7 1/2	8
4-4 and 6-4, 6 1/2	7 1/2	8
Brown Drillings.	8	10
Burlaps.	12	00
Brown Lowel Oana bage.	10 1/2	12
Virginia.	9	10
Tinckins, 3-4 and 4-4.	8 1/2	10
Saltstuffs.	34	60
Kentucky Jeans.	10 1/2	12 1/2
Cotton Cloth.	10 1/2	12 1/2
Blue Drillings.	10 1/2	12 1/2
Mixed summer Stuffs.	12	25
Dye Stuffs.	15	16
Madder, per lb.	8	0
Logwood.	1 25	1 45
Indigo, Sp. cerodes.	2	2 1/2
Copperas.	9	10
Camwood, per lb.	4 1/2	00
Fustic.	4 1/2	00
Drugs & Medicines.	14	15
Ginseng, per lb.	7	8
Saleratus, Western.	8	0
Saleratus, Eastern.	8	0
Alum, per lb.	2 25	00
Quinine, per oz.	6	0
Brimstone, per lb.	7	0
Epsom Salts.	7 1/2	0
Four Sulphur.	7 1/2	0
Cream Tartar.	25	28
Turkey Opium.	8 75	0
Camphor.	1 25	1 31
Gum Arabic.	42	00
Liquorice Paste.	18	00
Sai Soda.	16	0
Feathers—per lb.	18	18
Flour, No. 1.	4 25	4 75
Flour, City Mills.	4 25	4 75
Country.	2 50	3 00
Rye.	25	31
Cornmeal, per bushel.	50	60
Alfalfa, dried, per bushel.	1 50	2 00
Peaches, dried, per bushel.	37 1/2	1 00
Almonds, S. R. per lb.	15	16
Raspberries, S. R. per box.	1 75	2 00
C. M.	1 25	00
Prunes, per lb.	00	00
Currants, Zales.	10	10 1/2
Figs, per dozen.	14	16
Lemons, per box.	2 00	2 50
Pars & Petrels.	1 00	4 00
Buffalo, per roba.	8 1/2	18
Deer shaves, per lb.	8	10
Red and Blue, in hair.	8	10
Grass.	2 00	3 00
Beaver.	1 00	3 00
Otter, per skin.	3	0
Muskat.	10	25
Maccoon.	10	20
Wild Cat.	8	15
Fox, grey.	10	25
Mink.	1 00	2 00
Bear, per skin.	10 00	12 00
Maccherel, No. 1, per bbl.	7 00	8 00
No. 2.	4 50	6 00
No. 3.	8 50	9 00
Lake Trout.	1 50	2 00
Salmon, per lb.	1 25	1 50
Cod, dry, per box.	1 50	2 00
Herrings, do.	50	62
Graines—per bushel.	52	54 1/2
Wheat.	25	35
Rye.	25	35

Corn.	2 1/2	3 1/2
Barley.	37	40
Oats.	12 1/2	14
Beans.	25	30
Glass—per box.	2 50	2 75
8 by 10.	3 75	4 25
10 by 12.	9 00	0 00
12 by 14.	6 00	7 00
Genesee—per keg.	6 00	7 00
Dipnotts.	4 00	4 50
Ladies.	14	16
Blasings.	4 75	5 00
Canary Bage.	2 12	2 50
Hemp—per 112 lbs.	6 1/2	7
Water rotted.	3 1/2	4
Dew rotted.	3 1/2	4
Hides—per lb.	6 1/2	7
Dry.	3 1/2	4
Green.	3 1/2	4
Salted.	3 1/2	4
Hops, 1st quality per lb.	26	30
Honey, per gallon.	44	44
Iron, Tennessee and Pittsburgh.	5	6
Common Bar, per lb.	5	6
Hand.	5	6
Boiler Sheet.	7	9
Hoop.	7	9
Sheet.	7	9
Nail Rods.	7	8 1/2
Boiler Iron.	7	8 1/2
Pig Iron, per bbl.	22 00	26 00
Nails, per lb.	4 1/2	5 1/2
Pittsburgh, J.	4 1/2	5 1/2
Janitia.	4 1/2	5 1/2
Boston.	4 1/2	5 1/2
Castings, per lb.	4 1/2	5 1/2
Lead, 100 lbs.	2 50	0 00
Pig.	3 25	3 50
Bar.	0 00	0 00
Sheet.	0 00	0 00
Pipe.	0 00	0 00
Lime, per bushel.	10	12
Common.	3 75	4 00
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl.	20	25
Leather, per lb.	24	26
Sole.	24	26
Shirting.	24	26
Upper, per side.	24	26
Calfskins, per dozen.	24	26
Bridle.	00 12	00 20
Morocco.	00 12	00 20
Molasses, per galon.	16	18
New Orleans.	23	30
Soyar House.	23	30
Naval Stores.	23	30
Tar, per bbl.	2 50	3 50
— 4 gallon keg.	0 75	1 00
Pitch, per bbl.	3 00	3 50
Rovin.	3 00	4 00
Spirits Turpentine, per gallon.	50	55
Varnish, bright.	85	40
Cakum, per lb.	9	10
Oil.	80	87 1/2
Linsed, per gallon.	57	1 00
Sperm, winter.	75	0 00
— summer.	65	0 00
Lard.	65	0 00
Fish, per bbl.	17 00	00 00
Castor, per gallon.	45	50
Paints.	8	0
White Lead.	10	12
Red.	40	45
Chrome Ye low.	5	6
Green.	4	0
Spanish Brown.	4	0
Protections.	5 50	5 75
Beef, mess, per bbl.	3 00	3 75
Prime.	0 00	0 00
Tongues, per doz. n.	5 00	0 00
Pork, Clear, per bbl.	7 50	8 00
— Mess.	6 50	6 75
— M. O.	6 75	6 00
— Prime.	5 50	5 75
— P. O.	0 00	0 00
Hog round, per lb.	11	2
Boon, Ham.	34	4
— d. Canvassed.	21	2
— Middleings.	21	2
— Shoulders.	14	2
Hog round.	21	2
Lard.	34	4
Butter.	6	10
Cheese, common.	5	6
— Western Reserve	6	6 1/2
E		

AVARICE.—One of the most common and absurd marks of ambition that ever shows itself in human nature, is that which comes upon a man with experience and old age, the season when it might be expected he should be wisest.—It is the passion for getting and saving money. It may be remarked for the comfort of honest poverty, that this desire reigns most in those who have but few good qualities to recommend them; humanity, good nature, and the advantages of a liberal education are incompatible with avarice. It is strange to see how this abject passion kills all the noble sentiments and generous ambitions that adorn human nature. It renders the man who is overrun with it a selfish and inconsiderate master, an unobscure husband, a severe parent, and a worthless neighbor.—[London Dispatch.]

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Hancock County.
In the Circuit Court of said county.—To the October Term, A. D. 1843.
Charlotte Ann Bending, Complainant,
vs.
John Bending, Defendant.

On Petition for Divorce.
It appearing by affidavit regularly sworn to and filed in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court for Hancock county that the said John Bending is not an inhabitant of this State:

Notice is therefore hereby given, to the said defendant, that a bill in chancery has been filed in the Clerk's office against him, by Charlotte Ann Bending; that a subpoena in chancery has been issued thereon, returnable to the October Term, A. D. 1843, of said Court; that unless you the said John Bending shall appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court-house in the town of Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of October next, and answer to the said bill, the allegations therein contained will be taken for confessed against you, and a decree entered accordingly.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
By David E. Head, Deputy.
Warren & Wheat, Sols for Compt.
August 4, 1843. 67-4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Hancock County.
Of the Hancock County Circuit Court.—To the October Term, A. D. 1843.
In Chancery.

Henry Cook, Complainant,
vs.
Mary Cook, Defendant.

The complainant herein having filed affidavit that the defendant Mary Cook is a non-resident of this State: Notice is hereby given to the said Mary Cook, that a bill in chancery has been commenced in the Circuit Court in and for said county of Hancock, at the suit of Henry Cook, against you the said Mary Cook; that a subpoena has been issued therein directed to the sheriff of said county of Hancock returnable on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the court-house in Carthage, on the third Monday in October, A. D. 1843; and that unless the said Mary Cook shall appear and answer on the return day of said writ, plead, an answer or demur to said bill, the same will be taken pro confesso against her, and the matters thereof deemed accordingly.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
August 8th, 1843. 67-1w

PETITION TO CREATE MECHANIC'S LIEN.
STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Hancock County.

Ebenezer Jennings, Complainant,
vs.
Orson Spencer, administrator of Henry Hunt, deceased, George Hunt, and Mary Hunt, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given to George Hunt and Mary Hunt, defendants in this suit, that a petition for Mechanic's Lien has been filed against them and Orson Spencer, administrator as aforesaid, by Ebenezer Jennings, complainant in this suit, and that summons has been issued out of the said Circuit Court, returnable to the May term, A. D. 1843, of said court, which has been returned by the Sheriff of said county "served" as to the said Orson Spencer, and "not found," as to the said George Hunt and Mary Hunt; and affidavit having been filed that the said George Hunt and Mary Hunt are not residents of the State of Illinois.

Now unless you, the said George Hunt and Mary Hunt, shall personally be and appear before the Judge of our said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court-house in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of October, A. D. 1843, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's petition, the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment rendered against you, and the premises ordered to be sold according to the prayer of the petition.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
By David E. Head, Deputy.
Backman & Skinner,
for Petitioner.
July 27th, 1843.—66-1w.

NOTICE.
THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they will open a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs; Paints, Oils, &c. in the city of Nauvoo, in the course of a few weeks, or as soon as their house, now in process of erection, opposite P. P. Pratt's on Young-street, shall have been completed.
H. McMEILL and Co.
Nauvoo, July 19th 1843.

LET US DO AS WE OUGHT.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity that he has recently commenced the Blacksmithing business in his shop, where he will be happy to accommodate all that favor him with a call; and feeling as he does that he can and will give general satisfaction to all reasonable men, as he has a journeyman of long experience. The subscriber will furnish stock to any amount, if wished, on the most reasonable terms; at very little above St. Louis prices.

N. B. All orders from the country promptly attended to. Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, and a small quantity of cash will not be refused.
EDWIN D. WEBB.
Nauvoo, Aug. 9, 1843. 67-5m.

GUSTAVUS HILLS,
WATCH-MAKER
AND
JEWELLER,
At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

TAVERN STAND
FOR sale in Appanoose, Hancock county, Ill., 8 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the ferry landing, leading to Iowa.—I will sell low for cash or part in good horses, one good two horse wagon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tavern in Appanoose, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given.
AMOS PERRY,
SILAS PERRY.
Appanoose, July 25, 1843.

TAKE NOTICE.
WHAT in pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of Hancock County, made at the May Term, 1843, directing me to Sell the Brick House and Lot situated on Knight Street, near the Temple, in the city of Nauvoo, being the real estate of which HENRY J. HUNT lately died seized, for the payment of the debts of the deceased, I shall attend on the said premises on the 9th day of September next, and between the hours of Ten o'clock a.m. and Five o'clock p.m. of said day expose the same to sale at public vendue. The terms of sale will be a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with good security, together with a mortgage on the premises to secure the payment of the purchase money.
ORSON SPENCER, Admr.
per HIRAM SPENCER, Agent
Nauvoo, July 11th, 1843.—6t.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Hancock County.
In the Hancock Circuit Court, Illinois
October Term, A. D. 1843.
IN ATTACHMENT.
Leuben Graves, Complainant,
vs.
Jesse Bresau, Edward Clark, and Mariah M. Clark, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given to the said Jesse Bresau, Edward Clark and Mariah M. Clark, that a writ of attachment has been issued at the suit of the plaintiff against the estate of the said defendants for the sum of Fifty-three Dollars and Seventy-five cents, returnable at the October Term, A. D. 1843, of the Hancock Circuit Court; that the same is now pending before said court, and has been returned, levied upon the East half of the North east quarter of section No. twenty-five, in township No. four North, of range No. five West of the fourth principal meridian; and that unless the said defendants shall appear and plead on the first day of the next term of said court, to be holden at the court-house in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October, A. D. 1843, judgment will be entered, and the estate so attached, ordered to be sold.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
By David E. Head, Deputy.
July 25th, 1843.—66-4w.

PETITION TO CREATE MECHANIC'S LIEN.
STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Hancock County.

George Woodward, Complainant,
vs.
George Hunt, Mary Hunt, and Orson Spencer, administrators for Henry J. Hunt, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given to George Hunt, and Mary Hunt, defendants in this suit, that a petition for Mechanic's Lien has been filed against them and Orson Spencer, administrator as aforesaid, by George Woodward, complainant in this suit, and that summons has been issued out of the said Circuit Court, returnable to the May term, A. D. 1843, of said court, which has been returned by the Sheriff of said county "served" as to the said Orson Spencer, and "not found," as to the said George Hunt and Mary Hunt; and affidavit having been filed that the said George Hunt and Mary Hunt are not residents of the State of Illinois.

Now unless you, the said George Hunt and Mary Hunt, shall personally be and appear before the Judge of our said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court-house in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of October, A. D. 1843, and plead, answer, or demur to the said complainant's petition, the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment rendered against you, and the premises ordered to be sold according to the prayer of the petition.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
By David E. Head, Deputy.
George Backman,
for Petitioner.
July 27th 1843.—66-4w.

For Sale or to Rent, the House and Lot formerly occupied by a drug store on Mulholland street, a horse and buggy will be taken for rent or in pay if sold for further information enquire of N. B. MILES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he has for sale at his shop 3 doors above Mr. Mills' Tavern on Main Street, a good assortment of Ladies', Men's, and Children's shoes,—some very cheap, adapted to the season.—Likewise men's and boy's boots and shoes.
Shoes made and repaired at short notice.
GEORGE ALLEY.
Nauvoo June 26th 1843. not-3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
The subscriber, having taken out letters of administration from the Judge of Probate, Hancock County, Illinois, on the estate of Ezekiah Hatch deceased late of said county, requests all claimants against said estate to present the same to him, or Court of Probate of said county, on the first Monday of Oct. 1843. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
JEREMIAH HATCH, Jr.,
Administrator.
July 1, 1843.

NAUVOO SEMINARY.
MR. Joseph N. and Miss Adeline Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Granger streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst. (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strictest attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION.
Reading writing and spelling \$2 00
English grammar & geography 2 50
Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00
Astronomy 4 00
A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absenters unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement.

JOSEPH N. COLE,
ADELIA COLE.
July 10 n12

A FAC-SIMILE of the plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

FOR SALE.
South west quarter of section 24, in township six north of range 8 west. Title good. Terms easy: apply to
L. E. REYNOLDS.
Burlington Iowa
June 27th. 1843 if

WOOL WOOD!
WE would respectfully notify those who have promised us wool, that we are in want of it; and if they are willing to fulfill as they were to make promises, we shall be supplied with an abundance, of this indispensable article soon.—Wood we must have before we can go on with our Stereotype Foundry, and expect those concerned with, on seeing this friendly notice, supply our wants by fulfilling their engagements.
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.
June 7th, 1843.

FOR SALE.
ABOUT eighty acres of land in section twenty seven, township seven north, range eight west, four and a half miles from the Temple. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the La Harpe road.
Z. PULSIPHER.
June 14, 1843.—tf.

Cabinet Manufactury.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and surrounding country, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Light Stands of all kinds, and all other articles in his line, which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any Cabinet-maker in the west. Shop on Parley street east of Main.
N. B. Orders from the country promptly attended to.
JOHN HATFIELD.
Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—6m.

LINE.
TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.
WM. NISWANGER.
Nauvoo, June 17, 1843.—tf.

N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

A CARD.
A. NEUBAUER SURGEON DENTIST.
Teeth inserted, \$2.00 a tooth.
Office, on Water st. 4th block east of Main st. Charges moderate.
June 14-6m.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope-manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description, bed cords, clothe lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B. All orders promptly attended to.
HOWARD EGAN.
April 26, 1843. 52-1f

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit Court, made at the May term (A. D. 1843) of said court, the undersigned will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder at the Temple in the City of Nauvoo in said County of Hancock, on Saturday the 5th day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of the same day, the following described real estate, to-wit: The south east quarter of section No. thirty two (32) in township No. six (6) north of range No. eight (8) west of the fourth principal meridian containing one hundred and sixty acres of land. Also the east half of the north west quarter of section No. five (5) in township No. eight (8) west of the fourth principal meridian. Also lots No. one (1) and two (2) in block No. twenty one (21) in the Town of Carthage, and county of Hancock and State of Illinois. Being lands of which Abram Smith lately died seized, and which are ordered by the said court to be sold for the payment of the debts of the said deceased.

The terms of the sale will be a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with good security, together with a mortgage on the premises to secure the payment of the purchase money.
EDWARD A. BEDELL, Administrator, and SOPHIA SMITH, Administratrix of the estate of Abram Smith deceased.
Warsaw June 15, A D 1843.-tf.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.
William Law, vs. Richard Jones.
To all whom it may concern:—Public notice is hereby given, that an attachment has been sued out by William Law, against Richard Jones, before Alferman Samuel Bennett, for twenty-six dollars and twenty-seven cents; and that Peter Shirts has been levied upon as garnishee, in the sum of thirty-one dollars and twenty-five cents, to satisfy the debt and costs in said suits. Said attachment is made returnable on the 15th day of August next ensuing, before said alderman, at 10 o'clock, a.m. and unless the said defendant shall appear, give bond and plead within such time final judgment will be entered, and the estate etc. will be sold.
H. G. SHERWOOD,
July, 19, 1843-n13-6w Marshall.

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.
DAVIS & WILLIAMS
WOULD inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they are now ready to attend to all business in their line; and would solicit the confidence of the fashionable community, as they flatter themselves by their long experience in the business, and their superior knowledge in the art of cutting, over their competitors, by obtaining an entire new patent recently invented by Hotchkiss & Goram, denominated their Geometrical Mathematical Measurement System, is sufficient to convince the most fastidious, that they are the very men, to employ to insure good fits and fashionable work.

To the ladies, they would say, that all those wishing fashionable riding dresses and pelises will please call where all orders shall be attended to with promptness and despatch.
Trimnings, cloth, and ready-made clothing will be kept constantly on hand.—Work will be done on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in the city. Cutting done on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner.

A good assortment of brass clocks, cheap for cash or country produce.
No. 2 Mulholland street, 2 doors east of the Temple.
Nauvoo, May, 24, 1843.—3m.

SPINNING WHEELS!
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels of all description, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bedsteads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bedstead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact anything wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.
SIDNEY ROBERTS.
May 24 1843, if.

SECOND ARRIVAL.
RECEIVED, by the Steamers Osage, Oak, and Rapids, at Lyb's old establishment on the corner of Main and Hotchkiss streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows: Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hardware. Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and the usual Boots, Shoes, Millitary Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyb's cheap cash store, on the corner of Main and Hotchkiss streets.

NAUVOO FERRY.
THE undersigned, will hereafter run a new and splendid Steam Boat, as a FERRY BOAT across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montross, for the accommodation of emigrants, travelers, citizens, and their effects. And they solicit the patronage of a discerning public to sustain the company in this laudable enterprise. The convenience will be great, the accommodation good, and the passage sure, without having to lay by for wind or weather, save when the river is under bonds—of ice. The prices will be regulated by an ordinance of the City Council. Live and let live is the desire of the public servants.
D. JONES, & Co.
May 17th 1843. 3n-6m.

C. A. WARREN & HIGBEE.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.
Office situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.
Nauvoo, May 24th, 1843, if.

BACHMAN & SKINNER.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
WILL attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Courts. Office—in the Court House Carthage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple.
3m no 51.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.
THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Mr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medicinal prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.
Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.
The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.
For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Insult and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really refreshing, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dinner, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.
These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents), brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by
J. SNIDER,
(22-yl.)
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING and PLATING in all its varieties, at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the Temple, by Gustavus Hills.
WANTED.—Old Gold and Silver in exchange for work.

LINE LIME.
THE undersigned, intends to keep constantly on hand at the upper end of Main street near the river, the above article, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest for cash or will exchange it for most kinds of country produce. He has now on hand two kilns, not inferior to any in this city, and flatters himself by his experience in manufacturing to suit all who may favor him with their patronage. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere.

PETER SHIRTS.
Nauvoo, May 31st, 1843-6m

STRAYED FROM THE TEMPLE.
ABOUT two months ago a dark brown Cow, white face, carries her head high, lop horned, bright eye, a white spot on one hind foot, white on the end of the tail, white bag, rather short tailed, nine years old last spring, she was expected to calve in a few days when she went away; she is not a very large Cow but pretty stout built.

ALSO, a black Cow, white face, white feet, lower part of tail white, had a dirty red and white band on her horns across her forehead, she was very poor when she went away, gave a little milk, had no calf, rather a small sized Cow, and about seven years old as near as can be remembered.

Whoever will give information of either or both of the Cows to the Temple Committee or the Temple Recorder, or will bring them to the Temple will do us a favor, and if they desire it a reasonable compensation shall be allowed for trouble and expenses.

The descriptions are as near as can be remembered, but only having them here a little while it may possibly not be exactly correct.
WM. CLAYTON,
Temple Recorder.
Nauvoo, July 21st, 1843.

LO OK HERE.
I would say to emigrants, and all the brethren, that I have a few lots on hand that I will sell very cheap, as I am going on my mission soon, and wish to sell before I go.

Also, I have lots with buildings on them. If any one wishes for a good store building near the Temple, I can accommodate them.
BRIGHAM YOUNG.
Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. notlf.

A NON RABBIT.
Alto my and Counselor at Law.
WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill.)
July 4th 1843.-tf.)

GEO. P. STILES,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
WILL practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.
Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. 1843. no42 tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!!!
THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:
school books.
The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

Also
Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Mill-wheel Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Staters, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.
The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING,
in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our rates.
Quartos half bound plain 1.50
do do do neat 2.00
do do whole bound plain 2.00
do do do neat 2.50
Octavo full bound plain 1.00
do do do neat 1.50
do do half bound plain 0.75
do do do neat 1.00
do do do extra 1.37
Twelves full bound plain .02
do do do neat .87
do do half bound plain .50
do do do neat .75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
Among the variety of stationary which we have just received, are a great variety of Mason's Secret Hand, and Barham's Grammars.

Also, blank deeds may be had at the printing office.
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.
Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. not



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume I.—No. 17.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1843.

Whole Number 69.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR,

IS EDITED BY
JOHN TAYLOR.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF,
At the corner of Water and Main Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
Terms.—\$2.00 in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor), POST OFFICE, to receive attention.

The Grave.

BY MONTGOMERY.

There is a calm for those who weep,
A rest for weary pilgrims found;
They softly lie and sweetly sleep
Low in the ground.

The storm that wrecks the wintry sky
No more disturbs their deep repose;
Then summer evening's latest sigh
That shuts the rose.

I long to lay this painful head
And aching heart beneath the soil,
To slumber in that dreamless bed
From all my toil.

For misery stole me at my birth,
And cast me helpless on the wild;
I perished, oh, my mother Earth,
Take home thy child.

On thy dear lap these limbs reclined,
Shall gently moulder into thee;
Nor leave one wretched trace behind
Resembling me.

Hark! a strange sound affrights mine ear,
My pulse, my brain runs wild—I rave;
Ah! who art thou whose voice I hear?
"I am the grave!"

The grave, that never spake before,
Hath found at length a tongue to chide;
Oh, listen! I will speak no more:
Beside, pride!

Art thou a wretch of gloom forelorn,
The victim of consuming care?
Is thy distracted conscience torn
By fell despair?

Do foul misdeeds of former times
Wring with remorse thy guilty breast?
And ghosts of unrequited crimes
Murder thy rest?

Lashed by the furies of the mind, [see]
From wrath and vengeance wouldst thou
Ah! think not, hope not, fool to find
A friend in me.

By all the terrors of the tomb,
Beyond the power of tongue to tell;
By the dread accents of my womb;
By death and hell!

I charge thee live! repent and pray,
In dust thou shalt find no repose;
There yet is mercy; go thy way,
And sin no more.

Art thou a mourner? Hast thou known
The joy of innocent delights,
Endearing days forever flown,
And tranquil nights?

Oh live! and do thy cheerful part;
The sweet remembrance of the past;
Rely on heaven's unchanging will
For peace at last.

Art thou a wanderer? Hast thou seen
Overwhelming tempests crown thy bark?
A shipwrecked sufferer, hast thou been
Misfortune's mark?

Though long of winds and waves the sport,
Condemned in wretchedness to roam,
Live! thou shalt reach a sheltering port,
A quiet home.

To friendship didst thou trust thy fame,
And with thy friend a deadly foe;
Who stole into thy breast to aim
A surer blow!

Live! and repine not o'er his loss,
A loss unworthy to be told;
Thou hast mistaken sordid dross
For friendship's gold.

Seek the true treasure, seldom found,
Of power the furthest griefs to calm,
And soothe the bosom's deepest wound
With heavenly balm.

Did woman's charms thy youth beguile,
And did the fair one's smiles prove?
Hark! she betrays thee with a smile,
And sold thy love!

Live! 'Twas a false bewildering fire:
Too often love's illusions dart
Thrills the fond soul with wild desire,
But kill the heart.

Thou yet shalt know how sweet, how dear,
To gaze on listening beauty's eye;
To seek—and pause in hope and fear,
Till she reply.

A nobler flame shall warm thy breast,
A brighter, madder faithful prove;
Thy youth thus age shall ever be blessed
In woman's love.

What earthly lot, where'er thou be,
Confess thy folly, kiss thy rod,
And in thy changing arrows see
The hand of God.

A bruised reed will not be broken:
Afflictions at his children's feet;
He wounds them for his mercy's sake,
He wounds to heal.

Humbled beneath his mighty hand,
Prostrate his providence adore;
'Tis done! Arise! He bids thee stand,
To fall no more.

Now, traveller in the vale of tears,
To realms of everlasting light,
Through time's dark wilderness of years,
Pursue thy flight.

There is a calm for those who weep,
A rest for weary pilgrims found;
And while the mouldering ashes sleep
Low in the ground.

The soul of origin divine,
God's glorious image freed from clay,
In heaven's eternal sphere shall shine
A star of day.

The sun is but a spark of fire,
A transient meteor in the sky;
The soul, immortal as its sire,
Shall never die.

Foreign.

From the N. Y. Herald

Fifteen days later from Europe.

By the Acadia, Capt. Ryrie, which arrived at 4 o'clock (August 3d), information at Boston, we have London dates to the 18th and Liverpool to the 19th ult. She was twelve days making the passage to Halifax and fourteen to Boston. The weather was thick and unpleasant during the passage, especially from Halifax.

The news of chief interest relates to business, in which there was a decided improvement. The cotton market has been firmer throughout the month and an advance had been realized. This will be good news for the south. For American provisions the market was good. Ashes had declined, and the prospect for holders is unpromising.

Ireland continues to occupy the attention of Parliament and the Ministry, with no prospect of a satisfactory result. The Cabinet is divided in Council, and proposes no decided measures. The last debate closed with a ministerial majority, on a division of only 73—the smallest they have yet had. Meantime O'Connell is proceeding triumphantly in Ireland.

Dr. Hahnemann, the founder of Homoeopathy, died in Paris on Sunday week, aged 83.

O'Connell held what is termed an extraordinary meeting of the Repeal association, at the Corn Exchange, Dublin, on Saturday, for the purpose of favoring his adherents with his views of the debate on Ireland. He made a long speech on the present state of parties, the position of the Ministry, and the prospects of repeal.

SPAIN.—The intelligence from Spain leaves no doubt that the fate of the Regent is sealed. Madrid is in a state of siege. He proposes to keep open his communication, it is stated, with Saragossa and Cadiz—if he can. The advance guard of Zurbarán had entered Saragossa, where there general was expected the following day with ten battalions. Madrid was peaceable, but as for the Regent, he is what the French papers call him—a lost man.

Poor Espartero, enfeebled by disease and hunted on every side like a wild boar, seems likely to sink. A brave man struggling with the storms of fate is certain to command the sympathy of the distressed; but there is unhappily but little disinterested patriotism in Spain.

TURKEY.—The Augsburg Gazette of the 4th instant states that the Serbian revolution has been stopped by the re-election on the 17th ult., of Prince Alexander Kara Georgevitch. The election was legalized, as far as the Porte is concerned, by the presence of Hafiz Pachá, and, as far as Russia had a right to appear, by the presence of Diaven and the Consul Wutchenko.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. Despatches have been sent off by government to Capt. Lord G. Paulet, of the Gariesfort frigate, in the South Pacific, acknowledging the free independence of King Tamehama III, and the Sandwich Islands from this or any other country.

The celebrated Field Marshal Count Wittgenstein, died at St. Petersburg on the 16th ultimo, at the advanced age of 87. A letter from Tabriz brings the disastrous account of an earthquake having nearly destroyed the whole of the town of Khor, between the lake of Urmia and Persia, by which upwards of a thousand people perished. The inhabitants of Tabriz had also been alarmed by frequent and violent shocks.

The Messrs. Barings, of London, has undertaken the construction of the Canal across the Isthmus of Darien. It is to be completed in five years. Wiener's Times says, the weather which for one week past has been extremely favorable, promises an abundant, and what is better, an early harvest. The grain crops look extremely well, and the accounts from all parts of the country are very uniform. Even Ireland, where, a few weeks back, the bad weather had done damage, seems likely, under a strong sun and genial warmth, to recover its lost ground.

And yet, strange as it may appear notwithstanding the present favorable appearances, the corn market is rising rapidly. During the last fortnight an advance of not less than 9s. per quarter has taken place in the price of wheat. The Wakefield, the Liverpool, and the other principal corn markets, are remarkably buoyant and active and considerable speculation is going on. The excitement is attributed to two causes—first, a belief that the quantity of corn in the country will not suffice until the new crop is ready; and secondly, that the new crop will be late.

We publish the following from the Sangamo Journal, for the purpose of letting

our wing friends be heard in their own defence, and of giving all parties an impartial hearing.—Ed.

MR. ADAMS ADDRESS.

Mr. Adams, a Mormon Missionary, and a man of decided talent, recently delivered two addresses to our citizens from the door of the State House. The first was devoted to religious doctrines, and the second to Mormon persecutions. The last Register gives what it states to be a sketch of this last address, and puts language in the mouth of Mr. Adams which he never used. Mr. Adams did not mention the Sangamo Journal in his speech—he never asserted that the last arrest of SMITH was the work of the whigs. The remarks published in the Register as coming from him on this subject, he never used. The report of his address, therefore, as published in the Register, is false, basely false, and known to be so by the hundreds of citizens who heard it.

The Register makes Mr. Adams say that he approved of the conduct of the Governor in ordering the arrest of SMITH. The Nauvoo paper takes an entire different view in this matter. It says that a discretion lies with the Governor—that the Governor of Missouri refused to give up some individuals in that State, who had committed outrages on the Illinois side of the Mississippi river; and that the Governor of this State had discretionary power in relation to the Missouri requisition. All the movements in this affair, from the issuing of the writ, down to the false representations of the speech of Mr. Adams in the Register, show that it was got up by loco focos to effect the coming election. Our opponents can rarely suffer an election to be decided on the ground of principles. They prefer to rely upon some trick—some scheme—for success.

ARREST OF SMITH.

The recent proceedings in reference to Joe Smith have been called a whig plot—the result of the deliberations of the Whig Junta—for the purpose of securing the success of the whigs at the coming election. It is strange the Register would hazard its well established reputation for concocting ingenious falsehoods, by an insinuation of so flimsy a character. In what a ridiculous position does he place his political friends! The executive of Missouri, who is presumed from his station at least, to be a man of sagacity and discernment, is the dupe of a secret Junta in Illinois, composed of his political opponents! The executive of our own State, concerning whom the same presumption would lie (however much we might be disposed to question its accuracy) is also created by the same manœuvre, and forced to comply with their secret designs! A grand jury, hundreds of miles distant, is also made to figure, and the whole machinery of the law, backed by sheriff, agents, and governors, is brought into the most beautiful operation by the agency of a few individuals! A most flattering compliment to the penetration of its own friends and the abilities of loco foco politicians, to be gulled, and cheated, and bamboozled, with their eyes wide open, by the machinations of a secret Junta composed of unknown political enemies.

But the statement contains too glaring a lie upon its face. The proposition is too absurd for even a loco foco to believe. The true version is most probably this: Illinois has heretofore been considered a strong loco foco State, and is rapidly increasing in political importance in consequence of its increase in representation in Congress. The Legislature of last winter made a prodigious effort by bargain, and intrigue and gerrymandering, to establish its future reputation in its new aspect; and to secure, if possible, an entire loco foco representation in Congress. But since that period it has been discovered that although they could furnish a Dictator, who could rule the legislature, they could not supply seven men of ability to manage the Congressional Districts—that though they might carve out Kangaroo, Hobgoblin and Nondescripts of all descriptions, they could not manufacture politicians to order with the same ease. On the other hand, they perceived, that the whig Conventions presented men before the community, who by their well established character for integrity, for talents and political knowledge, were likely to secure the esteem and confidence of the people. The loco foco office holders became alarmed, when they saw the tremendous energies of Hurdin, opposed to the purile efforts of an effeminate striping the giant mind of Walker, contrasted with the abilities of Hoge; the manly, convincing, polished eloquence of Browning, dissipating the errors, and subverting the sophistry of an expiring demagogue. They doubted the success of their device, when they witnessed Hurdin, with unsullied integrity, assail the ever doubting, wavering, hesitating, shifting, political weathercock—fickle Ricklin; when they saw the gentlemanly demeanor and distinguished abilities of Morrison, contrasted with Bob Smith; and the honesty and

candor of Spring, compared with the black malignity and hellish calumny of the unprincipled Wentworth. Good cause had they to fear, and there were determined by all the arts their ingenuity could devise, to prevent the effects that truth, and talent, and principle were calculated to produce upon a free thinking and honest people. The Mormons have hundreds of votes—the loco focos hold the iron rod of power; and when the former, in the exercise of their inestimable privileges of freemen, showed signs of defection from political error, and a determination no longer to countenance political misrule, what more ingenious plan could be devised by the latter, than to hold the powerful head of their church as a security for the political faith of his followers?—Why was a similar farce enacted just prior to a previous election, and why, at this critical period are proceedings now arrested, unless it be to keep the requisition suspended over him as a bugbear, to frighten that numerous body into a base subservience to the self-styled democratic faith?—Here is the clue to the whole proceedings. When the office holders (and who more interested than themselves) perceive the numerical inefficiency of their own candidates; the confidence reposed in their opponents; the general progress of an enlightened political knowledge throughout the State, and the defection of a great mass of voters from their standard, what less could be expected, than that the power, which was granted them to be exercised for beneficial purposes, should be perverted for the accomplishment of their corrupt and nefarious designs?

But we leave the subject. We trust, however, that the class of individuals, for whom this machinery of the law has thus been put in operation, will remain undaunted by the menaces of power—that they will assert the privileges and maintain the rights of independent freemen—that however they may cast their votes, they will prove conclusively, that neither threats, nor bribery, nor artifice, shall make them swerve from the execution of their duty, or abandon the rulers of their own free choice.

The Register says that the Journal after denouncing Gov. Ford for issuing one writ for the arrest of Joe Smith, now assails him with equal bitterness for declining to issue another, and to call out the militia bodies, as desired by the agency of Missouri. Will the editors of the Register inform us when we assailed Gov. Ford for "declining" to issue another writ for Smith, or for not calling out the militia of the State? It is perhaps as near the correct statement of our remarks upon the subject as is usual with the Register, since it fell into that unfortunate habit of making "typographical errors." We charged Gov. Ford with holding the matter in "suspense," under the pretence of wishing time to "consider," when his real object was to terrify Smith—to hold the rod over him and force him to vote the democratic ticket. Dares the editors of the Register deny that this was not the object of the Governor? Speak out and tell the truth. We said then, and now repeat, that this course of the Governor with regard to Smith—holding him in suspense in order to influence his vote—was a cruel and tyrannical exercise of power.

A NEW NEGRO NATION.—From an extract published in the Albany Argus, and derived from the narrative of Mr. Wilson, a Missionary in Africa, we learn that he has discovered a nation of Ethiopians never before seen or described by any white man. Mr. Wilson is stationed on the Gaboon river, which empties into the Atlantic about twenty miles north of the equator.

The mission is at the mouth of the river, but, having a fine opportunity, Mr. Wilson accompanied Toka, a distinguished negro merchant, up the Gaboon and its tributary, the Big Oromolo, to Koubang's town, fifty miles from the ocean, on Bukwe, branch of the Big Oromolo. This was as far up the river as he ascended. While there he met with a new nation of Africans, some of whom were said to come five days' journey from the interior; that is, from two or four hundred miles from the sea coast. He calls them the Pangwe people, because they came from the direction in which a country of this name lies. The distance from the coast indicates that they came from Ethiopia, and possibly that people may spread over that vast unknown region of Africa.

The existence and use of iron of their own manufactures seems very remarkable and philosophers would say, indicate an advanced state of civilization; for it is known that a barbarian or savage people never have iron of their own manufacture until it has been first introduced by the whites. The non-existence of slavery and the slave trade among them shows a feature still more distinctive from the ordinary African.

We are furnished by the Argus with the following passage from the Journal of Mr. Wilson:

"During our short sojourn in this place we met with a number entirely different in their features and general appearance from those in this part of the country, some of whom were said to have come five, and others ten or twelve days' journey from the interior. They were known by the name of the Pangwe people. They were on a visit to this part of the country, which is as near to the sea coast as they have ventured. Hearing of us at this place, they came in considerable number to see a white man and old Toka, one of whom was as much an object of curiosity as the other. Those of them whom we saw, both men and women, were vastly superior in their personal appearance to the maritime tribes; and if they may be regarded as a fair specimen of their people, I should have no hesitation in pronouncing them the finest Africans whom I have ever met with. They were no clothing, except a piece of cloth made of the inner bark of a tree. This is fastened around the loins by a cord. Nor do they cover their heads. On the other hand, they wear the bushmen in this region by telling them that they wear cloth to conceal their personal defects and their external diseases. Both men and women braid their hair with a great deal of taste. The women braid the hair on the forehead of the head in two rows, which lies over the forehead not unlike the tress of a cap. That on the back part is plaited into five or six braids which reach below the shoulders."

The men are of medium stature, remarkably well formed; health in their appearance, and manly in their deportment. They had knives, spears, traveling bags, and other articles of curious and ingenious workmanship; specimens of which were procured for a small quantity of beads. All of their implements are made of iron of their own, which is considered vastly superior to any brought to the country by trading vessels. They set no value upon cloth, and as yet have never acquired a taste for tobacco or rum. Beads, powder, and brass they prize very highly, and were willing to give away any thing they had for the smallest quantity of either of these. They represent their country as mountainous and healthy, affirm that contagious and other diseases common to the maritime regions are unknown among them. They have never participated in the slave trade, and regard it, as is by no means unnatural in their circumstances, with the utmost abhorrence. One or two instances are known where they have visited attempts to enslave their people with signal vengeance. It is difficult to define the limits and extent of their country. Perhaps the most westerly border of what is known as the Pangwe territory was within one hundred and fifty miles of the coast, and from thence it may extend many hundred miles into the interior, and possibly spread itself over a large portion of the south side of the Mountains of the Moon. Their country is represented as immensely populous; but I could not learn that they had any very large or powerful organizations. They are aware that vessels visit the opposite coast, and they affirm that they have seen articles of merchandise brought from that quarter. I am inclined to think that the Pangwe people are migrating in large bodies toward the coast. If so, the intermediate bushmen, weakened as they are by the slave trade, must inevitably be supplanted."

Frightful Railroad Collision.—Another of those terrific accidents occurred yesterday on the Philadelphia and Pottsville Railroad, which can always be avoided by a simple attention to the duty of a Railroad agent. Never start a car when a train from an opposite direction is due; let no persuasion induce you to depart from this rule. Yesterday morning about three o'clock, this collision took place about two miles above Reading, between a train of empty ascending cars and a train of descending burden cars loaded with coal. The up train started, hoping to reach Mohr's before the down train; but when opposite Mr. Heister's, at the leap cut, the two trains came in contact, breaking every thing to splinters! Two men were instantly killed and several others frightfully wounded. It appeared that the hands on the loaded cars jumped off before the contact and escaped uninjured—but those on the empty cars were the sufferers. Mr. George Hackman was instantly killed, and his mangled remains were covered entirely with the frightful wreckage, as were those of Daniel Fornwalt. The father of the latter, Gottfried Fornwalt, had a leg broken, and was otherwise injured so horribly that his recovery will be a miracle. Samuel Shultz, a several of his ribs broken, and Conrad Feger was also seriously injured.

The evident cause of this casualty was the carelessness of the agent who allowed the upper train to start before the arrival of the burden cars. We say to the company let him be dismissed immediately. The damage in a pecuniary point of view is said to be very great.—Phil. Forum.

scolla from a crane. Officers and crew all well.

The Vincennes left Campeachy on the first inst. where all was quiet. The Mexican forces, naval and military had returned to Vera Cruz leaving the Texian squadron, under Commodore Moore, at anchor off Campeachy, who subsequently sailed for Sisal on the 28th ult. for the purpose of receiving funds and refitting his vessels. The reports that have been in circulation of his having lost nearly all his men by sickness and desertion were found to be untrue; his vessels and crew were in a very good condition when they sailed from Campeachy.—New Orleans Pic 18th ult.

Rail Road Accident.—The train going west, which met with so serious an accident near Schenectady on Friday last, encountered further mishaps before it reached Buffalo. In passing the village of Seneca Falls, the train came in contact with a wagon driven by three little boys. The wagon, with its occupants, was caught upon the "cow catcher" and carried some twenty or thirty rods. The wagon was broken into fragments, and the horses were killed, but the boys fortunately escaped with few bruises. The boys had been waiting to see the train go by, and, on its approach the horses became unmanageable and ran upon the track just as the locomotive came along.—Alb. Eve Journal.

A Battle with Bears.—We find in a French paper the following narrative, taken from the Koenig (Russia) Gazette: The colony of Westmania Labe, Siberia, has been the scene of a sad occurrence. Three colonists, Sabanoff, Blachowski and Dymtreff, in hunting in the great forest of Uba, captured two little bears which they took home with them; three days had passed, and these savage pets had begun to recognize their masters; when during the following night a terrific howling was heard in the village; the Siberian colonies, which are devoted to exile, are always surrounded with a palisade. The colonists, however, whose curiosity got the better of their alarm, left their huts; but what was their terror at seeing the dwelling houses of Blachowski and Dymtreff surrounded by a band of bears, standing on their hind legs and howling with rage. The colonists ran to arms; one of them sounding the alarm bell. The Cossacks of the garrison mounted and formed in the place d'armes. All the colonists, armed with muskets and axes, marched against the enemy. The combat began with musket shots, the bears in return tore up the hedges and did not fear to attack the men. The contest was terrible and was not finished until one of the cabins was set on fire. This conflagration drove the enemy away. Eight bears remained on the field, five men lost their lives, and thirty were wounded, some very severely.

Miller now says "get ready and wait all the coming of the end of the world."

Seduction and attempted Suicide.—On Thursday night between ten and eleven o'clock a shore boat rowed by one man and containing a young female, came along side U. S. ship Independence, and on being hailed the female desired to know if midshipman — was on board. On being answered in the affirmative she insisted on seeing him, but the officer of the deck told her that was impossible, as not only the regulation of the ship but the rules of the service forbade it. She urged, implored and intreated, but the officer, actuated by a stern sense of duty, was still compelled to adhere to his resolution of refusing her admittance on board.

Finding that he was inexorable, the young girl, without a moment's hesitation, sprang from the boat and sunk. A seaman who had been standing in the fore chains, listening to the girl's conversation, saw her make the spring, and as she touched the water he sprang overboard after her, and a few lusty strokes brought him to the spot as she arose. He seized her, and holding her up, the shore boat dropped along side of them and took in the unfortunate girl and her gallant preserver.

The officer of the deck had her brought on board, and surmising that something extraordinary must have occurred to induce the female to attempt suicide, he summoned the first lieutenant. When he reached the deck he drew from her a history of the causes which brought her out at that hour of the night in such a place, and it was one of love, confidence, ruin, and subsequent desertion.

The midshipman who was the cause of the poor girl's troubles, was called on deck, and being confronted with her, was at once recognized. What steps the first lieutenant next took with the recreant officer we are ignorant of as yet, but the girl was sent on shore, having first given her address, with the assurance that full and ample justice should be done as soon as the commodore should arrive.—N. Y. Courier.

Dr. Hahnemann, the founder of homoeopathy, died in Paris on the 9th of July.

For the Nauvoo Neighbor.

NAUVOO.

Not like the infant's growth, prolonged and slow,
To manhood's vigor, has been thine, Nauvoo!
But, as the reed, by Pagan authors nam'd,
That sprang spontaneous from their parent earth,
In all the towering strength of manhood's prime,
Thy career, so passing strange, began.
Where we might look for childhood's nerveless arm,
And all its nameless incidental wants,
We find the hand of industry employ'd,
And busy wheels unceasingly impell'd:
Nor is there wanting, should the red man come,
To war-dress clad, to plunder and destroy;
Or foreign foe, our nation to assail;
Of worse than they, more savage and untam'd,
The hot-temper'd, deaf to reason's voice,
With passion's fire illumining his eye,
And fiendish malice rankling in his heart;
With honor all'd to mercy's gentle call;
And "warriors" graven on his dark'nd brow,
The trampling steed, the "plumed troop,"
The phalanx dense, and all the dread array
Of warriors ready for the hostile charge!
Not Athens, Rome, or Thebes, famed in song,
And boasting all on origin divine,
Can point to aught in history's living page
That bears so strong an impress of the God!
Home of the Saluta! manna'd of thy God
Thou couldst not thus have risen from the earth
And, Phoenix-like, imbib'd new life,
E'en from the ashes of thy funeral pile. P.

HOME MANUFACTURES.

Start not, dear reader, we are not going to inflict upon you a party-political essay, we shall not undertake to prove that foreign manufactures should be allowed to come into our markets duty free, and compete with our own workmen—nor the reverse; I wish to tell about things nearer home. The inhabitants of Chicago and all northern Illinois, who lived here 6 years ago, know that almost all our manufactures were imported; wagons and farming utensils, shoes and hats, cabinet ware, &c.; and they also know that they had to pay not only the original cost where the articles were manufactured, but transportation, in urance, commission and storage, which made them cost high, especially all bulky articles. Shops are now established, and business is being done here, and coming to supply us with most of our manufactures. Our chair and cabinet makers, wagon and harness makers, have nearly driven importers out of the market; tailors and shoemakers are multiplying; tanners are building and building; and oil is extensively manufactured in town; linseed mills are built in the country, and one is erecting in town; tobaccoists and umbrella-makers, deer skin dressers and gloves, are establishing themselves, and many other trades which it is needless to mention; still there are many trades which ought to be here that are not yet represented. New England should send us her manufacturers of axes, shovels, scythes, and mechanics' tools; Pittsburgh her rolling mills and forge hammers; woolen and other manufacturers also would surely be successful; and various other trades would flourish.

We shall not undertake to prove that it is desirable these should come, but shall "take it for granted." We believe all desire it; and the question is, how shall we induce them to establish here. We must make it for their interest, and show them that it is so; and this we can do. Only make a point of buying home manufactured articles, whenever you can, instead of imported; you need not pay an extra price, only give the home-made article the preference when the cost and quality are the same. Give preference to home-made shoes, hats, machinery, oil, newspapers—and especially the Prairie Farmer—and home manufactures will flourish. And the nearer home the better; if the article is a foreign manufacture, your money goes out of the country to pay for it, and if you pay it to your neighbor, some portion of it will be likely to return.

There is much said, and something doing, towards the raising and manufacturing of sugar, it is important; we have the material, and it will be accomplished. The raising and manufacture of silk also must in time be a great business in this country; the wonder is that more has not already been done; its advancement, though slow, is sure. The manufacture of this fabric, which is used in the United States, employs many thousands of hands, and where could it be better raised and manufactured than here, where the operatives can be so cheaply supported?

The same reason will apply to the manufacture of woollen goods; the provisions for the support of the operatives will cost but about one half as much as in the eastern States, and one fourth what they cost in England; and besides this, the growing of wool here is no longer an experiment; the prairies, it is now known, are well calculated for raising sheep. And we have this advantage; we have abundance of the best of lands at 10s. per acre, against the poorer lands of the eastern States at \$10 per acre; or the soil can be bought for about the yearly rent of eastern lands.

With these facts presenting themselves clearly, as they must, to the mind of every man that examines them, we can not doubt that we shall soon not only grow our own wool, but manufacture it, and pay with interest for all the cloth we have imported.

Let us repeat, to mechanics, farmers and every well wisher to his country's prosperity—buy of your neighbors; at least, give the preference to the home made article.

From the London Morning Herald.

THE RIGHT OF VISIT.

Sir—I have just arrived in this country

in command of the English brig Ranger, from a trading voyage on the west coast of Africa. While prosecuting my trade in palm-oil, at Grand Cestos, having on board, as is customary in that trade, a number of Kroomen engaged in loading and working the vessel, I was boarded by the officers of a French man of war, and my vessel placed under arrest for the reasons mentioned in the following translation of an endorsement made on my register by the captain on releasing me:—

(TRANSLATION.)

March 13, 5 o'clock P. M.
"I have visited the English brig Ranger. The captain of that vessel not being able to justify the presence on board his vessel of 20 blacks (Kroomen) I have given orders to seize her. Nevertheless, although I am well convinced that, in the vigorous exercise of my powers, I have a right to seize this vessel, I decide to waive that right after having detained her all night in order to make the captain feel the inconvenience of embarking blacks without being duly authorized by the agents of his government, either at his port of departure or in the colonies."

(Signed) H. BAUDIN,
"Captain commanding the Nisus corvette and the station of the West coast of Africa."

"Grand Cestos, March 14, 1843."
Four days afterward I was so fortunate as to fall in with her Majesty's brig Pantaloon, and on representing the case to her commander, Lieutenant Lapidge, he gave me the following certificate:—

"Her Majesty's brig Pantaloon, off Trade Town, Western coast of Africa, March 18, 1843."

"This is to certify that the owners of the British vessel Ranger, of which Geo. Thomsen is at present master, are authorized to have twenty Kroomen on board for the convenience of loading the vessel and other purposes."

(Signed) C. H. LAPIDGE,
"Lieutenant and commander."

I find that the public are already aware of the recent seizure of the Saint Christopher, near the same place, and under similar circumstances, but with consequences more fatal than in my case; she having been carried to Sierra Leone, for condemnation, and although released, her voyage was ruined.

But what I want to know is, where this system of retaliation is to end. I am not prepared to say that we have a right to complain of the French in thus repaying us for the outrages which they allege we have committed on them. The "exploits" of captain Hill in the case of the "Senegambian," and some others, continue to rankle in their minds, and it will be well if this feeling on their part do not give rise to some collision more serious than any which have yet occurred. But this is a subject for the consideration of the two Governments; my only business is to call attention to the state of uncertainty and embarrassment in which British trade on the coast of Africa is placed by such a state of things.

I submit that it is calculated to ruin our trade entirely, for it is quite impossible to obtain at all times the permission which the French captain alleges to be necessary for the employment of laborers on board ship on the coast of Africa. An English trading vessel arriving on the coast might have to wander about for weeks in search of some British commander authorized to give him such permission, while an American vessel or some competitor, might carry off the trade and ruin his voyage. Another vessel, the Englishman of Bristol, was seized at the same time, and treated in the same manner. When I was seized and carried off sea, the Kroomen I was employing were in the act of coming alongside with a large canoe and three puncheons of oil.

Since my arrival I am told there are other measures in contemplation for embarrassing and restricting the British trade on the coast of Africa, with a view of putting down the slave trade. I think such measures can only be brought forward by persons totally ignorant of the tendency and practical effect of British commerce in Africa, because they ought to know that unrestricted legitimate trade has already done more to put down the slave trade than all the costly experiments which have so ostentatiously been made for that purpose, by parties who have taken upon themselves to lead the Government and the public in matters they do not understand. No better plan could be put upon to promote the slave trade than to throw difficulties in the way of lawful commerce. The hazard of conducting trade in such a country as Africa, is naturally great enough without adding to the risk attending it by foolish and vexatious legislation.

The French captain told me that he was well aware of the innocent and necessary employment of the Kroomen on board his vessel, but that he wished to give the English a lesson on these subjects in order that they might learn the inconvenience of being treated themselves as they so often treated others.

How far such a petty system of warfare is becoming between two great nations, I shall leave others to decide; but of this I am certain, that what with ignorant legislation on the one hand, and vexatious naval interference on the other, our trade on the coast of Africa must soon pass into other hands. No British trader now knows what is to happen to him in conducting his trade there, and no trade can prosper without confidence.

I am sir, your obedient servant,
GEORGE THOMSON.
London, July 17th, 1843.

NAUVOO LEGION.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the first cohort of said legion, are hereby ordered to attend an

officer drill on horseback, at the Temple, in this city, at 9 o'clock a. m. on Friday, the 8th of September next, armed and equipped as the law directs.

By order of the Brigadier General,
JOHN BILLS, Brig. Maj. P T
Aug. 22, '43-1w

General orders for the first cohort of the Nauvoo Legion.

The cohort is hereby ordered to parade at the Temple, on the Second Saturday, 9th Sept. next, as follows: the companies will parade at 8 a. m.; the regiment at 9 a. m. the cohort will be formed at 10 a. m. and the Brigadier General will immediately after assume the command.

By order of the Brigadier General,
JOHN BILLS, Brig. Maj. P T
August 22, '43.

GENERAL ORDERS.

For the second cohort of the Nauvoo Legion. The cohort is hereby ordered to parade at the Temple on the second Saturday, 9th of Sept. next, as follows: the companies will parade at 8 o'clock a. m. the regiments at 9 a. m. the cohort will be formed at 10 a. m. the Brigadier General will take command immediately after. By order of

CHAS. C. RICH, Brig. Gen.
JOHN BILLS, Brig. Maj.
August 22, '43.

NAUVOO LEGION.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the second cohort of said legion are hereby ordered to attend officer drill at the Temple in this city at 9 o'clock a. m. on Friday the 8th of Sept. next, armed and equipped as the law directs. By order of

CHAS. C. RICH, Brig. Gen.
JOHN BILLS, Brig. Maj.
August 22, '43.

NOTICE.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers and band of the Nauvoo Legion are hereby ordered to meet at the stand near the Temple, on the 15th of Sept. at 10 o'clock, a. m. armed and equipped for legion officer drill.

By order of the Lieutenant and the Major Generals,

A. P. ROCKWOOD,
Drill Officer.
HUGH McFALL, Adj. Gen.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23, 1843.

The Harvest.—The farmers generally in this county have commenced harvest, and have already gathered most part of their wheat and rye. The yield has exceeded their expectations. The oats look well, though mostly short in the straw. The corn and potatoes are somewhat backward, owing to the very dry season, and we should judge the potatoes would fail of being an average crop.

Nauvoo.—At the present time our city presents a most lively and animated appearance, buildings are being erected on every side, and many excellent brick houses have lately been finished. The low part of the town, which in the spring was almost destitute of inhabitants, is now thickly studded with houses and swarming with children.

The Weather.—We have had a dry season, and the gardens, as well as the whole country begins to feel the effects of it. The river is falling very fast.

Right of Visit.—In another column will be seen by a correspondent of the London (Eng.) Herald, that after all the boasted pretensions of the British to the right of visit, that others claim the same privileges as themselves, and that their merchants find it as inconvenient as the American merchants do, when the tables are turned on themselves.—When will this foolish legislation stop?

There seems to be some ground of difficulty between the French and the British in regard to the possession of the Society Island in the Pacific, if as there is a prospect at present, the French and British commanders should have a focus, it is certain the difficulty will not end there. For particulars we refer our readers to another column.

Died.—On Monday the 21st instant, MARY ANN YOUNG, aged 6y and 8m.—She lingered some time with the chills and fever, and was subsequently attacked with the scarlet fever, and afterwards with the dropsy, which, together with an inward canker, terminated her existence. The deceased is a daughter of Elder Brigham Young, who is now on a mission in the east. We feel to sympathize with our beloved brother and family in this dispensation of providence. It must be a severe stroke to Elder Young in his absence. While looking at the corpse we thought we never saw a more angelic form. She was lovely in life, and appeared beautiful even in death, and might indeed be said to be the flower of his flock. She sleeps in peace for a short time, and "we'll not recall her." She will rise in immortal bloom in the resurrection morn. till then we feel persuaded that, although severe the loss, her father and mother and friends will say "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, and blessed be the name of the Lord."

EARL GARY.—His lordship passed rather a restless night, and the debility he is suffering under is so great, that most anxious fears are entertained for his ultimate recovery.—*Lon. Standard.*

The War Tent of Washington.—We learn that this venerable relic of revolutionary times, which has been carefully preserved by our patriotic countryman, G. W. P. Curtis, Esq., arrived in Baltimore this morning. It is on its way to Pittsburgh, where it is about to be pitched on the approaching national anniversary, near to the field of Washington's earliest fame. Doubtless it will awaken thrilling recollections of the scenes that occurred at Fort Mifflin and Braddock's fields, and other hallowed spots, where the Father of his country acquired his richest laurels.—*Balt. Pat. June 19.*

Patronize your own.—An article by Abraham Smith, of Vermont county, a strong writer. He wishes to see the farmer and mechanic strike hands. "Let politicians (says he) extol the benefits of commerce as they will; it will always be found the true interest of the farmer to patronize the mechanic who eats the produce of his farm, and by all means increase, rather than diminish the number of consumers—and the nearer home the better. A sure home market, even if low, is convenient, and not liable to losses from the hundred causes attendant on distant commerce and speculation."

A Marriage Certificate.—An Irish soldier once waited upon his commanding officer with what he termed a very serious complaint. "Another man," he said, "upbraided him that he was not married to his own wife, whom he accused of being no better than she should be, and called her many names besides, which he would be ashamed to mention to his honor." "Well, my good fellow," answered the officer, "have you any proof that you are legally married?" "Faith your honor, I have the best proof in the world."—Here the soldier took off his hat, exhibited a cut skull, saying, "Does your honor think I'd be after taking the same abuse from any body but a wife?"

One Reason for Sleeping Soundly.—An elderly Irishman, examined as witness at the Glasgow Police Court, lately in a case of complaint about a disorderly house, being asked if he usually slept pretty soundly, replied yes; and added as a reason—"Because I am a widower, yer Honor!"

The oat crop is extraordinarily abundant this season in some parts of Kentucky.

A Meteor.—A most splendid meteor fell lately near Mobile. It was most beautiful.

A Fact for the people.—The U. S. consumes more British manufactures than any other nation. Great Britain alone excepted. By a recent report of a committee to the British Parliament it seems that the value of British manufactures consumed by various nations is as follows:

Prussia, 7 cents to each person,

Russia, 15 "

Norway, 17 "

France, 20 "

U. S. States, 402 "

The above from the Montpelier Watchman shows our dependence upon England, and for those articles, too, which we can manufacture as well and as cheap as any other people. She yearly draws over \$68,000,000 from us, which ought to remain at home supplying a currency for the people and supporting our own manufactures. Yet the advocates of Free trade would repeal the Tariff, and the protection of our manufactures, and permit England to flood our markets with her goods to the exclusion of our own.

(Ex. Paper.)

Improvement in the Microscope.—An individual in South Leicester, Mass. has communicated to the editor of the Worcester Spy, some astonishing improvements as having been made by him in the Solar Microscope. His improvements consist in representing on the screen the entire object with equal power, and in all the brilliancy of nature's coloring. He then describes the operation of his instrument.

"I can not refrain from mentioning a metamorphosis which I was happy to witness through the agency of our instrument. I had placed the larvae of a fly under the action of three million powers, which gave a representation on the screen twelve feet long. While watching the movements of its breathing apparatus, I perceived the head to be leaving the body, or rather drawing another body with it from the one I was examining. In a few seconds four legs were thrown out, as one would throw out the frame of an umbrella, and floated on the surface of the water.—The insect now measured twenty feet, and a more singular no doubt, cannot be imagined, than was presented in this half aerial; half aquatic existence. Extending from a few feet back of the head to the extremity of the body, as far as it had drawn out, appeared on either side what appeared an ill-furled sail, which by an effort of the insect was immediately flung to the breeze, and lo! a stupendous pair of wings were added to the scene. The old envelope flung away, and before the floated a large sail of air! The entire time from the larva state, swimming in my receiver, till it floated away on wings, did not exceed three minutes. I never, in the widest flight of my imagination, conjured up a sight so amazing as this."

There are other peculiarities about our instrument, which I am not at liberty to mention at present; I will state, however, that in the arrangement and combination of lenses and apertures, we have, in many instances, worked directly opposite to the fundamental laws that have been supposed to govern optics.—*Henry Paine.*

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., July 23, '43.

MY DEAR OLD FRIEND:

Your letter dated on the 12th, and mailed on the 14th inst., is just at hand, and not being able to answer your questions correctly, or advise you judicially, in relation to the Rockwell case, until af-

ter I see him and some others of my friends, I will postpone that part of this letter until tomorrow, and in the meantime will say such things as I can write about without much reflection.

Sheriff Reynolds upon his return, gave me his compliments from you, and for the first time I learned that you resided in Illinois. He also gave a narrative of his adventures in your state, which was any thing but favorable, either to the reputation of your people, or yourself, as a law-abiding people, or a profound or honest lawyer. Certainly there can be but little virtue in the community, and little honesty in the officers of law, who will trample upon the forms of justice; the laws of the country, and bid open defiance to both, in the manner that Sheriff R. informs that you acted with him after his arrest of the Mormon prophet. The state courts have a right, upon a writ of habeas corpus, to investigate the legality of all imprisonments within their respective chartered limits, whether such imprisonment is by the authority of the United States or of a state; no sound lawyer perhaps will doubt; but it is equally certain that no court upon such writ has any right to go beyond the forms and the prima facie evidence of the case. If the officers of courts and the community are so corrupt as to disregard their own laws, and trample them under their feet, and liberate their criminals in defiance of law, then it appears to me that the power of self-government is extinct; if Illinois, by her own authority cannot capture the prophet, it will be but a small matter to release volunteers enough here to raise the cry of Nauvoo to the grounds; if Illinois fails to deliver up Jo Smith, there will be something serious between the two States. Missouri will have Jo Smith for trial or impose as powerful restrictions as the constitution will allow, upon the intercourse of the citizens of Illinois in Missouri. If the Governor of Illinois is so imbecile as to allow his warrant to be disregarded by the Mormons and permit the prophet to go at large, then let him be impeached and a new, honorable, energetic man be placed in his stead. I have it from a high source that Missouri will hold the whole state responsible for the treatment of our messenger, and for the delivery of the prophet. Had you liberated the prophet by a regular writ of habeas corpus, without mistreating our Reynolds, I should have gloried in my acquaintance with you, but to have done it in the manner it was done, reflects no honor either on yourself, your people, or your government. The Mormons are only a lawless banditti, and I fear the pretensions have contaminated the whole community; and if Reynolds' opinions be correct, yourself among the rest. Holy Jo was not afraid of the injustice of our people; it is the just punishment, and their violated laws that he fears.

I will now give you an impartial opinion of the prejudices against Rockwell here, and my opinion of his guilt. There is not a man in this community, but believes him guilty. There is a chain of circumstances against him so strong, that no rational man can doubt his guilt. I was at Bogg's house two minutes after the deed; it is in sight of mine, and the insidiousness of the offence renders it difficult to restrain the citizens from hanging him up without judge or jury. So far however, we have succeeded in quelling it; but should he be discharged upon trial, the power of man cannot save him. (More to-morrow.)

J. HALL.
The foregoing letter was sent from J. Hall, of Independence, Mo., to a respectable lawyer of Dixon, Ill., and by him, with an explanatory letter enclosed and forwarded to Gen. Smith of this city; and, after retaining copies, it was thought advisable to forward both the originals to Governor Ford, for his consideration.—By this proceeding it is not to be understood that the citizens of Nauvoo fear that "volunteers from Missouri will raise Nauvoo to the ground;" there is too much honor and patriotism in Illinois to allow such a barbarous and disgraceful transaction, but it was done to apprise his excellency of the mode and manner of doing business in cases of emergency in Missouri; and to show his excellency how much responsibility he and the state were under in case the prophet should not be delivered up on the requisition of Missouri; where, according to the nicest calculations of the famous lawyer Hall, taking Rockwell's case for a sample, if he was discharged upon his trial, the power of man could not save him!!!

As to the non-intercourse or "restrictions" which Missouri may assume, or inflict over the citizens of Illinois, we have nothing to say. The Latter Day Saints have seen Bogg's signature to such a bill as that, and many know the penalty. There is little need of comment on Mr. Hall's famous letter, for to us it seems to be of itself, a comment that makes honest, virtue, and common sense blush, and law, liberty and republicanism shudder! We appeal to the liberal minded and proud hearted Americans, whether such a spot upon the withering character of Missouri, could be removed any more than an African could be washed white, or a wolf be possessed of the innocence of a lamb, unless the Lord interposed.

Talk of justice in Missouri! You might as well make a burning lime kiln, or coal pit an ice house, or a hospital! The ice would melt, and the sick would suffocate and the power of man could not save them! No wonder a negro could be burnt alive in Missouri! No wonder a criminal could be taken out of jail and murdered while the sheriff held a respite in his hand, in Missouri; and no wonder that a Mormon will not risk his life in Missouri; the power of man cannot save him, even if discharged by what is styled "a court of justice!"

To glance at the whole without recurring to the many crimes of the people of the state, officially or unofficially, whether it be feeding prisoners on "human flesh" or taking them out of jail and lynching them without mercy, to help justice before hand, or whether it be Bogg's exterminating order, or even the present hint of "restriction" and assumption of responsibility; we are apt to believe that the good sense and virtue of the citizens of Illinois in general, and the Mormons especially, like the "old experienced rat," will shun Missouri, as a whited heap under which there is mischief concealed!

For the Nauvoo Neighbor.

GREAT JOHN C'S.

A word with your honors,
Ye men of renown;
Who would be the great one?
Mr. John C. Calhoun:

Or, pro bono ego,
That "stipulate condensed,"
The learned secretary,
Mr. John C. Spencer:

Or, save us the jest,
As chess among aheaves,
That speak on the "Globe,"
Mr. John C. Rives:

Or, for or,
Id stultus inflatus,
That worm-eaten rascal,
The Mormon apostate,
Mr. John C. Bennett.

Or, when for "stump-speeching,"
The "great western" jig,
O! call for Kentucky—
Mr. John C. Sprigg:

Or, great major general,
That Methodist shark,
Old grim Bogg's butcher,
Mr. John C. Clark:

For 'those' make a 'row,'
And 'these' are a 'heap,'
Including their 'Cs,'
In high or low deep.

OLD HICKORY.

In one of our Liverpool exchange papers, we find the following significant paragraph, showing the state of trade in that country:—

"A Town to let."—A letter from Workington, from which we make the following extract, gives a melancholy picture of the state of trade in that town. "The number of empty houses is immense. In the greatest thoroughfare, say Wilson st. there are several shops and houses closed. The public house in the —, which you sold to Mr. —, has been unoccupied for more than twelve months; in fact, the saying is correct of a town to let. Under these disheartening circumstances, it behooves those who have a trifle not to throw it away."—*(Carlisle Journal.)* This we believe has been caused by the destruction of the staple trade of the place, the coal trade, its extensive and productive coal mines having been inundated by the sea some five or six years ago.

IRELAND.

Dublin, July 15.—A meeting of the Repeal Association was unexpectedly summoned yesterday, when Mr. O'Connell delivered a long address to members present on the subject of the late debate in the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. O'Brien. He said the only conclusion to be drawn from that debate was—that repeal was inevitable. Mr. O'Connell gave notice that he would, on the next day of meeting, move for the appointment of arbitrators in every parish in Ireland, with a recommendation to the people not to attend petty sessions, but to have their wrangles decided by these arbitrators. This plan succeeded very well at the time of the Catholic Association, and was likely to succeed much better now.

The following document was read at the last meeting:—

"Sir—With sentiments of profound respect, and feelings of the utmost sincerity, we approach you as the high-minded liberator of our common country, uninfluenced by that baneful and destructive sectarian spirit which has hitherto pervaded so many of the deluded Protestants of Ulster. Too long have we been a divided people—too long have your best endeavours been frustrated by crafty and designing men—too long have the machinations of tyrant rulers been successful to set one class of our countrymen against another class, through political rancour and party feuds. The scales have fallen from our eyes, and he whom we have been taught to consider our most insidious enemy, has by his noble generosity, become our kind and best benefactor.

"We, therefore, the undersigned Orangemen of Stewards town, hereby pledge ourselves that however others may act, we at least will no longer be misled, but that peacefully, legally, loyally, steadily, and perseveringly, we will co-operate with the Repeal Association in their efforts to ameliorate the condition of our countrymen, and as a proof of our determination, we hand you a subscription of 100 associates. We believe their object to be to obtain justice to all without distinction of creed or party—we consider it to be the indefensible right of individuals, as well as nations, to transact their own business; nor can we believe that he who would obtain redress from a common enemy, could seek the aggrandisement of a particular party. It is a godlike principle, not only to forgive

150 SACKS GROUND ALLUM
SALT just received and for
sale by
ALLEN & KELLY.
Nauvoo; August 16th, '43.-69-1f.

FOR SALE.
A FARM of eighty acres of Land, in
south-east quarter of section Twenty-
one, township seven north, range eight
west, about four miles from the Temple;
the farm is well fenced, forty acres in
cultivation. Log house and stables.
For further particulars, enquire of
aug. 9 67-1f. **Z. PULSIPHER.**

Elder-Berries.
WANTED. when fully ripe. Four
Bushels of Sweet Elder-Berries,
for which a liberal price will be paid—in
papers—at our office.
Printing office, Aug. 9th, 1843.
N. B. The Berries must be delivered
while fresh.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Hancock County.
In the Circuit Court of said county—To
the October Term, A. D. 1843.
Charlotte Ann Bending, Complainant,
vs.
John Bending, Defendant.

On Petition for Divorce.
It appearing by affidavit regularly
sworn to and filed in the Clerk's office of
the Circuit Court for Hancock County,
that the said John Bending is not an in-
habitant of this State:

Notice is therefore hereby given, to
the said defendant, that a bill in chancery
has been filed in the Clerk's office,
against him, by Charlotte Ann Bending,
that a subpoena in chancery has been
issued thereon, returnable to the October
Term, A. D. 1843, of said Court; that
unless you, the said John Bending, shall
appear before the Judge of the said
Circuit Court, on the first day of the next
term thereof, to be holden at the court-
house in the town of Carthage, on the
third Monday in the month of October
next, and answer to the said bill, the al-
legations therein contained will be taken
for confessed against you, and a decree
entered accordingly.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
By David E. Head, Deputy.
August 4, 1843. 67-4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Hancock County.
Of the Hancock County Circuit Court—
To the October Term, A. D. 1843.
In Chancery.

Henry Cook, Complainant, } Bill for
vs. } Divorce.
Mary Cook, Defendant.

The complainant herein having filed
affidavit that the defendant Mary Cook is
a non-resident of this State: Notice is
hereby given to the said Mary Cook, that
a suit in chancery has been commenced
in the Circuit Court in and for said county
of Hancock, at the suit of Henry Cook,
against you, the said Mary Cook; that a
subpoena has been issued therein directed
to the sheriff of said county of Hancock,
returnable on the first day of the next
term thereof, to be holden at the court-
house in Carthage, on the third Monday
in October, A. D. 1843; and that unless
the said Mary Cook shall be and appear
on the return day of said writ, plead, an-
swer or demur to said bill, the same will
be taken pro confesso against her, and
the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
P. A. Goodwin, sol'r for petitioner.
August 8th, 1843. 67-4w

**PETITION TO CREATE MECHAN-
ICS LIEN.**

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Hancock County, ss.

Ebenezer Jennings, Complainant,
vs.
Orson Spencer, adminis-
trator of Henry Hunt,
deceased, George Hunt,
and Mary Hunt, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given
to George Hunt and Mary Hunt, defend-
ants in this suit, that a petition for Me-
chanics Lien has been filed against them
and Orson Spencer, administrator as
aforesaid, by Ebenezer Jennings, com-
plainant in this suit, and that summons
has been issued out of the said Circuit
Court, returnable to the May term, A. D.
1843, of said court, which has been re-
turned by the Sheriff of said county
"served" as to the said Orson Spencer,
and "not found," as to the said George
Hunt and Mary Hunt; and affidavit hav-
ing been also filed that the said George
Hunt and Mary Hunt are not residents of
the State of Illinois.

Now unless you, the said George Hunt
and Mary Hunt, shall personally be and
appear before the Judge of our said Cir-
cuit Court on the first day of the next
term thereof, to be holden at the court-
house in Carthage on the third Monday
in the month of October A. D. 1843, and
plead, answer or demur to the said com-
plainant's petition, the same will be taken
as confessed, and judgment rendered
against you, and the premises ordered to
be sold according to the prayer of the pe-
tition.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
By David E. Head, Deputy.
Backman & Skinner,
for Petitioner.
July 27th, 1843.—60-4w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers would respectfully
inform the public that they will open
a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines,
and Dye Stuffs; Paints, Oils, &c. in the
city of Nauvoo, in the course of a few
weeks, or as soon as their house, now in
process of erection, opposite P. P. Pratt's,
on Young-street, shall have been com-
pleted.
H. McMEILL and Co.
Nauvoo, July 19th 1843.

LET US DO AS WE OUGHT.

THE subscriber would respectfully in-
form the citizens of Nauvoo and vi-
cinity that he has recently commenced
the Blacksmithing business in his stone
shop, where he will be happy to accom-
modate all that favor him with a call;
and feeling as he does that he can and
will give general satisfaction to all rea-
sonable men, as he has a journeyman of
long experience. The subscriber will
furnish stock to any amount, if wished,
on the most reasonable terms; at very
little above St. Louis prices.

N. B. All orders from the country
promptly attended to. Country produce,
of all kinds taken in payment for work,
and a small quantity of cash will not be
refused.
EDWIN D. WEBB.
Nauvoo, Aug. 9, 1843. 67-3m.

GUSTAVUS HILLS,
WATCH-MAKER
AND
JEWELLER.
At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

TAVERN STAND

FOR sale in Appenooze, Hancock coun-
ty, Ill., 6 miles above Nauvoo, oppo-
site the ferry landing, leading to Iowa—
I will sell low for cash or part in good
horses, one good two horse wagon will
be taken. Possession given immediately.
Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo
will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Ta-
vern in Appenooze, and examine the
premises. Good titles will be given.

AMOS PERRY,
SILAS PERRY.
Appenooze, July 25, 1843.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT in pursuance of an order of the
Circuit Court of Hancock County,
made at the May Term, 1843, directing
me to Sell the Brick House and Lot situ-
ate on Knight Street, near the Temple, in
the city of Nauvoo, being the real estate
of which HENRY J. HUNT lately died
seized, for the payment of the debts of
the deceased, I shall attend on the said
premises on the 9th day of September
next, and between the hours of Ten
o'clock a.m. and Five o'clock p.m. of said
day expose the same to sale at public ven-
due. The terms of sale will be a credit
of six months, the purchaser giving bond
with good security, together with a mor-
gage on the premises to secure the pay-
ment of the purchase money.

ORSON SPENCER, Admr.
per HIRAM SPENCER, Agent.
Nauvoo, July 11th, 1843.—6t.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Hancock County, ss.

In the Hancock Circuit Court, Illinois,
October Term, A. D. 1843.
IN ATTACHMENT.

Reuben Graves, Complainant,
vs.
Jesse Bresau, Edward
Clark, and Mariah M. Defendants.

Notice is hereby given
to the said Jesse Bresau, Edward Clark,
and Mariah M. Clark, that a writ of at-
tachment has been issued at the suit of
the plaintiff against the estate of the said
defendants for the sum of Fifty-three
Dollars and Seventy-five cents, returnable
at the October Term, A. D. 1843, of
the Hancock Circuit Court; that the same
is now pending before said court, and has
been returned, levied upon the East half
of the North east quarter of section No.
Twenty-five, in township No. four North,
of range No. five West of the fourth prin-
cipal meridian; and that unless the said
defendants shall appear and plead on the
first day of the next term of said court, to
be holden at the court house in Carthage
on the third Monday in the month of Oc-
tober A. D. 1843, judgment will be en-
tered, and the estate so attached, ordered
to be sold.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
By David E. Head, Deputy.
July 25th, 1843.—66-4w.

**PETITION TO CREATE MECHAN-
ICS LIEN.**

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Hancock County, ss.

In the Circuit Court of said county, Oc-
tober Term, A. D. 1843.

George Woodward, Complainant,
vs.
George Hunt, Mary
Hunt, and Orson Spen-
cer, administrators for
Henry J. Hunt, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given
to George Hunt, and Mary Hunt, defend-
ants, that a petition for Mechanics Lien,
has been filed against them and Orson
Spencer, administrator, as aforesaid, by
George Woodward, the complainant in
this suit, and that summons has been
issued out of the said Circuit Court, re-
turnable to the May Term A. D. 1843,
of said court, which has been returned
by the Sheriff of said county "served," as
to the said Orson Spencer, and "not found,"
as to the said George Hunt and Mary
Hunt; and affidavit having been also filed
that the said George Hunt and Mary
Hunt are not residents of the State of Il-
linois.

Now unless you, the said George Hunt
and Mary Hunt, shall personally be and
appear before the Judge of the said Cir-
cuit Court, on the first day of the next
term thereof, to be holden at the court
house in Carthage, on the third Monday
in the month of October, A. D. 1843,
and plead, answer, or demur to the said
complainant's petition, the same will be
taken as confessed, and judgment render-
ed against you, and the premises ordered
to be sold according to the prayer of the
petition.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
By David E. Head, Deputy.
George Backman,
for Petitioner.
July 27th 1843.—60-4w.

**For Sale or to Rent, the House and
Lot formerly occupied for a drug
store on Mulholland street, a horse and
buggy will be taken for rent or in pay if
sold. For further information enquire of
No 13, if**
I. S. MILES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
THE subscriber would inform the cit-
izens of Nauvoo, and the public gen-
erally, that he has for sale at his shop 3
doors above Mr. Mills' Tavern on Main
Street, a good assortment of Ladies', Mis-
ses', and Children's shoes,—some very
cheap, adapted to the season.—Likewise
men's and boy's boots and shoes.

Shoes made and repaired at short
notice.
GEORGE ALLEY.
Nauvoo, June 26th 1843. 66-3m*.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
The subscriber, having taken out
letters of administration from the Judge
of Probate, Hancock County, Illinois, on
the estate of Hezekiah Hatch deceased,
late of said county, requests all claimants
against said estate to present the same to
him, or Court of Probate of said county,
on the first Monday of Oct. 1843. All per-
sons indebted to said estate are requested
to make immediate payment to the under-
signed.

JEREMIAH HATCH, Jr.,
Administrator.
July 1, 1843.

NAUVOO SEMINARY.
MR. Joseph N. and Miss Adeline Cole,
would respectfully inform the citizens
of Nauvoo that they have opened a school
in the large and convenient room, in the
second story of President Joseph Smith's
store, on the corner of Water and Gr-
anger streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst.
(July) for the instruction of male and fe-
male.

Having been long engaged as teach-
ers of seminaries in the east on the most
approved systems, they feel confident
that they will be enabled to give complete
satisfaction to those who may favor them
with their patronage.

Their most earnest and undivided at-
tention will be paid to the instruction of
those put under their charge. The strict
attention will be given to the improve-
ment of the morals of all, and especially
to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading writing and spelling \$2 00
English grammar & geography 2 50
Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00
Astronomy 4 00
A quarter will consist of twelve
weeks or sixty-five days, and no allow-
ance will be made for absenters unless
prevented from attendance by sickness or
by special agreement.

JOSEPH N. COLE,
ADELIA COLE.
July 16 n12

**A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recent-
ly taken from a mound in the vicinity
of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and
an account of their discovery, may be
had by applying at the Printing Office.
PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy,
or one dollar a dozen.**

FOR SALE.

South west quarter of section 24, in
township six north of range 8 west.
Title good. Terms easy; apply to
L. E. REYNOLDS.
Burlington Iowa.

June 27th. 1843.-1f.

WOOD! WOOD!!

WE would respectfully notify those
who have promised us wood, that
we are in want of it; and if they are as
willing to fulfill as they were to make prom-
ises, we shall be supplied with an abun-
dant of this indispensable article soon.—
Wood we must have before we can go on
with our Stereotype Foundry, and expect
those concerned will, on seeing this friend-
ly notice, supply our wants by fulfilling
their engagements.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.
June 7th, 1843.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT eighty acres of land in sec-
tion twenty seven, township seven
north, range eight west, four and a half
miles from the Temple. For further par-
ticulars enquire of the subscriber on the
La Harpe road.

Z. PULSIPHER.
June 14, 1843.—1f.

Cabinet Manufacturer.

THE subscriber would inform the cit-
izens of Nauvoo and surrounding
country, that he has on hand, and is con-
stantly manufacturing Bureaus, Bedsteads,
Light Stands of all kinds, and all other
articles in his line, which he will sell on
as reasonable terms as any Cabinet-mak-
er in the west. Shop on Parley street
east of Main.

N. B. Orders from the country promp-
tly attended to.

JOHN HATFIELD.
Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—6m

LIME.

THE subscriber would respectfully
inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and
its vicinity, that he has commenced
burning LIME, and will keep on hand a
constant supply during the present sea-
son, which he will sell cheaper than the
cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER.
Nauvoo, June 17, 1843.-1f.

N. B. All kinds of country Produce,
or Store Goods will be taken in exchange
for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple
Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

A CARD.

A. NEUBAUER SURGEON DENTIST.
Teeth inserted, \$2.00 a tooth.
Office, on Water st. 4th block east of
Main st. Charges moderate.
June 14-6m.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the
citizens of Nauvoo, and the sur-
rounding country, that he has established
a rope manufactory in this city, where he
intends to manufacture Cordage of every
description; bed cords, clothe lines, chalk
lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis
prices. He intends keeping an assortment
of the above mentioned articles const-
antly on hand. Any persons wishing
to purchase will do well to examine his
stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.
HOWARD EGAN.
April 26, 1843. 52-1f

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by
virtue of an order of the Hancock
Circuit Court, made at the May term
(A. D. 1843) of said court, the under-
signed will sell at public vendue to the
highest and best bidder at the Temple in
the City of Nauvoo in said County of
Hancock, on Saturday the 5th day of
August next, between the hours of 10
o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of
the same day, the following described
real estate, to wit: The south east quar-
ter of section No. thirty two (32) in
township No. six (6) north of range No.
eight (8) west of the fourth principal
meridian containing one hundred and
sixty acres of land. Also the east half
of the north west quarter of section No.
five (5) in township No. five (5) north
of range No. eight (8) west of the fourth
principal meridian. Also lots No. one (1)
and two (2) in block No. twenty one (21)
in the Town of Carthage, and county of
Hancock and State of Illinois. Being
lands of which Abram Smith lately died
seized, and which are ordered by the said
court to be sold for the payment of the
debts of the said deceased.

The terms of the sale will be a credit
of six and twelve months, the purchaser
giving bond with good security, together
with a mortgage on the premises to se-
cure the payment of the purchase money.

**EDWARD A. BEDELL, Adminis-
trator, and SOPHIA SMITH, Ad-
ministratrix of the estate of Abram
Smith deceased.**
Warsaw June 15, A D 1843.-1f.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

William Law,
vs.
Richard Jones.

To all whom it may concern:—
Public notice is hereby given, that an
attachment has been sued out by William
Law, against Richard Jones, before Al-
derman Samuel Bennett, for twenty-six
dollars and twenty-seven cents; and that
Peter Shirte has been levied upon as gar-
nisher, in the sum of thirty-one dollars
and twenty-five cents, to satisfy the debt
and costs in said suits. Said attachment
is made returnable on the 15th day of
August next ensuing, before said alder-
man, at 10 o'clock, a.m. and unless the
said defendant shall appear, give bail and
plead within such time judgment will be
entered, and the estate etc. will be
sold.

H. G. SHERWOOD,
July 19, 1843.-173-6w Marshall.

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

DAVIS & WILLIAMS
WOULD inform the inhabitants of
Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they
are now ready to attend to all business in
their line; and would solicit the confidence
of the fashionable community; as they flatter
themselves by their long experience
in the business, and their superior knowl-
edge in the art of cutting, over their com-
petitors, by obtaining an entire new patent
recently invented by Hotchkiss & Gorum,
denominated their Geometrical Mathemat-
ical Measurement System, is sufficient to
convince the most fastidious, that they
are the very men, to employ to insure good
fits and fashionable work.

To the ladies, they would say, that all
those wishing fashionable riding dresses
and pelisses will please call where all or-
ders shall be attended to with promptness
and despatch.

Trimmings, cloth, and ready made cloth-
ing will be kept constantly on hand.—
Work will be done up as reasonable terms
as at any other establishment in the city.
Cutting done on the shortest notice, and in
the neatest manner.

A good assortment of brass clocks,
cheap for cash or country produce.
No. 2 Mulholland street, 2 doors east
of the Temple.
Nauvoo, May, 24, 1843.—3m.

SPINNING WHEELS!

THE subscriber wishes to inform the
citizens of Nauvoo and the public,
that he is now manufacturing
Spinning Wheels
of all descriptions, and all other articles
for the manufacturing of cots, such as
reels, swifts and looms. Also bed-stands
of various descriptions. Also all kinds
of turning done at shortest notice as he
has a turning lathe propelled by steam
in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill;
he will accommodate the citizens with
all kinds of turning, such as bed-stands,
posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and
columns for buildings of every descrip-
tion; also carriages, cart, and wagon
wheels, &c. &c. And for the accom-
modation of those who must necessarily
have many of the above articles, as times
are hard he would say to those who have
no cash he will take in payment, for the
above articles produce of various descrip-
tions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and
potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber
of various descriptions, store prey, in
fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to
accommodate the poor. For information
for the above places, call at Messrs.
Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop
opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.
May 24 1843, f.

SECOND ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED by the
Steamers Otago, Oak,
and Rapids, at Lyon's old es-
tablishment on the corner of
Main and Hotchkiss streets,
a splendid stock of New and
Genuine GOODS direct from
the City of New York, and
Philadelphia; and now of-
fered low for cash at whole-
sale, and retail. The stock
consists in part as follows:
Dry Goods, Groceries, Croc-
ery, Glass, and Hard-ware,
Books and Stationery, Drugs
and Medicines, Paints and
Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Mil-
itary Goods; and a thousand
other articles too numerous to
mention. Those wishing to
make good investments, with
their money will do well to
call at Lyon's cheap cash
store, on the corner of Main,
and Hotchkiss streets.

NAUVOO FERRY.

THE undersigned, will
hereafter run a new
and splendid Steam Boat, as a
FERRY BOAT across the Mississippi
river, between Nauvoo and Montrose,
for the accommodation of emigrants, trav-
elers, citizens, and their effects. And
they solicit the patronage of a discerning
public to sustain the company in this
laudable enterprise. The convenience
will be great, the accommodation good,
and the passage sure, without having to
lay by for wind or weather, save when
the river is under bonds—of ice. The
prices will be regulated by an ordinance
of the City Council. Live and let live is
the desire of the public's servants,
D. JONES, & Co.
May 17th 1843. 3m-6m.

G. A. WARREN & HIGBEE.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Sollic-
itors in Chancery.

Office situated on the corner of Knight
and Wells Streets, a few rods north of
the Temple.
Nauvoo, May 24d, 1843, 1f.

BACHMAN & SKINNER.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

WILL attend to any business in their
profession in the Circuit and Su-
preme Courts. Offices—in the Court
House Carthage, and at Nauvoo, near
the Temple. 3m no 52.

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now
offered to the citizens of Nauvoo
and the West, as the best preparation
(for the cure of the various diseases for
which they are recommended) ever offer-
ed to the public. The proprietor, Dr.
Sherman, is a regular graduate of Me-
dicine, a member of the Medical Society of
the city and county of New York, and
these Lozenges are prepared from medi-
cal prescriptions which have been ap-
proved by the most celebrated physicians
in that city; in addition to which they are
prepared in so pleasant a manner that
children eat them with avidity and cry
for more. They consist of
COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual
remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption,
Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever of-
fered to the public. They operate by
promoting expectoration, allaying the
irritation of coughing, and removing the
cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES

The only infallible Worm medicine ever
discovered. In over 400,000 cases they
have never been known to fail. Many
diseases arise from worms and occasion
long and intense suffering and even death
without their ever being suspected; grown
persons are very often afflicted with them,
and are doctored for various complaints,
without any benefit, when one dose of
these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBELL LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Pal-
itations of the Heart, lassitude and ner-
vous affections generally, Persons travel-
ing or attending large parties, will find
the Lozenges really reviving, and impart-
ing the buoyancy of youth—used after
disipation, they will restore the tone
of the system generally, and remove all
the unpleasant symptoms arising from too
free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for remov-
ing bile from the system and preventing
attacks of the bilious and intermittent fe-
ver of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a
celebrated physician in a practice of
twenty years, and have never been
known to fail in removing the distress-
ing disease. In addition to which, if the
directions be followed, the disease will
not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000
are sold yearly, is believed to be the best
Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain
in the back, side, breast or any other
part of the body, ever prepared, and its
price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within
the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated
articles just received and for sale by
J. SNIDER.
(22-71.)
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING
and PLATING in all its varieties
at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the
Temple, by Gustavus Hills.
Warrant—Old Gold and Silver in ex-
change for work.

LIME LIME
THE undersigned, intends to keep
constantly on hand at the upper
end of Main street near the river, the
above article, which he will sell as cheap
as the cheapest for cash or will exchange
it for most kinds of country produce.
He has now on hand two kilns, not infer-
ior to any in this city, and flatters him-
self by his experience in manufacturing
to suit all who may favor him with their
patronage. Call and see before you pur-
chase elsewhere.

PETER SHIRTS:
Nauvoo, May 31st, 1843-6m

STRAYED FROM THE TEMPLE

ABOUT two months ago a dark brown
Cow, white face, carries her head
high, lop horned, bright eye, a white spot
on one hind foot, white on the end of the
tail, white bag, rather short teats, nine
years old last spring, she was expected to
calve in a few days when she went away;
she is not a very large Cow but pretty
stout built.

ALSO, a black Cow, white face, white
feet, lower part of tail white, had a dirty
red and white band on her horns across
her forehead, she was very poor when
she went away, gave a little milk, had no
calf, rather a small sized Cow, and about
seven years old as near as can be re-
membered.

Whoever will give information of either
or both of the Cows to the Temple
Committee or the Temple Recorder, or
will bring them to the Temple will do us
a favor, and if they desire it a reasonable
compensation shall be allowed for trouble
and expenses.

The descriptions are as near as can be
remembered, but only having them here
a little while it may possibly not be ex-
actly correct.
WM. CLAYTON,
Temple Recorder.
Nauvoo, July 21st, 1843.

LOOK HERE.

I would say to emigrants, and all the
brethren, that I have a few lots on hand
that I will sell very cheap, as I am going
on my mission soon, and wish to sell be-
fore I go.

Also, I have lots with buildings on
them. If any one wishes for a good store
building near the Temple, I can accommo-
date them.
BRIGHAM YOUNG.
Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. noltf.

pled—"It takes two to make a bargain." So if the legislature should repeal or alter the charter of Nauvoo, without the consent of the citizens, they have only to put a question on the act, through the Supreme Court of the United States; as many other cases have been according to her Reports.

Reserved rights and vested rights are very different, and had the legislature reserved any important point in the charter, and the city council used it, without the consent, mutually of both parties, they would have been held amenable to the supreme court for the usurpation of that power. But when the benefit and convenience of Nauvoo demands ordinances no broader than the constitution of the United States and that of Illinois justifies, no matter whether there is any law on the subject or not, the city council has only to show their wisdom by their ordinances, and their power by their virtues, and how beautifully the world will behold *emperium in imperio*.

Recently there has been much said about the powers of the Municipal Court of said city; because that court had the right to issue writs of habeas corpus under their own ordinances. Any man that objects to this power of the municipal court, is ignorant of the vested rights of the constitution of the United States, for "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless, when in cases of rebellion and invasion, the public safety may require it." The highest objection is, that the writ according to the charter, must be confined to cases arising from the ordinances. Just as if the writ was not issued upon the direction and rules of ordinances, what would govern it? Do the circuit and supreme courts of the state issue writs of habeas corpus on the laws of the state, or upon the laws of Spain, Portugal, or the United States? Does the supreme court of the United States exercise the right of habeas corpus upon the United States, or upon an *Ukase* of the Emperor Nicholas, of Russia?

Again the municipal court of Nauvoo consists of several persons, whereas the circuit court is one man only; and the world has yet to learn that a "little brief authority," is as judiciously exercised by one man as by six—why, the good old Law Book says in the midst of counselors there is safety.

Missouri, of late, made a most desperate and illegal attempt to force the Mormon prophet into her bosom, but met with a most sublime failure. After having been once thrust from her warm embrace by pointed steel and burning sulphur, he seems not anxious to throw himself again upon their renewed offers of hospitality and "pretended justice," yet Gen. Smith treated the agent of the state of Missouri with all due respect; introducing him to his family, and seating him at the head of his table. All is quiet at Nauvoo.

Yours,

VIATOR.

Nauvoo, July 17th, 1843.

"An honest man is the noblest work of God," and if you would attain the distinction of true nobility, you must be scrupulously honest in all your intercourse with your fellow men. Besides gaining their respect and confidence, an approving conscience will clear you onward in the path of truth and virtue.

For the Nauvoo Neighbor.

"Mr. Editor:—Custom," says the proverb with propriety, "is a second nature." Despotism and absolute have been its influences over the opinions of man. Probably greater has been the power of those influences over the sentiments of the great mass of the world's population, than the united power of reason, judgment, and understanding.

As it has been next to impossibility to induce a drunkard to renounce his cups, the epicurean to be satisfied without his dainties, or the sensualist to forego his pleasures, how blighting soever to reputation, and how destructive soever to health and life—so has it been equally, and perhaps more impossible to persuade the Mahometan to abjure the faith of the Alcoran; the Bramin to acknowledge the impositions of the Shaster, the Roman Catholic to confess that some other church might be the "pillar and ground of truth," as well as his own; or any class of men, either in barbarous or civilized life, to renounce their opinions and prejudices, how contrary soever to truth and right-reason, and how incapable soever of standing the test of argument and investigation. The ideas which they acquire, and the sentiments which they imbibe, and the feelings which they cherish in childhood, concerning men and things, concerning theories and institutions, generally strengthen with their strength and increase in influence over their judgments, decisions and actions, as they increase in years, until at length they obtain the entire predominancy—become, as it were, incorporated with the mind and heart, and are interwoven with their every fibre. And that power of argument, illustration and appeal, which shall be able to erase from the memory the deep impressions of those ideas, and to wrench away from the heart, as it were, those sentiments and feelings, entwined as they are with its very texture, must be very nearly allied, in its energies, to omnipotent power—must be almost as efficient as creating power. For in their education, and in the implantation of

other and proper ideas sentiments and feelings in their stead, it is necessary, if I may be allowed the expression, to unmake the man, and to make him over again. Custom, then, has opposed an almost insuperable barrier to, all innovations upon established usages, and has guarded the strongholds of error, with a giant's mightiness. Besides the powerful control which custom has exerted over the habits of thinking, feeling and acting, in giving them perpetuity, self-estimation, of a partiality for the opinions of one's own brain, and the practices of one's own self, has contributed very largely to the perpetuity of those habits. Not unfrequently has it barred every intellect to the mind, and every avenue to the heart against the approach of investigation, argument and appeal, with bolts of adamant, and gates impenetrable as brass.—Whenever, in all the different periods of the world's history, attempts have been made to disprove the correctness of opinions, which men have cherished from the days of the nursery, until the maturity of manhood, or the decline of age whenever the validity of positions or premises which have been assumed, and deductions which have been assumed from those premises, and inferences which have been the result of those deductions, have been questioned as illogical—or whenever the perfection of institutions of characters, which have been venerated as immaculate, is doubted.

Not only has the power of habit risen instinctively, and taken a posture of defiance and battle; but every principle of self-complacency has taken the alarm, and cried "to arms!" and both passion and prejudice have been in a bitter crusade against such assaults upon human perfectibility. Especially have they thus risen up in defiance of cherished opinions, and institutions and characters. If to self-estimation, there have been added pride of ancestry, and veneration for it—especially if a long line of progenitors, reaching back to time immemorial, had thought as they thought, had felt as they felt, had acted as they acted, and had trodden in the same beaten pathway in which they were treading—from such premises as these they reasoned, and such conclusions as these, for instance, they drew: "A coincidence with us," said they, "our illustrious forefathers thought, and felt, and conducted so and so, and held the doctrine that such and such sentiments were infallible; and can it be possible that they could have been wrong, venerable as they were, for their gravity, experience, wisdom, and silver locks? Must the clearness and penetration of our views, said they, "the validity of our positions, the soundness of our judgment and logic, the sanctity of our reasoning powers, and correctness of our information, be called in question, supported and confirmed as they have been by the views and positions, the judgment and logic, the learning and reason of a long catalogue of grey-headed ancestry, over whose tomb stones fame and science have thrown a brilliant halo of glory, and whose memories have been embalmed for immortality in story and in song, and in the fond recollections of an admiring posterity? Must these, we repeat, must these be called in question, and doubted, too, by some visionary Mormons, who think themselves wiser than their fathers, but over whose heads only a few suns have rolled, and who, in comparison with those men of silvery locks, can be but children in experience, knowledge and understanding?"

Pride of ancestry, and veneration for it, superadded to self-estimation, put these interrogatories to the innovator; and so put them, as though they could not be satisfactorily answered—so put them in the confident form of a challenge, as though their negative were a self-evident proposition that needed no effort at logical deductions, to make its truth the plainer. Now all this is indeed very plausible, and may sound very well in declamation; but who, if his mental vision be not blinded by prejudice, does not, at a glance, see through the sophistry of such reasoning? Who does not see the premises assumed are false, though the inferences drawn from those premises may be logical? The premises assumed are, that age must have rendered the experienced and talented of other days infallible; and the conclusions drawn are, that their opinions and practices must have also been infallible. The logician, indeed, who reasoned thus, deserved a compliment for their sagacity. They showed that they were acquainted with the human heart—that they understood the true secret spring of human feeling, and of human action, and they understood how to touch the springs effectually—to paralyze the efforts of investigation, when exerted to understand some favorite system—to muzzle the mouth of inquiry, and to make the sophistries and plausibilities of error pass current for sterling truth. An appeal is made, in their behalf, to some of the strongest, and indeed to some of the

noblest sympathies of our nature—to our admiration of what is ancient and honorable—to our gratitude for the services of the illustrious dead; and to our veneration for their memories, and for the hallowed chamber where they are sleeping. The silence of the tomb is broken, and strains of moving eloquence the dust of death is made to shake; in language like this, an appeal is made to the innovator:

Will you sacrilegiously disturb the consecrated repose of the illustrious and venerable, and talented of other days? Will you with ruthless hand, force the portals of the tomb, and obscure their fame, and blight their memories, by asserting that they might, peradventure, have felt, and thought, and acted wrong? To support the pretensions of self-estimation to freedom from error, so have pride and ancestry, and veneration for it, reasoned, and so have they appealed to our gratitude for the services, and our veneration for the memories of the departed. Often have they too powerfully and too successfully reasoned and appealed. Often have we been made their converts; and thus by the sophistries of an unsound logic, and by the excitement of noble, yet misdirected sympathies, we have been induced to give perpetuity to falsehood and delusion. In this manner Missouri row reasons, and appeals, and points us to her calendar of saints, and to the abstemiousness and sanctity of her Governor's and laws;—though she be at the same time, grey-headed in iniquity—though her garments are stained and her hands are dripping with the life-blood of martyrs—while up from the deep dungeons of her inquisition, there has come by day and by night, shrieks and groans of mortal agony, which would almost melt a heart of stone to mercy! Besides the deleterious influence of the several causes we have considered, self-interest or avarice has uniformly chilled the spirit of enterprise, clipped the pinions of genius and obstructed the march of improvement; very powerful in the production of evil, as well as in the prevention of good, have been its instrumentalities. With views confined to the circumscribed sphere of private, personal ends, and individual gains—the miser has never looked abroad beyond that circumscribed sphere—he has felt no sympathy for any object beyond it, nor held communion with that object how meritorious soever it might have been—Yea, he has cared for nothing over the wide globe, but the accumulation of wealth—and that has been the strength and predominance of this master passion of the soul that the highest public good and every feeling of humanity have been remorselessly sacrificed upon the altar of avarice. O Missouri! where are yours.

Deaths ending Monday the 28th August, 1843.—Daniel McDoss, 9m 25d, diarrhoea. Darius B. Holden, 1y 7m, measles. Mary Ann Holden, 1y 19, consumption ending in inflammation. Marthy Smith, 3y 8m, cancer. Leonard infant of Thomas Grover. Catherine Jape, Pearson 12y 1m, Billious fever. Charles Dryor, 8m, measles. Sarah Mitchell, 21y 7m, diarrhoea. Margaret K. Higbee, 4y 4m 24d, cancer. Elizabeth Shelton, 1y 2m, measles. Henry Smith, 29y, fever. Miles Burns, 26y, typhus fever. Mary Ann Young, 6y 8m, fever dropsy and cancer. Elizabeth Ann Brinton, 11m 7d, bow-el consumption. Margaret Mooka, 90y, old age. Lovina Wilson, 70y, fever. Henry B. White, 9m 22d, bloody flux. Mary Keyes, 7m 27d, measles. Purley P. P. Holyoke, 9m, diarrhoea. Elizabeth Stewart, 54y, bloody flux. Joseph, LeClouard, of Shocksquon, 10m, fever. Cornelia Hoagland, 1y 8m 23d black cancer. Total, 22.

W. D. HUNTINGTON Sexton.

REVIEW OF THE SAINT LOUIS MARKETS. REPUBLICAN OFFICE. St. Louis, August 16th, 1843. **WHEAT.**—At this season of the year we cannot be much surprised that business should become dull; but the fact that it has been so inactive that we have experienced this season the receipt of all kinds of produce has been very light, and many of the best have withdrawn and hid up for the purpose of waiting before the fall trade commences. The wheat is becoming low all through the valley by the middle and small classes. The Missouri contains 84 to 85 feet water and falling fast. On the lower reaches of the Mississippi there is only 30 inches water, also falling. This limits has 3 feet water, and falling. Low this city to the mouth, there is not 7 feet in the channel. The navigation will continue for several weeks to come even without rain by the smaller class of boats, as the channel is increased in depth, fast as the river falls, by the current. Prices of Tobacco, Hemp, wheat, &c., continue firm and in demand at previous rates, as will be seen by our review below.

Flour.—There is little doing in this article, and the views of dealers are so various in regard to the present aspect of the market, in consequence of the recent advance in New York, and increased operations in New Orleans, that it is difficult to determine what tendency another week will give it. At present the article is flat, nor have we heard of any transactions since our last report of two small lots Country Mills at \$3.50; but there are no purchasers at these figures to-day—and one or two late was put in store for which no bids were made. The stock in market is not heavy but is increasing at the City Mills it is retelling at \$4 to \$4.50. **Wheat.**—The limited receipts of the last week have occasioned an increased demand, and an advance in price for this article. Yesterday we noticed sales at 65 and 66 cts. There has been very little new wheat come to market, and what we have seen has been of inferior quality. **Corn.**—The receipts have been more numerous for several days, and the demand is becoming more active. The demand is confined to some extent, and very little has been done in the article. We quote it at 25 to 26 cts without sacks. **Oats.**—Some demand exists to supply the

wants of the city, the receipts having been very light the last week. We quote sales at 18 to 20 cts without sacks. **Barley.**—Barley has become scarce, and we advance our figures for good country cured to 34 to 40 cts.

We are authorized to announce **DAVID GREENLEAF** as a candidate for Probate Justice of the Peace of Hancock county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of General James Adams. 18-16

We are requested to announce **JOHN A. FORGEUS** as a candidate for the office of Probate Justice of Hancock county, at the election to be held on Monday the 11th day of September next. 18-16

NOTICE. The Nauvoo Legion is hereby ordered to meet for general parade on the prairie near Gen. Joseph Smith's farm, on Saturday September the 18th 1843, at 10 o'clock a.m. By order of the Major General, **H. McFALL, Adj. Gen.** Nauvoo, August 23, 1842.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL TEACHERS. The School Teachers, in the city of Nauvoo, both males and females, are requested to meet at the brick building, north east of the Temple, called the Nauvoo Seminary, on Saturday the 22d day of September, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of taking into consideration the measure of establishing a uniformity of class books, in the several schools, and of promoting a greater concert of action among the teachers and inhabitants, and to transact such other business, as shall tend to the general promotion of Education. aug 30.

NOTICE. SOMETIME in April or May last, the S. B. Maid of Iowa lost with the subscriber a Feather Bed, two Pillows and one Bed Quilt which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. **JOSEPH SMITH.** Nauvoo, August 26th, 1843.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between N. N. Davis and C. P. Williams, (Tailors,) doing business in the name of Davis & Williams, was, on the 6th of July, dissolved by mutual consent. **N. N. DAVIS, C. P. WILLIAMS.** Aug. 30, '43 1843w

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit Court made at the May term, 1843, of said court, the undersigned will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the 5th of section seventeen, in township six, north of range eight, west of the fourth principal meridian, on the 12th day of October next, between the hours of ten o'clock a.m. and five o'clock p.m., of the same day, the following described real estate, to wit: The s.e. q. of section eighteen; the s.e. q. of section eight; the north half of section nine, and the s.e. q. of section seventeen, in township six, north of range eight, west of the fourth principal meridian. The s.e. q. of section ten, in township eight, north of range three, west of said meridian; the s.e. q. of section two, in township seven, north of range three, west of said meridian, and the s.e. q. of section twenty-eight in township fifteen, north of range three, west of said meridian. The terms of said sale; a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, and executing a mortgage on the purchased premises to secure the purchase money. **HUGH RHODES, Adm'r of Eric Rhodes, deceased.** Carthage, Aug. 23d, 1843-1843w

COMMISSIONER'S SALE. NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a decretal order of the Circuit Court, in and for the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, pronounced at the May term of said court: A.D. 1843, in a certain suit in Chancery then pending in said court to foreclose mortgage, wherein the Trustees of schools of township three, north of range eight, west in the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, for the use of the inhabitants of said township were complainants, and **Elizabeth Wilcox, Lewis R. Wilcox, Virginia Wilcox, John R. Wilcox, Thomas C. Sharpe, Hannah Sharpe, and Benjamin F. Marsh, Cyrus Reel and John D. Melhan, administrators of the estate of John R. Wilcox, deceased, late of said county of Hancock, and William D. Abernethy** were defendants. I, **Henry Stephens, a commissioner**, appointed by said court in said decretal order, shall on Saturday the 23d day of September next, between the hours of ten o'clock a.m. and six o'clock p.m., of the same day, expose to sale at the Warsaw House, kept by Samuel Fleming, in the town of Warsaw and county and state aforesaid, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described premises, situate in the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, and known and described as follows, to wit:—The s.e. q. and the east half of the n.w. q. of section sixteen, township three north, range eight, west of the fourth principal meridian;—also, lot number one, in block number fifteen, in said town of Warsaw, together with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining. **HENRY STEPHENS, Commissioner in Chancery.** Warsaw, 30th Aug. A.D. 1843-1843w

A SMALL BOX STOVE is wanted on lathing, by the Temple Committee. August 26th, No 15 if.

NEW FIRM. THE undersigned, having lately taken the upper stone house in Nauvoo, are now prepared to do a Forwarding and Commission Business, and are ready at all times to accommodate the public, by receiving all goods that may be consigned to them. **CHARLES ALLEN, JOHN KELLY.** Aug. 9 no67-1f

From the St. Louis Price Current. **SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.** CORRECTED WEEKLY.

	from	to
Ashes—per lb.	7	8
Feet.	11	12
Acres—per dozen.	16 00	18 00
Collins.	14 00	18 00
Others.	11 12	12 12
Bagging—Mo. per yard.	44	00
Bale Rope—Mo. per lb.	40	25
Beeswax—per lb.	40	50
Castor Beans—per bushel.	36	30
Candles—per lb.	36	30
Sperm.	36	30
Tallow—Mould.	17	8
Dipped.	17	8
Stearine.	14 00	20 00
Coal—per ton.	16 00	18 00
Lehigh.	16 00	18 00
Pittsburgh—per bushel.	7	8
Miscellaneous and Illinois.	13 15	15 15
Coffee—per lb.	8 14	9 14
Java.	8 14	9 14
Havana.	8 14	9 14
Rio.	8 14	9 14
St. Domingo.	8 14	9 14
Laguaira.	8 14	9 14
Chocolate—No. 1.	12	14
No. 2.	12	14
Copper—per lb.	35	00
Brass.	35	00
Shavings.	43 00	00
Bottom.	43 00	00
Flute.	43 00	00
Corriage—per lb.	13 14	14 14
Manilla.	8	10
Tarred Rope.	2 25	2 50
Bed Cord, Manilla, per dozen.	1 75	2 00
Hemp.	1 75	1 00
Plough Lines.	14 15	15 15
Cotton Yarn—per lb.	12 13	13 13
Pittsburgh.	12 13	13 13
Common.	12 13	13 13
Domestic—per yard.	57	114
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	8	16
Bleached Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	8	16
4-4 and 6-4.	8	16
Brown Drillings.	12 00	13 00
Burlaps.	10 12	13 13
Brown Low Ozn bags.	10 12	13 13
Virginia do.	9 10	10 10
Ticking, 3-4 and 4-4.	34	66
Satinets.	32	66
Kentucky Jeans.	32	66
Cotton Chefs.	10 12	13 13
Blue Drillings.	10 12	13 13
Mixed summer stuffs.	12 25	13 25
Dye Stuffs.	15	16
Madras, per lb.	6	0
Logwood.	1 25	1 45
Indigo, Sp. cotton.	2	24
Coppers.	9	10
Camwood, per lb.	48	00
Fustic.	14	15
Drugs & Medicines.	7	8
Ginseng, per lb.	7	8
Saleratus, Western.	8	8
Eastern.	8	8
Alum, per lb.	2 30	00
Quinine, per oz.	6	0
Brimstone.	6	0
Epsom Salts.	7 10	0
Flour Sulphur.	95	28
Cream Tartar.	3 75	00
Turkey Opium.	1 25	1 31
Campior.	42	00
Gum Arabic.	18	00
Liquorice Paste.	5	0
Sai Soda.	10	18
Feathers—per lb.	4 25	4 75
Flour, Mail Co.	4 12 1/2	4 75
Country.	2 50	3 00
Rye.	25	30
Corameal, per bushel.	60	60
Wheat.	1 50	2 00
Almonds, s.e. per lb.	16	18
Raisins, M. R. per box.	1 25	2 00
C. M.	1 25	00
Prunes, per lb.	10	10
Currants, Zante.	14	16
Figs, p. drum.	2 00	2 50
Lemons, per box.	1 00	4 00
Furs & Peltries.	6 18	18
Beaver, per robe.	24	18
Red and Blue, in hair.	3	10
Grey.	2 00	3 00
Beaver.	1 00	3 00
Otter, per skin.	3	8
Muskat.	10	20
Raccoon.	10	20
Wild Cat.	8	16
Fox, grey.	10	25
Mink.	1 00	2 00
Beaver, per skin.	10 00	12 00
Mackerel, No. 1, per bbl.	7 50	8 00
No. 2.	4 00	6 00
No. 3.	3 00	4 00
Lake Trout.	1 50	2 00
Salmon, per lb.	1 25	1 50
Cod, dry, per box.	1 25	1 50
Herrings, do.	62	64
Wheat.	29	35
Rye.	29	35
Corn.	37	40
Oats.	12 14	14
Brass.	25	30
Glaze—per box.	2 50	2 75
8 y 10.	3 75	4 25
10 y 12.	9 00	10 00
12 y 18.	6 00	7 00
Dupont's.	6 00	6 50
Lullin's.	4 00	4 50
Gunpowder—per keg.	14	16
Gunny Bags.	4 75	5 00
Hemp—per 112 lbs.	4 12	5 00
Water cotter.	2 12	2 50
Dow rotted.	61	7
Ed's—per lb.	3	0
Green.	3	0
Dry.	3	0
Salted.	3	0
Hops, let quality per lb.	7	12
Honey, per gallon.	25	30
Iron, Tennessee and Pittsburgh.	4	44
Common Bar, per lb.	4	44
Band.	7	8
Horse Shoe.	7	8
Hoop.	7	8
Shed.	7	8
Nail Rods.	2	21
Boiler Iron.	2	21
Fig Iron, per ton.	22 00	26 00
Ed's—per lb.	48	54
Nail.	48	54
Puttish.	48	54
Jonathan.	48	54
Boston.	48	54
Castings, per lb.	23	34
Foundry.	48	54
Lead.	100	100

Fig.	2 50	0 00
Bar.	3 25	3 49
Sheet.	0 00	0 00
Pipe.	0 00	0 00
Lime, per bushel.	10	12
Common.	3 75	4 00
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl.	20	25
Leather, per lb.	20	25
Shirting.	24	28
Upper, per side.	1 50	2 50
Calcutta, per dozen.	24 00	30 00
Bridle.	00 25	00 33
Morocco.	00 12	00 20
Molasses, per gallon.	16	18
New Orleans.	22	30
Sugar House.	22	30
Nasal Store.	2 50	3 00
Tar, per bbl.	0 75	1 00
— 2 gallon keg.	3 00	3 50
Fish, per bbl.	3 50	4 00
Roast.	50	55
Spindle Turpentine, per gallon.	35	40
Spanish, bright.	9	10
Oakum, per lb.	89	87 1/2
Linsed, per gallon.	87	1 00
Sperm, winter.	75	0 00
— summer.	65	0 00
Lard.	77 00	90 00
Fish, per bbl.	45	50
Castor, per gallon.	10	12
White Lead.	40	45
Chrome Yellow.	5	6
Green.	5	6
Spanish Brown.	4	5
Provisions.		
Beef, Mess, per bbl.	5 50	5 75
Prime.	3 50	3 75
Tongues, per dozen.	4 00	0 00
Buffalo.	2 00	0 00
Rork, Clear, per bbl.	7 50	8 75
Mess.	5 75	6 00
M. D.	5 50	5 75
F. D.	0 40	0 00
Hog round, per lb.	14	2
— do. Canvassed.	3	4
— middlings.	2	2
— Shoulders.	14	2
— Hog round.	24	0
Lard.	34	45
Butter.	2	10
Cheese, common.	6	6 1/2
Western Reserve.	6	6 1/2
Eggs.	24	4
Rice.	24	4
Sacks.	23	30
Cotton.	16	25
Salt, per bushel.	37 1/2	00
Turkey Island.	1 37 1/2	1 50
G. A. per sack.	1 75	2 00
L. B.	30	31
Kanawha, per bushel.	11	12 1/2
Reined.	28	00
Crude.	4 00	4 50
Seeds—per bushel.	87 1/2	00
Clover.	04	00
Timothy.	04	00
Flax.	25	30
Hemp.	1 00	1 12 1/2
Shot—per bag.	28	00
All sizes.	40	50
Spices—per lb.	21	12
Cassia, in nuts.	11	12
Cloves.	1 25	

150 SACKS GROUND ALLUM
SALT just received and for
sale by
ALLEN & KELLY,
Nauvoo, August 10th, '43.-63-4c.

FOR SALE.
A FARM of eighty acres of Land, in
south-east quarter of section Twenty-
one, township seven north, range eight
west, about four miles from the Temple;
the farm is well fenced, forty acres in
cultivation. Log house and stables.
For further particulars, enquire of
Aug. 9 67-4c. Z. PULSIPHER.

Elder-Berries.
WANTED, when fully ripe, Four
Bushels of Sweet Elder Berries, for
which a liberal price will be paid—in
papers—at our office.
Printing office, Aug. 9th, 1843.
N. B. The Berries must be delivered
while fresh.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Hancock County.
In the Circuit Court of said county—To
the October Term, A. D. 1843.
Charlotte Ann Bending, Complainant,
vs.
John Bending, Defendant.

On Petition for Divorce.
It appearing by affidavit regularly
sworn to and filed in the Clerk's office of
the Circuit Court for Hancock county,
that the said John Bending is not an in-
habitant of this State:

Notice is therefore hereby given to
the said defendant, that a bill in chan-
cery has been filed in the Clerk's office,
against him, by Charlotte Ann Bending;
that a subpoena in chancery has been is-
sued thereon, returnable to the October
Term, A. D. 1843, of said Court; that
unless you the said John Bending shall be
and appear before the Judge of the said
Circuit Court, on the first day of the next
term thereof, to be holden at the court
house in the town of Carthage, on the
third Monday in the month of October
next, and answer to the said bill, the al-
legations therein contained will be taken
for confessed against you, and a decree
entered accordingly.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
By David E. Head, Dep. y.
Warren & Wheat, Sol's for Compl't.
August 4, 1843. 467-4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Hancock County.
Of the Hancock County Circuit Court—
To the October Term, A. D. 1843.
In Chancery.

Henry Cook, Complainant, } Bill for
vs. } Divorce.
Mary Cook, Defendant.

The complainant herein having filed
an affidavit that the defendant Mary Cook is
a non-resident of this State: Notice is
hereby given to the said Mary Cook, that
a suit in chancery has been commenced
in the Circuit Court in and for said county
of Hancock at the suit of Henry Cook,
against you the said Mary Cook; that a
subpoena has been issued therein directed
to the sheriff of said county of Hancock,
returnable on the first day of the next
term thereof, to be holden at the court
house in Carthage, on the third Monday
in October, A. D. 1843; and that unless
the said Mary Cook shall be and appear
on the return day of said writ, plead, an-
swer or demur to said bill, the same will
be taken pro confesso against her, and
the matters therein decreed accordingly.
J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
P. A. Goodwin, sol'r for petitioner.
August 8th, 1843. 67-4w

**PETITION TO CREATE MECHAN-
ICS LIEN.**
STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss.
Hancock County, ss.

Ebenezer Jennings, Complainant,
vs.
Orson Spencer, adminis-
trator of Henry Hunt,
deceased, George Hunt,
and Mary Hunt, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given
to George Hunt and Mary Hunt, defend-
ants in this suit, that a petition for Me-
chanic's Lien has been filed against them
and Orson Spencer, administrator as
afforsaid, by Ebenezer Jennings, com-
plainant in this suit, and that summons
has been issued out of the said Circuit
Court, returnable to the May Term, A. D.
1843, of said court, which has been re-
turned by the Sheriff of said county
"served" as to the said Orson Spencer,
George Hunt and Mary Hunt, and that the
said George Hunt and Mary Hunt are not
residents of the State of Illinois.

Now unless you, the said George Hunt
and Mary Hunt, shall personally be and
appear before the Judge of our said Cir-
cuit Court on the first day of the next
term thereof, to be holden at the court
house in Carthage on the third Monday
in the month of October A. D. 1843, and
plead, answer or demur to the said com-
plainant's petition, the same will be taken
pro confesso, and judgment rendered
against you, and the premises ordered to
be sold according to the prayer of the pe-
tition.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
By David E. Head, Deputy.
Bushman & Skinner,
for Petitioner.
July 27th, 1843.—66-4w.

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers would respectfully
inform the public that they will open
a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines,
and the Staff; Pinks, Oils, &c. in the
city of Nauvoo, in the course of a few
weeks, or as soon as their house, now in
process of erection, opposite P. P. Pratt's,
on Young street, shall have been com-
pleted.
H. M. MANNING and Co.
Nauvoo, July 15th, 1843.

LET US DO AS WE OUGHT.

THE subscriber would respectfully in-
form the citizens of Nauvoo and vi-
cinity that he has recently commenced
the Blacksmithing business in his stone
shop, where he will be happy to accom-
modate all that favor him with a call;
and feeling as he does that he can and
will give general satisfaction to all rea-
sonable men, as he has a journeyman of
long experience. The subscriber will
furnish stock to any amount, if wished,
on the most reasonable terms; at very
little above St. Louis prices.

N. B. All orders from the country
promptly attended to. Country produce
of all kinds taken in payment for work,
and a small quantity of cash will not be
refused.
EDWIN D. WEBB.
Nauvoo, Aug. 9, 1843. 67-3m.

GUSTAVUS HILLS,
WATCHMAKER
AND
JEWELLER,
At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

TAVERN STAND.
FOR sale in Appenose, Hancock county,
Ill., 8 miles above Nauvoo, oppo-
site the ferry landing, leading to Iowa.—
I will sell low for cash or part in good
horses, one good two horse wagon will
be taken. Possession given immediately.
Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo
will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Ta-
vern in Appenose, and examine the
premises. Good titles will be given.
AMOS PERRY,
SILAS PERRY.
Appenose, July 25, 1843.

TAKE NOTICE.
THAT in pursuance of an order of the
Circuit Court of Hancock County,
made at the May Term, 1843, directing
me to sell the Brick House and Lot situ-
ated on Knight Street, near the Temple,
in the city of Nauvoo, being the real estate
of which HENRY J. HUNT lately died
seized, for the payment of the debts of
the deceased, I shall attend on the said
premises on the 9th day of September
next, and between the hours of Ten
o'clock a.m. and Five o'clock p.m. of said
day expose the same to sale at public ven-
due. The terms of sale will be a credit
of six months, the purchaser giving bond
with good security, together with a mort-
gage on the premises to secure the pay-
ment of the purchase money.

ORSON SPENCER, Admr.
per THOMAS SPENCER, Agent.
Nauvoo, July 11th, 1843.—6t.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Hancock County.
In the Hancock Circuit Court, Illinois
October Term, A. D. 1843.

IN ATTACHMENT.
Leuben Graves, Complainant,
vs.
Jesse Bresau, Edward
Clark, and Maria M. Defendants.

Notice is hereby given
ato the said Jesse Bresau, Edward Clark
and Maria M. Clark, that a writ of at-
tachment has been issued at the suit of
the plaintiff against the estate of the said
defendants for the sum of Fifty-three
Dollars and Seventy-five cents; return-
able at the October Term, A. D. 1843, of
the Hancock Circuit Court; that the same
is now pending before said court, and has
been returned, levied upon the East half
of the North east quarter of section No.
Twenty-five, in township No. four North
of range No. five West of the fourth prin-
cipal meridian; and that unless the said
defendants shall appear and plead on the
first day of the next term of said court, to
be holden at the court house in Carthage
on the third Monday in the month of Oc-
tober A. D. 1843, judgment will be en-
tered, and the estate so attached, ordered
to be sold.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
By David E. Head, Deputy.
July 25th, 1843.—66-4w.

**PETITION TO CREATE MECHAN-
ICS LIEN.**
STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss.
Hancock County, ss.

In the Circuit Court of said county, Oc-
tober Term, A. D. 1843.

George Woodward, Complainant,
vs.
George Hunt, Mary
Hunt, and Orson Spencer,
administrators for Henry J. Hunt, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given
to George Hunt, and Mary Hunt, defend-
ants in this suit, that a petition for Me-
chanic's Lien has been filed against them
and Orson Spencer, administrator as
afforsaid, by George Woodward, com-
plainant in this suit, and that summons
has been issued out of the said Circuit
Court, returnable to the May Term, A. D.
1843, of said court, which has been re-
turned by the Sheriff of said county
"served" as to the said Orson Spencer,
George Hunt and Mary Hunt, and that the
said George Hunt and Mary Hunt are not
residents of the State of Illinois.

Now unless you, the said George Hunt
and Mary Hunt, shall personally be and
appear before the Judge of our said Cir-
cuit Court on the first day of the next
term thereof, to be holden at the court
house in Carthage on the third Monday
in the month of October, A. D. 1843,
and plead, answer or demur to the said
complainant's petition, the same will be
taken pro confesso, and judgment rendered
against you, and the premises ordered to
be sold according to the prayer of the pe-
tition.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
By David E. Head, Deputy.
George Backman,
for Petitioner.
July 27th, 1843.—66-4w.

For Sale or to Rent, the House and
Lot formerly occupied for a drug
store on Mulholland street, a horse and
buggy will be taken for rent or in part
pay, if sold. For further information en-
quire of
No 13, 4f.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
THE subscriber would inform the citi-
zens of Nauvoo, and the public gen-
erally, that he has for sale at his shop 3
doors above Mr. Mills' Tavern on Main
Street, a good assortment of Ladies', Mis-
ses', and Children's shoes,—some very
cheap, adapted to the season.—Likewise
men's and boy's boots and shoes.
Shoes made and repaired at short
notice.
GEORGE ALLEY.
Nauvoo, June 26th 1843. no9-3m*.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
The subscriber, having taken out
letters of administration from the Judge
of Probate, Hancock county, Illinois, on
the estate of Hozekiah Hatch deceased,
late of said county, requests all claimants
against said estate to present the same to
him, or Court of Probate of said county,
on the first Monday of Oct. 1843. All per-
sons indebted to said estate are requested
to make immediate payment to the under-
signed.

JEREMIAH HATCH, Jr.,
July 1, 1843. Administrator.

NAUVOO SEMINARY.
MR. Joseph N. and Miss Adelia Cole,
would respectfully inform the citizens
of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school
in the large and convenient room, in the
second story of President Joseph Smith's
store, on the corner of Water and Granger
streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst.,
(July) for the instruction of male and fe-
male.

Having been long engaged as teach-
ers of seminaries in the east on the most
approved systems, they feel confident
that they will be enabled to give complete
satisfaction to those who may favor them
with their patronage.
Their most earnest and undivided at-
tention will be paid to the instruction of
those put under their charge. The strict-
est attention will be given to the improve-
ment of the morals of all, and especially
to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION.
Reading writing and spelling \$2 00
English grammar & geography 2 50
Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00
Astronomy 4 00
A quarter will consist of twelve
weeks or sixty-five days, and no allow-
ance will be made for absenters unless
prevented from attendance by sickness or
by special agreement.

JOSEPH N. COLE,
ADELIA COLE,
July 10 n12

FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently
taken from a mound in the vicinity
of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and
an account of their discovery, may be
had by applying at the Printing Office.
PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy,
or one dollar a dozen.

FOR SALE.
South west quarter of section 24, in
township six north of range 8 west.
Title good. Terms easy; apply to
L. E. REYNOLDS.
Burlington Iowa.
June 27th, 1843.-4f.

WOOD! WOOD!!
WE would respectfully notify those
who have promised us wood, that
we are in want of it; and if they are
willing to fulfill as they were to make prom-
ises, we shall be supplied with an abun-
dant of this indispensable article soon.—
Wood we must have before we can go on
with our Stereotype Foundry, and expect
those concerned with, on seeing this friend-
ly notice, supply our wants by fulfilling
their engagements.
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.
June 7th, 1843.

FOR SALE.
ABOUT eighty acres of land in sec-
tion twenty seven, township seven
north, range eight west, four and a half
miles from the Temple. For further par-
ticulars enquire of the subscriber on the
La Harpe road.
Z. PULSIPHER.
June 14, 1843.—4f.

Cabinet Manufacture.
THE subscriber would inform the citi-
zens of Nauvoo and surrounding
country, that he has on hand, and is con-
stantly manufacturing Bureaus, Bedsteads,
Light Stands of all kinds, and all other
articles in his line, which he will sell on
as reasonable terms as any Cabinet-maker
in the west. Shop on Parley street
east of Main.
N. B. Orders from the country prompt-
ly attended to.
JOHN HATHFIELD.
Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—6m.

LIME.
TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.
THE subscriber, would respectfully
inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its
vicinity, that he has commenced
burning LIME, and will keep on hand a
constant supply during the present season,
which he will sell cheaper than the
cheapest.

V. M. NSWANGER.
Nauvoo, June 17, 1843.—4f.
N. B. All kinds of country produce,
or Store Goods will be taken in exchange
for lime, at his kiln, at the Temple
Stone Quarry, on Main Street.
A NEBRASKA SURGEON DENTIST.
Teeth inserted, \$2.00 a tooth.
Office on Water street, 4th block east of
Main street. Charges moderate.
June 14-6m. A. D. 1843.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the
citizens of Nauvoo, and the sur-
rounding country, that he has established
a rope manufactory in this city, where he
intends to manufacture Cordage of every
description; bed cords, clothe lines, chalk
lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis
prices. He intends keeping an assortment
of the above mentioned articles con-
stantly on hand. Any persons wishing
to purchase will do well to examine his
stock before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B. All orders promptly attended to.
HOWARD EGAN.
April 28, 1843. 52-4f.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that by
virtue of an order of the Hancock
circuit court, made at the May term
(A. D. 1843) of said court, the under-
signed will sell at public venue to the
highest and best bidder at the Temple in
the City of Nauvoo in said County of
Hancock, on Saturday the 5th day of
August next, between the hours of 10
o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of
the same day, the following described
real estate, to wit: The south east quar-
ter of section No. thirty two (32) in
township No. six (6) north of range No.
eight (8) west of the fourth principal
meridian containing one hundred and
sixty acres of land. Also the east half
of the north west quarter of section No.
five (5) in township No. five (5) north
of range No. eight (8) west of the fourth
principal meridian. Also lots No. one (1)
and two (2) in block No. twenty one (21)
in the Town of Carthage, and county of
Hancock and State of Illinois. Being
lands of which Abram Smith lately died
seized, and which are ordered by the said
court to be sold for the payment of the
debts of the said deceased.

The terms of the sale will be a credit
of six and twelve months, the purchaser
giving bond with good security, together
with a mortgage on the premises to se-
cure the payment of the purchase money.
EDWARD A. BEDELL, Adminis-
trator, and SOPHIA SMITH, Ad-
ministratrix of the estate of Abram
Smith deceased.
Warsaw June 15, A D 1843.-4f.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.
William Law,
vs.
Richard Jones.
To all whom it may concern:—
Public notice is hereby given, that an
attachment has been sued out by William
Law, against Richard Jones, before Al-
derman Samuel Bennett, for twenty-six
dollars and twenty-seven cents; and that
Peter Slirts has been levied upon as gar-
nisher, in the sum of thirty-one dollars
and twenty-five cents, to satisfy the debt
and costs in said suits. Said attachment
is made returnable on the 18th day of
August next ensuing, before said alder-
man, at 10 o'clock, a.m., and unless the
said defendant shall appear, give bail and
plead within such time final judgment will
be entered, and the estate etc will be
sold.
H. G. SHERWOOD,
July 19, 1843—n13-6w Marshall.

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.
DAVIS & WILLIAMS
WOULD inform the inhabitants of
Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they
are now ready to attend to all business in
their line; and would solicit the confidence
of the fashionable community, as they flatter
themselves by their long experience
in the business, and their superior knowl-
edge in the art of cutting, over their com-
petitors, by obtaining an entire new patent
recently invented by Hottelkiss & Goram,
denominated their Geometrical Mathemat-
ical Measurement System, is sufficient to
convince the most fastidious, that they
are the very men, to employ to insure good
fits and fashionable work.
To the ladies, they would say, that all
those wishing fashionable riding dresses
and pelisses will please call where all or-
ders shall be attended to with promptness
and despatch.
Trimmings, cloth, and ready made cloth-
ing will be kept constantly on hand.—
Work will be done on as reasonable terms
as at any other establishment in the city.
Cutting done on the shortest notice, and in
the neatest manner.
A good assortment of brass clocks,
cheap for cash or country produce.
No. 2 Mulholland street, 2 doors east
of the Temple.
Nauvoo, May 24, 1843.—3m.

SPINNING WHEELS.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the
citizens of Nauvoo and the public,
that he is now manufacturing
Spinning Wheels
of all descriptions, and all other articles
for the manufacturing of cloths, such as
reels, swills and looms. Also bedsteads
of various descriptions. Also all kinds
of turning done at shortest notice as he
has a turning lathe propelled by steam
in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill;
he will accommodate the citizens with
all kinds of turnings, such as bedstead
posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and
columns for buildings of every descrip-
tion; also carriage, cart, and wagon
wheels, &c. &c. And for the accom-
modation of those who must necessarily
have many of the above articles, as times
are hard he would say to those who have
no cash he will take in payment for the
above articles produce of various descrip-
tions, such as wheat, corn, oats, and
potatoes, also butter and eggs, lumber
of various descriptions, stone, pay, in-
fact any thing wanted to barter or want
to accommodate the poor. For information
for the above places, call at Messrs.
Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop
opposite the printing office.
SIDNEY ROBERTS
May 24 1843.

SECOND
ARRIVAL.
RECEIVED, by the
Steamers Osgo, Oak,
and Rapids, at Lyon's old es-
tablishment on the corner of
Main and Hotchkiss streets,
a splendid stock of New and
Genuine GOODS direct from
the City of New York, and
Philadelphia; and now of-
fered low for cash at whole-
sale, and retail. The stock
consists in part as follows:
Dry Goods, Groceries, Crock-
ery, Glass, and Hardware.
Books and Stationery, Drugs
and Medicines, Paints and
Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Mil-
itary Goods; and a thousand
other articles too numerous to
mention. Those wishing to
make good investments, with
their money will do well to
call at Lyons' cheap cash
store, on the corner of Main
and Hotchkiss streets.

NAUVOO FERRY.
THE undersigned, will
hereafter run a new
and splendid Steam Boat, as a
FERRY BOAT across the Mississippi
river, between Nauvoo and Montrose,
for the accommodation of emigrants, trav-
ellers, citizens, and their effects. And
they solicit the patronage of a discerning
public to sustain the company in this
laudable enterprise. The convenience
will be great, the accommodation good,
and the passage sure, without having to
lay by for wind or weather, save when
the river is under bonds of ice. The
prices will be regulated by an ordinance
of the City Council. Live and let live is
the desire of the public's servants,
D. JONES, & Co.
May 17th 1843. 3n-6m.

C. J. WARREN & HIGBEE.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicit-
ors in Chancery.
Office situated on the corner of Knight
and Wells Streets, a few rods north of
the Temple.
Nauvoo, May 24, 1843. 4f.

BACHMAN & SKINNER.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
WILL attend to any business in their
profession in the Circuit and Su-
preme Courts; Offices—in the Court
House Carthage, and at Nauvoo, near
the Temple.
3m* no 51.

SHERMAN'S
MEDICATED LOZENGES.
THESE celebrated Lozenges are now
offered to the citizens of Nauvoo
and the West, as the best preparations
(for the cure of the various diseases for
which they are recommended) ever offer-
ed to the public. The proprietor, Dr.
Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medi-
cine, a member of the Medical Society of
the city and county of New York, and
these Lozenges are prepared from medi-
cal prescriptions which have been ap-
proved by the most celebrated physicians
in that city; in addition to which they are
prepared in so pleasant a manner that
children eat them with avidity and cry
for more. They consist of
COUGH LOZENGES.
Which are the safest and most effectual
remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption,
Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c. &c. ever
offered to the public. They operate by
promoting expectoration, allaying the
irritation of coughing, and removing the
cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.
The only infallible Worm medicine ever
discovered. In over 400,000 cases they
have never been known to fail. Many
diseases arise from worms and occasion
long and intense suffering and even death,
without their ever being suspected; grown
persons are very often afflicted with them,
and are doctored for various complaints,
without any benefit, when one dose of
these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.
For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Pal-
ladium or the Heart, lassitude and ner-
vous affections generally. Persons trav-
elling or attending large parties, will find
the Lozenges really reviving, and impart-
ing the buoyancy of youth—used after
dissipation, they will restore the tone
of the system generally, and remove all
the unpleasant symptoms arising from too
free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.
The best Cathartic medicine for remov-
ing bile from the system and preventing
attacks of the bilious and intermittent fe-
ver of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.
These Lozenges have been tested by a
celebrated physician in a practice of
twenty years, and have never been
known to fail in removing the distress-
ing disease. In addition to which, if the
directions be followed, the disease will
not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000
are sold yearly, is believed to be the best
Plaster for the treatment of lumbago, pain
in the back, side, breast of any other
part of the body, ever prepared, and its
price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within
the reach of every person in the community.
A large supply of these celebrated
articles just received and for sale by
J. SNIDER
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!!!
THE subscribers have just received a
quantity of books of various descrip-
tions, of which are the following:
SCHOOL BOOKS.
The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic
Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book,
Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader,
Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader,
Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geo-
graphy and Atlas, also a large lot of Web-
ster's Elementary Spelling Books.

ALSO.
Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books,
Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket
Journals, and other Black Books of var-
ious descriptions. School Writing
Books, Milleniel Star, published by P. P.
Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper,
Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead
Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold by the sub-
scribers at their Book Store in the Print-
ing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to
carry on the business of
BOOK BINDING,
in all its various branches, and having em-
ployed skillful and experienced workmen,
they are prepared to do work as reason-
able, expeditious, and to have it as neatly
executed, as at any other establishment
in this State.
The following is a list of our
rates:
Quartos half bound plain 1.50
do do do neat 2.00
do whole bound plain 2.00
do do do neat 2.50
Octavos full bound plain 1.00
do do do neat 1.50
do do do neat 0.75
do do do neat 1.00
do do do extra 1.37
Twelves full bound plain 02
do do do neat 87
do do do bound plain 50
do do do neat 75
All other kinds of work not above enu-
merated, done on the shortest notice, and
on the most reasonable terms.
Among the variety of stationary which we
have just received, are several dozen of Mason's
Secret Hints, and Kirkham's Grammars.
Also, black decays may be had at the printing
office.
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.
Nauvoo, May 8, 1843.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING
and **PLATING** in all its varieties
at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the
Temple, by Gustavus Hills.
WANTED—Old Gold and Silver in ex-
change for work.

LIME! LIME!
THE undersigned, intends to keep
constantly on hand at the upper
end of Main street near the river, the
above article, which he will sell as cheap
as the cheapest for cash or will exchange
it for most kinds of country produce.
He has now on hand two kilns, not infer-
ior to any in this city, and flatters him-
self by his experience in manufacturing
to suit all who may favor him with their
patronage. Call and see before you pur-
chase elsewhere.

PETER SHIRTS.
Nauvoo, May 31st, 1843-6m

STRAYED FROM THE TEMPLE
ABOUT two months ago a dark brown
Cow, white face, carries her head
high, lop horned, bright eye, a white spot
on one hind foot, white on the end of the
tail, white bag, rather short teats, nine
years old last spring, she was expected to
calve in a few days when she went away;
she is not a very large Cow but pretty
stout built.

ALSO, a black Cow, white face, white
feet, lower part of tail white, had a dirty
red and white band on her horns across
her forehead, she was very poor when
she went away, gave a little milk, had no
calf, rather a small sized Cow, and about
seven years old as near as can be re-
membered.

Whoever will give information of either
or both of the Cows to the Temple
Committee or the Temple Recorder, or
will bring them to the Temple will do us
a favor, and if they desire it a reasonable
compensation shall be allowed for trouble
and expense.

The descriptions are as near as can be
remembered, but only having them here
a little while it may possibly not be ex-
actly correct.
WM. CLAYTON,
Temple Recorder.

Nauvoo, July 21st, 1843.

LOOK HIRE.
I would say to emigrants, and all the
brethren, that I have a few lots on hand
that I will sell very cheap, as I am going
on my mission soon, and wish to sell be-
fore I go.

Also, I have lots with buildings on
them. If any one wishes for a good store
building near the Temple, I can accommo-
date them.
BRIGHAM YOUNG.
Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no11f.

ALMON BABBIT.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts
in the fifth judicial district, and
throughout the State. All business en-
trusted to him will receive prompt at-
tention.
Macedonia Hancock Co. Ill.)
July 4th 1843.-4f.

GEO. P. STILES,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL Practice law in the several
Courts of this State, will attend to
all business entrusted to his care, in the
line of his profession, promptly, and with
the strictest fidelity. He can, at all
times, be consulted at his office, situat-
ed on the corner of Knights and Wells
Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.
Nauvoo, Hancock Co. Ill. 1843.
no 42 if.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!!!
THE subscribers have just received a
quantity of books of various descrip-
tions, of which are the following:

SCHOOL BOOKS.
The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic
Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book,
Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader,
Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader,
Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geo-
graphy and Atlas, also a large lot of Web-
ster's Elementary Spelling Books.</



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume I.—No. 19.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1843.

Whole Number 71.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR,

IS EDITED BY
JOHN TAYLOR.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF
At the corner of Water and Main Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS.—\$2.00 in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor.) POST PAID, to receive attention.

POETRY.

TO A LADY.

BY FREDERIC MILLEN.

O couldst thou know how oft I've stood
Amid the dark wood's solitude,
And thought on thee, thou wouldst not know
Crush my poor heart, and o'er that brow
Which throws around all but me
A lustrous glow so playfully.
Cast that dark veil which chills the heart,
Whose gleams, only, light thou art.

I've stood with thee when through the sky,
The golden moon moved silently;
And mid the eyes that worship there,
To me there was not one so fair
Nor yet so dear as that blue eye,
Whose heavenly tranquility
Beamed upward to that glittering star,
As it found a dwelling there.

Dost thou remember when we stood
Gazing along the slumbering flood:
While moonlight waves were hushed to rest,
Family and low across their breast
Sweet music stole? I mark'd thee then—
For thou wert wrapt from earth and men,
And thy pure soul looked smilingly,
And seem'd for brighter worlds to sigh.

As thy eye flow from star to star,
I deem'd thee brighter, dearer far
Than those fair orbs whose golden light,
Flung the soft lustre through the night,
And when thou turn'dst to earth again,
I saw that brightness still remain;
As if that intercourse had given
To thy fair brow the smile of heaven.

I've stood beside thee when the song
Flow'd from thy lips, and oh how strong
My throbbing heart dwelt on the string,
To catch those soft notes murmuring,
And when my soul was dark and sad,
They'd softly send their echoes glad
To soothe its woes—though not for me,
Were fram'd those notes of harmony.

Well, be it so! if I but dwell
Within thy sight—to worship still
To hear thy voice—to see thy smiles,
Whose blushing light all care beguiles;
I will forgive thee, mayst thou live
In all the joys that life can give,
And when thy course of life is run,
And thou art gone—God's will be done.

From the Public Ledger, July 3.

AWFUL CALAMITY!—GREAT FLOOD AT CHESTER—LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

The storm of Saturday last prevented the Southern mail from reaching this city by the regular route. The following letter, which we have received from Chester, by a private hand, gives a full account of the terrible disasters in that neighborhood. It bears the date of Sunday, and comes from a gentleman who was in the vicinity at the time:

"Chester and its vicinity are bowed down beneath the chastening hand of Providence. The borough and its neighborhood present scenes of desolation, such as in the absence of the terrors of war, have never been witnessed in this State. Our shores are strewn with wrecks, our streets filled with ruin, and from every section we hear tales of terror and desolation and death, sufficient to appal the stoutest heart. The recent rain had fully saturated the soil, and that of yesterday therefore flowed from the surface. In the afternoon the rain became heavy beyond description. It fell as if in a mass. The very hills were sheeted with water; and in the valleys, runlets became creeks, and creeks were swollen into rivers. A freshet was of course anticipated; but a flood, such as ensued, could not have been apprehended. It is said that the passengers in the afternoon boats saw a water-spout burst upon the heights between Ridley and Chester creeks; but though an ordinary fall of rain, however copious, seems inadequate to have produced the subsequent flood, and there is no satisfactory evidence of the existence of a water-spout.

"Fortunately, this took place before dark, or the scene would have been even more terrible than it was. In Chester, the torrent rose as if by magic, and swept angrily through the streets. The buildings, which were most frail, were swept away; and from others, females were borne through the angry and rushing waters, half dead with affright. Houses, dams, bridges, boats, and an immense mass of lumber, furniture, mill-wheels, &c., shot by upon the current. At length, while

the assembled citizens gazed, with white lips, on the ruin, the railroad bridge, built at an enormous expense, was lifted from its foundations and flung down the stream. The next to follow was the suspension bridge. The structure was one of which every enlightened American was proud, as it was the first chain-bridge built in the World.

"The factories of Mr Crozier, Mr Dickinson, Mr Riddle, and others, have been swept away. Immense numbers of bales of cotton, boxes of goods, barrels of dye-wood and barrels of flour, have been carried down to Delaware, or scattered upon the meadows in which the flood in its fury broke and deposited its spoil. It is believed that all the dams are gone. The pecuniary loss to individuals is frightfully great; and that which has fallen upon the county is not less appalling. The lowest estimate of loss is \$2,500,000; but this is made up, to a great extent, upon conjecture. The county will probably be constrained to raise, by loan, the means of constructing her bridges, as all intercourse between the different sections of the county is now cut off.

"But the loss of property, terrible as it is, is inconsiderable to the loss of life with which this affliction of Providence has been attended. It is believed that not less than twenty, and probably as many more, persons have been drowned. At one place on the Ches or creek, an entire family, that of Mr Rhoads, consisting of himself, wife, and two small children, found it impossible, so instantaneous was the rise and rush of the torrent, to escape the house, and all perished. At the Flower Mills, a devoted mulatto woman, finding that Mr Flower was in great danger, attempted to rescue him, but the sudden dash of the flood swept her away, and she was engulfed. Mr Flower, who was in an upper story of the mill, leaped from the window into a tree; here he remained until the torrent torn up the tree and swept it onward. He, however, succeeded in getting hold of the branches of another tree that resisted the tide, and he was saved. Several bodies have been found upon the shore and in the meadows. This fatality is to be ascribed to the unparalleled suddenness of the rise of the water. It was as if the earth had opened and poured forth her secret flood. Scarcely was the presence of danger known, before it was followed by the absence of hope. Hundreds of hair-breadth escapes are narrated. The whole country is over spread with gloom, and the consequences of last night's calamities will long overshadow the prosperity of this lovely section of country."

We learn further that five persons were drowned at Bancroft's, on Ridley creek. Fifty bridges in the county, it is said, can be counted destroyed, together with almost every mill-dam. Mr Crozier's loss is supposed to be from \$50 to \$75,000. Kitt's pattern shop is gone, Mr Benton's house, Wm Kerlin's, Mr Wm Eyre's board yard swept away, Joshua P & Wm Eyre's storehouse completely emptied.—Jesse M Eyre, suffered great loss in store goods. On Ridley creek we have heard of four bridges being carried away, and a number of houses. It is probable there are many more. The railroad bridges over Ridley, Crum, and Darby, are not gone.

CANDOR OF HUSBAND AND WIFE.

A WHISPER TO THE HUSBAND.

The happiness of the wife is committed to the keeping of the husband; prize the sacred trust, and never give her cause to repent the confidence she has reposed in you. In contemplating her character recollect the materials human nature is composed of, and do not expect perfection.

Do justice to her merits and point out her faults; for I do not ask you to treat her errors with indulgence, but then endeavor to amend them with wisdom, gentleness and love. Do not jest about the bonds of a married state. Make it an established rule to consult your wife on all occasions. Your interest is hers; and undertake no plan contrary to her advice and approbation; then if the affair turns out ill, you are spared reproaches both from her and your own feelings. There is in woman an intuitive quickness, a sagacity, a penetration and foresight into the probable consequences of an event, that make her peculiarly calculated to give opinion and advice.

If you have any male acquaintances, whom, on reasonable grounds, your wife wishes to resign, do so. Never witness a quarrel from your wife with apathy or indifference. Words, looks, actions—all may be artificial; but a tear is unequivocal; it comes direct from the heart, and speaks at once the language of truth, nature and sincerity! Be assured, when you see a tear on her cheek her heart is touched, and do not, I again repeat do not behold it with coldness or insensibility.

Let contradiction be avoided at all times.

Never upbraid your wife with the meanness of her relations; invectives

against herself are not half so wounding. Should suffering of any kind assail your wife, your tenderness and attention are particularly called for. A look of love, a word of pity or sympathy, is sometimes better than medicine.

Never reproach your wife with any personal or mental defect; for a pain face sometimes conceals a heart of exquisite sensibility and merit, and her consciousness of the defect in her awakens to the slightest attention or inattention. When in the presence of others, let your wife's laudable pride be indulged by your showing you think her an object of importance and preference. The most trivial word or act of attention and love from you gratifies her feelings; and a man never appears to more advantage than by proving to the world his affection and preference for his wife.

Never run on in enthusiastic eulogiums on other women in presence of your wife: she does not love you better for it. Much to be condemned is a married man constantly rambling from home for the purpose of passing a way time. Surely, if he wants employment, his house and grounds will furnish him with it, and if he wishes for society, he will find it in his wife, children and books, the best society in the world.

There are some men who will sit an entire day with their wives, and scarcely a word escape their lips. This is wrong; you should converse freely on all such occasions. Be always cheerful, gay and good humored. When abroad do not avoid speaking to your wife.—Few women are insensible of tender treatment. They are naturally frank and affectionate; and in general there is nothing but austerity of look or distance of behaviour, that can prevent those amiable qualities from being evinced on all occasions.

When absent, let your letters to your wife be warm and affectionate. A woman's heart is peculiarly formed for tenderness; and every expression and endearment of the man she loves is flattering and pleasing to her.

A husband whenever he goes from home should always endeavor to bring some little present to his wife. In pecuniary matters do not be parsimonious or too particular. Your wife has an equal right with yourself to all your worldly possessions. Besides, really a woman has innumerable trifling demands on her purse, many little wants which it is not necessary for a man to be informed of and which even if he went to the trouble of investigating, he could not understand.

A WHISPER TO THE WIFE.

Study your husband's temper and character; and be it your pride and pleasure to conform to his wishes. Check at once the first advances to contradiction, even of the most trivial nature.—Beware of the first dispute.

Whatever would have been concealed as a defect from the lover, must with great diligence be concealed from the husband.—The most intimate and tender familiarity cannot surely be supposed to exclude decorum.

Let your husband be dearer and of more consequence to you than any other human being; and have no hesitation in confessing those feelings to him.

Endeavor to make your husband's habitation alluring and delightful to him. Let it be a sanctuary to which his heart may always turn from the ills and anxieties of life.

I know not two female attractions so captivating to us as delicacy and modesty.

If possible, let your husband suppose you think him a good husband, and it will be a strong stimulus to his being so.

No attraction renders a woman at all times so agreeable to her husband as cheerfulness and good humor.

In the article of dress, study your husband's taste, endeavor to wear what he thinks becomes you.

Make yourself as useful to him as you can, and let him see you employed as much as possible in economical pursuits.

Endeavor to feel pleased with your husband's friends.

How indecorous and offensive it is to see a woman exercising authority over her husband and saying, "I will have it so." "It shall be done as I like," &c.

Never join in any jest or laugh against your husband.

Assiduously conceal his faults and speak only of his merits.

In married life, confidants are by no means desirable.

Conceal from others any little discord or disunion that occurs between you and your husband.

Never receive the particular attentions of any other men.

Be you ever so conscious of a superiority of judgment or talent, never let it appear to your husband.

Shun extravagance. Attention to order and regularity will contribute much to the comfort of your husband.

A woman never should appear unti-

dy or badly when in the presence of her husband.

Let home be the sole scene of your wishes, your plans, your exertions.

There is an old observation that a mother and daughter in law are natural enemies. But let your manner to relations in-law be particularly kind and considerate.

In your manner to your servants, be firm without being severe, and kind without being familiar. Let your commands to your servants be consistent and reasonable; and then firmly but mildly insist on obedience to them. It is very disheartening to a poor servant to be continually found fault with. Praise and reward them when you can; human nature will not bear a constant chiding.

HEROISM OF AN AFGHAN GIRL.

An Ungazetted Trail of Ghisnee.

While the Afghans were disputing our entrance into the citadel, an accident occurred, which for a moment diverted the attention of the combatants and turned their fury into pity. Amongst the foremost of the party who signalled themselves by their desperate gallantry was an aged chieftain, the riches of whose costume excited general attention, his turban and weapons being resplendent with jewels. The hopes of plunder immediately marked him out as an object of attack, and numbers at once assailed him. He defended himself like a man who knew that there was no chance for life, but who was resolved to sell it as dearly as he could. He had killed several of the Queen's Royals, and severely wounded Capt. Robinson, when a grenadier of the company to which the latter belonged, seeing his officer in danger, rushed to his assistance and brought the old chieftain to the ground. The grenadier was about to despatch him, when a beautiful girl, about seventeen, threw herself into the melee, and plunged a dagger in his breast. She then cast herself on the body of the chieftain, for the purpose of propping it up, and the Afghans forming a sort of rampart before them, maintained their ground until the heroic girl succeeded in getting conveyed into the centre of the citadel. Shortly after the place was taken, she was found weeping over the remains of her brave old man; who on enquiry was found to be her father. She was treated with the utmost respect and tenderness by our men; who neither obtruded themselves on her grief, nor offered any interruption to the preparation which she had made for interment.—English Paper.

MARRIED ALMOST.—A Narrow Escape.

A laughable mistake occurred at the performance of a marriage ceremony at one of our churches yesterday morning, which came very near proving serious, and marrying off a young man in the prime of life without previous forethought or warning, and illustrating practically the danger of going a gunning, unless well skilled in the use of arms. When the parties appeared before the altar, the Rector taking the groomman to be the happy man, placed him alongside of the lovely bride, asked him his name, and proceeded with the ceremony, and had got half way through the first paragraph before the astonished groom recovered self-possession to stop the worthy Rector and inform him that he was the assistant and not the principal. An exchange of places was soon made and the services concluded without interruption; all returning from the church well satisfied that the affair was terminated as at first designed. We understand that the groomman has firmly resolved that he will not place himself in so dangerous a position again, and that next time he stands before the altar, he will stand there on his own account and not as second for another.—Clev Her.

EXTRAORDINARY RISE IN THE MONONGAHELA.

The late rise in the Monongahela was one of the most remarkable which has occurred for many years. We are informed by 'old residents' that they do not recollect any similar one to have taken place within their memories. In mid-summer, during a drought, to see a large river rise in one day seven or eight feet, and that without rain in the immediate vicinity, is, to say the least, remarkable. We are informed by a gentleman from up the Monongahela that at one point there was fourteen feet of a rise on Thursday. This must have partially spent itself before it reached the city, as the water was not so high here. It came down like a swell.

We hear that there was no rain this side Morgantown, Virginia; and yet a few miles up the Monongahela large trees have floated down, which have been torn up by the roots. We shall expect to hear of a tremendous rain having occurred at the sources of the river, if not of a cloud bursting, or a water spout. The river is now in fine navigable condition for the largest class of boats, and will probably so continue for some time to come.

In fact, navigation is never suspended here, for a large number of boats have been built here of late years, which can pass up and down in the very lowest stages of the river, and carry both freight and passengers at reasonable rates.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Cannibalism.—Gen. Cass mentions in

his oration, at Fort Wayne, on the 4th inst., what will probably be new to most readers, that the powerful tribe of Indians who formerly occupied that country, had a 'Man-eating Society.' We give the extracts:—'It is forty three years since I landed upon the northern shore of Ohio, a young adventurer seeking the land of promise, which has been to him, as to many others, the land of performance. At that time the Territory of Osageons formed one government, under the name of the North western Territory. I shall not stop to bring before you the incidents of a frontier life, nor the difficulties and privations and sufferings, in peace and war, by which the forest is acquired and reclaimed, and finally subdued. During many years this region had its full share of troubles. The line of your canal was a bloody war path, which has seen many a deed of horror. And this peaceful town had its Moloch, and the records of human depravity furnish no more terrible examples of cruelty than were offered at his shrine. The Miami Indians, our predecessors in the occupation of this district, had a fearful institution, whose origin and objects have been lost in the darkness of aboriginal history, but which was continued to a late period, and whose orgies were held upon the very spot where we now are. It was called the Man-eating Society, and it was the duty of its associates to eat such prisoners as were preserved and delivered to them for that purpose. The members of this society belonged to a particular family, and the dreadful inheritance descended to all the children, male and female. The duties imposed could not be avoided, and the sanctions of religion were added to the obligations of immemorable usage.—The feast was a solemn ceremony, at which the whole tribe was collected, as actors or spectators. The miserable victim was bound to a stake, and burned at a slow fire, with all the refinements of cruelty, which savage ingenuity could invent. There was a traditional ritual, which regulated with revolting precision, the whole course of procedure at these ceremonies. Later, the authority and obligations of the institution had declined, and I presume it has now disappeared. But I have seen and conversed with the head of the family, the chief of the society, whose name was White Skin. With what feelings of disgust, I need not attempt to describe. I well know an intelligent Canadian, who was present at one of the last sacrifices made to this horrible institution. The victim was a young American, captured in Kentucky, during the revolutionary war. Here, where we are now assembled in peace and security, celebrating the triumph of art and industry, within the memory of the present generation, our countrymen have been thus tortured, and murdered, and devoured. But thank God, the council fire is extinguished.—The impious feast is over.'—[N Y Sun.

Alas, the Bachelor!—We dropped in

suddenly on a bachelor acquaintance, the other day, and just as we made our appearance, he put something in his pocket very hurriedly, and looked as guilty as if he had been caught kissing a spinster. We cast our eyes at his pocket, and half way out hung the secret. It was his stocking! The poor miserable fellow had been darning it and it astonished us to see what perfection he had arrived at in that branch of home industry. You may give him up, girls.—[Exch. paper.

The First Bank in America.—It has

been the general opinion that the first bank in America was the Bank of North America, established in Philadelphia. The Cincinnati Chronicle, whose editor has been dipping into the antiquities of the country, says that seventy years before the Bank of North America, the Legislature of South Carolina established a Public Bank, and issued forty-eight thousand pounds in bills of trust. These bills were called bank bills, and the establishment was called a public bank. These were lent out at interest, or loaned on personal security.

Important Discovery.—On the farm of

Gen. Thomas C. Miller, in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, there has recently been discovered an immense vein of pure red Ochre, of the finest quality, second only to the finest Venetian red. Gen. Miller is now preparing it in large quantities for the market. Its purity is such that it requires but to be dried in the sun and ground to be used for the finest painting. From the appearance of the mine it is supposed there is an amount sufficient to supply the whole United States.

WILL GREAT BRITAIN BUY OUR WHEAT?

The following article is from the New York Express of the 2d ult.

In an article a few days since on the subject of the Canadian corn law, we stated the annual average deficiency of the grain crops in Great Britain. We have now before us a statement of the importation of each year, from 1828, to 1841 inclusive, with the average price of flour in Great Britain for each year.

Year.	Wheat, bush.	Price of Flour.
1828	6,700,000	\$8.64
1829	11,000,000	9.60
1830	12,700,000	9.24
1831	12,000,000	9.60
1832	2,500,000	8.48
1833	650,000	7.68
1834	607,000	6.80
1835	1,200,000	5.76
1836	2,500,000	6.08
1837	2,100,000	8.04
1838	15,000,000	9.36
1839	22,000,000	10.44
1840	19,111,000	9.36
1841	21,182,000	10.16

The average deficiency, it will be seen, is about 10,000,000 bushels. We have before assumed that the surplus produce of Canada is small, if indeed there be any surplus, and that this demand must be supplied, either from the United States or the continent of Europe. It has been suggested in some quarters that we cannot compete profitably with the wheat growing countries on the Mediterranean or Black Seas, where labor is worth next to nothing. A few facts will show what we have to apprehend from that quarter. Pending the agitation of the corn law question, extensive investigations were ordered by Parliament, and very minute information respecting all the grain growing countries of Europe was obtained. The result showed satisfactorily that little reliance can be placed in the continent for a supply. The greatest surplus quantity of wheat which the whole continent of Europe could supply under the most favorable circumstances, was shown to be a little over 17,000,000 bushels. The reports concurred in stating that the crops on the continent are as precarious as in England, and in some other countries more so, besides the governments frequently, where there is any apprehension of a scarcity, prohibit the exportation. A nation, dependant on foreigners for a portion of her bread stuff every year, cannot rely on a market so uncertain.

The investigation alluded to above also shows that the average cost of continental wheat at Liverpool, not including duty, was £2 6s 4d a quarter or \$1.25 a bushel; and the average duty under the sliding scale about 55 cents a bushel, to which all wheat, except from British provinces, is still subject, and the cost of wheat is raised to \$1.80. Now we will see for how much American wheat can be delivered at Liverpool, duty paid. We will take the present prices at Cleveland, which is certainly above a fair average—Cost of a bushel of wheat at Cleveland, \$1.00 Freight to Liverpool via Montreal, 30 Canadian and British duty, 12

Cost of continental wheat, \$3.42

Difference in favor of America, 38

The commissioners and other incidental charges, we have supposed, the same in both cases. The difference is enough to put an end to competition. Another advantage the Canadian wheat has over the continental, is, that while the former is to be admitted at fixed duty, the latter is subject to all the fluctuations of the sliding scale. When a shipment is ordered from Odessa or Danzig, the duty may be 30 cents a bushel; but when the cargo arrives it may have risen to 60.

Persons from Nauvoo state, that it is understood there and it is so expressed by every body, that in consequence of the Mormons voting for Hoge, no more writs will be issued for Joseph Smith. We trust that this agreement will not be broken. We should be sorry, indeed, to see Governor Ford issue another writ on the eve of an election. We are sure he will not do it, unless he considers there is danger threatened to the constitution.—Sanguine Journal.

A Floral Curiosity.—We have often

heard of a white black-bird, but never till now of a green rose: yet such a one has been produced in Bladen, N. Carolina. This change in the color of the flower is supposed to have been effected by setting out a common daily rose bush in the spot from which a sumach bush had just been removed, and it is believed that the roots of the two mingled.

[Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

Doing Good.—How often do we weigh

for opportunities of doing good, whilst we neglect the openings of Providence in little things which would frequently lead to the accomplishment of most important usefulness! Dr. Johnson used to say, 'He who wants to do a great deal of good at once, will never do any.' Good is done by degrees. However small in proportion the benefit which follows individual attempts to do good, a great deal may thus be accomplished by perseverance even in the midst of discouragements and disappointments.—Crabbe.

Raising the Wind.—An ingenious, but

not altogether original expedient for raising the wind, was put into successful operation in the upper part of New York the other day by a female dressed in plain and decent garb, and of rather respectable appearance. She went into the house of an old gentleman, and presenting the compliments of the lady who lived next door, asked the loan of two dollars till next morning. The old gentleman had not 2, but handed her a \$5 bill and requested her to return the balance. The successful lady then went to the next house, and there on a similar pretence, obtained \$5 more and of course, immediately decamped. Benevolent, obliging people, ought to be on their guard.—Boston Mail.

(From the Boston Times of August 8.)

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP
HIBERNIA.

Sixteen Days Later from England.
The Hibernia sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th instant, and brings London and Liverpool papers of that date. She arrived at Halifax on the 16th instant, at eight o'clock, a. m., and sailed for Boston the same day at 11 o'clock a. m., and arrived at her wharf in East Boston, at 10 o'clock last night. She took her pilot last evening at 8. Her passage was thirteen days.

The news is not of any great and exciting interest. In Ireland and Spain, however, affairs are of a character calculated to arrest the attention of diplomatists, statesmen and lovers of liberty and reform.

The Hibernia, on her last trip home, made the passage in less than *Nine Days*.

The Steamer Pegasus, running between Leith and Hull, has been lost, and about 50 persons drowned.

Dr. Orville Dewey, the distinguished American writer and preacher, is on a visit to that country, and has occupied the pulpits of several Unitarian chapels in and near the metropolis.

The Right Honorable, the Earl of Glasgow, died at Edinburgh on Thursday week.

The Honorable Abbott Lawrence, late Representative of the city of Boston, in the House of Representatives of the United States, had arrived with his family at the Brunswick Hotel, Hanover square.

The Glasgow underwriters will suffer very severely by the loss of the Columbia steamer, which was principally insured at that city. The amount is stated at upwards of 40,000, underwritten by several of the most influential brokers.

IRELAND.—The National publishes a third list of subscriptions in France, in favor of the repeal agitation in Ireland. It amounts to 412 francs, 50 centimes—making the total amount subscribed 1,137 francs 50 centimes.

The following appears in the Naval and Military Gazette:—

The Duke of Wellington is prepared to concentrate the troops in Ireland, and all the small detachments will be called in; barracks, long unoccupied, are ordered to be furnished for the accommodation of troops; and stations where, of late, only a company was quartered, will have a complete regiment. Far more is doing towards placing the country in a state to be defended than merely meets the eye. Troops are at the most convenient points for transmission; and we know that arms and ammunition are disposed at safe places in this country for their being sent over when circumstances shall require it.

Another large Repeal meeting took place on the 21st ult. It was numerously attended.

The dinner took place in a large room of the Mitre Hotel, accommodating about 400 gentlemen, and nearly half the number of ladies as spectators.

Mr. O'Connell addressed the company for upwards of an hour. They had arrived, he said, at a crisis which would leave Ireland a degraded and pitiful province for centuries, or raise her at once to the dignity of a national independence. While compelling England to do them justice, they never omitted to warn her that they were agitators with ulterior views, and that they had in contemplation the nationality of Ireland. Mr. O'Connell alluded to the myriads of determined repealers who had attended the several repeal demonstrations, observing that even if England were in a state of perfect prosperity, Ireland now possessed a moral force sufficient to break down every barrier that stood in the way of her independence; but, instead of that, the manufacturers of England are declining, and her revenue, notwithstanding the income tax, was diminishing. (A voice, "More of that to her!") Right, more of that to her, until she did justice to Ireland, and then might enjoy prosperity and glory attend her march. He proceeded to show that the condition of Spain, the offer of support from France, and the well attested sympathy of America, made England very insecure while Ireland was dissatisfied.

Nothing but fear kept her at present from attempting to coerce Ireland; for when was she strong that she did not do so? As soon as she found that she could not cut their throats, she resolved to bully them, and out came the threat of civil war from Peel and Wellington, who are now neither for coercion, threats, nor civil war, but for doing nothing.

The "Times," too, bullied and blustered, and called the Ministers traitors for not cutting the throats of the Repealers; but now what said that journal? Why, that Repeal was a joke, and the government, forsooth, were to cut their throats for a joke. (Laughter.) The Whig publications said, "Let the Irish go on and they will grow tired." [A voice, they lie!] It was not so easy to tire him, at least.

(Cheers.) The Whigs said, "Wait a while, and when we get into power, we will give you everything." Would the men of Galway grow tired to gratify the Tories? (No, no!) Or would they wait for the Whigs? (No, no!) They must not then be content with meetings, or with giving a passing cheer; they must work in their respective parishes with a view to make every man a Repealer, and should have as little as possible to do with any man that refuses to become one.

CHINA.—The news from China is extremely scanty. Reports had been circulated of Sir Henry Pottinger's sickness, but they were regarded as exaggerations. He was said, according to the latest news of the beginning of May, to be waiting for the arrival of the new Imperial Commissioner, Ke Ying, who was expected at Canton about the beginning of June.

The death of Captain Farmer, of Her Majesty's ship Driver, was mentioned.

The Phlegethon had arrived at Calcutta on the 7th of June, from Hong Kong 7th of May.

The Queen steamer had been ordered to get ready for sea at Calcutta in the beginning of July. Some of the newspapers imagine that Lord Ellenborough is going back to Europe; but this fact may be doubted in the middle of the south-west monsoon.

June 19, 6 o'clock.—A letter from Hong Kong has arrived, dated March 7th. From it, it appears that business was most active to the north. There were seven ships in the Yang-Tze-Kiang, selling openly, at Woosung opium and British goods. They had been warned off by the authorities, but having persisted, they were allowed to continue their sales.

The Americans are busy in smuggling. Sir Henry Pottinger sought to stop the trade, but in vain. Captain Hope endeavored to detain some vessels, but they were subsequently released.

THE BLACKSMITH.

We have given you some instances of courage and heroic daring among those high in station, and renowned in fame. One instance more—an example of reckless courage. The hero was a stout blacksmith—aye, an humble blacksmith, but his stout frame, hardened by toil, throbbled with as generous an impulse of freedom as ever beat in the bosom of a La Fayette, or throbbled around the heart of mad Anthony Wayne.

It was in the full time of the retreat, that a follower of the American camp, who had at least shouldered a cart-whip in his country's service, was driving a baggage wagon from the battlefield, while some short distance behind a body of Continentals were rushing forward, and a troop of Britishers in close pursuit.

The wagoner had arrived at a narrow point of the bye-road leading to the south, where two high banks of rock and crag arising on either side, afforded just space sufficient for the passage of his wagon, and not an inch more.

His eye was arrested by the sight of a stout, muscular man, some forty years of age, extended at the foot of a tree at the very opening of this pass. He was clad in the coarse attire of a mechanic—his coat had been flung aside, and with the shirt sleeves rolled up from his muscular arms, he lay extended on the turf, with his rifle in his grasp, while the blood streamed in a torrent from his right leg, broken at the knee by a cannon ball.

The wagoner's sympathies were arrested by the sight—he would have paused in the very instant of his flight, and placed the wounded blacksmith in his wagon, but the stout-hearted mechanic refused.

"I'll not get into your wagon," he exclaimed, in his rough way; "but I'll tell you what I will do. Do you see yonder cherry tree on top of that rock that hangs over the road? Do you think you could lift a man of my build up that? For you see, neighbor," he continued, while the blood flowed from his wound, "I never meddled with these Britishers until they came tramping over this valley, and burned my house down. And now I'm all riddled to pieces, and haint got more than fifteen minutes life in me! But I have got three good rifle balls in my cartridge box, and to just prop me up against that cherry tree, and I'll give 'em the whole three shots, and then," he exclaimed, with an oath, "and then I'll die!"

The wagoner started his horses ahead, and then with a sudden effort of strength, dragged the blacksmith along the sod to the foot of the cherry tree surmounting the rock by the road-side.

In a moment his back was propped against the tree, his face was toward the advancing troops, and while his shattered leg hung over the bank, the wagoner rushed on his way, and the blacksmith very coolly proceeded to load his rifle.

It was not long before a body of American soldiers rushed by, with the British in pursuit. The blacksmith

greeted them with a shout, and then raising his rifle to his shoulder, he picked the foremost from his steed, with the exclamation, "That's for General Washington!" In a moment the rifle was again loaded, again was it fired, and the pursuing British rode over the body of another fallen officer. "That's for myself!" cried the blacksmith. And then with a hand strong with the feeling of coming death, the sturdy freeman again loaded, again raised his rifle. He fired his last shot, and as another officer kissed the sod, a tear quivered in the eye of the dying blacksmith, "And that," he cried, with a husky voice, which strengthened into a shout, "And that's for Mad Anthony Wayne!"

Long after the battle was past, his body was discovered, propped against the tree, with the features frozen in death, smiling grimly, whilst the right hand grasped the never-failing rifle.

And thus died one of the ten thousand brave mechanic heroes of the Revolution—brave in the hour of battle—undaunted in the hour of retreat—undismayed in the hour of death.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6, 1843.

The Weather.—The dry season seems to be gone and past, and the long drought has been succeeded by several refreshing showers.

We have nothing of particular interest in our European news this week. O'Connell is still agitating the repeal question in Ireland; and while the attention of the British Parliament seems to be wholly engrossed with the subject.

Depredations are still being committed in Wales, by 'Rebecca and her Daughters,' and more efficient measures have been taken to put a stop to these lawless outbreaks.

Nauvoo still continues on the even tenor of her way; buildings are progressing rapidly on every hand, and whichever way you turn your attention, the spirit of improvement and enterprise is abundantly manifested. She is speedily destined to be the great emporium of the west.

We have been solicited to publish articles setting forth the good qualities of the candidates for the office of Probate Justice; but have declined publishing them; as we wish not to interfere in such matters. We suppose they are both good men,—both competent to fulfil the office with honor and dignity; relative to the choice of the men, the people must be the judge;—and as far as we are concerned we would rather see them go in on their "own hook."

Average mortality of Mankind.—The population of the whole earth has been variously estimated between eight hundred thousand and a million million souls. According to the English pocket diary, if we fix upon an intermediate number, say 946,080,000, and assign thirty years for the continuance of each generation, we shall find that the children of men come into the world and go out in the following average:

Every moment	1
Every minute	60
Every hour	3,600
Every day, 24 hours	86,400
Every week, 7 days	604,800
Every month, 30 days	2,592,000
Every year, 365 days	32,536,000
Every generation, 30 years	946,080,000

It thus appears that every stroke of the pendulum usher a human being into existence and heralds the departure of another to that vast bourne from whence no traveller returns. It would be well that all should ponder and consider the certainty of the latter great event, and set their house in order as becometh good members of society, having the interest of their parents, children or relations at heart, by endeavoring, while they have the opportunity to study their welfare by securing life in a better world.

Specie of the World.—The entire amount of specie of the world is estimated by Jacobus at \$1,900,000,000. In Europe there is supposed to be \$1,000,000,000. According to the best authorities, it is supposed that the paper circulation in Europe is fourteen times the specie currency.

A Curious Circumstance.—The St. Clair county (Ill.) Banner says, that a "Mr. John M. Geel, of Port Huron, in that county, commenced near his house boring for water, and after having sunk a shaft to the depth of 115 feet, he suddenly heard a hissing noise, which he supposed to be water rising where he had bored. He immediately commenced taking up his shaft, which as soon as he had done, was followed by a noise as loud as and resembling that made by the largest steamboat letting off steam, and a rush of gas, throwing stones, sand, &c., to the length of 100 feet, and with such force as to throw stones weighing from five to ten pounds, when placed in the orifice, to the height of several feet. A large tube has been inserted over the hole, and up to the present time it has continued, although not as strong as at first, to emit a strong current of gas, of an inflammable nature, supposed to be hydrogen. He yesterday visited the spot, and saw the gas lighted. It burned freely, producing a bright flame and brightly impregnated with a sulphuric smell, but when burning or otherwise, not the least offensive."

Deaf Mute.—Never enter a sick room in a state of perspiration, as the moment you become cool your eyes absorb. Do not approach contagious diseases with an empty stomach; nor sit between the sick and the fire, because the heat attracts the thin vapor.

A Vicious Boy Now a Murderer.—The New York Sun says:—We have a short history of Abner Rogers, Jr; now about to be tried in Boston for murdering the keeper of the prison, from which we learn that, while a boy, his parents neglected his education, and permitted him to roam about with a number of idle boys who infested the town of Newbury, Mass. He commenced his career with idleness; next he left the school and despised the instruction it afforded; then he scoffed at the admonitions of those who tried to guide him in the path to future happiness and honor as a man and a citizen; he despised all their counsels, spent his time with lazy boys, like himself, who swore, smoked, chewed, drank rum congregated in squads and laughed at the wise boys of the village as they passed to school or to industrious employments. At the age of nineteen he was sent to prison for passing bad money; and from one step to another, he soon ascended the ladder of crime to where he now stands, on the topmost rung, about to step off on the gallows, there to end his career at the early age of thirty. This is only one among a thousand instances of the danger of commencing to do wrong. When a boy once begins, no matter how small the beginning may be, he steps into a railroad car on the top of a steep hill, down which he will run with fearful rapidity and be dashed into destruction in an abyss of crime below.

Jokes on Great Men.—The talented editor of the Springfield Republic, (Mr. Gallagher,) who was on the jury in the recent slave case, before the circuit court, relates the following amusing incidents of the trial:

"Ex-Governor Corwin did not make his appearance within the bar until toward the close of the argument on this cause. Soon after he entered, Ex-Senator Morris, while combating the prejudice against colored persons, remarked that a 'deep copper' was the original standard color." Every one in the room turned towards Corwin as a fair specimen of the standard, and the 'copper' colored critic bowed his acknowledgements to all!

One of the witnesses was asked to describe the clothing of one of the slaves. He was at a loss as to the color. "It was walnut died cloth," he said; "he did not know what to call the color, but it was just like the head of one of the lawyers; he had forgotten the name—oh, yes! it was the color of Mr. Hamer's hair! The laugh this time, was turned upon the walnut headed gentleman from Brown.

It wouldn't do probably to mention the thing publicly, but I will say to your readers, *entre nous*, that Judge McLean, recently married wife, is a amiable and accomplished lady, is a whole-hearted abolitionist, President of a Female Anti-Slavery Society, and warmly befriended all of that way."

The lawyers on the abolition side of the case appeared determined that the judge should not forget the views of his 'better half.' 'May it please the court,' said one of them, 'there are thousands of respectable men in Ohio, who regard this act of the defendant as a righteous act—aye, and ladies too, may it please your honor—ladies of distinction! The judge looked very grave. 'And, your honor,' said another one—the ladies have even taken the side of the poor slave, and organized societies for the promotion of the sentiments we are now advocating! The judge scratched his head. The laugh laid against the bench."

The Castle of Perote.—One of the Benar prisoners at Perote, in Mexico, in a letter to the Picayune, gives the following description of the celebrated Castle of Perote:—

"The Castle of Perote covers twenty-six acres of ground, and will accommodate ten thousand men. The outer row of apartments are seventy feet deep and thirty feet wide, with good brick or cement floors. The doors are thrown open at six o'clock in the morning and closed at the same hour in the evening. At night there is a free circulation of air, and a barrel of pure water is furnished to each room. The Texans, sixty-two in number, have three of the rooms for their accommodation. There is a square block of buildings inside of the one we occupy, which the governor and officers attached to the garrison have for their use. A large square inside of the last named building is beautifully paved and beautifully supplied with the best of water. We are allowed to go where we please inside of the outer wall during the day. Every room and the pavements are swept early each morning by Mexican prisoners. Coffee is furnished us twice a day, with plenty of good bread. Beans, rice, potatoes and beef are also given us; but beef of a good quality is not had in this part of the country."

Sarah Togue.—Mr. Chandler, of the United States Gazette, left his sanctum recently on a visit to Niagara Falls, &c. He never misses a good thing, and so he relates the following to his "Arm Chair."

"We stopped at Schenectady a short time, where there was a great disturbance among the passengers, who were separating for various routes. While I was standing solitary at a distance from the company, and gazing at the groups around me, I noticed a well dressed person leaving a small company that he had said something to, and coming directly toward me. When he had saluted me with much courtesy, he said—

"My dear sir, are you for Sarah Togue?"

We hesitated to give an answer, not

recollecting the lady whose name he mentioned, and unwilling to answer all attention, provided she was worthy of special regard.

"Do you go for Sarah Togue?" said he. Now as I had a company near me, I did not like to make so open a confession; and as the gentleman seemed to be in a hurry, I remarked—

"I can't say that I go for Sarah Togue entirely, but I go in for Henry Clay, heart and hand."

"That's right," said he; "wharrah for Clay! but I must see who's for Sarah Togue," and in two minutes I heard the bell ring, and saw a car start off for Saratoga.

Important to Bachelors.—The London Dispatch, in reply to a correspondent, has the following grave advice to bachelors:

"A Bachelor (Brimingham) may address a lady as 'Madam,' if, however, he claim an acquaintance with her, he may employ the terms 'dear Madam,' and should there be a little bit of tender attachment. 'My very dear Madam' but in case of being in love, and an interchange of affection be evinced, something like the endearing term of 'dear girl' may be used. Always use 'dear girl' when the object addressed is over thirty, for at that age women like to be thought young. When a man is head over ears in love, and the woman he addresses in a similar predicament, the more extravagant the term used to convey his passion, the more will his suit be admired. Remember always address a woman over thirty as 'my dearest girl,' or 'charming girl.'"

Mortality at Sea.—The brig Aurora, arrived at Wilmington, N. C. last week from Cienfuegos, had five different Captains during her voyage. She cleared in March for the West Indies, but encountering a gale off Frying Pan, returned to port, when the captain then in charge left her. Another took his place, who died in a short time in the West Indies. Another and another still, successors, died, and she was brought into Wilmington in charge of the mate of a Boston vessel.

Dreadful Accident.—The Reading Democratic Press of Tuesday says:—We stop the press to record the occurrence of a dreadful accident on the Reading and Pottsville railroad this morning at three o'clock, about two miles above Reading. One train of cars laden with coal, and the other empty, came in collision, breaking and mashing into fragments one, and injuring another, killing two men and wounding five or six others who were on the train. The hands of the train coming down the road, escaped uninjured, by leaping, but the train from Reading being much lighter, was completely destroyed. We repaired to the dreadful scene at day break, and such a mass of ruins we never looked upon before. The hands were just taking out the mangled body of George Heckman, who was instantly killed, and shortly afterwards, the dead body of Daniel Fornwalt was drawn from the wreck.

Stripped Fornwalt, his father, had one of his legs broken, and injured otherwise, so that he is not likely to recover; Samuel Shultz had several ribs broken, and Conrad Fegan, Jr. was also badly wounded. Damage must be immense.

Double Murder near Toronto, U. C.—The Rochester Democrat gives the particulars of the murder of a gentleman named Kenner, residing near Toronto, by his servant McDermott. Hearing a noise at night, Mr. K. left his chamber to ascertain the cause, and was met and shot through the heart by McDermott, his house keeper having, it would seem, been previously strangled. After this double murder, the other two servants, McDermott and a maid servant, the only other inmates of the house, proceeded next morning, Sunday, to Toronto, with master's wagon and horse which they offered for sale—failing of which they embarked in a steamer for Lewiston. Meantime, a gentleman who was to dine with Mr. K. on Sunday, found the house deserted, and soon after the deed, notified the authorities of Toronto, who immediately despatched a steamer with officers to Lewiston, where the murderers were found in bed. They were re-conveyed to Toronto, examined and committed, the female having made confession.

A Good Retort.—An old woman seeing a sailor go by her door, and supposing him to be her son William, called out to him, "Billy, where is my cow gone?" The sailor replied in a contemptuous manner, "to the d—, for what I know." "Well, as you are going that way," said the old woman, "I wish you would let down the bars."

Not Bad.—May is considered an unfortunate month for marrying. A country editor says that a girl was asked not long since to unite herself in the silken tie to a brisk chap, who named May in his proposals. The lady hinted that May was an unlucky month for marrying. "Well, in June then," honestly replied the swain, who was anxious to accommodate. The damsel paused a moment, hesitated, cast down her eyes, and said with a blush, "wouldn't April do as well?"

Gone Crazy.—The editor of the Saint Louis Evening Gazette. Caused by suddenly coming into possession of three dollars at once!

A Hard Customer.—The Wetumpka Argus contains an offer of one thousand acres of land, made by Obadiah Langston, of Bibb county, Alabama, for the arrest of a man named Mark W. Doss, and his delivery into the custody of any keeper of a jail in Texas. Said Doss is represented as having deserted his wife, stolen a wagon and team in Alabama, gone over to Texas, where he turned to preaching as a Baptist minister, making great show of outward sanctity. He ingratiated himself into the good favor of a widow lady, and then stole her gold watch and decamped. He then reappeared in another

part of Texas, represented his wife in Alabama to be dead, turned to preaching the gospel again, married a yellow woman, quarrelled with the brother of his first wife, and waylaid and shot him. He was thrown into jail, but broke out twice, and the last time made good his escape. He is now supposed to be in Tennessee or Mississippi, either secreted or preaching glad tidings, as before. The fellow sings well, and when a resident of Bibb county, Alabama, used to teach in singing schools. Editors are requested to pass him round, that, if in the United States, he may be rooted out and returned to Texas.

Power of Endurance.—A man lately stole a horse in New York, and locked him up in a stable, after which he ran away. The horse remained fourteen days in the stable without food or drink. With a little kind treatment he has entirely recovered, and is now doing well.

An Exchange no Robbery.—A friend of ours in attendance at the party given by Mr. Henshaw in Boston on the occasion of Mr. Tyler's visit, when about to leave was unable to find his hat.

"Was it a good one?" enquired the host. "Yes and new; purchased only last week."

"It's useless to look for it then, for the good hats have all been gone an hour," was the comforting response.—*Hampden Post*.

A Good one.—The following is now going the rounds, and we help it a foot or two on the journey.—An old clergyman, and rather an eccentric one withal, whose field of labor was a town in the interior of New England, one Sunday at the close of his services gave notice to the congregation that in the course of the week, he expected to go on a mission to the heathen. The members of the church were struck with alarm and sorrow at the sudden and unexpected announcement of the love of their beloved pastor, and one of the deacons, in great agitation, exclaimed—"Why my dear sir, you have never told us one word of this before! What shall we do?" "Oh brother C—," said the parson, with the greatest sang froid, "I don't expect to go out of town."

Letters from Rome state that the Pope is anxious to revive the ancient ceremony of solemnly crowning the greatest poet at the capitol, and that he has offered this distinguished honor to Chateaubriand. The Vicomte has declined the intended honor.

Marion and his men.—The Cheraw, (S. C.) Gazette relates the following anecdote:

An old lady, well known in the region of country between Georgetown and Marion court house related to a friend of ours a few days ago, a revolutionary anecdote, which we take pleasure in putting on record.

At the period to which we allude, the narrator was in the first blush of maidenly beauty, and resided with her mother near Port's Ferry, her father having previously been called hence to appear before his God. The British had possession of Georgetown, and were kept in constant alarm by the intrepid Swamp Fox and his brave and enterprising followers. Scouts from either of the contending parties were frequently seen near her mother's residence. Upon one occasion, one of Gen. Marion's agents left under her charge a quantity of provisions, and immediately after a party of the British called, searched the premises and discovered the hidden supplies. They charged upon her mother the fact of their being designed for the support of the rebel army. She prevaricated, and the officer in command insisted that she should have them hauled to the river and shipped to Charleston. The old lady said she would have them hauled as directed, but could not be responsible for them after they left her premises; that some of Marion's men were constantly scouting about there and would watch, and seize them as soon as they were removed. Taking advantage of this hint, the British acquiesced to carry off with them all they could bear away, and ordered her to have the remainder shipped immediately. With this intent, they proceeded to examine the supplies so as to secure the most serviceable and consequently the most valuable. The daughter, now four-score years of age, and still in possession of all her faculties, watched these proceedings with a restless and jealous eye; and was determined, if possible, to defeat their object. Retiring from the house for a few minutes, she hastily returned, and in apparent alarm and agitation, exclaimed—"Marion and his men are coming! A scout hovering on the edge of the neighboring thickets gave plausibility to the assertion. The British beat a hasty retreat, and before night-fall the provisions were removed by a patriotic band to a place of greater security, and freed from the prying curiosity of British emissaries.

More American Manufacture going abroad.—Troy and Canton.—One of our 'Canton merchants' made a purchase on Saturday of 50 dozen razor straps of the celebrated manufacture of our fellow citizen, Mr. Isaac Hillman, No. 188 Congress street, for the Canton market. The same gentleman carries out a large lot of American cutlery and American lead. He informs us that he found it extremely difficult when in Boston last week to obtain a supply of domestics by the 15th of August, the orders already received by the manufacturers being so full as to keep them constantly at work. There have already been exported from Boston to China, the present year, 15,000,000 yards of cotton goods, while from Great Britain to China, the export has been only 12,000,000 yards. The celestial give out cloths the preference.—*Troy Whig*.

ANECDOTES OF BONAPARTE AT ST. HELENA.

Mrs. Allen, who when a young girl resided with her brother at St. Helena, the cottage named "The Bricks," which Napoleon chose for his temporary residence while Longwood was preparing for him.

"The Emperor's habits during the time he stayed with us were very simple and regular. His usual hour for getting up was eight, and he seldom took any thing but a cup of coffee till 1 o'clock, when he breakfasted, or rather lunched; he dined at eight, and retired at about eleven to his room. His manner was so unaffectedly kind and amiable that I soon felt perfectly at ease in his society, and looked upon him more as a companion of my own age than as the mighty warrior at whose name the world grew pale. His spirits were very good, and he was at times almost malicious in his love of mirth and glee, not unmixed sometimes with a tinge of malice.

Shortly after his arrival, a little girl, Miss Legg, daughter of a friend, came to visit us at the Bricks. The poor child had heard such terrific stories of Bonaparte that when I told her he was coming up the lawn, she clung to me in an agony of terror. Forgetting my own former fears, I was cruel enough to rup and tell Napoleon of the child's fright, begging him to come into the house. He walked up to her and brushing up his hair with his hand, shook his head, making horrible faces, and giving a sort of savage growl. The little girl screamed so violently that mamma was afraid she would go into hysterics, and took her out of the room.

Napoleon laughed a good deal at the idea of his being such a lug fear and would not believe in the story of him. When I had told in the same terror of him. When I made this confession, he tried to frighten me as he had done Miss Legg, by brushing up his hair and directing his features, but he looked more grotesque and horrible, and I laughed at him. He then, as a last resource, tried the howl that was equally unsuccessful, and seemed I thought, a little provoked that he could not frighten me. He said the howl was Cossack, and it certainly was barbarous enough for any thing.

The following is her description of the personal appearance of Napoleon.

"His appearance on horseback was no less imposing. The animal he rode was a superb one; his color jet black; and as he proudly stepped up the avenue, arching his neck and clamping his bit, I thought him worthy to be the bearer of him who was once the ruler of nearly the whole European world!

"Napoleon's position on horseback, by adding height to his figure, supplied all that was wanting to make him the most majestic person I had ever seen. His dress was green, and covered with orders; and his saddle and housings crimson velvet, richly embroidered with gold. He neighed at our house, and we all moved to the entrance to receive him. Sir George Cockburn introduced us to him. On a near approach Napoleon, contrasting as his short figure did with the noble height and aristocratic bearing of Sir George Cockburn, lost something of the dignity which had so much struck me on first seeing him. He was dead pale, and I thought his features, though cool and impassive, and somewhat stern, were very beautiful. He seated himself on one of our cottage chairs, and after scanning our little apartment with his eagle glance, he complimented mamma on the pretty situation of the Bricks. When went to speak, his fascinating smile and kind manner removed every vestige of the fear with which I had regarded him. While he was talking to mamma, I had an opportunity of scrutinizing his features, which I did with the keenest interest; and certainly I have never seen any one with so remarkable and striking a physiognomy. The portraits of him gave a good general idea of his features; but his smile, and the expression of his eye, could not be transmitted to canvass, and these constituted Napoleon's chief arm. His hair was a dark brown, and as fine and silky as a child's; rather too much so indeed for a man as it caused it to look thin. His teeth were even, but rather dark, and I afterwards found that this arose from his constant habit of eating liquorice, of which he always kept a supply in his waistcoat pocket.

SPAIN.

The state of Spain is a riddle which seems every day to approach solution, yet is not solved. Attention is concentrated just now upon three points: the Regent, the capital, and the two Generals Zarbaud and Narvaez, who have been dodging each other somewhere about Saragossa.

The Regent was moving northward—what for, no one can tell: some say that he runs away to Cadiz; others that he is to strike some sudden blow; and others, that his whole plan, hitherto so inexplicable, will soon reach maturity and restore every thing. The insurgents, under General Aspruez, have occupied the heights near Madrid; and there they stop, too weak to attack, their opponents too weak to chase them away. The prisoners of Narvaez aver that he is ten or twelve thousand strong, and advancing; some where; his enemies, that he is only three or four thousand strong, or rather, so many weak, for his men are mutinous, and that he is retreating. And, *mutatis mutandis*, precisely the same things are said of Zarbaud. In a general view, the insurrection seems to have spread so as to envelope nearly all Spain, but not to have gained strength; so that its diffusion almost appears to entail weakness. On the other hand, the government forces are broken up in separate parts. Whether

the revolution or the government will crumble to pieces first, from internal weakness, looks like a matter of chance. Mr. Guizot has denied French intervention in Spain, in terms so direct as to command defiance and faith. The one thing palpably certain is the frightful disorganization of Spain. Spain is incompetent to the functions of a nation; and the madness which racks it is so violent and lasting that people who do not adore the idol of 'the balance of power,' might almost wish that it were conquered, bound down, like a suicidal maniac, to have civilization forced upon it. —Spectator.

CHINA—By a wag.—A friend who has been off and on, an agent in China, and who has a shrewd turn for observation, with a lurking vein of satire in him, and who is moreover as thorough a snail as ever walked a deck, has sent us some curious notes about China. We annex some to day, beginning with 'Chinese contradictions.'

Our writings begin on the left and go on horizontally—their at the right, and run perpendicularly. Our pen is hard and held slantingly—their, the softest brush, and held perpendicularly. All their books begin just where ours ends, (on the last leaf.) Our alphabet is the leader in our language; they have none. We use metal types; they, only wood. In China you see old men flying kites; boys looking on with gravity. We shave our face and leave the hair on our head; they, the head, leaving the hair on the face. We say, 3d of the month of the year 1843; they say 1843, 4th mo. 31 day, &c. The points of the compass they reverse, beginning at the south, and say W. S. instead of S. W. &c. For mourning they wear white; and following a corpse to the burial, they run or walk very fast and make all sorts of noises. Instead of walking calmly and quiet as we do. The Chinese puts on his hat to be polite, and to receive guests with it is to be familiar. The left is the seat of honor. The Chinese wear no hats of fur, but put them on their bodies, and use silk for their heads; they wear their stockings over their trousers, tucking the latter inside. We drink tea with our meals, and with sugar and cream—they taking it without any thing else, and no cream and sugar. We have our shoes well blacked—the Chinese keeps the leather of his perfectly white.—We ring bells by striking the inner side—they outside. We look upon Christianity as the purifier of the heart, and affection; they consider it to be the corruptor of both. Peeling an orange, they turn the knife from them instead of towards them. Thatching a house, they begin at the top of the roof instead of the eaves. They carve their meat before they cook it. They hang their feather down instead of sticking it up. They drink their wines and their water warm. Priests stand in low estimation; and of lawyers, there are none. —N. Y. Amer.

INDIAN COUNCIL.—We learn from the Van Buren (Arkansas) Intelligencer, that the great Indian council at Tah-le-pah, in the Cherokee nation, closed its deliberations on the 3d instant. Delegates from the Cherokee, Creek, Chickasaw, Delaware, Shawnee, Piankashaw, Wea, Orange, Seneca, Stockbridge, Ottawa, Chippewa, Peoria, Winnebago, Potawatomi, and Saugeen tribes, were present. The result of their deliberations was a compact: To maintain peace and friendship among each other. To abstain from acts of personal violence. To provide for the improvement of their people in agriculture, manufactures, and other arts of peace. That no party shall, without the consent of the whole set, code, or in any manner, a senate to the United States any part of their present territory. To provide for the punishment of crimes committed by the citizens of one nation to citizenship in any other nation, party to the compact. To endeavor to suppress the use of ardent spirits within the limits of their respective nations; and to prohibit its introduction by the citizens of one nation into the territory of another.

A Queer Decision.—An assignee's notice in a North Carolina paper announces for sale among other things, "an interest in a negro man named Peters, it being one-third of one-eighth of said negro."

Mad Dogs.—A Peruvian.—An infallible preventive of spontaneous hydrophobia in dogs, will be found in flour of sulphur, a small particle of which should be mixed with their food or drink. It has been known in Europe for centuries, and is always used to prevent the dreadful disease from breaking out among the packs of hounds upon the estates of English noblemen.

Forty tons measurement of wooden clocks have been shipped on board of the packet ship Splendid, at New York for England.

More than a thousand slaves are said to have escaped from the island of Guadalupe to British Islands, in the confusion which followed the great earthquake on that island.

A gentleman residing near Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, states that in his neighborhood the carcasses of a cow and a calf were taken from a tree about nine feet from the ground, where the animals had been lifted and lodged by the late freshet. A hog was taken alive from another tree.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Tennessee has elected a Whig Governor by a majority of 4,204, and a Whig Legislature, both Senate and House, with a majority of eight on joint ballot. State Senators, 14 whigs to 11 locos. House of Representatives, 40 whigs to 35 locos.—Congressmen, 6 locos to 5 whigs.

North Carolina has elected 5 locos to 4 whigs to Congress.

Kentucky has elected 5 whigs and 5 locos to Congress.

Home Affections.—The heart has memories that cannot die. The rough rubs of the world cannot obliterate them. There is a magic in the very sound. There is the old tree under which the light-hearted boy swung in many a summer day, yonder the river in which he learned to swim; there the house in which he knew a parent's love, and found a parent's protection—now there is the room in which he romped with brother or with sister, long since, alas! laid in the yard in which he must soon be gathered, overshadowed by yon old church; whither with a joyous troop like myself he has often followed his parents to worship with, and hear the good old man who gave him to God in baptism. Why even the very school house, associated in youthful days with thoughts of ferule and tasks, now comes back to bring pleasant remembrances of many an attachment there formed; many an occasion that called forth some generous exhibition of the traits of human nature. There he learned to tell some of his best emotions. There, perchance, he first met the being who by her love and tenderness in after life has made a home for himself happier even than that which his childhood knew. There are certain feelings of humanity, and those too among the best, that can find an appropriate place for their exercise only by one's own fireside. There is sacredness in the privacy of that spot which it were a species of desecration to violate! He who seeks wantonly to invade it is neither more nor less than a villain; and hence there exists no surer tests of the debasement of morals in a community, than the disposition to tolerate in any mode the private life. In the turmoil of the world let there be at least one spot where the poor may find affection that is disinterested, where he may indulge a confidence that is not likely to be abused.

Important scientific discovery in Spain. We translate the following important article from a Madrid paper of the 14th June, in relation to a new discovery for propelling vessels:

"We inform the public that we have seen the model of a new invention for propelling ships, by Mr. Andres Iza, and which has been constructed by means furnished by our Institute here, for promoting mechanical inventions. The one alluded to is unquestionably highly important, from the immense locomotive power applied by hand, through the agency of an endless chain attached to the wheels of twenty and thirty feet diameter, according to the depth of water and height of the vessel; it is demonstrated that the power of one man thus applied, is equal to six horses in steamers; it is shown that four portable wheels can be easily applied to a ship of war of three or four hundred men, possessing thus a tremendous locomotive power by the principle in question; the same is applicable to the merchantmen without extraordinary hard work. A most glaring revolution in navigation has been attained by Mr. Iza, but he requires the support of the whole nation that his invention should not be usurped by foreigners, as has happened with steam power."

Cure for Foot Rot in Sheep.—I take the liberty of sending you the following very simple remedy for the Foot Rot in Sheep:

I had occasion to procure a Spanish Merino Buck, a few months ago, from a distant part of the country, and on going into my sheep yard soon afterwards, I found him very lame in two of his feet, so much so as scarcely to be able to walk. I immediately removed him to the barn floor, and on examination found that his lameness was occasioned by that scourge of the Ovine race—the foot rot. I cleared the hoofs thoroughly with soap suds, and fled to my books for a remedy. I soon found in the 'Complete Grazier,' page 165, several remedies for this disease; but as I had not at hand the ingredients of which they were composed, I had aside my books, and took down that 'cure all' among farmers, my bottle of spirits of turpentine, and with a feather applied it to the part affected, quite plentifully, twice or three times in the space of three days, keeping him upon the dry floor, when I found that a perfect cure had been effected, and put him with the flock again, and have seen nothing of the lameness since.

Now, Mr. Editors, this is a simple remedy, and found in every farmer's medicine chest, and I can safely vouch for its efficacy.—[Albany Cultivator.]

The public are cautioned against counterfeit five dollar bills on the Wilmington and Brandywine Bank—also against spurious Relief issues of the Miners Bank at Pottsville.

General Jackson's Fine.—The Mississippi Legislature, now in extra session, has passed a resolution instructing the Senators and Representatives in Congress, from that state, to urge the passage of a law refunding to General Jackson the said fine of one thousand dollars, with interest and costs, imposed on him by the said Louisiana judge.

The following is the amount of outstanding Treasury Notes on the 1st inst. according to a statement of the Register of the Treasury:

Of issues prior to the 31st of August 1842.	\$6,854,457 17
Of notes issued under act of August 31, 1842.	3,005,340 56
	\$9,859,797 73
Deduct cancelled notes in the hands of accounting officers.	3,637,070 31
	\$6,222,727 42

"Toss that are his over!"—The Georgia Courier tells a good 'un of Peter Francisco, who about fifteen years since applied to Congress for a pension for Revolutionary services. When in his prime he was supposed to be the strongest man in the United States. At the time of his application for a pension, says the Georgia Courier, a man had traveled all the way from Kentucky to Virginia, burning with a desire to have a half hour's talk with Peter. Our traveler was a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half-alligator man, and boasted that he could draw his weight in wild cats, and he'd no notion of having it. He said that Francisco was the strongest man in the United States; 'he'd no notion of having it.' He arrived in the neighborhood of his antagonist, a pleasant morning in spring, and inquired of a man whom he met in a narrow lane, where Peter Francisco lived, and was answered by the man, that he himself was Peter. The traveler mentioned his business, which, after a time, remains on the part of Peter, was finally consented to, and Peter dismounted from his horse for battle. They met a Francisco, a half-breed, half

WOOL GROWING IN ILLINOIS.

Sheep for Illinois.—Two thousand sheep passed through this village a few days since, on their way to the prairies of the west.

We clip the above from the "Allegany (New York) County Advocate." Flocks of sheep are continually arriving in our State. The wool tariff has given a stimulus to wool growers, that will soon enable the farmers of our country to grow wool enough for domestic use. Illinois furnishes advantages for raising sheep not found in any other State in the Union.—George Flower, a pioneer of this State, and an experienced wool grower—(who has for years foreseen the result of a system of public policy, which should protect the industry of this country, against the competition of other countries)—has thus set forth these advantages in his "Western Shepherd."—Sangano Journal.

"Wool has enriched every people that have grown it; and the nations that have established and protected the manufacture of wool, have increased in wealth and power, beyond all others. In 1331 the art of weaving woolen cloth was brought from Flanders into England, by John Kemp, to whom the King (Edward I.) granted his protection, and at the same time invited over Fullers and Dyers. The great and brilliant victories so conspicuous in the reign of the third Edward, achieved by an enormous sacrifice of human life, and waste of national treasure, and applauded by shouts of glory, were productive of trifling results compared with those which followed the introduction of the woolen manufacture by a small number of humble Flemings. This 'single art,' wisely fostered by the government, has carried Great Britain to the highest pitch of wealth and power. The woolen fabrics are the great staples of her commerce, which she exchanges to such great advantage, for the raw material of other countries. By the perfection and extent of this art alone, she places all nations under tribute. The French have acquired great wealth by the growth and manufacture of wool. Genoa and Venice were long enriched by its manufacture. The expenses of the Royal family of Spain were long sustained by the revenue afforded by their fine woolen cloths. Shall this certain and almost universal source of wealth be longer neglected by us?—What are our capacities for the growth of wool? What is our situation for its manufacture? The peculiar wealth of Illinois is found in her prairie lands—full fifteen millions of acres, is already cleared of timber and covered with rich and succulent grass. Every acre of this land would, if timbered, cost at least ten dollars to clear it. This grand expense which, in timbered States, must be purchased at the cost of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars worth of labor, is with us, by nature prepared for tillage, and clothed with grass, inviting flocks and herds. A great portion of these prairies are dry and undulating; well suited for Sheep. On the Eastern and Western side of the State the prairies are smaller than in the center. Even in those great expanses, far from timber, wool is almost the only article that could be immediately and profitably raised. Eastern men have large investments in this land. Let them add a little more to it, and place a good flock thereon. It would give it value.

"Our climate is genial to sheep. The quantity of land now yielding summer pasture, and easily made ready for winter pasture, is greater than in any other State. Corn, hay and oats may be purchased lower than elsewhere, and grown in abundance; and after a twenty year's test, a pure blooded flock of fine quality exists, from which to propagate the race. These are our capabilities for its growth. The drawback, as I have said, is the wolf. He ought to be killed by the State. I half the depredations and losses, occasioned by the wolf, were perpetrated by wolves in human form, our indignation would be aroused, the country would arise and exterminate them. I am afraid it is not constitutional for the people in their legislative capacities, to kill wolves. All powers not surrendered by the people, remain with them: (so runs the logic.) There is no express provision in our Constitution to kill wolves: hence the Legislature must not law against wolves. Then we have the large black wolf, and the little prairie wolf. The political sagas may decide that it may be constitutional to kill one and not the other. 'Tis a vexation. I'll quit it, and add a huntsman and a pack of hounds to the prairie flocks, and that will make all safe.

The geographical position of Illinois is most favorable for the establishment of manufactures. Every day we hear an increasing complaint that the west is getting too far from the east. Now! notwithstanding the improved modes of conveyance, detrimental delays occur in getting goods from the east to the west. The canal communications from N. York and Philadelphia are frozen until the middle of April, and the goods destined for the Spring sales in the west, cannot arrive until midsummer. If manufactures were here, this inconvenience would be avoided, and an increasing market would be found in the States that are springing up, yet further from the east than we are. The State owns great water powers on Rock river, Illinois river, and at the Rapids of the Great Wabash, besides others upon streams of secondary size. Would it not be a wise policy to perfect these powers, and lease them out on easy terms, to invite the establishment of woolen manufactures? A living may be got by agriculture, but no nation can be wealthy that always purchases the manufactured article and exports the raw material. So long as this injudicious policy continues, with regret I see that my farm in Illinois pays annually a greater tax to Great Brit-

ain than to the U. States. From the establishment of the woolen manufacture, done, an increasing stream of prosperity would flow for many generations. Illinois would then stand pre-eminent for industry and wealth amongst her sister States, as Britain now does amongst the nations of the world. But we must first grow the raw material. As a State and a Nation, we are in the infancy of our existence; and have but taken the first step in the long avenue of time. The savages tribes have passed away. The hunters and the shepherds will soon overspread the verdant plains. Their independent life, equally removed from the luxury of wealth, and the dependence of want, must in its turn, give place to a denser population and a more laborious people, the tillers of the soil. Individual wealth and national power will then attain its height.—The ranks of men will divide, the rich from the poor. Power and poverty will walk in their accustomed paths of violence and deception. The numbers of the human race will decrease, the fertility of the earth will diminish, until the few remaining hordes, savage and debased from destitution, lead a vagrant life over sand and barren rocks, on the very spot now teeming with the luxuriance of vegetable life. Earth will leave no trace, and time, no record of the past. The mighty change, though distant many ages, is now in progress. Every shower that falls, leaping each rut and gully, sweeps a portion of the fertile earth through creeks and rivers to the Ocean, there to be modeled upon the vast foundation now preparing by the little insects building up the coral rock now emerging in the great South Sea.

Happy the era of our present existence, the opening of the new pastoral age—a life envied and renowned—chronicled in all history, and sung by the poets of every age.

"Thrice happy life that's from ambition free, Removed from Crowns and Courts how cheerfully! A quiet contented mortal spends his time, In hearty health, his soul untroubled by crime."—Romeo's Gentle Shepherd.

New Cotillion.—An exchange paper gives the following as the figure of a new cotillion. First couple forward, wheel and fire—second couple ditto—almost a he corners—nose—your nose—gentlemen cross hands, ladies kiss over—right and wrong—pussy—lemonade all—first couple center round the whole possible—second ditto—third ditto—fourth ditto—bob your cocoanuts, and then go to roost.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, having lately taken the upper stone house in Nauvoo, are now prepared to do a Forwarding and Commission Business, and are ready at all times to accommodate the public, by receiving all goods that may be consigned to them.

CHARLES ALLEN,
JOHN KELLY.

Aug. 9 1843-7f

NOTICE.

SOMETIME in April or May last, the S. B. Maid of Iowa left with the subscriber a Feather Bed, two Pillows and one Bed Quilt which the owner can have by improving property and paying charges.

JOSEPH SMITH.

Nauvoo, August 28th, 1843.

DISOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between N. N. Davis and C. P. Williams, (Tailors,) doing business in the name of Davis & Williams was, on the 6th of July, dissolved by mutual consent.

N. N. DAVIS,
C. P. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 30, '43-18-3w

LET US DO AS WE OUGHT.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity that he has recently commenced the Blacksmithing business in his stone shop, where he will be happy to accommodate all that favor him with a call; and feeling as he does that he can and will give general satisfaction to all reasonable men, as he has a journeyman of long experience. The subscriber will furnish stock to any amount, if wished, on the most reasonable terms; at very little above St. Louis prices.

N. B. All orders from the country promptly attended to. Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, and a small quantity of cash will not be refused.

EDWIN D. WEBB.

Nauvoo, Aug. 9, 1843. 67-3m.

GUSTAVUS HILLS,

WATCH-MAKER

JEWELLER,

At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

TAVERN STAND

FOR sale in Appanoose, Hancock county, Ill., 8 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the ferry landing, leading to Iowa.—I will sell low for cash or part in good horses, one good two horse wagon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tavern in Appanoose, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given.

AMOS PERRY,
SILAS PERRY.

Appanoose, July 25, 1843.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they will open a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuff; Paints, Oils, &c. in the city of Nauvoo, in the course of a few weeks, or as soon as their house, now in process of erection, opposite P. P. Pratt's, on Young-street, shall have been completed.

H. McMEILL and Co.

Nauvoo, July 19th 1843.

Elder-Berries.

WANTED, when fully ripe, Four Bushels of Sweet Elder Berries, for which a liberal price will be paid—in papers—at our office.

Printing office, Aug. 9th, 1843.

N. B. The Berries must be delivered while fresh.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he has for sale at his shop 3 doors above Mr. Mills' Tavern on Main Street, a good assortment of Ladies' Misses', and Children's shoes,—some very cheap, adapted to the season.—Likewise men's and boys' boots and shoes.

Shoes made and repaired at short notice.

GEORGE ALLEY.

Nauvoo, June 26th 1843. no 3-m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The subscriber, having taken out letters of administration from the Judge of Probate, Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of Hezekiah Hatch deceased, late of said county, requests all claimants against said estate to present the same to him, or Court of Probate of said county, on the first Monday of Oct. 1843. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JEREMIAH HATCH, Jr.,

July 1, 1843. Administrator.

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

MR. Joseph N. and Miss Adelia Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Granger streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst. (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strict attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading writing and spelling \$2 00
English grammar & geography 2 50
Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00
Astronomy 4 00

A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absenters unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement.

JOSEPH N. COLE,
ADELIA COLE.

July 10 1843

FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

FOR SALE.

South west quarter of section 24, in township six north of range 8 west. Title good. Terms easy; apply to

L. E. REYNOLDS.

Burlington Iowa.

June 27th, 1843-4f.

WOOL! WOOL!

WE would respectfully notify those who have promised us wool, that we are in want of it; and if they are willing to fulfill as they were to make promises, we shall be supplied with an abundance of this indispensable article soon.—Wood we must have before we can go on with our Stereotype Foundry, and expect those concerned will, on seeing this friendly notice, supply our wants by fulfilling their engagements.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

June 7th, 1843.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT eighty acres of land in section twenty seven, township seven north, range eight west, four and a half miles from the Temple. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the La Harpe road.

Z. PULSIPHER.

June 14, 1843.—4f.

Cabinet Manufactury.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and surrounding country, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Light Stands of all kinds, and all other articles in his line, which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any Cabinet-maker in the west. Shop on Parley street east of Main.

N. B. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

JOHN HATFIELD.

Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—6m

LIME.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER.

Nauvoo, June 17, 1843.—4f.

N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

A CARD.

A. NEUBAUER SURGEON DENTIST.

Teeth inserted, \$2.00 a tooth.

Office, on Water st. 4th block east of Main st. Charges moderate.

June 14-6m.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, clothe lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

HOWARD EGAN.

April 26, 1843. 52—4f

SPINNING WHEELS!

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels

of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bedsteads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bedstead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.

May 24 1843. 1f.

FOR SALE.

A FARM of eighty acres of Land, in south-east quarter of section Twenty-one, township seven north, range eight west, about four miles from the Temple; the farm is well fenced, forty acres in cultivation. Log house and stables. For further particulars, enquire of

aug. 9 67-4f. Z. PULSIPHER.

150 SACKS GROUND ALLUM

SALT just received and for

sale by ALLEN & KELLY.

Nauvoo, August 16th, '43-68-4f.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit Court made at the May term, 1843, of said court, the undersigned will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the 8 o'clock of section seventeen, in township six, north of range eight, west of the fourth principal meridian, on the 12th day of October next, between the hours of ten o'clock a m, and five o'clock p m, of the same day, the following described real estate, to wit:

The s e q of section eighteen; the n e q of section eight; the north half of section nine, and the s e q of section seven, in township six, north of range eight, west of the fourth principal meridian.—The s e q of section ten, in township eight, north of range three, west of said meridian; the s e q of section two, in township seven, north of range three, west of said meridian, and the s e q of section twenty-eight, in township fifteen, north of range three, west of said meridian.

The terms of said sale; a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, and executing a mortgage on the purchased premises to secure the purchase money.

HUGH RHODES, Adm'r
of Eric Rhodes, deceased.

Carthage, Aug. 23d, 1843-18-6w

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a decretal order of the Circuit Court in and for the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, pronounced at the May term of said court, A. D. 1843, in a certain suit in Chancery then pending in said court to foreclose mortgage, wherein the Trustees of schools of township three, north of range eight, west, in the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, for the use of the inhabitants of said township were complainants, and Martha L. Wilcox, Elizabeth Wilcox, Lewis R. Wilcox, Virginia Wilcox, John R. Wilcox, Thomas C. Sharpe, Hannah Sharpe, and Benjamin F. Marsh, Cyrus Felt and John D. Weller, administrators, of the estate of John R. Wilcox, deceased, late of said county of Hancock, and William D. Abernathy were defendants. I, Henry Stephens, a commissioner appointed by said court in said decretal order, shall on Saturday the 23d day of September next, between the hours of ten o'clock a m, and six o'clock p m, of the same day, expose to sale at the Warsaw House, kept by Samuel Fleming, in the town of Warsaw and county and state aforesaid, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described premises, situate in the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, and known and described as follows, to wit:—The s e q and east half of the n w q of section sixteen, township three north, range eight, west of the fourth principal meridian; also, lot number one, in block number fifteen, in said town of Warsaw, together with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

HENRY STEPHENS,

Commissioner in Chancery.

Warsaw, 30th Aug. A. D. 1843-18-4w

SECOND ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Oange, Oak, and Rapids, at Lyon's old establishment on the corner of Main and Hotchkiss streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows. Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hardware. Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Millinery Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on the corner of Main, and Hotchkiss streets.

Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill.,

July 11, 1843.—51

NAUVOO FERRY.

THE undersigned, will hereafter run a new and splendid Steam Boat, as a FERRY BOAT across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, for the accommodation of emigrants, travelers, citizens, and their effects. And they solicit the patronage of a discerning public to sustain the company in this laudable enterprise. The convenience will be great, the accommodation good, and the passage sure, without having to lay by for wind or weather, save when the river is under bonds—of ice. The prices will be regulated by an ordinance of the City Council. Live and let live is the desire of the public servants.

D. JONES, & Co.

May 17th 1843. 3m-6m.

C. A. WARREN & HIGBEE

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.

Office situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

Nauvoo, May 24th, 1843. 1f.

BACHMAN & SALINGER.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

WILL attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Courts. Offices—in the Court House Carthage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple.

3m *no 51.

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and is price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

(22-71.) J. SNIDER.

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

Aug. 22-71.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING

and PLATING in all its varieties at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the Temple, by Gustavus Hills.

WANTED—Old Gold and Silver in exchange for work.

LIME! LIME!

THE undersigned, intends to keep constantly on hand at the upper end of Main street near the river, the above article, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest for cash or will exchange it for most kinds of country produce. He has now on hand two kilns, not inferior to any in this city, and flatters himself by his experience in manufacturing to suit all who may favor him with their patronage. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere.

PETER SHIRTS.

Nauvoo, May 31st, 1843-6m

STRAYED FROM THE TEMPLE.

A BOUT two months ago a dark brown Cow, white face, carries her head high, lop horned, bright eye, a white spot on one hind foot, white on the end of the tail, white bag, rather short teats; nine years old last spring, she was expected to calve in a few days when she went away, she is not a very large Cow but pretty stout built.

ALSO, a black Cow, white face, white feet, lower part of tail white, hind a dirty red and white band on her horns across her forehead, she was very poor when she went away, gave a little milk, had a calf, rather a small sized Cow, and about seven years old as near as can be remembered.

Whoever will give information of either or both of the Cows to the Temple Committee or the Temple Recorder, or will bring them to the Temple will do us a favor, and if they desire it a reasonable compensation shall be allowed for trouble and expense.

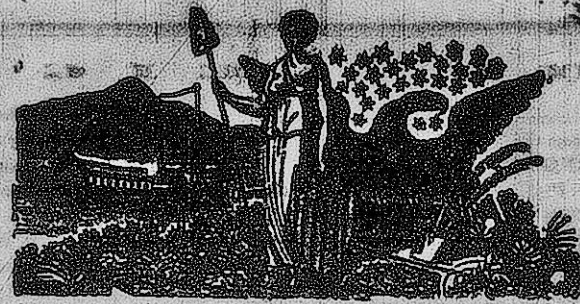
The descriptions are as near as can be remembered, but only having them here a little while it may possibly not be exactly correct.

WM. CLAYTON,

Temple Recorder.

Nauvoo, July 21st, 1843.

LOOK HERE.



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume.—No. 20.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1843.

Whole Number 73.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR,

IS EDITED BY
JOHN TAYLOR.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF
At the corner of Water and Main Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.
TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1-2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor.) POST PAID, to receive attention.

POETRY.

Written for the Boston Weekly Bee.
THE CONSUMPTIVE'S PLAIN.

BY D. RUSSELL.

I gaze upon each lovely scene.
And think how near the time must be,
How few brief hours may intervene
Before I reach—Ereity!
This solemn thought my soul pervades,
Wherefore my weary footsteps move;
I know that soon Death's darkling shades
Before my glowing eyes shall move,
And all earth's beauties fade away
Upon that last, that trying day.
Each graceful tree—the beautiful flowers
I view with softened, sad delight,
My mind reverts back to the hours
Of glorious youth, when I was bright.
When glowing visions beamed around
My path, where I see, the summer's lust
This shrine, unclouded, still to guide;
Bright as the record of the past—
Bright as shall be their aure reward,
This lovely beam hath ever shone
And o'er my path its radiance thrown.
Soon must I bid adieu to all,
Howe'er bright, howe'er dear;
I think I hear a far-off call—
"Prepare to come, the end is near!"
O! 'tis a heavenly voice, which speaks,
Of peace and pardon thro' His blood,
To the lost soul which humbly seeks
To do His will, most holy God!
'Tis the Redeemer's peaceful voice—
In His blood name will I rejoice.
I mourn not, though the end is near,
"I know in whom I have believed,"
His promise is most sure, and clear
The sacred truths I have received.
My spirit longs to soar above,
Free from this world of sin and woe,
There to enjoy that boundless love
Which I have learned to prize below;
With my last breath will I proclaim
His matchless love, His glorious name.
* Written during the season of Spring, by a
gentleman who was convinced that he should
not survive to witness the return of that pleas-
ant season.

From the Southern Monitor.
EDUCATION.

"Education is the cheap defence of nations," was the profound aphorism of a British statesman; a man who was in learning, vivid, varied, and philosophic, and who threw out more gems in conversation, sparkling and brilliant as they came, than any other man of his day. A maxim of more truth than force, we do not remember ever to have seen. And if we consult the history of ancient republics, we will find that education is not only the chief, but the chief defence of nations. The Roman empire bears a powerful, a melancholy attestation of this fact. So long as she pursued the advantages of education; so long as she paid attention to the instruction of her youth, and encouraged the pursuit of literature among her people, she prospered. But in an hour her literary institutions were subverted, and with the fall of the illustrious Cicero, perished the hope of her most sanguine citizens, and her political existence fast ebbed to a close. Greece, too, is an other witness to this fact. Once she was the nursery of science and the arts; the patroness of literature; and at the same time commanded the respect and admiration of the world, but where is she now? The fatal hour came when her institutions of learning, which were the pride of her people, and the evidence of her greatness and glory, were trampled down by the desolating ravages of ignorance, and the vaulting ambition of tyrants and demagogues. When these were swept from the soil, the sun of her glory faded away, and she was soon prostrate in the dust. Search the records of the past, and there is not to be found in the history of any country, so much bravery as was displayed by this once powerful, but now degenerate nation. Where, in the annals of history, can we find such men as Leonidas and his compeers in arms? Where can we find in any country, places so distinguished for nobility, daring and heroic bravery as Marathon and Plataea? In her fallen state we see verified the fact, that valor and undoubted bravery cannot secure to any nation the permanency of its institutions, and that so long as education is properly attended to a nation will prosper. And as often as we are pointed to the history of these ancient republics, as teaching us a lesson of momentous importance, we can it over as silly children do their tasks, without any impression of its vast importance. Our fathers knew how to appreciate this sentiment. They

knew that intelligence was the life, the very spirit of liberty. They taught their sons, and their sons' sons after them, were taught, to know it and act upon it. The results of their foresight and their wisdom, is to be seen every where. Here we have a land, of every land the pride, smiling before us and around us. From the capes of the Chesapeake to the far off springs of the Missouri, the blessings and benefits of education are felt, invigorating and purifying the whole moral and political atmosphere; all are taught that will be; and he that profits most by the advantages thus afforded, is ever the firmest friend and most faithful defender of the laws, liberties, and institutions of his country.

We may visit the mausoleums of the ancient kings; we may go into the sepulchres of the famed nations of the earth; we may go to the grand tombs of mighty men, or to the lowly graves of those who welcomed death, and a soft voice from their ashes will whisper in our ears the truth of this aphorism. We may traverse the globe from east to west; we may journey on from pole to pole; from where dwells the lone Greenlander to the habitation of the savage Hottentot, and we will find that wherever the people have received the benefits of education, "Liberty has disclosed her nature and genuine principles, and secured to her a firm, against despotism on one hand, and popular licentiousness on the other."

War may stride over our land with the mighty step of a giant, crushing thousands of noble and patriotic spirits; and the widow and the orphan may fall victims to the ruthless hand of a savage enemy; pestilence may steal over like an invincible curse; reaching its victims silently and unseen; unpropitiously here a village and there a city, until it has made every dwelling a sepulchre; famine may brood over it with a long and dreary visitation until the diabolical destroyer has made the sky itself brazen, and the beautiful greenness to give place to the parched desert; causing the whole country to become a wild waste of fearful, unproductive desolation, and the flowers will again bloom in peace on the battle-field above the crushed skeletons; the destroying angel of pestilence will return, when the errand is done, and the nation will lyrate freely again; the barrenness of famine will cease to last, and the sterile land will be fruitful as ever; the cloud will be prodigal of its hundred watery treasure, and the wilderness will blossom as the rose; but if the moral and intellectual improvement of the mind be neglected; if education, from which flows such delicious and enduring benefits to mankind, be abandoned, our people and their representatives will bow in unconditional obsequiousness to individual and tyrannical dictation. Then, and not till then, can impudence, intrigue, corruption triumph over honesty, virtue, and intelligence. Then will our liberties depart for ever. Of these there can be no resurrection. The mighty fabric of our glory will then totter into ruins, and the nations of the earth will mock at us in our overthrow. If the time shall ever come when other nations will point at our country the finger of scorn, and with a supercilious sneer exclaim, "There lies upon a sepulchre, the carrion of nations!" it will be when our people shall forsake their institutions of learning. God grant that that time may be far, far distant in the future.

As our government rests solely on the virtue and intelligence of the people, how important is it that the minds of the rising generation should be rightly cultivated! Let those in authority kindle and cherish the vestal flame of knowledge among the people, and they will secure to our government a permanency which all the corruption of designing and heartless demagogues can never shake. The consciousness that they have thus served their country, will be far better than to have their names engraven on pillars of marble, or proclaimed by the ephemeral blast of fame's obstreperous trumpet!

From the New York Tribune.
AFFAIRS IN GREAT BRITAIN.
London, Aug. 2, 1843.
No casual observer, passing through the streets of this great city, and seeing the millions entirely immersed, apparently, in business or pleasure; in making money, or in spending it; would ever dream of the terrible elements of destruction fermenting beneath this gay surface. And yet many of the best informed predict that in a few years all the horrors of the French Revolution will be here repeated. That many-headed monster, the people, is fierce with long-borne oppression and infuriated, and when they once rise in their might, overpowering, but irrational, humanity must shudder at the consequences.

Every thing in nature tends to an average; the mountains and valleys are approaching the same level. This progress in civil affairs has not yet arrived, but come it will. The contrast between the poor and the rich is too violent to be permanent. One nobleman has estates upon which you may drive in a straight line for thirty miles; and at the sale of the prop-

erty of the late Duke of Sussex, his plate sold for 100,000 dollars; his trinkets for 10,000; and his snuff boxes and watches, each for as much more. Now look at the other side. A clergyman, seventy years old, was last week sent to prison for a month's rent of 50 shillings, and in his pleading for more time, he said, "I have been living for months past, with my wife and two daughters, on potatoes and bread. They have no bed to lie on, no chair to sit on, and God help me, only some old matting to cover them at night. I am poor, miserably poor!"

The Times of the same day announces the Queen's intention of giving a magnificent series of balls. Her majesty has also lately made a royal visit to the Italian Opera, where no distress could be seen in the glare of the chandeliers, nor groans heard in the shouts of loyalty from the 'full-dressed' thousands filling the five tiers of gold and crimson boxes and the brilliant parterre. She has also visited the Thames Tunnel, (narrowly escaping being run down by a steamer,) the Royal Academy of Arts, the new Houses of Parliament, &c. &c. No wonder that a poor woman, who yesterday was passing the palace near me, indignantly exclaimed, "where she goes in all her finery, and many and many's the day I've worked for a penny and two pence the hour, and glad to do it; and I have to give her half of it!"

Similar feelings are very general. In the late of Wight I was told by a hotel keeper, that for every pair of horses let out, the Queen took an excise duty of five shillings. A householder in the same lovely place, said that his rent was 20l, but taxes 9l more. How would Americans bear a tax of nearly 50 per cent? A violent radical, whom I lately found, in the person of a seller of old books, said that he prayed daily that America might never get the curse of primogeniture. He exclaimed—"we Britons are slaves. We are still vassals under the Norman Conquest. The Norman nobles rule us Saxons, and place their feet on our necks. They have only changed the feudal tenure to the tenure of rent. We are worse off than American slaves, for when we get sick, our masters turn us off to starve, or send us to the work house, where we are kept on seventeen pence per week. Sir, there will be a revolution, but it will be a Helot war of extermination!"

It is painful to record these things, but I fear they are too true. No begging in the streets is allowed by policemen, but the poor creatures beseeching looks are expressive enough, as they stand by a window where peaches are for sale at a dollar each and nine apples for eight dollars each one. Nine hundreds are daily added to the starving population by the stoppage of the iron works, &c. What will be the end no one can tell. We may hope for the best, but must fear the worst.

Your regular correspondent will of course send you the usual items of news. A painful one is the loss of the steamer Pegasus with forty human lives. On her voyage from Leit to Hull, she ran on a sunken rock, stove a hole in her bow, but was backed off, filled and sunk. Had she remained quietly on the rock, all might have been saved.

The late duel between Col. Fawcett and Lieutenant Munro, in which the former fell, continues to occupy a large share of public attention.

The revolution in Spain seems to have ended in the bloodless fall of the Regent. The next courier may however announce a new revolution. Spanish bonds rise and fall like the barometer.

In Parliament Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston have made fierce attacks on the ministry of Sir Robert Peel, who answered them very lamely. He will probably be forced to resign. He complained much that the American Tariff prevented English manufactured rubbish being shipped off to ruin our trade when a glut occurs here. The Irish Arms Bill is opposed as such a tyrannical measure deserves.

Mr. Hume, perhaps the most liberal minded, honest and republican member in the House, was refused by the ministers leave to bring in a bill for the establishment of schools to promote a sound education for the rising generation of the United Kingdom, at the public expense, without sectarian bias, to the end that general instruction and a spirit of christian brotherhood and good will may be disseminated among all classes. In his speech he stated that of 55,000 criminals, 23,000 could neither read nor write, and only 2,300 could read and write well. In Birmingham, of 46,000, about 22,000 received no education whatever. He highly eulogized our American example.

Mr. Hume is distinguished for his enlightened zeal in behalf of the people. To his unflinching exertions is due the opening of the Galleries, Abbeys, Museums, etc. to the people, to whom they belong; and the appreciation of them by their crowds and good order, has justified his pledges in their behalf. I am glad to know that his high and peculiar merits are well known among us, and were he an American he would now be found high in office.

The Repeal riots in Wales continue to increase, and set at defiance the Magistrates. At the toll gates, which it is their aim to destroy, a toll of 6l is levied from the poor farmer on 6l worth of lime, for manure! The conspirators are perfectly organized, surprise, in the famous Spanish Guerillas, and seem to arouse all the old Welsh spirit, and in their mountain fortresses are found the old Britons, driven thither by the Romans, Saxons and Normans.

The Repeal agitation is daily spreading in Ireland, but no decisive steps have been taken. I proceed thither immediately, to pass several weeks, and will endeavor, by personal observation, to form a correct opinion, and will probably communicate to you the result.
W. M. G.

PROGRESS OF THE REPEAL AGITATION.

The Repeal demonstration at Waterford yesterday week was, it is reported, attended by upwards of three hundred thousand people, many of whom resided upwards of thirty miles from the spot. The meeting was held at Ballybricken, where a platform, capable of containing three thousand persons, was erected. The Mayor of Waterford was present. Sir R. Musgrave, Bart., was called to the chair. After several resolutions, had been proposed and seconded, Mr. O'Connell addressed the meeting at great length. The first part of his speech was made up of the usual topics, abuse of *The Times* and the Ministry, and expressions of his determination to carry Repeal as the one thing necessary for restoring prosperity to Ireland. He then proceeded to animadvert at great length on the letter of Mr. Villiers Stuart, the member for Waterford, on the subject of Repeal movement, and to show that Mr. Stuart was unfit any longer to represent them.

The banquet in the evening was attended by about 450 guests, as many as the room was capable of accommodating.

Mr. O'Connell, after expressing his delight at the presence of Sir Richard Musgrave, said what he had witnessed that day made him hope that the time was not far distant when he would enjoy the cooperation of such a noble ally. He then counties he had the millions with him; but in Waterford he had not only the millions, but all that was high in character and powerful in influence of the landed gentry. Give him every county like Waterford, and sixty of tenure would be accomplished, and the present horrid system of reciprocal murder between landlord and tenant would be abolished for ever. Why should not Waterford be foremost in the struggle for national glory? Waterford had always been foremost. Clare had acted nobly: the men of Tipperary were as brave as their own swords, if they had them: those of Kilkenny, as pure as the limpid streams that flowed through her verdant plains; but it was in Waterford that, in 1820, began the struggle for liberty, by crushing the power of the Beresfords; and Waterford, in 1843, would be the first to contribute its gentry to support and cherish the cause of freedom. They were certain of Repeal. The Government were first thought to frighten us by threats of civil war, because the people presumed in the exercise of the subject's undoubted right to petition for the repeal of an act for Parliament for the redress of grievances. He thanked heaven that he hurled the lofty tones of utter defiance at them. The day-star of liberty was about to arise in the horizon, and, as long as the people pursued the constitutional path in which they were now progressing, they might scoff at the menaces of Peel.

The weekly meeting of the National Repeal Association was held on Tuesday last, in the Corn Exchange Dublin.

Sums of money, the contributions to the repeal rent, were handed in from various places, and several new members were proposed and admitted.

Mr. O'Connell gave notice that, in consequence of the dismissal of the repeal magistrates by the Government, he would move, on the following Tuesday, that, in pursuance of the practice adopted by the Catholic Association, they would take measures for the appointment, in each district in Ireland, of arbitrators, to whom the people would refer all their differences, instead of going, as heretofore, to hostile petty sessions, courts, and paying fees to magistrates' clerks. The association would have legal instruments prepared, authorizing the persons appointed to act as arbitrators. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

It was announced that the repeal rent for the week amounted to £1,680. 5s. 9 1-4d.

An extraordinary meeting of the Association was held on Friday last. Mr. O'Connell addressed a very long speech to the assembly. He said he had called them together that day because of the result of the recent debate on Ireland, the entire tenor of which showed that every person who took part in it considered the Repeal of the Union a settled question. They had only to go on as they had commenced, and they would certain-

ly have Repeal. He considered that the thing was done. Mr. O'Connell proceeded to speak of the Irish nation as morally and socially superior to any other nation on the face of the earth; and, after proceeding, at some length, to show that neither Whigs nor Tories would do anything effectual for the benefit of Ireland, he again showed the exceeding great prosperity, advantages, wealth, and happiness that would result from Repeal. He (Mr. O'Connell) concluded by proposing a string of resolutions, expressive of what may be called his course of policy. He invited the co-operation of the landlords, warning them against non-compliance, as the wish of his party is to do justice to all. The last resolutions set forth, that an act would be passed by the new parliament, preventing English companies from holding land as in Ulster, the land in which latter place would be sold, and the money paid the English holders.

Mr. Bladen, one of the oldest Tory magistrates in the county Clare, and formerly the intimate friend of Sir Robert Peel, has been dismissed for becoming a member of the Repeal Association. Mr. Duckett, (of Waterford,) Mr. Daly, (of the county Westmeath,) Mr. Andrew Joyce, (of Galway,) and Mr. Sherlock have, for the same cause, been also dismissed from the commission of the peace within the last week; and these gentlemen, with all who have gone before them in the same way, have, from feelings of wounded pride and a spirit of opposition, become active agitators in beating up for repeal recruits in the higher ranks of society.

FATHER MATHEW IN LIVERPOOL.

The concluding meeting of the week held by the Total Abstinence Society, at the Liver Theatre, on the evening of Saturday last, was decently crowded in every part, with the exception of the boxes, in consequence of it having been publicly advertised and confidently rumored, during the day, that the Rev. T. Mathew would be present. The rumour turned out to have been well-founded; for the reverend gentleman, who had arrived by the three o'clock p.m. train, and who, immediately after, proceeded to Brown's Temperance Hotel, Clayton-square, where he will remain during his stay, entered the theatre about half-past seven o'clock, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Parker, of St. Patrick's, Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., and other gentlemen. His appearance on the stage was hailed with loud and prolonged cheering from all parts of the house, a compliment which he frequently acknowledged. When silence had, in some degree, been restored, the chair was taken by Mr. Heyworth, who opened the proceedings with a brief, but appropriate address, in the course of which he very warmly eulogized Mr. Mathew for his successful exertions in the cause.

The first speaker was Mrs. Jackson, of Whitehaven, who continued for nearly an hour to advocate the principles of total abstinence, and to impress upon the female portion of the audience the necessity of discountenancing the use of all intoxicating liquors in their families and among their acquaintances.

The Rev. T. Mathew then addressed the audience, and spoke for about forty minutes, notwithstanding that he labored under a very severe cold and hoarseness, brought on by his open-air exertions in the manufacturing districts during the week. He said his heart had been cheered by the announcements he had heard of the great spread of teetotalism in Liverpool, as evinced by the numbers already connected with the society and the immense decrease in the consumption of wine; and he went on to describe his progress at Leeds and York, where, he observed, he had had the felicity to see the most respectable portions of the community joined in the maintenance of the great cause. The change which had taken place in Ireland, he said, was wonderful. Vice and crime had almost entirely disappeared; rioting and factious lights were no longer heard of; the bridewells and gaols were nearly empty; the Smithfield Penitentiary, which was the largest prison in Dublin, had been closed; and peace, happiness, and eternal charity were smiling over the land, because more than three-fourths of the whole population, or about five millions in number, had taken the total abstinence pledge; and not one in five hundred had been found base enough to violate his solemn engagement. As another proof of the effects produced by the temperance system in Ireland, he stated, that no fewer than thirty thousand communicants had approached the table of the Lord, at the Catholic Cathedral at Cork, on last Easter Monday morning; and he would upon an interesting address by an assurance that the society was free from all sectarianism, either in politics or in religion; that men of all parties could join it without sacrificing one iota of principle; and that he himself blessed the day, when he was prevailed upon, by some benevolent individuals in Cork, to become one of its members.

Mr. Fear, of Preston, then proceeded to give an animated account of Mr. Mathew's gratifying reception in the manufacturing districts, and said that 2,000 had taken the pledge at York, 4,000 at Leeds, 7,000 at Bradford, and amongst others, the landlady of a public house and her daughter at Huddersfield.

After a vote of thanks had been passed to Mr. Mathew, the reverend gentleman administered the pledge to about thirty males and females on the platform and in the body of the house, and the proceedings terminated.

The Rev. T. Mathew preached two sermons at St. Patrick's chapel, Toxteth-park, yesterday, in aid of the funds of the school attached thereto. The building was densely crowded on both occasions. The gallery at the morning sermon was occupied by several highly respectable families, Protestants as well as Roman Catholics; and, amongst others with whose names we were acquainted, we noticed Edward Rushton, Esq. (our excellent stipendiary magistrate,) W. Ratkburn, Esq., and R. V. Yates, Esq.

The portion of scripture from which the text was taken in the morning consisted of the whole of that in which Christ is described by St. Mark, in his sixth chapter, as having fed the multitude with five loaves and two fishes. The reverend gentleman, who spoke with great eloquence, and occasionally with much rapidity, enlarged upon the christian grace of charity, and the urgent necessity which exists at the present time for imparting a moral and religious education to the youths of the country; and concluded with an affectionate appeal in favor of the schools.

He administered the pledge during the day to large numbers of persons, upon the vacant ground contiguous to the Chapel. Aldon.

A Counterpart to Tight-Lacing.—The means taken to effect the alteration of the women's feet in China are decidedly prejudicial to the health, and frequently attended with fatal consequences. This fact was ascertained by a clever young naval surgeon, who was for some time stationed at Chusan. It happened that during an excursion into the country, one day entered a house, where he found a child, about eight years old, very ill, and suffering under severe hectic fever. On examination he discovered that her feet were undergoing the process of distortion. He was informed that she had been a year under this treatment. Moved by pity for the little sufferer, he proceeded to remove the bindings, and fomented the feet, which were covered with ulcers and inflammation. The change in shape had already commenced by the depression of the toes. The child was much relieved by, and evidently grateful for, his treatment. On taking his leave, he warned the mother that she would certainly lose her child if the bands were replaced; but his remonstrances were of no avail. Whenever he returned, and this happened frequently, he always found them on again; the woman urging as an excuse, that her daughter had better die than remain unmarried, and that, without improved feet, such a calamity would be her inevitable lot. As might be expected, the child grew worse and worse. After a longer interval than usual, he once again revisited the house, but found it untenanted and a little coffin lying at the door, in which he discovered the body of his poor young patient.—*Lock's Campaign in China.*

A Petrified Human Head.—An interesting geological discovery has recently been brought to light, namely, a petrified human head, which shelled out of the Lincoln stone-brash bed, which comprises from No. 2 to No. 10 of the uppermost layers of rock beneath the alluvial soil. The layers of rock thus denominated are those used for the formation of lime, and the petrified head was discovered and laid aside by one of the laborers of the quarry as he was engaged in breaking up stones for the kiln. The petrification comprises the whole of the head with the common rock, and been rendered incapable of shelling. Beneath, there is, in a perfect state, the cavity for the vertebrae of the neck, &c. The identity with the human head is beyond a doubt. The petrification is at present in the possession of Mr. Skill, mason, in the Bail, Lincoln.—*Stamford Mercury.*

The Bonaparte Family.—The Count de Surville (Joseph Bonaparte) and M. Leve-Ramolino have come to an amicable settlement of the suit, which had been instituted by Madame Letitia Bonaparte, to obtain a revocation of the legacy left by the will of Napoleon to his uncle, M. Ramolino. The Count de Surville felt that, as the donation was express, it ought to be respected. At the same time, M. Ramolino, conceiving that the house in which the Emperor was born ought never become the property of a private person, has given it up to the head of the Bonaparte family, that he may dispose of it according to the wishes of the people of Corsica.

Mr. Fear, of Preston, then proceeded to

Foreign.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The Great Western passed up to her dock at half past six o'clock yesterday morning.

She left Liverpool at 6 P. M. of the 5th instant. A strong westerly wind was blowing at the time of her departure, which continued during the whole voyage, at times increasing to a gale. Her trip was made with yards down and top-masts struck.

She passed Sandy Hook at 4 o'clock this morning, and at 5 o'clock at the Quarantine Ground. Duration of passage—fifteen and a half days.

She brought one hundred and twenty-one passengers.

We have full files of London and Liverpool papers to her day of sailing inclusive. We are indebted for a copy of the London Times of the 5th, to the enterprise of Charles Wilmer, Esq., who ran a special express from London to Liverpool, (212 miles,) to enable him to despatch by the Great Western the papers published at London on the morning of her day of sailing.

Nothing of interest had transpired since the departure of the Ibernia.

The packet ship Virginia, Montezuma, and Hottinger had arrived at Liverpool; the Montezuma having made the trip in fifteen days. Her top-gallant sails, says the European Times, were never lowered again her departure until her arrival—and during the whole of that time her mainmast had only been furled for the space of three hours.

The weather in England has become more favorable. Days had experienced an unusual amount of sun, and a few showers of rain and a few drizzles were however experienced.

For August 1st, it is said, present a prediction to the Queen, claiming to be uttered by the late of his father—the late Duke of Sussex [Standard].

In the Court of Bankruptcy, an application was made by a gentleman on the part of the Governor and State of Illinois, to participate in the dividend now in the course of payment out of the estate in the sum of \$1,750,000 as due on a count of bonds which the bankrupts held at the time of their failure. This was opposed by the assignees on the ground that some part of the debt was bad—the bonds having been at the time they obtained them in the state of insolvency, and unable to pay its own dividend. The application was granted. [London Herald, July 31.]

House of Commons, August 4.—The House having resolved itself into committee of supply, Sir G. Clerk moved a vote of £1,281,000 for compensation to the owners of the opium delivered up at Canton. This sum it was proposed to give to them in addition to the six millions of dollars paid and payable from China; and the total would, he believed, be a fair compensation. [Standard, 74 to 27.]

Sir J. Graham said the committee of supply would be moved first on Monday, after which he would propose to read the Irish Army Bill a third time; and if there should be time after that, he would propose to proceed with the Scotch Church Benefices Bill.

IRELAND.—The Lords of the Treasury had issued a minute, which had been received at Dublin, and a copy forwarded to every person holding office under Government, threatening with immediate dismissal every individual who connects himself in any way, however remote, with the agitation for the repeal of the Union. Repealers will regard this as a mere *brutum fulmen*, and laugh at it accordingly. [European Times.]

SPAIN.—Seville continued to be bombarded on the 25th ult., showing great resistance, but suffering great disasters. Saragossa had sent in its adhesion to the government at Madrid. The Junta of Burgos had arrested General Seoane, on his passage through that place. Madrid continued tranquil. [ib.]

Should Espartero be still unsuccessful in his attack when the opposing forces come up, his position will be exceedingly critical. Three brigades under Roncali, Masaredo, and Campuzano, had been sent from Madrid, with directions to place themselves under Concha's orders. The forces thus united would be far superior to the Regent's army, and a retreat on Cadiz would most probably occur to him as advisable. But all issue by that port is now almost impossible, as the Vervion brig of war and two other vessels, sent by the authority of Cadiz against the naval force of the insurgents, had quitted their own party, and gone over to the enemy. Cadiz is now therefore blockaded by a frigate, three steamers, a brig of war and several smaller crafts. It may however be doubted whether the victorious party would be very anxious to oppose the Regent's departure from the kingdom by Cadiz, for his capture would only cause them embarrassment.

Barcelona Journals have been received to the 29th. The Junta persisted in its opposition to the Moderado party. Arrests and domiciliary visits were taking place. Cortinez was remaining at Cervera with his staff, seeing that he could do nothing against the determination of the Junta.

Valencia journals of the 26th state that the intelligence of the victory at Madrid had been received the previous day. It was greeted with extraordinary marks of satisfaction, and the town was illuminated in the evening. The Junta had published a proclamation forbidding goods to be received without payment of the ordinary duty. [London Morning Chronicle, August 5th.]

Madrid, July 27.—The principal novelty to-day is the cessation of the state of siege, which is declared at an end by a decree in to-day's Gazette.

The Jews in Russia—Gumbinnen, July 29th.—There seems to be no doubt that the Imperial Ukas will shortly be carried into execution, by which all the Jews in Russia and Poland are to remove to the distance of 50 wersts from the frontiers; those who have no fixed settlement immediately, and those who have such a settlement, within two years. It is said that the Communes on the other side of the frontier are to be made jointly responsible for the pains and penalties which individuals belonging to them may incur by defrauding the Customs, which measure, it is supposed, will tend to counteract smuggling. [Hamburg Papers, August 1st.]

HOW STANDS IRISH REPEAL.

It is manifested from the tenor of the foreign news by the Hibernian and Great Western, that Ireland continues in a state of almost revolutionary agitation.

O'Connell is still the Storm King. He is not only raising the tempest, but from the confident manner of all his speeches he evinces a perfect confidence that he can control the storm as he pleases. It is gratifying to add that it seems his rigid determination to obtain the establishment of an Irish Parliament, peaceably and according to law. In this respect he shows a clear head, infinitely above the sagacity of ordinary demagogues, in not underestimating the immense power of Public Opinion.

After gleaming the foreign papers carefully, we find that there has been but one slight disturbance of the peace, and that was so trifling, for no one was seriously injured, that it would be hardly worth a notice, did it not illustrate the far-reaching sagacity of O'Connell.

The Repealers of the village of Ashcragh, in the county of Galway, had erected triumphal arches in glorification of the progress of the repeal movement. This irritated the loyal police, one of whom tore down these arches. The repealers thereupon, set to and gave the police a drubbing. This is 'the head and front of their offending.' As soon as O'Connell heard of this really inexcusable conduct, at the great meeting at Tuam, he denounced the conduct of his friends at Ashcragh, directed its name to be stricken from the map of Ireland, as unworthy of a place on Green Erin, and ordered that the names of the violators should be immediately struck from the Repeal Association. O'Connell added, 'If the Police had committed wrong, the law was open to the Repealers, and he promised them that they should not let it be their protection. But the traitors at Ashcragh, instead of resorting to it, violated the very first principle of the Repeal Association, which required that there should be no tumult, no rioting and no violence of any description.'

This is apparently an unimportant fact, but it is one of those little rills which must gain so much strength in their course as finally to swell into a river.

If O'Connell rigidly adheres to this commanding line of conduct, we have not a doubt of the final success of the repeal movement. It cannot fail. The civilized world will feel more sensitively than ever that Ireland is right; and the English Parliament will finally yield to the power of a Public Opinion which is irresistible, because it is based on Right, and which, though firm and unyielding, is not denunciatory or anarchical, but law-abiding.

It may be asked, how feel the English ministry? Sir Robert Peel is evidently frightened—his enemies say, paralyzed. His Tory supporters seem to be falling off; for Wellington and Lindhurst are constantly urging coercive measures forthwith, to put down a mere excitement, lest it may merge in rebellion. These inveterate Tories who care no more about the People than they do for their hounds, are supported by the apostate Brougham. The 'let alone' policy is evidently Sir Robert Peel's system, and we must say we deem it both wise and humane. If the repeal agitation is more excitement, (which we do not believe) it will gradually die away by non-interference, and thus a calm will be eventually produced as effectually, and we believe more certainly, than if produced by the tramp of English armies, and the shedding of rivers of blood, which would be the inevitable result of the cut-throat policy of Lindhurst and Wellington. [Albany Argus.]

FROM MEXICO.

Gen. Ampudia entered Tobasco, on the 11th ult., with 3,000 men, and one report says he defeated the troops of General Serranman after an action of two hours, and that Gen. S. then retreated into the country where he would endeavor to recruit his men. This account is contradicted in some particulars. It is stated that as soon as Serranman was informed of the landing of Ampudia, he advanced as far as En Palisada, and there gave battle to the Government troops. The combat was obstinate, and lasted several hours, in spite of the inferiority of the forces under the command of Serranman. Ampudia's troops suffered severe loss. Serranman at length fell back upon Tabasco, where another action took place. Being finally compelled to abandon the town, he withdrew to Candacan, where, at the last accounts, he was strengthening his army in order to assume an offensive attitude. [Cin. Daily Sun.]

Safe Seal.—A letter closed with the white of an egg; cannot be opened by the steam of boiling water, like a common wafer, as the heat only adds to its firmness.

THINGS IN PHILADELPHIA. Philadelphia, August 22d, 1843. DESERTION, RUIN AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.

The lower part of the city, or rather Southwark, was thrown into a terrible state of excitement yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, in consequence of a bold attempt to murder a man named Joseph S. Wimer, residing in Catharine street above Sixth. The facts are simply these:

About two years since, Wimer—who is a married man with two children, became acquainted with a beautiful young girl named Mary Crawford, residing as a domestic with Mr. Wm. Walker, paying teller of the Mechanics' Bank, only two doors from Wimer's residence.

During her intimacy with the villain, he carefully concealed the fact of his being a married man, and until after the unsuspecting girl had become the victim of a heartless monster. She subsequently left Mr. Walker's, and after having resided in several other respectable families, this Wimer took her to Wilmington, in order to conceal her situation. Here she was deserted. After her confinement, she returned to the city, and made her sister acquainted with every thing. Soon after, she left the city for Frankford, where she had obtained a situation as nurse.

On Saturday last, her only brother, Joseph Crawford, who was employed as clerk in a grocery store in N. York, arrived at his mother's house, and immediately inquired for his unfortunate sister. Having found her, she revealed every thing. He immediately returned to the city, determined upon revenge. Wimer's dwelling having been pointed out to him by his elder sister, young Crawford entered, and upon Wimer presenting himself, he made a deadly thrust at him with a small sword which he drew from a cane, and stabbed him in the right side. Wimer, falling back into the arms of his wife, declared himself killed. Upon examination, the point of the weapon was found to have struck the seventh rib, directly over the heart, and glanced off, inflicting only a flesh wound.

Crawford immediately fled, but was pursued, overtaken, and carried before Alderman Hoffman, who committed him to prison.

The scene in the office was affecting indeed. The young man related the whole affair which had naturally impelled him to take the life of Wimer; and there appeared but one general feeling among those present—that of sympathy for Crawford, and regret that Wimer's life did not pay the penalty of his crime!

It is rumored that Wimer, who is said to be a *roue* of considerable notoriety, and a man of dissolute habits, clandestinely married Miss Crawford after effecting her ruin, which, if true, he has added the crime of bigamy to his other guiltiness. It is also said that a certificate of her marriage is in the possession of her relatives, which will be produced as soon as occasion demands.

Had the wound been about one inch lower, it would have produced death.

NAPLES FROM THE SEA AND NAPLES ITSELF: A CONTRAST.

Nothing on the face of the earth, on the face of the waters I ought, perhaps, to say, can exceed the enchanting beauty of the approach to Naples by sea. It is to the eye what the song of the Sirens was to the ear; it ravishes, subdues, and entralls! Forgetful of the other pleasant places of the earth, one could linger for ever amidst the voluptuous harmony of that scenery, wishing for no enjoyment beyond the indolent luxury of dreaming away existence in a clime so soft and bright, where earth, sea, and sky have combined to produce the fairest masterpiece that ever bore the divine impress of an Almighty hand. Beautiful as Naples is when seen from the sea, perhaps no capital in Europe possesses so little interior agreement, and certainly no other city in Italy is so destitute of architectural adornment as this far-famed spot, which derives its principle charm from its peerless position. When you have seen the Chiaja, the Villa Reale, and the Toledo, all is told; for the remainder of the town is composed of dirty, obscure, gloomy streets, swarming with the noisiest, filthiest, and most beggarly population on the face of the globe; and that traveller did not exaggerate, who stated, "that at every step in Naples the fairest prospect that nature ever presented was masked by the outstretched hand of a ragged mendicant." Those who do not beg, steal, and the Neapolitans are second to none, not even to the London swell-mob, in the dexterity with which they pick pockets. Of this extraordinary address I had more than one opportunity of judging during a former visit to Naples, when we were so often eased of our purses and pocket-handkerchiefs in broad day-light, that at last we adopted the precaution of always leaving them at home. But, notwithstanding the exceeding squalor, and the thieving and begging propensities that characterize the populace of Naples, they are by no means a miserable people; their physical wants are so few, their animal spirits so exuber-

ant, that they appear to be insensible to privations which would render the individuals of other nations perfectly wretched. Give a Neapolitan a draught of iced-water, a slice of water-melon, a sunny spot where he may stretch himself to sleep like a dog, and like a dog make his toilette, when he awakes, with a shake and a scratch, and he will ask for nothing more *quant à physique*. The intellectual pleasures consist in listening to Puccinello, or to some professional story-teller on the Mole, and in dipping his hands into his neighbour's pockets. As for his social enjoyments, who, that has sojourned in Naples, has not observed in the poorer quarters the family groups that are seated in the evening before their doors, their heads in one another's laps, busily engaged in performing for each other those kind offices, the nature of which I must leave to the ingenuity of my readers to discover; and cracking their jokes and other things at the same time with equal zeal and dexterity? Lady Morgan has discovered a great similarity in the moral characteristics of the Neapolitans and the lower Irish; she observes that both possess "the same mixture of fun and ferocity, mirth and misery." Alas! this great disparity exists between them, that the Irish feel their misery and the Neapolitans do not.—Mrs. Romer's *the Rhone, &c.*

Canada Flour.—The duties heretofore levied upon wheat and flour, the product of the Province of Canada, imported into the United Kingdom from said Province, continues in force until the 10th of October next, after which the following duties are to be substituted therefor:

One shilling per quarter on all such wheat imported into the United Kingdom from Canada, and on each barrel of flour so imported and being the produce of Canada, the same duty which would be levied upon 39 1/2 gallons of wheat. On each quarter of wheat imported into Canada, except from British possessions, 3 shillings sterling is levied, by an Act of the Canadian parliament, which has been sanctioned by the British government.—Both laws are now in force.—[New York Journal of Commerce.]

Three cargoes of British manufactures recently sent from England to China, are estimated at 700,000.—This is doing business on a large scale, but it cannot last long.

A Phenomenon.—A friend who has just returned from the South, tells us that about forty miles this side of Tusculum, on the road to Huntsville, the driver pointed to a large hole in a field, which he said was the greater curiosity in the world. The passengers went to the spot, and found a round hole about twenty feet in diameter, with the earth on all sides apparently solid and overgrown with grass. There was water at the bottom—apparently a hundred feet from the surface. It is at the top of a ridge of earth, upon which, at the distance of twenty rods, stood the deserted dwelling of the owner of the plantation. The driver stated that about three years ago, in the dusk of the evening, the planter was startled by a rumbling noise, and stepping from his door, was astonished to find that a magnificent pine tree, more than a hundred feet high, and a noble oak, which stood by its side, in the open field, had both disappeared! On going to the spot, this hole appeared, but nothing was to be seen of the trees, nor has the top of them ever been reached though a sounding line has been sent down three hundred feet. The planter thought it unsafe to remain so near a neighbor to such a catastrophe, lest that should befall him and his family which befel the pine and the oak and so he removed to another house, a mile distant, yet nothing of the kind has appeared since, and the wonder still remains unaccounted for.—[N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

FROM THE NEW HAVEN (CON.) HERALD.

NAUVOO AND JOE SMITH.

A gentleman of this town, of undoubted veracity, who has lately spent several weeks at Nauvoo, and among the Mormons, informs us that the general impression abroad in regard to that place and people is very erroneous. During his residence there he became quite familiar with their manners, principles and habits, and says there is not a more industrious, moral and well ordered town in the country. Society is as much diversified there as it is here, the Mormons constituting about two thirds of the population, while all religious sects are as freely tolerated as in any other part of the State. He was at the late trial and acquittal of Joe Smith, and says that the charges against him were of the most frivolous and unsubstantial nature. He is an agreeable man in conversation, is respected by those who know him, and is as much sinned against as sinning. He only claims the privilege of exercising and enjoying his own religion—a privilege which he and his followers cheerfully award to others. They invite immigrants to come among them, and receive those who design to enter into the Mormon community with great attention and kindness. Houses are prepared for their reception, to which they are conducted for that purpose, whose next business it is to attend to their immediate wants and see them comfortably situated. Education is by no means neglected—proper schools and teachers being provided, and temperance reigns throughout. It has now about 16 to 18,000 inhabitants, and promises to become a place of extensive business, four or five steamboats stopping there every day. The gentleman remarked to us that he wished he could speak as well of his own native town as he could of Nauvoo. This is

done to us, as no doubt it will be to many, but no one who knows him can doubt the integrity of our informant.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1843.

Nauvoo Boot and Shoe Makers.

In another column will be found an article written by a committee, appointed by a number of boot and shoe makers. How extensively these meetings are attended, whether by a majority or a minority, of the boot and shoe makers of this city, we are unable to determine, as it is a subject entirely new to us. What their plan of operation is, we of course are ignorant; but as they promise to give us the desired information next week, we shall be able to judge.

Home manufacture is a principle that we have always contended for, and the sooner we can manufacture our own leather and shoes, the better will it be, not only for our cordwainers, but for the community at large.

We have seen with regret, great quantities of hides shipped from this place to other markets, when they might as well have been manufactured in Nauvoo; and we have been led to conclude that the persons who followed this traffic, however fair conducted, or inconsiderately carried on, were not friends to the welfare of Nauvoo. We find that the committee calculate that about forty or fifty thousand dollars are sent annually from this place for the purchase of boots and shoes, we think that they have outstepped the mark a little, when we consider the amount that is made in the place. Be this as it may, unquestionably a vast amount of money is expended annually, in the article of boots and shoes; and it is expended in CASH! What is it that the laborer, the mechanic and farmer find the greatest difficulty in obtaining, these hard times? CASH! It certainly would be very desirable then if a plan could be hit upon whereby we could obtain those very useful and necessary articles, without cash, or less of it.

How can this be done? is enquired by many. We would answer by being united, as expressed by the committee of cordwainers, not by a small party being united, but the cordwainers only; but the whole of the inhabitants of the city of Nauvoo and vicinity being united, for their general good.

If our hides were not bought up by speculators and shipped off to other markets, we should have a sufficient quantity of them to manufacture our own leather, this of course would be done at home.—The tanner would either tan on shares, or purchase his hides with leather, an article that all families require, and which if they do not obtain in this way, they will have to pay the money for so that if they sell their hides for money to the merchant, they have to pay that money to the merchant for boots and shoes. The only difference is, that they would have better shoes, and more of them, by obtaining them the first, than the last way; and by this means all the money that now goes out of the place for leather, would be retained in it for other purposes.

Again our boot and shoe makers would then find ample employment, and have an abundance of means to supply their wants, and make their families comfortable. What is it that we are now doing? We know it is not considered; but we are actually sending out of this place many thousands of dollars, every year, to supply mechanics abroad, when our own, who are just as good as they, are many of them making bricks, and carrying the hod. This is a fact, it is too true, and shame that it is true, among an enlightened people. By pursuing another policy we should benefit the whole place. If we manufacture our own leather, and our own shoes, we shall save at least twenty or thirty thousand dollars per year, and then who will be benefited? The shoe maker alone? Verily not; but the whole community. The tanner and shoe maker will have labor, and what is sufficient for them, and laborers instead of shoe makers will have to dig and carry the hod. The shoe maker and tanner will want houses building; and they will need brick, stone, lime and labor; they will be enabled to pay for the labor and materials by their own industry; and the persons thus employed will be able to employ others, and pay them too; and thus merchants, tailors, brick makers and layers, carpenters, lime burners, farmers, laborers, &c. &c. (we had like to have forgot the printers) would be indirectly benefited by this mode of proceeding. Thirty thousand dollars per year, that now goes out of the city would be retained in it, the city of course would be so much richer; and it would place within the reach of the inhabitants of this city, thirty thousand dollars worth of the comforts, conveniences and necessities of life, that is now entirely beyond our control, and which we are forced to do without, through the present ill-directed policy. It will be seen from the above remarks that it is the interest of all of the community to pursue this policy; and we would here recommend to our farmers, and to all that have the article, if they wish well for the interests of Nauvoo, not to sell their hides to merchants; but either get them tanned on shares or sell them to the tanners in Nauvoo for leather. We shall thus dry up one of the great fountains of evil.

Another difficulty that we have to cope with at the present, is the importation of so many ready-made shoes. It is customary and policy in merchants to import such articles as are the most needed, and the readiest sale and yield the most profit. If boots and shoes are an article of this kind, of course it would be to their

interest to import them. But let us here suggest an idea, in our own infantile state, whilst we have not a sufficient quantity of leather to supply the demand of this place; would it not be better to purchase leather and bring it to this place, and let the workmanship be done here, and thus for the time being save at least one half in the city; and make the hearts of many a poor man glad. It may be here stated that workmanship cannot be done as cheap here. We have conversed with those most competent to know, and are assured, that there are men from the very shops where the imported shoes are manufactured; and that they can, and will work as cheap here as there; and that the same kinds of work can and will be done, for the same prices, under the same circumstances. The merchant could either have his boots and shoes made here or sell his leather at retail, in either of which cases his profits would be as large as by importing and selling boots and shoes; at all events he would have the satisfaction of supplying with labor and bread many a poor family. The community at any rate, can govern these things by using home manufacture.

The plans of the cordwainers' society we of course can say nothing about; but would advise them to let their plans be liberal, and seek not their own benefit alone; but the benefit of the whole community; let them work on reasonable terms, and then people will see it to their interest to employ them, and interest in matters of trade will generally bear rule. Let the temple of 'union' which they are erecting be made sufficiently large, not only to contain themselves, but the whole of the city of Nauvoo and vicinity; let their plans and pursuits be liberal, enlarged and philanthropic, and let them remember that there are other poor, as well as the 'suffering boot and shoe makers.'

CARTHAGE as NAUVOO.

We have been not a little amazed of late, to hear of the proceedings of some of our modern Appolos, in the ancient, *alias* modern city of Carthage.

If we could only believe in the transmigration of souls, we should really think that the spirit of Hannibal, after having been encased in the body of a bear, an ass, a wolf, a snake, and vulture, and having partook more or less of the nature of those several bodies, had come down by lineal descent upon Walter Bagby, Collector, and that Constable, Wilson, of modern Carthage, if Missouri Boggs had been dead possessed his spirit. As he is not, however, we think that the spirit of Cowles, or some other ancient worthy, has taken possession of him. Be that as it may, we think that these two dignitaries are anxious to immortalize their memory, and perpetuate their fame, and we would gladly help them to do so.

When Hannibal, the great Carthaginian Chief, crossed the Alps for the purpose of taking Rome by surprise, and conquering it, he was quite as indefatigable in his exertions to subjugate the Roman empire, as the modern Hannibal, (for we shall now call him by that name,) is to destroy Nauvoo. As the friend therefore, of Hannibal the modern, (we mean tax-gatherer Hannibal, not General Hannibal,) we would advise him before he sets out on his classical expedition, in endeavoring to immortalize his name, by treading in the steps of his great prototype, to count well the cost, lest instead of destroying Rome *alias* Nauvoo; he should, as did ancient Hannibal, bring ruin upon Carthage. When General Hannibal raised his army to cross the Alps, he raised a numerous force, but he met with one difficulty, in the assembly not furnishing him with supplies. So, when our collector Hannibal, thinks of setting off across the Alps, *alias* prairie with his aid, constable Wilson, on his modern expedition to destroy Nauvoo, he had better arrange with his congress, *alias* nob in Carthage, to furnish him with supplies while on his expedition; but he has one expedient that General Hannibal had not, and that is in selling lots for taxes, after they have been paid for.

We suppose that in beating up for volunteers, Hannibal (the collector,) through the assistance of his aid, constable Wilson, and some other disappointed would be official (as who pricks neither of them will have any pickings this season) had somewhere between two or three hundred collected, before whom stood the immortal Hannibal, (the collector,) all present were petrified by the thrilling appeals of eloquence that flowed from the lips of our soul inspired, and inspiring general, *alias* Hannibal the collector. We are informed that they passed certain resolutions; but we have not yet been honored with a perusal of them.

We have heard of a Nigger meeting which may not be inappropriate.

I say Sambo!—says Jim, a very interesting Nigger; I says Sambo, and all ob you jammem ob color;—dis Nigger mokes dat Massa Leopoldi Augustuni Washington, my uncles nephew, be de president ob dese United States; what says all ob ye niggers and massa president ha! ha! ha! I second de motion of de former jammem;—says Ned, Massa President, says Sambo, put it to de muster.

All ob you jammem ob color who sabar Leopoldi Augustuni Washington, signify it by saying aye. Carried all but one, —germen put dat one dam nigger out for not voting for de president ob de United States, when all ob dese gemmen voted in de firmative.

We are informed that at the Carthaginian meeting, that because one man voted in the negative, it was moved that he be put out.

For the Neighbor.

Mr. Burrows—Happening to be at Carthage on the 6th inst., and hearing of an Anti-Slavery meeting, I had the curiosity to listen if pos-

able, the reason of their inordinate hatred of the Negroes. I have seen and known enough of them to judge somewhat of the truth or the falsity of the charge brought against them. Accordingly I went in—not in time to witness the commencement, but early enough to ascertain something of the spirit which was working in and out of a certain portion of those assembled in the court house. There were some two hundred persons collected, five or six being having any thing to say, and three, perhaps, taking an active part in voluntee A. M. Aldridge was acting as president, and Mr. Bagby as chairman of a committee on resolutions. No regular speeches were made, and what was said was rather dry and wanting in those ingredients which would interest an audience. It is necessary when a body meet together for grave deliberations, that they should have truth and justice, and common sense to go upon. Did they have these? Let us look a little further. Bagby being called upon to present ten resolutions, attached to a very elaborate preamble. This preamble ascribes to the Mormon leaders, and especially the prophet, the latest deception and hypocrisy; calling Joseph Smith "the latter day would be Mahomet, a modern Galgula," and charges the Mormon people generally, with the most outrageous and flagrant crimes; speaks of them as "a clan of devils, of a race of devils, who, by the aid of their 'mock courts,' were setting the laws of the land at defiance; that this people ascribed a dangerous influence to political questions, and were often perpetrating wrongs, and thus envenoming the lives of respectable citizens. These together with other charges were prefaced, false and mean as the black and craven hearts from which they came. This famous or infamous preamble, and resolutions, then passed, will soon be published, and you will then learn more of this spirit than I can now describe. It is sufficient for me to give my opinion, which is, if they are published to the world, they will rear for their authors a monument of infamy. I have been in various parts of the land, and I trust I know something of the genius and spirit, characteristic of the American people. Never before have I listened to the tongue of slander so bitter and violent, nor seen the hand of persecution lifted so high against any people for their religion—never have I beheld any portion of my countrymen so abused for participating in the rights and privileges, belonging equally to all American citizens. The mobocratic feelings and sentiments expressed at Carthage on the 6th, would have made a New England community a howl for very shame, and a body of high-minded gentlemen in any quarter of the R. public, would have felt themselves disgraced in giving utterance to such ebullitions of malice and revenge. In addition to Bagby, Aldridge & Co., a Col. Williams, (Hoober) with some others whose names I did not learn, gave indications of a condition devoid of inflammable and vindictive, strengthening the fact, that the "Hoober" generally where they are found in the non-slaveholding states, give an idea of the selfishness, ignorance, and of southern society. There are exceptions, but there is a certain class, who, being idle, despised and abandoned, become the instruments for crime and murder. They seemed to me like a band of pirates, plotting the destruction of the innocent, and consulting themselves with the idea of the spoils of their victims. They knew full well the utter falsity of their complaints, that from beginning to end, their charges are but a tissue of falsehoods, dark as Erebus, and they are throwing this lie to the world, that if possible, they may induce mankind with the same vindictive and blood thirsty spirit, toward an innocent and harmless people, which they themselves possess. Shall we comment on the principles of such characters as these? No, let those names not be uttered, let their sultry and pollute the lips. On the passage of the resolutions, one man voted in the negative, on them all—whereupon, feeling their dignity highly insulted, they were for thrusting him down stairs, at arm's length, but after a short consultation they concluded to wait awhile, inasmuch as it would have been attended with some difficulty, for he happened to be one of those specimens of human nature, not made to be driven. They appointed a committee in Carthage, in connection with the adjoining counties, also sub-committees in each precinct, to ascertain how much assistance they could depend upon against the Mormons. I left the house then, and cannot say whether they came to any important conclusions after or not. Some of them, I should judge, concluded to get heavily drunk; at any rate this was the fact. Strangers were actually insulted and outraged, and drunk men and profanity reigned for a season in Carthage. Hancock county, September 9, 1843.

For the Neighbor.

Mr. Editor:—I have read with astonishment a letter which appeared in the Neighbor of the 23rd ult., over the signature of J. Hall, written at Independence, Mo. Indeed I cannot sufficiently express my surprise when reading that letter. Missouri has ever been making a great noise about her nationality, and has been bawling continually about her patriotism, and strict adherence to, and distribution of justice; yet the principles of many of her citizens are so corrupt that they cannot do any thing just or honorable. They have at length fairly discovered their eleven feet. They profess to the world to be a law abiding people; that they are more intent upon executing the law on offenders than any other people. So much for profession. They now tell us they will have Jo Smith for trial. The next paragraph informs us that "If Rockwell should be discharged on trial the powers of man cannot save him." This has been the case with many others that might be mentioned before Rockwell. They plead justification to exterminate free born American citizens, called Mormons; because, forsooth, old Boggs ordered it. And if they were discharged on trial the power of man could not save them. The blood of innocent men, women and children is now crying day and night to God against them for revenge, and though he bear long with them; yet will he avenge his elect.

I was raised in one of the southern States where it is said, all kinds of wickedness and barbarity was exercised; but never did I hear of such cursed acts as I have heard in the short history of Mo. A Negro burnt alive, prisoners murdered while the sheriff held a respite in his hand, and wicked at by the government, murder, rapine, plundering, and firing houses; carried on under executive patronage, by authority of an exterminating order, of a modern Nero! No wonder Hall tells us that, "If they were discharged on trial the power of man could not save them." Yet so intent on shedding innocent blood, they will have Jo Smith for trial! Hear all the world! all ye honest men and women! what is the use of a trial? If he should be discharged on trial the power of man could not save him." Great God! who ever

heard of such a requisition, and yet such a declaration accompanying it! They will have Smith for trial, yet if he should be discharged, on trial, the power of man could not save him!—he would be murdered! Now if they fail to get him delivered up to murder him, they will not doubt call for others of the citizens of Nauvoo, to glut their murderous hate. Never did such a black spot cover any portion of one of the States of this grand confederacy as now covers Missouri. And I will venture to predict that if ever a Mormon is delivered over to them and he should be discharged on trial, the power of man cannot save him! Hall, when speaking of our State, declares there can be but little virtue in the community, and little honesty in the officers of law. He proceeds with this kind of tirade and abuse, and why?—because, forsooth, our Governor will not trample on the powers of law, and justice, and deliver a citizen of Illinois into the hands of the hellish inquisition of Missouri, to be mocked, tortured, and murdered, because "if he was discharged on trial, the power of man could not save him." Missouri has tortured herself and her law; she has made every kind of exertion, ordinary and extraordinary; and has greatly desired to prefer a plausible charge against Joseph Smith, so that they might get him into their mobocratic hands to murder him, as they have done others before. He was arrested again and again, and tried for an alleged offence against the laws of Missouri, and acquitted. He has been tried by the Court of the United States for the District of Illinois and discharged; and, as our officers are not murderers, but have the fear of God before their eyes, "the power of man did save him." Hall relies very much on the statements of Reynolds, a barbarous, unfeeling demon, who would mistreat and abuse a prisoner, arrested by authority of law. Nor would he permit the prisoner to have the benefit of counsel; but contrary to every thing sacred, when his authority was demanded, he presented a loaded pistol in a threatening manner, as his authority. He exercised so much cruelty that the citizens of Dixon, though strangers to the parties, rose as one man and compelled the mobocrats, Reynolds and Wilson, to yield to the violated laws.

On a writ of Habeas Corpus the parties started for Nauvoo, Reynolds still exercising his barbarity over Mr. Smith, (as testified to by the lawyers in company.) They met on their way a company of men from Nauvoo, destined for Ottawia, where they expected the trial; they were going thither as witnesses. They were indeed competent witnesses, as some of them had been wounded and maimed in Missouri, and were acquainted with all the circumstances.

Reynolds and Wilson now became alarmed for their own personal safety. No doubt Reynolds's guilty conscience bringing to his mind the innocent sufferers he had contributed to murder, rob of their chastity and property, and burn their houses &c., in Missouri.

Now ye that fear God and love mercy, give heed. Mr. Smith (and I will say Brother Joseph, for I am proud of my relationship with a man possessing such a generous soul notwithstanding he was suffering in his flesh for the bruises they had inflicted; he told them he would spill his blood for them before they should be barbarously treated, or unlawfully dealt with. He was Reynolds's prisoner, and Reynolds and Wilson were prisoners of the sheriff of Leo County. They all came to Nauvoo; and on their arrival, Smith was given up to the Municipal Court for trial; he was honorably discharged, and "the power of man" did once more "save him." He kept his pledge to those thirty blood hounds when they arrived at Nauvoo. The prophet, the man of God, had a good dinner prepared, and set them at the head of the table, and waited on them politely and courteously, with the best, exerted himself to make them comfortable on the best, and allowed them free exercise of mind, body and limb, without a chain about them. Americans who love your country, glory to view the contrast of treatment, "the power of man" yes the man of God, "did save them." When they had made him a pludge in Missouri, and he had given himself up to the dastardly, cowardly, inhuman band, they chained him down fast, and when he complained, tightened his chains and then fed him and others with him on human flesh! Again, as soon as they, Reynolds and Wilson, left Nauvoo, they endeavored to excite a mob by reiterating base falsehoods about us. Now you see that he who is called the worst man in the nation, every thing that is bad, yet he has more generosity and honor than all Missouri; with murderous Boggs, and all his exterminating power. And all the family of God, as one exclaimed, along with him! All those wonderful descendants could not keep a single pledge! Hall says "Missouri will have Jo Smith for trial, and if Illinois cannot capture the prophet it will be an easy matter to raise Nauvoo to the ground!" but if our Governor is so imbecile as not to allow such a course of conduct, he must be impeached and a new, energetic, and honorable man placed in his stead. So intent is he on murder, rapine and plunder, Nauvoo must be razed. Yes beauty and booty, and outrage. Nauvoo is peopled with various denominations of professed Christians, as a so many who do not belong to any church. Yet it will be right in the sight of Missouri and the father of murder and falsehood, the devil, to exterminate the city of Nauvoo, and the world and even dethrone Jehovah. Old Boggs, a second Nero, who declared he desired to see the end of all things before his death, caused the city of Rome to be set on fire, and while the destruction of life and property

was going on, he placed himself in the Tower of Antonia, and played on his harp to the tune of the destruction of Troy. Afterwards to cover up his cursed act, he fixed the odium of this on the Christians. Thus it was in Missouri, all the hellish crimes committed under exterminating Nero was fixed on the Latter Day Saints, and a fell excuse for murder, "beauty and booty."

Hall says "Holy Jo was not afraid of the injustice of our people," yet he says "the power of man cannot save him." I now ask who does believe him a truthful honest man? Poor wretched, blood-thirsty creature, he can at best contradict himself, with all their cursed unlawful deeds of murder, rape, and plunder; he is wonderful honest, and associated with such as himself. I do not mean to impute all the citizens of Missouri; but I know the contamination has spread far and wide, even among men who never perhaps saw a Mormon, nor have they the least evidence of the circumstances that have caused their deadly hate. Here is honesty for a truth—"with many of these individuals 'the power of man could not save a Mormon, they are so much under the influence of the spirit of injustice. So now Sir I have shown you that if Hall speaks of contamination he has not proven any thing; but I have as regards contamination and influence of unholy spirits. These are matters of fact. The world cannot but see them. Although entirely unaccustomed to writing for the press, I am not unapprised of the awkward style in which my address is written; but in discharge of my duty to God, and my country, that the world may know the truth, I have written it. As ever yours, A. YOUNG.

FOR THE NEIGHBOR. A WORD FROM THE SUFFERING BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

MR. EDITOR:—Sir, One of the most important subjects that seem to engross the attention of the citizens of Nauvoo, is the meeting held by the Boot and Shoe Makers. Many false conjectures are made about it; and Mr. Sumner, (that great equestrian of modern times,) is riding, rough-shod, upon the back of rumor. But, Sir, by your permission, we will attempt to disabuse the public mind in relation to the private meetings that have been held recently in this city, by the journeymen Boot and Shoemakers. It has been understood and believed by some, that the object of the Shoemakers is to form a combination to raise the price of boots and shoes, which would prove oppressive to the community at large. Such, however, is not the fact—their object being to associate together, and to consult, and deliberate on the best and most efficient way of competing with the Eastern manufactures, and consequently giving employment to about two hundred boot and shoe makers, which would carry peace and happiness to the firesides of many disconsolate families, who have come hither in accordance with the commands of God, and are willing to labor with their own hands at their own business, whereunto they have been called.

Our weekly meetings take place every Monday evening at 6 o'clock, at the house of Thonas Jaap, on Main street, opposite the "Masonic Hall Tavern;" and it is very requisite that all the craft should attend, and give to the meeting all the knowledge they may have on the subject; because if we cannot compete with the East, all our efforts to better the condition of this particular class, will be rendered futile. A calculation has been made, which proves that for the past year there must have been exported from this city, about forty or fifty thousand dollars; and as it only requires about one-third to purchase the material, it is obvious that two-thirds would be retained in this place, and thereby benefit the whole community. We therefore consider that it would be perfect folly to attempt to show to our fellow citizens the advantages that would eventually accrue to them, by supporting this branch of domestic manufacture. Should this most desirable object be obtained, and why should it not? the labor can be obtained as cheap here as in the East. The best of boot fitters and binders can be had at Eastern prices, provided constant employment be given.

Provisions are cheaper. Then what is there to hinder? All that is wanted, is a little capital to enable us to purchase our material at Eastern prices, as the freight, drayage, &c., for a quantity is so trifling, that it will scarcely make any perceptible difference in the price of boots and shoes. But for us to pay 33-1/3 for a pound of sole leather by the side, is destructive of every principle of domestic manufacture. However, Sir, there is a plan which can be entered into, which will fully establish the business in this place, whatever may oppose it to the contrary notwithstanding; and in your next, we will give you that plan, should the society deem it proper. To conclude, Sir, we would quote the language of the celebrated Glasgow spinners; that, "the working man's only protection—his only covert from the storm—his only sanctuary from the tempest—is Union—union will rise with towering grandeur to the skies—

meet every storm—every inquiry—standing like the everlasting rocks—throwing back the vile insinuations thrown against it, like the surge of the tempestuous ocean—let working men stand to the order, and sustain their rights, and standing by them, still maintain them: be calm, firm, determined, resolute—make Union your guiding star—justice your helm, peace your object, and you shall triumph. Union walls are high and grand, Union walls, if ably manned, Union walls are made to stand Against the strongest foe."

JAMES SPATLEY, } Commit-
SAMUEL MULINER, } tee.
MELVIN WILBER, }
Nauvoo, September 13th, 1843.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss. HANCOCK COUNTY. Of the Hancock County Circuit Court. To the October Term, A. D. 1843.

IN CHANCERY. CHARITY THROP, Complainant, vs. JOHN THROP, Defendant.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE. THE complainant's attorney herein filed a bill of complaint against the defendant, John Throp, is a non-resident of this State. Notice is therefore hereby given to the said John Throp that a bill in Chancery has been filed in the Clerk's office of said Circuit Court against you, the said defendant aforesaid, that a summons has issued thereon returnable to the last May Term of said Court, A. D. 1843, which said summons has been returned with an endorsement thereon by the sheriff of said county as follows, to wit: The within named John Throp not found in my county that unless you, the said defendant shall be and appear before the Judge of said Circuit Court for Hancock county on the 1st day of the next Term thereof, to be holden in the Town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1843, and answer to the complainant's bill the allegation will be taken for confessed against you the said defendant aforesaid and a decree entered accordingly.

GEO. P. STYLES, Solicitor for Compl. J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk. Sept. 13, 1843. No. 13-1f.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss. HANCOCK COUNTY. In the Hancock Circuit Court, Illinois. October Term, A. D. 1843. IN ATTACHMENT.

Reuben Graves, Complainant, vs. Jesse Brown, Edward Clark, and Mariah M. Defendants.

Notice is hereby given to the said Jesse Brown, Edward Clark, and Mariah M. Clark, that a writ of attachment has been issued at the suit of the plaintiff against the estate of the said defendants for the sum of Fifty-three Dollars and Seventy-five cents, returnable at the October Term, A. D. 1843, of the Hancock Circuit Court; that the same is now pending before said court, and has been returned, levied upon the East half of the North east quarter of section No. Twenty-five, in township No. four North of Range No. five West of the fourth principal meridian; and that unless the said defendants shall appear and plead on the first day of the next term of said court, to be holden at the court house in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1843, judgment will be entered, and the estate so attached, ordered to be sold.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk. By David E. Head, Deputy. July 25th, 1843.—68-4w.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth has absented herself from my house and board, and eloped with one Joseph Jackson, an Englishman, on the eleven day of August, without any just cause or provocation; I take this method of warning the public not to harbor or credit her on my account, as I shall hereafter pay no debts of her contracting—and as she took or caused to be taken from my house all my household furniture, and other property not belonging to me, I hereby offer One Cent for the apprehension and return of said Elizabeth, and a liberal reward for the property.

ISAAC ROGERS. Macedonia, Hancock co. Ill., September 9th 1843.—20-1f.

DEATHS for the week ending Monday the 11th of September.

Elizabeth Carter, 1y 3m, diarrheal. Ann Twiss, 8y 3m, diarrheal. Henry Stewart, 7m 25d, bloody flux. Wm. S. Buckwater, 18y 8m, bilious fever. Amanda M. Smith, 9m 2d, mumps. Jane Greenough, 36y. Martha Proctor, 1y 6m, bowel constriction. Wm. Simonds, 45y, fever. Mary Jane Leonard, 23y 24d, typhus fever. Nancy Jane Holbrook, 4y 7m 10d, measles. Hannah Blanchard, 42y, consumption. Wm. B. Hillman 1y 10m, diarrheal. Mary Hodges, 1y 1m, consumption. James Henderson, 87y 9m 11d, typhus fever. Wm. R. Parker, 28y, ague and fever. Ransom Bates, 2y 10m, black canker. Hannah Blanchard, 42y, consumption. Total 18. Also Jacob Grove, (of Iowa,) 48y, contagious fever. W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

NOTICE. The Nauvoo Legion is hereby ordered to meet for general parade on the prairie near Gen. Joseph Smith's farm, on Saturday September the 16th 1843, at 10 o'clock a.m. By order of the Major General. H. MCFALL, Adj. Gen. Nauvoo, August 23, 1843.

DUNN AND COLEMAN'S Patent Fanning-Mills for sale by ALLEN & KELLY. Also, Cider Vinegar by the barrel. Sept 1, 1843-19-1f

From the St. Louis Price Current. SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT. CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Article	Per lb.	Per doz.	Per doz.
Ashe	1	12	
Pot.	1	12	
Pearl	1	12	
Collins	16 00	18 00	
Others	14 00	18 00	
Haggins—Mo. per yard	11 1/2	12 1/2	
Bale Rope—Mo. per lb.	40	25	
Beetroot—per lb.	41	50	
Caster Beans—per bushel	26	30	
Candles—per lb.	26	30	
Sperm	26	30	
Tallow—Mould	8	9	
Dipped	8	9	
Stearine	20	20	
Coal—per ton	14 00	00	
Lehigh	17	00	
Pittsburgh—per bushel	18	00	
Missouri and Illinois	17	00	
Coffee—per lb.	12	15	
Java	12	15	
Havana	8	9	
Rio	8	9	
St. Domingo	6	8	
Laguayra	8	10	
Chocolate—No. 1	12	14	
No. 2	12	14	
Copper—per lb.	35	00	
Braziers	35	00	
Shrattung	45	00	
Bottom	45	00	
Flats	45	00	
Cordage—per lb.	12 1/2	14	
Manilla	12 1/2	14	
Tarred Rope	12 1/2	14	
Mad Cord, Manila, per 2 dozen	2 25	2 50	
Hemp	1 75	2 00	
Plough Lines	75	1 00	
Cotton Yarns—per lb.	14	15	
Pittsburgh	12	13	
Common	12	13	
Domestics—per yard	57		
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8	4-4 and 6-6		
Bleached Shirtings, 3-4 and 7-8	4-4 and 6-6		
Brown Drillings	12	13	
Brown Low Oze bags	10 1/2	13	
Virginia	8	10	
Ticking, 3-4 and 4-4	10 1/2	13	
Satinets	34	35	
Kentucky Jeans	28	29	
Cotton Chees	10 1/2	12 1/2	
Blue Drillings	10 1/2	12 1/2	
Mixed summer Stuffs	12	13	
Dye Stuffs	15	16	
Madder, per lb.	15	16	
Logwood	15	16	
Indigo, 6 lb. cask	1 25	1 45	
Coppers	2	2 1/2	
Cumwood, per lb.	9	10	
Fustic	4	5	
Drugs & Medicines	14	15	
Ginseng, per lb.	7	8	
Saleratus, Western	8	9	
Alum, per lb.	6	7	
Quinine, per oz.	2 25	3 00	
Brimstone	5	6	
Epsom Salts	7	8	
Sulphur	7	8	
Cream Tartar	2 75	3 00	
Camphor	1 25	1 31	
Gum Arabic	42	00	
Liquorice Paste	18	00	
Salt Soda	5	6	
Feathers—per lb.	10	18	
Flour, Meal &c.	4 25	4 75	
Flour, City Mills	4 12 1/2	4 75	
Country	2 50	3 00	
Rye	25	31	
Cornmeal, per bushel	50	60	
Apples, dried, per bushel	1 50	2 00	
Peaches, dried, per bushel	0 75	1 00	
Almonds, s.e. per lb.	15	16	
Raisins, M. R. per box	1 75	2 00	
C. M.	1 25	00	
Prunes, per lb.	00	00	
Currants, Zante	10	10 1/2	
Figs, per drum	14	16	
Lemons, per box	2 00	2 50	
Figs & Peaches	1 00	4 00	
Buffalo, per robe	1 00	4 00	
Deer shaves, per lb.	18	18	
Red and Blue, in hair	3	10	
Grey	2 00	3 00	
Beaver	1 00	3 00	
Otter, per skin	3	8	
Muskat	25	25	
Raccoon	10	20	
Wild Cat	10	20	
Fox, grey	6	15	
Mink	40	25	
Bear, per skin	1 00	2 00	
Fish			
Mackerel, No. 1, per bbl.	10 00	12 00	
No. 2	8 00	8 00	
No. 3	6 00	6 00	
Lake Trout	8 00	9 00	
Salmon, per lb.	1 50	2 00	
Cod, dry, per box	1 25	1 50	
Herrings, do.	50	62	
Grains—per bushel	52	54	
Wheat	25	35	
Rye	22	35	
Corn	37	40	
Barley	12 1/2	14	
Oats	25	30	
Beans	2 50	2 75	
Glass—per doz.	8 by 10	3 75	
10 by 12	4 00	4 25	
12 by 18	9 00	0 00	
Grapes—per keg	6 00	7 00	
Dapont's	6 00	6 50	
Lath's	4 00	4 50	
blasting	14	16	
Gunny Bags	7 50	5 00	
Hemp—per 112 lbs.	2 12	2 50	
Water rotted	2 12	2 50	
Dew rotted	2 12	2 50	
Hid's—per lb.	6	7	
Dry	3	00	
Green	3	00	
Salted	3	00	
Hops, 1st quality per lb.	25	30	
Honey, per gallon	4	4 1/2	
Iron, Tennessee and Pittsburgh	4	4 1/2	
Common Bar, per lb.	5	6	
Hoops	5	6	
Hoops (Shoe)	5	6	
Sheet	7	8	
Nail Rods	7	8	
Boiler Iron	7	8	
Pig Iron, per ton	22 00	28 00	
Nails, per lb.	44	54	
Pittsburgh	44	54	
Junata	44	54	
Boston	44	54	
Castings, per lb.	28	34	
Castings, per lb.	44	54	
Lead, 100 lbs.			

Fig.	4 50	0 00
Bar.	3 25	3 50
Sisal	0 00	0 00
Pipe	0 00	0 00
Time, per bushel	10	12
Condition	3 75	4 00
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl.	3 75	4 00
Leather, per lb.	20	22
Sole	20	22
Stirring	12 50	2 50
Upper, per side	24 00	30 00
Calamine, per dozen	00 28	00 32
White	00 12	00 20
Morocco		

Molasses, per gal. 10 18
New Orleans, 28 30
Sugar House, 28 30
Kael Store
Tar, per bbl. 2 50 3 50
4 gallon keg. 0 75 1 00
Pitch, per bbl. 3 00 3 50
Ruin, 3 50 4 00
Spirits Turpentine, per gallon, 50 55
Varnish, bright, 35 40
Oakum, per lb. 9 10

Article	Per lb.	Per doz.
Linseed, per gallon	80	97 1/2
Sperm, winter	57	1 00
Summer	75	0 00
Lard	17 00	00 00
Caster, per gallon	45	50
White Lead	8	9
Red	10	12
Chrome Yellow	40	45
Green	5	6
Spanish Brown	4	6
Provisions		
Beef, Mess, per bbl.	5 50	5 75
Prime	3 50	3 75
Tongues, per dozen	6 00	0 00
Buffalo	7 50	0 00
Pork, Clear, per bbl.	6 50	6 75
Med.	5 75	6 00
M. O.	5 50	5 75
Prime	5 00	5 25
P. O.	0 00	0 00
Hog round, per lb.	11	2
Bacon, Hams	34	4
do. Canvassed	5	9

INTERESTING PUBLIC RECORDS.

From the Liverpool Albion.

There has just been presented to both Houses of Parliament, by command of her Majesty, the fourth Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. Like the preceding report, it contains many curious details and notices, mixed, however, with unavoidably dry narrative and registration of documents. The records in the Wakefield Tower are classed under reigns. In the "Calendar of Royal and other Letters, Writs, and some few Patents," there are notices of some documents, the very titles and objects of which have a singular effect in our times. Thus, among entries for Henry III.'s reign, are the following:—(No. 39.)—William, elect of Ely, to the King, certifying that Nicholas de Brinkendal, clerk, a scholar of Chmbridge, imprisoned in Cambridge on a charge of homicide, ought lawfully to be tried before an ecclesiastical court, and praying that the said Nicholas may be given up to him for the purpose; 1255. (No. 40.)—Robert, Bishop of Lincoln, to the King, praying that the scholar clerk detained at Oxford on a charge of "robbing the Jews of Oxford" may be delivered to him to be tried in the ecclesiastical court. Kettlesby, 22d April, 1244; 29 Henry III. (No. 107.)—Louis, King of France, to the King of England, commanding that, as Duke of Aquitan, he would appoint a certain day and place in Gascony for Renaud de Pontibus (Pons) and his wife to do their homage concerning "Gentiac" and its appurtenances, and would send them letters of safe conduct for going to and returning from the said place; and, further, that he would order his seneschals of Gascony and Perigord to summon the witnesses, whom the said Renaud and his wife have against the king of England. Foderar, vol. 1, p. 418, (No. 109.)—Louis, King of France to the King of England, stating, that certain merchants of the territory of James, King of Arragon, complaining that some "mle factors" of England had seized their goods on the sea, and praying that restitution may be made. [No. 117.]—Margaret, Queen of France to the King of England, thanking him for his enquiries after her health, and stating that though much desiring the society of her sister, the Queen of England, she would hasten the departure of the Queen to him, according to his request because she feared that, on account of her long delay, he would "marry some other lady"; and that "as long as the Countess of Gloucester remained in his vicinity, she should be impatient until she knew that her sister had rejoined him." (No. 118.)—Margaret, Queen of France, to the King of England, begging him to inform her of his condition, which she was most anxious to learn, and praye God to prosper; and that he would state if there was anything she could do for him. The King, (her husband,) herself, and children are all well. (No. 163.)—The Echevius and Burgesses of Ghent, to the King of England, "being so full of business, they cannot at present pay the debt they owe him," wherefore they beg a receipt until the next Michaelmas. (No. 185.)—The King, to Herbert de Burgh, Justiciar of England, commanding him to address letters to Sheriffs, "For egesters" and others, "ordering them to desist from troubling the Lepers of Lancaster." (Sealed with the seal of W. de Caillupe, "because the King had not his seal with him.") 1220. (No. 188.)—The King to his Treasurer and Chamberlains, commanding them to pay 30s. (thirty shillings) to Thomas de Wymundham, his clerk, "for writing thirty pair of statutes, (triginta paria statutorum), to be sent to all the Justices in Eyre, and Sheriffs throughout the realm, and, also, 4s. 6d. for parchment on which he wrote the statutes." (No. 228.)—W. Earl Warren, to Hubert de Burgh, Justiciar of England, urging his necessities. He owes one hundred pounds to the Earl of Arundel, which he is obliged to pay at the First of St. John, and has no other resource but the Justiciar's kindness, "being unable to obtain money from either Jews or Christians, and owing large debts to the Crusaders, to be paid out of his own property;" he, therefore, begs the Justiciar to defer the time for payment of the sum for which he and W. Marescal were pledges, and tells him, that "in so doing he will confer a greater kindness than if he had promised him a thousand pounds after the Feast of St. John." (No. 251.)—G. de Marisch, Justiciar of Ireland, to Hubert de Burgh, Justiciar of England, stating, that he was unable, on the account of his mother's illness, to attend at Nottingham, on the Octaves of the Holy Trinity, according to the order of the King in Council. He, therefore, begs Hubert de Burgh, and the rest of the King's Council, to appoint a day after the return of the King from York, "to consider the affairs of Ireland." (1 About 1220: 4 Hen. 3.) (No. 317.)—Neither the name of the writer, nor that of the person to whom the letter is addressed, appears. The writer wishes to be excused from going to the York Circuit with Martin de Patibull, for the said Martin is strong, and in his labour so sedulous and practised that all his fellows, especially W. de Raleigh and the writer, "are overpowered by the labour of Patibull, who works every day from sunrise until night." The writer, therefore, prays to be eased of his office, and allowed to go quietly to his church in the county of York, to which he had been lately presented, and to have letters of dispensation.

105—We were not aware that express business had any thing to do with the non-payment of debts; until the present; as it is the case however, we hope that some of our delinquents will soon get through with their burry; and if they cannot, and will mention it to us, we will

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

The late storm in Philadelphia did immense damage. The north east and north west sections of the city and suburbs have suffered to an immense extent; houses have been unroofed and blown down; boat yards and coal wharves swept away; shipping disabled and dismasted; cellars inundated, and a vast amount of property partially ruined or wholly destroyed.

Amongst the public buildings severely injured were the Walnut street Theatre (two feet water in the first lobby) Gas Works, Market street Bridge, Magdalen Asylum, Asylum for the Blind, Permanent Bridge, Button Factory, Darby Creek Bridge, (swept away with two persons who were on it,) Kelley's Mills, and various others.

Ten or a dozen houses were blown down, about fifty houses unroofed, several persons killed, and many more severely injured.

When the storm commenced it rained a perfect deluge. It is impossible, at present, to make any correct estimate of the amount of the loss. Suffice it to say that it is immense, and there is no reasonable means of calculating its extent at present. [Cincinnati Daily Sun.

The Philosopher and the Ferryman.—A philosopher stepped on board a ferryboat to cross a stream. On his passage he enquired of the ferryman if he understood arithmetic. The man looked astonished. "Arithmetic! No, sir, never heard of it before." The philosopher replied, "I am very sorry, for one quarter of your life is gone." A few minutes after he asked the ferryman, "Do you know anything of mathematics?" The boatman smiled, and replied "No!" "Well, then," said the philosopher, "another quarter of your life is lost." A third question was asked the ferryman, "Do you understand astronomy?" "Oh, no, sir; never heard of such a thing!" "Well, my friend, then another quarter of your life is lost." Just at this moment the boat ran on a snag, and was sinking, when the ferryman jumped up, pulled off his coat, and asked the philosopher, with great earnestness of manner, "Sir, can you swim?" No, said the philosopher. "Well, then," said the ferryman, "your whole life is lost, for the boat's going to the bottom."—Jonathan.

From discoveries made at Liverpool there is no doubt that the recent conflagrations in that town have been the work of a band of diabolical incendiaries.

A SMALL BOX STOVE is wanted on tithing, by the Temple Committee. August 28th, No 18 tf.

IMPORTANT. I WOULD inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, who have not paid their State and County tax, which remain due and unpaid for the year A. D. 1842: that a list of said delinquents are left with me for collection. By calling at my house and settling the same forthwith, you will save cost.

LEWIS ROBINSON, Dept. Collector. Nauvoo, Sept. 4, 1843-19:2w*

NEW FIRM. THE undersigned, having lately taken the upper stone house in Nauvoo, are now prepared to do a Forwarding and Commission Business, and are ready at all times to accommodate the public, by receiving all goods that may be consigned to them.

CHARLES ALLEN, JOHN KELLY. Aug. 9 no87-tf

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between N. N. Davis and C. P. Williams, (Tailors,) doing business in the name of Davis & Williams, was, on the 6th of July, dissolved by mutual consent.

N. N. DAVIS, C. P. WILLIAMS. Aug. 30, '43-18:3w

LET US DO AS WE OUGHT. THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity that he has recently commenced the Blacksmithing business in his stone shop, where he will be happy to accommodate all that favor him with a call; and feeling as he does that he can and will give general satisfaction to all reasonable men, as he has a journeyman of long experience. The subscriber will furnish stock to any amount, if wished, on the most reasonable terms; at very little above St. Louis prices.

N. B. All orders from the country promptly attended to. Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, and a small quantity of cash will not be refused.

EDWIN D. WEBB. Nauvoo, Aug. 9, 1843. 07-3m.

GUSTAVUS HILLS, WATSON & MARRIS

JEWELLERS, At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

TAVERN STAND FOR sale in Appenosee, Hancock county, Ill., 8 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the ferry landing, leading to Iowa. I will sell low for cash or part in good horses, one good two horse waggon will be taken. Possession given immediately.

Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tavern in Appenosee, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given.

AMOS PERRY, SILAS PERRY. Appenosee, July 25, 1843.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he has for sale at his shop 3 Joors above Mr. Mills' Tavern on Main Street, a good assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's shoes,—some very cheap, adapted to the season.—Likewise men's and boy's boots and shoes.

Shoes made and repaired at short notice. **GEORGE ALLEY.** Nauvoo, June 26th 1843. no8-3m*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The subscriber, having taken out letters of administration from the Judge of Probate, Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of Ezekiah Hatch deceased, late of said county, requests all claimants against said estate to present the same to him, or Court of Probate of said county, on the first Monday of Oct. 1843. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JEREMIAH HATCH, Jr., July 1, 1843. Administrator.

NAUVOO SEMINARY. MR. Joseph N. and Miss Adelia Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Grand streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst., (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strict attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading writing and spelling \$2 00
English grammar & geography 2 50
Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00
Astronomy 4 00

A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absenters unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement.

JOSEPH N. COLE, ADELA COLE.

July 10 n12

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois, and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

FOR SALE. South west quarter of section 24, in township six north of range 8 west. Title good. Terms easy; apply to **L. E. REYNOLDS.** Burlington Iowa.

June 27th, 1843-tf.

WOOD! WOOD!!

WE would respectfully notify those who have promised us wood, that we are in want of it; and if they are as willing to fulfil as they were to make promises, we shall be supplied with an abundance of this indispensable article soon.—Wood we must have before we can go on with our Stereotype Foundry, and expect those concerned will, on seeing this friendly notice, supply our wants by fulfilling their engagements.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

June 7th, 1843.

FOR SALE. ABOUT eighty acres of land in section twenty seven, township seven north, range eight west, four and a half miles from the Temple. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the La Harpe road.

Z. PULSIPHER. June 14, 1843-tf.

Cabinet Manufactury. THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and surrounding country, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Light Stands of all kinds, and all other articles in his line, which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any Cabinet-maker in the west. Shop on Parley street east of Main.

N. B. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

JOHN HATFIELD. Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—6m

LIME.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO. THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER. Nauvoo, June 17, 1843-tf.

N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

A CARD. A. NEUBAUER SURGEON DENTIST. Teeth inserted, \$2.00 a tooth. Office, on Water st. 4th block east of Main st. Charges moderate.

June 14-6m.

NOTICE.

SOMETIME in April or May last, the S. B. Muid of Iowa left with the subscriber a Feather Bed, two Pillows and one Bed Quilt which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges.

JOSEPH SMITH. Nauvoo, August 28th, 1843.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, clothe lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to. **HOWARD EGAN.** April 26, 1843. 52-tf

SPINNING WHEELS.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing Spinning Wheels of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bedsteads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bedstead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and waggon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS. May 24 1843. tf.

FOR SALE.

A FARM of eighty acres of Land, in south-east quarter of section Twenty-one, township seven north, range eight west, about four miles from the Temple; the farm is well fenced, forty acres in cultivation. Log house and stables.

For further particulars, enquire of **Z. PULSIPHER.** aug. 9 07-tf.

150 SACKS GROUND ALLUM.

SALT just received and for sale by **ALLEN & KELLY.** Nauvoo, August 10th '43.-08-tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit Court made at the May term, 1843, of said court, the undersigned will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the 8 o'clock of section seventeen, in township six north of range eight, west of the fourth principal meridian, on the 12th day of October next, between the hours of ten o'clock a m, and five o'clock p m, of the same day, the following described real estate, to wit:

The s e q of section eighteen; the n e q of section eight; the north half of section nine, and the s e q of section seven; in township six north of range eight, west of the fourth principal meridian.—The s e q of section ten, in township eight, north of range three, west of said meridian; the s e q of section two, in township seven, north of range three, west of said meridian, and the s e q of section twenty-eight, in township fifteen, north of range three, west of said meridian.

The terms of said sale; a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, and executing a mortgage on the purchased premises to secure the purchase money.

HUGH RHODES, Adm'r of Eric Rhodes, deceased. Carthage, Aug. 23d, 1843-18:6w

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a decretal order of the Circuit Court, in and for the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, pronounced at the May term of said court A D, 1843, in a certain suit in Chancery then pending in said court to foreclose mortgage, wherein the Trustees of schools of township three north of range eight, west, in the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, for the use of the inhabitants of said township were complainants, and Martha L. Wilcox, Elizabeth Wilcox, Lewis R. Wilcox, Virginia Wilcox, John R. Wilcox, Thomas C. Sharpe, Hannah Sharpe, and Benjamin F. Marsh, Cyrus Felt and John D. Mellen, administrators, of the estate of John R. Wilcox, deceased, late of said county of Hancock, and William D. Abernethy were defendants. I, Henry Stephens, a commissioner appointed by said court in said decretal order, shall on Saturday the 23d day of September next, between the hours of ten o'clock a m, and six o'clock p m of the same day, expose to sale at the Warsaw House, kept by Samuel Fleming, in the town of Warsaw and county and state aforesaid, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described premises, situate in the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, and known and described as follows, to wit:—The s e q and the east half of the n w q of section sixteen; township three north, range eight, west of the fourth principal meridian; also, lot number one, in block number fifteen, in said town of Warsaw, together with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances therunto belonging or pertaining.

HENRY STEPHENS, Commissioner in Chancery. Warsaw, 30th Aug. A D, 1843.—18.4w

SECOND ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Osage, Oak, and Rapids, at Lyon's old establishment on the corner of Main and Hutchins streets a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows. Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hardware, Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Millinery Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Ly-na's cheap cash store, on the corner of Main and Hutchins streets.

Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill., July 11, 1843-tf

NAUVOO FERRY.

THE undersigned, will hereafter run a new and splendid Steam Boat, as a FERRY BOAT, across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montross, for the accommodation of emigrants, travelers, citizens, and their effects. And they solicit the patronage of a discerning public to sustain the company in this valuable enterprise. The convenience will be great, the accommodation good, and the passage sure, without having to pay by for wind or weather, save when the river is under bonds—of ice. The prices will be regulated by an ordinance of the City Council. Live and let live is the desire of the public's servants.

D. JONES, & Co. May 17th 1843. 3n-6m.

C. A. WARREN & HIGBEE.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.

Office situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

Nauvoo, May 24d, 1843, tf.

BACHMAN & SKINNER.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

WILL attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Courts. Offices—in the Court House Carriage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple. 8m no 51.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo, and the West, as the best preparation for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended; ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medicinal prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and ease for more.

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBELL LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after disipation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12th cents.) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by **J. SNIDER,** (22-yl.)

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING AND PLATING.

in all its varieties at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the Temple, by Gustavus Hills.

WANTED—Old Gold and Silver in exchange for work.

LIME! LIME!

THE undersigned, intends to keep constantly on hand at the upper end of Main street near the river, the above article, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest for cash or will exchange it for most kinds of country produce. He has now on hand two kilns, not inferior to any in this city, and gathers himself by his experience in manufacturing to suit all who may favor him with their patronage. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere.

PETER SHIRTS. Nauvoo, May 31st, 1843-6m

STRAYED FROM THE TEMPLE.

ABOUT two months ago a dark brown Cow, white face, carries her head high, lop horned, bright eye, a white spot on one hind foot, white on the end of the tail, white bag, rather short teats, nine years old last spring, she was expected to calve in a few days when she went away; she is not a very large Cow but pretty stout built.

ALSO, a black Cow, white face, white feet, lower part of tail white, had a dirty red and white band on her horns across her forehead, she was very poor, when she went away, gave a little milk, had no calf, rather a small sized Cow, and about seven years old as near as can be remembered.

Whoever will give information of either or both of the Cows to the Temple Committee or the Temple Recorder, or will bring them to the Temple, will do us a favor, and if they desire it a reasonable compensation shall be allowed for trouble and expenses.

The descriptions are as near as can be remembered, but only having them here a little while it may possibly not be exactly correct.

WM. CLAYTON, Temple Recorder.

Nauvoo, July 21st, 1843.

LOOK HERE.

I would say to emigrants, and all the brethren, that I have a few lots on hand that I will sell very cheap, as I am going on my mission soon, and wish to sell before I go.

Also, I have lots with buildings on them. If any one wishes for a good store building near the Temple, I can accommodate them.

BRIGHAM YOUNG. Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. nolif.

ALMON BABBITT.

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. } July 4th 1843-tf. }

GEO. P. STILES.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple, Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. 1843. no 42 tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

SCHOOL BOOKS.
The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

ALSO,
Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Millen's Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Pencils, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c. All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches, and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	heat	2.00
do	do	whole bound	plain	2.00

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

IS EDITED BY
JOHN TAYLOR.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF
At the corner of Water and Bain Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
(One square, one insertion, \$1.00 cents.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

POETRY.

THE POET'S THEME.

They've sung of Love, and Hope, and Faith,
In every tongue and land,
Of peace and war, of Life and Death,
The gifted poet band.
The loftiest hill, the lowliest vale,
Sun, earth, and moon's soft beam,
Have greeted the bard's bewitching tale,
Have formed his beautiful theme.

They've sung the mighty names of old,
Saints, warriors, heroes gone,
More firmly 'mid their lays enrolled
Than on memorial stone.
They've sung of many a greenwood bower,
Of many a rippling stream,
Nay—even the "mountain daisy's" flower
Hath been a poet's theme.

Surely this mighty flood of song,
Flowing from day to day,
All lovely thoughts hath swept along,
All fancies borne away;
Where "neath the midnight's starry cope,
Or mid day's sunny dream,
Where may the earnest minstrel hope
To find another theme?

Still youthful hearts will overflow
With nature's sympathies;
Still youthful souls will proudly glow
With undimmed energies;
Whilst Love and Hope, the bosom's chords,
Shall touch with power supreme,
Doubt not their thoughts will still find words,
And minstrels have a theme.

The poet eases with other eyes
Than the dull crowd around,
For him new thoughts and dreams arise,
From each sweet sight and sound;
The rolling of the mighty sea,
The lightning's flashing gleams,
Can these and things as glorious, be
Weary and worn out themes?

And while the human breast gets thrills
With hopes, and joys, and fears,
And while the human eye yet fills
With sympathetic tears;
Whilst one fond heart shall wildly poet
In passion's fevered dream,
Trust me, the poet shall not want
For song and harp, a theme.

(N. Y. True Sun.

LETTER OF FRANKLIN.

The November number of the Southern Literary Messenger publishes the following excellent and interesting letter written by Dr. Benjamin Franklin, to a minister of the Gospel in New Jersey, among whose papers it was recently discovered. It has never before been published.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1765.

Dear Sir: I received your kind letter of the 2nd inst., and am glad to hear that you increase in strength. I hope you will continue mending until you recover your former health and firmness. Let me know whether you continue the cold bath, and the effect it has. As to the kindness you spoke of, I wish I could have been of more real service to you; that you would always be ready to serve any other person that may need your assistance, and as I am employed in serving others, I do not look upon myself as conferring favors, but as paying debts. In my travels, and since my settlement, I have received much kindness from men, to whom I shall never have an opportunity of making the least direct return, and numberless mercies from God, who is infinitely above being benefited by our services. For the kindness of men, I can therefore only show my gratitude to God, by a readiness to help his other children and my brethren; for I do not think that thanks and compliments, though repeated weekly, can discharge our real obligations to each other, and much less to our Creator.

You will see in this my notion of good works, that I do not expect to merit heaven by them. By heaven we understand a state of happiness, infinite in degree, and eternal in duration; we can do nothing to deserve such a reward. He that, for giving a draught of water to a thirsty person, should expect to be paid with a great plantation, would be modest in his demands, compared with those who think they deserve heaven for the little good they can do on earth. Even the mixed imperfect pleasures we enjoy in this world are rather from God's goodness than our merit—how much more the happiness of heaven! For my part, I have not the vanity to think I deserve it, the folly to

expect it, or the ambition to desire it; but content myself in submitting to the disposal of that God who made me, who has hitherto preserved and blest me, and in whose fatherly goodness I may well confide, that he never will make me miserable, and that the affliction I may at any time suffer may tend to my benefit.

The faith you mention has doubtless its use in the world. I do not desire to see it diminished, nor would I desire to see it lessened in any man; but I wish it were productive of more good works than I have seen; I mean real good works—works of kindness, charity and public spirit—not holiday keeping, sermon hearing, or reading, despised even by wise men, and much less capable of pleasing the Deity.

The worship of God is a duty; the learning and reading may be useful; but if a man in hearing and praying, (as too many do,) it is as if the tree should value itself on being watered, and putting forth leaves, though it never produced any fruit.

Our Good Master thought less of these outward appearances than many of his modern disciples. He preferred the doors of his word to the hearers; the son that seemingly refused to obey his father, and yet performed his commandments, to him that professes his readiness but neglects his work. The heretical, but charitable, those who gave food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, and raiment to the naked, entertainment to the stranger, who never heard of his name, he declares shall in the last day be accepted, when those who cry Lord! Lord! who value themselves on their faith, though great enough to perform miracles, but have neglected good works shall be rejected. He promised that he came not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance, which implied his modest opinion, that there was some in his time so good that they need not hear even him for improvement; but now-a-days, we have scarcely a little parson, who does not think it the duty of every man within his reach to sit under his own petty ministration, and that, whoever omits this offense God. I wish to such more humility, and to you health and firmness—being your friend and servant,
Benjamin Franklin.

A VIEW OF LONDON.

Rome was called the Mistress of the World, yet in its palmy days was not equal to Britain in power or dominion; nor can any of the boasted cities of antiquity—Carthage, Tyre, or Alexandria; or in latter times, Venice or Genoa—when their maritime greatness was in its glory, and their trade the wonder and admiration of their respective ages; not one can bear a moment's comparison with London. Britain's trade claims the whole habitable globe for its operations. Her colonies are placed in every direction where man can exist. Upon her dominion the sun never sets; her flag waves upon every sea, and a volume would be required to detail the results of her maritime enterprise and internal trade upon the aspect of the city which forms the centre of these mighty operations.

In population, London is a nation herself; the number of inhabitants has doubled in 40 years, and now amounts to one million nine hundred thousand. In 1843 it will contain two millions! In length, from east to west, the houses extend in one line between five and six miles, and in breadth, from north to south nearly four. But if we include Chelsea at one extreme, and Blackwall at the other, and take the breadth from Waltham to Holloway—and these are now certainly portions of the great City—we shall have London covering above thirty miles of square ground! And then her river, bearing upon its surface the ships of every nation; and her docks—the East and West India Docks, the London Docks, the Commercial Docks, and St. Katharine's Docks, together covering more than five hundred acres, teeming with valuable commodities; and one of them, the West India Dock, capable of accommodating 500 large ships.

To the port of London alone, in 1840, there belonged 2850 ships of 501,000 tons burden, and manned by 32,000 seamen; in the same year there entered the port from British colonies 1033 ships; from Ireland, 907 ships; from foreign countries, 3255; which, with 3106 British vessels, formed one year's trade. What can compare with this? London contains one hundred thousand inhabited houses, one-half of them having shops attached. The yearly consumption of porter and ale is 2,000,000 barrels, all brewed in the place; of sheep 1,403,460 have been sold in Smithfield in one year, together with 163,000 head of cattle. Many miles of ground in the vicinity are occupied as market gardens, and have spread over them many hundred acres of glass. 70,000,000 of foreign eggs are imported, to say nothing of the millions produced at home; 12,000 cows afford an insufficient supply of milk; the Irish and Dutch send immense quantities of butter. Ireland also, supplies bacon and pork.

The water companies send into the houses 227,000,000 hogsheads of water in a year; the gas companies produce 10,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily, which feeds 100,000 lights; the paving for a year costs above £300,000; the sewer rates £400,000. There are six thousand hotels, taverns and coffee-houses, and twenty theatres, besides concert-rooms, and exhibitions of various kinds. London issues nearly 30,000,000 of newspapers; has steamboat accommodations for 10,000 passengers daily; from London extends 1000 miles of railway, laid down at an expense of £47,000,000; with fifty-nine canals, at a cost of £14,000,000. Through the Post Office pass 10,000,000 of letters in a year, whilst the amount of cash paid by the London Bankers, through the clearing house in 1841, averaged £75,000,000 monthly. Will not these few facts assist in giving some idea of the immense scale upon which all that relates to London must be considered, before a correct knowledge of its state can be arrived at?—*Illustrated News.*

FROM THE ITHICA JOURNAL. DISTRESSING INTELLIGENCE FROM OREGON.

The following letter contains the sad intelligence of death by drowning of several persons, with whom many of our readers are acquainted, who emigrated from the state and section. It will be read with melancholy interest:

Oregon, Willamette Falls, }
Feb. 3, 1843. }

My dear Sarepta—I sit down to pen you tidings that will thrill through your heart, and so sicken your soul, that I advise you to go and pray before you read another line.

On the first day of this month, as Esq. Crocker, Mr. Rogers and his lady, (who was once Satira Leslie), and her youngest sister, with myself and four poor Indians, were passing down by the rock to get on a log to walk ashore; the water being high and the current strong; it barely passed, giving space for me to step on to the log as I was standing in the canoe, when it began to drive out into the current. Esq. Crocker seized the end of the paddle I held in my hand, and each exerted ourselves to draw the canoe to the log a second time, but it was in vain; he let go as he was likely to draw himself out of the canoe, and in an instant that large, sound, well conditioned canoe of the Missions, was in spite of every effort of all on board, hurried away and hurled down the dreadful falls sending every soul save two poor Indians, into eternity in a moment. As yet, my dear wife, not even a body has been found. I stood on the log, chilled and motionless with horror, and witnessed the dreadful scene. They went down within four rods of me—Satira only uttering one dreadful scream as they passed over the falls. The two Indians were saved by jumping overboard and swimming seemingly against impossibilities, to the shore, in those dreadful rapids two rods above the falls. This horrible disaster has filled the place and colony with consternation and deep affliction.

Oh, what a sad and dreadful blow to poor dear Mr. Crocker and all his connections. I pray God to sustain them under this tremendous blow. He had spent the last two months at my house; and his mildness, condescension, and pleasant, agreeable manners, will never be forgotten.—He and I were on our way to Ft. George together, and had spent the day agreeably, conversing on various topics of interest—each calculating on a longer stay, and more to do in this world. He was delighted with the country, and had bright hopes and cheering prospects. The hospitality and generosity of the people of this country greatly pleased him, and on the other hand he was universally more than respected—he was gaining upon the best affections and kindest regards of the people, and seemed destined to be generally esteemed and beloved. But he is gone, and I am left; and well may it be said, "there was but a step between me and death."

Yours as ever,
ELUAH WHITE.

AN EXCITING STORY.

The following fact will show the fearful dangers to which solitary travellers are sometimes exposed. A man belonging to Mr. Schmalen's congregation, at Bethany, returning homeward from a visit to his friends, took a circuitous route in order to pass a small fountain, or rather pool, where he expected to kill an antelope to carry home to his family. The sun had risen to some height by the time he reached the spot, and seeing no game, he laid his gun down on a shelving rock, the back of which was covered over with a species of dwarf thorn bushes. He went to the water took a hearty drink, and returned to the rock, smoked a pipe, and being little tired, fell asleep. In a short time the heat reflecting from the rock awoke him, and opening his eyes he saw a large lion crouching before him, with his eyes glaring in his face, and within a little more than a yard from his

feet. He sat motionless for some minutes, till he had recovered his presence of mind, then, raising his gun, moved his hand slowly towards it, the lion seeing him, raised his head and gave a tremendous roar; he made another, and another attempt, but the gun being far beyond his reach, he gave it up, as the lion seemed well aware of his object, and was enraged whenever he attempted to move his hand. His situation now became painful in the extreme; the rock on which he sat became so hot that he could scarcely bear his naked feet to touch it, and kept moving them alternately placing one above the other. The day passed and the night came, but the lion never moved from the spot; the sun rose again and its intense heat soon rendered his feet past feeling. At noon the lion rose and walked to the water, only a few yards distant, looking behind as it went, lest the man should move, and seeing him stretch out his hand to take his gun, turned in a rage and was on the point of springing upon him. The animal went to the water, drank, and returning, lay down at the edge of the rock. Another night passed; the man in describing it, said he knew not whether he slept, but if he did, it must have been with his eyes open, for he always saw the lion at his feet. Next day, in the forenoon, the animal went again to the water, and while there, he listened to some noise, apparently from an opposite quarter, and disappeared in the bushes. The man now made another effort, and seized his gun; but on attempting to rise, he fell, his ankles being without power. With his gun in his hand, he crept towards the water and drank, but looking at his feet he saw as he expressed it, his "toes roasted," and the skin tore off with the grass. There he sat a few moments, expecting the lion's return, when he resolved to send the contents of the gun through his head; but as it did not appear, tying his gun to his back, the poor man made the best of his way on his hands and knees to the nearest path, hoping that some solitary individual might pass. He could go no further, when providentially, a person came up, who took him to a place of safety, from whence he obtained health, though he lost his toes, and was a cripple for life. [Monthly Missionary Labors.

THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM-SHIP.

This stupendous vessel, whose launch was mentioned in the foreign news a few days ago, in her construction seems to furnish a new era in navigation. It is composed entirely of iron, and is the largest vessel constructed since the days of the renowned shipwright, Noah. An interesting description of her is given in an English paper, from which we copy:—
"There are no paddle wheels or boxes. The Archimedean screw being used. Her burthen is 3000 tons, being 2000 tons more than that of the Great Western. She will be propelled by engines of one thousand horse power combined. The following are her dimensions:—Length from figure head to taffrail, 322 feet; length of keel, 289 feet; extreme width, 50 feet 6 inches. She has four decks—the upper deck is flush, and is 308 feet long; the second deck consists of two promenade saloons, the aft or first 110 feet six inches by 22 feet, and the forward or second class 67 feet by 21 feet 9 inches; the third deck consists of the dining saloon, the grand saloon measuring 98 feet 6 inches by 30 feet, and the second class 61 feet by 21 feet 9 inches. The whole of the saloons are 8 feet 3 inches high, and surrounded by sleeping berths, of which there are 20 with single beds, and 113 containing two, giving 232 berths. This large number is exclusive of the accommodations which are prepared on the numerous sofas. The fourth deck is appropriated to the reception of cargo, of which 1200 tons will be carried, in addition to 1000 tons of coal. The fore-castle is intended for the officers' and sailors' mess rooms and sleeping berths, with the sail rooms underneath. The engines and boilers occupy a space of 80 feet in the middle portion of the vessel. The engine room and the cooking establishment are situate in this part of the ship. There are three boilers; these are heated by 24 fires, and will contain 200 tons of water. There are four engines, of 250 horse power each, the cylinders of which are 7 feet 4 inches in diameter. The chimney is 30 feet high and 8 feet in diameter. She is fitted with six masts, the highest of which is 74 feet above deck. The quantity of canvass carried will be about 1700 square yards. She will be fitted with the patent wire rigging. The hull is divided into four watertight compartments, and the quantity of coal consumed will be about 60 tons per day. Upwards of 1500 tons of iron have been used in her construction and that of the engines and boilers. The draught of water, when laden, will be 18 feet, and the displacement about 3200 tons. The plates of the keel are from one inch to three quarters of an inch thick, and the other plates about half an inch thick. She is double riveted throughout. The ribs are formed of angle iron six inches by three and a half

inches by half an inch at the bottom of the vessel, and seven sixteenths thick at top; the mean distance of the ribs fourteen inches from centre to centre. All these ribs will be doubled; the distance is then increased to eighteen and twenty-one inches. The ship will be fitted with very powerful pumps, which can throw off 7000 gallons of water per minute."

A Heroine.—A Strange Circumstance.

The following account reminds us of two cases which occurred last year in our immediate vicinity; we allude to the cases of the attempt to murder Captain Hart. The circumstances of the two cases are so wrapped around both these occurrences has never yet been satisfactorily cleared up. The desperadoes who committed the outrages referred to, which caused much excitement at the time, have probably left this part of the country, or at least have been so badly frightened that they have desisted from their villainous purposes. The following account is from the Cattsraugus (New York) Whig, and the circumstances related are similar in many respects to those said to have taken place in this county. The Whig states that there has been a series of depredations committed upon the family residing in the town of Machias, in that county, by the name of Andrews, which are unaccountable, disgraceful and villainous. Early in the spring there were several petty thefts committed by entering the house in the night, carrying away provisions, &c.—Their barn was set on fire and burned to the ground, and two attempts have been made to burn the house. Who the desperadoes are, it has been impossible to find out, as they would come in the night in disguise, painted black, and every effort at detection has proved unavailing. A few weeks since, a shingle was found in the house, on which was written a warning to the family to leave the house, or they would be murdered, or their house burned. On Tuesday the 27th ult. about midnight, a noise was heard by the family on the outside of the house, Mrs. Andrews got up, and upon looking saw a man fixing a sort of scaffold to get up to the window, the window being high up from the ground. She got up and stood near the window, and the window being partially fastened on the inside. The thief mounted the scaffold and commenced raising the window, and finding after raising it three or four inches, that it was fastened, thrust his arm under to unfasten it, when Mrs. Andrews raised the axe and near severed his arm from his body. The thief, with a groan, fell back, was seized by his comrades, and carried to their wagon, which stood a few rods distant, and the horse was driven off at the top of his speed. An alarm was immediately given by the family, and the whole neighborhood was aroused in search of the desperadoes. Blood was found on the window sill, traced to the road, and they were traced by the blood as far as the village of Sandusky, in the town of Freedom, a distance of some ten or twelve miles, when all trace of them was lost. There was a rumor that Dr. Colgrove, living near that section of the country, had been called to dress a wound in the arm of an individual living in the vicinity of Sandusky. That paper expresses a hope that all good citizens will be vigilant in ferreting out the whereabouts of these villains, as more outrages than those in which Machias has been the scene for the last few months, seldom occur in any civilized country.—[Pittsburg Chronicle.

Millerism.—The eastern papers state that Millerism is fast dying away.

Some of the principal lecturers finding no call for their services, are winding their way to Ohio and other western states. A New England paper says:—"As was anticipated, multitudes, in this part of the country, who still advocate the doctrine, do so in a feeble manner, with evident doubt and distrust of its correctness; while many others freely acknowledge they have lost their confidence in the system. Among these are several lecturers, who a few months since stood forth as bold champions, advocating the system publicly through the country. But they have given it up and returned to their several occupations, to earn bread by the sweat of their face. Many others, who had given up all worldly business, expecting they should want no more, have found it necessary to resume their industrious habits, and are now at work like other men. We hope and expect soon to see them all as industrious and economical as in times past."

Trade with England.—The New York Journal of Commerce of the 9th inst.,

says one of our packet ships now loading for Liverpool has on board the following articles, which compose her cargo so far, viz: 200 barrels of flour, 630 bbls lard, 500 firkins butter, 600 casks and boxes of cheese, 50 tons sperm oil, 2 boxes of soap, about 20 tons measure of clocks. All these commodities, except the small quantity of flour, are new articles of export to England, and the entire cargo goes for export in consequence of the recent modification of the British tariff.

Digging for Money.—One day last week, a boat containing three men and a woman, touched at an island in our harbor, and the individuals landed on a singular mound. The principles of the party were a certain lecturer on Animal Magnetism and a female subject. The latter had discovered by means of clairvoyance, that a large sum of money, supposed to be part of the buried treasures of the renowned freebooter Capt. Kyd, was buried on this island, and she had offered her services as pilot. A spot was selected, and in the midst of a most profound and orthodox silence the Animal Magnetism was commenced. The party, around the supposed *dolores*, in the centre of which the party stood. We are sorry to add that four Bibles were placed on the circumference of the circle at the cardinal points of the compass. The party being armed with shovels then commenced digging, but their operations were soon necessarily suspended by the appearance of a huge flat rock which formed the substratum of the soil on which they stood. Having no materials for blasting they reluctantly gave up the search and returned to the city. By an amusing coincidence the scene of their operations happened to be *Calf Island*.

Professor Hitchcock in his geology of Massachusetts, records somewhat similar instances of superstition and delusion in the interior of New England, but that a scene should have been acted here and at the present day, is surely a matter of marvel. The above account is strictly true in every particular. We may conclude to publish the names of the persons engaged in this discreditable affair. [Boston Times.

Frankness.—Be frank with the world.

Frankness is the child of honesty and courage. Say just what you mean to do on every occasion, and take it for granted that you mean to do right. If a friend asks a favor, you should grant it if reasonable; if not tell him plainly why you cannot. You will wrong him and wrong yourself by equivocation of any kind. Never do a wrong thing to make a friend or keep one; the man who requires you to do so is doubly purchased at a sacrifice. Deal kindly but firmly with all men; you will find it the best policy which wears best. Above all, do not appear to others what you are not. If you have any fault to find with any one, tell him, not others of what you complain. There is no more dangerous experiment than that of undertaking to be one thing to a man's face and another behind his back. We should live and speak out of doors, as the phrase is, and say and do what we are willing should be known by men. It is not only best as a matter of principle, but as a matter of policy.

"Cool, Was't it?"—Major Noah tells a

capital story of a dandy, operating at the luminous Fountain New York, some evenings since. The chairs around the fountain are hired, at two cents each. An exquisite rented five of the lady who tends them, and seated on one, occupied the others with his arms and legs, while he gazed at the foaming cascade and smoked his cigar to the infinite amusement of the bystanders. "May I trouble you for one of those chairs for a lady?" said one of the pedestrians. "Can't part with any—hired 'em all sir—Mrs. Thingamy there will accommodate you."

Jews on the Russian Frontier.—The

Imperial decree relative to the removal of the Jews dwelling on the Russian frontier is thus given in the *Prussian State Gazette*:—"In pursuance of a resolution of the Ministerial committee, formed on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice respecting the Israelites dwelling on the frontier, within a circuit of fifty wersts, his Imperial Majesty issued, on the 20th of April, (May 2) the following order:—"All the Jews dwelling within an extent of fifty wersts along the frontier in the direction of Prussia and Austria are to remove into the interior of the empire, their owners of houses being allowed an interval of two years for the disposal of the same. This order is to be obeyed without evasion."

The editor of the American Farmer

says:—"That after comparing the accounts received from all quarters of the United States, he inclines to the opinion that the wheat crop will prove an average one." He adds—"The grain already is of excellent quality, and notwithstanding the ravages by winter killing, the rust and fly, has turned out a fair yield. The rust and fly, which at one time created so much alarm, have done but inconsiderable injury. Thus far, then, Providence has been bountiful to the tillers of the earth, from whom an overflowing measure of gratitude is due, and which we trust will be repaid in a spirit to render the offering acceptable."

Animal Magnetism.—It's as true as a

book! A certain gentleman in N. H. from his pupil recdly put twenty-five of his congregation to sleep at one sitting. [Eastern Argus.

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MARGARET.

Four Days Later from Europe.

The Margaret, captain Shannon, arrived at Halifax on Sunday, the 27th ult., in a passage of 18 days, having left Liverpool on the 9th. Not being a regular packet, she did not bring regular files of English papers.

There was no important change in the state of the markets.

There is no news of special importance. Lord Wellington had declared in his place in Parliament, in answer to a speech from Lord Roden, that the British government were fully prepared to maintain peace in Ireland, forcibly if they must, peaceably if they could.

The weather, from the departure of the Gt Western to that of the Margaret, appears to have been fine, and the prospect of the crops better. Flour at Liverpool was difficult of sale, and duty paid. Foreign was quoted on the 8th at 8d to 1s lower.

The South of Wales continues in a disturbed state; toll-houses and toll-gates are constantly coming under the new regime of "Rebecca and her Daughters," and the government appears to possess no energy in maintaining the laws.

So great is the animosity of the Welch people against the metropolitan police sent among them, that it is proposed to withdraw them entirely, and substitute Welch conscripts in their place.

Among the political rumors, is one that Lord Brougham is busily intriguing, and very painfully anxious to resume his seat upon the wool-sack.

The Messrs. Gurney, of Norwich, and other leading bankers in the East of England, have come to a resolution, in consequence of the want of employment for money, which has existed now for twelve months past, to lower the rates of interest on deposits to 14 per cent.

A great meeting of pitmen engaged in the collieries, was held on the 6th at Black Fell, about four miles from Newcastle, for the purpose of forming a union to protect the rates of wages. More than 20,000 were present.

Father Matthew appears to be pursuing his temperance career almost as triumphantly in England as he did in Ireland. Thousands, heretofore votaries of Bacchus, have signed the pledge.

At a meeting of proprietors of the St. George Steam Packet Company, held at Liverpool, a dissolution of the company was resolved on, it appearing that in eight years the losses had been £500,000.

A huge bell, said to be the largest ever cast in England, was shipped for Montreal at London on the 7th ult.—It weighs seven tons, eleven hundred and twelve pounds, and is for the new Cathedral at Montreal. Its diameter at the mouth is seven feet three inches. The clapper weighs more than three hundred pounds.

Her Britannic Majesties' vessel, the Lizard, was run down by the French steam frigate Veloe, off Carthage, on the night of July 23. The Lizard went down almost immediately, but only one life was lost, Lieut. Postle and the crew being rescued and taken to Gibraltar by the Veloe.

Zephaniah Williams, one of the Chartist convicts, has been hanged in New South Wales, for murdering an old man named Harkness. He was convicted on his own confession, that being tired of life, he had resolved to kill the first man he met.

A girl of thirteen was sentenced to death at the Warwick Assizes, August 4th, for setting fire to a dwelling house in which she lived as a servant. The judge intimated, however, that her sentence would be commuted.

One of the Scottish blacksmiths, of the Gretna-Green order, was sentenced to transportation, seven years, for marrying a runaway couple within the English border, being somewhat intoxicated at the time.

There have been serious commotions at Lubec, originating in the discontent of some soldiers with the clothes supplied to them by the contractors. The Senate was obliged to resort to severe means of repression, and peace was restored.

American Sympathy.—We rejoice to have the privilege of announcing that the Rev. Mr. Macmillan, of Kirkcubright, has received from N. York, a remittance of £1,100, "to be applied toward erecting in the town of Kirkcubright, a church in connection with the Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland."—*Dumfries Standard.*

In Parliament.—The House of Commons was still busy upon the Irish Poor Relief bill and the new bill for the regulation of theatres. (Nothing of prominent interest came out in the debates.)

The House of Lords did little but routine business until the 8th instant, when Lord Montague gave notice that on the 14th he should bring forward a motion on the state of the finances, and the Earl of Roden called attention

to the condition of Ireland—prefacing his remarks by presenting a petition from five thousand Irish Protestants, complaining of the repeal agitation, and of the repeal meetings, and declaring their readiness to support the authorities in suppressing treason and rebellion. The prayer of the petition was for the protection of their lives and properties.

The Duke of Wellington made the chief reply to Lord Roden. He did not attempt to deny the critical situation of Ireland, and the extreme injury caused by those "criminal agitations," but contented himself with assuring the house that every thing had been done which could be done to preserve the peace of the country, and to meet all misfortunes. In short, he reiterated the determination of the government not to adopt any other measures than those now in force, unless some decided change should make it necessary.

Ireland.—The Athlone Sentinel says that orders have been received to provision the garrison, so as to be able to stand a three years' siege.—This is assigned as the cause of a rise in the cost of wheat and flour; but we consider it very doubtful, to say the least, whether any such orders have been issued.

Mr. O'Connell took up the slavery question again at the meeting of the Dublin Repeal Association, August 5, charging the Irish in America with treating the unfortunate men of color worse than they were treated by any others. He said he could feel no sympathy for men who acted so basely.—Speaking of the repeal agitation dying away, as hoped by the ministry of England, he said that he had then no less than eleven invitations to attend great repeal gatherings; and by the time he got through them, he should no doubt have eleven more.

Spain.—The siege of Seville was raised on the 26th of July, and the Regent set out for Cadiz. The Cortes was convoked for the 15th of October. All the diplomatic representatives at Madrid, except Mr. Irving and the Mexican Minister, had announced that they would wait for instructions from their governments before recognizing the Provincial Government. It is said that the leaders of the successful party were quarrelling among themselves as to the course next to be pursued.

On Espartero's arrival at Cadiz, he placed himself under the protection of the British flag, embarking on board the Malabar, which immediately got under way for England. In his retreat from before Seville, he was hotly pursued by Gen. Concha.

General O'Donnell has been appointed Captain General of Cuba.

Gen. Van Hulen and many other officers of Espartero's army were taken prisoners.

The Extraordinary Gazette, published on the 28th, announces the submission of Saragossa to the Provincial government, on condition of the whole National Guard of that city continuing armed and organized under the control of the constitutional Ayuntamiento.

British claim to Oregon.—The last Edinburgh Review contains a long article on the Oregon region, and the writer earnestly calls on the British government to possess itself of the unoccupied tract, which it says is the last corner of the earth left free from the occupation of a civilized race. The subjoined characteristic extract will show the zeal that exists on the subject:

"The land which is to command the North Pacific, and give the law to its myriad islands, cannot long remain unoccupied. It calls loudly on those who have foresight; on those who can estimate the promise of the future; to forecast its destiny. Americans never show themselves deficient in this branch of political wisdom. They are familiar with what we can scarcely realize; the rapid march of time in the western world.

Surely it well behooves us who have an interest in every new corner of the earth, to note the signs of these changes, and turn them to our profit when we may.—And one thing strikes us forcibly. However the political question between England and America as to the ownership of Oregon, may be decided, Oregon will never be colonized overland from the eastern states. It is with a view of pointing out the entire distinctness of the two regions that we have gone perhaps at tedious length, into a description of the geographical peculiarities of the vast space which separates them.

It is six or seven hundred miles from the westernmost limit of the fertile part of the prairies, to the cultivable region of the Columbia. Six months of the year the whole of this space is a howling wilderness of snow and tempests. During the other six it exhibits every variety of hopeless sterility; plains of arid sand, deserts of volcanic rock, hills covered with bitter shrubs, and snowy mountains of many days' journey; and its level part is traversed by the formidable predatory cavalry we have described; an enemy of more than Scythian savagery and endurance, who cannot be tracked, overtaken, or conciliated. We know and admire the extraordinary energy which accompanies the rambling habits of the citizens of the states—we know the feverish irascible ten-

dency to press onward, which induces the settler to push to the uttermost limits of practical enterprise, regardless of the teeming and inviting regions he may leave behind. Still with these natural obstacles between we cannot but imagine that the world must assume a new face before the American waggons make plain the road to Columbia, as they have done to the Ohio. In the mean time the long line of coast invites emigration from the over peopled shores of the old world.—When once the Isthmus of Darien is rendered traversable, the voyage will be easier and shorter than that to Australia; which thirty thousand of our countrymen have made in a single year. Whoever, therefore, are to be the future owners of Oregon, its people will come from Europe. The Americans have taken up the question in earnest; their press teems with writings on the subject; we need only mention the able Memoir of Mr. Greenhow, 'translator to the department of state,' in which their claim is historically deduced with much ingenuity. French writers, as may be supposed, are already advocating the American view. Let us abandon ours, from motives of justice, if the right be proved against us; from motives of policy, if it be proved not worth contesting; but not in mere indolence."

(From the National Enquirer.)

MARRIAGE AFTER BURIAL.

Two Parisian merchants, strongly united in friendship, had each one child of different sexes, who early contracted a strong inclination for each other. Their attachment was cherished by the parents, and they were flattered with the expectation of being joined together for life.—Unfortunately, however, at the time when they thought themselves on the point of completing this long wished for union, a man far advanced in years, and possessed of an immense fortune, cast his eye on the young lady and made honorable proposals.—Her parents could not resist the temptation of obtaining a son-in-law in such affluent circumstances, and forced her to comply.

As soon as the knot was tied, she strictly enjoined her former lover never to see her, and patiently submitted to her fate—but the anxiety of her mind preyed upon her body, and threw her into a lingering disorder, which apparently carried her off, and she was consigned to the grave. As soon as this melancholy event reached the lover, his affliction was doubled, being deprived of all hopes of her widowhood—but recollecting that in her youth she had been for some time in a state of lethargy, his hopes revived, and hurried him to the place of her burial. A good bribe procured the sexton's permission to dig her up—which he performed, and removed her to a place of safety. By proper methods, he revived the almost extinguished spark of life. Great was her surprise at finding what condition she had been in, and probably as great was her pleasure, on ascertaining the means by which she had been recalled from the grave. As soon as she was sufficiently recovered, the lover laid his claim; and his reasons, supported by a powerful inclination on her part, were too strong for her to resist. But as France was no longer a place of safety for them, they agreed to remove to England, where they resided ten years.

At length they felt a strong inclination to re-visit their native country, which they thought they might gratify, and accordingly they performed their voyage. The lady was so unfortunate as to be known by her husband, whom she met in a public walk, and all her endeavors to disguise herself, were ineffectual. He laid his claim to her before a court of justice, and the lover defended his right—alleging that the husband, by burying her, had forfeited his title, and that he had acquired a just one by freeing her from the jaws of death. These reasons, whatever weight they might have in a court where love presides, seemed to have but little effect on the grave sages of the law—and the lady, with her lover, thinking it unsafe to await the determination of the court, prudently retired from the kingdom. C. C.

SUBSTANCE OF PUSEYISM.

About ten years ago, some half a dozen Clergymen of the Church of England, Dr. Pusey among the number, conferred together and arguing that high church principles had fallen into practical neglect of late years, they commenced issuing, at irregular intervals, the celebrated 'Tracts for the times,' which reached the 90th number, when the Bishop of Oxford arrested their publication. The tracts advocate most of the essential doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church:

1. Apostolic succession in both Protestant and Catholic Churches.
2. The regeneration of children by baptism.
3. There is no salvation for those out of the pale of the church.
4. The authority of the Church is higher than the State, and that the sovereign and the senate are bound to submit to the dictation of the Church.
5. The writings of the fathers are preferred to the narratives of the inspired evangelists, and the letters of the Apostles.

6. That the scriptures ought not to be read by the laity, unless accompanied by the exposition of their meaning to be found in the book of Common Prayer.

7. The atonement, requiring the religion of the heart is virtually rejected.

8. That religion mainly consists in the observance of forms and ceremonies.

9. That the bread and wine in the Sacrament are converted, when consecrated by the clergy, into the actual flesh and blood of Christ, and that the sacrament constitutes a kind of continuation of the atonement of Christ on the cross.

The above may be regarded as a tolerable fair synopsis of the doctrines of the 'Puseyites' as exposed in the controversy now going on in the city of New York, between Drs. Aulton and Smith on the one side, and Bishop Onderdonk and other clergy in opposition. The latter appear to be the Puseyites, or high church party, as they lately ordained Mr. Carey, who avowed his concurrence in the doctrines of Mr. Pusey, and therefore in favor of a union between Protestant Episcopal and the Churches. As the discussion is very lengthy, and unsuited to a political paper, we shall, perhaps pay no further attention to it in our columns.—The curiosity of our readers to know what Puseyism is, and, alone induced us to allude to the subject.—*Monitor.*

A Melancholy Story.—A letter dated on the 11th instant at Jacksonville, East Florida, and published in the Savannah Republican, relates the following truly melancholy details of an event that lately occurred in the neighborhood of Alligator:

"The father of a family, consisting of a wife and two sons, in the vicinity of that place, was taken sick, and during his illness, there being no food in the house, the wife took the gun for the purpose of procuring game. Having wandered out of the way she got lost, and after three days solitary adventure in the wilderness, she at last, weary and sick, found her home and her husband a corpse. Being unable to act further, she sent her eldest boy to the house of a neighbor, some seven or eight miles off, for assistance. The little fellow, shortly after his arrival beneath the friendly roof, through previous sickness and present excitement, beyond his years, became ill, and before he could tell his tale died. A few days after, the house was visited, when, oh, deplorable sight! alongside the father was found the dead bodies of his wife and remaining son! The tale is short but true. They all perished through starvation. The tear of sympathy will freely flow when recounting such events."

The Fighting Clergyman of Tennessee.—In a late Tennessee paper, of which the Rev. Mr. Brownlow is editor, the following 'card' appears. The Reverend gentleman talks plain, that's certain:

A CARD.—While seated in my house writing, and disturbing no man, and without any knowledge of any quarrelling going on, Mr. Garland was called on as I understand, by L. C. Haynes, to send me down to him, to meet him in combat, I once called on that base, cowardly puppy, in a manly and honorable way, and he refused to fight, but lied like a dog, in that he denied having any weapons. I must decline the honor of paying him a second visit; but on the ground that one good turn deserves another, he ought to call on me. This would be turn about, and of course fair play.

I now, as heretofore, pronounce Mr. Haynes a liar, a villain and a coward; having no other backers in Jonesborough than a set of liars and rascals, and the descendants of thieves.

And this I intend as personal to all who consider themselves his backers.

WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW,

The Whig Methodist Parson.—A droll fellow and not a little of a bruiser, who edits the Jonesboro (Ten.) Whig, adviseth all men of the success of his party in that State in the following edifying terms:

TEN HUNDRED THOUSAND CHEERS FOR THE NOBLE WHIG STATE OF TENNESSEE!!!

Attention the world, till the news of the Tennessee election is given! O ye inhabitants of this wide earth, stretch wide your eyes and look at Tennessee, while she stops the onward march of that Lucifer ball! Heads erect!—Right foot seven feet in rear of the left, to act as a brace!—Hands raised as high as they can reach, with fingers spread wide apart!—Faces turned towards Old Kentucky, with backs upon South Carolina!—Byes a feet apart, squinting towards Louisiana and Maine!—Keeping time with the feet, after the fashion of the Rogue's March, while the leaders of Misrule in Tennessee, work their way up Salt River!!!

Yarn Spinning.—Some 20 years ago, Mr. Houldsworth, of England, succeeded in spinning one pound of cotton into what is understood as 300 hanks, and this was considered by the public as the *ne plus ultra* of the art. But we are told by an English paper that it is now no unusual thing for a pound of spun yarn to contain 420 hanks or a yarn of 357,000 yards *two hundred and fifteen miles!* The chief demand for this very fine yarn is from France. The journeyman spinners of yarn like this, are well paid—some of them average four or five pounds sterling a week.

Bustles.—These are recommended as life preservers. A lady recently saved herself and husband from a watery grave by means of her enormous bustle, both having fallen into the river from a steamboat.

An old House.—A lady named House, lately died at the south at the age of 112.

A Swedish miller was recently severely fined and imprisoned, by the tribunal of Termeland, Sweden, under the following circumstances:

"The jolly miller was returning home when he observed that the gallows, erected, as the custom is, on the public highway, was newly freighted with a walefactor: who was expiating his crime, having been left by the executioners of justice.—Perceiving signs that the man was not dead, the miller compassionately cut him down, and carried him to his mill, where he brought him to life again, but no sooner was the incorrigible rascal fully restored, than the first use he made of his renewed lease of life, was to rob his benefactor. He was caught in the act by the miller: who was so incensed at his villainy, that he hanged him up again on the gallows from which he relieved him. The miller was punished by court, first for interrupting the course of law, and for taking the responsibility upon himself.

Directing a Traveller.—Please direct me to Stevensen's Mills, said a stranger to an old codger in—

"O yes, certainly. You may follow this road, bearing a little to the left, till you come to what is called the 'Old Robinson Place,' and then strike off to the right, and—"

"But, sir, being a stranger, how shall I know when I arrive at Robinson Place?"

Well, then, you may keep on the road till you come to Deacon Moore's and then—

"Excuse me, sir, I don't happen to know where Deacon Moore lives."

"Well, then, you know were the old furnace stood, and when you get there—"

"Indeed, sir, I can't say that I know where—"

Well, then, you tarnal fool, you don't know nothin', and I won't tell you nothin' about it."

The traveller went on, guessing his way as well as he might till he could find some other person to direct him.

British Insolence.—A little party of gentlemen from Buffalo went over in a row boat to the Canada side to look at the ruins of an old fort, and, while on the shore, their boat was seized and declared to be forfeited to the crown of England, because it contained a few refreshments which the party had prepared as a substitute for their dinner. Major Kirby is the name of the officer under whose authority this contemptible piece of petty tyranny was perpetrated.

New York City Debt.—The total debt of the city of New York is \$23,800,000. The city, therefore, is obliged to pay annually, about \$1,000,000 interest. It requires the tax payers of that city to hand over nearly one fourth of their whole revenue to meet this demand. The debt of Philadelphia, says the Chronicle, is not more than the interest New York is obliged to pay every year.

Too much Happiness. It takes above six columns of the London Herald to tell about the marriage of a British lady named Augusta Caroline to a German gentleman named Fredrick. The guests dressed considerably on the occasion. [Boston Post.]

Cheap Living.—The keeper of a eating house in Hull, (England), states, that it is no uncommon thing for as many as twenty laborers to dine at his house daily for one penny each, that is, for a halfpenny worth of milk and a halfpenny worth of bread.

Flat as a Pancake.—A fellow in Indiana by the name of Pancake, lately committed suicide because a girl refused to marry him. We suppose the girl was afraid her Pancake might turn into a slap-jack.

A man of much presence of mind, living near Aberdeen, heard a thief breaking into his house in the night. He reached to a bottle of soda water on the mantle-piece, and as soon as the fellow's head was visible, took deliberately him, and cut the string. The cork hit him in the face, and the thief thinking it blood, fell on his knees, and roared for mercy. He was suffered to depart on promise of amendment.

"Poor, but Respectable."—Noticing the sudden death of a citizen of Franklin county, the editor of the State Journal says that he was "poor, but respectable." Very singular, indeed, for a man to be poor and respectable! How would it answer for the Journal to say, in noticing the death of a rich man, "rich, but not respectable?" Alas for the cant of this aristocratic world: "poor, but respectable." "Rich and respectable." Of course, rich and respectable!

MURDERER CAUGHT.

"The Louisville Dime says, 'Dr. Bennett is now in jail in this city, charged with having, a few years since, murdered a gentleman below the falls of the Ohio; and robbed him of some \$2200. He was brought from the State of Missouri by a requisition from the Governor. We understand that there is no doubt but that he is the guilty man.' He has been absent some three or four years.

During the year 1841, 928 women made application in France for separation from their husbands—while the husbands who applied only amounted to 59 in number.

The following, we believe, started from the London Punch, a journal that rattles off first rate jokes:

When Mrs. McGibbon was preparing to act Jane Shore at Liverpool, her dress, an ignorant country girl, informed her that a woman had called to request two box orders, because she and her daughter had walked four miles to see the play.

"Does she know me?" inquired the actress.

"Not at all," was the reply.

"What a very odd request!" exclaimed Mrs. McG. "Has the good woman got her faculties about her?"

"I think she have, ma'm, for I see she ha' got summat tied up in a red silk handkercher."

THE NEIGHBOR.

—WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1843.

Porter Rockwell.—(A few short months ago it was heralded through this State, that Porter Rockwell was the individual who attempted to murder Ex-Governor Boggs, of Missouri. It was confidently stated that Joseph Smith was "accessory before the fact," the thing was swallowed as a precious morsel, by the enemies of Mormonism; it was iterated, and reiterated by the public journals, and the general expression of a certain class was, that Mr. Smith ought to be hung; there was no doubt of his guilt;—he was one of the most inhuman, diabolical, dangerous and malignant persons in the universe—and when a requisition was made for him by the Governor of Missouri, it was considered worse than 'arson' or 'treason,' that he should be acquitted by the legal authorities of this state, under habeas corpus; and afterwards, when Porter Rockwell was taken, it was exultingly stated that they had got the scoundrel, and that he would now receive the due dement of his crime. How stands the matter when it is investigated? Investigated by a Missouri court. The following will show:

"The last Independence Expositor says—Orin Porter Rockwell, the Mormon confided in our county jail, some time since, for the attempted assassination of Ex-Governor Boggs, was indicted by our last grand jury, for escaping from our county jail some time since, and sent to Clay county for trial. Owing, however, to some informality in the proceedings, he was remanded to this county again for trial. There was not sufficient proof adduced against him, to predicate an indictment for shooting Ex-Governor Boggs, and the grand jury therefore did not indict him for that offence."—*St. Louis New Era.*

It appears then that after all the bluster, the hue and cry about Mormon outrages, Mormon intrigue, "blood," "arson," and "murder," that there was not sufficient proof adduced against him to predicate an indictment for shooting Ex-Governor Boggs, and the grand jury therefore did not indict him for that offence. This speaks for itself; it needs no comment. We are glad for the sake of suffering innocents, that Mr. Rockwell stands clear in the eyes of the law. Thus it seems that after exerting all their malice and hollow rage to implicate the innocent, they can find no proof against him. But yet he must be again incarcerated without proof for another hearing. This is Missouri justice. If he was guilty of breaking jail, why not try and punish him for that before that court? Where is the necessity of remanding him to another county for another hearing? It is evident that they wish to immolate him, and by offering him as a sacrifice, glut their thirst for innocent blood.

We have received a communication from the Showmakers' Association, but it is too late for insertion this week.

Carthage.—We have perused the resolutions of this great Carthaginian meeting, as published in the 'Warsaw Message,' and we must confess that, contemptible as we viewed their proceedings from hearsay, our views of them would have been much more diminutive, had we been acquainted with the facts of the case. Well might our correspondent say, 'they must have proceeded from hearts as dark as Erebus.' These poor specimens of humanity, and would-be counterfeiters of republicanism, have indeed published their own slanders; and if they were worthy of attention, and had their deserts, would be found guilty of treason.

We consider their resolutions unworthy of notice, and will leave them to be buried in their own ashes, unless requested by our friends, to gratify their curiosity, and to let them see what a few broken-down office seekers will do.

For the benefit of the public, however, and to immortalize the memories of those concerned, we shall make out a list of the principle men concerned, and keep them standing a few weeks, by way of advertisement, that men may know how differently men will act under different circumstances, when they are seeking office, and when they are disappointed in their expectations.

Perhaps after all, we had better be preparing waggons to decamp, lest Carthage, with tax-gatherer Hannibal at their head, should swallow up Nauvoo, body and bones. Oh dear! Oh dear! Oh dear!!!

The Rev. Blodgett, a Unitarian minister, from Massachusetts, delivered a discourse in a large congregation on Sunday last. We hear that he purposes forming a society here. All rights—liberty of conscience and liberty of worship, "free trade and sailors rights," is what we go in for.

We had a Socialist, a gentleman from Liverpool (Eng.) lecturing in our place last week. He was treated with respect and listened to with profound attention, but we believe that the Mormons declined being socialists.

For the Neighbor. To the citizens of ILLINOIS AND THE ADJOINING STATES.

Fellow Citizens!—Feeling deeply interested in the welfare of the people of the United States, and especially in the prosperity and peace of the State of Illinois, I take the liberty of addressing you, relative to the disgraceful circumstances

that have recently transpired in Carthage.

It seems that there are some disappointed office seekers who feel chagrined at the result of the last August election; and now having given loose vent to their passions, have used their influence to stir up the people against the Mormons, in Hancock county, and the adjoining counties, and States, with many unfounded reports against that community.

Fellow citizens: I am a citizen of Hancock county, and have been ever since the Mormons came to this county. I have traded with the Mormons and have been personally acquainted with the prophet, and a number of the leading members of that society. I was in Nauvoo, on business, near six weeks, last summer, when Joseph Smith was taken, and tried, and honorably acquitted by the proper authorities, (as declared, in my presence, by C. Walker, Esq., and other honorable lawyers.)

I would here remark that I am not a Mormon, neither am I contending for their religion; be that between them and their God. I am contending for those patriotic principles that caused our ancestors to fight, bleed and die.

Having the knowledge that I have of the Mormons, and the sayings and doings at Nauvoo, I feel myself called upon to say that the preamble and resolutions published in the Warsaw Message, of a meeting at Carthage, on the 6th inst., are grossly absurd and most of the statements unqualifiedly false, and that the meeting throughout was conducted under an unholy influence. I was present at the above meeting and know that the leaders of said meeting are broken down office hunters, and some, if not all of them, have been running to Nauvoo for votes, and because the Mormons voted for the men of their choice, as free-born American citizens; this clique were not satisfied as they did not happen to be the men of their choice this year. Thus it seems that they have suffered themselves to take the unhallowed ground of mobocracy, or as near it that we cannot make any thing else of it. The 'Message' states that the above meeting was convened 'without respect of party,' and that the preamble and resolutions 'were unanimously adopted.' These statements I know to be false, as not more than one third of the citizens present voted in the affirmative. I, with a number of others, voted in the negative, and a great many did not vote at all, being attracted by curiosity rather than any interest that they felt in the meeting. Again it was a 'Whig' meeting, as far as I could discover. The President, Secretary, and leading members, I knew to be Whigs.

I am truly sorry to see individuals who wish to be looked upon as honorable seek redress for a supposed injury, in such a disgraceful way, instead of honoring the laws of their country, by seeking legal redress; instead of pledging their lives to support principles which are illegal, unjust and oppressive, and which would sap the foundation of our Government, support the principles of mobocracy, injure and destroy the innocent, and ultimately end in the shame and dishonor of all concerned.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN HARPER.

FOR THE NEIGHBOR. A VISIT TO NAUVOO.

Ma. Editor:
If you deem the following short sketch worthy, give it a place in your valuable paper.

It was a cloudless morn. The sun rose in majesty and splendor, as myself and friend H— crossed the beautiful stream at the end of the town which claimed our residence. The chiming of bells in the distance and the last glimmering of the church spire, readily informed us we were leaving our homes, and for what? was the ready interrogatory. To visit the eighth wonder of the world: the city of Nauvoo and the Mormons. The forests were covered with their richest foliage; the birds sang melodiously; the prairies were covered with their numerous herds, and the plains were blended with an innumerable variegation of flowers, which lent rich fragrance to the breeze. Whilst conversing upon the strangeness of our expedition; of the expectation of so soon proving or disproving the truth or falsity of every day's report; and if true, the hazard we were about to make of losing life, reputation and property, and the warm solicitations and anxiety of our friends for our safety in visiting a place, and people, said to be devoid of christianity, morality or civilization; and other topics connected with our journey. The time passed imperceptibly, and at the end of a delightful prairie, we were aware the sound of the winding horn informed us it was time for refreshments. A short time and we were again on our way. The day continued pleasant and warm. Crops everywhere showed the effect of a long winter; still the exertions of the farmer seemed no where diminished. Towards evening we were ferried across a stream of considerable size and passed through a rich alluvial bottom covered with a heavy growth of timber. Night overtook us near an indifferent log building at which we found entertainment for the night. Our host seemed very communicative; and upon being informed of our business, voluntarily gave us a detailed account of the Mormon difficulties with Missouri; of their settlement in this State; their many aggressions &c. This account appeared very plausible, although it seemed entirely exparte, notwithstanding our worthy host assured us he had heard all to be facts. Amongst other things he informed us there was a small town called Macedonia (Formerly Ramus) about twenty miles east of Nauvoo, built and inhabited almost exclusively by Mormons. We at once determined to

pass through this place, as it was nearly on our route, and ere the rays of the sun illumined the horizon we were 'under way.' The country through which we passed was beautiful, with here and there a cluster of buildings, which in better times had bid fair for business, and happiness; but now stand half evacuated, with costly buildings unprepared and uninhabited. The sound of the hammer, and merry whistle of the carpenter had ceased. The mechanic had left his once busy shop for want of employment, and attached himself to farming for a subsistence, or sought a more suitable place for his business. Appearances were much unlike those presented some few years ago, as I passed through the same country. Then all was life, bustle and animation. Now all is changed; but hoary headed Time, that keeps a steady pace onward, let the fute of map be what it may. But why this great change?—there must be a cause. Our childish legions have done what time will scarcely undo.

The day wore away pleasantly. In the afternoon the timber of crooked creek and its tributaries every where met our view; and passing through a delightful prairie with well fenced farms on either side, we came in view of Macedonia. Our beast seemed willing to stop in front of a public house which was by no means the worst in appearance. We were welcomed by our host; our beast being well 'looked after,' we set about taking a walk through 'town,' and imagine our surprise when we found every appearance in contradistinction to what we had been informed. The buildings, (which seemed mostly new) yards, gardens, barns, &c. seemed well constructed, neatly and tastefully arranged. Macedonia is situated in the great bend of crooked creek, surrounded with numerous mills and good farming lands, &c. I was informed the town had been laid out only about three years; that the population is now near 500 and increasing rapidly and that the inhabitants obtained a liberal incorporation from the Legislature at the last session. The place seemed much unlike any in my knowledge. Mechanics of most kinds seemed plenty and busily employed. Every house seemed occupied. A beautiful square lay near the centre of the town, on which we were informed a house for literary and religious purposes was to be erected. We had an agreeable interview with Messrs. Johnsons, Babbitt, Perkins, and others, who seemed to be intelligent and gentlemen. Mr. Babbitt, a younger gentleman, and, I was informed, a professor of law, gave us an interesting and clear epitome of the doctrine and faith of the Mormons, or as they call themselves, Latter Day Saints, which I must confess much disappointed us, as it appeared in a great many respects unobjectionable and altogether quoted from the scriptures. We also were informed of the treatment these people received in Missouri and elsewhere which was sadly at variance with the information we had before received, and if correct throws ignominy, and disgrace beyond description, upon the authorities of Missouri, and their vile persecutors. The night passed mostly in meditation upon the arbitrary cruelties of olden times, and methought I saw the same scene in the blood stained snows of Missouri. The night wore off and we were soon on the road to Nauvoo, passing through quite a distance of handsome and heavy timber. We crossed crooked creek about two miles from the town and came on to the broad prairie of the Mississippi. The prairie here seems about 15 miles wide and as we passed on either hand, showed the work of industry and art. Miles of land are made secure from cattle &c. by means of a handsome ditch and sod fence. Many farms were under a good state of cultivation. Large herds of cattle might be seen in almost every direction on the uncultivated prairie.

A quick drive of a few hours brought us through the eastern portion of the city of Nauvoo, to a very eminent situation on the bluff, at which place a magnificent stone building was in progress of erection; which we at once pronounced the Temple. The majestic Mississippi showed its broad waters and numerous islands, for miles. The far-famed Iowa presented itself beyond in view like a beautiful landscape. The sight is delightful, from a gradual descent of about a mile to the river, an inveterate on either hand, up and down, may be seen with one glance of the eye; covered with buildings of almost every description, from the humble cot to the stately mansion; harmoniously intermingled; all seemed bustle, life and business.

We were invited to the house of an elderly gentleman, who showed us every possible courtesy; and after supper were introduced to Mr. Smith the Prophet. Suffice it to say we were agreeably disappointed in his person, appearance and manners. He seemed to be very sociable and ready in conversation upon any subject. Upon his warm solicitation, we spent the night at his house. The morning was spent in examining some very curious ancient records found with a number of mummies in good preservation, in ancient Thebes. They contain some very curious representations. Several days were very satisfactorily spent in visiting each portion of the city; and I say truth, such another scene of industry, enterprise and good order in society, I never before witnessed. Why these people should be thus basely slandered, belied, and persecuted, is beyond my powers of research. Apparently peaceable with their neighbors, of good morals and industrious; turning the broad prairie into fertile fields, and making an extensive market in the most fertile part of the State.

The cruelties and persecutions heaped upon them in the State of Missouri, in point of barbarity, puts a blush upon the history of the ancient Huns, or persecutions of the Waldenses.

If people at a distance from them would go and see for themselves before believing every idle report concerning them. An innocent and unoffending people would be saved much anxiety and misery.

J. E.

Aug. 1st 1843.

The following is the official returns of the special election, held on the 11th inst., for Probate Justice:

Democrat	Whig
David Greenleaf 845,	Ebenezer Rand, 347
Greenleaf's majority, 898.	

British trade with America.—It appears from a return just laid before Parliament, that the exports of British goods to the United States of America, in the year 1842, were less in value by the sum of nearly twelve hundred thousand pounds than they were in any previous year since 1833, and that they were less by more than one half than the annual average exports of the nine preceding years; the average yearly exports from 1833 to 1841 (both years inclusive) being the value of £7,000,000, whilst those of 1842 were not of more value than £3,528,807. This decline in the largest branch of the trade of the country is not confined to a few, or even to several articles; out extends to all, with the single exception of tin and tinned plates. It appears, however, that notwithstanding this falling off in the declared value of the goods, there has been an increase in the number of ships and amount of tonnage employed between the two countries since 1833. American shipping have increased from 229,560, to 816,524 tons, and British from 114,200, to 199,745 tons. The following abstract shows the total declared value of exports during the five years:

	1833	1839	1840	1841	1842
Cotton manufactures, including	14,227	147,083	112,439	151,833	497,707
Woolen do.	183,777	217,046	107,883	149,596	692,333
Silk do.	944,289	128,823	97,243	123,247	483,045
Lin do.	348,508	410,993	274,159	308,637	81,243
Hardware & cutlery	661,704	849,640	334,055	384,400	288,831
Iron and steel	634,393	891,198	333,934	628,262	294,244

REVIEW OF THE SAINT LOUIS MARKETS.

RECORDED OFFICE.
St. Louis, Sept. 7, 1843.

Flour.—The market remains in the same inactive state noticed in our last Wednesday's report, and no transactions beyond a few barrels to bakers, or small lots to fill orders, have come under our notice. The receipts have been rather liberal this week, a part of which has gone into store, but the largest portion, together with considerable lots from stores, has been shipped to New Orleans in anticipation of an advance in the market. Country Mills' flour we quote at \$3 75 a 4, again remarking that large lots cannot be sold at these figures; and City Mills' at \$4 a 50.

Wheat.—Notwithstanding the very liberal receipts during this week, the market maintains a firm aspect, and prices asked when we closed our last report has been obtained. Sales have been made through the week at prices ranging from 62 to 75 cents, according to quality. The last figure is paid for choice lots of old only. This morning a lot of 1700 bushels was taken at 74 cents.

Corn.—There is a better demand existing this week; at the mills they are paying 22 a 23 cents for white, and yellow in good sacks will command 27 a 28 cents, sacks included, for shipment; several lots received this week have been sent forward—there is not much in the market.

Oats.—There is no demand for more than is required to supply the consumption in the city. Sales on the levee and from wagons, are made at from 16 to 18 cents.

Hemp.—The receipts have been quite considerable during the week. Yesterday there was about 240 bales received, about one half of which was re-shipped; one lot of 84 bales, in first rate order, was sold at \$282, and two or three small lots at from \$2,85 to \$3. The demand continues brisk at our figures.

Bacon.—The market for this article has become dull, a very limited demand only existing for choice lots for city use. Sides, clear, we now quote at 3 cents. Ham 3 a 4; Shoulders 2 a 2 1/2 cents. An advance on the price named for hams and shoulders is paid for superior lots city cured, or choice country, cured for family use.

Lard.—There is but a limited demand for this article, particularly for prime, which comes in small lots not worthy the attention of shippers; and there is sufficient in the market to supply the city demand. The market is in better demand. Prime we quote at 4 1/2 a 4 3/4 cents, dull; ordinary, 3 a 3 1/2, in kegs or barrels.

Pork.—There is no demand for pork, and what is sold is at retail; the quotations we give are nominal, say for mess, \$8 a \$8.50, prime 6 50 a 7.

Sugar.—There has been very little change in the market for some weeks, but recently the price has advanced a shade by dealers in consequence of an advance in New Orleans, and the limited receipts. We quote New Orleans from 6 to 6 1/2 cents for fair and good, and 6 1/2 a 7 cents for prime and choice qualities. There is a very good stock of all qualities in the market.

It has been thought advisable to re-publish the ordinance concerning marriages in the city of Nauvoo. To those who actually mean to honor their God, their country, and their rights, little need be said; they will see that they can save their time and money without going to Carthage for licenses to marry; justly, legally and religiously. Verbum Sat.

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING MARRIAGES.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that all male persons over the age of seventeen years, and females over the age of fourteen years, may contract and be joined in marriage; Provided, in all cases where

either party is a minor, the consent of parents or guardians be first had.

Sec. 2. Any person as aforesaid, wishing to marry or be joined in marriage, may go before any regular minister of the gospel, mayor, alderman, justice of the peace, judge or other person authorized to solemnize marriages in the state, and celebrate or declare their marriage in such manner and form as shall be most agreeable, either with or without license.

Sec. 3. Any person solemnizing a marriage as aforesaid, shall make return thereof to the city recorder, accompanied by a recording fee of fifty cents, within thirty days of the solemnization thereof; and it is hereby made the duty of the recorder to keep an accurate record of all such marriages. The penalty for a violation of either of the provisions of this ordinance, shall be twenty dollars, to be recovered as other penalties or forfeitures.

Passed February 17, 1842.
JOHN C. BENNETT, Mayor.
JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

An ordinance to authorize the city constables to execute and enforce the ordinances relating to dogs and beasts, and to build a pound in the city of Nauvoo.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that from and after the passage of this ordinance, the city constables, and shall be authorized to execute and enforce all ordinances relating to swine and beasts.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained, that they are, and shall be further authorized to build a suitable pound, to confine any beasts, according to the requirements of said ordinances; and to do which they are and shall be authorized to use any money, (not otherwise appropriated) which may be in the treasury; or they may use the credit of the city to effect the said purpose.

Passed September 18, 1843.
JOHN TAYLOR,
Pres. pro tem.
WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

MARRIED.—On the evening of the 10th inst., by Elder JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE, Mr. ALEXANDER MILLS, to Mrs. ANN WOOD, all of this city.

On Saturday the 9th inst., by Elder EASON WHIPPLE, Mr. JAMES NEWBERRY, to Miss SALLY BROWN, all of this city.

On the 18th inst. by President Hyrum Smith, Mr. David Grant to Mrs. Mary Ann Bullard, both of this city.—[Mr. Grant! we wish your joys may amount like the waves of the sea; and that a numerous offspring may rise up to call you blessed. The cake was excellent.]

DEATHS.—For the week ending Monday the 18th inst.

Fidelia Jane Mace; 1y, 3m, 10d; bow-el consumption.

Wm. Feres, 7m; hopping cough.

Mercy Smith, 1y, 2m 10d; black cancer.

Helen Law, 4y, 5m, 27d; scarlet fever.

Eve Anna Forgeus, 3y, 5m, 6d; scarlet fever.

Joseph R. Forgeus, 7y, 4m, 14d; scarlet fever.

Elizabeth Jane Barton, 5m, 7d; diarrhoea; and two others belonging to Halm and Hoy; names not reported to the sexton.

Total 9.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

PLEASURE EXCURSION.

THE Steam Boat, MAID OF IOWA, will leave Nauvoo, for Burlington, on a pleasure excursion, on Friday, 22nd inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., and on her return, will leave for St. Louis, Saturday 23rd at 3 o'clock P. M.

D. JONES, Capt.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss.
Hancock county.

In the Hancock Circuit Court, Illinois,

October Term, A. D. 1843.

IN ATTACHMENT.

Reuben Graves, Complainant.

vs.

Jesse Busan, Edward

Clark, and Mariah M. Defendants.

Clark.

Notice is hereby given

to the said Jesse Busan, Edward Clark,

and Mariah M. Clark, that a writ of attachment has been issued at the suit of the plaintiff against the estate of the said

defendants, for the sum of five cents, returnable Dollars and Seventy-five cents, returnable

at the October Term, A. D. 1843, of the Hancock Circuit Court; and that the same is now pending before said court; and has been returned, levied upon the East half of the North east quarter of section No. twenty five, in township No. four, North of Range No. five West of the fourth principal meridian; and that unless the said

defendants shall appear and plead on the first day of the next term of said court, to be held at the court house in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1843, judgment will be entered, and the estate so attached, ordered to be sold.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

By David E. Head, Deputy.

July 25th, 1843.—66—4w.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL brick house, with a good well of water in Night St., near the Temple. It is a good place for a store and will be sold cheap for cash. Enquire of Elder J. Taylor, at the Printing Office; or of Field & Dunsen, on the premises.

Sept. 20, 1843. no73-1w.

STRAYED.

A WAY from this place, 3 weeks ago, a yoke of oxen; one of them rather stouter than the other, with stubbed horns and many wrinkles in them, line back and spotted; the other very tall and slim,

blind of one eye, (the right eye,) with large and lop horns; very poor and both of them red, with some little white spots about them.

Sept. 20, 1843. no73-1f.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that there will be a regimental court martial of assessment, to be held on the first Saturday in October next, at the place appointed by the several colonels on the last general training day; also, a general court of assessments on the same day, to meet at the place appointed by the major general, at the last general training.

Also, a general court martial of the Legion, on the third Saturday of October next, at 10 o'clock, a. m.
Nauvoo, Sept. 20, 1843.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given to the several adjutants in the second cohort of the Nauvoo Legion, that they are required to make out a complete rank roll of all the commissioned officers in their regiment, to be returned to the Brigadier Major, on or before the next regimental court of assessments. If this duty is neglected as heretofore, you will be dealt with strictly according to militia law.

JOHN BILLS, Brig. Maj.
Nauvoo, Sept. 20, 1843.

DUNN AND COLEMAN'S Patent

Fanning Mills for sale by

ALLEN & KELLY.

Also, Cider Vinegar by the barrel.

Sept. 1, 1843-19:1f

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

from to

Ashes—per lb. 7 8

Pot. 11 12

Acres—per dozen. 16 00 18 00

Collins. 14 00 16 00

Others. 14 12 13

Bagging—Mo. per yard. 44 00

Bale Rope—Mo. per lb. 40 25

Butter—per lb. 40 50

Cashmere—per lb. 26 30

Candles—per lb. 26 30

Sperm. 26 30

Tallow—Mould. 26 30

Dipped. 26 30

Stearine. 26 30

Coal—per ton. 14 00

Lehigh. 14 00

Pittsburgh—per bushel. 10 00

Missouri and Illinois. 10 00

Coffee—per lb. 13 15

Java. 8 00

Havana. 8 00

Rio. 8 00

St. Domingo. 8 00

Laguayra. 8 00

Chocolate—No. 1. 12 15

No. 2. 12 15

Copper—per lb. 35 00

Braziers. 35 00

Shedding. 483 00

Bottom. 483 00

Flats. 483 00

Cordage—per lb. 13 14

Manilla. 13 14

Tarred Rope. 2 10

Red Cord, Manilla, per dozen. 2 10

Hemp. 1 75 2 00

Plough Lines. 75 00

Cotton Yarns—per lb. 14 15

Pittsburgh. 12 13

Common. 12 13

Domestic—per yard. 57 114

Brown Shirts, 3-4 and 7-8. 57 114

4-4 and 6-4. 57 114

Bleached Shirting, 3-4 and 7-8. 57 114

4-4 and 6-4. 57 114

Brown Drillings. 10 00

Burlaps. 10 00

Brown Lowel Osm bags. 10 13

Virginia do. 9 10

Tickings, 3-4 and 4-4. 34 65

Satinets. 23 65

Kentucky Jeans. 10 13

Cotton Chees. 10 13

Blue Drillings. 10 13

Mixed summer stuffs. 12 25

Dye Stuffs. 15 16

Artificial Ice.—The "Glaciarium or Frozen Lake," now opened to the public, at the Baker street Bazaar, Portman square, is one of the curiosities of the age. The visitor is suddenly introduced amongst regions of seeming frost and snow, and placed in the midst of Alpine scenery. The London Skating Club hold their meetings at the Glaciarium; and from the ease they display in their graceful revolutions in waltzing, &c., it is evident the artificial ice is little inferior to natural ice. The inventor, Mr. Henry Kirk, has lived to see what few inventors rarely accomplish, viz: his efforts carried to perfection; more especially as chemists and scientific men considered the idea as chimerical. In appearance, the artificial ice closely resembles the natural. It is a semi-transparent body of crystal, composed of chemical salts, which, when in a liquid state, is flooded on a prepared level floor, and immediately crystallizes into a beautiful sheet of ice. By this invention, skaters have the necessary means of enjoyment without the dangers and difficulties attending natural ice; but as few pleasures are relished without some anticipated fear, the word *dangerous* is written conspicuously over a part which appears so, but in reality is only a little pool ingeniously contrived to represent a part of the ice broken, to permit the Alpine cottager to dip for water with a small bucket, which is also frozen. The lovers of skating must hail the artificial ice as a great treat indeed, for by this ingenious invention, whether it be in a warm or cold climate, windy or calm, rain or sunshine, day or night, and it is not improbable that a "frozen lake" will become as general to the mansions of the affluent, as an orchard or a fish-pond. Prince Albert, who has visited the Glaciarium, has, it is said, given orders for one. At the evening meetings, the whole scene is beautifully lighted, the moon rises, the stars glitter, and music enlivens the whole scene, which, as it so richly merits, is thronged by admiring visitors.

Snarling.—For a man to enjoy himself, he must take the world as it is, mixed up with a thousand shades and a thousand spots of sunshine—a cloud here and there—a bright sky—a storm to-day and a calm tomorrow; the chill, piercing winds of autumn, and the bland, reviving breath of summer. He should realize, too, that he is surrounded by individuals of different dispositions and characters, and should take the mass as they are, and not as he fancies they ought to be.—He should look up to heaven in gratitude, for what he enjoys, and not censure God for what he has not granted. Then he will cease fretting and snarling, and not before. If there is one character on this earth who deserves the appellation of fool more than another, it must be that person who continually frets and snarls, and never sees a moment's peace, while surrounded with every thing to please and instruct.—*Portland Argus.*

Potatoes above Ground.—The Bay-on Sara Ledger mentions the receipt of a present, called, for want of a strictly proper name, the "Vine Potatoe Plant." The improvement of having potatoes grow above ground, so that they can be picked up at leisure, and selected like choice fruit, must strike the most superficial observer. This fruit is a native of South America, and the seed from which the present vines were raised, were brought from England, from which fact it is attracting attention, and will, no doubt, be brought to great perfection. It is prolific beyond any thing of the vegetable species—a single potatoe forming a vine of splendid green foliage, sufficient to cover a good sized arbor.—Hanging to this vine may be seen the fruit in all sorts of fantastic forms, and in all stages of advancement to perfection.

Earthquake.—The Memphis Eagle of the 16th, says: "We were visited last night by one of the severest shocks of an earthquake which we have had for many years, (excepting the one on the 4th of January last.) The shock last night was attended with considerable noise, and is said to have continued nearly a minute." Accounts from other parts of Tennessee mention the occurrence of the same phenomenon in their vicinity.

Earthquake at Somerville, Tennessee.—The Reporter of the 19th says: "We were aroused this morning, between three and four o'clock, by the shock of an earthquake, which lasted about a minute."

An Earthquake at Sea.—Captain Crowell, of the barque Autolian, arrived at Boston, from Cadiz, reports that on the 31st ult., latitude 33, longitude 36, he experienced a severe shock of an earthquake.

An Error of the Press.—An exchange says green horns are plenty in Philadelphia, meaning green corn unquestionably.

A Difficulty Solved. John, why is this dirt not taken away? We have no wagon on the premises. Throwing a ditch at the back of the house and throw it in. But what are we to do with the earth which will be dug out? Pool, don't bother me; make a ditch big enough to put earth, rubbish, and all in.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Hancock County.
Of the Hancock County Circuit Court.
To the October Term, A. D. 1843.

IN CHANCERY,
CHARITY THORP, Complainant,
vs.
JOHN THORP, Defendant.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.
The complainant, a woman hereinafter called the defendant, John Thorp, is non-resident of this State. She is therefore hereby given to the said John Thorp that a bill in Chancery has been filed in the Clerk's office of said Circuit Court against you, the said defendant, aforesaid, that a summons has issued thereon returnable to the last May Term of said Court, A. D. 1843, which said summons has been returned with an endorsement thereon by the sheriff of said county as follows: to wit: This within named John Thorp not found in my county that unless you, the said defendant, shall be and appear before the Judge of said Circuit Court for Hancock county on the 1st day of the next Term thereof, to be holden in the Town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1843, and answer to the complainant's bill the allegation will be taken for confessed against you the said defendant aforesaid and a decree entered accordingly.

GEO. P. STYLES, Solicitor
for Compl.
J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
Sept. 13, 1843. No. 13-1f.

TAKE NOTICE.
WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth has absented herself from my house and board, and eloped with one Joseph Jackson, an Englishman, on the eleventh day of August, without any just cause for provocation; I take this method of warning the public not to harbor or credit her on my account, as I shall hereafter pay no debts of her contracting—and as she took or caused to be taken from my house all my household furniture, and other property not belonging to me, I hereby offer One Cent for the apprehension and return of said Elizabeth, and a liberal reward for the property.

ISAAC ROGERS,
Macedonia, Hancock co., Ill., September 9th 1843.—20-1f.

A SMALL BOX STOVE is wanted on sitting, by the Temple Committee.
August 28th, No 18 1f.

IMPORTANT.
I WOULD inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, who have not paid their State and County tax, which remain due and unpaid for the year A. D. 1842, that a list of said delinquents are left with me for collection. By calling at my house, and settling the same forthwith, you will save cost.

LEWIS ROBINSON,
Dept. Collector.
Nauvoo, Sept. 4, 1843.—19-2w*

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, having lately taken the upper stone house in Nauvoo, are now prepared to do a Forwarding and Commission Business, and are ready at all times to accommodate the public, by receiving all goods that may be consigned to them.

CHARLES ALLEN,
JOHN KELLY.
Aug. 9 no67-1f

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between N. N. Davis and C. P. Williams, (Tailors), doing business in the name of Davis & Williams, was, on the 6th of July, dissolved by mutual consent.

N. N. DAVIS,
C. P. WILLIAMS.
Aug. 30, '43.—13-3w

LET US DO AS WE OUGHT.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity that he has recently commenced the Blacksmithing business in his shop, where he will be happy to accommodate all that favor him with a call; and feeling as he does that he can and will give general satisfaction to all reasonable men, as he has a journeyman of long experience. The subscriber will furnish stock to any amount if wished, on the most reasonable terms; at very little above St. Louis prices.

N. B. All orders from the country promptly attended to. Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, and a small quantity of cash will not be refused.

EDWIN D. WEBB,
Nauvoo, Aug. 9, 1843. 67-3m.

GUSTAVUS HILLS,
WATSON & MAHER
JISWILLER,
At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

TAVERN STAND.
POR sale in Appenose, Hancock county, Ill., 8 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the ferry landing, leading to Iowa.—I will sell low for cash or in good horses, one good two horse wagon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tavern in Appenose, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given.

AMOS PERRY,
SILAS PERRY.
Appenose, July 25, 1843.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he has for sale at his shop 3 doors above Mr. Mills Tavern on Main Street, a good assortment of Ladies', Men's, and Children's shoes,—some very cheap, adapted to the season.—Likewise men's and boy's boots and shoes.

Shoes made and repaired at short notice.
GEORGE ALLEY,
Nauvoo, June 26th 1843. no8-3m*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
The subscriber, having taken of letters of administration from the Judge of Probate, Hancock county, Illinois, of the estate of Hezekiah Hatch deceased late of said county, requests all claimants against said estate, to present the same to him, or Court of Probate of said county on the first Monday of Oct. 1843. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JEREMIAH HATCH, Jr.,
July 1, 1843. Administrator.

NAUVOO SEMINARY.
MR. Joseph N. and Miss Adelia Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Adams and Exchange streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst. (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strictest attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION.
Reading writing and spelling \$2 00
English grammar & geography 2 50
Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00
Astronomy 4 00
A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absenters unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement.

JOSEPH N. COLE,
ADELIA COLE.

July 10 n12

FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents, per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

FOR SALE,
South west quarter of section 24, in township six north of range 8 west Title good. Terms easy; apply to

L. E. REYNOLDS,
Burlington Iowa.

June 27th, 1843.—1f.

WOOD! WOOD!!

WE would respectfully notify those who have promised us wood, that we are in want of it, and if they are as willing to fulfill as they were to make promises, we shall be supplied with an abundance of this indispensable article soon.—Wood we must have before we can go on with our Stereotype Foundry, and expect those concerned will, on seeing this friendly notice, supply our wants by fulfilling their engagements.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.
June 7th, 1843.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT eighty acres of land in section twenty seven, township seven north, range eight west, four and a half miles from the Temple. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the La Harpe road.

Z. PULSIPHER.
June 14, 1843.—1f.

Cabinet Manufactory.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and surrounding country, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Light Stands of all kinds, and all other articles in his line, which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any Cabinet-maker in the west. Shop on Parlay street east of Main.

N. B. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

JOHN HATFIELD,
Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—6m

LIME.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has, commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER.
Nauvoo, June 17, 1843.—1f.

N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

A CARD.
A. NEUBAUER SURGEON DENTIST.
Teeth inserted, \$2.00 a tooth.
Office, on Water st. 4th block east of Main st. Charges moderate.
June 14-6m.

NOTICE.

SOMETIME in April or May last, the S. B. Maid of Iowa left with the subscriber a Feather Bed, two Pillows and one Bed Quilt which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges.

JOSEPH SMITH,
Nauvoo, August 26th, 1843.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, clothe lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

HOWARD EGAN.
April 26, 1843. 52—1f

SPINNING WHEELS!

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing Spinning Wheels of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bedsteads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laves steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bedstead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c., &c. For the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cloese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.
May 24 1843, 1f.

FOR SALE.

A FARM of eighty acres of Land, in south-east quarter of section Twenty-one, township seven north, range eight west, about four miles from the Temple; the farm is well fenced, forty acres in cultivation. Log house and stables. For further particulars, enquire of

aug. 9 67-1f.
Z. PULSIPHER.

150 SACKS GROUND ALLUM
SALT just received and for sale by
ALLEN & KELLY.
Nauvoo, August 16th '43.—68-1f.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit Court made at the May Term, 1843, of said court, the undersigned will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the 3d of section seventeen, in township six, north of range eight, west of the fourth principal meridian, on the 12th day of October next, between the hours of ten o'clock a m, and five o'clock p m, of the same day, the following described real estate, to wit:

The s e q of section eighteen; the s e q of section eight; the north half of section nine, and the s e q of section seventeen, in township six, north of range eight, west of the fourth principal meridian.—The s e q of section ten, in township eight, north of range three, west of said meridian; the s e q of section two, in township seven, north of range three, west of said meridian, and the s e q of section twenty-eight, in township fifteen, north of range three, west of said meridian.

The terms of said sale: a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, and executing a mortgage on the purchased premises to secure the purchase money.

HUGH RHODES, Adm'r
of Erie Rhodes, deceased.
Carthage, Aug. 23d, 1843.—18-3w

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a decretal order of the Circuit Court, in and for the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, pronounced at the May term of said court, A. D. 1843, in a certain suit in Chancery then pending in said court to foreclose mortgage, wherein the Trustees of schools of township three, north of range eight, west, in the county of Hancock, and state of Illinois, for the use of the inhabitants of said township were complainants, and Martha L. Wilcox, Elizabeth Wilcox, Lewis R. Wilcox, Virginia Wilcox, John R. Wilcox, Thomas C. Sharpe, Hannah Sharpe, and Benjamin F. Marsh, Cyrus Felt and John D. Mellen, administrators, of the estate of John R. Wilcox, deceased, late of said county of Hancock, and William D. Abernethy were defendants. I, Henry Stephens, a commissioner appointed by said court in said decretal order, shall on Saturday the 23d day of September next, between the hours of ten o'clock a m, and six o'clock p m, of the same day, expose to sale at the Warsaw House, kept by Samuel Fleming, in the town of Warsaw and county and state aforesaid, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described premises, situate in the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, and known and described as follows, to wit:—The s e q and the east half of the n w q of section sixteen, township three north, range eight, west of the fourth principal meridian;—also, lot number one, in block number fifteen, in said town of Warsaw, together with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

HENRY STEPHENS,
Commissioner in Chancery.
Warsaw, 30th Aug. A. D. 1843.—18-4w

SECOND ARRIVAL.
RECEIVED, by the Steamers Oange, Oak, and Rapids, at Lyons' old establishment on the corner of Main and Hatchkiss streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS, direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia, and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows, Dry Goods, Groceries, Crackery, Glass, and Hardware, Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on the corner of Main, and Hatchkiss streets.

NAUVOO FERRY.
THE undersigned, will hereafter run a new and splendid Steam Boat, as a FERRY BOAT across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, for the accommodation of emigrants, travellers, citizens, and their effects. And they solicit the patronage of a discerning public to sustain the company in this laudable enterprise. The convenience will be great, the accommodation good, and the passage sure, without having to lay by for wind or weather, save when the river is under bonds—of ice. The prices will be regulated by an ordinance of the City Council. Live and let live is the desire of the public's servants,
D. JONES & CO.
May 17th 1843. 3n-6m.

C. J. WARREN & HIGBEE.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.

Office situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

Nauvoo, May 24d, 1843, 1f.
BACHMAN & SKINNER.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

WILL attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Courts. Offices—in the Court House Carthage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple.
3in *no 51.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparation (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPFIRE LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents), brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by
(22-71.) **J. SNIDER,**
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING and PLATING in all its varieties at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the Temple, by Gustavus Hills.

Wanted.—Old Gold and Silver in exchange for work.

LIME LIME!

THE undersigned, intends to keep constantly on hand at the upper end of Main street near the river, the above article, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest for cash or will exchange it for most kinds of country produce. He has now on hand two kilns, not inferior to any in this city, and flatters himself by his experience in manufacturing to suit all who may favor him with their patronage. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere.

PETER SHIRTS.
Nauvoo, May 31st, 1843.—6m

STRAYED FROM THE TEMPLE.

ABOUT two months ago a dark brown Cow, white face, carries her head high, long horned, bright eyes, a white spot on one hind foot, white on the end of the tail, white lag, rather short legs, nine years old last spring, she was expected to calve in a few days when she went away, she is not a very large Cow but pretty stout built.

ALSO, a black Cow, white face, white feet, lower part of tail white, had a dirty red and white band on her horns across her forehead, she was very poor when she went away, gave a little milk, had no calf, rather a small-sized Cow, and about seven years old as near as can be remembered.

Whoever will give information of either or both of the Cows to the Temple Committee or the Temple Recorder, will bring them to the Temple, will do us a favor, and if they desire it a reasonable compensation shall be allowed for trouble and expenses.

The descriptions are as near as can be remembered, but only having them here a little while it may possibly not be exactly correct. **WM. CLAYTON,**
Temple Recorder.

Nauvoo, July 21st, 1843.

LOOK HERE.

I would say to emigrants, and all the brethren, that I have a few lots on hand that I will sell very cheap, as I am going on my mission soon, and wish to sell before I go.

Also, I have lots with buildings on them. If any one wishes for a good store building near the Temple, I can accommodate them. **BRIGHAM YOUNG.**
Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no1f.

ALMON BABBITT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. }
July 4th 1843.—1f.

GEO. P. STILES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple. Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. 1843.
no 42-1f.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!!

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

ALSO,

Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Millen's Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING,

in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our

prices.

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1,50
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	do	whole bound	plain	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1,00
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	do	half bound	plain	0,75
do	do	do	neat	1,00
do	do	do	extra	1,37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	do	half bound	plain	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Among the variety of stationery which we have just received, are several dozen of Mason's Sacred Harp, and Kirkham's Grammars. Also, blank deeds may be had at the printing office.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.
Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no1



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume—No. 22

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1843

Whole Number 74

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

EDITED BY
JOHN TAYLOR.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF
At the corner of Water and Main Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
Terms—\$2.00 annually in advance.
BATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 75 cents.
Advertisements will be made on reasonable terms.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor), post paid, to receive attention.

PORTALS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

THE PARTING TEAR.

Oh! a lovely gem is the parting tear,
When friends have met to part,
If cometh from founts as clear as crystal,
The true, confiding heart:
Oh! care hath been cruel and cold, I ween,
And bitter hath been its frost,
To him whose eye is dry at the scene,
The power to weep is lost.
How it gleameth then to the maiden's eye,
The tear of youth's first love,
As she whispers forth the soft "good bye,"
To him who goeth to rove.
How it rusheth down stern Manhood's cheek
And his stanch old heart—
But its pride is bowed, its spirit meek,
When the last hour comes to part.
How it gleameth in the tale of sorrow deep—
Of the heart-strings' severing pain—
How it maketh the heart with joy to leap,
With its tale of meeting again,
In which breath too of hope is bright.
All adding doubts denying—
It gleameth all will yet be light,
Upon true faith relying.
Speaking when no sound we hear,
A thrilling voice hath that parting tear!
Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 25.

Agricultural.

HEAP.

This article is now extensively cultivated in the West, and is destined to become one of the principal articles of production. The soil and climate of the upper Mississippi are well adapted to insure a large growth, and heavy staple. We recently saw a hand of hemp grown in Iowa by a gentleman from Kentucky, that measured eight feet in length. He gives as the result of his experience, the fact that his crops in Iowa have exceeded those raised by him in Kentucky, in quantity and quality the full amount of 20 per cent. We give below the process of water rotting extracted from a recent work upon that subject.

"The hemp after being cut, should lay a few days to wilt, but avoid getting it wet—it injures the color, and creates a loss in the weight of lint, when it has undergone its maceration. No hemp less than five feet should be water rotted. When wilted, it should be immediately placed in stacks near the pools, or in the field. When the farmer is prepared to water-rot, he should assort his hemp and place each size of hemp in the pools, by itself; it produces a more regular rot. The hemp should be pushed clearly into the pool and weighed down with rock, or timber, by laying plank on the points and butts, and the rock or timber on it. It requires in September, five to six days, according to the temperature of the weather;—in October, eight or ten; in November, fourteen to sixteen; and in December, from three to four weeks. To ascertain when the hemp has undergone its solution, there is a roughness on the surface of the bark. By taking out a few stalks from various bundles, it will be found that the roughness has left it, and it will be smooth to the hand. It must be taken out immediately and spread thin on the ground; and when it dries on one side, turn it over; if it gets two or three rains on it it is better, it washes off the gum which is left on the surface, and causes it to clean easier. When perfectly dry, throw it into shecks, or ricks, ready for breaking. It is necessary that they should not apply it too often to the break; it requires more shaking and produces less tow; cleaning the staple well adds greatly to the appearance of the article.

From the American Farmer

BOTTS IN HORSES—MURRAIN IN CATTLE.

It is the duty of every person who has any experience in the treatment of diseases in that noble and useful animal, the horse, to communicate it to the public.
It was my province a few years since to have much to do with that noble animal, and of course among the numbers in my possession, I would find a number that would be diseased, and very often my experience would be taxed to find a remedy for some of the diseases to which they would be very often subject.
The most formidable disease to which this noble and useful animal is addicted, and there is none more alarming in its attacks, is the bots.
I had consulted the highest authorities in the veterinary art for the treatment of this disease, and faithfully used the

remedies laid down, without any benefit. I was induced from interest, and also for the very high regard which that noble animal, the horse, held in my estimation, to use every expedient in my possession to cure this formidable disease. I had another motive—I had lost several very fine horses by this disease, which induced me to use and try every expedient which my ingenuity could invent, to arrest this disease among my horses, and prevent, if possible, its recurrence among them.

I am satisfied, and feel convinced, that I will offer to the public, an infallible remedy for the bots.
Some six years since, I purchased a very fine horse, but he had the appearance of laboring under some disease. I commenced a course of treatment, which I thought would relieve him, and which I had pursued in the treatment of some other horses which had the appearance of being diseased in a similar manner to the above mentioned horse, with decided relief; but in this case all my remedies failed of their desired effect.

I was induced to try the use of lime in the treatment of this case, as I was confident he was filled with grubs or bots, as he had discharged several. I commenced by giving him a table spoonful of slacked lime three times per week, in bread mash. After pursuing this course near two weeks, the bots began to pass off in quantities varying from ten to twenty, which he would expel during the night, from his intestines. In the meantime his appetite began to improve; and in six weeks he was one of the finest looking geldings I ever saw. From that day to this, I have kept up the use of lime among my horses with decided benefit. As an evidence of its good effects, I have not lost a horse since I began to use it.

A large number of the bots which he would expel from his intestines, had the appearance of being dead. I was induced from this fact, to put some of them in a strong solution of lime-water; as I had frequently put them in spirits of turpentine, without producing an effect on them, but all those that I put into lime were perfectly dead in eight or forty hours.

Lime is a certain preventive in keeping cattle from taking the murrain. As an evidence of this fact, I have used it among my cattle three times per week, mixed with salt, for three or four years. In that time I have not lost a single cow or steer, or ox, by this disease; in the meantime, some of my neighbors have lost nearly all the cattle they owned.

I will give you a stronger cue than the one above mentioned. One of my neighbors who lost all his cattle, had a neighbor living within two hundred yards of him, who had several cattle which ran daily with those that died, and his cattle all escaped. He informed me that he made it an invariable rule to give his cattle salt and lime every morning.

I have no doubt it is a sure and infallible remedy for bots in horses, and a preventive of murrain among cattle.

J. W. J.

Foreign News.

SPAIN.

The contest for the possession of power in Spain has terminated abruptly in favor of the revolutionists, and Espartero who, two or three weeks ago, held sovereign power undisturbed, is now an exile on board a British ship of war.
In consequence of this unexpected overturn having been effected by the joint efforts of the supporters of despotism and republicanism, it is not to be expected that the parties will harmonize; and accordingly rumors are current that dissatisfaction and difference of opinion already prevail in the councils at Madrid to a great extent, and it seems no way improbable that Espartero may be recalled in a short time to allay the disturbances that will take place.

In the unsettled state of government, in the destructive wars, and unceasing commotions which have prevailed in Spain for the last forty years, we have set before us in modern times an instance of the evil consequences which have occurred at different periods of our own history, when the regular succession to the supreme power was disturbed. The wars of England during the contest between the house of York and Lancaster, the long war of liberty in Scotland, from the death of Alexander III. till the consolidation of the government by King Robert Bruce, and the destructive civil wars which attended the minority of the successive members of the Stewart family who ascended the Throne, were a state of things similar to those in Spain, where life and property have so long been wretchedly sacrificed, in the contentions of one ambitious faction to pull the reins of government from the other; while none of them have had the most distant intention of benefiting their country, or improving the condition of its inhabitants.

Espartero's government, whatever might be its merits or demerits, was at least clearly in the interest of England, and strongly inclined to improve the commercial relations between England

and Spain. We have, therefore, a strong indication of the tening of the Peel ministry towards despotism, or of its apathy to the interest of their country by its thus amply submitting to the overthrow of a government which had previously read so much British blood and treasure to establish. When the Melbourne cabinet gave active assistance to Espartero in his efforts to expel Don Carlos and absolutism from Spain; whatever might be thought of that policy by the people at large, the Tories, at least, gave a silent approval to every step which was taken, and now after the people of this country have seen so much of the fruits of their industry squandered in arms and ammunition, to set up a "friendly government" in Spain by one cabinet, in half a dozen years afterwards, they see another cabinet succeed which stands silently by allowing these efforts to be overturned, and the most bitter opponents of their nation invested with authority which is certain to be exercised detrimental to its interests. Whether it be Christians or Republicans, that obtain the predominance in Spain, is to this country, in a national point of view, a matter of no consequence. Both of the parties detest England alike heartily, and there can be no doubt, but every act that can injure the commercial interests of England will be actively enforced.—*Glasgow Paper.*

From the London Morning Chronicle.
Letters from Barcelona of the 4th announce that the Junta of that town is in a state of open hostility with the Provincial Government of Madrid. It has refused to obey the orders which have been given by the Lopez cabinet, to suspend the demolition of the ramparts of the town, and has given orders that their destruction shall be completed.

Brigadier Castro, who has refused rank and employment, is preparing to leave Barcelona. The director of the Prosperidad, Milá de la Roca, has been drawn out of the citadel, and has embarked for nobody knows where. Many families are emigrating from fear of assassination. The Governor of the island, Moreno de la Pina, has given in his resignation. The English steam-boat, the Locust, arrived at Barcelona on the 4th, and left again the same day for the Gibraltar station, where she will replace the Lizard.

Letters from Saragossa of the 4th inform us that Arragon is inclined to follow the example of Barcelona. A provisional Junta has formed itself at Carinena for all Arragon. The Deputy Ortega has been appointed president of it, and had been installed on the 3d, at Almona. Ortega has also been appointed commandant of all the forces in High Arragon.

Generals Concha and Figueras have been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-generals. The former is appointed inspector-general of infantry, and the latter inspector-general of the militia and captain-general of Seville.

General Concha entered Cadiz on the 31st. At that time the Malabar was still in the bay, having Espartero, who was ill, on board.

From the London Times.

STATE OF WALES.

Our reports from Wales continue to be as discouraging as ever. A twofold insurrection is still raging there; the one threatens life and property, and is daily assuming a more formidable character; the other is as yet nothing more than a strike of coppermen for wages. The latter has nothing of itself to excite alarm, but viewed in conjunction with the other, it, if continued, becomes dangerous. When it is recollected that last year the Chartist riots originated in a strike for wages, at the same time and near the same places which are witnessing outrages of the most violent kind, will communicate the spirit of disaffection from one part of the principality to the other.

REBECCA AND HER DAUGHTERS.
Notwithstanding the pressure of Horse, Foot, and Dragons in Carmarthen and counties contiguous—notwithstanding the Rural Police that are to be, and the presence of a Bow Street Magistrate, and the Solicitor of the Treasury, Rebecca still persists in her gate smashing principle—defying Magistrates, Constabulary, and Proclamations. That she will succeed in all her objects is not to be expected—but in some she will succeed, and in fact, she already has succeeded. The system of gross robbery and fraud practised by the Carmarthen gentry in creeping incomes for themselves, by multiplying in all possible vexatious forms, the nuisance of Tolls, is likely to receive a blow from which it will not speedily recover, if ever.

Until we read of the policements of the Welsh Anazao, we had not the least notion of the manifold impressions of the Rich upon the Poor in the county of Carmarthen, and we doubt not other counties in the Principality. Why, then, Welsh Landlords are really as clever as our Grand Jury Jobbers used to be. And this is loyal Wales—this amongst the Protestants of Ancient Britain. Your Welsh gentlemen, indeed! Why, they

as far as we can spell them out, to be about as shameless, as heartless, as unprincipled a set of oppressors as ever raised a country. But not one word of their misdeeds would be heard of but for the curious insurrection, the incidents of which we have for some time been recording. This robbery would have been still in the process of perpetration, if Rebecca did not take it into her head to smash all the turnpike gates in a country. She is a very a naughty woman—that's a truth—but blessings on her handy work! She has lifted up the veil that shrouded the deeds of her gentlemanlike materialists. She has shown what manner of treatment the poor farmers and workmen are subjected to at the hands of people who call themselves their superiors.

But it is not the toll nuisance alone that the Welsh farmers will have abolished. Our life for it, they will not cry halt until they fix the title on the landlords' shoulders. But then we shall be told the Welsh landlords will enhance their rents. Not so fast, if you please. The present rents cannot be paid. And it is useless—absolutely useless—prices of farming produce ruling as they do—to increase the rents of Wales. It is screwed to the famine pitch. Notwithstanding the efforts of a rural population to grasp at funds for the purpose of existence, the reprobate landlordry by and which no landlord can pass. There is no blood in the turnip. And we have not the least doubt that the Fifty of Nature, of which the Welsh Farmers have already been speaking, will be heard of sooner or later; only in Carmarthen, but in Buckinghamshire and Dorset.

It is a remarkable thing—the Welsh insurrection, altogether. It tells a tale of the frightful gulf between the upper and the lower Orders of Society. Hated is the principle that prevails—dread and vindictive hatred. But is this ruin of Wales only? Into how many counties of England has the demon passion entered? Where is the county in which it may not be found?

This is the Sign. Would to God the People and their Rulers may read it rightly, before it be too late.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

The continuation of alternate days of sunshine and rain, which we have had for a month past, has in the early part of this week given place to apparently settled warm weather, which, if it continues for two weeks or so, will place us in the busy season of an abundant harvest. Owing to the dropping rain of the last few weeks having been constantly accompanied by full summer heat, though not ripening rapidly, the crops were all the while making considerable progress towards maturity, and while the grain has been kept a little back thereby, the green crops have been rendered both abundant and early. To-day the sun is very strong, and the wheat is fast assuming the golden hue. The heavy hands of oats too, supported by a long and powerful stalk, are fast whitening to maturity, and although the wheat may be a week or ten days later than we have seen it, the oats are likely to be ready about the same time, which will make that crop early. In this district of the country we have never seen the fields teeming with a more abundant crop of everything necessary for the food of man and beast; and all that is necessary is a continuance of the present fine weather to bring the fruits of the earth to maturity.—*Glasgow Paper.*

RECEPTION OF JAMES GORDON BENNETT BY THE REPEALERS.

At a Repeal meeting at Dublin on the 7th, a person who had for some time been sitting beside Mr. O'Connell addressed Mr. Steele and handing him his card, requested an introduction to Mr. O'Connell. Mr. Steele accordingly presented the card, and informed that Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of New York, was present. Mr. O'Connell replied, "He is a person with whom I can have nothing to do; he is the Editor of the New York Herald, one of the most infamous gazettes ever printed, and I shall have nothing to say to him." This, says the reporter, was a reception that Mr. Bennett did not count upon, and he forthwith proceeded to make his departure. The room being very full, his movement was much retarded; but by the aid of the Chairman, he struggled out, amid the groans of the meeting. Mr. O'Connell observed at this meeting that as some of the papers were already discussing his plan of a "conciliatory assembly," he would remark that he had not yet decided what his plan should be; but he pledged himself to bring forward one before the end of the present year that should be in strict accordance with the laws. This "rem" was not to be announced until the 8th.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

WEDD'S LETTERS FROM ABOARD.

London, July 18.
Bank of England Described.—We availed ourselves this morning of the permission obtained by Mr. Wiggin, to visit

the Bank of England. An official (Master or Usher) with laced dress coat and three cornered hat, escorted us leisurely through an institution that is so potent in controlling and regulating the money pulsations of Europe. It is situated on Threadneedle street, but fronts upon half a dozen others, and occupies an irregular area of eight acres. There are no windows through the exterior of the building, light being supplied by skylights and open courts within. There is a clock, by which Bank time is kept, with dials indicating the time in sixteen different offices. The Bank with its various offices are open from 9 a. m. till 5 p. m. The Bank has its Printing office, Book-binding, engraving offices, &c. &c. Checks, blank books, &c. &c., are all printed within the Bank, as are the Bank Notes. In the room where the circulating notes are printed, there are eight presses, all constantly employed, and which throw off about 8000 impressions daily.

We saw two presses rolling off five pound notes, and others upon the various denominations up to £1000, which is the largest note the bank issues. The dates and numbers of the notes are supplied by smaller presses in another room. The paper is delivered to the presses counted (a hundred sheets at a time) and when worked and returned, another hundred sheets are given. Pressmen work five hours and a half from two to three o'clock a week. In the office where redeemed notes are examined, cancelled, &c. 135 clerks are constantly employed. When we entered this room our attendant was sharply reprimanded for bringing strangers there, but on being informed that it was the Governor's order, we were allowed to pass. Forty thousand different notes are frequently sent to this office, to be cancelled in a day.

The bank you know never re-issues a note. When returned to the counter for payment, a note is cancelled, filed away, to be burnt at the expiration of ten years. The armory of the Bank contains an hundred stand of muskets, with pistols, cutlasses, hand grenades, &c. &c., and has a night guard of 35 strong. In the office where the bank notes are counted into parcels, God with wine and laid in pigeon holes, we found five staid, methodical, matter-of-fact looking clerks, whom you would trust for their faces. One of these old chaps, with the precision of "old Owen" and the good nature of "Tim Linkenwater," took his keys and unlocked the depositories of paper wealth. The "bags" of each denomination were in separate parcels. When we came to the "high number" he placed four packages in my hand, and remarked, "You now hold £4,000,000 sterling in your hand, sir. Yes, I was actually in possession of twenty millions of dollars, a sum much larger than the whole estate of John Jacob Astor! But it all returned to its pigeon hole, and left me a happier man than those who are encumbered with overgrown fortunes.

Another of the old clerks opened the golden dormitories, where repose an endless number of bags, each containing 800 sovereigns. We were next and finally conducted to a subterranean region, encircled by gold and silver bullion. Here bars of the precious metal were as plentifully heaped as those of iron and steel are in the stores of our friends Benedict, Townsend and Corning.—The silver we did not meddle with, but we handled bars of Gold, each weighing eight thousand pounds sterling, that were piled in barrow loads of seventy thousand pounds sterling each. Much of this bullion was recently received from China as an instalment upon the sum John Bull makes the Celestials pay for their opium into refusal to take opium. The Bank of England has now in paper and specie nearly eight millions of pounds sterling. There are eight hundred persons, in its various departments, constantly employed within its walls.

For the Neighbor.

EDUCATION.

Mr. Editor:—No estimate can be made upon the worth of education; yet there are kinds of learning that bear the name of education, which full far short of meriting the appellation. As to what constitutes a correct education, we have our peculiar predilections.

Adorn a man with all the artificial knowledge that ever embellished the minds of the most illustrious, so that he will be able to throw over his path through life all those captivating charms that are calculated to win the friendship of the world, and bow it before the shrine of his machinations;—that he can throw over the learned page the bright sunshine of science, soar to the heavens and traverse the airy path of the sky—winding through a boundless maze of unvisited space—and read the mysteries of the unnumbered luminaries of the aerial constellations,—extract Nature's hidden treasures

ures from the bowels of the earth, to enrich a Republic or adorn the Thrones of Kings—that he can dive into the lowest recesses of the eternal deep, and draw sublime morals from its dark and watery chambers,—describe the wide domain of Ocean, as it thunders at the base of some rock-studded promontory, and mingles its fur-off roar of mountain waves with the deep monotony of the maddening tempest,—still he may lack a correct education.—Though his literary beauties be as lofty and sublime as Virgil's, and his Muse sing as melodious as Milton's, Ponce's, and others of the departed literati,—though his brow be garlanded with academic honors and festooned by the bestowd polish of refined Alma Mater,—though his ear tell of dilapidated empires,—of nations slumbering in ruin—mouldering monuments and crumbling tombs—of antique columns, rising in aged dignity to the skies, as it brooding over the decomposing relics of departed greatness, that he strewn over a wide domain of ruin, once the seat of luxury and national opulence,—though he can, by dint of genius, merge into the primitive forests of our native America, and tell posterity of the wonders which Nature's Great Artificer created there in the gladsome morn of primeval Time,—though he dwell upon its romantic scenery, towering mountains, quiet vales and star-lit dells,—its murmuring rivers, purling brooks and far-leaping waterfalls,—still, still he may not possess a correct education.

When we speak of incorrect education, we allude to that kind of education that delineates the mind to the reign of bigotry—closes up the avenues to reason—throws over the mind the impenetrable veil of superstition—makes the intellect the paupered slave of an insatiable ambition, and crushes everything that is liberal, patriotic, noble, lofty and generous in the human family. We are an advocate of education; but of a different kind from that which raises over the heads of freemen an aristocratical oligarchy, and fills our world with sordid arrogance and hand-box flattery. The world is drinking too deeply of the waters of pride at the present day. Men have quaffed the sparkling waters of the golden goblet, until they have become too arrogant and supercilious to bow to the broad light of truth, when its lustre is reflected upon them, and whenever we wish to converse with them, the great barrier that their prejudice and traditional predilections instantly erect between us, renders a pursuit to their reason wholly inaccessible. This has resulted from being educated in schools of ancestral traditions, where the mind has imbibed all the fallacious dogmas of modern theology. This should not be the case. The mind, to reason logically upon any subject, should be wholly divested of prejudice and pre-entertained notions. Every channel to reason should be unobstructed and the mind presented before the great mirror of Truth, open to conviction—whenever incontrovertible evidences are presented. If it be different from this, we might as well attempt to hold converse with any species of the brute creation, or make our voice penetrate the impenetrable rock and bring it to understanding. Nature, when the air is rent by the roar of ten-thousand cannon, try to hear the unwritten song of the babbling rill that leaps at the immense foot of some thundering cataract, and you will derive as much consolation as by arguing with a mind where reason holds no empire. In the great school of learned ethics, and amid all the panorama of theoretical knowledge—the mind is too apt to become warped in favor of some apparently plausible principle, which when it is divested of the sophisms with which it is supported, and tried by the great standard of unvarnished truth, will appear a glaring dogma, the whole fabric of which will fall with a ruinous crash to the dust. The ductile mind, unguarded as it generally is, is too apt to mistake a rhetorical display of sophisticated reasoning, for that which is sound and logical. Thus the student is beguiled along by the beauty of diction and elegance of scholastic style, until he is bewildered; and, overwhelmed by an avalanche of dogmas, he cannot call reason enough to his aid to discriminate between sophistical and sound arguments. By degrees he becomes so warm in his panegyric of favorite authorities, that they are readily set down

as orthodox—with all their sophisms and shallow reason,—and if any person presumes to advance any argument that does not harmonize with the lore displayed in the volumes, they are set down as fabulous, without taking them into consideration for a moment. Thus the mind grows gradually up into a false education—an education that will sweep away everything that is correct, sound and permanent from the mind and close its doors against the ingress of every principle that is not found upon the pages of his favorite author; so completely is he

“by the glare of false science betrayed, That leads to bewilder and dazes to blind.”

This kind of education we disapprove; but are in favor of an education that will embrace a principle of truth as quick from Tom Paine, Baron Monchaillon, Robinson Crusoe, or Sinbad the sailor; as it would from the most learned writer in metaphysics. Not that we would advocate the reading of improper or immoral books;—we only make this remark to illustrate our position:—that truth ought to be embraced and a good principle inculcated wherever it may be found. Is not a diamond of much value found in a Hovel, as it would be if found in a Palace? Is not a good principle equally as good couched in an Almanac as the same principle would be if read from the pages of Holy Writ?—Certainly it is; yet we very much question whether some men of the present age,—educated in schools of modern theology,—where metaphysical dogmas are invented by dint of some literary legend,—would not run half a mile to procure the work of some popular commentator, when the identical article desired might be found upon the shelf, extracted into Webster's Spelling Book! This kind of false education we abhor. In short, we are in favor of that kind of education that will “Try all things, hear all things, prove all things, and hold fast that which is good”—that will weigh every principle, hear every argument and embrace only those which are genuine.

Foreign News.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Britannia, Capt. Hewitt, arrived at Boston on Sunday morning, with dates from Liverpool to the afternoon of the 19th, and London to the 18th. On the arrival of the Express of Messrs. Harnden & Co. we issued an Extra with a full summary of the news. The markets generally seem to have improved. Among the arrivals we observe the name of Horley Palmer, Esq., late Governor of the Bank of England. Mr. J. W. Wallack, and Capt. W. A. Spencer and Com. B. C. Low, of the U. S. N.

Parliament has been unusually busy in discussing and acting upon various questions of interest. In the debate on Irish affairs Lord Brougham spoke of the speeches of “a person named Tyler said to be the son of the Accidental President of the United States”—but passed them over by saying that “no one was answerable for the fooleries—the excessive fooleries, of his family.” He refused to believe that President Tyler was the author of the Repeal letter published over his name. A spirited debate was had upon the Washington Treaty as connected with the surrender of fugitive slaves. The Attorney General gave his opinion that they could not be surrendered. Lord Palmerston made a very able speech on the affairs of Serbia in which he wove a fierce assault on the Government. Mr. D'Israeli followed in the same strain, and took the house by surprise with a speech of great ability and independence. In the debates upon the state of Irish affairs the do nothing policy of the Government has been attacked with great bitterness.

Parliament was to be prorogued by the Queen in person on the 24th ult.

The steamship Caladonia, Capt. Lott, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 24th.

During the week previous to the sailing of the Britannia, the underwriters at Lloyd's had received accounts containing information of twelve melancholy shipwrecks, attended with a very serious loss of human life.

A turn out of the operatives at Ashton under Lyne, near Manchester, had occurred—but was followed by no serious results.

In Wales, the disturbances still continue. Some concession has been made to the demands of the disaffected, but this seems only to increase the discontent.

In Ireland, the Repeal agitation continues with unabated zeal and success. The greatest gathering that has yet been held took place on Tara Hill, a place remarkable in Irish history, on the festival of the Assumption. A most spirited and interesting account of this great demonstration will be found in the letter of our special correspondent in another column. The accounts given of this great meeting in all the papers represent it as having possessed the deepest and most momentous interest.

Mr. Dennis John Blake, recently dismissed from the Customs, has been arrested on a charge of having defrauded the government to the amount of \$320,000. He had recently retired to a fine estate in Dublin.

Letters have been received by O'Connell and read at the Repeal meetings, from sympathizers in France, offering aid

and shelter if it shall be needed to the Repealers of Ireland.

The dismissal of Justices still continues.

A riot occurred at a fair near Galway on the 1st ult. Two persons were killed by the firing of the police, and several others were badly wounded.

Mr. Hogan, the Irish sculptor, has been engaged to furnish a statue of O'Connell, to be placed in Conciliation Hall.

In Scotland the August Commissioners of the established Church voted 61 to 33 to approve Lord Aberdeen's bill as it stands. Rev. Dr. Cunningham, late Minister of Trinity College at Edinburgh, had preached his farewell sermon previous to coming to America to examine our literary and educational institutions.

From France, the news is of little interest. Queen Christina is still busy in striving to recover power in Spain, and rumors of the marriage of her daughter are still rife. The French have established a camp on the frontiers of Tunis to watch the movements of the tribes of that regency.

In Spain the junta of Barcelona is in open hostility with the Provisional Government of Madrid. The Governor of the Citadel has resigned. Subsequent accounts, however, state that the junta have submitted. Espartero has issued a proclamation declaring that he has been shamefully abandoned by his friends, and has thus been forced to seek refuge in a foreign country. He arrived at Lisbon on the 7th ult., but had not obtained permission to disembark. He had the shore sailed for England.

[From the Edinburgh (Scot.) Advertiser.]

SPAIN.

The latest accounts from Spain enirely supersede the interest of those received during the early part of the week. Madrid has fallen into the power of Narvaez; the only force on which Espartero could rely for maintaining his authority has joined the insurgents; and he is himself to all intents and purposes a fugitive.

These events have occurred with such astonishing rapidity that it is not easy to follow them. When our short summary of events was drawn up last week, Madrid was firmly held for the Regent, and the summons of Aspiroz, who encamped before it with 5000 men, treated with indignation scorn. On the 15th, according to preconceived arrangements, Aspiroz was joined by Narvaez with 5 or 6000 additional troops. But this circumstance failed to excite consternation in the city, as it was known that a fine army devoted to the Regent's cause, was advancing in pursuit of Narvaez, commanded by Zurabano and Seoane. This force was represented as composed of 15,000 men, and as animated with enthusiastic ardor for the Regent's service. The corps diplomatique, however, at Madrid, took the alarm, and on Narvaez summoning the city to surrender, anxious consultations were held by the Ministers of the courts they represented as to the course to be pursued. Mendizabal, who in the Regent's absence took the chief lead of affairs, declared that he would defend the capital to the last—that when the walls were gone, the streets should be barricaded—and that when these were carried the remnants of the Regent's friends should fight sword in hand though the enemy, bearing the young Queen in the midst of them. The last private account from Madrid represented the inhabitants as full of zeal for the cause of Espartero, and full of hope that the division of Zurabano and Seoane would either defeat the insurgent forces, or compel them to withdraw. It was thought probable that Espartero might yet, on a more regain the ascendancy, and by a rapid march on the capital effect a junction with Seoane's division, and resume the offensive. These expectations were destined to be suddenly blighted by the receipt of the subjoined telegraphic despatch, the authenticity of which was at first doubted, though, as it would appear, without any good ground. It announces the entire destruction of the Regent's cause:

“Madrid, July 23.

The troops of Narvaez and Seoane encountered each other yesterday at Torroa, and after an engagement of about a quarter of an hour the soldiers of both armies fraternized. Seoane and the son of Zurabano were taken prisoners. Zurabano made his escape, and concealed himself in Madrid.

We are assured that the municipality is going out at this moment to surrender Madrid unconditionally.

The military are returning to their homes.

The troops of Enna, which pronounced themselves in possession of the posts, I am informed that Narvaez or Aspiroz will enter Madrid at five o'clock with his division.”

The last accounts from the Regent are dated the 16th instant. He was then at Cordova with 1200 infantry and 600 cavalry. It is presumed he meditated an escape into Portugal. The last advice speak of the probability of the return to Madrid of Christina.

Brigadier Ametller was at Fraga on the 22d, marching upon Saragossa, with 300 men and eight pieces of artillery.

Our private letters from Saragossa of the 22d, state that Ortega had not more than 1200 men under his orders. A column of 600 National Guards, together with a battalion of the Regiment of Huasca, and two pieces of artillery, marched out, dislodged the insurgents from all their positions, pursuing them to the distance of a league from the city, killing 20 and wounding 35. 120 soldiers of Ortega's force passed over to the National Guard of Saragossa.

A reaction in favor of the progressists

cause took place at Barcelona on the 21st inst. The National Guards, who wished to depose the patriotic Junta, were arrested and imprisoned in the citadel.

It is reported that the Regent had resigned, that the Cortes were convoked, the Lopez Cabinet installed, and that M. Salvandi and Queen Christina were preparing to leave for Madrid.

[From the Edinburgh (Scot.) Advertiser.]

THE RIOTS IN WALES.

Swansea, July 25.

On Saturday night a policeman of Swansea happened to meet a man, named John Jones, of Llettyfult, drinking at a public house in Swansea. After some time the man made use of some observations which led the policeman to believe that he had been a participant in some of the Rebecca movements. This induced the policeman to question him, and at length he admitted that he had been present at the destruction of three gates, viz: the Bolgoed, Pontydawe, and Llangavallloch, and that he could identify the parties concerned. On hearing this, the policeman took him in charge, when the mayor being sent for, he underwent a rigid examination, and gave the names of about forty persons, most of them highly respectable farmers, &c., residing near Pontydawe and Llangavallloch. Warrants were then granted, and at twelve o'clock on Saturday night, Captain Napier, superintendent of the county police, late of the Rifles, with Inspector Rees and two other policemen, left Swansea and proceeded to the hills, where they succeeded in capturing two persons quietly, and brought them into Swansea; they then apprehended a third prisoner, whom they left in the charge of the two policemen, while Captain Napier and Rees went into the house of a farmer named Morgan to arrest the son. They had not been in the house a minute before the farmer's wife threw a saucepan of boiling water over the captain, which scalded his shoulders, and then attacked him with the saucepan with which she beat him about the head, and the son, John Morgan, a very powerful young man, having seized a sickle, also attacked Captain Napier with it, and wounded him on the hand. A desperate struggle ensued, and Captain Napier drew one of his pistols, which was not cocked, the hammer being down, for units for Napier, for Morgan immediately grasped his wrist, and turning the muzzle of the pistol to Captain Napier's breast, pulled the trigger, but without effect. Finding his life in danger, Captain Napier immediately drew his other pistol and fired, and shot John Morgan, the ball entering the abdomen; the man, however, having recoiled a few paces and felt the wound, immediately renewed the struggle with increased desperation, but the noise of the pistol having alarmed the policeman outside, they rushed into the house, where they found Captain Napier covered with blood, and succeeded in rescuing him and securing the prisoner, who was brought into Swansea and conveyed to the infirmary in the jail, where he was examined by Dr. Bird, who found that the ball had entered just above the groin, glanced upwards, striking the upper edge of the ilium, and lodged itself in the back between the second and third ribs, from which place Dr. Bird succeeded in extracting it.

On Sunday, in the middle of the day, the police, accompanied by the Mayor and two other magistrates, and thirty men of the Granadier Company of the 75th Regiment of Foot, again proceeded to Llangavallloch, and apprehended Mrs. Morgan, the farmer's wife, and her daughter, and in the course of the evening apprehended Mr. Vaughan, the postmaster and innkeeper of Pontydawe. This morning, and indeed throughout the day, the town of Swansea has been in a state of excitement, crowds of people filling the streets, particularly opposite the station house, where the prisoners were confined, and which was guarded by the 75th Foot, and almost an entire stop being put to business.

Ten prisoners had by this time been brought in.

At nine o'clock a large meeting of the insurgents was held at the Town Hall. Sir John Morris in the chair; and the prisoners being brought down, I applied for admission, but was told that no one could be admitted until the final hearing.

The magistrates sat in deliberation the whole day, and at the close the prisoners were remanded.

The wounded man, last night, when I enquired, was doing well.

The utmost excitement still prevails.

On Tuesday the magistrates proceeded to the hearing of the charges, when the Morgan family were placed at the bar. After hearing the charges, the prisoners were committed for trial; a notification was, however, made that they would be admitted to bail in L. 200 each, and two sureties each in L. 100.

The wounded man is going on favorably.

[From the New York Herald.]

THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The punishment of national transgression may be often slow, but it is ever certain. Retributive justice, sooner or later, avenges the wronged, and punishes upon the oppressor the full value of his wrath. The iniquities of Great Britain are soon to be visited upon her. She has already passed that epoch of “perilous greatness” which proved so fatal to the favored nations of antiquity, and from this centre to the extremity of her vast dominions, the premonitory symptoms of rapidly approaching dissolution, are intelligible to the most inexperienced observer of passing events.

Since the achievement of America in in-

dependence, the growth of republican principles on the soil of the old world has been rapid—irresistible. In Great Britain, Catholic emancipation—the Repeal of the Test Act—the Reform Bill—the curtailment of the Irish Church Establishment—have been all splendid popular victories, each in its turn giving a new impetus to the progress of liberty, and strengthening the people in the great business of working out their independence. Nothing, however, more strikingly evinces the gigantic power into which the cause of justice and freedom has sprung, under the very shadow of the greatest monarchy on the earth, than the present Repeal agitation in Ireland. Hitherto the struggles of the oppressed people of that island were but the spasmodic twitches of hopeless servitude. Never altogether subdued, it is true, but efficient only in keeping alive the knowledge of the melancholy truth, that the iron hoof of a despotic, iniquitous government was crushing its victims. But very different is the struggle now. The language of complaint, has given place to the bold, indignant remonstrance, and open, fearless, not-to-be-despised demands for redress. The aspect of the Irish nation in the form of time excited sympathy and pity—now, admiration and awe. And surely there can hardly be presented a spectacle of greater sublimity than that of a whole nation standing in the face of heaven and of man, appealing to the universal sense of justice for the redress of centuries of unmitigated wrong, and avowing their fixed determination to be free amongst the nations of the earth.

What is the present state of the Repeal agitation? Crowned with a degree of success which the most sanguine patriot could never have anticipated. Gathering force and influence as it has proceeded, it has expanded from the streamlet which tumbled from its source among the hills, into the broad restless river which pays tribute to the sea. Every week thousands are poured into the treasury of “the association”—the flame of patriotic illumination every hamlet and every cabin—the armed forces which the British government have poured into the country, have caught the enthusiasm, and cheer the “Liberator,” as he passes through their midst—the Premier is paralyzed—the “Iron Duke,” now in the days of his courage, adds fuel to the fire by threatening preparations—the tythe system totters to its fall—every thing betokens the near approach of a most important revolution.

The influence of the Irish agitation on the other portion of the British empire obviously must be immense. The seeds of disorganization are springing up all over the land. The conflict between the few and the many has fairly begun. There can be no doubt about the issue.

By the next arrival from Europe, we expect to receive a lengthened communication from Mr. Bennett, having particular reference to the progress and present prospects of the Repeal movement, and the condition of Britain generally. We shall then be in possession of a cool, calm, dispassionate, and just view of the whole matter. An opportunity will thus be afforded us of recurring to this subject, which now engrosses so much public attention on both sides of the Atlantic. Meantime, we repeat the expression of our desires for the emancipation of Ireland from the servitude to which she has been so long subjected. We trust that the time is rapidly approaching when the possession of liberty, of free institutions, good government, and moral and intellectual enlightenment, will elevate her to the highest rank in the scale of nations, and give her some resemblance to that highly favored description of the poet:—

Far wealth and lies an isle of ancient fame,
By Nature blessed—Liberty is her name.
With gems her water, and her air with health;
Her waving furrows float with yellow corn,
And arms and arts her faithful sons adorn.

[From the New York Herald.]

THE RECENT REVOLUTION IN THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The secession of upwards of five hundred ministers with their congregations, from the established church of Scotland, is one of the most remarkable signs of the times, and as may readily be supposed, has excited universal interest on the other side of the Atlantic. It is the first decisive blow against that cursed union of church and state, which has been cemented by the blood of an army of martyrs to the truth and liberty, and been one of the chiefest obstacles to the advancement of freedom in the mother country. More, perhaps, than any other event of the day, has it struck terror to the hearts of the supporters of the oppressive institutions of Britain. It has well prepared the way for the annihilation of the iniquitous church establishment in Ireland, which has for so long a period been the prolific source of discord and bloodshed.

Every incident in this great movement is interesting to the friends of human liberty, and the deliverance of religion from secular bondage, all the world over. We rejoice much to find that the calls of the emancipated churches for aid, have met with such cordial and general response. The people of Scotland have already contributed \$300,000, the city of London upwards of \$50,000, the North of Ireland \$40,000, and almost all the continental reformed churches have testified their sympathy in an equally substantial and efficient manner. Numerous acts of individual munificence to an extraordinary extent, evince the remarkable enthusiasm which exists. In our own city the feeling amongst our Scottish fellow-citizens is very ardent. James Lennox and John Johnstone, merchants of great wealth and respectability, have each contributed the sum of \$2,500, and other instances of great liberality might be mentioned.

All this is very gratifying. We cannot but rejoice in the destruction of systems of iniquity, by law established, and in the re-organization of one of the most important churches of Christendom, we would fain perceive the harbinger of a better day, when Christians of different denominations will live in harmony, no longer disgrace humanity and their faith by bigotry, intolerance, and fanatic hatred of each other.

THE ALBION BALLOON: AERIAL VOYAGE TO THE CONTINENT.—On Friday morning last Mr. Charles Green, jun., made an ascent in his new balloon, called the Albion, with the determination of proceeding to the continent. The ascent was made from the grounds of the Commercial Gas-works, at the World's-end bridge, Stepney. The gas used on the occasion was manufactured expressly for the purpose. The balloon was inflated through a pipe about six inches in diameter; and, though it is capable of holding 25,000 cubic feet of gas, it was filled in an hour. During the time occupied by the inflation, Mr. Green and Mr. Alfred Bradley, who was to accompany him on the intended trip, together with the directors, partook of a cold collation. The moment it was announced that all was ready, Messrs. Green and Bradley, after partaking of a purring glass, stepped into the car in high spirits. Mr. Green, having arranged the economy for the management of the machine, gave the word “Let go,” and the ropes being cut away from the car, the balloon rose gradually and majestically, amidst the cheers of the assembled crowd on side. It ascended steadily to a considerable height, where it remained apparently stationary for some minutes. Mr. Green, at his adventurous companion being seen waving their flags. It then crossed the Thames, and took a direction towards the Sussex coast, and the wind blowing gently, it was wafted slowly along, until, ultimately, it was lost to view. The intent of Mr. Green was to test the powers of his balloon by attempting to cross the British Channel, and land, as occasion might serve, on some part of the continent; and from the favourable state of the weather, and his well known aeronautic skill, and the confidence expressed by him previous to his entering the car, there is every reason to believe he would be enabled to accomplish his design.

A Perfect Sydney Smith in Petticoats.

Queen Elizabeth's indignation at the marriage of her bishops carried her almost beyond the bounds of delicacy, and when Archbishop Parker remonstrated with her on what he called the “Popish tendency” of a prohibition, which was peculiarly offensive to him as a married man, she told him, “she opened of having made any married bishops,” and even spoke with contempt of the institution of matrimony altogether. It is well known that the first time the Queen honored the archiepiscopal palace with a visit—on which occasion an enormous expense, and immense trouble and fatigue, had been incurred by the prime and his wife; instead of the gracious word of acknowledgment, which the latter naturally expected to receive at parting from the royal guest, her Majesty replied her dutiful attention with the following insult: “And you,” said she, “madam I may not call you, mistress I am ashamed to call you; but, howsoever, I thank you.” Elizabeth looked as sour on bishops' daughters as she did on their wives; and having heard that Pilkington, Bishop of Durham, had given his daughter in marriage a fortune of £10,000, equal to the portion bequeathed by her father, Henry VIII. to her and her sister, she scolded the son of Durham of a thousand a year, and devoted the money to her garrison at Berwick.—Agnes Strickland's Queens of England.

Horrible Case: Sentence of Death.

At the Stafford assizes, on Wednesday last, before Justice Maule, Charles Higginson, aged 26, was tried for the wilful murder of his son on the 2d April last. It appeared that the prisoner, who is described by the reporter as a man of dull and stolid look, was a widower. He had but one child, a little boy, aged five years. This little fellow he put out to board, but was unable to pay the charge, one shilling and sixpence a week, for his maintenance. He was told that he must remove him, which he did, borrowing a spade from the parties by whom alone the poor boy had been supported. The prisoner reappeared without the child, and gave such answers to repeated inquiries made respecting him that suspicion was excited. At length, he said his son had died as he was taking him through the wood, and he had buried him there. Search was made, and, near a gate, some fresh soil was observed, upon turning up which the body of the poor boy was found about ten inches below the surface. There was a handkerchief over the eyes, and another very tightly bound over the mouth. There were contusions on the head, but no fractures. From the state of the lungs, the surgeon thought he had died of suffocation. The surgeon having given his evidence, the prisoner, was asked if he had any questions to put to him. He replied, “I put the child in alive.” A thrill of horror run through the court at this declaration. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Judge immediately passed sentence of death upon him, holding out no hope of mercy.

Progress of Enterprise in the West. A very interesting meeting took place at Alleghany on Saturday last, for the purpose of adopting measures for the construction of a steamboat wharf. A commodious harbor entirely secure from the ice, capable of containing one hundred steamboats, and having a communication with the canal and the Ohio, can it seems be constructed for \$40,000. From the spirit exhibited at the meeting and the energetic manner in which the project has been taken up, we have no doubt that it will be brought to a successful completion.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1843.

We find that the “Quincy Whig” has some very righteous remarks to make concerning the Mormons, emanating from the purest principles of patriotism(?) The editor has had some “private conversation” with some individual, or individuals about certain charges brought against the Mormons, particularly that of screening horse thieves.

We think that the Whig has not done itself much credit in advocating the principles contained in those resolutions—we leave that however for a discerning public to judge.

Concerning the horse thieves however, the informant of the “Whig” would have shown himself a better friend to society to have given information to the proper authorities and had these parts of society brought to condign punishment. And the editor of that paper would have proven himself more patriotic by telling us who these people are that are softened in our midst—than dealing thus in generalities, and stabbing in the dark. Come, Mr. Whig, out with it, and let us know who it is that is found transgressing; who knows but that far fallen as we are there yet may be virtue enough left to prosecute a horse thief. We have tried this move thus once and prosecuted them as far as Carthage; but no sooner do they arrive in the jail there than we lose all track of them. The lock of the door is so slippery that it lets them all out. We presume however that it is on account of the honesty of the people(?) We are pleased to find that the Whig is in the secret.

Mr. Livings, of this city, had a horse stolen last week, and we frequently have occurrences of the kind. Will the editor of that paper be so kind as to ask his informant who the thieves are, and where they live, and give us the desired information and we shall esteem it a peculiar favor.

More Mormon difficulties.—The Mormons are the most unfortunate people in the world; they don't know how to do anything right, any more than the man in the fable who together with his son, tried to please every body. If the Mormons vote for the whigs, they do wrong; if for the democrats, their conduct is equally criminal. We are reminded of the old adage, you'll be d—d if you do, and you'll be d—d if you don't. We were blamed for voting for reelection for the democrats, a while ago, and now for the whigs. We are persuaded however, that if one revelation teaches part of us to vote for the whigs; and the other for the democrats, that our revelations will teach about as much in politics as other people's do them, that is, we do as we please. Judge Douglas and his friends however, need not complain, as he is elected.

From the State Register.

JUDGE DOUGLASS AND THE DEMOCRATS OF THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

MEANS EDITORS.—Gentlemen:—Permit me through the columns of your paper, in behalf of Judge Douglass and the democracy of the fifth district, to correct one or two erroneous conclusions, which your readers have come to, from statements made at different times in the Register, in relation to the late canvass for Congress in this district. We do not impugn the motives of the editors of the Register, in making the statements from which these conclusions are drawn. We have no reason to doubt but that they are unintentional errors, made under a misapprehension of facts. To correct one or two of the most prominent of these errors, which have found a place in the minds of our democratic friends, in as brief a manner as possible, shall be the object of this communication.

It is reasonably inferred from the general tenor of the remarks of the Register, that Judge Douglass received the vote of our Mormon citizens, in this district, for congress; which impression if true would leave it conclusive, that Judge D. was a very weak man in his district, if with the aid of 750 Mormon votes, he could be elected by only about 500 majority. But such is not the case: it is well known to every prominent man in the district, that Mr. Brownning received nearly the unanimous vote of the Mormons, and that these votes were given against Judge Douglass, and for Mr. Brownning, under express written instructions from the city of Nauvoo. Democrats, who belong to the Mormon church, stated in numerous instances on the day of election, that they were voting against Judge Douglass, because they had received letters from the head of the church at Nauvoo, requesting them to do so. It was also stated, in Warsaw, immediately subsequent to the election, by one of the most respected gentlemen of that church, Elder Orson Hyde, that he had spent three weeks previous to the election, in this district doing what

he could for Browning among the members of the Mormon church.

This much in relation to Judge Douglass having received the vote of the Mormon citizens generally, or even of the Mormon democrats, in the district. We make no complaint of that portion of our friends among the members of the Mormon church, who voted against us; their privileges as free men, are too sacred, for us to strive to control or direct them in the exercise of their elective franchise; we believe that they, and their friends in Nauvoo have acted under misapprehensions, and false statements, in relation to the true state of the case; we believe that there has been gross deception, base falsehoods, and black hearted villainy practiced upon the prominent members of that church at Nauvoo, in order to procure their influence against Judge Douglass, which is without a parallel; of the instruments of these foul stratagems of damning perfidy we have no remarks to make at the present time: we leave them to write under the scorpion lash of popular indignation, when the retribution of equal and exact justice shall be meted out to them.

Another inference which the tenor of the remarks in the Register would leave upon the minds of the readers is: that Judge Douglass has run behind the usual strength of his party in this district. This if true is not very complimentary to the democracy of the district, or to their candidate for congress, who was nominated against his expressed or published wishes, and who was required by them to sacrifice his personal convenience and interest, by resigning the distinguished office of Judge of the Supreme Court, which he held at the time he received the nomination for congress.

But so far are these conclusions from being correct, that these facts are decidedly the reverse. Judge Douglass did receive a large vote for congress over and above the strength of his party in the fifth district. And we will demonstrate that such is the case. In the canvass of 1842 (Gov. Ford, then candidate for Governor) received nearly the entire Mormon vote of the counties now composing the fifth district, and in those counties he received about 750 majority over Governor Duncanson. It was asserted by Elder Orson Hyde immediately preceding the late election, that there was at least 750 Mormon voters in the district. Now if the 750 Mormon voters that voted for Mr. Brown, had voted for Judge Douglass it would have made Douglass a majority 1500 greater than it now is—add to the 1500 the 445 which he received over Mr. Browning, and it makes the vote in his favor 1945, which is eleven hundred and ninety five votes over and above the democratic majority in the district in 1842, which consequently leaves Judge D. that number of votes ahead of the strength of his party in the district.

Space will not permit us to go into further detail at the present time. We have treasured thus far upon the readers of the Register, in order to procure for Judge Douglass, and for the democracy of the fifth district the just credit that is due to them for their hard fought battle in the cause of the great principles of democracy, and for their signal victory, while encountering most singular and unprecedented difficulties at every stage of the contest, and which required as it received from nearly every democrat in the district, unyielding energy, and unmitigated exertions, and the eternal vigilance which is the price of democratic victory, in order to counteract, prove false, and render nugatory, the most uncharitably effort to procure our defeat.

Thus much we have deemed due to Judge Douglass, to his numerous friends, and to the Democracy of the fifth district.

More Whig falsehoods.—The following paragraph is going the rounds of the whig papers of this state and Missouri.—We think it probable that the notorious Edwards at Burlington, who wrote it, knew it to be false at the time; but certainly those who copied it knew it to be so. They knew that Gov. Ford did not refuse to issue a writ in compliance with the requisition of the Governor of Missouri—because some of these very whig editors denounced Governor Ford for issuing the writ, and shed crocodile tears over the poor Mormons, whom Ford's writ was intended to murder, as they then declared. It suits them now to lie about it—take it all back, and insist upon it, that Ford never issued a writ at all: What a set of rascals!

The story that 20,000 Missourians are about to invade the state is also a fabrication. There is nothing of the kind in agitation. The officers elected, we learn, have been commissioned, and have entered peaceably on the discharge of their duties.

More Mormon difficulties.—The Burlington (I. T.) Hawk Eye says that a convention was to be held at Carthage, Illinois, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week, to take into consideration the propriety of adopting defensive measures in relation to the Mormons. The same paper remarks:

The late refusal on the part of Gov. Ford to issue a writ in compliance with the requisition of the Governor of Missouri for Joseph Smith, has awakened a spirit which we fear may end in bloodshed. The Missourians, 20,000 in number it is said, stand ready to co-operate with the Illinoisans. It is expected there will be a great crowd at Carthage on the occasion.

or hereafter, to go into the merits of that document, for I hold the maxim good that the "Union is interested in the Union" but at the present time I have another subject on the table, which more immediately concerns the wise and honest portions of the American people. I reason from facts, no matter who may cry "hush!" as to Mormonism, and the "disgrace" which the State of Missouri inherits from her barbarous treatment, and unlawful extermination of the Mormon people. The great day has already been ushered in, and the voice of a Mormon is not only heard, setting forth his own rights, and preaching the gospel of the Son of God, in power and demonstration, incontrovertible from revelation, in every city and hamlet in our wide-spread American free states, but other realms and kingdoms hear the same things; even the Indians, Australia, Pacific Islands, Great Britain, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and the Holy Land, where God himself once spoke, have heard a "Mormon," and all this in the short space of twelve or fourteen years; yes, and measures have been taken, that Russia may hear the "watchman cry."

Now sir, what has been done, can be done. I shall not be surprised if the Mormons undertake to cope with the world. Virtue and truth, are twin sisters, of such winning charms, that honest men of every nation, kindred and tongue, will fall in love with them; and what hinders the Mormons, with the Bible in one hand and honesty in the other, from Mormonizing all honest men? Nothing. The meaning of Mormon, the prophet Joe says, is "More Good," no matter where it is; the Mormons will have it, and if they cannot obtain it by exertion in the world, they will merit it by faith and prayer from the "old promise" of "ask and ye shall receive." But do not think that I, even I, have been Mormonized, by what I write, for I say Nay, though I am willing to admit, and all men of sense will do the same; the more light, the more truth; the more truth, the more love; the more love, the more virtue; the more virtue, the more peace; the more peace, the more heaven; what every body wants. The Mormons believe rather too much for me, I can't come it.

Another word on Missouri. When her Constitution was framed; they commenced the preamble as follows: "We the people of Missouri &c., by our representatives in convention assembled, at St. Louis, on Saturday the 12th day of June, 1820 do mutually agree to establish a FREE AND INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC, &c." Independent Republic well some of their subsequent acts prove the truth of it, and as the broad folds of the constitution often conceal more than meets the eye, notwithstanding it is the "Axis of the people," to keep law-makers and law-breakers within and without bounds—let me quote from the 13th article of the aforesaid constitution, the 3d paragraph: "That the people have a right peaceably to assemble for their common good, and to apply to those vested with the powers of government, for redress of grievances; and that their right to bear arms in defence of themselves and the State, CANNOT BE QUESTIONED." This over-wise right of gun-fence was made, as I have learned, for breachy Indians, but was used by Gov. Boggs, as a sine qua non, pointed with steel and burning with brimstone, to exterminate the Mormons. Truly, we may ask, what is right, and what is law, contrary to the constitution? The Legislature of Missouri acknowledged the exterminating order of Boggs as constitutional, and appropriated more than \$200,000 to pay the drivers and robbers, and I may as well say, mobbers of the Mormons, for services rendered the state in 1838. O Glorious O Crumand! VIATOR.

Nauvoo, July 26, 1843.

(For the Neighbor.)

SHOEMAKERS' PLAN.

Mr. Editor:—Sir, In accordance with our promise of last week, we now present to you and the public the plan spoken of by the journeymen Shoemakers. We are well aware, Sir, that we ought not to seek our own benefit alone in this particular, and that our intentions and plans ought to be liberal. Such they are, and we have no doubt but that they will meet with your approbation, together with that of the citizens at large. The plan is not a new one. It has been fully and prosperously carried out by the Cabinet Makers of Philadelphia; (in the main) advantageously to themselves, and to the community at large. The last I heard of them was that their numbers had diminished, and that they kept the best store in that city, and employed quite a number of hands. The plan is simply this:

It shall be the duty of the Company to rent a Store in a conspicuous and business part of the city, and they shall appoint a responsible individual to attend said store, and a proper per centage shall be allowed him for the sales he makes, and should he find the business too much for him, he can employ an assistant, as the more he sells, the more per centage he receives. The Company, individually, find their own materials at the cheapest rate possible, and make their own shoes and turn them into said Store. The agent books down the article received, such as a kind, such a quality, and such a price; thus goods will be retailed out at half cash and the remainder in country produce, or such articles as will be necessary for the workmen, at the lowest cash price, as there will not be any thing allowed on such articles as shall be received in exchange for boots and shoes, consequently the workmen will not have to pay an advanced price on such goods as he shall require of the farmer, for the use of his family, but will receive them at the lowest rate. Again: we could receive in payment Hides, &c., and providing that our tanners will give the same price for said hides as elsewhere. They would certainly receive the preference; or, if they would (as they will) as well as cheap as elsewhere, it would be a duty devolving on us to retain them, and have them tanned in this city; but they must come under the principle of competition as well as we, or else ask no favors. You will also observe, Sir, that any one man can carry the above plan into execution, provided he has a sufficient capital to pay the men as fast as they turn in their shoes; but he must expect to reap a profit on the farmers' produce. If he does, he kills the trade, and the principle of competition with the East would be rendered impossible. We do not think it necessary or essential to give you all the by-laws and regulations that may be found necessary to carry out the plan effectually as a company; but we have given you the fundamental points. There is one advantage in said plan, that is, should any one become dissatisfied, he can withdraw without any injury to himself or the company; and should any one desire to become a member, all he has to do is to give in his name and pay his fraction of the rent of said store.

We have now given you the plan, and you must say that it is liberal enough to take in all the world, if they were Shoemakers. The citizens can now judge of the merits or demerits of said plan; and we would like to hear it fairly canvassed thoroughly in your paper, and its defects, if any there be, brought to light, and a better one adopted.

By order of the Committee.
JAMES SPRATLEY.
THOMAS JAAP,
S. MULINER.

icient capital to pay the men as fast as they turn in their shoes; but he must expect to reap a profit on the farmers' produce. If he does, he kills the trade, and the principle of competition with the East would be rendered impossible. We do not think it necessary or essential to give you all the by-laws and regulations that may be found necessary to carry out the plan effectually as a company; but we have given you the fundamental points. There is one advantage in said plan, that is, should any one become dissatisfied, he can withdraw without any injury to himself or the company; and should any one desire to become a member, all he has to do is to give in his name and pay his fraction of the rent of said store.

We have now given you the plan, and you must say that it is liberal enough to take in all the world, if they were Shoemakers. The citizens can now judge of the merits or demerits of said plan; and we would like to hear it fairly canvassed thoroughly in your paper, and its defects, if any there be, brought to light, and a better one adopted.

By order of the Committee.
JAMES SPRATLEY.
THOMAS JAAP,
S. MULINER.

Pruning Fruit Trees.—It will be found upon an experiment, that a wound made on a tree in March or April, will look black as soon as the sap begins to flow, and that the sap will ooze out until the leaves have put out so as to receive it; while a wound made in June, will remain white, and immediately commence healing. A tree that has been broken by being loaded with fruit, or otherwise, while the tree is green with foliage, the wound will look white, and the wood remain sound; while one broken in the winter by snow, or from other cause, will look black, and incline to decay.

It has been my humble lot to spend the most of my time in the spring and fore part of the summer, in engraving and pruning fruit trees; and my experience goes to prove that the best time for pruning is when the leaves are full grown, and the tree is in a vigorous and growing state. For, at this season, when the sap has been spent in the foliage, and the pores of the wood are filled, so that when the limb is taken off, the sun and warm weather will dry the end of the limb and close the pores of the wood against the weather, and the sap will keep the limb alive to the very end, and the healing will be perceived immediately.

[Boston Cultivator.]

Will of James Wood, Esq.—After several years' litigation, the will and codicils of James Wood, Esq., the late wealthy banker and draper of Gloucester, have been proved in Doctors' Commons. He gives to the corporation of Gloucester £60,000; to Mr. Phillips £50,000; to Mrs. Goodlake £20,000; to Mr. Smith £20,000; to Mr. Cleveland £14,000; and to the family of the latter gentleman £6,000; and the residue of his property, estimated at about £500,000, to his executors. The property has been sworn under £900,000, and the probate bears a stamp of £12,000. The executors named are Alderman Wood, John Chubbhorn, Esq. (who committed suicide, some time back, under very extraordinary circumstances,) Jacob Osborn, Esq., and John Surman, Esq. The charges of three proctors, engaged in the suit relative to the will, amount to £47,536.3s.2d.

REVIEW OF THE SAINT LOUIS MARKETS.

RECEIVED AT OFFICE.
St. Louis, Sept. 13, 1843.

Remarks.—In the market for produce there has not been any material changes to note since our last week's report. Prices continuing firm and receipts as full as can be expected at this season of the year. The weather this week has been cloudy, cold and disagreeable, and considerably rain has fallen, which will probably cause a rise in the rivers, which are very low. The Panama, which arrived this morning from the Illinois river reports a rise of four inches at Peru, and two feet water in the channel. In the channel of the Missouri, there is about four feet water, and on the lower Rapid of the Mississippi, from twenty-eight to thirty inches; below this city, at Cairo, there is from five to five and a half feet water in the shallow places.

Flour.—A few sales of Country Mills have been effected this week at \$3 75; not however to any large amount. Holders are firm, and there are no heavy purchasers at these figures. We have heard of no sales from City Mills beyond retail, but considerable lots have been sent forward, and a large part of the receipts is also re-shipped.

Wheat.—The demand and price remains unchanged. Prime lots command readily 70 and 80 cents. Inferior ranges from 50 to 62 1/2. The receipts are not so liberally free, but not more than sufficient to keep the mill in operation.

Corn.—The demand is good, both for city use and for shipment. At the mills White corn commands 23 and 25 cents, without sack. On the levee we have heard of no sales; but a good article in good shipping order will bring 28 cents, sack included. The most of that received this week, has been re-shipped.

Oats.—There is very little coming in at present. On the Levee we have noticed no sales. From wagons it brings from 16 to 18 cents per bushel, and is in good demand.

Hemp.—There has been no change in the price since our last, \$2 75 and 3 00 being the

range within which all the sales of last week of fair and choice lots, have been made. There has not been much doing however, the receipts being very light, and the market but scantily supplied.

Lard.—Strictly prime in kegs is very scarce; common also medium is more abundant, and dull. Prime we quote at 5 and 5 1/2 cents in kegs; common, 3 and 3 1/2, and in good demand; medium 4 and 4 1/2 cents. The receipts for all qualities is light. A common article is in most request, for manufacturing purposes.

Bacon.—There is but little demand beyond what is required for city use. We heard of sales this week of choice Hams at 5 1/2—clear Sides in bulk at 2 1/2 cents. Ordinary country cured Hams we quote at 3 1/2 and 4 1/2 cents, and Shoulders at 2 and 2 1/2 cents. Hams for family use, will command 5 and 6 cents. There is a fair stock in market, and the receipts have been very liberal this week; a large part of which, however, has been for re-shipment.

Pork.—Our quotations are nominal—any for Pims \$8 and 6 1/2—Mesa, \$8 and 5 1/2. There is no enquiry made, and very little in the market.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE.

There will be a special Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, at the stand, near the Temple, on Friday the 8th of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the First Presidency.
W. RICHARDS, Clerk.
Nauvoo, Sept. 22, 1843.

MARRIED.—On the 17th inst., by Elder Samuel Mils. Mr. Samuel Whitely to Miss Olivia E. Link.

DEATHS.—For the week ending Monday 25th inst.

Anthony Head 56y 14d; chill fever.
Elizabeth Digby, 15d; fits.
Seneca Duell 58y; typhus fever.
David P. Thornton, 2y 4m fits.
Lewis Wilson, 24y; fever.
Elizabeth Dobson, 33y; flux.
Elen Dobson, 1m 10d; flux.
Lucy Fisher, 50y; diarrhoea.
Seth Roacrans, 4y 8d; diarrhoea.
Sarah Jane Burgess, 2y 5m 11d; worms.

Eliza Ellen Thomas, 7y 6m 16d; black canker.

Prudence Allman, 20y; bilious fever.
Clarissa Merrifield, 22y; ague and fever.

Malinda Merrifield, 3y 3m; ague and fever.

Mary Jane Heath, 2y; fever.
Jefferson S. Heath, 6y; fever.

Charles — 19; consumption.
Julius M. Davis, 1y 1m; diarrhoea.
Philo M. Williams, 26y 11m 24d; bilious fever.

Total 19.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sextor.

FALL & WINTER READY MADE CLOTHING

At wholesale and retail.
M. BROWN, at 52 Main street, St. Louis, has already received several shipments, and will continue to receive weekly fresh supplies of superior ready made clothing, the goods of which were bought at auction, for cash, previous to the late advance on goods, and made up under his immediate direction by a whole-sale clothing house in the city of New York, with which he is connected. His stock will be large, comprising every article kept in a clothing or furnishing store.

Having one of the best cutters in the United States to superintend that department, he is confident his garments will compare successfully with any in this city, in finish, beauty, make or fit.

Persons visiting St. Louis for the purpose of replenishing their wardrobes, either in clothing or furnishing articles, will do well to call on the subscriber, where they will not only find the most fashionable and best made garments, but at prices decidedly lower than any other house in the city of St. Louis.

M. BROWN, 52 Main st.,
[n21-6w] St. Louis.

NOTICE.

The Court of assessment of fines of the Nauvoo Legion, will be held at the office of Gen. Hyrum Smith, on the first Sunday of October next, commencing at 1 o'clock A. M.

Nauvoo Sept 23 1843.
HYRUM SMITH.
Brevet Major General.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers would give notice to the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they have just received, from the East, a good assortment of boots and shoes; also sole leather, upper, calf, kid, trimmings bindings and most kinds of findings, shoe pegs, nails, blacking &c. Also a quantity of friction plates, writing, wrapping and sand paper. They will make all kinds of boots and shoes to order, and on the most reasonable terms. All persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, are requested to call at the store of the subscribers on Mulholland Street, a few rods East of the Temple.

DEWEES & ADAMS.
Sept. 27, 1843. n22-1f.

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKING.

MR. JOHN ERODSHAM, from Liverpool brings leave to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business, in Mulholland Street, at the Nauvoo Store, and trusts, from the manner of his workmanship and moderate prices, to merit a portion of public patronage.

Sept. 27, 1843. n22-1f.

DUNN AND COLEMAN'S Patent Fanning-Mills for sale by ALLEN & KELLY. Also, Cider Vinegar by the barrel. sept 1, 1843-19:1f

LINE LIME

THE undersigned, intends to keep constantly on hand at the upper end of Main street near the river, the above article, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest for cash or will exchange it for most kinds of country produce. He has now on hand two kilns, not inferior to any in this city, and flatters himself by his experience in manufacturing to suit all who may favor him with their patronage. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere.

PETER SHIRTS.

Nauvoo, May 31st, 1843-6m

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

connected weekly.

11	12
per dozen.	
16 60	18 00
14 00	18 00
—Mo. per yard.	
11 1/2	12 1/2
—3/4 per lb.	
46	50
Beans—per bushel.	
40	50
—per lb.	
26	30
ow—Mould.	
8	9
Flipped,	
7	20
rine,	
per ton,	
14 00	00
burgh—per bushel,	
16	00
curl and Illinois,	
7	8
per lb.	
13	15
anna,	
8	9 1/2
Domingo,	
8 1/2	10
—No. 1,	
12	14
—No. 2,	
18	15
—per lb.	
35	00
ting,	
35	00
ers',	
433	00
—per lb.	
434	00
la.	
24	14
and Rope,	
2 25	2 50
Corda, Manila, per dozen,	
1 75	2 00
Hemp,	
75	1 00
gh Lines,	
Yarns—per lb.	
14	15
burgh,	
12	13
mon,	
ices—per yard.	
57	
n Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8,	
11 1/2	
shed Shirting, 3-4 and 6-8,	
7 1/2	
4-4 and 6-8,	
8	16
Drillings,	
12	00
n Lowel Oza bage,	
10 1/2	13
nia do	
0	10
ance, 3-4 and 4-4,	
10 1/2	16
net,	
34	65
cky Jeans,	
28	50
n Clarks,	
10 1/2	12 1/2
Drillings,	
10 1/2	12 1/2
summer Stuff,	
12	25
uff,	
or, per lb.	
15	16
ood,	
8	0
, Sp. ceron,	
1 25	1 45
ers,	
2	2 1/2
wood, per lb.	
9	10
Medicine	
48	00
ng, per lb.	
14	16
atus, Western,	
7	8
En-tern,	
8	9
per lb.	
5	0
ine, per oz.	
2 25	00
stone,	
5	0
n Salta,	
7	0
Sulphur,	
7 1/2	0
n Tarar,	
25	28
y Opium,	
3 75	00
lio,	
1 25	1 31
Arabic,	
39	00
rice Paste,	
18	00
eds,	
6	0
per lb.	
16	12
City & C.	
4 25	4 75
City Mills,	
4 12 1/2	4 75
Country,	
2 50	00
neal, per bushel,	
25	31
Al ppe,	
50	60
green, per bushel,	
1 80	2 00
ches, dried, per bushel,	
87 1/2	1 00
ands, s. c. per lb.	
15	16
— C. M. S.	
1 75	2 00
er, per lb.	
1 25	00
ate, Zante,	
10	10 1/2
p r druth,	
14	16
ne, p. r box,	
2 00	2 50
Febrics	
1 00	4 00
o, per robe,	
8 1/2	18
shaves, per lb.	
8	16
nd Blue, in half,	
3	10
r.	
2 00	3 00
per skin,	
1 00	3 00
at,	
3	8
on.)	
10	25
Oats,	
10	2 1/2
grey,	
8	15
per skin,	
1 00	2 00
erel, No. 1; per bbl.	
10 00	12 00
No. 2,	
7 50	8 00
No. 3,	
4 50	6 00
Trout,	
8 50	9 00
n, per k t.	
1 50	2 00
ry, per box,	
1 25	1 50
age, do,	
50	62
per bushel.	
52	54 1/2
;	
25	31
22	35
37	40
12 1/2	14
25	30
—per box.	
10,	
2 50	2 75
12,	
3 75	4 25
18,	
9 00	0 00
lar—per keg.	
6 00	7 00
;	
6 00	6 50
—blasting,	
4 00	4 50
Bag,	
14	16
per 112 lbs.	
4 75	5 00
rotted,	
2 12	2 50
per lb.	
61	7
3	0
1	0
1 quality per lb.	
7	12 1/2
per gallon.	
25	30
nnesease and Pittsburgh.	
on Bar, per lb.	
4	4 1/2
Shoc.)	
5	6 1/2
7	9
7	9
7	9
7	8 1/2
7	7 1/2
22 00	28 00
per ton,	
4	5 1/2
a,	
5	5 1/2
per lb.	
25	30
Family.	
100 lbs.	
45	55

A Harpist Pined.—At the late Term of the Circuit Court, a witness of the lower classes was cross examined by Mr. Bennett, Queen's Counsel, when the following dialogue took place:—**Counsel.**—Why do you hesitate to answer me? You look at me as if I was a rogue? **Witness.**—To be sure I do. (Laughter.) **Counsel.**—Upon your oath you think I am a rogue? **Witness.**—You may say I don't think you an honest man. (Continued laughter.) **Counsel.**—You swear that on your oath? **Witness.**—I do, to be sure; and what else could I think? **Counsel.**—Now, why do you think so? **Witness.**—Why, because you're doing your best to make me perjure myself.

American Conversation.—It was rather barren of interest, to say the truth, and the greater part of it may be summed up in one word—dollars. All their cares, hopes, joys, afflictions, virtues, and associations seem to be melted down into dollars. Whatever the chance contributions that fell into the "slow" children of their talk, they make the great thick slab with dollars. Men were weighed by their dollars, measures gauged by their dollars; life was reckoned by their dollars, and knickered down for its dollars. The next respectable thing to dollars was any venture having their attainment for its end. The more of that worthless ballast, honour and false dealing, which any man cast overboard from the ship of his good name and good intent, the more humble glancing room he had for his dollars. Make commerce the hugger and mighty theft. Deface the banner of the nation for an idle rag; pollute it star by star; and cut out stripes by stripes as from the arm of a degraded soldier. Do anything for dollars! What is a flag to them?—*Martin Chuzzlewit.*

John Fisher, believed to be the last surviving soldier in Scotland engaged in the first American war, died at Leslie on Friday last the 28th ult., at the age of 92 years. In the year 1776 he enlisted into the 1st Royal Regiment of foot, of which Lord Adam Gordon was colonel, but which was at that time commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Fraser. Fisher served in this regiment in the American war, and went from thence to the West Indies, and was at the taking of the island of St. Eustatia, for which he expected considerable prize-money, but did not get more than a few shillings. He was discharged at his own request in 1783, after seven years service, and returned to his native land, where he earned his living as a labourer. He was a sober steady man, and retained his faculties to the last; and was but a short time missed off the streets of Leslie, on which he was in the habit of taking a daily walk.

FOR SALE.
A SMALL brick house, with a good well of water in Night St., near the Temple. It is in a good place for a store and will be sold cheap for cash. Enquire of Elder J. Taylor, at the Printing Office; or of F. H. & Denson, on the premises. Sept. 20, 1843. n73-1w.

STRAYED.
A WAY from this place, 3 weeks ago, a yoke of oxen; one of them rather stouter than the other, with stubbed horns and many wrinkles in them, line back and spotted; the other very tall and slim, blind of one eye, (the right eye,) with large and long horns; very poor and both of them red, with some little white spots about them. Sept. 20, 1843. n73-1f.

NOTICE.
Is hereby given that there will be a regimental court martial of assessment, to be held on the first Saturday in October next, at the place appointed by the several colonels on the last general training day; also, a general court of assessments on the same day, to meet at the place appointed by the major general, at the last general training.

Also, a general court martial of the Legion, on the third Saturday of October next, at 10 o'clock, a.m.
Nauvoo, Sept. 20, 1843.

NOTICE.
Is hereby given to the several adjutants in the second cohort of the Nauvoo Legion, that they are required to make out a complete rank roll of all the commissioned officers in their regiment, to be returned to the Brigade Major, on or before the next regimental court of assessments. It is his duty to be neglected as heretofore, you will be dealt with strictly according to military law.
JOHN BILLS, Brig. Maj.
Nauvoo, Sept. 20, 1843.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.
Hancock County, ss.
In the Hancock Circuit Court, Illinois, October Term A. D. 1843.
IN ATTACHMENT.
Reuben Graves, Complainant.
vs.
Jesse Busan, Edward Clark, and Mariah M. Clark, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given to the said Jesse Busan, Edward Clark, and Mariah M. Clark, that a writ of attachment has been issued at the suit of the plaintiff against the estate of the said defendants for the sum of Fifty-three Dollars and Seventy-five cents, returnable at the October Term A. D. 1843, of the Hancock Circuit Court; that the same is now pending before said court, and is now returned, levied upon the East half of the North-east quarter of section No. twenty-five, in township No. four North of Range No. five West of the fourth principal meridian; and that unless the said defendants shall appear and plead on the

first day of the next term of said court, to be holden at the court house in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1843, judgment will be entered against the estate so attached, and the same to be sold to satisfy the same.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
By David E. Head, Deputy.
July 25th, 1843. 66-3w

STATE OF ILLINOIS.
Hancock County, ss.
Of the Hancock County Circuit Court.
To the October Term A. D. 1843.

IN CHANCERY.
CHARITY THORP, Complainant,
vs.
JOHN THORP, Defendant.
PETITION FOR DIVORCE.
THE complainant's attorney herein filed affidavit that the defendant, John Thorp, is a non-resident of this State. Notice is therefore hereby given to the said John Thorp that a bill in Chancery has been filed in the Clerk's office of said Circuit Court against you, the said defendant aforesaid, that a summons has been thereon returned to the last May Term of said Court, A. D. 1843, which said summons has been returned with an endorsement thereon by the sheriff of said county as follows, to wit: This within named John Thorp, do find in my county that unless you, the said defendant shall be and appear before the Judge of said Circuit Court for Hancock county on the 1st day of the next Term thereof, to be holden in the Town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1843, and answer to the complainant's bill the allegation will be taken for confessed against you, the said defendant aforesaid and a decree entered accordingly.

GEO. P. STILES, Solicitor.
J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk. for Compl.
Sept. 13, 1843. No. 13-1f.

TAKE NOTICE.
WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth, late absent herself from my house and board, and joined with one Joseph Jackson an Englishman, on the eleven day of August, without any just cause or provocation; I take this method of warning the public not to harbor or credit her on my account, as I shall hereafter pay no debts of her contracting—and as she took or caused to be taken from my house all my household furniture, and other property not belonging to me, I hereby offer One Cent for the apprehension and return of said Elizabeth, and a liberal reward for the property.

ISAAC ROGERS.
Macedonia, Hancock co. Ill., September 9th 1843.—20-1f.

A SMALL BOX STOVE is wanted on tithing, by the Temple Committee. August 28th, No 18 1f.

IMPORTANT.
I WOULD inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, who have not paid their State and County tax, which remain due and unpaid for the year A. D. 1842 that a list of said delinquents are left with me for collection. By tithing at my house and settling the same forthwith, you will save cost.

LEWIS ROBINSON,
Dept. Collector.
Nauvoo, Sept. 4, 1843-19-2w.

NEW FIRM.
THE undersigned, having lately taken the upper stone house in Nauvoo, are now prepared to do a Forwarding and Commission Business, and are ready at all times to accommodate the public, by receiving all goods that may be consigned to them.

CHARLES ALLEN,
JOHN KELLY.
Aug. 9 no67-1f

RESOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between N. N. Davis and C. P. Williams, (Tailors), doing business in the name of Davis & Williams, was, on the 6th of July, dissolved by mutual consent.

N. N. DAVIS,
C. P. WILLIAM.
Aug. 30, 1843-18-3w

LET US DO AS WE OUGHT.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity that he has recently commenced the Clocksmithing business in his shop, where he will be happy to accommodate all that favor him with a call; and feeling as he does that he can and will give general satisfaction to all reasonable men, as he has a journeyman of long experience. The subscriber will furnish stock to any amount if wished, on the most reasonable terms; at very little above St. Louis prices.

N. B. All orders from the country promptly attended to. Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, and a small quantity of cash will not be refused.
EDWIN D. WEBB.
Nauvoo, Aug. 9, 1843.—47-3m.

GUSTAVUS HILLS,
WATCHMAN & JEWELLER.
At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

TAVERN STAND.
FOR sale in Appanoose, Hancock county, Ill., 8 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the ferry landing, leading to Iowa. I will sell low for cash or part in good horses, one good two horse wagon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tavern in Appanoose, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given.
AMOS PERRY,
SILAS PERRY.
Appanoose, July 25, 1843.

BOOKS AND SHOES.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he has for sale at his shop 3 doors above Mr. Malt's Tavern on Main Street, a good assortment of Ladies' Misses', and Children's shoes, some very cheap, adapted to the season. Likewise men's and boys' boots and shoes.
Shoes made and repaired at short notice.
GEORGE ALLEY.
Nauvoo, June 20th 1843. no6-3m.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
The subscriber, having taken out letters of administration from the Judge of Probate, Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of Elizabeth Hatch deceased, late of said county, requests all claimants against said estate to present the same to him, on Court of Probate of said county, on the first Monday of Oct. 1843. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JEREMIAH HATCH, Jr.,
July 1, 1843. Administrator.

NAUVOO SEMINARY.
MR. Joseph N. and Miss Adelia Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Grand streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst. (July) for the instruction of male and female.
Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.
Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strictest attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION.
Reading writing and spelling \$2 00
English grammar & geography 2 50
Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00
Astronomy 4 00
A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absentees unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement.

JOSEPH N. COLE,
ADELIA COLE.
July 10, n12.

PAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

FOR SALE.
South west quarter of section 24, in township six north of range 8 west. Title good. Terms easy: apply to
L. E. REYNOLDS.
Burlington Iowa.
June 27th, 1843-1f.

WOOD! WOOD!
WE would respectfully notify those who have promised us wood, that we are in want of it; and if they are as willing to fulfil as they were to make promises, we shall be supplied with an abundance of this indispensable article soon.—Wood we must have before we can go on with our Stereotype Foundry, and expect those concerned will, on seeing this friendly notice, supply our wants by fulfilling their engagements.
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.
June 7th, 1843.

FOR SALE.
ABOUT eighty acres of land in section twenty seven, township seven north, range eight west, four and a half miles from the Temple. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the La Harpe road.
Z. PULSIPHER.
June 14, 1843.—1f.

Cabinet Manufactory.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and surrounding country, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Light Stands of all kinds, and all other articles in his line, which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any Cabinet-maker in the west. Shop on Parley street east of Main.
N. B. Orders from the country promptly attended to.
JOHN HATFIELD.
Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—6m

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER.
Nauvoo, June 17, 1843-1f.

N. B. All kinds of Country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

A CARD.
A. NEIRUR SURGEON DENTIST.
Teeth inserted, \$2.00 a tooth.
Office, on Water st. 4th block east of Main st. Charges moderate.
June 14-6m.

NOTICE.
SOME TIME in April or May last, the S. B. Meid of Iowa left with the subscriber a Feather Bed, two Pillows, and one bed Quilt which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges.
JOSEPH SMITH.
Nauvoo, August 26th, 1843.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, clothe lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B. All orders promptly attended to.
HOWARD EGAN.
April 26, 1843. 52-1f

SPINNING WHEELS.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public, that he is now manufacturing Spinning Wheels of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swills and looms. Also bedsteads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & M. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bedstead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who most necessarily have many of the above articles, his rates are fixed he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay; in fact any thing wanted to store or want, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.
May 24 1843. 1f.

FOR SALE.
A FARM of eighty acres of Land, in south-east quarter of section Twenty-one, township seven north, range eight west, about four miles from the Temple; the farm is well fenced, forty acres in cultivation. Log house and stables.
For further particulars, enquire of
aug. 9 07-1f. **Z. PULSIPHER.**

150 SACKS GROUND ALLUM.
SALT just received and for sale by
ALLEN & KELLY.
Nauvoo, August 16th, 1843-68-1f.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit Court made at the May term 1843, of said court, the undersigned will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the 8th of section seventeen, in township six, north of range eight, west of the fourth principal meridian, on the 12th day of October next, between the hours of ten o'clock a.m. and five o'clock p.m. of the same day, the following described real estate, to wit:

The s.e. q. of section eighteen; the n.e. q. of section eight; the north half of section nine, and the s.e. q. of section seventeen, in township six, north of range eight, west of the fourth principal meridian.—The s.e. q. of section ten, in township eight, north of range three, west of said meridian; the s.e. q. of section two, in township seven, north of range three, west of said meridian, and the s.e. q. of section twenty-eight in township fifteen north of range three, west of said meridian.

The terms of said sale, a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, and executing a mortgage on the purchased premises to secure the purchase money.

HUGH RHODES, Adm'r
of Eric Rhodes, deceased.
Carthage, Aug. 23d, 1843-18-6w

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a decretal order of the Circuit Court, in and for the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, pronounced at the May term of said court, A. D. 1843, in a certain suit in Chancery then pending in said court to foreclose mortgage, wherein the Trustees of schools of township three north of range eight, west, in the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, for the use of the inhabitants of said township were complainants, and Martha L. Wilcox, Elizabeth Wilcox, Lewis R. Wilcox, Virginia Wilcox, John R. Wilcox, Thomas C. Sharpe, Hannah Sharpe, and Benjamin F. Marsh, Cyrus Felt and John D. Mellen, administrators, of the estate of John R. Wilcox, deceased, late of said county of Hancock, and William D. Abenoth were defendants. I, Henry Stephens, a commissioner appointed by said court in said decretal order, shall on Saturday the 23d day of September next, between the hours of ten o'clock a.m. and six o'clock p.m. of the same day, expose to sale at the Warsaw House, kept by Samuel Fleming, in the town of Warsaw and county and state aforesaid, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described premises, situate in the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, and known and described as follows, to wit:—The s.e. q. and the east half of the n.w. q. of section sixteen, township three north, range eight, west of the fourth principal meridian; also, lot number one, in block number fifteen, in said town of Warsaw, together with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining.

HENRY STEPHENS,
Commissioner in Chancery.
Warsaw, 30th Aug. A. D. 1843—16-1w

SECOND ARRIVAL.
RECEIVED by the Steamers Osgood, Oak and Rapids, at Lyons' old establishment on the corner of Main and Hotchkiss streets a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS direct from the City of New York and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at a whole sale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows: Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hardware, Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Millinery Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap store, on the corner of Main and Hotchkiss streets.

NAUVOO FERRY.
THE undersigned, with hereafter run a new and splendid Steam Boat, as a FERRY BOAT, across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Monroe, for the accommodation of emigrants, travelers, citizens, and their effects. And they solicit the patronage of a discerning public to sustain the company in this laudable enterprise. The coverage will be great, the accommodation good, and the passage sure, without having to lay by for wind or weather, save when the river is under bonds—of ice. The prices will be regulated by an ordinance of the City Council. Live and let live is the desire of the public's servants.

D. JONES & Co.
May 17th 1843. 3p-6m.

C. A. WARREN & HIGBEE.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.
Office situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.
Nauvoo, May 24d, 1843. 1f.

BACHMAN & SKINNER.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
Will attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Courts. Offices—in the Court House Carthage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple. 8m 7no 51.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.
THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparation (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and ease for more. They consist of:

COUGH LOZENGES.
Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.
The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPFIRE LOZENGES.
For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.
The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.
These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast, or any other part of the body; ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by
(22-1y.) **J. SNIDER.**
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING and PLATING in all its varieties at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the Temple, by Gustavus Hills.
Washed—Old Gold and Silver in exchange for work.

LIME LIME!
THE undersigned, intends to keep constantly on hand at the upper end of Main street near the river, the above article, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest for cash or will exchange it for most kinds of country produce. He has now on hand two kilns, not inferior to any in this city, and flatters himself by his experience in manufacturing to suit all who may favor him with their patronage. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere.

PETER SHIRTS.
Nauvoo, May 31st, 1843-6m.

SPRAYED FROM THE TEMPLE.
ABOUT two months ago a dark brown Cow, white face, carries her head high, lop horned, bright eyes, a white spot on one hind foot, white on the end of the tail, white bag, rather short teats, nine years old last spring, she was expected to calve in a few days when she went away, she is not a very large Cow but pretty stout built.

ALSO, a black Cow, white face, white feet, lower part of tail white, had a dirty red and white band on her horns across her forehead, she was very poor when she went away, gave a little milk; had no calf, rather a small sized Cow, and about seven years old as near as can be remembered.

Whoever will give information of either or both of the Cows to the Temple Committee or the Temple Recorder, or will bring them to the Temple will do us a favor, and if they desire it a reasonable compensation shall be allowed for trouble and expense.

The descriptions are as near as can be remembered, but only having them here a little while it may possibly not be exactly correct. **WM. CLAYTON,**
Temple Recorder.
Nauvoo, July 21st, 1843.

LOOK HERE.
I would say to emigrants, and all the brethren, that I have a few lots on hand that I will sell very cheap, as I am going on my mission soon, and wish to sell before I go.

Also, I have lots with buildings on them. If any one wishes for a good store building near the Temple, I can accommodate them. **BRIGHAM YOUNG.**
Nauvoo, May 3, 1843, no1f.

LEMON BARK.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Will practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
Macedonia Hancock co. Ill.)
July 4th 1843-1f.

GEO. P. STILES,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Will Practice Law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple; Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. 1843.

no 42 1f.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!!!
THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:
School books.

The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

Also, Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions. School Writing Books, Millen's Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING,
in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our prices:

Quartos	Half	Bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	do	whole bound	plain	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	do	half bound	plain	0.75
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	extra	1.37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	.62
do	do	do	neat	.87
do	do	half bound	plain	.50
do	do	do	neat	.75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Among the variety of stationary which we have just received, are several dozen of Mason's Sacred Hymns, and Kirkham's Grammars. Also, blank deeds may be had at the printing office.
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.
Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no1

four such as we generally see. Instead of keeping hogs for a year, half a year, or a year, it would be a great saving to give them the same food in one year. Hogs should never be kept more than one winter. Every farmer knows that some hogs are more thrifty than others, and he should improve his breed by selecting such. —*Am. Farmer.*

Labor.—It should never be lost sight of to inculcate this truth equally on the rich, that they may not forget themselves, and on the poor, that they may not forget what is due to them by society; that, as all wealth owes its source, its supply, and its continuance of value to human labor, without that labor there would be neither subsistence, nor comfort, nor society itself. Men would be no better than savages in a soil uncultivated; and arts and sciences themselves must be extinct, if the hand of labor did not support them, by providing those riches which produce the activity of commerce, and the circulation of wealth and prosperity in all nations. The far greater part of the population of this and every other country belong to, or have risen from, the laboring classes, and by them the happiness and comforts of those who are independent of personal labor, not excluding the very highest, are essentially influenced. This requires to be more particularly enforced, because it goes to resist a very pernicious practice in all families, rich and poor, that of depreciating the industrious and laboring people, as an inferior class of beings; which is especially the case in families which keep servants, who are too generally permitted to form the character of children. This evil has deeper effects and more mischievous consequences than may be supposed by those who are not accustomed to trace effects back to their causes with due attention in the progress of the mind from infancy to youth. It is indeed impossible that children in any situation, can be correctly trained, unless those who surround them from infancy are previously well instructed; mothers who nurse their own children, and watch their mind's growth, are always rewarded in the health and habit of them.

The new producing powers obtained from mechanical improvements and chemical discoveries, are so misdirected, as to be made the most powerful engines yet known, to inflict poverty and distress on the largest portion of mankind, I mean that portion of it, which, by their labor, produces all the wealth which is consumed by those who create none for themselves. This new scientific, mechanical, and chemical power, is advancing, with the efficient force of an army equal to many hundred millions of men, well disciplined, equipped, and provided, to accomplish its purpose. I believe I am much within the real amount, when I state, that the increase of this new power within the last ten years, over European and America, has exceeded in its results, each year, upon the average of that period, the well directed industry of twenty millions of laborers unaided by machinery or other scientific aid. This is the power which will force the nations who are now the most advanced in arts and sciences to stand still, and enquire what is to be done with this enormous force, daily increasing, in direct competition with all the producing classes, having a continual tendency to diminish, under the existing system of trade and commerce, the value of their labor, and to reduce them and their families to poverty and slavery. Modern governments know not what measures to adopt, to give this enormous and continually increasing power a right direction. Yes! as governments and nations, they will be speedily overwhelmed by that worthless object, for which they have been all taught to sacrifice their real happiness, and which they now worship as their god: I mean WEALTH—what is called gold and silver and bank notes, which, after all, but represent real wealth." [Robert Owen.]

Debt.—There is nothing more to be dreaded than debt. When a person, whose principles are good, unhappily falls into this situation, added to a peace and comfort. The reflection embitters every meal, and drives from the eyelids refreshing sleep. It corrodes and cankers every cheerful idea, and like a stern Cerberus, guards each avenue to the heart, so that pleasure dares not approach. Happy! thrice happy! are those who are blessed with an independent competence, and can confine their wants within the bounds of that competence, be it what it may. To such alone the bread of life is palatable and nourishing. Sweet is the morsel that is acquired by honest industry, the produce of which is permanent, or it flows from a source which will not fail. A subsistence that is precarious or procured by an uncertain prospect of payment, carries neither wine nor oil with it. Let us, therefore, gain a reprieve that the person who is deeply involved in debt, experiences on earth all the tortures the poets describe to be the lot of the wretched inhabitants of Tartarus.

LETTERS FROM MR. WEED.

Correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal, London, July, 21.

I am myself much pleased with Mr. Samuel Johnson. "Are you incredulous?" Then let me explain. We dined at the Dr. Samuel Johnson Tavern, a Steak and Chop House, in Bolt Court, where the great English scholar and moralist lived. In entering the threshold, passed so many hundred times by the Author of Rasselas, emotions of reverence and awe came over me which the presence or personification of genius, virtue or piety only can inspire. Would that these walls could impart to visitors some portion of the ethereal spirit with which their former illustrious occupant was so deeply imbued.

When Dr. Johnson came to London he took up his residence in a Court which still bears his name; but he soon removed to the house I refer to in Bolt Court, where he resided many years, and where so many of his achievements in Letters and Literature were accomplished. These Courts both run off Fleet street, and are in the vicinity of Temple Bar and the Strand. The room in which Dr. Johnson read and wrote, upon the first floor, is a projection from the main building, about twelve feet long and eight wide, with a flat roof, through which he had a skylight constructed. This room remains as he left it, through the other portions of the building have been slightly modernized.

I have been to Westminster Abbey, that magnificent and sublime sepulchre for Monarchs, Princes, Philosophers, Philanthropists, Poets and Painters. All that I had heard and read of the architectural and historical wonders of the Abbey, into whose vaults, chapels, nave and niches, the ashes of the illustrious dead of eight centuries have been gathered, left me wholly unprepared for the grandeur and "gorgeousness" of the memorials here revealed. Here repose all that remains of the mortality of those who were ennobled either by birth or by deeds, with all that marble and brass can do to perpetuate their fame. But tombs and tablets and monuments and statues, however ambitiously adorned or exquisitely wrought, serve far more effectually to illustrate a Creator's power, than to magnify a creature's rank or name.

I lingered about these silent chambers of the mighty dead with inquiring eyes, until the visitor's hours had expired. Westminster Abbey has been so often described that it is a relief to feel that my wholly inadequate powers need not be charged with a task of such difficulty and magnitude. And even were it otherwise, I should not have the presumption to attempt it. To say nothing of the thousands of comparatively ignoble whose undistinguished ashes rest here, there are nearly four hundred tablets, monuments, mausoleums, statues of other obituary memorials of persons whose history and character constitutes the written annals of England.

If some of the inscriptions upon these monuments strike others as they do me I shall not weary your patience transcribing a few of them.

The Duke of Buckingham, who was distinguished during the reign of Charles I. lies in brass effigy, with a Roman costume, upon the altar with this inscription: I lived doubtful, not dissolute—I die unloved, not unresigned. Ignorance and error are incident to human nature. I trust in an Almighty and an all good God. And below, both prepared by himself, is this: "For my King often, for my Country ever."

The following is an extract from the inscription upon the monument erected to the memory of the young Princes who were murdered by the order of Richard the third: Here lie the relics of Edward V. King of England, and his brother Richard, Duke of York, who being confined in the Tower, and there stifled with pillows, were privately and meanly buried, by order of their perfidious uncle, Richard the Usurper. Their bones, long and anxiously inquired after, having lain 150 years in the rubbish of the Tower stairs, were on the 17th July, 1674, by undoubted proofs, discovered.

The monument of the Duke and the Duchess of Newcastle is one of the most costly in the Abbey. They lie, in bronze effigy, under a stately canopy. The inscription, after setting forth the Duke's qualities, states that his Duchess was of a noble family; for all the brothers were noble and all the sisters virtuous. This Duchess was a wise, witty and learned lady, which her many books do well testify, &c.

There is an expensive and exceedingly appropriate monument to the memory of Sir Isaac Newton, with an inscription closing with this exclamation: "How much reason mortals have to pride themselves in the existence of such and so great an ornament to the human race!" The monument to the memory of Major Andre, is a beautifully sculptured group, representing the first interview between Washington and Andre. The figure of Washington has been three different times so badly mutilated that new heads were supplied. There is now a striking and undoubted likeness of the Father of his country in Westminster Hall.

The colossal marble statue of George Canning, and another of James Watt, both Chantry, stands conspicuously in the Abbey, and are noble specimens of the art. Would that the unwieldy, ill designed, and American marble effigy of Washington, that shocks the national feelings of those who visit the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, had the form and comeliness of one of these all but speaking statues.

The monument erected by King James

the first to the memory of Queen Elizabeth is the most imposing and costly, as is most interesting in other respects, to visitors of any of the Abbey. A full length likeness of the Queen, in her robes, is admirably cut in brass and placed in a recumbent posture on her tomb. The inscription, among other things, describes her as the Mother of her Country, and the patroness of religion and learning; that she was herself skilled in many languages, adorned with every excellence of mind and person, and endowed with princely virtues beyond her sex; that in her reign peace was established; money restored to its just value; Ireland almost lost by the secret contrivances of Spain; recovered; the Spanish Armada defeated; and, in short, all England enriched; that she was a most prudent governess, and for forty years a virtuous and triumphant Queen." &c. &c.

The Coronation Chairs, two of which stand in the Abbey, are interesting, not less for their antiquity than the use to which they have been so long consecrated. The most ancient of these chairs was brought by King Edward I., with Regalia, from Scotland, in 1297. The other was made for Queen Mary. On Coronation occasions (which take place here) one of these chairs is covered with gold tissue, and placed before the altar. These relics of Ancient Monarchy, while it is evident that the utmost skill and taste of the artisan was bestowed, show that the business of chair making in those days was in its rudest state.

THE SHAME OF ENGLAND.

Hunger and Conjugal Affection.

The condition of ten millions of the population of Great Britain is a disgrace to a nation calling itself civilized. Three out of ten millions, if British statements can be relied on, live chiefly on oatmeal and potatoes. Brougham, in one of his speeches, affirmed that there were instances where seven of ten persons had remained whole days without a morsel of food—laying on their beds of straw two days in succession, under the impression that a recumbent position lightened the pangs of hunger. At coroner's inquests in one district he has recently administered in sixty-three cases, where death was caused by starvation! Dr. Taylor, an intelligent observer, lately published a "Tour through the Manufacturing Districts." At Colne, he visited eighty-three dwellings. The furniture was boxes and stones for tables and chairs, straw and shavings for beds. The meals were oatmeal and water for breakfast, oatmeal with a little skimmed milk for dinner, oatmeal and water for supper. But one answer to an enquiry was an affecting one. At Bolton, he entered the dwelling of a young couple, six years married. On a clean table of coarse wood was the only meal they had tasted for twenty-four hours—the only one they had in view for twenty-four hours to come. It was meal porridge, an oatmeal cake, tea diluted until it was nearly colorless, and a little coarse sugar in a broken bowl. Their furniture had been sold piece-meal, and their clothes pawned for food. The husband might have emigrated, but he would not leave his wife to die. On enquiring whether he did not regret his early marriage he paused, looked fondly at his wife, who returned his gaze with a melancholy smile of enduring affection—he dashed the tear aside, and with calm firmness replied: "Never! We have been happy, and have suffered together; she has been the same to me all through." Such is a specimen of nature's nobility that are crushed by the hoary oligarchy that rule Great Britain; thousands of them, to sustain life, work, so says Brougham, for less than a penny a day! —[Post]

Power of Imagination.—The celebrated Dr. Cullen, of Edinburgh, had, in one of his lectures stated that imagination was sometimes the cause of diseases. A few of the students, being desirous of bringing the remarks of their learned preceptor to the test of experience, left the city one summer morning, expecting to fall in with a simple waggoner with whom they were acquainted, and who, they knew, would come to Edinburgh with a load of coals that day. They arranged themselves so as to be at the distance of about a quarter of a mile from each other. The first, on meeting the man, accosted him thus:

Joek, what is the matter with you? You seem very unwell. Unwell, said Joek, de'il hie is the matter wi' me. I only wish I was in Edinburgh to get my parritch. In a few minutes he was met by a second one, who, with a very serious countenance said:—Dear me, Joek, what makes you go abroad in such a situation? You look as pale as death. I feel an un-pleasant pain in my head, said Joek; and I begin to feel awfully tired as I am going along the road. He was next asked a similar question. The poor fellow now began to believe he was indisposed. He felt sick at his stomach, and to use his own words, like bane in his body was no sair, that he could scarcely gang on farther. In truth he didn't ken how to haud up his head. He made shifts, however, to crawl along until he fell in with the fourth, who told him he looked like the picture of death. You need na tell me that, said Joek, I fin' that I am na lang for this world. Oh my head! Oh my back! I canna stae. Oh, do my gude master let me lean on your arm, and take me into the house, or I shall die by the side o' the dyke!

Joek was accordingly put to bed, received medical aid from those on whose skill he reposed the fullest confidence, and was well on the ensuing day. It is no more than fair to state that the students were so well pleased with their experi-

ment, that they were perfectly willing to pay for it, and accordingly they presented Joek with fifty guineas, for the amusement they had caused him.

Preserving Bees.—These industrious insects have been successfully preserved from the miller by having tubes projecting some ten or fifteen inches from the hives, instead of holes cut in the sides for their passage way into the hives. The miller will not fight on the end of the tube, and is unable to find an entrance.

A correspondent of the Genesee Farmer buries his bees under the ground in winter, digs a trench in light elevated ground, the bottom having a gentle slope to guard against standing water, places the hives on small stumps, and then covers them with straw and earth. Of thirty or forty hives thus buried, he lost none. They consumed less honey than when kept in the usual way.

Newspapers with Letter Postage.—The Postmaster General directs that newspapers in which, after the regular edition has been printed, the matter is removed, and the handbills inserted, shall pay letter postage. If these handbills be in the regular edition of the paper it would only be taxed with newspaper postage.

A Father Murdered by his Son.—John Barnatt, of Mayville, N.Y., was lately killed by his son James, a youth of 21, in a quarrel between them. He struck his father on the head, with an axe, mangled him horribly. He was drawn at the inquest, he was committed to trial.

A Wise One.—A Millerite at Dover, N. H., when advocating the good effects of Millerism said: I believe that the Miller doctrine comes from God; whether it prove true or false!

A Second Revolution in Haiti is now progressing. The rebels are now principally composed of blacks, who desire to overthrow the mulatto government, recently organized. Several skirmishes have occurred between the two forces, in one fight, the blacks had one hundred and five killed. A few Cayes is under martial law, and there appears every reason to apprehend a protracted struggle between the two classes of people. The blacks are headed by King Solomon the first, and his two sons. —[N. Y. Sun.]

Death of a Veteran.—Hill's New Hampshire Patriot announces the death of Jonathan Gamage, of Fryeburg, Me., aged 90. He fought at the battle of Bunker's Hill, and was present at the late Bunker's Hill celebration, and lost his reason from excitement produced by the occasion in which state he died, without any other apparent disease.

A Needle Manufactory.—At Haverstraw, New York, there is a needle manufactory. It is the first of the kind started in America. It is said it necessary, 30,000 can be turned out a day.

Party.—We are not in favor of a blind adoration of party, right or wrong, but we believe it to be the duty of every man to use his influence in favor of that party he believes to be nearest right. We are not in favor of an exclusive, intolerant spirit in politics more than religion, which will not admit of an honest difference of opinion upon matters of minor importance, yet we would not sacrifice principles to expedient, as well in politics as in other things. We do not like to see a man walk with a stiff gait, yet we admire to see him walk erect and keep straight forward. So of a party, political, religious or secular. —[Cheshire Republican.]

It is not infrequent that a wife mourns over the alienated affections of her husband, when she has made no efforts herself to strengthen or increase his attachment. She thinks, because he once loved her, he ought always to love her, and she neglects those attentions which gained his heart. Many a wife is thus the cause of her neglect and sorrow. The woman deserves not a husband's love, who will not greet him with smiles when he returns from the labors of the day, who will not chain him to his home by the sweet enchantment of a cheerful heart. There is not one man in a thousand so unfeeling as to withstand such influence and break away from such a heart.

Nero and Byron.—Nero wished that the whole Roman Empire had but one neck, that he might sever it at a single stroke; and Lord Byron wished that all the ladies in the world had

That he might kiss them all, from North to South.

We think Byron's wish the most charitable, and decidedly the more gallant than the former.

"What an extraordinary tall man that is!" exclaimed a lady to her fair companion, as they passed along Broadway the other day. He's a lawyer now, continued she, although originally designed for the church.

"Rather for the steeple, you should have said," was the complacent response of the gentle companion.

A married man falling into misfortune is more apt to relieve his situation in the world than a single one; chiefly because his spirits are soothed and relieved by domestic endearments, and his self-respect kept alive by finding that, although all abroad by darkness and humiliation, yet there is still a little world of love of which he is monarch.

He that sets out on the journey of life with a profound knowledge of books, but a shallow knowledge of men, with much sense of others and but little of himself, will find himself as completely at a loss on occasions of common and constant recurrence, as a Frenchman without his snuff box, or a Dutchman without his pipe.

A clergyman recently, after exhausting all his zeal and eloquence on his auditory, and finding them still obdurate, concluded his prayer as follows: "And, O Lord, make the hearts of these sinners as soft as their heads!"

Paired, not Mated.—A handsome young girl, named Jewell, has been married to a negro in Massachusetts.

Her beauty hangs upon the shade of night. Like a rich Jewel in an Ethiopian's ear.

They who speak truth, however discovered, have a right to be heard; they who assist others in discovering it, have the yet higher claim to be applauded.

The London Punch, in mentioning that Sir Robert Peel "took the sense" of the House, says it is the smallest homoeopathic dose on record.

Envy. If surrounded on all sides by the brightness of another's prosperity, like the scorpion confined within a circle of fire, will sting itself to death.

When we are alone, we have our thoughts to watch; in our families, our temper; and in society, our tongue.

The latest definition of a "kind husband," is one, who sits and smokes after breakfast, while his wife, with a pail on one arm, and a pail of water on the other, pursues her washing.

A lady between sixty and seventy years of age, was examined the other day at a court in New York, and, on being asked how old she was, replied, that she was over twenty.

If there is a man who may call his bread at peace with God and man, it is that man who has brought that bread out of the earth by his own honest industry. It is cankered by no fraud—it is weak by no tear—it is stained by no blood.

Romance in Humble Life.—A few evenings since, while a party of sailors, who only a few hours before had received their wages from a vessel in which they had returned to England after a long absence, were carousing at a beer shop in the vicinity of Backwall, their joviality was suddenly interrupted by the intrusion of an elderly woman with a few boxes of lucifers, which she offered for sale. The offer was declined, but the benevolent tars made the poor woman sit down and partake of their beer, one of them at the same time remarking that she must find herself upon short allowance, if she had nothing else to depend on for a subsistence but the sale of matches. "Ah!" replied the poor woman, "when my son left me to go to sea, I was doing well enough. He has been gone now three years, and I have never heard from him since he left." Upon hearing this, one of the party inquired the woman's name; "Budd," replied she, "and my son's name is Sam—did you know him, Sir?" Without giving any answer, up started the tar and rushed out of the room, exclaiming, with an oath of astonishment at the discovery he had made, "Sam Budd! Sam Budd! Sam Budd's your mother come to look for you!" and almost at the same moment the lost son, who had only left his messmates a few minutes previously, rushed into the room, and found himself fast locked in the embrace of his delighted parent. The first thing the noble-hearted fellow did was, as he himself termed it, "to shell out all the shot in his locker," which, with evident delight, he poured into his mother's lap; and after sitting some time in conversation together, Jack and his delighted parent went home mutually to relate the vicissitudes of each during their separation.

Repeal Association.—The usual weekly meeting of this body was held at Dublin on Tuesday last. The hanging in of money, and the admission of members, associates, and volunteers, chiefly occupied the time of the Association. The rent for the week was announced to be £2,004, 10s. 8d., after which, an adjournment took place till Friday.

Repeal Demonstration at Castlebar.—This demonstration took place on Sunday. According to the Freeman's Journal, the procession which preceded Mr. O'Connell into Castlebar was fully three miles in length, and the denseness of the crowd was such that it was impossible to move at a more rapid pace than one mile an hour. When the procession had arrived at the place of meeting, the same authorities stated, that there could not have been less than 250,000 or 300,000 persons present. Mark Blake, Esq., M. P., having been called to the chair, briefly addressed the meeting. A vote of confidence in Mr. O'Connell was carried; after which, the learned gentleman addressed the meeting at great length, and on the several topics on which he generally adverted in the course of his orations. In the evening three hundred persons set down to a banquet given to Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Steele, and Mr. D. O'Connell.

A few days since, one of the individuals connected with Batty's establishment, left Batley's Theatre, London, and drove a magnificent carriage, with fourteen horses in pairs, through the city.

A lady in Arshire has volunteered to collect 240,000 used postage stamps, in seventeen days. If she succeeds, she gains £5,000 to the Free Church, and if she loses, she forfeits £1,000 to the Established Church.

MILLERISM—FANATICISM.

The following is from the correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce. It speaks a little of what we boast as an enlightened age. "What are likely to be the results of Millerism and its kindred fanaticism? Either to make infidels, or proving to all that there is a reality of which their base counterfeits, to lead men to embrace the true religion and secure their consequent happiness."

A Mr. Aylward, who has large estates in the County of Galway, had upwards of three hundred of his tenantry under ejectment, and last week the sheriff (Mr. Cowen), with a strong body of military and police, went to execute the writs of habere; but when this kind-hearted gentleman saw the misery and destitution that should have been the lot of the poor people, and leveling their houses, he said, let what would be the consequences to himself, he would not, for the present, execute the writs. The officer in command of the military warmly applauded this benevolent conduct, and between them they induced the agent of Aylward, who was present, to come upon terms with the poor people, who are all to be left in possession, at a reduced rent, and the whole party went away, followed by blessings and shouts of rejoicing, instead of maledictions and lamentations. —*Correspondent of Liverpool Journal.*

A lady in Arshire has volunteered to collect 240,000 used postage stamps, in seventeen days. If she succeeds, she gains £5,000 to the Free Church, and if she loses, she forfeits £1,000 to the Established Church.

MILLERISM—FANATICISM.

The following is from the correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce. It speaks a little of what we boast as an enlightened age. "What are likely to be the results of Millerism and its kindred fanaticism? Either to make infidels, or proving to all that there is a reality of which their base counterfeits, to lead men to embrace the true religion and secure their consequent happiness."

Baltimore, Conn., Sept. 7, 1843.

Messrs. Editors:—The Miller Camp Meeting which has lately been held in our vicinity, on the line of the Housatonic Rail Road, at a place called Stegler, came to an end on Tuesday morning of Monday night. Such a scene of confusion, fanaticism, and impiety (as it appeared to me), I have never equalled in this country since Columbus first stepped on our shores, unless in the case of the Prophet, at whose career was short, and endeavored to prove that the world would come to an end in 1843. He spoke of the judgment, and eternity with a great deal of solemnity. During his preaching, a man pretended to be inspired, passed up and down the camp with a great tent in his hand, waving it over his head, and crying "Hallelujah and Glory," at the top of his voice. He soon began pointing his finger at certain individuals, making at the same time a muttering sound, with his mouth closed, which the Millerites said meant, that the individual to whom he pointed was to all intents and purposes, internally damned. Thus he went from one to another seeking up sinners, and ever the damnation of individuals—and the leaders all testified that the man was inspired, and it would not answer to step him, for that would be sinning against the Holy Ghost, which sin could not be pardoned. At night, however, or he was taken off the ground by his father and confined for a time. On Monday, another man by the name of Campbell got inspired, and went through similar performances, being followed by many others affected in the same way. It is impossible to describe the scene. Any person wearing a brazen, artificial flowers in their bonnets, or a safety chain of gold, or a gold watch, was pointed out as lost. These fanatics would fall on their knees, and demand of others to fall before them.

They pulled off brazen and finger rings and threw them away—broke up safety chains and scattered them to the winds. One lady was induced to take out a whole set of false teeth and throw them on the ground, which were stamped in the dirt. Others cut off their hair, which they were told was the devil's pull it out and triced to persuade their friends to do likewise. Two young ladies from Bridgeport were also inspired, and pronounced woe upon individuals who did not believe as they did, by pointing their fingers and making this muttering noise, growing, &c. &c. A Mr. minister of the Episcopal Church at _____, unbent the mind to make some confession, and declared that he should be no longer minister of that particular church, or any other, but should do what he could for this great cause.

He was pointed at, however, by the inspired man, and had to leave the stand. A Methodist minister, by the name of Fuller, and a Baptist by the name of Gregory, were both called over to eternal damnation by these inspired ones. They were, however, not so easily frightened. The Methodist Fuller, commenced praying:—For a while all went well—the Millerites crying "Glory," "Hallelujah," "Praise God," &c., till soon he prayed for the poor deluded ones who thought they were doing God's service and were not, asking that the devil might be cast out of them. Whereupon the Millerites cried, "Save him away! Save him!" "his damnation is sealed," and laid their hands upon him. Fortunately there was friends enough to protect him. The Millerite preachers said all this was the Spirit of God, till Litch, of the "Midnight Cry," saw how things were going, and announced from the stand, that these things were of the devil, and that the Millerites must leave the ground. One minister declared that the world would come to an end this year. "It was just as sure as preaching." Others of the Millerites said it would be the seventh month from March 1843. Others, that we should never see the 1st of October, 1843. But this meeting ended, and the inspired ones fled. It was well for them that it did, for the people were so accustomed to such measures as would protect their wives and daughters from the insults of these deluded men.

I have not told you the half, nor need I. Are these the doctrines of the Bible, and is this Millerism carried out?

"This was said to be the Millerites, one of the latter day signs and wonders which the world could not understand."

I leave this name blank because the writer has not given us his own name, which he should have done for our private information, that we might know the degree of confidence to which the letter is entitled. We are compelled to use the names of correspondents, except with their own consent. —*Ed. Jour. Com.*

"This was said to be the Millerites, one of the latter day signs and wonders which the world could not understand."

I leave this name blank because the writer has not given us his own name, which he should have done for our private information, that we might know the degree of confidence to which the letter is entitled. We are compelled to use the names of correspondents, except with their own consent. —*Ed. Jour. Com.*

FOUNDERS.
The following speedy cure for a foundered horse, is from the South-western Farmer:
As soon as you find your horse is foundered, bleed him in the neck in proportion to the greatness of the founder. In extreme cases, you may bleed him as long as he can stand up. Then draw his head up, as common in drenching and with a spoon put a few drops of his tongue strong salt, until you get him to swallow one pint. Be careful not to let him drink too much. Then anoint around the edges of his hoofs with spirits of turpentine, and your horse will be well in one hour.
A founder pervades every part of the system of a horse. The plegm is secreted from the blood; the last arrest it from feet and limbs.
I once rode a hired horse 99 miles in two days returning him at the night of the second day; and his owner would not have known that he had been foundered if I had not told him and his founder was of the deepest kind.
I once, in a travel of 700 miles, foundered my horse three times, and I do not think that my journey was retarded more than one day by the misfortune, having in all cases observed and practiced the above prescription. I have known a foundered horse turned in at night on green feed. All founders must be attended to immediately.

NEW RECIPE.—PRESSED CITRUS.
Take some fine citron mellow; pare, core and cut them into long slices. Then weigh them, and to every six pounds of melon allow six pounds of the best loaf sugar, and the juice and yellow rind (pared of very thin) of four large fresh lemons; also half a pound of rice-ginger.
Put the slices of lemon into a preserving kettle; cover them with strong alum water, and boil them half an hour—or longer, if they do not look quite clear. Then drain them, lay them in a broad vessel of cold water, cover them and let them stand all night. In the morning tie the rice-ginger in a thin muslin cloth, and boil it in three pints of clear pump or spring water till the water is highly flavored. Then take out the bag of ginger. Having broken up the sugar, put into a clean preserving kettle, and pour the ginger water over it. When the sugar has all melted, set it over the fire, put in the yellow peel of the lemons, and boil and strain it till no more scum rises. Then remove the lemon peel, put in the sliced citrons, and the juice of the lemons, and boil them in the syrup till the slices are all transparent. But do not let them break. When done, put the citrons and syrup into a large tub, set it in a dry, cool, dark place, and leave it uncovered for two or three days till all the watery particles have exhaled. Afterwards put the slices carefully into wide-mouthed glass jars, and gently pour in the syrup. Lay inside of each jar upon the surface of the syrup and double white tissue-paper exactly to fit, and then close the lids of the jars. This will be found a delicious sweetmeat, equal to any brought from West Indies, and is well worth doing. We recommend it highly. The citron mellow is now brought to Philadelphia market in August.

NEW Method of Making Salt.—We are informed, says the Cincinnati Chronicle, that in digging one of the salt wells of the Kanawha, a vein of calcareous hydrogen (admirable gas) was struck, and that gas comes up in large quantities, mixed with the salt water. The proprietor has contrived to separate the gas from the water, and while the water is conveyed into the boilers through a set of pipes, the gas is conveyed in another set, under the boilers, where it is inflated, and evaporates the water! Thus the same work yields the water to make salt, and the gas to evaporate it! We are informed that this is a truly manufactured at this well, the net cost of two tons is probably 10 cents, and it will be worth more than a silver mine.
Joseph Bannister, brother of Napoleon, and Ex-King of Spain, arrived in Warsaw on Thursday last.

JOHN FROSHAM. from Liverpool, England, to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business, in Mainland Street, at the Nauvoo Store, and trusts, from the manner of his workmanship and moderate prices, to merit a portion of public patronage.
Sept. 27, 1843. no23-1f.

NOTICE.
The Court of Sessions of the County of Hancock, will be held at the office of the Hon. Hyrum Smith, on the first Saturday of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
Nauvoo Sept 23d 1843.
HYRUM SMITH,
Brevet Major General.

DUNN AND COLEMAN'S Patent
Fanning-Mills for sale by
ALLEN & KELLY.
Also, Cider Vinegar by the barrel.
Sept 1, 1843-1844.

NOTICE.
THE subscribers would give notice to the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they have just received, from the East, a good assortment of boots and shoes; also sole leather, upper, calf, kid, trimmings bindings and most kinds of findings, shoes, pegs, nails, bucking &c. A so a quantity of friction matches, writing, wrapping and sand paper. The mill makes all kinds of boots and shoes to order, and on the most reasonable terms. All persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, are requested to call at the store of the subscribers, Mulholland Street, a few rods East of the Temple.

POWERS & ADAMS.
Sept. 27, 1843. no27-1f.

FALL & WINTER READY MADE CLOTHING
At wholesale and retail.
MR. J. W. N. at 52 Main street, St. Louis, has at ready received several shipments of ready made clothing, and will continue to receive weekly fresh supplies of superior ready made clothing, the goods of which were bought at auction for cash, previous to the late advance on goods, and made up under his immediate direction by whose aid clothing house in the city of New York, with which he is connected. His stock will be large, comprising every article kept in a clothing or furishing store.

Having one of the best cutters in the United States to superintend that department, he is confident his garments will compare successfully with any in this city, in finish, beauty, make or fit. Persons visiting St. Louis for the purpose of replenishing their wardrobes, either in clothing or furnishing articles, will do well to call on the subscriber, where they will not only find the most fashionable and best made garments, but at prices decidedly lower than any other house in the city of St. Louis.
M. BROWN, 52 Main st.,
[no21-6w] St. Louis.

A SMALL BOX STOVE is wanted for the Temple, by the Temple Committee.
August 28th, N. 18 U.

NEW FIRM.
THE undersigned, having lately taken the upper store house in Nauvoo, are now prepared to do a Forwarding and Commission Business, and are ready at all times to accommodate the public, by receiving all goods that may be consigned to them.
CHARL S ALLEN,
JOHN KELLY.
Aug. 9 no17-1f

FOR SALE.
A SMALL brick house, with a good well of water in the back, near the Temple. It is in a good place for a store, and will be sold cheap for cash. Enquire of Elder J. Taylor, at the Printing Office, or of F. H. & D. Nelson, on the premises.
Sept. 20 1843. no72-1w.

STAYED.
AWAY from this place, 3 weeks ago, a yoke of oxen; one of them rather better than the other, with stubbed horn and many wrinkles in them, line back and spotted; the other very tall and blind of one eye, the right eye will be large and lop horn; very poor and lost of them red, with some little white spots about them.
Sept. 20, 1843. no73-1f.

NOTICE.
SOMETIME in April or May last, the S. B. Mould of Iowa left with the subscriber a Feather Bed, two Pillows and a Bed Quilt which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges.
JOSEPH SMITH.
Nauvoo, August 16th, 1843.

LET US DO AS WE OUGHT.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity that he has recently commenced the Blacksmithing business in his store, where he will be happy to accommodate all that favor him with a call, and feeling as he does that he can do all give general satisfaction to all who patronize him, he has a journeyman long experience. The subscriber will furnish stock to any amount if wished, on the most reasonable terms; at very low prices.
N. B. All orders from the country promptly attended to. Country produce at all kinds of prices in payment for work, and a small quantity of cash will not be refused.
EDWIN D. WEBB.
Nauvoo, Aug. 9, 1843. 67-3-n.

TAVERN STAND
FOR sale in Appanoose, Hancock County, Ill. 8 miles above Nauvoo, opposite to the ferry landing, leading to Iowa. I will sell low for cash or part in goods; one good two horse wagon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tavern in Appanoose, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given.
AMOS PERRY,
SILAS PERRY.
Appanoose, July 25, 1843.

NOTICE.
The Court of Sessions of the County of Hancock, will be held at the office of the Hon. Hyrum Smith, on the first Saturday of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
Nauvoo Sept 23d 1843.
HYRUM SMITH,
Brevet Major General.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said Jesse Susan, Edward Clark, and Maria M. Clark, that a writ of attachment has been issued at the suit of the plaintiff against the estate of the said defendants for the sum of Fifty-three Dollars and Sixty-five cents, to be paid on the 10th day of October Term, A. D. 1843, of the Hancock Circuit Court, that the same is now pending before said court, and has been returned by the sheriff of the said county, to the clerk of the court, on the first day of the next term of said court, to be held at the court house in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1843, judgment will be entered, and the estate so attached, ordered to be sold.
J. B. RACKENSTOS, Clerk.
By David E. Head, Deputy.
July 25th, 1843.—66-4w.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he has for sale at his shop 3 doors above Mr. Mills' Tavern on Main Street, a good assortment of Ladies', Men's, and Children's shoes,—some very cheap, adapted to the season. Likewise men's and boys' boots and shoes.
Shoes made and repaired at short notice.
GEORGE ALLEY.
Nauvoo, June 20th 1843. no7-3m.

NAUVOO SEMINARY.
MR. Joseph N. and Miss Adelia Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Grand streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst. (July) for the instruction of male and female.
Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.
Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strict attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.
TERMS OF TUITION.
Reading writing and spelling \$2 00
English grammar & geography 2 50
Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00
Astronomy 4 00
A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absenters unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement.
JOSEPH N. COLE,
ADELIA COLE.
July 10 no12

FACTS FILE of the plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE, twelve and a half cents per copy, in one dollar a dozen.

WOOD! WOOD!
WE would respectfully notify those who have promised us wood, that we are in want of it; and if they are as willing to fulfill as they were to make promises, we shall be supplied with an abundance of this indispensable article soon.—Wood we must have before we can go on with our Stereotype Foundry, and expect those concerned will, on seeing this friendly notice, supply our wants by fulfilling their engagements.
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.
June 7th, 1843.

Cabinet Manufactory.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and surrounding country, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Light Stands of all kinds, and all other articles in his line, which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any Cabinet-maker in the west. Shop on Parley street east of Main.
N. B. Orders from the country promptly attended to.
JOHN HATFIELD.
Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—6m

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.
WM. NISWANGER.
Nauvoo, June 17, 1843.—1f.
N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, clothe lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B. All orders promptly attended to.
HOWARD EGAN.
April 26, 1843. 52—1f

SPINNING WHEELS!
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing Spinning Wheels of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reeds, swills and looms. Also bedsteads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill, he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bedstead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriages, cart, and waggon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.
SIJNEY ROBERTS.
May 24 1843, 1f.

FOR SALE.
A FARM of eighty acres of Land, in the south-east quarter of section Twenty-one, township seven north, range eight west, about four miles from the Temple; the farm is well fenced, forty acres in cultivation. Log house and outhouses.
For further particulars, enquire of
aug. 9 67-1f. Z. PULSHER.

150 SACKS GROUND ALLUVA SALT just received and for sale by
ALLEN & KELLY.
Nauvoo, August 16th 1843.—68-1f.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit Court made at the May term 1843, of said court, the undersigned will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the 6th day of section seventeen, in township six, north of range eight, west of the fourth principal meridian, on the 12th day of October next, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m. of the same day, the following described real estate, to wit:
The s. e. q. of section eighteen: the n. e. q. of section eight; the north half of section nine, and the s. e. q. of section seven, in township six, north of range eight, west of the fourth principal meridian.—The s. e. q. of section ten, in township eight, north of range three, west of said meridian; the s. e. q. of section two, in township seven, north of range three, west of said meridian, and the s. e. q. of section twenty-eight, in township fifteen, north of range three, west of said meridian.
The terms of said sale; a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, and executing a mortgage on the purchased premises to secure the purchase money.
HUGH RHODES, Adm'r
of the Estate of the deceased.
Carthage, Aug. 23d. 1843.—18-5w

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a decretal order of the Circuit Court, in and for the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, pronounced at the May term of said court, A. D. 1843, in a certain suit in Chancery then pending in said court to foreclose mortgage, where the Trustees of schools of township thirty-four, north of range eight, west in the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, for the use of the inhabitants of said township were complainants, and Martin L. Wilcox, Eliza Letitia Wilcox, Lewis R. Wilcox, Virginia Wilcox, John R. Wilcox, Thomas C. Sharpe, Hannah Sharpe, and Benjamin F. Marsh, Cyrus Lett, and John D. Mullen, administrators of the estate of John R. Wilcox, deceased, late of a county of Hancock, and William D. Abernathy were defendants. I, Henry Stephens, a commissioner appointed by said court in said decretal order, shall on Saturday the 23d day of September next, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and six o'clock p. m. of the same day, expose to sale at the Warsaw House, kept by Samuel Fleming, in the town of Warsaw and county and state aforesaid, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, in cash in hand, the following described premises, situate in the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, and known and described as follows, to wit:—The s. e. q. and the east half of the n. w. q. of section sixteen, township three north, range eight, west of the fourth principal meridian; also, lot number one, in block number fifteen, in said town of Warsaw, together with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

HENRY STEPHENS,
Commissioner in Chancery.
Warsaw, 30th Aug. A. D. 1843.—16-4w

SECOND ARRIVAL.
RECEIVED, by the Steamers Oange, Oak, and Rapids, at Lyon's old establishment on the corner of Main and Hotchkiss streets a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia, and now offered low for cash at wholesale and retail. The stock consists in part as follows: Dry Goods, Groceries, Crochery, Glass, and Hard-ware, Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c. Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyon's cheap cash store, on the corner of Main and Hotchkiss streets.

NAUVOO FERRY.
THE undersigned, will hereafter run a new and improved Steam Boat, as a FERRY BOAT across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose for the accommodation of emigrants, travelers, citizens, and their effects. Any who solicit the patronage of a discerning public to sustain the company in this noble enterprise. The convenience will be great, the accommodation good, and the passage sure, without having to rely for wind or weather, save when the river is under bonds—of ice. The rates will be regulated by an ordinance of the City Council. Live and live in the desire of the public's servants.
D. JONES, & Co.
May 17th 1843. 3m-1f.

C. J. WARREN & HIGBEE.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.
Office situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.
Nauvoo, May 24th, 1843, 1f.

BACHMAN & SHERMAN.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
WILL attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Courts. Offices—in the Court House Carthage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple.
3m no 51.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.
THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparation for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended; ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and joy for more. They consist of
COUGH LOZENGES.
Which are the safest and most efficient remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.
WORM LOZENGES.
The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.
CATHARTIC LOZENGES.
For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Indigestion and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dissipation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.
The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.
FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.
These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.
A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.
SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by
(22-71.) J. SNIDER,
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

FOR SALE.
South west quarter of section 34, in township six north of range 8 west. Title good. Terms easy; apply to
L. E. REYNOLDS,
Burlington, Iowa.
June 27th, 1843-1f.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING
and PLATING in all its varieties at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the Temple, by Gustavus Hills.
Wanted—Old Gold and Silver in exchange for work.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss.
Hancock County, ss.
Of the Hancock County Circuit Court.
To the October Term, A. D. 1843.

HARITY THORP, Complainant, vs.
JOHN THORP, Defendant.
PETITION FOR DIVORCE.
THE complainant's attorney herein filed affidavit that the defendant, John Thorp, is a non-resident of this State. Notice is therefore hereby given to the said John Thorp that a bill in Chancery has been filed in the Clerk's office of said Circuit Court against you, the said defendant aforesaid; that a summons has issued thereon returnable in the last May Term of said Court, A. D. 1843, which said summons has been returned with an endorsement thereon by the sheriff of said county as follows, to wit: The within named John Thorp not found in my county that unless you, the said defendant, shall be and appear before the Judge of said Circuit Court for Hancock county on the 1st day of the next Term thereof, to be holden in the Town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1843, and answer to the complainant's bill the allegation will be taken for confessed against you the said defendant aforesaid and a decree entered accordingly.
GEO. P. STILES, Solicitor for Compl.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
Sept. 13, 1843. No. 13-1f.

LOOK HERE.
I would say to emigrants, and all the brethren, that I have a few lots on hand that I will sell very cheap, as I am going on my mission soon, and wish to sell before I go.
Also, I have lots with buildings on them. If any one wishes for a good store building near the Temple, I can accommodate them.
BRIGHAM YOUNG.
Nauvoo, May 3, 1843, no11f.

ALMON BABBITT.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. }
July 4th 1843-1f.

GEO. P. STILES.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.
Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. 1843. no 42 1f.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!!!
THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:
The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

ALSO,
Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Miltonic Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Sates, Pencils, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.
The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of
BOOK BINDING,
in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.
The following is a list of our prices:
Quartos half Bound plain 1.50
do do do neat 2.00
do whole bound plain 2.00
do do do neat 2.50
Octavo full bound plain 1.00
do do do neat 1.50
do do do neat 0.75
do do do neat 1.00
do do do extra 1.37
Twelves full bound plain .62
do do do neat .87
do do do neat .50
do do do neat .75
All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
Among the variety of statuary which we have just received, are several dozen of Mason's Sacred Harp, and Kirsham's Grammars. Also, blank deeds may be had at the printing office.
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.
Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no 1

Lead, 100 lbs.	
Hg.	2 50
Rail	3 25
Sheet	0 00
Pipe	0 00
Time, per bushel	
Columb.	10
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl.	3 75
Leather, per lb.	
Sole	30
Shifting	24
Upper, per side	1500
Calamine, per dozen	54 00
Ready	60 50
Morocco	60 12
Alabaster, per gallon	
New Orleans	12
Sungar Linene	92
Newal Stores	
Tar, per bbl.	2 50
—, 4 gallon keg,	0 75
Fitch, per bbl.	3 00
Rosin	3 50
Spirits Turpentine, per gallon,	50
Varnish, bright	35
Calcum, per lb.	
Oils	
Lined, per gallon,	80
Eperm, winter,	87
—, summer,	75
Lard,	65
Fish, per bbl.	12 00
Castor, per gallon,	45
Paints	
White Lead	8
Red	10
Chrome Yellow	40
—, Green,	5
Spanish Brown,	4

20	Ber, Mess, per dol.	5 50
00	— Primes	3 00
00	Tongues, per dozen,	9 00
0	— Buffalo,	00
9	Port, Clear, per bbl.	7 50
15	— Mess,	6 50
94	— M. O.	5 75
00	— Primes	6 00
00	— P. O.	0 00
10	Hog round, per lb.,	14
45	Bacon, Hams,	34
24	— do. Canned,	6
00	— Mollings,	22
00	— Shogdara,	16
00	Hog round,	24
00	Lard,	3
00	Butter,	10
00	Cheese, common,	5
14	— Western Reserve,	6
10	Eggs,	4
50	Rice,	24
00	Sacks,	00
00	Linen,	23
00	Cotton,	16
15	Salt, per bushel,	
13	Turk's Island,	3 75
00	G. A., per sack,	3 75
00	L. B.,	1 75
00	Kanawa, per bushel,	20
0	Saltpetre, per lb.,	
10	Refined,	11
10	Crude,	84
13	Seeds — per bushel	
13	Clover,	4 00

10	Flax,	54
36	Hemp,	25
34	Shot—per bag,	
21	All sizes,	1 00
21	Spices—per lb.	

36	Cassia, in pods,	28
	Cloves,	40
6	Ginger Meas,	31
	Ground,	11
15	Nutmegs,	25
21	Pepper,	04
	Pimento,	70
20	Soap—per lb.	
	Eastern, No. 1,	6
5	No. 2,	5
2	Western, No. 1,	4
	No. 2,	24

0	Louisiana,	24
0	Havana, White,	14
0	— Brown,	7
0	Leaf, No. 1,	12
28	— No. 2,	14
0	— No. 3,	10
31	Crushed,	10
0	Steel—per lb.	
0	English, Blistered,	15
0	Cast,	22
48	Grocery,	12
0	German,	15
73	American, Blistered,	8
0	Tallow—per lb.,	5
0	Tea—per lb.,	
31	Imperial,	60
0	Gunpowder,	60
0	Hyaon,	40
0	— Young,	37
0	— Skin,	25
1	Bohea,	20
0	Souchong,	20
0	Tw—per lb.,	
0	Black,	31
0	Plates, 12 1/2 X per box,	11 00
0	Twine—per lb.,	

9	Calcutta,	15
39	Vinegar—per gallon.	
10	White Wine,	35
10	Cider,	12 1/2
30	Blue Vitriol,	15
30	Sugar Lead,	31
8	Rhubarb,	80
5	Wines—per gallon.	
15	Madeira,	2 50
15	Sicily,	65
15	Generife,	75

Dr.,	37
ort,	2 50
Imitation,	65
Clarets, in bbls,	00 00
in cases,	2 00
Champagne,	10 00
Wool—per lb.,	10
Zinc—per lb.,	15
Lite Stock.	
Bees; Catt's, per cwt.,	2 00
Sheep, each,	0 00
Hogs, dired, per cwt.,	1 50

ST. LOUIS BANK NOTE TABLE.	
BASED UPON SPECIE.	
Corrected weekly by <i>George Jackson, 81</i>	
Street.	
<i>St. Louis, August</i>	
Bank of Missouri	
do Branches	
City Warrants	1
County Warrants	1
Wisconsin Marine Insurance Com.	1
State Bank of Illinois	35 a 50
Certificate of the State Bk. of Illinois	30
Bank of Illinois	50 to 65
Bank of Cairo	
Miners' Bank of Dubuque	20
Ohio, country generally	84
Cincinnati	
State Bank of Indiana	1
Indiana Scrip, \$50	40
" " \$5	37
Kentucky Banks	4 to 10
United States Bank Notes	55
Pennsylvania, specie paying	2 to 3
Maryland	2 to 3
Virginia Banks	13 to 22
N. York and N. England Banks	2 to 3
Bank of Louisiana	part to 1
suspended New Orleans Banks,	30 to 80
A.abama	35 to 35
Arkansas Bank	75 to 80
Michigan Bank	15 to 20
Tennessee	3
Treasury Notes	
Exchange on N. Y., Boston, Phila.	par to 1
" " " " " "	

Unhappy Spain seems destined to continue a scene of strife, if not of civil war. The Christian, or rather the Anti-Regent party, are in possession of the capital, which is now in ruins; but this is far from being the case in the provinces. The conduct of Espartero is inexplicable. Instead of trying to make the best compromise, with his opponents, now that the Queen and the capital are in their possession, he continues to hold out, with the troops who adhere to him, and at last accounts was actually spreading devastation in the suburbs of Seville by bombardment. This city holds out determinedly against him, and Narvaez has dispatched a body of troops to relieve it. If they should proceed vigorously, there is every probability that Espartero and Van Halen may be taken prisoners, and if that should happen, we fear that they will not be over long in dealing with the Cortes, for the purpose of settling the administration of the law throughout the kingdom. There appears to be great need of this, as in many of the provinces separate juntas, or republics, are being formed. The ex-Queen Christina is talked of as being about to re-enter the country; but there is every reason to believe that she will, for some time at least, remain in her present quarters at Paris.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—On Saturday last, Clogher market-day, a boy was leading a horse up the street, and just as he was a few paces above the Lord Bishop's gate, the earth opened in the spot he was then standing on, and the horse was swallowed! The opening, it is said, is ninety-six feet in depth, and about six feet in breadth. By means of ropes and windlasses the horse was got up, but was injured a little by the fall. The hole remains yet to be seen. Some people may think this is absurd; but they may rely on it as a fact. There can be no cause assigned for the chasm, as the street round it is hard and firm.—A Correspondent of *Nearly Telegraph*.

Indolence.—"If you ask me," said Zimmerman, "which is the real hereditary sin of human nature, do you imagine I shall say pride, or luxury, or ambition, or egotism? No! I shall say indolence. Who conquers indolence, will conquer all the rest. Indeed all good principles must stagnate, without mental activity."

Sweet Corn for Winter.—Reader, did you preserve any sweet corn for winter's use, as we advised last year? If you did not, you cannot possibly know what you lost. If you did, you will do it again. If you did, and do not do it this year, you will be an object of pity.

Take corn fit for boiling—scald it about ten minutes—then cut it from the cob—spread it on tins, and dry it either in the sun or by the stove. It should be frequently stirred, and should dry fast, that it may not sour. Cooked in the winter it is—try it.—*Prairie Farmer*.

To Pickle Tomatoes.—Take those which are ripe, and cut them into thick slices; let them lie, after being sliced, several hours; then pour off the juice which has exuded from them, put them in a jar, and pour over them sugar dissolved in vinegar, in the ratio of a pound of sugar to a pint of good vinegar, seasoned with spices to suit the taste. They will keep as long as you wish; and the lady who furnished us this recipe says they are delicious.—*Prairie Farmer*.

GRANT & WATT, Tailors, Main St., Nauvoo, Illinois; Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the nearest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All country orders promptly attended to.

IMPORTANT.—I would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, who have not paid their state and county tax which remain due and unpaid for the year A. D. 1843, that a list of said delinquents are left with me for collection. By calling at my house and settling the same forth with you will save cost.

LEWIS ROBINSON, Deft. Collector. Nauvoo, Sept. 4th 1843. no23-2w.

NOTICE.—ALL taxes for the year 1842, that remain due at the 25th October next, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, subject to the legal fees or constable.

WALTER BAGBY, C. H. C. Sept. 28, 1843. no23-1f.

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKING. MR. JOHN FRODSHAM, from Liverpool, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business, in Mulholland Street, at the Nauvoo Store, and trusts, from the manner of his workmanship and moderate prices, to merit a portion of public patronage.

Sept. 27, 1843. no22-1f.

NOTICE.—The Court of assessment of fines of the Nauvoo Legion, will be held at the office of Gen. Hyrum Smith, on the first Saturday of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nauvoo Sept 28, 1843. HYRUM SMITH, Bravel Major General.

DUNN AND COLEMAN'S Patent Fanning-Mills for sale by ABLEN & KELLY. Also, Cedar Vinegar by the barrel. Sept. 1, 1843-1f.

THE subscribers would give notice to the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they have just received, from the East, a good assortment of Boots and Shoes; also Sole Leather, Upper, Calf, Kid, Trimmings, Balloons, and most kinds of Findings, Shot Pegs, Nails, Blacking &c. Also a quantity of Friction Matches, Writing, Wrapping and Sand Paper. They will make all kinds of Boots and Shoes to order, and on the most reasonable terms. All persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, are requested to call at the store of the subscribers on Mulholland Street, a few rods East of the Temple.

POWERS & ADAMS. Sept. 27, 1843. no22-1f.

FALL & WINTER READY MADE CLOTHING. At wholesale and retail. M. BROWN, at 52 Main street, St. Louis, has already received several shipments, and will continue to receive weekly fresh supplies of superior ready made clothing, the goods of which were bought at auction, for a cash, previous to the late advance on goods, and made up under his immediate direction by a wholesale clothing house in the city of New York, with which he is connected. His stock will be large, comprising every article kept in a clothing or furnishing store.

Having one of the best cutters in the United States to superintend that department, he is confident his garments will compare successfully with any in this city, in fashion, beauty, make or fit.

Persons visiting St. Louis for the purpose of replenishing their wardrobe, either in clothing or furnishing articles will do well to call on the subscriber where they will not only find the most fashionable and best made garments, but at prices decidedly lower than any other house in the city of St. Louis.

M. BROWN, 52 Main st., [no21-6w] St. Louis.

A SMALL LUX STOVE is wanted or nothing, by the Temple Committee. August 28th, No 18 1f.

NEW FIRM. THE undersigned, having lately taken the upper stone house in Nauvoo, are now prepared to do a Forwarding and Commission Business, and are ready a all times to accommodate the public, by receiving all goods that may be consigned to them.

CHARLES ALLEN, JOHN KELLY. Aug 9 no67-1f.

FOR SALE, A SMALL brick house, with a good well of water in Night St., near the Temple. It is in a good place for a store and will be sold cheap for cash. Enquire of Elder J. Taylor, at the Printing Office or of Field & Denson, on the premises. Sept. 20, 1843. no73-1w.

STRAYED, A Yoke from this place, 3 weeks ago. A yoke of oxen; one of them rather shorter than the other, with stubbed horns and many wrinkles in them; line back and spotted; the other very tall and slim, blind of one eye, the right eye, with large and lop horns; very poor and both of them red, with some little white spots about them.

Sept. 20, 1843. no73-1f.

SOMETIME in April or May last, the S. B. Maid of Iowa left with the subscriber A. Frather Bed, two Pillows and one Bed Quilt which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges.

JOSEPH SMITH. Nauvoo, August 26th, 1843.

LET US DO AS WE OUGHT. THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity that he has recently commenced the Blacksmithing business in his store, where he will be happy to accommodate all that favor him with a call, and feeling as he does that he can and will give general satisfaction to all reasonable men, as he is a journeyman of long experience. The subscriber will furnish stock to any amount, if wished, on the most reasonable terms; at very little above St. Louis prices.

N. B. All orders from the country promptly attended to. Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, and a small quantity of cash will not be refused.

EDWIN D. WEBB. Nauvoo, Aug. 9, 1843. 67-3n.

NOTICE. STATE OF ILLINOIS, Hancock County, In the Hancock Circuit Court, Illinois, October Term, A. D. 1843. IN ATTACHMENT. Reuben Graves, Complainant, vs. Jesse Susan, Edward Clark, and Mariah M. Defendants.

Notice is hereby given in the said Jesse Susan, Edward Clark, and Mariah M. Clark, that a writ of attachment has been issued at the suit of the plaintiff against the estate of the said defendants for the sum of Fifty-three Dollars and Seventy-five cents, returnable at the October Term, A. D. 1843, of the Hancock Circuit Court; that the same is now pending before said court, and has been returned, levied upon the East half of the North east quarter of section No. twenty five, in township No. four North of Range No. five West of the fourth principal meridian; and that unless the said defendants shall appear and plead on the first day of the next term of said court, in the holden at the court house in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1843, judgment will be entered, and the estate so attached, ordered to be sold.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk. By David E. Head, Deputy. July 25th, 1843.—66-4w.

BOOTS AND SHOES. THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he has for sale at his shop 3 doors above Mr. Mills' Tavern on Main Street, a good assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's shoes, some very cheap, adapted to the season.—Likewise men's and boy's boots and shoes.

Shoes made and repaired at short notice. GEORGE ALLEY. Nauvoo, June 26th 1843. no6-3m*.

NAUVOO SEMINARY. MR. Joseph N. and Miss Adelia Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Granger streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst., (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strictest attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION. Reading writing and spelling \$2 00 English grammar & geography 2 50 Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00 Astronomy 4 00

A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absence unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement.

JOSEPH N. COLE, ADELIA COLE. July 10 n12

FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents, per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

WOOD! WOOD!! WE would respectfully notify those who have promised us wood, that we are in want of it; and if they are as willing to fulfill as they were to make promises, we shall be supplied with an abundance of this indispensable article soon.—Wood we must have before we can go on with our Stereotype Foundry, and expect those concerned will, on seeing this friendly notice, supply our wants by fulfilling their engagements.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF. June 7th, 1843.

Cabinet Manufacture. THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and surrounding country, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Light Stands of all kinds, and all other articles in his line, which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any Cabinet-maker in the west. Shop on Parley street east of Main.

N. B. Orders from the country promptly attended to. JOHN HATFIELD. Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—6m

LIME. TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO. THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER. Nauvoo, June 17, 1843.—1f.

N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime; at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

A CARD. A NEUBAU SURGEON DENTIST. Teeth inserted, \$2.00 a tooth. Office, on Water st. 4th block east of Main st. Charges moderate. June 14-6m.

GUSTAVUS HILLS, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER, At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY. THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, clothe lines, shawl lines, &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to. HOWARD EGAN. April 28, 1843. 52-1f.

SPINNING WHEELS! THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing Spinning Wheels

of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, spindles and looms. Also bedsteads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bedstead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and waggon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS. May 24 1843. 1f.

FOR SALE. A FARM of eighty acres of Land, in south-east quarter of section Twenty-one, township seven north, range eight west, about four miles from the Temple; the farm is well fenced, forty acres in cultivation. Log house and stables. For further particulars, enquire of Z. PULSIPHER. aug. 9 67-1f.

150 SACKS GROUND ALLUM SALT just received and for sale by ALLEN & KELLY. Nauvoo, August 16th, 1843.—68-1f.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit Court made at the May term, 1843, of said court, the undersigned will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the 8th day of section seventeen, in township six, north of range eight, west of the fourth principal meridian, on the 12th day of October next, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m. of the same day, the following described real estate, to wit:

The s. e. q. of section eighteen; the s. e. q. of section eight; the north half of section nine; the s. e. q. of section 17, and the e. q. of sec 5 in township 6, north of range 8, west of the fourth principal meridian.—The s. e. q. of section ten, in township eight, north of range three, west of said meridian; the s. e. q. of section two, in township seven, north of range three west of said meridian, and the s. e. q. of section twenty-eight, in township fifteen, north of range three, west of said meridian.

The terms of said sale; a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, and executing a mortgage on the purchased premises to secure the purchase money.

HUGH RHODES, Adm'r of Eric Rhodes, deceased. Carthage, Aug. 23d, 1843.—18-5w

COMMISSIONER'S SALE. NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a decretal order of the Circuit Court, in and for the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, pronounced at the May term of said court, A. D. 1843, in a certain suit in Chancery then pending in said court to foreclose mortgage, wherein the Trustees of schools of township three, north of range eight, west, in the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, for the use of the inhabitants of said township were complainants, and Martha L. Wilcox, Elizabeth Wilcox, Lewis B. Wilcox, Virginia Wilcox, John R. Wilcox, Thomas C. Sharpe, Hannah Sharpe, and Benjamin F. Marsh, Cyrus Felt and John D. Melton, administrators of the estate of John R. Wilcox, deceased, late of said county of Hancock, and William D. Abernathy were defendants. I, Henry Stephens, a commissioner appointed by said court in said decretal order, shall on Saturday the 23d day of September next, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and six o'clock p. m. of the same day, expose to sale at the Warsaw House, kept by Samuel Fleming, in the town of Warsaw and county and state aforesaid, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described premises, situate in the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, and known and described as follows, to wit:—The s. e. q. and the east half of the w. q. of section sixteen, township three north, range eight, west of the fourth principal meridian;—also, lot number one, in block number fifteen, in said town of Warsaw, together with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining.

HENRY STEPHENS, Commissioner in Chancery. Warsaw, 30th Aug. A. D. 1843.—16-4w

SECOND ARRIVAL. RECEIVED, by the Steamers Oage, Oak, and Rapids, at Lyon's old establishment on the corner of Main and Mulholland streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows: Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hardware, Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs, Boots, Shoes, Millinery Goods, and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on the corner of Main and Mulholland streets.

Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill., July 11, 1843.—1f

NAUVOO FERRY. THE undersigned, will hereafter run a new and splendid Steam Boat, as a FERRY BOAT across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, for the accommodation of emigrants, travelers, citizens, and their effects. And they solicit the patronage of a discerning public to sustain the company in this audacious enterprise. The convenience will be great, the accommodation good, and the passage sure, without having to pay by for wind or weather, save what the river is under bonds—*q. s. c.* The prices will be regulated by an ordinance of the City Council. Live and let live is the desire of the public's servants, D. JONES, & Co. May 17th 1843. 3a-6m.

C. A. WARREN & HIGBEE, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery. Office situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple. Nauvoo, May 24, 1843. 1f.

HACHMAN & SKINNER, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. WILL attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Courts. Office—in the Court House Carthage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple. 3m no 51.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES. THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo, and the West, as the best preparation (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and civility more. They consist of COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES. The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBOR LOZENGES. For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES. The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES. These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by J. SNIDER, (22-y1) Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

FOR SALE. South west quarter of section 24, in township six north of range 8 west. This good. Terms easy; apply to L. E. REYNOLDS, Burlington Iowa. June 27th, 1843-1f.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING AND PLATING in all its varieties at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the Temple, by Gustavus Hills. Watches—Old Gold and Silver in exchange for work.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Hancock County, Of the Hancock Circuit Court, To the October Term, A. D. 1843. IN CHANCERY. CHARITY THORP, Complainant, vs. JOHN THORP, Defendant.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE. THE complainant's attorney herein filed affidavit that the defendant, John Thorp, is a non-resident of this State. Notice is therefore hereby given to the said John Thorp that a bill in Chancery has been filed in the Clerk's office of said Circuit Court against you, the said defendant aforesaid, that a summons has issued thereon returnable to the May Term of said Court, A. D. 1843, which said summons has been returned with an endorsement thereon by the sheriff of said county as follows, to wit: The within named John Thorp not found in my county that unless you, the said defendant, shall be and appear before the Judge of said Circuit Court for Hancock county on the 1st day of the next Term thereof, to be holden in the Town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1843, and answer to the complainant's bill the allegation will be taken for confessed against you the said defendant aforesaid and a decree entered accordingly.

GEO. P. STYLES, Solicitor for Compl. J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk. Sept. 12, 1843. No. 13-1f.

LOOK HERE. I would say to emigrants, and all the brethren, that I have a few lots on hand that I will sell very cheap, as I am going on my mission soon, and wish to sell before I go.

Also, I have lots with buildings on them. If any one wishes for a good store building near the Temple, I can accommodate them. BRIGHAM YOUNG. Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no11f.

ALMON BABBIT, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. July 4th 1843-1f.

GEO. P. STYLES, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple. Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. 1843. no 42-1f.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!!! THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following: school books.

The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

ALSO, Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Millen's Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of BOOK BINDING, in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as cheaply, expeditiously, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our PRICES.

Quarto	half	bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	whole	bound	plain	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	hf	bound	plain	0.75
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	extra	1.37
Twelve	full	bound	plain	0.25
do	do	do	neat	.87
do	hf	bound	plain	.50
do	do	do	neat	.75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Among the variety of stationery which we have just received, are several dozen of Mason's Sacred Harp, and K. P. Hart's Grammar. Also, blank documents may be had at the printing office.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF. Nauvoo, May 3, 1843 no 1.

NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume—No. 25.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, 19th 1844

Whole Number 77.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR,

EDITED BY
JOHN TAYLOR.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF,
At the corner of Water and Bain Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
Terms.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.
Advertisements.
(One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

POSTER.

THE FLIGHT OF TIME.

Time speeds away—away—away!
Another hour—another day—
Another month—another year—
Drop from us like the leaf to earth;
Drop like the life-bloom from our hearts;
The rose-bloom from the cheek decays,
The tress from the temple falls,
The eye grows dim and strange to all.

Time speeds away—away—away!
Like forests in a stormy day,
He undermines the stately tower,
Uproots the tree, and nays the flower,
And sweeps from our dust-acted breast
The friends that loved, the friends that blest,
And leaves us weeping on the shore,
To which they can return no more.

Time speeds away—away—away!
No eagle through the sky can fly,
No wind along the hills can flee,
No swiftly or so smoothly can he,
Like fiery steel—from scabbard to scabbard,
He hurls us on—from youth to age,
Then plunges in the fearful sea
Of thimble-aw Eternity.

MR. BENNETT'S LETTERS FROM EUROPE. No. IV.

LONDON, 1st Sept., 1843.
I returned to this metropolis a few days ago, after an extensive and interesting tour through Ireland, Scotland, and the north of England. I leave for Paris tomorrow, and may probably visit Baden before I return to New York, which I expect will be about the middle or end of Oct. ber.

You will have seen the singularly public position in which I have been placed before the English nation, by the work and foolish attack of Mr. O'Connell upon me, during my passage through Dublin. That attack, you will perceive, originated entirely in his extreme hatred and prejudice against the institutions of the Southern States—a prejudice which prevails here among the liberals and an called republicans, even more than among the whigs and Tories. I have been compelled to come out publicly in defence of myself and of the conduct of the U. States towards certain interests in Ireland and you will see my first letter in the *Times* of the 30th. This is only the commencement of a long contest against the traducers of America, on account of the slave institutions of the south, and knowing the character and chivalry of the Southern States, I shall not spare even O'Connell, if he continues to abuse them.

I am thus placed in this country, during my stay, in a more remarkable and conspicuous position than I ever expected to be, during a period too, when a great crisis has begun in this land.

The repeal agitation is only the beginning of a long movement which is intended to produce great changes, if not a revolution, in England. The present ministers are losing ground every day, and the great crisis of the age will be developed before long. Many of the false republicans of this land have, however, a deep jealousy and hatred of the United States—and why it is so, seems to be difficult to tell. But this prejudice is the cause of all the abuse of the social institutions of the Southern States, in which unfriendly business no man has been more conspicuous than Mr. O'Connell. The effect of my letter in the *Times*, in reply to his attacks on this point, has been interesting in several respects. I have been applied to by many persons of high character and position, friends of the United States, to write a book on that country, to give a correct view of American institutions, habits and progress. From what I am told, I suppose it would be a very profitable business, but I have no time yet to devote my attention to any thing out of the *New York Herald*. In the mean time I will think of these things, and prepare myself for the future. I have been forced by opposition into a conspicuous position, and I must maintain it with care and attention.

The relations between the two countries are in *status quo*. I understand from the best authority that Sir Robert Peel and the Chancellor of the Exchequer have been collecting information, relative to the terms of a new commercial treaty with the United States, but whether they will act very soon seems uncertain. I am very certain, however, that a strong feeling is growing up there among the leaders of both parties in favor of some new arrangements with the United States. Several negotiations have just begun in England—and particularly a free trade or low-tariff agitation in Liverpool. If the Peel ministry will not act, no doubt the Whigs, as soon as they get into power, will take a bold step in favor of the United States.

A paper on the agitation has also commenced in Birmingham—but that seems too absurd to succeed. Let them, however, enlarge their paper currently to England as much as they please—the consequence will be only to give the advantage to the United States in the markets of the world.

The evils of England, Ireland, Scotland, &c., cannot be alleviated by any laws that may be passed. The radical errors are unequal divisions of property and work—the expensive habits of the higher classes and the extreme poverty of the lower. The nobility, from their luxurious habits, are as much in debt as the nation—all are mortgaged, and a reduction of rent or taxes seems to be equally impracticable and impossible.

American credit seems still to be in the way of revival, although nothing very particular has taken place since my last. The Illinois Commissioners have not yet closed their arrangements, but I hope they will be able to do so very soon. The accounts from New York have been quite favorable of late, and I have no doubt its salutary effects will be felt on this side in a few months.

Mr. Macready goes out in the steamer that takes this—and Mr. Forrest, if he chooses, can have an engagement at Covent Garden. This will be a fair exchange, and we will see how each is received. Mr. Macready, as an artist, has occupied a high rank. He is a great friend of Charles Dickens, and how he may be received in the United States we will see. Maywood is flourishing at the Strand Theatre.

I was quite surprised to see Mr. Lowndes here, the great agent for the Wall street banks for catching and convicting forgers and counterfeiters. His famous arrest and conviction of Monroe Edwards sinks into nothing before his recent achievement. He has at last caught here, John Reed, of the curious glass eye, who committed the famous series of forgeries from New Orleans to New York, amounting to \$55,000. This is the same man who forged on Jacob Little & Co. for \$22,000. He is now safe in prison here, having been identified the other day at Newgate by Ben. L. Hays, who has returned to the United States. Mr. Lowndes is now engaged in demanding him of the British Government under the new treaty, but as the forgery was committed before the treaty was made, some doubt may be entertained whether he will be delivered up. I think he will be delivered up, and will find a home with Colonel Edwards at Sing Sing. His *locus in quo* was discovered through the agency of the Baring's, and in consequence of certain Treasury Notes, issued by Baker, of Philadelphia, marked "without recourse." Only \$13,000 of the money has been found upon him, for he has been living two years in London, and has lost some of it in speculations. He has his accomplice with him here, whose name and history I know, but as he is not yet caught, I forbear mentioning any thing on that point.

Dickens has published another number of *Chuzzlewit*, cutting up and satirizing under feigned names, all those fools, both male and female, who crowded his *lives* during his first visit to New York. I have enjoyed it very much—nor do I care how much he cuts and carves up the fools who paid court to him as they did. I hope this number will be published extensively.

This morning we had an order from the Lord Chamberlain to see Buckingham Palace. We went through all the apartments—drawing rooms—drawing rooms—yellow drawing rooms—picture gallery, &c. &c. The paintings are most beautiful—and the little shade under the trees where the Queen and Prince Albert breakfast in the summer mornings, is most picturesque and inviting. A further account hereafter. After this we rode to the famous *manège*, or riding school, where the nobility are taught to manage the horse. It is kept by Mr. Davis, the uncle of Mr. Davis, of New York, and is most superior in its horses and other appointments. Here I was told that Mr. Davis in New York, formerly the riding-master at Disbrow's school in the Bowery, is one of the most capable and competent trainers and teachers of the horse in Europe. At this *manège*, they know our New York Davis well, and his reputation is very high.

Post Edit.—This disease, says the Southern Planter, has generally been considered incurable, but Mr. Samuel Terril, of Carolina, an old gentleman of the highest respectability, called at our office a few days since, to say that he had an unfailing remedy in the little ever green, commonly called the ground ivy. The leaf is gathered and dried before the fire until it can be pounded; when a table spoonful is mixed with an equal quantity of slacked lime, the swelling having been laid open to the bone, the mixture is laid on the wound and kept to its place by a bandage. Mr. Terril says that he has used it himself, and that he has known it frequently used by others, and that in no instance has the first application failed to effect a cure.—*Galena Sentinel*.

We see by our exchanges that the Irish Arms Bill passed the House of Commons on the 6th ult. by 125, votes 50. Thus every Irishman in Ireland will be denied the privilege of keeping a gun unless endorsed with the Queen's stamp.—*Sentinel*.

Hard to Get.—An editor down east advocates for a devil of good moral character.

The amount of money coined at the New Orleans Branch Mint, during the month of August last, was:
Of silver, \$380,000
Of gold, 101,000
Total, \$481,000
Making the total amount coined since January last \$3,719,000.

Wounds in Horses.—Take one quart of a pound of spirits, half a pint of vinegar, half pint of spirits of turpentine—put them together in a bottle, and shake up before using. Apply to the wound with a feather three times a day.—*Central New York Farmer*.

My system is to work a tree just as I do the corn plant; the one is an annual, the other a perennial; give the tree all the cultivation it is to have while young, and when the tree puts on the appearance of premature decay, I give it a coat of manure spread upon the surface of the ground; this I apply in the fall of the year always preferring long to short manure, and when asher are deemed necessary I have put them on in the spring.—*Correspondence of the Albany Cultivator*.

A second revolution in Hayti is now progressing. The rebels are principally composed of blacks, who desire to overthrow the mulatto government recently organized. Several skirmishes have occurred between the two forces. In one fight the blacks had one hundred and five killed. Aux Cayes is under martial law, and there appears every reason to apprehend a protracted struggle between the two classes of people. The blacks are headed by "King Solomon the first," and his two sons.—*N. Y. Sun*.

Serious Riot in Canada.—We learn from the Montreal Herald of the 15th inst., that another serious outbreak has occurred in the vicinity of Miramichi. The paper states that "a number of persons who had gone from Newcastle to Chatham, to divine service, were forcibly dragged out of the church by a band of ruffians, and cruelly beaten. Some of the ringleaders were arrested by the civil force, but they were soon rescued, and an express sent to Newcastle for the military.

A detachment was immediately embarked, and proceeded by the steamer St. George to Newcastle, and arrived there about midnight. On the arrival of the troops, they found the rioters to the number of about 400 assembled, armed with muskets and two field pieces, and declared their intention to resist to the last extremity, and they were holding their ground when the mail came away.

It was added that it was feared the arrest of the parties implicated in this outrage would not be effected without great loss of life, that several outrages on private individuals, of a very gross character, had been committed, that the whole of the community of Miramichi, seemed to have gone mad, and that the conduct of all parties were equally disgraceful. We wait anxiously for further particulars.

Things to be Remembered.—Horses should never be put to severe work on a full stomach. More horses are hurt by hard driving after a full feed than by a full feed after hard driving.

If the farmer wishes to have his pork barrel and meal chest hold out, let him look well to his kitchen garden. Plants of vegetables conduce not more to health than to profit.

In laying in a stock of winter fodder for animals, let it not be forgotten that a little too much is just enough. Starving animals at any time is a miserable policy.

As you treat your land so it will treat you. Feed it with manures liberally and it will yield you bread bountifully.

Avoid debt as you would the leprocy. If you are ever tempted to purchase on credit put it off for three days. You need time for reflection.

Never beg fruit or any thing else you can produce by the expenditure of a little time or labor. It is as reasonable to expect a man to give away the produce of his wheat field as of his orchard or fruit garden.

The man who uses good seed, has a good soil, and works it in a good season rarely fails of having a good crop to reward his toil.

Never forget your word. The saying is in truth of any farmer, his word is as good as his bond, is worth more to him than the interest of ten thousand dollars annually.—*Albany Cultivator*.

It was reported at Lion by a merchant vessel, that the Bey of Tunis had been murdered by his nephew.

THE CASTLE OF THE CATIVE.

The thunders of Achmet Pacha's artillery ceased to shake the towers of Temeswar, which the rebel Suli Bey had long held out against the Porte. The fortune of the day had been decided by the fall of part of the fortifications; and the young and fiery General of the Sultan's troops, bearing down all opposition, made himself master of the fortress, and pursued Suli Bey into his harem, whither in despair he had taken refuge.

The helpless and affrighted females crowded around their master with loud cries for protection when they saw the hitherto inviolate portals of their apartments burst open by the fierce Achmet. The wretched Suli Bey, prostrating himself on the ground, buried his face in his garments, and awaited his fate in silence.

Achmet, whose first intention had been to plant his foot on his body and strike off his head, felt his arm arrested in spite of himself, by the glance of a dark eyed slave. The silent language in which the emotions of the soul are conveyed, is understood by all, and Achmet read in the eyes of Camilla such horror and detestation of the deed he was about to perform, that although he would not own to himself that her opinion was of the slightest importance, he suffered that look to change his purpose; and instead of becoming himself the executioner of Suli Bey he ordered one of his mutes to perform his will upon him.

The awful silence that followed this transaction was succeeded by the frantic outcries of the ladies of the harem, who full of terror for their own safety, hastened to implore mercy of their new lord. Achmet condescended to return his cry to its sheath, and assure them of their security. No sooner did they perceive his gracious demeanor, than they began to address him with the most highflown terms of flattery, and each strove by every possible means to attract his attention.

Achmet could not help being struck by the contrast Camilla presented, who stood proudly aloof with two of her countrywomen. The haughty conqueror felt mortified that the fair Castilian did not join in the homage paid him by the other ladies, whom by the richness of their dresses, he perceived had been considered as her superiors, in the estimation of Suli Bey.

"Slave," said he approaching her, "wherefore is it that you have not joined with your companions in paying your duty to me?"

"Because I owe you none," answered Camilla.

"Dare you thus reply to the conqueror of Temeswar? Do you not know that your very existence is in my hands?"

"I am aware of it," replied Camilla, raising a pair of radiant dark eyes to his face.

"Then why do you not fall at my feet and ask your life?"

"It is not worth the trouble."

"You are a daughter of Frangistan, as I perceive by your rebellious spirit?"

"I am."

"And a Christian?"

Camilla made the sign of the cross. Achmet spit upon the ground.

"It must be confessed," said Camilla, reddening indignantly, "that you Turks are the most disgusting people under the sun."

"Slave!" cried Achmet, "if your anger did not become you so well, I would command my black eunuch Puffin, to chastise you for your insolence!"

"And even if you were to commit such an outrage, I could hardly think worse of you than I do at present," returned Camilla, bursting into tears.

"What is it that you think of me?" asked the Pacha.

"That you are an unmanly ruffian whom I hate but do not fear!" replied the Castilian, her eyes flashing through her tears as she spoke.

Achmet knew not how to answer the beautiful vixen. To conceal his perplexity, he turned to Antonio and Beatrice Manzares, her fellow captives.

"And ye, whom I perceive to be the countrywomen of this contumacious slave, are you of a like spirit?"

They looked in great embarrassment from the Pacha to Camilla, and remained silent.

"How," exclaimed Achmet, angrily, "when I speak to the meanest of my slaves, am I not deemed worthy of a reply?"

"My cousins do not understand the odious jargon in which you address

them, and are therefore unable to appreciate your courteous and obliging speeches," replied Camilla, dryly.

"How comes it then that you not only comprehend every word I say, but are so ready with your provoking replies?"

"Because I have labored indefatigably to attain fluency in the Turkish language while in captivity!"

"And what might be your motive for taking so much trouble?"

"Merely that I might have the satisfaction of speaking my mind on occasion," replied Camilla, with the sauciest glance at him imaginable.

It must be owned that you have enjoyed that pleasure very fully to night, said the Pacha, laughing. But did you ever reply to Suli Bey in this manner?"

"He never gave me any opportunity by pestering me with his conversation and company."

"How then did he comfort himself?"

"Positively I am tired of your eternal question and will answer you no more to night."

"Am not I your master, wayward thing?—Can I not force you to do anything I choose?"

"No you cannot make me talk unless it pleases me. My head aches with the uproar you have made in battering the Derwent about our ears, and I am fatigued with your conversation. I wish you would leave me and attend to those ladies who are taking such pains to attract your notice."

"Oh, Prophet! is it come to this? Is the conqueror of the warlike Suli Bey dictated to by one of his slaves?"

"More extraordinary things than that happen every day mighty Pacha," replied Camilla with composure.

"Do not think perverse one, that your charms are to excuse your impertinence. Most of these fair Circassians are more beautiful than yourself yet they extol me above all the heroes of the east, and rejoice in the good fortune that has transferred them from Suli Bey to the great Achmet."

"And did you believe one word they say?"

"Why should I not? demanded Achmet much mortified.

"Do you think the ladies of your own harem could be sincere in praising and caressing a man who had murdered you an hour before?" said Camilla.

"Mighty Prophet! no, but is there no difference between Suli Bey and Achmet?"

"Yes—a very great difference, Suli Bey was a much handsomer man, said Camilla, with a provoking smile."

"This is past bearing!" exclaimed Achmet, stamping; "I will teach you that you have a master! So saying he withdrew, darting at her an angry glance."

"Ah, imprudent Camilla! what have you been saying to put that terrible Turkey man in such a fury?" cried Antonio, in great alarm. Though I could not understand a word of your conversation I knew by the sparkling of your eyes that you were exasperating him, and trembled lest you should go too far."

"How could you venture to converse with Achmet after the fate of Suli Bey? (who was, by the bye, just such another tiger as himself). For my part, I felt as if I were being strangled, all the time Achmet stood so near us."

"I expect nothing less but that he will cause you to be sewn up in a sack, and thrown into the river," cried Beatrice, weeping.

"Never fear, my gentle coz, this bloody minded Pacha, will do us no harm, though I doubt not he will attempt to frighten me into submission."

"Dearest Camilla I tremble for you. Oh, what a sad day it was, that threw us into the hands of that villainous corsair."

"Who sold us to Suli Bey with as little remorse as if we had been three puppies," answered Camilla.

"Come cheer you, dear Beatrice, continued Camilla, I will venture to pledge my word that through my means you will be restored to your native country, and to Henriquez and Antonio to Diego."

"Fine things to be effected by a damsel in your predicament!" sobbed Beatrice, weeping and hanging about Camilla, as Puffin approached to separate her from them.

"Courage! sweet cousin, fear not for me—I have no fears for myself, said she embracing them, and now, my good old soul! whether are you going to take me? continued she, as Puffin proceeded to lead her from the apartment."

Puffin rolled his eyes all only the

whites were visible, as he replied, where I would not go for all the pearls in Lalla Delia's necklace. But if you offend my lord, it is meet you take the consequence."

Camilla, who expected something terrible in this prelude, was not so much shocked as Puffin expected; on being conducted into a gloomy cell vaulted chamber, lighted by a small grating near the roof, and containing no other furniture than a wretched sofa. Puffin pointed to the pitcher of water and a plate of rice, which was placed in a corner, and withdrew.

"During Camilla's imprisonment it was in vain that Achmet sought the society of the ladies of his harem. The spirited and charming Castilian had made an impression on his heart and fancy that he never before experienced; restless and discontented, he could know no happiness but in the presence of her who had captivated him. At the end of the third day he could not forbear visiting her. As he approached her cell, he heard her singing, in a voice of melody one of the exquisite airs of her native land. The lovely captive raised her eyes as Achmet entered, and her cheek flushed with a brighter vermilion as he approached her."

Suli Bey was a man of liberal temper compared to you, said she pointing to the pitcher and rice.

Achmet's brow darkened.—Always Suli Bey! cried he angrily; I could find it in my heart to send you to follow that accursed dead dog."

"Nay, mighty Pacha, that is a little further than your power extends. You may follow him yourself, peradventure; but I as a good Christian hope to go to a different place from that which I trust is prepared for such wretched misbelievers as Suli Bey and you."

"I see your impetuosity of speech is nowise tamed," said the Pacha; nevertheless, I will forgive all your perverseness, if you will sing me that sweet song once more."

"The prisoned bird doth oftentimes sing, it is true, but never at the bidding of its jailer," replied Camilla, looking up between the smiles and tears.

"The Pacha felt the magic of her smile, and the power of her tears, but he knew not how to dismiss the tone of mastery when speaking to a woman."

"Come my Princess, let us eat, drink and be merry," said the Pacha, placing her beside him on an embroidered sofa opposite to the banquet."

"I shall neither eat nor drink, for it is the virgins of St. Peter; nor am I disposed to sing or be merry," returned Camilla.

"Do you forget that I can force you to do as I command you, returned Achmet, with an indignant frown."

"No; you can neither force me to sing nor to be merry; but I will tell you what you can do—you can order your Aga and black slaves to put a bow-string about my neck, and strangle me as they did Suli Bey."

Suli Bey, again, exclaimed the Pacha, furiously—answer me one question—did you love that rebel?"

"No, I did not."

"Why then do you torment me with his name?"

"Because he is frequently in my thoughts."

"The other ladies of the harem have forgotten him, and I have succeeded to their love."

"Love, call you it?" exclaimed Camilla; "slaves that they are in mind, as in person—they know not the meaning of the word!"

"Perhaps I am as ignorant of your sort of love as you seem to consider my women," replied Achmet, thoughtfully.

"Oh! I doubt it not. I never heard of a Turk who had the least idea of what love meant."

"You shall tell me then, fair creature what it signifies, according to your ideas."

"It is, said Camilla, raising her bewitching eyes to his, an interest so absorbing, that a lover will always prefer the happiness of his beloved to his own. All passions are swallowed up for the happiness of loving, and would prefer dying with her, to living without her."

NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS, UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume—No. 26.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Oct. 25 1843.

Whole Number 78.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF
At the corner of Water and Main Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS:—\$2.00 invariably in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to regular advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) POST PAID, to receive attention.

POETRY.

TIME.

Time speeds away—away—away;
Another hour—another day—
Another month—another year;
Drop from us like the leaflets of a tree;
Drop like the life-blood from our hearts;
The rose-bloom from the cheek departs,
The tresses from the temple fall,
The eye grows dim, and strange to all.

Time speeds away—away—away;
Like torrent in a stormy day;
He undermines the stately tower,
Uproots the tree, and snags the flower,
And sweeps from our distracted breast
The friends that loved the friends that blessed;
And leaves us weeping on the shore,
To which they can return no more.

Time speeds away—away—away;
No eagle through the sky of day,
No wind along the hill can flee,
So swiftly, or so smoothly as he.
Take fiery speed, from stage to stage,
He bears us on, from youth to age,
Then plunges in the fearful sea,
Of fathomless Eternity!

THE WEEPING MAIDEN.

I saw a fair maiden weeping,
Down by yon old oak tree,
One day when I was reaping—
The cause I fled to see.

She turned as I approached her,
Then blushing drooped her head,
While I in tones of kindness,
Unto the maiden said:

"What grieves thee, fair maiden;
Ah! maiden, tell me true,
Can sorrow rest within the breast
Of one so fair as you?"

"Yes! yes!" she cried, "kind stranger,
I've drunk of sorrow's cup;
Just now my way with ruthless hand,
Cut my new battle up!"

[From the Globe.]

ENGLAND MOVING ON OREGON.

The Edinburgh Review discusses, in an elaborate and able paper, the character of the Oregon Territory. It is represented as a "land of magnificent scenery and healthy climate, with limited agricultural capabilities, with a large proportion of unproductive soil, but with fertile ground enough to form the home of a new nation; poor in harbors and deficient in navigable rivers, but yet by no means inaccessible, and possessing an admirable geographical situation for commercial purposes."

It then thus discusses the question:

"WHO SHALL POSSESS THE OREGON?"

The land which is to command the North Pacific, and give the law to its myriad of islands, cannot long remain unoccupied. It calls loudly on those who have foresight—on those who can estimate the promise of the future—to forecast its destiny. The Americans never show themselves deficient in this branch of political wisdom. They are familiar with what we can scarcely realize—the rapid march of time in the Western world. Almost before we have satiated ourselves with the mere contemplation of a newly discovered portion of the wilderness—before its lines are mapped out, and the names of its natural features become familiar to our ears—the wilderness is gone, the mountains stripped of their forests, the rivers alive with navigation. The Far West will change as rapidly as the East has done. In the words of Washington Irving, "the fur-bearing animals extinct, a complete change will come over the scene; the gay fur-trapper and his attendants, decked out in wild array, and tinkling with bells and tinketry; the savage war-chief, plumed, and ever on the prowl; the trader's cavalcade, winding through defiles and over naked plains, with the stealthy war party lurking on its trail; the buffalo chase, the hunting camp, the mad carouse in the midst of danger, the night attack, the scamper, the fierce skirmish among rocks and cliffs—all this romance of savage life, which yet exists among the mountains, will then exist but in frontier story, and seen like the fictions of chivalry or fairy tale."

"Surely it behooves us, who have an interest in every new corner of the earth, to note the signs of these changes, and turn them to our profit when we may. And one thing strikes us forcibly. However the political question between England and America, as to the ownership of Oregon, may be decided, Oregon will never be colonized over land from the Eastern States. It is with the view of

pointing out the entire distinctness of the two regions, that we have gone (perhaps at tedious length) into a description of the geographical peculiarities of the vast space which separates them. It is six or seven hundred miles from the Westernmost limits of the fertile part of the prairie, to the cultivated regions of the Columbia. Six months of the year, the whole of this space is a howling wilderness of snows and ten pests. During the other six, it exhibits every variety of hopeless sterility—plains of arid sand, deserts of volcanic rocks, hills covered with bitter shrubs, and snowy mountains of many days' journey; and its level part is traversed by the formidable predatory cavalry we have described—an enemy of more than Scythian savagery and endurance, who cannot be tracked, overtaken, or conciliated. We know and admire the extraordinary energy which accompanies the rambling habits of the citizens of the States; we know the feverish, irresistible tendency to press onward which induces the settler to push to the utmost limits of practicable enterprise, regardless of the teeming and inviting regions he may leave behind. Still with these natural obstacles between, we cannot but imagine that the world must assume a new face before the American wagons make plain the road to the Columbia, as they have done to the Ohio. In the mean time, the long line of coast invites emigration from the overpopulated shores of the Old World. When once the isthmus of Darien is rendered traversable, the voyage will be easier and shorter than that to Australia which thirty thousand of our countrymen have made in a single year. Whoever, therefore, are to be the future owners of the Oregon, its people will come from Europe. The Americans have taken up the question in earnest; their press teems with writing on the subject, we need only mention the able Memoir of Mr. Greenhow, translated to the Department of State, in which their claim is historically deduced with much ingenuity. French writers, as they may be supposed, are already advocating the American view. Let us abandon ours, from motives of justice, if the right be proved against us; from motives of policy, if it be proved in our favor; but not in mere indolence. Let us not fold our hands under the idle persuasion that we have colonies enough; that it is mere labor in vain to scatter the seed of future nations over the earth; that it is but trouble and expense to govern them. If there is any one thing on which the maintenance of that perilous greatness to which we have attained depends more than all the rest, it is colonization; the opening of new markets, the creation of new customers. It is quite true that the great fields of emigration in Canada and Australia promise room enough for more than we can send. But the worst and commonest error respecting colonization, is to regard it merely as that which it can never be—a mode of checking the increase of our people. What we want is, not to draw off dribbles from our teeming multitudes, but to found new nations of commercial allies.

"And, in this view, every new colony founded, far from diverting strength from the older ones, infuses into them additional vigor. To them, as well as the mother country it opens a new market. It forms a new link in the chain along which our commercial intercommunication is carried—touching and benefiting every point in the line as it passed. Thus, in former days, the prosperity of the West India islands was the great stimulus to the people of N. America; the newer colony of Canada has flourished through its connection with our settlement in the States; the markets of New Zealand and will excite production in Australia. The uttermost portions of the earth are our inheritance; let us not throw it away in mere supineness, or indifference to the wise conclusions of those sages of the discouraging school, who had they been listened to would have checked, one by one, all the enterprises which have brightened the face of the world in the last thirty years."

England must have Oregon as its colony, because "the mother country it will open a new market." "The uttermost portions of the earth (says the reviewer) are our inheritance; let us not throw it away in mere supineness!"

What a comment is this upon the conduct of our own Government, whose supineness left England in possession of Oregon! England has a foothold on all the shores of Asia and Africa—on a multitude of islands in the Atlantic and Pacific. It was the boast of Mr. Webster, when on some occasion eloquently displaying the power of England, that the roll of her drum was heard, from post to post, all round the earth; and the sun never set upon her flag, or left it in darkness. And yet, not content, England must have our only post and only river on the Western shore of our continent. It is "the uttermost portion of the earth" that remains to be colonized, and whereon she can build up a new nation, to open a new market to the mother country; and therefore she claims it as her inheritance.

It is a remarkable fact; that, in ousting the United States from Astoria and the Columbia river, Great Britain has not left the navy of the Union a port in any quarter of the Globe which it can enter without permission. Our national ships go to the Mediterranean; there they find that England's navy has islands, ports, and a home, but ours has none. All the immense sums of money which are expended in supplying our navy in Europe, go into foreign pockets, and give support to Government's hostile to our institutions. Our ships are sent to the West Indies, and to the East Indies; to S. America on the Atlantic, and S. America on the Pacific; to the coasts of Asia and of Africa; every where England's navy is found at home, in her own ports, and sustained by the guns of fortresses on shore; and it is so in the wide waste of waters that embrace New Holland, New Zealand, the Sandwich Islands, &c. But there is not a spot on any of these shores or seas where an American ship can find a shelter, or obtain provisions, but from a stranger, and under the guns of frowning batteries, with the match in the hands of rivals in commerce and competitors for naval ascendancy; and this antagonist has resolved that we shall resign to it the only port and the only river in the territory of Oregon! and Mr. Webster consented that this great question, involving so deeply our national honor and interest, should be postponed, while all the local matters affecting sectional feelings were quieted by a treaty, leaving England in possession of the disputed point. Who will say that Mr. Webster, the friend of England during the last war—is not still her friend in peace?

SOUTH PASS TO OREGON.

Report of an expedition to the country lying between the Missouri and the Rocky Mountains on the line of the Kansas and Great Plate rivers. By Lieutenant J. C. Fremont, of the corps of Topographical Engineers—pp. 208:

We left the party on the 4th of July, forty miles from the junction of the South Fork with the main channel of the Plate river. The encampment was near where the road crosses to the North Fork, and Lieutenant Fremont divided his party at his point. The main party under the command of Clement Lambert, were instructed to cross to the North Fork, and wait the arrival of their comrades at the American company's fort at the mouth of Larimie's fork. Lieutenant Fremont, with three men and the three Cheyenne Indians proceeded up the South Fork, with the view of reaching St. Vrain's fort, and proceeding thence northwardly, to Fort Larimie, there to meet his comrades. His general course was southwest along the river valley. On the 6th, crossed the bed of a stream dried up and filled with sand, in a grove of willows, near its mouth, were the remains of a considerable fort—constructed of trunks of large trees. It was apparently very old, and had probably been the scene of hostile encounters among the roving tribes. The timber appeared to have been once extensive, but now only a few trees existed—these were a kind of long leaved willow. Ten miles further reached the mouth of Lodge Pole Creek, a clear and handsome stream. The morpha was frequent among the ravines—but the sun flower was the characteristic; it loves the sandy soil. Antelope were tolerably frequent, but shy. Encamped on an island in the South Fork of the Plate; in latitude 40 degrees 51 minutes 17 seconds, longitude 103 degrees 17 minutes 47 seconds.

On the 7th a small drove of wild horses made their appearance; but an attempt to catch one by one of the Indians, failed. In the afternoon encountered a herd of buffaloes. Lieutenant Fremont thus describes a fight amongst the bulls:

THE BUFFALO FIGHT.

"In the course of the afternoon, dust rising among the hills at a particular place attracted our attention, and riding up we found a band of eighteen or twenty buffaloes engaged in a desperate fight. Though butting and goring were bestowed liberally and without distinction, yet their efforts were evidently directed against one, a huge gaunt old bull, very lean, while his adversaries were all fat and in good order. He appeared very weak, and had already received some wounds, and while we were looking on was several times knocked down and badly hurt, and a very few moments would have put an end to him. Of course we took the side of the weaker party, and attacked the herd, but they were so blind with rage that they fought on, utterly regardless of our presence, although on foot and on horseback we were firing in open view within twenty yards of them. But this did not last long. In a very few seconds we created a commotion among them. One or two which were knocked over by the balls jumped up and ran off into the hills, and they began to retreat slowly along a broad ravine to the river, fighting furiously as they went. By the time we had reached the bottom we had pretty well dispersed them, and the old

bull hobbled off to lie down somewhere. One of his enemies remained on the ground where we had first fired upon them, and we stopped there for a short time to cut from him some meat for our supper."

In the afternoon passed the bed of a stream 100 feet wide, sunk 30 feet below the prairie, with perpendicular banks, perfectly dry. Encamped on the river, in latitude 40 degrees 33 minutes 36 seconds—longitude 104 degrees 21 minutes 13 seconds.

July 8, met with the traces of a large body of Indians; and shortly after, the alarm of "Indians" was sounded. In a few minutes 2 or 3000 Indians were pursuing the party from whom they endeavored vainly to escape. Preparations were then made for battle; but just as they were about to fire on the approaching chiefs, Maxwell recognized the leading Indian, and shouted to him in the Indian language "you're a fool, God damn you, don't you know me." Friendship being established, the Indians were ascertained to be a village of Arapahos. In a few minutes their women came galloping up, astride on their horses, and naked from their knees down, and their lips up. The chief of the Indians invited the party to his village. He said his people had been out in order to engage a band of buffalo which they had seen from the village. They had been all day endeavoring to get the wind of them, and intended to surround them. The following extract of the hunt is interesting:

SLAUGHTER OF A BAND OF BUFFALOES.

"In the meantime the slaughter was about to commence on the other side. So soon as they reached it, the Indians separated into two bodies. One party proceeded directly across the prairie toward the hills in an extended line, while the other went up the river, and instantly as they had given the wind to the herd, the chase commenced. The buffalo started for the hills, but were intercepted and driven back toward the river, broken and running in every direction. The clouds of dust soon covered the whole scene, preventing us from having any but an occasional view. It had a very singular appearance to us at a distance, especially when looking with the glass. We were too far to hear the report of the guns, or any sound, and at every instant, through the cloud of dust which the sun made luminous, we could see for a moment two or three buffaloes dashed along, and close behind them an Indian with his long spear, or other weapon, and instantly again they disappeared. The apparent silence, and the dimly seen figures flitting with such rapidity, gave it a kind of dreamy effort, and seemed more like a picture than a scene of real life. It had been a large herd when the chase commenced probably, three or four hundred in number; but, though I watched them closely, I did not see one emerge from the fatal cloud where the work of destruction was going on. After remaining here about an hour, we resumed our journey in the direction of the village.

Gradually as we rode on, Indian after Indian came dropping along, laden with meat, and by the time we had reached the lodges, the backward road was covered with the returning horsemen."

On the 9th of July caught the first glimpse of the Rocky Mountains, 60 miles distant. Could discern the snowy summit of Long's Peak. On the 10th reached St. Vrain's fort, situated on the South Fork of the Plate, immediately under the mountains, about 17 miles east of Long's Peak. Elevation above the sea, 5,400 feet. From this fort the fort at the mouth of Larimie's fork, the next point of destination, was nearly due north, distant about 125 miles, which they reached on the 15th July. On the day previous Lt. Fremont gives the following description of the illusive cities he passed by:

ILLUSIVE CITIES FORMED BY ROCK.

"The fork on which we encamped appeared to have followed an easterly direction up to this place, but here it makes a very sudden bend to the north, passing between two ranges of precipitous hills called, as I was informed Goshen's hole. I here is somewhere in or near this locality a place so called, but I am not certain that it was the place of our encampment. Looking back upon the spot at the distance of a few miles to the northward, the hills appear to shut in the prairie, through which runs the creek, with a semi-circular sweep, which might very naturally be called a hole in the hills. The geological composition of the ridge is the same which constitutes the rock of the Court-house and Chimney of the North fork, which appeared to me a continuation of this ridge. The winds and rains work this formation into a variety of singular forms. The pass into Goshen's hole is about two miles wide, and the hill on the western side imitates in an extraordinary manner, a very massive fortified place, with a remarkable fullness of detail. The rock is marl and earthy limestone, white, without the least appearance of vegetation, and much resembles masonry at a little distance; and here it sweeps around a level area two or three hundred yards in diam-

eter, and in the form of a half moon, terminating on either extremity in enormous bastions. Along the whole line of the parapets appear domes and slender minarets, forty or fifty feet high, giving it every appearance of an old fortified town. On the waters of White river, where this formation exists in great extent, it presents appearances which excite the admiration of the solitary voyager, and form a frequent theme of their conversation when speaking of the wonders of the country. Sometimes it offers the perfectly illusive appearance of a large city, with numerous streets and magnificent buildings, among which the Canadians never fail to see their *cabarets*; and sometimes it takes the form of a solitary house, with many chambers, into which they drive their horses at night, and sleep in these natural defences perfectly secure from any attack of prowling savages. Before reaching our camp at Goshen's hole, in crossing the immense detritus at the foot of the Castle rock, we were involved amidst winding passages cut by the waters of the hill, and where, with a breadth scarcely large enough for the passage of a horse, the walls rise thirty and forty feet perpendicularly. This formation supplies the discoloration of the Plate."

The other branch of the party had arrived two days previous without accident, at the fort.

Lieutenant Fremont here inserts the Journal of the other party, kept by Mr. Preuss. In this Journal, the writer gives a brief description of the celebrated Chimney Rock, which they passed on the 9th. "It looked at the distance of 30 miles like what it is called, the long chimney of a steam factory establishment, or a shot tower in Baltimore." The rock is composed of marl and earthy limestone, and the weather is rapidly diminishing its height, which is now only 200 feet above the river. But a few years ago its height is said to have been 500 feet.

Lieutenant Fremont, and his party, met with a handsome reception at the fort, which is situated on the bank of Larimie's river, near the Plate. Elevation above the sea 4,470 feet. It was here that Lt. Fremont learned the further dangers that Indians were on the war path, directly on his route to the South Pass, in great numbers. Their vengeance was more deep in consequence of several severe battles with parties of the whites, in which they had lost many of their bravest men.

PLAN FOR THE RENEWED ACTION OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.

1. The Irish people recognize, acknowledge, maintain and will continually preserve and uphold upon the throne of Ireland, her Majesty Queen Victoria, hereditary descendant, of Ireland, and her heirs and successors forever. The people of Ireland recognize, acknowledge, maintain, and will continually uphold, all the prerogatives of her Majesty, and her heirs and successors, belonging to, and inherent in the imperial crown of Ireland; and they will true allegiance bear, pure, inviolable, to her majesty, heirs and successors forever.

2. The people of Ireland acknowledge and will maintain and preserve forever, the privileges hereditary and personal, of the peers of Ireland, together with the legislative and judicial authority of the Irish House of Lords, and the exercise of the prerogative in amending and limiting the peerage, as the same did of right exist before the year 1800.

3. The people of Ireland do firmly insist upon the restoration of the Irish House of Commons, consisting of 300 representatives of the Irish people, and claim in the presence of their Creator the right of the people of Ireland to such restoration. They have submitted Union as being binding as a law, but they declare solemnly that it is not founded on right, or on constitutional principle, and that it is not obligatory on conscience. They agree with the Tory Attorney General, Austin, that the only binding power of the Union is the strength of the English Domination. They also agree with him that resistance of the Union is the abstract of duty, and the exhibition of that resistance a mere question of prudence. They will therefore resist the Union by all legal, peaceful and constitutional means.

4. The plan for the restoration of the Irish Parliament is as follows: 1. That the county members should be increased to 173, in the manner hereafter specified. 2. That there should be 197 members returned from cities and towns, in the manner mentioned. 3. That the county of Carlow, being the only county in Ireland with less than 10,000 inhabitants, should get an increase of one member, so as to have three representatives; that every other county having above 100,000 inhabitants, should get an increase of two members; that every county ranging above 150,000 inhabitants should get an increase of three members; that every county ranging above 250,000 inhabitants should get an increase of four members. That the county of Tipperary, having

more than 400,000 should get an increase of eight members.

That the county of Cork, having more than 700,000 inhabitants should get an increase of ten members.

5. With respect to towns and cities, it is proposed that the city of Dublin having more than 200,000 inhabitants should have eight representatives—four for the parts north of the Liffey and four for the parts south of the Liffey.

That the University of Dublin should continue, on the basis of its present constituency, to send two members.

It is proposed that the city of Cork, having more than 100,000 inhabitants, should send five members.

That the city of Limerick and the town of Belfast, having respectively more than 30,000 inhabitants, should send each four members.

It is proposed that the town of Galway and the cities of Waterford and Kilkenny having respectively more than 20,000 inhabitants, should send each three members to Parliament.

That other towns having about 7,000 inhabitants should send two members to Parliament; and the forty-nine other towns next highest in the ratio of population, should send one member each.

6. It is supposed that the right of voting should be what is called household suffrage, requiring six months' residence in the counties; with the addition in the towns of married men resident for twelve months whether householders or not.

7. It is proposed that the mode of voting for members of Parliament, should certainly be by ballot.

8. The monarch *de facto* of England, at all times hereafter, whoever he may be, shall be monarch *de jure* in Ireland. And so, in case of a future Regency, the Regent *de facto* in England to be Regent *de jure* in Ireland.

9. The connection between Great Britain and Ireland, by means of the power authority and prerogative of the Crown, to be perpetual and incapable of change, or any severance or separation.

The foregoing plan to be carried into effect according to recognized law and strict constitutional principle.

Signed by order,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

AN HOUR DURING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

At that very hour in the room of the Jacobins surrounded by a dozen other patriots as remorseless as himself, sat a colossal man; his harsh features dilated by the wine he had drunk and his associates rude as Breton peasants. The glass was lifted in his hand, and with a voice of thunder he gave the toast, "May the body of the last king be burnt to ashes on the funeral pyre made with the last priest." It was the terrific Denton. The words were repeated with shouts and clamor by the party around him. At that very moment a dwarfish man, with a huge head, a mouth marked with the hardness of a vindictive temper, and an eye in which incipient madness already glared—without stockings and in white waistcoats dabbled with blood, sat in a cellar under the very Place du Carrouai, which afterwards beheld his drunken apoplexy, writing a recommendation that France should massacre two hundred thousand men to the names of her strangled freedom, with an exact calculation of the time requisite for the purpose. Marat! It was the singular Marat. At that very moment two members of the Assembly were perfecting a plan for the destruction of the monarchy, and the establishment of a dictatorship. The one was Maximilien Isidore Robespierre. He himself was to be the dictator. At that moment, in a little chamber of the palace, at Versailles, sat a kindly-looking old man, weeping. The father was weeping over the backsliding of his children, and the king over the treason of his people. It was the unfortunate Louis XVI. At that very moment, in a guily illuminated saloon of the same palace, two females were playing cards—the one was lovely and still youthful. She lost, and the three hundred louis were passed to her fair antagonist, who murmured many apologies, but yet took the notes proffered her. The loser was Marie Antoinette. At that same moment a beggar lay starving for lack of bread in the garden of the Tuilleries, while her wasted child pressed to her shrunken nipple, and tried the breast in vain. At that very moment a monk was unfracking himself, never to resume the coat of the Benedictines. A maiden, draped in far too Cyprian a style, was sitting near him; and wine and glass were on the table—he had discovered a better profession; and this was Talleyrand.—*The Man of the People.*

Those who are now cultivating farms on our prairies should remember that, if they wish their land to hold good and produce ten years hence as good crops as it now does, they should return to the earth at least as much as is taken from it. Rather, if possible, make your farms richer than wear them out by continual skimming them.

Foreign News

From Niles' Register.

Great Britain.

By the steamer Acadia, which arrived at Boston the 3d instant in thirteen and a half days, we have Liverpool letters to the 19th ult. The Great Western left New York on the 31st of August, reached Liverpool on the 14th ultimo; the Hiberna which left Boston on the 1st, reached Liverpool the 13th ultimo, in eleven and a half days. The packet ship Sheffield reached Liverpool on the 10th; the Liverpool, on the 12th; the New York on the 14th, and the Siddons on the 15th.

Information by this arrival represents the state of trade in every part of the country as most encouraging. Confidence has been revived, foreign orders come pouring in, money is abundant, the home trade has received an impetus, and what is perhaps better than all, the harvest, thanks to the fine weather of the last few weeks, has been got in with safety, and is described as an average one. These combined circumstances have operated most favorably on the public mind. Commercially speaking, a better feeling prevails at the present moment than has existed for years. The cotton market has been most buoyant; it received a stimulus some two or three weeks back, when accounts came to hand that the cotton crop in the southern states had been seriously injured in the rain.

The proceedings at the Corn Exchange have not possessed more than the average interest. Money continues to roll in from America.

The non-arrival of the Overland Mail, which is now more than a fortnight beyond its time, has excited some uneasiness. The delay has occurred on the other side of Suez. The belief at present is, that the steamer has been beaten back by the monsoon, although there are other croakers who contend that worse than this has happened, that she has gone to the bottom.

The outrages in South Wales are on the increase.

The repealers of Liverpool had a meeting, which was addressed by a number of repealers from the Corn Exchange. D. O'Connell, jr. made an address and the meeting broke up in a general row, occasioned by an attack by the Orangemen, who were worsted in the conflict.

No place is left for Oliver Cromwell amongst the sculptured representatives of the sovereigns of England, who are to adorn the new house of Parliament.

Government have decided on building naval stores at Tarbert Island, Lower Shannon, for the accommodation of men of war.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S VISIT TO

THE CONTINENT.
"One of the most pleasing as well as remarkable events of the age is the visit which the young and lovely Queen of England, accompanied by her consort, has just been paying to the king of the French, followed by a round of elegant and graceful hospitalities, in which the royal families of both countries, their countries, and their ministers have joined. These great drawbacks from the personal comfort of sovereigns, the ostentatious acting, which their high social position would seem to demand, did not find their way to the Chateau d'Eu, where all the persons assembled were seen in their natural characters, and where the crowned heads more especially appeared divested of all the formality appertaining to royalty. A more happy or a more convivial party, from all the accounts which have transpired respecting it, could not exist."

"Our little queen, in the exuberance of her spirits, seems bent upon enjoyment this season. Her majesty and the prince remained at Brighton till the following Tuesday, when they re-embarked, with the intention of paying a visit to the king of the Belgians at Ostend. Having passed the night of Walmer Castle (the residence of the Duke of Wellington as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports) the royal squadron stood out to sea early the next morning; and the illustrious voyagers after a rough passage arrived in good health and spirits at Ostend, where King Leopold, accompanied by his queen, awaited their arrival. The royal party is to visit Bruges, Ghent, Brussels, and other famous cities of the Netherlands, all equally rich in historical recollections, and is not expected to return to England till towards the end of the present week."

The government rumo went out for 100,000 gallons was taken last week by an individual house, at the rate of 1s. 6d. per gallon. The qualities are one half East India and one half West India spirit, of proof strength.

The Rebeccites in one night raised three pillars, built of stone, twenty seven feet high, on one of the hills tops, about a mile from the road, in the neighborhood of Llangadock, in commemoration of their success.

New Pusey's College, near Oxford.—It is intended to establish at Littlemore, near Oxford, a college in which young men holding the high and distinctive principles of the church of England, may be trained for missionary labor. The Right Reverend Doctor Coleridge, formerly Bishop of Barbadoes, will be principal of the institution.

General Espartero was to dine with the Lord Mayor of London on Tuesday, the 26th ultimo, at the Mansions House, where he will meet Lord Palmerston and the Earl of Clarendon, formerly whig ambassador to Spain.

Father Mathew, after administering the pledge to 74,000 individuals in London, visited Norwich, Birmingham, and Liverpool, in which towns he was most favora-

My received land made numerous proselytes, and has since returned to Ireland.

The intercourse of Boulogne with the different ports of England during the month of August has been much increased by the opening of the railroad from London to Folkestone, which has augmented the number of passengers by nearly half. During the month 62 packets went in and out between Boulogne and Folkestone, having on board 2,512 passengers; between Boulogne and Dover 32, 1,180 passengers; between Boulogne and Ramsgate seven, with 257 passengers; and between London and Boulogne 19, with 1,340 passengers, giving a total of 120 packets, and 5,595 passengers. Calais, during the same period, showed the movement of only 1,538 passengers.

Sketches of the Duke of Wellington and Lord Brougham, by Mr. O'Connell.

The Duke of Wellington talked of the people being plundered, but was not at the head of the army that stormed Badajoz and St. Sebastian? Was there no plunder there? He went over to Spain as the friend of the Spaniards; but did he prove the friend of the inhabitants of those devoted cities? "Oh, no!" continued the honorable gentlemen, "men of all ages—fathers of families, women, and children were massacred under circumstances, with the details of which I could not shock their ears. Plunderers" in his teeth. He first threatened to fight us—there is now an end to that—(cheers)—and he is now reduced to the alternative of sending us—may there never be an end of that. (Laughter.) What an absurd thing it was to see one of the statesmen of a great nation employed in scolding a nation! It is such things were of frequent occurrence, Great Britain, from being a mighty empire, would become a ridiculous bye word. The next topic which claimed a few words had reference to that miserable rotten rump of an old Brougham. (Much laughter.) The wretched old driver got up in the house of lords and talked of 1832 and 1833. He said he brought in a bill to change the venue from Ireland to England, which had the effect of quieting it is country; and that he was the person who would at the present crisis bring in a similar measure, which would be attended with a similar result. But how did he act? Why, he started up one night and moved that the bill be read a first, and followed it up by giving notice that it be read a second time. The next night came, and with it poor old Brougham, who said, "I find such a law as this is unnecessary, because there is one identical with it already on the Irish statute book." The poor old man! (A laugh.) Really something ought to be done to relieve the house of lords from his folly. Suppose they were to address to the house a respectful petition, begging of them not to let their names and titles be pledged. Who knows but he might then be consistent for five days, or seven, spend an entire week without contradicting himself? (Laughter.) He had possessed some talent formerly, but all that now remained was the impudence of a powerful mind without its reality. (Cheers.) He concluded by moving, "that it be referred to the committee to inquire whether some legal means could not be employed to address to the house of lords to apply to Lord Brougham to take the pledge." The motion having been seconded, was carried amid long and continued laughter.—*London Times.*

FRANCE.

The Journal des Chemins de Fer says: "An inventor announces that he has found a composition which will reduce to a mere trifle the price of rails for railroads. It replaces the iron by a combination of Kaolin clay (that used for making pottery and china) with a certain metallic substance, which gives a body so hard as to wear out iron, without being injured by it in turn; one hundred kilograms of this substance would cost less than fifteen francs, and would furnish two and a half metres of rail. The Kaolin clay is abundant in France, and the valley of the Somme contains immense quantities of it."

ITALY.

The most contradictory accounts respecting the insurrection in Bologna find their way abroad. The Allgemeine Zeitung of August 23d, has private advices by way of Cairo, which represent the disorders as important, and it names the chiefs: "The original leaders of the movement, among whom is the young Marchese Tanara, a Count Zimbardi, and a Piedmontese ex-officer, named Metra, have effected their escape. Now, the persons at the head of the insurrection are one Lambertini from Bologna, two brothers Muratori from Bassano, one of which is a physician, a corn dealer from Bizzano, and a man who was formerly a gendarme from Bologna."

SPAIN.

The new government of Spain is busily engaged in a conflict with the discordant elements which called it into being. Barcelona is in arms, and the expulsion of Espartero is likely to be succeeded by a singular civil war. The Port of Monja has been firing upon the Atrazazana. As the army cannot be depended upon, measures of extreme severity have been adopted to awe it into subjection. A battalion of the 3d regiment at Barcelona mutinied a few days ago, numbering about 500 men; it was feared that the example might be contagious. Narvaez promised, if they laid down their arms, they should have what they wanted; they did so, and a number were immediately placed under arrest, priests were introduced to them, and soon after, five sergeants, two corporals, and a private were let out and shot within sight of the barracks.

Espartero.—On Saturday the Regent of Spain left Mivart's hotel, accompanied by his secretary, on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor. He left the hotel in a brougham, after which he proceeded by the one o'clock train to Slough, where a carriage was in waiting to convey his Highness to Windsor Castle. After being introduced by the Earl of Aberdeen to her Majesty, he had a lengthened audience with her and Prince Albert, after which he returned to town at five o'clock. He maintains the greatest privacy, and the only persons who dine with him, are the members of his suite.

By the latest accounts from Spain we learn that the new Government is pursuing a very illiberal and vindictive line of policy, inasmuch that it is excommunicating all the adherents of Espartero from office, titles, &c., and enforcing by the most peremptory orders obedience to its dictates. If Espartero was but this military despotism appears to be much worse.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert proceeded on Monday morning, at half past 8, to Southampton, by railway, for the purpose of embarking in the new royal steam yacht the Victoria and Albert, on a marine excursion.

From South Wales we learn that a conflict between the military and Rebecca had taken place on Thursday night at Haverfordwest, when two of the daughters were taken prisoners. Rebecca's horse was shot under her, but she managed to escape.

Sir R. Peel left town on Monday by the London and Birmingham railway for his seat, Drayton Manor; and Sir James Graham on Sunday for Cowes, Isle of Wight.

Lord Stanley arrived in town on Monday from Tombridge Wells. The noble Lord remains in London during the vacation, it being necessary for one of the principal Secretaries of State to be at the seat of Government, although Parliament is not sitting.

Further Particulars of the Great Fire in Jamaica.—We have received some additional and very interesting particulars of the terrible fire in Kingston, Jamaica, the first account of which was published exclusively in the Herald.

The particulars we now give were written on the 3d inst., and are certainly graphic. They show what philanthropy is doing for Jamaica:—

"The whole city is in great distress—there are about five thousand persons without a roof over their heads.—An awful conflagration broke out on the 20th at 4 o'clock in the morning, at the east end of Kingston, when the sea breeze blew a perfect hurricane, and roged with fury throughout the day, defying all attempts to extinguish it. The flames and smoke were to be seen at a distance of 60 miles. At about six o'clock, P. M., it reached the Catholic chapel at the upper end of the parade, and reduced that to a heap of ruins in a very short time. About that time the wind changed to the north, and the course of the fire was altered, and began to return to the lower end of the town, taking a new path however. About midnight it reached within a few houses of ours, on the opposite side of the street. The Magistrates then ordered the houses over the way to be blown up, in order to save Port Royal street; but it was found impossible to blow them up, as all the powder in the city had been used in the course of the day to bombard the other buildings, and it was only with the assistance of the soldiers, and sailors of the ships of war that they were pulled down. The fire then abated somewhat, and was extinguished at about 4 o'clock on the evening of the 27th. I saw you a newspaper by which you will see the almost incredible number of blocks and buildings destroyed. The engines were all broken. The negroes would not save anything except the Baptist and Methodist chapels. At four o'clock in the afternoon, I went on the Parade and found it covered with a mass of furniture—the negroes all standing in the streets and upon the parade, talking, laughing, and joking—some crying and others stupefied. The soldiers and sailors tearing down on one side of the Parade, throwing out the furniture and trying uselessly to stay the progress of the flames. There were bells ringing, drums beating, bombs and cannon firing at the houses, women and children screaming, and the whole presented a scene of distress, terror and confusion, which defies description. The destruction of property was enormous. I saw splendid pianos thrown from the balconies and dashed into a thousand pieces. In returning from a walk in the suburbs at six o'clock on the evening of the 27th, I found some streets actually on fire and no one stirring near them—the houses deserted, and the people congregated about the principal scenes of devastation. The ruin is dreadful.—I am so agitated and hurried that I can write no more."

The Kingston Journal of the 1st inst., entreats the citizens of Kingston not to give way to their fears of outrages on the part of the idle and diabolically minded men who are to be found in that city. He admits that the plunder of property during the fire was immense, but attempts to console his readers with the consideration that part of the plunder had been recovered. He says he cannot venture to assert there is no danger, (of a general rise and sick, we presume,) but thinks it imprudent to show their fears.

The editor of the Jamaica Despatch declares that had it not been for the municipal guard, the city, in addition to the horrors of conflagration, would have become the theatre of rapine and desolation. The fire extended over 25 squares, and destroyed more than 500 houses,

besides outbuildings. The loss may be estimated at \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000.

This dreadful, desolating fire was caused by the British Government through the instrumentality of their blacks in Jamaica. That government paid \$100,000,000 towards the destruction of Kingston, one of the finest Colonial cities in its possession. What folly! What madness!

INDIAN ANECDOTES.

Wit.—An Ottawa chief, known to the French by the name of Whitejohn, was a great drunkard. Count Frontenac asked him what he thought brandy to be made of; he replied, that it must be made of hearts and tongues—"For," said he, "when I have drunken plentifully of it, my heart is a thousand strong, and I can talk, too, with astonishing freedom and rapidity."

Honor.—A chief of the Five Nations, who fought on the side of the English in the French wars, chanced to meet in battle his own father, who was fighting on the side of the French. Just as he was about to deal him a deadly blow upon his head, he discovered who he was, and said to him, "You have once given me life, and now I give it to you. Let me meet you no more; for I have paid the debt I owed you."

Justice.—A missionary residing among a certain tribe of Indians, was one day, after he had been preaching to them, invited by their chief to visit his wigwam. After having been kindly entertained, and being about to depart, the chief took him by the hand and said, "I have very bad squaw. She had two little children. One she loved well, the other she hated. In a cold night, when I was gone hunting in the woods, she shut it out of the wigwam, and it froze to death. What must be done with her?" The missionary replied, "She must be hanged." "Ah!" said the chief, "go, then, and hang your God, whom you make just like her."

Magnanimity.—A hunter, in his wanderings for game, fell among the buck settlements of Virginia, and by reason of the inclemency of the weather, was induced to seek refuge at the house of a planter, whom he met at his door. Admission was refused him. Being both hungry and thirsty, he asked for a morsel of bread and a cup of water, but was answered in every case, "Not you shall have nothing here! Get you gone, you Indian dog!"

It happened, in process of time, that this same planter lost himself in the woods, and, after a fatiguing day's travel, he came to an Indian's cabin, into which he was welcomed. On enquiring the way, and the distance to the white settlements, being told by the Indian that he could not go in the night, and being kindly offered lodging and victuals, he gladly refreshed and reposed himself in the Indian's cabin. At the morning he conducted him through the wilderness, agreeably to his promise the night before, until they came in sight of the habitations of the whites. As he was about to take his leave of the planter, he looked him full in the face, and asked him if he did not know him. Horror-struck at finding himself thus in the power of a man he had so inhospitably treated, and dumb with shame on thinking of the manner it was required, he began at length to make excuses, and beg a thousand pardons.

When the Indian interrupted him and said, "When you see poor Indians fainting for a cup of cold water, don't say again, 'Get you gone, you Indian dog!'" He then dismissed him to return to his friends.—My authorities, "It is not difficult to say, which of these two had the best claim to the name of Christian."

Deception.—The captain of a vessel, having a desire to make a present to a lady of some fine oranges which he had just brought from the sugar islands, gave them to an Indian in his employ to carry to her. Let her should not perform the office punctually, he wrote a letter to her, to be taken along with the present, that she might detect the bearer, if he should fail to deliver the whole of what he was intrusted with. The Indian, during the journey, reflected how he should refresh himself with the oranges, and not be found out. Not having any apprehension of the manner of communication by writing, he concluded that it was only necessary to keep his design secret from the letter itself, supposing that would tell of him if he did not; he therefore laid it upon the ground, and rolled a large stone upon it, and retired to some distance, where he regaled himself with several of the oranges, and then proceeded on his journey. On delivering the remainder and the letter to the lady, she asked him where the rest of the oranges were; he said he had delivered all; she told him that the letter said there were several more sent; to which he answered that the letter lied, and she must not believe it. But he was soon confronted in his falsehood, and, begging forgiveness for the offence, was pardoned.

Equality.—An Indian chief, on being asked whether his people were free answered, "Why not, since I myself am free, although their king?"

Tolerance.—In the year 1791, two Creek chiefs accompanied an American to England, where, as usual, they attracted great attention, and many flocked around them, as well to learn their ideas of certain things as to behold the savages. Being asked their opinion of religion, or of what religion they were, one made answer, that they had no priests in their country, or established religion, for they thought, that, upon a subject where there was no possibility of people's agreeing in opinion, and as it was altogether a matter of mere opinion, it was best that every one should paddle his canoe his own way. Here is a volume of instruction in a short answer of a savage!

Justice.—A white trader sold a quantity of powder to an Indian, and imposed upon him by making him believe it was grain which grew like wheat, by sowing it upon the ground. He was greatly elated by the prospect, not only of raising his own powder, but of being able to supply others, and thereby becoming immensely rich. Having prepared his ground with great care, he sowed his powder with the utmost exactness in the spring. Month after month passed away, but his powder did not even sprout, and winter came before he was satisfied that he had been deceived. He said nothing; but some time after, when the trader had forgotten the trick, the same Indian succeeded in getting credit of him to a large amount. The time set for payment having expired, he sought out the Indian at his residence, and demanded payment for his goods. The Indian heard his demand with great complacency; then, looking him shrewdly in the eye, said, "Me pay you when my powder grow." This was enough. The guilty white man quickly retraced his steps, satisfied, we apprehend, to balance his account with the chagrin he had received.

Hunting.—The Indians had methods to catch game which served them extremely well. The same month in which the Mayflower brought over the forefathers, November, 1620, to the shores of Plymouth, several of them ranged about the woods near by to learn what the country contained. Having wandered farther than they were apprized, in their endeavor to return, they say, "We were shrewdly puzzled, and lost our way. As we wandered, we came to a tree, where a young sprit was bowed down over a bow, and some acorns strewed underneath. Stephen Hopkins said, it had been to catch some deer. So, as we were toiling at it, William Bradford being in the rear, when he came looking also upon it, and as he went about it, gave a sudden jerk up, and he was immediately caught up by the legs. It was (they continue) a very pretty device, made with a rope of their own making, [of bark or some kind of roots, probably,] and having a noose as artificially made as any rope in England can make, and as like ours as can be; which we brought away with us."

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25, 1813.

WOOD! WOOD!!
WE would respectfully notify those who have promised us wood, that we are in want of it; and if they are willing to fulfil as they were to make promise, we shall be supplied with an abundance of this indispensable article soon. Persons wishing to become subscribers to the Times and Seasons, or Neighbor, can now have the opportunity of doing so by leaving their names at our office, and forwarding the amount in wood.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

EMIGRATION continues to flow into our city, and the present high state of the river does away with that great obstruction to travelling which the rapids present in low water.

THE WEATHER begins to be cold. Jack Frost has made his appearance several times of late, and we begin to have broad hints of the near approach of winter.

OUR CITY is progressing rapidly in improvement wherever we turn our attention, brick houses are going up; tradesmen of all kinds seem to be full of employment, particularly those that are in any way connected with building.

Gov. AUGUSTUS C. DODGE has been elected delegate from Iowa by a majority about the same as that of his father in Wisconsin. Thus Father and Son go together to the councils of the nation.

It would seem from a letter of a correspondent of the Chicago Democrat, that the commissioners sent to negotiate the canal loan have succeeded in inducing certain capitalists to send out an agent to enter into the preliminary arrangements for the re-commencement of the work.

It appears that we made a mistake respecting Elias (surnamed) Lunson, in stating that he was Elijah; we should have said that he was only a prophet like unto Elijah, and as he wishes the public to be better acquainted with him, we publish the following through his request:

TO ALL PEOPLE.

I, Siles, being called to like the son of Man coming with the clouds of Heaven, am chased out of the woods by thieves and robbers, who are wolves in sheep's clothing, these Foxes have holes, and these birds of the air have nests, but I, like the son of Man, have not where to lay my head. They being deceived with a lie, I being grieved with their filthy conversation, call for ten men out of all languages of the nations and people of the earth, who are filled with the Holy Ghost, to take hold with me, and have the scriptures of Moses, the prophets and apostles of Christ translated into a pure language, that the people of all nations may call upon the name of the Lord, to serve him with one consent, and so make the light and day of Christ appear to all who look for it, without sin and unto salvation. This will save them from like great tribulation of which John spoke, and wash their robes through, with, or by the word or blood of Christ. Written from Marfreesborough, Tennessee, by me.

SILAS (surnamed) LAMSON.

Editors will do a kindness to all mankind to let this fly through all nations.—

There will be arrangements made for a meeting up in the mountains and in the desert places, by which knowledge will be increased by many from afar.

Puseyism.—In the pastoral letter of the Catholic Bishops, lately assembled in council at Baltimore, there is the following passage. Speaking of Puseyism, they say: "We will of course be understood to allude to the spread of what are called 'Puseyite doctrines' among the English clergy; with the nature of which we must suppose our readers already acquainted, and of which, therefore, we shall merely say that, on almost all points in which we and Protestants differ, they are only to be distinguished from the tenets of the Catholic church by the aid of a theological microscope of exceedingly magnifying powers."

A gentleman asked a lawyer how he could punish his servant who had stolen a canister of valuable snuff. "I am not aware of any act," replied the lawyer, "that makes it penal to take snuff."

The Fourcrites of Northampton, Mass. The correspondent of the Salem Locomotive writing from Northampton, alludes as follows to the community of Fourcrites established at that place:—

"About two miles out of town is a community of Socialists, or a community founded on the plan of Fourier. They own a place of about 200 acres, which they cultivate, and also carry on the silk business. The company is divided into shares of \$100 each; any one can join by purchasing a share, and subscribing to their rules. Each one is required to labor four hours, per day for the benefit of the concern. They recognize no laws out their own, all religion and ministers are denounced as heretical, and the marriage ceremony is performed without the aid of a minister, witness, or any other accompanying incident to this ceremony in other communities."

Counterfeits.—The counterfeit one dollar notes of the bank of Louisville, are thus described by the Journal: The one noticed, bears date "April 1st 1813," and is signed John S. Sneed, President. The genuine small notes of the bank of Louisville are not signed by the President at all, but only by Mr. Thurston, the cashier. At the date of the counterfeit we have mentioned, Mr. Sneed has long been dead.

A Blow up.—A man in New Haven, Conn. lately attempted to dry several pounds of wet powder, by placing it in a tin oven. The consequence was, that the powder went off, taking with it the oven and its owner, who was standing patiently by. Though severely injured, he is likely to recover. The Lunatic Asylum Journal thinks, that the man should first have put his own head into the oven, and have given that a thorough baking.

A printing office, of course, public property. If a man wants a paper, of course he has a right to it, and a half a sheet of letter paper to wrap it, and writes to seal it and the right to take his editor's pen out of his hand to direct it with. What is the use of having printing offices, unless people can be accommodated at them without money and without price?—*Bangor Whig.*

Distress in Canada.—We learn that great distress exists among the habitants in the Parish of St. Timothy, in the vicinity of the Beauharnois Canal. It is mentioned that they had neglected putting crops in as usual, in anticipation of making more money by working as laborers on the canal; and that even if they had had the desire to continue at their farming operations, they would have been quite unable to profit by them in consequence of the frequent trespass of the men and horses employed by the contractors. If the distress of the people referred to arises from the conduct of the workmen, it is much to be regretted that it was not prevented in time. But it rises from their abandoning their proper labor for employment on a public work, he fault is entirely their own! But in either case we hope some means will be taken to alleviate suffering. *Montreal Herald, Sept. 23.*

Falling of in Emigration.—Last year 12,322 steerage passengers arrived in Quebec. This year 18,809 arrived, showing a decrease of 23,013. This is a remarkable falling off in one year.

There were lately 91 arrivals of vessels at the port of Boston in one day.

It is said that the whole military force now in Ireland amounts to 35,000 men.

Two great conflagrations lately occurred at Manila, East Indies—one destroying 600 and the other 1000 houses.

Diligence is the mistress of success.—Constantly pursuing his task, the task off the cable.

The N. Y. Tribune says that New England was never more active and substantially prosperous than now. All her manufactures are working full time, and realizing quick sales and good returns.

Accident on the Auburn and Rochester Railroad.—We regret to learn that Mr. Blossom, one of the collectors on the Auburn and Rochester railroad, slipped from the cars while on his rounds on Wednesday night, and one of his legs was run over, and so much injured as to require amputation. Mr. B. is a son of Col. Blossom, of Canadaigua.

[For the Neighbor.]

Ma. Editor:— Please favor me with your columns, to reply to another editor's piece published in the last "Warsaw Messenger." He refused to publish my reply to his former remarks against me for want of room in his paper. We excuse him, as his paper has taken such a decent as its present size is, and we would not be surprised if it dwindled down to more shame and disgrace, until it is entirely extinct, like the paper published by the same man did at Carthage a few years ago. A man that cares not who he insults, cannot fill his station long and be supported by a patriotic people, especially if his true principles are known. It is stated to me by respectable gentlemen that he is an abolitionist, a nigger, a state-right man, and we all know he is a pretended Whig.

Mr. Gregg says he wishes no quarrel with the reverend gentleman. We have no personal feelings to gratify. Then we say, why commence on me without an insult from me. If I have disgraced myself by my acts or pen, the public can see it without his falsehoods to illuminate them. I am glad that I am personally known to many respectable citizens in the country who know his statements and foolish article found in his paper signed "A Rip" to be as base as a scoundrel could make them through such a channel. Mr. Gregg continues the (Harper) has placed himself in a most ridiculous attitude before his fellow citizens. How! By telling the truth! If truth will make a man ridiculous I am willing to be considered. But never will I shrink from truth for fear of such men. And if telling the truth will slander a large portion of respectable citizens, I am guilty. But if truth which is known to be truth cannot slander any one, then I am not guilty.

I will here say that I hope that there are many good Whigs that have not been guilty of the mob spirit, which I esteem as gentlemen. But if Mr. Gregg is prophetic enough to know my motive in opposing the mob spirit among some designing demagogues, who have been charged because they did not get an office, he must have received his knowledge from some source as he does not believe that God has any prophets now a days, and we learn that "satan is the father of lies" and of course his prediction about votes are false. If I am such an "ignoramus" as his paper says I am, I could not have such designs. But let it be known to all men that office is not my motive, but truth and the well being of my country. All I have is here, and I consider it my right to protect my all in every way that is right.

Yours Respectfully,
JOHN HARPER.

[For the Nauvoo Neighbor.]

Mr. Editor:— Sir: I perceive by the Warsaw Stop that the creature is still at his dirty work; that instead of meeting me as an honest man and making good his charges, he sticks off like a thief caught in the very act, and that his retreat may appear more plausible, he issues forth a string of Billingsgate slang and potshoy wit; but this is just as I expected. In my letter I stated facts and showed the reason why this thing was taking the course it was, not that Tommy cared much about politics, but he knew something must be done or the Stop-pail would soon be no more. Little Tommy, however, does give some reason why he evades me—because I am too fresh from her Britannic Majesty's Isle to comprehend republican principles! Now, Tommy, you have got me in a corner! Lucky thought for the little thing! Now he can leave his libelous charges with a good grace. Tommy never knew that there was a possibility of learning something of the laws, government and customs of other countries besides the one we live in. However, he is excusable, as I hinted in my former communication, Tommy picked his education up! According to his logic he that lives the longest in any country knows the most. We need no be at much trouble to disprove this, for little Tommy himself settles that point for he does not know good manners much less can he comprehend republican principles or any other good principle. Tommy shines in slander and botching the characters of good men, endeavoring to bring them down to a level with himself.

A word with Tommy before I close:— Seeing that you cannot substantiate any of the charges, and you fairly give it up, my advice to you is to take care you never get into jeopardy again, or perhaps you may find more difficulty next time in getting extricated. Your business, at the best, is not very honorable—spreading falsehoods, through the country, you might have expected that your sins would find you out. It is true your object was to bring yourself into notice, you being of the dwarf species every one overlooked you; but, my little fellow, you began barking up the wrong tree; do you not know that great heights are hazardous to weak heads like yours. Do you not remember the tale of Hampty Dumpty, when he mounted the wall?

Mr. Editor—Trusting that this little creature may profit by my advice I now leave him, and as he said something about understrappers I think I have strangled him in such a way that we shall have no more of Tommy's falsehoods.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN GREENHOW.

The Boston Post says a man ought to be ashamed of himself to run away with another man's wife, when there are so many maiden ladies with their trunks all packed ready for a start!

A correspondent of the Christian Herold speaks of a *Come-outer* priest in Maine, who is endeavoring to put down preaching, and holds meetings on Sabbath to put down, and receives pay while opposing a hiring of a priest! Yet these inconsistencies are all swallowed by some people in the 19th century.

The whig papers in the congressional district of Illinois immediately opposite are loud in their denunciations of the Mormons, and call Mr. Hoge the Mormon member. Before the election, when their votes were considered necessary to secure the election of Mr. Walker, the Mormons were thought to be clever enough people; but having failed to use them, they now resort to abuse. Mr. Walker would even now most willingly accept the soubriquet of "the Mormon member" for the Mormon votes.—*I. T. Gaz. and Adv.*

THE MORMONS.

Although much complaint has been made about the Mormons, we saw on our late trip evidences of improvement on our prairies, which we consider highly creditable to the Mormons who made them, and without whom we doubt whether they would have been made for many years to come. All those who have travelled over the large prairie between Fort Madison, Warsaw, and Carthage, remember how dreary it was a few years since. Now it is studded with houses and good farms.—The English, who understand hedging and ditching far better than our people, have gone upon that prairie and have enclosed extensive fields in this manner.—Along the old Rock Island Trace, which we travelled seven years ago and which was then a dreary waste, we saw a field, enclosed with a good old fence, six miles long and one wide. We think such enterprise is worthy to be mentioned. As long as the Mormons are harmless and do not interfere with the rights of our people, we think they should be treated well. We shall never convince them that they are a deluded people, as far as their religious notions are concerned, in any other way.—*Hawley-Eye.*

The first Snow Storm.—We learn by a gentleman who came down on the New Brazil, that they had a violent Snow Storm at Fort Atkinson on last Saturday, the 14th instant, which covered the ground to the depth of about six inches. The decks of the Brazil were of course covered with snow before she left Prairie du Chien, which made it very uncomfortable for the passengers and crew. On the same day the snow was four inches deep at Galena. There was also some snow at the Sac and Fox Agency at the same time.—*Hawley-Eye.*

Steam Frigate Missouri Burnt.—The American Steam Frigate Missouri, which cost an immense sum of money, caught fire in Gibraltar Bay and was utterly consumed. Every exertion was made to save her by the British authorities and by the man-of-war-men, but all to no avail. She took fire at 8 p.m. and blew up at twenty minutes past three the next morning.—Captain Newton was the last to leave the ship. Hon. C. Cushing, our Minister to China was on board. He saved his most valuable papers.

A last word on Wheat.—Let no one therefore assert that the wheat crop is uncertain. There are soils and latitudes better adapted to its cultivation than others, as in the case of all other crops, but it is really as certain a crop as any other. Why should it not be, since its cultivation dates back to the commencement of man's history? In England there is no uncertainty in the wheat crop, except what is occasioned by the vicissitudes of the seasons, and so it is in this country with those that pursue the English mode of cultivating it. Why did Win. C. Williams, in this neighborhood, reap thirteen bushels to the acre this year, while the wheat of the majority of Kentucky cultivators was not worth reaping at all? He sowed early at the rate of three bushels of seed to the acre, upon a rich clover lea, ploughed eight to ten inches deep water furrows. They sowed late, a bushel an acre, upon worn-out land and scratched the surface with the plough, so that much of the seed did not come up, much that came up was winter-killed, and what remained in the spring was smothered by grass and weeds. Since the laws of nature are invariable—since like effects are certain to follow like causes, who can doubt that Mr. Williams will always have a good wheat crop, or that his careless fellow-citizens will always have bad ones, while both pursue their respective methods? If Mr. Williams produced on 20 acres 600 bushels of wheat, he would upon 100 of the same sort of land, with the same sort of treatment, have produced inevitably, 3000 bushels, and if he produced thirty bushels of wheat an acre this year, will he not, under like circumstances, gather a similar harvest next year, and the next, and the next?

Let not the farmer neglect to soak his seed in strong brine and then roll it in lime.—This is always done in England. Many believe it will prevent rust, although it seems to have failed in some instances in this region. At all events the washing will get out the bad wheat, and make the seed sprout and grow off more rapidly, and the salt and lime will act as manures.—*Low Jour.*

Murder of a Revolutionary Soldier.—The Knoxville, Tenn. Register gives the particulars of the barbarous murder of Mr. John Sutton, of Meigs Co. a soldier of the Revolution. He had visited Knoxville to obtain his pension money, it being his custom to perform that trip every six months, and having received from the Pension Agent the amount to which he was entitled, he left town on horseback at about one or two o'clock in the day, on his way home.

About 4 o'clock he was found six miles from Knoxville, bruised and mangled in a horrid manner, and almost lifeless. All efforts to resuscitate him proved unavailing, and he died about midnight, without being able to articulate distinctly or give any clue whereby the depraved wretch who murdered him might be detected.—He was about 95 years old, and is said to have been unusually active and sprightly at that advanced age.

This black crime was committed for the paltry sum of thirty three dollars.

REVIEW OF THE SAINT LOUIS MARKETS.

REPUBLICAN OFFICE, St. Louis, Oct. 4, 1843.
Remarks.—Business has very perceptibly improved within a few days past, and I on the favorable state of the weather and the advance of the season, we may reasonably expect that the fall trade has fairly commenced, and will continue to improve hereafter. Wholesale dealers on Main street have been doing a fair business, and anticipate an active and full season.

Produce, with the exception of wheat, tobacco and bacon, has come forward very slowly, and a very good demand exists for nearly every article that is offered.

Flour.—This market is languid and unsteady, but there has been more doing in this article this week than the last, but operations have been upon a small scale, and at a reduced price. We place our figures to day for country brands at \$3.00 a 37 1/2, and 1 c only sale of an amount was one lot of 100 bbls., and two of 70, and 80 bbls each at \$2.50. Several smaller lots were sold on the levee at \$2.62 1/2 a 2 7/8. The demand is very limited and a considerable portion of the receipts has been forwarded, in City Mills' Flour no sales are made but on retail.

Wheat.—This article still comes forward very freely. The receipts amounting to 10,783 bushels this week; but on the 4th and 5th it has gone off briskly at our last week's figures; and on the 6th the market is rather heavy, a fair trade has been sold at 45 1/2, which is the highest it has sold for this week. Good and prime lots were therefore quoted at 46 1/2 inferior and fair at 50 a 55; observing that the market has a downward tendency, and if receipts continue full, the price will recede.

Corn.—Several considerable lots have been received this week, most of which was sent forward by first hands—29 cents was offered for a lot of 1000 sacks, sack included, to-day, and a reduced; and one or two lots were sold at 25 cents without sack. The article is in good demand at our figures, say 25c, without sack; 25c sack included.

Oats.—This article is in brisk demand, and a lot that is received finds ready sale at 20 cents without sack.

Hemp.—We see no reason from the state of the market to change our figures of last week, which were for a good article in order, \$2.80 a \$3; for inferior, \$2.75 a 2 87 1/2—which will embrace nearly all the sales of the week. One lot however, of about 30 tons changed hands, we are informed, at \$3.25 and yesterday a lot of 83 bbls was sold at \$3, and several small lots have been sold at prices within our range. The demand for most articles, both for shipments and to supply the city factories.

Pork.—Very little indeed doing in this article, the receipts are so small as to merit no attention; although what is offered is readily taken at 4 1/2 cents, if a prime article. We place our figures at the extremes, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2, according to quality.

Lard.—The market is flat, with a heavy stock in the stores, and very liberal receipts. Sales can be effected but at low prices, which we quote, and which we believe, is the highest that can be obtained for ordinary country cured lard. Say 1 c clear sides 2 1/2; shoulders 1 1/2, and hams 3 1/2 cents. Superior lots put up for family use will command a better price for the city retail trade.

DEATHS.—For the week ending Monday the 23d inst.

Lydia Smith, 74; numb palsy.
W. C. Stephens, 1y 2d; quick consumption.
Stephen Abbott, 39y; remitting fever.
Solomon Workman, 9y; measles.
Mary Code, of Iowa, 61y; consumption.
Sarah Crosbie, 66y; ague and fever.
W. Robertson, 62y; diarrhea.
Charlotte Allen, 35y; nervous fever.
Catharine Nicholson, 47y; consumption.
Mary Moon, 63y; child fever.
Lydia A. Taylor, 35y; Hysteric fever.
Total 11
W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

DIED.—On the 2d ult., Sophrona Catharine Smith, aged 5 years, 5 months, and 9 days; scarlet fever.

—In Mansfield Conn. July 5th. Mrs. Laura M. Rust, aged 33 years. July 7th, William Spence Rust, 8 months.

NOTICE.

The following is a list of the names of those concerned in the mobocratic meeting at Carthage.

WALTER BAGBY.
(valuable witness)
J. A. BEEBES.
REUBEN GRAVES.
WM. D. ABERNETHY.
HIRAM BOYLE.
NORRIS HOLT.
R. T. MADISON.
HENRY HUNTER.
JOEL WESTON.
Stephen Owen.
STEPHEN A. ABER.
EDWARD WHITNEY.
J. A. BEEBES.
Jesse Gillman.
charles COMSTOCK.
These are some of the leading "antics." There are some small fry that we have not yet inserted.

NOTICE.
WHEREAS my wife Martha has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting, after this date.
CYRUS BAILEY.
October 23, 1843.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Nauvoo, Hancock county, Illinois, October 1st, 1843, which if not taken out of the office before the 1st January next, will be sent to the Post-Office Department as dead letters.
N. B. Persons calling for any of the following letters, will please say they are advertised, or they may not get them:—

A
Allen & Kelly
Amy Dustin
Ashley John
Andrews Major
Andrew Joseph
B
Benjamin Nahum
Browder Wm
Brazier Richard
Brunson Isaac
Butterfield Abel
Benbow Wm
Brotherton Elisha
Baird W H
Baird H Groves
Brown A
Blunt Wesley
Bishop Wm
Brown James
Brown Mary
C
Chadwick Jas M
Call Anson 2
Cook Harriet 2
Case Olive
Chambers James
Chester Samuel
Cooper Julia
Chenault Ester
Clark Joseph
Cole Wm R
Cavan John F
Cran Walter
Clark Jane
D
Dalrymple L S
Dart W H
Davis James
Davis Aaron W
Dykes G P
Dykes G P 2
Downing James
Dunn Samuel
Dana Charles R
Davis Perry
E
Egleston Jesse
Evans John
Evans M S
F
Field Jane
Fisher Christopher
Franklin Thos
Fisher Joseph
Furson Deacon
G
Glims Maria
Gelett Joseph
Gay Maria
Gamble Sabra
Green Jas V
Gibbons Sarah
Griffith Johnathan
Gillman Chas
Genkins Wm
H
Hilman Lyman
Houghton Jas
Harmen Huldy
Hovey Joseph G
Hawkins Job B
Hawley Pierce 2
Hook Aaron
Hibard Roger
Haddock Reuben
Hunter Jesse
Herr John P
I
Jackson Wm E
Jossiah Mrs
K
Kay John
Kingsberry Joseph C
L
Livingston Benj
Landers Ebenezer
Lynn Louisa M
Lightner Adam
M
Moore Amos
Middleton Ruben
Miller Geo 2
Moon Archibald
Martin Josiah F
McFarlin Peter
Matthews Anson
McIntire Wm P
McGahan Umphry
Murphy J H
Mowery Henry
Merrill Lucy Ann
Mackey Thos
McIntosh Danl
Miles Wm
Mellon John
N
Nobles Mary
Nelson Edmund
O
Oviat Ira
Olney Milton
P
Pearson Elias M
Phelps Wm J
Potter Arnold 2
Packer John
Pier John
Perrian Chas
R
Rawliff Thos
Rhodes Catharine
Randall Alfred
Robinson Richard
Robinson John
Richards Willard
Redden Grant
S
Smith Melvin Ross
Smith Wm 3
Strong Ezra
Slade Bnj
Seales Horace P
Smith Moses 2
Stilson Susannah G
Sixty John B
Spotswood John
Steffey Wm C
Slator Richard
Sassett John
Stephens Alex
Simpson Saml
T
Turner Elisha
Tate Mary H
Taylor Lydia A
Turner Delilah 2
Thompson Anthony 2
Tommas John
U
Vaughn Jas
Vynaine Myrion
W
Willson Geo
Wart Willis
Whitney A S
Wright Orange
Williams Robt
Williams A B 2
Winchester John B
Williams Albert
Y
Young John
Young Alphonso
Young Wm
Y
Young Jane
Young Brigham 1
Y
SIDNEY RIDGON, P. M.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

From the St. Louis Price Current, CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Ashes—per lb. 7 8
Pot. 11 12
Pearl. 11 12
Azes—per dozen. 18 00 18 00
Collins. 14 00 18 00
Others. 14 00 18 00
Bagging—Mo. per yard. 11 12
Hale Rope—Mo. per lb. 4 00 25
Beans—per lb. 40 50
Castor Beans—per bushel. 40 50
Candles—per lb. 8 30
Sperm. 8 30
Tallow—Mould, 7 8
Dipped, 7 8
Stearine, 20
Coal—per ton. 14 00 00
Lehigh, 16 00 00
Pittsburgh—per bushel. 7 8
Missouri and Illinois, 7 8
Coffee—per lb. 13 15
Java, 13 15
Havana, 6 9
Rio, 8 9
St. Domingo, 8 9
Laguayta, 8 10
Chocolate—No. 1, 13 15
No. 2, 12 14
Copper—per lb. 35 00
Brazilian, 35 00
Shilling, 35 00
Bottom, 40 00
Flat, 40 00
Corralage—per lb. 12 14
Manti, 12 14
Tanned Rope, 12 14
Hemp, 12 14
Plough Lines, 12 14
Cotton Yarns—per lb. 14 15
Pittsburgh, 12 15
Common, 12 15
Domestic—per yard. 57 11 1/2
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8, 57 11 1/2
4-4 and 6-4, 57 11 1/2
Bleached Shirting, 3-4 and 7-8, 57 11 1/2
4-4 and 6-4, 57 11 1/2
Brown Drillings, 8 10
Burlaps, 12 00
Brown Lowel Oza bage, 10 13
Virginia, 9 10
Tuckers, 3-4 and 4-4, 9 16
Satt nets, 34 65
Kentucky Jeans, 28 66
Cotton Ch-ers, 10 12
Blue Drillings, 10 12
Mixed summer Stuffs, 12 25
Dye Stuffs.
Madder, per lb. 15 16
Logwood, 6 0
Indigo, Sp. ceroon, 1 25 1 45
Copperas, 2 21
Cassia, 9 10
Custic, 4 00
Drugs & Medicines.
Ginseng, per lb. 14 15
Saleratus, Western, 7 8
Eastern, 7 8
Alum, per lb. 2 25 00
Quinine, per oz. 5 6
Brimstone, 5 6
Epsom Salts, 5 6
Four Sulphur, 3 75 00
Cream Tartar, 25 28
Turkey Opium, 1 25 1 31
Camphor, 42 00
Gun Arabic, 18 00
Liquorice Paste, 6 0
Sal Soda, 16 18
Feathers—per lb.
Flour, Me. 1/2, 4 25 4 75
Country, 4 12 4 75
Rye, 2 50 30
Cornmeal, per bushel, 25 30
A p's dried, per bushel, 50 60
green, per bbl., 1 50 2 00
Peaches dried, per bushel, 37 1 00
Almonds, s. a. per lb., 15 1
Raisins, M. S. per box, 1 75 2 00
C. M., 1 25 0
Prunes, per lb., 00 00
Currants, Zante, 10 10 1/2
Figs, per drum, 14 16
Lemon, p. r. box, 2 00 2 50
Figs & Raisins.
Buffalo, per robe, 1 00 4 00
Deer slaves, per lb., 84 18
R-d and Blue, in hair, 3 16
Gry, 3 16
Beaver, 2 00 3 00
Otter, per skin, 1 00 3 00
Muskrat, 3 8
Raccoon, 6 25
Wild Cat, 10 20
Fox, gry, 8 15
Mink, 10 25
Bear, per skin, 1 00 2 00
Fish.
Mackerel, No. 1, per bbl. 10 00 12 00
No. 2, 7 00 8 00
No. 3, 4 50 6 00
Lake Trout, 8 50 9 00
Salmon, per k. l. 1 50 2 00
Cod, dry, per box, 1 25 1 50
Herrings, do, 50 62
Grains—per bushel.
Wheat, 52 56 1/2
Rye, 25 30
Corn, 22 30
Barley, 27 35
Oats, 12 14
Beans, 25 30
Glaze—per box.
8 by 10, 2 50 2 75
10 by 12, 3 75 4 25
12 by 18, 9 00 0 00
Gunpowder—per keg.
Dupont's, 6 00 7 00
Lafitte's, 6 00 6 50
—blasting, 4 00 4 50
Gu any Bags.
Hemp—per 112 lbs., 4 75 5 00
Water rotted, 2 12 2 50
Dew rotted, 2 12 2 50
Hd a—per lb.
Dry, 6 1/2
Green, 3 0
Salted, 3 0
Hops, 1-1 quality per lb. 7 12 1/2
Honey, per gallon, 25 30
Iron, Tennessee and Pittsburgh, 4 41
Common Bar, per lb., 6 6
Band, 6 6
Horse Shoe, 6 6
Hoop, 7 9
She t, 7 9
Nal Rods, 7 7
Boiler Iron, 7 7
Pig Iron, per ton, 22 00 20 00
Nails per lb., 44 51
Pittsburgh, 54 00
Junata, 54 00
Boston, 23 31
Castings, per lb., 44 51
Foundry, 44 51

Topham John
Tomlinson Amos
Vaughn Jas
Vynaine Myrion
Willson Geo
Wart Willis
Whitney A S
Wright Orange
Williams Robt
Williams A B 2
Winchester John B
Williams Albert
Young John
Young Alphonso
Young Wm
Y
Young Jane
Young Brigham 1
Y
SIDNEY RIDGON, P. M.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

From the St. Louis Price Current, CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Ashes—per lb. 7 8
Pot. 11 12
Pearl. 11 12
Azes—per dozen. 18 00 18 00
Collins. 14 00 18 00
Others. 14 00 18 00
Bagging—Mo. per yard. 11 12
Hale Rope—Mo. per lb. 4 00 25
Beans—per lb. 40 50
Castor Beans—per bushel. 40 50
Candles—per lb. 8 30
Sperm. 8 30
Tallow—Mould, 7 8
Dipped, 7 8
Stearine, 20
Coal—per ton. 14 00 00
Lehigh, 16 00 00
Pittsburgh—per bushel. 7 8
Missouri and Illinois, 7 8
Coffee—per lb. 13 15
Java, 13 15
Havana, 6 9
Rio, 8 9
St. Domingo, 8 9
Laguayta, 8 10
Chocolate—No. 1, 13 15
No. 2, 12 14
Copper—per lb. 35 00
Brazilian, 35 00
Shilling, 35 00
Bottom, 40 00
Flat, 40 00
Corralage—per lb. 12 14
Manti, 12 14
Tanned Rope, 12 14
Hemp, 12 14
Plough Lines, 12 14
Cotton Yarns—per lb. 14 15
Pittsburgh, 12 15
Common, 12 15
Domestic—per yard. 57 11 1/2
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8, 57 11 1/2
4-4 and 6-4, 57 11 1/2
Bleached Shirting, 3-4 and 7-8, 57 11 1/2
4-4 and 6-4, 57 11 1/2
Brown Drillings, 8 10
Burlaps, 12 00
Brown Lowel Oza bage, 10 13
Virginia, 9 10
Tuckers, 3-4 and 4-4, 9 16
Satt nets, 34 65
Kentucky Jeans, 28 66
Cotton Ch-ers, 10 12
Blue Drillings, 10 12
Mixed summer Stuffs, 12 25
Dye Stuffs.
Madder, per lb. 15 16
Logwood, 6 0
Indigo, Sp. ceroon, 1 25 1 45
Copperas, 2 21
Cassia, 9 10
Custic, 4 00
Drugs & Medicines.
Ginseng, per lb. 14 15
Saleratus, Western, 7 8
Eastern, 7 8
Alum, per lb. 2 25 00
Quinine, per oz. 5 6
Brimstone, 5 6
Epsom Salts, 5 6
Four Sulphur, 3 75 00
Cream Tartar, 25 28
Turkey Opium, 1 25 1 31
Camphor, 42 00
Gun Arabic, 18 00
Liquorice Paste, 6 0
Sal Soda, 16 18
Feathers—per lb.
Flour, Me. 1/2, 4 25 4 75
Country, 4 12 4 75
Rye, 2 50 30
Cornmeal, per bushel, 25 30
A p's dried, per bushel, 50 60
green, per bbl., 1 50 2 00
Peaches dried, per bushel, 37 1 00
Almonds, s. a. per lb., 15 1
Raisins, M. S. per box, 1 75 2 00
C. M., 1 25 0
Prunes, per lb., 00 00
Currants, Zante, 10 10 1/2
Figs, per drum, 14 16
Lemon, p. r. box, 2 00 2 50
Figs & Raisins.
Buffalo, per robe, 1 00 4 00
Deer slaves, per lb., 84 18
R-d and Blue, in hair, 3 16
Gry, 3 16
Beaver, 2 00 3 00
Otter, per skin, 1 00 3 00
Muskrat, 3 8
Raccoon, 6 25
Wild Cat, 10 20
Fox, gry, 8 15
Mink, 10 25
Bear, per skin, 1 00 2 00
Fish.
Mackerel, No. 1, per bbl. 10 00 12 00
No. 2, 7 00 8 00
No. 3, 4 50 6 00
Lake Trout, 8 50 9 00
Salmon, per k. l. 1 50 2 00
Cod, dry, per box, 1 25 1 50
Herrings, do, 50 62
Grains—per bushel.
Wheat, 52 56 1/2
Rye, 25 30
Corn, 22 30
Barley, 27 35
Oats, 12 14
Beans, 25 30
Glaze—per box.
8 by 10, 2 50 2 75
10 by 12, 3 75 4 25
12 by 18, 9 00 0 00
Gunpowder—per keg.
Dupont's, 6 00 7 00
Lafitte's, 6 00 6 50
—blasting, 4 00 4 50
Gu any Bags.
Hemp—per 112 lbs., 4 75 5 00
Water rotted, 2 12 2 50
Dew rotted, 2 12 2 50
Hd a—per lb.
Dry, 6 1/2
Green, 3 0
Salted, 3 0
Hops, 1-1 quality per lb. 7 12 1/2
Honey, per gallon, 25 30
Iron, Tennessee and Pittsburgh, 4 41
Common Bar, per lb., 6 6
Band, 6 6
Horse Shoe, 6 6
Hoop, 7 9
She t, 7 9
Nal Rods, 7 7
Boiler Iron, 7 7
Pig Iron, per ton, 22 00 20 00
Nails per lb., 44 51
Pittsburgh, 54 00
Junata, 54 00
Boston, 23 31
Castings, per lb., 44 51
Foundry, 44 51

Leads, 100 lbs. 2 50 0 00
Pig, 3 25 3 50
Sheet, 0 00 0 00
Pipe, 0 00 0 00
Time, per bushel.
Common, 10 12
Hydraulic Cement, Spec. Mtl. 8 75 8 00
Sole, 20 22
Skirting, 34 25
Unspr. per side, 1 50 3 50
Cutlery, per dozen, 25 00 30 00
Bridle, 00 25 00 30
Moccasin, 00 12 00 20
Molasses, per gallon. 16 18
New Orleans, 28 36
Sugar House, 25 00 30 00
Nasal Stores.
Tar, per bbl. 2 50 3 50
— 4 gallon keg, 0 75 1 00
Pitch, per bbl., 3 00 3 50
Rosin, 3 50 4 00
Spirits Turpentine, per gallon, 80 55
Varnish, bright, 85 40
Turkum, per lb., 9 10
Oils.
Lined, per gallon, 80 59 1/2
Sperm, winter, 87 1 00
— summer, 75 0 00
Lard, 65 0 00
Fish, per bbl. 17 00 00 00
Castor, per gallon, 46 50
Points.
White Lead, 10 18
Red, 40 45
Chrysom Yellow, 5 6
Green, 5 6
Spanish Brown, 4 0
Provisions.
Beef, Mess, per bbl. 5 50 5 75
— Prime, 3 50 3 75
Tongues, per dozen, 0 00 0 00
Buttles, 6 00 0 00
Pork, Clear, per bbl. 7 50 8 00
— Mess, 6 50 6 75
— M. O., 5 75 6 00
— Prime, 0 00 0 00
— Hog round, per lb., 11 2
Bacon, Hams, 3 1/2 4
— do. Canned, 3 1/2 4
— Middles, 2 1/2 2 1/2
Shoulders, 2 1/2 2 1/2
Hog round, 2 1/2 2 1/2
Lard, 3 1/2 4 1/2
Butter, 5 10
Cheese, common, 5 50
— Western Reserve, 6 00
Eggs, 2 1/2 4
Rice, 2 1/2 4
Sacks.
Linen, 23 30
Cotton, 16 25
Salt, per bushel. 37 1 00
Turk's Island, 1 37 1 50
G. A., per sack, 1 75 2 00
L. B., 1 75 2 00
Kunawha, per bushel, 30 31
Salt-peter, per lb., 11 12 1/2
Rohied, 8 00 8 25
Crude, 4 00 4 50
Seeds—per bushel.
Clover, 27 1 00
Timothy, 27 1 00
Flax, 24 00
Hemp, 25 30
Shot—per bag.
All sizes, 1 00 1 12 1/2
Spices—per lb.
Cassia, in mate, 28 40
Cloves, 40 50
Ginger Mace, 11 12
Ground, 1 25 1 50
Nutmegs, 8 10
Peppers, 10 12
Pimento, 10 12
Scent—per lb.
Eastern, No. 1, 8 7
No. 2, 5 0
Western, No. 1, 4 5
No. 2, 3 1/2 4 1/2
Sugars—per lb.
Louisiana, 34 50
Havana, White, 11 12 1/2
— Brown, 7 7 1/2
Loaf, No. 1, 12 13 1/2
No. 2, 11 12 1/2
No. 3, 10 11 1/2
Crushed, 10 11 1/2
Sugar, Blistered, 15 00
Cast, 22 00
Crowley, 12 00
German, 15 00
American, Blistered, 8 0
Tallow—per lb. 5 1/2 5 1/2
Tea—per lb.
Imperial, 60 85

THE UNEXPECTED FRIEND.

A BEAUTIFUL TALE.

It must be, my child! said the poor widow, wiping away the tears which slowly trickled down her wasted cheeks. There is no other resource. I am too sick to work, and you surely cannot see me and your little brother starve. Try and beg a few shillings, and perhaps by the time that is gone, I may be better. Go, Henry, my dear—I grieve to send you on such an errand, but it must be done.

The boy, a noble looking little fellow of about ten years, started up, and throwing his arms around his mother's neck, left the house without a word. He did not hear the groan of anguish that was uttered by his parent as the door closed behind him; and it was well that he did not, for his little heart was ready to burst without it. It was a by-street in Philadelphia, and as he walked to and fro on the side walk, he looked first at one street and then at another, as they passed him, but no one seemed to look kindly on him, and the longer he waited, the faster his courage dwindled away, and the more difficult it became to master resolution to beg. The tears were running fast down his cheeks, but nobody noticed them, or if they did, nobody seemed to care for although clean, Henry looked poor and miserable, and it is common for the poor and miserable to cry!

Every body seemed in a hurry, and the poor boy was quite in despair, when at last he espied a gentleman very leisurely taking a morning walk. He was dressed in black, wore a three-cornered hat, and had a face that was as mild and benignant as an angel's. Somehow, when Henry looked at him he felt all his fears vanish at once, and instantly approached him. His tears had been flowing so long that his eyes were quite red and swollen, and his voice trembled—but that was with weakness, for he had not eaten for twenty-four hours. As Henry, with a low, faltering voice, begged for a little charity, the gentleman stopped, and his kind heart melted with compassion as he looked into the fair countenance of the poor boy, and saw the deep blush which spread all over his face, and listened to the modest, humble tones which accompanied his petition.

You do not look like a boy that has been accustomed to beg his bread, said he, kindly laying his hand on the boy's shoulder, what has driven you to this step?

Indeed, answered Henry, his tears beginning to flow afresh, indeed, I was not born in this condition. But the misfortunes of my father, and the sickness of my mother, have driven me to the necessity now.

Who is your father, inquired the gentleman, still more interested.

My father was a rich merchant of this city; but he became benighted for a friend, who soon after failed, and he was entirely ruined. He could not live long after this loss, and in one month he died of grief, and his death was more dreadful than any other trouble. My mother, my little brother, and myself, soon sunk into the lowest depths of poverty. My mother has, until now, managed to support herself and my little brother by her labor, and I have earned what I could by shovelling snow and other work that I could find to do. But, night before last, mother was taken very sick, and she has since become so much worse that—here the tears poured faster than ever—I do fear she will die. I cannot think of any way in the world to help her. I have not had any work for several weeks. I have not had the courage to go to any of my mother's old acquaintances, to tell them that she has come to need charity. I thought you looked like a stranger, sir, and something in your face overcame my shame and gave me courage to speak to you.—O, sir, do pity my poor mother!

The tears, and the simple and moving language of the poor boy, touched a chord in the bosom of the stranger that was accustomed to frequent vibrations. Where does your mother live, my boy? said he in a husky voice, is it far from here?

She lives in the last house in this street, sir, replied Henry. You can see it from here, in the third block, on the left hand side.

Have you sent for a physician?

No, sir, said the boy sorrowfully, shaking his head. I had no money to pay either for a physician or for a medicine.

Here, said the stranger, drawing some pieces of silver from his pocket, here are three dollars, take them and run immediately for a physician.

Henry's eyes flashed with gratitude—he received the money with a stammering and almost inaudible voice, but with a look of the warmest gratitude, and vanished.

The benevolent stranger immediately sought the dwelling of the sick widow. He entered a little room in which he could see nothing but a few fragments of female labor—a miserable table, an old bureau, and a little bed which stood in one corner, on which the invalid lay. She appeared weak and almost exhausted; and on the bed at her feet sat a little boy, crying as if his heart would break.

Deeply moved at this sight, the stranger drew near the bedside of the invalid, and feeling to be a physician, inquired into the nature of her disease. The symptoms were explained in a few words, when the widow, with a deep sigh, added, O, sir, my sickness has a deeper cause, and one which is beyond the art of the physician to cure. I am a mother—a wretched mother. I see my children, sinking daily deeper and deeper in want, which I have no means of relieving. My sickness is of the heart, and death alone can end my sorrows; but even death is dreadful to me, for it awakens the thought of the misery into which my children would be plunged if—Here emotion

ed unrestrained down her cheeks. But the pretended physician spoke so consolingly to her, and manifested so warm a sympathy for her condition, that the heart of the poor woman throbbed with a pleasure that was unthought of.

Do not despair, said the benevolent stranger, think only of recovery and of preserving a life that is so precious to your children. Can I write a prescription here?

The poor woman took a little prayer book from the hands of the child who sat with her on the bed, and tearing out a blank leaf, I have no other paper, said she, but perhaps this will do.

The stranger took a pencil from his pocket, and wrote a few lines upon the paper.

This prescription, said he, you will find of great service to you. If it is necessary, I will write you a second. I have great hopes of your recovery.

He laid the paper on the table and went away.

Scarcely was he gone when the elder son returned.

Cheer up, dear mother, said he, going to her bedside and affectionately kissing her. See what a kind, benevolent stranger has given us. It will make us rich for several days. It has enabled us to have a physician, and he will be here in a moment. Compose yourself now, dear mother, and take courage.

Come nearer, my son, answered the mother, looking with pride and affection on her child. Come nearer, that I may bless you. God never forsakes the innocent and good. O may he still watch over you in all your paths! A physician has just been here. He was a stranger, but he spoke to me with a kindness and a compassion that were a balm to my heart. When he went away, he left that prescription on the table; see if you can read it.

Henry glanced at the paper and started back—he took it up, and as he read it through again and again, a cry of wonder and astonishment escaped him.

What is it, my son? exclaimed the poor widow, trembling with an apprehension of she knew not what.

Ah, read, dear mother! God has heard us.

The mother took the paper from the hand of her son, but no sooner had she fixed her eyes upon it, than my God! she exclaimed, it is Washington! and fell back fainting upon her pillow.

The writing was an obligation from Washington, (for it was indeed he) by which the widow was to receive the sum of one hundred dollars, from his own private property to be doubled in case of necessity.

Meanwhile the expected physician made his appearance and soon awoke the mother from her fainting fit. The joyful surprise, together with a good nurse with which the physician provided her, and a plenty of wholesome food soon restored her to perfect health.

The influence of Washington, who visited them more than once, provided for the widow friends who furnished her with constant and profitable employment, and her sons when they had arrived at the proper age, they placed in respectable situations, where they were able to support themselves, and render the remainder of their mother's life comfortable and happy.

Let the children who read this story remember, when they think of the great and good Washington, that he was not above entering the dwelling of poverty, and carrying joy and gladness to the hearts of his inmates. This is no fictitious tale, but is only one of a thousand incidents which might be related of him, and which stamp him one of the best men.—*Christian Messenger.*

Napoleon and the Doctors.—Although Napoleon entertained a high opinion of surgeons, his notions in regard to physicians were not the most exalted. He once said to Barry O'Meara, at St. Helena, "You medical men will have more to answer for than we generals."

You kill as many as we do; and when the physician has despatched a number of human beings, either through ignorance or mistake, he is just as cool and unconcerned about it as a General with whom I was acquainted, who, having lost 3,000 men in storming a hill, and having succeeded after many desperate attempts, observed, with great sang-froid, "Oh, it was not this hill I wanted to take—it was another; this is of no utility!" and coolly returned to his former position.

—[*Boston Trans.*]

Paying Dear.—A leading member of the French Chamber of Deputies, asserted in a late debate that the death of each Arab in the war at Algiers, had cost France thirty-three men and one hundred and fifty thousand francs, equal to our war in Florida.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

M. ROBERT WELLS, respectfully informs the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business at the corner of Main and Parley streets, and hopes by strict attention thereto, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Cutting down on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to. Oct 18—n25-3m.

NOTICE.

SOMETIME in April or May last, the S. B. Maid of Iowa left with the subscriber a Feather Bed, two Pillows and one Bed Quilt which the owner can have by paying property and paying charges. JOSEPH SMITH. Nauvoo, August 26th, 1843.

FALL & WINTER READY MADE CLOTHING.

M. BROWN, at 52 Main street, St. Louis, has already received several shipments, and will continue to receive weekly fresh supplies of superior ready-made clothing, the goods of which were bought at auction, for cash, previously to the late advance on goods, and made up under his immediate direction by a wholesale clothing house in the city of New York, with which he is connected. His stock will be large, comprising every article kept in a clothing or furnishing store.

Having one of the best cutters in the United States to superintend that department, he is confident his garments will compare successfully with any in this city, in fashion, beauty, make or fit.

Persons visiting St. Louis for the purpose of replenishing their wardrobes, either in clothing or furnishing articles, will do well to call on the subscriber, where they will not only find the most fashionable and best made garments, but at prices decidedly lower than any other house in the city of St. Louis.

M. BROWN, 52 Main st., [n21-6w] St. Louis.

A SMALL BOX STOVE is wanted on lathing, by the Temple Committee. August 28th, No 18 tf.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL brick house, with a good well of water in Night St., near the Temple. It is in a good place for a store and will be sold cheap for cash. Enquire of Elder J. Taylor, at the Printing Office, or of Field & Denison, on the premises. Sept. 20, 1843. no73-1w.

TAVERN STAND

FOR sale in Appenooze, Hancock county, Ill., 8 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the ferry landing, leading to Iowa.—I will sell low for cash or part in good horses, one good two horse wagon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo, will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tavern in Appenooze, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given.

AMOS PERRY, SILAS PERRY. Appenooze, July 25, 1843.

FOR SALE.

South west quarter of section 24, in township six north of range 8 west. Title good. Terms easy; apply to L. E. REYNOLDS. Burlington Iowa June 27th, 1843—tf.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING AND PLATING in all its varieties at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the Temple, by Gustavus Hills.

WANTED—Old Gold and Silver in exchange for work.

DESSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Wm. Field and Henry Denison, Tanners and Carriers, doing business in the name of Field & Denison, was on the 3d of October 1843, dissolved by mutual consent.

WM. FIELD, HENRY DENISON.

P. S. The business hereafter will be carried on by Henry Denison, who will settle all business heretofore transacted by the firm. HENRY DENISON. Oct. 10, 1843. no24-tf.

GRANT & WATT, TAILORS, MAIN STREET, Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All country orders promptly attended to.

IMPORTANT.

I would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, who have not paid their state and county tax which remain due and unpaid for the year A. D. 1842, that a list of said delinquents are left with me for collection. By calling at my house and settling the same forth with you will save cost.

LEWIS ROBINSON, Dept. Collector Nauvoo, Sept. 4th 1843. no23-2w.

NOTICE.

ALL taxes for the year 1842, that remain due at the 25th October next, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, subject to the legal fees of constable.

WALTER BAGBY, C. H. C. Sept. 28, 1843. no23-tf.

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKING.

MR. JOHN FROSHAM, from Liverpool, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business, in Mulholland Street, at the Nauvoo Store, and trusts, from the manner of his workmanship and moderate prices, to merit a portion of public patronage.

Sept. 27, 1843. no22-tf.

LIME LIME!

THE undersigned, intends to keep constantly on hand at the upper end of Main street near the river, the above article, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest for cash or will exchange it for most kinds of country produce. He has now on hand two kilns, not inferior to any in this city, and flatters himself by his experience in manufacturing to suit all who may favor him with their patronage. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere.

PETER SHIRTS. Nauvoo, May 31st, 1843—6m.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, clothe lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to. HOWARD EGAN. April 26, 1843. 52—tf.

SPINNING WHEELS!

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bedsteads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bedstead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information see the above pieces, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS. May 24 1843, tf.

FOR SALE.

A FARM of eighty acres of Land, in south-east quarter of section Twenty-one, township seven north, range eight west, about four miles from the Temple; the farm is well fenced, forty acres in cultivation. Log house and stables. For further particulars, enquire of aug. 9 67-tf. Z. PULSIPHER.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he has for sale at his shop 3 doors above Mr. Mills' Tavern on Main Street, a good assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's shoes, some very cheap, adapted to the season.—Likewise men's and boy's boots and shoes.

Shoes made and repaired at short notice. GEORGE ALLEY. Nauvoo, June 26th 1843. no9-3m.

STRAYED.

A WAY from this place, 3 weeks ago, a yoke of oxen; one of them rather stouter than the other, with stubbed horns and many wrinkles in them, line back and spotted; the other very tall and slim, blind of one eye, (the right eye), with large and lop horns; very poor and both of them red, with some little white spots about them.

Sept. 20, 1843. no73-tf.

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois, and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents, per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

Cabinet Manufactory.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and surrounding country, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Light Stands of all kinds, and all other articles in his line, which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any Cabinet-maker in the west. Shop on Parley street east of Main.

N. B. Orders from the country promptly attended to. JOHN HATFIELD. Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—6m.

LIME.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO,

HE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER. Nauvoo, June 17, 1843.—tf.

N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

GUSTAVUS HILLS, WAFFERMAKER

At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers would give notice to the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they have just received, from the East, a good assortment of Boots and Shoes—also, Sole Leather—Upper—Call Kid—Linnings—Shoe Pags—Nails—Blacking, &c. Also a quantity of Friction Matches—Writing, Wrapping, and Sand Paper. They will make all kinds of Boots and Shoes to order, and on the most reasonable terms. All persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, are requested to call at the store of the subscribers on Mulholland Street, a few rods East of the Temple.

POWERS & ADAMS. Sept. 27, 1843. no23-tf.

SECOND ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Oange, Oak, and Rapids, at Lyon's old establishment on the corner of Main and Hotchkiss streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crochery, Glass, and Hard-ware; Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyon's cheap cash store, on the corner of Main and Hotchkiss streets.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill., July 11, 1843.—v1

NAUVOO FERRY.

THE undersigned, will hereafter run a new and splendid Steam Boat, as a FERRY BOAT across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, for the accommodation of emigrants, travelers, citizens, and their effects. And they solicit the patronage of a discerning public to sustain the company in this laudable enterprise. The coverage will be great, the accommodation good, and the passage sure, without having to pay by far wind or weather, save when the river is under bonds—of ice. The prices will be regulated by an ordinance of the City Council. Live and let live is the desire of the public's servants. D. JONES, & Co. May 17th 1843. 3m-6m.

C. J. WARREN & HIGBER, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.

Office situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple. Nauvoo, May 24, 1843, tf.

RECHMAN & SALINGER, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

WILL attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Courts. Offices—in the Court House Carthage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple. 3m no 51.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBELL LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Insomnia and nervous affections generally. Persons recovering or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really refreshing, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by (22-y1.) J. SNIDER, Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

Sept. 27, 1843. no23-tf.

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

M. R. Joseph N. and Miss Adelia Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Granger streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst. (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strictest attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading, Writing and spelling \$2 00
English grammar & geography 2 50
Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00
Astronomy 4 00
A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absenters unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special arrangement.

JOSEPH N. COLE, ADELIA COLE. July 10 n12

LET US DO AS WE OUGHT.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity that he has recently commenced the Blacksmithing business in his stone shop, where he will be happy to accommodate all that favor him with a call, and feeling as he does that he can and will give general satisfaction to all reasonable men, as he has a journeyman of long experience. The subscriber will furnish stock to any amount, if wished, on the most reasonable terms; at very little above St. Louis prices.

N. B. All orders from the country promptly attended to. Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, and a small quantity of cash will not be refused. EDWIN D. WEBB. Nauvoo, Aug. 9, 1843. 67-3m.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, having lately taken the upper stone house in Nauvoo, are now prepared to do a Forwarding and Commission Business, and are ready at all times to accommodate the public, by receiving all goods that may be consigned to them. CHARLES ALLEN, JOHN KELLY. Aug. 9 no67-tf.

LOOK HERE.

I would say to emigrants, and all the brethren, that I have a few lots on hand that I will sell very cheap, as I am going on my mission soon, and wish to sell before I go.

Also, I have lots with buildings on them. If any one wishes for a good store building near the Temple, I can accommodate them. BRIGHAM YOUNG. Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no1f.

ALMON RABBIT, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. } July 4th 1843—tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!!!

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

ALSO,

Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Millenial Star, published by



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume I.—No. 27.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Nov. 1 1843.

Whole Number 79.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF
At the corner of Water and Main Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
A large allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor.
(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

POSTERS.

A POEM.

BY MONTGOMERY.

From the "Forget-Me-Not," for 1843.
THE PRESS.

THE PRESS! what is the Press? I cried;
And thus a wondrous voice replied—

In me all human knowledge dwells;
The oracle of bibles,
Past, present, future, I reveal,
Or in oblivion's silence seal;
What I preserve can perish never—
What I forego is lost forever.

Ispeak all languages; by me
The deaf may hear, the blind may see,
The dumb converse, the dead of old
Communion with the living hold.
All lands are one beneath my rule;
All nations learners in my school;
Men of all ages every where
Become contemporaries there.

What is the Press? 'Tis what the tongue
Was to the world when Time was young;
When by tradition, size to son,
Convey'd what'er was known or done;
Fact and fiction were mix'd,
Their boundaries never could be fix'd.

What is the Press? 'Tis that which taught
By hieroglyphic forms of thought,
Lore from the vulgar proudly hid,
Like treasures in a pyramid;
For knowledge then was mystery,
A captive under lock and key—
By priests and princes held in thrall,
Of little use or none at all.

'Till the two-edged ALPHABET
Free their own great deliverers set,
At whose command, by simple spells,
They work their mental miracles.

What is the Press? 'Tis what the Pen
Was thenceforth to centuries to men—
When all believes lent wings to words,
Or edged in hooks, they sang like birds.
But slow the pen, and frail the page—
To write twice folios, ask'd an age;
And a pebble at night might spill
The fruits of twenty authors' toil.

A power was wanting to ensure
Life to works worthy to endure;
A power to trace to multiply
Of intellectual potency;
It came, all handicaps to redress;
And truth and virtue healed the Press.

What am I then? I am a power,
Years cannot waste, nor flames devour,
Nor waters drown, nor tyrants bind—
I am the mirror of man's mind,
In whose serene impassive face,
What cannot die on earth, you trace—
Not phantom shapes that come and fly,
But like the concave of the sky,
In which the stars, by night and day,
Seen, or unseen, hold on their way.

Then think we not the lifeless frame,
Which bears my honorable name;
Nor dwell I in the room, where swing
Intelligence from blocks can bring;
Nor in the hand, whose fingers fine,
The common characters combine—
Not even the cogitative brain,
Whose cells, the germs of thought contain,
Which that quick hand in letters sows,
Like dabbled wheat, in funeral rows;
And that strong arm, like autumn sheaves,
Reaps and binds up in gathered leaves,
The harvest home of learned toil
From that dead frame's well-cultured soil.
I am not one, nor all of these;

They are my types and images—
The instruments with which I work;
In them no secret virtues lurk.
I am an omnipresent soul;
I live and move throughout the whole,
And thence, with freedom unconfined,
And universal as the wind—
Whose sources and issues are unknown,
Felt in its airy flight alone—
All life supplying with its breath,
And, when 'tis gone, involving death.
I quicken souls from Nature's sloth—
Fashion their forms, sustain their growth—
And when my influence fails or flies,
Matter may live, but spirit dies.

Myself withdrawn from mortal sight,
I am invisible as light—
I light which revealing all beside,
I dwell within itself can hide—
The things of darkness I make bare,
And nowhere seen, am everywhere.
All that Philosophers have sought—
Science discover'd genius wrought;
All that reflective memory stores,
Or rich imagination pours;
All that the wit of man conceives;
All that he wishes, hopes, believes;
All that he loves, or fears, or hates;

All that to earth or heaven relates—
These are the lessons that I teach,
By speaking silence, silent speech.

Ah! who like me can bless or curse?
What can be better, what be worse,
Than language framed for Paradise
Or sold to infamy or vice?
Blest be the man by whom I bless—
Accursed he who wrongs the Press;
The scribe in prose or song,
Who wields the power of right for wrong—
Wrong, to outlast, has laurel'd tomb,
And haunts the earth till time of doom.

INDIAN ANECDOTES.

Sam Hide.—There are few, we imagine, who have not heard of this personage; but, notwithstanding his great notoriety, we might not be thought serious in the rest of our work, were we to enter seriously into his biography; for the reason, that from his day to this, his name has been a by-word in all New England, and means as much as to say the greatest of liars. It is on account of the following anecdote that he is noticed:

Sam Hide was a notorious cider drinker as well as liar, and used to travel the country to and fro begging it from door to door. At one time he happened in a region of country where cider was very hard to be procured, either from its scarcity, or from Sam's frequent visits. However, cider he was determined to have, if lying, in any shape or color, would gain it. Being not far from the house of an acquaintance, who he knew had cider but he knew, or was well satisfied, that in the ordinary way of begging, he could not get it; he set his wits at work to lay a plan to insure it. This did not occupy him long. On arriving at the house of the gentleman, instead of asking for cider, he inquired for the man of the house, whom, on appearing, Sam requested to go aside with him, as he had something of importance to communicate to him. When they were by themselves, Sam told him he had that morning shot a fine deer, and that, if he would give him a crown, he would tell him where it was. The gentleman did not incline to do this, but offered half a crown. Finally, Sam said as he had walked a great distance that morning, and was very dry, for a half a crown and a mug of cider he would tell him. This was agreed upon, and the price paid. Now Sam was required to point out the spot where the deer was to be found, which he did in this manner:—He said to his friend, You know of such a meadow, describing it—Yes—You know a big ash tree, with a big top by the little brook—Yes—Well, under that tree it is the deer. This was satisfactory, and Sam departed. It is unnecessary to mention that the meadow was found, and the tree by the brook, but no deer. The duped man could hardly contain himself on considering what he had been doing. To look after Sam for satisfaction would be worse than looking after the deer, so the farmer concluded to go home contented. Some years after, he happened to fall in with the Indian, and he immediately began to rally him for deceiving him so, and demanded back his money and pay for his cider and trouble. Why, said Sam, would you find fault if I had told truth half the time?—No—Well, says Sam, you find him meadow?—Yes—You find him tree?—Yes—What for then you find fault Sam Hide, when he told you two truths to one lie? The affair ended here. Sam heard no more from the farmer.

This is but one of the numerous anecdotes of Sam Hide, which, could they be collected, would fill many pages. He died in Dedham, 5 January, 1732, at the great age of 105 years. He was a great jester, and passed for an uncommon wit. In all the wars against the Indians during his lifetime, he served the English faithfully, and had the name of a brave soldier. He had himself killed 10 of the enemy, and tried hard to make up the 20th, but was unable.

Characters contrasted.—An Indian of the Kennebec tribe, remarkable for his good conduct, received a grant of land from the state, and fixed himself in a new township where a number of families were settled. Though not ill treated, yet the common prejudice against Indians prevented any sympathy with him. This was shown at the death of his only child, when none of the people came near him. Shortly after he went to some of the inhabitants and said to them, When white man's child die, Indian man be sorry—he help bury him.—When my child die no one speak to me—I make his grave alone. I can no live here. He gave up his farm, dug up his body of his child, and carried it with him 200 miles through the forests, to join the Canada Indians.

A singular Stratagem to escape Torture.—Some years ago the Shawano Indians, being obliged to remove from their habitations, in their way took a Muskogee warrior, known by the name of old Scrapy, prisoner; they bastinadoed him severely, and condemned him to the fiery torture. He underwent a great deal

without showing any concern; his countenance and behavior were as if he suffered not the less pain. He told his persecutors with a bold voice, that he was a warrior; and he had gained most of his martial reputation at the expense of their nation, and was desirous of showing them, in the act of dying, that he was still as much their superior, as when he headed his gallant countrymen; that although he had fallen in their hands, and forfeited the protection of the divine power by some impurity or other, when carrying the holy ark of war against his devoted enemies, yet he had so much remaining virtue as would enable him to punish himself more exquisitely than all their despicable, ignorant crowd possibly could; and that he would do so, if they gave him liberty by untying him, and handing him one of the red-hot gun-barrels out of the fire. The proposal, and his method of address, appeared so exceedingly bold and uncommon, that his request was granted. Then suddenly seizing one end of the red-hot barrel, and brandishing it from side to side, leaped down a prodigious steep and high bank into a branch of the river, dived through it, ran over a small island, and passed the other branch, amidst a shower of bullets; and though numbers of his enemies were in close pursuit of him, he got into a brambly swamp, through which, though naked and in a mangled condition, he reached his own country.

Ignorance the Offspring of absurd Opinions.—The resolution and courage of the Indians, says Colonel Rogers, "under sickness and pain, is truly surprising. A young woman will be in labor a whole day without uttering one groan or cry; should she betray such a weakness, they would immediately say, that she was unworthy to be a mother, and that her offspring could not be of being towards." A Northern Custom.—When Mr. Herne was on the Coppermine River, in 1771, some of the Copper Indians in his company killed a number of Esquimaux, by which act they considered themselves unclean; and all concerned in the murder were not allowed to cook any provisions, either for themselves or others. They were, however, allowed to eat of other cooking, but not until they had painted, with a kind of red earth, all the space between their nose and chin, as well as a greater part of their cheeks, almost to their ears. Neither would they use any other dish or pipe, than their own.

Another Poet's Tale.—While Lewis and Clark were on the shore of the Pacific Ocean in 1805, one of their men went one evening into a village of the Klamuk Indians, alone, a small distance from his party, and on the opposite side of a creek from that of the encampment. A strange Indian happened to be there also, who expressed great respect and awe for the white man; but in reality he meant to murder him for the articles he had about him. This happened to come to the knowledge of a Chinook woman, and she determined at once to save his life; therefore, when the white man was about to return to his companions, the Indian was going to accompany him, and kill him in the way. As they were about to set out, the woman caught the white man by the clothes, to prevent his going with the Indian. He, not understanding her intention, pulled away from her; but as a last resort, she ran out and shrieked, which raised the men in every direction; and the Indian became alarmed for his own safety, and made his escape before the white man knew he was in danger.

Self-consumption in Time of Danger.—There was in Carolina a noted chief of the Yamosees, who, in the year 1702, with about 600 of his countrymen, went against the Spaniards in Florida. His name was Arratimuhaw. When the English were obliged to abandon their undertaking, and as they were retreating to their boats, they became alarmed, supposing the Spaniards were upon them. Arratimuhaw, having arrived at the boats, was repelling himself upon his arms, and was fast asleep. The soldiers called him for being so slow in his retreat, and ordered him to make more haste; but he replied, "No—though your Governor leaves you, I will not stir till I have seen all my men before me."

Indifference.—Archibald was a sachem of Maryland, whose residence was upon the Potomack, when that country was settled by the English in 1633. The place of his residence was named, like the river, Potomack. As usual with the Indians, he received the English under Governor Calvert with great attention. It should be noted, that Archibald was not head sachem of the Potomacks, but governor instead of his nephew, who was a child, and who, like the head men of Virginia, was called *recogevance*. From this place the colonists sailed 20 leagues further up the river, to a place called Piscataway. Here a war canoe went on board the governor's pinnace, to treat with him. On being asked whether he was willing the English should settle in his country, in case they found a place convenient for them, he made answer, I will not bid you go, neither will I bid you

stay, but you may use your own discretion.

Curiosity.—When any of the Indians come into our towns, our people are apt to crowd round them, gaze upon them, and incommode them where they desire to be private; this they esteem great rudeness, and the effect of the want of instruction in the rules of civility and good manners. "We have," say they, "as much curiosity as you, and when you come into our towns, we wish for opportunities of looking at you; but for this purpose we hide ourselves behind bushes where you are to pass, and never intrude ourselves into your company."

FUNERAL EXPENSES AND SALARY OF GENERAL HARRISON.

Congress made appropriations to defray the funeral expenses of Gen. Harrison, and they ordered a year's salary to be paid to his aged widow, deducting so much of it as had been paid to the General in his life time, with great unanimity. The great body of the people were perfectly satisfied with these appropriations, except that many thought the sum allowed to the widow too small. Yet there are found even to this day, vile demagogues, who denounce these appropriations, as unprecedented and improper, and as evidence of Whig corruption and extravagance!

The editor of the *Byrns Atlas*, in reference to this subject, has called the public attention to the following precedents, to which we invite the reader's attention:

As to the Funeral Expenses.
George Washington died in 1799, when a private citizen, and long after the close of his Presidential term. On the 31 of May, 1800, Congress appropriated \$3000 to defray his funeral expenses, and directed a monument to be erected to his memory.

Elbridge Gerry and George Clinton both died at Washington, & Congress made appropriations to defray their funeral expenses, and for monuments.

The funeral expenses of every member of Congress that dies at Washington, are defrayed by the public, by Congressional appropriations.

Stephen Haight, Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, died at Washington, and Congress appropriated money to pay his funeral expenses.

William T. Barry was sent by Gen. Jackson minister to Spain in 1835. Mr. Barry died at Liverpool on his way to Spain. The Government paid \$9000 for his outfit, his salary up to the time of his death, and \$2250 to defray the expenses of his family back to the U. States, making an aggregate of \$24,250.

We make no comments upon these facts.—An intelligent and right minded people, despise the demagogues who would seek to make political capital out of such appropriation.—*Cin. Gaz.*

Riot at Wilmington.—The Delaware State Journal says:—A disturbance rather unusual for our peaceful city, took place on Wednesday night last, which was accompanied by some loss of property. A load of flour barrels was brought in from the country in the evening, and bought and paid for by Messrs Price of Brandywine. They were not, however, stored away in the mill that night, as usual, but left in the wagon at Hopple's Tavern. About 12 o'clock at night a number of persons took possession of the wagon, and proceeded very summarily to dispose of its contents. The barrels were taken out one by one, to the number of 150, and broken to pieces the staves, heads and hoops being piled in the middle of Shipley street, where they were still visible yesterday morning. When the rioters had finished their work, they gave three cheers and departed, without doing any further injury. We have not heard that any of the persons concerned in this affair were recognized, or that any one has been arrested. Suspicion, of course, is fixed upon the cooper, but who are the men?

Mis-apprehension.—We remember being once at a Conference meeting in Laurens land, says a southern editor, when one of the Deacons came reading asking the people if they wanted salvation. Near us sat a butcher boy, of 19 years, about as amiable as a lamb in his hands would have been to mercy. "Do you want salvation?" said the Deacon, looking up at his brutal face. "No, darn you—I want Sally Skinner, and the Sexton won't let me take her out in the meeting is all over."

HELEN WATERS.

BY JOHN MALCOLM.

The mountains of Hoy, the highest of the Orkney Islands, rise abruptly out of the ocean to an elevation of fifteen hundred feet, and terminate on one side in a cliff, sheer and stupendous as if the mountain had been cut down through the middle, and the severed portion of it buried in the sea. Immediately on the landward side of this precipice lies a soft green valley, embosomed among huge black cliffs, where the sound of the human voice, or the report of a gun, is reverberated among the rocks, where it gradually dies away into faint and fainter echoes.

The hills are intersected by deep and dreary glens, where the hum of the world is never heard, and the only voices of life are the beat of the lamb and the shriek of the eagle;—even the sounds of inanimate nature are of the most doleful kind. The breeze wafts not on its wings the whispers of the woodland; for there are no trees in the island, and the roar of the torrent stream and the sea's eternal moan forever sadden these solitudes of the world.

The ascent of the mountains is in some parts almost perpendicular, and in all exceedingly steep; but the admirer of Nature in her grandest and most striking aspects will be amply compensated for his toil, upon reaching their summits, by the magnificent prospect which they afford. Towards the north and east, the vast expanse of the ocean, and the islands, with their dark heath-clad hills, their green vales, and gigantic cliffs, expand below as far as the eye can reach. The view towards the south is bounded by the lofty mountains of Scarabin and Morven, and by the wild hills Strathnaver and Cape Wrath, stretching towards the west. In the direction of the latter, far away in mid-ocean may be seen, during clear weather, a barren rock called *Sale Skerry*, which superstition in former days had peopled with marauding monsters of the deep. This solitary spot had been long known to the Orkadians as the haunt of sea-fowl and seals, and was the scene of their frequent shooting excursions, though such periods of idleness have been long since abandoned. It is associated in my mind with a wild tale, which I have heard in my youth, though I am uncertain whether or not the circumstances which it narrates are yet in the memory of living men.

On the opposite side of the mountainous island of which I speak, and divided from it by a frith of several miles in breadth, lie the flat serpentine shores of the principal island, or mainland, where, upon a gentle slope, at a short distance from the sea-beach, may still be traced the site of a cottage, once the dwelling of a humble couple of the name of Waters, belonging to that class of small proprietors which forms a connecting link between the gentry and the peasantry.

Their only child Helen, at the time to which my narration refers, was just budding into womanhood; and though uninitiated into what would now be considered the indispensable requisites of female education, was yet not altogether unaccomplished for the simple times in which she lived; and, though a child of nature, had a grace beyond the reach of art, untaught and unteachable. There was a softness and delicacy in her whole demeanor, never looked for and seldom found in the humble sphere of life to which she belonged. Yet her beauty did not startle or surprise, but stole over the heart almost insensibly, like the gentle fall of the symphony of her own native isles, and like that, produced in the beholder an emotion almost allied to sadness.

Such a being was not likely to be appreciated by the rude and common-place minds by whom she was surrounded, and with whom a rosy cheek and a laughing eye constitute the *beau ideal* of woman; but she awakened a world of romance in one young heart, with which her own gentle bosom shared the feelings she inspired.

Henry Graham, the lover of Helen Waters, was the son of a small proprietor in the neighborhood; and being of the same humble rank with herself, and though not rich, removed from poverty, their views were unobscured by the dregs of avarice or the fears of want, and the smiles of approving friends seemed to sweeten their approaching union.

The days of courtship were drawing toward a close, and the period of their marriage was at last coalesced upon by the bride. Among the mingling and lower classes of society in the Orkneys, it is customary for the bridegroom to invite the wedding-guests in person; for which purpose, a few days previous to the marriage, young Graham, accompanied by his friend, took a boat and proceeded to the island of Hoy, to request the attendance of a family residing there, which done, on the following day they joined a party of young men upon a shooting excursion to Rackwick, a village romantically situated on the opposite side of the island. They left the house of their friends on a bright calm, autumnal mor-

ning, and began to traverse the wild and savage glens which intersect the hills, where their progress might be guessed at by the reports of their guns, which gradually became fainter and fainter among the mountains, and at last died away altogether in the distance.

The night and the following day passed, and they did not return to the house of their friends; but the weather being extremely fine, it was supposed that they had extended their excursion to the opposite coast of Caithness, or to some of the neighbouring islands, so that their absence created no alarm whatever.

The same conjectures also quieted the anxieties of the bride, until the morning previous to that of the marriage, when her alarm could no longer be suppressed. A boat was manned in all haste, and despatched to Hoy in quest of them, but did not return that day nor the succeeding night.

The morning of the wedding day dawned at last, bright and beautiful, but still no intelligence arrived of the bridegroom and his party; and the hope which lingered to the last, that they would still make their appearance in time, had prevented the invitations from being postponed, so that the marriage-party began to assemble about mid day.

While the friends were all in amazement, and the bride in a most pitiable state, a boat was seen crossing from Hoy, and hope once more began to revive; but, upon landing her passengers, they turned out to be the members of the family invited from that island, whose surprise at finding how matters stood was equal to that of the other friends.

Meantime all parties united in their endeavours to cheer the poor bride; for which purpose it was agreed, that the festivities should go on,—an arrangement to which the guests the more willingly consented, from a lingering hope that the absentees would still make their appearance, and partly with a view to divert in some measure the intense and painful attention of the bride from the unwelcome circumstance; while she, on the other hand, from feelings of hospitality, exerted herself, though with a heavy heart, to make her guests as comfortable as possible; and, by the very endeavor to put on so much of the gaiety as to prevent her from sinking altogether.

Meantime the day advanced, the festive fires went on, and the glass began to circulate so freely, that the absence of the principal actor of the scene was so far forgotten, that at length the music struck up, and dancing commenced with all the animation which that exercise inspires among the natives of Scotland.

Things were going on in this way, when towards night, and during one of the pauses of the dance, a loud rap was heard at the door, and a gleam of hope was seen to lighten every face, when there entered, not the bridegroom and his party, but a wandering lunatic named Annie Fae, well known and not a little feared in all that country-side. Her garments were little else than a collection of fantastic and partly-coloured rags, bound close around her waist with a girdle of straw, and her head had no other covering than the dark tangled locks that hung, snake-like, over her wild and weather-beaten face, from which peered forth her small, deep, sunk eyes, gleaming with the baleful light of insanity.

Before the surprise and dismay excited by her sudden and unwelcome appearance had subsided, she addressed the company in the following wild and incoherent manner:—

"Hech, Sirs! but here's a merry meeting in loch!—a fine company, by my faith! plenty of guid meat and drink here, and nae expense spared! Aweel, it's no a lost neither; this braw bridal will mak a braw burial, and the same feast will do for both!—But what's the folk a' glowing at! I see warrant nae ye're excusing Annie Fae for spoiling your sport. But ye ken I maun just say my say, and that being do't, I'll no detain you langer, but jog on upon my journey; only I wad just hint, that, for decency sake, ye sud stop that fine filling and dancing for ye may well be lave that kind of things gae me great pleasure to the dead!"

Having thus delivered herself, she made a low courtesy, and brushed out of the house, leaving the company in that state of painful excitement which, in such circumstances, even the ravings of a poor deranged wanderer could not fail to produce.

In this state we too will leave them for the present, and proceed with the party, who set off on the preceding day in search of the bridegroom and his friends. The latter were traced to Rackwick, but there no intelligence could be gained, except that some days previous, a boat, having on board several sportsmen, had been seen putting off from the shore, and sailing away in the direction of Sale Skerry.

The weather continuing fine, the searching party hired a large boat, and proceeded to that remote and solitary rock, upon which, as they neared it, they could

of the home government, we have yet to learn how that policy will succeed when perfected; and we presume that Sir Charles Metcalfe has instructions to follow in the due steps of his predecessor.

All the difficulties between the English and French in the Canadas are by no means settled. It is scarcely to be supposed that the English portion will give up everything to the French, who do not compose more than one-fourth of the aggregate population of the United Province. Neither is it to be supposed that the machinery of government will move along smoothly with the Clergy Reserve Question and the seat of Government Question unsettled. In our opinion the Clergy Reserve Question is to cause more difficulty than any question that has been brought before the people since the Canadas passed to the Crown of England. To show this more satisfactorily, it is only necessary to give the following statement:

Seeds in Canada are 107,761 belonging to the Church of England; 77,839 to that of Rome; 23,342 to that of Scotland; 65,203 British Wesleyan Methodists; 32,313 Canadian Methodists; 7,141 other Methodists; 18,220 Presbyterians; not in connection with the Church of Scotland; 4,233 Congregationalists or Independents; 10,411 Baptists and Adventists; 4,321 Lutherans; 3,200 Quakers; 1,878 Moravians and Friends; 945 Dutch Reformed Church; 1,105 Jews and 10,470 belong to no denomination heretofore enumerated.

To divide the lands to please these different sects—fifteen in all—is no easy matter, and we, therefore, think that Sir Charles Metcalfe has the most important part yet to perform in the settlement of the Canadian troubles.

We shall now look with much interest for intelligence from Canada, particularly for the Governor General's speech on the opening of Parliament. [N. Y. Herald.]

More particulars of the Connecticut murder.—The New York Herald of Monday has the following particulars of the murder which we have mentioned.

Yesterday noon a revolting murder was committed in Westfield, Mass., in Middlebury, about four miles from Mendon. Mr. D. was one of the most respectable and wealthy farmers in that region, went to church in the morning with all his family except his wife, and did not return until after the evening services were over. When he returned, he found his wife weeping in her bed. She has upon her back in the front of the room, her skull crushed in, her face horribly mutilated, her throat cut and seven stabs in her breast. By her side lay a butcher knife, some keys, and three chairs, which were broken and bloody. Two of them were covered with fragments of her flesh and hair, used in beating her over the head. The walls and floor were covered with blood, evidences of frightful desperation, she in defending herself from the assaults of her savage murderers, and they in their diabolical exertions to overcome this heroic but ill-fated woman.

Our informant, who reached this city last evening, near midnight, says the scene in the room was appalling and frightful. It is supposed they found her alone, and in attempting to rob the house, she resisted them and became exasperated, they committed the dreadful and most brutal murder. She was about 35 years of age.

She is represented as a quiet, mild, but courageous woman of large frame, and just the person to resist an attempt at robbery. She has three children, and was universally esteemed, the whole family being members of the Presbyterian Church. The house was robbed of \$75, but when all was over, no further theft had been discovered.

The murder is supposed to have been committed by a couple of foreigners, who have been lurking in that region for some days, and who suddenly disappeared.

A curious piece of gold, of twisted workmanship, said to be worth as old gold, twenty pounds, was lately found by a farm servant in ploughing a field belonging to Mr. H. Lillywhite, of Ripley, Hants, England. It is supposed to be a collar worn by the Romans, of very neat workmanship, and in a good state of preservation, and is now in the possession of the Rev. S. Maddock, vicar of Ripley.

If the territory of the United States was as densely populated as England, it would contain four hundred and fifty millions of souls.

THE SINGING MOUSE.

We give (says the London Globe) the following account, furnished us by a correspondent: "The little creature is the common house mouse, of the muscivorous genus. When I heard him he was in full song; having all the notes of a full grown canary. The imitation in the song was perfect. I feel assured that deception was practiced, for by the aid of a powerful glass, which I purpose to borrow, I could observe the tremulousness of the throat; and I asked the proprietor to leave the room for a moment, which he did, in order that I might convince myself that I was not being made the dupe of a ventriloquist. I then placed my eye close to him, and the effect was still the same. No human being could make his piano passages. One circumstance piques me beyond doubt. Sometimes parties have to wait a considerable time before he will pipe. An instance of this kind happened recently at the Palace where he was took for the little Prince of

Wales and the Princesses to hear him. When quite still, his notes are surprising,ly distinct, and have all that peculiarity of the notes of the canary, when he is singing himself to sleep. If I may hazard a conjecture, his pitch is more than an octave above that of the bird he imitates. Its history is somewhat interesting. The wife of the man to whom it belonged occupied the flat of a mean house in Red cross square, Cripplegate, at a tailor's. One night, not being able to sleep for what she conceived the gentle singing of the bird, she removed the cage, but the singing remained, and it both puzzled her and excited her curiosity for the rest of the night. She felt convinced that it came from the waister; and she was right. A trap was set, and two nights afterwards the syren was caught, which is likely to prove a golden egg to this knight of the gossamer.

(From the Burlington, (Iowa,) Gazette.) A VISIT FROM A LATTER DAY SAINT.

On Tuesday last, the steamboat *Mail of Iowa*, with colors flying and drums beating, landed at our wharf some hundred or more Mormons, or Latter Day Saints, one half the number composed of ladies. They remained with us about an hour, during which time they took a stroll through some of the principal streets of our city. Having returned aboard, the boat ascended the river a short distance, and making a graceful turn, came down under a high press of steam, passing the city in elegant style, and bending her course towards Shokoum.

Altogether, it was one of the most interesting displays we have ever had in this place. Those who have been accustomed to regard the Mormons as a poor, miserable, ragged set of beings, were certainly disappointed on the occasion of this visit. As to their religion, knowing nothing about it, we have nothing to say, but as to the characters of the individuals composing the society, if we may judge from the appearance of those who were here on Tuesday, it is certainly far superior to what has generally been supposed. The gentlemen composing the party who visited us, looked like men of education and respectability—such as might become any community; whilst the ladies, to say the least of them, were certainly as fine looking and fashionable, and apparently as refined and accomplished as any one of good taste could wish to see on a summer day.

Genl. Joseph Smith, the Prophet, was on board, as we were informed, but from some cause, did not make himself visible. Perhaps he did not choose to be made the lion of an idle curiosity.

We are informed that the Mormons have purchased part of the site of Shokoum, some six miles below this place, on the Illinois side of the Mississippi river, and purpose building up a town there. It was understood here, that the object of the party who visited us, was to take a view of the ground on which they contemplate building their new town.

Nauvoo, their principal city, at the head of the lower Rapids, is said to be improving rapidly, and the church increasing in numbers daily.

[The excursion above alluded to, took place in May last.]

From the Juliet Signal. POISON MUSHROOMS.

A little son of J. E. Metcalfe, Esq., of Juliet, was poisoned on Sunday morning by eating what he supposed to be the edible Mushroom, but which proved to be a poisonous species of the fungus. Violent and constant vomiting with excessive thirst, and prostration and edema of the extremities and body, and death ensued rapidly, apparently. Immediately medical aid was called in, and the child recovered.

We publish this instance in order to guard parents and others against accidents of this kind. Cases have occurred in which whole families have been poisoned to death by eating through mistake, the poison for the edible kind of mushroom.

There are several of the fungus tribe which are edible, and deemed by some a luxury; but many of them are most violent poisons. The kind which is most commonly eaten is the *Agaricus campestris*, which grows in old pastures and sometimes in gardens, and is very easily distinguished from all others by the color of its lamellae or leaves on the underside, which are of a light red or flesh color when it first comes up, turning to a brown or sooty color in a day or two. The gills are white and fleshy, and the stem is short and thick. The kind which is sometimes mistaken for this, as was the case in the present instance is the *Agaricus procus*, known by the more common appellation of *Toad Stool*. It resembles the other very much in form and growth, but is able to be mistaken by persons unacquainted with their characteristics; but this which particularly distinguishes it from the other is the color of its lamellae, which are white turning to a dirty white as it grows old. The stem is longer and it grows to a larger size than the other.

This will enable persons ready to distinguish them; but the safer way would be for those unacquainted with the edible

kind not to attempt to make use of them, till shown specimens by those well acquainted with them.

TRYING TO PLEASE EVERY BODY. HINTS TO EDITORS.

BY WILLIAM RAY.
"Old, but not rusty."

One reader cries, your strain's too grave,
Too much about religion—
Give some witch and wizard tales,
Of all-evil ghosts with fins and scales,
And feathers like a pigeon.

I love to read, another cries,
Those monstrous, fashionable lies—
In other words, those novels,
Composed of kings, and priests, and lords,
Of border wars, and gothic horde,
That used to live in hovels.

No, no, cries one, we've had enough
Of such confounded love-sick stuff
To create the fair creation—
Give us some recent foreign news—
Of Russian, Tufas, the Poles, or Jews—
Or any other nation.

The man of dull scholastic lore,
Would like to see a little more
Of first-rate scraps of Latin—
The graver Latin would learn the price
Of tea and sugar, fruit and rice—
The dripper, silk and satin.

Another cries, I want more fun—
A witty anecdote or pun,
A rebuff or a ridicule:
Some wish for Palladian news,
And some, perhaps of wiser views,
Would rather hear the fiddle.

The critic, too, of classic skill,
Must dip in gall his gaudier quill,
And scrawl a line that paper:
Of all the literary fools,
He cuts the greatest caper.

Another cries, I want to see
A jumbled-up variety—
Variety in all things;
A miscellaneous, hodge-podge print,
Composed (I only give the hint)
Of multifarious small things.

I want some marriage news, says Miss—
It constitutes my highest bliss—
To hear of wedding plenty;
For, in a time of general rain,
None suffer from a drouth, 'tis plain—
At least, not one in twenty.

I want to hear of deaths, says one,
Of people totally undone
By losses, fire, or fever;
Another grieves, till as we see,
Whether have the full and rise
Of rickon skins and beaver.

Some signify a secret wish,
For, now and then, a favorite dish
Of politics, to suit them;
But here we rest at perfect ease,
For should they swear the moon was cheese,
We never should believe them.

Or grave, or humorous, wild or tame—
Lolly or low, 'tis all the same;
Too haughty, or too humble—
So, brother Editors, pursue:
The path that seems the best to you,
And let the grumbler grumble.

WORK! WORK! WORK!!

THE undersigned wishes to let out a job of up-n-z-a stone quarry, also a lot of 30 cords of stone on the bank of the river.

If any person wishes to get Steamboat wood this fall and coming winter, I will take from 500 to 1000 cords in exchange for bricks. I will also let a job of clay digging late this fall.

HIRSH KIMBALL.
Nauvoo, Nov. 8, 1843. no27-11.

NOTICE.

JUST received from Boston a large lot of school books for sale, cheap as cash. Will exchange for green and dry hoes, pork, lard, wheat, tallow butter and cheese, and county orders.

HIRSH KIMBALL.
Nauvoo, Nov. 1st 1843. no27-11.

WANTED.

A FAITHFUL young man for four or six months; one that understands earning and taking care of horses, and can work about a farm and house; one lately from the east will be preferred.

HIRSH KIMBALL.
Nauvoo, Nov. 1st 1843. no27-11.

State of Illinois, vs.

Hancock county, vs.
In the Circuit Court, of said County, To the May Term, A. D. 1844.
David Thompson, Complainant,
vs.
Alexander Bushnell, Defendant.

In Chancery—Bill to foreclose Mortgage.
The complainant's suit for foreclosure having failed, the defendant, Alexander Bushnell, is not an inhabitant of the State of Illinois; Notice is hereby given to the said Alexander Bushnell, that in the Circuit Court in and for said county of Hancock, at the said of said county, and against the said defendant, a return subpoena has been issued therein, and that unless the said defendant, Alexander Bushnell, appear on the first day of the next Term thereof to be held in the Court-house in Carthage on the third Monday of May A. D. 1844, and plead answer or demurrer to said bill, the same will be taken as confessed against him and the matters thereof decided accordingly.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk,
By D. E. HEAD, Deputy.
BACKEN & SKINNER, Sol. for Compl.
October 30th A. D. 1843. no27-4w.

State of Illinois, vs. Hancock county.

In the Circuit Court, of said County, To the May Term, A. D. 1844.
Stephen Owen, Complainant,
vs.
David Marston, Administrator of the Estate of M. Marston dec'd and others.

In Chancery—Bill of Injunction.
It appearing by affidavit regularly sworn to and filed in the clerk's office of the Circuit Court for Hancock County, that the said David Marston, Administrator as aforesaid, one of the defendants herein is not a resident of this State. Notice is therefore hereby given to the said David Marston, Administrator as aforesaid, that a bill in Chancery has been filed in the clerk's office of the said Circuit Court of Hancock county, against you the said David Marston, Administrator and others, that a summons has been issued hereon; that unless you shall be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court for Hancock County, on the first day of the next Term thereof to be held in the town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of May next and answer to the said complainant's bill, the allegations thereof will be taken for confessed against you, and a decree entered accordingly.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
By D. E. HEAD, Deputy.
BACKEN & SKINNER, Sol. for Compl.
October 30, 1843. no27-4w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

BY virtue of a d-c-ee made on the 10th day of October 1843, of the Circuit Court, in and for the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, the undersigned will expose to public sale at the house of Elizabeth P. Bradley, dec'd and near Gule's Point in said county, on Saturday the 16th day of December next, the following described real estate belonging to the estate of said dec'd, to wit:—The North half of the S. E. q. sec. 28, Town 6 North, range 8 West, and the N. E. q. of the N. E. q. sec. 32, Town 6 North, Range 8 West, in said county.

Terms of Sale—Six months credit. Notes with approved security, and mortgages on the premises will be required.

WILLIAM GOLDEN, Adm'r.

Carthage, Ill. Oct. 27, 1843. no27-6t.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I was, on the 10th inst. duly appointed by the Circuit Court of Hancock, guardian of Joel Bullard, of Nauvoo, who was considered by said court to be insane, and all persons are hereby forbidden harboring or trading with the said Joel Bullard, under the severest penalty of the law.

HYRUM SMITH.
Oct. 26th, 1843.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Martha has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account as I will pay no debt of her contracting after this date.

CYRUS BOLEY.
October 23, 1843.

REVIEW OF THE SAINT LOUIS MARKET.

RECEIVED AT OFFICE
St. Louis, Oct. 11, 1843.

Remarks.—The business of the week has been very quiet, but the market has not improved on that of the last. Flour, for instance, is at a low price, and the market for all a week, except flour, has assumed a better character.

The wheat has been very abundant and abundant, and the market has been very quiet. The market for all a week, except flour, has assumed a better character.

The market for all a week, except flour, has assumed a better character. The market for all a week, except flour, has assumed a better character.

The market for all a week, except flour, has assumed a better character. The market for all a week, except flour, has assumed a better character.

The market for all a week, except flour, has assumed a better character. The market for all a week, except flour, has assumed a better character.

The market for all a week, except flour, has assumed a better character. The market for all a week, except flour, has assumed a better character.

The market for all a week, except flour, has assumed a better character. The market for all a week, except flour, has assumed a better character.

The market for all a week, except flour, has assumed a better character. The market for all a week, except flour, has assumed a better character.

The market for all a week, except flour, has assumed a better character. The market for all a week, except flour, has assumed a better character.

The market for all a week, except flour, has assumed a better character. The market for all a week, except flour, has assumed a better character.

The market for all a week, except flour, has assumed a better character. The market for all a week, except flour, has assumed a better character.

we at \$3.25 and at \$3.40, at which price we may quote choice 1-lb of dew rotted, firm, large lots, if in good order, and of approved quality, is most sought after, and will command the best prices. Inferior are quite at \$2.75.

3. Water rotted we quote at \$3.50 a 3-lb according to quality, but we have heard of sales for 1-lb.

Potatoes.—The market is very well supplied, and they can be sold only in small lots a 2-lbs per bushel.

Married, on the 29th ult. by Elder Hosea Stout, Mr. Thomas Dobson, recently of Tazewell Co. Illinois, to Miss Taylor, of this city.

Married, on the 29th ult. by Elder H. Hale, in this city, Mr. Erastus Bingham, jun. of La Harp, to Miss Olive H. Freeman, of this place.

From the St. Louis Free Current. SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT. CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—per lb. 7 1/2
Rye—per lb. 7 1/2
Barley—per lb. 7 1/2
Oats—per lb. 7 1/2
Corn—per lb. 7 1/2
Sorghum—per lb. 7 1/2
Millet—per lb. 7 1/2
Buckwheat—per lb. 7 1/2
Rice—per lb. 7 1/2
Peas—per lb. 7 1/2
Beans—per lb. 7 1/2
Lentils—per lb. 7 1/2
Clover—per lb. 7 1/2
Alfalfa—per lb. 7 1/2
Hay—per lb. 7 1/2
Straw—per lb. 7 1/2
Timothy—per lb. 7 1/2
Clover—per lb. 7 1/2
Alfalfa—per lb. 7 1/2
Hay—per lb. 7 1/2
Straw—per lb. 7 1/2
Timothy—per lb. 7 1/2

Wheat—per lb. 7 1/2
Rye—per lb. 7 1/2
Barley—per lb. 7 1/2
Oats—per lb. 7 1/2
Corn—per lb. 7 1/2
Sorghum—per lb. 7 1/2
Millet—per lb. 7 1/2
Buckwheat—per lb. 7 1/2
Rice—per lb. 7 1/2
Peas—per lb. 7 1/2
Beans—per lb. 7 1/2
Lentils—per lb. 7 1/2
Clover—per lb. 7 1/2
Alfalfa—per lb. 7 1/2
Hay—per lb. 7 1/2
Straw—per lb. 7 1/2
Timothy—per lb. 7 1/2
Clover—per lb. 7 1/2
Alfalfa—per lb. 7 1/2
Hay—per lb. 7 1/2
Straw—per lb. 7 1/2
Timothy—per lb. 7 1/2

Wheat—per lb. 7 1/2
Rye—per lb. 7 1/2
Barley—per lb. 7 1/2
Oats—per lb. 7 1/2
Corn—per lb. 7 1/2
Sorghum—per lb. 7 1/2
Millet—per lb. 7 1/2
Buckwheat—per lb. 7 1/2
Rice—per lb. 7 1/2
Peas—per lb. 7 1/2
Beans—per lb. 7 1/2
Lentils—per lb. 7 1/2
Clover—per lb. 7 1/2
Alfalfa—per lb. 7 1/2
Hay—per lb. 7 1/2
Straw—per lb. 7 1/2
Timothy—per lb. 7 1/2
Clover—per lb. 7 1/2
Alfalfa—per lb. 7 1/2
Hay—per lb. 7 1/2
Straw—per lb. 7 1/2
Timothy—per lb. 7 1/2

Wheat—per lb. 7 1/2
Rye—per lb. 7 1/2
Barley—per lb. 7 1/2
Oats—per lb. 7 1/2
Corn—per lb. 7 1/2
Sorghum—per lb. 7 1/2
Millet—per lb. 7 1/2
Buckwheat—per lb. 7 1/2
Rice—per lb. 7 1/2
Peas—per lb. 7 1/2
Beans—per lb. 7 1/2
Lentils—per lb. 7 1/2
Clover—per lb. 7 1/2
Alfalfa—per lb. 7 1/2
Hay—per lb. 7 1/2
Straw—per lb. 7 1/2
Timothy—per lb. 7 1/2
Clover—per lb. 7 1/2
Alfalfa—per lb. 7 1/2
Hay—per lb. 7 1/2
Straw—per lb. 7 1/2
Timothy—per lb. 7 1/2

Wheat—per lb. 7 1/2
Rye—per lb. 7 1/2
Barley—per lb. 7 1/2
Oats—per lb. 7 1/2
Corn—per lb. 7 1/2
Sorghum—per lb. 7 1/2
Millet—per lb. 7 1/2
Buckwheat—per lb. 7 1/2
Rice—per lb. 7 1/2
Peas—per lb. 7 1/2
Beans—per lb. 7 1/2
Lentils—per lb. 7 1/2
Clover—per lb. 7 1/2
Alfalfa—per lb. 7 1/2
Hay—per lb. 7 1/2
Straw—per lb. 7 1/2
Timothy—per lb. 7 1/2
Clover—per lb. 7 1/2
Alfalfa—per lb. 7 1/2
Hay—per lb. 7 1/2
Straw—per lb. 7 1/2
Timothy—per lb. 7 1/2

Wheat—per lb. 7 1/2
Rye—per lb. 7 1/2
Barley—per lb. 7 1/2
Oats—per lb. 7 1/2
Corn—per lb. 7 1/2
Sorghum—per lb. 7 1/2
Millet—per lb. 7 1/2
Buckwheat—per lb. 7 1/2
Rice—per lb. 7 1/2
Peas—per lb. 7 1/2
Beans—per lb. 7 1/2
Lentils—per lb. 7 1/2
Clover—per lb. 7 1/2
Alfalfa—per lb. 7 1/2
Hay—per lb. 7 1/2
Straw—per lb. 7 1/2
Timothy—per lb. 7 1/2
Clover—per lb. 7 1/2
Alfalfa—per lb. 7 1/2
Hay—per lb. 7 1/2
Straw—per lb. 7 1/2
Timothy—per lb. 7 1/2

Wheat—per lb. 7 1/2
Rye—per lb. 7 1/2
Barley—per lb. 7 1/2
Oats—per lb. 7 1/2
Corn—per lb. 7 1/2
Sorghum—per lb. 7 1/2
Millet—per lb. 7 1/2
Buckwheat—per lb. 7 1/2
Rice—per lb. 7 1/2
Peas—per lb. 7 1/2
Beans—per lb. 7 1/2
Lentils—per lb. 7 1/2
Clover—per lb. 7 1/2
Alfalfa—per lb. 7 1/2
Hay—per lb. 7 1/2
Straw—per lb. 7 1/2
Timothy—per lb. 7 1/2
Clover—per lb. 7 1/2
Alfalfa—per lb. 7 1/2
Hay—per lb. 7 1/2
Straw—per lb. 7 1/2
Timothy—per lb. 7 1/2

Wheat—per lb. 7 1/2
Rye—per lb. 7 1/2
Barley—per lb. 7 1/2
Oats—per lb. 7 1/2
Corn—per lb. 7 1/2
Sorghum—per lb. 7 1/2
Millet—per lb. 7 1/2
Buckwheat—per lb. 7 1/2
Rice—per lb. 7 1/2
Peas—per lb. 7 1/2
Beans—per lb. 7 1/2
Lentils—per lb. 7 1/2
Clover—per lb. 7 1/2
Alfalfa—per lb. 7 1/2
Hay—per lb. 7 1/2
Straw—per lb. 7 1/2
Timothy—per lb. 7 1/2
Clover—per lb. 7 1/2
Alfalfa—per lb. 7 1/2
Hay—per lb. 7 1/2
Straw—per lb. 7 1/2
Timothy—per lb. 7 1/2

Wheat—per lb. 7 1/2
Rye—per lb. 7 1/2
Barley—per lb. 7 1/2
Oats—per lb. 7 1/2
Corn—per lb. 7 1/2
Sorghum—per lb. 7 1/2
Millet—per lb. 7 1/2
Buckwheat—per lb. 7 1/2
Rice—per lb. 7 1/2
Peas—per lb. 7 1/2
Beans—per lb. 7 1/2
Lentils—per lb. 7 1/2
Clover—per lb. 7 1/2
Alfalfa—per lb. 7 1/2
Hay—per lb. 7 1/2
Straw—per lb. 7 1/2
Timothy—per lb. 7 1/2
Clover—per lb. 7 1/2
Alfalfa—per lb. 7 1/2
Hay—per lb. 7 1/2
Straw—per lb. 7 1/2
Timothy—per lb. 7 1/2

Wheat—per lb. 7 1/2
Rye—per lb. 7 1/2
Barley—per lb. 7 1/2
Oats—per lb. 7 1/2
Corn—per lb. 7 1/2
Sorghum—per lb. 7 1/2
Millet—per lb. 7 1/2
Buckwheat—per lb. 7 1/2
Rice—per lb. 7 1/2
Peas—per lb. 7 1/2
Beans—per lb. 7 1/2
Lentils—per lb. 7 1/2
Clover—per lb. 7 1/2
Alfalfa—per lb. 7 1/2
Hay—per lb. 7 1/2
Straw—per lb. 7 1/2
Timothy—per lb. 7 1/2
Clover—per lb. 7 1/2
Alfalfa—per lb. 7 1/2
Hay—per lb. 7 1/2
Straw—per lb. 7 1/2
Timothy—per lb. 7 1/2

Wheat—per lb. 7 1/2
Rye—per lb. 7 1/2
Barley—per lb. 7 1/2
Oats—per lb. 7 1/2
Corn—per lb. 7 1/2
Sorghum—per lb. 7 1/2
Millet—per lb. 7 1/2
Buckwheat—per lb. 7 1/2
Rice—per lb. 7 1/2
Peas—per lb. 7 1/2
Beans—per lb. 7 1/2
Lentils—per lb. 7 1/2
Clover—per lb. 7 1/2
Alfalfa—per lb. 7 1/2
Hay—per lb. 7 1/2
Straw—per lb. 7 1/2
Timothy—per lb. 7 1/2
Clover—per lb. 7 1/2
Alfalfa—per lb. 7 1/2
Hay—per lb. 7 1/2
Straw—per lb. 7 1/2
Timothy—per lb. 7 1/2

Wheat—per lb. 7 1/2
Rye—per lb. 7 1/2
Barley—per lb. 7 1/2
Oats—per lb. 7 1/2
Corn—per lb. 7 1/2
Sorghum—per lb. 7 1/2
Millet—per lb. 7 1/2
Buckwheat—per lb. 7 1/2
Rice—per lb. 7 1/2
Peas—per lb. 7 1/2
Beans—per lb. 7 1/2
Lentils—per lb. 7 1/2
Clover—per lb. 7 1/2
Alfalfa—per lb. 7 1/2
Hay—per lb. 7 1/2
Straw—per lb. 7 1/2
Timothy—per lb. 7 1/2
Clover—per lb. 7 1/2
Alfalfa—per lb. 7 1/2
Hay—per lb. 7 1/2
Straw—per lb. 7 1/2
Timothy—per lb. 7 1/2

Wheat—per lb. 7 1/2
Rye—per lb. 7 1/2
Barley—per lb. 7 1/2
Oats—per lb. 7 1/2
Corn—per lb. 7 1/2
Sorghum—per lb. 7 1/2
Millet—per lb. 7 1/2
Buckwheat—per lb. 7 1/2
Rice—per lb. 7 1/2
Peas—per lb. 7 1/2
Beans—per lb. 7 1

DESTRUCTIVE STORM ON THE GULF COAST.

A severe storm occurred on the night of the 13th, says the New Orleans Bulletin of the 29th ultimo, along the Western Coast of Florida, the principal particulars of which, as far as they have transpired are given in the following extract of a letter from a commercial house, dated at Tallahassee, Sept. 17, 1843.

"We were visited on Wednesday night last by one of the most destructive gales ever known in this section. The wind commenced blowing about 10 o'clock in the evening from the S. W. and gradually shifting to E. W. and continued till about five in the morning with such violence as to cause many small houses to fall. A brick store recently erected and not quite finished, was so much injured that the gale and gave way for several feet, the slate and zinc also blew away to considerable extent. This however, is nothing compared with the damage sustained on the sea coast. Port Leon and St. Marks are swept away, with the exception of a few dwellings high up in the city. Not a warehouse in either place is left. A great many goods in both places are destroyed. The loss in Port Leon is estimated at \$250,000; and, besides that, fourteen lives were lost at the light house, a few miles below the town, to wit, a Mr. Robertson, wife and three children, who resided there; Dr. Treadwell and daughter, Mr. Jos. Wood, portrait painter of this place; a child of Mr. Mullins of Port Leon, and six negroes. Great fears are entertained for the safety of several of our citizens who were on a visit to James' Island for health and recreation. Schr. Seiler, arrived and discharged on Monday, and rode out without damage. Two boys from New York escaped with little damage. D. C. Wilson lost most of his goods received by the Excel, and all the Tallahassee merchants have participated more or less."

We have Tallahassee papers (the Star and the Floridian) of the 16th inst. The only information which they furnish, in addition to the above, is of the drowning by the flood of the wife and son and four slaves of the Rev. E. Walker, of Shell Point, the destruction of the Railroad bridge at St. Marks, and of serious injury to the Railroad from St. Marks to Port Leon.

The gale was felt at Apalachicola, but not with great severity. The Advertiser of that town has the following paragraph:

"On the 13th instant the wind commenced blowing fresh from the S. and gradually increased until sundown to a gale which continued until next morning at 4, having gradually changed from S. to E. All the wharves are more or less damaged."

The Apalachicola Watchman states that the injured wharves are already repairing. It considers the storm as preliminary to the annual gale, and thinks that it could not have extended far, as vessels arriving in that port since the storm scarcely felt it.

VALUABLE TABLE.

Messrs. Gayland and Tucker.—A few days ago I was much in want of some dry measures of capacity, as I had often been before; but the circumstance had never led me until then to think of the vast numbers of house-holders especially farmers, who suffer inconvenience from the same cause; in fact, I do not believe I should err in rating them at ninety-nine in every hundred. Why, they continue to do so, they think their best bet; but it occurred to me that I might perhaps render them an acceptable service by publishing a list of boxes in a square form, which I made out for my own use, to contain the following quantities: to wit: a barrel, half barrel, bushel, half bushel, peck, half peck, gallon, half gallon, and quart. The square shape was preferred as being far easier to calculate, and the list was immediately sent to my friend Mr. Ruffin, editor of the Farmer's Register. But as many read your Cultivator when ever see his paper, I now send the statement to you, that you may also publish it, if you think it may be useful. A similar table is not to be found in any book that I have ever seen; although it is perfectly obvious to every body that it is much wanted. The advantage to buyers especially would be considerable; for they could always ascertain whether they received their proper quantity of any thing sold by dry measure, if they would only carry the table in their memories, or a memorandum together with a small rule in their pockets.

TABLE.

A box 24 inches by 16 square, and 28 deep will contain a barrel, or 10,562 cubic inches.
A box 24 inches by 16 square, and 14 deep will contain a half barrel, or 5,376 cubic inches.
A box 16 inches by 16 8-10 square, and 8 deep will contain a bushel, or 2,152 1-10 cubic inches.
A box 12 inches by 11 2-10 square, and 8 deep will contain a half bushel, or 1,075 2-10 cubic inches.
A box 8 inches by 8 4-10 square, and 8 deep will contain one peck, or 567 6-10 cubic inches.
A box 8 inches by 8 square, and 4 2-10 deep will contain one half peck, or 263 8-10 cubic inches.
A box 7 inches by 4 square, and 4 8-10 deep will contain a half gallon, or 134 4-10 cubic inches.
A box 4 inches 4 square, and 4 2-10 deep will contain one quart, or 67 2-10 cubic inches.
These measures all come within a small fraction of a cubic inch of being perfectly accurate as near, indeed, as any measures

of capacity have ever yet been made for common use; the difficulty of making them with absolute exactness, has never yet been overcome.—*Cab. and Vis.*

MR. BENNETT'S LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

No. V.

Paris, 11th Sept. 1843.

I arrived here last week from London, in the midst of the finest weather I have ever seen. Our trip to Paris has been delightful and full of incident. We shall embark on the 24th instant, on board the Argo at Havre, Captain Anthony, for New York, and expect to reach home by the middle or end of October.

You will see by the English papers that O'Connell and his train continue to rail against me and the New York Herald, in the most ridiculous terms. I shall repay them all when I get home; for I have collected materials on the state of England that will be interesting and amusing. I have been so busy travelling and collecting facts that I have had little time to write, or arrange any materials for publication. Both France and England are in a very interesting condition, and a full view of the state of parties, religion, commerce, manufactures, and the progress of society, will require some time and leisure to arrange for the press.

In this great metropolis I have been engaged for several days in visiting the public places, collecting financial information; and attending the theatres. Last evening I saw for the first time, *Mlle. Rachel*, in the tragedy of *Chimene*. She is without either beauty or grace, but possesses the rarest simplicity and the deepest energy, with a most striking deep-toned voice of astonishing power. She is the most unique and remarkable actress I ever saw; and her style more resembles that of old Edmund Kean than any other artist I have seen. The house was crowded from top to bottom. She was received with a general "hush—hush—hush," as if to prevent the noise and applause from impeding their relish of the actress's talents. The French theatre, where she plays, is the real legitimate drama; I suppose there was 2,000 dollars in the house, badly dressed generally, and very common looking people; the dress circle by no means so superb as that of the Park is on a fashionable night. There is no music, no orchestra, no flummery; no nonsense at the theatre Francaise; nothing but legitimate tragedy or comedy.—This has a singular effect upon a stranger. All the theatres in Paris are nearly crowded every night; there seems to be no decay of a taste for the drama in Paris; there is in London and New York.

The King has returned to St. Cloud after having received a visit from Queen Victoria at Deau, which furnished the newspapers for a week with an extraordinary fund of small talk and twaddle.

BUTTER.

Butter has been sold exceedingly low in the markets. One reason is it cannot be kept sweet. All perishable produce varies much in price. Lemons and oranges are sold from one to six cents each, according to abundance or scarcity in the market. But grain or salt, or other goods that may be kept from year to year, never vary so much in price. If butter should be so made that it may be kept sweet, we should not find the price varying so much at different seasons of the year.

Some practice scolding the cream before churning, but we have not yet seen trials enough of this to warrant a conclusion. The Highland Society find that sweet milk and cream cannot be churned to butter. We have always supposed it could not—yet we hear much said about keeping the cream sweet till churning time!

Cream undergoes a chemical change on churning, and it is well known that sour cream will make good butter. We would not encourage a practice of keeping cream in unclean vessels, but we would have our dairy women know where in consists the danger in manufacturing butter. It is the management of it after the chemical change has taken place. It is in suffering that part of the cream which the butter would be rid of on churning, to remain with it to putrify.

A subsequent change will take place in pure butter sooner than in pure fat or tallow. We render these pure by acid and entirely separating all impurities. If we do as much for butter, after churning, we may keep it as long as we keep tallow. This has been tried, and butter has been kept a long time without selling.

We see that the Scotch wash their butter as well as work it to separate the buttermilk.—Strong prejudices are here entertained against washing, but we have found the benefits of it in our own dairy. Several gallons should be dashed in, successfully, till the water ceases to be colored; then the labor of working out what remains will be light.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

James S. Pope, Esq. of Edgefield, (S. C.) has succeeded in making a syrup from green corn cobs, equal to the best sugar molasses. He estimates a production of 75 gallons from an acre of corn under good cultivation.

Old Virginia—is going heartily into the business of manufacturing.

The Petersburg Intelligencer states that the manufacturing establishments in that town and vicinity are in thriving condition. There are eight cotton factories in the town, some of them on a large scale and in active operation.

Fifty Dollar Treasury Notes.—The New York correspondent of the United States Gazette says, that the secretary of the treasury is about to issue notes of the denomination of 50 dollars for circulation. They will be filled up to one uniform order, and made payable at some one bank in New York on demand in specie. They are to bear interest at the rate of one tenth of one cent, per 100 dollars per day, and the New York banks have agreed to receive them on deposit. Therefore there is no doubt they will obtain an extensive circulation. The amount to be issued is, I am informed, 500,000 dollars.

Price of a Copy Right.—James Arlington Bennett, L. D., of Long Island, sold to the Messrs. Harpers, publishers, New York, last Friday afternoon, the copy right of his celebrated work on bookkeeping, for the sum of forty thousand dollars.

FALL & WINTER READY MADE CLOTHING.

At wholesale and retail.
M. BROWN, at 52 Main street, St. Louis, has already received several shipments, and will continue to receive weekly fresh supplies of superior ready made clothing, the goods of which were bought at auction, for cash, previous to the late advance on goods, and made up under his immediate direction by a wholesale clothing house in the city of New York, with which he is connected. His stock will be large, comprising every article kept in a clothing or furnishing store.

Having one of the best cutters in the United States to superintend that department, he is confident his garments will compare successfully with any in this city, in fashion, beauty, make or fit.

Persons visiting St. Louis for the purpose of replenishing their wardrobes, either in clothing or furnishing articles, will do well to call on the subscriber, where they will not only find the most fashionable and best made garments, but at prices decidedly lower than any other house in the city of St. Louis.

M. BROWN, 52 Main st., St. Louis.
[n21-6w]

A SMALL BOX STOVE is wanted on tithing, by the Temple Committee. August 25th, No 18 tf.

TAVERN STAND.

FOR sale in Appanoose, Hancock county, Ill., 8 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the ferry landing, leading to Iowa.—I will sell low for cash or part in good horses, one good two horse wagon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tavern in Appanoose, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given.

AMOS PERRY.
SILAS PERRY.
Appanoose, July 25, 1843.

FOR SALE.
South west quarter of section 24, in township six north of range 8 west. Title good. Terms easy; apply to **L. E. REYNOLDS.** Burlington Iowa
June 27th, 1843-1f

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING AND PLATING in all its varieties at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the Temple, by Gustavus Hills.
WANTED—Old Gold and Silver in exchange for work.

GRANT & WATT, TAILORS,
MAIN STREET,
Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest, possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.
All country orders promptly attended to.

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKING.

MR. JOHN FRODSHAM, from Liverpool, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business, in Mulholland Street, at the Nauvoo Store, and trusts, from the manner of his workmanship and moderate prices, to merit a portion of public patronage.

Sept. 27, 1843. no22-1f.

LIME! LIME!

THE undersigned, intends to keep constantly on hand at the upper end of Main street near the river, the above article, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest for cash or will exchange it for most kinds of country produce. He has now on hand two kilns, not inferior to any in this city, and flatters himself by his experience in manufacturing to suit all who may favor him with their patronage. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere.

PETER SHIRTS.
Nauvoo, May 31st, 1843-6m

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

MR. ROBERT WELLS, respectfully informs the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business at the corner of Main and Parly streets, and hopes by strict attention thereto, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Cutting done on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

Oct. 18-n25-3m

NOTICE.

SOMETIME in April or May last, the S. B. Maid of Iowa left with the subscriber a Leather Bow, two Pillows and one quilt which the owner can have by paying property and paying charges.

JOSEPH SMITH.
Nauvoo, August 26th, 1843.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, clothe lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

HOWARD EGAN.

April 26, 1843. 52-1f

SPINNING WHEELS.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing Spinning Wheels of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bedsteads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & M. Wells' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bedstead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description also carriage, cart and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Wells' store or steam mill, or at this shop opposite the printing office.

SUNNEY ROBERTS.

May 24 1843. 1f.

FOR SALE.

A FARM of eighty acres of Land, in south-east quarter of section Twenty-one, township seven north, range eight west, about four miles from the Temple; the farm is well fenced, forty acres in cultivation. Log house and stables. For further particulars, enquire of **aug. 9 67-1f.** **Z. PULSIPHER.**

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he has for sale at his shop 3 doors above Mr. Mills' Tavern on Main Street, a good assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's shoes, some very cheap, adapted to the season.—Likewise men's and boy's boots and shoes.
Shoes made and repaired at short notice.

GEORGE ALLEY.
Nauvoo, June 26th 1843. not-3m.

STRAYED.

A WAY from this place, 3 weeks ago, a yoke of oxen; one of them rather stouter than the other, with stubbed horns and many wrinkles in them, line back and spotted; the other very tall and slim, blind of one eye, (the right eye), with large and lop horns; very poor and both of them red, with some little white spots about them.
Sept. 20, 1843. no73-1f.

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois, and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

Cabinet Manufactory.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and surrounding country, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Light Stands of all kinds, and all other articles in his line, which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any Cabinet-maker in the west. Shop on Parly street east of Main.

N. B. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

JOHN HATFIELD.

Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—6m

LIME.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER.

Nauvoo, June 17, 1843-1f.
N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

GUSTAVUS HILLS.

WATCH-MAKER

JEWELLER,
At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers would give notice to the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they have just received, from the East, a good assortment of Boots and Shoes—also, Sole Leather—Upper—Calf Kid—Linings—Bindings—and most kinds of Findings.—Shoe Pegs—Nails—Blacking, &c. Also a quantity of Friction Matches—Writing Wrapping, and Sand Paper. They will make all kinds of Boots and Shoes to order, and on the most reasonable terms. All persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, are requested to call at the store of the subscribers on Mulholland Street, a few rods East of the Temple.

POWERS & ADAMS.

Sept. 27, 1843. no22-1f.

SECOND ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Otago, Oak, and Rapids, at Lyon's oldest establishment on the corner of Main and Hotchkiss streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hard-ware, Books and Stationery, Drugs, and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs, Boots, Shoes, Millinery Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyon's cheap cash store, on the corner of Main and Hotchkiss streets.

Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill.,
July 11, 1843.—1f

NAUVOO FERRY.

THE undersigned, will hereafter run a new and splendid Steam Boat, as a FERRY BOAT across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montross, for the accommodation of emigrants, travelers, citizens, and their effects. And they solicit the patronage of a discerning public to sustain the company in this laudable enterprise. The convenience will be great, the accommodation good, and the passage sure, without having to lay by for wind or weather, save when the river is under bonds—of ice. The prices will be regulated by an ordinance of the City Council. Live and let live is the desire of the public's servants.

D. JONES, & Co.

May 17th 1843. 3n-6m.

C. J. WARREN & HIGBEE.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.

Office situated in the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

Nauvoo, May 24, 1843. 1f.

BAUMANN & SKINNER.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

Will attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Courts. Offices—in the Court House Carriage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple.

3m no 51.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo, and the West, as the best preparation for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended; ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after disposition, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

(22-y1.) **J. SNIDER.**

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

July 10 n12

LET US DO AS WE OUGHT.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity that he has recently commenced the Blacksmithing business in his stone shop, where he will be happy to accommodate all that favor him with a call, and feeling as he does that he can and will give general satisfaction to all reasonable men, as he has a journeyman of long experience. The subscriber will furnish stock to any amount, if wished, on the most reasonable terms; at very little above St. Louis prices.

N. B. All orders from the country promptly attended to. Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, and a small quantity of cash will not be refused.

EDWIN D. WEBB.
Nauvoo, Aug. 9, 1843. 67-3m.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, having lately taken the upper stone house in Nauvoo, are now prepared to do a Forwarding and Commission Business, and are ready at all times to accommodate the public, by receiving all goods that may be consigned to them.

CHARLES ALLEN,
JOHN KELLY.

Aug. 9 no57-1f

LOOK HERE.

I would say to emigrants, and all the brethren, that I have a few lots on hand that I will sell very cheap, as I am going on my mission soon, and wish to sell before I go.

Also, I have lots with buildings on them. If any one wishes for a good store building near the Temple, I can accommodate them.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.
Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. notf.

ALMON RABBIT.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Will practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. July 4th 1843-1f.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!!!

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

school books.
The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

ALSO,
Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Black Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Millennial Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING,
in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our prices.

Quartos half bound plain 1.50
do do do neat 2.00
do do whole bound plain 2.00
do do do neat 2.50
Octavo full bound plain 1.00
do do do neat 1.50
do do half bound plain 0.75
do do do neat 1.00
do do do extra 1.37
Twelves full bound plain .83
do do do neat .87
do do half bound plain .50
do do do neat .75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Among the variety of stationary which we have just received, are several dozen of Mason's Sacred Harp, and Kirkham's Grammars.

Also, blank deeds may be had at the printing office.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.
Nauvoo, May 3, 18

the fashion of the day, inclined a little over the left ear, from under which some wiry sandy colored hair, just showed its edges. In his hand he held a stout cotton umbrella, with which he ever and anon evinced his dislike to the slightest curving on the part of his horse by a thump on the flank. Here was an old figure of 'Peace and Quietness,' in strange contrast to the surrounding din of war and conflict. Occasionally he would rise in his stirrups, as fresh shouts of onslaught reached his ear, or sudden peals of thunder from a quarter attracted his attention. Then setting down into the saddle, he would wait complacently the result, or watch with undisturbed countenance and amazing sang froid, the course of a stray shot furrowing the earth right or left of his person. Suddenly his Grace turned quickly round, as though seeking somebody to whom he would deliver an order, when his eye rested upon the unsuited personage whom we have described; it then glanced in other directions, and then returned to the daring but passive spectator.

Who, and what are you sir? inquired the commander, in quick and authoritative accents.

Me sir, replied his companion out of arms, bestowing a blow upon the flank of his animal; my name is Jones, I am travelling agent to Smith and Jenkins, of Holborn, in the hardware line.

Here was a pause, during which the Duke seemed for a second, but a second, to withdraw his mind from the immense responsibility of his situation; when the last speaker continued:

I was at Brussels for orders, and understood there was to be a fight, so I came to see it. I am rather thinking if I don't mind, I shall have only borrowed pay for this horse, which I have only borrowed for the occasion. There (pointing to some scattered earth) that shot would have spoilt my day's pleasure; but I shall see it out.

Mr. Jones, said his Grace, I want an order conveyed to a certain position;—would you serve your country and oblige me by delivering it?

Oh dear, yes, instantly replied the bag man with another whack on the beast. I don't mind going a bit, what is it?

Hereupon the Duke pointed out the quarter, bidding him inquire for General —, and communicate to him a certain command.

But it is a question whether I'll believe me, observed the wary bag man, half doubtingly.

Take this ring, added the Duke, giving him a signet.

And a minute after the traveler was on his way amidst the battle, with an order in which the firm of Smith and Jenkins had no participation. The General's eye followed him as he escaped the ball, and many hundreds were slain.

The due time the effects of the order were manifest, and the strife was done. Nothing more was seen of the adventurous bag man. The Duke made many inquiries for Mr. Jones, but in vain; and he at length came to the conclusion of his having fallen with other 'good men and true.' Many years had elapsed when a servant at Aspley House announced the name of a visitor, one Mr. Jones. The Duke happened to be disengaged, and gave permission for him to enter his presence, when who should present himself but the 'civil' hero of Waterloo, who, with scarcely any change of costume from that which he wore on the memorable day, advanced, saying:

I am Mr. Jones, if your Grace remembers a trifling service.

I remember a great and personal one, my dear sir, said his Grace, interrupting him, and shaking his hand. How can I serve you?

Why, I am of the firm of Smith and Jenkins, in the hardware line, and the honor of your patronage and government patronage.

I shall not fail to exert myself in your behalf, said his Grace; but what became of you immediately after you delivered your order to General —?

I can scarcely tell, replied Mr. Jones, looking up the ceiling. At first I got into the corn field among one regiment, then over a hedge among another, then into the wrong reserve among the French, then my horse was killed, then I was again among a square while the light lasted between our horse soldiers and Bonaparte's horse soldiers (and yours bet 'em fairly), and then I got out of a charge, and hid up a bit, and after that was engaged in nothing to do with the fight, and so I didn't join one side nor the other.

The Duke kept his word. If some of the government clerks of the present day, when they stir for the hundredth time their winter office fire, can find leisure to examine their papers, they will find stamped thereon, "Smith, Jenkins and Jones, makers."

Foreign News

FROM CHINA.

U. S. Ship Constellation, Manila Bay, May 6th, 1843. We left Macao Roads on the morning of the 22d ultimo, and anchored in this port about midnight of the 30th. It is generally understood that we are now bound homeward.

Just before leaving China, the commander addressed a somewhat long communication to the Viceroy of Canton, relative to American affairs and interests. The Viceroy is said to appear to be of opinion that Americans will enjoy the same privileges as other foreigners, without the necessity of treaty stipulations, and reiterates the assurance that the claims of our citizens for damages sustain-

ed in the December riot at Canton shall be promptly paid at the stipulated time.

Hitherto the commodore's communications have generally been received by a Chinese officer dispatched from the city for that purpose at the Canton House, or office of the Hong Merchants; or at the American Consulate.

On this occasion, Lieutenant R., the bearer of the communication, was directed to proceed to the city gates, and there to ask to be permitted to enter and deliver it to the Viceroy in person.

On his arrival at the city gates he was directed to return and forward the communication through the Hong merchants. This was of course contrary to his instructions, and he was therefore invited to the nearest Government office, just within the gates, where, on the arrival of the proper officer he delivered the commodore's card, and stated the object of his visit.

The Governor declined admitting him into his presence under pretext of ill health and directed that it should be received by an officer of a rank corresponding very nearly to that of Colonel, to whom it was accordingly delivered. The streets in the vicinity and through which Lieutenant R. had to pass on his return, were thronged with natives, eagerly curious to see the 'foreign officer, who with his waving plumes and full dress uniform, was by no means an unobtrusive object. The depotment of the crowd is represented as having been in every way respectful.

I was informed by Mr. Alcorn, the Spanish diplomatic agent resident at Macao, that the Governor of Canton had assured him that the same privileges would be granted to that nation as to Great Britain, with the exception of an island; and I am further informed by the secretary of the Philippine Islands, that this arrangement includes specifically privileges of commerce and the right of residence at those ports to which foreigners are admitted.

The French have also been engaged in some negotiations, but I am not definitely informed of the results; though I presume that they have been at least partially successful. In acknowledging one of the communications of the French agent, the term *Pas de port* was used by the Viceroy, who was immediately informed that neither the King of the French nor his agents desired to petition for anything. An apology was promptly rendered.

That a decided change has taken place in the policy of the Celestials is quite obvious. But it must be remembered nevertheless that the Viceroy, or Governor of Canton is but a subordinate authority; and unless his orders have the sanction of the Emperor, the Central Government will have the power to disavow his proceedings.

The Chinese extend their mouth of Canton river extensively, and though their works are not in all respects upon the most approved principles, they surpass by far the old forts which the English destroyed.

At this port the cholera has prevailed for some time past, principally amongst the lower classes of the native population. It is said to be abating somewhat, and to be a comparatively mild form of this terrible scourge of the east.

We are anchored about three miles from the shore, and many precautions have been taken. No officers, except the commodore and Purser, have been allowed to visit the shore, and no fault except in one instance for the Hospital Department, has been permitted to come on board.

Until last evening we escaped the disease. Since that time we have had four cases, two of which have already proved fatal. We shall get under weigh, and stand out into the Bay in a few hours, and as soon as the accounts can be settled, probably proceed to sea. By this means we hope to check the progress of the disease. — *Boston Daily Ad.*

HAYTIAN COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS.

The following is published by authority:—

Department of State, Washington, October 7th, 1843.

The following laws bearing upon our commerce, recently enacted by the Government of Hayti, to take effect on the 12th day of September, 1843, were this day received from the United States Commercial Agent at Hayti.

The tonnage duty heretofore exacted on foreign vessels, at one dollar Spanish per ton, (consequently American vessels pay two dollars and twenty cents per ton.)

All foreign vessels going from one port to another, in this island will pay for each port visited, an additional duty of one hundred dollars, Haytian currency, on vessels under one hundred and fifty tons.

Vessels from one hundred and fifty to two hundred tons, pay one hundred and fifty dollars.

Vessels of two hundred tons and upwards, pay two hundred Haytian dollars. The duties on wharfage and weighage on merchandise imported, are increased to double their former rates.

The Territorial duty on exports is still in force; but the duty of exportation is reduced, which reduces the export duty on coffee from twenty dollars Haytian currency per thousand pounds to twelve dollars.

Cocoa from ten dollars to four per one thousand pounds.

Tobacco in leaf, from fifteen dollars per one thousand pounds to five dollars.

Logwood from seven dollars per one thousand pounds to two dollars.

Mahogany from twenty-two dollars to twelve dollars per thousand feet.

Hides of all kinds are free of export duty.

The wharfage and the weighage and measuring are to be added to the foregoing quantities as follows:—

On coffee, one dollar Haytian currency. Cocoa one dollar. Tobacco one dollar. Logwood one dollar. Mahogany one dollar. Hides are charged one cent Haytian each.

The present value of a Haytian dollar is two fifths (2/5ths) of a Spanish or American silver dollar, or sixty per cent. below their par.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HIBERNIA, AT BOSTON.

The Hibernia, Captain Judkins, arrived at Boston at about two o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

We have Liverpool papers to the 4th, and London to the morning of the same day.

Among the passengers in the Hibernia were the Hon. Abbott Lawrence and family.

Business throughout the whole of Europe continued in a most prosperous condition.

The Hibernia brings a very large number of passengers.

The Britannia arrived out in 12-1/2 days from Boston. Captain Hewitt was sick during the whole passage.

The Southerner, of New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 20th, the Columbus the next day, and the Ashburton on the 3d inst.

The most important items of news are the loss of the East India Mail Steamer and the Revolution in Greece.

The political state of Europe seems to be more critical and alarming than it has been for years. An unrecurrent disaffection, long pent up by the force of circumstances, seems to have burst its fetters, and is now careering his course onward among the nations. In Ireland, the repeal question shakes the country to its centre—Wales, from south to north, is in open rebellion against the laws—Spain hatches a new revolution about once a month—Italy is troubled with intestine broils, and is fast verging upon anarchy—France is hatching conspiracies against the royal power—and Poland is giving unequivocal symptoms that the yoke of the oppressor still sits uneasily upon the necks of her people.

Another great eruption had taken place from the crater of Mount Vesuvius, exhibiting a beautiful appearance, and almost turning night into day at Naples.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing, Minister of the United States to the Court of China, left Gibraltar on the afternoon of the 7th September, under a salute of 15 guns from the garrison, and embarked on board the *Orizaba* steamer for Alexandria.

A good many emigrants are about leaving various parts of Europe for Algiers—their inducements held out to them by the French government being considered very inviting.

Many arrests were made at Naples on the occasion of the fête of the Madonna di Piedigrotta.

The strikes at a large number of the collieries in England still continued at the last accounts, and fears were entertained that the winter supply of coal would be short.

One of the London papers hints plainly that the Queen is again getting into a delicate situation. Good gracious!

The Agram Gazette says, that the inhabitants of Bihacz in Croatia were about to march against the Prasha, under the guidance of Omar Beg. The cause of this revolt is not stated.

The Paris papers state that the sensation created by the agitation of the question of the fortifications of Paris, had not diminished in the least.

On the 13th ult., at Torres, near Jaen, in Spain, an avalanche killed 200 persons and destroyed 42 houses.

A letter from Berlin of the 13th inst., announces the failure of Rick & Co., of Iserlohn, Westphalia, manufacturers, for 4,000,000 thalers, (about 600,000.)

The circumstantial account of the arrest of Richard Dodd, the supposed paricide, at Fontainebleau, charged with another crime, seems to be without foundation.

On dit, that Sir Robert Peel has made overtures to Lord John Russell for a coalition ministry.

Every year some new sects occupy much attention in the religious world. Pamphlets and works of all kinds, pro and con, are teeming from the press.

The Reverend Dr. Kelley, a Presbyterian minister, is under arrest at Madeira, on the charge of preaching to the natives in his own house.

Cape of Good Hope papers to July 2, state that Col. Cloete has announced to the Boers in the vicinity of Port Natal, the determination of the British government to adopt Natal as a British colony, and to place it under British laws and rule. Every demonstration of aversion and hostility was shown upon this communication, and military precautions have been therefore adopted.

The *Borndorff*, of Hamburg, says that the disturbances which took place a few days ago near the Millers Gate were repeated yesterday, but the troops soon restored tranquility. The tumult was greatest outside the Gate—several persons were wounded, and a large number of arrests were made.

Great activity prevailed in all the English Navy yards, and orders had been received to fit out for immediate service nearly all the vessels in ordinary. The cause of these movements was a matter of much speculation and inquiry.

The Journal de l'Indre announces that General Bertrand (now in the United

States), has made a present to the municipality of his native town, Chateaufort, of the following articles: the sabre worn by Napoleon in Egypt, the large decoration of the Legion of Honor, which he wore for a long period; the small decoration of the same order, the cross of the iron crown, a silver gilt necklace which he had with him in his campaigns, a part of the books which composed his library at St. Helena, and a copy of the full-length portrait of Napoleon in Egypt, by Gros.

The Barcelona papers of the 10th announce that the two Carlist chiefs, Zola and Morellan, have collected hands, and are devastating the towns of Catalonia, in their despair, have flung themselves into the arms of the Carlists.

The *Moniteur* publishes a report of the French Finance Minister, stating that he will need a supplement of fifteen millions of francs to his budget. The China Finance station is to consist of two or three frigates. The French have 207 armed vessels afloat.

The Emperor of Russia is at Berlin where the two monarchs walk through the streets unattended by any guard, whilst the inhabitants cause them no inconvenience. This fashion seems to be gaining ground among crowned heads of mixing with the people. These are halcyon days for them.

Drury Lane Theatre opened for the season on Saturday, Sept. 30, with Balfe's opera of the Siege of Rochelle, and the new ballet of Peri. The management devolves upon Mr. Bunn, whose chequered career of the great London Theatres is familiar to the public on both sides of the Atlantic.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8, 1843.

WOOD! WOOD!

WE would respectfully notify those who have promised us wood, that we are in want of it; and if they are as willing to fulfill as they were to make promises, we shall be supplied with an abundance of this indispensable article soon.

Persons wishing to become subscribers to the Times and Seasons, or Neighbor, can now have the opportunity of doing so, by leaving their names at our office, and forwarding the amount in wood.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

Several companies of emigrants have lately arrived in this place by steam boats, all apparently in good health and spirits.

Elder Erastus Snow, arrived with a company from Massachusetts, on Monday last.

The Twelve who have lately been on a mission to the east, have all returned, and enjoy the usual health and spirits.

A number of emigrants from England are expected soon.

The WEATHER.—Winter seems to be approaching us with rapid strides. We have had several nights of severe frost, and now while we write, every thing presents a hoary aspect, vegetation has gone beneath its withering influence, and the yellow sedge leaf, and naked fields tell us that Jack Frost has begun to make his annual ravages.

WHO SHALL BE OUR NEXT PRESIDENT?—This question we frequently hear asked, and it is a question of no small importance to the Latter Day Saints.

We as a people have labored, and are still laboring under great injustice from the hands of a neighboring state. The Latter Day Saints have had their property destroyed and their houses made desolate by the hands of the Missourians; murders have been committed, with impunity, and many in consequence of oppression, barbarism and cruelty, have slept the sleep of death. They have been obliged to flee from their possessions into a distant land, in the chilling frost of December; robbed, spoiled, despoiled, homeless, and homeless; without any just pretext or shadow of law; without having violated the laws of that state, or of the United States, and have had to wander as exiles in a strange land, without as yet, being able to obtain any redress for their grievances. We have hitherto adopted every legal measure; first, we petitioned to the state of Missouri, but in vain. We have memorialized Congress, but they have turned a deaf ear to our supplication and referred us again to the state, and justice (if of Missouri). Doubtless many of the members of that honorable body were not sufficiently informed of the enormity and extent of the crimes of our persecutors, nor of the indelible stain which our national escutcheon has received through their inhuman daring. They have been allowed to revel in blood, and luxuriate in the misery of the oppressed, and no man has laid it to heart. The fact is, that gentlemen of respectability and refinement, who live in a civilized society, find it difficult to believe that such enormities could be practiced in a republican government; but our wrong cannot stand; such tyranny and oppression must not be passed over in silence; our injuries though great, are not forgotten by us, they still wrinkle in our bosoms, and the blood of the innocent yet cries for justice; and as American citizens, we have appealed, and shall still continue to appeal to the legally constituted authorities of the land for redress, in the hopes that justice which has long slumbered, may be aroused in our defence; that the spirit which burned in the bosoms of the patriots of seventy-six, may fire the souls of their descendants, and though slow, that their indignation may yet begettered at the injustice of the oppressor, and that they may yet meet out justice to our adversaries, and step forward in the defence of the innocent.

We shall ask no one to commit themselves on our account; we want no steps taken but what are legal, constitutional, and honorable—but we are American citizens, and as American citizens,

we have rights in common with all that live under the folds of the "star spangled banner." Our rights have been trampled upon by lawless miscreants, we have been robbed of our liberties by mobocratic influence, and all those honorable ties that ought to govern and characterize Columbia's sons have been trampled in the dust. Still we are American citizens, and as American citizens we claim the privilege of being heard in the councils of our nation. We have been wronged, abused, robbed, and banished, and we seek redress. Such crimes cannot slumber in Republican America. The cause of common humanity would revolt at it, and Republicanism would hide its head in disgust.

We make these remarks for the purpose of drawing the attention of our brethren to this subject, both at home and abroad; that we may fix upon the man who will be the most likely to render us assistance in obtaining redress for our grievances—and not only give our own votes, but use our influence to obtain others, and if the voice of suffering innocence will not sufficiently arouse the rulers of our nation to investigate our case, perhaps a vote of from fifty to one hundred thousand may rouse them from their lethargy.

We shall fix upon the man of our choice, and justify ourselves daily.

Incidents in the burning of the *Missouri*.—We have heard of two animal occurrences on board this steamer, says the *New York American*, that strikes us as singular, and at the same time characteristic.

There was on board at the time a pet bear which, as the flames were raging, became more and more excited, until, as they burst forth on the decks, the infuriated animal leapt into their midst and perished.

There was also on board a Newfoundland bitch, with her pup. While the men remained at quarters she too remained, going in and out among them as usual, and calmly as usual; but when the last man had left the ship she went to her kennel, took the pup in her mouth, and running out on the bowsprit, sprang into the water and swam ashore without dropping her precious burden.

Papers from Prince Edward's Island give an account of a serious collision between a detachment of the rifle brigade, stationed there, and a large body of the inhabitants—the latter, it is said, being the assaults, and without provocation. The soldiers retreated in good order, but at length they were surrounded, and one of them struck down by a blow from a stone, whereupon the word was given to charge and cut their way through, which was done, several of the mob receiving severe wounds. — *Commercial Advertiser*.

Postage.—Many of our contemporaries are contending for a reduction of postage. The present prices are undoubtedly too high, and is certain from the example of England, that the department would derive a large revenue from a lower scale of postage than the present. We hope this subject will be generally agitated till an expression of the people shall require Congress to acquiesce in what is really the interest of the community on this subject. — *Hamilton Int.*

The Crops.—We have most discouraging accounts of the cotton crop in Burke county, Georgia. The following extracts of letters received by a merchant of Savannah, from large planters, tell a sad story:

Our crops are completely destroyed by the caterpillar. Our fields look like the dead of winter; they have not only eaten the leaves, but the young bolls.

Since you were here our cotton patches have been sheared by the worms of their leaves, bolls and bolls, as completely as it is possible to imagine. On many farms one third is lost.

Manufactures in Illinois.—The editor of the Chicago Democrat states that the cloths now being manufactured at Green's mill, in La Salle county, are equal to any brought from the east and better at the price. Having been recently elected to Congress, Mr. Wortworth, editor of the Democrat, has bought a suit of this premium cloth on purpose to take to Washington, and thus show by acts rather than talk that he believes in patronizing home industry; the best kind of protection.

The population of the kingdom of Prussia, according to the census just made is 15,300,000 souls; and it is therefore, the fifth state in Europe in point of population.

Philosophy.—A man by the name of Philo, who was married to a lady whose name was Sophy, observed, that in uniting his name with the lady's put him in possession of *Philo sophy*.

The Repeal Policy.—In the Wexford Independent, one of Mr. O'Connell's own organs, especially favored by his patronage, and intimately acquainted with his views, we find the following information for the benefit of the repealers. It may be considered the ultimatum in the event of the Queen's refusal to repeal the Union.

1. The people are not to work for any man who is not a repealer.
2. The people are to abandon the consumption of all articles paying taxes.
3. The people are to let their landlords (take their rent, passive resistance being the only plan of bringing them to their senses).

4. The people are to wear nothing whatever of British manufacture.

Commerce of the Mississippi.—Last year the first steamboat arrived at the port of Bloomington on the 5th day of March, and up to the 20th of October, the number of arrivals from above and below was 392. The present season the first arrival was on the 12th of April, one

month and seven days later, and up to this date the arrivals number 400; eleven more than we had at this time last year. From this some idea may be formed of the increase of the trade on the upper Mississippi.

A London paper says that the rumor is rife that Peel and the Duke of Wellington have expressed themselves as inclined to make a trial of having the Imperial Parliament once every three years in Dublin.

On the 5th of September a terrible conflagration occurred at Stuhlweissenburg, in Hungary. Nearly 1000 houses were reduced to ashes.

Ecce!—One asked his friend why he, being a stout man himself, had married so small a wife. Why, friend, said he, I thought that you had known that of all evils we should choose the least.

We know that statements made by the Carthage mob in their resolutions as published in the late Warsaw Message were false; we also felt convinced that the parties themselves were apprised of that fact, and that it was a thing generally understood by the public and therefore we did not trouble ourselves about it; but having the following testimonies and affidavits sent us for publication, we insert them for the information of those who may not have had opportunities of information themselves relative to this subject. State of Illinois, Lee County, ss.

We, the undersigned citizens of the town of Dixon, county of Lee, State of Illinois, being duly sworn according to law depose and say that we have seen the article entitled "Statement of facts connected with the arrest of Joseph Smith, and his discharge therefrom," published in the Warsaw Message of the date of 15th of July, A. D. 1843; and have also seen an editorial article in the same number of said paper, in which it is stated that said statement of facts was furnished by F. Southwick, one of Mr. Smith's attorneys; and that we know the fact stated in said statement, to wit, that Reynolds for a considerable length of time immediately after his arrival at Dixon, did peremptorily refuse to allow Smith a private interview with his counsel, and that said Reynolds did expressly state that no conversation could be had with Smith, by his attorneys, unless he, Reynolds, was present at such conversation.

The length of time, which such refusal to allow said private conversation continued, was, in the belief of these deponents, at least one hour; and that such private conversation was not permitted by Reynolds, until after being informed by at least two of these deponents, (Messrs Dixon and Langer) that such private interview must be allowed. Mr. Southwick as that was a right he had guaranteed to him by law.

Sworn and subscribed to before me at Dixon this 20th day of July, A. D. 1843. FREDERICK R. DUTCHER, Justice of the Peace, For Lee county, Ill.

JOHN DIXON, ISAAC ROBINSON, L. P. SANGER, J. D. MCCOMSA, J. ALBERT HILFENSTIEN, S. G. PATRICK, E. SOUTHWICK.

We, the undersigned, state under oath that we travelled in company with Joseph H. Reynolds, the agent of the State of Missouri, from Dixon to Nauvoo, at the time he had Joseph Smith in custody with the intention of taking him to Missouri, between the 26th of June last, and the first instant, and that the Mormons, friends of Mr. Smith, who met us on said journey, before we arrived at Nauvoo, conducted themselves, so far as we could perceive, and were able to judge, with the strictest propriety; and to our knowledge made use of no means towards either H. D. Wilson, or said Reynolds; but on the contrary, several of them and said Smith among that number, pledged themselves personally safe; and that said Mormons, none of them, as we could perceive, were armed, so far as we discerned, and further that the statement made in the "Old School Democrat" of the 12th inst., over the signature of T. H. Reynolds, that he and said Wilson were disarmed soon after they were arrested, on the trespass suit commenced against them by said Smith, and that their arms were not returned to them, until after the said Smith's discharge at Nauvoo, was incorrect, and in relation to this, these deponents say that said Wilson and Reynolds were arrested on said action of trespass, at Dixon on Saturday morning, the 24th of June last; that they were not disarmed by the sheriff of Lee county, who had them in custody, nor by any other person until the following day, at Paw Paw grove, thirty-two miles distant from Dixon, and that the arms of said Wilson and Reynolds were restored to them by the said sheriff of Lee county, who had them in custody for default of bail, at their, Wilson's and Reynolds', own request, while on the journey from Dixon to Nauvoo, before the company had arrived within at least eighty miles of Nauvoo.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, at Dixon, this 20th day of July, A. D. 1843. FREDERICK R. DUTCHER, Justice of the Peace.

J. D. MCCOMSA, L. P. SANGER, J. ALBERT HILFENSTIEN, S. G. PATRICK, E. SOUTHWICK.

To the Editor of the Warsaw Message.—Gent. It appears from an article in your paper of the 15th of July, under the editorial head, that there is a question of

veracity there raised, between Mr. H. T. Wilson and myself, relative to the proceedings had after the late arrest by him of Joseph Smith. Now in order that the public may no longer be deceived, in the premises, be pleased to publish together with this note, the above affidavits that the charge of falsehood may attach where it properly belongs.

Very respectfully yours,

E. SOUTHWICK.

Dixon, July 29, 1843.

The Sea shall give up its dead.—On leaving the harbor of St. Mary's a short time since, the people in the boat saw a large red chest on the water, toward which they directed their boat's course, and succeeded in obtaining the chest.

This, on being opened, was found to contain the corpse of a young and beautiful female, clothed in a rich silk dress, and having three solid gold rings upon her fingers. And this was all that could be learned concerning her; who she had been, or the circumstances of her death remain to us still sealed; it is most likely, however, that the fair young creature had died at sea, and her body been committed to the waters of the deep, which thus had yielded it up again.

It only remains for us to add that the chest, with the body in it, just as it lay when first opened, was consigned to the grave, with the appropriate and solemn rites of Christian burial, in St. Mary's.—*Newfoundland Post.*

A Miser's Prayer.—Among many curious papers found at the decease of John Ward, member of the British Parliament for Hackney, there was one in his own hand writing, of which the following is a copy. It is an admirable satire, and we commend it to certain persons who must be nameless:—

"Oh Lord, thou knowest that I have my houses in the city of London, and likewise that I have lately purchased an estate in fee simple in the county of Essex; I beseech thee to preserve the county of Middlesex and Essex from fire and earthquakes; and as I have a mortgage in Arfordshire, I beg of thee likewise to have an eye of compassion on that county; and, for the rest of the counties that mayest deal with them as thou art pleased, Oh Lord, enable the bank to answer all their bills, and make all my debtors good men. Give a prosperous voyage and return to the Mermaid ship, because I have insured it; and as thou hast said that the days of the wicked are but short, I trust in thee thou wilt not forget thy promise as I have purchased an estate in reversion, which will be mine on the death of that most profligate young man, Sir J. L.—Keep my friends from sinking, and preserve me from thieves and house-breakers, and make all my servants as honest and faithful, that they may attend to my interest, and never cheat me out of my property night or day."

A Bright Boy.—Father, what does the printer say? Why, child, cause you and you didn't pay him for two or three years, and yet you have his paper every week, and all the subscribers serve him in the same way. I don't see, for my part, what is to hinder the printer lives on. Wife, put that boy to bed—he's got no more manners than a young heathen.

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, Joaquim Gonsalves, a Spaniard, was indicted for assaulting Mr. Aspinwall, the Consul for the United States. It appeared that the prisoner had for a considerable period of time annoyed the prosecutor and his clerks, at the office in Bishopsgate street, by claiming to be a citizen of the United States, and demanding to be sent home. Upon the occasion which led to the present indictment, the prisoner was very violent, and laid hold of the prosecutor and attempted to pull him down stairs. The prisoner was found guilty, and ordered to be imprisoned for a month, and to enter into recognizances to keep the peace.

Ancient recipe for the cure of the Gout. The ingredients for this remedy cannot be had without a little theft, but as no one's stock will be endangered, the sufferers will be content to run a little risk in order to obtain great relief.

1st. He must pick a handkerchief from the pocket of a maid of fifty years, who never had a wish to change her condition.

2d. He must wash it in an honest miller's pond.

3d. He must dry it on a parson's hedge that was never covetous.

4th. He must send it to a doctor's shop that never killed a patient.

5th. He must mark it with a lawyer's ink who never cheated a client. Apply it to the part affected, and a cure will speedily follow.

Judge Recommending Criminals not to plead Guilty.—Where it happens to a prisoner to answer in the affirmative, in appropriate language, to plead guilty, if he insists on it, the general understanding seems to be that he has a right to have such his plea recorded, in which case there is a necessary end of the trial, and the verdict follows of course. In practice, it is grown into a sort of fashion, when a prisoner has returned this answer, for the judge to endeavour to persuade him to withdraw it, and substitute the opposite plea, the plea of not guilty, in its place. The wicked man, repenting of his wickedness, offers what atonement is in his power; the judge, the chosen minister of righteousness, bids him repent of his repentance, and in place of the truth, substitute a barefaced lie. Such is the morality, such the holiness of the English judge.—*Benthamiana.*

HOW TO MAKE A TE-TOTAL-ER.

EVAPORATION—ITS POWER—ON, THE IN-GENUITY OF TIPIPLING RATS.

Mr. C., commission merchant of this city, is known as an extensive holder of Western produce; and his stock is not more noted for its variety than for the superiority of the several articles which he keeps on hand. His per centage on the sale of Monongahela whiskey through the year would be a man of moderate notions, be reckoned a liberal in coming. Customers came so quick to purchase, that to save the trouble of too frequently a recurrence to the barrel, he has been in the habit of keeping a sample-bottle in the store, always full or partially so, for their trial and inspection. He had found, for a long time, that the contents of the sample-bottle decreased very rapidly, daily, and in a manner at first, very mysteriously. He soon learned, however, that Sampson, the negro who stood in the store, was anything but a Washingtonian; and that he tried the strength of the Monongahela often than the whole of his customers. Desirous to know if his conscientiousness was as large as his alimmentiveness, he said to him on Monday night,

"Sampson, why is it that the whiskey in the sample-bottle diminishes so fast? Why, it has to be filled daily."

"Clare Go, Massa, I doesn't know," said Sampson, looking as serious as a converted sinner at a camp-meeting. "But I tink, massa, it's carried off by de principles ob wot white folks call 'evaporation.'"

"Of you do Sampson?" said Mr. C.

"Does, sartin, massa," said Sampson. "I tell you dat ere 'evaporation's' right strong. Gosh, it aint left a drop of hard cider in de country. I tink it's dat wot makes de wiskey so scarce, and not de tem'p'rance movement; as dey call it."

"Well then Sampson," said Mr. C., "fill the bottle now, and I will cork it so tight as to prevent evaporation."

"Yes sa," said Sampson. He filled the bottle; his master corked it, evaporation tight, and again it was placed on the shelf. Again, on Tuesday morning, it was found to have decreased considerably in quantity, and still more towards noon.

"Well, Sampson," said Mr. C., "find the whiskey is still rapidly decreasing. How do you account for it now?"

"Wa-wall, it be berry hard to 'splain, massa," said Sampson, "it be one ob dose 'sterious' disappearances wot a nigger can't 'count for, and wot sometimes puzzles white folks, I tell you."

"But what is your opinion, said Mr. C."

"Wall, I tink," said Sampson, "to tell you a nightry-true, dat de rats be drink in it, for day hasn't joined de tem'p'rance 'society, as I knows on."

"Yes," said Mr. C., "but when it would get down as low as the centre of the bottle, how would the rats manage to get at it then?"

"Yah! yah! yah!" said Sampson; but, suppressing suddenly his cackling, he added, "Look heah, massa, I was just a goin to say as how you was green. Now, does you tink as how dem dere rats wot you sees about de store, and wot's so much in de car-baret at de corner—does you tink, I axes, dat seen so many takin jilups on de suction principle, dat dey doesn't know de use ob a straw? Wal, I reck-on dey does, massa."

"Well then, Sampson," said Mr. C., "if the sample-bottle can neither be preserved from the rats nor evaporation, I must only submit to the loss and fill it whenever it is empty. Fill it now, and leave it again upon the shelf, and I care not whether you cork it or not."

Mr. C. told an acquaintance of his, an apothecary, of Sampson's partiality to the sample-bottle, and asked him if he could not give him some decoction to mix with it, which, while it would not visibly alter its color or taste, would prove less agreeable to Sampson's system than the pure Monongahela. The apothecary told him he could, and on the Tuesday before last, he furnished the required preparation. Sampson was sent on an errand in the early part of the day, and in his absence the obnoxious ingredients were introduced into the whiskey.

To give Sampson a better scope, when he returned, his master went out, and staid away long enough to give the sample-tasting Sampson full play at the bottle. When he returned, he noticed a strange and peculiar rolling of Sampson's eyes; his lips were the color of stale venison; and he had all the singular characteristics in his appearance of a 'tick nigger.'—Mr. C. managed to keep him pretty busy, and although appearing not to notice him, closely watched his movements.

"Wot!" he would shout, raising his leg up against his stomach, but still endeavoring to conceal his pain from his master, and again he would exclaim, "Ah! e-ech! wot!! gornamity!!!" and he would brace his belly a-

round with his hands and arms. At length, finding himself growing worse—that there was no chance of the pain abating—he threw himself on the floor, and roared out, "Oh! massa, dis child's a gone nigger—oh! a-a-ah! oh-o-o-oh!!"

"Why, what's the matter, Sampson?" said Mr. C., appearing to be suddenly astonished at the state of Sampson's bowels.

"Oh! massa," said Sampson, "oh! ee! ah! o-o-oh! massa, I'se a gone chicken; ah! ee! o oh!" and he wriggled about on the floor like a pea on a griddle, his eyes revolving like the beacon of a light-house, and his color changing like a dying dolphin.

"Why, what's the matter with you?" said his master.

"Oh! I doesn't know, massa, but I guess I'se got de Tyler gripe, and de influenza, and black vomit, and all de oder 'plaints in general, and 'tick-lar on de high pressure, roarin ribber principle—oh, ah!"

The master offered Sampson a drink out of the sample bottle to cure him, but he turned from it as if it were a poison of the deadliest quality.

"Oh, I see how it is," said Mr. C., "he has been drinking the whiskey that I had impregnated with poison to kill the rats."

Sampson, in lugubrious tones, confessed he had. A dose of castor oil was administered to him, and in a short time he was 'as good as new.'

Since then, neither the rats nor evaporation interfere with the sample-bottle, and Sampson is as strict a te-totaler, as if he had taken the pledge from Father Mathew.

DREADEFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

The New Orleans papers bring us an account of another of those terrible accidents which occur so often on the western waters. The steamboat *Clipper*, commanded by the veteran of the Mississippi, Captain Laurent, who ran her as a regular packet between Byron Sara and New Orleans, burst her boilers on the morning of the 19th ultimo, while leaving Byron Sara on her way to Byron Tunicia, for the purpose of taking a portion of freight. By this accident, the cabin, upper deck, wheelhouse, and boilers were completely blown away; the body of the boat was literally broken amidships and sunk. The crew consisted of 43 persons. One of the cabin passengers, Mr. L. Thomas, of Byron Sara, is missing; and the other, Mr. Montemart, merchant of New Orleans, would not probably recover from his wounds. The Chronicle gives the following summary, from which it appears that 28 persons were undoubtedly killed:

Captain Laurent escaped unhurt; Mr. Bessy, chief clerk, missing, and the second clerk killed; John Tyson, chief engineer, badly wounded, had both legs amputated; William Sumter, second engineer, thrown 150 or 200 yards through the roof and gable end of a house into the back yard against the fence; one arm was torn off and the fragments of his carcase scattered over the trees; William Nelson, 3d engineer, free man of color, killed; Armand J. Kavan, pilot, missing; William Wall, pilot, killed; John Patterson, mate, badly scalded though likely to recover; Gabriel Pool, carpenter was missing; watchman killed; chambermaid saved unhurt; five stewards all killed or missing; two of the cooks killed and one wounded; eight firemen killed or missing; four deck hands killed or missing. All those put down as missing are doubtless dead.

The Byron Sara Ledger says: One of the sufferers was thrown over our office, a distance of about 200 yards, and so mutilated as to be scarcely recognized; and another was hurled through a window into one of our public houses and lodged on a bed fully 100 yards distance from the boat—yet this man survived a few hours; and another was cast about the same distance and fell dead upon the levee.

Heavy masses of iron were hurled in every direction tearing away portions of the roofs and penetrating the walls of houses in the vicinity. The larger portion of one of the boilers fell upon the house occupied by Mr. Thomas, completely sun-dering the roof from comb to eve passing through the lower floor, but fortunately doing no injury to any of the inmates.

REVIEW OF THE SAINT LOUIS MARKETS.

REPUBLICAN OFFICE, }
St. Louis, Oct. 26, 1843. }

Remarks.—We have but a few remarks to offer on the general character of the market, which has undergone some change, produced by the fluctuation in the receipts. The business of the week has been very good, without, however, being heavy; and should the rivers continue open till late in the season, the expectations of our merchants in the amount of business done, will have been realized.

The receipts of nearly all kinds of produce have been liberal—the quantity of bacon here has increased, and the receipts of wheat this week, exceeds that of last, by over 10,000 bushels—what that of tobacco and flour has decreased. Prices of nearly every description of produce have been well sustained. The changes that have been effected, will be found below.

The prospect of St. Louis offering a good market for hogs this fall and coming winter, is very flattering. Several of our merchants and packers of any means, are making extensive preparations for slaughtering and packing, and we think that many inducements will be offered to the farmers of this State and Illinois, to bring their pork to this market. The prospect is favorable for much better prices being paid this fall than the last; but at present what it will be, cannot be determined. One of our

most extensive merchants remarked to us yesterday, that he was willing to contract for 5,000 hogs, weighing 200 lbs and over, to be delivered after the first of November, at \$2 per 100 pounds.

Flour.—There has been a little more animation in the market this week, but no heavy operations have been made, sales being confined to small lots country brands. Since Monday we have no sales on the wharf at \$3 50, 3 56 and 3 62, at which figures the market closed to day. Small lots have been sold from stores to the bakers at \$3 75. We have heard of no sales City Mills. The receipts have been very light. The demand is limited, and full receipts would render the market heavy at \$3 50.

What.—There is no foreign demand, and the millers want only prime quality. We quote sales of prime lots at 60 a 62 cents, and a few superior lots at 64 a 65 cent, the first figures governing the market. Inferior descriptions range from 37 to 56 cents, according to quality.

Corn.—The demand for shipment has entirely ceased, and the price has declined to 20 cents without sacks, and 22 a 23 cents sack included, for yellow corn, and in but very moderate demand. The millers are paying for good lots of white 24 a 25 cents.

Oats.—Sales are made from waggon at 16 a 18 cents. We have noticed no sales on the wharf this week. There is no demand for more than is sufficient to supply the city, which is very well supplied.

But and Pork.—No sales.

Bacon.—The receipts have been quite heavy this week, and there has been a good deal sold. We quote sales of Sides at from 22 to 34 cents, according to quality and order; and the last day or two the market has been somewhat depressed. Shoulders are in fair demand at 24 and 24 1/2, and Hams command from 4 to 6 cents, according to quality. There has been a large amount shipped this week—principally sides.

Lard.—Strictly prime is in demand at 5 to 5 1/2 cents, and inferior is in fair request at 3 1/2 a 4 c. Very little has been received this week.

Tallow.—This article is in good demand. We heard of a sale yesterday at 5 1/2 cts. The market is firm at from 5 to 6 cts.

Butter.—Fresh butter is scarce, and will command 10 to 12 cents in kegs or firkins. Salt butter we quote at from 6 to 8 cents, as in quality.

Beans.—White beans are in fair request at 75 cents. Colored we quote at 62 a 65 cents per bushel.

Barley.—Sales have been made this week of prime parcels at 37 to 40 cents, and inferior is very dull at 30 a 35 cents. The market is well supplied.

Rye.—There is very little inquiry in the market, and we have heard of no sales this week. We noticed a lot in market to-day, for which 35 cents was the best offer made.

Hemp.—The only sale of any magnitude this week, was that of 168 bales superior dew rotted on Monday, at \$3 50. There is a good demand and large lots in good order, will readily command our quotations. Inferior lots we quote at 2 a 2 1/2 cts. There has been a few small lots water rot received, but we have heard of no sale—nominal price \$4 to 5 50, as in quality and order. A great part of the receipts was consigned to shippers, and has been sent forward.

Onions.—They are in fair request at 6 1/2 cts per bushel.

Potatoes.—We have seen none sold, except at retail, this week, but continue to quote them at 25 a 31 cts, per bushel.

Dried Apple is in some little demand at 50 and 62 1/2 cents per bushel.

DR. S. BENNETT,

HAS removed his office to the north east corner of the block on the north side of the Temple adjoining P. P. Pratt's lot. no28-3w.

LOST.

IN the vicinity of Carthage, on the route from Jacksonville to Nauvoo, a small leather valise containing one pair of thin pantaloons, two shirts, two bosoms, one pocket bible and some small pamphlets. Whosoever will give information or return the same shall be rewarded.

MELVIN WILBER.

Nov. 7th 1843. no28-1f.

NEW GOODS, VERY CHEAP.

PRATT & SNOW, corner of Young and Wells Streets, one block north of the Temple, Nauvoo, have just received from Boston the largest supply of Dry Goods ever opened in this city, consisting principally of good staple articles for fall and winter; such as Broad-cloths, Cashmere, Satinets, Flannels, Shirtings, Sheetings, Calicoes, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

Cash wanted, and country produce bought and sold.

As we intend selling goods very cheap, and on the principles of honor, justice, and impartiality, no one need ask for credit, nor waste breath in bantering on the price, as we have but one invariable price either for cash or barter.

Nauvoo, Nov. 7, 1843.

MARRIED.—On the 19th of October, by Elder C. Wesley Wandell, Mr. Mathew More jun., to Miss Adelaide Martin, all of Nashville, T. T.

DEATHS.—For the Week ending Monday the 30th ult.

Stephen Workman, 13y 2m; canker. Levi Stills, 38y; consumption. Samuel Claton, 36y; ague and fever; (Cincinnati Ohio.)

Brigham Cobb, 5m 20d; consumption. Alm M. Colton, 8m 22d; inflammation of the brain.

J. A. W. Andrews, 33y 15d; Measles. Sarah Hirst, 8m; chill fever. Mary Ann Raleigh, 20y; dropsy. Thedy Sarah Ann Stow, 8y; chill fever. (Iowa.)

Lorina Brown, 21y; canker. Total 10.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

DEATHS.—For the week ending Mon-

day the 6th inst.

Alonzo Hutton, by; chill fever. George Brindle, 28y; inflammation of bowels.

George Randall, 14y; ague and fever. Ezra Parish, 1y 3m 2d; scarlet fever. Elizabeth Harrington, 42y; inflammation of bowels.

Robert Wigan, 30y; flux. Wm. Campton, 32y; diarrhoea. James Ethel, 18y; diarrhoea. Lorenzo B. McGinness, 1y; canker. Ann Maria Bar, 19m; (Laharpe.)

Total 9.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

from to

Ashes—per lb. 7 8
Pot. 11 12
Pearl. 16 18
Collins. 14 16
Others. 11 12
Bagging—Mo. per yard. 44 46
Bale Rope—Mo per lb. 44 46
Beans—per lb. 26 28
Candler—per lb. 8 9
Sperm. 7 8
Tallow—Dipped. 7 8
Stearine. 14 16
Coal—per ton. 16 18
Lahigh. 16 18
Pittsburgh—per bushel. 7 8
Missouri and Illinois. 7 8
Coffee—per lb. 13 15
Java. 13 15
Havana. 13 15
Rio. 13 15
St. Domingo. 13 15
Laguaira. 13 15
Chocolate—No. 1. 12 14
No. 2. 12 14
Copper—per lb. 35 40
Brazilian. 35 40
Sheeting. 43 45
Bottom. 43 45
Flats. 43 45
Cordage—per lb. 12 14
Manilla. 12 14
Tarred Rope. 2 3 1/2
Hemp. 1 75 2 00
Plough Lines. 14 15
Cotton Yarns—per lb. 12 13
Common. 12 13
Domestic—per yard. 67
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8. 11 1/2
Bleached Shirtings, 3-4 and 7-8. 7 1/2
4-4 and 6-4. 8 1/2
Brown Drillings. 18 20
Burlaps. 18 20
Brown Lowel Czza bags. 18 20
Virginia. 18 20
Ticking, 3-4 and 4-4. 18 20
Satinets. 34 36
Kentucky Jeans. 10 12
Cotton Cloth. 10 12
Blue Drillings. 10 12
Mixed summer stuffs. 12 14
Dye Stuffs. 15 18
Madder, per lb. 15 18
Logwood. 15 18
Indigo, Sp. ceeroon. 1 25 1 45
Cuppers. 2 25
Camwood, per lb. 9 10
Fustic. 42 50
Drugs & Medicines. 14 15
Ginseng, per lb. 14 15
Sagebrush, Western. 8 9
Eastern. 8 9
Alum, per lb. 2 25
Quinine, per oz. 2 25
Brimstone. 5 6
Epsom Salts. 7 8
Four Sulphur. 7 8
Cream Tartar. 7 8
Turkey Opium. 3 75
Camphor. 3 75
Gum Arabic. 1 25
Liquorice Paste. 18 20
Sal Soda. 18 20
Feathers—per lb. 16 18
Flour, Meal &c. 4 25 4 75
Flour, City Mills. 4 12 4 75
Country. 2 50 3 00
Rye. 25 31
Cornmeal, per bushel. 25 31
Fruits. 50 60
Apples, dried, per bushel. 1 50 2 00
green, per bushel. 1 50 2 00
Peaches, dried, per bushel. 1 50 2 00
Almonds, s. s. per bushel. 1 50 2 00
Raisins, M. R. per box. 1 25 2 00
C. M. 1 25 2 00
Prunes, per lb. 10 12
Currants, Zante. 10 12
Figs, per drum. 14 16
Lemons, per box. 2 00 2 50
Figs & Raisins. 1 00 4 00
Buffalo, per robe. 84 18
Deer slaves, per lb. 8 16
Red and Blue, in hair. 8 16
Groy. 3 10
Beaver. 2 00 3 00
Otter, per skin. 1 00 3 00
Muskrat. 3 8
Raccoon. 10 20
Sicily. 10 20
Fox Cat. 10 20
Wild grey. 10 20
Mink. 10 20
Bear, per skin. 1 00 2 00
Fish. 10 12
Mackerel, No. 1, per bbl. 10 12
No. 2. 7 50 8 00
No. 3. 4 00 5 00
Lake Trout. 8 00 9 00
Salmon, per kit. 1 50 2 00
Cod, dry, per box. 1 25 1 50
Herrings. 1 25 1 50
Crabs—per bushel. 50 60
Wheat. 62 56 1/2
Rye. 25 33
Corn. 25 33
Barley. 37 40
Oats. 12 14
Beans. 25 30
Glass—per box. 2 50 2 75
8 by 10. 3 75 4 25
10 by 12. 3 75 4 25
12 by 18. 9 00 9 00
Gunpowder—per keg. 6 00 7 00
Dupont's. 6 00 7 00
Latin's. 6 00 7 00
Blasting. 4 00 4 50
Gunny Bags. 14 16
Hemp—per 112 lbs. 4 75 5 00
Water rotted. 2 12 2 50
Hill's—per lb. 61 7
Dry. 3 0
Green. 3 0
Salted. 31 00
Hops, 1st quality per lb. 7 12 1/2
Honey, per gallon. 25 30
Iron, Tennessee and Pittsburgh. 4 44
Common Bar, per lb. 4 44
Band. 5 6
Hoof Shoe. 5 6
Hoof. 5 6
Sheet. 7 7
Nail Rods. 7 7
Boiler Iron. 7 7
Pig Iron, per ton. 22 00 26 00
Nails, per lb. 44 50
Pittsburgh. 44 50
Juniata. 44 50
Boston. 44 50
Castings, per lb. 22 3
Foundry. 44

100 lbs.

Fig. 2 50 3 00
Rye. 3 25 3 50
Sheet. 3 00 3 00
Flax. 0 00 0 00
Lard, per bushel. 10 18
Common. 10 18
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl. 3 75 4 00
Leather, per lb. 20 25
S. s. 25 30
Shirting. 1 50 2 00
Upper, per side. 24 00 30 00
Calicoes, per dozen. 00 20 30 33
Bridle. 00 12 00 30
Mo-coco. 00 12 00 30
Molasses, per gallon. 16 18
New Orleans. 16 18
Sugar House. 28 30
Neal Stores. 2 50 3 50
Tar, per bbl. 0 75 1 00
Pitch, per bbl. 3 00 3 50
Rein. 3 50 4 00
Spirits Turpentine, per gallon. 50 55
Varnish, bright. 35 40
Oakum, per lb. 9 10
Oils. 80 87 1/2
Lard, per gallon. 87 1 00
Sperm, winter. 75 1 00
Summer. 85 1 00
Lard. 17 00 00 00
Fish, per bbl. 45 50
Butter, per gallon. 45 50
Paints. 3 5 0
White Lead. 3 5 0
Red. 40 18
Chrome Yellow. 40 45
Green. 5 6
Spanish Brown. 4 0
Provisions. 2 50 3 75
Beef, Mess, per bbl. 3 50 3 75
Prime. 3 50 3 75
Tongues, per dozen. 0 00 0 00
Buffalo. 5 00 0 00
Park, Clear, per bbl. 7 50 8 00
Moss. 0 50 0 75
M. O. 5 75 0 00
Prime. 5 75 0 00
P. O. 0 00 0 00
Hog round, per lb. 12 3
Bacon, Hams. 3 7
Shoulders. 21 24
Shoulders. 21 24
Lard. 34 41
Butter. 10 10
Cheese, common. 5 54
Western Reserve. 6 25
Eggs. 7 1/2
Rice. 23 30
Linen. 23 30
Cotton. 40 25
Salt, per bushel. 37 1/2
Turk's Island. 37 1/2
G. A., per sack. 1 37 1/2
L. B. 1 37 1/2
Kankawha, per bushel. 30 31
Saltpeter, per lb. 11 12 1/2
Refined. 8 1/2
Crude. 8 1/2
Soda—per bushel. 4 00 4 60
Clover. 87 1 00
Timothy. 64 00
Flax. 64 00
Hemp. 25 30
Shot—per bag. 1 00 1 12 1/2
All sizes. 1 00 1 12 1/2
Spices—per lb. 23 00
Cassia, in mats. 40 50
Cloves. 11 12
Ginger, Mace. 11 12
Ground. 1 25 1 50
Nutmeg. 1 25 1 50
Pepper. 1 25 1 50
Pimento. 10 12 1/2
Soap—per lb. 15 00
Eastern, No. 1. 15 00
No. 2. 15 00
Western, No. 1. 15 00
No. 2. 15 00
Sugars—per lb. 34 75
Louisiana. 34 75
Havana, White. 34 75
Brown. 34

Sud Accident.—The wife of a Mr. John Bulger, a citizen of Marengo, Ala., in drawing water from a cistern became dizzy, and fell into it, the water being seven feet deep. Every effort was made to rescue her, but in vain. As a last resort her husband was let down by a rope, who succeeded in grasping the body of his wife, but while their neighbors were raising them the rope broke, and both were drowned. They left an only child about eight months old.

A Capital story is told by the Cleveland Herald, of Judge Tappan, one of the senators in Congress, who is unfortunately cross-eyed. A number of years ago he was judge of a newly organized county court in the eastern part of that state.

In these days of primitive simplicity or perhaps poverty, the bar-room of a tavern was used as a court-room, and the stable as a jail. One day during the session of the court, the judge had occasion to severely reprimand two of the lawyers, who were wrangling. An odd looking old customer, who sat in one corner, listening apparently with great satisfaction to the reproof, and presuming on old acquaintance and the judge's well known good humor, sang out: "Give it to 'em, old gimblet eyes!" "Who was that?" inquired the judge. "It was this old hoss," answered the chap, raising himself up. "Sheriff," observed the judge, with great gravity, "take that old hoss and put him in the stable."

We see it stated in the Baltimore and some of the Philadelphia papers, that the potato crop in the neighborhood of these cities is almost worthless. In some places the farmers had ceased from digging them, the worms in August and September having caused them to rot in the hill to such an extent that they were not worth digging.

Ma, said a juvenile grammarian of the feminine gender yesterday, when returned from one of the public schools—Ma, mayn't I take some of the currant jelly on the sideboard?

No, said the mother sternly.

Well then, ma, mayn't I take some of the ice cream?

No, again replied ma.

It was not long, however, before the young miss was found digging into both.

Did I not tell you, said the maternal parent, in a somewhat angry tone, not to touch them?

You said no twice, ma, said the precocious girl, and the schoolmistress says that two negatives are equal to an affirmative; so I thought you meant that I should eat them.

The mother sat down upon the sofa and said that the talent some people's children had for learning was astonishing!

SMUTTY WHEAT.

It is a fact not to be disputed, that a very large portion of the wheat grown in the United States in the present year, contains more or less smut. We notice complaints of it from every quarter, and almost every state, and in many cases the quantity present will be a serious drawback on the value of the crop. To what is this general prevalence of the smut to be attributed? Not many have been favorable to the crop during the present season, for all are aware that the quantity of the wheat grown was never better; but in the midst of this beautiful wheat, the dark green upright ears of smut, some lower and some higher, were generally to be found, the very same plump as that of the pure wheat, round, nasty, black, sure to injure it for seed, or spoil flour, if ground in mills not furnished with the best apparatus for cleaning.

Two probable causes only can be assigned, and of these both may have been active, or more or less co-operated to produce such a result. One cause is, surely, the unfavorable state of the weather during the month of September, or the time in which the wheat crop of this country is usually put in. From the 6th to the 20th, there was a scarcely a day in which some rain did not fall, and those who took advantage of the best days to sow, were obliged to do so on ground unfit for the reception of seed, while those who were from the condition of their fields obliged to wait, sowed too late, and in most cases on soils still too wet for healthy germination and vegetation. The unfavorable condition of soils generally at the time of sowing, and the lateness of putting in seed generally, cannot be denied; but we think the prevailing of so large a portion of the plants during the winter, rather than the smut, the result of this late or unfavorable sowing; as we have seen smut in abundance from fields sown early, and while the soil was in first rate order.

The other cause to which we have alluded as the cause of the increase of smut, is the decrease of the practice of liming wheat before sowing. 30 years since, smut in wheat was one of the greatest evils the farmer had to encounter. The practice of sowing or washing seed wheat in brine, was discovered and generally adopted, and in a few years smutty wheat nearly ceased to be known. Many farmers, it is true, were too lazy or careless to lime their wheat, but such frequently purchased their seeds from those who had grown it pure by that treatment, and for many years it was rare to find a load of smutty wheat sent to market. The danger apparently past, the practice of liming and liming has gradually fallen into disuse, even with good farmers, and

the natural result has been, that smut in the wheat crop is again rapidly on the increase, and threatens to become as injurious as ever, unless preventive measures promptly resorted to, such as were formerly so effective. That smut is infectious, or can be communicated from one seed to pure grain, is a fact as well established as that the itch or small pox may be spread by contact or inoculation; and every measure intended to guard against it, should be based on a knowledge of these facts. Peculiar conditions of the soil, or of the weather, may be more favorable to the action of these injurious causes than others, but no matter what the weather or soil may be, the farmer who sows smutty wheat, without "precautionary measures, must not be disappointed at finding it in increased quantities in his next crop. The concurrent testimony of wheat purchasers and millers, that smutty wheat has been gradually on the increase for several years, should put farmers on the alert, and induce a general recurrence to some measures for arresting the evil; and when the evil is one that may be so easily and quickly removed, there can be no excuse for permitting its continuance. —[Cultivator.

LIME LIME!
THE undersigned, intends to keep constantly on hand at the upper end of Main street near the river, the above article, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest for cash, or will exchange it for most kinds of country produce. He has now on hand two kilns, not inferior to any in this city, and flatters himself by his experience in manufacturing to suit all who may favor him with their patronage. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere.

PETER SHIRTS.
Nauvoo, May 31st, 1843—6m

NOTICE.
JUST received from Boston a large lot of sole leather for sale, cheap for cash. Will exchange for green and dry hides, pork, lard, wheat, tallow, butter and cheese, and country orders.

HIRAM KIMBALL.
Nauvoo, Nov. 1st 1843. no27-1f.

WANTED.
A FAITHFUL young man for four or six months; one that understands teaming and taking care of horses, and other work about the barn and house; one lately from the east will be preferred.

HIRAM KIMBALL.
Nauvoo, Nov. 1st 1843. no27-1f.

NOTICE.
WHEREAS my wife Martha has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account as I will pay no debt of her contracting, after this date.

CYRUS BOLEY.
October 23, 1843.

State of Illinois, ss.
Hancock county } ss.
May Term A. D. 1844
David Thompson, Complainant,
vs.
Alexander Bushnell, Defendant.

In Chancery—Bill for close Mortgage.
The complainant's solicitor herein having filed affidavit that the defendant, Alexander Bushnell, is not an inhabitant of the State of Illinois; Notice is hereby given to the said Alexander Bushnell, that a suit in Chancery has been commenced in the Circuit Court in and for said county of Hancock, at the suit of said complainant, and against the said defendant, that a subpoena has been issued thereon, and that unless the said defendant, Alexander Bushnell, appear on the first day of the next Term thereof to be holden at the Court-house in Carthage on the third Monday of May A. D. 1844, and plead answer or demur to said bill, the same will be taken as confessed against him, and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk,
By D. E. HEAD, Deputy.
BACHMAN & SKINNER, Sol. for Compl.
October 30th A. D. 1843. no27-4w.

State of Illinois }
Hancock county }
In the Circuit Court, of said county, To the May Term, A. D. 1844.
Stephen Owen, Complainant,
vs.
David Marston, Defendant.

Administrators of the Estate of M. Marston dec'd and others.

In Chancery—Bill of Injunction.
It appearing by affidavit regularly sworn to and filed in the clerk's office of the Circuit Court for Hancock County, that the said David Marston, Administrator as aforesaid, one of the defendants herein is not a resident of this State. Notice is therefore hereby given to the said David Marston, Administrator as aforesaid, that a bill in Chancery has been filed in the clerk's office of the said Circuit Court of Hancock county, against you, the said David Marston, Administrator as aforesaid, and that a summons has been issued thereon; that unless you shall be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court for Hancock County, on the first day of the next Term thereof to be holden in the town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of May next, and answer to the said complainant's bill, the allegations thereof will be taken for confessed against you, and a decree entered accordingly.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk,
By D. E. HEAD, Deputy.
BACHMAN & SKINNER, Sol. for Compl.
October 30, 1843. no27-4w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree made at the October Term 1843, of the Circuit Court, in and for the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, the undersigned will expose to public sale at the house of Ezekiah P. Bradley, deceased, near Galena's Point in said county, on Saturday the 16th day of December next, the following described real estate belonging to the estate of said deceased, to-wit:—The North half of the S. E. q. sec. 28, Town 6 North, range 8 West and the N. E. q. of the N. E. q. sec. 32, Town 6 North, range 8 West, situate in said county.

TERMS OF SALE.—Six months credit. Notes with approved security, and mortgages on the premises will be required.

URE BRADLEY, Adm'r.
WILLIAM GOLDEN, Adm'r.
Carthage, Ill., Oct. 27, 1843. no27-6t

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I was, on the 19th instant, duly appointed by the circuit court of Hancock, guardian of Joel Bullard, of Nauvoo, who was considered by said court to be insane, and all persons are hereby forbid harboring or trading with the said Joel Bullard, under the severest penalty of the law.

HYRUM SMITH.
Oct. 26th, 1843.

FALL & WINTER READY MADE CLOTHING.

At Wholesale and retail.
M. BROWN, at 52 Main street, St. Louis, has already received several shipments, and will continue to receive weekly fresh supplies of superior ready made clothing, the goods of which were bought at auction, for cash, previous to the late advance on goods, and made up under his immediate direction by a wholesale clothing house in the city of New York, with which he is connected. His stock will be large, comprising every article kept in a clothing or furnishing store.

Having one of the best cutters in the United States to superintend that department, he is confident his garments will compare successfully with any in this city, in fashion, beauty, make or fit.

Persons visiting St. Louis for the purpose of replenishing their wardrobes, either in clothing or furnishing articles, where they will not only find the most fashionable and best made garments, but at prices decidedly lower than any other house in the city of St. Louis.

M. BROWN, 52 Main st.,
[no21-6w] St. Louis.

A SMALL BOX STOVE is wanted on tithing, by the Temple Committee. August 28th, No 18 tf.

TAVERN STAND

FOR sale in Appenooce, Hancock county, Ill., 8 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the ferry landing, leading to Iowa. I will sell low for cash or part in good horses, one good two horse wagon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tavern in Appenooce, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given.

AMOS PERRY,
SILAS PERRY.
Appenooce, July 25, 1843.

FOR SALE.

South west quarter of section 24, in township six north of range 8 west. Tide good. Terms easy; apply to

L. E. REYNOLDS,
Burlington Iowa
June 27th, 1843—1f.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING AND PLATING in all its varieties.

at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the Temple, by Gustavus Hills.

WANTED.—Old Gold and Silver in exchange for work.

GRANT & WATT, TAILORS,

MAIN STREET, Nauvoo, Ill.
Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the nearest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All country orders promptly attended to.

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKING.

MR. JOHN FRODSHAM, from Liverpool begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business, in Mulholland Street, at the Nauvoo Store, and trusts, from the manner of his workmanship and moderate prices, to merit a portion of public patronage.

Sept. 27, 1843. no22-1f.

WORK! WORK! WORK!!!

THE undersigned wishes to let out a job of opening a stone quarry, also to get out 30 cords of stone on the bank of the river.

If any person wishes to get Steam-boiler wood this fall and coming winter, I will take from 500 to 1000 cords in exchange for bricks. I will also let a job of clay digging late this fall.

HIRAM KIMBALL.
Nauvoo, Nov. 8, 1843. no27-1f.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

MR. ROBERT WELLS, respectfully informs the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business at the corner of Main and Parley streets, and hopes by strict attention thereto, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Cutting done on the shortest notice and in the nearest manner.
N. B. All orders promptly attended to.
Oct 18—no25-3m

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, clothe lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.
HOWARD EGAN.
April 26, 1843. 52—1f

SPINNING WHEELS!

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels

of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bedsteads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & L. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bedstead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.
May 24 1843, 1f.

FOR SALE.

A FARM of eighty acres of Land, in south-east quarter of section Twenty-one, township seven north, range eight west, about four miles from the Temple; the farm is well fenced, forty acres in cultivation. Log house and stables.

For further particulars, enquire of

aug. 9 67-1f. Z. PULSIPHER.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he has for sale at his shop 3 doors above Mr. Mills' Tavern on Main Street, a good assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's shoes,—some very cheap, adapted to the season.—Likewise men's and boy's boots and shoes.

Shoes made and repaired at short notice.

GEORGE ALLEY.
Nauvoo, June 26th 1843. no2-3m.

STRAYED.

A WAY from this place, 3 weeks ago, a yoke of oxen; one of them rather better than the other, with stubbed horns and many wrinkles in them, line black and spotted; the other very tall and blind of one eye, (the right eye.) with large and long horns; very poor and both of them red, with some little white spots about them.

Sept. 20, 1843. no73-1f.

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recent ly taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office.

PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, in one dollar a dozen.

Cabinet Manufactory.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and surrounding country, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Light Stands of all kinds, and all other articles in his line, which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any Cabinet-maker in the west. Shop on Parley street east of Main.

N. B. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

JOHN HATFIELD.
Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—6m

LIME.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER.
Nauvoo, June 17, 1843.—1f.

N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

GUSTAVUS HILLS, WATCHMAKER

AND JEWELLER,
At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers would give notice to the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they have just received from the East, a good assortment of Boots and Shoes—also, Sole Leather—Upper—Calf—Kid—Lining—Blindings—and most kind of Findings—Shoe Pegs—Nails—Blinking, &c. Also a quantity of Friction Matches—Writing, Wrapping, and Sano Paper. They will make all kinds of Boots and Shoes to order, and on the most reasonable terms. All persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, are requested to call at the store of the subscribers on Mulholland Street, a few rods East of the Temple.

POWERS & ADAMS.
Sept. 27, 1843. no22-1f.

SECOND ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Otago, Oak, and Rapids, at Lyon's old establishment on the corner of Main and Hotchkiss streets, a splendid stock of New and

Genuine GOODS direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at whole sale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hard-ware, Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs, Boots, Shoes, Military Goods and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyon's cheap cash store, on the corner of Main and Hotchkiss streets.

Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill.,
July 11, 1843—1f

NAUVOO FERRY.

THE undersigned, will hereafter run a new and splendid Steam Boat, as a FERRY BOAT across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montross, for the accommodation of emigrants, travelers, citizens, and their effects. And they solicit the patronage of a discerning public to sustain the company in this laudable enterprise. The convenience will be great, the accommodation good, and the passage sure, without having to pay by far more for the river is under bonds—of ice. The prices will be regulated by an ordinance of the City Council. Live and let live is the desire of the public's servants.

D. JONES & Co.
May 17th 1843. 3m-6m.

C. A. WARREN & HIGBEE.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.

Office situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

Nauvoo, May 24d, 1843. 1f.

BACHMAN & SKINNER.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

Will attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Courts. Offices—in the Court House Carthage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple.

3m no 51.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo, and the West, as the best preparation (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medicinal prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBELL LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Insults and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after disipation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

(22-1f.) J. SNIDER,
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, having lately taken the upper stone house in Nauvoo, are now prepared to do a Forwarding and Commission Business, and are ready at all times to accommodate the public, by receiving all goods that may be consigned to them.

CHARLES ALLEN,
JOHN KELLY.
Aug. 9 no67-1f

LOOK HERE.

I would say to emigrants; and all the brethren, that I have a few lots on hand that I will sell very cheap, as I am going on my mission soon, and wish to sell before I go.

Also, I have lots with buildings on them. If any one wishes for a good store-building near the Temple, I can accommodate them.

BRIGHTMAN YOUNG.
Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no11f.

ALMON RABBIT.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Will practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. }
July 4th 1843-1f.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!!!

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

SCHOOL BOOKS.
The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

ALSO.
Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Millennial Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office; cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING,
in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our

PRICES.

Quarto half bound plain 1.50
do do do do neat 2.00
do do whole bound plain 2.00
do do do do neat 2.50
Octavo full bound plain 1.00
do do do do neat 1.50
do do half bound plain 0.75
do do do do neat 1.00
do do do do extra 1.37
Twelves full bound plain .62
do do do do neat .57
do do half bound plain .50
do do do do neat .75



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume—No. 29.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1843.

Whole Number 81.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF,
At the corner of Water and Main Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS—\$2.00 annually in advance.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly subscribers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

POETRY.

From the Knickerbocker. THE PRINTER.

The printer, in his folio, heralds the world
Now come tidings of weddings, makings, mummings,
entertainments, jubilees, wars, fires, in-
undations, thefts, murders, massacres, mete-
ors, comets, specters, prodigies, shipwrecks,
piracies, sea-fights, lais-zus, pleas, proclama-
tions, embassies, trophies, triumphs, revels,
sports, plays—then again, as if a new shifted
scene, treasons, cheating, tricks, robberies, en-
ormous villainies of all kinds, funerals, burials,
new discoveries, expeditions—now comical,
then tragical matters. To-day we hear of new
offices created, to-morrow of great men deposed,
and then again of fresh honors conferred: one
is let loose, another imprisoned—one purchased,
another broken—she thrives, his neighbor
turns bankrupt—now plenty, then again
death and famine—one runs, another rides,
wrestles, laughs, weeps, and so forth. Thus
do we daily hear such like, both public and
private news!

He stood there alone at that shadowy hour,
By the evening lamp dimly burning—
All silent within, save the ticking type,
All without, save the night watch turning:
And heavily ebb'd the solemn sound,
As slowly he paced o'er the frozen ground.

And dark were the mansions so lately that
shone,
With the joy of festivity gleaming,
And hearts that were beating in sympathy then.
Were now living it o'er in their dreaming.
Yet the printer sat at his lonely post,
As slowly he gathered his mighty host.

And there lay the merchant all pillowed in
down,
And building bright hopes of the morrow,
Nor dreamed he that fate was then waving a
wand
That would bring to him fear and sorrow:
Yet the printer was there in his shadowy room,
And he sat in his frame work that rich man's
doom!

The young wife was sleeping, whom lately had
The tins that death only can sever:
And dreaming she started, yet woke with a
smile,
For she thought they were parted forever!
But the printer was clicking the type that
would tell
On the morrow the return of that midnight
spell!

And there lay the statesman, whose feverish
brow
And restle'd the pillow was pressing,
For he felt through the shadowy mist of his
dream
His fleetest hopes now possessing:
Yet the printer worked on, mid silence and
gloom,
And dug for ambition its lowliest tomb.

And slowly to the woman went gathering up
His budget of grief and of gladness—
A wreath for the noble, a grave for the low,
For the happy, a cup full of sadness—
Strange stories of wonder, to enchant the ear,
And dark tones of fear, to excite with fear.

Full strange are the tales that dark host shall
hear
To palace and cot on the morrow,
Oh welcome, thrice welcome, to many a heart!
To many a harp of sorrow—
It shall go like the wind and wandering air,
For life and its changes are impressed there.

Agricultural.

[From the Michigan Farmer.]

TO AGRICULTURISTS:
In this number we will examine the
constitution of different kinds of soils,
and tell why the one is productive and
the other barren.

Analysis of a very fertile soil:
Silica with fine siliceous sand, 87.643
Alumina, 5.666
Peroxide and protoxide of iron, 2.220
Peroxide of manganese, 0.360
Lime, 0.564
Magnesia, 0.302
Potash combined with Silica, 0.130
Soda, 0.025
Phosphoric acid, 10.060
Sulphuric acid, 0.027
Chlorine, 0.035
Humus, soluble in alkalies, 1.204
Humus, 1.072
Carbonic acid combined with lime, 0.080
Nitrogenous organic matter, 1.011
This soil is fertile because it contains in-
soluble quantities of such inorganic mat-
ters as are found in most plants, and
which are indispensable to their growth.
—and Alumina and Humus, mixed with
Silica in such proportions as to make it
sufficiently retentive of moisture.
The following is the analysis of a bar-
ren soil. 100 parts by weight
contain Silica & siliceous sand, 62.216
Alumina, 0.266

Peroxide of iron,	0.942
Peroxide of manganese,	0.364
Peroxide of iron,	trace
Lime in combination with silica,	1.633
Magnesia in combination with silica,	0.086
Potash principally in comb. with silica,	0.038
Soda,	trace
Phosphoric acid,	trace
Sulphuric acid,	0.051
Chlorine,	trace
Humus soluble in alkaline carbonates,	2.084
Humus,	1.200
Humus matter,	0.420

The sterility of this soil is owing to its
small quantities of Phosphoric Acid, Alu-
mina, and Potash. When a compost con-
taining the proper portions of these mat-
ters was added, it became very produc-
tive.

Analysis of land in Ohio, remarkable for its
great fertility. 100 parts by weight contain
Silica and fine siliceous sand, 79.338
Alumina, 7.306
Peroxide and protoxide of iron, 5.894
much magnetic iron sand, 1.320
Peroxide of manganese, 0.619
Lime, 0.124
Potash principally combined with silica, 0.200
Soda, 0.014
Phosphoric acid, 1.776
Sulphuric acid combined with lime, 0.122
Chlorine, 0.036
Humus soluble in alkalies, 1.950
Nitrogenous organic matter, 0.025

By comparing the analysis with the last,
it will be perceived that it contains a
much larger proportion of Alumina, Lime,
Potash, and Phosphoric Acid—which is
the cause of its fertility. The Alumina
acts by retaining moisture in the soil,
and the other matters by constituting the
inorganic parts of plants.

Some soils are rendered sterile by too
large a quantity of Lime, Potash, Alumi-
na, peroxide and protoxide of iron, &c.—
Too large or too small a proportion of
these matters will produce sterility. If
too much, this causes a much more diffi-
cult to remove than if too small. For
agricultural purposes it would not be
practicable to remove such matters, when
mixed with the earth, but sometimes it
might be to neutralize them by some chemi-
cal agent. For instance, if too much
potash, it might be neutralized by Nitric
acid, and if Lime, by Sulphuric acid; but if inorganic
substances are wanting, they generally
may be easily supplied.

No land can be productive, except it
contain such inorganic matters as are
found in the ashes of such plants as we
wish to grow thereupon.

JOHN MCLEAN.

Jackson, Oct. 1843.

CORN-STALK MOLASSES.

Before us is a beautiful and very tasty
sample of molasses from the corn-stalk.
It far exceeds what we had believed or
anticipated relative to the article, although
we had formed and expressed a very fa-
vorable opinion upon the subject. But we
now have something besides the "pa-
pers in evidence"—for here is the genuine,
which we have examined and tested, (or
tasted,) with eye and palate, to our entire
satisfaction. In flavor, beauty and den-
sity, we think the sample before us is su-
perior to any cane molasses we have ever
seen in this State. Several of our mer-
cantile and other friends, have viewed
and tasted it, and express a similar opin-
ion.

This molasses was manufactured by
Mr. David Kennedy, of Grass Lake,
Jackson county. We are informed that
he has, this season, made about fifty
gallons of molasses, and some sugar.

We hope that Mr. Kennedy, will give
us the result of his experiment—the mode
of manufacture, &c.—for publication.—
Others also, in this State, who have en-
gaged in the business of making sugar
from the corn-stalk, are requested to fa-
vor us with such information upon the
subject as they may have derived from
their experience.—Michigan Farmer.

[From the Michigan Farmer.]

HARVESTING CORN.

Mr. Editor.—An article in your last
paper, taken from the New England Far-
mer, recommends cutting up corn when
the earliest ears are well glazed, whilst
the other ears are in a good condition
for boiling or roasting. I had occasion
to cut up some of my corn, next to where
I wanted to plow, two years ago; it being
in the same state of forwardness as de-
scribed by the New England Farmer.—
The balance I let stand until it got ripe;
and of the last I cut up, one stock was
worth two of that which I cut up, first.
The first that I cut up was very badly
shrunken and very light—the other was
sound and good.

In relation to topping corn. I had oc-
casion to top some of mine to feed my
cows, when putting in wheat this fall.—
The remainder I cut up by the roots, af-
ter it got ripe. On picking that which
had been topped, I found it badly shrunken
and shriveled. I had supposed that my
corn was as sound this year as any I had
raised since I came into this country;
this led me to examine that which was
cut up, and I found it to be sound and
good. Judge Buell's reasoning upon this
subject, (as given in your last paper,) I
think is correct.

M. W. NORTH EAST.

Jackson, Co., Oct. 10, 1843.

CURIOUS HORTICULTURAL FACT.—Third
crop Apples.—The following is an ex-
tract of a letter received at the office of
the Philadelphia Farmer, from Partis-
mouth Ohio. The apples sent, were ex-
hibited deservedly as a curiosity:

"My June apples were ripe on the first
of June, and in blossom for a second crop
which ripened the last of July, with bloss-
oms for a third crop which ripened the
last week in September—at which time
the tree was in blossom for the fourth
time—the fruit was blighted by the frost
when the apples were of the size of a
robbin's egg. A few bunches of bloss-
oms were observed on the tree in the
beginning of November. An opportu-
nity offering, I sent you three apples—the
bottle being small I had necessarily to
send you small apples—but they will
serve as specimens of a great natural cu-
riosity. My June apple tree, which bloss-
omed five times last year, and yielded
ripe fruit three times, is again covered
with blossoms thicker than over this
spring."

SEASONABLE HINTS.

Fall and Winter Ploughing.—As oc-
casion may offer through the fall and
winter, plough up your stiff clayey
grounds, which may be destined for spring
crops. But be sure never to plough when
the land is wet, as when turned up in a
state of mortar it will so remain during the
ensuing season, and probably will receive
no benefit from the breaking down influ-
ence of freezing and thawing. If you
desire to derive the melioration contem-
plated, your ground must be in good con-
dition when ploughed: Besides the im-
provement of texture in the soil derived
by fall and winter ploughing, much time,
which is always precious in the spring,
may be thereby gained at that season of
business, but even this latter advantage
will be lost to the farmer, or planter, un-
less he see that his ground is in proper
condition when ploughed.—P. Advocate.

Fattening Hogs.—We would here re-
mark, that the putting up hogs for fatten-
ing, should not be delayed until cold
weather, as they gain fat much faster
under the influence of heat than cold.—
When confined in their pens, they should
have allowances of charcoal, rotten wood,
ashes, and salt, given them every few
days; be provided with fresh water at
least twice a day, and supplied liberally
with such materials as mould and leaves
from the woods, marsh mud, the scrapings
of the road and yards, corn stalks, refuse
straw and offal of every kind, to be con-
verted by them into manure. Besides their
regular feeds of corn, it would be
well, every few days, to give them vege-
tables of some kind.—P. Advocate.

Sheep.—If you have not already pro-
vided your sheep with covered folds, have
such conveniences forthwith erected, so
that they may be in readiness for their
reception when the time arrives for them
to need shelter. And be sure to cover
the floor of it with a good bed of leaves
and mould, and through the winter to
add, weekly, at least, litter of some kind,
so as to keep the sheep both clean and
dry. Such attention is alike promotive
of health and the increase of fleece.—P.
Advocate.

Buckwheat.—This grain should be cut
before the frost overtakes it. If would
probably be a safe rule to cut when about
one half the grain in the head has ripened.
Be sure to save the straw, as it
makes excellent provender for cattle, and
should be an object with husbandmen to
waste nothing which can be converted
into animal food.—P. Advocate.

Young Stock of all kinds.—These
should be attended to now, and as the
pasture will soon become scant, addition-
al food must be provided them, so as to
prevent their falling off, in order that
they may be brought into winter quar-
ters in good condition.

Drainage.—There is, perhaps, no bet-
ter time to go forward with the construc-
tion of drains and ditches than the present;
and as wet soils are unfriendly to
good and cleanly culture, we advise that
all such lands be laid dry.—Adv.

Roots of all kinds.—Have these taken
up before any injury shall be done to them
by the frost, and as taken up have them
safely put away without delay or expos-
ure.

Stables, Barns, Corn Crib, Granaries,
Hens Houses, and all other out buildings,
should be thoroughly cleaned and white-
washed.

Orchards.—Examine these and give
the trees a painting of 4-5ths of soft soap
and 1-5th flour of sulphur, well mixed
together.

Working Stock of all kinds.—These
should now receive additional care; be
housed of a night, well fed and cleaned,
and provided with ample bedding.

From the Indian Country.—The Ar-
kansas Intelligencer of the 23d ult. brings
us accounts of horrible outrages perpe-
trated in the Cherokee Nation. The fol-
lowing is the statement in that paper:

"On the night of the 15th Mr. Benjamin
Vore, his wife, and a traveller, citizens
of the United States, were murdered at the
residence of Mr. Vore upon the mili-
tary road, in the Cherokee nation, and
the house burned to the ground. Mr.
Vore was a licensed trader in the nation,
and we suppose some desperate men,
taking advantage of the unsettled state of
society in that country, perpetrated the
act for plunder; they murdered all living
witnesses, and endeavored to destroy all
traces, that might lead to a discovery of
the dreadful deed."

"The traveler is supposed to be a Mr.
Stevens, a carpenter, who was expected
at Fort Smith about this time. Mrs. Vore
was killed a short distance from the house,
and her corpse was dragged to the house
and destroyed in the conflagration; but
the remains of all three of the victims
were found in the cinders next morn-
ing."

Three men, named Thomas Starr,
Pearl Starr and Ellis Starr, are suspected
of having perpetrated the murder, and
writs have been issued for their appre-
hension. A letter from the vicinity
states that they had been once arrested
and avowed their willingness to be tried,
but afterwards escaped into the mount-
ains. The trial of Jacob and John West
and of Ogeesee for the murder of Bushy-
head was to come on soon, and difficul-
ties from his friends were apprehended.
The Intelligencer says:—

"A private letter informs us that peace
prevails in the Cherokee nation; that habits
of civilization and religion are prevailing
among the people; that the crops are good
and the people happy and contented."

A rumor has reached us of a consid-
erable fight that took place between the
Shawnees and Cumanches, high up on the
Brazos, in which the Cumanches lost
some thirty or forty slain, and about 200
head of horses. This rumor may be
true, for this predatory warfare has been
going on for many years. The Shaw-
nees and Delawares are the greatest
warriors on this continent."

Astronomical Coincidences and Differ-
ences.—It is a curious coincidence that
among the Algonquins of the Atlantic and
of the Mississippi, alike among the Nara-
gansetts and the Illinois, the North Star
was called the Bear. This accidental
agreement with the widely-spread usage
of the old world is far more observable
than the imaginary resemblance between
the signs of the Mexicans for their days,
and the signs on the zodiac for the month
in Tibet. The American nation had no
zodiac, and could not, therefore, for the
names of its days have borrowed from
central Asia the symbols that marked the
path of the sun through the year. Nor
had the Mexicans either weeks or lunar
months; but, after the manner of barbar-
ous nations, they divided the days in the
year into eighteen scores, leaving the few
remaining days to be set apart by them-
selves. This division may have sprung
directly from their system of enumer-
ation; it need not have been imported.
It is a greater marvel that the Indig-
enous inhabitants of Mexico had a nearly
exact knowledge of the length of the year,
and, at the end of one hundred and four
years, made their intercalation more
accurately than the Greeks, the Romans,
or the Egyptians. The length of their
tropical year was almost identical with
the result obtained by the astronomers of
the Caliph Almahomd—but let no one de-
rive this coincidence from intercourse,
unless he is prepared to believe that, in
the ninth century of our era, there was
commerce between Mexico and Bagdad,
or an now advertised says Luther in his
"Table Talk," that a new astrologer is
risen, who presumes to prove that the
earth moveth and goeth about, not the
firmament, the sun, and moon, not the
stars: like as when one sitteth in a coach
or in a ship that is moved, thinketh he
sitteth still and resteth, but the earth and
trees do run and move themselves. Thus
it goeth when we give up ourselves to
our own foolish fancies and conceits.
This fool (Copernicus) will turn the whole
art of astronomy upside down; but the
Scripture sheweth and teacheth another
lesson, when Joshua commanded the sun
to stand still and not the earth.—Col-
burn's Magazine.

Modes of Salutation.—Greenlanders
have none, and laugh at the idea of one
person being inferior to another. Is-
landers, near the Philippines, take a person's
hand or foot and rub it over their face.
Laplanders apply their noses strongly
against the person they salute. In New
Guinea they place leaves upon the head
of those they salute. In the Straits of
the Sound they raise the left foot of the
person saluted, pass it gently over the
right leg and thence over the face. The
inhabitants of the Philippines bend very
low, placing their hands on their cheeks,
and raise one foot in the air, with the

knee bent. An Ethiopian takes the
robe of another, and ties it about him; so
as to leave his friend almost naked. The
Japanese take off a slipper, and the people
of Arracan their sandals, in the street,
and their stockings, in the house, when
they salute. The negro kings on the
coast of Africa salute by snapping the
middle finger three times. The inhabi-
tants of Carthage, when they would show
a particular attachment, open a vein, and
present the blood to their friend as a
beverage. If the Chinese meet, after a
long separation, they fall on their knees,
bend their faces to the earth two or three
times, and use many other affected modes.
They have, also, a kind of ritual, or
academy of compliments, by which they
regulate the number of bows, genuflec-
tions, and words to be spoken on any
occasion. Ambassadors practice these
ceremonies forty days before they appear
at court. In China they rub their noses
together. The Dutch, who are
considered as great eaters, have a morn-
ing salutation among all ranks, "Siman-
kolykeeten?" "May you eat a hearty din-
ner?" Another is, "Hoe vaart a wel?"
"How do you sail?" adopted, no doubt, in
the early periods of the republic, when
they were all great navigators and fisher-
men. The usual salutation at Cairo is,
"How do you sweat?" a dry hot skin being
a sure indication of a destructive epheme-
ral fever. Some authors have observed, in
contrasting the haughty spaniard with
the frivolous Frenchman, that the proud,
steady gait and inflexible solemnity of
the former were depressed in his mode of
salutation, "Come cite?" "How do you
stand?" "Comment vous portez vous?"
"How do you carry yourself?" was equal-
ly expressive of the gay motion and uncer-
tain action of the latter. The common
salutation in the southern provinces of
China amongst the lower classes is,
"Xafaw" "Have you eaten your rice?"

Marriage in the street.—We learn
from the Missouri Courier that on the
20th ult. Squire J. F. Mahan linked Miss
Eliza Little to Mr. Nelson Aubrey, in
one of the streets in Palmyra. The cir-
cumstances are a little romantic. It
seems two families were travelling west-
ward in company, with one of which was
the fair lady, with the other the loving
swain, who had concluded to marry.
The old folks had refused consent. They
thus travelled on until the families with
their wagons parted, each taking a differ-
ent road, when the lady contrived to
escape from her parents' wagon and fol-
low that of her lover. On reaching town,
they jumped out of their wagon, called
for the Squire, hitched trunks, and drove
on "their way rejoicing." The opposition
of her parents had nearly driven the
young lady to a state of desperation,
so her lover drove her to the State of
Illinois.

Shocking Case.—A case involving cir-
cumstances of extreme misery was tried
at the Wilshire (England) assizes lately.
One Litton was put to the bar, charged
with murdering his own child. The
prisoner was a labouring man, and for
want of employment was obliged to go
into the Union work-house, but soon come
out again and returned with his family to
his former cot. Thence he was ejected,
and borrowing some hurdles and some
straw, raised a kind of shelter by the road-
side. He obtained a little work, but was
warned by the police that his habitation
was an obstruction to the road. In
despair, the wretched man fired the whole,
and his three little ones were burnt to a
cinder. One poor thing hid his skull
fractured, and hence the prosecution.
The jury acquitted the prisoner.

Good.—A lady of our acquaintance,
says the Louisville Daily, not long since
sent her servant to a friend to borrow a
cent of the apothecary. The boy shirky
returned without it, and said to his
mistress. She says she has't any
ma'am.

"What did you ask for, John?"
"I asked her if she had any sweet pota-
toes ma'am."

The consumption of coffee in the U.
States in 1811, was 109,200,247 lbs., for
a population of 17,000,000; in the United
Kingdom the consumption was 23,421,166
lbs., for a population of 20,000,000, being
an average consumption of one pound
per head in England and six pounds per
head in the U. States.

A Volcanic Eruption.—Another great
eruption has recently taken place from
the crater of Mount Vesuvius, exhibiting
a beautiful appearance, and almost turn-
ing night into day at Naples.

Persian Opinion of English Horaceo-
men.—When the Indian mission was
journeying through Persia, several of the
serjeants' wives travelled on horseback
in the usual riding dress of English wo-
men. They created no little wonder and
speculation. As women in Persia travel
close veiled, it seemed clear to the natives
that these beardless folk were boys; and
as both male and female ride there astrad-

le, the astonishment was extremely find-
ing no leg on the off side. After star-
gling awhile, the children would run round
the near side to see, how matters stood
there and finding only one broad leg cov-
ering, would scamper, agape, into their
houses, shouting, "O! mammy, mammy,
come and look at the boys with one leg!"
—Abbot's Journey to Khiva, &c.

WALEES.

The impunity with which the Re-
beccaes have carried on their war
against the tollgates in the south of Wales,
has caused dissatisfaction to spread through
the northern provinces; and the people
are evidently awaking to the wrongs and
oppressions which they have patiently
endured for centuries. In proportion to
their success, the Rebeccaes become
daring, and we are sorry to say it, more
vindictive. The Monmouth Merlin says
—"The Rebeccaes have disgracefully
lost whatever of prestige was attached to
their cause; they have committed incen-
dianism and murder! Cowardly miscre-
ants have hung a torch among the fruits
of harvest, and have embued their hands
in the blood of an aged woman! Is this
the war whose 'romantic character' chal-
lenges the sympathies of high-minded
Welshmen? The glory of the 'Cambrian
William Tell' and his gallant mount-
aineers has departed; they have become
Swings and ruthless assassins."

ITALY.

Bologna continued to be agitated by
accounts of the movements of the insur-
gents who, it appeared, were collecting
in guerrilla parties in the mountains.—
Count Radetzky, the military governor of
the Lombardo Venetian kingdom, has
received authority to place at the dispos-
al of the sovereigns of Italy 4,000 men
in case of need, and to march them on
the threatened points.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 13th inst.
says that the most contradictory reports
are circulated, relative to the late insur-
rection at Bologna. It is rumored that
the insurgents are still in such force in
the mountains in the direction of Pistoia
and De Bagni Della Porretta, that it will
require the intervention of a foreign force
to dislodge them. In the meantime the
Papal government had sent all their dis-
posable troops against the insurgents.

The Toulonnais of the 14th inst. quotes
a letter from Naples of the 25th ult. men-
tioning that symptoms of disorder were
beginning to manifest themselves in that
capital. Attempts had again been made
to set on fire the clothes of ladies of rank
in the streets of Naples. Several arrests
had taken place. According to a decree
of the police, every individual caught in the
act was to be bastinadoed, and afterwards
tried by a criminal court. The Neapolitan
government was afraid to call in re-
giments from the provinces, where it
appears, considerable excitement pre-
vailed; but orders had been sent to the
four Swiss regiments to repair thither for
the festivity of the Madonna de Pio di
Grota, when an outbreak was apprehend-
ed.

ALGIERS.

The accounts from Algiers are of a
more peaceable character, and the Regency
was beginning to enjoy a degree of
tranquillity. The military convoys be-
tween Oran, Mascara and Tlemcen, now
circulate freely, under the escort of
friendly Arabs. General Lamoriciere
was still in the field, and to his operations
was the tranquillity of the interior to be
ascribed.

There are now in France, says one of
the journals, 6,679 advocates or barris-
ters, 3,563 avoues or attorneys, 10,300
notaries, 8,206 huissiers or summoning
officers, and about 20,000 agents; making
a total of 43,754 persons, all living by
law and justice.

The following remarkably cool an-
nouncement appeared in a Paris paper
the other day:—"A widow, a foreigner,
thirty years of age, and very rich, wish-
es to marry. Address (postage paid)
Madame P., Rue St. Honore, No.
400."

Fences.—Examine all your fences,
gates and barns, and have all necessary
repairs made.

When you have attended to every
thing we have pointed out, and such oth-
ers as your own superior judgment may
have suggested, from a firm and unchan-
geable resolution to make more manure
the present fall, approaching winter, and
ensuing spring, than you have ever done
before. Bring your mind to reason thus:
"If I don't feed my land it will not feed
me." Whenever you shall have got your
mind into this belief, and to assume the
determination to act up to it, you may
rest assured, that your land will be on
the highway to improvement.

Pumpkins.—These should be gathered
and put away in a dry place before the
frost sets in, as they always keep best
when thus attended to.

Garter.—King Otto has been forced at last,
to give his subjects a constitution and minis-
terial responsibility.

IRISH REPEAL PLAN OF MR. O'CONNELL.

We make the following extract from the London correspondence of the Journal of Commerce, a paper hostile to the Irish Repeal, it is dated London September 8th, 1843.

"It is a dangerous experiment, when your house is on fire, to look calmly on, with arms and fondled hope, expecting the flames to go out by themselves. Yet such is the precise condition of the minister in his department towards Ireland. Nothing has been done to stop the agitation for the repeal of the union between Great Britain and Ireland, either in the shape of kindness or coercion; and the consequence is, that movement is spreading, and Daniel is more powerful than ever. I cannot say how long I am to repeat this language, but the government, as yet, have given no indication of a change of policy. Whether the do-nothing system is to be pursued, up to the meeting of the next session of Parliament, it is impossible to conjecture: though if such be the fact, Sir Robert Peel will have nothing to do but to advise her Majesty to issue writs for convening the Parliament of Ireland."

By December, Mr. O'Connell declares that he will have his three hundred gentlemen in Dublin, 'The Preservative Association,' as the body are to be termed, and they shall meet without dread of trenching upon the provisions of the atrocious Convention act. That measure was passed in 1793, by the Irish Parliament, and is very short, but to the point. It will be somewhat difficult for the Liberator to frame his plan for the meeting of the Council of Three Hundred without infringing the principle of the bill, and so he seems to think and feel, for at all his recent monster meetings he has repeated the declaration that he is much absorbed, in private with the details of this gigantic scheme. In a letter which he has addressed to a distinguished Catholic Rector, of Macroom, Father Lee, he says: 'You perceive the difficulty of every arrangement. I have to conciliate enemies, or at least do every thing that ought to conciliate them. I have to satisfy the honest judgment of honest friends. In short, the working out of both plans—that of forming a due constituency, to be ready to act immediately after the Repeal; and that of forming a separate association—the Preservative Association—to assist in carrying triumphantly the Repeal.' 'I am detained by national business of the very first importance. I am consoled by the conviction that the Repeal of the accursed union is no longer doubtful, and can not be remote. This letter has been considered an important document, I therefore give you its principal contents. There is evidently nothing of the white feather in it, though it evinces a great deal of caution and wisdom."

At the Longhara meeting on the 21st inst., Mr. O'Connell was much more distant and treasonable in his language than he has ever been. 'Let England!' he observed, 'be involved in any awkward dilemma with one of the States of Europe—let any other country on the face of the earth attack her, and in twenty-four hours they would have their own parliament.' For words not one tithe so objectionable, daring and dangerous, the Whigs indicted O'Connell, to which indictment he pleaded guilty upon demurrer, and subsequently vanquished the government on a point of law, thereby quashing the whole proceedings. There is such a prestige in his favor of never having been defeated, but always the victor against the authorities, that his character has acquired a kind of invincibility. The people of Ireland cling to and cherish this feeling, and among the millions of his devotees, to doubt his success is only to question his existence. It is this remarkable, most extraordinary elevation, that the government ought to have destroyed, and there refusal to do so can only be attributed to rank fear of themselves, or real dread of their adversary. It seems to be the opinion of the Liberator, and as you perceive by the last quotation, his tone has become bolder, and his defiance to the Saxons more hostile, determined, and contemptuous than on any previous occasion."

The reply, just put forth, to the Queen's speech by Mr. O'Connell, is a long, able and conclusive document, as to the merits of the question, and the list of those real grievances, for the redress of which the majority of the Irish people are at issue with their rulers. The great portion of the English people are quite indifferent to the subject, but in the event of any very strong measures being adopted by the government, they will take part with the Liberator, not for newly created love of his cause, but from their antipathy to the government of the day, they inherit Toryism, and growing detestation of oppression. It is this feeling which makes Peel pause, and compels even Wellington to waver."

THE DEATH-BED OF NAPOLEON.

The wind and foaming wave
Broke on the island strand,
Where a monarch found a living grave
With a tried yet broken band.
And the ocean winds were high,
And the tempest walked abroad.
When the eagle's cry was called to die—
That soul restored to God.

No woman's form was there,
An angel mid the gloom,
But war-worn man, in stern despair,
Watched in the midnight room.
Those eyes which proud yulood
On strife and hostile spears
And shame and insult never brooked,
Were now all dim with tears.

But he for whom they wept—
Their crownless Emperor—
His spirit still its vigils kept
On the purple tide of war.
Far from that dying bed,
From the very least heart and limb,
And the torches burning dim.

Far from the women's sobs,
The tale on the lonely seas,
That spirit fled on its eagle wings,
As a bird on the morning breeze.
As he seemed in death to stand
As on many a glorious day,
With folded arms and high command,
Once more 'a l'et d'armee.'

He heard the cannon's roar—
'Twas but the thundering sea;
And the trumpet pealed on his ear once more—
'Twas the tempest sweeping free,
And the crash of armies meeting,
And the wale of the crushed and dying—
'Twas but the surf on the white sands boat
And the eagle's scream in flight.

The light of that glorious dream
Played on those features wan,
Lighted the aspect pale and dim
Of the fallen and dying man.
And from those pale lips came
Those words of haughty sway,
That woke a nation's soul to flame,
When he stood 'a l'et d'armee.'

The tempest's wrath was done,
And the eagle sought her nest,
And the waves lay calm in the morning sun
As if stars had kissed their nest.

The soul had passed away,
On the wings of the rushing storm—
And the sun lit its first rejoicing ray
Gleamed on a marble form.

Yet didn't see a ill, and full
Of a fixed and solemn might
Where the features were and beautiful
And the forehead broad and white:
And the dream of that dying heart,
Still like a glory may
On the face of the exiled Bonaparte,
No more 'a l'et d'armee.'

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15, 1843.

WOOD! WOOD!!

WE would respectfully notify those who have promised us wood, that we are in want of it; and if they are as willing to fulfill as they were to make promises, we shall be supplied with an abundance of this indispensable article soon.

Persons wishing to become subscribers to the Times and Seasons, or Neighbor, can now have the opportunity of doing so by leaving their names at our office, and forwarding the amount in wood.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

A company of emigrants arrived here last Saturday, all in good health and spirits, from England. Mormonism still continues to increase in that country. After the large amount of emigration to this place, the church numbers from eight to twelve thousand; and it is still on the increase.

From the accounts that our friends bring from the old country, the state of affairs there is at a very low ebb, poverty and distress are stalking forth with rapid strides, and the situation of the working classes is becoming every day more and more deplorable.

Mr. Ryan, one of the commissioners who was appointed to negotiate for the canal loan, has arrived at Boston and is probably by this time in Illinois. A private letter, written by himself, which we have seen published in the Chicago Democrat, states that they have completed their loan, and that accompanied by an agent of the bond holders, he expects soon to be in Illinois.

False Coin.—Half cents are in circulation silvered over so as to resemble a quarter of a dollar.

OLD AGE.

Socrates learned to play on musical instruments in his old age; Cato, at eighty, learned Greek; Plutarch, at about the same age, studied Latin, and Franklin learned to speak French towards the close of life.

DIED.—On the 3d inst., in this city, Mrs. Leah Chiles, of cancer and rheumatism, in the 57th year of her age.

Sister Chiles was a firm believer in the doctrine of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, as they have been revealed in the last days to man, through the medium of revelation. She shared in all the persecutions heaped upon the saints, and was driven with them from the State of Missouri, and suffered much from exposure and fatigue. Never was the name of a more generous, benevolent and sympathetic woman enrolled upon the records of the church. She was truly a mother in Israel. She possessed great faith which seemed, for a long time, to battle the destroyer, Death; but it was the will of her heavenly Father to take her to himself, that her soul might be emancipated and she released from the vicissitudes of this troublesome world. She had been afflicted for more than a year, and suffered the most excruciating pain; but she was perfectly resigned to the will of heaven and when the period of her dissolution arrived she fell asleep, as calm as the sleep of infancy, with the unwavering hope of participating in the first resurrection, when she should awake to everlasting youth, immortality and eternal life.

Habits of the Salmon.—A good deal of attention having been directed, of late years, to the habits of salmon in the fresh water, in consequence of the curious experiments of Mr. Shaw, in some Sutherlandshire rivers; and having seen and known certain facts bearing on the subject, in the course of my boyish explorations of my native river, I may be permitted shortly to mention what I saw going on under my own eyes. My position was a favorable one; for I have been concealed to a thicket of the bank, on, I think, twenty-one occasions, in different seasons, whilst the proceeding of pairs of breeding fish were distinctly visible, from four to ten yards distant from my high place of concealment. When the place for the gravely bed, or nest of the ova is chosen, both fish set to work to scoop out the sand and gravel, and on those occasions in which the whole scene of the operation were witnessed from the beginning, the female commenced the work. She can be easily known by her matronly size; whilst the male is generally distinguishable by the curious hooked spur projecting upwards from the lower jaw. The female, then, in singular analogy with the hen bird, commences digging into, and excavating the gravel, with her belly and tail; occasionally poking a refractory pebble out of the way with her nose. The male, all the time, keeps watch in the immediate neighborhood of his wife; and although nature has denied him the power of ascending her with a song, after the fashion of the cock bird, he does not the less tenderly guard the privacy of his spouse, but swims round her in a protecting circle, in keep of interlopers. When the lady fish has worked all long enough, which may be half an hour, she rests for a little, and the attentive husband takes her place and goes on with the digging; whilst the female circles round, and watches over him in turn. Indeed, there is no little moral interest

excited by these proceedings; and I may add, that the reciprocal courtesy and affection with which this labour of parental providence is carried on by the silent pair is worthy of all imitation by more exalted husbands and wives. With admirable instinct these creatures never select a part of the stream that is likely to dry up. It is essential, I believe, that the bed for the ova should be at the bottom of running water, of moderate depth; not in too strong a current, which during floods would be likely to carry off and destroy the deposit, nor in a stagnant part of the river, where a mud sediment, and the want of water sufficiently aerated, might choke the embryo brood. The bed for the ova is a small trench, four or five feet long, and a foot and a half, or thereabouts, in breadth and depth. Soon after the roe and milt are deposited by the parent fish, they commence simultaneously covering them up with the gravel they had previously excavated with so much toil; and this appeared to be a comparatively easy operation. I noticed that both fish remained in the vicinity of the nest all the day, but were not visible next morning, nor during the next day.—Events of a Military life.

A bachelor's reply to a young lady who significantly sent him as a present some worm-wood:—

BY THEOPHILUS PICTURESQUE.
I'm glad your gift is not a kiss,
Much worse might me have hit!
The worm-wood's bad enough, but worse,
The worm-wood and the girl (1)

Counterfeits.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says that a quantity of counterfeit St. Louis city scrip is in circulation about the mouth of the Ohio, and up the river as far as Louisville. They are the plates which were stolen and are marked on the face with the denomination of the note in red ink. The city never issued bills marked thus. Three men were imprisoned a few days since at Cairo, for passing notes of this description. Our river men should be careful or they may be taken in with some of this convenient currency.

A female to be hung.—Rose Ann Keon, was tried and convicted at Salem, New Jersey, on Friday the 6th ultimo of causing the death of Enos Selby, by poison, and condemned to be hung on the 3d of November. The prisoner is said to be scarcely more than sixteen years of age.

Experience.—We live and learn; but we do not live and remember.—We make but little practical use of the reasonings either of others or ourselves. Our minds vary, but seldom radically improve. Our willingness to be warned by the experience of others is not surprising; but that we should forget, or be blind to our own experience is the most strange.

Some Americans are about establishing a cotton mill on the Chambly River, Canada.

Nauvoo, on the Mississippi river, in North America, is talked of as a very suitable location for factories of various kinds. Speculators, see to it.

The spurious Mexican dollars in circulation in the South and West, are so admirably executed as to pass undetected among business men. They are, however, lighter in weight, and duller in appearance than the true coin. Their value is about 50 cents to the dollar.

A ten-cent piece, gilded by the newly invented process, was passed on a countryman in Philadelphia, the other day, for a quarter eagle. There is all sorts of rascality going on in this world, and it behooves people to keep their "eyes open tight."

Police Organization.—It is proposed to organize the public and private watchmen of New York city, amounting to nearly eight hundred men, into a battalion, which is to be armed and uniformed, taken into pay by the year, and to be on duty night and day.

Bigamist Convicted.—On Wednesday, in the court at Salem, New Jersey, Alexander Novoscoski alias Edward Bronowski, alias Smith, was convicted of bigamy. It was proved upon the trial, that he had at present four wives living. Beware of the dog.

The Mackerel fishery, says the Hingham Gazette, has thus far proved a poor business. Some vessels arrive in port with hardly fish enough to pay the expenses of the trip.

A Fortunate Tar.—An English paper publishes the following item:

"W. Robertson, a veteran sailor, who has braved the ocean for full half a century, unexpectedly came into an fortune last week, by the death of an uncle, amounting to 75,000. This fortunate man lately sailed as a cook in the Ann, Shilly, of Sunderland, which vessel was paid off last week, by Mr. Alexander of Bristol. He is sixty-five years of age; and when asked what he should do with such an immense fortune, he replied, 'I have about forty relatives, all of whom will be glad to get some of it, and I shall take care to secure a snug cottage for myself, in which I may comfortably spend the remainder of my days.'"

The latest case.—A very modest lady,

who was passenger on board a packet ship, it is said, sprang out of her berth and jumped overboard, on hearing the captain during a storm order the crew to haul down the sheets.

My young friend, said a minister to a boy at camp meeting, do you think of a future state?

No I never meddles with State affairs, though brother John is a politician.

Do you ever think about dying?

No, but I guess our Sally did when she got the measles, for she turned all sorts of colors.

Whose boy are you?

When any body axes dat tell'em you don't know.

Method of catching Monkeys in the neighborhood of Algiers.—Campbell, in his letters from the South, gives the following account of the method of taking monkeys in Northern Africa. The Kabyle peasant attaches a gourd, well fixed to a tree; he puts some rice in it, and strews some grains at the aperture, to show that there may be more within, making a hole just large enough to admit the paw of the monkey. Unfortunately, pug puts in his own paw and grasps his booty, but is unable to draw it back, because it is clenched, and he is not wise enough to think of unclenching it. Hence he remains, as the law phrases it, with 'his person attached,' and is found next morning, looking, you may suppose, very foolish and penitent. The olden custom was to put him instantly to death; but, as he will now fetch twenty francs at Algiers he is sentenced only to transportation, so that the monkeys are at least one part of the population who have been benefitted by the arrival of the French.

Wearn that a Botanist from England, was in the late company of Sir Wm. Stewart to the mountains. It is said that he has made large collections of flowers, plants, herbs, &c., &c.—many of which are of great importance to the medical and scientific world, having never before been seen or discovered by any other man, of which any account has been given.

Something New.—A man was lately tried at the Gero assizes, Canada West, for stealing a trunk and its contents. The theft was committed on board a steam boat that plies between Lewistown and Kingston. The trunk was stolen at some time while the boat was on her way from Kingston to Lewistown, and the trunk was found in the prisoners possession; but the Judge stopped the case, because there was no evidence to prove that the theft was committed while the boat was on the Canada side of the boundary line; of course, if committed on the American side, the court had jurisdiction.

All this is clear enough, but now comes the pinch of the case. The owner of the trunk applied to the court that it might be restored to him, but this the court refused, saying that the prisoner must be first convicted; the prosecutor must apply to the Governor of New York for a requisition on the Governor of Canada, to have the thief surrendered for trial in New York, and then he must be prosecuted to conviction in New York before the property could be restored.

The owner did not choose to take all this trouble, so the prisoner was discharged—taking the trunk with him, of course. This seems to be a rather crooked course for justice to run.—N. Y. Com. Ad.

STEEL PENS.

Steel Pens are now in almost universal use, and yet probably few persons, except the manufacturers and those they employ, know any thing of the way in which these instruments are made. Alderson's treatise gives the modus operandi.

"In the first place, flat sections of steel are cut out, of the shape required, by a stamping press; they are then placed under another press—which pierces the holes and cuts the slits; and they are then struck into their convex shape by a third press.

"They have then to be polished and tempered, which is managed in a peculiar apparatus, called, emphatically, 'the Devil,' consisting of a fly wheel and a box, in which the pens are placed, and to which a motion is given, resembling that exhibited in shaking materials together in a bag. This motion is continued for eight hours, when the pens are found to be completely deprived, by their friction against each other, of any asperities which might have existed on their edges, and which, though invisible to the naked eye, would have obstructed the free passage of the pens. After this process, they are tempered in a box, shaken, and brought to a blue color, being carefully watched, and the heat lessened whenever a shade of yellow is observed on their surface.

"The slit is then completed by touching the sides with a pair of pincers. Some idea may be given of the greater rapidity with which steel pens are made than the quill, when we state that of the latter an expert pen-cutter can only make six hundred a day, whilst with the receipt steel pen machines as many may be made in a single hour, with the greatest ease.

"The steel of which these pens are made, is frequently alloyed with some other metal, in order to improve the elasticity, and in some cases to prevent rust; but the steel alone employed in this country (England,) for making pens, amounts to one hundred and

twenty-five tons annually, which is equivalent to about three hundred millions of pens—a number employing such an immense amount of labor and ingenuity as to be scarcely credible, did not the Parliamentary returns attest the fact."

BOILED CAT.

The facetious editor of the Lowell Times tells a good story of a fellow what got his sufficiency of boiled cat, and as it has a moral, we gladly publish it.

A few years ago, a farmer, who was noted for his waggery, stopped at a tavern, which he was in the habit of calling at, on his way from H— to Salem.

The landlady had got the pot boiling for dinner, and the cat was washing her face in the corner. The traveller, thinking it would be a good joke, took off the pot lid, and while the landlady was absent, put grimalkin in the pot with the beef and potatoes, and then pursued his journey to Salem.

The astonishment of the landlady may well be conceived when in taking up her dinner, she discovered the unpalatable addition which was made to it. Knowing well the disposition of her customer, she had no difficulty in fixing on the transgressor, and she determined to be avenged. Aware that he would stop on his return home for a cold bite, the cat was carefully dressed. The wag called as expected, and pussy was put on the table amongst other cold dishes, but so disguised that he did not know his old acquaintance.

He made a hearty meal and washed it down with a glass of gin. After paying his bill, he asked the landlady if she had a cat she could give him for a while. She said she could not, for she had lost hers. What, says he, don't you know where it is? Oh, yes, replied the landlady, you just eat it.

He was never known to boil a cat afterwards.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

We find in the Liverpool Mercury (says the Boston Journal) an account of the discovery of a method of preserving bread for an indefinite length of time. It seems that some time ago a Mr. Gilbert Claude Alzard, a Frenchman, discovered a peculiar mode of manufacturing bread, biscuit, macaroni &c., which should possess the property of being impervious to decay, as well as of being considerably cheaper than the ordinary articles in use. In 1841 he succeeded in securing from the Emperor of Brazil a patent right for his invention; but, from the violence with which he was opposed in that country, Mons. Alzard was compelled to give up the attempt to effect any thing there, and he determined to proceed to England with his invention, taking with him very flattering testimonials. The Mercury says: "Previous to leaving the Brazil, however, a portion of the manufactured articles, consisting of biscuits, fine and coarse, was inclosed in a small wooden box closely fastened, but not air-tight. The box in question was then tied with tape, the ends of which were sealed with the seal of her Majesty's consul at Rio Janeiro, and a certificate attached, to the endorsement, certifying that on the 22d of January, 1842, the contents (biscuits) were so enclosed. On Wednesday, in the presence of several influential gentlemen assembled in the Mayor's private room, at the town-hall, the box was opened by the town clerk, its security having been previously ascertained by all present, and the genuineness of the seal verified by the Brazilian Vice Consul, both of whom were present. Although nearly two years had elapsed since they were packed, the contents proved as sound, sweet, and in all respects as good, as on the day they were enclosed. This bread was manufactured of a mixture in certain proportions, of rice and wheat flour. The coarsest quality of flour may be used, and will produce bread not inferior to that made of the finest description of flour by the ordinary method. It is also, we are informed, extremely nutritious, very beneficial to the system, and a certain antiscorbutic. Some of it eaten by the Mayor, who pronounced it excellent; in which opinion he was joined by all present. It was asserted by M. Alzard, the discoverer of the process, that the bread would keep two centuries, without the slightest alteration, and it can be offered to the consumer at 6s per cwt. less than the ordinary biscuit. He has secured the right to manufacture it in the country by patent."

Foreign News

FRANCE.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.

A late number of the Courier Francois says:—Paris is about to be encompassed by a girdle of twenty citadels, of which the perimeter is fourteen myriametes, nearly twenty two leagues. Of these nine are almost terminated, viz: Mount Valerien; the fort de St. Denis; Mont St. Maurice; Rosny; Nogent-sur-Marne; Vincennes; Aforti; Ivry, and Issy. All could at present be armed, but the barracks are not yet finished in all. In six the works are in a great state of forwardness, viz: the Briche, the double couronne of the North, at Saint Denis, Romainville, Bicetre, Montrouge, and Vanvres. One was begun this spring, that of Aubervilliers. Four are still only marked out, viz: Meudon, Viroflay Asnieres, and the

Pont de Saint Maur. There are thus, in all twenty bastilles, of four or five batteries each, bound together by strategic roads, meeting at Vincennes, the central arsenal. The whole line of forts, as well as the continuous wall, currents of water, and the roads, are commanded by the citadel of Mont Valerien, which is to be mounted, as well as Vincennes. As to the citadels, they are to be for the moment occupied each by several battalions of infantry, and there can, thanks to the arsenal of Vincennes and the strategic roads, be placed on the ramparts two hundred pieces of artillery in less than twenty four hours. The continuous wall is not yet terminated at Grenelle, in the plains of Saint Denis, and above the station of Ivry, and has not been commenced between Saint Mandé and Bercy.

Mr. Welsh writes:

In answer to the opposition alarm and thunder about the armament of the fortifications, the Journal des Debats states, semi-officially, that not a gun has been yet cast; not a single preparation made, for the purpose; except the appointment, by the minister of war, of a committee of superior responsible officers of the artillery and engineers to decide on the material, and dimensions, and execution of the pieces, which may not even be begun for three years to come. The necessary appropriations, it is added, for the material are not likely to be asked of the chambers before the session of 1845 or '46. The hope or design of the phantasmagoria was to excite the million to a coup d'etat by which an end would be put to the whole enterprise. Paris will be fortified, and in an incomparable way. God help those who shall happen to be within the walls in the event of a siege!

A religious magazine observes that, even handed, almighty justice means to render these fortifications the full and final punishment of the Parisians for their multifarious and heinous offences since the year 1790. As a proper sequel to some new revolution, or war of conquest and rapine, the citadels will be used against them by a revolutionary directory, or another Bonaparte, as the fortresses about Barcelona are now battering that perpetually mutinous town.

GERMANY.

REVENUES AND DEBTS.

An European letter gives the following extracts:

The regular public revenue of Austria is one hundred and fifty millions of florins but it can be increased, to two hundred; one hundred and more millions of dollars. The total of the Austrian public debt is nine hundred and seventy millions of florins; of interest forty six millions. The debt of Prussia is six hundred and forty seven millions of francs; that of France four thousand seven hundred millions; that of Austria six or seven years of the treasury receipts; of Prussia three of France four. The Austrian annual interest and sinking fund are thirty per cent of the revenue, the Prussian sixteen, the French twenty six. In Hungary taxation is irregular and unequal and falls on the masses; Hungarian legislative independence is disadvantageous for the imperial exchequer, and inconvenient enough in other respects.

CHINA.

LIST OF EUROPEAN EMBASSIES TO CHINA.

First, Dutch, arrived at Peking July 17, 1850, and remained there 91 days;
Second, Dutch, arrived June 20, 1867, remained 46 days;
Third, Russian, arrived November 5, 1862, remained 109 days;
Fourth, Russian, arrived November 18, 1870, remained 114 days;
Fifth, Papal ambassador, arrived in 1720 and remained 91 days;
Sixth, Portuguese, arrived 1st May 1753, remained 30 days;
Seventh, English, arrived 4th August 1793, and remained 47 days;
Eighth, Dutch, arrived 10th January 1795, remained 35 days;
Ninth, Russian in 1806;
Tenth, English in 1810; remained 15 days;

Eleventh, the French embassy about to set out under M. Lagrenée.

A French Journal remarks that it must be inferred that the Chinese etiquette requires in order to obtain an interview with the emperor that the ambassador shall proceed from the palace gate to the throne upon his knees, strike the earth nine times with his forehead, and several times kiss the left toe of the emperor.

The brig Paul Jones arrived at New York brings dates from Canton to the 21st of June. An exchange of ratifications of the late treaty with England had not yet taken place, at which the Canton Press exhibits some degree of importance. The delay is attributed to the dilatory movements of the Chinese commissioners.

We make a few extracts:

Keying, the imperial commissioner, arrived at Canton on Sunday the 4th of June, and on Tuesday the British functionaries repaired to the city to visit his excellency who was expected to Hong Kong on the 10th to exchange the ratifications of the late treaty with England; but in this expectation the good people were disappointed, for his excellency did not intend to budge until about the first of July. In the mean time a splendid house has been prepared for his use, and a spacious hall built for the exchange of the documents. It was rumored that he would not condescend to go down to Hong Kong, but must have her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary meet him half way.

General Salton, British commander-in-chief of the forces in China, arrived in the war steamer Prosperine on the 18th June; and went up in the steamer to Canton on the 18th on a private visit.

A new Roman Catholic Church was opened for worship on the eleventh June,

MORE RUMOR FROM WASHINGTON.

The New York True Sun says:—A private letter from a gentleman at Washington, possessing every means of knowing what he communicates, informs us that "several Foreign appointments will soon be made vacant. Col. Todd is expected to return from Russia, Mr. Jenifer from Austria, and Barrow from Portugal. The latter mission has been tendered to Mr. Tyson of Philadelphia, one of the original friends of Gen. Harrison. The mission to Portugal has since been offered to and accepted by a gentleman in North Carolina.

Mr. Wise is spoken of for the Austrian mission, and Mr. Spencer for that of Russia. Other diplomatic changes are in anticipation. Mr. Everett will be recalled in a few weeks, but who will be sent to London or Paris, has not been settled.

The Bar gives the following description of "dodging" in a new farce called the "Artful Dodger":

"Now, sir, I'll prove how useful, philosophical, and beneficial my speculations are. I order a suit of clothes which I never intend to pay for—benefits tailor. As how? He orders a piece of cloth of wolen draper. Cloth being ordered, he benefits wolen draper, on strength of which he orders new dresses for family—benefits dry goods store. Dry goods store, on new dresses being ordered, invites large party to dinner. Butcher, upon meat being ordered, treats a friend to a theatre—benefits theatre. Butcher comes out, asks a friend to drink—benefits hotel. Friend gets drunk, kicks up a row, is put in the watch house, fined for getting drunk—fine goes to corporation—benefits corporation. So, by ordering a suit of clothes, which I never intend to pay for, I benefit a whole community."

Snuff.—Lord Stanhope made a calculation touching snuff. He maintained that "every professed, inveterate, and incurable snuff taker, at a moderate computation, takes one pinch in ten minutes. Every pinch, with the agreeable ceremony of blowing and wiping the nose, and other incidental circumstances, consumes a minute and a half. One minute and a half out of every ten minutes, allowing sixteen hours to a snuff-taking day, amounts to two hours and twenty-four minutes out of every natural day, or one day of every ten. One day out of every ten amounts to thirty-six days and a half in a year. Hence, if we suppose the practice to be persisted in forty years, two entire years of the snuff-taker's life would be devoted to tickling his nose, and two more to blowing it!"

Scrap of History.—During the whole seven years of the war of the Revolution, the British were never permitted to rest for a single night on Connecticut soil. They made repeated attempts, and in three or four instances succeeded in making little inroad into the State, but they were not permitted to remain securely an hour.

A boy in Vermont, on hearing that the temperance folks in Boston were in such a hurry to get rid of their cider that they were paying loafers 75 cents a day for drinking it, said if his father was there he might make three or four dollars a day, easy.

A country lad went a courting, but his father found it out, and forbid the matter, as the girl was not good enough for him. "Well father, said he, I thought she'd do to try on."

Did you ever know a man who did not think that he could not poke the fire better than you could?

Dr. Barthez, a French physician, who effected many wonderful cures, had not faith in his profession. He said that physicians were like "blind men with sticks, with which they struck at the patient and his disease, and so much the better for the patient if they hit the malady instead of himself."

Short and Sweet.—I can't speak in public—never done such a thing in my life, said a chap the other night at a public meeting, who had been called upon to hold forth, "but if any one in the crowd will speak for me, I'll hold his hat!"

An eminent artist lately painted a snow-storm so naturally that he caught a bad cold by sitting near it with his coat off!

"Out of darkness cometh light," as the printer's devil said to the ink keg.

There's a Dutchman in Ohio with such a hard name that it takes three men and two boys to pronounce it.

A Frankfort journal, of the 7th, states that of 260 persons, from Ratisbon, who had embarked on the Danube, 240 had been drowned, but not one of the circumstances of the calamity is given.

Duty on flour imported into New Grenada.—From an official publication at the seat of our General Government dated, Department of State, Washington, Oct. 6th, 1843.

We learn that information has been received at the department from F. W. Robinson, esq., United States Consul at Santa Martha, New Grenada, that the Legislature of Santa Martha has imposed a duty of one dollar per barrel on flour, in addition to a previous one of fifty cents, making the duty now per barrel \$1.50. He has also transmitted the copy of an act passed at the last session of the Congress of New Grenada, which is published for the benefit of our citizens engaged in the whole fishing in the Pacific.

Article 1st. The productions, whether natural or manufactured, of the Republic of the Equator, which may be imported into the province of Veraguas, by the river San Pedro to the port of Montijo, shall enjoy the same exemption from the national duties, as if they had been introduced by the custom houses established on the boundary lines. The vessels so introducing them shall not pay tonnage duty, nor any other port charges whatever, provided such vessel does not exceed fifty tons by measurement.

Article 2d. Vessels employed in the whole fishery, which may arrive at the port of Montijo to water or to purchase provisions, shall not be subject to tonnage duty, nor to any duty whatever; but if such vessels shall pass from the port of Montijo to any other port of the Republic either in ballast or with part of cargo on board, they will then be subject to pay in the last port they may go to, the tonnage duty and other port charges, as by law established.

Letter from Bermuda.—By the way of Halifax we have received to the 20th ult. The fever continues to rage alarmingly, and is still spreading. The rock hospital is crowded with victims, and on the 22d the commissioner's residence was converted into a hospital for the convicts.—The deaths in Ireland Island has been 55; in Saint George's 100. In Ireland Island over 300 persons were lying ill of the dreadful malady; but in Saint George's the fever had abated, and had every appearance that it would speedily disappear.

Deaf and Dumb.—A friend of ours, a short time since, handed us a scrap of an old newspaper nearly worn out, from which with difficulty we extract the following sketch of an examination held at the Deaf and Dumb Institution in London, of the children in their knowledge of the divine truth:

A little boy was asked in writing, who made the earth?

In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.

The clergyman then inquired in a similar manner,

Why did Jesus Christ come into the world?

A smile of gratitude and delight rested on the countenance of the little fellow, as he wrote,

This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners.

A third was then proposed, evidently adapted to call his most powerful feelings into exercise—

Why were you born deaf and dumb, when I can hear and speak?

Never, said an eye witness, shall I forget the look of resignation which sat on his countenance, as he took up the chalk and wrote,

Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight.—Licking Valley Register.

Mr. Jonathan Albee, a revolutionary soldier, residing in Lexington, Maine, is now 100 years and 16 days old. He enjoys good health, has lived to see his fifth generation, and deposited his vote at the late election.

American ice is in greater demand in London than the British article, owing to the superior solidity and transparency. It is advertised in the London paper as American crystallized ice.

When are soldiers stronger than elephants? When they can carry a fortress!

Why are those who visit Vesuvius like Father Mathew's converts in Ireland? Because they avoid the crater. (Cratur.)

State of Illinois, ss.

In the Hancock Circuit Court, Ill., to the May Term A. D. 1844

David Thompson, Complainant,

vs

Alexander Bushnell, Defendant.

In Chancery—Bill to foreclose Mortgage.

The complainant's solicitor herein having filed affidavit that the defendant, Alexander Bushnell, is not an inhabitant of the State of Illinois; Notice is hereby given to the said Alexander Bushnell that a suit in Chancery has been commenced in the Circuit Court in and for said county of Hancock, at the suit of said complainant, and against the said defendant, that a subpoena has been issued therefor, and that unless the said defendant, Alexander Bushnell, appear on the first day of the next Term thereof to be holden at the Court-house in Carthage on the third Monday of May A. D. 1844, and plead, answer or demur to said bill, the same will be taken as confessed against him, and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

By D. E. HEAD, Deputy.

BACKMAN & SKINNER, Sol. for Compl.

October 30th A. D. 1843. no27-4w.

State of Illinois, Hancock county, ss.

In the Circuit Court, of said county, To the May Term, A. D. 1844.

Stephen Owen, Complainant,

vs

David Marston, Administrator of the Estate of M. Marston dec'd and others.

Defendants.

In Chancery—Bill of Injunction.

It appearing by affidavit regularly sworn to and filed in the clerk's office of the Circuit Court for Hancock County that the said David Marston, Administrator as aforesaid, one of the defendants herein is not a resident of this State. Notice is therefore hereby given to the said David Marston, Administrator as aforesaid, that a bill in Chancery, has been filed in the clerk's office of the said Circuit Court of Hancock county, against you the said David Marston, Administrator as aforesaid, and others, that a summons has issued thereon; that unless you shall be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court for Hancock County, on the first day of the next Term thereof to be holden in the town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of May next and answer to the said complainant's bill, the allegations thereof will be taken for confessed against you, and a decree entered accordingly.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

By D. E. HEAD, Deputy.

BACKMAN & SKINNER, Sol. for Compl.

October, 30, 1843. no27-4w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree made at the October Term 1843, of the Circuit Court, in and for the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, the undersigned will expose to public sale at the house of Eleziah P. Bradley, deceased, near Golden's Point in said county, on Saturday the 16th day of December next, the following described real estate belonging to the estate of said deceased, to wit:—The North half of the S. E. q. sec. 28, Town 6 North, range 8 West, and the N. E. q. of the N. E. q. sec. 32, Town 6 North, 8 West, situate in said county.

Terms of Sale.—Six months credit. Notes with approved security, and mortgages on the premises will be required.

URE BRADLEY, Adm'r.

WILLIAM GOLDEN, Adm'r.

Carthage, Ill., Oct. 27, 1843. no27-6t.

LIME LIME!

THE undersigned, intends to keep constantly on hand at the upper end of Main street near the river, the above article, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest for cash or will exchange it for most kinds of country produce. He has now on hand two kilns, not inferior to any in this city, and flatters himself by his experience in manufacturing to suit all who may favor him with their patronage. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere.

PETER SHIRTS.

Nauvoo, May 31st, 1843-6m

NOTICE.

JUST received from Boston a large lot of sole-leather for sale, cheap for cash. Will exchange for green and dry hides, pork, lard, wheat, tallow, butter and cheese, and country orders.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

Nauvoo, Nov. 1st 1843. no27-1f.

WANTED.

A FAITHFUL young man for four or six months; one that understands teaming and taking care of horses, and other work about the barn and house; one lately from the east will be preferred.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

N. B. The pay will be in bricks.

Nauvoo, Nov. 1st 1843. no27-1f.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING AND PLATING in all its varieties at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the Temple, by Gustavus Hills.

WANTED—Old Gold and Silver in exchange for work.

C. A. WARREN & HIGBEE.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.

Office situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

Nauvoo, May 24d, 1843, 1f.

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKING.

MR. JOHN FRODSHAM, from Liverpool begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business, in Mulholland Street, at the Nauvoo Store, and trusts, from the magnificence of his workmanship and moderate prices, to merit a portion of public patronage.

Sept. 27, 1843. no22-1f.

WORK! WORK! WORK!!!

THE undersigned wishes to let out a job of opening a stone quarry, also to get out 30 cords of stone on the bank of the river.

If any person wishes to get Steam-boats wood this fall and coming winter, I will take from 500 to 1000 cords in exchange for bricks. I will also let a job of clay digging late this fall.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

Nauvoo, Nov. 8, 1843. no27-1f.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

MR. ROBERT WELLS, respectfully informs the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business at the corner of Main and Parley streets, and hopes by strict attention thereto, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Cutting done on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

Oct 18-n25-3m

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Corlages of every description; bed cords, cloth lines, chain lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

HOWARD EGAN.

April 26, 1843. 52-1f

SPINNING WHEELS!

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels

of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bed-stands of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill. He will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bed-stand posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam-mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.

May 24 1843, 1f.

GRANT & WATT.

TAILORS,

MAIN STREET,

Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All country orders promptly attended to.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he has for sale at his shop 3 doors above Mr. Mills' Tavern on Main Street, a good assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's shoes, some very cheap, adapted to the season. Likewise men's and boy's boots and shoes.

Shoes made and repaired at short notice.

GEORGE ALLEY.

Nauvoo, June 26th 1843. no2-3m.

STRAYED.

A WAY from this place, 3 weeks ago, a yoke of oxen; one of them rather stouter than the other, with stubbed horns and many wrinkles in them, line back and spotted; the other very tall and slim, blind of one eye, (the right eye), with large and long horns; very poor and both of them red, with some little white spots about them.

Sept. 20, 1843. no73-1f.

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office.

PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

Cabinet Manufactory.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and surrounding country, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Light Stands of all kinds, and all other articles in his line, which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any Cabinet-maker in the west. Shop on Parley street east of Main.

N. B. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

JOHN HATFIELD.

Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—6m

LIME.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

W. M. NISWANGER.

Nauvoo, June 17, 1843.—1f.

N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

GUSTAVUS HILLS,

WATCH-MAKER

AND

JEWELLER,

At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers would give notice to the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they have just received, from the East, a good assortment of Boots and Shoes—also, Sole Leather—Upper—Call Kid—Linnings—Bindings—and most kinds of Findings,—Shoe Pegs—Nails—Blacking, &c. Also a quantity of Friction Matches—Writing, Wrapping, and Sand Paper. They will make all kinds of Boots and Shoes to order, and on the most reasonable terms. All persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, are requested to call at the store of the subscribers on Mulholland Street, a few rods East of the Temple.

POWERS & ADAMS.

Sept. 27, 1843. no22-1f.

THIRD ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Omega, and St. Louis, at Lyons' New Brick Store, on Hatchkiss streets, between Main and Carlin streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS, direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at whole sale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hardware, Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs, Boots, Shoes, Millinery Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on Hatchkiss streets, between Main and Carlin streets, at the New Brick, Variety Store (sign of the Lion.)

NAUVOO, HANCOCK COUNTY, ILL.

Nov. 7, 1843.—1f

NAUVOO FERRY.

THE undersigned, will hereafter run a new and splendid Steam Boat, as a FERRY BOAT across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, for the accommodation of emigrants, travellers, citizens, and their effects. And they solicit the patronage of a discerning public to sustain the company in this laudable enterprise. The convenience will be great, the accommodation good, and the passage sure, without having to lay by for wind or weather, save when the river is under bonds—of ice. The prices will be regulated by an ordinance of the City Council. Live and let live is the desire of the public's servants.

D. JONES, & Co.

May 17th 1843. 3a-6m.

A SMALL BOX STOVE is wanted on tithing, by the Temple Committee.

August 28th, No 18 1f.

BACCHAN & SKINNER.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

Will attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Courts. Offices—in the Court House Carthage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple.

3m no 51.

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo, and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after disipation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12th cents), brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

(22-y1) J. SNIDER,

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

Mr. Joseph N. and Miss Adelia Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Grand streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst. (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strictest attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading writing and spelling \$2 00



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume I.—No. 30.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1843.

Whole Number 82.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

IS EDITED BY

JOHN TAYLOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF
At the corner of Water and Main Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
Terms.—\$2.00 annually in advance.

NOTES OF ADVERTISERS.
(One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 57 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

POSTAGE.

The following sterling verses were contributed
to the Boston Pilot by P. S. S. Andrews,
Esq. of New Bedford, Mass.:

AMERICA TO IRELAND.

Men of Ireland! from the graves
Where our fathers sleep,
Come a voice, like coming waves,
Stern and deep;
From the hill-side and the valley,
And the mountain glen;
Hearken! for it bids you rally,
In the might of Men!
Hearken!—Thus its murmurs swell—
"Sons of glorious sires!
By the shores ye love so well,
By your lyres:
By your martyr'd dead who slumber;
And by home and hearth,
Let not tyrants longerumber,
Thus your glowing ear:
"S and erect in God's name stand!
Onward for the Right,
Heart to heart, and hand to hand,
To the fight!
Bury no more the driven cattle,
To the sword and the spear;
Onward! and in Freedom's battle,
God will give ye ward!
"Onward! wherefore should ye pause?
Fear ye death, should come?
What is life when a spot awa
Strike ye dumb!
What when Hope's last link is sundered
What!—oh, better far
Than the ocean's ye are thundered,
Than be what ye are!"
Men of Ireland! thus the graves
Of our fathers cry,
Men, who rather than be slaves
J yd to die.
And the sons from hill and valley,
And from mountain glen,
Catch the song, and bid ye rally,
In the might of Men!
Bid ye rally, like your sires,
Strong to do or die,
Till young Freedom's beacon fires
Gild your sky.
God is with ye—who shall falter!
Justice, who withstand!
Onward then! for hearth and altar,
Right and native land!

From the Ottawa Free Trader.

IMPORTANT CANAL NEWS.

We hasten to lay before our readers
the following highly gratifying intelligence,
received by the eastern mail this
morning. We have no time for comment,
but read—the letter is sufficiently
intelligible:

Correspondence of the Free Trader.

Boston, Oct. 19, 1843.

Messrs. Editors—One of the commis-
sioners of Illinois arrived yesterday
by the steamer Hibernia, from Liverpool.
The other Commissioner remains to settle
some details. They have at last made
an arrangement with the bond-holders
which will secure the completion of the
canal. The bond-holders agree to advance
first half a million, and then if the
State continues to show a disposition to
be honest, they agree to continue the ad-
vances until the canal is completed. But
they reserve the right after the advance
of half a million to withhold the remain-
der if the state attempts to break faith or
repudiate her debts.

Among the subscribers to the loan are
the eminent houses of Baring Brothers
& Co., Hope & Co. of Amsterdam, N. M.
Rothschild & Sons, and Magniac,
Jardine & Co., besides other wealthy
houses. The interest and capital, there-
fore, which is now enlisted will secure
the completion of the canal at an early
day, unless the madness of the State
should prevent it. After the bond-hold-
ers have advanced half a million more,
there can be no doubt but they will ad-
vance the remainder, unless prevented
by the dishonesty of the State, for the
half million advanced will be a dead loss
without the advance of the remainder;
so we need have no fear of failure on the
part of the bond-holders; if the State pur-
sues the course which honesty and policy
both dictate. The bond-holders are not
only willing to complete our canal, but
they are willing to aid Illinois in the
completion of any other of her important
public works, if she will only try to help
herself. "Do what is right—pay accord-
ing to your means, and act towards us
as you would require a debtor to act to-
wards you"—was the language of the
bond-holders to the agents of the State.
They ask for no impossibilities, but they
ask for honest and honorable treatment

from the State—if she is not willing to
grant it, she is not deserving of aid or
sympathy. But I have too much confi-
dence in the honor and integrity of the
citizens of Illinois, to believe for a single
moment that they have any other desire
than the payment of the public debt.

The bond-holders say: "If you only
show a desire to pay according to your
means, we care not how small the pay-
ment may be at first, we know that the
rapid increase of the wealth of the State
will soon enable you to pay in full." Il-
linois now stands fair in Europe, and if
she ever loses the confidence and re-
spect of her creditors, it must be her own
fault.

The Commissioners have made an ar-
rangement for emigration next spring,
which will throw a flood of wealth and
population into our State. Some of the
wealthiest men in Europe have lent their
encouragement to it. The star of Illinois
is the ascendant, and I earnestly pray
that it may continue to ascend until it
reaches that high destiny that nature de-
signed for it!

The agent of the bond-holders, who
has been selected from Boston, will ac-
company the Commissioner immediately to
Illinois, to commence operations.

Yours truly,
ALMA.

From the London Morning Chronicle, Oct. 3.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY NEWS.

We readily give publicity to the sub-
joined proposal, by the Commissioners of
the State of Illinois, for the holders of the
Illinois Canal Stock, for raising funds to
complete the Illinois and Michigan Canal;
upon the security of the provisions of an
act of the Legislature of the State of Il-
linois, passed at its last session, and to an-
swer thereto, which, in the character of
"Undersigned," already embraces the em-
inent firms of Messrs. Hope and Co., of
Amsterdam; Messrs. Rothschilds of Lon-
don; Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co.;
and Messrs. Magniac, Jardine, and Co.

The signatures of these influential houses
will probably induce many parties to
follow their example, and lead finally to
the acceptance and fulfilment of the con-
ditions therein expressed. This document
forms a most important feature in the his-
tory of American finance, and is the first
practical movement that has taken place,
since the crash of 1836, really calculated
to re-establish American credit. The
news brought by the last steamer speaks
most favorably of trade, and of an ad-
vance in the price of American Stocks,
but we have seen nothing on the part of
the indebted states calculated to increase
confidence in the expectations held by
their unfortunate and suffering creditors,
that they will provide, by adequate taxa-
tion, for the payment of the interest on
their public debt.

This is much to be regretted, and the
liberal conduct of the great firms above
mentioned, in coming forward as they
have done, is made thus more remarkably
prominent.

If it be properly met and appreciated in
America, the step they have taken will do
much to restore credit and confidence,
not only in the state of Illinois, but in the
other American states.

If, on the other hand, any difficulty is
allowed to appear, any "hitch" to interfere
or to produce even a delay in the fulfil-
ment of the obligations on the part of Il-
linois, the consequences will be most fa-
tal, and all confidence in the good faith
will be sunk forever.

TO THE HOLDERS OF ILLINOIS CANAL STOCK.

The Legislature of Illinois at its last
session passed a law for the purpose of
raising the funds necessary to complete
the Illinois and Michigan Canal, authori-
zing the Governor to place the canal and
all the canal lands in trust for the security
of the holders, the main provisions of this
act are:

1. That the Governor should be autho-
rized to negotiate a loan solely on the
credit of the canal and its lands of \$1-
000,000, to bear 6 per cent. annual inter-
est. The holders of existing canal bonds
and other claims on the canal, are to have
the first right to subscribe in proportion
to their claims in respect of which they
so subscribe are to be duly registered.

2. That the canal and canal property
should be vested in three trustees, one to
be named by the Governor, and two by
the subscribers to the loan.

3. That at least \$100,000 of this loan
should be paid in during the course of the
first year after the execution of the trust
deed.

4. That the canal shall be finished in
three years from the commencement of the
trust.

5. That no sales of the canal lands shall
be made until three months after the com-
pletion of the canal, when the trustees are
to offer them for sale.

6. That all proceeds of the canal and can-
al property should be first applied to the
payment of interest and principal of the
proposed loan of \$1,000,000.

7. To payment of interest on the can-
al stock registered by holders who are
subscribers to this new loan.

8. To payment of interest on the can-
al stock, not so registered.

4. To reimbursements of the regis-
tered canal stock held by the subscribers
to the said loan; and after the due per-
formance of these various engagements
on the part of the trustees, the canal shall
revert to the state of Illinois.

The canal has already cost the state
of Illinois \$5,000,000.
The lands amounting to 230-
476 acres, valued after the
completion of the canal, at
\$10 per acre, 2,304,670
Lots in the various towns on
the canal, valued at 1,900,000
\$9,204,670

The object of the legislature in pass-
ing this act, is not to repudiate any part
of the state debt, since Illinois has never
denied her obligation to meet all her en-
gagements, although forced to plead her
present inability to comply with them—
nor is it given to any portion of her debt
an undue preference; but the canal being
in its present state unproductive, it is just
that those who advance the money to
complete it should have a first claim upon
it, and the desire of the legislature has
been to raise by this means, a sum suffi-
cient for the completion of this work, and
thus provide means for the gradual pay-
ment of the canal debt, and by greatly
enhancing the value of the lands, and de-
veloping the resources of the state, enable
her to redeem her good faith towards her
creditors at large. With this object the
undersigned were instructed and empow-
ered by the Governor to treat with the
holders of the Illinois canal stock.

The whole canal debt amounts to \$5-
000,000; and to raise the required sum of
\$1,000,000 an advance of 32 per cent.
would be necessary from each holder, of
which one quarter would be paid in the
year following the execution of the trust.

Of the above debt, about \$1,200,000
are held in the United States, and of this
amount the holders of about \$1,000,000
have agreed with the undersigned to ad-
vance their proportion, if full effect be
given to the proposed plan.

Upon application to the trustees, es-
tablished in the Illinois stock, and whose op-
inion must have weight with us, we find an
objection to contribute in any way toward
the completion of the public works in Il-
linois, whilst the state makes no pro-
vision for any part of the accrued, or ac-
cruing, dividends on its debt. We humbly
submit that the great depression under
which the whole of the United States
have labored, and in which Illinois has
fully shared the great depreciation of the
property and produce of that State, the
monetary crisis in which she has been
involved, by passing from an inflated pa-
per circulation to a special currency—the
total cessation of all pecuniary aid toward
the execution of these public works which
were undoubtedly commenced on too ex-
tensive a scale, but to the completion of
which the state sanguinely looked for the
means to pay her debt and raise an in-
come; the check which the financial diffi-
culties of the state have given to im-
migration of settlers, and increase of her
population, and the statement that whilst
the ordinary state and county taxes amount
to \$450,000, her present population does
not exceed five hundred thousand, by the
last census, and there are for a great part
deprived of markets for the fruits of their
labor by the want of the means of com-
munication, are facts which, although
they may not excuse any departure from
the strict rules of justice, may account to
those acquainted with the internal condi-
tion of Illinois for the temporary delay
in providing for the interest on its debt.

But, however much we must regret this
state of things, it is evident that we have
no legal power to bind the state to any
other financial measures than those which
are at present adopted, and we can only
engage to represent the opinions expressed
here to our fellow-citizens, and to urge
the Governor and (through him) the Le-
gisature of the state, to adopt, at its next
session, effectual measures for satisfying
the claims of justice to the utmost ability
of the state. The Legislature does not
assemble in the ordinary session before
December 1844. An extra session would
cost, in unavoidable expenses, from \$75-
000 to \$100,000, and it would appear im-
probable, or for the interest of the creditors,
to force an impoverished state to incur such
an expense. On the other hand, if an
outlay upon the canal be deferred until
1845, the dilapidation of the existing
works will be most ruinous, and the ulti-
mate expense of their completion will be
much increased; whilst it would appear
that the plan which we are authorized by
the act to carry into effect, would afford
ample security to parties loaning the sum
required, would produce in a limited pe-
riod of time sufficient income to meet the
interest of the canal debt, and vastly im-
prove the position of all the state credi-
tors, by reducing the amount of the liab-
ilities and developing the resources of Il-
linois.

We are ready, however, to rest the
full adoption of our plan upon the satis-
faction of the creditors with the future ef-

fects of our fellow citizens to meet their
engagements, and propose that holders of
the canal stock, or other parties, should
only subscribe 10 per cent. on the canal
debt of \$5,000,000, in order to raise \$500-
000 for the work of 1844, to the time of
the ordinary meeting of the Legislature,
and that even the subscription of the said
10 per cent. should only be binding on the
parties so subscribing, provided that a
competent and trustworthy agent sent to
verify our statement, shall report—
"That the whole canal debt and liabil-
ity for past works do not exceed \$5,000-
000."

"That the cost of the completion of
the canal would not exceed \$1,600,000."

"That there is every ground to believe
that with that outlay the canal would be
completed in three years."

"That the estimate of its annual income
would be at least sufficient to meet the in-
terests and principal of the loan of \$1-
000,000."

"That holders of canal stock in the U-
States have agreed to advance their prop-
ortion at \$1,600,000 on one million stock,
and that such engagement can be relied
on."

"That the terms of the proposed trust
deeds shall give full and satisfactory secu-
rity to the subscribers."

In case the answer to such enquiries
be satisfactory, and the sum of not less
than \$500,000 be subscribed, the trustees
of the canal property will deliver to the
subscribers on receipt of the money, cer-
tificates to bearer for the amount receiv-
ed, with interest at the rate of six per
cent, payable in New York. That title to
interest to commence from the payment
of the subscription and the payment of
interest to be made out of the first pro-
ceeds of the canal or canal lands.

If the act of the Legislature of Illinois
which has been referred to, were carried
into full effect the following would be the
comparative condition of the state debt:
Total debt on the first of December 1842,
\$14,497,474 91

Since reduced by settle-
ments with banks, &c. 3,100,000

To be reduced by sale of
Internal Improvement
property. 1,720,000

To be provided for by
canal, and canal lands, 5,000,000

\$10,442,000
Leaving thus only, \$1,077,474 91, to be
provided for by taxation or the other
resources of the state.

CHARLES OAKLEY, Commissioner
MICHAEL RYAN, } for Illinois.
London, September, 1843.

The undersigned holders of Illinois Can-
al bonds, having had under our consid-
eration the above statement of the com-
missioners deputed by the Governor of
the state of Illinois, and the circular is-
sued by them, bearing date May 25th,
1843, considering that the canal bonds
were issued on the faith and credit of the
state of Illinois, and not of the canal
alone, and that the state was bound to
provide for the payment of the interest
thereon; and that in fact no provision is
by the said act made for the fulfilment of
such obligations, but the creditors are left
to the chance of the success of the canal,
are not prepared to subscribe our respec-
tive proportions of the sum of \$1,000,000
necessary to complete the canal in the
manner contemplated by the Legislature
but we are nevertheless willing, and here-
by agree to advance to the trustees to be
appointed in the manner pointed out by
the said act the sum so opposite to our
respective names in the list of the com-
missioners, for the immediate purpose of
continuing the work in progress, such
sums being at the rate of 12 1/2 per
cent., on the canal bonds held by us re-
spectively, subject to the following con-
ditions:

1st. That the facts contained in the pre-
ceding statement shall be verified to the
satisfaction of Messrs. Baring Brothers
& Co., and Messrs. Magniac, Jardine
& Co., shall also be satisfied of the pow-
er of the governor to carry this proposal
into effect.

2d. That the governor of the state shall
enter into a contract, under the provi-
sions of the 21st section of the act, for se-
curing the repayment of the monies to be
advanced by us, with interest thereon,
at the rate of 6 per cent upon the canal
lands, in manner pointed out in the
said Act of the Legislature of Illinois, and
shall for that purpose vest the said can-
al lands in trustees as there mentioned.

3d. That the sum to be advanced by us,
in pursuance of this agreement, shall rank
pari passu with any other sums to be
contributed towards the completion of the
canal, and in pursuance of the said act
or otherwise, so as to constitute part of
sum not exceeding one million dollars,
which shall have precedence over, and
shall be paid together with the interest
thereon, before any other claims now ex-
isting, or hereafter to be created upon
the said canal lands, and the tolls
and profits thereof, and the trust to be
created in pursuance of the said act, and
shall continue until our respective advan-
ces are fully paid and satisfied with in-
terest, any thing in the said act contained

is the contrary notwithstanding.

4th. That the subscribers or holders of
certificates of this subscription, shall be
entitled at any time to register canal
bonds, held by them to the extent of eight
times the amount of such subscription,
and upon payment of the remaining 10
1/2 per cent required by the act; and that
such bonds shall have such priority in
payment of principal and interest, as is
by the act provided for registering canal
bonds.

5th. That certificates bearing interest
at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and
payable to bearer, shall be issued to us
for the sums by us respectively agreed to
be advanced as aforesaid; and the govern-
or of the state shall in the contract to be
entered into, release all conditions con-
tained in the act, for forfeiting the sums
advanced, or for determining the trust,
before the full payment of our advances
and interest; and it shall be provided that
no subscriber shall be responsible for, nor
shall his securities, or the priorities there-
of be affected or prejudiced by the act
or defaults of any other subscribers; and
further, that in case of difference between
the trustees, as to the application of the
money subscribed towards the completion
of the canal and works, or as to any other
matters entrusted to them, the decision
of the majority shall be conclusive.

6th. The governor of the state of Il-
linois shall engage to urge upon the leg-
islature in their next session, to make pro-
vision out of the resources of the state,
and if need be by taxation, for payment
of the future interest on its public debt,
including the canal bonds, to such extent
as the means of the state will enable it,
and further to issue debentures of the
state, bearing interest at the rate of six
per cent per annum, for the dividends
now in arrear, and such part of the fu-
ture dividends as shall be provided for as
aforesaid.

7th. That signaturs to the above en-
gagement are to be of no force unless the
sum of four hundred thousand dollars at
least shall be subscribed; and it is under-
stood that the said Baring Brothers and
Co. Magniac, Jardine and Co. contract
no responsibility, either towards the state
or the subscribers, by the exercise of
their judgment as to the quantity subscribed
to them.

THE ILLINOIS CANAL.

We learn that Messrs. Sturgis, Ward
and Lawrence, of Boston, were commis-
sioned by the foreign bondholders to nu-
minate an agent in this country to verify
the estimates and statements on which
was based the proposition submitted to
the bondholders by Messrs. Oakley & Ry-
an, for the purpose of obtaining a further
advance of one million six hundred thou-
sand, sufficient to complete and put in
operation the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

The Boston gentlemen have executed their
commission by the appointment of the
Hon. John Davis, late governor of Mas-
sachusetts, and formerly United States
Senator. Their selection cannot fail to
be equally satisfactory to Americans inter-
ested in this great work; and we are
happy to learn that governor Davis has
accepted the agency, and will proceed at
once to the execution of his duties. He
is expected in New York on his way to
Illinois in the course of the present week.
He will proceed to that state in company
with Mr. Ryan, the commissioner, who
returned from Europe in the last steamer.
After reaching that state, it is believed
that two or three will be sufficient to en-
able the agent to satisfy himself, in regard
to the accuracy of the estimates and re-
presentations; inasmuch as the contractors
on whose offers these estimates were based
are represented to be still ready to un-
dertake the work on their original terms.

If the result of governor Davis's in-
vestigations be satisfactory, as anticipated,
it will then be incumbent on him to sum-
mon the bondholders to the election at
Lockport, on the canal, of two trustees,
one of whom is to be appointed by the
proxy of the foreign and the other by the
American bondholders. With these will
be associated a third, to be nominated by
the governor of Illinois. This body is to
be vested with full authority to make all
contracts for the completion of the canal,
to make all necessary disbursements, and
to receive all accruing revenues; also, to
sell canal property, &c. on account of the
bondholders.

It is understood that the person selected
as trustee by the foreign bondholders is a
Mr. Brauder, formerly of Bremen, and
more recently of Hamburg, who is now
on his way to this country. The Ameri-
can holders have not yet made a selection.
Colonel Oakley, one of the commissioners,
is likely enough to be appointed by the
governor of Illinois on the part of the
state.

If governor Davis reports in favor of
the accuracy of the estimates, &c., the
foreign bondholders are to advance 12 1/2
per cent on the amount of their subscrip-
tions, to ensure the progress of op-
erations on the canal until the meeting of
the Legislature. If, when this body con-
venes, a disposition is manifested to make
some provisions within the ability of the
state to pay any part of the accruing in-

terest on the debt by the imposition of a
tax therefore, then the advance will be
continued till the foreign holders have
paid up their quota, amounting to about
one million two hundred thousand dollars,
of the one million six hundred thousand
dollars.—*Journal of Com.*

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

Almost simultaneously with news of
the restoration of the Sandwich Islanders
to the native Government, we have intel-
ligence that the British Admiral Nichol-
as at the Society Islands in the Mediter-
ranean, have disavowed the French usurpa-
tion there established, and forbidden
British subjects in those Islands from
holding themselves amenable to existing
French authorities. This position he de-
clares his purpose to maintain at all haz-
ards, until the will of his sovereign shall
be known; but hopes that no actual col-
lision with the French authorities will be
rendered necessary. He also speaks of
being governed in his proceedings by "or-
ders that he has received," but whether
those orders emanated directly from the
British Government, or from Admiral
Thomas, the British commander-in-chief
in the Pacific, does not distinctly appear.
But in either case, the step thus taken af-
fords a probable indication of the course
which will be pursued by the British Gov-
ernment in reference to the French usurpa-
tion. Indeed it is stated expressly by
Admiral Nicholas that while England
wishes not, and desires not, to maintain a
paramount influence at the Society Is-
lands, she is determined on other nations
shall possess a greater influence or au-
thority in those Islands, than that which
from her long and intimate connexion
with them, she claims as her natural right
to exercise. This is plain language, and
if authorized by the British Government,
as it seems to be, France will find it ne-
cessary to yield, or incur the most seri-
ous responsibilities.

Now that New England, in reference
partly to the claims of the United States,
has relinquished her jurisdiction over the
Sandwich Islands, and acknowledged their
independence, she can, with better grace,
demand that France shall pursue a simi-
lar course in regard to the Society Islands,
and the same relations as the U. States did
to the Sandwich Islands.

The United States and all other com-
mercial nations are interested, in common
with England, in maintaining the entire
independence of the Society Islands, as
well as the Sandwich, and we trust that our
government will not hesitate to express
these views to that of France, and ear-
nestly solicit her to abandon the exclusive
jurisdiction which she has unfortunately
set up. Those two points in the great
Pacific, the Sandwich and Society Islands,
seem intended by providence for the com-
mon benefit of commercial nations; all
of whom, it seems to us, should insist upon
the preservation of this common right.—
Journal of Commerce.

The Quaker's Letter to his Watch-
maker.—I herewith send thee my
pocket clock, which standeth greatly
in need of thy friendly correction.—
The last time that he was in thy
friendly school, he was not in the least
degree reformed or benefited thereby,
for I perceive by the index of his mind
that he is a liar, and the truth is not
in him. His motions are wavering and
irregular, his pulse is sometimes quick
—betokeneth not an even temper; at
other times he waxes sluggish. Al-
though I frequently tell him, that he
should be on his duty, as thou know-
est his name denoteth, I find him slum-
bering and sleepy; or as the vanity of
human reason phrases it, I catch him
napping—hence I am induced to be-
lieve he is not yet right in the inward
man; cleanse him, therefore, thorough-
ly, I pray thee, with thy charming
physic, from all pollution, that he may
vibrate and circulate according to
truth. I will leave him a few days
under thy friendly charge, and I will
pay for his board as thou requirest it.
I entreat thee friend John, to demean
thyself on this occasion, with a right
judgment, according to the skill that
is within thee, and prove thyself a
workman that need not be ashamed
of his work; and when thou layest the
correcting hand on him, let it be with-
out passion, lest thou drive him to de-
struction. Do thou regulate and gov-
ern his motion for the time to come
by the motion of the light that ruleth
the day, and when thou findest him
corrected from the error of his ways,
and more conformable to the above-
mentioned rules, do thou send him
home with a just bill of charges drawn
out in the spirit of moderation.

Maybe smoking is offensive to some
of you! "Yes yes," immediately respon-
ded a dozen voices. "Well," said the en-
quirer, again placing his sugar between
his lips, and puffing away for dear life,
"is to some folks!"

cool, calm, and quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with.

Prayer.—The following prayer (the papers say) was made by an Irishman, in the woods between New York and Canada, in 1787: "Lord, have compassion upon me, a poor unfortunate sinner, three thousand miles from my own country, and seventy-five miles from any where else!"

A lady correspondent of the National Intelligencer, speaking of Prince Albert, says she is, inclining to stoutness—hair, whiskers, and moustache of a light color as my own. The young lady certainly needs a grammar or a dictionary.

An Editor's Lament.—The editor of the Tallahassee Floridian, in alluding to the late storm there, an account of which we published, "goes it strong" in this wise: "Successively visited by the scourges of an Indian war, by floods and by droughts, by failure of crops, by pestilence, by conflagrations and hurricanes and we will add, borne down by severe pecuniary distress, caused by the operation of the most vicious banking system ever known, and that worse managed than any where else—an earthquake is only necessary to cap the climax of our calamities." Poor fellow!

A gentleman being called upon to subscribe to a course of lectures, objected, "because," said he, "my wife gives me a gratuitous lecture every evening."

Agricultural.

THE POULTRY YARD.

The Common Hen.—If well fed, and allowed to roam in a farm yard, a good hen will deposit in the course of twelve months about 200 eggs; but if left entirely to herself, she seldom lays more than fifteen eggs in the same nest without attempting to hatch them; but if eggs only be desired, they should be removed often, leaving one, and she will continue to lay for a long time. When the hen begins to sit, nothing can excite her perseverance and patience; she continues for some days immovable; and when forced away by the importunities of hunger, she quickly returns. While the hen sits, she carefully turns her eggs, until at length, in about three weeks, the young brood begin to give signs of a desire to burst their confinement. When all are produced, she then leads them forth to provide for themselves. Her affection and pride seem then to alter her very nature, and correct her imperfections. No longer voracious and cowardly, she abstains from all food that her young can swallow, and boldly flies at every creature that she thinks is likely to do them mischief.

The proper heat for hatching a hen's egg, according to some, is 104 degrees of Fahrenheit; according to others, 106 degrees; to which degree the surface of the body of the hen will raise the thermometer, when she sits upon her eggs. In those birds who do not sit constantly, but trust chiefly to the heat of the sun, as the crane, heron, ostrich, &c., the temperature of the eggs is probably below 101 degrees.

The full period of the hen in this country, is known to be 21 days. In warmer climates, it is said to be a day or two less. The following table was compiled by Count Morozzo, in a letter from him to Lacedaede; it shows the period of incubation, compared with those of the life of certain birds.

Name of Bird.	Period of Incubation.	Age.
Swan,	41 days,	about 200 y.
Parrot,	40 do	100 do
Goose,	30 do	80 do
Eagle,	30 do	
Booby,	30 do	
Duck,	20 do	not known.
Turkey,	20 do	
Peacock,	26 to 27	25 to 28 y.
Phasian,	20 to 25	18 to 20 do
Grouse,	20	100 or more
Nightingale,	12 to 20	17 to 18 y.
Hen,	19 to 21	12 to 15
Fox on,	17 to 18	16 to 17
Canary,	13 to 14	13 to 14
Goldfinch,	13 to 14	10 to 12

The Turkey. It is thought, belonged originally to North America; but it is now common throughout Europe. It was formerly found wild in the forests of Canada and the United States; and flocks are to this day occasionally seen. The wild turkey is generally larger than the domesticated.

Young turkeys are liable to the pip—which often proves speedily fatal, if not attended to.

The remedies suggested in respect to chickens which have this disease, may, perhaps, be found equally beneficial in respect to turkeys. A writer remarks, however, that on inspecting the rump feathers two or three of their quills will be found to contain blood; but on drawing them out, the chick soon recovers; and afterwards requires no other care than common poultry.

Method of causing Cabbage to Head during the Winter.—In the fall of the year, when it is time to gather cabbages, we always find more or less of them that have not formed any heads. They may have grown well, and have a large stock of leaves, but have not closed up in the form necessary to make a good, solid, compact cabbage.

William Vance, Esq. of Readfield, has practised for many years the following method, which effectually closes these loose leaves in the course of the winter, thereby furnishing him with a supply of the best kind early in the spring. In the fall of the year, just before the ground closes up he gathers all the cabbages which have

not headed together. He then digs a trench eighteen inches or more deep, and of sufficient width to admit the cabbages. He then closes the leaves together by hand, winding a wisp of straw or something else around them to keep them together, and then puts them in this trench, with heads down and roots up. He then packs straw or leaves and earth snug about them, and rounds up the earth over them. The trench should be dug in a place where the water of the rains and snows runs off and will not stand about them. A board, or couple of boards, nailed together in the form of a roof and put over the trench, may be useful.

In the spring of the year open your trench and you will find that the cabbages are all headed firmly together, and if the water has not got in, will be solid and hard. Mr. Vance has had the goodness to send us a few heads which he has formed in this way, which were very nice. By following this plan we not only preserve the cabbages well during the winter, but save much of the crop which is not considered worth much. *—Maine Farmer.*

Foreign News.

The affairs of Turkey.—We have been favored with the following extract from a letter bearing date Bagdad, August 20, 1843.

"I have nothing of any great importance to communicate to you on this occasion. Things are tolerably pacific; the Kerbela affair has died gradually away, and the expectations of a war between Turkey and Persia are, I am happy to say, at an end for the present; much fear and uneasiness, however, still exist. Trade, consequently, from this and other causes suffers beyond the possibility of description. Since the time at which Mahomed Najib Pacha entered Bagdad affairs have worn a most gloomy and discouraging aspect, and it seems utterly hopeless to look for any improvement under his government. While inhumanity and oppression assails the inhabitants on every hand, few of the Arab chiefs have any confidence in him, and many tribes are becoming very unsettled. The Pachalia of Mosul is even in a more deplorable condition than that of Bagdad. Commerce suffers heavily from the monopolies of the Pacha, a person who pays little attention to any treaty. It is a well known fact that no place in the Turkish empire suffers more from injustice and misgovernment than the two Pachalics on the eastern boundary, a circumstance of sufficient importance to call the attention of government to make an investigation into the actions and character of those who have the direction of affairs in those places, where individuals intrusted with power act as they please."

The Pachalic is fast falling into decay, and those who are interested in its prosperity cannot but become despondent, when hostility and indifference are thrown in the way of any efforts made to improve her wretched condition by the Pacha and petty governors of places, who are, for the most part, men who have risen from the lowest grades of society, and possess little or no principle. The Mission, which has been for some time sitting at Ezzerone, has made but little progress as to the settling of the boundary question. This affair has now been for a long time on the hinges, and there appears to be no knowing which way it may turn. Should Mahomed be given up as a free port, which is likely to be the case, it will greatly benefit this province, but at the same time, seriously injure the trade of Bassorah. *—Liverpool (Eng) Standard.*

Interesting from Montevideo.—By the Cuba, Captain Babson, at Boston, the editor of the Advertiser has the British Packet, of August 19, containing a correspondence between the Minister of foreign affairs of Uruguay and the British and American Consuls at Montevideo.

That functionary, in a circular dated July 13th, prohibited foreign vessels from trading to the port of Bocco, at the east of Montevideo, then in the hands of Oribe, who obtained his supplies there.

The British Consul, Mr. Dale assents to the interdiction. The American Consul, Mr. Hamilton, denies any right of the Montevidean government to regulate the trade of any point in the hands of their enemies. He shows by decision of the Supreme Court that the United States claim no such privilege themselves; and these reasons, he protests against the closing of the port of Bocco and says that he shall protest against any seizure of American vessels made under it.

He takes the same occasion to protest against the seizure already made, on the 17th, of the American schooner Carolina, at Montevideo, going at length into a consideration of that case. The American brig Trafalgar had also been seized on the 19th, it seems, but the U. S. ship John Adams having boarded her, the prize crew deserted, and she at once proceeded to Buenos Ayres.

ARRIVAL OF THE ORIENTAL—LATEST FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

The news from Scinde are important. Further hostilities have taken place, which have resulted in the entire annihilation of the force of the fugitive Amer Sher Mahomed. After a slight affair with Lieut. Anderson, which cut off his means of recruiting in Beloochistan, the Amer, finding himself surrounded by the movements of Col Roberts in the north, and of Capt Jacob on the desert,

turned upon the latter (the weakest,) with about 8,000 men; but his Belooches had not resolution enough to stand—they broke and dispersed.

Previous to this, Col Roberts had succeeded in capturing Meer Shah Mahomed, and in dispersing his force.

Of the further operations, we have only disjointed accounts.

Great sickness was said to prevail amongst the troops.

Affairs at Cabul are unsettled, and intrigues are said to be going on against Dos Mahomed.

The Hurkaru mentions a report that, early in the ensuing cold weather, an army of observation, amounting to 15,000, will be assembled on the Sikh frontier, under the command of Sir Robert Dick. Some attribute this contemplated movement to the unsettled state of Punjab, and others again, to a rumored confederation of the Afghans, aided by the Persians for the recovery of Peshawar.

The accounts from China are highly satisfactory. Col Malcolm, who left Hong Kong on the first of August, in the Akbar, brought the ratification of the treaty of peace, the result of which is a new Chinese tariff and regulations for the carrying on of our commerce with that country.

Sir Henry Pottinger has announced his determination, by every means at his disposal, to see the provisions of the commercial treaty fulfilled by all who choose to engage in future in commerce with China, and that, in any case where he may receive well-grounded representations from her Majesty's consuls, or from the Chinese authorities, that such provisions of the commercial treaty have been evaded (or have been attempted to be so,) he will adopt the most stringent and decided measures against the offending parties; and where his present powers may not fully authorize and sanction such measures as may seem to him fitting, he will respectfully trust that the legislature of Great Britain will hold him indemnified for adopting them.

The smuggling vessels late at Whampoa were leaving the river, and H. M. S. Dido was stationed at Whampoa to assist in making trade regulations observed.

Meanwhile, precautions are being taken against the future. Hong Kong is to be strongly fortified.

A proclamation, issued by the High Commissioner Keying, announces that the treaty had been ratified, and regulations and tariffs agreed to, which tariffs are to take effect with reference to the commerce with China of all countries as well as of England.

INDIA.—The military news of the month does not possess much interest.

The Hyderabad force had returned to that station.

There was a great paucity of European officers at Kurrachee and Sukker.

Lieut. Horns, the adjutant of the 55th regiment, was drowned by the upsetting of a boat in Khyper district.

All officers on staff employ, belonging to corps in Sind, had been ordered to join their regiments.

The amount of prize money at Hyderabad is likely to prove very considerable.

The troops employed in Scinde at the end of June amounted to about 16,000 men, and a wing of the 78th and of the 2d Bombay Light Infantry had been sent to Kurrachee from Bombay.

A large force was stated to be assembling for duty in the Punjab, on account of recent disturbances there.

DAILY SUN OFFICE,
5 o'clock, A. M.

SIXTEEN LIVES LOST—DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER SARAH BARNES.

We are indebted to the New Orleans Picayune for a slip containing the following particulars of the loss of the Sarah Barnes, as communicated by the mate, Charles Cloud, who arrived at New Orleans on the 23d October, in a schooner from Galveston, with Mr. A. G. Abell, bearer of despatches. Mr. R. P. Pinkard, Mr. F. Pinkard, and Mr. Matthews, first engineer of the Sarah Barnes.

On the 24th ult., at noon, she crossed the Galveston bar for this port. On the next morning, the 25th, a considerable leak was discovered in her hold. All the pumps were set to work; but they were unable to keep her free for a short time only. At 9 A. M., when about seventy-five miles from Galveston, it having been found that the water was gaining on the pumps, and that both wind and sea were increasing, the Captain determined to run her into the Sabine river. But believing the accomplishment of even this doubtful from the rapid manner in which the leak increased, he concluded to run her on the nearest shore. He directed her course accordingly, the whole of the crew and passengers being in the meantime engaged in bailing her out.

At half past 2, P. M., the water, notwithstanding their exertions, had ascended to the fires and the engine. Further efforts to counteract the leak were therefore unavailing, and to save their lives became the concern of all on board. They then set about making rafts of the cotton bales—four bales to a raft—and lashed together spars for other rafts. She was now sinking rapidly; the leak was increased, and there were found six fathoms of water. There was no confusion or complaining; all seemed to be impressed with their perilous position, and to save their lives was the object which engrossed their attention. Orders were given to cast off the boat's painter, and while doing this she sunk, it being then forty-five minutes past four in the afternoon.

There were on board altogether thirty souls—of these eighteen went on the rafts, and twelve took the boat. Of the

former, but five were saved, after drifting about three days and three nights. Two of them landed on Galveston Island; and the other three on Bolivar Point. Of the latter, but three perished—who were passengers; two males and a female—and they were lost in the breakers, in landing from the boat on the 26th. The following is the list of those on board, in which the names of those who perished and those whose lives have been saved are designated:

Saved.—A. G. Abell, bearer of despatches; B. P. Pinkard; F. Pinkard and servant; Charles Cloud, mate; Thompson Royle, clerk; Matthews, engineer; Steward, steward; Green, cabin boy; Gorman, bar keeper; two deck hands and two firemen.

Lost.—James Porter; H. S. Daggett; Judge Blair; Mr. Boyd; Dr. Cosgrave; a female unknown; three deck passengers; Chas. Franklin, owner and captain; Dean, second engineer; Alex. Jibell; Cook; 2 deck hands; 2 firemen.

REVIEW OF THE ST. LOUIS MARKET.

St. Louis, Nov. 9th, 1843.
REMARKS.—The weather at the close of the last week was very unsettled and wet, which operated unfavorably on the business of the levee, but since Monday morning it has been quite pleasant, and trade on the levee has been brisk.

By arrivals of boats from the south and Ohio rivers, an additional supply of ground alum, Turk's Island and Kanawha salt, has been brought into the market, which was much needed, also of sugar, coffee and whisky, of which, with the exception of the latter, the market is well supplied.

The Missouri and Illinois rivers continue in a very low stage, and in the first particularly, the boats have a good deal of difficulty in running in it—there being but five or six feet in the channel. On the principal bars in the Illinois, there is but 25 inches water. On the lower rapids of the Mississippi river there is reported scant four feet water.

Flour.—There has been but few operations during the week, the receipts being exceedingly light, and holders will not need to meet the wants of shippers. A few low country brands have been sold at \$3 50 a 3 60, and of City Mills of 50 lbs and over to the city trade, at \$3 87 1/2. We do not however consider the market firm at these figures, unless the receipts continue light, as but few dealers are willing to pay over \$3 50. The largest lots received this week have been sent forward by first hands.

Wheat.—This article comes forward very liberally—a large proportion of which is of the new crop, and very inferior, which is very dull, as the millers will not buy it if the old can be had. A few thousand bushels were purchased for Cincinnati in the early part of the week, which had a tendency to keep the price up, but within a day or two it has given way, and good lots were sold yesterday at 50 a 52 cents; prime lots old we quote at 60 cents, and spring wheat at 45 cents.

Corn.—We believe there is no demand for shipment, but it has been in better request this week. We noticed the sale of several lots at 20 cents, without sale.

Oats.—Sales of this article have been made at 15 a 17 cents, through the week, from the levee and from wagons, the demand, however, is limited.

Barley.—Prime lots on levee in request, which we quote at 37 1/2 a 40 cents; inferior is very dull.

Beans.—Clean white beans are in moderate demand. Several lots were sold on Monday and Tuesday at 28 a 30 cents per bushel; colored are in less demand, but will bring 24 a 26 cents.

Hemp.—At the close of last week the price of this article suddenly declined, in consequence of one or two purchasers withdrawing from the market, having supplied their orders. On Monday we noticed the sale of 44 bales at \$72.50 per ton; one or two smaller lots were sold on Tuesday at \$70, yesterday a lot of 39 bales was sold at \$70 a 72 per ton. Water rotted we quote at \$3 a 4.50 per cwt. as in quality.

Wool.—There have been several lots of new beef received this week. We learned, however, but of one sale, that of 72 bbls. M. as at \$5, all round. Nearly all that arrived was sent forward.

Bacon.—The market is excessively dull, and sales are affected with difficulty. The receipts have been heavy during the week, and for want of a market the most of that in shipping order was sent forward. Shoulders we quote at 20 a 21 cents, and unseasoned hams at 3 a 3 1/2, and canvassed at 5 a 5 1/2.

Butter.—Good butter is in demand, and will bring 10 to 12 1/2 cents; inferior is dull at 5 to 8 cents.

CASH! CASH!

CASH Paid for Wheat and Shelled Corn at the Water Mill in Nauvoo.
Nov 23, 1843-30-2t

SEE HERE!

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY!!

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity that he intends to manufacture Boots and Shoes much cheaper than has been done heretofore in this city. He would also inform the farmers that he will take hides and produce in part pay. He returns his thanks to the public generally for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, and hopes, in consequence of his reduced prices to merit a still greater share of the patronage of those who wish to encourage home manufacture.

His work will be made out of the best materials and workmanship not excelled by any in the city, at the following prices:

MEN'S WORK.	
Pine Boots, from	\$5 to 5.50
Kip do	4.00
Coarse do	3.00
Mock do from	2.25 to 2.50
Fine shoes	2.00
Men's pumps, from	1.75 to 2.00
Slippers, from	1.00 to 1.50
Coarse shoes	1.75
WOMEN'S WORK.	
Gaiter Boots, from	2.25
Bootees, from	1.75
Jerseens, from	1.50
Slippers, from	1.25
Pumps Spring, from	1.25
Turn corners, from	1.25
MISSES.	
Bootees, from	1.37
Pumps Spring, from	.87 1/2
Shoes with welts, from	1.00
CHILDREN'S.	
Walt shoes, from	.62 to 75c.
Pump Springs, from	.50 to 62c.
Turn corners, from	.45 to 50c.
G. C. RISER.	
One door from Parley in Main St.	

MARRIED.—On Sunday evening, the 19th inst., by Orson Spencer, Esq., M. A. Harvey PARHAM, to Miss EMMA A. MATTHEWS—All of this place.

DEATHS.—For the week ending Monday the 20th November.
Elizabeth Matice, 23y; typhus fever.
Jacob N. Woolley, 10m 15d, ague and fever.
John Allen, 61y; diarrhoea.
Keturah Haight, 66y 5m 15d; consumption.
John Charleston, 36y; typhus fever.
Total, 5.
W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.		from	to
Ashe—per lb.		7	8
Pot.		11	12
Pearl.		7	8
Collins—per dozen.		16 00	18 00
Others.		14 00	18 00
Bagging—Mo. per yard.		11 1/2	12 1/2
Bale Rope—Mo per lb.		4 1/2	5 1/2
Green—per lb.		40	25
Candle—per lb.		40	50
Sperm.		26	30
Tallow—Mould.		8	9
Dipped.		7	8
Stearine.		7	20
Coal—per ton.		14 00	00
Lehigh.		16	00
Pittsburgh—per bushel.		17	8
Miscellaneous and Illinois.		13	15
Coffee—per lb.		8	9
Java.		8	9
Havana.		8	9
Rio.		8	9
St. Domingo.		8	9
Laguayra.		8	10
Chocolate—No. 1.		13	15
No. 2.		12	14
Copper—per lb.		35	00
Shrading.		35	00
Bottom.		43	00
Flats.		43	00
Cordage—per lb.		12 1/2	14
Manilla.		9	10
Tarred Rope.		2 25	2 50
Bed Cord, Manilla, per dozen.		1 75	2 00
Plough Hemp.		75	1 00
Plough Hemp.		12	13
Domestic—per yard.		57	
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.		4-4 and 6-6 1/2	11 1/2
Bleached Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.		7 1/2	8
Brown Drillings.		8	10
Barley.		10	12
Brown Lower Oats bags.		10	12
Virginia do.		10	12
Tickings, 3-4 and 4-4.		9 1/2	10
Satinette.		34	65
Kentucky Jeans.		28	56
Cotton Chees.		101	121
Blue Drillings.		101	121
Mixed summer Stuffs.		12	25
Dye Stuffs.		15	16
Logwood, per lb.		6	0
Indigo, Sp. cerroon.		1 25	1 45
Coppers.		2	2 1/2
Camwood, per lb.		0	10
Fustic.		4	0
Drugs & Medicines.		14	15
Ginseng, per lb.		14	15
Salutarina, Western.		8	9
Eastern.		8	9
Alum, per lb.		2 25	00
Quinine, per oz.		7	5
Benzoine.		7	5
Epsom Salts.		7	5
Flour Sulphur.		71	0
Cream Tartar.		25	28
Turkey Opium.		3 75	00
Camphor.		1 25	1 31
Gum Arabic.		42	00
Liquorice Paste.		18	00
Sal Soda.		5	0
Feathers—per lb.		10	18
Flour, Medium.		4 25	4 75
Flour, City Mills.		4 12 1/2	4 75
Country.		2 50	00
Rye.		25	31
Corameal, per bushel.		50	60
Apples, dried, per bushel.		1 50	2 00
Green, per bbl.		37 1/2	1 00
Peaches, dried, per bushel.		15	1
Almonds, a. a. per lb.		1 75	2 0
Raisins, M. R. per box.		1 25	0
C. M.		00	0
Fruits, per lb.		00	0
Currents, Zante.		10	10 1/2
Fig, per drum.		14	15
Lemon, per box.		2 00	2 50
Furs & Peltries.		1 00	4 00
Buffalo, per robe.		8 1/2	18
Deer, robes, per lb.		8	16
Red and Blue, in hair.		3	10
Grey.		2 00	3 00
Beaver.		1 00	3 00
Otter, per skin.		3	8
Muskrat.		61	25
Coon.		10	20
Wild Cat.		8	15
S. grey.		10	25
W. grey.		10	25
Skunk.		1 00	2 00
Ar, per skin.		1 00	2 00
Shocherel, No. 1, per bbl.		10 00	12 00
No. 2.		7 50	8 00
No. 3.		4 50	6 00
Ke Trout.		8 50	9 00
Monon, per kit.		1 50	2 00
3, dry, per box.		1 25	1 50
Crutings. do.		50	62
us—per bushel.		52	56 1/2
seals.		25	35
by 10.		22	36
by 12.		37	40
by 10.		121	14
by 10.		25	30
owler—per keg.		2 50	2 75
by 10.		3 75	4 25
by 12.		9 00	0 00
owler—per keg.		6 00	7 00
lin's.		6 00	0 50
—blasting.		4 00	4 50
y Bag.		14	16
—per 112 lbs.		75	5 00
ter rotted.		2 12	2 50
er rotted.		61	7
on.		3	0
ed quality per lb.		31	00
per gallon.		7	12 1/2
inences and Pittsburgh.		25	30
monon Ar, per lb.		4	41
id.		5	6 1/2
er Shoe.		5	6
pp.		7	0
et.		7	2
Methods.		7	8
er Iron.		7	7 1/2
Iron, per ton.		22 00	26 00
per lb.		41	54
burgh.		54	0
Plate.		5	5 1/2
ton.		23	3
ngs, per lb.		44	4
—Foundry.		44	4

THE STEAM SHIP RACE.

We take from the N. Y. Courier, and Engineer the subjoined account of the trial of speed between the U. S. steam frigate Princeton and the British steam ship Great Western, which resulted, it will be seen, in the complete triumph of the American vessel:

The rumor that the new frigate Princeton would go to sea yesterday in company with the Great Western, drew an immense concourse of people to the Battery. During the whole morning the Princeton had been moving about the harbor instead of coming to an anchor—for the reason, as we understand, that if she anchored, she would necessarily come under the command of the officer in command of the station. The wind was blowing a little gale from the northwest; and it was a very curious spectacle to see a large ship with her sails all furled, moving about in the very teeth of the wind and tide, without a sail set, or the appearance of paddle-wheels, steam pipes, and the other usual evidences of being propelled by steam power.

She is propelled, as our readers are aware, by Ericsson's propeller; and fixed in her stern, and far below the surface of the water; while her engine is placed up on her keel near the stern, and the top of it ten feet below her water line.

She is, of course, an experiment; constructed under the immediate superintendence of Capt. Stoen to test the practicability of moving steam vessels of war by means of this new application of motive power. If successful, all the objections to the employment of steam in naval warfare are obviated at once; and of course great anxiety has been felt by all familiar with the subject, in the result of this experiment.

Those who are admitted into the secrets of her performance from the capes of the Delaware to this port, confidently predicted that she would make with ease twelve knots an hour; and while this was very naturally doubted, all who felt an interest in the subject of steam navigation most anxiously desired that she might realize the most sanguine expectations of those immediately interested in the result.

At about 1-4 to 3 o'clock, the Great Western came down the East river; and when about south of the Battery, to the astonishment of every spectator, all her sails were set, at the same time that she was blowing off steam at a rate we never witnessed before in any steamer. The truth is, she had used extra materials for creating steam for this occasion, and made double the quantity she could work. When we discovered this, and saw all her lower sails set to run before a smart breeze from the north-west, we despaired of the Princeton accomplishing much, in the way of a race without also setting her sails.

But those in charge of her knew too well her power and speed to resort to any such means of obtaining the victory; and when the Great Western had got about a quarter of a mile the start, the Princeton made after her at full speed. She passed the Battery at a race-horse pace, moving as if by magic; and three cheers showed that the spectators had now but little doubt of the result of the chase. Both ships headed direct for Quarantine—the Princeton passing to windward, and evidently overhauling the chase, hand over hand. The Western added sail after sail, as she ran before the wind, but it was evidently a hopeless matter; the Western appeared to be half a mile to the southward, and the Princeton far to the westward of her.

Up to this time, both ships had been running directly from the spectators, and it was with difficulty, except to a practiced eye, to judge of their respective positions. Now, however, they were running with their broadsides sufficiently to the battery to perceive the relative speed of each, and, to the astonishment and delight of all, the Princeton gained rapidly upon overhauled, and passed the Great Western, without showing an inch of canvas; and then commenced setting sail, and, as near as we could judge, looking through a glass, literally walked away from her!

In one word, the applicability of the propeller to steamers of every class is no longer an experiment; and we should here add, that the anxiety and delight manifested by the spectators in the success of the Princeton had nothing national or local in it, but had its origin solely in the desire to witness the triumph of what is justly considered the most important experiment in steam navigation that has been attempted since the days of Fulton.

GIRARD ESTATE.

The Suit before the United States Supreme Court.—We have now ascertained with precision whether Philadelphia is to be richer or poorer by Girard's Will. Thus it stands: Of the six judges of the Supreme Court of the United States on the bench when the case was heard, three, namely, Judges Baldwin, Catron, and Wayne, were for sustaining the Will, and the other three, namely, Judges Tancy, McLean and Daniel, were for declaring the Will inoperative as regards the Trust. Not merely the trustees is denied legal capacity, but the Trust itself. On that hangs the matter. Of the three absent judges, it is believed Judge Thompson sides with the Will, and Judge Story, by some of his written publications, is committed against it—so that the eight judges would stand four against four, as the six stood—three against three. The opinion of the ninth, Judge McKinley, is unknown—but he was the judge whose decree against the corporation power of banks, out of the State chartering them, we before mentioned as argued by C. J. Ingersoll, though overruled by the Supreme Court. So here hangs this affair. Webster is engaged as counsel against the city.—Philadelphia paper, Oct. 21.

State of Illinois, Hancock county, In the Circuit Court, of said county, To the May Term, A. D. 1844.

Cure for Hard Times.—The editor of the Belfast Signal has given a prescription in the following paragraph for the cure of hard times, which cannot be otherwise than effectual. From first to last it is a personal matter, and each man must attend to his own cure: 'Drive all drones and loafers and unemployed men into some business or work—bring down salaries to the level with other things at the time being, reduce professional fees, be careful of health, that no time be lost by sickness, buy what is absolutely necessary, and pay for it down—rise early—work steadily—live prudently, wear your old clothes as long as they will do to wear, pay every dollar you owe if you possibly can do it—buy what is raised in your own country, or state, rather than what is imported, and thus keep all the money in circulation in your midst that you can—live honestly with yourself, your fellow men and your God; and when you do all these things, the times will improve.'

Original Anecdote.—When Dick Amiz first crossed into York State from the Canada side, he took lodgings at an inn in Canandaigua. A waiting-maid sat at the table with them, and Dick spoke of her as the servant to the no small scandal of 'mine host,' who told him that in his house servants were called help. Very well; next morning the whole house was alarmed by a loud shouting from Dick of 'Help! help! water! help!' In an instant every person in the inn equal to the task rushed into Dick's room with a pail of water. 'I'm much obliged to ye, to be sure,' said Dick, 'but here is more than I want to share with! Shave with! quench mine host, 'you called help and water!' and we thought the house was on fire.' 'Ye told me to call the servant help and d'ye think I would cry water when I meant fire?' 'Give up,' said the landlord, as he led off the line of buckets.

'You have played the duce with my heart,' remarked a gentleman to a young lady who was partner in a game of whist.

'Because you played the knave,' replied the lady smiling.

NEW GOODS, VERY CHEAP. PRATT & SNOW, corner of Young and Wells Streets, one block north of the Temple, Nauvoo, have just received from Boston the largest supply of Dry Goods ever opened in this city, consisting principally of good staple articles for fall and winter: such as Broad-cloths, Casimires, Satinets, Flannels, Shirtings, Sheetings, Calicoes, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. Cash wanted, and country produce bought and sold.

As we intend selling goods very cheap, and on the principles of honor, justice, and impartiality, no one need ask for credit, nor waste breath in bantering on the price, as we have but one invariable price either for cash or barter.

Nauvoo, Nov. 7, 1843.

NOTICE. WHEREAS my wife Martha has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting, after this date.

CYRUS BOLEY.

October 23, 1843.

SELECT SCHOOL. A SELECT SCHOOL will be opened by J. HATCH, Jr., on Mulholland Street, half a mile east of the Temple, on the 27th of November, 1843; in which will be taught the various branches of an English Education, together with Latin and Greek. Terms, three dollars per quarter for English, four for Greek and Latin.

References—to any Merchant on the Hill. Nov. 15, 1843.

DR. S. BENNETT, HAS removed his office to the north east corner of the Block on the north side of the Temple adjoining P. P. it's lot. no28-3w.

LOST.

IN the vicinity of Carthage, on the route from Jacksonville to Nauvoo, a small leather valise containing one pair of thin pantaloons, two shirts, two bosoms, one pocket bible and some small pamphlets. Whoever will give information or return the same shall be rewarded.

MELVIN WILBER.

Nov. 7th 1843.

State of Illinois, ss.

In the Hancock Circuit Court, Ill., to the May Term, A. D. 1844.

David Thompson, Complainant,

vs.

Alexander Bushnell, Defendant.

In Chancery—Bill to fore-close Mortgage. The complainant's solicitor herein having filed affidavit that the defendant, Alexander Bushnell is not an inhabitant of the State of Illinois; Not to is hereby given to the said Alexander Bushnell, that a suit in Chancery has been commenced in the Circuit Court in and for said county of Hancock; at the suit of said complainant, and against the said defendant, that a subpoena has been issued therein, and that unless the said defendant, Alexander Bushnell, appear on the first day of the next Term thereof to be holden at the Court-house in Carthage on the third Monday of May A. D. 1844, and plead answer or demurr to said bill, the same will be taken as confessed against him, and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

By D. E. HEAD, Deputy.

BACKEN & SKINNER, Sol. for Compl.

October 30th A. D. 1843. no27-4w.

State of Illinois, Hancock county, In the Circuit Court, of said county, To the May Term, A. D. 1844.

Stephen Owen, Complainant, vs. David Marston, Administrator of the Estate of M. Marston dec'd and others. Defendants.

In Chancery—Bill of Injunction.

It appearing by affidavit regularly sworn to and filed in the clerk's office of the Circuit Court for Hancock County, that the said David Marston, Administrator as aforesaid, one of the defendants herein is not a resident of this State. Notice is therefore hereby given to the said David Marston, Administrator as aforesaid, that a bill in Chancery has been filed in the clerk's office of the said Circuit Court of Hancock county, against you the said David Marston, Administrator &c. and others, that a summons has issued thereon; that unless you shall be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court for Hancock County, on the first day of the next Term thereof to be holden in the town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of May next, and answer to the said complainant's bill, the allegations thereof will be taken for confessed against you, and a decree entered accordingly.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

By D. E. HEAD, Deputy.

BACKEN & SKINNER, Sol. for Compl.

October, 30, 1843. no27-4w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree made at the October Term 1843, of the Circuit Court in and for the county of Hancock and State of Illinois,—the undersigned will expose to public sale at the house of H. Z. Kiah P. Bradley, deceased, near Golden's Point in said county, on Saturday the 16th day of December next, the following described real estate belonging to the estate of said deceased, to-wit:—The North half of the S. E. q. sec. 28, Town 6 North, range 8 West, and the N. E. q. of the N. E. q. sec. 32, Town 6 North, 8 West, situate in said county.

Terms of Sale—Six months credit. Notes with approved security, and mortgages on the premises will be required.

URE BRADLEY, Adm'r.

WILLIAM GOLDEN, Adm'r.

Carthage, Ill., Oct. 27, 1843. no27-6t.

LIME! LIME!

THE undersigned, intends to keep constantly on hand at the upper end of Main street near the river, the above article, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest for cash or will exchange it for most kinds of country produce. He has now on hand two kilns, not inferior to any in this city, and flatters himself by his experience in manufacturing to suit all who may favor him with their patronage. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere.

PETER SHIRTS.

Nauvoo, May 31st, 1843-6m.

NOTICE.

JUST received from Boston a large lot of sole-leather for sale, cheap for cash. Will exchange for green and dry hides, pork, lard, wheat, tallow, butter and cheese, and country orders.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

Nauvoo, Nov. 1st 1843. no27-1f.

WANTED.

A FAITHFUL young man for four or six months; one that understands teaming and taking care of horses, and other work about the farm and house; one lately from the east will be preferred.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

N. B. The pay will be in bricks.

Nauvoo, Nov. 1st 1843. no27-1f.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING

AND PLATING in all its varieties at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the Temple, by Gustavus Hills.

WANTED—Old Gold and Silver in exchange for work.

C. A. WARREN & HIGBEE.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.

Office situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

Nauvoo, May 24d, 1843, if.

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKING.

MR. JOHN FRODSHAM, from Liverpool begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business, in Mulholland Street, at the Nauvoo Store, and trusts, from the manner of his workmanship and moderate prices, to merit a portion of public patronage.

Sept. 27, 1843. no22-1f.

WORK! WORK! WORK!

THE undersigned wishes to let out a job of opening a stone quarry, also to get out 30 cords of stone on the bank of the river.

If any person wishes to get steam-boiler wood this fall and coming winter, I will take from 500 to 1000 cords in exchange for bricks. I will also let a job of clay digging late this fall.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

Nauvoo, Nov. 8, 1843. no27-1f.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

MR. ROBERT WELLS, respectfully informs the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business at the corner of Main and Parley streets, and hopes by strict attention thereto, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Cutting done on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

Oct. 18-25-3m.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, clothe lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

HOWARD EGAN.

April 26, 1843. 52-1f.

SPINNING WHEELS!

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing Spinning Wheels of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bedsteads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bedstead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.

May 24 1843, if.

GRANT & WATTS.

TAILORS.

MAIN STREET, Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All country orders promptly attended to.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he has for sale at his shop 3 doors above Mr. Mills' Tavern on Main Street, a good assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's shoes,—some very cheap, adapted to the season,—Likewise men's and boys' boots and shoes.

Shoes made and repaired at short notice.

GEORGE ALLEY.

Nauvoo, June 26th 1843. no2-3m.

STRAYED.

A WAY from this place, 3 weeks ago. A yoke of oxen; one of them rather souter than the other, with stubbed horns and many wrinkles in them, line back and spotted; the other very tall and blind of one eye, (the right eye,) with large and lop horns; very poor and both of them red, with some little white spots about them.

Sept. 20, 1813. no73-1f.

A FAC-SIMILE of this Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois, and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents. per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

Cabinet Manufactory.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and surrounding country, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Light Stands of all kinds, and all other articles in his line, which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any Cabinet-maker in the west. Shop on Parley street east of Main.

N. B. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

JOHN HATFIELD.

Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—6m.

LIME.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

W. M. NISWANGER.

Nauvoo, June 17, 1843.—1f.

N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

GUSTAVUS HILLS.

WATCHMAKER.

AND JEWELLER.

At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers would give notice to the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they have just received, from the East, a good assortment of Boots and Shoes—also, Sole Leather—Upper—Calf Kid—Lining—Blindings—and most kinds of Findings—Shoe Pegs—Nails—Blacking, &c. Also a quantity of Friction Matches—Writing, Wrapping, and Sand Paper. They will make all kinds of Boots and Shoes to order, and on the most reasonable terms. All persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, are requested to call at the store of the subscribers on Mulholland Street, a few rods East of the Temple.

POWERS & ADAMS.

Sept. 27, 1843. no22-1f.

THIRD ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Omege, and St. Louis Oak, at Lyon's New Brick Store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main and Carlin streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS, direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows. Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hard-ware. Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Millinery Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyon's cheap cash store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main and Carlin streets, at the New Brick Store (sign of the Lion.)

NAUVOO, HANCOCK COUNTY, ILL., Nov. 7, 1843.—1

NAUVOO FERRY.

THE undersigned, will hereafter run a new and splendid Steam Boat, as a FERRY BOAT across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, for the accommodation of emigrants, travelers, citizens, and their effects. And they solicit the patronage of a discerning public to sustain the company in this laudable enterprise. The convenience will be great, the accommodation good, and the passage sure, without having to lay by for wind or weather, save when the river is under bonds—of ice. The prices will be regulated by an ordinance of the City Council. Live and let live is the desire of the public's servants.

D. JONES, & Co.

May 17th 1843. 3m-6m.

A SMALL BOX STOVE is wanted on

lithing, by the Temple Committee.

August 28th, No 18 1f.

BACHMAN & SKINNER.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

WILL attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Courts. Offices—in the Court House Carthage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple.

3m *no 51.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A CURE in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

J. SNIDER.

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

MR. Joseph N. and Miss Adelia Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Granger streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst., (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strictest attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading writing and spelling \$2 00
English grammar & geography 2 50
Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00
Astronomy 4 00

A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absentees unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement.

JOSEPH N. COLE, ADELIA COLE.

July 10 n12

TAVERN STAND.

FOR sale in Appennoos, Hancock county, Ill., 8 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the ferry landing, leading to Iowa.—I will sell low for cash or part in good horses, one good two horse wagon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tavern in Appennoos, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given.



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume—No. 31.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1843.

Whole Number 83.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF,
At the corner of Water and Main Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS—\$2.00 annually in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
A liberal discount will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor.
John Taylor, Post Paid, to receive attention.

POETRY.

GOD.

O Thou Eternal One! whose presence bright
All space doth occupy—no motion guide—
Unchanged thro' Time's all-revolving flight,
Thou only God! There is no God beside.
Being above all beings! Mighty One!
Whom none can comprehend, and none ex-
plore—
Who fill'st existence with Thyself alone;
Embracing all—supporting—ruling of—
Being whom we call God—know no
more.

IN ITS SUBLINE RESEARCH, PHILOSOPHY

May in science, out of the deep—may count
The sand, or the Sun's rays; but God! for
Thee
There is no weight nor measure; none can
mount
Up to the mysteries. Reason's brightest spark,
Though kindled by Thy light, in vain would
try
To trace Thy councils, infinite and dark;
And Thou art lost ere thought can soar so
high.
Even like past moments in eternity.

Thou, first in primal nothingness, didst call

First, Chaos, then Existence, Lord, on Thee
Eternity had its foundation;
Spring forth from Thee: of Light, Joy, Har-
mony.
Shine on all life; all beauty, Thine.
Thy word created all and doth create:
The splendor of the sun with rays divine,
Thou art all we see, and shall be glorious;
Life-giving, life-sustaining, Potentate.

Thy chains the unmeasured universe surround

Uplifted by Thee, by Thee inspired with breath;
Thou hast bound us with the end and bound-
less, and doth create:
As sparks mount upward from the fiery blaze,
So souls are born, so words spring forth from
Thee!
And as the sunbeams in the sunny sky
Shine round the silver snow, the pagentry
Of Heaven's bright angels in Thy praise.

Heaven's bright angels in Thy praise

Angels, bright angels in Thy praise,
Wander unnumbered through the blue above;
They own Thy power, accomplish Thy com-
mand,
All glory with life, all eloquent with bliss;
What shall we call them? Piles of crystal
light?
A glorious company of golden strains,
Lament of celestial ether burning bright,
Sung, lighting systems with their joyous beam,
But Thou, to those art as the moon to night.

Yet as a drop of water in the Sea,

All this magnificence in Thee is lost—
What are a thousand worlds compared to
Thee!
And what am I, when Heaven's undimmed
host,
Through multiplied by myriads, and arrayed
In all the glory of a sublime thought,
Is but an atom in the balance, weighed
Against Thy greatness, in a crystal thought,
Against Thy light? What am I then? Nought!

Nought! but the effluence of Thy light di-

vine,
Sweeping worlds, hath reached my bosom too;
Yes, in my spirit doth Thy spirit dwell,
As when the sunbeams in the spirit dwell,
Nought! but I live and on hope's pinions fly,
Eager to see Thy presence; for in Thee
I live, and breathe, and dwell, aspiring high,
Even to the throne of Thy Divinity.
Praise, O God, and Thy Deity must be!

Thou art! direct, guiding all, Thou art!

Direct my understanding to Thee;
Control my spirit, guide my wandering heart;
Though but a mortal, guide me to Thy light,
Still I am something fashioned by Thy hand!
I hold a middle rank, 'twixt Heaven and Earth,
On the last verge of mortal being stand.
Close to the realm where angels have their
birth,
Just on the boundary of the spirit land!

The chain of being is complete in me;

None is matter's last gradation left,
'And the next step is Spirit—Deity!
I can command the lightning, and am dust!
A monarch, and a slave; a worm; a God!
Where, I am I, and how? so marvellous—
Conceivable and conceived unknown! This
I am!
Lives swiftly through some higher energy;
For from itself alone it could not be.

Creator! Yes! Thy Wisdom and Thy Word

Created me! Thou source of life and God!
Thou Spirit of my spirit, and my Lord!
Thy Light, Thy Love, and Thy Love's plen-
itude!
Filled me with an immortal Soul, to spring
Over the abyss of Death, and live a war!
The garments of Eternal Day, and wing
Is heavenly light beyond this little sphere.
Even in its source, O Thee, its Author, Thee.

O thought ineffable! O vision blest!

(Though but a mortal, guide me to Thy light,
Still I am something fashioned by Thy hand!
I hold a middle rank, 'twixt Heaven and Earth,
On the last verge of mortal being stand.
Close to the realm where angels have their
birth,
Just on the boundary of the spirit land!

Thou art! direct, guiding all, Thou art!

Direct my understanding to Thee;
Control my spirit, guide my wandering heart;
Though but a mortal, guide me to Thy light,
Still I am something fashioned by Thy hand!
I hold a middle rank, 'twixt Heaven and Earth,
On the last verge of mortal being stand.
Close to the realm where angels have their
birth,
Just on the boundary of the spirit land!

Thou art! direct, guiding all, Thou art!

Direct my understanding to Thee;
Control my spirit, guide my wandering heart;
Though but a mortal, guide me to Thy light,
Still I am something fashioned by Thy hand!
I hold a middle rank, 'twixt Heaven and Earth,
On the last verge of mortal being stand.
Close to the realm where angels have their
birth,
Just on the boundary of the spirit land!

Thou art! direct, guiding all, Thou art!

Direct my understanding to Thee;
Control my spirit, guide my wandering heart;
Though but a mortal, guide me to Thy light,
Still I am something fashioned by Thy hand!
I hold a middle rank, 'twixt Heaven and Earth,
On the last verge of mortal being stand.
Close to the realm where angels have their
birth,
Just on the boundary of the spirit land!

THE MAMMOTH CAVE.

The mammoth cave in Edmonson county, Kentucky, well deserves to be ranked among those curiosities which by way of distinction have been termed the wonders of the world. Its vast extent it is not easy to ascertain. By far the greatest portion of it has been but recently or within a few years explored, and there is little reason to doubt that very much within its deep and dark recesses, remain yet to be discovered.

The temperature of the air within the cave is uniform being about fifty-degrees, Fahrenheit; and during the summer the air rushes out at the entrance with great force, rendering it extremely uncomfortable to breathe it. Think for a moment of breathing the atmosphere of a warm day, the thermometer up to 85 or 90, and then after a single step, in a moment falling 30 degrees, and you have some idea of the feeling of a visitor about to enter the mammoth cave. To be flooded by a "northwest" while suddenly turning a corner in mid winter, is but a draught through a keyhole in comparison. The chilly feeling however lasts but a short time. As you proceed, you are relieved by exercise and the equable state of the air; and after a while you breathe freer and deeper, and persevere freely or not according to the amount of labor you perform.

For a mile or two the road is plain and good, but there is nothing peculiar worthy of note save the hoppers and tracks of oxen, and of the wheels of wagons employed in the manufacture of saltpetre during the last war. This was a profitable business for a time, but its expense and difficulty of procuring potash, and the necessity of carrying on much of the operation outside, put an end to it.

The houses erected for the invalids who thought the air of the cave beneficial, are still standing—monuments of the tenacity with which mortality clings to life, and of the vain expedients which man will seek after to escape the unalterable decree of his Creator. If to improve the appetite were to cure the consumption, these patients might have recovered. They lived well as far as comestibles could serve them. Good venison and chafing dishes to do it; good wine that needed no bush; and all that the good taste and enterprise of the host could furnish, were at their call; but no consumption was, as far as we know, permanently relieved.

After leaving these, various wonderful scenes are encountered: a description of which would require a good sized volume. Vast and majestic domes, avenues extending some miles, caves above and beneath, and pits of immense depth, begin to impress upon the visitor some idea of the grandeur and sublimity of the place. The passage over what is called the Bottomless Pit, is made safe by a bridge about four feet high and ten feet long. At the end of the bridge is a ladder which you descend to reach the other side. In this pit, at the depth of about 75 feet you find water, but its lowest depth is not known.

Near this is the Winding Way, an extremely narrow passage, apparently cut out of the rock. For a distance of about 100 yards the opening is not much more than a foot wide, and about four feet in height. You work your passage through, however, with little trouble, and presently emerge into an immense space both in height and width.

Now you approach the rivers. The first, (river Styx) can be passed by going round instead of crossing it. The second is called Lake Lethe, about ten or twelve feet wide. This crossed by means of boats, and the distance from one landing to the other, is perhaps 150 or 200 yards. The river Jordan is the last and largest. Upon this you travel about half a mile, a small part of the way under a ceiling so low as to make it necessary to stoop in the boat. Another name for this is the Echo river; a report of a pistol on this stream is a most deafening, and the solemn stillness when all on board are quiet is indescribable. These rivers rise and fall with Green river, which must of course supply them with water. There are fish here in considerable numbers, but small fish and a small fish about the size of a large minnow are the principal varieties. The latter are of a very light delicate pink color, almost transparent. They live but a short time after being taken out of the cave waters, but the most singular thing about them is their total want of anything like an eye.

At Lake Lethe the distance to the surface of the earth above, it is said, has been ascertained to be 300 feet. At the foot of a ladder ascending through a fissure in the rock to "Martha's Vineyard," and the route onward, is a series of delightful water, cool and refreshing. Still higher by a very steep and difficult ascent of perhaps 30 or 40 feet is the "Holy Sepulchre." From the roof of this hang like icicles in great quantities beautiful stalactites, curious and magical. These are some of the countless varieties of carbonate of lime abounding in this region of the cave, and have been formed by the filtration of water through the pores of the rocks.

Beyond this for a mile or two, may be found curiosities wonderful and beautiful formations in such rich and rare profusion as to delight and astonish. Upon the roof and sides of the cave are formations of gypsum, of the most perfect and delicate patterns, outlying in appearance the finest sculpture, and resembling roses and flowers of various shapes. Besides these recent formations, which are all of the most spotless white, there is a place called the Snowball Chamber, the ceiling of which is studded with formations exactly resembling snow balls. When illuminated with one of the "Bengal lights," this room presents a magnificent spectacle.

One might spend several days in this part of the cave without being weary of examining the wonders and the beauties which are above, around, and in the very pathway.

Farther on the "Rocky Mountains," a vast collection of broken rocks, of a quarter of a mile perhaps in extent, rising rugged and steep like an Alpine barrier as it were to any further progress. The size of these stones (not being generally very large) and the immense piles make these mountains a matter of no little curiosity. After reaching the top you are within a stone's throw of Serena's Arbor, situated in Dismal Hollow, at the extreme end of the cave, and eleven miles from the entrance. The curiosities in the Arbor are the stalactites, which are formations of the same character as the stalactites, but instead of being pendent from the roof, rise up from the floor. They also are formed by dropping of calcareous matter.

Although this is called the end of the cave, yet there is a branch running nearly parallel a considerable distance, and it is moreover the termination of, but one stretch. It is all too, a deviation from what is called the main cave which may be explored to an extent nearly as far, but in which there is not much to attract.

These eleven miles may be travelled, going and coming, making twenty two miles with as little fatigue as one fifth the distance outside the cave.

A whole week might be spent in exploring this vast cavern, and still wonders be passed unseen; but little therefore in the way of description could be expected in the limits of a newspaper article. It must be seen to be understood and appreciated.

In the formation of the cave, it is very evident, that water was an all powerful agent. In many places, the rocks have been worn by water, grooved out and rounded to such an extent as to lead one to suppose that long ages had been occupied in the great work.

The cave is the property of Dr. Croghan, a brother of the hero of Fort Stephenson. He takes great pleasure in his possession as he well may. He prizes it highly and will doubtless spare no pains or expense in providing facilities for the thorough exploration by visitors of all the labyrinths of this mammoth wonder.

THE PROGRESS OF ETHNOLOGY.

At the late meeting of the New York Historical Society, on the 21st of October, J. R. Bartlett, Esq., read the following paper:

"The science of Ethnology, of the progress of which we propose to give some account this evening, is probably new to many present. A definition of the word may not therefore be improper.

Ethnology or Ethnography is that branch of human knowledge which illustrates and defines the origin and history of nations—the physical character of the different races of men—their varieties in color and conformation—the affinities of their language—their national peculiarities—their knowledge of the arts—their government and laws, and their manners and customs. It is by a close study of those that we are enabled to trace the origin of the various races of men by which the globe is peopled.

The means which have been the most available, and which are the most certain in uniting the links which connect the varieties of men, is language. This, rather than complexion or physical organization, is the most unfailing test; and since its application to the subject, more has been accomplished than had been effected for centuries by all other means combined.

Ethnology is at present receiving great attention throughout the civilized world, and a brief mention of the names of the distinguished men who have contributed by their works, to the advancement of the science, and those at present engaged in promoting it, will be sufficient for our purpose. In England, Dr. Pritchard ranks first. His splendid works on the Natural and Physical History of Man, have laid open a new field of research, and his deductions, which tend to prove the unity of our race, are of the greatest interest and importance. Mr. Wilson, the Sanscrit Professor at Oxford University, by his dictionaries and grammars of the Sanscrit language, and his researches into the history of nations which occupy India and Central Asia, has contributed greatly to the advancement of this science. An important contribution has

also been made to the Ethnology of Egypt by Sir Gardner Wilkinson, whose interesting work on the Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians has elucidated that subject in the most perfect manner; showing to the world that, along the banks of the Nile, centuries before any European nation had its birth, nearly all the arts of which we have any knowledge were known.

In France the labors of Humboldt, Champollion, De Sacy, Babel, Eichen, and others, are too well known to need any remarks from us. In Germany more has been accomplished than in either England or France. It would occupy more time than is allotted to us, merely to give a sketch of the immense labors and splendid results of the German savans, in revealing to the world what had been wrapped in obscurity for ages. They seem unwilling to look at anything embraced in our ideas of antiquity, but extended their scrutinizing researches far back into that primeval period of which history has scarcely kept a record—to nations which exist but in name, the only remains of whose existence are in some mutilated and crumbling marbles, or some strange and undeciphered inscription. The mysterious characters which are found on the ruined heaps of Babylon, Nineveh, and Persepolis, have yielded to their rigid scrutiny; and we are now enabled to read the records of the conquests of Xerxes and Darius and Artaxerxes on the monuments and edifices which they themselves erected. In deciphering the ancient inscriptions of Arabia and Northern Africa, they have been equally successful; and at the present moment they are accomplishing more in Egypt than all who have preceded them.

In Germany the science of Ethnology received its first impulse; consequently we find here more who have distinguished themselves in this science, and that of Philology, which is intimately connected with it, than in any other country. The Mithridates of Adelung and Vater was the first work of importance—this was a most laborious undertaking, and gave the world's prayer in five hundred languages; it was well known to all students by his many Philological works, and perhaps no one has contributed more as far as language is concerned; Professor Bopp, one of the most remarkable linguists of Europe, who has thrown great light on Ethnographic subjects, by his familiarity with the Sanscrit and other oriental languages; Grotefend, who discovered the key to the arrow-headed characters of Babylonia; Ritter, by his great work on the Geography and Ethnography of Asia; Lassen, by his various philological researches; and Lepsius, who is at present at the head of the scientific expedition sent to Egypt by the King of Prussia.

We have prepared a hasty sketch of what has lately been accomplished in various parts of the world for the promotion of Ethnology; but in this we can only speak of results, as time and the broad space before us will not permit of giving details. Among the European nations, England, France, Prussia, and Russia have scientific expeditions in distant parts of the world, engaged in the investigation of subjects directly connected with Ethnology; and our own exploring expedition has been as much occupied in inquiries relating to the people inhabiting the islands of the South Seas, as in those relating to Natural Science or Geography. Details of this expedition are looked for with great curiosity and interest, and it is to be hoped that the information collected may be laid before the world before other nations, who have sent expeditions over the same regions, forestall us by their publications. It is stated in the newspapers, by the late arrival from England, that Captain Ross has just returned from his voyage for the exploration of the South Antarctic regions after an absence of four years; and that he asserts for himself a priority of discovery of several lands which Lieut. Wilkes claims to have first visited. He also depreciates very much the results which our own expedition accomplished. It is, therefore, important that the American government should use dispatch in bringing out the account of the discoveries effected by the gentleman.

Among the contributions of the science of Ethnology by our own countrymen, and which tend to elucidate the origin and history of the Aborigine races of this continent, we must mention the *Cranium Americana* of Dr. Morton, of Philadelphia—a work of great research and importance, as it enables us, by making craniological comparisons of the various Indian tribes of our northern and southern hemispheres, to arrive at conclusions as to the identity of the races. The labors of Messrs. Stephens and Catherwood in Yucatan and Central America, have thrown a new light on a portion of our country's history, which only increases our desire to know more of the interesting people, who have left so many splendid monuments of their greatness. Another important contribution to American Ethnology, and one on which more labor has been bestowed than on any other, is that of our worthy President—

the Synopsis of the Indian Tribes of North America, with comparative tables of vocabularies and select sentences.

This work has most satisfactorily settled the question as to the identity of the principal Indian tribes north of Mexico and east of the Rocky Mountains, and forms a substantial basis on which future philologists may extend their investigations. The History of the Red Race, by Mr. Bradford, is another work which displays much original research, and throws additional light on the history of our aboriginal nations. A vast deal is yet to be accomplished in this field, and it is to be hoped that an effort will be made to rescue from oblivion the monuments that yet remain in various parts of our country, of the existence of a great race of people, who are fast perishing. Every year these relics become less—the mounds and earth-works of the west are levelled as the settlements are extended, and a few years will suffice, to destroy those interesting memorials of a great and powerful nation.

Few, perhaps, are aware that M. Castelnau, a French gentleman, has been travelling for the last five years, through North America, on a scientific exploration, from which he returned to Paris during the past year. He made extensive collections in Natural History, which were presented to the Garden of Plants. To the Paris Academy of Natural Sciences, he made a communication on some geological revolutions within the limits of our own territories. M. Castelnau supposes that the vast prairies of our western region are formed of a deep alluvial soil, covering an old calcareous soil, they were once covered with water. That, at some remote period, there was some obstruction in the course of the Mississippi, which produced a stagnation of its waters, and which raised them to an elevation of 40 metres, (130 feet); for, wherever the rocks present an abrupt front toward the river, they offer a series of parallel lines, inclining slightly toward the north. Lake Superior, he thinks, formerly discharged itself into Lake Michigan, which had its termination in an immense basin, to which he gives the name of Lake Silurian, and which probably discharged the excess of its contents into the Gulf of Mexico; but a revolution of nature checked the passage of the waters to the extremity of Lake Michigan, and produced at Lake Superior the rising ground known as the Illinois, which must have been of greater extent than it is now; and it is not impossible that, with its progressive depression, the waters will, at some distant period, resume their former course.

M. Castelnau's travels, and the result of his inquiries, are now in the course of publication; and as soon as they are published, the author will embark for South America for the purpose of exploring the unknown regions in which the numerous branches of the Amazon have their respective sources. He will proceed from Rio Janeiro across the continent to Lima, and return to the Amazon. This is the expedition alluded to in the newspapers, which was planned by the late Duke of Orleans, and which is now to be carried into effect, by order of the French government, under the special patronage of the Duc de Nemours.

Herr Geofroi M. Uhde has lately returned to (Heidelberg) Germany, from Mexico, where he has spent twenty-three years, in historic and archaeological researches, and made a large collection of Mexican antiquities. They consist of arms, armor, fishing implements, implements of the chase, and of various trinkets, agricultural and musical instruments, vases, cups, lamps, engraved stones, sculptured figures, models of houses and boats, female ornaments in gold and silver, &c., and including some valuable additions to the mass of evidence, which goes to establish the ancient relations of the other continents with the new world. Among these, the most remarkable is a series of fifty two vases, in baked clay, from a foot to a foot and a half in height, greatly resembling the Etruscan vases, and covered with a strange mixture of figures, representing Divinities—Greek, Roman, Egyptian, and Indian. The graven stones, the subjects of which are, for the most part, birds, insects, and flowers, show, it is said, that the art of engraving had reached a high degree of perfection among the Mexicans. The female ornaments, though rude in form, are of very delicate execution, scarcely inferior, in that respect, to the best English and French productions of their class. The collection contains, also, two xylographic plates, similar to those from which the Chinese print their books, but of which the characters are, unfortunately injured, and some of them nearly effaced; and an illustrated manuscript, in Mexican characters, on a sort of pasteboard, about the thickness of the finger. Of these subjects, Mr. Uhde is engaged in preparing a digested catalogue for publication. (Lond. Ath., Aug. 1842, p. 713.)

A work will shortly appear on Mexico by M. Mayer, of Baltimore, secretary of the American legation. This gentleman paid much attention to the existing anti-

quities of the country, and has discovered some curious relics, which bear a close affinity to those found by Messrs. Stephens and Catherwood in Yucatan, than any yet found. The character of the monuments of Yucatan and Mexico is quite dissimilar, but there cannot be a doubt but that a closer investigation will prove their identity.

Egypt continues to be the land of wonders, and attracts to its venerable monuments the learned of all nations. The magnificent work by the savans who accompanied Napoleon, and which was published under his auspices, was thought to embrace all that could be said upon that country. But France has contributed another work equally important, by the lamented Champollion; and when we close this list with the splendid work by Rosellini, under the patronage of the Tuscan government, which embraces all the recent discoveries in Egyptian archaeology and hieroglyphics, we must acknowledge that no part of the world has been more thoroughly investigated and described. Yet, we have to announce a new scientific commission, sent to the land of the Pharaohs by that patron of learning, the King of Prussia. At its head is placed Dr. Lepsius, one of the most distinguished philologists and antiquarians of Europe.

(To be Continued.)

Paying for a Spree.—The following is a literal copy of a bill presented to a crowd lately at one of the large hotels in a Western city. He was one of a party of some half a dozen sojourning together, all chuck full of divinity,

Mr.—	To—Hotel, Dr.
To boarding 9 days,	\$13 50
Wines,	140 00
Broken glass,	39 50
Getting all the bed cords in the house,	50 00
Kicking in panels and breaking locks,	75 00
Insults on waiters, \$10 each, black eyes and doctor's bills included,	40 00
Cocktails before breakfast, sent to rooms,	7 50
Sundries at bar,	34 00
Astral lamps, looking glasses, &c., broken by firing pistols at them,	375 00
Bell cracked by being rung furiously in the night,	30 00
Extra shins generally,	50 00
	\$874 50

We give this for the benefit of Capt. Marryat, or the next English tourist in America, whoever he or she may be. N. O. Pinyone.

A Yankee Estimate of Marriage.—They said marrying was fun—pretty (un-to-be sure). When I was a single man the world wagged about well enough. It was just like an omnibus. I was a passenger, paid my levy, and hadn't more to do with it than to sit down, and care not a button for anything. Spousing the omnibus got upset, well I walks off; and leaves the man to pick up the pieces. But then I takes a wife, and he hanged to me—It's all very well for a while; but plaguy like owing an upset omnibus. What did I get by it?—How much fun? What a jawing old woman and those squallers. Mighty different from courtin'. Instead of Yes my duck, No my dear, As you please, honey, and When you like, lovely, like what it was in courtin' time, it's a reg'lar row. Sour looks and cold potatoes. Children and table cloths badly off for soap, always darning and mending, and nothing ever darned or mended. If it wasn't that I am particularly sober I'd be inclined to drink. My house ain't my own, my money ain't my own, I belong to four people beside myself, the old woman and three children, I'm in partnership concern, and so many has got their fingers in that I must bust up. I'll break, and sign over the trade to you.—Sam Slick.

The Scotch Church—Riots in Scotland.—The opposition to the installation of the newly-appointed ministers of the Church of Scotland, to supply the place of those who have seceded, is so violent in Ross-shire, that 203 troops have been ordered to that county.

Field Preaching.—We have heard of a friendly farmer in the west, who, in gratitude to God for the abundant harvest, has arranged the stacks in his stack-yard in a circle, so that the sheltered space within may accommodate the Free Church of his parish. *Scottish Guardian.*

A Steamer without a chimney.—Steamer Princeton.—Much has been said by the New York press in favor of this new frigate. They consider her one of the swiftest vessels of her class ever upon the ocean. She has no paddles at the sides, but what is still more remarkable, she has no smoke pipe. In his most arduous trials of the importance and success of steam boats, both upon the rivers and the seas, Fulton never even suggested that they should be built and used without a chimney.

Agricultural.

SILK CULTURE.

In our last, we promised to give, in this number, some information relative to the silk culture. And we cannot perhaps, better fulfil that promise than by copying from the proceedings of a meeting of Silk growers, held in Rochester, N. Y., during the recent State Fair in that city. The primary object of the meeting was, to collect and impart information on the culture and manufacture of Silk.

We extract from the proceedings, (as published in the 'New Genesee Farmer,') only such portions as we think will most interest our readers:

Much interesting information was elicited. Several of the persons present had been engaged six, seven, and eight years in the business, with varied success. The amount of cocoons raised this year by those present, as near as could be ascertained, was 2,150 pounds.

The experience and opinions given were very discrepant as to the value of the Mullein for feeding; some considering it as absolutely good for nothing, some as profitable only in the first stages of the worm, and others believing it little inferior to any other tree, provided it be properly cultivated and fed. But all were unanimous as to the superiority of the White Mulberry, and that, when it could be had, it should always be used after the last moulting.

But the subject that most engrossed and interested the meeting, was the causes of disease, especially in the last stage of the worm. So varied and complex, however, were the circumstances under which diseases and consequent failure had occurred in the experience of different individuals, that no very satisfactory conclusion could be arrived at, as to the true cause or causes of disease. One gentleman was very confident that he could always arrest disease by clearing off the litter and sick worms. Another was equally confident, that even then, too high a temperature, when the worm was large and about to wind, would cause certainly produce sickness, as uncleanliness. The prevalent opinion seemed to be, that filth, too many worms in a given space, want of ventilation, and too high a temperature, one or all combined, were the usual causes of disease. Of course the appropriate remedies were obvious. The discussion of these topics being continued to a late hour, the meeting adjourned to 1 o'clock, P. M., on the 21st, to one of the tents on the ground occupied by the State Fair.

Sept. 21. Met pursuant to adjournment; when it was

Resolved, That, from the experience of the members of this meeting, we have every inducement to proceed in the prosecution of the culture of silk.

SILK.—Silk is spun by the larvae of caterpillars belonging to different species of *Phalena*. It forms the ball, or cocoon, in which the silk-worm envelops itself in passing to the chrysalis state. The fibre which constitutes this ball is so small, that a single thread, when unwound, is often twelve hundred yards in length. The original threads are too fine for manufacturing purposes, and therefore, in winding or reeling them off from the cocoons, the ends or threads of several cocoons are joined together, and reeled out of warm water, which softens their natural gummy covering, and causes them to cohere into a single thread. Silk, as it is spun by the animal, is of a color varying from white to reddish yellow. Its texture is very strong and elastic. It communicates to water a mucilaginous character, owing to the solution of its gummy part, but the silk itself is insoluble in water or alcohol. [The Useful Arts.]

Cranberries.—This pleasant fruit is now received in large quantities from the West. The crops at the East are said to have been cut off in a great measure by frost, and the market is now supplied by the westward; and no doubt Michigan cranberries will be eaten in the very head quarters of cranberries, Barnstable, Mass. We had no idea, until to day, of the quantity sold in this city. One house in Front street, sold within a few days, 250 barrels, received from Michigan, at \$6 and \$6 50 per bbl., and have had application for more than they can supply. Of the same lot, 3000 bbls. went over the western railroad to Boston, and were there sold as soon as received. [N. Y. Tribune.]

FARMERS' ERRORS AND DELUSIONS.

[Under this caption a correspondent of the New Genesee Farmer gives the subjoined essay. Though designed for Western New York we think its contents are equally appropriate to, and for, this meridian. —Editor.]

Mr. Batchelor.—You ask in the Jun. Farmer, 'What can be done for the benefit of Agriculture in Western New York?' I reply, that the stern necessity of the times has at length taught farmers a lesson, which they have long and pertinaciously resisted—to wit, that they can no longer look to legislative action to bring back those high prices which enabled them to riot in idle waste during the palmy days of the paper bubble.

Every farmer, who makes use of his common sense, now relies on himself, and Providence, for all the positive benefits he is to receive. But there is still one obstacle in the way of the prosperity of farmers in a class—

They cannot see, and will not learn. Ask a farmer if he takes an agricultural paper—nine times out of ten he will say 'No; I hate book farming.' If per-

chance you ask the tenth man if he has read a certain article in his last paper, he will reply in the negative, saying, 'I did not get my paper from the office until last week.' Now what would a poor New York farmer who reads his paper daily, say if he should be told that it took a farmer—in sovereign of Western New York—two weeks to read his 'little monthly sheet'? But ask this same farmer if he has planted his potatoes, and he will say 'No, I am waiting for the new of the moon.' Here, says I to myself, 'is the legitimate fruit of that stolid ignorance which eschews common sense to seize upon the marvellous.' Ask this man, in the fall, if he has potatoes to sell; he will tell you that the season was too dry for his crop to yield well. The crust on his skull is impenetrable—he still hugs the marvellous. Had he planted earlier, and let the moon alone, he would have had the benefit of the early summer rains, and a good crop; here is labor and capital not merely transferred, but sacrificed to Juggernaut.

It is not many days since I saw a farmer, with three full grown boys, hauling and spreading his barn yard manure upon his wheat fallow. I asked him why he did not haul out his manure in the winter, on a sled, and put it on his corn field; as it would thus do more good, and save the hard work in hot weather. He replied, that corn was of no consequence; that the climate did not suit corn like Jersey, &c. I asked him if he ever knew corn to fail in a well manured garden. This was an experiment he had never tried, nor did he care to try it. I asked him why he spread his manure in the hot sun, to lose its gases in the air. He said because it would be better for the wheat. Here the man spoke wisely; for I have no doubt had this rank manure been kept off the fallow altogether the first crop, at least, would have filled the better for it. 'Here,' said I to myself, 'is labor and capital lost, by besotted, obstinate ignorance.'

When I hear a farmer complain that his wheat is winter-killed, I ask him why he did not plough it in, so that the ridges and big lumps thrown up by the plough may be slacked down by the frost upon the roots of the wheat. He will reply, that it is too much work to plough the wheat. Such a man evidently trusts to Providence for a favorable season; but Providence requires works, no less than faith.

How many farmers might save themselves both hard work and capital by fall plowing, by raising the same quantity of corn on two acres that they generally receive from six acres. 'Tis true, that in the fall the days are short, and farmers have much to do; but what land will not pay, in its products alone, for good tillage. I find it is those farmers who never have anything to sell from their farms who complain most of the cost of help, and their inability to obtain it: 'tis after the crib and pork barrels are exhausted that help deserts the farm.'

How many farmers go to the flour mills and buy wheat shorts for feed, that are so exhausted of the flour as hardly to blanch a black coat, promising to pay a great price for the same after harvest! How much easier, and more respectable, could a farmer raise the same amount of feed on a few rods of his half tilled farm, planted with Indian corn! What can excuse such rural economy?

I knew a farmer who last year put all his manure on five acres of corn ground. He got 50 bushels of corn to the acre, and stalks enough to winter his cattle. He can now take \$100 for the flax and flax seed on the same lot when harvested. In the fall it will be sown with wheat and seeded with clover in the spring. This farmer says, that an old ward may sometimes do for corn, but that long manure never fails. He says that green manure applied to a wheat fallow is very bad farming.

CORNSTALK MOLASSES.

We acknowledge the receipt of a bottle of what we should have pronounced, had we not been informed to the contrary, first quality Sugar House Molasses, it having the appearance of that article. It was manufactured from corn-stalks, by James S. Pope, Esq., an enterprising farmer and planter of this District, who has spared neither time nor expense in bringing to perfection an experiment which has so often been tried, but we have never heard of its having been brought to so successful an issue, in this District. We wish him success in his future experiments. The following explanatory note accompanied the bottle of molasses:—[Edgefield Advertiser.]

Mr. F. W. DUBOIS.—Dear Sir: I take the liberty of requesting you to publish for the information of the public, an experiment which I have lately made in extracting syrup from the corn-stalk. I allotted about seventy hills square for my experiment, from which I made about twenty-five gallons of syrup. I present you with a specimen, which will enable you to judge of its quality. I deferred too long in stripping the shoot from the stalk. I think that if the shoot had been stripped in time, the yield would have been increased. I am inclined to think that an acre, if in a high state of improvement, and well cultivated, can be made to yield, at least, seventy-five gallons. The corn should be drilled, and the drills about three feet apart. Planting in this manner, will prevent the corn from shooting, (so it is said,) and will enable

the stalk to retain the juice. It is evident that the shoot should not be permitted to remain on the stalk until the grain begins to form.

Yours &c.

JAMES S. POPE.

TO DAY COWS INTENDED FOR FATTENING.—Take an ounce of powdered alum, boil it in two quarts of milk till it turns to whey; then boil in this whey a large handful of sage, till it is reduced to one quart; rub the udder with a little of it, and give her the rest to drink. First milk her clean, and afterwards draw a little milk every second day, least the udder become overcharged. Repeat the dose and operation if necessary. —Monk's Ag. Dictionary.

THE MECHANIC.—The following beautiful article is from 'The Carpenter of Rouen,' a popular play:

The Mechanic, sir, is one of God's noblemen. What have mechanics not done? Have they not opened the secret chambers of the mighty deep, and extracted its treasures, and made the raging billows their highway on which they ride as on a tame steed? Are not the elements of fire and water chained to the crank, and at the mechanic's bidding compelled to turn it? Have not the mechanics opened the bowels of the earth, and made its products contribute to their wants? The forked lightning is their plaything, and they ride triumphant on the wings of the mighty winds. To the wise they are floodgates of knowledge, and the kings and queens are decorated with their handiworks. He who made the Universe was the first Mechanic.

GREAT MILKER.—A Durham cow, owned by Cyrus P. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y., gave from 32 to 34 quarts of milk daily, for twenty days, commencing seven days after calving. This was in September. For three months in succession, she gave not less than 32 quarts per day. For ten months she gave an average of 27 quarts per day. Besides hay and grass in their season, she was fed on ground corn and oats, meal, ship-stuff and carrots, sugar beets and potatoes; changing the feed once a week, as it was found that on any one course of feed more than a week, the quantity of milk diminished, and by a change it increased. —[Selected.]

HOG POISONED BY TOBACCO.—A correspondent of the Maine Farmer, says he lately lost one of his best hogs, a very fine one, by its having accidental access to, and eating a few stems of tobacco, which had been boiled for the purpose of making a liquor to destroy lice on the animal. The effect was extensive swelling of the intestines, and then of the whole system, with speedy mortification. Tobacco stems are frequently boiled for the purpose indicated, and great caution should be used in disposing of them.

Water pipes of thick glass are now used in Paris to convey water through the city. They are coated with bitumen, and inserted in each other at the ends with bitumen joints. It is said they will bear a much greater pressure than cast iron, and are thirty per cent cheaper.

CURIOUS RESULT.—A friend has shown to us some scions, which he has just received from a gentleman on Grand Isle, Vt., which produce apples partly sweet and partly sour. This singular production was brought about in this manner. A bud was taken from an apple-tree producing sour fruit, another from one producing sweet; the two buds were neatly cut into halves, and a half of each kind joined together, forming a bud which was inserted in the stock as usual.

We have often heard of this method of producing two distinct varieties of fruit in the same apple, but we have doubted it, and though our information appears to come now from a very respectable source, we are rather incredulous, though such a thing may be possible. It is easily tested, and we hope the point will be settled. Our friend thinks to test it by getting the two kinds of fruit from the scions sent him, but whatever fruit they may produce will prove nothing, unless there is proof of their origin. We have seen of natural fruit, sweet and sour fruit in the same apple. We advise him to be thorough in his experiment, and begin with the bud. —[Southern Cultivator.]

[For the Neighbor.]

MR. EDITOR:—Sir: Permit me through the medium of your valuable paper to drop a few remarks regarding the cord wainers of this place. All people are commanded to come here by special revelation from the most high God, and thousands have come here expecting to find an inheritance amongst the righteous. I am aware that those who come here have trials and difficulties of a complicated nature to endure; but when these things come from want of policy it makes them more hard to endure, so it is with the cord wainers of

this place; they come to Nauvoo in the first place, to obey the requirements of the Great Jehovah; the next duty is to find out a location; this being done, they begin to think about employment. Here comes the dilemma. Alas! employment is not to be had, and what is the reason? The reason is this, because the merchants and moneyed men of this place bring in the Eastern Boots and Shoes which can be sold at a cheaper rate than they can be manufactured here. How then are we to get along? becomes a question that this community ought to think about in order that they may have a share of the necessities and comforts of life. If the moneyed men of this city, who are so zealous in spending their money and their time going to the East and bringing on these cheap Boots and Shoes, if they would stay at home and manifest the same zeal, take the same interest, in establishing home manufacture, not only in leather but in many other things, more good would be done, the community be cheaper and better served; yes, and more than this; the money would be kept amongst ourselves, and the employed shoemakers would have plenty to do, if these things were attended to in a proper manner and as they ought to be; it would produce peace, joy and comfort in many a domestic circle, and dispel the dark forebodings of a dreary winter. Let any thinking mind consider and reflect upon this body of tradesmen, those especially who have wives and families! Here they are deprived in a great measure of the means of obtaining a livelihood for the support of their wives and families. Left, as it were, in the midst of abundance, to drag out a miserable existence!—ought such things to be in the city of our God? Some may say we are well off. All I would say to such individuals is, that I wish they had a trial of our circumstances and they would perhaps think otherwise; and now I would say in conclusion, let these Eastern Boots and Shoes be banished from our city and let us manufacture our own leather, and let us have it at the Eastern prices and then we can supply the citizens of this place with their own material and then would trouble and expenses cease.

Yours truly,

ROBERT HAMILTON.

Nauvoo, Nov. 22, 1843.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29, 1843.

WOOD! WOOD!!

WE would respectfully notify those who have promised us wood, that we are in want of it; and if they are as willing to fulfil as they were to make promises, we shall be supplied with an abundance of this indispensable article soon.

Persons wishing to become subscribers to the Times and Seasons, or Neighbor, can now have the opportunity of doing so by leaving their names at our office, and forwarding the amount in wood.

Also, Pork, Flour, Corn meal, Potatoes and most kinds of grain, taken on subscription.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

We see that a number of our citizens are forming a Lyceum in our city, to continue during the fall and winter months. This, if properly conducted, which from what we learn, we believe will to the case, will prove advantageous to many of our young gentlemen who wish to improve in public speaking.

At all events, we wish those engaged in it much success; and while they occasionally travel over the smooth and animating fields of oratory, if they here and there encounter impediments in the complicated theories of rhetoric, let them remember that the celebrated Demosthenes, while practicing alone upon the beach by the thundering ocean,

Encountered impediments too.

Slaves.—The King of Sweden has ordered to be laid before the next Assembly of the Estates a plan for the emancipation of the slaves in the Island of St. Bartholomew. The number of slaves in the Island is 595, and it is estimated that about \$100,000 will indemnify their owners if they are freed.

The Art of Printing.—The invention of printing is indeed the noblest acquisition of science; it is the impregnable fortress of civilization, no political changes, no physical vicissitudes, no mutation short of complete extinction of mankind, can henceforth restore the empire of the world to ignorance.

The newspapers are all scratching away at Puseyism. We believe it is a clause in the Episcopal Church cat-achism that has offered them such a cat-alogue of a-mess-mess. It is obvious to the most pusey-lanious, that if the Bishops do not puse in the course they have been pursuing, they will bring upon the Church a cat-castrophe that will overwhelm it like a cat-actrac. —[Hagerstown (Md.) News.]

'Ah, Eliza!' said a pusey preacher to a young lady who had just been making her hair into beautiful ringlets. 'Ah, Eliza!' had God intended your locks to be curled, he would have curled them for you. 'When I was an infant,' returned the damsel, 'he did; but now I am grown up, he thinks I am able to do it myself.'

Changing one's mind.—'Maint I see you home from meeting, Eunice?' said a Yankee to a girl whom he kinder, sorter had a feeling for. 'No you shan't do no such thing. I'm otherwise engaged.' 'Well, I guess you've missed it once—' 'I've got my pockets chuck full of ginger-bread and ammons.' 'You may take my arm, Ruben.' —[Piscataway.]

A Home Thrust.—The Rev. Rowland Hill was celebrated for his talents, his boldness, his piety, and his conscientiousness. He would never suppress his feelings or modify his language, through fear of giving offence, and was never known to omit an opportunity of illustrating a sentiment, or administering a deserved reproof, however embarrassing it might prove to individuals who might happen to be present. It is related of this good, but eccentric preacher, that on one occasion when speaking of the sin attendant upon dress, and conformity to all the fashionable fooleries of the day, he observed:

I am well aware that many of you are ready to say—'Mr. Hill look at home, look at your own wife!' It is all true, look at her. *There she is*, and then applying himself to her, in the presence of the congregation he said with astonishing effect. You know, Mrs. Hill, I have often pointed out to you the sin and folly of pursuing extravagance when you could relieve so many of your fellow creatures, in place of wasting your money in this way.

It is said a man down east has invented a machine to renovate old bachelors. It is said that out of a good sized, fat, greasy old bachelor he can make quite a nice young man, and have enough left to make two small puppies, a pair of leather breeches, and a small kettle of soft soap.

Arrest of Counterfeits.—The Louisville Dime of the 2d inst. says: Officers Ronald and Gilmore, succeeded yesterday in arresting an old and notorious band of counterfeiters, under the following circumstances:

A few days since the gang passed down the river, stopping a short time at Jeffersonville. Our Officers followed in pursuit and overtook them five miles this side of Hawesville, where they arrested them and brought them back to the city. Their names, as near as we can learn them, are Garrison and his wife, a man by the name of Towsey, and a person called Rand. In their possession was found about \$8000 in counterfeit on various Banks. Garrison's wife said the money belonged to her. It was tied up with a quantity of lead, intending to sink it if surprised, but our indefatigable Officers were too quick for them. Towsey is an old scoundrel as is his comrade Garrison. Towsey was a witness for the notorious Kohoo who forfeited his bail at the last term of the Circuit Court. We understand that he came very near escaping this time. Their examination takes place this morning. Officers Ronald and Gilmore deserve much credit for their efficiency on this occasion.

An Upright Judge.—The following proceedings are reported in an Illinois Criminal Court.—The presiding Judge had been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Lynch.

Court.—Sam, said the Judge, I suppose you know the jury have brought you in guilty of murder.

Prisoner.—Yes, Judge, that are a fact, no mistake.

C.—Well Sam, you will have to be hanged, you know.

P.—Yes, I suppose so.

C.—No help for it, I believe. Have you any choice about the time, Sam?

P.—No, I believe not; it don't make much difference, if I have got to be hanged, when it is done. I have had a midlin' hard time all my life, any how. This is no great things of a world, Judge, you know yourself.

Mr. Sheriff. said the judge, will this day four weeks come on Sunday?

No, sir, said the Sheriff, that can't be possible.

You had better look at the Almanack, said the Judge—I don't wish to make any judicious mistake.

Having become satisfied that the hanging day would come round at a proper period, if calculated by weeks, he proceeded to inquire if that day four weeks would suit Sam as well as any other to be hanged on. He was assured that any day except Friday, which was an unlucky day, would be perfectly agreeable.

Now, Sam, said his honor, have you any thing to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon you?

Not much, was the reply; if I owe any body, I forgive the debt; and if any body owes me any thing, they may pay it to my wife, and may God have mercy on your soul, said the judge, and he burst into a flood of tears.

Sam was subsequently hanged, according to appointment. *Ex. paper.*

Anecdote.—The following anecdote is related in the Evangelical Magazine:—An African preacher speaking from What is a man profited if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul? mentioned that among other things, many lost their souls by being too charitable! Seeing the congregation astonished beyond measure at his saying it, he very emphatically repeated it, and then proceeded to explain his meaning. Many people, said he, attend meetings, hear the sermon, and when it is over, they proceed to divide it out among the congregation, that part was for that man,

that part for that woman, and such denunciations were for such persons; those threats for you sinners; and so, continued the shrewd African, they give away the whole sermon and keep none for themselves. —[Norwalk Gazette.]

A Fish running away with a Vessel.—The Philadelphia Exchange Books of the 15th instant recorded the following extraordinary circumstance:—

On the 22d of August the brig Rowena was lying in Laguna roads, the weather perfectly calm. I discovered the vessel moving slowly about among the shipping. I could not conceive what could be the matter. I ordered to heave in, to see if the anchor is gone, but it was not, and to my surprise, I found a tremendous monster entangled fast to the buoy rope, and moving the anchor slowly along the bottom. I then had the fish towed on shore. It was of a flatish shape, something like a devil fish, but of a very curious shape, being wider than it was long, and having two tusks, one on each side of the mouth, and a very small tail in proportion to the fish, exactly like a cat's tail. The tail can be seen on board the brig Rowena. The dimensions of the fish were as follows. Length from the end of the tail to the end of the tusks 18 feet, from wing to wing, 20 feet, the mouth, 4 feet, and its weight 3500 lbs.

Natural Curiosity.—Last week, while the workmen of Mr. Robert Harvey, mahogany merchant, Stockwell street, Glasgow, were cutting a log of Honduras, of about 10 feet long, and 23 inches in diameter, they were surprised to find, in the very center of the otherwise excellent piece of wood, about thirteen feet from the root, a hollow of 4 feet long by 9 inches wide, and tapering down towards the bottom. In the centre of this space they were still more astonished to discover what had been an entire hive of bees, bees' wax, and a number of large cells in each of which the honey, in a solid state, something similar to the kernel of a nut, is still entire. On the discovery being made, Mr. Harvey paid attention to cut the log carefully around, and to preserve every portion of the wood which contained the hive, and it is now exceedingly interesting to trace the winding path of the bees, all along the edge of the tree as long as its growth would permit, until at last they were fairly enclosed by the growth, and their industry put an end of for ever. Very little seems to be known of the age of mahogany, but we should suppose that the tree in question may be about 300 years old. Of the value of the wood we know rather more. Messrs. Broadwood, the pianoforte makers, not long ago, having given £3000 for three logs, the produce of a single tree! —[Glasgow Constitution.]

Extensive Conflagration.—A letter from Pesth, in Hungary, on the 7th ultimo, says:

'We have just learnt that a dreadful conflagration has desolated the town of Stuhlweissenburg, about thirty five miles from this city. The fire began on the 7th, and was still burning yesterday when the despatch was sent off, four hundred, or according to other statements, six or eight hundred houses, were already reduced to ashes.'

CANADA.—Matters look rather squally in Canada. The Montreal Courier says, 'Ministers have been defeated in the legislative Council by a majority of five on the question of the seat of government. The consequence is, that the Speaker, the Hon. Mr. Jameson, has resigned. The chair, we are informed, has been offered to Mr. Draper; but that gentleman refuses to accept it. This question of the seat of government seems likely to turn out a very apple of discord.'

NAUVOO LYCEUM.

At a meeting of the young gentlemen of the city of Nauvoo, convened at the office of C. L. Higbee, Esq., on the evening of the 23d inst., to take into consideration the expediency of forming a Lyceum for the purpose of improving in debate, &c.; on motion, Gustavus Hills was called to the chair, and J. Hatch, Jr. appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was then pertinently explained by C. L. Higbee, Esq.; after which, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. Resolved, That this meeting be formed into a society to be known by the name and style of the Nauvoo Lyceum.

2. Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft a Constitution and By-laws for the government of said society; whereupon the Chair appointed Messrs. J. Hatch, Jr., F. M. Higbee and L. O. Littlefield, to fill said committee.

3. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the editor of the Neighbor, for publication in his valuable paper.

On motion, The meeting adjourned to meet again on Tuesday evening, December 5th, at 8 o'clock P. M.; when the question 'Ought Capital Punishment to be abolished,' will be debated.

GUSTAVUS HILLS, President.
J. HATCH, Jr., Secretary.

SUMMER'S GONE.

BY MRS. NORTON.
Hark! through the dim woods dying,
With a moan,
Faintly the winds are sighing—
Summer's gone!
There when my bruised heart feeleth,
And the pale moon her face revealeth,
Darkly my footsteps steal th
To weep alone;
Hour after hour I wander—
By men unseen—
And sadly my young thoughts ponder
On what has been,
Summer's gone!

There in our own green bowers,
Long ago,
Our path through the tangled flowers
Treading slow;
On hand in hand entwining—
Off side by side reclining—
We've watched in its crimson shining,
The sunset glow,
Dimly the sun now burneth
For me alone—
Spring after spring yet turneth,
Thou art alone;
Summer's gone!

Still on my warm cheek playeth
The restless breeze;
Still in its freshness strayeth
Between the trees;
Still the blue streamlet gusheth—
Still the proud river rusheth—
The heart's disease;
But who shall bring our meeting,
Back again?
What shall recall thy greeting—
Loved in vain!
Summer's gone!

NOVEMBER.

BY MRS. CATHERINE ALLEN.
The Autumn skies are blue above,
The Autumn hills are brown,
On every thing a frosty gleam,
There shines a golden gleam,
And flashing through the valley's haze
The sunlit waters go,
And in the wood the wind is heard,
Like plaintive song of woe.

The ocean shores are bare and bleak,
White shroud is in the sky,
Thro' ivy's twilight overhead
The rustling wind duffeth,
From cut the chestnut woods you hear
The hyacinth's laugh and call:
And sunbeams play in purple round
The hazy water-fall.

The flowers have vanished from the wood
And lily the tinging of a flame—
We think of them as schoolmates dead
Whom we knew in dreams—
The dry stalks crackle as we walk—
Keen, fitful gusts are heard—
Out with what melancholy strange
The thoughtful heart is stirred!

From the New York Tribune.
ST. PETER'S CHURCH, AT ROME.
DURING HOLY WEEK.

There were too impressive things amid these pompous ceremonies. One was the chanting of the Miserere in the Sistine Chapel. Thirteen candles in the form of a triangle, are lighted up when the chanting of the lamentations commences. One after another is extinguished as it proceeds, until the last one at the top of the triangle, which represents the Saviour, is put out. The others, representing the prophets and good men that preceded our Saviour, one by one go out in the night of the grave, and the lamentation grows wider and deeper. But as the Prophet of the Prophets, the Light, the Hope of the World, disappeared, the lament suddenly ceased. Not a sound was heard amid the deepening gloom. The catastrophe was too awful and the shock too great to admit of speech. He who had been pouring his sorrowful notes over the departure of the good and the great seemed dumb at this last, this greatest woe. Stunned and stupefied, he could only contemplate the mighty disaster. I never felt a heavier pressure on my heart than at this time. The chapel was packed in every inch of it—even out of the doors, far back into the open hall, and yet not a sound was heard. I could hear the breathing of the mighty multitude, and amid it the frequent half-drawn sigh. Like the chanter, each man seemed to say—"Christ is gone! We are all orphans—! all orphans!" The silence at length became too painful. I thought I should shriek out in agony when suddenly a low wail so desolate and yet so sweet, so despairing and yet so tender, like the last strain of a broken heart, slowly stole out from the distant enclosure and swelled over the throng, that the tears rushed unbidden to my eyes and I could have wept like a child in sympathy. It then died away, as if the grief were too great for the strain. Fainter and fainter, like the tone of a lute, it sunk away, as if its last strain was over, when suddenly there burst through the arches a cry so piercing and shrill that it seemed not the voice of a song, but the language of a wounded and dying heart, in its last agonizing throes. The multitude awoke to it like the forest to the blast. Again it ceased, and the broken sob of exhausted grief alone was heard. In a moment the whole choir joined their lament and seemed to weep with the weeper. After a few notes, they paused again and that sweet, melancholy voice mourned alone, its tones still in my ear. I wanted to see the singer. It seemed as if such sound could come from nothing but a broken heart. Oh, how unlike the joyful, the triumphant anthem that swept through that same chapel on the morning that symbolized his Resurrection!

The other imposing ceremony was the benediction pronounced over the people. Probably not far from 50,000 persons were assembled in front of St. Peter's on the Easter Sunday. The military were drawn up in the form of a square in front while the immense multitude stood around them and on the steps of the Church. As I stood on the top of the colonnade and looked down on this sea of heads upturned to the balcony where the Pope stood with outstretched hands and beheld the glittering ranks of soldiers on their knees beneath the blue sky, I thought I never beheld a more imposing spectacle. In a moment it was over—the ranks arose like one man—the drums beat their reveille—the cannon from the summit of Adrian's tomb thundered over their joy—horses galloped over the square—ranks wheeled into order and the sea of men slowly rolled away from St. Peter's. Holy week closes with the grand illumination of St. Peter's and the Girolanda or fire-works on the castle of St. Angelo. It is impossible to describe the illumination. There are two—the first commencing at 8 and continuing till 9 o'clock, is called the

silver one. It is caused by 4400 lanterns hung outside of the Church from the top of the dome to the base of the building, and so arranged as to reveal its entire architecture. Every column, cornice, frieze and window—all the details of the building and the entire structure are revealed in a soft, clear light, producing an effect indescribably pleasing yet utterly bewildering. It seemed in alabaster building lit from within. The long lines of light made by the columns with the shadows between; the beautiful cornice glittering over the darkness under it; the magnificent semicircular colonnades all inherent with light, and the immense dome rising like a mountain of silver in the deep darkness around, so completely defused the senses that one could think of nothing but a fairy fabric suddenly lunged and lighted by mid-heavens. This effect, however, is given only when one stands at a distance, as he always should. When the great bell strikes 9, 1475 lamps are suddenly lighted by the side of the lanterns and old St. Peter's blazes like a mountain of torches over the city.

The editor of the N. Y. Mercury says he does not believe mosquitoes are contagious, because he can't catch 'em.

THE WONDERS OF ANCIENT EGYPT.

That eminent German hierologist, Dr. Lepsius, at this time employed in Egypt by the Government of Prussia, and who dates his letter at Gizeh, at the foot of the pyramid of Cheops, says:

We arrived here on the 8th of November, and here we passed the first day of the new year. But who can foretell the extent of the rich harvest we may reap on this earliest scene of the history of mankind! It is incredible how little this spot has been explored, though more visited than any other part of Egypt.

The best maps of this site hitherto produced, represent two tombs besides the pyramids, having particular inscriptions and figures. Now we have drawn a minute topographical plan of the whole monumental plain, and on the plan there are marked, independently of the pyramids, forty five tombs, whose occupants I have ascertained by the inscriptions. There are also other eighty two tombs, which on account of their inscriptions or other peculiarities, demand particular attention. With the exception of about twelve, which belong to a later period, all these tombs were erected contemporaneously with or soon after the building of the great pyramid, and consequently their dates throw an invaluable light on the study of human civilization in the most remote period of antiquity.

The sculptures in relief are surprisingly numerous, and represent whole figures, some the size of life, and others of various dimensions. The paintings are on back grounds of the finest chalk. They are numerous and beautiful beyond conception—as fresh and perfect as if finished yesterday. The pictures and sculptures on the walls of the tombs represent for the most part scenes in the lives of the deceased persons, whose wealth in cattle, fish, boats, servants, &c., is occasionally displayed before the eyes of the spectator. All this gives an insight into the details of private life among the ancient Egyptians.

By the help of these inscriptions, I think I could without difficulty make a Court Calendar of the reign of King Cheops. In some instances I have traced the graves of fathers, sons, grandsons, and even great-grandsons—all that now remains of the distinguished families which five thousand years ago formed the nobility of the land.

I now employ daily fifty or sixty men in digging and other kinds of labor, and a large excavation has been made in front of the great Sphinx.

From this account of the actual state of Egyptian researches, we perceive there is ample opportunity for more extensive discoveries than have yet been made; and the extraordinary character of those already before the public, cannot fail to stimulate and encourage us in our researches. A writer, whom I have before cited, has condensed from Kossellini and other hierologists, the following remarks: "Philologists, astronomers, chemists, painters, architects, physicians, must return to Egypt to learn the origin of language and writing—of the calendar and solar motion—of the art of cutting granite with a copper chisel, and of giving elasticity to a copper sword—of making glass with the variegated hues of the rainbow—of moving single blocks of polished syenite, nine hundred tons in weight, to any distance by land and water; of building arches, round and pointed, with masonry of precision, unsurpassed at the present day, and antecedent by two thousand years, to the Cloaca Maxima of Rome; of sculpturing a Doric column a thousand years before the Dorians are known in history; of fresco painting in imperishable colors; and of practical knowledge in anatomy."

Every craftsman can behold, in Egyptian monuments, the progress of his art four thousand years ago; and whether it be a wheelright building a chariot; a shoemaker drawing his twine; a leather cutter using the self same knife of old as is considered the best form now; a weaver throwing the same hand shuttle; a white smith using that identical form of blow pipe but lately recognized to be the most efficient; the seal engraver cutting, in hieroglyphics, such names as Shofar, above four thousand three hundred years ago; or even the poulterer, removing the pip from geese; all these and many more evidences of Egyptian priority now require but a glance at the plates of Rosellini!

To this catalogue of Egyptian arts, a long addition might be made of monuments descriptive of the goldsmith's and jeweller's work; instrumental music, singing, dancing and gymnastic exercises, including children's games, like some of the present day; the tasteful furniture of their houses; ship building; drawings in natural history, so true to the life that the French naturalists, by means of them instantly recognized the several species of Egyptian birds designated by them; and of numberless other branches of art, which time will not permit us to particularize.

Can we wonder then, at the high eulogium which I have before cited from the scriptures, on the great leader of the Israelites, that he was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians; or at the still higher which is said to have excelled 'all the wisdom of Egypt?' Can we any longer feel surprised at the enthusiasm of Champollion, when, on landing for the first time in Egypt, he knelt to the ground and kissed the soil? In his own glowing language, after traversing that country of wonders, and arriving at the monument of Karnak, he says:

"All that I had seen appeared miserable in comparison with the gigantic conceptions by which I was surrounded at Karnak. I shall take care not to describe anything; for either my description would not express the thousandth part of what ought to be said, or if I drew but a faint sketch of it, I should be set down as an enthusiast, or perhaps for a madman."

Mr. Giddons' printed lectures, referred to on page 8.
1 Kings, iv. 30.
Lettres ecrites d'Egypte et de Jubah en 1823 et 1820, par Champollion Le Jeune, page 98. Svo. Paris, 1833.

From the Westmoreland Intelligencer.
LETTER FROM REV. DURBIN.
SUMMIT or MOUNT SINA,
February 5, 1843.

My Dear Bishop Waugh:—How shall I put on paper what I feel this moment, as I set apart from my companions on the very summit of Mount Sina, with the expanded plains before me in which Israel encamped at the giving of the law! It is impossible to doubt; I feel the truth, and by faith I see the lightnings, hear the thunders, and feel this vast world of dark, dreary desolation within which Horeb is included as a sanctuary, quake under the tread of the Almighty.

If I had been an infidel, and had come hither as I have, from Cairo, (near the ancient Memphis) by the Wady el Teb, or 'Valley of the Wanderers,' which connects with the Red Sea, about fifteen miles south of Suez, through Wady Tamarik, by one of the most fearful and peculiar mountain-passes to be found on earth; and had I there seen the physical truth of the scriptures, where the people were 'entangled in the land,' and the wilderness of the Red Sea 'had shut them in,' the only place between the Nile and the sea of which the scripture history can be affirmed; then if I stood on the opposite shore, and looked down upon the waters in which Pharaoh's host had 'sunk as lead,' and there read the triumphal song of Moses, (Exodus, chap. xv.) I should have felt that no where else, nor under any other circumstances, could that incomparable composition have been produced then, if I had followed them 'three days in the wilderness of Shur,' to the present bitter fountain of Hamarrah, (the scripture Marah), and the next day to the Wady Carundel and Umoth, where yet are water and many trees amidst the surrounding desolation. I should have said, here is 'Elm,' with its ivy-like wells of water, and three score and ten palm trees, (Exod. ch. xv.) and from these following their track through Wady Feiran, I had suddenly issued through the Pass Nakh Hawy out into the Plain of Rehah, which now lies before me at the base of the perpendicular walls of the Red Sea, rising like a terrible battlement twelve or fifteen hundred feet high, with the valley of Wady Sheik to the right, and the wide mouth of Wady Leja to the left, all in full view of the gloomy, sterile, desolate, thunder-splintered pinnacles, where I now sit; I would have bowed to the holy history of Moses, simply upon the grounds of its geographical accuracy, which no writer, ancient or modern, has equalled, though he wrote three thousand five hundred years ago, and in the midst of an encampment of two million of people, who depended upon him for guidance and salvation. Yet this accuracy is not the result of revision through successive ages, for no Jew has ever made a pilgrimage to Horeb, (which is itself a miracle,) except the prophet Elijah who fled from Jezabel, and whose pretended resting place in a rock was shown to us the other day.

But the shades of evening are drawing on and the dark shadows of the lofty mountains are already projected far into the shady plain. O! if you glorious sun, fast descending westward behind the distant gloomy mountains, and just now with his orient beams tinting the dawn in your heavens; under which dwell all that I hold most dear on earth; if this dim beams which now fall almost level on me, could but convey to you what I feel this moment, it would be an epistle in deed. But I must hasten down from the mount of God, and rest me in the monastery; built as tradition says, where Moses beheld the burning bush. There, I hope to finish this letter, and say how I have spent the day of the Lord in his holy mountain in a cleft of which I was so fortunate as to find a young, vigorous shrub, planted by the hand of the Almighty in his own holy hill, which I have cut, and purpose if God spare us to meet again, and spend an hour of leisure together, to present to you, and to explain at length why I have adopted the new route (the southern) for Israel from the Red Sea, a route over which no one, I believe has passed heretofore, who has written expressly on the subject, but which has often been suggested by eminent travellers, who have felt pressed with the difficulties of the northern route by Suez, among whom are Beckhardt and Laborde.

Nov. 14, 1843.
FOR SALE OR RENT.—The new brick House and Store recently occupied by Dr. J. H. Haven, on Mulholland Street. The premises will be rented separately, or in connection, as desired.
Enquire of P. A. GOODWIN,
Near the Temple.

Nov 39, 1843-31:1w

NOTICE.
LECTURE will be delivered on Monday evening at 6 o'clock, Dec. 4th, in the large room above Gen. Smith's Store, upon the principles of Phonography, or writing by sound.
Admission, free.

G. D. WATT.
Nov 29, 1843-31:1w

SEE HERE!
CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY!!

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity that he intends to manufacture Boots and Shoes much cheaper than has been done heretofore in this city. He would also inform the farmers that he will take hides and produce in part pay.

He returns his thanks to the public generally for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, and hopes, in consequence of his reduced prices to merit a still greater share of the patronage of those who wish to encourage home manufacture, and labour rather than compel many of their mechanics to leave the city and their families and seek employment elsewhere in consequence of the Eastern work brought here by our merchants who only object and aim seems to be to enrich themselves regardless of the sufferings of their own citizens, instead of bringing leather and having it manufactured at home.

His work will be made out of the best materials and workmanship not excelled by any in the city, at the following prices:

Men's Work.
Fine Boots, from \$5 to 5.50
Kip do 4.00
Coarse do 3.00
Mock do from 2.25 to 2.50
Fine shoes, 2.00
Men's pumps, from 1.75 to 2.00
Slippers, from 1.00 to 1.50
Coarse shoes, 1.75

Women's Work.
Garter Boots, 2.25
Bootees, 1.75
Jerfishons, 1.50
Slippers, 1.25
Pumps Spring, 1.25
Turn corners, 1.25

Misses.
Bootees, 1.37
Pumps Spring, 87
Shoes with welts, 1.00

Children's.
Well shoes, from 62 to 75c
Pump Springs, from 50 to 62c
Turn corners, from 45 to 50c.

G. C. RISER,
One door from Parley in Main St.

I wish I could sit here in this deep solitude for an hour longer; but my companions and one guide are gone, and the other, a young active Arab, is crouched at my feet in astonishment at my writing and apparent earnestness; and seems to say as he casts a glance at the setting sun, 'the way is long and dangerous.' So I must say, Fare thee well, Sinai! I have stood upon the Alps, in the middle of July, and looked around upon the snowy empire—I have stood upon the Apennines, and looked upon the plains of beautiful eventful Italy—I have stood upon the Albanian mount and beheld the scene of the Eneid from the Circean promontory, over the Campagna, to the eternal city and the mountains of Trivoli—I have sat down upon the pyramids of Egypt, and cast my eyes over the sacred city of Heliopolis, and the land of Goshen, the fields of Jewish bondage, and the ancient Memphis, where Moses and Aaron, on the part of God and his people, contended with Pharaoh and his servants, the death of whose first born of man and beast in one night filled the land with wailing; but I have never set my feet on any spot from whence was visible so much stern, gloomy grandeur, heightened by the silence and solitude that reign around; and infinitely more heightened by the awful and sacred associations of the first great revelation in form from God to man. I feel oppressed with the spirit that breathes around me, and seems to inhabit this holy place. I shall never set down upon the summit of Sinai again, and look upon the silent and empty plains at its feet; but I shall go down a better man, and aim so to live as to escape the terrible thunders at the last day which once reverberated through these mountains, but have long since given way to the gospel of peace. I can scarcely tear myself away from this hallowed summit, and I wish I too could linger here forty days, in converse with the Lord.

IRON AND STEEL.
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Iron, Steel, Ropes and Nails of various descriptions. Also a large assortment of Hollowware, consisting of Oats, Kettles, Pans, Ovens &c. &c. all of which articles he is prepared to sell low for cash; wholesale and retail.

He also has on hand a constant supply of edge tools of various descriptions, which he makes at his manufactory, and which he is prepared to furnish to order at his store, near the corner of Partridge and Knight St.

EDWARD HUNTER.
Nauvoo, Nov. 22, 1843. no31-3m.

RUN AWAY—ONE CENT REWARD.
AS my wife Lydia has left my bed and board, without cause or provocation, and she has taken a quantity of household furniture, clothing and money, I hereby offer one cent reward for her apprehension and delivery of the articles, and forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account after this date.

WM. NESBITT.
Nov. 14, 1843.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The new brick House and Store recently occupied by Dr. J. H. Haven, on Mulholland Street. The premises will be rented separately, or in connection, as desired.
Enquire of P. A. GOODWIN,
Near the Temple.

Nov 39, 1843-31:1w

NOTICE.
LECTURE will be delivered on Monday evening at 6 o'clock, Dec. 4th, in the large room above Gen. Smith's Store, upon the principles of Phonography, or writing by sound.
Admission, free.

G. D. WATT.
Nov 29, 1843-31:1w

SEE HERE!
CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY!!

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity that he intends to manufacture Boots and Shoes much cheaper than has been done heretofore in this city. He would also inform the farmers that he will take hides and produce in part pay.

He returns his thanks to the public generally for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, and hopes, in consequence of his reduced prices to merit a still greater share of the patronage of those who wish to encourage home manufacture, and labour rather than compel many of their mechanics to leave the city and their families and seek employment elsewhere in consequence of the Eastern work brought here by our merchants who only object and aim seems to be to enrich themselves regardless of the sufferings of their own citizens, instead of bringing leather and having it manufactured at home.

His work will be made out of the best materials and workmanship not excelled by any in the city, at the following prices:

Men's Work.
Fine Boots, from \$5 to 5.50
Kip do 4.00
Coarse do 3.00
Mock do from 2.25 to 2.50
Fine shoes, 2.00
Men's pumps, from 1.75 to 2.00
Slippers, from 1.00 to 1.50
Coarse shoes, 1.75

Women's Work.
Garter Boots, 2.25
Bootees, 1.75
Jerfishons, 1.50
Slippers, 1.25
Pumps Spring, 1.25
Turn corners, 1.25

Misses.
Bootees, 1.37
Pumps Spring, 87
Shoes with welts, 1.00

Children's.
Well shoes, from 62 to 75c
Pump Springs, from 50 to 62c
Turn corners, from 45 to 50c.

G. C. RISER,
One door from Parley in Main St.

CASH! CASH!!
Paid for Wheat and Shelled Corn at the Water Mill in Nauvoo.
Nov 22, 1843-30:2t

DEATHS.—For the week ending Monday the 27th inst.
Orson Washington Hyde, 14d.
Benjamin Chapman, 3m 12d; hires.
Perry Murphy, 26y; child fever.
David Garlick, 63y 1m 14d; dropsy.
Daniel Spencer, 78y; initiation of the lungs.

Total 5.
W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

From the St. Louis Price Current.
SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

From the St. Louis Price Current.		
ST. LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.		
CORRECTED WEEKLY.		
	from	to
—per lb.		
Wheat—No. 1.	7	8
—per dozen.	11	12
Wine—		
Sherry—No. per yard.	16 00	18 00
Rosé—No. per lb.	14 00	16 00
—per lb.	11 1/2	13 1/2
—per lb.	4 1/2	5 1/2
Beans—per bushel.	40	50
—per lb.		
Term.	20	30
Yellow—Mould.	8	8
—Dipped.	7	8
Marine.	7	8
—per ton.	14 00	20 00
High.	14 00	00 00
Pittsburgh—per bushel.	16	00
Securi and Illinois.	7	8
—per lb.		
Java.	13	15
—	8	9
Havana.	8	9
—	8	9
Domingo.	8	8
Guaya.	8	10
late—No. 1.	13	15
—No. 2.	12	14
—per lb.		

Agricultural.

Effects of soap-suds on Cabbage.—I believe it will be a thankless piece of service for one gardener to teach another how to grow cabbage and cauliflowers, yet these crops of vegetables have failed this season in various parts of the country. The following notice may perhaps be of use to our cottage readers:

Wherever soap-suds have been used plentifully, cabbage and cauliflowers have grown luxuriantly. I have made several inquiries of others who have used them, and in no one instance have I heard of a failure where soap-suds have been applied. I intend to try them over brocoli, to see if they will prevent them from clubbing. Others may do so likewise, and make known the results. Whether the alkali in the water has prevented the enemy from destroying the roots, or given the roots more vigor to resist the attack, I do not know; but one thing is certain—where such matter has been applied, it has produced the most beneficial results. I think cottagers may take a lesson from this, and save that which would nourish their languishing crop, for it is a pity to see a pool of filthy water polluting the neighborhood with its stench, while, within a few yards of it, the vegetables of a garden are dying of starvation.—[Gardener's Chronicle.]

Gapes in Chickens.—The following is an extract of a letter received from a friend in Carolina:

In writing to you, it will probably not be amiss to communicate a fact which will be of some interest to the lovers of fried chickens. Some of my neighbors have entirely prevented, and others have speedily cured that destructive malady, the gapes in their chickens, by mixing a small quantity of turpentine in their food. From five to ten drops added to a pint of meal to be made into dough, are the proportions used. I have no doubt of the universal and certain success of the remedy, relying, as I do, upon the character of those who have communicated it to me.

Yours truly,
BENJ. ANDERSON.

Substitute for Cream.—Beat up the yolk of a fresh egg in a basin, and then add boiling tea or water over it gradually to prevent it curdling. In flavor and richness this preparation resembles cream.

Preserving Eggs.—There is a patent in England for preserving eggs; the composition used is as follows, and by adopting the method it is said eggs have been kept two years:

One barrel of quick lime, thirty two ounces of salt, eight ounces of cream of tartar. Mix the whole together, with as much water as will reduce the composition to such a consistency that an egg, when put into it, will swim.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

This question which caused us to war with that grasping tyrant among monarchs; the English sovereign; and upon which we came off conquerors, has again been brought up under the silver veil of philanthropy and religion by the same arbitrary power whose fleets and armies have robbed, or attempted to rob almost every kingdom, nation, tribe and people under Heaven.

Mahomet, when he would become the conqueror of a world, went forth in the name of God, and deluded the millions of the east with a picture of the believer's heaven, where sensuality held high court—on thrones of pearl, amid towers of jessamine, and where the crown of love outshone the crown of truth, and yet Mahomet believed not his own creed, and made day by day a new chapter of the Koran, to sanctify his successive crimes.

The English Government would conquer the world, and they would do it, too, in the name of humanity, civilization, and religion. Mahomet had some justification in his ignorance of the true God, and of the meek and lowly Messiah; but, as for England, in the nineteenth century, with the blushes of the millennial morning, kissing the peaks of her hills, there is no apology that can be offered which will stand the test of reason.

Ambition urges the British lion forward, and the want of blood and plunder sanctifies his brutal deeds.

Napoleon was conquered because he interfered with the trade of Great Britain and caused her commerce to decline from Riga, to the Cape of Good Hope, from the pillars of Hercules to the Euxine.

Knowing the grasping power of the mistress of the seas, and knowing also the clock which she wears to conceal her assassin dagger, it is not strange that the American people should require argument upon argument to prove that the right of search, as claimed by England, is nothing more than a demand upon the world to bow to her meteor flag, and acknowledge her Empress of the ocean wave.

Lord Aberdeen holds that the right of search is a little thing which all should acknowledge and perpetrate. That England will submit to it as well as the rest, and that humanity pleads its virtue in tones of angelic love. We point the noble Lord to the fable of Aescop, which illustrates this pretended equality among the marine of nations.

The lion and the other animals once met together, probably in holy alliance, to partake of a feast; but when the eating commenced, there was but one plate well filled at the table, and that plate contained the lion's share.

Who, that has witnessed the insolence of British naval officers, when boarding American merchantmen abroad, where the stars and stripes are seldom seen floating from the ensign belliards of an Amer-

can man-of-war, can think of the acknowledgment of such a right without a shudder, or of the folly of the American that advocates it without a curse.

We have seen the insolence of the agents of this kingly power; this royal apostle of religion and humanity; whose right hand holds the new testament, and whose left clasps the bloody code of Draco. We have heard the islanders of the Archipelago groan when Saint George's cross floated in the offing, and the Admiral's signal cannon called the British Consul alongside.

Who that has read of the settlement of British India, where religion sowed her pearls upon a field of blood, can think of British humanity with composure.

How sad the moral which is conveyed by the fact, that although France is battling the Moors upon the hills of Algiers, and England is carrying desolation along the shores of the Yellow Sea, and amid the Ghauts of Afghanistan; the journals of London and Paris pronounce that their respective countries are at peace with the world. No hand then, whose people refuse to wear tights and round hats, and eat flesh with a spoon, is considered to be in the world by France and England. The laws of nations therefore are dead letters, from the Black Sea round to the Cordilleras. The inhabitants of the land of Shem; those good old children of the remnant who left the ark upon the Himmaleh's icy peak, when the flood went down with a lull, and the sun came up from a cloud of mist; are to be cut and carved, robbed and scourged at pleasure, by the very religious, humane and tender conscientious power of England. We have been long surprised at the Honorable John Quincy Adams' efforts to sustain the English Government in its attack upon the sons of Confucius and the Mexican Government in its war with Texas. We think however, we have found the secret spring that moved him to such a course. He has determined to join that church which, in earlier days gave the lands of the earth to the christian conquerors, and granted forgiveness to the children of blood.

Mr. Adams, like all other converts who turn at the eleventh hour, has been convinced, not by the power of the heart, but by the power of the head; and he feels bound not only to live up to the present creed, which no man, as it is exemplified in this country, can find fault with, but to go far beyond the Abbot of Unreason or the Monk of La Trappe. He would hold an argument with Saint Peter himself, and endeavor to prove that the keys which the janus of Heaven has, would be safer in his philanthropic hands. Like the Passyites of Oxford and Cambridge, he has gone back to first principles; but instead of taking the old cat—the truth—by the tail, he has grasped a handful of bleary-eyed kittens, who were sired by leopards and whelped by she wolves.

It is easy then, to conceive why the Massachusetts puritan, whose ancestors brought Charles the First to the scaffold for his religion, should now join in the jesuitical cry of Conquer China, and make way for the truth of God.

England is fast returning to the oldest religion, bearing the impress of Divinity, and like all backsliders, her children will have to do many things which savor of cruelty and iron-handed strength to convince the true believers that their repentance is real. But to such a course we enter our solemn protest. The day for spreading religion by the sword has passed. The scourge of God rests in the mountain's bosom. The conquerors of the east have gone out one by one like lamps in a city suddenly deserted, and with the single exception of the United States, there is no spot where liberty can exist with religion, and the purse and the sword remain in the same hand for ages without abuse or dread.

Let us then bid the tyrant power beware how she claims dominion over the infidel world, or searcheth in the name of a mock philanthropy the ships of our republic, who like the camels of Ishmael, claim the right to navigate unquestioned the pathless desert of the deep, and who alone can carry liberal principles to a distant and benighted world.

Some impudent fellow—we don't know who—thus discourses about the girls:

The Girls.—They think of Hymen, and they can't help sighing. When their Lover forsakes them, they can't help crying. They sit at the window, and can't help spying. To get each a beau, they can't help trying. At the mirror they can't help twisting and turning and lacing and tying. They screw up their corsets, bring on the consumption, and can't help dying.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.
MR. ROBERT WELLS, respectfully informs the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business at the corner of Main and Parley streets, and hopes by strict attention thereto, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Cutting done on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.
N. B. All orders promptly attended to.
Oct. 18—25-3m.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING AND PLATING in all its varieties at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the Temple, by Gustavus Hills.

WANTED.—Old Gold and Silver in exchange for work.

C. A. WARREN & HIGBEE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.

Office situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.
Nauvoo, May 24, 1843, if.

State of Illinois,
Hancock county,
In the Circuit Court, of said county, To the May Term, A. D. 1844.

Stephen Owen, Complainant,
vs.
David Marston, Administrator of the Estate of M. Marston dec'd and others, Defendants.

In Chancery—Bill of Injunction.

It appearing by affidavit regularly sworn to and filed in the clerk's office of the Circuit Court for Hancock County that the said David Marston, Administrator as aforesaid, one of the defendants herein is not a resident of this State. Notice is therefore hereby given to the said David Marston, Administrator as aforesaid, that a bill in Chancery has been filed in the clerk's office of the said Circuit Court of Hancock county, against you the said David Marston, Administrator as aforesaid, and others, that a summons has issued thereon; that unless you shall be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court for Hancock County, on the first day of the next Term thereof to be held in the town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of May next and answer to the said complainant's bill, the allegations thereof will be taken for confessed against you, and a decree entered accordingly.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk,
By D. E. HEAD, Deputy.
BACHMAN & SKINNER, Sol. for Compl.
October, 30, 1843. no27-4w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree made at the October Term 1843, of the Circuit Court, in and for the county of Hancock and State of Illinois,—the undersigned will expose to public sale at the house of Ezekiah P. Bradley, deceased, near Golden's Point in said county, on Saturday the 16th day of December next, the following described real estate belonging to the estate of said deceased, to-wit:—The North half of the S. E. q. sec. 28, Town 6 North, range 8 West, and the N. E. q. of the N. E. q. sec. 32, Town 6 North, 8 West, situate in said county.

Terms of Sale.—Six months credit. Notes with approved security, and mortgages on the premises will be required.

WILLIAM GOLDEN, Adm'r.
Carthage, Ill., Oct. 27, 1843. no27-6t.

State of Illinois, ss.
In the Hancock Circuit Court, Ill., to the May Term, A. D. 1844.

David Thompson, Complainant,
vs.
Alexander Bushnell, Defendant.

In Chancery—Bill to foreclose Mortgage.
The complainant's solicitor herein having filed affidavit that the defendant, Alexander Bushnell, is not an inhabitant of the State of Illinois; Notice is hereby given to the said Alexander Bushnell, that a suit in Chancery has been commenced in the Circuit Court in and for said county of Hancock, at the suit of said complainant, and against the said defendant, that a subpoena has been issued therein, and that unless the said defendant, Alexander Bushnell, appear on the first day of the next Term thereof to be held at the Court-house in Carthage on the third Monday of May A. D. 1844, and plead answer or demur to said bill, the same will be taken as confessed against him, and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk,
By D. E. HEAD, Deputy.
BACHMAN & SKINNER, Sol. for Compl.
October 30th A. D. 1843. no27-4w.

NOTICE.

JUST received from Boston a large lot of sole-leather for sale, cheap for cash. Will exchange for green and dry hides, pork, lard, wheat, tallow, butter and cheese, and country orders.

HIRAM KIMBALL.
Nauvoo, Nov. 1st 1843. no27-1f.

SELECT SCHOOL.

A SELECT SCHOOL will be opened by J. HATCH, Jr., on Mulholland Street, half a mile east of the Temple, on the 27th of November, 1843; in which will be taught the various branches of an English Education, together with Latin and Greek. Terms, three dollars per quarter for English, four for Greek and Latin.

References—to any Merchant on the Hill. Nov 15th 1843.

WANTED.

A FAITHFUL young man for four or six months; one that understands teaming and taking care of horses, and other work about the barn and house; one lately from the east will be preferred.

HIRAM KIMBALL.
N. B. The pay will be in bricks.
Nauvoo, Nov. 1st 1843. no27-1f.

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKING.

MR. JOHN FRODSHAM, from Liverpool, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business, in Mulholland Street, at the Nauvoo Store, and trusts, from the manner of his workmanship and moderate prices, to merit a portion of public patronage.
Sept. 27, 1843. no22-1f.

WORK! WORK! WORK!

The undersigned wishes to let out a job of opening a stone quarry, also to get out 30 cords of stone on the bank of the river.

If any person wishes to get Steam-bowl wood this fall and coming winter, I will take from 500 to 1000 cords in exchange for bricks. I will also let a job of clay digging late this fall.

HIRAM KIMBALL.
Nauvoo, Nov. 8, 1843. no27-1f.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, clothe lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.
HOWARD EGAN.
April 20, 1843. 52-1f.

SPINNING WHEELS.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing Spinning Wheels of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bedsteads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bedstead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.
May 24 1843, if.

GRANT & WATT, TAILORS,

MAIN STREET,
Nauvoo, Ill.
Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All country orders promptly attended to.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he has for sale at his shop 3 doors above Mr. Mills' Tavern on Main Street, a good assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's shoes,—some very cheap, adapted to the season. Likewise men's and boy's boots and shoes.

Shoes made and repaired at short notice.
GEORGE ALLEY.
Nauvoo, June 26th 1843. no28-3m.

STRAYED.

A WAY from this place, 3 weeks ago, a yoke of oxen; one of them rather stouter than the other, with stubbed horns and many wrinkles in them, line back and spotted; the other very tall and slim, blind of one eye, (the right eye,) with large and lop horns; very poor and both of them red, with some little white spots about them.

Sept. 20, 1843. no73-1f.

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

Cabinet Manufactory.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and surrounding country, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Light Stands of all kinds, and all other articles in his line, which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any Cabinet-maker in the west. Shop on Parley street east of Main.

N. B. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

JOHN HATFIELD.

Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—6m

LIME.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER.

Nauvoo, June 17, 1843.—1f.

N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

GUSTAVUS HILLS,

WATCH-MAKER

AND

JEWELLER.

At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers would give notice to the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they have just received, from the East, a good assortment of Boots and Shoes—also, Sole Leather—Upper—Calf Kid—Lainings—Bindings—and most kinds of Findings—Shoe Pegs—Nails—Blacking, &c. Also a quantity of Friction Matches—Writing, Wrapping, and Sand Paper. They will make all kinds of Boots and Shoes to order, and on the most reasonable terms. All persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, are requested to call at the store of the subscribers on Mulholland Street, a few rods East of the Temple.

POWERS & ADAMS.
Sept. 27, 1843. no22-1f.

THIRD
ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Osage, and St. Louis Oak, at Lyon's New Brick Store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main and Carlin streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS, direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, sale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows: Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hardware; Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main and Carlin streets, at the New Brick Variety Store (sign of the Lion.)

Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill.,
Nov. 7, 1843.—1f

NEW GOODS, VERY CHEAP.

PRATT & SNOW, corner of Young and Wells Streets, one block north of the Temple, Nauvoo, have just received from Boston the largest supply of Dry Goods ever opened in this city, consisting principally of good staple articles for fall and winter; such as Broad-cloths, Casimers, Satinets, Flannels, Shirtings, Sheetings, Calicoes, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. Cash wanted, and country produce bought and sold.

As we intend selling goods very cheap, and on the principles of honor, justice, and impartiality, no one need ask for credit, nor waste breath in hanting on the price, as we have but one invariable price either for cash or barter.

Nauvoo, Nov. 7, 1843.

LOST.

IN the vicinity of Carthage, on the route from Jacksonville to Nauvoo, a small leather valise containing one pair of thin pantaloons, two shirts, two bosoms, one pocket bible and some small pamphlets. Whoever will give information or return the same shall be rewarded.

MELVIN WILBER.

Nov. 7th 1843. no28-1f.

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents), brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

J. SNIDER,
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

Mr. Joseph N. and Miss Adelia Cole would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Granger streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst. (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east, on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strictest attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading writing and spelling \$2 00
English grammar & geography 2 50
Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00
Astronomy 4 00

6-7 A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absenters unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement.

JOSEPH M. COLE,
ADELIA COLE.

July 10 n12

TAVERN STAND

FOR sale in Appenoose, Hancock county, Ill., 8 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the ferry landing, leading to Iowa.—I will sell very low for cash or part in good horses, one good two horse wagon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tavern in Appenoose, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given.

AMOS PERRY,
SILAS PERRY.

Appenoose, July 25, 1843.

FOR SALE.

South west quarter of section 24, in township six north of range 8 west. Title good. Terms easy; apply to

L. E. REYNOLDS,
Burlington Iowa.

June 27th. 1843-1f.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, having lately taken the upper stone house in Nauvoo, are now prepared to do Forwarding and Commission Business, and are ready at all times to accommodate the public, by receiving all goods that may be consigned to them.

CHARLES ALLEN,
JOHN KELLY.

Aug. 9 no67-1f

LOOK HERE.

I would say to emigrants, and all the brethren, that I have a few lots on hand that I will sell very cheap, as I am going on my mission soon, and wish to sell before I go.

Also I have lots with buildings on them. If any one wishes for a good store building near the Temple, I can accommodate them.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. noltf.

ALMON LARBIT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macdonald Hancock co. Ill.)

July 4th 1843-1f.</



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume.—No. 32.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1843.

Whole Number 84.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF,
At the corner of Water and Main Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS.—\$2.00 in advance.
BATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to early advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

PROGRESS OF ETHNOLOGY. (Continued.)

This gentleman has already made some remarkable discoveries in and about the Pyramids; but the most important is that of the celebrated Labyrinth, a short account of which we extract from his late letters published in London, dated Pyramid of Moeris, June 20.

"We have now been settled for some weeks at the ruins of the Labyrinth of Moeris, and I hasten to give you the first information as the definite discovery of the site of the true Labyrinth and Pyramid. We were astonished that earlier travellers had scarcely mentioned these remains, when we saw ruins of hundreds of still well defined chambers lying before us. The main result of our investigation is, however, the finding, on many of the pillars and architraves of the hall, the name of the true Moeris, who built the labyrinth for his palace, and the pyramid for his tomb. This pyramid is the latest of all the pyramids of the Pharaohs. King Moeris reigned from 2194 to 2151, B. C. (or 4037 years ago) and was the last king of the old kingdom of Egypt before its conquest by the Hyksos. Both the labyrinth and the lake prove his power, his love of magnificence, and his interest in the welfare of his people. At the end of the vast plain lies the pyramid in which Moeris was buried, with the ruins of the village, precisely as described by Strabo. Near this were many hillocks beneath which we found several hundred chambers, some of them with roofs, corridors, and columns. The rooms are so irregular and of such various sizes, that no one could have found their way, without a guide, through this mass of buildings. Herodotus describes 3000 apartments above and below the ground, an account which the remains lead me to believe not exaggerated.

The forms of the most important part of the palace are described by Herodotus as consisting of twelve halls, that is, of twelve open courts surrounded by covered colonnades. This palace was surrounded by labyrinthine buildings on three sides, and intersected by a water course. Here our establishments occupy the ruins of the pyramid, and recall the old village of Strabo which lay on the same level with the pyramid. Around us are scattered huge blocks of granite, the remains of old pillars and architraves of the courts, which are of interest, as offering in several cases, the names of the builder, Moeris, and his sister who succeeded him. I am employing one hundred workmen in digging into the chambers, and lately in searching for the entrance into the pyramid.

Dr. Lepsius has also discovered the remains of many pyramids, and a large number of tombs, which recent travellers had overlooked. Being one of the best hierologists living, he has been enabled readily to decipher the numerous inscriptions with which the monuments of Egypt are covered, and to identify the sovereigns and distinguished personages by whom these tombs were built and occupied. In fact, so precise was this ancient people in the erection and decoration of their tombs, with paintings and inscriptions that the doctor states that he could give a complete history of their country.

While on the subject of Egypt, we cannot refrain from speaking of the highly interesting and instructive lectures on Egyptian archaeology and ethnology, delivered during last winter in this city by George R. Gliddon, Esq. As the materials from which Mr. Gliddon derives his information, (in addition to a long residence in Egypt) are not accessible in this country, owing to their great cost, his lectures embody an immense deal of information entirely new to us. It is to be hoped that he may be induced to repeat them the coming winter.

Besides this Egyptian expedition, which is enough to immortalize the name of its royal patron, the king of Prussia has, at his own expense, sent another expedition under the direction of Prof. Rich, the Asiatic traveller, and Dr. Rose, with instructions to commence their researches at Trebizond, to trace to their sources in the highlands of Erzerum, the western Euphrates, the Araxes, and the Tschoruk. From thence they are to proceed to the second highlands of Armenia, and so on to the ruins of Ani. They are then to visit and examine the range of mountains which connects the ranges of the Caucasus and the Armenian Taurus. Next to proceed to the Tartarian Circassians and the sources of the Kuban; and afterwards examine the numerous monuments in the valley of the Karaschai. In

addition to this, the same enlightened sovereign has appointed a scientific commission, far more extensive than either of those before mentioned. It is composed of thirty-two members, having at its head the distinguished phlogist Bopp. (Who, however, on account of his great age, does not accompany the commission.) This expedition is to visit the East Indies and make a scientific and artistic exploration of those islands and countries. It is expected to be absent three years.

The French minister of war has appointed a commission from among the members of the institute to select and arrange the documents and reports of the scientific commission to Algeria, with a view to their immediate publication, as a sequel to the great national works on Egypt and the Morea. He has also issued a decree for the removal of the triumphal arch of Djimlak, said to be the most perfect of the Roman monuments discovered in Africa, for re-erection in some conspicuous part of Paris.

Recent events which have occurred at the east have made the Celestial Empire an object of more interest than that of any other country with which we have intercourse. A new era is about to begin in the commercial intercourse with China, the barriers which for ages have shut out all foreigners from that country, are about to be removed; and when a treaty shall have been formed with that power, by which we can gain access to the treasures that lie within her boundaries, a vast and untried field will be presented to us. Her language and literature must be cultivated, and the time is not far distant when they must be taught in our seminaries of learning; for without a knowledge of them we can never become acquainted with her people or her institutions.

An important undertaking has already been commenced, which, if continued and completed, will furnish us with much valuable information relative to this people. This work is no less than an Encyclopedia of the Chinese language, but so extensive will it be, that it may with propriety be called an Encyclopedia of the Empire.

The peculiarities of the Chinese language are such, that a complete dictionary of it, unlike the dictionaries of European languages, which are confined to words and their definitions, is a history and description of every object that exists within the empire. Their language, it is known, is not phonetic but every word, and every object is represented by a different character; which character once formed, never become changed. This is the reason why philologists suppose that the written and spoken language of the Chinese are different; an assertion which, to a certain extent, is correct. But this difference is no greater than our colloquial language, and that of our poets.

The origin of the Chinese Encyclopedia alluded to may be found in the preface to the work. K'ang-hi, the greatest emperor, and most learned man that China ever knew, finding that there existed no work embracing all the riches of the language, conceived the design of erecting, in the midst of the vast field of Chinese philology, a literary monument that should render his reign famous to all succeeding ages. With this view, he assembled in his palace the most distinguished literati of the empire, and laying before them all the ancient and modern works that could be got, he commanded them to collect all the words, allusions, forms, and figures of speech, of which examples could be found in the Chinese language; to devote a distinct paragraph to each, and to illustrate each word with quotations from original works. Seventy-six distinguished men were in consequence assembled at Pekin who labored with assiduity, kept up a correspondence with others in different parts of the empire, and at the end of eight years completed the work in 133 thick volumes, which was printed at the public expense. This was as late as the year 1711. The preface of the work was written by the Emperor himself. The Chinese types for this book are to be cast in Canton. The translation will comprise 20 volumes of 600 pages each.

The importance of this publication must be obvious to every one; for at present, all the knowledge we have of China, exists in the works of the Jesuit Missionaries, most of which were written more than a century ago. We continually hear of the knowledge of certain arts in the empire which we suppose were only known to moderns; and we believe, that with the exception of the steam engine, every modern invention has been found to be known to the Chinese.

Within a year past, much has been said of a great invention in England, in the construction of houses with iron plates riveted together. By the last arrival from China, we have accounts from Mr. Gutzlaff, who says he has found some pagodas of great antiquity in that country, made of iron plates, bolted together, covered with paintings and elaborate carvings.

In Persia much valuable ethnographic information has recently been brought to light by the architects and artists attach-

ed to the French embassy in that country. Their operations were made by order of the minister of foreign affairs, and the results of their investigations will be published by the French government. They embrace researches among the ruins of Nineveh, Babylon, Tebatana, Sappor, Persepolis, Ctesiphon, Seleucia, &c. This work will be the most extensive ever published on that interesting region. It will require 10 years to complete the publication of the work.

We look with much eagerness for the results of the recent investigations and discoveries among these venerable monuments, for no portion of the ancient world is more interesting to us than this. A large portion of the Bible History is connected with the ancient kingdoms of Assyria and Babylon; but the literal fulfillment of prophecy of the total annihilation of Babylon is so completely obliterated and blotted out all that remains of her grandeur, that nothing remains but a few immense heaps—ruined masses, surrounded by impassable swamps and morasses, and inhabited by wild beasts, that man has not dared to venture among. The bricks of Babylon, and other places, are covered with the coniform or arrow-headed character. These, by the aid of Grotendorf and Lassen, can now be read. This species of writing is composed of letters, and not of syllabic signs; is written horizontally, and is read from left to right.

The Persepolitan inscriptions as far as known, have reference to Darius Hystaspes, and Xerxes. There appears to be two or three different languages of these arrow-headed characters; those of Persepolis are best understood, and are deciphered through the Zend, or old Persian language. With no branch of philology are English readers less acquainted than with this, for the exception of a short treatise by Grotendorf, appended to Heeren's Researches, we have nothing on the subject in the English language.

During the present year some interesting discoveries have been made on the site of ancient Nineveh by Mr. Botta, who has communicated an account of them to the Journal Asiatique of Paris. Nothing marks the site of this once great city but some immense heaps of earth, but history and tradition unite in determining its place. The person alluded to has caused excavations to be made in a great tumulus or heap of rubbish, when he discovered regular walls. A farther examination led him to chambers and corridors, the walls of which contained carvings of men and animals, chariots with warriors, and some curious pieces of sculpture. Mr. Botta is continuing his excavations, which he thinks are the first that have brought to light monuments of the times when ancient Nineveh was still in her glory.

In Afghanistan and Central Asia, the labors of the English in their inquiries into the history, literature, and languages of the people who have successively occupied those countries have met with signal success. The East India Company has lately published a work by Prof. Wilson, on the coins and antiquities of Afghanistan, from materials collected by Mr. Masson, who has spent many years in that country, exploring its ruins and opening its treasures. The result of these investigations is important, and throws much light on the history of the ancient Bactrian kingdom. From the fact that the Greek language was used on their coins, and the Hellenic symbols preserved in their mythology, it is evident that this language was used at their court, if not more extensively disseminated. Another fact deduced from the symbols and inscriptions on their coins, is, that a race of kings, descended from the Greeks, once reigned there, who employed the Greek language and legends. It is probable, too, that the Greek language and literature were cultivated there until the invasion of the barbarians who poured down their hordes over Persia, Media, and Asia Minor, and cut off all communication between Europe and Central Asia. This irruption completely obliterated the civilization which had been infused by the Greeks, and, to a great extent, supplanted the worship of Brahma and Buddha for that of Mahomet.

(To be continued.)

From the National Intelligencer.

TEXAS, MEXICO, AND GREAT BRITAIN.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Tropic, writing from Galveston under date of October 13th, gives the following report of a coup d'etat said to be in contemplation between President Houston and the British authorities. The Tropic says that the information of the writer is derived from the very highest and most undoubted sources.

General Murphy, United States Charge to Texas, has left the seat of Government, (Washington,) and is now in this city. Strange rumors are afloat about the cause of his removal from thence, and other matters in connexion therewith. Mr. Abell, bearer of dispatches of the United States Government, who was wrecked on the Sarah Barnes, will, I hope, be more

fortunate on the schooner Galveston which conveys this letter, and reach his Government in safety. On his arrival at Washington there will be some strange developments made public, which are topics of daily conversation in Texas. Although you will discover nothing but dark hints from the press, I will draw aside the veil, Messrs. Editors, for your especial benefit, as I remember to have seen in your paper frequent predictions of the very treason which I have now the mortification to announce. It is this: That General Murphy suspected some secret machinations between the British and Texian Government, highly detrimental to the United States interests, and forthwith set about discovering the nature of the mystery. This he was enabled to do during President Houston's absence at the Indian treaty ground; he being furnished with authenticated and undoubted copies of the entire treasonable correspondence held by the President with the Representatives of the British and Mexican Governments, binding himself to send commissions to the Mexican Government to recognize the nominal sovereignty of Mexico, provided that Government will thereupon make a session of Texas to Great Britain for a consideration. Texas will then be a British Province, by session from Mexico and consent of the Executive of the Republic! The confirmation of the senate and sanction of the people can be relied on, it is supposed, after sustaining the ordeal which the President has led them through. Once a Province of Great Britain, the immediate abolition of slavery follows, as a matter of course; but a consideration is secured for the slave holder.

On the other hand, letters from Vera Cruz say that the relations between Mexico and England are unfriendly; that the British Minister has broke off all communications with Santa Anna's Government, and informed his countrymen that none will be renewed until he can hear from England. A British fleet is looked for.

SUNDAY TRADING.

The Liverpool (England) Chronicle of a late date says that a diminutive and sickly looking boy of about twelve years old, who gave the name of Peter Priggins, was brought up before Mr. Rushton, charged by police man 42 with attempting to pick a gentleman's pocket at the post office. The police man stated that he observed several boys mingling amongst the crowd who were receiving their letters, and that he at last detected the prisoner inserting his hand into a gentleman's pocket. The boy however, finding himself observed, endeavored to escape, but was pursued and captured by witness. The worthy magistrate, after commenting in his usual impressive manner upon the heinousness of the offence, and more especially on the additional guilt incurred by its having been committed on the Lord's day, was about to pass sentence, when he was interrupted by a somewhat singular individual who stood up, and addressing himself to the bench, stated that the prisoner was 'the hope of his age, his twilight's lonely beam,' his eldest son. The following dialogue then took place:—

Father—'Your worship! objects to this prosecution.'

Mr. Rushton—'On what grounds do you object sir?'

Father—'Vy the taking of the boy was illegal.'

Mr. Rushton—'How do you make that out?'

Father—'Vy the police man was following his hordinary calling on the Lord's day, (here he referred to a newspaper which he held in his hand,) and if he hadnt no business to be following his hordinary calling, he hadnt no business to be taking the boy, and consequently the taking was illegal. Here's the fact, and he held forth the newspaper, and read the quotation from the act that no tradesman, artificer, workman, laborer, or other person whatsoever, shall or do exercise any worldly labor, business or work of their ordinary calling on the Lord's day, and then he continued; now every body knows that a peeler ain't a tradesman, or a laborer, or any thing so respectable, but it is clear that he is a 'other person whatsoever.' As to what is said about 'juden genus,' I don't know what that means, but a peeler can't be a juden genus, coz he is a peeler.'

Mr. Rushton said that the point was raised with considerable ability by the applicant, and he felt great difficulty in knowing how to deal with the case. He thought that if the police man was excluded from Lord Tender's man's meaning of 'juden genus,' the taking was illegal, and he felt disposed in this instance to give the boy the benefit of the doubt, and he would do so the more readily if the applicant would promise to look after the morals of his son for the future. He should like to know what was the applicant's occupation.

Applicant—Occupant! I belongs to the profession.'

Mr. Dawling observed to Mr. Rushton, that he was well known to the police as a notorious and successful burglar, but that he had hitherto escaped conviction.

Here the applicant looked Mr. Dawling steadily in the face, and then brought the end of his thumb in contact with the point of his nose. Mr. Rushton hoped that he would not make any disrespectful signals in that court. The applicant replied that 'didnt mean nothing, but he know'd the backs of parliament too well to get convicted.'

Mr. Rushton (to the boy)—'What are you brought up as a professional thief?'

Boy—'To be sure I am.'

Mr. Rushton—'Then I fine you 5s for carrying on your ordinary occupation on the Lord's day.'

Another Murder in Missouri.—Another case of murder occurred in Platte county, Mo. Two men named Asher and Hutton quarrelled, when Asher attacked the other with a large stick, (and he, to defend himself, (as he says) shot him through the body. They were both over 60 years of age.

Our Morals.—Jail to Let. Our county jail is, and for the last two months has been without a tenant, and will be rented on reasonable terms—apply to the Sheriff. There is a great dearth of rogues here, and our police officers are idle. Here in a young State in the west is an example for the very moral people of Pennsylvania, New York and New England, where murders, robberies and outrages are of daily occurrence.

The Results of an Execution.—A letter from Stockholm of the 3d ult. says:—

Yesterday the execution of a man named Breitfeldt took place for murder, robbery, and incendiarism. Two curious events marked this punishment. In Sweden the pain of death consists in decollation with an axe, and for this purpose the delinquent is placed on a block, before which a trench is dug, into which the head falls, and where the body of the culprit is afterwards thrown, and then covered over with earth. There exists among the common people a strange belief that the blood of a decapitated person taken internally is a sovereign cure for epilepsy, and the custom handed down from times immemorial is to permit the spectators to take the blood. As soon as Breitfeldt's head had fallen, an elderly peasant woman rushed forward with a morsel of bread in her hand, to soak it in the sanguinary stream spouting from the trunk, but just as she was stretching forth her hand one of her fits seized her, and she fell dead into the trench. The other incident which marked the day was caused by a quarrel which arose between a porter and a carpenter, the former at last gave the latter a blow in the face, on which the other, slipping behind, struck him a violent blow with an axe, and split his skull to the neck. The murderer was immediately arrested, and when interrogated before a magistrate, declared that the execution of the day had suggested to him the idea of using the axe. He was previously noted for his good conduct.

The Washington family.—O'Connell, in his Memoir of Ireland, gives the following incident. During the celebrated Massacres in Ireland just preceding the rise of Cromwell, in the year 1641, Lieut. Col. Gibson having given quarter to all those contained in the castle of Carrigmain, put them all to the sword, being about 350, most of them women and children; and Col. Washington, endeavoring to save a pretty child of seven years of age, carried him under his cloak; but the child, against his will, was killed in his arms, which was the principal motive for his quitting that service. Where was the name of Washington ever heard of that it was not connected with some generous action.

Sheriff Murdered in Missouri.—Mr. Samuel B. Wingo, Sheriff of Shannon county, Missouri, was cruelly murdered in open day, on the 31st of August, near the village of Harmony, by a person named Moyres, on whose property he was about to execute a levy. Moyres, the principal, and two others have been arrested.

A journeyman printer lately set out on foot for the interior of Ohio, a distance of five hundred miles, with an old brass rule and three dollars cash in his pocket. He soon found himself in Pennsylvania and being weary, called at the inn of a Dutchman, who he found quietly smoking his pipe, when the following dialogue ensued:—

'Vell, Nishter Valking Sillick, vot you want?'

'Refreshment and repose.'

'Supper and lodgings, I reckon.'

'Yes, sir, supper and lodgings.'

'Pe you a Yankee pedlar, mit chawelry in your pack to cheat to graft?'

'No sir; no Yankee pedlar.'

'A singling teacher too lazy to work?'

'No, sir.'

'A chentel shoemaker, vot stichys till Saturday night, and laysh thrunk in de porch hafter Sunday?'

'No, sir, I should have mended my boots before this. But I am not disposed longer to submit to this outlandish inquisition, can you give me supper and lodgings?'

'Torkerly. But what be you, a book achent, taking honest peoples money for larnin, vot only makes em lazy?'

'Try again, your worship.'

'A dentist, breaking to peoples chaws, at a tollar schmag, and running off mit old Shambock's daughter?'

'No, sir; no tooth puller.'

'A Kernojos, dan, feeling to young folks heads, like so many cabitch, and charging 25 cents for telling their fortunes, like a bland Yankou?'

'No; no phrenologist, neither, your Excellency.'

'Vell, den vat de tiffle are you! Choost tell, and you shall have some of the best assage for supper, and stchay all night free gratis, mitout charging you a cent mit a chill of whiskey to start on before preakfast?'

'Very well your honor. To terminate the colloquy without further circumlocution, I am an humble disciple of Faust—a professor of the art preservative of all arts—a typographer, at your service!'

'Votchee dat?'

'A printer, sir, a man that prints books and newspapers.'

'A man vot prints nooshpapers! O yawl yawl! By Chooshter—aye! aye! Datsch it: a man vot prints nooshpapers—yawl yawl!—Valk up, walk up, Nishter Brnter! Cheems take de chentleman's pack off, Chon, bring some juuks to the fire. A man vot prints nooshpapers. I wish I may be shot if I didn't tink you was a tailor.'

The late Conflagration at Hamburg.—The senate and people of Hamburg in grateful acknowledgement of her Majesty's bounty and the liberality of the English nation, have addressed a letter to the Queen in suitable terms, signed by the presiding burgomaster, and forwarded it to their resident here, (Mr. Colquhoun), which has been presented to her Majesty. The address is beautifully written on vellum, and illuminated with gold and coloured letters. The illustrations and the writing are executed in the taste which began to prevail in the beginning of the sixteenth century, combining classic antiquity with the gothic, and forming a fantastic style usually designated the renaissance. The artist, Mr. James Gensler, of Hamburg, has succeeded in expressing powerfully the proofs of good and friendly feeling, and the vigorous assistance afforded to Hamburg during the calamity of the fire, and has referred to the ancient relations with the mighty empire of Great Britain.

Big Men.—The weight of Daniel Lambert was 739 pounds.

Power Exerted by Birds in their Flight.

The degree in which the wings act in raising the body, or in propelling it thro' the air varies considerably in different animals according to the way in which they are set. Thus, in birds of prey, which require a rapid horizontal motion, the surface of the wings is very oblique, so that they strike backwards as well as downwards, and thus impel the body forwards whilst sustaining it in the air. Such birds find a difficulty in rising perpendicularly; and can, in fact, only do so by flying against the wind; which then acts upon the inclined surface of the wings just as it does upon that of a kite. On the other hand, the lark, quail and such other birds as rise to great heights in a direction nearly vertical, have the wings so disposed as to strike almost directly downwards. It has been estimated that a swallow, when simply sustaining itself in the air, is obliged to use as much force to prevent its fall as would raise its own weight to a height of about twenty feet in a second. Hence, we may form some idea of the enormous expenditure of force which must take place when the body is not only supported but raised and propelled through the air. The osprey is said to fly ninety miles in an hour; and the hawk one hundred and fifty. The swallow and swift pass nearly the whole of the long summer days upon the wing, in search of food for themselves and their hopeless offspring; and the rapidity of their flight is such that they can scarcely traverse less than seven or eight hundred miles in that time, although they go but a short distance from home. The flight of insects is even more remarkable for its velocity in proportion to their size: thus a swallow, which is one of the swiftest flying of the birds, has been seen to chase a dragon fly for some time without success; the insect always keeping about six feet in advance of the bird, and turning to one side and the other so instantaneously, that the swallow, with all its powers of flight and tact in chasing insects, was unable to capture it. (Dr. Carpenter's Animal Physiology.

A young lady looked a 'roller' from a printing office, and wore it for a 'wuzzle'!

SOLOMON SWALLOW.

THE WOMAN HATER.

Solomon Swallow was a bachelor, and somewhat rusty too; but nevertheless he had made up his mind to one thing—that he was the only man living who had acquired any knowledge of the sublime art of taking care of a wife. "All the married men were duffers," was Solomon's constant assertion. There for instance, is my neighbor Tom Tangible; his wife makes a sort of three-legged stool of him; she shoves him in one corner, and then in another, and sits on him and walks on him, in short treats him like nobody in the house, while he, poor man, takes it as easy as though it were the most natural thing in the world. Now, were I only Tom Tangible, I'd first write a series of matrimonial rules, and if Mrs. T. didn't abide by them I'd submit her to the wholesome discipline of brand and water and padlock, and maybe I might brighten her ideas, though her conjugal duties, by the application of a cowhide. And there again are Everard Esay, and Dick Smocks, and a host of others in the same condition—but I'm the boy that will set them all right if they only follow my example, after I have condescended to endow some fortunate female with the legal title of Mrs. Swallow."

Brave Solomon Swallow.

"Well, Solomon," said a neighbor to him one morning, "as you are always boasting of your skill in managing a wife, how comes it that you are not married?"

"Why, because I have not quite perfected my system. You poke your head into the house without making preparation, and hence Mrs. Everluck makes what she likes of you! But I go to work logically. I begin by studying the crude works of Zingabrazo, for the philosophy of making a woman do her tongue. I then read several treatises on the effect of brand and water discipline of making good wives." Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew," furnished me with a few practical lessons. And I am now generalizing all their systems into one which shall carry the way in all future generations, and convert the plague of matrimony into a blessing. In the course of a year or so, (added Solomon) my rules for the regulation of women (I intend to publish it) will be completed, and then I shall take unto me a wife."

And Solomon was as good as his word, for at the age of thirty-five, feeling himself prepared to give battle to any woman in or out of the Amazon, he got married. At this important period, Solomon was a puffy, comfortable-looking fellow as you would meet in a day's walk; for albeit, the crown of his head never stood five feet two from the heels of his boots, he had a corporation that would have done honor to an alderman or even a lord mayor; and his gait (especially when walking with a spring in the likeness of a woman) was as pompous as a Sultan's, while at such times, his countenance always assumed an expression of female familiarity.

The lady whom Solomon had chosen for his trooper, was, apparently, a modest, lamb-like creature, so that the chances were very fair that she would not only be a tractable wife, but that Mrs. Swallow would need no help from his system to make her so. Now Solomon had the forbearance not to interfere with the lady's sayings and doings on her wedding day; nor is it recorded that he assumed any special authority on the first night either; but about six o'clock the next morning, he softly intruded into his sleeping partner, that it was time to get up. "And when breakfast is ready, call me, but be sure you don't burn the toast!"

"Breakfast and toast," said Mrs. Swallow, "what do you mean?"

"Why, my dear—I mean, madam—that I have begun my system."

"And won't you get up too?"

"Yes, when the breakfast is ready, and my stockings aired!"

Mrs. Swallow was about to reply, but she checked herself, as she was about to say much to him on so short an acquaintance; but though in the present instance she did precisely as she was bid, she resolved in her heart that it was the last time she would get up at six o'clock in the morning and prepare breakfast.

At eight o'clock, every thing being ready, Mrs. Swallow called to Mr. Swallow.

"Breakfast is ready, Mr. Swallow."

"Is the toast made?"

"Yes."

"And not burned?"

"No."

"Are my stockings aired?"

"Yes."

"You'll do," quoth Mr. Swallow, and to breakfast he went, having first received the services of the blushing Mrs. Swallow to help him into his inexpressibles.

The breakfast, however, did not turn out to be the thing it was cracked up to be. The toast was done a little too much, and the tea was not done up to enough; the slop bowl was at the wrong end of the tray, and there were several crumbs on the carpet.

These things call for improvement, observed Mr. Swallow.

"The servant hasn't been here this morning," answered his wife.

"Servant?" retorted Mr. Swallow. "I discharged him yesterday. You don't suppose I can afford to keep a servant and a wife too!"

The lady was again posed, and said nothing, but the day had worn to a close before she could bring herself to believe that Mr. Swallow had actually made use of the words servant and wife, in the same sentence.

The next morning at six o'clock, Mr. Swallow again informed his wife that it was time to get up, enjoining his remark with the suggestion that in future she must save him the trouble of reminding her of so necessary a duty.

Mrs. Swallow, however, benefited nothing by this soft insinuation, for at that moment she either was or pretended to be fast locked in the arms of morpheus.

"Don't you hear, Mrs. Swallow?"

But alas, a slightly conscious snore was the only audible response vouchsafed by Mrs. Swallow.

Now this was a ticklish point with Solomon, but he was prepared for it.

What says my system on this? said he to himself, ruminatingly. It says a lazy wife who lies asleep in the morning, may be very profitably reminded of her duty by the judicious application of a needle. And this magnificent idea, a rarely crossed the threshold of his brain pan, than he inserted the point of a needle into his trousers' helmsman's *propria persona*. As may be expected, the intended effect instantly followed the cause, for the astonished Mrs. Swallow sprang from the bed as though she had been thrown from it by an earthquake, but alas, her agility was but too strikingly manifested, for she not only fell but annihilated poor Mr. Swallow in rolling over him, but she dashed his pit-put level from a nail which suspended it to the wall, and broke the dial.

What a dreadful dream, ejaculated Mrs. Swallow, pressing her head on her aching portions.

What a dreadful reality, shouted Mr. Swallow contemplating the fragile mass of his broken time piece.

Now Mrs. Swallow, said Solomon, seeing that I can't be always awake to call you up in the morning, to eat burnt toast or drink raw tea, &c. it is time that I should begin to instruct you in your duties.

And what are they?

Be silent madame, if you please. Not to talk but to listen, is one of the most important of them.

Proceed, sir.

And Mr. Swallow looked daggers at his beloved for the second interruption, proceeded as follows:

From six to eight you are to get up, dress quietly, so as to create no disturbance—light fire—air shirts and stockings—sweep room—prepare breakfast and announce perfection thereof. Eight o'clock wash dishes, make beds, rub furniture and clean windows. Ten to twelve, go to market, prepare dinner. Twelve till two, devote to dish washing, sweeping up and rubbing furniture. Two till six, spinning, mending shirts and darning stockings. Seven tea. From that till nine a second course of mending and darning—then to bed. And this daily course, madam, with a strict observance of the rules of civility, frugality, decorum, and obedience, may enable you to do honor to the choice of Mr. Solomon Swallow.

Mrs. Swallow listened quietly to the end, and the kindly inquired. And do you really expect this of me, Mr. Swallow?

To be sure I do, responded her spouse.

Then you will be sadly disappointed, for I'll do no such thing.

No!

I've a way to make you.

How!

Spoon diet, locks, chains and cowhides.

Mr. Swallow!

What!

You're a brute.

And Mrs. Swallow threw herself back and looked desperate.

Now this was a climax. Mr. Swallow was called a brute at his own fireside, and by his own wife, which was the worst of all. He, Solomon Swallow, the celebrated founder of the system of Matrimonial Observations, called a brute by no less a person than Mrs. Swallow. At first he was so astonished at such open manifestations of rebellion to his royal will that he could only look askance; but when he came to himself he saw that something must be done at once, or that the field was lost forever.

You called me a brute Mrs. Swallow.

I did, Mr. Swallow.

A brute!

A brute!

I'll go mad and break things, Mrs. Swallow.

As you like, Mr. Swallow.

And Mr. Swallow did go mad, but he had a method in his madness, for he seized the clearest article of dress that was on the table (an old plate with a crack in it) and dashed it into a thousand pieces upon the hearth, as if he was in a terrible passion.

How do you like that, Mrs. Swallow?

Vastly, Mr. Swallow—try it again.

And again did he try it, for he became desperate, and demolished the cream jug.

Now, said the lady, it's my turn, and jumping up she sent the slop bowl to keep company with its two unfortunate table companions.

This of course was too much for Solomon; he snapped asunder the only remaining cord of the little reason he had left, and he slipped his helmsman—we use the word in its most positive term—on the right cheek, but scarcely had the echo of the blow melted into silence, ere the indignant dame had seized the teapot and shivered it to atoms against the devoted head of the devoted Solomon. Nor was this all, for as he was reeling heels over head from the effects of that awful collision, she plied with the remainder of the tea straws, until there was scarcely a bone in his body which had not echoed to the shocks of cups and saucers, and rounds of butter toast.

Unwilling to carry the war on any longer for that day, Solomon gathered himself up as well as he could, and vowing all sorts of vengeance, stuck his pipe into his mouth, his hands in his pockets, and then setting a chair in the middle of the room, he plunked him on it, and commenced whistling a jig to the tune the old crowd did of looking the while as if he could bite a piece out of a griddle without setting his teeth on edge.

His good lady, too, being determined to follow the example of her lord and master in other matters besides breaking, placed another chair back to back with Solomon's, and after providing herself with a novel, sat herself down and began reading, as if there was no such thing as beds to make, or stockings to mend in all Christendom.

Here this affectionate couple sat for six mortal hours, each bent on sitting the other down, and ruminating the while upon the pleasures of their relative positions. But it must be confessed that Mrs. Swallow had the best of the bargain, for independent of Solomon's mangled head, and par boiled neck and shoulders, he was mad that the watch dial and clock key must be replaced; so that the reding of the first chapter of this voluminous system to practice must be attended to with an outlay of at least twenty dollars. This being the case, I may as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb thought he, and with that he rose from the chair—stole softly out of the room, and turned the key upon the gentle Mrs. Swallow.

The turning of the key made her aware of his intention, when she rushed to the door, but it was too late.

Open the door this instant, Mr. Swallow.

Not until I have kept you seven days upon bread and water, returned the victorious Solomon, and he went on his way rejoicing.

But alas! how onerous is human greatness—in about half an hour he returned to see how matters went on, but had scarcely put his eye to the keyhole than he began to roar like a bull, for Mrs. Swallow had torn every one of his fine linen shirts—(that on his back excepted)—into pieces, to make a rope to let herself down from the window; nor was this all, for upon further examination, he discovered that she had also thrown a variety of chair cushions—bed linen, &c., into the dirty yard to make her descent safe and comfortable.

Oh! chop fallen Solomon Swallow.

The Archives of the Swallows are silent as to the remaining occurrences of this eventful day, but on the next morning about seven o'clock, Mr. Swallow popped his head from under the blankets and said to Mrs. Swallow in the most soothing and imploring tone possible:—Mrs. Swallow, dear, isn't it time to get up?

Yes, returned the lady, and you may call me when you have lit up the fire and put on the kettle.

Poor Solomon! There was no alternative; so he even sat about his work with an alacrity which showed that he had the terror of broken heads and demolished body linen running in his memory. In short Solomon was a conquered man. That day he had to prepare breakfast, sweep the room, &c. The next his assistance was required in rubbing of furniture and making of beds; and before the week was out he was initiated into the mystery of washing coarse towels!

Degenerate Solomon Swallow! Nay in after times, when the little Swallows began to gather about him, it is whispered (as it was intended to) with great interest, we shall probably publish it hereafter.

The appeals are for sale at this office and also at the Mayor's office.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE WESTERN RIVERS.

The prospect of obtaining at the approaching session of congress, aid from the national treasury in the important work of clearing out the obstructions in the great rivers upon which the commerce of the Mississippi valley is floated to market, seems generally to be regarded as better than any other before presented.

It is so, doubtless, and for various reasons, prominent among which is the increased number of delegates by which the west will be represented in the national legislature, and the corresponding diminution of strength which the new appointment shows must be felt by the extreme south and north—the particular sections of country from which, on most former occasions, the deadliest opposition to every thing like liberality to the west in the way of appropriation, proceeded.

The states most immediately interested in the desired improvements—Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana—will enter the next congress with a net gain of seventeen members, while that body itself will be diminished, in its aggregate, a like number. This is equivalent to a gain of thirty four votes in favor of western measures, which cannot but be regarded as a fact of the greatest importance, inasmuch as but few of the numerous bills here or there brought forward for the improvement of the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri rivers, were defeated by majorities that could not have been reversed by such an additional vote. The time is evidently near when western interests must cease to be trifled with; and it is safe to predict for the future a less narrow and more liberal policy.

Another ground for indulging in favorable anticipations for the future is furnished in the fact, that within the last year or two a flood of light relative to the wealth, resources and capacities of the Mississippi valley, has been shed upon the public mind, which, while it excites general astonishment, cannot but forcibly impress upon congressmen—even those who in by-gone times have been most

COQUETTING EXTRAORDINARY.

A few days ago, a pair of turtles, seemingly anxious to become united in the sacred bonds of wedlock, made their appearance before one of the clergymen of Glasgow, who, finding the requisite certificates all right, proceeded with the ceremony, until he came to that part of it where the question is put to the bridegroom, if he is willing to take this woman to be his wife? To this necessary query, the man, after considerable hesitation, answered, "No! No!" said the minister, with a look of surprise, "for what reason?" "Just," said the poor embarrassed simpleton, looking for the door, "because I've taken a scunner (disgust) at her." On this the ceremony, to the evident mortification of the fair one, was broken off, and the parties retired. A few days after, however, they again presented themselves, before his reverence, and the fastidious bridegroom, having declared that he had got over his objection, the ceremony was again commenced,

and proceeded without interruption, till a question, similar to the above, was put to the bride, when she, in return, replied in the negative.

What is the meaning of all this? said the clergyman, evidently displeased at the foolish trifling of the parties. "O nothing," said the blushing damsel, raising her head with an air of resentment, "only I've just taken a scunner at him!" The two again retired to their lonely pillows, and lonely it would seem they had found them, for the reverend gentleman, on coming out of his house the following morning, met the foolish couple once more on their way to solicit his services. "It's a' made up too," said the smiling fair one. "O yes," said the minister, "it's a' settled now, and we want you to marry us as soon as possible." "I will do no such thing," was the grave and stirring reply to the impatient request. "What for?" asked they, speaking in a tone of mingled surprise and disappointment. "O nothing," said his reverence, passing on his way, "but just I've been taken a scunner at ye both!"—[Kilmarnock Journal.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6, 1843.

WOOD! WOOD!!

WE would respectfully notify those who have promised us wood, that we are in want of it; and if they are as willing to fulfill as they were to make promises, we shall be supplied with an abundance of this indispensable article soon.

Persons wishing to become subscribers to the Times and Seasons, or Neighbor, can now have the opportunity of doing so by leaving their names at our office, and forwarding the amount in wood.

Also, Pork, Flour, Corn meal, Potatoes and most kinds of grain, taken on subscription.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

A public meeting was called on Monday evening for the purpose of reading a memorial to congress, for the purpose of seeking redress for grievances sustained in the State of Missouri. The address will hereafter be published.

At an early hour the house was crowded to overflowing, and great numbers had to go away for want of room.

As soon as the meeting was opened, they called for the reading of General Smith's "Appeal to the Green Mountain Boys," which was read by W. W. Phelps, after which P. P. Pratt read an address to the "Empire State" of New York, and Dr. Richards was called upon to read the memorial before alluded to.

General Smith then arose, and in his happy, eloquent, masterly manner, delivered one of the most powerful interesting addresses that we ever heard; he spoke for two hours and a half, and was listened to with breathless silence by all present. To attempt to give even a faint outline would be superfluous suffice it to say that all were gratified, instructed and riveted to the spot. Two gentlemen from Missouri were present on the occasion, and we think that if they possessed the least spark of intelligence, the vivid glowing color, which the inhuman deed of Missouri, was painted, must have made them feel that they were living on a polluted soil, and associated with a degraded bloody herd.

His address to the Green Mountain Boys is a masterly piece, and will be read (as it was intended to) with great interest, we shall probably publish it hereafter.

The appeals are for sale at this office and also at the Mayor's office.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE WESTERN RIVERS.

The prospect of obtaining at the approaching session of congress, aid from the national treasury in the important work of clearing out the obstructions in the great rivers upon which the commerce of the Mississippi valley is floated to market, seems generally to be regarded as better than any other before presented. It is so, doubtless, and for various reasons, prominent among which is the increased number of delegates by which the west will be represented in the national legislature, and the corresponding diminution of strength which the new appointment shows must be felt by the extreme south and north—the particular sections of country from which, on most former occasions, the deadliest opposition to every thing like liberality to the west in the way of appropriation, proceeded. The states most immediately interested in the desired improvements—Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana—will enter the next congress with a net gain of seventeen members, while that body itself will be diminished, in its aggregate, a like number. This is equivalent to a gain of thirty four votes in favor of western measures, which cannot but be regarded as a fact of the greatest importance, inasmuch as but few of the numerous bills here or there brought forward for the improvement of the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri rivers, were defeated by majorities that could not have been reversed by such an additional vote. The time is evidently near when western interests must cease to be trifled with; and it is safe to predict for the future a less narrow and more liberal policy.

Another ground for indulging in favorable anticipations for the future is furnished in the fact, that within the last year or two a flood of light relative to the wealth, resources and capacities of the Mississippi valley, has been shed upon the public mind, which, while it excites general astonishment, cannot but forcibly impress upon congressmen—even those who in by-gone times have been most

strenuous in their opposition—that the claims of the west to a more equitable distribution of the appropriations annually made by the general government are founded on strict justice. The inland commerce of the Mississippi valley, all of which is floated down the Mississippi river, New Orleans, is ascertained to exceed that of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, combined; and the tonnage employed in conveying this vast amount of produce to market is not less than the entire tonnage of the Hudson river, upon the basis of which is a basis to market all the freight of the state of New York, and half of that of Vermont, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—a rig on stated to be at least two hundred thousand miles square in extent. The manifest injustice of continuing longer to neglect this vast and rapidly increasing inland trade being once made apparent, it would but illy comport with the character of a good government to persist in dispensing its favors with a partial hand; and we apprehend that such will not be the result. It is a fact easy of demonstration that the burthen of the government falls with disproportionate severity upon the inhabitants of the west; and it seems peculiarly hard that they should be denied, as they unquestionably have been, the privilege of sharing equally in its benefits and favors. They ask nothing as a gratuity, but simply claim that which is clearly their due, and which has already been too long withheld. The rivers upon which their surplus produce is borne to market have all, to a greater or less extent, obstructions, which render their navigation of certain seasons extremely dangerous to property, and perilous to life. The removal of these obstructions is what they desire, and what, in consideration of its clearly national importance, they have a right to demand.

The people of Iowa have a common interest in the general improvement of the western rivers, but the removal of the obstructions the navigation of the Mississippi, prevented by the Des Moines and Rock river rapids is to them a matter of special concernment. These works, we presume, will be put upon an equal footing with the other improvements asked for, and doubtless will share the same fate. Should an appropriation be made toward them—as, for reasons already stated, we incline to the opinion will be the case—it is of great importance that the sum set apart should be liberal in amount. The appropriations heretofore made to these works have been so stinted that they have generally been consumed to making the necessary preparations for the prosecution of the work, and it will be so again unless the policy is changed, and a sum more than sufficient to defray the expenses of the works, is appropriated. The money already expended upon these works, at various periods, has been absolutely thrown away. [Burington Gazette.

ARREST OF O'CONNELL.

"The English Government is rapidly filling up the measure of its iniquity. The future historian of the times in which we live, will point to this arrest of O'Connell by the Lord-Lieut. of Ireland, as the proximate cause of a mighty revolution, which shall set free from Saxony the 'greenest Isle of the ocean.' We do not say—we do not believe—that the immediate result of the arrest of Mr. O'Connell will be an uprising of the people of Ireland; but in this act we see a demonstration on the part of the British Ministry to crush by physical force the growing spirit of Liberty in the Irish nation. In this determination we see a urgency of fate to the English Government, darker than that which visited the house of Bourbon in the close of the last century.

The men who have held the helm of State in Great Britain for the last half century have contrived and guided that mighty machine—sprawling itself over all the globe—with an energy and political sagacity to which the history of the world furnishes no parallel. Continually increasing difficulties and embarrassments have been met with a corresponding increase of skill and prudence in the administration of the Government, till the intelligent spectator of the strife has been filled with astonishment, at the address and ingenuity of the expedients by which the most imminent dangers have been averted. But as the most skillful physician, though for years he may repel the encroachments of the great enemy, must eventually yield his patient to that death whose seeds were in his constitution at birth; so those consummate politicians, who for years have sustained—have gilded into even energetic action—the declining vitality of this Government, must yield at length (and soon we believe) to that inevitable death whose seeds were in the British Constitution from the first.

The most prudent and sagacious of all the ministers the British Throne has ever called around it, is the present Premier. But the difficulties of his situation are beyond even his strength. The defection of the Clergy in Scotland—Chartism and the Anti-Corn Law troubles in England—the disturbances of "Rebecca" and her daughters, in Wales—he exasperating effects of the war in Asia—and last and chiefest, the great Repeal agitation in Ireland—are threatening evils, whose fatal consequences no human wisdom can avert.

We have all noticed the careful and cautious manner in which the Premier has heretofore managed the difficulties in Ireland. Let to himself, Sir Robert Peel would, undoubtedly, have continued that policy; but an English Minister, like an American Secretary, is subject to influences which he cannot control. Earl Grey, and the high Tory Lords, are for coercive measures. They have in events which concern Peel less than themselves. He knows, well—he has declared it—that

the course which they would pursue, would destroy the Government. He, therefore, though the head of a Tory Ministry has inclined to liberal measures, and completed the larger part of the Tory party to go with him. But a Tory party, or faction of the Tory party, calling themselves "Young England," have turned the scale against him in his own party; and it is the influence of this faction, joined with the old high Tory leaders, which has driven Sir Robert Peel to sanction (as he no doubt has sanctioned) the arrest of O'Connell.

The reason, then, of the illomen which we saw in the act of Lord Grey, was that it indicated the triumph of a liberal and short sighted policy of the high Tory faction over the policy of the more moderate or the present ministry. If England employs the sword to crush the Repeal agitation in Ireland, she will fail, and the whole west of Europe will be plunged in civil war. As an earthquake passes, and once flourishing cities are sunk forever; so will that revolution pass over the west of Europe, leaving behind no traces of its present government.

Evenly should every friend of humanity hope that the dreadful calamity of civil war may not again desolate Europe; but if it must be, let it man child us for rejoicing in the effect it must ultimately produce on the construction of the civil organization of society. And let no man charge us with delighting in blood, if we call upon every lover of Democracy, whether American or Irish, to lift up his voice against the bold outrage of human rights of which the Lord-Lt. of Ireland has been guilty. Nay, if we call on the friends of liberty and repeal to assemble in mass meetings, and by resolutions and through the public press, to hunt back to the haughty mistress of the sea, the voice of their indignation as the voice of a oceanic storm. Let the R-poles—aye, the whole American people—answer this unconstitutional and tyrannical act, in thundering tones of condemnation. Let Liberty and Truth, borne on the crest of its restless wave of public opinion, sweep triumphantly over the Emerald Isle, dashing down the time-honored strongholds of tyranny and wrong, and setting free her noble sons from the vassalage of Saxon lords.

Will not the Marshall Repeal Association call for an indignation meeting, that the voices of true freemen may be heard here in the cause of liberty?"

Consequence of Mob.—The Philadelphia Ledger says: "Yesterday, in the Supreme Court, in the suit of J. Harper & Son against the country, for damages on account of the destruction of their brick works, some months ago by the mob, the jury gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for the sum of \$3,758 54. So much for an indemnity law."

Curious Colloquy.—A Surprise.

A correspondent of a late London Times, relates the following anecdote:—A decent farmer's wife, traveling up town from Oxford, addressed a gentleman opposite to her: "Ah, sir, these are sad times; what is to become of us? That dreadful Dr. Pusey sacrifices a limb every Friday."

"Gentleman," (added, madam), "I cannot believe it you must be misinformed."

"Oh no, sir, I assure you I have it from an able authority."

Gentleman, "Again, madam, I must beg to contradict it."

"Well, sir, you are welcome to do as you like, but the doctor himself could not convince me that it was not so."

Gentleman, "Madame, I am Doctor Pusey."

Magnetic Attraction.—A remarkable phenomenon occurred a few days ago on the Brighton Railway. A gentleman and lady were sitting opposite to each other, the lady having a piece of court plaster on her lip. On unmarking from one of the dark tunnels, marvellously to relate, the court plaster was observed to have passed over to the gentleman's lip.

There is a letter in the Chester post office, Pa., addressed to Myriech Henrich Van Sassenbilloed wienhewensanwien shawinsanderidichardbarren, Esq.!!

Why are printers more likely to succeed in a suit than any other men? Because they go to work with stick in hand, and a tend to the case with so much compulsion, and press the matter so closely that they are pretty sure to make an impression.

Defence of the Dog.—Is the dog called filthy? He is much less so than certain men of your acquaintance and mine. Is he excommunicated against as greedy? I should like to see you, refuted his advocate, if you only had a single mess for your dinner, and some one attempted to snatch it away. St. Chrysostom speaks of the dog as fawning on you when you face him, and slyly biting you when your back is turned. I ask pardon of St. Chrysostom, says his defender, "but he has libelled the dog; I have known, and still know, many men of this description, but never a dog." At least, then, he is a thief. "No," says he, "he has no idea of meat and tam; and, if you will but touch him, you may have him to sleep when he is famished, near a roasted fowl. Moreover, he is often accused of theft; he has never committed. The servants charge him with their iniquities, and he has no tongue to defend himself."—[Blaze's History of the Dog.

Arctic well in Westphalia.—It is intended to bore to a depth of 2000 metres (a mile and a quarter English) and at that depth, it is supposed that the water will be of the enormous heat of 70 centigrade. The borers have reached the depth

of the water, it is supposed that the water will be of the enormous heat of 70 centigrade. The borers have reached the depth

Wheat.—1,000,000 bushels will be exported from the crop of Wisconsin this year.

Where you ought to have been. A clergyman who is in the habit of preaching in different parts of the country, happened to be at an inn, where he observed a horse jockey trying to take in an honest man by imposing upon him a broken winded horse for a sound one. The parson knew the bad character of the jockey, and taking the gentleman aside, told him to be cautious of the person he was dealing with. The gentleman finally declined the purchase, and the jockey, quite nettled, observed, Parson, I had much rather hear you preach than see you privately interfere in bargains between man and man, in this way. Why, replied the parson, if you had been where you ought to have been last Sunday, you might have heard me preach. Where was that inquired the jockey. In the State Prison, returned the clergyman.

The Fork-grinder.—Forks are either forged or cast. By the former process they are hammered into the required form; by the latter, the metal, in a liquid state, runs into moulds having the impression of the article, and thus it is at once fashioned. The forged fork is durable and useful. The cast fork is brittle and useless, and may be regarded as a gross imposition upon the purchaser. The former is often made of the best steel, the latter of the latest metal. It is computed by good authorities that about half the forks are cast, hence some idea may be formed of the forgery which is practised upon the public, for indeed, it deserves no milder term. The next step in the manufacture is grinding, and this is performed always on a dry stone. Several articles of cutlery are, in the first place, ground on a dry stone, and afterwards on a wet one. The former is a more expeditious operation than the latter, as well readily be conceived. Fork-grinding is always performed on a dry stone, and in this consists the peculiarly destructive character of the branch. In the room in which it is carried on, there are generally from eight to ten individuals at work, and the dust which is breathed, composed of the fine particles of stone and metal, rises in clouds and pervades the atmosphere to which they are confined. The dust which is thus every moment inhaled, gradually undermines the vigor of the constitution, and produces permanent disease of the lungs, accompanied by difficulty of breathing, cough, and a wasting of the animal frame, often at the early age of twenty-five. Such is the destructive tendency of the occupation that grinders in other departments frequently refuse to work in the same room; and many sick clubs have an especial rule against the admission of dry grinders generally, as they would draw largely on the funds from frequent and long continued sickness. [The Vital Statistics of Sheffield.]

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE subscriber is prepared to execute any business pertaining to the office of Notary Public, when called upon; such as, drawing, and taking the acknowledgment of Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Bills of Sale, &c. Also, taking Depositions, Affidavits, and Protest of Notes and Bills of Exchange.

Fees.—For taking acknowledgment of Deeds and other instruments, to take effect in the county, 25cts.

To take effect out of the county, 50

E. ROBINSON,
Nauvoo, Nov. 20, 1843. no 31-1f.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

WHERE is the Good Samaritan? Where the true Philanthropist? Is there no balm in Gilead? Have they not yet been found? If you have not found them, seek for the remedies offered to the afflicted, by Dr James M. Martin! Inquire for Dr James M. Martin's famous remedy for the cure of Evers.

For Dr James M. Martin's Anti-Bilious Universal Life Pills.

For Dr James M. Martin's Anti-Dyspeptic and Anti-Consumptive Pills.

For Dr James M. Martin's Never-failing Worm Destroying medicine.

For Dr James M. Martin's Cephalic Snuff, for the cure of Nervous Headache, &c.

In those medicines, the afflicted will find a treasure which is infinitely of greater value to the sick and debilitated, than either silver or gold. Truly may it be said that in their curative virtues may be found the Good Samaritan! the true Philanthropist! the balm of Gilead! the Poor Man's Wealth! the Sick Man's Comfort! and by the proper and timely use of which, every man may become his own Physician!

From earliest childhood, he practiced successfully the art of healing; and in defiance of opposition, by friends and relatives, he succeeded in studying the art and science of medicine; and after untiring industry and immense research, and after having reached riper years, and traveled among numerous tribes of Indians, and visited many and various climates, Dr James M. Martin is fully persuaded that he has now realized his fondest expectations; that the object of all his toil, labor and hope, has been accomplished; and that he will be regarded by all future generations as the true Philanthropist, as having been the instrument, under the direction of an overruling Providence, of rendering and having rendered the greatest good to the greatest number, will be cheerfully conceded.

November 22d, 1843.

City of Nauvoo.
The subscriber takes great pleasure in calling the attention of the public, to the above invaluable remedies; believing that they are a medicine that will tend to

secure the health of this city. That they act most mildly, and yet most efficaciously; in uniformity with the laws of nature; and that they are composed of mild herbs. Knowing from experience that no Pills possess more virtue in their curative properties. Their worth can only be estimated by a fair trial and by following the accompanying directions. The undersigned can produce a host of the most respectable testimony in their favor, and doubts not but a discerning public, will, in the use of them, secure to themselves, that highest boon of heaven—**health.**

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

The above medicines may be obtained in various stores in the city, and at his House, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.
Fever Pills \$1 50; Life Pills 25 cents; Anti-Dyspeptic Pills \$1 00.
Nov 29, 1843:1f

CASH! CASH!

CASH Paid for Wheat and Shelled Corn at the Water Mill in Nauvoo.
Nov 22, 1843-30-2f

IRON AND STEEL.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Iron, Steel, Raps and Nails of various descriptions. Also a large assortment of Hollowware, consisting of Pots, Kettles, Pans, Ovens &c. &c. all of which articles he is prepared to sell low for cash; wholesale and retail.
He also has on hand a constant supply of edge tools of various descriptions, which he makes at his manufactory, and which he is prepared to furnish to order at his store, near the corner of Partridge and Knight St.

EDWARD HUNTER.

Nauvoo, Nov. 22, 1843. no 31-3m.

RUN AWAY—ONE CENT REWARD.
A my wife Lydia has left my bed and board, without cause or provocation, as she has taken a quantity of household furniture, clothing and money. I hereby offer one cent reward for her apprehension and delivery of the articles, and forbidding all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account after this date.

WM. NESBITT.

Nov. 14, 1843.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The new brick House and Store recently occupied by Dr J. H. Haven, on Mulholland Street. The premises will be rented separately, or in connection, as desired.
Enquire of P. A. GOODWIN,
Near the Temple.

Nov 30, 1843-31:4w

SEE HERE!

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY!!
The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity that he intends to manufacture Boots and Shoes much cheaper than has been done heretofore in this city. He would also inform the farmers that he will take hides and produce in part pay.

He returns his thanks to the public generally for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, and hopes, in consequence of his reduced prices to merit a still greater share of the patronage of those who wish to encourage home manufacture, and labour rather than compel many of their mechanics to leave the city and their families and seek employment elsewhere in consequence of the Eastern work brought here by our merchants whose only object and aim seems to be to enrich themselves regardless of the sufferings of their own citizens, instead of bringing leather and having it manufactured at home.

His work will be made out of the best materials and workmanship not excelled by any in the city, at the following prices:

MEN'S WORK.		
Fine Boots, from	\$5 to 5,50	
Kip do	4,00	
Course do	3,00	
Mock do from	2,25 to 2,50	
Fine shoes	2,00	
Men's pumps, from	1,75 to 2,00	
Slippers, from	1,00 to 1,50	
Coarse shoes,	1,50	
WOMEN'S WORK.		
Gaiter Boots,	2,25	
Bootees,	1,75	
Jerfersons,	1,50	
Slippers,	1,25	
Pumps Spring,	1,25	
Turn corners,	1,25	
MISSSES.		
Bootees,	1,37	
Pumps Springs,	87	
Shoes with welts,	1,00	
CHILDREN'S.		
Well shoes, from	62 to 75c.	
Pump Springs, from	50 to 62c.	
Turn corners, from	45 to 50c.	

G. C. RISER.

One door from Parley in Main St.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.
MR. ROBERT WELLS, respectfully informs the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business at the corner of Main and Parley streets, and hopes by strict attention thereto, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Cutting done on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.
N. B. All orders promptly attended to.
Oct 18-n25-3m

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING
AND PLATING in all its varieties at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the Temple, by Gustavus Hills.

WANTED—Old Gold and Silver in exchange for work.

C. A. WARREN & HIGBEE.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.

Office situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.
Nauvoo, May 24d, 1843; 1f.

State of Illinois.
Hancock county.
In the Circuit Court, of said county, To the May Term, A. D. 1844.
Stephen Owen, Complainant.

vs
David Marston, Administrator of the Estate of M. Marston deceased. Defendants.

In Chancery—Bill of Injunction.

It appearing by affidavit regularly sworn to and filed in the clerk's office of the Circuit Court for Hancock County that the said David Marston, Administrator as aforesaid, one of the defendants herein is not a resident of this State, Notice is therefore hereby given to the said David Marston, Administrator as aforesaid, that a bill in Chancery has been filed in the clerk's office of the said Circuit Court of Hancock county, against you the said David Marston, Administrator &c. and others, that a summons has issued thereon; that unless you shall be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court for Hancock county, on the first day of the next Term thereof to be holden in the town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of May next and answer to the said complainant's bill, the allegations thereof will be taken for confessed against you, and a decree entered accordingly.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
By D. E. HEAD, Deputy.
BACHMAN & SKINNER, Sol. for Compl.
October 30, 1843. no27-4w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree made at the October Term 1843, of the Circuit Court in and for the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, the undersigned will expose to public sale at the house of Ezekiah P. Bradley, deceased, near Golden Point in said county, on Saturday the 16th day of December next, the following described real estate belonging to the estate of said deceased, to wit:—The North half of the S. E. q. sec. 28, Town 6 North, range 8 West, and the N. E. q. of the N. E. q. sec. 32, Town 6 North, 8 West, situate in said county.

TERMS OF SALE—Six months credit. Notes with approved security, and mortgages on the premises will be required.

WILLIAM GOLDEN, Admr's.
Carthage, Ill., Oct. 27, 1843. no27-6t.

State of Illinois.
Hancock county.

In the Hancock Circuit Court, Ill., to the May Term, A. D. 1844

David Thompson, Complainant,
vs
Alexander Bushnell, Defendant.

In Chancery—Bill to foreclose Mortgage. The complainant's solicitor herein having filed affidavit, that the defendant, Alexander Bushnell is not an inhabitant of the State of Illinois; Notice is hereby given to the said Alexander Bushnell that a suit in Chancery has been commenced in the Circuit Court in and for said county of Hancock, at the suit of said complainant, and against the said defendant; that a subpoena has been issued therein, and that unless the said defendant, Alexander Bushnell, appear on the first day of the next Term thereof to be holden at the Court-house in Carthage on the third Monday of May A. D. 1844, and plead answer or demur to said bill, the same will be taken as confessed against him and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
By D. E. HEAD, Deputy.
BACHMAN & SKINNER, Sol. for Compl.
October 30th A. D. 1843. no27-4w.

NOTICE.

JUST received from Boston a large lot of sole-leather for sale, cheap for cash. Will exchange for green and dry hides, pork, lard, wheat, tallow, butter and cheese, and county orders.

HIRAM KIMBALL.
Nauvoo, Nov. 1st 1843. no27-1f.

SELECT SCHOOL.

A SELECT SCHOOL will be opened by J. HATCH, Jr., on Mulholland Street, half a mile east of the Temple, on the 27th of November, 1843; in which will be taught the various branches of an English Education, together with Latin and Greek. Terms, three dollars per quarter for English, four for Greek and Latin.

References—to any Merchant on the Hill.
Nov 15, 1843.

WANTED.

A FAITHFUL young man for four or six months; one that understands teaming and taking care of horses, and other work about the barn and house; one lately from the east will be preferred.

HIRAM KIMBALL.
N. B. The pay will be in bricks.
Nauvoo, Nov. 1st 1843. no27-1f.

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKING.

MR. JOHN FROSHAM, from Liverpool, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business, in Mulholland Street, at the Nauvoo Store, and trusts, from the manner of his workmanship and moderate prices, to merit a portion of public patronage.

Sept. 27, 1843. no22-1f.

WORK! WORK! WORK!!

THE undersigned wishes to let out a job of opening a stone quarry, also to get out 30 cords of stone on the bank of the river.

If any person wishes to get Steam-bowl wood this fall and coming winter, I will take from 500 to 1000 cords in exchange for bricks. I will also let a job of clay digging late this fall.

HIRAM KIMBALL.
Nauvoo, Nov. 8, 1843. no27-1f.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, cloth lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.
HOWARD EGAN.
April 26, 1843. 52-1f

SPINNING WHEELS.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bedsteads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bedstead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.
May 24 1843, 1f.

GRANT & WATT,
TAILORS,
MAIN STREET,
Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All country orders promptly attended to.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he has for sale at his shop 3 doors above Mr. Mills' Tavern on Main Street, a good assortment of Ladies' Misses', and Children's shoes, some very cheap, adapted to the season. Likewise men's and boys' boots and shoes.

Shoes made and repaired at short notice.
GEORGE ALLEY.
Nauvoo, June 26th 1843. no3-3m.

STRAYED.

AWAY from this place, 3 weeks ago, a yoke of oxen; one of them rather stouter than the other, with stubbed horns and many wrinkles in them, line back and spotted; the other very tall and slim, blind of one eye, (the right-eye), with large and lop horns; very poor and both of them red, with some little white spots about them.

Sept. 20, 1843. no73-1f.

FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

Cabinet Manufactory.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and surrounding country, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Light Stands of all kinds, and all other articles in his line, which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any Cabinet-maker in the west. Shop on Parley street east of Main.

N. B. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

JOHN HATFIELD.
Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—6m

LIME.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER.
Nauvoo, June 17, 1843.—1f.

N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

GUSTAVUS HILLS,
WATCH-MAKER
AND
JEWELLER,

At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers would give notice to the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they have just received, from the East, a good assortment of Boots and Shoes—also, Sole Leather—Upper—Call Kid—Linings—Bindings—and most kinds of Findings.—Shoe Pegs—Nails—Blacking, &c. &c. Also a quantity of Friction Matches—Wrapping, and Sand Paper. They will make all kinds of Boots and Shoes to order, and on the most reasonable terms. All persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, are requested to call at the store of the subscribers on Mulholland Street, a few rods East of the Temple.

POWERS & ADAMS.
Sept. 27, 1843. no22-1f.

THIRD ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Osage, and St. Louis, at Lyon's New Brick Store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main and Carlin streets, a splendid

stock of New and Genuine GOODS, direct from the City of New York and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at whole sale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows, Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hardware, Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyon's cheap cash store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main, and Carlin streets, at the New Brick, Variety Store (sign of the Lion.)

Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill.,
Nov. 7, 1843.—1f

NEW GOODS, VERY CHEAP.

PRATT & SNOW, corner of Young and Wells Streets, one block north of the Temple, Nauvoo, have just received from Boston the largest supply of Dry Goods ever opened in this city, consisting principally of good staple articles for fall and winter; such as Broad-cloths, Casimers, Sattinets, Flannels, Shirtings, Sheetings, Calicoes, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. Cash wanted, and country produce bought and sold.

As we intend selling goods very cheap, and on the principles of honor, justice, and impartiality, no one need ask for credit, nor waste breath in haggling on the price, as we have but one invariable price either for cash or barter.

Nauvoo, Nov. 7, 1843.

LOST.

IN the vicinity of Carthage, on the route from Jacksonville to Nauvoo, a small leather valise containing one pair of thin pantaloons, two shirts, two bosoms, one pocket bible and some small pamphlets. Whoever will give information or return the same shall be rewarded.

MELVIN WILBER.
Nov. 7th 1843. no28-1f.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c.; ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBELL LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body; over prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents), brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

J. SNIDER,
(22-71.)
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

MR. Joseph N. and Miss Adeline Cole would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Granger streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst. (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strictest attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading writing and spelling \$2 00
English grammar & geography 2 50
Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00
Astronomy 4 00
A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absenters unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement.

JOSEPH M. COLE,
ADELIA COLE.

TAVERN STAND.

FOR sale in Appenoose, Hancock county, Ill., 8 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the Ferry landing, leading to town.—I will sell low for cash or part in good horses, one good two horse wagon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tavern in Appenoose, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given.

AMOS PERRY,
SILAS PERRY.
Appenoose, July 25, 1843.

FOR SALE.

South west quarter of section 24, in township six north of range 8 west. Title good. Terms easy; apply to

L. E. REYNOLDS.
Burlington Iowa.
June 27th 1843-1f.

NAUVOO NEIGHBOR:----Extra.

Nauvoo Hancock County, Illinois, Dec. 9, 1843.

At a meeting of the citizens of Nauvoo, held near the Temple on the 7th day of December, 1843, Alpheus Cutler was called to the chair and Willard Richards appointed Secretary; whereupon, after the object of the meeting was stated, a committee of three, namely, W. W. Phelps, Reynolds Cahoon and Hosea Stout, were appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the people of the City of Nauvoo, relative to the repeated unlawful demands by the State of Missouri for the body of General Joseph Smith, as well as the common cruel practice of kidnapping citizens of Illinois and forcing them across the Mississippi river, and then incarcerating them in the dungeons or prisons in Missouri; and after a few minutes absence, they returned with the following:

Whereas the State of Missouri, with the Governor at the head, continues to make demands upon the Executive of Illinois for the body of General Joseph Smith, as we verily believe, to keep up a system of persecution against the Church of the Latter-Day Saints; for the purpose of justifying the said State of Missouri in her diabolical, unheard of, cruel and unconstitutional warfare against said Church of Latter-Day Saints, and which she has practised during the last twelve years, whereby many have been murdered, mobbed, and ravished and the whole community expelled from the State.

And also to heave dust in the eyes of the nation and the world, while she, as a State, with the government to back her, continues to slip over the river and steal the property of the Latter-Day Saints and kidnap the members of said church to glut the vengeance, malice, revenge and avarice; and to make slaves of the said captives or murder them, Therefore

Resolved unanimously, as we do know that Joseph Smith is not guilty of any charge made against him by the said State of Missouri; but is a good, industrious, well meaning, and worthy citizen of Illinois, and an officer that does faithfully and impartially administer the laws of the State, that we, as citizens of Illinois, crave the protection of the constitutions and laws of the country as an aegis to shield him, the said General Joseph Smith, from such cruel persecutions, beseeching the Governor of Illinois not to issue any more writs against the said General Joseph Smith, or other Latter Day Saints, (unless they are guilty,) but to let the Latter-Day Saints 'breathe awhile like other men' and enjoy the liberty guaranteed to every honest citizen by the Magna Charta of our common country.

Resolved, That as citizens of the State of Illinois, we solicit the attention of the Governor and officers generally of the State, to take some lawful means and measure to regain the citizens that have been kidnapped by the Missourians, and to prevent the said Missourians and Government from committing further violence upon the citizens of Illinois.

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, that, according to the true meaning of law, that those citizens of any section of country, who do not rise up as virtuous freemen, (when any portion of inhabit-

ants, congregate, or combine to injure, slander or deprive another portion of their rights,) and magnify the law, to clear themselves from such unhallowed attempts to subvert order and law, that they by their silence make themselves accessories of the crime of such unlawful assemblage or outrageous individuals.

Resolved unanimously, That we solicit the Governor, by all honorable means to grant us peace for we will have it.

ALPHEUS CUTLER, Chairman.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Secretary.

An extra Ordinance for the extra case of Joseph Smith and Others.

Whereas Joseph Smith has been three times arrested and three times acquitted upon writs founded upon supposed crimes or charges preferred by the State of Missouri; which acquittals were made from investigations upon writs of Habeas Corpus; namely, one in the United States Court for the district of Illinois; one in the Circuit Court of the State of Illinois; and one in the Municipal Court of Nauvoo; and whereas a *nolle prosequi* has once been entered in the Courts of Missouri upon all the cases of Missouri against Joseph Smith and others; and whereas there appears to be a determined resolution by the State of Missouri to continue these unjust, illegal, and murderous demands for the body of General Joseph Smith; and whereas it has become intolerable to be thus continually harassed and robbed of our money to defray the expenses of these prosecutions; and whereas, according to the Constitution of Illinois "all men are born equally free and independent; and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights; among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, and of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness;" And whereas it is our bounden duty by all common means, if possible, to put a stop to such vexatious law suits and save expense: Therefore

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, according to the intent and meaning of the Charter for the 'benefit and convenience' of Nauvoo, that hereafter, if any person or persons shall come with process, demand or requisition founded upon the aforesaid Missouri difficulties, to arrest said Joseph Smith, he or they shall be subject to be arrested by any officer of the city, with or without process, and tried by the Municipal Court; upon testimony, and if found guilty, sentenced to imprisonment in the city prison for life, which convict or convicts can only be pardoned by the Governor with the consent of the Mayor of said city.

SEC. 2. And be it further ordained that the preceding section shall apply to the case of every and all persons that may be arrested; demanded or required, upon any charge founded in the aforesaid Missouri difficulties.

SEC. 3. And be it further ordained, that the Jury that makes the presentment, in any case above specified, shall not, nor either of them, act as Jurors on the final trial, but the trial shall be conducted according to the fifth and sixth articles of

the amendment to the constitution of the United States.

Passed December 9, 1843.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

'AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE U. STATES.'

Article 5.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Article 6.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

An Ordinance to erect a Dam in the Mississippi River, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that Joseph Smith and his successors for the term of perpetual succession, are hereby authorized and empowered to erect a dam, of suitable height to propel mills and machinery, from any point within the limits of said city and below the Nauvoo House, and in a proper direction to reach the Island this side of Montrose, but not to interfere with the main channel of the Mississippi river.

SEC. 2. And be it further ordained that the said Joseph Smith and his successors are further authorized to erect north of the aforesaid Island, a dam, pier, or break water, to intersect the sand bar above.

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained that the said Joseph Smith and his successors are also authorized and have full liberty to use the said dam and water for the purpose of propelling mills and machinery, and shall be governed in their rates of toll, and rules of manufactory by ordinance of said city.

SEC. 4. And be it further ordained that the said Joseph Smith and his successors, are further authorized and empowered, to use the space within the limits of the said dam as a Harbor or Basin for Steam Boats, and other water crafts, and for which purpose they may construct docks, wharves and landings, and receive such fees for wharfage as may be regulated by ordinance of said city.

SEC. 5. And be it further ordained that said Joseph Smith and his successors, are further authorized to build an embankment on the East side of the aforesaid

Island, to connect the said dam with the Pier on the north, and to use the top of said dam for a public road or highway, receiving for compensation from those who cross upon it, such rates as may be allowed by ordinance of said city.

Passed December 9, 1843.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

The following is the INDEPENDENT opinion of the Nauvoo Legion according to the opinions of the Attorneys General of the State of Illinois:

Springfield, Illinois,

Nov. 30, 1843.

I have examined the claim of J. C. Bennett as Brigade Inspector of the Nauvoo Legion, and it is my opinion that the claim should be disallowed.

The Legislature, in giving authority, for the organization of a body of 'independent military men' at Nauvoo, intended no doubt, that all expenses &c., except 'their proportion of public arms' should be defrayed by the city and its privileged Legion.

They occupy a novel position, disconnected from the military communities, of the whole State, and in no way subject to the regular military officers, possessing an exemption, even, from subjection to the general military laws, with a law making power invested in their own Legion. It is not reasonable to suppose that the Legislature would confer so many exclusive favours, and yet pay those who profit by this condition of things, as much as is paid to regular militia officers.

In the absence of any express provision by law to authorize the payment of the claim, I can see nothing from which an authority of the kind could be derived, and therefore advise accordingly.

J. LAMBORN, Atty. General.

Springfield, Illinois,

Nov. 30, 1843.

Gen. W. L. D. Ewing,
Auditor, &c.,

I have examined the claim of John Bills, Brigade Major of the Nauvoo Legion for services under the 53 Sec. of the militia law, and have arrived at the conclusion that the Nauvoo Legion are not to be considered, as a part of the regular militia of this state, and that the general law has no farther application to them than is expressly provided for in the law authorizing their organization. The law providing for the organization of the Legion, making no provision for the payment of its officers by the state, it is my opinion that the above claim ought not to be audited.

The Legion was organized by the City Council, is subject to their control for the purpose of enforcing their ordinances—it is entirely independent of the general military law, may have a different organization, make laws for its own government & seems evidently designed to sustain the Municipal authorities of Nauvoo. If there are expenses to be paid, the Municipality of which they form a very important element must meet them.

I am, with great respect,

Your obe't servt.,

I. N. McDUGALL.



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume I.—No. 33.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1843.

Whole Number 85.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR,

IS EDITED BY

JOHN TAYLOR.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF
At the corner of Water and Basin Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS.—\$2.00 in advance.
Every subsequent insertion, 3¢.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
John Taylor, post paid, to receive attention.

From the Glasgow (Scot.) Charities Circular.

THE POOR MAN'S WEDDING.

I wed thee, girl, as poor men wed,
To share a lot of toil and care,
No gems will deck our bridal bed,
But Love will strew his roses there,
No cringing slave, no mental throng,
Will seek our nuptial hour's throng;
No weeds will wear us swift along—
For ours is not a Coburg match!

I did not seek thee for thy gold,
For wealth thy fancy might bestow;
My love was not a feeling sold,
For 't was as I am, poor art thou,
I would not wed thee with a tongue to wait,
The lust of Mammon lent no aid;
I do not wed thee to be rich—
For mine is not a Coburg's heir!

Thou dost not take me to thy arms,
By State necessity impelled;
While conscience yields its charms,
To be with humble reverence held,
I chide thee my poor lot to cheer;
To shed a radiance o'er my life,
And not to frown on death's heir—
For thou art not a Coburg wife.

When time the pleasing hope shall give,
That soon a pledge will bless our love,
That in another we shall live—
Another prized offspring above—
No court physician will be fied
(Puffed in the public prints) to watch,
Lest some mishap should spoil the bride;
For ours is not a Coburg match!

And when our infant's cry is heard—
Sweet music to a parent's ear—
No flattery foul, no pomp absurd,
Will give the little stranger here.
Thou wilt not mock me with a keep,
Cut babe, by properly styled;
Pears will not rock that babe to sleep—
For ours will be no Coburg child!

Oh, no! our union will not best,
The seal of interest—seal of shame!
But yet our love will be no fair,
Than those who boast a higher name.
For to unite us two to last,
No glowing words and empty smiles;
No nation's name spread on its feet—
For ours, love, are not Royal hearts.

Coburg was the former title of the Queen of England.

PROGRESS OF ETHNOLOGY.

(Continued.)

The French Government, like with England has felt a great interest in those parts of Central Asia, which, until a few years ago, have been shut out from European travellers; and has lately sent out a scientific corps under the direction of Mr. Oshon, to explore the regions between Cashmere and Kullistan. His instructions are to collect information relative to the history and geography of these countries, to the affinity existing between the different tribes, their languages, literature and other analogous monuments.

The Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg has recommended an expedition for the purpose of exploring the northern part of Siberia, and especially that tract of country which lies between Turkestan and the Arctic Ocean. The Emperor has made the necessary grant for carrying it into effect.

The academy has just published, at its expense, a Tibetan Dictionary, with Latin and German translations, the work of Dr. Schmidt, one of its members. This dictionary contains 22,000 Tibetan words, and is said to be the only one of that language with translations into European languages. This great work is a most important contribution to philology, inasmuch as the language is supposed to be the parent stock of the monosyllabic languages of Eastern Asia, to which it bears the same relation as the Sanscrit does to those of the Indo-European family of Western Asia and Europe.

In Asia Minor, a new and extensive field for antiquarian research has been laid open since the discoveries of Mr. Fellows in Ancient Lycia a few years since. This gentleman has made two visits to the southern part of that country, or that part embraced in Ancient Lycia and has published the result of his travels in two volumes. All Europe seems to have been aroused by the interesting discoveries made known by this gentleman, so that, at the present moment, there are three distinct expeditions, or parties from England, one from France, and another from Prussia engaged in making researches among the ancient monuments and works of art in that country. One party of English is exploring the region south of Trebizond and along the coast of the Black Sea; Mr. Fellows is at the south, in districts formerly comprised in Caria, Lycia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, &c.; and the third is surveying the coast. Two ships loaded with sculptured marbles, tablets with inscriptions, statues, &c., have lately been sent to England. Mr. Fellows has discovered the sites of eighteen cities not known to modern geographers, the names of which he has ascertained from their inscriptions.

He has found vast quantities of the richest sculptures and architectural fragments, besides many temples in fine preservation. But his most important discoveries are the bilingual inscriptions, Greek and Lycian, by the aid of which, the ancient alphabet has been deciphered and considerable progress made in making out the language. One inscription consists of two hundred and thirty-seven lines. From the traces of paint on the sculptures, it is evident that the art of polychromy was practised there as well as in Greece. The oldest class of their edifices is cyclopean. Next is a class corresponding in character and details of sculptures, with the ancient monuments of Persia; and a third class, which corresponds in all respects with those elegant edifices of Greece, in which are included the Parthenon, Erechtheion, &c.—the age of Pericles or 5th century before our era.

Mr. Fellows has just set out on another expedition for making researches in Ancient Lycia; he will be accompanied by one hundred persons—engineers, carpenters, masons, &c., besides an architect and artist. A government steamer has been placed under his control. Extensive preparations have been made for boxing up and removing to England such works of art as may be thought of value.

Although the sagacity and learning of modern antiquaries and philologists have enabled them to break down the barriers which concealed from us the wonders of Egypt, of Babylon, and of India; and have enabled the scholar to unravel the mysterious language and characters in which they have for ages been hidden—there remain in the heart of Europe, innumerable monuments, works of art, and inscriptions of a nation which flourished a thousand years before the Christian era, which furnished some of the earliest kings of Rome, and which became extinct in the 4th century before the Christian era. We allude to the Etruscans. Numerous as are the inscriptions in their language, it still remains enveloped in obscurity; not the least clue to it has yet been discovered—not a single word can be read. What makes this the more remarkable is, that the letters of our alphabet (the Roman) are formed from them, and have the same value, so that any one may spell the words without difficulty on the monuments of Etruria, who yet does not know their meaning. Among the proper names, are frequently met with some familiar to us in Roman History. The philologists of Europe have vainly tried to make out the language of Etruria; various theories have been proposed, but, when subjected to a rigid test, they all fall to the ground.

During the past year, a new civilization has arisen, who pretends to have discovered the true key to this long lost language, by which it may be read with great facility.

Among the numerous remains of this nation, are a number of bronze plates, filled with inscriptions. These we discovered about a century ago in one of the tombs which had been opened near one of their ancient cities. The inscriptions were deeply cut in regular lines, the letters were well formed, and as perfect as though made but yesterday. These plates, which are known by the name of the Etruscan tables, are the materials on which Sir William Betham, a distinguished Irish antiquarian, has built his theory. The language, he says, is in which they are written, is the Old Irish, as read and spoken some 10 or 1500 years before the Christian era. He gives an exact translation of every word and line, and the whole put together makes out the following history, as brief as we can give it: A maritime expedition was fitted out in Etruria for trading purposes; this expedition sailed along the Mediterranean coast, passed through the Straits of Gibraltar, followed the coast to the north, describing the country as they passed along, until they came to Ireland, where they entered a certain harbor and communicated with the people of the country. The tables embrace several hundred lines, and give all the particulars of the wind and weather, with a full share of poetical fancies to make up the narrative. But the learned author is not content to claim as his countrymen the ancient nation of Etruria—a nation which flourished before the destruction of Troy but he also says the ancient Carthaginians spoke Irish too; and with equal facility he reads Irish inscriptions through his native language.

His work displays considerable ingenuity, and there cannot be a doubt but that he is perfectly correct in his theory, if the language he calls Old Irish is so. It is here the difficulties, for the language he calls Old Irish is unknown to others.

A previous work by the same author, on the origin of the Irish and Welsh, entitled 'The Gael and the Cambri,' is one of learning and research.

were collected by that learned man, and published with translations a few years before his death.

Among the latest contributions to geographical science, we have to notice the light thrown on the geography of Abyssinia and South-east Africa, by the recently-published journals of Messrs. Isenberg and Krapf, members of the English Church Missionary Society, detailing their proceedings in Abyssinia and the adjacent countries, during a period of four years from 1839 to 1842. The difficulties that the mission had to encounter were of eminent utility in extending the sphere of their observation, and the consequent increase of geographical knowledge. When, in 1839, the opposite of the priesthood of the Abyssinian church caused their expulsion from that country, they determined to proceed to Shoa, an independent kingdom to the south-east of Gondar, under the dominion of the Gallas. After many attempts, they at last reached it by an overland journey from Tadjoura, a port on the east coast of Africa, beyond the Straits of Babel Mandel, through a district untraversed by Europeans, and were favorably received. Many journeys were made through the adjacent regions, all equally unexplored, and the results are of great value in extending our acquaintance with African geography. Indeed, these gentlemen have been the first to bring forward correct information regarding that interesting and once celebrated portion of Africa, lying to the south of the Straits of Babel Mandel, to the south-east and south of Abyssinia, and the upper and earlier course of the Bahr el Azrek, or Blue Nile. The language of Abyssinia—the *Anharic*—as well as that of the Falla tribes, so extensively spread over the southeastern parts of Africa, and hitherto unwritten, received much attention from the missionaries, and since their return to London, several works in each, including grammars and vocabularies of great interest to the ethnological student, have been printed by them. The liberal disposition of the king of Shoa becoming known to the British government in India, (who are almost brought into contact with the African coast at their new settlement of Aden, in Arabia,) Captain Harris, the well-known African traveller, was dispatched on a mission to him, which resulted in the conclusion of a treaty establishing a commercial intercourse between the two countries, and guaranteeing the safety of British subjects and the security of their property.

Captain Harris's narrative of his Eighteen Months' Residence at Shoa is immediately expected, when a great addition to our geographical knowledge may be confidently predicted. Within a few months, tidings have reached Europe, of the result of an expedition sent up the Bahr el Abiad, or White Nile, by Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt; the information thus obtained has an important bearing on South-western Abyssinia, as well as on the country south of Nubia, almost to the line. The scientific facts contained in these various journals, are ably elucidated in a geographical Memoir of Abyssinia and South-east Africa, by James McQueen, Esq., prefixed to Messrs. Isenberg and Krapf's Journals, accompanied by a map by Arrowsmith, which embodies the whole of our knowledge of that interesting country, where the feeble light of existing civilization is threatened with extinction from the unceasing attacks of its barbarian foes. It is worthy of remark, that the progress of research in this quarter tends to the complete vindication of Bruce from the distrust thrown on his statements by those incapable of appreciating the trustworthy spirit of his labors. The official journal of Mehemet Ali's expedition was recently published at Paris, in the *Geographical Bulletin*. Though conducted, as the names of the officers seem to show, by Arabs, it is a model for similar productions, for accuracy and copiousness of detail. The expedition started from Khartoum, in latitude N. 15°, and consisted of three or four sailing bars and some small canoes, commanded by intelligent officers, and accompanied by 400 men from the garrison of Senaar. The distance that the expedition advanced south of Khartoum, the previous limit of authentic information, was, including the windings of the river, nearly 1300 geographical miles; after which, in latitude N. 3° 31' and long. 31°, the river separated into two branches, the eastern one of which, where they left it, not venturing to proceed any further, was nearly 1800 feet wide, at the height, and very close of the dry season. The progress of the expedition was peaceable, and, with one slight exception, unattended with any violence. The whole country passed through, from Khartoum upward, is a table-land of very considerable elevation, and the views on all sides exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. In proof of the elevation of the country above the level of the sea, it may be observed, that around the bifurcation of the river, trees and foliage were the trees and foliage of European climate; while, to shield themselves from the effects of cold during

the night, the inhabitants sleep among warm robes. In short, this may be fairly called the most important expedition of discovery of modern times, and is about to be followed up by the Pacha, who intends to send steamers up the river we have described. From information collected by the expedition, it is rendered probable that the source of the great river Zaire, or Congo, of South-western Africa, is to be found in the same central table-land from whence proceeds the true river Nile. In the progress of discovery, confirmations of the older geographical writers are constantly occurring; the following is one of the most curious. From a very early period of history—as early as the days of Herodotus—it has been stated that in Africa, to the south of Enarea, and near the Equator, there is a country inhabited by pigmies, or a diminutive race of men. Late accounts received from the east coast of Africa, report that such a people have actually been found in nearly the position mentioned, and bordering on a river, most probably the Quillimany, or an early tributary.

(Concluded next week.)

A Word of Advice to Females.—We publish the following extract, for the benefit of our fair readers, from the writings of Mrs. Ellis. "As the time of your marriage draws near, you will naturally be led with ease and pleasure into that kind of unlimited confidence with the companion of your future lot, which forms the great charm of married life. But even here a caution is required; for though all the future, as connected with your own experience, must belong to him, all the past must belong to others. Never, therefore, make it the subject of your confidential intercourse to relate the history of your former love affairs, if you have had any. It is bad to allude to them at all, but especially so under such circumstances; and although such details might serve to amuse for the moment, they would in all probability, be remembered against you at some future time, when each day will be sufficiently darkened by its own passing cloud. With regard to all your other love affairs, then, let bygones be bygones. It could do no good to dwell on the past, and it is better to be of his own sex, the more will the mind of your husband dwell upon you with unalloyed satisfaction. On the other hand, let no other ill-divided curiosity induce you to pry too narrowly into his past life as regards affairs of this nature. However close your inquiries, they may still be baffled by evasion; and if it be an important point with you, as many women profess to make it, to occupy an unsullied page in the affections of your husband, it is wiser and safer to take for granted this flattering fact, than to ask whether any other name has been written on that page before."

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Nauvoo, held near the Temple on the 7th day of December, 1843, Alpheus Cutler was called to the chair and Willard Richards appointed Secretary; whereupon, after the object of the meeting was stated, a committee of three, namely, W. W. Phelps, Reynolds Cahoon and Hosea Stout, were appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the people of the City of Nauvoo, relative to the repeated unlawful demands by the State of Missouri for the body of General Joseph Smith, as well as the common cruel practice of kidnapping citizens of Illinois and forcing them across the Mississippi river, and then incarcerating them in the dungeons or prisons in Missouri; and after a few minutes absence, they returned with the following:

Whereas the State of Missouri, with the Governor at the head, continues to make demands upon the Executive of Illinois for the body of General Joseph Smith, as we verily believe, to keep up a system of persecution against the Church of the Latter-Day Saints; for the purpose of justifying the said State of Missouri in her diabolical, unheard of, cruel and unconstitutional warfare against said Church of Latter-Day Saints, and which she has practised during the last twelve years, whereby many have been murdered, mobbed, and ravished and the whole community expelled from the State,

And also to have dist. in the eyes of the nation and the world, while she, as a State, with the government to back her, continues to slip over the river and steal the property of the Latter-Day Saints and kidnap the members of said church to slay the vengeance, malice, revenge and rancor; and to make slaves of the said captives or murder them, Therefore

Resolved unanimously, as we do know that Joseph Smith is not guilty of any charge made against him by the said State of Missouri, but is a good, industrious, well meaning, and worthy citizen of Illinois, and an officer that does faithfully and impartially administer the laws of the State, that we as citizens of Illinois,

crave the protection of the constitutions and laws of the country as an agent to shield him, the said General Joseph Smith, from such cruel persecutions, beseeching the Governor of Illinois not to make any more writs against the said General Joseph Smith, or other Latter Day Saints, (unless they are guilty,) but to let the Latter-Day Saints' breath breathe like other men, and enjoy the liberty guaranteed to every honest citizen by the Magna Charta of our common country.

Resolved, That as citizens of the State of Illinois, we solicit the attention of the Governor and officers generally of the State, to take some lawful means and measures to regain the citizens that have been kidnapped by the Missourians, and to prevent the said Missourians and Government from committing further violence upon the citizens of Illinois.

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, that, according to the true meaning of law, that those citizens of any section of country, who do not rise up as virtuous freemen, (when any portion of Inhabitants, congregate, or combine to injure, slander or deprive another portion of their rights,) and magnify the law, to clear themselves from such unhalloved attempts to subvert order and law, that they by their silence make themselves accessories of the crime of such unlawful assemblage or outrageous individuals.

Resolved unanimously, That we solicit the Governor, by all honorable means to grant us peace for we will have it.

ALPHEUS CUTLER, Chairman.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Secretary.

An extra Ordinance for the extra case of Joseph Smith and Others.

Whereas Joseph Smith has been three times arrested and three times acquitted upon writs founded upon supposed crimes or charges preferred by the State of Missouri; which acquittals were made from investigations upon writs of Habeas Corpus; namely, one in the United States Court for the district of Illinois; one in the Circuit Court of the State of Illinois; and one in the Municipal Court of Nauvoo; and whereas a *nolle prosequi* has once been entered in the Courts of Missouri upon all the cases of Missouri against Joseph Smith and others; and whereas there appears to be a determined resolution by the State of Missouri to continue these prosecutions, or to commit Joseph Smith; and whereas it has become intolerable to be thus continually harassed and robbed of our money to defray the expenses of these prosecutions; and whereas, according to the Constitution of Illinois, "all men are born equally free and independent; and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights; among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, and of a quieting, possessing and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness;" And whereas it is our bounden duty by all common means, if possible, to put a stop to such vexatious law suits and save expense: Therefore

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, according to the intent and meaning of the Charter for the benefit and convenience of Nauvoo, that hereafter, if any person or persons shall come with process demand or requisition founded upon the aforesaid Missouri difficulties, to arrest said Joseph Smith, he or they shall be subject to be arrested by any officer of the city, with or without process, and tried by the Municipal Court upon testimony, and if found guilty, sentenced to imprisonment in the city prison for life, which convict or convicts can only be pardoned by the Governor with the consent of the Mayor of said city.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained that the preceding section shall apply to the case of every and all persons that may be arrested, demanded or required, upon any charge founded in the aforesaid Missouri difficulties.

Sec. 3. And be it further ordained, that the Jury that makes the presentment, in any case above specified, shall not, nor either of them, act as Jurors on the final trial, but the trial shall be conducted according to the fifth and sixth articles of the amendment to the constitution of the United States.

Passed December 8, 1843.
JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.
WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE U. STATES.

Article 5.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Article 6.

In all criminal prosecutions, the ac-

cused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

An Ordinance to erect a Dam in the Mississippi River, and for other purposes.
Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that Joseph Smith and his successors for the term of perpetual succession, are hereby authorized and empowered to erect a dam, of suitable height to propel mills and machinery, from any point within the limits of said city and below the Nauvoo House, and in a proper direction to reach the island this side of Montrose, but not to interfere with the main channel of the Mississippi river.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained that the said Joseph Smith and his successors are further authorized to erect north of the aforesaid Island a dam, pier, or break water, to intersect the sand bar above.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained that the said Joseph Smith and his successors are also authorized and have full liberty to use the said dam and water for the purpose of propelling mills and machinery, and shall be governed in their rates of toll, and rules of manufactory by ordinance of said city.

Sec. 4. And be it further ordained that the said Joseph Smith and his successors, are further authorized and empowered, to use the space within the limits of the said dam as a Harbor or Basin for Steam Boats, and other water crafts, and for which purpose they may construct docks, wharves and landings, and receive such fees for wharfage as may be regulated by ordinance of said city.

Sec. 5. And be it further ordained that the said Joseph Smith and his successors, are further authorized to build an embankment on the East side of the aforesaid Island, to connect the said dam with the Pier on the north, and to use the top of said dam for a public road or highway, receiving for compensation from those who cross upon it, such rates as may be regulated by ordinance of said city.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

The following is the INDEPENDENT position of the Nauvoo Legion according to the opinions of the Attorneys General of the State of Illinois:

Springfield, Illinois,
Nov. 30, 1843.

I have examined the claim of J. C. Bennett, as Brigadier General of the Nauvoo Legion, and it is my opinion that the claim should be disallowed.

The Legislature, in giving authority, for the organization of a body of 'independent military men' at Nauvoo, intended no doubt, that all expenses, except 'their proportion of public arms' should be defrayed by the city and its privileged Legion.

They occupy a novel position, disconnected from the military communities, of the whole State, and in no way subject to the regular military officers, possessing an exemption, even from objection to the general military laws, with a law making power invested in their own Legion. It is not reasonable to suppose that the Legislature would confer so many exclusive favours, and yet pay those who profit by this condition of things, as much as is paid to regular militia officers.

In the absence of any express provision by law to authorize the payment of the claim, I can see nothing from which authority of the kind could be derived, and therefore advise accordingly.

J. LAMBORN, Atty. General.
Springfield, Illinois,
Nov. 30, 1843.

Gen. W. L. D. Ewing,

Auditor, &c.

I have examined the claim of John Bills, Brigadier Major of the Nauvoo Legion for services under the 53 Sec. of the militia law, and have arrived at the conclusion that the Nauvoo Legion are not to be considered, as a part of the regular militia of this state, and that the general law has no further application to them than is expressly provided for in the law authorizing their organization. The law providing for the organization of the Legion, making no provision for the payment of its officers by the state, it is my opinion that the above claim ought not to be audited.

The Legion was organized by the City Council, is subject to their control for the purpose of enforcing their ordinances—it is entirely independent of the general military law, may have a different organization, make laws for its own government, &c. seems evidently designed to sustain the Municipal authorities of Nauvoo if there are expenses to be paid, the Municipality of which they form a very important element must meet them.

I am, with great respect,
Your obt. servt.,
J. N. McDOUGALL.

Agricultural.

[From the Massachusetts Ploughman.]
THE APPLE-TREE BORER.

We are now able to present to our readers an accurate portrait of this destructive worm in his larva state of existence—in the state in which he exhibits himself under the bark and in the body of the tree.

This worm, in its worm state, probably causes more destruction in our New England orchards than any known animal in existence; and every gardener in the land should make himself fully acquainted with his nature and habits to enable him to put a stop to the depredations which are annually committed on his most valuable trees.

Our recent subscribers should know, and our more early friends should recollect, that this borer attacks the apple tree, the quince, the ash, and the Dr. Harris says, the cherry tree; though we have never seen it in the tree last named. We have numerous cherry trees and we have raised many for sale, but we have not suffered through this worm. Indeed we have never found one in any species of tree in our home orchard, which we often wash with lime. But as we find many gardeners in other places, complaining of the decay of their cherry trees, both in Rhode Island and in the Southern counties of Massachusetts, we advise them to search for this worm in these as well as in their apple and quince trees.

Those farmers and gardeners who neglected to attend to their trees at the right time, the best time in the season, will now do well to examine and destroy all they may find imbedded under the bark. Whether the wash of strong lye which we have so often recommended to be applied in July, after the eggs are laid, will be effectual or not, is not now the question. All agree that bending, straggling, drawing and quivering, burning, hanging in chains, and such mild kinds of punishment as our fathers resorted to in hopes of reclaiming the wicked, will prove ineffectual with these worms.

You will recollect that we have come to the conclusion, after consulting with a great number of experienced and sagacious heads, and looking on the work of their hands, that the insect, in its perfect state—the beetle—the mother of this worm, makes her first appearance on the stage in June, that about the first of June she is in the habit of making provision for her offspring; that she usually lays her eggs, ten in number, on the body of the tree near the surface of the earth, and in this form; not larger than the head of a pin;

o o o o
o o o o
o o o o

that the eggs are hatched out in a little more than eight days, when a white maggot appears; that the maggot burrows into the bark of the tree and proceeds no farther the first season; that during the second year, upward; and that in the third year he is found up eight or ten inches higher than where he commenced; and that in June of the third year he or she comes out of the tree, fully winged, when she is ready to lay more eggs.

These beetles are quite in the day time but they fly from tree to tree in the night. We have caught them on the body of the tree in June. Last summer I. Bartlett, Esq., of Quincy, sent us a very large beetle which he said he caught coming out of the tree on the first day of June.

It is not pretended that these beetles all come out in one week, or that they lay their eggs by any rules in the Almanac; but they all seem to lay their eggs about the first of July. They seem to vary less in the time than the peach borer beetle, for her worms are found in the roots of the peach tree of all sizes up to nearly an inch in length.

Now we advise all those who had not time or faith or hope, in July, to look to their trees and wash them with lye, to see if they find any traces of the maggots just under the bark. They will also be likely to find some of a large growth, as Mr. Hubbard of Abington did, more than one year old. The brood of last July will be found not to exceed one third of an inch in length, while lying in their natural position; this brood may now be destroyed though the labor will be much greater than it would if attended to in season.

The color of the worm is a dirty white body and yellow head. Scalding water, or cold lye strong enough to burn an egg, will kill it if comes in contact with them. The Hon. Wm. Jackson, of Newton, expresses to us some doubts whether lye would operate powerfully enough on the egg before hatching, as the egg is always placed over to protect it from the weather. He places leeches about his own trees, piling them high around the body and taking care to clear away all rubbish and sprouts at the root.

[From the Michigan Farmer.]
AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.
(Practical and Theoretical.)

NUMBER XI.

ALTERATION OF CROPS AND DISINTEGRATION OF SOILS.

To Agriculturalists:
It has long been observed that the cultivation of annual plants for several successive years on the same soil, greatly impairs their growth; and with some this is the case, in spite of all the manures and composts we add to the land.

Peas, Clover and Flax will not thrive on the same soil for successive years; but Hemp, Rye and Oats may be raised

in close succession when the proper manures are employed.

When a soil becomes unfitted for the production of a certain kind of plant, in consequence of its being raised upon it for successive years, it may be well adapted to the growth of another kind; and on this account has been practiced the alternation of crops by successful agriculturalists.

The question now arises, why will not a soil upon which certain plants grow luxuriantly, continue thus to produce them for successive years, when it will produce an abundant growth of another kind? There are two causes for this. One is the abstraction from the soil, by the first crop, of such inorganic matters as it required for its healthy development, but which is not essential for the growth of the other. If this was the only cause of its unfitness to produce the first it might be easily remedied by adding such matters to the land. But another cause exists, which is not removed, except by allowing the soil to remain fallow for a year or more—or, if continued to be cultivated, by an alternation of crops. Plants while growing expel by their roots certain matters which are not necessary for their nourishment, but are actually injurious to them; but they are not so to others, whose natures and demands are different. If this land, thus rendered unproductive, remains uncultivated for some time, the carbonaceous matters expelled by the roots of those crops grown upon it, undergo a chemical change, in consequence of exposure to air and moisture—and is thus converted into humus, which again may render it fertile.

Experience has taught us that the Carbon of a soil is increased by culture; this cannot be received from any other source except the atmosphere; and after going through certain transformations by the plant it is excreted by its roots. The time which this excrementary matter requires for its conversion into humus depends on the composition of the soil and on its porosity. If it be impregnated with lime, the change is quickly effected. Alkalies cause organic matters to absorb oxygen and thus hasten their decomposition. The conversion of this excrement is slow, in soils that contain a large portion of clay. In some soils, clover will not thrive till the sixth, and in others not until the twelfth, and in the second or third year. This depends upon the chemical nature of the soil.

If by raising wheat, on a certain piece of ground, we abstract therefrom the greater part of the silicate of potash, it renders it unfit for further production of this grain; but potatoes, turnips and lucern will now thrive there, because they differ in their composition and demands for inorganic matters. But after two or three years, wheat may be cultivated upon it again to advantage; because during this time the action of water and air will cause the disintegration of silicate or absorbed by the intervening crops, or are converted into humus.

When a soil becomes exhausted, lucern is one of the best crops we can use to enrich it. This vegetable requires but little inorganic matter; and in consequence of the large development of its leaves, and its thrifty growth, it is well fitted to, and does receive a large quantity of nutriment from the atmosphere; and by shading the ground, it prevents the evaporation of its moisture; but retains it, for its own use; therefore its growth is rapid, and the accumulation of organic matter from the air and water is great; and by its organic action much of this is eliminated into the soil through the roots. While all this is going on, the inorganic matters of the soil are being liberated, by the action of air and moisture. Potatoes, beans, clover and turnips may thrive after wheat and corn, and vice versa. By the proper alternation of crops, the soil is rendered more fertile for them that are to follow; that is, if we occasionally add such matters as are removed therefrom by seeds, roots and leaves of plants, and which are used for the food of men and animals.

The reason why the alternation of crops is so advantageous is that the one leaves behind such inorganic matters, or it may eliminate by its roots into the soil such organic excretions as the succeeding crop requires. A soil that contains a considerable number of stones, will wear better than one that is entirely destitute; for by their gradual and continual wearing away, by the action of the weather, and by the friction of the implements of husbandry while working it, those inorganic matters which compose them are thus separated, become intimately mixed with the earth, and are thus reduced to such a state as to be taken up by the process of vegetation. Therefore we would recommend agriculturalists not to remove all small stones from their land, for by remaining, they prove a lasting supply of such inorganic matter as are annually being removed.

JOHN McLEAN.

Jackson, Nov. 10, 1843.

AGRICULTURAL APHORISMS.
Annihilate the implements of husbandry which have been brought into existence in the course of a few hundred years, and the recollection of their uses, and starvation would be the consequence. So in a few hundred years from this time, the then inhabitants of the earth would starve on the practice of our present system of husbandry.

We are all born in the sight of the mountain of plenty, and all desirous of climbing to its summit; but let me tell you, that you can only do this by holding on to a plough or hoe handle. If you attempt to climb up by any other means,

you will surely tumble. He who never attempts to climb up this mountain is a brute, he who attains half way, is a man, and he who mounts the summit, is a hero.

With him who has 'learned enough,' I claim no king; nor will I keep his company.

Nature works for the agriculturist while he is sleeping; who else can claim the benefit?

Equally silly is he who is killing his land to fill his purse, with him who kills his goose to get the golden egg. We learn not so much by our own experience as by the experience of others; and it is much easier to procure this by reading than by travelling.

He who seeks more light the more he finds, and finds more the more he seeks, is worthy to be called a sage.

You never saw a vulgar character disinterestedly sensible of the value of time. Neatness begets order.

He who assumes the air of patronage, should know, that unattended by delicacy, his services are affronts.

Prejudice and conceit are the offsprings of ignorance, and the great barriers to agricultural improvement.

A cent expended in money or time, in the promulgation of agricultural knowledge, will add many dollars to the public stock.

Those who exert themselves in the diffusion of agricultural knowledge, receive the approbation of all the real friends of their country.

Nothing injures agriculture more than whimsical novelties, except bigoted adherence to old and bad habits.

If you treat your land badly, it will return the compliment.

Never plant on foul ground to save a ploughing, or on wet ground to save time.

The best way to convert an agricultural bigot, is to put good examples before him, and be silent.

If we make large crops at the expense of our land, it becomes every year more evident that our apparent gain is real loss.

Manure is to a farm what daily food is to an animal; it must be procured at any sacrifice.

It is necessary often to be reminded of what we already know.—Southern Planter.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8, 1843.

WOOD! WOOD!!

WE would respectfully notify those who have promised us wood, that we are in want of it, and if they are as willing to fulfil as they were to make promises, we shall be supplied with an abundance of this indispensable article soon.

Persons wishing to become subscribers to the Times and Seasons, or Neighbor, can now have the opportunity of doing so forwarding the amount in wood.

Also, Pork, Flour, Corn meal, Potatoes and most kinds of grain, taken on subscription.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

PUBLIC MEETING.

It will be seen in another column that a public meeting was held in this place for the purpose of providing some remedy for the repeated aggressions of the State of Missouri, since which time an ordinance has been passed by the city council to carry into effect that object, and to prevent the citizens of this place from being any longer imposed upon by the continued illegal proceedings of the State and citizens of Missouri.

We think that it is high time that some thing should be done to screen ourselves from the continued aggressions of this meddling, troublesome, blood-thirsty herd; and we know of no means that will be more efficient and lawful, than the one adopted.

We have done good for evil long enough, in all conscience, we think that we have fulfilled the scriptures every whit. They have smitten us on the one cheek, and we have turned the other, and they have smote that also.

We have also fulfilled the law, and more than fulfilled it; and for the sake of peace when we knew that we had violated no law nor in any wise subjected our selves to persecutions, we have endured the wrong patiently without offering violence or in any wise injuring the heartless wretches who could be trusted with such a dishonorable document. Those vagabonds have been suffered to prowl at large, and boast of their inglorious deeds, in our midst & no man has injured them, or said why do you so. The time however is now gone by for this mode of proceeding, and those vagabonds must keep within their own borders and let peaceable citizens alone or receive the due merit of their crimes. We think that this ordinance passed by the City Council is wise, judicious and well timed, and is well calculated to protect peaceable citizens in their rights, and to prevent those lawless vagabonds from interfering with the rights of peaceable citizens.

To those acquainted with our relationship to Missouri, and the accumulated wrongs, and repeated aggressions that we have received from the hands of that State, our language may appear harsh and ill-timed; but those who are in possession of those facts know better. Their merciless, unrelenting, inhuman, persecutions, and persecutions, from the time of our first settlement in that State until the present, have been wholly and entirely unprovoked, and without the shadow of law. Joseph Smith has been suffered to be taken, time and again by them; we say suffered because he could not be legally and constitutionally taken. Joseph

Smith never committed the crimes of which he is charged; he is an innocent man. But allowing their false, diabolical accusations to be true, what then? Does it follow that he is continually to be followed for the same offence? verily no. The constitution of the United States expressly says, 'nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb.' And yet we find that the State of Missouri has put Joseph Smith in jeopardy no less than four, or five times. He was tried once by a military tribunal in Missouri, and sentenced to be shot. He was afterwards tried by a pretended civil (mobocratic) court, and since then he has been several times apprehended, tried and acquitted for the same offence in this State, by Missouri requisitions. Is he still illegally and unconstitutionally to be held in obedience by these miscreants, or shall we as free born American citizens assert our rights put the law in force upon those lawless, prowling vagabonds and say that he shall be free. Shall we suffer our pockets to be picked through the influence of these scoundrels eternally, by defending ourselves against vexatious law suits, or shall we take a more summary way and by a legal course punish the aggressors, proclaim our freedom and shield ourselves under the broad folds of the Constitution. The latter is the course for us to pursue. The ordinance passed by the City Council will secure this object and we are glad to find that the opinion of J. Lamborn Attorney General and I. N. McDougall, correspond so much with our own. That the Nauvoo Legion is an independent military organization and seems evidently designed to sustain the Municipal authorities of Nauvoo.

What are we to say about those kidnappers who infest our borders, and carry away our citizens? those infernal inhuman shapes.

The whole European world has been engaged in a warfare against those who traffic in human blood. Negotiations have been made, treaties entered into, and fleets have been sent out through the combined efforts of the nations to put a stop to this inhuman traffic; but what would those nations think, if they were told the fact that in America, Republics in America, the boasted cradle of Liberty, and land of freedom, that those dealers in human flesh and blood, Negro dealers and drivers are allowed with impunity to steal white men, and those sons of liberty can obtain no redress. Great God, has it come to this, that free born American citizens must be kidnapped by Negro drivers! What are our authorities brought to justice? We have heard that one or two of the citizens of Illinois have been engaged in assisting these wretches. We shall try to find out who they are and their whereabouts, and make them known, and then if they are not brought to condign punishment, we shall say that justice has fled from Illinois.

DINNER PARTY.

At the request of a large number of citizens, Gen. Joseph Smith proposes having a dinner party, on Christmas day at 1 o'clock P. M. for young ladies and gentlemen. A band of music will be in attendance, and the General and his lady will also be present on the occasion.

In consequence of the numerous calls for a copy of President Joseph Smith's reply to Mr. Bennett's letter, we have been induced to publish it in this week's number of the Neighbor. All the surplus numbers were taken the first day they were issued from the press, so it was with difficulty we could supply our subscribers. The citizens are hereby notified that they can now be supplied with a copy if they wish as a large number of extra copies are struck off.

We are highly gratified to find another branch of business, even that of comb making, added to our list of home manufactures in our flourishing city. We hope that merchants and the citizens in general, will patronize Mr. Hammar in his business. From the acquaintance we have had with him and his business in Philadelphia, and from the specimens of his work which he has left at the Printing Office for examination, we are satisfied that purchasers cannot fail of being suited both with the quality and price of the article.

DREADFUL OUTRAGE AND ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

On Sunday night last the house of Richard Badham, who resides about five miles east of this city, was visited by two ruffians who sought for money, and threatened the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Badham if they would not give it to them. They obtained four dollars and fifty cents a gun and a watch, and stabbed Mr. Badham in the abdomen. His life was almost despaired of, but we are informed that he is in a fair way for recovery. The particulars of the outrage, so far as we are informed, are as follows:

Two men called upon Mr. Badham about midnight, and told him that they had a letter for him from his niece who resides in Macomb. After handing the letter to Mr. Badham, they withdrew for a short time, when Mr. Badham perceived that the letter was fictitious and of course was led to suspect that his visitors had some evil design. They immediately returned, and wanted to stay with him for the night, but he refused them admittance; they however insisted, and forcibly rushed into the house, where upon he seized a poker and struck one of them, upon which a scuffle ensued, and Mr. Badham being overpowered they tied his hands behind him, and proceeded to search the house for money which

they said they had been informed he possessed to a large amount. Having failed in their object they threatened him that if he would not inform them where his money was they would kill him; he still persisted that he had no money, upon which one of the parties led Mr. Badham out on the prairie telling him that he had his money hid out on the prairie, and that if he would not discover it he would kill him, the other ruffian, in the mean time stayed with Mrs. Badham with a drawn bowie knife threatening to kill her if she made any alarm. After two fruitless attempts to discover his money by leading Mr. Badham into the prairie, he was taken to his house. Mrs. Badham was then threatened by the villains, that if she would not discover to them their money, they would kill her. She stated however, that all they possessed was four dollars and a half, which she handed to them, whereupon the heartless wretches disappointed in their expectations struck Mr. Badham in the abdomen with a bowie knife, and left him in that situation. The ruffians had thought she recognized the voice of one of them, as being a stranger who had stayed with them over night a few nights before. They had given the stranger some information concerning their niece, from which it is supposed they had conceived the idea of obtaining an introduction through the medium of a letter from their niece. Dr. Birchfield was immediately sent for, and rendered all the medical assistance that lay in his power. We are happy to say, that there is some prospect of his recovery. There has no clue as yet been given to the discovery of the scoundrels.

Since the above was put in type, we have learned the following particulars from Dr. Birchfield. The ruffians had a bag with a strong cord drawn round the mouth which they attempted to put into the head of Mr. Badham, to prevent his speaking, or giving any alarm; but they failed and tore his shirt from his back in the scuffle, and when one of the villains laid him out he shouted to alarm the neighbors and he was then stabbed. He also informed us that one of the men was about twenty or twenty five, and the other was an aged man; that Mrs. Badham supposed that both of them had been at their house before; that the old man came professing to be sick, and that she had made some coffee for him, and administered to his wants; that he had made several enquiries relative to their circumstances; but that she was not able fully to recognize them; on account of their faces being blackened. We hope the scoundrels may be detected, and brought to condign punishment.

An Ordinance for selecting Forty Police-men and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that the Mayor of said city be and he is hereby authorized to select and have in readiness for every emergency, forty Policemen to be at his disposal in maintaining the peace and dignity of the citizens, and enforcing the ordinances of the said city; for securing out thieves and bringing them to justice and to act as day and night Watchmen and be under the pay of said city.

Passed December 12, 1843.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

An Ordinance for the Health and Convenience of Travellers, and other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that the Mayor of the city be and is hereby authorized to sell or give spirits, of any quantity as he in his wisdom shall judge to be for the health, comfort or convenience of such travellers or other persons as shall visit his house from time to time.

Passed December 12, 1843.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance concerning the Public Revenue, passed October 31, 1842.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that an ordinance passed Oct. 31, 1842, concerning the public revenue of the city of Nauvoo be amended as to read as follows, commencing on the seventh line of the first section of said ordinance, viz: 'except lands, tenements, and appurtenances, personal and real as may be owned, &c.' Passed December 12, 1843.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

A Woman and 6 Children lost in the Mountains.

We learn from the Hollydaysburg Pa. Register, that Miss Rebecca Ginter, and six children, in Clearfield county, in that State, recently went out in the woods to gather berries and unfortunately became bewildered and rambled about two days and nights in the cold and rain, and at length laid themselves down perfectly overcome with cold and hunger, when they were found by a detachment of citizens who were in search of them.

Foreign News

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Royal Mail Steamship Caledonia, Capt. E. G. Loft, arrived at her dock, East Boston, on Monday morning, Nov. 20, having left Liverpool on the 4th.

Parliament is expected to assemble for the dispatch of business early in January, the Queen having expressed a desire that the prorogation should take place in July, so that her Majesty may be enabled to enjoy the pleasure of watching as

an earlier period of the season.

Le Journal des Chemins de Fer announces that the Directors of the Rouen and Havre Railroad Company have just concluded, with M. M. Mackenzie and Brassey the most important contract ever made in France. The principal works of the Havre Railroad are the bridge of Rouen, seven tunnels of an extent of 6,500 yards, and a viaduct of 27 arches in the valley of Barentin, being 33 yards in height from the arch to the centre. These works will cost from 13,000,000fr. to 14,000,000fr. They are to be entirely completed in May, 1846.

A letter from Pagan, of the 9th ult, in the Augsburg Gazette, states that the investigation respecting the gun or pistol said to have been fired at one of the carriages of the suite of the Emperor of Russia is actively going on; but that a general opinion prevails that the servant who sat at the back of the carriage had fired a gun himself, either accidentally or for the purpose of creating a sensation.

According to the letters from Ancona, a volcano appeared last month in the rocky island of Melada, situated in the Adriatic near Ragusa. On the night of the 15th, eruptions from seven distinct craters were observed.

Liverpool Nov. 4.—One of the most striking domestic events of late years is the result of the city of London election. It has astonished both parties. The commercial metropolis of the world has unequivocally declared its adherence to those principles of free trade which have been recently promulgated with such energy by Messrs Cobden, Bright, and others.

The result has placed the Free Trade theory on a higher point of elevation than ever it stood before.

Not far removed on the same topic is the speech on practical farming, which Sir Robert Peel has been addressing, through his tenantry, at Tamworth, to the agriculturists of the United Kingdom. The speech sounds the approach of great and speedy changes in what is called 'protection to agriculture.' There is no direct allusion to the Corn Laws, but his earnest exhortation to all engaged in husbandry to depend upon themselves alone—No study agricultural chemistry, so as to defy competition—and to remember that the success of manufacturers, in the large towns, is the level which raises the price of the farmers' produce—is so like the language of the free traders as to make the same class of men, as to render his meaning very transparent.—[Wilmer & Smith's Times.]

The vote as officially declared, were for Mr. Pattison 5522, Mr. Baring, 5307.

IRELAND.

Ireland continues quiet. The country is extensively occupied by troops—in fact the whole available force of the British Army has been thrown into it—the agitation, somewhat subsided in tone, but equally effective in action, continues. The repeal efforts are awaked by thousands weekly—the much talked of Conviction Hall has been opened—two or three men of mark have joined the movement just at the moment it became critical.

Reports gain ground in Dublin that Sir Robert Peel contemplates some compromise policy in respect to Irish grievances. The Dublin correspondent of the Morning Chronicle asserts that an official gentleman, who has been at work for six months, is engaged in completing by the next session of parliament, an elaborate statement of the revenues of the Irish Church establishment, arranged in a tabular form, embracing each individual parish, and specifying the income of the incumbent, the number of the Protestant parishioners, whether or not there is a church in the parish and other details. Speaking of the relations of landlord and tenant, the Pilot says: 'Already preparations are being made to legislate on the subject. A commission is about to be appointed to make the necessary inquiries; and the annals of that project may be judged by the fact that the chairman is likely to be a Catholic member of Parliament, with power to appoint his own secretaries. We believe Lord Eliot will not contradict us—verily, the Canadian policy is about to be adopted. Oh that it may not be too late!'

O'Connell has issued a new address, in which he says: 'Prosecution never yet extinguished a great public cause. Prosecution may or may not retard, but they cannot terminate the struggles to obtain ameliorated institutions. There were several prosecutions in order to extinguish the struggle for emancipation. Yet emancipation was triumphantly carried. There were unnumbered prosecutions to extinguish the cause of Parliamentary Reform. Yet a large installment of Parliamentary Reform was nevertheless triumphantly obtained. The present prosecutions may be intended to extinguish the cause of Repeal. As well may a school-boy's rattle be used to overpower the thunder of the ocean waves.'

Dropping figurative language, I can assert in firm sobriety and truth, that the pending prosecutions, even should they delay, yet they cannot possibly prevent the attainment by the Irish nation of their right to a domestic Parliament; but on the contrary, their effect must be to increase the necessity for the existence of the Irish Legislature—in other words for the repeal of the statute of the 40th of George III. c. 88.

People of Ireland be patient be persevering. Follow out the experiment in which we are now engaged, to obtain our political objects by peaceful means. It is a noble experiment, that of endeavoring to obtain the restoration of political franchises and rights by the use of means strictly and exclusively peaceable and legal.

Rally round me in this noble experiment, this glorious struggle. Be not unshaken—be not [oh! need I say it] be not dismayed.

Peace, order, tranquility, these are our aims. With these we are certain of success.

Persevere, and your country will be a nation again, indissolubly connected with Great Britain. But legislating for herself. Persevere firmly and peacefully and the Republic is certain.

I am and always will be, your ever faithful servant.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

For the Neighbor.

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

Mr. Editor:—On Friday last, through the politeness of Mr. Joseph M. and Miss Adelia Cook, I received an invitation to attend a public examination at their seminary.

Quite a number of our citizens were in attendance, and appeared to be well pleased with the order of their exercises during the afternoon. Various questions were propounded on Astronomy, Geography, Arithmetic and Grammar, which were answered with readiness by the pupils, which proved that the instructors had used every exertion to cultivate the minds of those who had been placed under their care, and give them a knowledge of the different sciences which so much interest, and which are so well calculated to adorn the mind with all those accomplishments that tend to benefit and happily the condition of mankind, and polish it with all those glittering gems which elevate it far above the darkening clouds of ignorance which impede the human intellect and chain it to the detestable car of error, barbarism and superstition.

The centre table was then loaded with compositions written by the pupils, on the subject "Does the Merchant enjoy a greater degree of happiness than the Farmer?" The question was carefully discussed on both sides; but if we were allowed to express our opinion upon the merits of the arguments adduced, we should be compelled to decide in favor of the ——— side of the question.

After the exercises were concluded, Sidney Rigdon, Esq., was called upon, who addressed the school in a very appropriate and able manner.

The pupils of the Nauvoo Seminary numbered about 133.

Yours Respectfully,

OTHELLO.

For the Neighbor.

ENIGMA EXTRAORDINARY.

It is formed like the globe, and is placed in its center.

It commands every tongue, every mouth it will enter.

It is always in fashion, the first to be odd.

It departs not from home, yet it wanders abroad.

It glows in each kingdom and in every soil.

It is found, too, of late, the partner of toil.

It appears in the ocean, belongs to all nations.

It has many connections and worthy relations.

It presides over the ocean, reigns likewise on shore.

It tends every object, it enriches our store.

It attends all our actions, directs every enemy.

It twines one into two, hates men and loves women.

It is seen in the morning, gets brighter at noon.

It is hid in the sun, bright it shines in the moon.

It is shown in the rainbow, likewise in the dew.

It will follow our footsteps wherever we go.

It is slumbered in the palace, beaved in the cot.

It is found in our bosom, wherever we lay.

It rules in accounts when we balance our copy.

It is every order, whatever be our efforts.

It is sure to be foretold on every occasion.

It is part of our reason and also our hope.

It does honor to God, is a prop to the Pope.

It will creep through each window and rest on the floor.

It despises the rich, but is kind to the poor.

It bids all our knowledge, our mortality to.

It will lend double service for lovers to woo.

It is taught with our lessons, in all we receive.

It is mixed with our doctrines, in all we believe.

It asserts to make joy, it shines in the face.

It is daily in the top of us above and below.

It is present in awe and is absent in the.

It begins with the coward and ends with the bold.

It comes with the hero, the young and the old.

It enters all points, yet it stands in the wrong.

It is mixed with the good, the best and the strong.

It brings to the doctor, the parson, the patron.

It favors the bachelor, widow and matron.

It is kept from the father, bestowed on the mother.

It is a companion, in forming a quorum.

It is hid in the sun, bright it shines in the moon.

It is shown in the rainbow, likewise in the dew.

It will follow our footsteps wherever we go.

It is slumbered in the palace, beaved in the cot.

It is found in our bosom, wherever we lay.

It rules in accounts when we balance our copy.

It is every order, whatever be our efforts.

It is sure to be foretold on every occasion.

It is part of our reason and also our hope.

It does honor to God, is a prop to the Pope.

It will creep through each window and rest on the floor.

It despises the rich, but is kind to the poor.

It bids all our knowledge, our mortality to.

It will lend double service for lovers to woo.

It is taught with our lessons, in all we receive.

It is mixed with our doctrines, in all we believe.

It asserts to make joy, it shines in the face.

It is daily in the top of us above and below.

It is present in awe and is absent in the.

It begins with the coward and ends with the bold.

It comes with the hero, the young and the old.

It enters all points, yet it stands in the wrong.

It is mixed with the good, the best and the strong.

It brings to the doctor, the parson, the patron.

It favors the bachelor, widow and matron.

It is kept from the father, bestowed on the mother.

It is a companion, in forming a quorum.

It is hid in the sun, bright it shines in the moon.

It is shown in the rainbow, likewise in the dew.

It will follow our footsteps wherever we go.

It is slumbered in the palace, beaved in the cot.

It is found in our bosom, wherever we lay.

It rules in accounts when we balance our copy.

It is every order, whatever be our efforts.

It is sure to be foretold on every occasion.

It is part of our reason and also our hope.

It does honor to God, is a prop to the Pope.

It will creep through each window and rest on the floor.

It despises the rich, but is kind to the poor.

It bids all our knowledge, our mortality to.

It will lend double service for lovers to woo.

It is taught with our lessons, in all we receive.

It is mixed with our doctrines, in all we believe.

It asserts to make joy, it shines in the face.

It is daily in the top of us above and below.

It is present in awe and is absent in the.

It begins with the coward and ends with the bold.

It comes with the hero, the young and the old.

It enters all points, yet it stands in the wrong.

It is mixed with the good, the best and the strong.

It brings to the doctor, the parson, the patron.

It favors the bachelor, widow and matron.

It is kept from the father, bestowed on the mother.

It is a companion, in forming a quorum.

It is hid in the sun, bright it shines in the moon.

It is shown in the rainbow, likewise in the dew.

It will follow our footsteps wherever we go.

It is slumbered in the palace, beaved in the cot.

It is found in our bosom, wherever we lay.

It rules in accounts when we balance our copy.

It is every order, whatever be our efforts.

It is sure to be foretold on every occasion.

It is part of our reason and also our hope.

It does honor to God, is a prop to the Pope.

It will creep through each window and rest on the floor.

It despises the rich, but is kind to the poor.

It bids all our knowledge, our mortality to.

It will lend double service for lovers to woo.

It is shown in the rainbow, likewise in the dew.

It will follow our footsteps wherever we go.

It is slumbered in the palace, beaved in the cot.

It is found in our bosom, wherever we lay.

It rules in accounts when we balance our copy.

It is every order, whatever be our efforts.

It is sure to be foretold on every occasion.

It is part of our reason and also our hope.

It does honor to God, is a prop to the Pope.

It will creep through each window and rest on the floor.

It despises the rich, but is kind to the poor.

It bids all our knowledge, our mortality to.

It will lend double service for lovers to woo.

It is taught with our lessons, in all we receive.

It is mixed with our doctrines, in all we believe.

It asserts to make joy, it shines in the face.

It is daily in the top of us above and below.

It is present in awe and is absent in the.

It begins with the coward and ends with the bold.

It comes with the hero, the young and the old.

It enters all points, yet it stands in the wrong.

It is mixed with the good, the best and the strong.

It brings to the doctor, the parson, the patron.

It favors the bachelor, widow and matron.

It is kept from the father, bestowed on the mother.

It is a companion, in forming a quorum.

It is hid in the sun, bright it shines in the moon.

It is shown in the rainbow, likewise in the dew.

It will follow our footsteps wherever we go.

It is slumbered in the palace, beaved in the cot.

It is found in our bosom, wherever we lay.

It rules in accounts when we balance our copy.

It is every order, whatever be our efforts.

It is sure to be foretold on every occasion.

It is part of our reason and also our hope.

It does honor to God, is a prop to the Pope.

It will creep through each window and rest on the floor.

It despises the rich, but is kind to the poor.

It bids all our knowledge, our mortality to.

It will lend double service for lovers to woo.

It is taught with our lessons, in all we receive.

It is mixed with our doctrines, in all we believe.

It asserts to make joy, it shines in the face.

It is daily in the top of us above and below.

It is present in awe and is absent in the.

It begins with the coward and ends with the bold.

It comes with the hero, the young and the old.

It enters all points, yet it stands in the wrong.

It is mixed with the good, the best and the strong.

It brings to the doctor, the parson, the patron.

It favors the bachelor, widow and matron.

It is kept from the father, bestowed on the mother.

It is a companion, in forming a quorum.

It is hid in the sun, bright it shines in the moon.

It is shown in the rainbow, likewise in the dew.

It will follow our footsteps wherever we go.

It is slumbered in the palace, beaved in the cot.

It is found in our bosom, wherever we lay.

It rules in accounts when we balance our copy.

It is every order, whatever be our efforts.

It is sure to be foretold on every occasion.

It is part of our reason and also our hope.

It does honor to God, is a prop to the Pope.

It will creep through each window and rest on the floor.

It despises the rich, but is kind to the poor.

It bids all our knowledge, our mortality to.

It will lend double service for lovers to woo.

It is taught with our lessons, in all we receive.

It is mixed with our doctrines, in all we believe.

It asserts to make joy, it shines in the face.

It is daily in the top of us above and below.

It is present in awe and is absent in the.

It begins with the coward and ends with the bold.

It comes with the hero, the young and the old.

It enters all points, yet it stands in the wrong.

It is mixed with the good, the best and the strong.

It brings to the doctor, the parson, the patron.

It favors the bachelor, widow and matron.

It is kept from the father, bestowed on the mother.

It is a companion, in forming a quorum.

It is hid in the sun, bright it shines in the moon.

It is shown in the rainbow, likewise in the dew.

It will follow our footsteps wherever we go.

It is slumbered in the palace, beaved in the cot.

It is found in our bosom, wherever we lay.

It rules in accounts when we balance our copy.

It is every order, whatever be our efforts.

It is sure to be foretold on every occasion.

It is part of our reason and also our hope.

It does honor to God, is a prop to the Pope.

It will creep through each window and rest on the floor.

It despises the rich, but is kind to the poor.

It bids all our knowledge, our mortality to.

It will lend double service for lovers to woo.

It is taught with our lessons, in all we receive.

It is mixed with our doctrines, in all we believe.

It asserts to make joy, it shines in the face.

It is daily in the top of us above and below.

It is present in awe and is absent in the.

It begins with the coward and ends with the bold.

It comes with the hero, the young and the old.

It enters all points, yet it stands in the wrong.

It is mixed with the good, the best and the strong.

It brings to the doctor, the parson, the patron.

It favors the bachelor, widow and matron.

It is kept from the father, bestowed on the mother.

It is a companion, in forming a quorum.

It is hid in the sun, bright it shines in the moon.

It is shown in the rainbow, likewise in the dew.

It will follow our footsteps wherever we go.

It is slumbered in the palace, beaved in the cot.

It is found in our bosom, wherever we lay.

It rules in accounts when we balance our copy.

It is every order, whatever be our efforts.

It is sure to be foretold on every occasion.

It is part of our reason and also our hope.

It does honor to God, is a prop to the Pope.

It will creep through each window and rest on the floor.

It despises the rich, but is kind to the poor.

It bids all our knowledge, our mortality to.

It will lend double service for lovers to woo.

It is taught with our lessons, in all we receive.

It is mixed with our doctrines, in all we believe.

It asserts to make joy, it shines in the face.

It is daily in the top of us above and below.

It is present in awe and is absent in the.

It begins with the coward and ends with the bold.

It comes with the hero, the young and the old.

It enters all points, yet it stands in the wrong.

It is mixed with the good, the best and the strong.

It brings to the doctor, the par

The butcher and his calf.—A butcher, who had purchased a calf, sat with it on a horse at a public house door, on which a shoemaker remarkable for his drollery, observing and knowing he had to pass through a wood, offered to the landlord to slant the calf for a glass of grog; the landlord agreed, and the shoemaker set off and dropped one shoe on the path near the middle of the wood; and another a quarter of a mile from it. The butcher saw the first shoe, but did not think it worth getting down for; however, when he discovered the second, he thought the pair would be an acquisition, and accordingly dismounted, tied his horse to the hedge, and walked back to where he had seen the first shoe. The shoemaker, in the mean time, unstrapped the calf, and carried it across the fields to the landlord, who put it into his barn. The butcher, missing his calf, went back to the inn, and told his misfortune, at the same time observing that he must have another calf, cost what it would, as the real was bespoken. The landlord told him he had a calf in the barn, which he would sell him; the butcher looked at it, and asked the price; the landlord replied, "give me the same price you did for the calf you lost, as I think this is full as large." The butcher would not allow it by any means to be as good, but gave him within six shillings of what the other cost, and accordingly put the calf in a second time across his horse. Crispin, elated with his success, undertook to steal the calf again for another glass of grog, which being agreed, he posted to the wood and hid himself, where, observing the butcher come along, he bellowed so like a calf, that the butcher, conceiving it to be the one he had lost, cried with joy, "Ah! are you there! Have I found you at last!" and immediately dismounted and ran into the wood. Crispin, taking advantage of the butcher's absence, unstrapped the calf, and actually got back with it to the publican before the butcher arrived to tell his mournful tale, who attributed the whole to witchcraft. The publican unravelled the mystery, and the butcher, after paying for, and partaking of a crock's worth of punch, laughed heartily at the joke, and the shoemaker got great applause for his ingenuity.

From the Michigan Farmer.
Fruit Trees.—Since I have been in your State, I have heard much complaint about fruit being destroyed during the winter season. Various things have been proposed as preventatives, and it is very important that something should be found adequate to remove the evil. I do not pretend to have sufficient experience in horticulture to be able to prescribe, but merely place myself in the attitude of an inquirer: I will venture however to suggest a remedy which I heard from an experienced cultivator of fruit.

When there is a good body of snow on the ground, scrape it away from under the trees if the ground was not thoroughly frozen before it fell; and after the ground has become frozen, scrape it back again, and as much more on the top of it as you please; then cover it with straw, leaves, or something else which will prevent the snow from melting when there comes a thaw. This keeps the trees from immaturely putting forth buds, which the first frost will destroy.

H. A. T.
SELECT SCHOOL.
M. R. A. BLAKE, having fitted up his school room on Parley street, second block east of Main street, would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that he will commence his second quarter on Monday the 11th instant.

He has been engaged in teaching for several years in the east, and is confident he will give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

A quarter will consist of thirteen weeks—school five days each week, and no allowance will be made for absentees except in case of sickness, or by special agreement.

TERMS OF TUITION.
Reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic \$2 00
Grammar, geography and history 2 50
Philosophy, algebra and surveying 3 00
AARON BLAKE.
Nauvoo, Dec 5th, 1843-32-3m

CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP.
THE subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of window sash and doors and all kinds of job work in their line of business, at the shortest notice for cash or country produce. Shop on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets.

JOSEPH W. COOLEGE & CO.
N. B. Those having accounts against the above firm for work or materials will please bring them in immediately for settlement.
Dec. 1843. J. W. C. & Co. no32-1c

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Hancock Circuit, I the undersigned administrator of the estate of Erio Rhodes deceased will on the 19th day of January 1844, at the house of Eunice Rhodes, in township six north of range eight west, sell at public vendue the following real estate, to wit: the south east quarter of section No. five in township six north of range eight west of the fourth principal meridian.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of six and nine months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security and executing a mortgage on the premises sold to secure the purchase money.

HUGH RHODES.
Nov. 28, 1843. no33-0w

LOST.
ABOUT six weeks ago a company of saints arrived in this place escorted by Elder Wandal who had in his charge a trunk belonging to Jane Elizabeth Manning. Sister Manning was not here then but has since arrived and can obtain no intelligence of her trunk; it is presumed that some one has got it in mistake as there was a number of passengers arrived at the same time. The trunk is about three feet long and covered with a light hair skin, with the exception of the back, on which there is some white. It is directed Jane Elizabeth Manning, Nauvoo. Whoever will give such information as shall lead to the discovery of the trunk will be handsomely rewarded by applying to this office.
Nauvoo, Dec. 6, 1843.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
WHERE is the Good Samaritan? Where the true Philanthropist? Is there no balm in Gilead? Have they not yet been found? If you have not found them, seek for the remedies offered to the afflicted, by Dr James M. Martin! Inquire for Dr James M. Martin's Inevitable remedy for the cure of Fevers. For Dr James M. Martin's Anti-Bilious Universal Life Pills. For Dr James M. Martin's Anti-Dyspeptic and Anti-Consumptive Pills. For Dr James M. Martin's Never-failing Worm Destroying medicine. For Dr James M. Martin's Cephalic Snuff, for the cure of Nervous Headache, &c.

In these medicines, the afflicted will find a treasure which is infinitely of greater value to the sick and debilitated, than either silver or gold. Truly may it be said that, in their curative virtues may be found the Good Samaritan! the true Philanthropist! the balm of Gilead! the Poor Man's Wealth! the Sick Man's Comfort! and by the proper and timely use of which, every man may become his own Physician!

From earliest childhood, he practiced successfully the art of healing; and in defiance of opposition, by friends and relatives, he succeeded in studying the art and science of medicine; and after untiring industry and immense research, and after having reached riper years, and traveled among numerous tribes of Indians, and visited many and various climates, Dr James M. Martin is fully persuaded that he has now realized his fondest expectations; that the object of all his toil, labor and hope, has been accomplished; and that he will be regarded by all future generations as the true Philanthropist; as having been the instrument under the direction of an overruling Providence, of rendering and having rendered the greatest good to the greatest number, will be cheerfully conceded.

November 22d, 1843.

City of Nauvoo.
The subscriber takes great pleasure in calling the attention of the public, to the above invaluable remedies; believing that they are a medicine that will tend to secure the health of this city. That they act most mildly, and yet most efficaciously; in uniformity with the laws of nature; and that they are composed of mild herbs. Knowing from experience that no Pills possess more virtue in their curative properties. Their worth can only be estimated by a fair trial and by following the accompanying directions. The undersigned can produce a host of the most respectable testimony in their favor, and doubts not but a discerning public, will, in the use of them; secure to themselves, that highest boon of heaven—health.

ROBERT CA PBEILL.
The above medicines may be obtained in various stores in the city, and at his House, opposite the Nauvoo Mission. Fever Pills \$1 50; Life Pills 25 cents; Anti-Dyspeptic Pills \$1 00.
Nov. 29, 1843-31-1c

IRON AND STEEL.
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Iron, Steel, Raps and Nails of various descriptions. Also a large assortment of Holloware, consisting of Pots, Kettles, Pans, Ovens &c. &c. all of which articles he is prepared to sell low for cash; wholesale and retail. He also has on hand a constant supply of edge tools of various descriptions, which he makes at his manufactory, and which he is prepared to furnish to order at his store, near the corner of Partridge and Knight St.

EDWARD HUNTER.
Nauvoo, Nov. 22, 1843. no31-3m.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The new brick House and Store recently occupied by Dr J. H. Haven, on Mulholland Street. The premises will be rented separately, or in connection, as desired. Enquire of P. A. GOODWIN, Near the Temple.

Nov. 39, 1843-31-4w

C. A. WARREN & HIGBEE.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.

Office situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

Nauvoo, May 24, 1843, 1c.

NOTARY PUBLIC.
THE subscriber is prepared to execute any business pertaining to the office of Notary Public, when called upon; such as, drawing, and taking the acknowledgment of deeds, mortgages, Bonds, Bills of Sale, &c. Also, taking Depositions, Affidavits, and Protest of Notes and Bills of Exchange.

Fees.—For taking acknowledgement of Deeds and other instruments, to take effect in the county, 25cts.

To take effect out of the county, 50
E. ROBINSON,
Nauvoo, Nov. 20, 1843. no31-1c.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
BY virtue of a decree made at the October Term 1843, of the Circuit Court, in and for the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, the undersigned will expose to public sale at the house of Ezekiah P. Bradley, deceased, near Golden's Point in said county, on Saturday the 16th day of December next, the following described real estate belonging to the estate of said deceased, to wit:—The North half of the S. E. q. sec. 28, Town 6 North, range 8 West, and the N. E. q. of the N. E. q. sec. 32, Town 6 North, 3 West, situate in said county.

TERMS OF SALE.—Six months credit. Notes with approved security, and mortgages on the premises will be required.

URE BRADLEY. Adm'r.

WILLIAM GOLDEN. Adm'r.

Carthage, Ill., Oct. 27, 1843. no27-6t.

NOTICE.
JUST received from Boston a large lot of sole-leather for sale, cheap for cash. Will exchange for green and dry hides, pork, lard, wheat, tallow, butter and cheese, and country orders.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

Nauvoo, Nov. 1st 1843. no27-1c.

SELECT SCHOOL.
A SELECT SCHOOL will be opened by J. HATCH, Jr., on Mulholland Street, half a mile east of the Temple, on the 27th of November, 1843; in which will be taught the various branches of an English Education, together with Latin and Greek. Terms, three dollars per quarter for English, four for Greek and Latin.

References—to any Merchant on the Hill.
Nov. 15, 1843.

WANTED.

A FAITHFUL young man for four or six months; one that understands teaming and taking care of horses, and other work about the barn and house; one lately from the east will be preferred.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

N. B. The pay will be in bricks.

Nauvoo, Nov. 1st 1843. no27-1c.

WORK! WORK! WORK!!

THE undersigned wishes to let out a job of opening a stone quarry, also to get out 30 cords of stone on the bank of the river.

If any person wishes to get Steam-boat wood this fall and coming winter, I will take from 500 to 1000 cords in exchange for bricks. I will also let a job of clay digging late this fall.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

Nauvoo, Nov. 8, 1843. no27-1c.

CASH! CASH!

Corn at the Water Mill in Nauvoo. Nov. 22, 1843-20-2c

SEE HERE!

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY!!

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity that he intends to manufacture Boots and Shoes much cheaper than has been done heretofore in this city. He would also inform the farmers that he will take hides and produce in part pay.

He returns his thanks to the public generally for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, and hopes, in consequence of his reduced prices to merit a still greater share of the patronage of those who wish to encourage home manufacture, and labour rather than compete with their mechanics to leave this city and their families and seek employment elsewhere in consequence of the Eastern work brought here by our merchants whose only object and aim seems to be to enrich themselves regardless of the sufferings of their own citizens, instead of bringing leather and having it manufactured at home.

His work will be made out of the best materials and workmanship not excelled by any in the city, at the following prices:

MEN'S WORK.
Fine Boots, from 85 to 5,50
Kip do 4,00
Coarse do 3,00
Mock do from 2,25 to 2,50
Fine shoes, 2,00
Men's pumps, from 1,75 to 2,00
Slippers, from 1,00 to 1,50
Coarse shoes, 1,75

WOMEN'S WORK.
Gater Boots, 2,25
Bootees, 1,75
Jorffersons, 1,50
Slippers, 1,25
Pumps-Spring, 1,25
Turn corners, 1,25

MISSES.
Bootees, 1,37
Pumps Springs, 87c
Shoes with welts, 1,00

CHILDREN'S.
Welt shoes, from 62 to 75c
Pump Springs, from 45 to 62c
Turn corners, from 50 to 50c.

G. C. RISER,
One door from Parley in Main St.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

M. R. ROBERT WELLS, respectfully informs the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business at the corner of Main and Parley streets, and hopes by strict attention thereto, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Cutting done on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

Oct. 18-25-3m

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING AND PLATING in all its varieties at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the Temple, by Gustavus Hills.

WANTED.—Old Gold and Silver in exchange for work.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; best cords, clothe lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

HOWARD EGAN.

April 26, 1843. 52-1c

SPINNING WHEELS!

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bedsteads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bedstead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, stone pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.

May 24 1843, 1c.

GRANT & WATT,

TAILORS,

MAIN STREET,

Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All country orders promptly attended to.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he has for sale at his shop 3 doors above Mr. Mills' Tavern on Main Street, a good assortment of Ladies' Misses', and Children's shoes, some very cheap, adapted to the season. Likewise men's and boy's boots and shoes.

Shoes made and repaired at short notice.

GEORGE ALLEY.

Nauvoo, June 26th 1843. no9-3m.

STRAYED.

A WAY from this place, 3 weeks ago, a yoke of oxen; one of them rather stouter than the other, with stubbed horns and many wrinkles in them, line back and spotted; the other very tall and slim, blind of one eye, (the right eye), with large and lop horns; very poor and both of them red, with some little white spots about them.

Sept. 20, 1843. no73-1c.

FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recited, taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office.

PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

Cabinet Manufactory.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and surrounding country, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Light Stands of all kinds, and all other articles in his line, which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any Cabinet-maker in the west. Shop on Parley street east of Main.

N. B. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

JOHN HATFIELD.

Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—6m

LIME.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER.

Nauvoo, June 17, 1843.—1c.

N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

GUSTAVUS HILLS,

WATCH-MAKER

AND

JEWELLER,

At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers would give notice to the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they have just received, from the East, a good assortment of Boots and Shoes—also, Sole Leather—Upper—Call Kid—Linings—Bindings—and most kinds of Findings, Shoe Pegs—Nails—Blacking, &c. Also a quantity of Friction Matches—Writing, Wrapping, and Sand Paper. They will make all kinds of Boots and Shoes to order, and on the most reasonable terms. All persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, are requested to call at the store of the subscribers on Mulholland Street, a few rods East of the Temple.

POWERS & ADAMS.

Sept. 27, 1843. no22-1c.

THIRD ARRIVAL.
RECEIVED, by the Steamers Ouge, and St. Louis Oak, at Lyon's New Brick Store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main and Carlin streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS, direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows: Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hardware. Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Millinery Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyon's cheap cash store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main and Carlin streets, at the New Brick Store (sign of the Lion).

NEW GOODS, VERY CHEAP.

PRATT & SNOW, corner of Young and Wells Streets, one block north of the Temple, Nauvoo, have just received from Boston the largest supply of Dry Goods ever opened in this city, consisting principally of good staple articles for fall and winter; such as Broad-cloths, Casimers, Sattinets, Flannels, Shirtings, Sheetings, Calicoes, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

Cash wanted, and country produce bought and sold.

As we intend selling goods very cheap, and on the principles of honor, justice, and impartiality, no one need ask for credit, nor waste breath in bantering on the price, as we have but one invariable price either for cash or barter.

Nauvoo, Nov. 7, 1843.

LOST.

IN the vicinity of Carthage, on the route from Jacksonville to Nauvoo, a small leather valise containing one pair of thin pantaloons, two shirts, two handkerchiefs, a pocket bible and some small pamphlets. Whoever will give information or return the same shall be rewarded.

MELVIN WILBER.

Nov. 7th 1843. no28-1c.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparation (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBELL LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The ber. Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents), brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

J. SNIDER,
(22-y1.)
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

NAUVOO SEMINARY.
M. R. Joseph M. and Miss Adelia Cole would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Granger streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst. (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strictest attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION.
Reading, writing and spelling \$2 00
English grammar & geography 2 50
Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00
Astronomy 4 00

A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absentees unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement.

JOSEPH M. COLE,
ADELIA COLE.

July 10 #12

TAVERN STAND

FOR sale in Appenoose, Hancock county, Ill., 8 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the ferry landing, leading to Iowa. I will sell low for cash or part in good horses, one good two horse wagon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tavern in Appenoose, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given.

AMOS PERRY,
SILAS PERRY.
Appenoose, July 25, 1843.

FOR SALE.

South west quarter of section 24, in township six north of range 8 west. Title good. Terms easy: apply to

L. B. REYNOLDS.
Burlington Iowa.

June 27th, 1843-1c.

NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume I.—No. 31.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1843.

Whole Number 86

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

IS EDITED BY

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF

At the corner of Water and Main Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 in advance.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor.) Post paid, to receive attention.

There is one glory of the sun, and another glory of the moon, and another glory of the stars; and as of nature's glory, so is the glory of the saints.

TO THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

By Miss E. R. Snow.

The trials of the present day

Require the saints to watch and pray,

That they may keep the narrow way

To the celestial glory.

For even saints may turn aside,

For fear of that which may be hid,

Or else misled by worldly pride,

And lose the celestial glory.

For rugged cliffs, mountains high,

Through smooth seas the path may lie,

Our faith, and courage, keep us true,

Or there's a sliding to the glory.

Why should we fear, for God is with us,

Our faith, and courage, keep us true,

Or there's a sliding to the glory.

For though the trials of the present day

Require the saints to watch and pray,

That they may keep the narrow way

To the celestial glory.

For even saints may turn aside,

For fear of that which may be hid,

Or else misled by worldly pride,

And lose the celestial glory.

For rugged cliffs, mountains high,

Through smooth seas the path may lie,

Our faith, and courage, keep us true,

Or there's a sliding to the glory.

Why should we fear, for God is with us,

Our faith, and courage, keep us true,

Or there's a sliding to the glory.

For though the trials of the present day

Require the saints to watch and pray,

That they may keep the narrow way

To the celestial glory.

For even saints may turn aside,

For fear of that which may be hid,

Or else misled by worldly pride,

And lose the celestial glory.

For rugged cliffs, mountains high,

Through smooth seas the path may lie,

Our faith, and courage, keep us true,

Or there's a sliding to the glory.

Why should we fear, for God is with us,

Our faith, and courage, keep us true,

Or there's a sliding to the glory.

For though the trials of the present day

Require the saints to watch and pray,

That they may keep the narrow way

To the celestial glory.

For even saints may turn aside,

For fear of that which may be hid,

Or else misled by worldly pride,

And lose the celestial glory.

For rugged cliffs, mountains high,

Through smooth seas the path may lie,

Our faith, and courage, keep us true,

Or there's a sliding to the glory.

Why should we fear, for God is with us,

Our faith, and courage, keep us true,

Or there's a sliding to the glory.

For though the trials of the present day

Require the saints to watch and pray,

That they may keep the narrow way

To the celestial glory.

For even saints may turn aside,

For fear of that which may be hid,

Or else misled by worldly pride,

And lose the celestial glory.

For rugged cliffs, mountains high,

Through smooth seas the path may lie,

Our faith, and courage, keep us true,

Or there's a sliding to the glory.

Why should we fear, for God is with us,

Our faith, and courage, keep us true,

Or there's a sliding to the glory.

For though the trials of the present day

Require the saints to watch and pray,

That they may keep the narrow way

To the celestial glory.

scarce—the infernal race will be extinct in a few years—and thank God I have myself been a considerable cause of their extermination.

You must, of course, know the nature of these creatures perfectly well, said I. Do you believe in their power of fascination or charming?

The old man's countenance fell. There was a visible struggle of feeling within him; for his lip quivered, and he dashed his brown hand suddenly across his eyes, as if to conceal a tear; but quickly recovering himself, he answered in the low deep voice of one that was about to reveal some horrible secret—

I believe in the rattlesnake's power of fascination as firmly as I believe in my own existence.

Surely, said I, you do not believe that they have power over human beings?

I do—I know it to be so! and the old man trembled as he spoke. You are a stranger to me, he said slowly, after scrutinizing my features for a moment—but if you will go down with me to the foot of this rock, in the shade there—and he pointed to a group of leaping oaks that hung over the declivity—I will tell you a strange and sad story of my own experience.

It may be supposed that I readily assented to this proposal. Bestowing one more blow upon the rattlesnake, as to be certain of his death, the old man descended the rocks with a rapidity that would have endangered the neck of a less practiced hunter. After reaching the place which he pointed out, the Rattlesnake Hunter commenced his story in a manner which confirmed what I had previously heard of his education and intellectual strength.

I was among the earliest settlers in this part of the country. I had just finished my education at Harvard, when I was induced by the flattering representations of some of the earliest pioneers into the wild lands beyond the Connecticut, to seek my fortune in the new settlements. My wife, the old man's eye glistened an instant, and then a tear crossed his brown cheek, my wife accompanied me, young and delicate and beautiful as she was, to this wild and rude country. I shall never forgive myself for bringing her hither—never. Young man, continued he, you look like one that could pity. You see the image of the girl who followed me to the country. And he unbound, as he spoke, a ribbon from his neck, with a small miniature attached to it.

It was that of a beautiful female—but there was an almost childish expression in her countenance—a softness—a delicacy, and a sweetness of smile, which I have seldom seen in the features of those who have tasted, even slightly, the bitter waters of existence. The old man watched my countenance intently, as I surveyed the image of his early love. She must have been very beautiful, I said, as I returned the picture.

Beautiful he repeated, you may well say so. But this avails nothing. I have a fearful story to tell: would to God I had not attempted it; but I will go on. My heart has been stretched too often on the rack of memory to suffer any new pang.

We had resided in the new country nearly a year. Our settlements had increased rapidly, and the comforts and delicacies of life were beginning to be felt, after the weary privations and severe trials to which we had been subjected. The red men were few and feeble and did not molest us. The beasts of the forest and mountain were ferocious, but we suffered little from them. The only immediate danger to which we were exposed resulted from the rattlesnakes which infested our neighborhood. Three or four of our settlers were bitten by them, and died in terrible agonies. The Indians often told us frightful stories of the snake, and its powers of fascination, and although they were generally untrue, yet for myself, I confess, I was startled and amused then convinced by their marvelous legends.

In one of my hunting excursions abroad on a fine morning—it was just at this time of the year I was accompanied by my wife. 'Twas a beautiful morning. The sunshine was warm, but the atmosphere was perfectly clear; and a fine breeze from the north west shook the bright green leaves which clothed the profusion of the wreathing branches above us. I had left my companion for a short time in pursuit of game; and in climbing a rugged ledge of rocks, interspersed with shrubs and dwarfish trees, I was startled by a quick, grating rattle. I looked forward. On the edge of a loosened rock lay a large rattlesnake, coiling himself as if for a deadly spring. He was within a few feet of me; and I paused for an instant to survey him. I know not why, but I stood still, and looked at the deadly serpent with a strange feeling of curiosity. Suddenly he unwound his coil, as if relenting from his purpose of hostility, and raising his head, fixed his bright, fiery eye directly upon my own. A chilling and indescribable sensation, totally different from any thing I had ever before experienced followed this movement

of the serpent; but I stood still, and gazed steadily and earnestly, for at that moment there was a visible change in the reptile. His form seemed to grow larger, and his colors brighter. His body moved with a slow and almost imperceptible motion toward me, and a hum of music came from him—or at least it sounded in my ear—a strange, sweet melody, faint as that which melts from the throat of a humming-bird. Then the tints of his body deepened and changed and glowed like the changes of a beautiful kaledioscope—green, purple and gold, until I lost sight of the serpent entirely and saw only wild and curiously woven circles of strange colors quivering around me, like an atmosphere of rainbows. I seemed in the centre of a great prism—a world of mysterious colors—and tints varied and darkened and lighted up again around me; and the low music went on without ceasing until my brain reeled; and fear, for the first time, came like a shadow over me. The new sensation gained upon me rapidly, and I could feel the cold sweat gushing from my brow. I had no certainty of danger in my mind—no definite ideas of peril—all was vague and clouded, like the unaccountable terrors of a dream—and yet my limbs shook, and I could feel the blood stifling with cold as it passed along my veins. I would have given worlds to have been able to tear myself from the spot—I even attempted to do so, but the body obeyed not the impulse of the mind—not a muscle stirred; and I stood still, as if my feet had grown to the solid rock, with the infernal music of the tempest in my ear, and the baleful colorings of enchantment before me.

Suddenly a new sound came upon my ear—it was a human voice—but it seemed strange and awful. Again—again—but I stirred not; and then a white form, plunged before me, and grasped my arm. The horrible spell was at once broken. The strange colors passed from before my vision. The rattlesnake was coiled at my feet, with glowing eyes and uplifted fangs; and my wife was clinging with terror upon me. The next instant the serpent threw himself upon us. My wife was the victim! The fatal fangs pierced deeply in her hand; and her scream of agony, as she staggered backward from me, told me the dreadful truth.

Then it was that a feeling of madness came upon me; and when I saw the foul serpent stealing away from his work, reckless of danger, I sprang forward and crushed him under my feet, grinding him upon the rugged rock. The groans of my wife now recalled me to her side, and to the horrible reality of her situation. There was a dark, livid spot on her hand; and it deepened into blackness as I led her away. We were a considerable distance from any dwelling; and after wandering for a short time, the pain in her wound became insupportable to my wife, and she swooned away in my arms. Weak and exhausted as I was I yet had strength enough to carry her to the nearest rivulet, and bathe her brow in the cool water. She partly recovered, and sat down upon the bank, while I supported her head upon my bosom. Hour after hour passed away and none came near us—and there—alone in the great wilderness I watched over her, and prayed with her—and she died!

The old man groaned inaudibly as he uttered these words, and as he clasped his long, bony hands over his eyes, I could see the tears falling thickly through his gaunt fingers. After a momentary struggle with his feelings, he lifted his head once more and there was a fierce light in his eye as he spoke:

But I have had my revenge. From that very moment I have felt myself fitted and set apart, by the terrible oracle of affliction, to rid the place of my abode of its foulest curse. And I have well nigh succeeded. The fascinating demons are already few and powerless. Do not somewhat equivocal expression of his countenance, that I consider these creatures as serpents only—creeping serpents; they are serpents of the fallen angel—the immediate ministers of the infernal gulf.

Years have passed since my interview with the Rattlesnake Hunter; the place of his abode has changed—a beautiful village rises near the spot of our conference, and the grass of the church-yard is green over the grave of the old hunter. But his story is fixed in my mind, and time like enamel, only burns deeper the first impression. It comes up before me like a vividly remembered dream, whose features are too horrible for reality.

PROGRESS OF ETHNOLOGY.

(Continued.) Some additional information regarding the ethnology of the Arctic regions of America has been added to our previous stock, by Messrs Dease and Simpson, in their late exploration of the northern shores of this continent. It will be recollected that Captains Beechey and Franklin had not been able to write their discoveries and complete the survey of the shores of the Arctic Sea. The Hudson

Bay Company, during the years 1836—1839, undertook it, and were successful in accomplishing the task. In addition to the geographical information collected by them, we find the following views, in their journal, of the native races of North America:

The Esquimaux inhabiting all the Arctic shores of America have doubtless originally spread from Greenland, which was peopled from Northern Europe; but their neighbors, the Loucheux of Mackenzie's river, have a clear tradition that their ancestors migrated from the westward, and crossed an arm of the sea. The language of the latter is entirely different from that of the other known tribes who possess the vast region of the northward—a line drawn from Churchill, or Hudson's Bay, across the Rocky Mountains to New Caledonia. These comprehending the Chipewyans, the Copper Indians, the Beaver Indians of Peace river, the Dog Ribs, and Hare Indians of Mackenzie's river, and Great Bear Lake, with other tribes of the mountains, all speak dialects of the same original tongue. Next to them succeed the Crees speaking another distinct language and occupying another great section of the continent, extending from the lesser Slave Lake, through the woody country on the north of the Saskatchewan river, by Lake Winnipeg to York Factory, and from thence round the shores of Hudson's Bay. South of the 50th parallel, the circles of affinity contract. The Loucheux differ from every other tribe of Red Indians, by their bold, open, and perfectly frank demeanor. They are as free as savages can be from treacherous cunning and dissimulation, and have never yet shed the blood of white men. The Esquimaux seen by our author are not the stunted race hitherto described. Among those met with on the circumpolar shores, there were many robust men six feet high. He considers the Esquimaux as much superior to the Indian in intelligence, provident habits, and mechanical skill.

Some interesting facts relating to the Foulahs or Fellatahs, a nation which occupies one-tenth of the immense continent of Africa, have just been made known by Mr. Hodgson, recently the American Consul at Hougoula, and who has distinguished himself by his researches into the language and history of the

The Foulahs extend from the Atlantic Ocean, from the mouth of the Senegal and Sanegambia on the west, to the kingdoms of Bornou and Mandara on the east; from the Desert of Sahara on the north, to the mountains of Guinea on the south, thus occupying a region of more than 700,000 square miles in extent. This nation, although known under several names, was, by linguistic analogies, discovered by Adung, found to be one people. The various travellers in Central Africa have spoken of this race, and unite in opinion respecting them. The Foulahs, says Mr. Hodgson, are not negroes. They differ from the negro race in all the characteristics which are marked by physical anthropology. They may be said to occupy the intermediate space between the Arab and the Negro. All travellers concur in representing them as a distinct race, in moral as in physical traits. To their color, the various terms of bronze, copper, reddish, and sometimes white, has been applied. They are a warlike race of shepherds, and within this century, have established a political organization. They consider themselves superior to the negroes, and always rank themselves with the white. They are rigid Mohammedans, and are animated by a strong zeal for proselytism. Acting as the missionaries of Islam, they force the adoption of the Koran by the sword, when gentler means will not succeed. Mr. Hodgson is of opinion that, as the Foulahs are exercising a powerful influence upon the negroes, they are destined to be the great instrument in the future civilization of Africa, and the consequent suppression of the slave trade. The authors of the Journal of the Niger Expedition in 1841. Messrs. Schon and Crowther, are of the same opinion. They said that if the abolition party would gain over the Fellatahs it would be desirable, as thereby the axe would be laid at the root of the trade. Sir T. Fowell Buxton also, in his 'Remedy for the African Slave Trade,' appreciates the great importance of this people, in accomplishing so desirable a work.

We could extend this subject much further by speaking of nations and tribes in other parts of the globe, but our time will not permit. When the several expeditions to which we have alluded will have returned, a vast store of information may be expected.

To promote the advancement of Ethnological Science, societies have been formed in Paris, London, and New York. In this city a society has been in existence a year. It holds semi-monthly meetings, at which original papers are read, and subjects brought forward for discussion. During the coming winter they expect to publish the first volume of their transactions. Those in London

and Paris are of recent formation, and have not yet issued a volume of transactions. They embrace a large number of learned men, and it is to be hoped that such an union may be the means of collecting together much that is valuable and important relating to the history of man.

On motion of Gen. Wetmore, the thanks of the society were presented to Mr. Bartlett for his interesting and learned communication, and a copy was requested for publication.

Mr. Gallatin made some remarks in reference to the subject of Ethnography, and the forthcoming work of the Foulahs, of Wm. B. Hodgson, Esq., of whose labors and great accomplishments as a linguist he spoke in terms of high eulogium. The society then adjourned.

FLYING VISITS ABROAD.

no. 37.

THE CITY OF MOSCOW—THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN, &c.

Moscow, July, 1843.

Welcome to Moscow. A few hours upon a clean bed and Russian feathers have made me forget the terrible toils of an uninterrupted travel over spring roads for four nights and three days. My bones ache and my eyes smart, it is true, but a journey ended, though ended to be so soon begun again makes pain a pleasure. During my sleepless nights in common with my fellow travellers I half repented of the resolution which made me leave an easy and beaten track for one which during our journey has seemed but half to repay our trouble. But once in Moscow, few travellers will regret the embarrassments of getting here, whether they be of the pockets or the head, provided always that the former never present a beggarly account of empty boxes, and the latter be safely poised upon your body. What are weary limbs compared with the city of the Czar, and who to see the wonders here would not endure the red eyes and aching head of the longest journey. It needed not Napoleon's ill-fated visit to invest the city with an abiding interest, but it wanted only an event like that to make Moscow familiar to all lands and interesting to every people. I sit down to write fresh from a ride to the distant hill which they are called—the heights from whence the French army, after a weary pilgrimage through the plains of Lithuania, first discovered, and in the fulness of their hearts cried aloud, 'Moscow! Moscow!' High were the hopes and bright the anticipations of that hour. A desolate waste lay behind, and a long pilgrimage had been performed from the frontiers to the heart of the Empire. The heart of the soldier had not been made glad as he had moved on from Poland to the centre of the Empire they were seeking, and if Nature, always so bountiful and so beautiful, had given promise of a glorious summer, it was but the prelude to a winter of sorrow, suffering and death. What must have been the sensations of Napoleon, as against the advice of some of his generals he left the heart and borders of Poland, and he had so much wronged, containing a brave and a noble people, men whose hopes deferred from broken promises had made the whole head sick and the whole heart faint! What must have been his bright anticipations during the sunny June that found him upon his march surrounded by his faithful soldiers, and above all by that veteran Guard who were never weary of serving the man they adored. How little dreamed Napoleon then of the dark and hidden future, and still less could the prophetic spirit of truth have whispered in his ears the stern realities that awaited him when from the hills where I just now was, he saw the possession of a vast and proud city. From the hills to the Kremlin, one would like to know what were the feelings of this man of majesty and power, and above all the workings of his mind as he stood upon the high balcony of the most holy place of the holy city, surveying with folded arms and eager eyes the mighty host whose perils and sacrifices had made him a conqueror in almost all lands. If Alexander wept because he had no more worlds to conquer, Napoleon, amidst his countless legions, just then if of the same spirit might have shed a tear, too, that seemingly his work as conqueror was so nearly finished. The French flag waved above him and around him. His splendid staff and veteran guard were at his feet, and in the distance he saw defiling before him upon the brow of the hills that skirt the city, confiding soldiers who shared alike in his honors and in his reverses as they came. There was the music of war and triumph pealing in his ears in welcome tones. The sound of revelry was heard in every breath, and if the cars were not full enough to drown the heart as it were with joy, there were seen all around waving banners and hard brows rendering homage to the one great man and mind who had been the lord of the ascendant. Here stood Napoleon in the full meridian of his glory, receiving the homage of his devoted worshippers.

The invincible Emperor was now the great deity of the Kremlin. The Shrine and Priest were embodied in the person of the warrior; and if this holy place had become desecrated in the presence of Napoleon in the eyes of the Russian worshippers at the Shrine, it became sanctified with all who followed the fortunes of the master mind of the age. As the sun appears most beautiful at its setting, so the fame of Napoleon, for just the one twilight of a day's existence, seemed to be at the very acme of its grandeur. He stood where no armed foe stood before, and from almost the highest point of all his greatness, he 'fell like a bright exhalation of the evening.' Here was the beginning of the end, and a new destiny awaited Napoleon. Moscow is in flames, and the rear and yellow leaf of autumn is upon the ground. This is Russia! cold, barren desolate Russia, and not the fine clad hills and plains of beautiful France.

Here is famine staring an army in the face, and there a scattered foe uniting to avenge a burnt and plundered city. Here was a city seen to be famished, and there the merciless Cossacks, whose lances were now drinking the blood of the spoilers, barring every distant avenue of relief and approach. Moscow is a burnt and a besieged city. There were no convoys for the French, and hunger, like a destroying worm, was creeping into the French camp. Foraging parties went forth to remain forever, more frequently, than return, for they had fallen victims to the fury of the Russian campaign. The history of the Russian campaign is too familiar and too recent to be told again, but here as I am, amidst the very scene of all these disasters, I cannot but remember such things were. The sympathy which most men have for misfortune and the admiration which every man has for the genius of Napoleon prompts one rather to leave Napoleon where he is, at the Kremlin, surrounded by his brave friends and soldiers; rather than to return with him to Paris, the fugitive of his foes and enemy who hunted like the deer of the forest. Would that a veil could be thrown over that whole disaster—a disaster to all mankind, when the earth of a whole city is made to drink up the blood of a part of the human family like water, and when those who escape the soldier's fate find a worse one in those piercing mercy. It has been most sickening to read the disasters of the soldiers of Napoleon, but to hear upon the spot from those who were actors in the scene, or those who saw the march of triumph to decay and the hasty flight of tomorrow, a recital of the yet untold realities of 1813 in Moscow is enough to make the blood cold and the heart faint. The burning of Moscow was not one of those simple facts that the imagination of man sometimes blots forth into extravagant fiction. The canvas has but traced the reality though in those strong and vivid colors which beget an impression which clings to you until you see the scene of the conflagration. The impression of a picture then becomes so deep and abiding that time will hardly efface it from the memory.

The scene is described as appalling beyond description. The table of plenty and the couch of ease, was suddenly converted into the cold autumnal heath. The deep sighing of the winds was changed for the choicest evening melody of voices attuned to gladness, and heard in voices vocal with a social and domestic love, gave place to the sobs of those who in a day had become homeless and homeless. The bright and burning flames served but to light up the pathway of many to the grave. The shouts of a victorious army were borne upon the breeze, and the eyes of the fugitives could not see their homes in flames appeared behind. The hearts of the people were literally drunk with sorrow and despair, and the more so, when they saw not only their ancient capital in the hands of a dreadful foe, but their holiest shrines converted into the camp of the leader of the host. There were some who remained amidst the smoking ruins of their habitations and near their altars; choosing rather to seek death in the bosom of their despoiled churches and homes, than to escape it at the sacrificial cost. The Kremlin remained, protected by its high walls and unscathed by the flames, and while there was the desolate city, there was the victory; not, believe, the author of the calamity, as many of the Russians would have you believe, but lamenting these sad fruits of a victory thus avenged. At this late day there is a grave discussion here as to the real authors of the catastrophe. Some of the Russians charge it upon the French; as if Napoleon would have given over to the devouring element, the only place where he could have hoped for shelter and protection during the winter so near at hand. It was not Napoleon but the Russians who fired the city; stoutly as many in and out of Russia deny that their countrymen were the destroyers. When the French were at the gates of the city, the prison doors were opened and the prisoners set free. The worst criminals and all the

refuse of society were turned loose to spoil and destroy what they would. It might have been those of the wild Polacks that applied the torch, or it might have been the Russian Count Rostopchin, as one sufficient in command to enforce obedience to any order. The foreign residents here almost universally attribute the act to him. It was the burning of Moscow more than any feeling of revenge, that gave a sort of savage ferocity to every movement of the French army. They had slain until the hand of the murderer was faint with labor, and even the thirstiest spirit of vengeance became exhausted. Napoleon alone had power to check the prevailing madness of the hour, and before him all were awed into silence and respect. With the destroyers themselves it was soon blood for blood. The desolation became desolate, and the destroyer of another's life, a suppliant for his own. The temples had been robbed of their gold, and silver, and precious stones, and such was the plunder of the French Emperor sent from Moscow to Paris; a part of which reached its destination, but most of it was intercepted by the Cossacks, who seemed to be omnipresent, and dealing out vengeance wherever they appeared. A full indeed must have been every incident of the Russian campaign, from the entrance of the French army into the city in the splendor of a great triumph, to their sad departure from the walls of the town, driven forth as they were almost like the prisoners weekly borne from the hill I have just visited, to dreary and distant Siberia. The fire broke forth in the Kremlin, where there was contagion in every inch of ground, and from this centre it spread until nearly four fourths of the city were in flames. The walls of the Kremlin were impregnable to the flames, but the city was burnt and burning beyond; the flames being spread even by the incendiary and robber, until orders were given to hang every Russian at his door, who should be found thus sacrificing life and property. For a time Moscow was a sea of fire, and it rolled on, driven by the winds, and overwhelming every thing that stood in its course. The temple, the palace and the cottage all alike fell before and beneath the fury of the flames. The waters of the Moskva that wound their serpentine course along the city, nor those of the lake and springs around, nor all the labor and art of man, could stay the march of the angel of death. He moved on with the flaming sword, and whithersoever he would, he went, until even the destroyer seemed weary of his flight, and of his own will stayed his own progress. Look on that city, and now on this. From the Sharroff hills I see no signs of this desolation. Every thing is bright and beautiful beneath you. Just at the base of fire there is the sun of heaven gilding the domes and minarets of the Kremlin. Hundreds of churches and convents are seen, and the great river of the city is at the foot of the hill from whence begins the expanded plain upon which the city has been laid. The Boulevard of the town give some form and shape to the irregular mass within; but beyond the walls, there is neither form nor shape. All is confusion; but the confusion of buildings, crowned as they are with so many towers, domes and minarets, with the pointed roofs of almost all the dwellings, make the whole view picturesque and imposing. The city is seen from the Sharroff hills in all its extent and grandeur.

The setting sun shone fully upon the Kremlin as I stood upon the brow of the hill, and at a glance all the buildings of the sacred enclosure of those beyond were seen, appearing in more than their own beauty. We had travelled six or seven versts from the town to see these hills, with do other attraction than the grand view they gave of the city. As in all historical places, there were here most interesting associations to add to the pleasure of our visit. They were not only those I have mentioned in the first appearance of Moscow to the French army, after their long and weary march from Poland, but here, almost upon the summit of the hill, is the temporary prison house of the unfortunate beings, doomed to an eternal exile in the mines and amidst the wilds of Siberia. Fresh from the knot and recent from the chains, they are borne first to this great depot prepared for their reception, and from thence to their new dreary home. The Sabbath is the day selected for this pilgrimage, and of a Sabbath morning, or noon, may be seen from fifty to three fifty human beings borne off, under a strong military guard, to regions where they are to remain till death relieves them from their sufferings. There is no return from this exile, and the mention of Siberia in Russia seems to excite terror in every bosom that hears the sound. The political offender and the offender against the laws of God and man find here a common resting place. It is treason to think aloud, either in the whisper of a thought or through the Press. The laws is deemed more potent than the sword, and Siberia is hung up like a ghost, or goblin, damned, to terrify all who speak, and write, as well as those who act with freedom against the State. Upon the Sharroff hills is the depot for most of these offenders, and here congregate the curious and the sympathizing to see their fellow men thus torn from friends and country to the commission of offences some times never designed as such, and in other lands would be deemed more a virtue than a crime. Moscow is only the depot for the prisoners of the Capital and those of the Provinces north and west. Further at the east there is another depot for collecting and engaging the prisoners of state. I saw some of the

most miserable of these beings upon the hill, before I took leave, closely watched by the soldiers, compelled to labor under the eyes of a strong body guard, and looking as if hope had fled from them forever. I would have seen the exit of the Sabbath day prisoners, but so poor a curiosity it seemed to be as well to leave ungratified, after the specimens of misery I had seen. A traveller is so closely watched in Russia, and the catalogue of offences are so many, that even the neighborhood of a depot like that I have just seen, and the associations connected with it, and sufficient to make a man almost involuntarily put his hand to his head to see if it fairly rests upon his shoulders. There may be no danger for a foreigner; but the heart and heart strings, too, if there be such machinery, I should think would crack every time a Russian passes the Sharroff hills.

From the New Haven Palladium. THE NOVEMBER METEORS SATISFACTORILY EXPLAINED BY PROFESSOR OLMSTEAD.

The following is an article prepared for us, at our request, by Professor OLMSTEAD.

Messrs Editors: After a careful consideration of all the facts connected with the great meteoric shower of November 13th, 1833; I was led to the following conclusions:

1. That the meteors did not originate in the atmosphere, but came from the regions of space. Of this there were various proofs; but it is sufficient to mention that the velocity of the meteors was greater than it is possible for any body to acquire in falling through the atmosphere.

2. That they consisted of exceedingly light combustible matter. It was light, because, notwithstanding their immense velocity, (not less than eighteen miles per second,) they were stopped by the resistance of the air at a considerable height above the earth; and it was combustible, because we saw them burn.

3. They were portions of a large, nebulous or cometary body. The body must have been large to supply such a vast number of meteors, some of them having a volume not less than several hundred feet in diameter; it must have been of a nebulous or cometary nature, as was indicated by the form of the matter itself; and portions only came down to us, since the body remained to afford successive showers.

4. That the meteoric body had a revolution around the sun nearly commensurate with that of the earth. It must have had a revolution around the sun, since, on account of the sun's attraction, no body could remain stationary for a year at a certain point of the earth's orbit, as must have otherwise been the case with this body, in order to have met the earth, as it was found to have done, at the same time in November, in the years 1830, 1831, and 1832; and its rate with that of the earth, being either a year, or some aliquot part of a year, so to go round the sun either once or twice, or some even number of times, while the earth goes round once, otherwise the earth could not have fallen in with it for several successive years at the same point in its orbit. It was further evident that the earth passed through or near such a body at the time of the meteoric shower, because the part of the heavens from which the meteors came was precisely that towards which the earth was at that time going, namely the constellation Leo.

5. If the period of the meteoric body were exactly commensurate with that of the earth, then (aside from accidental disturbances of its motion by the attraction of the planets,) we might expect a recurrence of the phenomenon every 13th of November; but if, as was probable, the two periods were only nearly, and not exactly, commensurate, then the two bodies would be near each other for several years, but finally get so far asunder that no more meteors would be attracted to the earth, and a very long time might elapse before the bodies came together again. In this respect the rotations of the two bodies would resemble those of the sun and Venus. When these bodies once meet at the node of the planet, Venus makes a transit across the sun's disk; and since eight revolutions of the sun are nearly commensurate with seven revolutions of Venus, they are borne first to this great depot prepared for their reception, and from thence to their new dreary home. The Sabbath is the day selected for this pilgrimage, and of a Sabbath morning, or noon, may be seen from fifty to three fifty human beings borne off, under a strong military guard, to regions where they are to remain till death relieves them from their sufferings. There is no return from this exile, and the mention of Siberia in Russia seems to excite terror in every bosom that hears the sound. The political offender and the offender against the laws of God and man find here a common resting place. It is treason to think aloud, either in the whisper of a thought or through the Press. The laws is deemed more potent than the sword, and Siberia is hung up like a ghost, or goblin, damned, to terrify all who speak, and write, as well as those who act with freedom against the State. Upon the Sharroff hills is the depot for most of these offenders, and here congregate the curious and the sympathizing to see their fellow men thus torn from friends and country to the commission of offences some times never designed as such, and in other lands would be deemed more a virtue than a crime. Moscow is only the depot for the prisoners of the Capital and those of the Provinces north and west. Further at the east there is another depot for collecting and engaging the prisoners of state. I saw some of the

These, and similar considerations, led to the belief that the meteoric shower of November, would recur a few times, in a manner less and less striking, until it ceased altogether and would not return until after a cycle of years; to be determined by a long course of observations. Accordingly, the November meteors made their appearance every year until 1839, since which time they have exhibited nothing remarkable. It appears, therefore, superfluous to call on the public to be upon the look-out at the return of the anniversary, although astronomers may deem it advisable to do so, in order at least, to ascertain the non-appearance of the meteors. Observations this morning under favorable circumstances, indicated non-appearance of a meteoric shower.

D. O.
Yale College, Nov. 14th, 1843.

Poor Man of Mutton.—The blade bone of a shoulder of mutton is called in Scotland a poor man as in some parts of

England it is termed a poor knight of Windsor—in contrast it must be presumed, to the baronial Sir Loin. It is said that, in the last age, an old Scottish Peer, whose conditions (none of the most gentle) were marked by a strange and fierce-looking expression of the Highland countenance, chanced to be indisposed, whilst attending Parliament. The master of the Hotel where he lodged, anxious to show attention to his noble guest, waited on him, to enumerate the contents of his well stocked larder, so as to endeavor to hit on something which might suite his appetite. I think I could eat a morsel of a poor man; the landlord fled in terror, having no doubt that his guest was a cannibal, who might be in the habit of eating a slice of a tenant, as light food, when he was under a regiment.

From the Ottawa Free Trader. THE SANGAMO JOURNAL AND THE CANAL LOAN.

The last Sangamo Journal in speaking of the canal loan, has the following:

The matter is beset with difficulties. As we understood the subject, the facts are these.—The bondholders have agreed to advance \$100,000 dollars on condition that the agent verify the statements of the canal commissioners. The agent is Governor Davies, of Massachusetts; who by this time is probably making examinations preparatory to a decision on that point. If the decision is favorable, trustees will be appointed and the money advanced, on condition that all the canal property shall be put into the hands of the trustees, to secure this advance.—If the legislature in the winter 1844—45 shall refuse to tax the people, or refuse to make appropriations from the resources of the state (money to be derived from the sale of public lands is probably regarded as resources,) no farther advances will be made, and the canal lands will then be sold by the trustees, or otherwise disposed of as they shall think best, to remunerate the bondholders for their advance of \$100,000.

This extract shows that the editor of the Journal has either committed a wilful falsehood, or that he does not understand what he is talking about. It is not true that, if the next legislature refuse to tax the people, &c., no further advances will be made, and the canal lands will be sold by the trustees, or otherwise disposed of as they shall think best, to remunerate the bondholders for their advance of \$100,000. The bondholders ask the governor to enter into a contract for securing the payment of their advances in manner pointed out in said act of the legislature of Illinois, (the canal act,) act (sec. 13) that none of the lands, lots, or water powers so granted to the said trustees shall be sold until three months after the completion of the said canal. The bondholders by the proposed contract will therefore merely obtain a lien on the canal property to the amount of their advance, but the lien cannot be discharged before the canal is completed. Nor, after the canal is completed, can the trustees in whom the property is now to be vested sell it, to remunerate the bondholders for their present advance of \$100,000; without, at the same time, also remunerating all others who may have made advances to complete the canal. The bondholders obtain no preference—the sum they agreed to advance is to rank pari passu with any other sums to be contributed towards the completion of the canal, and no more. In short, the bondholders ask no other security for their present advance than is given them in the canal law, and that is little more than what they have on the whole canal debt, to wit, a lien on the canal property.

Thus is easily disposed of the first difficulty the astonishing acumen of the editor of the Journal has enabled him to discover in the arrangement for the completing of the canal. But gross and palpable as is his blunder (to use no harsher term,) now that he has been set right, will the Journal have the candor to place this matter in its proper light before its readers? We venture to say no. The object of the Journal is to render the arrangement to give money to the south, by means of such statements as the above, no matter if false, it expects to do this, for it knows that but few papers friendly to the canal, and that will take the trouble to contradict such statements, circulate in the south. False statements therefore answer its purpose as well as true ones would. But there is one important consideration the whig papers of the south lose sight of in their incessant opposition to the canal. While they fondly imagine they are daily rendering our democratic rulers more unpopular, their course is increasing their popularity in more than a two-fold ratio here in the north. The whig editors in the south have no idea how earnestly the whigs here depreciate their unreasonable opposition to the canal. It is breaking their party down more rapidly than any scheme the bitterest opponents of the whigs could invent. We copy in another column an article from the Rushville Whig, from which the Sangamo Journal and Alton Telegraph, may learn to some extent, in what light their course is regarded by their whig brethren in the north; but we can assure those papers that the language of the Whig is very mild indeed compared to what we daily hear in reference to their course from whigs in this neighborhood.

Navy of Great Britain.—We notice that the expenses of the navy of England, for the year ending the 5th of July, 1843, are charged at 10,557,301.142 sterling, which in round numbers falls but little short of 100,000,000. The navy consists of 163 ships of the line, 117 frigates, 64 war steamers, and 824 smaller vessels, employing 27,000 seamen and 25,000 marines.

The Navy of France, 1843, is said at 46 ships of the line, 56 first class frigates, 23 steam frigates, (all of the above named are nearly new,) 330 sloops of war and smaller vessels, and 25,000 seamen, who also perform duty as marines on board; France having no marine corps attached to the navy.

According to the letters from Ancona, a volcano appeared last month in the rocky island of Melada, situated on the Adriatic, near Ragusa. On the night of the 15th, eruptions from seven distinct craters were observed.

The New Bedford Mercury has a file of Honolulu Advocate to Aug. 6, containing the melancholy particulars of the loss of the white ship Parker, of New Bedford, on Ocean Island, a ledge of rocks in the Pacific.

The crew were unable to save sufficient clothes to cover them, or any provisions except one peck of beans and 15 or 20 pounds of salt meat, picked up after the vessel went to pieces. No water was saved. Before the vessel was deserted her masts were cut away, upon which and some floating spars, 22 of the ship company succeeded in crossing the reef. Immediately after the vessel struck, the mate and two men lowered a boat which was stove against the vessel. On the boat's wreck, however they were drifted by the current about 3 miles to the south, when, meeting a counter current, they were carried near the reef, but only one of the men was able to join his companions, who had constructed a raft from the wreck. Sad indeed was the prospect to those struggling for their lives and clinging to the raft, who four of their shipmates had found a watery grave.

After 8 days and 7 nights of incessant labor and intense suffering from hunger and thirst, they succeeded in reaching the island, where they found some remains of the wrecked English whaler Gledstanes, which served for firewood and building materials. One solitary dog was the only representative of civilized life, which had been left by the crew of the Gledstanes. His flesh afforded some variety to a constant diet upon sea-fowl and seals. From the old wreck of the Parker they obtained some pieces of copper, which were manufactured into cooking utensils. They sent off 120 sea-fowls, with tailed pieces of wood attached to them, hoping some one would be caught, which would in hieroglyphic language, denote the location of the wreck of the Parker. Thus month after month passed away. Sabbath, which usually consisted of prayer and reading of the Scriptures, with such sacred hymns as the memories of the worshippers could recall.

After more than six months had thus been spent, a vessel which proved to be the James Stewart, St. John N. B., reached the Island April 17. Twenty were left upon the island, who were generously supplied with 20 lbs. of bread and 20 lbs. beef each, besides one barrel of salt, and cotton cloth sufficient for each one a shirt, and numerous minor articles of essential benefit. The Capt. of the James Stewart pledged his word that at the end of the cruise he would return for them. On the 21st of May a second sail was discovered, which proved to be the whaleship Nassau, N. Bedford, Capt. Weeks. On learning their situation, he immediately ordered his boats ashore to bring off every person. He supplied them with clothing and provisions in abundance. Every accommodation which the Nassau could afford was placed at their disposal. Seven of the number have enlisted on board the Nassau to perform the voyage, while the remaining thirteen were landed at this port, under the protection of the American consulate.

Small Change.—Any one travelling along the seaboard of North Carolina, will notice the immense quantity of dried herrings used by the inhabitants. They appear to constitute the staple of life in that quarter.

A gentleman on his way to the south not long since, got out of the stage and entered a tavern for the purpose of refreshing himself. After taking a glass of whiskey and treating the driver, he threw down half a dollar. The bar-keeper looked perplexed, and said, I have no silver change, sir, but plenty of the common, if you will take it.

Here he counted out thirty seven herrings, which the traveller had to roll up in a piece of paper and take with him, thinking they might serve him for dinner. The stage went on, and at the next stopping place he hailed an old lady, and asked her if she could sell him a loaf of bread. She offered him a large loaf of fresh rye, and in return he counted out six herrings.

La me, she exclaimed; where did you get so much change? Can you change me a quarter? This he did cheerfully, and had six herrings remaining to eat.

Good.—An up-country gallant, not long since went over to see his "bright particular," and after sitting near half a day without saying a word, got up, and says he, well I reckon it's a gittin' fudden times—I must be a goin'. Wall a good evenin' to you all Miss Nancy.

Cure for Deafness.—It is said that by mixing sulphuric ether and ammonia, and allowing it to stand fourteen days a solution is formed, which if properly applied to the internal ear, will remove in almost every case, this hitherto considered incurable affection.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20, 1843.

Numerous reports are in circulation relative to mobs being gathering to frustrate the designs of justice, and screen some of our kidnapping gentry from the power of the law. We can tell such, however, that they will not be able to accomplish their designs, and that it would be much better for them to stay at home and mend their own business, if they wash themselves well.

We thank God that we have not got a mobocratic governor in this state, but one who will abide the laws of the land, who will magnify his office, and does not feel disposed to prostitute it to the base principles of mobocracy, nor trundle to the influence of any unholy alliances that would add to the oppression of the innocent. And we have got a patriotic band in this place, who have already been ground down to the dust of death by oppressive persecution, and mobocratic influence, who will bear it no longer; whose motto would be, if pressed to it, "We're to the knife, and knife to the hilt," in support of their own freedom, and that of the citizens of Illinois, rather than see our glorious institutions, our liberties, and our sacred rights trampled in the dust.

We would say to our friends abroad there is nothing to fear. We scarcely believe many of these reports; but if true we have nothing to fear, our legion is prepared for the worst, and we are very much mistaken if there are not thousands of patriots in the State of Illinois, who would stand up in the defence of law, and rally round the standard of liberty, whose souls are fired with the spirit of '76, and who would rather sacrifice their lives than bow to the yoke of Missouri, suffer their sacred rights to be trampled underfoot, or be governed by the dictions of the mobocratic nigger-drivers of Missouri. Great God! is it not enough that they carry out their bloody designs at home? Shall they pursue their victims to the State of Illinois, and pollute her free soil with their diabolical acts? Never!! No never!! No never!!!

KIDNAPPING.

It will be recolled that we gave an account last week of two persons being kidnapped by some persons from the state of Missouri. The names of the persons kidnapped were Daniel, and Philander Avery, father, and son. Philander, the son, by some means or other escaped from their hands, and returned to this State. We have also obtained information from other sources pertaining to this diabolical outrage, having a tendency to implicate others of whom we favorably could have hoped better things.

The following affidavit will show that some of the citizens of Illinois are so far fallen, and so much governed by mobocratic influences as to assist the Missouri wretches in their hellish designs:

STATE OF ILLINOIS.) Hancock county.

On the 11th day of December 1843, came Sisson A. Chase, before me Aaron Johnson, a justice of the peace of said county, and after being duly sworn deposed and said that the crime of kidnapping has been committed in Hancock county, and on the 24th of this present Dec., 1843, at the house of Schrench Freeman, about four miles and a half south of Warsaw, in said county; your said affiant heard a man by the name of John Eliot say that he was going a shooting turkeys, when asked what he was going to shoot them with, he showed a brace of pistols and a large hickory cane; your affiant observed that he thought he could not kill turkeys with such weapons, and the said Eliot said there was a certain cock he meant to take before night and they would do for that. He said Eliot went off, and your affiant did not see him till Sunday evening the third, when your affiant asked the said Eliot if he had caught his turkey, and he replied yes, the one he was after, a Mormon Elder; your affiant then asked him who he was and he said Daniel Avery; your affiant then asked the said Eliot what had been done with said Avery? and he said we put on to a horse, tied his legs and carried him to the river, from whence about ten o'clock at night, we took him into Clark county, Missouri, for scaling a horse three years ago, where they would try him, and if found guilty, they would then take him into another county where there was a jail, and there was none in Clark county. On the 4th day of December I asked him if he had writs or authority to take Mr. Avery, he replied, we all had writs. On the 5th day the said Eliot said he expected to get into difficulty on account of this scrape, but if any mormon makes any business with me, I will shoot him; and further your affiant says not.

SISSON A. CHASE.

Subscribed and sworn to this 11th day of December 1843, before me.

AARON JOHNSON, J. P.

Upon the filing of the foregoing affidavit a constable was immediately dispatched for the said John Eliot, who was brought forthwith to Nauvoo and had a hearing before Aaron Johnson, justice of the peace. The court was held in the large room over General Smith's store, on Monday afternoon.

The court being opened and the affidavit read, on the question being asked the

prisoner, guilty or not guilty, he plead not guilty.

Sisson B. Chase sworn.
I went down to that neighborhood to go to work—found work at Mr. Schrench Freeman's. Mr. Eliot was there—entered into conversation—found them opposed to Mormonism—next morning there was something said relative to him, Mr. Eliot's going to shoot turkeys. I asked him what he would shoot them with—he fetched a pair of pistols—I said I thought he could not kill turkeys with such weapons—he said there was a certain cock they intended to take before night—he thought they would do for that—he also had a hickory cane and said, that would be a good weapon. He went away on Saturday morning and returned on Sunday night—he then said that he had taken the turkey—a Mormon Elder, Avery—that they had taken him to the river at Warsaw, and took him across the river at ten o'clock at night—that they had taken him to Clark county, Missouri—would try him there and take him to another county where there was a jail.

I said that would not do. In two days he came back—I asked what he had been doing—he said taking a Mormon Elder—I asked if they had taken him by authority—he said not, but by force of arms. He Chase, said that he should likely get into difficulty; but that if a mormon should touch him he would shoot them. He said that Joseph Smith was a bad man, that he would be taken—I said they had tried it before but had failed—he said that they would not fail this time, that a plan was in operation that would succeed—that he would be popped over.

Mr. Smith asked what was said about him—prisoners counsel objected. Mr. Smith said he had a right to hear concerning himself. Court decided that it might be heard inasmuch as other mormons were mentioned.

Mr. Sisson A. Chase again related something similar to what he had done before—related the design of Missouri to take him—they wanted Mr. Smith, and some three or four more.

Stephen Markham sworn.
Heard Mr. Eliot make no threats—heard Mr. E. say that he assisted in taking Daniel Avery—that there was nine of them engaged in it, six belonging to Illinois and three to Missouri. He was taken in this county.

Did Mr. Eliot make any threats to Avery? Not to me only in taking him. He swore he would shoot us, and pointed his pistol. I told him to stand or I would shoot him if he offered resistance—that we were officers of the peace—had a writ for him—that if he gave himself up he should be civilly treated.

Cross examined.
He was taken into it not knowing what it would amount to—he said he would assist in taking the leaders, McCoy, Clark, Williams and his son, I forget the names of the whole; there was nine in company; I think Sturgeon was one, I also think the name of one was Cox.

King Follett sworn.

Don't know that I can make any addition to the testimony—the man attempted to get away, but we headed him. He threatened to shoot at first, but afterwards gave up. He confessed to me that he had been guilty of kidnapping—he said he was led into it by others—he did not know what he was doing. He said there was Mr. Clark who was far more guilty than he, and wanted me to take them; I said I could not do it—I had no authority. He acknowledged the whole circumstance and said he would do so to the court. The prisoner was then asked if he had any plan to make, he said not at this time.

The court declared that the said John Eliot he held to bail in the sum of \$3000 dollars to appear on the first day of the sitting of the county court at Carthage. Mr. Smith observed that the gentleman was a stranger, and might not be able to get bail, and suggested the propriety of the bond being reduced. The court however thought that in consequence of the enormity of the crime, that the bond was not more than sufficient to cause the prisoner to appear on the day of trial, and therefore could not mitigate it.

After the prisoner was remanded, there was another writ issued, predicated upon the following affidavit made returnable before R. D. Foster, J. P.:

STATE OF ILLINOIS.) Hancock county.

Personally appeared before me Rob't D. Foster, a justice of the peace for Hancock county, Joseph Smith, who being duly sworn according to law, deposed and said, that one John Eliot of said county is guilty of a breach of the peace for this, that on or about the second instant, the said John Eliot did use threatening language concerning your deponent as informed that said threatening language was made in the county of Hancock, and further this deponent says not.

JOSEPH SMITH.

Subscribed and sworn to this 18th of Dec. A. D. 1843.

R. D. FOSTER, J. P.

The prisoner was again brought forward and the court adjourned for one hour.

The court said that it was his privilege to plead for a change of venue by paying the costs, but as the costs were not forthcoming the court proceeded.

Mr. Styles then read the act to regulate the apprehension of offenders and for other purposes, p. 219. r. s. The act sets forth the use of threatening language is sufficient to criminate individuals; this we are prepared to prove.

Sisson Chase sworn.

The testimony was similar to that before delivered with the following additional items:

I did ask him if he had authority—in the morning he said that he would not

core about shooting some of the inhumanes in conversation with him he carried the idea that a conspiracy was formed against Joseph Smith and others, and that some of them would be shot. These conversations were had at different times. He thought Mr. Smith was a bad character. He thought they ought to be taken. What Joseph Smith, and some others. I told him he had been taken, but had been acquitted. He did not thank the Governor for that. He carried the idea that there was a conspiracy against his life, and said we have a plan in operation that will put him over.

Question by court. Do you know how long Mr. Ellet has been in the county?

No.

By counsel for prisoner. Did you hear him state that he himself would do anything? I heard him state nothing further than I have mentioned.

Mr. Markham and Mr. Ellet sworn.

By the court. Is your residence Mr. Ellet in this county? Yes.

King Ellet sworn.

I have heard of the things stated but not from him.

Messrs. Marr and Styles, attorneys, resident in Nauvoo, make some thrilling remarks pertaining to the outrageous proceedings of Missouri. The diabolical conduct of those wretches who could be engaged in destroying and kidnapping their fellow men was portrayed in glowing colors. Judge Phelps and General Smith then followed on the same subject, their language was thrilling and eloquent and powerful. If ever humanity and deeds of blood were depicted in their traitors' eyes it was on that occasion; their thoughts flashed as fire and they spoke in words that burned. We never saw the character of General Smith so clearly developed for while he rebuked and depicted the fiends, he made the culprit stand charged with his true colors; he tried the poor wretch that then stood before him, and with feelings of commiseration, benevolence and philanthropy, withdrew his charge, wished it it was in the power of the court that the culprit might be forgiven, promised to pay all the charges, and invited him and those of his friends who came along, to come to his house, and they should be taken care of. It would be superfluous for us to attempt to give even a faint outline of the remarks made by the above named gentlemen; we hope to have at least a synopsis of their speeches for publication which we are sure would be highly interesting to our readers. Upon the whole, although a painful yet it was an interesting occasion and well long to be remembered, and unless Mr. Ellet's heart, and those of his friends, were made of adamant, it must have made a deep impression on their minds and affect their life in the future.

These things were in type, we have received information that Mr. John Ellet is now in the Chicago jail, where he is to be held until he can be sent to the Missouri State Prison.

It is also reported that on that the celebrated mother, Col. Williams with his party, have left for Missouri; we suppose that he has found out the pleasure of entertaining mobs.

For the Neighbor.

In compliance with your request, I will state, for the information of the readers of your excellent journal, that Mr. Rich and Braham who was so severely wounded on the night of the 10th inst. by one of the individuals who, among other things, robbed him of a small sum of money which was all he possessed, is in my opinion, entirely out of danger, and is rapidly recovering.

J. M. BERNHISEL, Attending Surgeon.

Dec. 20, 1843.

Memoirs in Ogleburg, N. Y. Mr. Alfred H. Cowe, aged 18 years, to Mrs. Michael Thompson aged 68. "Every one to their own taste," as Melchizedek said when she kissed her son.—Richmond Star.

Kind of Pleasure.—The New York Post says it is estimated that there must have been twenty thousand persons at the various places of amusement, concerts, theaters and fairs, on Thursday night week.

At a very numerous meeting of the citizens of Nauvoo, held at the corner of Main and Water streets on the 9th Dec. 1843, Mr. Heber C. Kimball was elected chairman, and J. M. Bernhisel appointed secretary. Mr. George A. Smith having made a few observations, Mr. John Taylor read the preamble and resolutions of a meeting held at the Temple on the 7th instant, also an ordinance entitled an extra ordinance for the extra case of Joseph Smith and others, recently passed by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo; likewise the 4th and 6th articles of the amendments of the constitution of the United States; and the opinion of the Attorney General of the State of Illinois, on the subject of the organization of the Nauvoo Legion, he being of the opinion that said Legion was disconnected from the military communities of the whole State, and in no way subject to the regular military laws, possessing an exemption even from subjection to the general military laws, with a law making power vested in their own Legion.

After some pertinent remarks by Mr. Taylor, General Joseph Smith briefly addressed the meeting; he dissented entirely from the opinion of the Attorney General, and observed that it was stated in the charter that the Legion was a part of the militia of Illinois, and that his commission declared that he (General Smith) was the Lieutenant General of the Nauvoo Legion, and if the militia of the State of Illinois, and as such, it was not only his

duty to enforce the city ordinances, but the laws of the State when called on by the Governor. He also stated that he had been informed that the Chief Magistrate of Missouri had in contemplation to make another requisition on the Governor of Illinois for him, Joseph Smith.

The meeting then adjourned, sine die. H. C. KIMBALL, Chairman. J. M. BERNHISEL, Sec.

London, which extends its intellectual, if not its topographical identity from Bethnal-green to Turnham green (ten miles) from Kentishtown to Brixton, (seven miles) whose houses are said to number 200,000; and to occupy twenty square miles of ground, has a population of a little less than 2,000,000 of souls, or rather mouths. Its levitation is composed of nearly 10,000 streets, lanes, alleys, squares, places, terraces, &c. It consumes upwards of 4,200,000 lbs of animal food weekly, which is washed down by 1,100,000 barrels of port annually, exclusive of other liquors. Its rental is at least 7,000,000 a year duty alone. It has 237 churches, 207 dissenting places of worship, and upwards of 5,000 public houses, and 16 theatres.

Mysterious Profession.—Now Tom, said the printer of a country newspaper, in giving directions to his apprentice, put the foreign leaders into the galley and lock 'em up; let Napoleon's remains have a larger head; distribute the army in the east; take up a line and finish the British Ministers; make the young Princess to run on with the Duchess of Kent; move the Kerry hunt out of the chase; get your stick and conclude the horrid murder which Joe began last night; wash your hands and come into dinner; and see that all the pigs are cleared up.

Shall I have your hand? said a New York exquise to a belle, as the dance was about commencing. With all my heart, was the soft response.

For the Neighbor.

ANSWER TO THE ENIGMA OF LAST WEEK.

Some friend to the Neighbor, unknown to me who.

Some genius in Enigmas designs for to show; Though a mystery piece, it's left without name.

And I've the presumption to answer the same. Though I treat with the writer, it's well understood.

For it was found in that which is good. Yet in many a place it's not known to be. For it never was found in mystery.

It's not to be found in the heaven above. Nor with the Almighty, the fountain of love. It's not in the earth, nor the sea, that's so blue. In fact it's not found in any thing true.

In every word that we speak it is found. What's the whole matter? freely do I say around. It's a story to tell.

But never discerned in earth, heaven or hell. It never is heard in language sublime, And with it the poet never make a rhyme.

It's not in any language I'd have you to know, For all was composed with the small letter O.

For the Neighbor.

ANSWER TO ENIGMA EXTRAORDINARY.

In solving the question pray grant me the favor. (If these lines are found worthy a place in the Neighbor.)

To oppose the assertion of part that's been told. Of the wonderful things your enigma unfolded.

It's unlike a globe, nor is't placed in its center. It's ruled by the tongue, when the mouth it's death enter.

If it's always in fiction how'er odd it may seem. In the face of the sun, moon, or stars can't be seen.

It cannot be found in earth, heaven, or hell. In fire, air, or water, it never can dwell. It cannot be found whenever the soil.

In no state or empire, on this earthly ball. To search the vast deep, what's the labor it's all. It cannot be found in lake, river, or sea. Not a sound on the shore will its presence convey.

Our eyes which wealth it never can be seen. To the right, it's partial, in pocket and store. It does not begin with the town of Babylon.

With the general or captain it never was killed. To be brief is my object I'll tell you at once. It cannot be found with the river of Jordan.

In each season and month it does plainly appear. And is seen every morning throughout the whole year.

This enigma explained to the high and the low. Will show the small letter by the school-boy called O.

For the Neighbor.

MORNING.

BY JOHN C. PRINGLE.

'Tis morn, but the full and cloudless moon. Pours from her starry urn a cloudless light.

'Tis but a little space beyond the noon.—The still, delicious noon of Summer's night; Forth from my home I take an early flight.

Down the lone dale pursue my devious way; Bound o'er the meadows with a keen delight. Brush from the forest leaves the dewy spray, And scale the lone steep to watch the kin-

dling day.

The lark is up, the daffodil of the arch. Exulting in his airy realm on high, His song, profuse in melody and air.

Makes vocal all the region of the sky. The startled moor cock, with a sudden cry, Springs from beneath my feet, and I pass.

The sheep regard me with an earnest eye, Ceasing to nibble at the scanty grass.

And scour the barren waste in one tumultuous mass.

But lo! the stars are waning, and the dawn. Blushes and burns adwain the east—behold! The early sun, behind the upland lawn.

Looks o'er the summit with a front of gold: Back from his beaming brow the mists are rolled. And as he climbs the crystal tower of morn.

Rocks, woods and glens, their shadows depths unfold; The trembling dew grows brighter on the thorn.

And Nature smiles as fresh as if but newly born. God of the boundless Universe! I come To hold communion with myself and Thee!

And though excess of beauty makes me dumb, My thoughts are eloquent with all I see; My foot is on the mountain—I am free.

And buoyant as the winds that round me blow! My dreams are sunny as you pleasant lies, And tranquil as the pool that sleeps below.

White, circling round my heart, a Poet's raptures glow.

SERMON ON THE MOUNT.

He sat upon the mount—around him crowd. Listening thousands—the mother and the child. The rich, the poor, the lowly and the proud—

To catch the words which flow in accents mild. From lips unstained, pure and undecified. But mixed with one dwell on every face—

Tale of ocean; the scroll of bitter hate, Some meek and lowly, lowly his winning grace. And his each word, the holy Saviour spake, And fit for him, the world they could forsake.

How lovely is Religion, when it flows. Fresh from the fountain of an undimmed art; Lifts his triumphs—but it never knows The deep, true joy, which silently doth start.

In the mind's temple, holy and apart. The Saviour spake for all—for all he died— The sinner and the saint—in all time.

Shall his humbleness rebuke man's pride, And raise the stricken one of every clime, To worship truth, eternal and sublime.

THE LORD'S SUPPER.

The two years there—around that humble board They sat in silence, at the close of day. When from his lips there came the startling word:

One of you shall most surely me betray. What is it, Lord? they sadly ask'd, Oh! say? One scowling brow is reddened new with shame.

There's a sinner glowing in a wild dark eye— On history page in blood is writ that name. In lines of infamy that never can die, Stands Judas—the false disciple—living lie.

He spake again in accents soft and mild: Command I ye, that each his passions smother. So that of men, ye may be truly say'd My dear disciples, and a true brother.

To all, loving and soothing one another. To all, loving and soothing one another. To all, loving and soothing one another.

Where goes that, Lord? then Simon Peter said: Whither I go thou can'st not follow now? Nay! for thy sake, Lord, shall my blood be shed.

Thou wilt deny me, ere the cock doth crow. Alas! many weakners—it was even so.

An Ordinance regulating Merchants and Grocers Licenses.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that before any person or persons can legally sell or vend goods, wares, provisions or commodities, as merchants or grocers at any stand, store, or grocery, within the limits of said city, he, she, or they shall first obtain a license from the City Recorder, for which he, she, or they shall pay down at the rate of one dollar in trade, at the discretion of said Recorder by inquiring upon oath, as to the amount of stock; and said license shall continue in force one year from the date: The amount for said license shall be by the Recorder paid into the treasury for the use and benefit of said city.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained that this ordinance shall go into effect on the 25th day of December, instant, and that the penalty for refusal or neglect to comply with its requirements, shall be two dollars upon every hundred dollars worth of stock in trade, recoverable before the Mayor of said city upon proof as in the cases of violating city ordinances.

Sec. 3. And be it further ordained that the City Marshal (whose duty it is to carry this ordinance into effect) or any other person shall be allowed ten per cent. out of the fine for prosecuting violations of this ordinance to effect.

Sec. 4. And be it further ordained, that the Recorder, at the city's expense, shall furnish a book to register the names of persons and dates to whom licenses are granted, with the amount of stock for which Registry and license he shall receive one dollar fees and persons to whom licenses are granted shall post them in a conspicuous place in the store or grocery so licensed.

Sec. 5. And be it further ordained, that where the stock in trade is increased after the license is granted during the continuance of such license, such person or persons shall report the same to the Recorder, who shall be governed as in the first section of this ordinance, and claim the same proportion of license money for the benefit of the city, as there has been stock added; viz: one dollar for one hundred dollars worth a year; fifty cents for the same amount, six months; and in like manner for all sums any length of time; and subject to the same penalty for neglect, refusal or non-compliance as is provided in the second section of this ordinance.

Sec. 6. And be it further ordained that the Recorder shall deduct from the license money, the amount which may have been taxed by the city assessors and collectors for the current year.

Passed Dec. 16, 1843.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor. WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

An Ordinance concerning the Landing of Steam Boats in Nauvoo.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that hereafter every Steamboat, ascending or descending the Mississippi river, which shall land within the limits of said city to discharge freight or passenger, or to take on freight or passenger, shall pay to the Wharf-master one dollar, as tax for the use or benefit of said city; and said Wharf-master, who shall annually be appointed by the said City Council, shall give a bond with security, of two hundred dollars to the Recorder, and be sworn, for the faithful performance of his duty, and shall make quarterly returns to the Treasury of all moneys collected, retaining fifty per cent for collecting; the first year.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained, that in case of refusal of any Steamboat to pay said charge, said Wharf-master is hereby empowered to seize said boat or a sufficient quantity of her furniture or tackle and expose it for sale within five days after to pay said charge and costs.

Passed Dec. 16, 1843.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor. WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

By the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, W. W. Phelps was duly elected counselor in place of counselor Kimmons who was absent.

Jonathan Dunham was duly elected Wharf-master of the city for one year.

Resolved, That the office of City Attorney be vacated for the time being, and that the Recorder give notice accordingly.

Heber C. Kimball was duly elected city auctioneer in place of Charles W. Foster removed.

Passed Dec. 16, 1843.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor. WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

MARRIED—On Sunday, the 17th inst., by Elder John Taylor, Mr. A. L. Fullmer, to Miss Sarah Ann Fallett.

A FARM FOR SALE.

Consisting of four hundred and eighty acres, 100 acres of which being good timber. It is situated in the best tract of land, Lee county Iowa Territory, one mile north of Montrose, and one half mile from the river opposite Nauvoo. One hundred and fifteen acres are under improvement; there is a one story frame dwelling, a well and stable on the premises. The above farm will be sold cheap, terms easy. For information call at the office of C. L. Higbee, Esq., or at my residence on the above mentioned tract.

J. WARD. P. S. Missouri land will be taken in exchange for the above farm, by applying soon.

Dec. 20, 1843. no31-1f.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has just received a splendid assortment of Sole and Upper Leather, Findings, Bindings, &c. also an assortment of Shakers Bindings, consisting of Purses, Nails, Threads, Bristles, Axes, Hacks, &c. The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, hides, or country produce. Those wishing to purchase will please call at the leather store of the subscriber on Mulholland street one quarter of a mile east of the Temple.

Sole-leather sold from 25 to 27 cents per lb.

JOSEPH HORNE. Dec. 20, 1843. no31-3m.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has just received a splendid assortment of Sole and Upper Leather, Findings, Bindings, &c. also an assortment of Shakers Bindings, consisting of Purses, Nails, Threads, Bristles, Axes, Hacks, &c. The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, hides, or country produce. Those wishing to purchase will please call at the leather store of the subscriber on Mulholland street one quarter of a mile east of the Temple.

Sole-leather sold from 25 to 27 cents per lb.

JOSEPH HORNE. Dec. 20, 1843. no31-3m.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has just received a splendid assortment of Sole and Upper Leather, Findings, Bindings, &c. also an assortment of Shakers Bindings, consisting of Purses, Nails, Threads, Bristles, Axes, Hacks, &c. The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, hides, or country produce. Those wishing to purchase will please call at the leather store of the subscriber on Mulholland street one quarter of a mile east of the Temple.

Sole-leather sold from 25 to 27 cents per lb.

JOSEPH HORNE. Dec. 20, 1843. no31-3m.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has just received a splendid assortment of Sole and Upper Leather, Findings, Bindings, &c. also an assortment of Shakers Bindings, consisting of Purses, Nails, Threads, Bristles, Axes, Hacks, &c. The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, hides, or country produce. Those wishing to purchase will please call at the leather store of the subscriber on Mulholland street one quarter of a mile east of the Temple.

Sole-leather sold from 25 to 27 cents per lb.

JOSEPH HORNE. Dec. 20, 1843. no31-3m.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has just received a splendid assortment of Sole and Upper Leather, Findings, Bindings, &c. also an assortment of Shakers Bindings, consisting of Purses, Nails, Threads, Bristles, Axes, Hacks, &c. The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, hides, or country produce. Those wishing to purchase will please call at the leather store of the subscriber on Mulholland street one quarter of a mile east of the Temple.

Sole-leather sold from 25 to 27 cents per lb.

JOSEPH HORNE. Dec. 20, 1843. no31-3m.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has just received a splendid assortment of Sole and Upper Leather, Findings, Bindings, &c. also an assortment of Shakers Bindings, consisting of Purses, Nails, Threads, Bristles, Axes, Hacks, &c. The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, hides, or country produce. Those wishing to purchase will please call at the leather store of the subscriber on Mulholland street one quarter of a mile east of the Temple.

Sole-leather sold from 25 to 27 cents per lb.

JOSEPH HORNE. Dec. 20, 1843. no31-3m.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has just received a splendid assortment of Sole and Upper Leather, Findings, Bindings, &c. also an assortment of Shakers Bindings, consisting of Purses, Nails, Threads, Bristles, Axes, Hacks, &c. The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, hides, or country produce. Those wishing to purchase will please call at the leather store of the subscriber on Mulholland street one quarter of a mile east of the Temple.

Sole-leather sold from 25 to 27 cents per lb.

JOSEPH HORNE. Dec. 20, 1843. no31-3m.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has just received a splendid assortment of Sole and Upper Leather, Findings, Bindings, &c. also an assortment of Shakers Bindings, consisting of Purses, Nails, Threads, Bristles, Axes, Hacks, &c. The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, hides, or country produce. Those wishing to purchase will please call at the leather store of the subscriber on Mulholland street one quarter of a mile east of the Temple.

Sole-leather sold from 25 to 27 cents per lb.

JOSEPH HORNE. Dec. 20, 1843. no31-3m.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has just received a splendid assortment of Sole and Upper Leather, Findings, Bindings, &c. also an assortment of Shakers Bindings, consisting of Purses, Nails, Threads, Bristles, Axes, Hacks, &c. The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, hides, or country produce. Those wishing to purchase will please call at the leather store of the subscriber on Mulholland street one quarter of a mile east of the Temple.

Sole-leather sold from 25 to 27 cents per lb.

JOSEPH HORNE. Dec. 20, 1843. no31-3m.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has just received a splendid assortment of Sole and Upper Leather, Findings, Bindings, &c. also an assortment of Shakers Bindings, consisting of Purses, Nails, Threads, Bristles, Axes, Hacks, &c. The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, hides, or country produce. Those wishing to purchase will please call at the leather store of the subscriber on Mulholland street one quarter of a mile east of the Temple.

Sole-leather sold from 25 to 27 cents per lb.

JOSEPH HORNE. Dec. 20, 1843. no31-3m.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has just received a splendid assortment of Sole and Upper Leather, Findings, Bindings, &c. also an assortment of Shakers Bindings, consisting of Purses, Nails, Threads, Bristles, Axes, Hacks, &c. The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, hides, or country produce. Those wishing to purchase will please call at the leather store of the subscriber on Mulholland street one quarter of a mile east of the Temple.

Sole-leather sold from 25 to 27 cents per lb.

JOSEPH HORNE. Dec. 20, 1843. no31-3m.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has just received a splendid assortment of Sole and Upper Leather, Findings, Bindings, &c. also an assortment of Shakers Bindings, consisting of Purses, Nails, Threads, Bristles, Axes, Hacks, &c. The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, hides, or country produce. Those wishing to purchase will please call at the leather store of the subscriber on Mulholland street one quarter of a mile east of the Temple.

Sole-leather sold from 25 to 27 cents per lb.

JOSEPH HORNE. Dec. 20, 1843. no31-3m.

the lands belonging to the church and Temple, &c., and can be found any day either at President Joseph Smith's Bar Room or the Temple Recorder's Office, at the Temple.

W. CLAYTON, Clerk. Nauvoo, Dec. 16, 1843.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeale's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordeons on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Dec. 19, 1843. no32-1f.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

ST. LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

from to

Wheat—per lb. 11 12

Barley—per lb. 11 12

Collins—per lb. 11 12

Others—per lb. 11 12

Barley—per lb. 11 12

Barley—per lb. 11 12

Barley—per lb. 11 12

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

TEXAS TRACHEARY AND BRITISH SCHEMING!!

The New Orleans Tropic contains a letter from Galveston, Texas, under date of the 13th ult., which conveys news of an important character, if true. The Tropic says its correspondent's means of obtaining important information are equal to any gentleman's in the Republic, and that his statements may be implicitly relied on, and adds, "we know that his information is derived from the very highest and most undoubted sources." The letter says:—

"General Murphy, U. S. Charge to Texas, has left the seat of Government (Washington) and is now in this city. Strange rumors are afloat about the cause of his removal from thence, and other matters connected therewith. Mr. Abel, bearer of despatches for the United States Government, who was wrecked on the Sarah Barnes, will, I hope, be more fortunate on the schooner Galveston, which conveys this letter, and reach his government in safety. On his arrival at Washington city, there will be some strange developments made public, which are topics of general conversation in Texas. Although you will discover nothing but 'dark hints' from the press, I will draw aside the veil, Messrs. Editors, for your especial benefit, as I remember to have seen in your paper frequent predictions of the very treason which I have now the mortification to announce. It is this: that Gen. Murphy suspected some secret machinations between the British and Texian governments, highly detrimental to the United States interests, and forthwith set about discovering the nature of the mystery. This he was enabled to do during President Houston's absence at the Indian Treaty Ground—he being furnished with well authenticated copies of the entire treasonable correspondence held by the President with the representatives of the British and Mexican Governments—binding himself to send commissioners to recognize the nominal sovereignty of Mexico, provided that government, will thereupon cede Texas to Great Britain for a consideration!

Texians will then be a British province, by cession from Mexico, and consequent of the Executive of the Republic!—the confirmation of the Senate and sanction of the people can be relied on, it is supposed, after sustaining the ordeal through which the President has led them. Once a province of Great Britain, and the immediate abolition of slavery follows as a matter of course; but a consideration is secured for the slaveholder. Free ports, cheap goods, smuggling, and the consequent influx of European population will soon compensate the people for the empty name of a Republic, which has mocked their ears during Houston's arbitrary reign! But what, you ask, is to be the traitor's reward? Governor General for life, with a large salary, and a high sounding title, will bribe Houston to sell his country!! The correspondence which I allude to fully explains the mystery of the President's war against the navy. The vessels were to have been sold in New Orleans last spring, after which the Mexican navy were to take Galveston and control the coast—to be secured by a formidable in-land invasion. The cession to England was then to follow, by agreement, and the people of Texas were to look upon their new masters as very generous, and adopt any form of Government that their deliverance might prescribe. The consummation of Commodore Moore defeated this well contrived plan, and he deserves the execration of every lover of the 'British policy.' I believe that a plan is now maturing for the delivery of Texas into the hands of the Mexicans this fall.

I have given you the outlines of the mysterious and secret policy of President Houston, which has been so long misinterpreted by his friends, and scarce believed possible by his enemies. You learn full particulars from your own Government in a very short time, fully confirmed all that I have said.

The above facts have been withheld by the press in Texas; but as they are topics of daily conversation in the street, I see no objection to calling on Louisiana to watch her neighbor! You may rest assured, gentlemen, that I am revealing to you no vague rumor, but facts which have been derived from the most indisputable sources.

NAUVOO COMB MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber, late from Philadelphia, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced manufacturing combs of every variety at his manufactory, on the corner of Young and Rich Streets, opposite Mr. Moses Smith's Store, three quarters of a mile east of the Temple; which he will sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than can be purchased in St. Louis, or any western market. All merchants, and others, who wish to patronize home manufacture, would do well to call and examine his work and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Horns wanted at a liberal price, in exchange for combs or cash.

JOSEPH HAMMAR.

Nauvoo, Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

MR. ROBERT WELLS, respectfully informs the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business at the corner of Main and Parley streets, and hopes by strict attention thereto, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Cutting done on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

Oct 18-25-3m

SASH! SASH! SASH!!!

WINDOW SASH constantly on hand and made to order at **Saunders' Sash Shop**, on Partridge Street, between Parley and Sidney Streets, near Knight's Flouring Mill.

Dec. 12, 1843. no33-1y.

State of Illinois, ss. Hancock county, ss.

In the Hancock county Circuit Court, to the May Term A. D. 1844.

James Moffitt jr., Complainant.

vs.

Joseph W. Loan, Defendants.

In Chancery.

The complainant's solicitor having filed affidavit that defendant Joseph W. Loan is not an inhabitant or resident of the State of Illinois. Notice is hereby given to the said Joseph W. Loan that a suit in Chancery has been commenced in the Circuit Court in aid for said county of Hancock at the suit of said complainant and against the said defendant, that a subpoena has been issued therein and that unless you the said Joseph W. Loan shall appear on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court-house in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of May A. D. 1844, and plead, answer, or demur to the said complainant's Bill, the same will be taken for confessed and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

JAMES H. RILEY, Sol. for complt.

December 6, 1843. no33-1f.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The new brick House and Store recently occupied by Dr. J. H. Haven, on Mulholland Street. The premises will be rented separately, or in connection, as desired.

Enquire of P. A. GOODWIN, Near the Temple.

Nov 39, 1843-31:4w

LOST.

ABOUT six weeks ago a company of saints arrived in this place escorted by Elder Wandal who had in his charge a trunk belonging to Jane Elizabeth Manning—Sister Manning was not here then but has since arrived and can obtain no intelligence of her trunk; it is presumed that some one has got it in mistake as there was a number of passengers arrived at the same time. The trunk is about three feet long and covered with a light red hair skin, with the exception of the back, on which there is some white. It is directed Jane Elizabeth Manning, Nauvoo. Whoever will give such information as shall lead to the discovery of the trunk will be handsomely rewarded by applying to this office.

Nauvoo, Dec. 6, 1843.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

WHERE is the Good Samaritan? Where the true Philanthropist? Is there no balm in Gilead? Have they not yet been found? If you have not found them, seek for the remedies offered to the afflicted, by Dr. James M. Martineau. Inquire for Dr. James M. Martineau's Invaluable remedy for the cure of Fevers.

For Dr. James M. Martineau's Anti-Bilious Universal Life Pills.

For Dr. James M. Martineau's Anti-Dyspeptic and Anti-Consumptive Pills.

For Dr. James M. Martineau's Never-failing Worm Destroying medicine.

For Dr. James M. Martineau's Cephalic Snuff, for the cure of Nervous Headache, &c.

In these medicines, the afflicted will find a treasure which is infinitely of greater value to the sick and debilitated, than either silver or gold. Truly may it be said that, in their curative virtues may be found the Good Samaritan! the true Philanthropist! the balm of Gilead! the Poor Man's Wealth! the Sick Man's Comfort! and by the proper and timely use of which, every man may become his own Physician!

From earliest childhood, he practiced successfully the art of healing; and in defiance of opposition, by friends and relatives, he succeeded in studying the art and science of medicine; and after untiring industry and immense research, and after having reached riper years, and traveled among numerous tribes of Indians, and visited many and various climates, Dr. James M. Martineau is fully persuaded that he has now realized his fondest expectations: that the object of all his toil, labor and hope, has been accomplished; and that he will be regarded by all future generations as the true Philanthropist; as having been the instrument, under the direction of an overruling Providence, of rendering and having rendered the greatest good to the greatest number, will be cheerfully conceded.

November 22d, 1843.

City of Nauvoo:

The subscriber takes great pleasure in calling the attention of the public, to the above invaluable remedies; believing that they are a medicine that will tend to secure the health of this city. That they act most mildly, and yet most efficaciously; in uniformity with the laws of nature; and that they are composed of mild herbs.

Knowing from experience that no Pill possesses more virtue in their curative properties. Their worth can only be estimated by a fair trial and by following the accompanying directions. The undersigned can produce a host of the most respectable testimony in their favor, and doubts not but a discerning public, will, in the use of them, secure to themselves, that highest boon of heaven—health.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

The above medicines may be obtained in various stores in the city, and at his House, opposite the Nauvooansion.

Fever Pills \$1.50; Life Pills 25 cents; Anti-Dyspeptic Pills \$1.00.

Nov 29, 1843-31:ly

NOTICE.

JUST received from Boston a large lot of sole-leather for sale, cheap for cash. Will exchange for green and dry hides, pork, lard, wheat, tallow, butter and cheese, and country orders.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

Nauvoo, Nov. 1st 1843. no27-1f.

SELECT SCHOOL.

A SELECT SCHOOL will be opened by J. HATCH, Jr., on Mulholland Street, half a mile east of the Temple, on the 27th of November, 1843; in which will be taught the various branches of an English Education, together with Latin and Greek. Terms, three dollars per quarter for English, four for Greek and Latin.

References—to any Merchant on the Hill.

Nov 15, 1843.

WANTED.

A FAITHFUL young man for four or six months; one that understands teaming and taking care of horses, and other work about the barn and house; one lately from the east will be preferred.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

N. B. The pay will be in bricks.

Nauvoo, Nov. 1st 1843. no27-1f.

WORK! WORK! WORK!!!

THE undersigned wishes to let out a job of opening a stone quarry, also to get out 30 cords of stone on the bank of the river.

If any person wishes to get Steam-boat wood this fall and coming winter, I will take from 500 to 1000 cords in exchange for bricks. I will also let a job of clay digging late this fall.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

Nauvoo, Nov. 8, 1843. no27-1f.

SEE HERE!

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY!!

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity that he intends to manufacture Boots and Shoes much cheaper than has been done heretofore in this city. He would also inform the farmers that he will take hides and produce in part pay.

He returns his thanks to the public generally for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, and hopes, in consequence of his reduced prices to merit a still greater share of the patronage of those who wish to encourage home manufacture, and labour rather than compel many of their mechanics to leave this city and their families and seek employment elsewhere in consequence of the Eastern work brought here by our merchants whose only object and aim seems to be to enrich themselves regardless of the sufferings of their own citizens, instead of bringing leather and having it manufactured at home.

His work will be made out of the best materials and workmanship not excelled by any in the city, at the following prices:

MEN'S WORK.	
Fine Boots, from	\$5 to 5.50
Kip do	4.00
Course do	3.00
Mock do from	2.25 to 2.50
Fine shoes,	2.00
Men's pumps, from	1.75 to 2.00
Slippers, from	1.00 to 1.50
Coarse shoes,	1.75
WOMEN'S WORK.	
Gator Boots,	2.25
Bootees,	1.75
Jarfeesons,	1.50
Slippers,	1.25
Pumps Spring,	1.25
Turn corners,	1.25
MISSES.	
Bootees,	1.37
Pumps Spring,	.87
Shoes with wells,	1.00
CHILDREN'S.	
Welt shoes, from	62 to 75c
Pump Springs, from	50 to 62c
Turn corners, from	45 to 50c.

G. C. RISER.

One door from Parley in Main St.

CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP.

THE subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of window sash and doors and all kinds of job work in their line of business, at the shortest notice for cash or country produce. Shop on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets.

JOSEPH W. COOLEIDGE & CO.

N. B. Those having accounts against the above firm for work or materials will please bring them in immediately for settlement.

J. W. C. & Co.

Dec. 1843. no32-1f.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE subscriber is prepared to execute any business pertaining to the office of Notary Public, when called upon; such as, drawing, and taking the acknowledgment of deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Bills of Sale, &c. Also, taking Depositions, Affidavits, and Protest of Notes and Bills of Exchange.

Fees—For taking acknowledgement of Deeds and other instruments, to take effect in the county, 25cts.

To take effect out of the county, 50.

E. ROBINSON.

Nauvoo, Nov. 29, 1843. no31-1f.

IRON AND STEEL.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Iron, Steel, Raps and Nails of various descriptions. Also a large assortment of Hollowware, consisting of Pots, Kettles, Pans, Ovens &c. &c. all of which articles he is prepared to sell low for cash; wholesale and retail.

He also has on hand a constant supply of edge tools of various descriptions, which he makes at his manufactory, and which he is prepared to furnish to order at his store, near the corner of Partridge and Knight St.

EDWARD HUNTER.

Nauvoo, Nov. 22, 1843; no31-3m.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, clothe lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

HOWARD EGAN.

April 20, 1843. 52-1f

SPINNING WHEELS!

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing Spinning Wheels of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bed-steads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bed-stead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.

May 24 1843, 1f.

GRANT & WATT, TAILORS,

MAIN STREET, Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All country orders promptly attended to.

FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois, and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents, per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

LIME.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER.

Nauvoo, June 17, 1843-1f.

N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

GUSTAVUS HILLS, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers would give notice to the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they have just received, from the East, a good assortment of Boots and Shoes—also, Sole Leather—Upper—Calf Kid—Linings—Bindings—and most kinds of Findings—Shoe Pegs—Nails—Blacking, &c. Also a quantity of Friction Matches—Writing, Wrapping, and Sand Paper. They will make all kinds of Boots and Shoes to order, and on the most reasonable terms. All persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, are requested to call at the store of the subscribers on Mulholland Street, a few rods East of the Temple.

POWERS & ADAMS.

Sept. 27, 1843. no22-1f.

SELECT SCHOOL.

MR. A. BLAKE, having fitted up his school room on Parley street, second block east of Main street, would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that he will commence his second quarter on Monday the 11th instant.

He has been engaged in teaching for several years in the east, and is confident he will give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

A quarter will consist of thirteen weeks—school five days each week, and no allowance will be made for absentees except in case of sickness, or by special agreement.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic \$2.00

Grammar, geography and history 2.50

Philosophy, algebra and surveying 3.00

AARON BLAKE.

Nauvoo, Dec 5th, 1843-32:5m

E. MITCHELL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S Boot and Shoe Maker, corner of Kimball and Main Street, begs to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity that he is carrying on the above business in all its branches and trusts that his long experience in conducting the business of Shoemaking both in Liverpool and Nauvoo, will insure him a share of public patronage. E. M. flatters himself that not only his workmanship but prices will give general satisfaction. All orders will be punctually attended to.

Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

THIRD ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Otago, and St. Louis, at Lyon's New Brick Store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main and Carlin streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS, direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, sale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows: Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hardware. Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main, and Carlin streets, at the New Brick Variety Store (sign of the Lion.)

Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill., Nov. 7, 1843-1f

NEW GOODS, VERY CHEAP.

PRATT & SNOW, corner of Young and Wells Streets, one block north of the Temple, Nauvoo, have just received from Boston the largest supply of Dry Goods ever opened in this city, consisting principally of good staple articles for fall and winter; such as Broad-cloths, Casimers, Satinets, Flannels, Shirtings, Sheetings, Calicoes, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. Cash wanted, and country produce bought and sold.

As we intend selling goods very cheap, and on the principles of honor, justice, and impartiality, no one need ask for credit, nor waste breath in bantering on the price, as we have but one invariable price either for cash or barter.

Nauvoo, Nov. 7, 1843.

LOST.

IN the vicinity of Carthage, on the route from Jacksonville to Nauvoo, a small leather valise containing one pair of tin pantaloons, two shirts, two bosoms, one pocket bible and some small pamphlets. Whosoever will give information, or return the same shall be rewarded.

MELVIN WILBER.

Nov. 7th 1843-1f.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBELL'S LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The ber Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

J. SNIDER,

(22-y1.)

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

MR. Joseph M. and Miss Adeline Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Granger streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst. (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strictest attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading writing and spelling \$2.00

English grammar & geography 2.50

Chemistry & natural philosophy 3.00

Astronomy 4.00

A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absentees unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement.

JOSEPH M. COLE, ADELIA COLE.

FOR SALE.

South west quarter of section 24, in township six north of range 8 west. Title good. Terms easy; apply to

L. E. REYNOLDS.

Burlington Iowa.

June 27th, 1843-1f.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, having lately taken the upper stone house in Nauvoo, are now prepared to do a Forwarding and Commission Business, and are ready at all times to accommodate the public, by receiving all goods that may be consigned to them.

CHARLES ALLEN, JOHN KELLY.

Aug. 9. no37-1f.

ALMON RABBIT.

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macdonald Hancock co. Ill.) July 4th 1843-1f.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Hancock Circuit, I the undersigned administrator of the estate of Eria Rhodes deceased will on the 19th day of January 1844, at the house of Eunice Rhodes, in township six north of range eight west, sell at public vendue the following real estate to wit: the south east quarter of section No. five in township six north of range eight west of the fourth principal meridian.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six and nine months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security and executing a mortgage on the premises sold to secure the purchase money.

HUGH RHODES.

Nov. 23, 1843. no32-6w.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING AND PLATING in all its varieties at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the Temple, by Gustavus Hills.

Wanted—Old Gold and Silver in exchange for work.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!!!

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:—

school books.

The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

Also—

Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record-Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions. School Writing Books, Millen's Star, published by P. H. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING,

in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our prices.

	Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	do	whole bound	do	plain	2.00
do	do	do	do	neat	2.50
do	do	full bound	do	plain	1.00
do	do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	do	hf bound	do	plain	0.75
do	do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	do	extra	1.37
Twelvos	full bound	do	do	plain	.62
do	do	do	do	neat	.87
do	do	hf bound	do	plain	.50
do	do	do	do	neat	.75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Among the variety of stationary which we have just received, are several dozen of Mason's Sacred Harp, and Kirkham's Grammars.

Also, blank deeds may be had at the printing office.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF

Nauvoo, May 3, 1843; no 1



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 1.—No. 35.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1843.

Whole Number 87

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR,

IS EDITED BY

JOHN TAYLOR.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF
At the corner of Water and Main Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS.—\$2.00 annually in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
(One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to regular advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor.) Post paid, to receive attention.

POETRY.

THE GREEN HILLS OF MY FATHER LAND.

The green hills of my father-land
In dreams still greet my view;
I see once more the waving strand—
The ocean-depth of blue—
The sky—the glorious sky outspread
Above their calm repose—
The river of its rocky bed
Still singing as it flows—
The stillness of the Sabbath hours,
When men go up to pray—
The sunlight resting on the flowers—
The birds that sing among the bowers
Through all the summer-day.

Land of my birth!—mine early love!
Once more I breathe thee
I see thy proud hills tower above—
Thy green vales sleep beneath
Thy groves, thy rocks, thy murmuring rills,
All risk before mine eyes—
The dawn of morning on thy hills,
Thy gorgeous sunset skies—
Thy forests, from whose deep recess
A thousand streams have birth,
Gleaming the lonely wilderness,
And filling the green silentness
With melody and mirth.

I wonder if my home would seem
As lovely as of yore—
I wonder if the mountain stream
Goes singing by the door;
And if the flowers still bloom as fair
And if the willow climb,
As when I used to trim them there
In the dear olden time.
I wonder if the birds still sing
Upon the garden trees,
As sweetly as in that sweet spring
Whose golden memories gently bring
So many dreams to me.
I know that there hath been a change,
A change of hall and hearth;
Faces and footsteps new and strange,
About my place of birth!

The heavens above are still as bright
As in the days of olden light
That cheer'd my morning sleep;
And hill and vale, and wooded glen,
And rock, and murmuring stream,
That were such glorious beauty then,
Would seem to smile I return again,
The record of a dream!

I mused not for my childhood's hours,
Since in the far-off West,
Nest among the green bowers,
My heart hath found its rest.
I mused not for the hills and streams
That chain'd my steps so long,
Yet still I see them in my dreams,
And hear them in my song;
And often by the hearth's fire's blaze,
When winter eves shall come,
We'll sit and talk of other days,
And sing the well-remembered lays
Of my green mountain home!

Agricultural.

SAVING SEED CORN.

Very few planters have paid attention to the selection of seed for planting, that their own interests demand. It is a principle of vegetable as well as of animal life, that "like produces like." Every one who raises good stock, is not only aware of the truth of this, but he carries it out in his selections of animals to breed from. He selects his finest calves and pigs, and saves them from the slaughter pen, because, being well formed, large and thrifty, he believes that their offspring will possess those qualities. But although the same thing is true in the vegetable kingdom, he seldom thinks of saving himself of the advantage of a judicious selection in his seed for planting. Some have heeded it, and by care, and a judicious selection, year after year, have brought their corn to a high state of perfection; and their neighbors, seeing their success, have eagerly sought these improved seed. It would do well the first year, but after that gradually deteriorate to the common standard, and the whole thing be pronounced a humbug. The humbug, however, was not in the original improvement, but in the subsequent neglect. The improver commenced by carefully selecting from his field those stalks that bore two fine, large ears, and laying them carefully aside for planting. The next year he selected with as much care from the product of his former selection; and by keeping up this system, reaped each year a richer harvest. Whereas, the other, who commenced with his neighbor's fine seed, by gathering indiscriminately into his barn, and selecting his seed from the mass in the spring, would be as likely to get the ears from an inferior as from a good stock, and thus his seed would, by a law of nature, deteriorate to the common standard.

We believe that it is perfectly practicable to have almost every stalk bearing two good ears, on land where but one would be produced according to the usual method of selecting seed. This is not a mere opinion. It has been tried, repeatedly, and with entire success, by various persons. What has been called the Dunton, the Cook, and the Williams corn,

have all owed their celebrity to the judicious selection of seed for a series of years, by the respective gentlemen whose name they bear. True, it requires some little trouble to select every year; but every planter should have enough of professional pride in improving his system of husbandry, to take the necessary trouble, especially when he is so richly paid by an increased harvest.—[Columbia Planter.]

Butter.—In Holland, where butter making has arrived at the greatest perfection, and whose butter brings the highest price of any brought into the European markets, the following method of curing butter is observed:—The butter, immediately after being taken out of the churn, is put into a shallow vessel, and carefully washed with pure cold water. It is then worked with a slight sprinkling of fine salt, whether for immediate use or packing. If intended for packing, the butter is worked up twice or thrice a day, with soft, fine salt, for three days, in a flat tub, there being about two pounds of this salt allowed for fourteen pounds of butter; the butter is then hard packed by thin layers into casks, which casks are previously carefully seasoned and cleaned. They are always of oak, well smoothed inside. Before being used, they are allowed to stand three or four days, filled with sour whey, and thereafter carefully washed out and dried.

We beg our dairy women, says Judge Buel, to mark two points in the preceding process. 1. No salt is used but what is incorporated with, and dissolved in the butter, and which is necessary to give it flavor; and, 2. The butter intended for keeping is worked from six to ten times, to incorporate the salt, and to separate from it every particle of liquid, which, if left in it, would induce rancidity.

Dr. Anderson recommended for preserving butter, a composition of salt two parts, saltpetre one part, sugar one part; one ounce of this mixture to sixteen ounces of butter. Butter thus prepared, will keep for a long time, but does not taste well for the first three or four weeks.

Preserving sweet Potatoes.—We copy the following method of preserving potatoes from the American Agriculturist's Almanac:—

Select a dry place, level the earth, and lay a bed of dry straw so as to form a circle of about six feet in diameter. On this straw pile up the potatoes until they form a cone four or five feet high, over which spread a little dry grass. Then cover the entire cone with corn-stalks set up endwise, with the butts resting on the ground, and the tops reaching over the apex, of a sufficient thickness to conceal all of the potatoes. Then cover the whole pile with earth to a depth of at least a foot, without leaving an air-hole at the top, as is frequently done. A small shelter should then be made so as to prevent the rains from washing off the earth. This may be done by inserting in the ground four forked stakes, on which rails may be placed to support the covering, which may consist of boards, bark, thatch or other substances. Potatoes can be preserved in this manner until June, nearly as fresh as when put up.

Preparation for Winter.—With farmers it is important to have all necessary preparations for the hard weather that is approaching. It is as essential to save crops as to make them, and too often it is the case that gathering is delayed too long. Corn after maturity loses daily till housed.

Sweet potatoes should be put away before frost, and Irish potatoes are liable to injury after the cold sets in. Above all things, have preparations to shelter stock of every kind. Milch cows cannot be kept in good condition without protection from the pelting storms, and they will not give half the milk.

An open shelter, with a southern exposure, is easily constructed, and answers an admirable purpose. Sheep should have shelters where they can escape the cold rains, and lie down on dry places.

Hogs are the better to have protection from the rain. Care, however, should be taken that their sheds be taken free from wet straw, corn husks or anything that will induce diseases of the skin. It is important that their apartments have all the dirt and litter scraped out every few days. The secret of having stock in good condition through winter is to have them fat at the start, and then commence feeding early, and be sure that they have regular attention and are not suffered to fall off. One good animal well attended is worth more than two inferior ones neglected. A fat, strong farm horse will do more work than two feeble, poor animals. Keep no more animals than can always be in condition, is the secret of success, and it is to be regretted few adhere to this rule.—Tenn. Agr.

A statute of Franklin, costing \$43,000 has been placed in the Court House at Chambersburg, Pa.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:—

If any people ever had reason to render up thanks to the Supreme Being for parental care and protection extended to them in all the trials and difficulties to which they have been from time to time exposed, we certainly are that people.—From the first settlement of our forefathers on this continent—through the dangers attendant upon the occupation of a savage wilderness—through a long period of colonial dependence—through the war of the revolution—in the wisdom which led to the adoption of the existing republican form of government—in the hazards incident to a war subsequently waged with one of the most powerful nations of the earth—in the increase of our population—in the spread of the arts and sciences, and in the strength and durability conferred on political institutions emanating from the people, and sustained by their will, the superintendence of an overruling Providence has been plainly visible.

As preparatory, therefore, to entering once more upon the high duties of legislation, it becomes us humbly to acknowledge our dependence upon Him as our guide and protector, and to implore a continuance of His parental watchfulness over our beloved country. We have new cause for the expression of our gratitude in the preservation of the health of our fellow citizens, with some parental and local exceptions, during the past season—for the abundance with which the earth has yielded up its fruits to the labors of husbandmen—for the renewed activity which has been imparted to commerce—for the revival of trade in all its departments—for the increased rewards attendant on the exercise of the mechanic arts—for the continued growth of our population, and the rapidly reviving prosperity of the whole country. I shall be permitted to exchange congratulations with you, gentlemen of the two Houses of Congress, on these auspicious circumstances, and to assure you, in advance, of my ready disposition to concur with you in the adoption of all such measures as may be deemed by you to be necessary for the glory of our common country.

Since the last adjournment of Congress, the Executive has relaxed no effort to render inextinguishable the relations of amity which so happily exist between the United States and other countries. The treaty lately concluded with Great Britain has tended greatly to increase the good understanding which a reciprocity of interest is calculated to encourage, and it is most ardently to be hoped that nothing may transpire to interrupt the relations of amity which it is so obviously the policy of both nations to cultivate.

A question of much importance still remains to be adjusted between them.—The territorial limits of the two countries, in relation to what is commonly known as the Oregon Territory, still remains in dispute. The United States would be at all times indisposed to aggrandize themselves at the expense of any other nation; but while they would be restrained by principles of honor, which should govern the conduct of nations as well as that of individuals, from setting up a demand for territory which does not belong to them, they would as unwillingly consent to a surrender of their rights. After the most rigid, and as far as practicable, unbiased examination of the subject, the United States have always contended that their rights appertain to the entire region of country lying on the Pacific, and embracing within 42 degrees and 54 degrees 40 minutes of north latitude. This claim being controverted by Great Britain, those who have preceded the present Executive—acquired, no doubt, by an earnest desire to adjust the matter upon terms mutually satisfactory to both countries—have caused to be submitted to the British Government propositions for settlement and final adjustment; which, however, have not proved heretofore acceptable to it. Our Minister at London has, under instructions, again brought the subject to the consideration of that Government; and, while nothing will be done to compromise the rights or honor of the United States, every proper expedient will be resorted to in order to bring the negotiation, now in the progress of resumption, to a speedy and happy termination. In the mean time, it is proper to remark that many of our citizens are either already established in the Territory, or are on their way thither, for the purpose of forming permanent settlements, while others are preparing to follow; and in view of these facts, I must repeat the recommendation contained in previous messages, for the establishment of military posts at such places on the line of travel as will furnish security and protection to our hardy adventurers against hostile tribes of Indians inhabiting those extensive regions. Our laws should also follow them, so modified as the circumstances of the case may seem to require. Under the influence of our free system of government, new republics are destined to spring up, at no distant day, on the shores of the Pacific, similar in policy and

in feeling to those existing on this side of the Rocky Mountains, and giving a wider and more extensive spread to the principles of civil and religious liberty.

I am happy to inform you that the cases which have arisen, from time to time, of the detention of American vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Africa, under pretence of being engaged in the slave trade, have been placed in a fair train of adjustment. In the case of the *William and Francis*, full satisfaction will be allowed. In the cases of the *Tygris* and *Seamew*, the British Government admits that satisfaction is due. In the case of the *Jones*, the sum accruing from the sale of that vessel and cargo will be paid to the owners, while I cannot but flatter myself that full indemnification will be allowed for all damages sustained by the detention of the vessel; and in the case of the *Douglas*, her Majesty's Government has expressed its determination to make indemnification. Strong hopes are therefore entertained that most, if not all of these cases, will be speedily adjusted. No new cases have arisen since the ratification of the treaty of Washington; and it is confidently anticipated that the slave trade, under the operation of the eighth article of that treaty, will be altogether suppressed.

The occasional interruption experienced by our fellow citizens engaged in the fisheries on the neighboring coasts of Nova Scotia, has not failed to claim the attention of the Executive. Representations upon this subject have been made; but, as yet, no definitive answer to those representations has been received from the British Government.

Two other subjects of comparatively minor importance, but nevertheless of too much consequence to be neglected, remain still to be adjusted between the two countries. By the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of July 1815, it is provided that no higher duties shall be levied in either country on articles imported from the other, than on the same articles imported from any other place. In 1836, rough rice, by act of Parliament, was admitted from the coast of Africa, and from other countries, while the same article from all other countries, including the United States, was subjected to the payment of a duty of twenty shillings a quart. Our Minister at London has from time to time brought this subject to the consideration of the British Government, but so far, without success. He is instructed to renew his representations upon it.

Some years since, a claim was preferred against the British Government, on the part of certain American merchants, for the return of export duties paid by them on shipments of woolen goods to the United States, after the duty on similar articles exported to other countries had been repealed, and consequently in contravention of the commercial convention between the two nations seeking to us equality in such cases. The principle on which the claim rests has long since been virtually admitted by Great Britain; but obstacles to a settlement have from time to time been interposed, so that a large portion of the amount claimed has not yet been refunded. Our Minister is now engaged in the prosecution of the claim, and I cannot but persuade myself that the British Government will no longer delay its adjustment.

I am happy to be able to say, that nothing has occurred to disturb in any degree the relations of amity which exist between the United States and France, Austria, and Russia, as well as with the other powers of Europe, since the adjournment of Congress. Spain has been agitated with internal convulsions for many years, from the effects of which, it is to be hoped, she is destined speedily to recover; when, under a more liberal system of commercial policy on her part, or trade with her may again fill its old and (so far as her continental possessions are concerned) its almost forsaken channels—thereby adding to the mutual prosperity of the two countries.

The Germanic Association of Customs and Commerce, which, since its establishment in 1833, has been steadily growing in power and importance, and consists at this time of more than twenty German States, and embraces a population of 27,000,000 of people united for all the purposes of commercial intercourse with each other and with foreign states, offers to the latter the most valuable exchanges on principles more liberal than are offered in the fiscal system of any other European power. From its origin, the importance of the German Union has never been lost sight of by the United States. The industry, morality, and other valuable qualities of the German nation, have always been well known and appreciated. On this subject I invite the attention of Congress to the report of the Secretary of State, from which it will be seen that, while our cotton is admitted free of duty, and the duty on rice has been much reduced, (which has already led to a greatly increased consumption,) a strong disposition has been recently evinced by that great body to reduce, upon certain condi-

tions, their present duty upon tobacco.—This being the first intimation of a concession on this interesting subject ever made by any European power, I cannot but regard it as well calculated to remove the only impediment which has so far existed to the most liberal commercial intercourse between us and them. In this view, our Minister at Berlin, who has heretofore industriously pursued the subject, has been instructed to enter upon the negotiation of a commercial treaty, which, while it will open new advantages to the agricultural interests of the United States, and a more free and extended field for commercial operations, will affect injuriously no existing interest of the Union. Should the negotiation be crowned with success, its results will be communicated to both Houses of Congress.

I communicate herewith certain despatches received from our Minister at Mexico, and also a correspondence which has recently occurred between the Envoy from that Republic and the Secretary of State. It must be regarded as not a little extraordinary, that the Government of Mexico, in anticipation of public discussion, (which it has been pleased to infer, from newspaper publications, as likely to take place in Congress, relating to the annexation of Texas to the United States,) should have so far anticipated the result of such discussion as to have announced its determination to visit any such anticipated decision by a formal declaration by a formal declaration of war against the United States. If designed to prevent Congress from introducing that question as a fit subject for its calm deliberation and final judgment, the Executive has no reason to doubt that it will entirely fail of its object. The Representatives of a brave and patriotic people will suffer no apprehension of future consequences to embarrass them in the course of their proposed deliberations. Nor will the Executive Department of the Government fail, for any such cause, to discharge its whole duty to the country.

The war which has existed for so long a time between Mexico and Texas, has, since the battle of San Jacinto, attracted much of suffering to individuals, and have kept the borders of the two countries in a state of constant alarm, have failed to approach to any definitive result. Mexico has flitted out no formidable armament, by land or by sea, for the subjugation of Texas. Eight years have now elapsed since Texas declared her independence of Mexico; and during that time, she has been recognised as a sovereign power by several of the principal civilized States. Mexico, nevertheless, perseveres in her plans of re-conquest, and refuses to recognise her independence. The predatory incursions to which I have alluded have been attended, in one instance, with the breaking up of the courts of justice, by the seizing upon the persons of the judges, jury, and officers of the court, and dragging them along with unarmed, and therefore non-combatant citizens, into a cruel and oppressive bondage; thus leaving crime to go unpunished, and immorality to pass uncorrected. A border warfare is evermore to be deprecated; and over such a war as has existed for so many years between these two states, humanity has had great cause to lament. Nor is such a condition of things to be deplored only because of individual suffering attendant upon it. The effects are far more extensive. The Creator of the universe has given man the earth for his resting place, and its fruits for his subsistence. Whatever, therefore, shall make the first, or any part of it, a scene of desolation, affects injuriously his heritage, and may be regarded as a general calamity. Wars may sometimes be necessary; but all nations have a common interest in bringing them speedily to a close. The United States have an immediate interest in seeing an end put to the state of hostilities existing between Mexico and Texas.—They are our neighbors of the same continent, with whom we are not only desirous of cultivating the relations of amity, but of the most extended commercial intercourse, and to practice all the rites of a neighborly hospitality. Our own interests are deeply involved in the matter; since, however neutral may be our course of policy, we cannot hope to escape the effects of a spirit of jealousy on the part of both of the powers. Nor can this Government be indifferent to the fact, that a warfare such as is waged between these two nations is calculated to weaken both powers, and finally to render them—and especially the weaker of the two—the subjects of interference on the part of stronger and more powerful nations; which, intent only on advancing their own peculiar views, may sooner or later attempt to bring about a compliance with terms, as the condition of their interposition, alike derogatory to the nation granting them, and detrimental to the interests of the United States. We could not be expected quietly to permit any such interference to our disadvantage. Considering that Texas is separated from the United States by a mere geographical

line—that her territory, in the opinion of many, formed a portion of the territory of the United States—that it is homogeneous in its population, and pursues with the adjoining States, and makes contributions to the commerce of the world in the same articles with them—and that most of her inhabitants have been citizens of the United States, speak the same language, and live under similar political institutions with ourselves,—this Government is bound by every consideration of interest, as well as of sympathy, to see that she shall be left free to act, especially in regard to her domestic affairs, unawed by force, and unrestrained by the policy or views of other countries. In full view of all these considerations, the Executive has not hesitated to express to the Government of Mexico how deeply it deprecates a continuance of the war, and how anxiously it desired to witness its termination. I cannot but think that it becomes the United States, as the oldest of the American Republics, to hold a language to Mexico upon this subject of an unambiguous character. It is time that this war had ceased. There must be a limit to all wars; and if the parent State, after an eight years' struggle, has failed to reduce to submission a portion of its subjects, standing out in revolt against it, and who have not only proclaimed themselves to be independent, but have been recognised as such by other powers, she ought not to expect that other nations will quietly look to their obvious injury, upon a protraction of hostilities. These United States threw off their colonial dependence, and established independent Governments; and Great Britain, after having wasted her energies in the attempt to subdue them for a less period than Mexico has attempted to subjugate Texas, had the wisdom and justice to acknowledge their independence; thereby recognising the obligation which rested on her, as one of the family of nations. An example thus set by one of the proudest as well as most powerful nations of the earth, it could, in no way, disparage Mexico to imitate. While, therefore, the Executive, which exist between the two countries, it cannot permit that Government to control its policy, whatever it may be, towards Texas; but will treat her—as, by the recognition of her independence, the United States have long since declared they would do—as entirely independent of Mexico. The high obligations of public duty may enforce from the constituted authorities of the United States a policy, which the course pursued in by Mexico will have mainly contributed to produce; and the Executive, in such a contingency, will, with confidence, throw itself upon the patriotism of the people, to sustain the Government in its course of action.

Measures of an unusual character have recently been adopted by the Mexican Government, calculated in no small degree to affect the trade of other nations with Mexico, and to operate injuriously to the United States. All foreigners, by a decree of the 23d day of September, and after six months from the day of its promulgation, are forbidden to carry on the business of selling by retail any goods within the confines of Mexico. Against this decree our Minister has not failed to remonstrate.

The trade heretofore carried on by our citizens with Santo Fe, in which much capital was already invested, and which was becoming of daily increasing importance, has suddenly been arrested by a decree of virtual prohibition on the part of the Mexican Government. Whatever may be the right of Mexico to prohibit any particular course of trade to the citizens or subjects of foreign powers, this late procedure, to say the least of it, wears a harsh and unfriendly aspect.

The instigations on the claims recently settled by the convention with Mexico have been partially paid as they have fallen due, and our Minister is engaged in urging the establishment of a new commission, in pursuance of the convention for the settlement of unadjusted claims.

With the other American States our relations of amity and good-will have remained uninterrupted. Our Minister near the Republic of New Granada has succeeded in effecting an adjustment of the claim upon that Government for the schooner "By Chance," which had been pending for many years. The claim for the brig "Morris," which had its origin during the existence of the Republic of Columbia, and indemnification for which, since the dissolution of that Republic, has devolved on its several members, will be urged with renewed zeal.

I have much pleasure in saying that the Government of Brazil has adjusted the claim upon that Government in the case of the schooner "John S. Bryan," and that sanguine hopes are entertained that the same spirit of justice will influence its counsels in arriving at an early decision upon the remaining claims; thereby removing all cause of dissension between two powers whose interests are, to some extent, interwoven with each other.

Our Minister at China has succeeded in inducing a recognition by that Government of the adjustment, effected by his predecessor, of the first claims in the case of the 'Macedonian.' The first instalment has been received by the claimants in the United States.

Notice of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty with Peru, which will take place at Lima, has not yet reached this country, but is shortly expected to be received, when the claims upon that Republic will doubtless be liquidated and paid.

In consequence of a misunderstanding between this Government and that of Buenos Ayres, occurring several years ago, this Government has retained unrepresented at that Court, while a Minister from it has been constantly resident here. The causes of irritation have, in a great measure, passed away; and it is in contemplation, in view of important interests which have grown up in that country, at some early period during the present session of Congress, with the concurrence of the Senate, to restore diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Under the provisions of an act of Congress of the last session, a Minister was despatched from the United States to China, in August of the present year; who, from the latest accounts we have from him, was at Suat, in Egypt, on the 25th of September last, on his route to China.

In regard to the Indian tribes residing within our jurisdictional limits, the greatest vigilance of the Government has been exerted to preserve them at peace among themselves, and to insure them with feelings of confidence in the justice of this Government, and to cultivate friendship with the border inhabitants. This has happily succeeded to a great extent; but it is a subject of regret that they suffer themselves in some instances to be imposed upon by crafty and designing men, and this notwithstanding all the efforts of the Government to prevent it.

The receipts into the treasury for the calendar year 1843, exclusive of loans, were little more than eighteen millions of dollars; and the expenditure, exclusive of payments on the public debt, will have been about twenty-three millions of dollars. By the act of 1842, a new arrangement of the fiscal year was made, so that it should commence on the first day of July in each year. The accounts and estimates for the current fiscal year will show that the loans and treasury notes made and issued before the close of the last Congress, to meet the anticipated deficiency, have not been entirely adequate.

Athough, on the 1st of October last, there was a balance in the treasury, in consequence of the provision then made, of \$5,011,032 77, yet the appropriations made by Congress will absorb all of the present means, and a probable deficiency of four million six hundred thousand dollars; and should they be returned upon the treasury during the fiscal year, they will require provision for their redemption. It is not, however, regarded as probable, since they have obviously entered into the currency of the country, and will continue to form a portion of it, if the system now adopted be continued. The loan of 1841, amounting to \$5,072,976 88, falls due on the 1st of January, 1845, and must be provided for, or postponed by a new loan. And, unless the resources of revenue should be materially increased by you, there will be a probable deficiency for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1845, of upwards of four millions of dollars.

The decision incident to an enormous, excessive paper circulation, which gave a fictitious value to everything, and stimulated adventure and speculation to an extravagant extent, has been, happily, succeeded by the substitution of the precious metals and paper promptly redeemable in specie; and thus false values have disappeared, and a sound condition of things has been introduced. This transition, although intimately connected with the prosperity of the country, has nevertheless been attended with much embarrassment to the Government, in its financial concerns. So long as the foreign importers could receive payment for their cargoes in a currency of greatly less value than that in Europe, but fully available here in the purchase of our agricultural productions, (their profits being immediately augmented by the operation,) the shipments were large, & the revenues of the Government became superabundant. But the change in the character of the circulation, from a nominal and apparently real value, in the first stages of its existence, to an obviously depreciated value in its second, so that it no longer answered the purposes of exchange or barter, and its ultimate substitution by a sound metallic and paper circulation combined, has been attended by diminished importations, and a consequent falling off in the revenue. This has induced Congress, from 1837, to resort to the expedient of issuing treasury notes; and, finally, of funding them, in order to supply deficiencies. I cannot, however, withhold the remark, that it is no way compatible with the dignity of the Government that a public debt should be created in time of peace, to meet the current expenses of the Government, or that temporary expedients should be resorted to an hour longer than it is possible to avoid them. The Executive can do no more than apply the means which Congress places in its hands for the support of Government; and, happily for the good of the country, and for the preservation of its liberties, it possesses no power to levy exactions on the people, or to force from them contributions to the public revenue in any form. It can only

recommend such measures as may, in its opinion, be called for by the wants of the public service, to Congress, with whom alone rests the power to 'lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises.' This duty has, upon several occasions heretofore, been performed. The pleasant condition of things gives a flattering promise that trade and commerce are rapidly reviving; and, fortunately for the country, the sources of revenue have only to be opened, in order to prove abundant.

While we can anticipate no considerable increase in the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, for reasons perfectly obvious to all, for several years to come, yet the public lands cannot otherwise than be regarded as the foundation for the public credit. With so large a body of the most fertile lands in the world under the control and at the disposal of the Government, no one can reasonably doubt the entire ability of the Government to meet its engagements under every emergency. In seasons of trial and difficulty similar to those through which we are passing, the capitalist makes his investments in the Government stocks with the most assured confidence of ultimate reimbursement; and whatever may be said in a period of great financial prosperity, such as existed for some years after 1833, I should regard it as suicidal, in a season of financial embarrassment, to alienate either the lands themselves, or the proceeds arising from their sales. The first and paramount duty of those to whom may be intrusted the administration of public affairs, is to guard the public credit. In re-establishing the credit of this central Government, the readiest and most obvious mode is taken to restore the credit of the States. The extremities can only be made sound by producing a healthy action in the central Government; and the history of the present day fully establishes the fact, that an increase in the value of the stocks of this Government will, in a majority of instances, be attended by an increase in the value of the stocks of the States. It should, therefore, be a matter of general congratulation, that amidst all the embarrassments arising from surrounding circumstances, the credit of the Government should have been so fully restored that it has been enabled to effect a loan of \$7,000,000, to redeem that amount of treasury notes, on terms more favorable than any that have been offered for many years. And the six per cent. stock which was created in 1812, has advanced in the hands of the holders to nearly twenty per cent. above its par value. This confidence of the people in the integrity of their Government has thus been signally manifested. These opinions relative to the public lands do not in any manner conflict with the observance of the most solemn duties of the Government in the work of its reclamation. In securing to all such their rights of preemption, the Government performs but an act of rational justice for sufferings and labors endured, and finds ample remuneration in the comforts which its policy insures and the happiness which it imparts.

Should a revision of the tariff, with a view to revenue, become necessary in the estimation of Congress, I doubt not you will approach the subject with a just and enlightened regard to the interests of the whole Union. The principles and views which I have heretofore had occasion to submit, remain unchanged. It can, however, never be too often repeated, that the prominent interest of every important pursuit of life requires, for success, permanency and stability in legislation. These can only be attained by adopting as the basis of action, moderation in all things, which is as indispensably necessary to secure the harmonious action of the political as of the animal system. In our political organization, no one section of the country should desire to have its supposed interests advanced at the sacrifice of all others; but upon being brought into contact, equally precious to all, should be fostered and sustained by mutual concessions and the cultivation of that spirit of compromise from which the Constitution itself proceeds.

You will be informed, by the report from the Treasury Department, of the measures taken under the act of the last session authorizing the reissue of treasury notes in lieu of those then outstanding. The system adopted, in pursuance of existing laws, seems well calculated to save the country a large amount of interest, while it affords conveniences, and obviates dangers and expense in the transmission of funds to disbursing agents. I refer you, also, to that report, for the measures proposed by the Secretary to increase the revenue, and particularly to that portion of it which relates to the subject of the warehousing system, which I earnestly urged upon Congress at its last session, and as to the importance of which my opinion has undergone no change.

In view of the distressed condition of the currency at the time, and the high rates of exchange between different parts of the country, I felt it to be incumbent on me to present to the consideration of your predecessors a proposition, conflict with the rights of the States, and having the sanction (not in detail but in principle) of some of the eminent men who had preceded me in the executive office. That proposition contemplated the issuing of treasury notes, of denominations of no less than five or more than one hundred dollars, to be employed in payment of the obligations of the Government in lieu of gold and silver, at the option of the public creditor, and to amount not exceeding \$15,000,000. It was proposed to make them receivable everywhere, and

to establish at various points depositories of gold and silver, to be held in trust for the redemption of such notes, so as to insure their convertibility into specie. No doubt was entertained that such notes would have maintained a par value over the Union, thereby meeting the just expectations of the people, and fulfilling the duties of a parental Government. Whether the depositories should be permitted to sell or purchase bills, under very limited restrictions, together with all its other details, was submitted to the wisdom of Congress, and was regarded as of secondary importance. I thought then, and think now, that such an arrangement would have been attended with the happiest results. The whole matter of the currency would have been placed where, by the Constitution it was designed to be placed—under the immediate supervision and control of Congress. The action of the Government would have been independent of all corporations, and the emergency which tests unceasingly on the specie currency, and guards it against adulteration, would also have rested on the paper currency; to control and regulate its issues, and protect it against depreciation. The same reasons which would forbid Congress from parting with the power over the coinage, would seem to operate with nearly equal force in regard to any substitution for the precious metals in the form of a circulating medium. Paper, when substituted for specie, constitutes a standard of value by which the operations of society are regulated; and whatsoever causes its depreciation, affects society to an extent nearly, if not quite, equal to the adulteration of the coin. Nor can I withhold the remark, that its advantages, contrasted with a Bank of the United States—a bank from the fact that a bank was esteemed obnoxious to the public sentiment, as well on the score of expediency as of constitutionality—appeared to me to be striking and obvious. The relief which a bank would afford by an issue of \$15,000,000 of its notes, judging from the experience of the late United States Bank, would not have occurred in less than fifteen years; whereas, under the proposed arrangement, the relief arising from the issue of fifteen millions of dollars of treasury notes would have been consummated in one year; thus furnishing, in one-fifteenth part of the time in which a bank could have accomplished it, a paper medium of exchange, equal in amount to the real wants of the country, and of value with gold and silver. The saving to the Government would have been equal to all the interest which it has had to pay on treasury notes of previous issues, as well as subsequent issues; thereby relieving the Government, and at the same time, affording relief to the people. Under all the responsibilities attached to the act of the first session, I submitted the suggestion to its consideration at two consecutive sessions. The recommendation, however, met with no favor at its hands. While I am free to admit that the necessities of the times have since become greatly ameliorated, and that there is good reason to hope that the country is safely and rapidly emerging from the difficulties and embarrassment which every where surround it in 1841, yet I cannot but think that its restoration to a sound and healthy condition would be greatly expedited by a resort to the expedient in a modified form.

The operations of the treasury now rest on the act of 1789, and the resolution of 1816; and those laws have been so administered as to produce as great a quantum of gold to the country as their provisions are capable of yielding. If there had been any distinct expression of opinion going to show that public sentiment was adverse to the plan, either as heretofore recommended to Congress, or in a modified form, while my own opinion in regard to it would remain unchanged, I should be very far from again presenting it to your consideration. The Government has originated with the States and the people, for their own benefit and advantage; and it would be subversive of the foundation-principles of the political edifice which they have reared, to persevere in a measure which, in their mature judgments, they had either repudiated or condemned. The will of our constituents, clearly expressed, should be regarded as the light to guide our footsteps; the true difference between a monarchial or aristocratic government and a republic being, that, in the first, the will of the few prevails over the will of the many; while, in the last, the will of the many should be alone consulted.

The report of the Secretary of War will bring you acquainted with the condition of that important branch of the public service. The army may be regarded, in consequence of the small number of the rank and file in each company and regiment, as little more than a nucleus around which to rally the military force of the country in case of war, and yet its services in preserving the peace of the frontiers are of a most important nature. In all cases of emergency, the reliance of the country is properly placed in the militia of the several States; and it may well deserve the consideration of Congress, whether a new or more perfect organization might not be introduced, looking mainly to the volunteer companies of the Union for the present, and of easy application to the great body of the militia in time of war.

The expenditures of the War Department have been considerably reduced in the last two years. Contingencies, however, may arise, which would call for the filling up of the regiments with a full complement of men, and make it very desirable to re-muster the corps of dragoons, which, by an act of the last Congress, was

directed to be dissolved.

I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary for information in relation to the navy of the United States. While every effort has been, and will continue to be made, to retrench all superfluities, and lop off all excrescences which, from time to time, may have grown up, yet it has not been regarded as wise or prudent to recommend any material changes in annual appropriations. The interests which are involved are of too important a character to lead to the recommendation of any other than a liberal policy. Adequate appropriations ought to be made to enable the Executive to fit out all the ships that are now in the course of building, or that require repairs, for active service in the shortest possible time, should any emergency arise which may require it. An efficient navy, while it is the cheapest means of public defence, enlists in its support the feelings of pride and confidence which brilliant deeds and heroic valor have heretofore served to strengthen and confirm.

I refer you particularly to that part of the Secretary's report which has reference to recent experiments in the application of steam and in the construction of war steamers, made under the superintendence of distinguished officers of the navy. In addition to other manifest improvements in the construction of the steam engine, and application of the motive power, which has rendered them more appropriate to the uses of ships of war, one of those officers has brought into use a power which makes the steamship most formidable either for attack or defence. I cannot too strongly recommend this subject to your consideration, and do not hesitate to express my entire conviction of its great importance.

I call your attention, also, to that portion of the Secretary's report which has reference to the act of the late session of Congress, which prohibited the transfer of any balance of appropriation from other heads of appropriation to that for building, equipment, and repair. The repeal of that prohibition will enable the department to give renewed employment to a large class of workmen who have been necessarily discharged, in consequence of the want of means to pay them—a circumstance attended, especially at this season of the year, with much privation and suffering.

It gives me great pain to announce to you the loss of the steamship 'The Missouri,' by fire, in the Bay of Gibraltar, where she had stopped to renew her supplies of coal, on her voyage to Alexandria, with Mr. Cushing, the American Minister to China, on board. There is ground for high commendation of the officers and men for the coolness and intrepidity and perfect submission to discipline. Surrounded by a raging fire, which the utmost exertions could not subdue, and which threatened momentarily the explosions of her well-supplied magazines, the officers exhibited no signs of fear, and the men obeyed every order with alacrity. Nor was she abandoned until the last gleam of hope of saving her had expired. It is well worthy of your consideration whether the losses sustained by the officers and crew in this unfortunate affair should not be reimbursed to them.

I cannot take leave of this painful subject without adverting to the kind renderings upon the occasion by the British authorities at Gibraltar, and the commander, officers, and crew of the British ship of the line 'The Melburn,' which was lying at the time in the bay. Everything that generosity or humanity could dictate was promptly performed. It is by such acts of good will by one to another of the family of nations, that fraternal feelings are nourished, and the blessings of permanent peace secured.

The report of the Postmaster General will bring you acquainted with the operations of that department during the past year, and will suggest to you such modifications of the existing laws as in your opinion the exigencies of the public service may require. The change which the country has undergone of late years in the mode of travel and transportation has offered so many facilities for the transmission of mail-matter out of the regular mail, as to require the greatest vigilance and circumspection in order to enable the officer at the head of the department to restrain the expenditures within the income. There is also too much reason to fear that the franking privilege has run into great abuse. The department nevertheless has been conducted with the greatest vigor, and has attained, at the least possible expense, all the useful objects for which it was established.

In regard to all the departments, I am quite happy in the belief that nothing has been left undone which was called for by a true spirit of economy, or by a system of accountability rigidly enforced. This is, in some degree, apparent, from the fact that the Government has sustained no loss by the default of any of its agents. In the complex, but, at the same time, beautiful machinery of our system of government, it is not a matter of surprise that some remote agency may have failed, for an instant, to fulfil its desired office; but I feel confident in the assertion that nothing has occurred to interrupt the harmonious action of the Government itself, and that, while the laws have been executed with efficiency and vigor, the rights neither of States nor of individuals have been trampled on or disregarded.

In the mean time, the country has been steadily advancing in all that contributes to national greatness. The tide of population continues unbrokenly to flow into the new States and Territories, where a refuge is found, not only for our native-

born fellow-citizens, but for emigrants from all parts of the civilized world, who come among us to partake of the blessings of our free institutions, and to add by their labor to swell the current of our wealth and power.

It is due to every consideration of public policy that the lakes and rivers of the West should receive all such attention at the hands of Congress as the Constitution will enable it to bestow. Works in favorable and proper situations on the lakes would be found to be as indispensably necessary, in case of war, to carry on safe and successful naval operations, as fortifications on the Atlantic seaboard. The appropriation made by the last Congress for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river, has been diligently and efficiently applied.

I cannot close this communication, gentlemen, without recommending to your most favorable consideration the interests of the District. Appointed by the Constitution its exclusive legislators, and forming, in this particular, the only anomaly in our system of government—that of the legislative body being elected by others than those for whose advantage they are to legislate—you will feel a superadded obligation to look well into their condition, and to leave no cause for complaint or regret. The seat of Government of our associated Republics cannot be regarded as worthy of your parental care.

In connexion with its other interests, as those of the whole country, I feel that, at your present session, you should adopt such measures in order to carry into effect the Smithson bequest, as, in your judgment will be best calculated to consummate the liberal intent of the donor.

When, under a dispensation of Divine Providence, I succeeded to the presidential office, the state of public affairs was embarrassing and critical. To add to the irritation consequent upon a long-standing controversy with one of the most powerful nations of modern times, involving not only questions of boundary, (which, under the most favorable circumstances, are always embarrassing,) but, at the same time, important and high principles of maritime law, border controversies between the citizens and subjects of the two countries had engendered a state of feeling, and of conduct, which threatened the most calamitous consequences. The hazards incident to this state of things were greatly heightened by the arrest and imprisonment of a subject of Great Britain, who, acting (as it was alleged) as a part of a military force, had aided in the commission of an act violative of the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, and involving the murder of a citizen of the State of New York. A large amount of claims against the United States, and a war of several years' continuance with the savage tribes of Florida still prevailed, attended with the desolation of a large portion of that beautiful territory, and with the sacrifice of many valuable lives. To increase the embarrassment of the Government, individual and State credit had been nearly stricken down, and confidence in the General Government was so much impaired, that loans of small amount could only be negotiated at a considerable sacrifice. As a necessary consequence of the bright which had fallen on commerce and mechanical industry, the ships of the age were thrown out of employment, and the operations of the other had been greatly diminished. Owing to the condition of the currency, exchanges between different parts of the country had become ruinously high, and trade had to depend on a depreciated paper currency in conducting its transactions. I shall be permitted to congratulate the country that, under an overruling Providence, peace was preserved without a sacrifice of the national honor; the war in Florida was brought to a speedy termination; a large portion of the claims on Mexico have been fully adjudicated, and are in a course of payment, while justice has been rendered to us in other matters by other nations; confidence between man and man is in a great measure restored, and the credit of this Government fully and perfectly re-established. Commerce is becoming more and more extended in its operations, and manufacturing and mechanical industry once more reap the rewards of skill and labor honestly applied. The operations of trade rest on a sound currency, and the rates of exchange are reduced to their lowest amount. In this condition of things, I have felt it to be my duty to bring to your favorable consideration matters of great interest, in their present and ultimate results; and the only desire which I feel in connection with the future is, and will continue to be, to leave the country prosperous, and its institutions unimpaired.

JOHN TYLER.
WASHINGTON, December 1843.

WOOD! WOOD!
We would respectfully notify those who have promised us wood, that we are in want of it; and if they are as willing to fulfil as they were to make promises, we shall be supplied with an abundance of this indispensable article soon.

Persons wishing to become subscribers to the Times and Seasons, or Neighbor, can now have the opportunity of doing so by leaving their names at our office, and forwarding the amount in money.
Also, Pork, Flour, Corn meal, Potatoes and meat kinds of grain, taken on subscription.
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

WASHINGTON, December 1843.
THE NEIGHBOR.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27, 1843.

WOOD! WOOD!
We would respectfully notify those who have promised us wood, that we are in want of it; and if they are as willing to fulfil as they were to make promises, we shall be supplied with an abundance of this indispensable article soon.
Persons wishing to become subscribers to the Times and Seasons, or Neighbor, can now have the opportunity of doing so by leaving their names at our office, and forwarding the amount in money.
Also, Pork, Flour, Corn meal, Potatoes and meat kinds of grain, taken on subscription.
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

MR. ROCKWELL.

The name of this individual is no doubt familiar to most of our readers. He has obtained some celebrity in the world also, not for his reputed virtue, but for his supposed crimes.

It will be recollected that he is the person who was basely and falsely implicated along with Joseph Smith, as the reputed murderer of Ex-Governor Boggs, while Mr. Smith was charged with being 'accessory before the fact.' A vexatious lawsuit was instituted against Joseph Smith wherein he was charged with the above named crime, and finally, after many attempts of the Governor of Missouri to get him into his power, was acquitted by the United States Court for the District of Illinois.

Stories of murder and blood were circulated from Maine to Missouri. They were iterated and reiterated by the newspapers of the whole Union, and painted in the most glowing colors that human ingenuity could invent. Mr. Rockwell was branded as a murderer, and Joseph Smith as accessory before the fact without any other evidence than a story fabricated by some of our glib and unscrupulous politicians, engendered in falsehood, by hearts as dark as crevices, for religious and political effect.

This duncquetry and political corruption has caused an innocent man to be immolated in a Missouri cage for upwards of eight months without the slightest evidence of his guilt or even the most remote evidence of crime leading to his conviction. He was taken without process and committed to jail upon mere suspicion and finally acquitted without shadow of proof having been adduced from beginning to end. This is the way that Missouri treats free born American citizens, and they can obtain no redress.

Mr. Rockwell arrived here on Monday night and has given us some of the details of his history since he was first taken to Missouri to the present time. We shall publish it next week, and we can assure our readers that it will be a most interesting and valuable document, involving not only questions of boundary, (which, under the most favorable circumstances, are always embarrassing,) but, at the same time, important and high principles of maritime law, border controversies between the citizens and subjects of the two countries had engendered a state of feeling, and of conduct, which threatened the most calamitous consequences. The hazards incident to this state of things were greatly heightened by the arrest and imprisonment of a subject of Great Britain, who, acting (as it was alleged) as a part of a military force, had aided in the commission of an act violative of the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, and involving the murder of a citizen of the State of New York. A large amount of claims against the United States, and a war of several years' continuance with the savage tribes of Florida still prevailed, attended with the desolation of a large portion of that beautiful territory, and with the sacrifice of many valuable lives. To increase the embarrassment of the Government, individual and State credit had been nearly stricken down, and confidence in the General Government was so much impaired, that loans of small amount could only be negotiated at a considerable sacrifice. As a necessary consequence of the bright which had fallen on commerce and mechanical industry, the ships of the age were thrown out of employment, and the operations of the other had been greatly diminished. Owing to the condition of the currency, exchanges between different parts of the country had become ruinously high, and trade had to depend on a depreciated paper currency in conducting its transactions. I shall be permitted to congratulate the country that, under an overruling Providence, peace was preserved without a sacrifice of the national honor; the war in Florida was brought to a speedy termination; a large portion of the claims on Mexico have been fully adjudicated, and are in a course of payment, while justice has been rendered to us in other matters by other nations; confidence between man and man is in a great measure restored, and the credit of this Government fully and perfectly re-established. Commerce is becoming more and more extended in its operations, and manufacturing and mechanical industry once more reap the rewards of skill and labor honestly applied. The operations of trade rest on a sound currency, and the rates of exchange are reduced to their lowest amount. In this condition of things, I have felt it to be my duty to bring to your favorable consideration matters of great interest, in their present and ultimate results; and the only desire which I feel in connection with the future is, and will continue to be, to leave the country prosperous, and its institutions unimpaired.

CONCERT.
Mr. Wm. H. Kirtley, will favor the citizens of Nauvoo with a Concert this evening (Thursday) of instrumental and vocal music, at the brick store of Joseph Smith, commencing at 6 1/2 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents.

Dry wood will produce on a moderate estimate, twice as much heat as the same amount of green wood, and save much trouble in kindling fires on cold mornings. To suppose that green wood will actually cause more heat than dry, is as absurd as to suppose that a vessel of hot water will freeze sooner than a cold one.

Sentimental Persons.—We always feel suspicious of a man who is constantly telling how his heart bleeds for poor, suffering humanity; how distressing it is to see so much misery in the world; how unfortunate it is to have such sad sensations. In nine cases out of ten, the persons who talk so beautifully of the duties of charity, benevolence, and sympathy for misfortune, are the first to recoil from the smoke, the filth, the coarse language, and the uncouth manners, which in this world of stern realities, usually make property disgusting.—Give me, says a fine writer, the man that goes about the world doing good as noiselessly as some quiet stream—that makes a meadow green, in so modest a way that the sun cannot see its waters, nor the ear of the blind mole hear its babblings. Real feeling is a quiet principle; it works in silence and retirement; its deepest fountains are generally the stillest; and its strongest spells, are those least soon. It is found not in the sunshine of earth—beneath the fig-tree of luxury; rather seek it on the bleak hill sides, and in the secluded caverns of the world, where the winds of adversity blow, or the serpents of persecution and contumely hiss; for it is in such scenes that its strength is required, and its enduring nature proved.

There are many beings in society who have sensibility, whose hearts will throb, and whose eyes will fill, at the recital of melancholy occurrence; but in what is forcibly called the world, there are few persons of real feeling—of feeling, which, instead of indulging itself in a luxurious and dream-like melancholy, dives into the depth of a sympathy. For the latter, sense, knowledge, and thoughtfulness are necessary. Such feeling is not a mere emotion, but a deep perception, and is to be found oftener with the cheerful and light hearted than with the gloomy-minded man.

All Drunk.—A simple boy one evening went up to a drawing room, one of the bills being rung. When he returned to the kitchen, he laughed immoderately. Some of the servants asking the cause of his mirth, he cried.—What do you think! there were sixteen of them who

could not smell the coffee, and were obliged to send for me to do it.

A man, a few days since, said to his neighbor that he had had a dream the night before.

Ab, said the neighbor, what was it? I dreamed that I had been drinking freely of New England, and had fallen into the ditch; and when I awoke I found it was true.

Brief Dialogue.—Hollo! boy—whose is that red house on the top of the hill?

My father's.

Isn't every body that knows his own father—who is yours?

Mother's husband.

That is very probable; but I would like to know who your father and mother are.

I will inform you, sir. They are the parents of an only son, who knows how to practice the wise precepts of King Solomon.

In what way?

By answering a fool according to his folly. —N. O. Crescent City.

A Good Hit.—Soon after the close of the war of 1812, an American vessel with a crew of Yankees, was moored at Catherine's Dock in London. One of the yankees pitched into a large warehouse, and the proprietor, presuming from his appearance that he was a gentleman, thus accosted him:

"Er-fused, can you tell me?"

Here his utterance stopped his speech, and his look kept advanced to his assistance, saying:

"He was going to ask you if you knew why Balaam's ass spoke."

"Well, I guess so," replied Jonathan. "I guess Balaam was a stinging man and could not speak, so his ass spoke for him."

THE TRAP LAND.

I saw a nation with grief—

I heard a nation's wail;

And their deep-toned misery was caught

By every passing gale.

Want guarded every peasant's door,

Swept each mechanic's board;

Yet the earth had seemed—but only seemed

To swell the rich man's hoard.

I saw the nobles of that land,

In pride and pomp roll by;

And I read contempt for the poor man's lot

In every haughty eye.

I heard the infant's cry for bread—

The mother's pining shriek;

And I marked the trace of famine in

The father's sunken cheek.

I saw him cast his eye to heaven,

With a stern and sad appeal;

And I knew he felt that anguish deep

Which the homeless only feel.

Yet still the people of that land

In pride and pomp rolled by;

Nor less contempt for the poor man's lot

Marked every haughty eye.

The people humbly sued for bread,

But their rulers gave a stone;

And they stole their sordid hearts and

Mocked.

The peasant's dying groan!

"Low rents—cheap bread," the people cried

H. C. Sherwood resigned his office as assessor and collector for the fourth ward to John P. Greene, and the council accepted the resignation, and confirmed the appointment.

W. Richards, Recorder.
Dec. 21, 1843.

To the Editor of the Neighbor:

Sir: I perceive by the news papers, that the 'Senior Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette,' during last summer, made a tour to the Great West, and visited Nauvoo, among the rest of his peregrinations.

His communication seems to be dated at Warsaw, about sixteen miles below; and, upon reading the cumbersome mass, made up, and mixed up, with truth and error; sense and nonsense, virtue and vanity; sentiments and suppositions; what was and what never was; and a little of what Herod of Pilate united to self-importance to help the Jewish sects manage Jesus, spun out some two or three columns of matter, which for the sake of brevity, we shall call a 'diarrhea of words.'

It is a little singular, how men can step aside so far from truth, when they endeavor to give the conversations of General Smith. One tries to make him out very wise, and very shrewd. Another, who, (perhaps,) is striving to raise himself by the waistbands of his own breeches, puts him down as an 'impostor'—dipping thousands, by a sort of low cunning that actually baffles all the wisdom of the very sage nineteenth century, as much as the power of pure religion has baffled the surrounding world, from Cain's apostasy till the church went into the wilderness, about 540 years after the crucifixion. The most baneful part of the English language, is her adjectives: 'The Senior Editor says, the prophet's "numerous children," and dependants were at the table, &c.' Now as to the prophet's numerous children, they consist of three sons and one adopted daughter, and his dependants are either orphans or honorable men and women, who know better than to taint the truth with unsavory facts from Warsaw; or perfume virtue with the sulphur of Pittsburg.

Any person who attempts to write for the instruction of the world, ought, in this enlightened age of presses, periodicals, pulpits, and persecution, to have clean hands, before he begins to mix politics with religion; the creation of man, with the election of Henry Clay; the revelations of God, with newspaper bubbles; and the simple opinions of a man in his family, with that of a 'pull' from some 'iron city' or 'coal hole.'

Now really, if Gen. Smith ever answered the strange gentleman any thing as put forth in his perfect goodness of words and wind, in the 'Gazette,' it must have been, as is his usual course, to answer a fool according to his folly. What do men think, that the Mormons are fools? that they can be soaped and slandered at the same time; and

Then crop the fowly food,

And lick the hand that raised to shed their blood.

Great God, have mercy on us, for we are tired of being read; and burlesqued; or being quizzed and misrepresented and of being praised to our faces, and slandered behind our backs, by such creeping things as the Senior Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Senior says, toward the close of his chaotic flux, no doubt, for the immediate relief of all troubled like himself, and speaking of the Temple, on each of these totem stones is carved a crescent, or figure of the new moon, with the profile of a man's face, as seen in old Almanacs. Well, this climax out jumps, cut flies; you out lightens every thing wise or witty since Nauvoo was incorporated, at least; but I think the 'wandering Juggler' of the West, or more properly, 'the Vampire of old Fort Pitt,' would be as much put to his truth's end to prove by an old Almanac, that the column, plinth or basement, or horizontal image in it was ever seen, known or thought of by any person except the saints—as Adam was to hide his transgression from God, after eating the forbidden fruit in the Garden of Eden—For twelve years, every man that has not had wit enough to know that God blessed the highly and exalted the humble, has strove by lies, folly, satire, and misrepresentation to ridicule and destroy the church of the Latter-Day Saints—and what is the result? That the work has continued to spread to the four quarters of the earth, and Joseph Smith, as the favored of God, has walked upon the burning ploughshare with bare but unblemished feet!—and as a believer of good works for good ends, I am not afraid to predict, that he can cool the choler of kings; soften the wrath of mobs; confound the wisdom of hypocrites; break the yoke of captives; lengthen the cords of Zion; and trouble a priest ridden race with truth and honesty and all heaven will help him! Oh, Senior Editor! you are a hard stone when you snap at Joseph Smith.

NOT THE PROPHET,

Nauvoo, Dec. 25, 1843.

P. S. One word to publishers, that copy fabrications as they appear in such papers, as the 'Gazette,' and all others that take the same course: 'You do more to corrupt the morals, and spoil the hearts of the people than in temperance and infidelity combined; for you, with a priestly smile, gull the community with a lie—and may your own hearts ask, who must be damned? It must needs be that offend comes, but you unto him by whom the offence cometh!'

N. T. P.

GUSTAVUS HILLS,

WATCH-MAKER

JEWELLER,

At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Municipal court, on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1844, for judgment against the following delinquent city lots, for taxes and cost thereon, for the year 1843; and for an order to sell the said city lots to satisfy the same, also notice is hereby given that on Monday the 19th day of February

1844, between the hours of 9 o'clock, a.m. and 3 p.m., all the aforesaid city lots against which judgment shall be obtained, and for the sale of which such order shall be made, will be exposed to public sale, at the Recorder's Office, for the amount of said taxes and costs thereon.

The following is a list of the delinquent lands and city lots in the Third ward, in the city of Nauvoo, for the year 1843.

DESCRIPTION

KIMBALL'S ADDITION.

1-1/2 acre s.w. corner

1-1/2 acre, part north part

2-3/4 acre, part west part

1-1/2 acre, part west 1-2 s.w. q. sec 6 t 6 n r 8 w

1-1/2 acre s.e. corner

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1844, between the hours of 9 o'clock, a.m. and 3 p.m., all the aforesaid city lots against which judgment shall be obtained, and for the sale of which such order shall be made, will be exposed to public sale, at the Recorder's Office, for the amount of said taxes and costs thereon.

The following is a list of the delinquent lands and city lots in the Third ward, in the city of Nauvoo, for the year 1843.

DESCRIPTION

KIMBALL'S ADDITION.

1-1/2 acre s.w. corner

1-1/2 acre, part north part

2-3/4 acre, part west part

1-1/2 acre, part west 1-2 s.w. q. sec 6 t 6 n r 8 w

1-1/2 acre s.e. corner

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

1-1/2 acre, part north part

DEATHS.—For the week ending Monday 20th inst.

Clarissa L. Beets, 18yr; inflammation on the lungs.

Infant of Sanford Jacobs.

Athena Dye, 3y; inflammation on the lungs.

Adaline R. Gordon, 1y 4m; scarlet fever.

Total 4.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

MARRIED.—In this city, on Christmas day, by President Brigham Young, Doct. Levi Richards to Miss Sarah Griffiths, niece of Rev. Thomas Griffiths, of Norman Hill, England.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

from to

Shells—per lb.

Pearl.

Acres—per dozen.

Collins.

Others.

Boys—Mo. per yard.

Boys—Mo. per lb.

Boys—Mo. per lb.

Boys—Mo. per lb.

Boys—Mo. per lb.

Boys—Mo. per lb.

Boys—Mo. per lb.

Boys—Mo. per lb.

Boys—Mo. per lb.

Boys—Mo. per lb.

Boys—Mo. per lb.

Boys—Mo. per lb.

Boys—Mo. per lb.

Boys—Mo. per lb.

Boys—Mo. per lb.

Boys—Mo. per lb.

Boys—Mo. per lb.

Boys—Mo. per lb.

Boys—Mo. per lb.

Boys—Mo. per lb.

Boys—Mo. per lb.

Boys—Mo. per lb.

Boys—Mo. per lb.

Boys—Mo. per lb.

Boys—Mo. per lb.

Boys—Mo. per lb.

Boys—Mo. per lb.

Boys—Mo. per lb.

Boys—Mo. per lb.

Boys—Mo. per lb.

Boys—Mo. per lb.

ST. LOUIS BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected weekly by George Anson, 61 Main Street.

St. Louis, August 4.

Bank of Missouri

do Branches

City Warrants

County Warrants

Wisconsin Marine Insurance Co.

State Bank of Illinois

Certificate of the State Bk. of Illinois

Bank of Illinois

Bank of Cairo

Bank of Dubuque

Bank of Genoa, generally

Cincinnati

State Bank of Indiana

Indiana Scrip, \$50

do \$5

Kentucky Banks

United States Bank Notes

Pennsylvania, specie paying

Maryland

Virginia Banks

N. York and N. England Banks

Bank of Louisiana

Expanded New Orleans Banks

Alabama

Arkansas Bank

Michigan Bank

Tennessee

Treasury Notes

Exchange on N. Y., Boston

do New Orleans,

per to 1 d.

per to 1 d.

per to 1 d.

per to 1 d.

per to 1 d.

per to 1 d.

per to 1 d.

per to 1 d.

per to 1 d.

per to 1 d.

per to 1 d.

per to 1 d.

per to 1 d.

per to 1 d.

A FARM FOR SALE.

CONSISTING of four hundred and eighty acres, 160 acres of which being good timber. It is situated in the half-breed tract, Lee county Iowa Territory, one mile north of Montrose, and one half mile from the river opposite Nauvoo. One hundred and fifteen acres are under improvement; there is a one story frame dwelling, a well and stable on the premises. The above farm will be sold cheap, terms easy. For information call at the office of C. L. Higbee, Esq., or at my residence on the above mentioned tract.

P. S. Missouri land will be taken in exchange for the above farm, by applying soon.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has just received a splendid assortment of Sole and Upper Leather, Findings, Bindings, &c., also an assortment of Shoemakers Findings, consisting of Pegs, Nails, Threads, Bristles, Auls, Heel balls &c. The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, hides, or country produce. Those wishing to purchase will please call at the leather store of the subscriber on Mulholland street one quarter of a mile east of the Temple.

Sole-leather sold from 25 to 27 cents per lb.

JOSEPH HORNE.
Dec. 20, 1843. no34-3m.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscribers, from the East, have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, in President Joseph Smith's store, which they offer for sale on as good terms as can be bought in this city; among which is a large assortment of Domestic, Muslins, of a superior quality, also Unbleached Sewing Thread of a very superior article; Blue Knitting Cotton, and a good assortment of Boston Nails, first quality; together with many other articles usually kept in such a store. As we wish to deal honestly with all men, we shall invariably have but one price. Cash and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange, except promised.

BUTLER & LEWIS.
Nauvoo, Dec. 19, 1843. no34-1f.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS AND LATTER-DAY SAINTS GENERALLY.

I feel it my duty to say to the brethren generally, and especially those who are emigrating to this place, that there is in the hands of the Trustee in Trust, a large quantity of lands, both in the city and adjoining Townships in this county, which is for sale—some of which belongs to the church and is designed for the benefit of the poor, and also to liquidate debts owing by the church, for which the Trustee in Trust is responsible. Some also is land which has been consecrated for the building of the Temple, and some for the Nauvoo House.

If the brethren who move in here and want an inheritance will buy their lands from the Trustee in Trust, they will thereby benefit the poor, the Temple and the Nauvoo House, and even then only be doing that which is their duty and which I know, by considerable experience, will be vastly for their benefit and satisfaction in days to come. Let all the brethren therefore, when they move into Nauvoo, consult President Joseph Smith the Trustee &c., and purchase their lands of him, and I am bold to say that God will bless them and will hereafter be glad they did so.

We hold ourselves ready at any time to wait upon the brethren and show them the lands belonging to the church and Temple &c., and can be found any day either at President Joseph Smith's Bar Room or the Temple Recorder's Office, at the Temple.

W. CLAYTON, Clerk.
Nauvoo, Dec. 16, 1843.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeal's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordions on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

NAUVOO COMB MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber, from Philadelphia, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced manufacturing combs of every variety at his manufactory, on the corner of Young and Rich Streets, opposite Mr. Moses Smith's Store, three quarters of a mile east of the Temple, which he will sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than can be purchased in St. Louis, or any western market. All merchants and others, who wish to patronize home manufacture, would do well to call and examine his work and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Horns wanted at a liberal price, in exchange for combs or cash.

JOSEPH HAMMAR.
Nauvoo, Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

MR. ROBERT WELLS, respectfully informs the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business at the corner of Main and Parley streets, and hopes by strict attention thereto, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Cutting done on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.
Oct. 18-25-3m.

SASH! SASH! SASH!!

WINDOW SASH constantly on hand and made to order at Bayce's Sash Shop, on Partridge Street, between Farley and Sidney Streets, near Knight's Flouring Mill.

Dec. 12, 1843. no33-1f.

State of Illinois, ss.
Hancock county, ss.
In the Hancock county Circuit Court, to the May Term A. D. 1844.

James Moffitt Jr., Complainants.
vs.
Joseph W. Loan, Defendants.

The complainant's solicitor having filed affidavit that defendant, Joseph W. Loan, is not an inhabitant or resident of the State of Illinois. Notice is hereby given to the said Joseph W. Loan that a suit in Chancery has been commenced in the Circuit Court in and for said county of Hancock at the suit of said complainant and against the said defendant, that a subpoena has been issued therein and that unless you the said Joseph W. Loan shall appear on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court-house in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of May A. D. 1844, and plead, answer, or demur to the said complainant's Bill, the same will be taken for confessed and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
JAMES H. RALSTON, Sol. for compl.
December 6, 1843. no33-1f.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The new brick House and Store recently occupied by Dr J. H. Haven, on Mulholland Street. The premises will be rented separately, or in connection, as desired.

Enquire of P. A. GOODWIN,
Near the Temple.
Nov. 32, 1843-31-4w

LOST.

ABOUT six weeks ago a company of saints arrived in this place escorted by Elder Wandal who had in his charge a trunk belonging to Jane Elizabeth Manning—Sister Manning was not here then but has since arrived and can obtain no intelligence of her trunk; it is presumed that some one has got it in mistake as there was a number of passengers arrived at the same time. The trunk is about three feet long and covered with a light red half skin, with the exception of the back, on which there is some white. It is directed Jane Elizabeth Manning, Nauvoo. Whoever will give such information as shall lead to the discovery of the trunk will be handsomely rewarded by applying to this office.

Nauvoo, Dec. 6, 1843.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

WHERE is the Good Samaritan? Where the true Philanthropist? Is there no balm in Gilead? Have they not yet been found? If you have not found them, seek for the remedies offered to the afflicted, by Dr James M. Martineau.

Inquire for Dr James M. Martineau's Invaluable remedy for the cure of Fevers.

For Dr James M. Martineau's Anti-Bilious Universal Life Pills.

For Dr James M. Martineau's Anti-Dyspeptic and Anti-Consumptive Pills.

For Dr James M. Martineau's Never-failing Worm Destroying medicine.

For Dr James M. Martineau's Cephalic Snuff, for the cure of Nervous Headache, &c.

In these medicines, the afflicted will find a treasure which is infinitely of greater value to the sick and debilitated, than either silver or gold. Truly may it be said that in their curative virtues they be found the Good Samaritan! the true Philanthropist! the balm of Gilead! the Poor Man's Wealth! the Sick Man's Comfort! and by the proper and timely use of which, every man may become his own Physician!

From earliest childhood, he practiced successfully the art of healing; and in defiance of opposition, by friends and relatives, he succeeded in studying the art and science of medicine; and after untiring industry and immense research, and after having reached riper years, and traveled among numerous tribes of Indians, and visited many and various climates, Dr James M. Martineau is fully persuaded that he has now realized his fondest expectations; that the object of all his toil, labor and hope, has been accomplished; and that he will be regarded by all future generations as the true Philanthropist; as having been the instrument, under the direction of an overruling Providence, of rendering and having rendered the greatest good to the greatest number, will be cheerfully conceded.

November 22d, 1843.

The subscriber takes great pleasure in calling the attention of the public, to the above invaluable remedies; believing that they are a medicine that will tend to secure the health of this city. That they act most mildly, and yet most efficaciously; in uniformity with the laws of nature; and that they are composed of mild herbs. Knowing from experience that no Pills possess more virtue in their curative properties. Their worth can only be estimated by a fair trial and by following the accompanying directions. The undersigned can produce a host of the most respectable testimony in their favor, and doubts not but a discerning public, will, in the use of them, secure to themselves, that highest boon of heaven—health.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.
The above medicines may be obtained in various stores in the city, and at his House, opposite the Nauvooansion.

Fever Pills \$1 50; Life Pills 25 cents; Anti-Dyspeptic Pills \$1 00.

Nov. 29, 1843-31-1y.

NOTICE.

JUST received from Boston a large lot of sole-leather for sale, cheap for cash. Will exchange for green and dry hides, pork, lard, wheat, tallow, butter and cheese, and country orders.

HIRAM KIMBALL.
Nauvoo, Nov. 1st 1843. no27-1f.

SELECT SCHOOL.

A SELECT SCHOOL will be opened by J. HATCH, Jr., on Mulholland Street, half a mile east of the Temple, on the 27th of November, 1843; in which will be taught the various branches of an English Education, together with Latin and Greek. Terms, three dollars per quarter for English, four for Greek and Latin.

References—to any Merchant on the Hill.
Nov 15, 1843.

WANTED.

A FAITHFUL young man for four or six months; one that understands teaming and taking care of horses, and other work about the barn and house; one lately from the east will be preferred.

HIRAM KIMBALL.
N. B. The pay will be in bricks.
Nauvoo, Nov. 1st 1843. no27-1f.

WORK! WORK! WORK!!

THE undersigned wishes to let out a job of opening a stone quarry, also to get out 30 cords of stone on the bank of the river.

If any person wishes to get Steam-boat wood this fall and coming winter, I will take from 500 to 1000 cords in exchange for bricks. I will also let a job of clay digging late this fall.

HIRAM KIMBALL.
Nauvoo, Nov. 8, 1843. no27-1f.

SEE HERE!

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY!!

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity that he intends to manufacture Boots and Shoes much cheaper than has been done heretofore in this city. He would also inform the farmers that he will take hides and produce in part pay.

He returns his thanks to the public generally for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, and hopes, in consequence of his reduced prices to merit a still greater share of the patronage of those who wish to encourage home manufacture, and labour rather than compel many of their mechanics to leave this city and their families and seek employment elsewhere in consequence of the Eastern work brought here by our merchants whose only object and aim seems to be to enrich themselves regardless of the sufferings of their own citizens, instead of bringing leather and having it manufactured at home.

His work will be made out of the best materials and workmanship not excelled by any in the city, at the following prices:

MEN'S WORK.
Fine Boots, from 85 to 5.50
Kia do 4.00
Carse do 3.00
Mock do from 2.25 to 2.50
Fifo shoes, 2.00
Men's pumps, from 1.75 to 2.00
Slippers, from 1.00 to 1.50
Coarse shoes, 1.75

WOMEN'S WORK.
Gait Boots, 2.25
Bootees, 1.75
Jersersons, 1.50
Slippers, 1.25
Pumps Spring, 1.25
Turn corners, 1.25

MISSES.
Bootees, 1.37
Pumps Spring, 87c
Shoes with wells, 1.00

CHILDREN'S.
Well shoes, from 62 to 75c
Pump Springs, from 50 to 62c
Turn corners, from 45 to 50c

G. C. RISER.
One door from Parley in Main St.

CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP.

THE subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of window sash and doors and all kinds of job work in their line of business, at the shortest notice for cash or country produce. Shop on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets.

JOSEPH W. COOLEGEE & CO.

N. B. Those having accounts against the above firm for work or materials will please bring them in immediately for settlement.

J. W. C. & Co.
Dec. 1843. no32-1f.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE subscriber is prepared to execute any business pertaining to the office of Notary Public, when called upon; such as, drawing, and taking the acknowledgment of Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Bills of Sale, &c. Also, taking Depositions, Affidavits, and Protest of Notes and Bills of Exchange.

Fees—For taking acknowledgment of Deeds and other instruments, to take effect in the county, 25cts.

To take effect out of the county, 50.

E. ROBINSON.
Nauvoo, Nov. 29, 1843. no31-1f.

IRON AND STEEL.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Iron, Steel, Raps and Nails of various descriptions. Also a large assortment of Holloware, consisting of Pots, Kettles, Pans, Ovens &c. &c. all of which articles he is prepared to sell low for cash; wholesale and retail.

He also has on hand a constant supply of edge tools of various descriptions, which he makes at his manufactory, and which he is prepared to furnish to order at his store, near the corner of Partridge and Knight St.

EDWARD HUNTER.
Nauvoo, Nov. 22, 1843. no31-3m.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, cloth lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

HOWARD EGAN.
April 26, 1843. 52-1f

SPINNING WHEELS!

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels

of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bed-stands of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning, done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bed-stand posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.
May 24 1843, 1f.

GRANT & WATT.

TAILORS,

MAIN STREET,
Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All country orders promptly attended to.

Nov. 7, 1843.

FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office.

PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

LIME.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER.
Nauvoo, June 17, 1843-1f.

N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

GUSTAVUS HILLS,
WATCH-MAKER

AND
JEWELLER,

At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers would give notice to the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they have just received, from the East, a good assortment of Boots and Shoes—also, Sole Leather—Upper—Call Kid—Linings—Bindings—and most kinds of Findings,—Shoe Pegs—Nails—Blacking, &c. Also a quantity of Friction Matches—Writing, Wrapping, and Sand Paper. They will make all kinds of Boots and Shoes to order, and on the most reasonable terms. All persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, are requested to call at the store of the subscribers on Mulholland Street, a few rods East of the Temple.

POWERS & ADAMS.
Sept. 27, 1843. no22-1f.

SELECT SCHOOL.

MR. A. BLAKE, having fitted up his school room on Parley street, second block east of Main street, would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that he will commence his second quarter on Monday the 11th inst.

He has been engaged in teaching for several years in the east, and is confident he will give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

A quarter will consist of thirteen weeks—school five days each week, and no allowance will be made for absentees except in case of sickness, or by special agreement.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic \$2 00
Grammar, geography and history 2 50
Philosophy, algebra and surveying 3 00

AARON BLAKE.
Nauvoo, Dec. 5th, 1843-32-3m

E. MITCHELL.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN'S Foot and Shoe Maker, corner of Kimball and Main Street, begs to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity that he is carrying on the above business in all its branches and trusts that his long experience in conducting the business of Shoemaking both in Liverpool and Nauvoo, will insure him a share of public patronage. E. M. flatters himself that not only his workmanship but prices will give general satisfaction. All orders will be punctually attended to.

Dec. 13, 1843. no32-1f.

THIRD ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Osage, and St. Louis Oak, at Lyons' New Brick Store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main and Carlin streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS, direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hardware. Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main, and Carlin streets, at the New Brick Variety Store (sign of the Lion.)

Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill.,
Nov. 7, 1843-1f

NEW GOODS, VERY CHEAP.

PRATT & SNOW, corner of Young and Wells Streets, one block north of the Temple, Nauvoo, have just received from Boston the largest supply of Dry Goods ever opened in this city, consisting principally of good staple articles for fall and winter; such as Broad-cloths, Casimers, Saltinets, Flannels, Shirtings, Sheetings, Calicoes, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

Cash wanted, and country produce bought and sold.

As we intend selling goods very cheap, and on the principles of honor, justice, and impartiality; no one need ask for credit, nor waste breath in bantering on the price, as we have but one invariable price either for cash or barter.

Nauvoo, Nov. 7, 1843.

LOST.

IN the vicinity of Carthage, on the route from Jacksonville to Nauvoo, a small leather valise, containing one pair of thin pantaloons, two shirts, two bosoms, one pocket bible and some small pamphlets. Whoever will give information or return the same shall be rewarded.

MELVIN WILBER.
Nov. 7th 1843. no28-1f.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms; and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their every being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fevers of this section of country.

FEVER and AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

J. SNIDER,
(22-1y.)

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

Mr. Joseph M. and Miss Adelia Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Granger streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst. (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strictest attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading writing and spelling \$2 00
English grammar & geography 2 50
Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00
Astronomy 4 00

A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absentees unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement.

JOSEPH M. COLE,
ADELIA COLE.

July 10 n12

FOR SALE.

South west quarter of section 24, in township six north of range 8 west. Title good. Terms easy; apply to

L. E. REYNOLDS.
Burlington Iowa.

June 27th, 1843-1f.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, having lately taken the upper stone house in Nauvoo, are now prepared to do a Forwarding and Commission Business, and are ready at all times to accommodate the public, by receiving all goods that may be consigned to them.

CHARLES ALLEN,
JOHN KELLY.



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume I.—No. 36.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1844.

Whole Number 88

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF
At the corner of Water and Main Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
Terms:—\$2.00 annually in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square, one insertion, 5¢.
Every subsequent insertion, 3¢ 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

NEW-YEAR'S HYMN.

BY W. W. PHILLIPS.

Up, up! for there's a fun'ral pass'd,
And not a mourner seen—
Wake, wake! for there's a new year born,
While all the world's asleep!

'Tis twelve o'clock, and all is well
In beautiful Nauvoo:
The old year's dead; the young one lives
To bless created things.

What though the sun is antipode,
And darkness veils the earth;
The starry skies, like seas of gems,
Are sparkling eyes above.

What though old Death hath called his hosts,
And scared some millions more;
The sons of God will win the world,
And resurrection too.

What though the devil raises mobs
To vex the saints of God;
A little time will take them all,
Where vengeance keeps a feast.

What though the sects all worship, too,
A shadow for a God;
We have the living prophet's voice
To show the better way.

What though distress of nations comes
In dreadful splendor on—
It shows the perfect day is nigh
Of universal peace.

What though the world is thunder struck
At Joseph's glorious deeds,—
We'll pray to God for kings and priests
To reign with Christ on earth.

What though we're freemen in exile,
Because we love our friends—
Eternal life's the great reward
And let's be afraid to die!

'Tis eighteen hundred forty four,
And Millerism's fall'd—
There's nothing like eternal truth
To prove the schemes of men.

We'll multiply at God's command,
'Till earth is all subdued;
And then, as Gods, we'll live again
To fill eternity.

So, up ye chosen of the Lord,
In spirit and in truth,
And wish the world a joyous year,
A happy new year, too.

APUSTOLIC LETTER.—(Full.)

OR OUR HOLY LORD

GREGORY,

BY DIVINE PROVIDENCE,

XVI. Pope (of that name),

RELATIVE TO REFRAINING FROM

TRAFFIC IN BLACKS.

(ARMY.)

ROME:—PRINTED AT THE URBAN COLLEGE.

1843.

Gregory XVI. of the Pope (of that name).

For the further remembrance of the Cause

Placed at the supreme head of the Apostolate,

and, although with no merits of our own con-

tributing thereto, acting as Vicegerent of Jesus

Christ, the Son of God, who, in consequence

of his very great love for us, having been made

man, deigned to die also for the redemption of

the world, we think it falls within the sphere

of our pastoral care, that we strive by every

means in our power to turn away the faithful

from the inhuman traffic in blacks, or in any

class of men whatsoever. It is true, when the

light of the gospel began first to be diffused,

those wretched beings, who at that time were

falling in so great numbers into the cruellest

servitude, by reason especially of wars then

prevailing, felt their condition to be most al-

lacked with Christian masters. For, inspired

by the Holy Spirit, the Apostles taught slaves

themselves on the one hand to obey their mas-

ters in the flesh, as they would Christ, and to

do the will of God from the heart; while, on the

other hand they directed masters to treat their

slaves kindly, and to render unto them what-

ever is just and fair, and also to forego any

threats, well knowing that the Lord of these,

as well as of themselves, is in the heavens, and

that there is with him no respect of persons.

(1) Since, however, true love towards all was

most strongly recommended every where by the

law of the gospel, and since Christ our Lord had

declared that he would consider as done, or re-

fused unto himself, whatever of kindness and

compassion should have been extended or re-

ferred to the Federal Kites. (4) Now, were there wanting those who, animated by a still more ardent love for their species, consigned themselves to bondage in order to free others therefrom; many of whom that apostolic man, and also predecessor of ours, of most holy memory, Clement I. testifies that he was acquainted with. (5) In process of time, therefore, now that the darkness of heathen superstition has been more fully dissipated, and when the manners of less civilized communities also have been softened down by the gentle influence of faith working through love, things have come at length to such a pass, that for ages back no persons have been held in slavery among very many nations of Christians. There were, it is true, from time to time, we say it to our very great sorrow, some of the very number of the faithful, who, shamefully blinded by the desire of filthy lucre, did not hesitate to reduce to slavery, in wide-spread and remote lands, Indians, blacks, or other wretched individuals, or else by establishing and gradually enlarging a traffic in those who had been made captives by others, to countenance the shameful conduct of these last. Many Roman Pontiffs, it is true, of glorious memory, predecessors of ours, did not fail, in accordance with their high office, to censure severely the practices of these men, as injurious to their spiritual safety, and disgraceful to the Christian name; and from which also, they clearly saw that this result would follow, that unbelieving nations should be more and more confirmed in their hatred towards our true religion. The Apostolic Letter of Paul III. given May 20, 1537, under the Fisherman's Seal, (St. Peter's) to the Cardinal Arch-Bishop of Toledo, has this same object in view; as well as others in succession still further than this same one, given by Urban VIII. on the 22d of April, 1640, to the "Collector Jurant," of the Apostolic Churches in Portugal; in which letter these individuals are very severely censured by name who dared or presumed to reduce to slavery, to sell, to buy, to exchange, or give away the Indians of the East or West, to separate them from their wives and children, to despoil them of their property, to lead and send them away to other places, or in any way to deprive them of their freedom, to retain them in servitude, and also to afford to those pursuing the aforesaid line of conduct, advice, aid, favor and assistance, under any pretext or color whatever, or to preach or teach that this was lawful, or to aid in any other way whatever the practices above alluded to. (6) Those decrees of the Pontiffs just mentioned, Benedict XIV. subsequently established and renewed by a new Apostolic Letter to the clergy of Brazil, and of certain other regions, given on the 20th day of December, 1741, in which he strove to arouse the anxious feelings of the priests themselves towards this end. (7) Before this also, another Predecessor of ours still earlier than these—Pius II. on the Empire of the Portuguese, being extended in his time to Guinea, a country of the blacks, gave on the 7th Oct. 1462, a letter addressed to the Bishop of Rubi, who was about to set out for those parts, in which he not only bestowed upon that prelate full powers for exercising his sacred functions therein, with greater advantage, but, availing himself of this same opportunity, admonished severely upon those Christians, who were accustomed to drag the Neophytes into slavery. (8) And even in our own times, Pius VII. influenced by the same spirit of religion, and love, as his predecessors, zealously interposed his official influence with those in power, that the traffic in blacks might at length entirely cease among Christians. Those decrees and anxious cares on the part of our predecessors have, with the blessing of God proved of no little avail in protecting the Indians, and others above mentioned, from the cruelty of invaders and from the cupidity of Christian traders. Not to such an extent, however, that this Holy See can congratulate itself on the full success of its zealous efforts for the accomplishment of this end; seeing that the trade in blacks, though somewhat lessened, is still carried on by numerous Christians.

We, therefore, desiring to remove so great a disgrace as this from all the borders of Christianity, and the whole subject being maturely weighed, (some of our venerable brethren the cardinals of the holy Roman Church being also admitted to our council) do hereby, treading in the footsteps of our predecessors, by virtue of our Apostolic Authority, admonish and earnestly adjure in the Lord all faithful Christians of every condition, that no one of them dare for the time to come, to harass unjustly Indians, blacks, or any other persons of this class, or to despoil them of their property, or to reduce them to slavery, or to lend aid or favor to others while doing such things towards them, or to exercise that inhuman traffic, by means of which the blacks, as if they were not human beings, but the merest animals in whatever way reduced to slavery, are without any distinction, in violation of the laws of justice and humanity, bought, sold, and sometimes condemned to the endurance of the most painful labor; and by which, moreover, through the hope of gain, that originally offered itself to the owners of slaves, by means of this same traffic, dissensions also and perpetual hostilities are as it were continually kindled in the countries of those unfortunate men.

We, then, by virtue of our apostolic authority censure all the aforesaid practices as unworthy of the Christian name, and by that same authority we strictly prohibit and interdict any ecclesiastic or layman from presuming to uphold, under any pretext or color whatever, that same traffic in blacks as if it were lawful in its nature, or otherwise to preach [predicare] or in any way whatsoever publicly or privately

to teach [docere] in opposition to those things which we have made the subject of admonition in this our apostolic letter. In order, moreover, that this same letter [bull] of ours may the more easily become known unto all, and that no one may allege an ignorance of it, we decree and command it to be promulgated according to custom by one of our messengers at the gates of the church of the first of the apostles [St. Peter's] and of the apostolic chancery, as also at those of the Palace on the Monte Citorio, and in the Campo Di Fiore; and copies of the same to be left affixed in those same places.

Given at Rome, at the Church of St. Maria Major, under the Fisherman's Seal, on the 3d day of December, 1839, in the 9th year of our Pontificate.

ALDOISE LAMBRUCHINI, Cardinal.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE POPE.

A letter from Rome of the 27th ult., in the Gazette de France says:

A report has probably reached you of an attempt to assassinate the Pope. The fact is, that a physician, who is a great revolutionist but driven to desperation by want of money, went one day to the Palace and, although he has a wooden leg, entered as nimbly as if it was his own house. Being met, and asked who he wanted, he replied that he wished to speak to his Holiness on very urgent affairs. With much difficulty he was induced to withdraw. On reaching the court he fired a pistol, without its being perceived that it was he who caused the explosion. The next day he returned again and went on till he met Cajotino, the pontiff's valet, to whom he insisted on being immediately allowed to see the Pope on matters of high interest. His entrance was, however, again refused, and he went away, but was arrested on leaving the Palace. A loaded pistol was found upon him.

MISSOURI JUSTICE.

The following account of an Anti-Abolition meeting taken from the "Missouri Republican" will show with what respect the laws of the land are held in that renowned State. We are no advocates for abolition as it now exists; but if there is no force in the law to regulate abuse, and to rectify wrong. Then indeed has the glory of our stars and stripes faded. The balances have fallen from the hands of justice, & the Goddess of Liberty may hide her head in shame. If any half a dozen scoundrels without legal evidence can, by the dictum of their disordered brain, drive men from their homes, strip them of their shirts, steal men from the State, lash them on the bare back, and hang them by the neck, until they are dead! dead!! dead!!! then indeed have things come to a pretty pass and when the proceedings of such meetings can be published in one of the best journals in the State without note, or comment, we think we have a fair index to the position of the State.—Ed.

ANTI-ABOLITION.

At a meeting of Lewis and Clark counties held in Tully on the 3d of November, 1843;—on motion, James Miller was chosen President and Ralph Smith Vice-President, and James R. Shepherd Secretary.

General O. H. Allen explained the object of the meeting; after which the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Mr. Gregory, W. F. Lane, S. H. McKim, Wm. Pritchard, Geo. W. Cordell and S. Simpson, be appointed a Judicial committee to hear the allegations preferred against certain individuals, charged with being abolitionists. (Certain negroes having run away and returned—said they were aided by said individuals.)

Which committee, having gone through the testimony, after mature deliberation, came to the conclusion that a large prosecution would not be justified by the evidence, yet being fully persuaded of the guilt of the accused, decided that Dr. D. P. Nelson, be required to leave the State of Missouri, within four days, and that James Botkin be required to leave his present residence, (an island in the Mississippi,) within four days and not to settle within fifty miles of Lewis county, never to be again seen in Lewis or Clark counties. If, after the expiration of the time specified, he be found at his present residence or in its neighborhood, he is to receive 50 lashes on his bare back, well laid on; and if found on the shores of either county in the time specified for his departure, he is to be hanged by the neck till he is dead! dead!! dead!!!

On motion of Gen. Allen, it was unanimously

Resolved, That Mr. Botkin take off his back a shirt which he had feloniously obtained, (and which was proven to be long to A. B. Hyde, then present,) and restore it to its rightful owner; which was done.

After which, it was

Resolved, That Daniel Sigon, Harrison Munday, U. S. Gregory, O. Colly, Chauncey Durkee, and W. B. Smoot, be a committee, whose duty it shall be to devise measures for the more effectually preventing the elopement of slaves, and report to this meeting; which committee, after retiring a few minutes, made the following report, viz:

Whereas existing circumstances make it necessary that prompt and efficient measures be adopted to protect our negro property from the depredations of the abolitionists, who have banded together, for the avowed purpose of stealing our property; and whereas, these recent acts of theft are only equalled by the acts of the most notorious bandit in the annals of history. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That an Anti-Abolition Society be formed, and that the citizens of Lewis and Clark counties be invited to join said society at the earliest opportunity, and that a committee be appointed to draft a suitable constitution and bylaws for the government of said society.

2. That a committee of twelve be appointed, consisting of the following persons, O. Colly, Captain Munday, U. S. Gregory, W. B. Smoot, James Howard, D. Sigon, H. Durkee, G. B. Nelson, G. Sigon, James Johnson, C. Durkee and Charles Simpson, whose duty it shall be to make immediate pursuit after runaway negroes. Each member of the above committee shall appoint a potson in his stead, provided he cannot go himself.

3. That the expenses and reasonable wages be paid to the persons engaged in the pursuit of runaway negroes.

4. That a subscription be made for the purpose of defraying the expenses aforesaid.

5. That a committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to take all such measures as they may deem proper, to counteract the operation of the Abolitionists.

6. That we recommend the propriety of bringing from Illinois, an Abolitionist for each negro they aid in escaping from Missouri.

7. That we will give a reward of \$200 for the delivery of Richard Ellis, of Quincy, and \$100 for Erasmus Denton Stillman, of Fairfield, when delivered to the committee of vigilance.

8. That it need not be expected that the very lenient punishment inflicted upon David P. Nelson, and James Botkin will be a precedent for the punishment of similar offenders hereafter.

9. That we bind ourselves to pay a reward of \$100 for the delivery to us of each runaway negro taken to Illinois.

10. That all negroes found going at large, without a pass, be subject to receive ten lashes from any member of the Anti-Abolition Society.

11. That the "Tully Guards" visit the inhabitants of the islands in the neighborhood of Tully, and that all persons who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves, be required to leave immediately.

12. That we highly approve the conduct of the anti-abolitionists of Illinois—and that we heartily thank them for their advice and assistance so cheerfully given.

Which preamble and resolutions were, on motion, unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the papers of Palmyra be requested to give the proceedings of this meeting an insertion, and request all other anti-abolition papers to copy.

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting sign the proceedings.

JAMES MILLER, Pres't.
JAMES SHEPHERD, Sec'y.

MONSTER OF SOUTH AMERICA.

In the marshes, as soon as the rider feels his horse sinking, the first movement, if an experienced traveller, is to throw himself from the saddle, and endeavor to wade or swim to canebreaks, the roots of which give to the ground a certain degree of stability. In that case his fate is probably sealed, as he is in imminent danger of the cayana, This is a terrible and hideous monster, with which strange to say, the naturalists of Europe are not yet acquainted, though it is too well known to all the inhabitants of the streams and lagoons tributary to the Red River. It is an enormous turtle, or tortoise, with the head and tail of the alligator, not refractive, as is usual among the different species of this reptile; the shell is one inch and a half thick, and as impenetrable as steel. It lies in holes in the bottom of muddy rivers or in the swampy canebreaks, and measures often ten feet in length, and six in breadth over the shell, independent of the head and tail, which must give often to this dreadful monster the length of twenty feet. Such an unwieldy mass is not, of course capable of any rapid motion; but in the swamps I mention they are very numerous, and the unfortunate man or beast going astray, and leaving for a moment the small patches of solid ground, formed by the thicker clusters of the canes, must of necessity come within the reach of one of these powerful creature's jaws, always extended and ready for a prey. Cayanas of a large size have never been taken alive, though often, in draining the lagoons, shells have been found measuring twelve feet in length. The planters of Upper Western Louisiana have often fished to procure them for scientific acquisitions; but although they take hundreds of the smaller ones, they could never succeed to drag on shore any of the large ones after they had been

looked, as these monsters bury their claws, head, and tail, so deep in the mud, that no power short of steam can make them relinquish their hold. The 'gar' fish is also a most terrible animal. I have seen it more than once seizing its prey, and dragging it down with the rapidity of an arrow. One day, while I was residing at Captain Finn's, upon the Red River, I saw one of these monsters enter a creek of transparent water. Following him from curiosity, I soon perceived that he had not left the deep water without an inducement; for just above me there was an alligator devouring an otter. As soon as the alligator perceived his formidable enemy, he thought of nothing but to escape to the shore; he dropped his prey, and began to climb; but he was too slow for the gar fish, who, with a single dart, closed upon him with extended jaws, and seized him by the middle of the body. I could see plainly through the transparent water, and yet I did not perceive that the alligator made the least struggle to escape from the deadly fangs. There was a hissing noise, as that of shells and bones crushed, and the gar fish left the creek with his victim in his jaws, so nearly severed in two that the head and tail were towing on each side of him. Besides these, the traveller through rivers and bays has to fear many other enemies of less note, and but little, if at all, known to naturalists. Among these is the mud-vampire, a kind of spider, leech, with sixteen short paws round a body of the form and size of the common plate. The centre of the animal (which is black in any other part of the body) has a dark vermilion round spot, from which dart a quantity of black suckers, one inch and a half long, through which they extract the blood of animals; and so rapid is the phlebotomy of this ugly reptile, that though not weighing more than two ounces in its natural state, a few minutes after it is stuck on it will increase to the size of a beaver tail, and weigh several pounds. Thus leeches in a large stream, a horse will often faint before he can reach the opposite shore, and he then becomes a prey to the gar fish. If the stream is but small, and the animal is not exhausted, he will run madly on shore, and roll to get rid of his terrible bloodsucker, which, however, will adhere to him till one or the other of them dies from exhaustion or from reptition. In crossing the Eastern Texas bayous, I used always to descend from my horse to look if the leeches had stuck. The belly and the breast are the parts generally attacked; and so tenacious are these mud-vampires, that the only means of removing them is to pass the blade of a knife under them, and cut them off.—[Monsieur Violet.

YESTERDAY considerable interest was excited by a rather novel spectacle in Manchester. We allude to the visit of a party of the Ojibwe Indians, from the banks of Lake Huron, North America, to the Exhibition Rooms of Mr. Catlin, in Duane Place. The party included two chiefs of the tribe, four warriors, two squaws, and a girl. They had arrived at Liverpool, on Monday last, by the England packet ship, and it is understood the occasion of their visit is business with the government of this country. Mr. Catlin had invited them to visit his rooms, with a view of witnessing the effect that would be produced upon them on being brought suddenly in contact with a collection of objects at a distance from home, with which their associations were so familiar, and certainly the result did not at all disappoint expectation. The astonishment painted in their countenances, on entering the room, is beyond description. It seemed only to be exceeded by the joy which almost immediately succeeded it. One of the war chiefs, who had entered first, gazed for a moment or two in silent amazement; then suddenly raised a yell, expressive of pleasure, which was immediately joined in by the whole party. The same chief, on having a scalp placed before him, immediately raised the war cry, or exclamation uttered by the Indians when in the act of cutting off the scalps in battle, and followed it up with part of the scalp dance and song, brandishing the scalp in one hand and the war club in the other, as usual in these dances.

A number of ladies and gentlemen, including several clergymen, were present when they entered the Exhibition Rooms, and the scene was one which will not easily be forgotten by them. The party remained in the room for some time, examining the war clubs, arrows, &c., and the portraits and landscapes, painted by Mr. Catlin, while on the tours through the Indian settlements. Many of these portraits and scenes appeared to be instantly recognised, and seemed to impart much pleasure to the visitors. They seemed readily to distinguish the tribes to which the portraits belonged by the style of dress and other peculiarities, and the portraits especially, therefore, were objects of deep interest to them, and excited much attention. They are to visit the

room again next week, (as will be seen by this advertisement in another column,) when a platform is to be erected for their accommodation, affording much more facility for observation to the visitors who may be present, and Mr. Catlin will be present each day, and will communicate some interesting particulars relative to the peculiar habits and manners of this tribe of Indians. We understand that they stopped for the night with their interpreter, at the Mirror Hotel, Collegiate Church yard, and we believe have expressed much gratification at the attention paid to their wants by their kind host.

DIVINITY.—A Dutch preacher, who was warmly inclined in favor of the revolutionary party during the revolutionary war, appeared once to get into an American camp, on a Sunday, and was consequently called upon for a sermon and a prayer. He, from force of habit, commenced the latter, with "Got bless the king"—whereupon there was considerable excitement among the soldiers, when he perceiving it, with admirable presence of mind:—

"Yes mine hearer! I say, Got bless the king—bless him mit plenty ofhardt times—bless him mit a whip parliament—bless him mit defeats of Indt and on to sea—bless him mit all kinds of bad luck—bless him mit sickness—bless him mit shordt life—unt, Lordt may we have no more of him."

HORRORS OF THE SLAVE TRADE. The British Naval and Military Gazette, in speaking of the condemnation of a slave vessel, says:—

Her instructions contain a tale of horror, requiring no varnishing, to render it a romance. She was commissioned for the coast of Africa, for the Mozambique, and with a crew of ten men, and provisions for fifteen days was to take in 220 slaves, or if small bales—so the slaves are termed—230! easily packed in the hold of a vessel of 44 tons, with a height of thirty-two inches aye, inches between the slave or under the upper deck! Manacles and chains were on board to the number of 900 for another cargo. And with provisions for 15 days with freightful freight, this cargo of human misery, to cross the wide Atlantic, to traverse at a bird's flight, nearly 4000 miles.

Suppose calm or adverse winds or storms occurred, suppose the voyage was delayed for twenty days, to no port date the slave-ship ran, from no vessel dare she ask for assistance. Two hundred and fifty human beings, without water or food, crammed into a space not high enough to sleep when lying down in one position, for twenty days and nights, in a hold fetid with their own filth, without ventilation, with a putrid and foul atmosphere, on a deck thirty-two inches from the ceiling. Can any fiction, can any romance, portray what might have been the bitter agony—the torture of these Africans? A slave can be purchased for ten bars bait, or of ten pieces of blue cloth—say 20 shillings, and will fetch, at Brazil 8430, or often 1120: the immense profit renders the slave traders regardless of human lives; one slave in every ten, if brought to Cuba or Brazil, yields an ample return; and anxious as our cruisers are to check this traffic in blood, the western coast of Africa is too vast and extensive for the fleet employed to watch it.

Working for a Living.—We find the following excellent article in the "Offering" edited by the factory girls in Lowell. It breathes the right spirit, and every mother and daughter father and son should read it.

From whence originated that it was derogatory to a lady's dignity, or a blot upon female character to labor, and who was the first to say sneeringly, "Oh! she works for a living!" Surely, such ideas and expressions ought not to grow on republican soil. The time has been when ladies of the first rank were accustomed to busy themselves in domestic employment. Homer tells us of princesses who used to draw water from the springs, and wash with their own hands the finest of the linen of their respective families. The famous Lucretia used to spin in the midst of her attendants; and the wife of Ulysses, after the siege of Troy, employed herself in weaving until her husband returned from Ithica!

Father Miller.—The Troy Whig says: "Father Miller and his son arrived in this city on Wednesday evening from Whitehall, and took lodgings at the Temperance House, No. 5 Cannon Place. On Thursday morning he departed for the West. The old prophet is in good condition, and bids fair to set the falsity of his own predictions verified."

John Van Buren Esq., and family, sailed for Madeira on Wednesday last.

A rumor has reached this country that Dr. Pusey is about to join the R. Catholic Church.

Dr. Pusey is about to join the R. Catholic Church.

Dr. Pusey is about to join the R. Catholic Church.

Dr. Pusey is about to join the R. Catholic Church.

Dr. Pusey is about to join the R. Catholic Church.

Dr. Pusey is about to join the R. Catholic Church.

Dr. Pusey is about to join the R. Catholic Church.

Dr. Pusey is about to join the R. Catholic Church.

Dr. Pusey is about to join the R. Catholic Church.

Dr. Pusey is about to join the R. Catholic Church.

Dr. Pusey is about to join the R. Catholic Church.

Dr. Pusey is about to join the R. Catholic Church.

Dr. Pusey is about to join the R. Catholic Church.

Dr. Pusey is about to join the R. Catholic Church.

Dr. Pusey is about to join the R. Catholic Church.

Dr. Pusey is about to join the R. Catholic Church.

Dr. Pusey is about to join the R. Catholic Church.

A FLEET MARRIAGE.

BY AN IRISHMAN.

Lady C. was a beautiful woman, but Lady C. was an extraordinary woman. She was still single, though rather past extreme youth. Like most pretty females, she had looked too high and estimated her own loveliness too dearly, and now she refused to believe that she was not as charming as ever. So no wonder she still remained unmarried.

Lady C. had about five thousand pounds in the world. She owed about forty thousand pounds; so, with all her wit and beauty she got into the Fleet and was likely to remain there.

Now, in the time I speak of every lady had her head dressed by a barber, and the barber of the Fleet was the handsomest barber in the city of London. Pat Phelan was a great admirer of the fair sex, and where was the wonder? Sure Pat was an Irishman. It was one very fine morning, when Phelan was dressing her captivating head, that her ladyship took it into her head to talk to him, and Pat was well pleased, for Lady C.'s teeth were the whitest, and her smile the brightest in the world.

So you're not married, Pat, says she. Devil an inch! your honor's ladyship, says he.

And wouldn't ye like to be married? again asked she.

Would a duck swim? Is there any one you'd prefer?

Maybe, madam, says he, you never heard of Kathleen O'Reilly, down beyond Drovers? Her father's cousin to O'Donoghue, who's own steward to Mr. Murphy, the under-agent to my Lord Kingstown—and—

Hush! says she; shure I don't want to know who she is. But, would she have you if you asked her?

All, thin, I'd only wish I'd be after trying that same.

And why don't you? Sure I'm too poor. And Phelan heaved a piteous sigh.

Would you like to be rich? Does a dog bark?

Is I make you rich will you do I tell you?

Mule, murther! your honor, don't be tantalizing a poor boy.

Indeed I'm not, said Lady C. So listen. How would you like to marry me?

Altho, my lady, I believe the King of Russia himself would be proud to do that same, I have a poor devil like Pat Phelan.

Well, Phelan, if you'll marry me to-morrow, I'll give you a thousand pounds.

Oh! whaboo! whaboo! sure I'm mad, or enchanted by the good people, for Pat, dancing round the room.

But there are conditions, says Lady C. After the first day of our nuptials you must never see me again nor claim me for your wife.

I don't like that, says Pat, for he had been going to see Ladyship most desirably.

But remember Kathleen O'Reilly. With the money I'll give you you go and marry her.

That's true says he. But thin the bigness!

I'll never appear against you, says her ladyship. Only remember you must take an oath never to call me your wife after to-morrow, and never to go telling all the story.

Devil a word I'll ever say.

Well then, says she; there's ten pounds. Go and buy a license, and leave the rest to me; and then she explained to him what he was to do, and when he was to come, and a' that.

The next day Pat was true to his appointment, and found two gentlemen already waiting for his ladyship.

Have you got the license? says she.

Here it is, my lady, says he; and he gave it to her. She handed it to one of the gentlemen who viewed it attentively.

Then, looking at her two servants, she turned to the gentleman who was reading.

Perform the ceremony, says she.

And sure enough in ten minutes Pat Phelan was the husband, the legal husband, of the lovely lady C.

That will do, says she to her new husband, as he gave her a hearty kiss; that'll do.

Now, give me my marriage certificate.

The old gentleman did so; and, bowing respectfully to the five-pound note she gave him he retired with his clerk; but sure enough, I forgot to tell you he was a person.

Go and bring me the warden, says my lady to one of her servants.

Yes, my lady, says she; and presently the warden appeared.

Will you be good enough, says Lady C. in a voice that would call a bird from a tree, will you be good enough to send and fetch me a huckery couch? I wish to leave this prison immediately.

Your ladyship forgets, replied he, that you must pay forty thousand pounds before I can let you go.

I am a married woman. You can't detain my husband, but not me. And she smiled at him, who began rather to dislike the appearance of things.

Patience, my lady, it is well known you are single.

I tell you I am married.

Whom's your husband?

There, sir, and she pointed to the astonished barbers; there he stands. Here is my marriage certificate, which you can peruse at your leisure. My servants yonder were witnesses of the ceremony. Now detain me, sir, one instant at your peril!

The warden was dumb-founded, and no wonder. Poor Phelan would have

spoken, but another party would let him. The lawyer below was consulted. The result was evident. In half an hour Lady C. was free, and Pat Phelan her legitimate husband, a prisoner for debt to the amount of forty thousand pounds. Well, sir, for some time Pat thought he was in a dream, and the creditors thought they were still worse. The following day they held a meeting, and finding how they had been tricked, swore they'd detain poor Pat forever. But as they knew he had nothing, and wouldn't feel much shame in going through the insolvent Court, they made the best of a bad bargain and let him out.

Well, you must know, about a week after this, Paddy Phelan, was sitting by his little fire, and thinking over the wonderful things he had seen, when as sure as death the post master brought him a letter, the first he had ever received, which he took over to a friend of his, one Ryan, a fruit seller, because you see, he was no great hand at reading writing, to decipher for him. It ran thus:

Go to Donegal, and marry Kathleen O'Reilly. The instant the knot is tied I will fulfil my promise of making you comfortable for life. But as you value your life and liberty, never breathe a syllable of what has passed. Remember you are in my power if you tell the story. The money will be paid to you directly after you enclose me your marriage certificate. I send you fifty pounds for present expenses.

Oh! happy Paddy! Didn't he start next day for Cork and didn't he marry Kathleen, and touch a thousand pounds? By the powers he did. And what is more, he took a cottage, which perhaps you know, not a hundred miles from Bruffin, in the county of Limerick; and, thin, he forgot his first wife clean and entirely, and never told any one but myself, under a promise of secrecy, the story of his Fleet Marriage!

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3, 1844.

We are informed that Gov. Ford has ordered the Sheriff of this county to take up those parties engaged in assisting the Missourians to kidnap the Aferies, and to bind them in recognizance to appear at the County Court. We hope it is true as it not only shows that the Governor is determined to sustain law, but relieves us from the unpleasant task of seeing it enforced.

Mr. Avery who was kidnapped has been acquitted by one of the courts of Missouri. I don't remember of ever having notice of such a burlesque upon law before. Missouri sends over her kidnappers in open violation of law and subjects, the parties engaged in this affair to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and their renegades take their booty and present him before a court, where the laws of the land are gravely put in requisition and a legal farce is acted out, and he is acquitted for want of evidence. These kidnappers, of course, performed an honorable duty, and instead of being sent to the penitentiary, as men thieves, have gained to themselves unfading aurels.

We have been requested to republish the following ordinances for the information of the public, for the specified reason that an influence had been used to show that we had not authority to marry in this city without a license from the county clerk. It would be well for some persons in our city to ask the county clerk whether it is lawful to eat butter with their bread, or to go without; and to enquire which of the two is lawful, to feed their horses on corn or oats?

An Ordinance concerning Marriages. Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that all male persons over the age of seventeen years, and females over the age of fourteen years, may contract and be joined in marriage; Provided, in all cases where either party is a minor, the consent of parents or guardians be first had.

Sec. 2. Any persons as aforesaid wishing to marry, or to be joined in marriage, may go before any regular minister of the gospel, Mayor, Alderman, Justice of the Peace, Judge or other person, authorized to solemnize marriages in this State, and celebrate or declare their marriage in such manner and form, as shall be most agreeable; either with or without licenses.

Sec. 3. Any person solemnizing a marriage as aforesaid shall make return thereof to the city Recorder, accompanied by a recording fee of fifty cents, within thirty days of the solemnization thereof; and it is hereby made the duty of the Recorder to keep an accurate Record of all such marriages. The penalty for a violation of either of the provisions of this ordinance, shall be twenty dollars, to be recovered as other penalties or forfeitures.

Passed February 17, 1842.

JOHN C. BENNETT, Mayor.

JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

An Ordinance to authorize the city constables, to execute and enforce the ordinances relating to Hogs and Pigs, and to build a Pound in the city of Nauvoo.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that from and after the passage of this ordinance, the constables are, and shall be authorized to execute and enforce all ordinances relating to swine and hogs.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained that they are and shall be further authorized to build a suitable pound, to confine any hogs according to the requirements of said ordinances; and to do which, they are and shall be authorized to use any money (not otherwise appropriated) which may be in the Treasury; or they may use the credit of the city to effect the said purpose.

Passed September 18, 1843.

JOHN TAYLOR, Pres. Pro. Tem.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

[For the Neighbor.]

Mr. Editor: At a late hour of the night while watching with my sick family, as they have all fallen into the arms of batmy sleep, I am most happily afforded an hour's respite from administering to their calls. This time is necessarily employed in reflecting upon the course to pursue, in administering means for the restoration of their health; and also, in connection, upon the direful ravages of disease in general, as experienced in this place.

When we consider the local causes, and the various circumstances which contribute to produce disease among the great number of emigrants who come to this place, we need not be at all surprised to see in every paper a number of deaths recorded. We gather here from every land and climate, to fulfil the special commandment of God. Many of us are very poor, having sacrificed almost every dollar we had on earth, to accomplish the route, we thus far answer the characters the Psalmist spoke of when he said, "gather my saints together unto me; they have made a covenant with me by sacrifice." The word of God, the purposes of Jehovah, must be fulfilled in his saints. Consequently an account of our straitened circumstances, we do not cannot get provided for with all the industry we can use, until we have to experience the various vicissitudes of the climate. We are foreigners and must become acclimated, and among such a multitude of persons, many die. Some enquire, why does so many people come Nauvoo to find a grave? The answer is at hand. In complying with the commandments of God, we shall receive a blessing, whether we live or die, we live to the Lord or die to the Lord. When we do, we know we shall rest with Jesus, and the Lord will bring us with him, when he comes to be glorified in his saints, we shall also reign with him. This knowledge makes a saint of God, contemplate with delight on a future state of existence. This makes a Latter-Day saint meet the monster without concern. But all are not Israel who are called Israel. With those reflections, I will add that it is certainly our duty to use the means that the God of heaven has placed in our hands, for the preservation of health, and also for the recovery of the same when lost. To this end we use many remedies. There are many of us here, dubbed "Doctors." We are fond of applause; we are ashamed to appear in the streets at work in a dirty ragged dress, or for aught I know, the balance are like myself, when bread is to be earned, at hard labor, had rather be off, and push in somebody else, however I have been compelled to work, and expect at the age of about forty to learn a mechanical trade. I have a large family to support, and dependant upon my exertions for bread, and instead of earning considerably over one hundred dollars per month for my services, which I did do on an average the year before, I embraced the gospel of the Son of God, which the world derides, and in the zeal of their mastery, have waged an eternal war of persecution, falsely calling it, (as old Rome did,) contending for the kingdom of Christ.

There is a pattern given the servant of God, by obedience to which, they may receive the blessings of God, by obedience to which, they may receive the blessing of God, and the Lord will through them, heal the sick, cure all manner of diseases, for practicing those ordinances, we incur the displeasure of "Mystic Babylon," on every side they let fly the shafts of their satire, mock and abuse, whip and torture. I have administered to many by authority of the Holy Priesthood. I thank God my expectations, have been fully realized. I have witnessed cases where the most signal relief was experienced, though obedience to the ordinances appointed by Heaven's King. The most excruciating pains removed, fevers of high excitement abated suddenly, children subdued, and fits ceased to convulse. Thus am I more and more established in the gospel of Jesus Christ, being the power of God unto salvation to all them that believe; but we cannot at all times exercise faith. We all came here with more or less prejudice, and the traditions of the fathers. Some of every class, (as we have various circles of what the world calls society) Doctors as well as other people I claim nothing higher than the common rank, although I have undertaken the task that I generally considered belonged to the first order or rank. Small men, you know however, are seldom noticed among great folks, unless they happen to be blessed with a thundering voice, or do something smart; as occasionally to imitate the frog (only stop a little short) that attempted to outvie the ox. Men's notions and views of things are often very erroneous, and if they do not make them known, there is but little hopes of discovering it. The common idea in the world when a Mormon is spoken of, something unnatural is expected to be discovered in his features, at least when he is seen. And so with some that are called latter day saints, with regard to the authorities of the church particularly the Prophet. The least foible of his, is calculated to make

some deny the faith. He must not eat or drink, or wear, or ride as other men—drat transformation. Wonderful indeed. Some great thing is done. Representations equal to that of the "Moon" in labor, and lo, a mouse is produced. Forget the Prophet is a man of like passions with ourselves.

I hope, Mr. Editor, I shall not weary your patience with spinning preliminaries. You know I am a kind of eccentric being any how. However, in due time, I will arrive at the subject, and shall offer my views, and experience, as to the pathology, symptoms, and treatment of certain forms of disease that prevailed here during the past season, so far as came under my observation. I offer them without the expectation or hope of receiving reward, but with a hope that they may be of service to those, who may consider them worthy of investigation. I have not made any calculation to prosecute the practice since I came here, knowing that the common ravage course of practice was not approved by the authorities of the church. It may not be expected therefore, that I shall pay much attention to technical phrases but use "great plainness of speech." I feel fully warranted in offering my views in the present case, from my success and experience in practice heretofore; and the learned disciple of "Esculapius" may draw the contrast, if he should not consider it descending below his dignity to do so. But wisdom is justified of all her children.

A Dutchman who on a time was a member of a certain Legislative body, figured wonderfully indeed. When the session came to a close he returned to his constituents in triumph. They flocked around him to hear the news. The question was propounded, "what did you do in the Legislature?" "I did not stay and loogt werry wise." "But what was done in the Legislature?" "Well I ut not a vat to rest tididoo, put I did make three hunter toller."

I know, sir, there is a manifest error in the treatment of diseases, by many wise physicians, as their theory of disease was obtained in a different climate from that in which their labors are afterwards postponed. This is something like a military officer training his Regiment under Scott's discipline, and by an act of Assembly be compelled to train by M. Combs's discipline. There is considerable of medicine administered here, that does not seem to be of much benefit, and knowing there must be a cause for it, I came to the conclusion that in all probability it was that most of our pill-drivers, obtained our book knowledge from eastern writers. I know that the most celebrated practitioners of the eastern States, for diseases particularly fevers, from those of southern practitioners. Although the diseases are classed under the same head and called by the same name. In view of this fact, as my theatre of action has been confined to the south-western climate, I think there can be no harm resulting from an investigation of this subject, and peradventure some new idea may be suggested to the mind of some, who design to continue practice here. I was ever sensible of the responsibility of my calling, and that I ought to be better prepared, or qualified to discharge the various duties devolving upon me. I did not spare either labor or expense, to acquire a correct knowledge of my profession. I subscribed for and read the best journals in the United States, published on the science, and practice of medicine. I sought every opportunity to consult men of the choicest medical attainments, on various diseases, when not otherwise engaged, and in every very difficult case, I would call in the best services I could obtain.

I do not wish to be understood as attaching the least blame to any practitioner, whatever, but on a fair enquiry into the foregoing remarks, I presume several simple facts will appear; besides, many practitioners now seem to be determined to take their own course in every case they are called to, without calling a consultation. It is written that in the multitude of counsel there is safety. However, some men are ambitious of their honor in this matter. If the friends propose a consultation they object, being as appears the facts, unwilling to have their course of practice investigated. Willing to take all the responsibility on themselves. This is a kind of principle I hope never to possess.

I shall now proceed according to my intention in the outset. As my residence here among the saints has only been fixed for one season preceding my observation and experience is as a matter of course some limited. There is a little difference in the symptoms of the same form of fever, when minutely examined here, and in Tennessee; but the same remedies with slight variations will accomplish a cure. There was a certain form of fever prevailing here the past season, that to southern practitioners, is known as an Algid intermittent, according to its pathology; but commonly called "contagious fever." Its attack is irregular and insidious. Commencing at the extremities with its chilling influence, it extends over the whole surface of the body (except about the epigastrium which continues hot. In severe attacks in the south this chilling influence pervades the entire surface, while yet there is hope of recovery, if the proper remedies are resorted to, (reducing its temperature much below the natural standard. Its prevailing characteristic is the protraction of the cold stage. The hot stage so much experienced in common fevers, succeeded by sweating is only partially developed. In its stead there is much oppression. Great internal heat, inordinate thirst, a sense of weight about the epigastrium,

in sickness of the stomach and vomiting. Great restlessness, the patient sometimes rolling from side to side of the bed. Quick feeble pulse, varying much in velocity, in different stages of the disease, and also, there is sometimes spasmodic affections present. This disease when neglected or mis-treated often ends the patient's existence in a short time. It not unfrequently passes into the typhus but the remedy in the present form, is the cold douche, which consists simply of pouring on 15 or 20 gallons of the coldest water on the bare body; after which the patient is to be wiped dry, clothed, and returned to bed; covered well, and permitted to rest. If there has been a sufficiency of water poured on reaction will soon be established, and refreshing sleep will be enjoyed, and the pores of the skin no longer dry and parched, will now act their part in throwing off disease, and a most salutary sweat will ensue. After which but little else is required to complete a cure, than tonics, stimulants, and gentle laxatives, as necessary, with proper care; but should the unpleasant symptoms return after the effusion repeat the operation, and proceed as before. I have frequently had my patients exclaim while under the operation, "pour out! pour out! I never experienced so much relief from any thing in my life." Others who did not seem to be capable of exercising any one of the five senses, have been watched as it were from the very jaws of death, by the operation of this powerful stimulating remedial agent.

Has that never witnessed the salutary effects of cold water in this form of disease, would be as much gratified as surprised to see its benign influence over such a state of the system. When the case assumes a typhoid character the great object is to restore the secretions which are arranged for this purpose, the remedies are gentle laxatives, combined with opiate diaphoretics, and tonics with stimulants, sufficient to reinvigorate the circulation, and restore the various secretions which is so desirable at this stage of the disease, with plenty of light nutritious diet, as soups and rice. I have been greatly surprised to see persons dying from exhaustion for want of sustenance, food and stimulants, and yet for no (as I was informed) by the attending physician to use them at all. What a wonderful understanding, and powerful discernment a man must be in possession of to think of starving out a fever of this type.

Another form of this disease is that the spinal nerves become disordered, attended with neuralgic pains of the side, breast, scalp and limbs. These generally yield to local stimulating applications, to the region of the diseased ganglion, which point is easily discovered, by pressure made on, or heat applied to the spine. The liver is sometimes affected, if there is want of ventilation on that organ, diarrhoea frequently ensues, with other symptoms which any scientific physician will readily be able to combat successfully. However the liver is not as often disordered as most of physicians declare is the case. Some physicians always find the liver disordered in every case of fever, when in reality the liver performs its natural functions, without disturbance. Yet they go to work to remedy a supposed evil and actually produce serious injury. So much for fashionable notions, and tradition. Foolishly supposing that the liver is the only organ which suffers derangement in febrile diseases, to the exclusion of all others. Some Anatomists say that the amount of bile secreted on the liver of a healthy grown person in twenty-four hours, is from four to six ounces, and that it acts as a natural purger, consequently when diseased, may be easily discovered by the disordered state of the stomach and bowels.

There is one other form of this disease that prevails some particular seasons. Green mucous purgings from the bowels, accompanied with coldness of the surface, great pulmonary oppression, weak quick pulse, dry brown tongue, with black hemorrhagic gums. Such a state of the system is much to be dreaded. The remedies which are employed in this disease to advantage, are mild cathartics as calomel and rhubarb, with the nitre mercurial acid bath, to better the extremities; and sponges, the region of the liver, once or twice a day as required, and apply sinapisms of mustard seed, the whole length of the spine.

I have already transcended my intended limits, yet I feel a disposition to notice one other disease before I come to a close. It is a disease of common occurrence; but its management little understood. Deficient females are quite subject to its attacks. It is induced by atmospheric vicissitudes, sudden transitions from a bed room to the chilling air, over exertion, &c., &c. The symptoms are headache, disordered stomach and bowels, as dizziness, and pyrosis, pain in the breast and side, palpitations of the heart, constriction round the waist, so that it is very disagreeable to keep the clothes tied tight, and flatulence. In this case food is frequently ejected from the stomach with loud belchings. It may not be expected that all those symptoms will be present in any one case, but they are certain evidences of the existence of epinal irritation, most generally connected with functional derangement, as anasarca, ludonhea, &c. In this disease it is of the greatest importance for the patient to be temperate in all things, eating, sleeping, recreations and exercise.

The remedies are mild cathartics, diaphoretics, antacids, and tonics, as the preparations of iron in wine, and the steel pill, in conjunction with local applications to the region of the diseased wives.

or scuffling, and cupping, blisters, the tartar ointment, and such like counter irritants as will produce a determination to the skin. Time and space are both exhausted. I must close, with a hope that if you think this hastily written communication worthy of a place in your extensively circulated paper, that it may be of value to many and prevent much suffering.

With sentiments of high esteem Yours,

A. YOUNG.

Jan. 3, 1844.

We received this communication in the daily Messenger. Nauvoo was never in a more healthy state than at present, as may be seen from a reference to our weekly list of deaths. Eo.

A SHOWER OF FLESH AND BLOOD.

In 1841, accounts were published in the newspapers of two showers of flesh and blood—one in Tennessee, and the other in Massachusetts. A correspondent of the South Carolina, writing from Union District, S. C. under date of the 30th ult., who signs himself L. M. Davis, gives the following account of a similar occurrence which lately took place in that State: "On Saturday last, whilst Mr. Wm. M. Inlow and his two sons were picking cotton on his plantation, (in Laurens District, near the river and about two miles below Murgatta's Mill,) the younger son called to the others, who were a little distance from him, to listen, for he heard something falling near him. They thought he was mistaken, and paid but little attention to it; but he insisted, and told them if they would come, he would show it to them on the ground. They went and found the ground strewed with what appeared to them to be pieces of flesh, varying from the size of an ounce, all to larger than a hen's egg. These pieces were very moist, and as red as blood, or any thing else could make them; and the gnat, cotton, or whatever they came in contact with, was stained as with blood. They were scattered several feet apart, over a space of ground some twenty or thirty yards in width; and they examined it for something like fifty yards in length, but did not go to the end of it.

I was informed of it yesterday, and went in company with two gentlemen, to visit the place in person. We were so lucky as to find some of the articles still remaining, and all agree that it had the appearance of flesh, of the finest mould, much finer than we had ever seen before. Some of the pieces seemed to be entirely fat, but most of them, very red, and some what transparent when held up toward the light, but it was considerably dried when I saw it, having lain twenty-four hours.

The younger Wm. Inlow, a very intelligent and credible youth of fourteen, says he first heard a few scattering pieces fall, and looking up, saw the air darkened with them; and that it looked something like snow falling slowly, when the flakes are far apart; but that the pieces fell more rapidly. The shower fell about the middle of the day, while the sun was shining, and a few light clouds were in the atmosphere; but nothing visible could be assigned as the cause of the phenomenon."

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

Mr. James Allington Bennett has written an interesting and curious letter to the Commercial Advertiser respecting several meteors he has noted during the last year. Respecting the first he says:

"Being near the sea shore some years ago, in the month of August, I observed a bright meteor ascending right in front of me, almost in a perpendicular line, and not, to appearance, three rods distant, and being between me and the sea it maintained its light until it almost touched the ground. A light shock instantly struck my eye as though something had fallen. I approached the spot, but there being only star light could see nothing. On feeling on the ground, however, I stuck my finger into something soft, which I found to have a most peculiar fetid smell, like something I had never met with in the laboratory or any where else. Next morning I examined the place and found about two pounds of brown jelly, which had descended in globular form, but had been broken by the fall and formed a small segment of a sphere. Having no means of either weighing or analysing this matter, I passed it by with the conjecture that it was the substance which forms these meteors or falling stars. The altitude of this meteor could not be more than one hundred yards."

The next fall in the path of his milk-maid, depositing the same kind of jelly without her, depositing its fall. The only effect of the shock was to throw the pail a little on one side.

The third that presented itself was about the latter end of July, last year. Having gone toward the sun between 11 and 12 o'clock, of a very clear night, I noticed all of a sudden that the east end of the coach-house presented a brilliant light, and turning to look for the cause, a most splendid meteor, which had run nearly half its course, leaving a brilliant streak of light after it, was descending directly toward me, on an angle of about 45 degrees, when it immediately ceased to shine. "There goes another jelly," said I to myself, "which I must hunt up in the morning."

Mr. Bennett marked the spot where it fell, and next morning proceeded with a lad to find it. It had fallen farther off than he expected, and he says:

I passed four fields without success, when at the lower end of the fifth field, a piece of dead wood, fell half a mile from where I stood, to my wonder and admiration I discovered a little on the right of the line of each, a body of dark brown jelly, exactly like one side of a convex lens, three feet in diameter, but broken into many pieces by the fall. The stench was most insupportable. This body of jelly before it fell must have formed a globe of from ten to twelve inches in diameter, if not more. This jelly, which lay on the spot where it fell until the 12th of September following, entirely destroyed all the grass under and near it. Now I think that taking the base line of a right angle triangle at double the distance from where I stood, and this meteor having its formation at the head of the perpendicular, its altitude must be counted at least one mile, as its downward course would trace the hypotenuse of the same triangle for some distance.

There is a possibility of this meteor, having had its origin much higher in the atmosphere than has been supposed, as it is very probable that it was very great, but as I heard no explosion by which the true distance and altitude might have been determined, the elevation of one mile is but a hypothesis. The meteor of the 18th August, 1763, described by Mr. Cavell, in the Philosophical Transactions of London for 1764, he places by a very accurate and certain data, at a distance from the earth of 30 1/2 miles, and pretends to have heard the explosion twelve minutes after, at 130 miles distance.

May not each of these pillars be the residuum of a syncretical relic of the combustion or discharge of a large portion of gases, through electrical agents? The universal downward tendency of their motion shows that their specific gravity is much more than that of the atmosphere, and that they therefore must be formed at the moment of discharge.

The editor put directly after this account of the shower of flesh and blood that fell lately in South Carolina, and says perhaps Mr. E. theory will explain it. There may be something in this; and the two substances noticed in each case may result from the same cause, and that so often laughed at under the name of a shower of flesh and blood be a very philosophical and true thing after all.

But Mr. B. is mistaken in calling them meteors in the common acceptation of that term; we have no hesitation in saying. These fiery masses that pass so rapidly through the air, accompanied often with loud detonations and throwing off fragments that reach the earth, are something entirely different. Those fragments are some and are hurled so violently as to be embedded in the soil. This meteor described by Mr. Cavell, in 1763, and to which Mr. Bennett refers, we take to be an entirely different thing from ordinary shooting stars. That it has a great altitude is also highly probable, for some of them most certainly have. The heavens which they have frequently hurried to the earth, would have effectually demolished, we think, the matter in 14 pad. The substance of the meteoric showers, so called, no one pretends to know. They are supposed, however, to be entirely different from the ordinary shooting stars.

The falling star that anyone may see of a clear night, has long been regarded by philosophers as a gelatinous matter, inflated with phosphoreted hydrogen gas; and the splendid meteor of Mr. Bennett was doubtless one of these ordinary shooting stars appearing very bright by its proximity. The gelatinous substance he found, accords with the experience and theory of others, and indeed is a very singular and curious combination of them.

That these substances must be formed at the moment of discharge, we do not think necessary. Their ascent and descent would depend entirely on the amount of gas they contain. The idea of accounting for the shower of flesh and blood on this theory is certainly new, but, and deserves, we think a second thought. We think the following scriptures will explain it more scripturally, if not more philosophically.

And there shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars, and upon the earth, distress of nations with perplexity; Luke XXI. 25.

And I will show wonders in the heavens, and in the earth, blood and fire, and pillars of smoke. The sun shall be turned into darkness, and the moon into blood, before the great and terrible day of the Lord shall come; Joel II. 30, 31.—Ed.

Agricultural.

Mississippi Hemp.—We received on Tuesday morning by the steamer Missouri, a bundle of an excellent hemp was ever grown in any country, raised by Mr. W. P. Warfield, of Batchelor's Bend, in this State. As will be seen by the annexed letter, the yield is fine, and there is no mistake as to the quality, which is as heavy, strong-lined and fine as we ever saw. Mr. Warfield is one of the most experienced and systematic planters in the south. He is, we believe, the first person who has demonstrated the susceptibility of our soil and climate to the growth of this valuable staple of the west.—Free Trader.

Batchelor's Bend, Washington County, Mississippi, December 14th, 1842.

Dear Sir:—Accompanying this note I send you a specimen of hemp grown in Batchelor's Bend, it is water rotted. You will perceive that the lint is heavy and very strong; the boy who broke it is an experienced Kentucky hemp-breaker. He says he never broke heavier lint.

You remember that my anticipation were very sanguine, whilst my little crop of hemp was in progress of growth. I now assure you, that they have been more than realized, both in the quantity and quality. I have a quantity in process of dew rot, (the manner in which it is chiefly rotted in Kentucky,) and when broken out I will send you a specimen. I will have the ground on which it grew, accurately measured and the hemp weighed, and give you the quantity grown on an acre. I will venture to guess from the size of the stalks, that it will yield from 800 to 1000 lbs. per acre, which is considered in Kentucky a good crop. I am so well satisfied with the result of my experience, that I will extend its culture considerably the next year. I promised to let you know the quantity of corn I made per acre this season. Mr. F. H. my overseer, measured what I supposed an average acre, and the result, 50 bushels.

Very respectfully yours,
W. P. WARFIELD.

Paris Academy of Sciences.—In the journal of the Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer of the 18th ultimo, we find that the learned SAVANS of the Paris Academy of Sciences have determined that the culture of Indian corn, for the manufacture of sugar possesses numerous advantages over the beet root. The setting of this point by a body of men so eminent in scientific attainments, will go far to accelerate the fabrication of sugar from corn, and as a necessary consequence, impart new interest and value to its culture, as the development of this new channel of consumption cannot fail to exercise a happy influence upon prices, and particularly so, as it is stated that an acre will yield 1,000 pounds of sugar of good quality, besides a corresponding large quantity of molasses, as well as abundance of residuum, of the very best character of feed for cattle. With such results, and the highly favorable nature of our climate and soils for the production of corn, we infer that the day is not far distant when new encouragements will be imparted to animate the spirits, and nerve the arm of our enterprising corn-growers.—American Farmer.

REMAINDER in the Post Office at Nauvoo, Illinois, on the 1st of January, 1844, which it not taken out before the 1st of April next, will be sent to the Post Office Department, as dead letters.

N. B. Persons calling for these letters will please say they are advertised or they may not get them.

LIST OF LETTERS.

A
Jno C Annis
James Anderson
Horace M Alexander
James Anley
Mr Geo Adams
Malissa Blackley
James Bevan
Julia Bates
Abraham Bond
Benjamin Bently
J N Brookhouse
James Botsford
Mr Beckmore
James Burgess Jr
J B Biglow
Nathan B Baldwin
Alfred Brown
Elphinstone Bristol
Benjamin Baker
Timothy R Barlow
Joseph S Blackman
Charles Barry
Mrs Bennett
Franklin Bevier
Levi Brockton
John Barrowman
Verra H Bruce
Wm Bleasdale
Ann Birch
John A Bonck
Asher Busenbark

B
Stephen W Crandell
Dorothy Currier
Anson Call
James Cummings
Daniel Carter
Alfred Cutler
James Casto Solomon
Geo W Clift
Conley Richard Clark
Jame Clark Wm
John Clementson
Rehan Clark
Wm Clark
Chas Dalton
Chas A Dana
David C Denning
Amos Davis
Isaac Davis
Nelson N Davis
Isaac Decker
Enoch Davis
Jno Davis

C
Jno Eby
Jno Eldred
Eliza Eames
R Eames
James Flack
Rufus Fisher
The Foster
Wm Fields
Jno Field
Wm Green
Joseph Green
Carlo Gore
Sarah or Olive Gregory
Mrs Phebe Graves
Perse or Susannah A Durlin Griffin
James I Gilbert
Ephraim Green
Graham Green

D
Mary Davis
Chas F Decker
James Decker
Geo P Dyke
Job Davis
2 Thos Dobson
2 Ed P Duxett
R H Downing
Elso Edwards
2 James Ethell
Miss Fanny Elmore
Cyrus Eddy
Francis Fox
Archibald Forsyth
Josh Fairchild
2 Isaac Fowler
Jno Ferguson
Jno Glines
Peter Gilman
Philip Green
Warren W Gelf
Durlin Griffin
Wm Greenhalgh
Thos Gordon
Shepherd Glazier

E
Jefa Holmes
Joseph Hutton
John Hall
Ephrem Haines
Moses Harris
Messrs J D Hunter
T Boydson
Geo W Harris
Chas Leach
Calvin Hight
Joseph Hight
Chas Higbee
Jno Hight
Messrs N H Head
Jno Hight
Mary Hoyle
George Henson
Jacob Hamblin
Jonathan Hamrick
John Hamrick

F
Isaac C Jacobs
Marcus D T Johnson
Joseph Johnson
Jesse Jukes
Allen Jones
Thomas Jaap
Ellenor Kingsley
Smith Kise
Sevel Knight
Wm Kireber
Thomas Kire
Wm Kire
Martha Knight
Easton Knight
Wm Leacock
Wm Leffingwell
James Lepson
Zenos Leonard
James Lewis
Stephen Lits

G
Nancy Ingersoll
Andrew Jackson
Wm Jackson
David Johnson
Geo Johnson
Roslin Johnson
Orange C Kent
Farmer Kirgson
C Kerydy
Robert Kelley
Thomas Kidd
Henry Kernes
Hyram Kimball
Sarah Lancaster
Elias Leach
Benjamin Leyland
Adam Lightner
Julius Lathrop

H
Chas Moesman
Hyrum Mead
Thos March
Nelson McCarty
Wm Morgan
Harriet N Moesman

W H Rollerson
Priscilla Snyder
Wm Spear
Richard Steel
Emily Slade
John Senath
Joseph Skeen
David Smith
John Smith
Joseph Smith
Ruth Stoddard
Wm Smith
Philo Stedley
Margaret Stedley
Joshua Smith
Thomas S Stephens
Julia Stone
Wm A On Smith
Albert Smith
James Sperry
Eugene Savage
James D Scott
John Taylor
Ed Times and Seasons
Lew Tuckey
Wm Throp
L W Taylor
Charles Taylor
Thomas Taylor
Eva Vincent
Chas G Vanburen
T. Wright
Susan H White
Samuel D White
Stephen Wilkison
Cavin Williams
David Wagoner
Sarah Wansley
Lewis Wilson
Abram Washburn
H A Wheeler
Melvin Wilber
Elijah Williams
Mary Williams
Nathaniel Winship
Mrs Eliza R Wells
Elizabeth Williams
Abira Young
Joseph Young
SIDNEY RIGDON, Pastor.

James C Owens
Able Owen
Elizabeth Owens
Mobyly Overton
Somnel Parker
Wm Pool
Jas Pettit
Stittin Pond
Thos Price
Aaron Powers
Ephraim Potter
Mr Perdy
Martin Potter Jr
Nathan Phippen
Robert Pixton
Chandler Rogers
Thomas Rogers
Jeremiah Root
Alanson Ripley
Daniel Roberts
Dr Roberts
E Robinson
Noble Hodgson
Levi Runyon
Lewis Robins
Nicholas Robson

James C Owens
Able Owen
Elizabeth Owens
Mobyly Overton
Somnel Parker
Wm Pool
Jas Pettit
Stittin Pond
Thos Price
Aaron Powers
Ephraim Potter
Mr Perdy
Martin Potter Jr
Nathan Phippen
Robert Pixton
Chandler Rogers
Thomas Rogers
Jeremiah Root
Alanson Ripley
Daniel Roberts
Dr Roberts
E Robinson
Noble Hodgson
Levi Runyon
Lewis Robins
Nicholas Robson

James C Owens
Able Owen
Elizabeth Owens
Mobyly Overton
Somnel Parker
Wm Pool
Jas Pettit
Stittin Pond
Thos Price
Aaron Powers
Ephraim Potter
Mr Perdy
Martin Potter Jr
Nathan Phippen
Robert Pixton
Chandler Rogers
Thomas Rogers
Jeremiah Root
Alanson Ripley
Daniel Roberts
Dr Roberts
E Robinson
Noble Hodgson
Levi Runyon
Lewis Robins
Nicholas Robson

James C Owens
Able Owen
Elizabeth Owens
Mobyly Overton
Somnel Parker
Wm Pool
Jas Pettit
Stittin Pond
Thos Price
Aaron Powers
Ephraim Potter
Mr Perdy
Martin Potter Jr
Nathan Phippen
Robert Pixton
Chandler Rogers
Thomas Rogers
Jeremiah Root
Alanson Ripley
Daniel Roberts
Dr Roberts
E Robinson
Noble Hodgson
Levi Runyon
Lewis Robins
Nicholas Robson

James C Owens
Able Owen
Elizabeth Owens
Mobyly Overton
Somnel Parker
Wm Pool
Jas Pettit
Stittin Pond
Thos Price
Aaron Powers
Ephraim Potter
Mr Perdy
Martin Potter Jr
Nathan Phippen
Robert Pixton
Chandler Rogers
Thomas Rogers
Jeremiah Root
Alanson Ripley
Daniel Roberts
Dr Roberts
E Robinson
Noble Hodgson
Levi Runyon
Lewis Robins
Nicholas Robson

James C Owens
Able Owen
Elizabeth Owens
Mobyly Overton
Somnel Parker
Wm Pool
Jas Pettit
Stittin Pond
Thos Price
Aaron Powers
Ephraim Potter
Mr Perdy
Martin Potter Jr
Nathan Phippen
Robert Pixton
Chandler Rogers
Thomas Rogers
Jeremiah Root
Alanson Ripley
Daniel Roberts
Dr Roberts
E Robinson
Noble Hodgson
Levi Runyon
Lewis Robins
Nicholas Robson

James C Owens
Able Owen
Elizabeth Owens
Mobyly Overton
Somnel Parker
Wm Pool
Jas Pettit
Stittin Pond
Thos Price
Aaron Powers
Ephraim Potter
Mr Perdy
Martin Potter Jr
Nathan Phippen
Robert Pixton
Chandler Rogers
Thomas Rogers
Jeremiah Root
Alanson Ripley
Daniel Roberts
Dr Roberts
E Robinson
Noble Hodgson
Levi Runyon
Lewis Robins
Nicholas Robson

James C Owens
Able Owen
Elizabeth Owens
Mobyly Overton
Somnel Parker
Wm Pool
Jas Pettit
Stittin Pond
Thos Price
Aaron Powers
Ephraim Potter
Mr Perdy
Martin Potter Jr
Nathan Phippen
Robert Pixton
Chandler Rogers
Thomas Rogers
Jeremiah Root
Alanson Ripley
Daniel Roberts
Dr Roberts
E Robinson
Noble Hodgson
Levi Runyon
Lewis Robins
Nicholas Robson

James C Owens
Able Owen
Elizabeth Owens
Mobyly Overton
Somnel Parker
Wm Pool
Jas Pettit
Stittin Pond
Thos Price
Aaron Powers
Ephraim Potter
Mr Perdy
Martin Potter Jr
Nathan Phippen
Robert Pixton
Chandler Rogers
Thomas Rogers
Jeremiah Root
Alanson Ripley
Daniel Roberts
Dr Roberts
E Robinson
Noble Hodgson
Levi Runyon
Lewis Robins
Nicholas Robson

James C Owens
Able Owen
Elizabeth Owens
Mobyly Overton
Somnel Parker
Wm Pool
Jas Pettit
Stittin Pond
Thos Price
Aaron Powers
Ephraim Potter
Mr Perdy
Martin Potter Jr
Nathan Phippen
Robert Pixton
Chandler Rogers
Thomas Rogers
Jeremiah Root
Alanson Ripley
Daniel Roberts
Dr Roberts
E Robinson
Noble Hodgson
Levi Runyon
Lewis Robins
Nicholas Robson

James C Owens
Able Owen
Elizabeth Owens
Mobyly Overton
Somnel Parker
Wm Pool
Jas Pettit
Stittin Pond
Thos Price
Aaron Powers
Ephraim Potter
Mr Perdy
Martin Potter Jr
Nathan Phippen
Robert Pixton
Chandler Rogers
Thomas Rogers
Jeremiah Root
Alanson Ripley
Daniel Roberts
Dr Roberts
E Robinson
Noble Hodgson
Levi Runyon
Lewis Robins
Nicholas Robson

James C Owens
Able Owen
Elizabeth Owens
Mobyly Overton
Somnel Parker
Wm Pool
Jas Pettit
Stittin Pond
Thos Price
Aaron Powers
Ephraim Potter
Mr Perdy
Martin Potter Jr
Nathan Phippen
Robert Pixton
Chandler Rogers
Thomas Rogers
Jeremiah Root
Alanson Ripley
Daniel Roberts
Dr Roberts
E Robinson
Noble Hodgson
Levi Runyon
Lewis Robins
Nicholas Robson

W H Rollerson
Priscilla Snyder
Wm Spear
Richard Steel
Emily Slade
John Senath
Joseph Skeen
David Smith
John Smith
Joseph Smith
Ruth Stoddard
Wm Smith
Philo Stedley
Margaret Stedley
Joshua Smith
Thomas S Stephens
Julia Stone
Wm A On Smith
Albert Smith
James Sperry
Eugene Savage
James D Scott
John Taylor
Ed Times and Seasons
Lew Tuckey
Wm Throp
L W Taylor
Charles Taylor
Thomas Taylor
Eva Vincent
Chas G Vanburen
T. Wright
Susan H White
Samuel D White
Stephen Wilkison
Cavin Williams
David Wagoner
Sarah Wansley
Lewis Wilson
Abram Washburn
H A Wheeler
Melvin Wilber
Elijah Williams
Mary Williams
Nathaniel Winship
Mrs Eliza R Wells
Elizabeth Williams
Abira Young
Joseph Young
SIDNEY RIGDON, Pastor.

James C Owens
Able Owen
Elizabeth Owens
Mobyly Overton
Somnel Parker
Wm Pool
Jas Pettit
Stittin Pond
Thos Price
Aaron Powers
Ephraim Potter
Mr Perdy
Martin Potter Jr
Nathan Phippen
Robert Pixton
Chandler Rogers
Thomas Rogers
Jeremiah Root
Alanson Ripley
Daniel Roberts
Dr Roberts
E Robinson
Noble Hodgson
Levi Runyon
Lewis Robins
Nicholas Robson

James C Owens
Able Owen
Elizabeth Owens
Mobyly Overton
Somnel Parker
Wm Pool
Jas Pettit
Stittin Pond
Thos Price
Aaron Powers
Ephraim Potter
Mr Perdy
Martin Potter Jr
Nathan Phippen
Robert Pixton
Chandler Rogers
Thomas Rogers
Jeremiah Root
Alanson Ripley
Daniel Roberts
Dr Roberts
E Robinson
Noble Hodgson
Levi Runyon
Lewis Robins
Nicholas Robson

James C Owens
Able Owen
Elizabeth Owens
Mobyly Overton
Somnel Parker
Wm Pool
Jas Pettit
Stittin Pond
Thos Price
Aaron Powers
Ephraim Potter
Mr Perdy
Martin Potter Jr
Nathan Phippen
Robert Pixton
Chandler Rogers
Thomas Rogers
Jeremiah Root
Alanson Ripley
Daniel Roberts
Dr Roberts
E Robinson
Noble Hodgson
Levi Runyon
Lewis Robins
Nicholas Robson

James C Owens
Able Owen
Elizabeth Owens
Mobyly Overton
Somnel Parker
Wm Pool
Jas Pettit
Stittin Pond
Thos Price
Aaron Powers
Ephraim Potter
Mr Perdy
Martin Potter Jr
Nathan Phippen
Robert Pixton
Chandler Rogers
Thomas Rogers
Jeremiah Root
Alanson Ripley
Daniel Roberts
Dr Roberts
E Robinson
Noble Hodgson
Levi Runyon
Lewis Robins
Nicholas Robson

James C Owens
Able Owen
Elizabeth Owens
Mobyly Overton
Somnel Parker
Wm Pool
Jas Pettit
Stittin Pond
Thos Price
Aaron Powers
Ephraim Potter
Mr Perdy
Martin Potter Jr
Nathan Phippen
Robert Pixton
Chandler Rogers
Thomas Rogers
Jeremiah Root
Alanson Ripley
Daniel Roberts
Dr Roberts
E Robinson
Noble Hodgson
Levi Runyon
Lewis Robins
Nicholas Robson

James C Owens
Able Owen
Elizabeth Owens
Mobyly Overton
Somnel Parker
Wm Pool
Jas Pettit
Stittin Pond
Thos Price
Aaron Powers
Ephraim Potter
Mr Perdy
Martin Potter Jr
Nathan Phippen
Robert Pixton
Chandler Rogers
Thomas Rogers
Jeremiah Root
Alanson Ripley
Daniel Roberts
Dr Roberts
E Robinson
Noble Hodgson
Levi Runyon
Lewis Robins
Nicholas Robson

James C Owens
Able Owen
Elizabeth Owens
Mobyly Overton
Somnel Parker
Wm Pool
Jas Pettit
Stittin Pond
Thos Price
Aaron Powers
Ephraim Potter
Mr Perdy
Martin Potter Jr
Nathan Phippen
Robert Pixton
Chandler Rogers
Thomas Rogers
Jeremiah Root
Alanson Ripley
Daniel Roberts
Dr Roberts
E Robinson
Noble Hodgson
Levi Runyon
Lewis Robins
Nicholas Robson

James C Owens
Able Owen
Elizabeth Owens
Mobyly Overton
Somnel Parker
Wm Pool
Jas Pettit
Stittin Pond
Thos Price
Aaron Powers
Ephraim Potter
Mr Perdy
Martin Potter Jr
Nathan Phippen
Robert Pixton
Chandler Rogers
Thomas Rogers
Jeremiah Root
Alanson Ripley
Daniel Roberts
Dr Roberts
E Robinson
Noble Hodgson
Levi Runyon
Lewis Robins
Nicholas Robson

James C Owens
Able Owen
Elizabeth Owens
Mobyly Overton
Somnel Parker
Wm Pool
Jas Pettit
Stittin Pond
Thos Price
Aaron Powers
Ephraim Potter
Mr Perdy
Martin Potter Jr
Nathan Phippen
Robert Pixton
Chandler Rogers
Thomas Rogers
Jeremiah Root
Alanson Ripley
Daniel Roberts
Dr Roberts
E Robinson
Noble Hodgson
Levi Runyon
Lewis Robins
Nicholas Robson

James C Owens
Able Owen
Elizabeth Owens
Mobyly Overton
Somnel Parker
Wm Pool
Jas Pettit
Stittin Pond
Thos Price
Aaron Powers
Ephraim Potter
Mr Perdy
Martin Potter Jr
Nathan Phippen
Robert Pixton
Chandler Rogers
Thomas Rogers
Jeremiah Root
Alanson Ripley
Daniel Roberts
Dr Roberts
E Robinson
Noble Hodgson
Levi Runyon
Lewis Robins
Nicholas Robson

James C Owens
Able Owen
Elizabeth Owens
Mobyly Overton
Somnel Parker
Wm Pool
Jas Pettit
Stittin Pond
Thos Price
Aaron Powers
Ephraim Potter
Mr Perdy
Martin Potter Jr
Nathan Phippen
Robert Pixton
Chandler Rogers
Thomas Rogers
Jeremiah Root
Alanson Ripley
Daniel Roberts
Dr Roberts
E Robinson
Noble Hodgson
Levi Runyon
Lewis Robins
Nicholas Robson

James C Owens
Able Owen
Elizabeth Owens
Mobyly Overton
Somnel Parker
Wm Pool
Jas Pettit
Stittin Pond
Thos Price
Aaron Powers
Ephraim Potter
Mr Perdy
Martin Potter Jr
Nathan Phippen
Robert Pixton
Chandler Rogers
Thomas Rogers
Jeremiah Root
Alanson Ripley
Daniel Roberts
Dr Roberts
E Robinson
Noble Hodgson
Levi Runyon
Lewis Robins
Nicholas Robson

had by applying at the Printing Office.
PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.
DEATHS—For the week ending Monday the 1st inst.
Nephi L. S. J. Partial, 1y 3m 21h; irgaecoplas.
Thomas Gardner, 7d; 6h.
Robert Spittle, 10y; winter fever.
Clark Blanchard, 2y 10m 15d; chill fever.
Betsey Burgess, 39; consumption.
Lucy Hubbard, 2y 3m; typhus fever.
Nov. 29.
Total 6.
W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.
CORRELATED WEEKLY.
from to
Ashes—per lb. 7 6
Feal. 11 12
Aces—per dozen. 18 00 19 00
Collins. 14 00 18 00
Others. 11 12 12 12
Baking—Mo. per yard. 44 00
Bale Rope—Mo. per lb. 44 00
Beeswax—per lb. 40 00
Caster Beans—per bushel. 40 00
Candles—per lb. 38 00
Spermin. 38 00
Tallow—Mould. 38 00
Dipped. 38 00
Stearine. 38 00
Coal—per ton. 14 00 00
Lehigh. 16 00 00
Pittsburgh—per bushel. 7 8
Missouri and Illinois. 7 8
Coffee—per lb. 13 15
Java. 13 15
Siam. 13 15
Rio. 13 15
St. Domingo. 13 15
Laguayra. 13 15
Chocolate—No. 1. 13 15
No. 2. 13 15
Copper—per lb. 35 00
Brass. 35 00
Shading. 35 00
Bottom. 35 00
Flats. 35 00
Cordage—per lb. 12 14
Manila. 12 14
Tanned Rope. 12 14
Red Cord. Manila, per dozen. 25 25
Hemp. 17 50 20 00
Plough Lines. 17 50 20 00
Cotton Yarns—per lb. 14 15
Pittsburgh. 12 13
Domestic—per yard. 57 57
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8. 57 57
Bleached Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8. 57 57
Brown Drillings. 57 57
Burlap. 57 57
Brown Low Ozna bags. 10 12
Virginia. 10 12
Ticking, 3-4 and 6-4. 34 36
Satinets. 34 36
Kentucky Jeans. 34 36
Cotton thread. 34 36
Mixed Drilling. 34 36
Mixed summer stuffs. 34 36
Dye stuffs. 34 36
Madder, per lb. 15 16
Logwood. 15 16
Indigo, Sp. cerroon. 15 16
Coppers. 15 16
Camwood, per lb. 15 16
Fustic. 15 16
Drugs & Medicines. 15 16
Ginseng, per lb. 15 16
Saleratus, Western. 15 16
Eastern. 15 16
Alum, per lb. 15 16
Quinine, per oz. 15 16
Brimstone. 15 16
Epsom Salts. 15 16
Four Sulphur. 15 16
Cream Tartar. 15 16
Turkey Opium. 15 16
Camphor. 15 16
Gum Arabic. 15 16
Liquorice Paste. 15 16
Sal Soda. 15 16
Feniters, per lb. 15 16
Flour, No. 1. 3 87 1/2
Country. 3 87 1/2
Rye. 3 87 1/2
Cornmeal, per bushel. 3 87 1/2
Apples, dried, per bushel. 50 60
Green, per bushel. 15 20
Peas, dried, per bushel. 50 60
Almonds, a. s. per lb. 15 20
Raisins, M. R. per box. 15 20
C. M. 15 20
Prunes, per lb. 15 20
Currants, Zante. 15 20
Figs, per drum. 15 20
Lemon, per box. 15 20
Furs & Peltries. 15 20
Buffalo, per robe. 15 20
Deer shaver, per lb. 15 20
Red and Blue, in hair. 15 20
Gruy. 15 20
Baster. 15 20
Otter, per skin. 15 20
Muskrat. 15 20
Raccoon. 15 20
Wild Cat. 15 20
Fox, grey. 15 20
Mink. 15 20
Bear, per skin. 15 20
Mackerel, No. 1, per bbl. 10 00 12 00
No. 2. 7 00 8 00
Lake Trout. 4 00 5 00
Salmon, per kit. 15 20
Cod, dry, per box. 15 20
Herrings, do. 15 20
Grain—per bushel. 50 60
Wheat. 50 60
Rye. 50 60
Corn. 50 60
Barley. 50 60
Oats. 50 60
Beans. 50 60
Glass—per box. 50 60
8 by 10. 50 60
10 by 12. 50 60
12 by 18. 50 60
Gunpowder, per keg. 6 00 7 00
Lard. 6 00 7 00
Blasting. 6 00 7 00
Gunny Bag. 6 00 7 00
Hemp, per 12 lb. 6 00 7 00
Water rotted. 6 00 7 00
Daw rotted. 6 00 7 00
Hid e—per lb. 6 00 7 00
Dry. 6 00 7 00
Green. 6 00 7 00
Salted. 6 00 7 00
Hops, 1st quality, per lb. 6 00 7 00
Honey, per gallon. 6 00 7 00
Iron, Tennessee and Pittsburgh. 6 00 7 00
Common Bar, per lb. 6 00 7 00
Band. 6 00 7 00
Hoise Shoe. 6 00 7 00
Hoop. 6 00 7 00
Sheet. 6 00 7 00
Nail Rods. 6 00 7 00
Boiler Iron. 6 00 7 00
Pig Iron, per ton. 6 00 7 00
Nails, per lb. 6 00 7 00
Pittsburgh. 6 00 7 00
Boston. 6 00 7 00
Castings, per lb. 6 00 7 00
Foundry. 6 00 7 00

ST. LOUIS BANK NOTE TABLE.
CORRELATED WEEKLY BY GEORGE ANSON, 61 Main Street.
St. Louis January 1.
Bank of Missouri. 100 00
City of St. Louis. 100 00
County of Warren. 100 00
Wisconsin Marine Insurance Co. 100 00
State Bank of Illinois. 100 00
Central Bank of the State of Illinois. 100 00
Bank of Illinois. 100 00
Bank of Cairo. 100 00
Miners Bank of Dubuque. 100 00
Ohio, country, generally. 100 00
Cincinnati. 100 00
State Bank of Indiana. 100 00
Indiana-Spring. 100 00
Kentucky Bank. 100 00
United States Bank Notes. 100 00
Pennsylvania, specie paying. 100 00
Maryland. 100 00
Virginia Bank. 100 00
N. York and N. England Banks. 100 00
Bank of Louisiana. 100 00
Bank of New Orleans. 100 00
Arkansas Bank. 100 00
Michigan Bank. 100 00
Tennessee. 100 00
Treasury Notes. 100 00
Exchange on N. Y. Boston. 100 00
New Orleans. 100 00

ST. LOUIS BANK NOTE TABLE.
CORRELATED WEEKLY BY GEORGE ANSON, 61 Main Street.
St. Louis January 1.
Bank of Missouri. 100 00
City of St. Louis. 100 00
County of Warren. 100 00
Wisconsin Marine Insurance Co. 100 00
State Bank of Illinois. 100 00
Central Bank of the State of Illinois. 100 00
Bank of Illinois. 100 00
Bank of Cairo. 100 00
Miners Bank of Dubuque. 100 00
Ohio, country, generally. 100 00
Cincinnati. 100 00
State Bank of Indiana. 100 00
Indiana-Spring. 100 00
Kentucky Bank. 100 00
United States Bank Notes. 100 00
Pennsylvania, specie paying. 100 00
Maryland. 100 00
Virginia Bank. 100 00
N. York and N. England Banks. 100 00
Bank of Louisiana. 100 00
Bank of New Orleans. 100 00
Arkansas Bank. 100 00
Michigan Bank. 100 00
Tennessee. 100 00
Treasury Notes. 100 00
Exchange on N. Y. Boston. 100 00
New Orleans. 100 00

ST. LOUIS BANK NOTE TABLE.
CORRELATED WEEKLY BY GEORGE ANSON, 61 Main Street.
St. Louis January 1.
Bank of Missouri. 100 00
City of St. Louis. 100 00
County of Warren. 100 00
Wisconsin Marine Insurance Co. 100 00
State Bank of Illinois. 100 00
Central Bank of the State of Illinois. 100 00
Bank of Illinois. 100 00
Bank of Cairo. 100 00
Miners Bank of Dubuque. 100 00
Ohio, country, generally. 100 00
Cincinnati. 100 00
State Bank of Indiana. 100 00
Indiana-Spring. 100 00
Kentucky Bank. 100 00
United States Bank Notes. 100 00
Pennsylvania, specie paying. 100 00
Maryland. 100 00
Virginia Bank. 100 00
N. York and N. England Banks. 100 00
Bank of Louisiana. 100 00
Bank of New Orleans. 100 00
Arkansas Bank. 100 00
Michigan Bank. 100 00
Tennessee. 100 00
Treasury Notes. 100 00
Exchange on N. Y. Boston. 100 00
New Orleans. 100 00

ST. LOUIS BANK NOTE TABLE.
CORRELATED WEEKLY BY GEORGE ANSON, 61 Main Street.
St. Louis January 1.
Bank of Missouri. 100 00
City of St. Louis. 100 00
County of Warren. 100 00
Wisconsin Marine Insurance Co. 100 00
State Bank of Illinois. 100 00
Central Bank of the State of Illinois. 100 00
Bank of Illinois. 100 00
Bank of Cairo. 100 00
Miners Bank of Dubuque. 100 00
Ohio, country, generally. 100 00
Cincinnati. 100 00
State Bank of Indiana. 100 00
Indiana-Spring. 100 00
Kentucky Bank. 100 00
United States Bank Notes. 100 00
Pennsylvania, specie paying. 100 00
Maryland. 100 00
Virginia Bank. 100 00
N. York and N. England Banks. 100 00
Bank of Louisiana. 100 00
Bank of New Orleans. 100 00
Arkansas Bank. 100 00
Michigan Bank. 100 00
Tennessee. 100 00
Treasury Notes. 100 00
Exchange on N. Y. Boston. 100 00
New

A FARM FOR SALE.

CONSISTING of four hundred and eighty acres, 160 acres of which being good timber. It is situated in the half-breed tract, Lee county Iowa Territory, one mile north of Montrose, and one half mile from the river opposite Nauvoo. One hundred and fifteen acres are under improvement; there is a one story frame dwelling, a well and stable on the premises. The above farm will be sold cheap, terms easy. For information call at the office of C. L. Higbee, Esq., or at my residence on the above mentioned tract.

P. S. Missouri land will be taken in exchange for the above farm, by applying soon.

Dec. 20, 1843. no34-1f.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has just received a splendid assortment of Sole and Upper Leather, Linings, Bindings, &c., also an assortment of Shoemakers Findings, consisting of Pegs, Nails, Threads, Bristles, Aulas, Heel balls &c. The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, hides, or country produce. Those wishing to purchase will please call at the leather store of the subscriber on Mulholland street one quarter of a mile east of the Temple.

Sole-leather sold from 25 to 27 cents per lb.

Dec. 20, 1843. no34-3m.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscribers, from the East, have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, in President Joseph Smith's store, which they offer for sale on as good terms as can be bought in this city; among which is a large assortment of Domestic, Muslins, of a superior quality, also Unbleached Sewing Thread of a very superior article; Blue Knitting Cotton, and a good assortment of Boston Nails, first quality; together with many other articles usually kept in such a store. As we wish to deal honestly with all men, we shall invariably have but one price. Cash and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange, except promises.

BUTLER & LEWIS.

Nauvoo, Dec. 19, 1843. no34-1f.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS AND LATTER-DAY SAINTS GENERALLY.

I feel it my duty to say to the brethren generally, and especially those who are emigrating to this place, that there is in the hands of the Trustees in Trust, a large quantity of lands, both in the city and adjoining Townships in this county, which is for sale—some of which belongs to the church and is designed for the benefit of the poor, and also to liquidate debts owing by the church, for which the Trustees in Trust is responsible. Some also is land which has been consecrated for the building of the Temple, and some for the Nauvoo House.

If the brethren who move in here and want an inheritance will buy their lands from the Trustees in Trust, they will thereby benefit the poor, the Temple and the Nauvoo House, and even then only be doing that which is their duty and which I know, by considerable experience, will be vastly for their benefit and satisfaction in days to come. Let all the brethren therefore, when they move into Nauvoo, consult President Joseph Smith the Trustees &c., and purchase their lands of him, and I am bold to say that God will bless them and will hereafter be glad they did so.

We hold ourselves ready at any time to wait upon the brethren and show them the lands belonging to the church and Temple &c., and can be found any day either at President Joseph Smith's Parlor Room or the Temple Recorder's Office, at the Temple.

W. CLAYTON, Clerk.

Nauvoo, Dec. 16, 1843.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeal's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordeons of the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

NAUVOO COMB MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber, late from Philadelphia, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced manufacturing combs of every variety at his manufactory, on the corner of Young and Rich Streets, opposite Mr. Moses Smith's Store, three quarters of a mile east of the Temple, which he will sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than can be purchased in St. Louis, or any western market. All merchants, and others, who wish to patronize home manufacture, would do well to call and examine his work and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Horns wanted at a liberal price, in exchange for combs or cash.

JOSEPH HAMMAR.

Nauvoo, Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

MR. ROBERT WELLS, respectfully informs the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business at the corner of Main and Parley streets, and hopes by strict attention thereto, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Cutting done on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

Oct 18-25-3m.

GUSTAVUS HILLS.

WATER-MAKER

JEWELLER.

At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

SASH! SASH!! SASH!!!

WINDOW SASH constantly on hand and made to order at Bruce's Sash Shop, on Partridge Street, between Parley and Sidney Streets, near Knight's Flouring Mill.

Dec. 12, 1843. no33-1y.

State of Illinois, ss.

In the Hancock county Circuit Court, to the May Term A. D. 1844.

James Moffitt Jr., Complainants.

vs.

Joseph W. Loan, Defendants.

In Chancery.

The complainant's solicitor having filed affidavit that defendant, Joseph W. Loan, is not an inhabitant or resident of the State of Illinois. Notice is hereby given to the said Joseph W. Loan that a writ in Chancery has been commenced in the Circuit Court in and for said county of Hancock at the suit of said complainant and against the said defendant, that a subpoena has been issued therein and that unless you the said Joseph W. Loan shall appear on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court-house in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of May A. D. 1844; and plead, answer, or demur to the said complainant's Bill, the same will be taken for confessed and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

JAMES H. RALSTON, Sol. for complt.

December 6, 1843. no33-1f.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The new

brick House and Store recently occupied by Dr. J. H. Haven, on Mulholland Street. The premises will be rented separately, or in connection, as desired.

Enquire of P. A. GOODWIN,

Near the Temple.

Nov 39, 1843-31:4w

LOST.

ABOUT six weeks ago a company of saints arrived in this place escorted by Elder Wandal who had in his charge a trunk belonging to Jane Elizabeth Manning—Sister Manning was not here then but has since arrived and can obtain no intelligence of her trunk; it is presumed that some one has got it in mistake as there was a number of passengers arrived at the same time. The trunk is about three feet long and covered with a lighted hair skin, with the exception of the back, on which there is some white. It is directed Jane Elizabeth Manning, Nauvoo. Whoever will give such information as shall lead to the discovery of the trunk will be handsomely rewarded by applying to this office.

Nauvoo, Dec. 6, 1843.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

WHERE is the Good Samaritan?

Where the true Philanthropist? Is there no balm in Gilead? Have they not yet been found? If you have not found them, seek for the remedies offered to the afflicted, by Dr James M. Martien!

Inquire for Dr James M. Martien's Invaluable remedy for the cure of Fevers.

For Dr James M. Martien's Anti-Bilious Universal Life Pills.

For Dr James M. Martien's Anti-Dyspeptic and Anti-Consumptive Pills.

For Dr James M. Martien's Never-failing Worm Destroying medicine.

For Dr James M. Martien's Cephalic Snuff, for the cure of Nervous Headache, &c.

In these medicines, the afflicted will find a treasure which is infinitely of greater value to the sick and debilitated, than either silver or gold. Truly may it be said that, in their curative virtues may be found the Good Samaritan! the true Philanthropist! the balm of Gilead! the Poor Man's Wealth! the Sick Man's Comfort! and by the proper and timely use of which, every man may become his own Physician!

From earliest childhood, he practiced successfully the art of healing; and in defiance of opposition, by friends and relatives, he succeeded in studying the art and science of medicine; and after untiring industry and immense research, and after having reached riper years, and traveled among numerous tribes of Indians, and visited many and various climates, Dr James M. Martien is fully persuaded that he has now realized his fondest expectations; that the object of all his toil, labor and hope, has been accomplished; and that he will be regarded by all future generations as the true Philanthropist; as having been the instrument, under the direction of an overruling Providence, of rendering and having rendered the greatest good to the greatest number, will be cheerfully conceded.

November 22d, 1843.

City of Nauvoo:

The subscriber takes great pleasure in calling the attention of the public, to the above invaluable remedies; believing that they are a medicine that will tend to secure the health of this city. That they act most mildly, and yet most efficaciously; in uniformity with the laws of nature; and that they are composed of mild herbs. Knowing from experience that no Pill possesses more virtue in their curative properties. Their worth can only be estimated by a fair trial; and by following the accompanying directions. The undersigned can produce a host of the most respectable testimony in their favor, and doubts not but a discerning public, will, in the use of them, secure to themselves, that highest boon of heaven—health.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

The above medicines may be obtained in various stores in the city, and at his House, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.

Fever Pills \$1.50; Life Pills 25 cents; Anti-Dyspeptic Pills \$1.00.

Nov 29, 1843-31:1y

SELECT SCHOOL.

A SELECT SCHOOL will be opened by J. HATCH, Jr., on Mulholland Street, half a mile east of the Temple, on the 27th of November, 1843, in which will be taught the various branches of an English Education, together with Latin and Greek. Terms, three dollars per quarter for English, four for Greek and Latin.

References—to any Merchant on the Hill.

Nov 12-1843.

NOTICE.

JUST received from Boston a large lot of sole-leather for sale, cheap for cash. Will exchange for green and dry hides, pork, lard, wheat, lallow, butter and cheese, and country orders.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

Nauvoo, Nov. 1st 1843. no27-1f.

WANTED.

A FAITHFUL young man for four or six months; one that understands teaming and taking care of horses, and other work about the barn and house; one lately from the east will be preferred.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

N. B. The pay will be in bricks.

Nauvoo, Nov. 1st 1843. no27-1f.

WORK! WORK! WORK!!!

HE undersigned wishes to let out a job of opening a stone quarry, also get out 30 cords of stone on the bank the river. If any person wishes to get Steam-boat wood this fall and coming winter, I will take from 500 to 1000 cords in exchange for bricks. I will also let a job of clay digging late this fall.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

Nauvoo, Nov. 2, 1843. no27-1f.

SEE HERE!

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY!!

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity that he intends to manufacture Boots and Shoes much cheaper than has been done heretofore in this city. He would also inform the farmers that he will take hides and produce in part pay.

He returns his thanks to the public generally for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, and hopes, in consequence of his reduced prices to merit a still greater share of the patronage of those who wish to encourage home manufacture, and labour rather than compel many of their mechanics to leave this city and their families and seek employment elsewhere in consequence of the Eastern work brought here by our merchants whose only object and aim seems to be to enrich themselves regardless of the sufferings of their own citizens, instead of bringing leather and having it manufactured at home.

His work will be made out of the best materials and workmanship not excelled by any in the city, at the following prices:

MEN'S WORK.

Fine Boots, from 85 to 5.50
Kip do 4.00
Coarse do 3.00
Mock do from 2.25 to 2.50
Fine shoes, 2.00
Men's pumps, from 1.75 to 2.00
Slippers, from 1.00 to 1.50
Coarse shoes, 1.75

WOMEN'S WORK.

Garter Boots, 2.25
Bootees, 1.75
Joffersons, 1.50
Slippers, 1.25
Pumps Spring, 1.25
Turn corners, 1.25

KIDDER.

Bootees, 1.37

Pumps Spring, 87c

Shoes with welts, 1.00

CHILDREN'S.

Walt shoes, from 62 to 75c.

Pump Springs, from 45 to 62c.

Turn corners, from 45 to 50c.

G. C. RISER.

One door from Parley in Main St.

CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP.

THE subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of window sash and doors and all kinds of job work in their line of business, at the shortest notice for cash or country produce. Shop on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets.

JOSEPH W. COOLEGE & CO.

N. B. Those having accounts against the above firm for work or materials will please bring them in immediately for settlement.

J. W. C. & Co.

Dec. 1843. no32-1f.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE subscriber is prepared to execute any business pertaining to the office of Notary Public, when called upon; such as, drawing, and taking the acknowledgment of Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Bills of Sale, &c. Also, taking Depositions, Affidavits, and Protest of Notes and Bills of Exchange.

Fees—For taking acknowledgement of Deeds and other instruments, to take effect in the county, 25cts.

To take effect out of the county, 50.

E. ROBINSON

Nauvoo, Nov. 20, 1843. no31-1f.

IRON AND STEEL.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Iron, Steel, Raps and Nails of various descriptions. Also a large assortment of Holloware, consisting of Pots, Kettles, Pans, Ovens &c. &c. all of which articles he is prepared to sell low for cash; wholesale and retail.

He also has on hand a constant supply of edge tools of various descriptions, which he makes at his manufactory, and which he is prepared to furnish to order at his store, near the corner of Partridge and Knight St.

EDWARD HUNTER.

Nauvoo, Nov. 22, 1843. no31-3m.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, clothe lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

HOWARD EGAN.

April 26, 1843. 52-1f

SPINNING WHEELS!

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo (and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels

of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bedsteads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bedstead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.

May 24 1843, 1f

GRANT & WATT.

TAILORS.

MAIN STREET,

Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All country orders promptly attended to.

NAUVOO BREWERY.

TURLEY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has constantly on hand a supply of Ale, Beer, and Yeast of the best quality for sale, both wholesale and retail, at his Brewery, corner of Hyde and Water Streets.

Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843. no35-1f.

DO YOU KNOW ANY THING ABOUT THE MATTER?

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the adjacent towns, that he has established a Bakery and Confectionery, in this city, on Main Street, first door South of the (new) Masonic Hall, where he intends to manufacture every thing connected with that kind of business—Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Jellies and Candies of all descriptions which he will sell at St. Louis prices wholesale or retail.

L. N. SCOVIL.

N. B. Marriage cakes made to order, on the shortest notice from one to twenty five dollars each.

L. N. S.

Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers would give notice to the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they have just received, from the East, a good assortment of Boots and Shoes—also, Sole Leather—Upper—Call Kids—Linings—Bindings—and most kinds of Findings—Shoe Pegs—Nails—Blacking, &c. Also a quantity of Friction Matches—Writing, Wrapping, and Sand Paper. They will make all kinds of Boots and Shoes to order, and on the most reasonable terms. All persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, are requested to call at the store of the subscribers on Mulholland Street, a few rods East of the Temple.

POWERS & ADAMS.

Sept. 27, 1843. no22-1f.

SELECT SCHOOL.

M. A. BLAKE, having fitted up his school room on Parley street, second block east of Main street, would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that he will commence his second quarter on Monday the 11th instant.

He has been engaged in teaching for several years in the east, and is confident he will give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

A quarter will consist of thirteen weeks—school five days each week, and no allowance will be made for absenters except in case of sickness, or by special agreement.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic \$2.00
Grammar, geography and history 2.50
Philosophy, algebra and surveying 3.00

AARON BLAKE.

Nauvoo, Dec 5th, 1843-32:3m

E. MITCHELL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S Foot and Shoe Maker, corner of Kimball and Main Street, begs to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity that he is carrying on the above business in all its branches and trusts that his long experience in conducting the business of Shoemaking both in Liverpool and Nauvoo, will insure him a share of public patronage. E. M. flatters himself that not only his workmanship but prices will give general satisfaction. All orders will be punctually attended to.

Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

THIRD ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Oage, and St. Louis Oak, at Lyon's New Brick Store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main and Carlin streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine

GOODS, direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hardware. Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines. Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyon's cheap store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main and Carlin streets, at the New Brick Variety Store (sign of the Lion.)

Nauvoo, Hancock

County Ill.,

Nov. 7, 1843-1

NEW GOODS, VERY CHEAP.

PRATT & SNOW, corner of Young and Wells Streets, one block north of the Temple, Nauvoo, have just received from Boston the largest supply of Dry Goods ever opened in this city, consisting principally of good staple articles for fall and winter; such as Broad-cloths, Casimers, Sattinets, Flannels, Shirtings, Sheetings, Calicoes, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. Cash wanted, and country produce bought and sold.

As we intend selling goods very cheap, and on the principles of honor, justice, and impartiality; no one need ask for credit, nor waste breath in bantering on the price; as we have but one invariable price either for cash or barter.

Nauvoo, Nov. 7, 1843.

LOST.

IN the vicinity of Carthage, on the route from Jacksonville to Nauvoo, a small leather valise containing one pair of thin pantaloons, two shirts, two bosoms, one pocket bible and some small pamphlets. Whoever will give information or return the same shall be rewarded.

MELVIN WILBER.

Nov. 7th 1843. no28-1f.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZ



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume I.—No. 37.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1844.

Whole Number 89

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF
At the corner of Water and Main Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS.—\$1.00 annually in advance.
Single copies, 5 cents.
The square one insertion \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor, Post Paid), to receive attention.

Agricultural.

FATTENING TURKEYS.

On looking over some old papers a few days ago, we came across the following curious mode of fattening turkeys:

"In the winter of 1818-19, a gentleman in this city made the following experiment: He placed a turkey in an enclosure about four feet long, two feet wide, and three or four feet high. He excluded as much light as he could without preventing a circulation of air, and fed the turkey with soft bricks broken into pieces, with charcoal also broken, and with six grains of corn per day. Fresh water was daily supplied. The turkey or crop in which the turkey was placed he always locked up with his own hands, and is perfectly confident that nobody interfered with the experiment."

"At the end of one month he invited a number of his neighbors, among others, two physicians. The turkey, now very large and heavy, was killed and opened by the physicians, and was found to be filled up with fat. The gizzard and entrails were diseased, and nothing was found but a residuum of charcoal and brick. To conclude the examination satisfactorily, the turkey was eaten, and found to be very good. Last winter he again repeated the experiment with the same success."

The circumstance which induced him to make the experiment is a very curious one. One of his neighbors informed him that being driven from the city by the fever of 1793, his family recollected that some fowls that had lived in a kind of loft over his workshop, had been forgotten in the hurry of their removal, and would certainly be starved. They were absent six or eight weeks, and on their return the pestilence returned. To their great astonishment, the fowls were not only alive, but very fat, although there was nothing but charcoal and shavings that they could have eaten, and some water that had been left in the trough of a grindstone had supplied them with drink."

It appears from the above that turkeys are a species of bird that thrive best on Graham diet.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

Peacock's Pickle for Meat.—Admiral Peacock's pickle for meat is preferable to most others when applied to fowls, beef, pork or mutton. It is thus made:—Water, 4 gallons; sugar (or molasses), 1 1/2 lb.; saltpetre, 2 ounces; salt (the way or largest sort), 6 pounds. Boil all together and skim. Then let it cool. The meat being placed in a vessel intended to hold it, pour the cold pickle on the meat till it is covered. In that state keep it for family use. The beef, after lying in the pickle for ten weeks, has been found as good as if it had been salted three days, and as tender as a chicken. If the meat is to be preserved for a considerable time, the pickle must be boiled and skimmed once in two months, throwing during the boiling two runces of sugar, and a half pound of salt. Thus the same pickle is incomparable for corned hams, tongues, and hung beef. When tongues and hung beef are taken out of the pickle, cleanse and dry the pieces, then put them in paper bags, and hang them in a dry, warm place. Some who have tried the method choose their meat salted, and instead of 6, use 8 or 9 pounds of salt. In very hot weather it is necessary before the meat is put in the pickle, to rub it well over with salt and let it lie one, two, or three hours, till the bloody juices run off. If the meat, in this case, is the least tainted before it is put in the pickle, it will be entirely spoiled in a day's time, in hot weather. Peacock's pickle is found so valuable, that no family ought to be without it.—*Farmer's Gazette.*

Frozen Potatoes.—Many suppose potatoes that have once been thoroughly frozen, are therefore rendered unfit for use. This is perhaps true where they have been permitted to thaw; but potatoes are but little injured by freezing for culinary purposes, and if thrown at once into a kettle of boiling water, while the frost is in them, they will be found equally as nutritious and palatable as those that have not been frozen. It is the freezing and thawing that deteriorates their eating properties, and renders them always more or less strong, and unfit for food. We have known families whose houses, in new settlements were not provided with cellars, suffer their potatoes to remain frozen for weeks; and the same process is often pursued by loggers without

but, in any whatever to the roots. The more constantly however, they are kept frozen, the better and more palatable they will be.—*Maine Cultivator.*

Corn Cobs.—The most economical method of disposing of corn cobs, is doubtless to pound them up and grind them with corn, for stock. But as this is often neglected, another excellent mode of disposal is to soak them in pickle and feed them to cows or other cattle in the yard. A large tub, formed by sawing a hogshead in two, near the middle, should be placed in a convenient place near the yard, and being filled with cobs, a sufficiency of warm water, strongly impregnated with common salt, should be poured over them to render them soft and palatable to the stock.

Most animals devour them greedily in this state, but when it is not too much trouble, grinding into meal is much preferable. There is but little difference in the value of pure corn meal, and that made of corn and cobs, for feeding most animals. The meal of the cob also makes excellent puddings.—*Maine Cultivator.*

Acid in Wood.—It has been remarked by those who are in the habit of packing butter, that it kept best put down in stone; the next best is oak or white ash firkins, the wood of which had been boiled for several hours previous to working; and that butter packed in firkins of unprepared wood frequently acquires a strong and disagreeable flavor which seriously injures it. The reason of this has not been generally understood. Mr. Moir of Scotland has been instituting a series of experiments on the subject, which appear to have thrown some light on the matter. He found that most kind of wood contained considerable quantities of pyrogenic acid, which decomposes the salt with which it comes in contact. The Linton or Basswood was the only wood he found entirely free, but the other kinds he experimented upon, were easily freed from the acid by boiling three or four hours, well pressed under water. It is evident that firkins made of staves prepared in this way would be decidedly improved, and as the preservation of butter in a sweet and pure state is an important matter to the dairy man, we think much would be gained by a proper attention to vessels in which it is packed.—*[Sat. Cour.]*

Hams.—The best method of preserving hams from the injury they receive from bugs, during the summer, is to find from experience to be the middle of February or the first of March, hams should be taken down and after a careful inspection if no bugs are seen, put on the fleshy part of them a thick sprinkling of salt, then place them on a square of domestic homespun, and carefully fold in every part to suit the shape of the hams, and sew them up closely, so as to leave no aperture for the bugs to make their entrance, and suffer them to be exposed to the sun, several hours after they have been bagged, before they are hung up, and then the first damp weather strike them. If there should be any bugs visible, they should be scraped off and ascertain whether they have penetrated the hams, and deposited their eggs or not, for should they have done so, it will be unnecessary trouble to bag them at all, as no precaution will then save them—but if taken in hand in February or the first of March, the bug will at that early period scarcely have made its appearance; and large and finely flavored hams may be saved perfectly sound for two years at least.

Cure for Bots.—A writer in the Columbia Planter gives the following remedy for bots: As soon as symptoms of bots appear, raise the upper lip of the horse and with the sharp point of a knife scratch the inner coat of the lip [beginning at the top] making a number of slight gashes, transversely, causing it to bleed slightly. A cure has never come under my observation (and I have cured many) in which this simple mode of treatment did not succeed instantly. The most violent paroxysms will be relieved in five minutes. What connexion or sympathy there may be between the lip and maw, I leave to the curious and learned to decide.

We give an article to-day on milking cows. It is from a paper printed far Northward, and may seem singular to our readers, as it speaks of men milking. To us the custom appeared even ridiculous when we first saw it. We happened to be travelling in New Connecticut—and putting up at the house of a Presbyterian preacher; it was a cold winter evening, we were not a little amused to see him to up his head, hang his bucket on his arm, and saunter forth to milk his twenty cows. But with the Yankee, this is the universal custom, we believe. Having no servants, the men relieve their wives of all the laborious drudgery of the dairy. The custom seemed very tame; but at the same time, it showed affection. Any good husband ought to be willing to milk the cows for his wife.

Making Cows.—The owners of cows should pay particular attention to milking. Children should not be trusted with this business, and there are many grown people who never milk well, though they have been brought up to the business.

If you would obtain all the milk from the cow you must treat her with the utmost gentleness; she must not startle or tremble under your blows nor under your threats. She may at times need a little chastisement, but at such times you need not expect all her milk.

Soon after the bag has been brushed by your hand, and the ends of the teats have been moistened a little with milk, it flows in rapidly and all the veins or ducts near the teats are completely filled. Then it must be drawn out immediately, or you will not get the whole. You must not sit and talk; you must not delay a moment if you would have all the milk is then ready to yield.

The udder should be moved in every direction at the close of milking, and the hands may beat it a little in imitation of the beating which the calf gives it when he is sucking. An expert milker will make the cow give one quarter more in butter than a majority of grown milkers will.

One season, at Framingham, we kept four cows in the home lot; there was but little difference in the quantity of milk given by each. We had a very steady strain of 40 years of age; he had carried on a farm in New Hampshire and had always been used in milking; but he was so slow the cows had no patience with him.

We milked two of the cows, and he the other two, and we were but little more than half as long as he in milking, though we got the largest mess by one quart. On our remonstrating that he did not draw out all the milk, he said his cows would not yield so much as those milked by us. We then made an exchange; he milked our two and we milked his. In three weeks time the case was reversed; our messes exceeded his by nearly one quart. He never failed to strip his cows to the last drop; but his intolerable slowness was the worst of his faults. What an active milker would have done!

Young learners may practise on cows that are to be soon dried off. They should be taught at first how to take hold of the teats and they will remember it; but how common it is to let each child choose his own mode of milking! Learners should know that the hand should be kept very near the extremity of the teat, if they would milk with ease. The left arm should always press gently against the leg of the cow; for if she is inclined to kick she cannot, with any force; she cannot strike an object that is against her, but if she raises up her foot, as she often will when her teats are sore, the milker will be ready to ward off and keep it from the pail much better than when he sits far off from the cow.

If hunters are made tame and gentle by frequent handling when they are young they are not apt to kick the milker; their udders should be rubbed gently before milking, it is quite as grateful to them as yarding. But if they are suffered to run wild till after they have calved they cannot be expected to be gentle when you first attempt to milk them; they often acquire bad habits and are not broken of them through life.

[Ploughman.]
[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—P. M.
There is considerable excitement among the friends of Ireland and Repeal, in Philadelphia, arising out of the recent arrest of Daniel O'Connell and co-laborers in the good cause. The two associations have each held large and enthusiastic meetings, at which measures of a strong character were adopted.

A bond was read and signed by eleven men of property and standing, pledging themselves, in the event of a struggle between the people of Ireland and the British Government to the payment of \$1,000 each, to aid and assist the former; and checks for the same were placed in the hands of Myles D. Sweeney, Capt. Nowland, of the brig—, handed in \$5, and proffered the services of his vessel in case of need, to carry Yankee Norrons to Ireland.

Shut the Door.—The Baltimore Sun thinks it is imperative on every one to shut the door after them. We think so, too; particularly in cold weather. Read what the Sun says.

Shut the Door.—This injunction is not easily complied with. Shut the door—that's short. True it's imperative; very much so; but it is proper, when necessary. It is anything but a hint, or even a request; in fact it is a command, and one which claims obedience on all occasions, on which it becomes necessary to issue it. Shut the door; yes, shut it. You found it closed when you entered; why then should you leave it open? You have no right to leave it so, and you would do wrong whenever you neglect to do right; that's certainly a correct inference.

Recipe for making Black Ink.—1. M. Leish, of Malden, communicates the following recipe to the Olive Branch.

Two quarts of rain water, one half pound nutgalls, three ounces gum Senegal, (arabic,) three dr. sulphate of iron, soak the nutgalls in three quarters of the water; the gum arabic in one half of the remaining water warmed; the sulphate of iron in the other half; let them stand in the several vessels 48 hours, then mix them, and the ink is made.

This recipe for making the best black ink, was received last winter from Dr. Webster, Professor of Chemistry in Harvard University.

A well dressed young gentleman at a ball, in whisking about the room, ran his head against a young lady. He began to apologise:

"Not a word, sir," said she, "it's no hard enough to hurt any body."

"My Wife," said a critic, "is the most even tempered woman I ever saw; she is always mad."

Earthquake in Assam.—Extract of a letter:—A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Jooipor, Upper Assam, on the 16th of June last, but did no harm beyond creating considerable alarm amongst all classes. This is the third shock we have had since the first of January, and by far the most severe.

Good Yield.—Five and three quarters tons of carrots, which sold in Lowell market for \$10 per ton, were raised this season by Mr. Joseph S. Farmer, of Tewksbury, on about 60 rods of land. The carrot is one of our most wholesome vegetables, and for much cause is thought by many farmers superior to the Ruta Baga or the turnep.

A few days ago an examination was made at Mobile, of the body of a Mrs. Murphy, supposed to have been killed by her husband. In one week after the examination, the husband himself died, and so the matter is now all buried, and the question of the husband's guilt or innocence is known only to the Supreme Judge.

At Cumberland Lodge, in Windsor Park, England, there is a celebrated vine, which is forty years old. It is supposed to be the largest in the world. It now contains 2,350 bunches of grapes each averaging one pound weight. Its length is 135 feet, width 10, and it extends over a space of 2,200 feet.

Earthquakes.—The Journal of Commerce gives a letter from Ragusa, in Dalmatia, describing a succession of earthquakes which occurred there in August, two on the 16th, one or more every day till the 23d; a violent one on the 24th; another on the 25th, and on the 26th one of such extreme severity that the inhabitants fled in terror. The houses were so much shattered that it was feared another shock would overwhelm them all in ruin.

Singular Lake.—The Houston Telegraph says there is in Jefferson county, Texas, near Beaumont, a lake, the sides of which are bitumen. It is about a quarter of a mile in circumference. In the winter months, its surface is hard and capable of sustaining a person. It is generally covered, from November to March, with water that is sour to the taste. Owing to this, it is called by the people in the vicinity, the Sour Lake. In the summer, there is a spring near the middle, where an oily liquid (probably petroleum) continually boils up from the bottom. This liquid gradually hardens after being exposed to the air, and forms a black, pitchy substance, similar to that at the sides of the lake.

Bridge across the Ohio.—Memorials are in circulation in the West, asking Congress to provide for the construction of a wire suspension bridge across the Ohio, at the junction of the National Road with said river. The estimated expense is \$130,000. According to the plan designated, there is to be a space of fifty feet between the bridge and the tops of the highest steamboat piers, at an ordinary stage of water, rendering it free from any objection on the ground of obstruction to the navigation.

The Northern Star (Fergus O'Connor's paper) of yesterday thus describes the attitude which the Chartists will assume in reference to the present position of Ireland:—"If Ministers attempt to coerce Ireland, 5,000,000 of English Chartists will remonstrate against this attempt, but they will not again place themselves in

the position of being marked as wretches deserving the notice of the Attorney General. No, they have profited by experience, and will perish to a man before they will allow 500,000 of their fighting men to enlist in the despot's ranks.—*Edinburgh Review.*

Complimentary.—A fellow wrote home to his father as follows:—"You had better come out to Sangamon county, (Ill.) for almighty mean men get office here."

AN INTERESTING WORK.

A New York correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, describing an interview with General Bertrand, learned a fact that will be pleasing to our literary and military Statesmen. It is that he has now in the press a work on the Campaign of Napoleon in Egypt, dictated to him by that great commander whilst he was at St. Helena, a few months before his death, and which goes fully into all the details of that extraordinary movement. It will contain also, Napoleon's views of the politics of the different Governments of Europe during the time.

Junction of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.—The contract entered into by the Barings, with the republic of New Grenada, for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, provides for ceding to the company the line for the projected work, with eighty thousand acres of land in the interior. These princely merchants do not appear in this transaction as the agents of the British Government officially, but as British subjects, protected by the Government; and doubtless many advantages will be secured to Great Britain, both political and commercial, by the completion of the vast work here projected. The completion of the ship canal between the two oceans, as projected, will mark an era in the world's age. The event will stand forth to give a distinctive character to the century. It is to be a five years' work—to endure for ever! The whole aspect of will accelerate the revolution now going on in China more rapidly and more thoroughly than all the force of British armaments; and not there only will it work changes, but in all Polynesia and the western coasts of South America, which are now reached by doubling Cape Horn.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

On Sunday, the Cabinet of which Marshal Soult and M. Guizot are the heads completed the third year of its existence—a very protracted one when compared with the duration of the Administrations that preceded it. The King marked his sense of its services by promoting most of the Ministers to the highest rank in the Legion of Honor. It is said that Tuesday, the 26th of December, is the day fixed for the meeting of the Chambers, and that the ordinance of convocation will be published on the 15th inst. The Commerce announces that the superior committee of the fortifications of Paris, in concert with the War-office, is at this moment preparing a statement which is not without importance; it relates to the effective of the troops which are to compose the garrison, and likewise of the armament necessary for the detached forts of the capital. If this statement be true, it appears that the Parisian citadels will occupy in time of peace an army of 24,800 men, which united with the garrison of the military establishments of the continuous walls, as well as those of the interior of Paris, will form an effective of more than 60,000 men to guard the city of Paris, and will be armed with 1262 cannon, composed in part of 80 pounders and mortars, capable of throwing their projectiles into the centre of Paris. In consequence of the increase of troops demanded by the fortifications of Paris, it is also said to be in contemplation to augment the artillery and engineer force, as well as the Municipal Guard. Some of the papers discuss the probable marriage of the Duke d'Aumale to the Princess of Naples, for which purpose his Royal Highness is said to be now journeying through Italy. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours intend to leave Paris this week for England, on a visit to the Queen.

GREECE.

At a late hour on Thursday night we received, by extraordinary express, the following important communication from our correspondent at Athens. The apparent tranquility of that capital having been disturbed by the discovery of an intended attempt at counter-revolution, by General Colocotroni, one of the aids-camp of King Otho, his Majesty, in order to remove all suspicion of his own participation in the design, assembled his Council of State, together with the civil and military authorities, on the 14th of October, and addressed them in these words:—

"Having embraced the constitutional system, which I conscientiously believe to be necessary for the welfare and prosperity of my beloved Greece, I fervently desire that it shall be established with tranquility and good order. I have therefore to beg of you, gentlemen, to make known to all persons in authority under you, to your friends and to your acquaintances, this my irrevocable Royal will, that no one may be deceived as to my desire, and be led away to act in word or deed, against the new system of government."

The subsequent events are thus graphically given by our correspondent:

ATHENS, Oct. 10.—The above most important declaration was made by King Otho to an extraordinary (convoked) Assembly of the Ministers of State and other leading characters in Athens, in consequence of very serious disturbances having taken place in that capital. On the 9th of October General Colocotroni, one of his Majesty's aids-camp, did all in his power to institute a counter-revolution. His attempts, however, to seduce the troops entirely failed. The King pleaded ignorance of any such movement being attempted, and after some hesitation consented to dismiss the obnoxious aid-camp, who was then sentenced by the Government to quit the country forthwith. He decided on embarking in the Austrian packet, which was on the point of sailing for Trieste, but the populace had become so exasperated against him, that on his arriving at the Piræus harbor they attacked the carriage, and would have probably sacrificed him on the spot, had not the coachman lashed his horses into a gallop, and at full speed returned to the capital.

Once more he essayed to reach the harbor with a strong escort of cavalry, but the populace were too determined, and forced them back again. Finally, he succeeded in getting on board the Greek government steamer, by embarking at a distant part of the shore, and reached Syra.

Four days from the above event a very large body of the people prevented M. Rivet, French Ambassador on board the Austrian steamer. On this occasion the military succeeded in dispersing the crowd without causing bloodshed, and M. Rivet was saved from popular vengeance by the French Minister, who conveyed him in his own carriage to the harbor, and there placed him in safety on board the French war steamer Tartare, which conveyed him to Andros.

Since the king's speech on the 14th the capital has remained quiet, and I feel persuaded that if his Majesty will only act with sincerity, and not be led away by designing hangers-on, the Greeks really wish his continuance on the throne, and will cordially lend their support to carrying out the new order of things.

Foreign vessels of war continue to arrive in the Piræus harbor daily. The Marengo, 81, the war steamers Tartare and Lavoisier, the steamer Mentor, and Diligente corvette, have arrived, and two frigates expected, which will make a strong French force. The only English vessels of war at present in port are the Indus and Vespasian.

A French war steamer arrived with despatches this morning from Toulon, and so urgent are the instructions that she returns instantly.—*Morning Post.*

INDIA.

EXPRESS FROM MARSEILLES.

(From the Times.)
By our monthly courier from Marseilles we have received the intelligence despatched from Bombay on the 2d of October, which reached Marseilles in the afternoon of the 2d instant, in the Alecto steamer. We have Bombay papers to the date of the departure of the mail; advice from Calcutta to the 18th of September, and from China to the 3d of August. The latter, however, add nothing to the news brought direct from Hong Kong to Sue by the Akbar steamer, and which we published in the early part of the last month.

The principal item of intelligence from India is an insurrection at Lahore, and the murder of Shere Singh. The following are extracts from the *Delhi Gazette* on this subject:—

"This event took place at the north gate of Lahore, about a mile and a half from the palace, at half past nine o'clock on the morning of the 15th. The conspiracy was formed by Fakker Azeez-odd-Deen and Dhyani Singh, and it fell to the lot of Sirdar Ajeet Singh to execute it. Sirdars Gopal Singh, Lala Singh (Majestee), and Soocher Singh were also concerned; Dhyani Singh made the arrangements by proposing to the Maharajah to inspect Ajeet Singh's troops, which the Maharajah said he would do the following morning, and orders were accordingly issued. On the Maharajah's arrival at the parade ground he found fruit with the appearance and condition of some horsemen purposely placed to attract attention, when Ajeet Singh became saucy, words ran high, and drawing a pistol from his

honor, but Ajit Singh, not Sher Singh, through the lead, the ball having entered his right temple. General Ventura and his party attacked the murderer, but being opposed by a powerful body of troops were defeated. Ajit Singh cut up the Rajah's body, placed his head on a spear, and on entering the town put Prince Parthab Singh's sash, which was immediately taken, and the Prince killed. The police was taken, and Duple Singh, the only remaining son of Ranjeet Singh, a lad 10 years old, proclaimed to the throne. The treasury was thrown open, and the troops paid up their arrears of pay; every child and all of Sher Singh's and Prince Parthab Singh's wives were then brought out and murdered, among the rest of Sher Singh's sons, only born to the previous evening. Troops were sent off to guard all the ghats and all the opposite party (except Ventura, who escaped) made prisoners.

Ajit Singh after having killed Sher Singh was returning to the fort, and met Duple Singh; he told him he had done the deed, and asked him to return; he got into Duple Singh's carriage, and when they got near the gate of the fort, Ajit Singh stabbed Duple Singh, and sent his body to his brother, Sonel Singh, and his son, Heera Singh. These two individuals surrounded the city with their troops, the people inside continued plundering all night.

In the morning (10th) Heera Singh having entered the fort, and Ajit Singh, Duple Singh, and others, and having put them to death, exposed their heads in the pylon and threw their bodies into the river. Duple Singh has been put on the gallows, and Heera Singh made Viceroy. 600 men were slaughtered on both sides.

Shera Mohammed is said to be in the hills near Candahar. Dost Mohammed, who rules at Cabul, seems desirous of being on friendly terms with the British Government. It is thought he will attempt now to retake Peshawar from the Sikhs, and he may therefore come into collision with the British Government, who are bound to protect Ranjeet Singh's descendants.

The greatest interest is excited in India by the revolution in Lahore, which, it is expected, will terminate in placing that country, with nearly 4,000,000 inhabitants, and a revenue of upwards of £2,000,000 sterling, under the dominion of Great Britain.

In the interior of India tranquility prevails. Gwalior appears quiet for the moment, although there was great alarm created there with the intention of the Supreme Government to collect troops because known. Bundelkand is also quiet, and the British Government is also quiet.

There were some trials of great interest at Bombay, such as that of Dhirkoo Dabbe, the East India Company for trespass in forcibly entering his house, and entering his papers; another trial is of a Parsee lady, who has brought an action against her husband, on his marrying a second wife, to obtain restitution of conjugal rights. An attempt was made to prove the British courts had no right to interfere, but the Supreme Court has maintained its jurisdiction.

Another trial of great interest has been that of two of the principals in the trial of the conspirators of the Bader gang, who were for years been robbing, plundering, smuggling, and as it is expected, may bring up the history of Bombay. The defendant was a gang after it had existed 20 years, is looked upon with great satisfaction by the friends of Indian civilization and justice.

Lord Elphinstone remains at Barrackpore, whence he is expected to proceed soon to the north-western provinces. He is supposed to be a part of the Indian press, but another portion supports his action as tending to produce good results.

Sir Hugh Gough has taken the command of the army.

The monsoon has been eminently favorable to the agricultural products of the country.

TEXAS.

Intelligence from Galveston to the 13th instant, has been received at N. Orleans:

(Private Correspondence)

This is a stormy time with us in Texas, both in the weather and political affairs. The gales have been quite severe on the Gulf and Galveston Bay for the last two weeks; but no damage has been done yet compared to gales of the 19th of last September, which laid Galveston almost desolate. The rains have been tremendous on the coast, but sixty miles from the coast the rains have been very light, and in between.

Those who are at the head of affairs believe we shall soon have the recognition of our independence by Mexico. General Houston has sent Colonel Smith, Mr. Williams and Geo. W. Hockley as commissioners to Laredo on the Rio Grande, to meet commissioners from the City of Mexico, to conclude upon the ratification and peace if possible. The commissioners are men of the first standing in Texas, and men that are well acquainted with the Mexican character, so we have every reason to expect something favorable. If our naval commissioners had obeyed orders last spring, and returned to the city of Galveston as they were often ordered to do, I feel confident that we should have had a permanent peace

by this time. The large mass of the people at this time are very hostile to the naval commissioners' conduct, and is an evidence of the fact, the anti-Houston party made it a question, and every man that ran on the ticket supporting Moore and the naval commissioners was defeated, save Dr. Levi Jones, of Galveston, and he was only elected by seven votes majority over Bache.

General Houston will have a large majority in both Houses of Congress; the full returns, however, have not been received, but enough is known to ensure a large administration majority. In this country, where one of the naval commissioners, Col. James Morgan, resides, and who was a candidate for Congress, running on the question of justification of his conduct, the administration candidate received a large majority, which was death to the anti-Houston party; for before the election came off, they were claiming a very large majority. Col. Morgan, after the election was over, made a speech to his supporters, stating that he was glad that he was defeated; that it would show to the people at a distance that we were a law-abiding people; and that it would have a good effect abroad, which I think not very sensible; but it was perfect death to his party—and especially a certain Count, who was one of his strong supporters. Gen. Houston is as popular in Texas now as ever General Washington was in the United States; and if he should succeed in securing a permanent peace, his fame will soar to loft.

The cotton-crop in Texas this season will be very large; the corn crop is the largest we have ever had. Corn can be bought by the quantity at 20 cents per bushel; pork at \$1.50 per cwt.; and, in fact, every kind of produce is very cheap and abundant, which is encouraging to emigrants. We expect a large emigration this fall and winter.

The health of Houston has been very good this summer. Our city is still improving. One or two large brick stores are going up, besides some wooden houses.

TEXAS.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10, 1844.

PORTER ROCKWELL.

Since we wrote the short account of Mr. Rockwell's discharge from Missouri, we have the history of his imprisonment, in publication, which prevents us fulfilling our engagement in publishing it in the paper. We have no doubt but that it will be highly interesting.

DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR AT CARTHAGE.

On Tuesday last, Horace Eldridge, one of our county officers went to Carthage for the purpose of arresting Milton Cook, on the charge of battery, and bringing him before R. D. Foster, justice of the peace of this county, before whom affidavit had been made to that effect. He found the accused in Bartlett's grocery, (Carthage) and arrested him. Cook had a gun that he said he had loaded for the purpose, and would make a hole through the constable if he molested him, and swore he would not be taken. Harman T. Wilson, and others, then stepped forward to his assistance, and said that they had sworn to stand by him, and that he should not go. He then returned with his process to the justice of the peace, and told him what had occurred. Mr. Foster then summoned Eldridge to go along with the constable, and assist in bringing the delinquent. They went on and drove to the grocery where they expected to find him, but he was not there; they then went out for a short time without making known their business, when they saw an armed force gathering. They shortly afterwards returned to the grocery, and saw him there, where he swore he would not be taken—there was also an armed force standing in the door, who also swore he should not be taken. The officer having the process, Mr. Markham, and Mr. Eagle, stepped forward and wished to reason the case with them; the officer, at the same time demanding their assistance; they were met with an armed force of about twenty, four of whom stood in the doorway with guns and bayonets, and two with pistols. The two having the bayonets charged directly at Mr. Markham, and swore they would run him through, and rushed upon him with their bayonets. He however, warding off their blows with his arm, and the bayonet glanced and struck Mr. John Eagle in the abdomen, the bayonet went through his clothes, scratched his body, and glanced off without doing any further injury, other than giving him a slight cut in the hand. These having the pistols then intended to shoot, when Mr. Markham seized the hand of one of them that held the pistol, and prevented him from firing; at the same time Mr. Eagle's breast, and swore he would shoot him. The company at that time used all their force, and crowded the officers, and their assistants some distance back, and carried off and secreted the prisoner. The officer and his company then went to the tavern to stay all night. The next morning about eight o'clock, the constable and Mr. Markham went to the grocery and searched, and Bartlett said that he was gone—that he had taken his horse and gone out of town. They then saw a company of men gathering at Harman T. Wilson's store, arms, wild guns, bayonets, pistols, clubs and other missiles. Mr. Markham went to the store, where he found the constable and the prisoner. There was fifty, in and about the store, all armed. Mr. Eldridge then told the company present, who he was, and demanded all in the house to assist in taking the prisoner, and seized him, as soon as he had hold of the prisoner, about six or eight men laid hold of the constable, and Mr. Markham assisted the constable, when Mr. Markham drew his pistol and shot at Markham; the ball missed Markham; but came so near Mr. Coltrin's head, who was one of the assistants, as to graze his forehead. As there was only four of the assistants, in the store they were overpowered by superior numbers and the prisoner was taken away from them. They saw that it would be impossible to take him without bloodshed, and consequently returned home. The parties engaged in this affair swore that regardless of all law they would defend the prisoner and he should not be taken.

We have received the above particulars from Mr. Markham and can consequently rely upon the correctness of the statement as he is one of the parties mentioned. We are informed that

the woman who was charged with the battery, shot in the church, neither is Mr. Eagle, the person who was struck with the bayonet. We understand that Mr. Eagle has gone to the Governor to make complaint.

We think that it is high time that prompt measures be taken to put a stop to such atrocious outrages. If officers can be treated in this manner and the law violated with impunity, we think that we shall speedily slide back into the barbarous ages. Some of our mobocratic friends, who assembled at a mobocratic meeting some time ago in Carthage were considerably chagrined at our terming these mobocrats, we wonder whether they now believe that they are or not? If such proceedings as these are cherished, far well to our republican institutions; far well to our equity and justice, and far well to all those sacred rights that bind men to their fellow men.

We would herewith warn the sheriff why he was not applied to. We merely ask for information; we don't know that he was present or applied to. If he was it certainly was his duty to see the law magnified.

RECIPES.

A complete cure for a terrible disorder of the mouth commonly called "Scandal." Take of good nature, one ounce; of an herb called by the Mormons, "mind your own business," one ounce, to which add of the oil of horehound, one drachm and of brotherly love, two ounces. You must mix the preceding ingredients with a little charity for others, and a few sprigs of keep your tongue between your teeth. Let this compound be allowed to simmer for a short time in a vessel called circum-spection, and it will be ready for use.

SYMPTOMS.

The symptoms are a violent itching in the tongue and roof of the mouth when you are in company with a species of animals called "Gossips."

APPLICATION.

When you feel a fit of the disorder coming on, take a tea spoonful of the mixture, hold it in your mouth, which you must keep closely shut till you get home.

By observing a strict compliance to the above you will find the cure complete.

Should you apprehend a relapse, keep a small bottle full about you, and on the slightest symptom repeat the dose.

The proprietor of the above recipe has used it to very good advantage for some years. He has applied it in his family to good advantage; he never saw it used but what it proved efficacious, and can therefore, recommend it to all as an invaluable medicine.

The following is taken from the "Weekly Wanderer," printed at Randolph, Vermont, June 5th, 1806.—En.

HYDROPHOBIA.

"Friend Miner—

"A certain ancient family of Philadelphia, have been in the practice of giving their children a preventive of the hydrophobia or dog-madness, perhaps for more than half a century past."

"I have examined the medicine when fresh, and attended to its application; and it is certainly elecampane root and nothing else, except when a little dry, a small quantity of gum arabic was mixed with it, for which cherry-tree gum may be used as a substitute. The directions are, to simmer slowly about a large table spoonful of the medicine set in a pint of milk, until nearly one half is wasted; then strain and drink it in the morning, fasting, and not to eat for four or five hours after. This dose is to be repeated agreeable to the order of nostrums, for three successive mornings, and omitting three, until nine days are taken—the patient to avoid getting wet or being much exposed to the heat of the sun, to abstain from high-seasoned diet and hard exercise, and if costive, to take a dose of salts—the above quantity is for a grown person, and should be varied occasionally."

"I have known the elecampane root employed in several cases of human subjects, and also given to almost every kind of tame animals that had been bitten, without a single instance of failure of success. Among the numerous instances of its use I shall mention but one; a number of swine being confined in a pen to fatten, one of them was bitten by a dog, certainly mad. If began with the symptoms, and bit the rest. The owner being desirous of giving the elecampane a full trial, on drenching him, received a wound in his hand. The infected hog was removed to another pen, where he died mad; whilst the rest of the five swine, and the bold experimenter to whom the wound was given, remained well."

"If any curious inquirer should wish to know the manner of operation of the means proposed, acting without any sensible effects, and yet producing a security against the hydrophobia, I candidly confess complete ignorance on the mysterious subject; neither do I know in what manner the dread of water, and other violent symptoms of the disorder are produced in the system, from the bite of an infected subject; nor yet the reason why, having once had the small pox, or being vaccinated, is a full security against a future infection."

"As not any of the processes proposed in regular practice, can be fully recommended from experiment, as affording security against this dreadful malady, I, therefore, hope it will not be deemed improper (having been frequently requested) that I have taken this method to promote the use of a simple means, which has been au-

thorized by extensive experience, and by those who have used it, supposed to be infallible."

JOHN WATSON.

Irish Costume.—The rage of the Irish appears to us the more comical as the cut of their national costume is that of our dress coat. In Germany people of the lower classes wear long great coats, or when at work, short round jackets; in Belgium, France, and other countries, the working people wear very useful blouses, as also, in many counties of England, Paddy probably does not find this mode of dressing sufficiently elegant, preferring the French dress coat, with the high, useless collar, his long hanging swallow tails and open breast. With this he wears breeches, coming to the knee, with shoes and stockings or gaiters. Consequently, as regards the cut of his clothes, he is a "rail jointloman."

The covering of his head harmonizes with his coat, for instead of a useful, light, waterproof cap, he wears a quizzical, shapeless felt or silk hat, which may have been soaked a hundred times in the rain and dried again. That the higher and uncultivated classes should encumber themselves with so uncomfortable and inappropriate covering as our hats, and keep to them because they have become the fashion, is intelligible enough, but how such an absurd article of dress could have been kept up for years among millions of people of the laboring class, is to me incomprehensible.—[Koh's Iron.

From the New York Herald.

MOVEMENTS OF THE POPE IN SPAIN.

A great deal of attention has been given of late to the numerous movements of the Pope and the Court of Rome throughout this country, in the additional appointments of many Bishops—the nature of their power—their peculiar claims—and the policy which seems to direct their conduct. It is very evident that the power of Rome, having diminished very much of late in France and Spain, a prodigious effort is making to establish a new religious system in this country hostile to the constitution and repugnant to the feelings of even American Catholics.

On this subject, and particularly interesting, too, we have had on hand, for a long time, the Madrid paper of 1st January, 1841, waiting for a reasonable moment to notice its contents, which we think has now arrived. It contains the most extraordinary developments regarding the power claimed by the Pope's representative in that land, independent of the government. The acts and laws thereof have been combated in so insolent a manner, that we must refer our readers forthwith to the official proof below, otherwise they could not credit for a moment so preposterous a claim, viz. not to be the owners of your own soil, and to put aside the acts and orders of the heads of departments of that government. These disclosures have never been published in this country nor in Great Britain. They will do more to enlighten the public than all the sectarian denunciations hitherto attempted by the pulpit and the press.

As our whig and locofoco parties have been so extremely sensitive in regard to Papal authority, we enquire, should an order come from Rome to establish a Rota tribunal in New York, would the Common Council have the moral courage to oppose it? We pause for a reply.

We find that in Spain the bishops are elected by the government—that the incumbents are all Spaniards, and not foreigners; whilst in the United States, legions of bishops—all foreigners—come direct from Rome, without any previous consultation, either from the public, the general, State or city government, and are installed at once in their respective dioceses—all bringing their appointments from a foreign potentate. In this country, however, as the sovereign power belongs to the people, the only check which can be made to the encroachments of the Pope, must come from their representatives, their trustees of churches, and ecclesiastical corporations. This, therefore, is precisely the question which agitates the Catholic Church in New Orleans, and which formerly marked the attempts of Bishop Hughes to nullify certain trustees in Buffalo and New York. The Romish power calls this opposition of trustees, "infidelity," and so forth; but it is nothing but the true effusion of American principles.

Shall the Pope have more power in the United States than in France or Spain?

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.

To the Editor of the Neighbor—

Sir: In a communication from a friend of mine, Elder Wm. Martindale who is now preaching in Wayne county, Indiana, I received an account of the following singular phenomenon. As Washington was my former place of residence, and as I am acquainted with the place where this singular phenomenon took place, I have been anxious to see the facts, believing them to be men of probity and having confidence in their statement, it was somewhat interesting to me; thinking that the readers of your widely circulated journal might feel the same interest in the facts of the case, I have thought proper to forward it to you, leaving you to insert it, or not at your discretion.

The following is the account given.

Washington, Wm. Martindale, Dec. 22, 1843.

"But I must hasten to give you an account of a singular phenomenon which was seen in this neighborhood on the night of the 19th inst. It was reported that a pinhead had been seen at the Logan denuding (you know the place) and on the evening of the 19th, Jesse Fox, William and Lorenzo Fox, David Hale, James Wilson, and William Cole, with some others repaired to the place to see if they could discover and kill the monster; but failing in this they retired to the house of Solomon Mendonah at which place they stayed a short time, when they discovered a ball rising from the east in an oblique line, and as it ascended it moved towards the west with great rapidity until it was high in the heavens, leaving a streak of light behind it, which, to the natural eye, had the appearance of being a meteor, but on reflection formed a figure of 8, and then coming round formed a figure of 6, which also retained its position for the same space of time; it then was transformed into a figure of 6, which also remained for about a minute; it then was formed into a cypher or 0, which remained for about three minutes. The figures put together made 1846 in large figures, in the heavens. The phenomenon was indeed singular and has been a matter of great speculation with us."

Respectfully yours, &c., WILLIAM MARTINDALE.

CORRESPONDENCE OF GEN. J. B. SMITH AND HON. J. C. CALHOUN.

NATCHE, MS. Nov. 4th 1843.

Hon. John C. Calhoun, Dear Sir:—As we understand you are a candidate for the presidency at the next election, and as the Latter Day Saints (sometimes called Mormons) who now constitute a numerous class in the school of politics of this vast republic, have been troubled of an immense amount of property, and endured nameless sufferings by the state of Missouri, and from her borders have been driven by force of arms, contrary to our national covenants, and in vain we have sought redress by all constitutional, legal and honorable means, in her courts, her executive councils, and her legislative halls; and as we have petitioned Congress to take cognizance of our sufferings without effect; we have judged it wisdom to address you this communication, and solicit an immediate, specific and candid reply to What will be your rule of action, relative to us as a people, should fortune favor your ascension to the chief magistracy?

Most respectfully, Sir, your friend,

And the friend of peace, good order, and constitutional rights,

JOSEPH SMITH,

In behalf of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

Hon. John C. Calhoun, Fort Hill, S. C.

(Hon. J. C. Calhoun's reply.)

Fort Hill, 21 Dec. 1843.

Sir,—You ask me what would be my rule of action, relative to the Mormons, or Latter Day Saints, should I be elected President, to which I answer; that if I should be elected, I would strive to administer the government according to the constitution and the laws of the union; and as the Latter Day Saints are a numerous class of citizens of different religious creeds, I should make none. As far as it depends on the executive department, all should have the full benefit of both, and none should be exempt from the operation.

But, as you refer to the case of Missouri, cannot you compel me to repeat, what I said to you at Washington; that according to my views the case does not come within the jurisdiction of the federal government, which is one of limited and specific powers.

With respect, Sir, &c., J. C. CALHOUN.

Mr. Joseph Smith.

Natchez, Miss., Jan. 2, 1844.

Sir:—Your reply to my letter of last November, concerning your rule of action towards the Latter Day Saints, if elected President, is at hand; and that you and your friends of the same opinion, relative to the matter in question, may not be disappointed as to me, or my mind, upon so grave a subject, permit me, as a law-abiding man, as a well wisher to the perpetuity of constitutional rights and liberty, and as a friend to the free worship of Almighty God, by all, according to the dictates of every person's conscience, to say I am surprised, that a man, or men, in the highest stations of public life, should have made up such a fragile view of a case, than which there is not one on the face of the globe fraught with so much consequence to the happiness of men in this world, or the world to come. To be sure, the first paragraph of your letter appears very complacent, and fair on a white sheet of paper; and who, that is ambitious for greatness and power, would not have said the same thing? Your oath would bind you to support the constitution and laws, and as all creeds and religions are alike tolerated, they must, of course, all be justified or condemned, according to merit or demerit—But why, tell me why, are all the principles men, held up for public stability, so cautiously careful not to publish the whole truth, they will judge a righteous judgment—law or no law; for laws and opinions, like the vanes of a weather-vane, change with the wind. One confession makes a law, and another repeals it, and one statement says that the constitution means this, and another that; and who does not know that all may be wrong? The opinion and pledge, therefore, in the first paragraph of your reply to my question, like the forced steam from the engine of a steam boat, makes the show of a bright cloud at first, but when it comes in contact with a purer atmosphere, dissolves to common air again.

Your second paragraph leaves you naked before yourself, like a likeness in a mirror, why you say that according to your view, the federal government is one of limited, and specific powers, and has no jurisdiction in the case of the Mormons. So then, a state can at any time, expel any portion of her citizens with impunity, and in the language of Mr. Van Buren, frosted over with your gracious "view of the case," though the cause is ever so just, government can do nothing for them, because it has no power.

Go on, then, Missouri, after another set of inhabitants, (as the Latter Day Saints say) have entered some two or three hundred thousand dollars worth of land, and made extensive im-

proved a barren; good, then I say, banish the occupants or owners, or kill them, as the mobbers did many of the Latter Day Saints, and take their lands and property as a spoil; and let the legislature, as in the case of the Mormons, appropriate a couple of hundred thousand dollars to pay the mob for doing the job; for the renowned senator from South Carolina, Mr. J. C. Calhoun, says the powers of the federal Government are so specific and limited that it has no jurisdiction of the case! Oh ye people who groan under the oppression of tyrants, ye exiled Poles, who have felt the iron hand of Russian grasp; ye poor and unfortunate among all nations, come to the asylum of the oppressed; buy ye lands of the general government, pay in your money to the treasury to strengthen the army and the navy; worship God according to the dictates of your own consciences; pay in your taxes to support the great heads of a glorious nation; but remember a "foreign slave," is so much more powerful than the United States, the parent government, that it can exile you at pleasure, mob you with impunity; confiscate your lands and property; have the legislature sanction it; yes, even murder you, as an edict of an Emperor, and it does no wrong, for the noble senator of South Carolina, says the power of the federal government is so limited and specific that it has no jurisdiction of the case! What think ye of Impunity in Impunity.

Ye sons of the blessed of all ages, mark! Ye shades of departed sages, listen! Abraham, Moses, Homer, Socrates, Salom, Solomon, and all that ever thought of right and wrong, look down from your exaltations, if you have any power in the midst of council chambers, in safety, and when you have learned that fifteen thousand innocent citizens after having purchased their lands of the United States, and paid for them, were expelled from a sovereign state by order of the governor, at the point of the bayonet; their arms taken from them by the same authority; and their right of migration into said state, denied under pain of imprisonment, whipping, robbing, mobbing, and even death, and no justice or recompense allowed; and from the legislature, with the governor at the head, down to the justice of the peace, with a bottle of whiskey in one hand, and a Bowie knife in the other, hear them all declare that there is no justice for a Mormon in that state, and judge ye a righteous judgment, and tell me when the virtue of the states was silent while the honor of the general government lies hid; and what clothes a senator with wisdom? Oh nullifying Carolina! O little tempestuous Rhode Island! would it not be well for the great men of the nation to read the fable of the partial judge, and when part of the citizens of a state had been expelled contrary to the constitution, mobbed, rebuffed, plundered and many murdered, instead of searching into the course taken with Joanna, Southcott, Ann Lee, the French prophets, the Quakers of New England, and rebellious migrants, in the slave states, to hear both sides and then judge, rather than to hear the mortification to say, on it is my built that has killed a poor man, that alters the case! I must enquire into it, and if, and if?

If the general government has no power to reinstate expelled citizens to their rights, there is a monstrous hyperbole fed and fostered from the hard earnings of the people! A real "bull fight" upheld by acophony; and, although you may wink to the priests to stigmatize, "where the drunkards to swear, and in so the one and cry of impostor false prophet, God damn old Joe Smith, yet remember, if the Latter Day Saints are not restored to all their rights, and paid for all their losses, according to the known rules of justice and judgment, reciprocity and common honesty among men, that God will come out of his hiding place and vex this nation with a sore vexation—yes, the consuming wrath of an offended God shall smite through the nation, with as much direct and wide, as independence has glared through with pleasure and delight. Where is the strength of government? Where is the patriotism of a Washington, a Warren, and Adams! and where is a spark from the watch fire of '76, by which one candle might be lit, that would glimmer upon the confines of democracy? Well may it be said that one man is not a state; nor one state the nation. In the days of General Jackson, when France refused the first installment for spoils, there was power, force, and honor enough to rectify injustice and insult, and the money came; and shall Missouri, full of negro drivers, and white men stealing, go "unwhipped of justice," for ten fold greater sins than France! No! verily no! While I have power of body and mind; while I have virtue and grace grow; while I have love and vice in my heart; and while I have a sword and a spear, and a fragment of American liberty once won; I or my posterity will plead the cause of injured innocence, until Missouri makes atonement for all her sins—until she is degraded, degraded and damned to hell—where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched.

Why Sir, the power not delegated to the United States, and the states, belongs to the people, and Congress is not to do the people's business, have all power—and shall fifteen thousand citizens groan in exile? Can vain men, will ye not, if ye do not, restore them to their rights and \$2,000,000 worth of property belonging to them, (the Latter Day Saints) as a body, their portion of power that belongs to them according to the constitution? Power has its convenience, as well as inconvenience.—The world was not made for Caesar alone, but Titus too?

I will give you a parable, a certain lord had a vineyard in a goodly land, which men labored in at their pleasure; a few meek men also went and purchased with money from some of these chief men that labored at pleasure, a portion of land in the vineyard, at a very remote part of it, and began to improve it, and to eat and drink the fruit thereof; when some vile persons, who regarded not man, neither feared the lord of the vineyard, rose up suddenly and robbed these meek men, and drove them from their possessions, killing many. This barbarous act made no small stir among the men in the vineyard, and all that portion who were attached to that part of the vineyard where the men were killed, rose up in grand council, with their chief

50	0 08
25	2 50
00	0 00
00	0 00
10	18
75	4 00
20	25
34	28
50	2 50
00	30 00
38	00 33
12	00 20
10	18
28	30

75	1 00
00	3 50
50	4 00
50	53
35	46
9	10
80	87
87	1 00
75	0 00
65	0 00
00	00 00
46	56
8	0
10	18
40	45
5	0
4	0
50	5 75
50	3 75
00	0 00
00	0 00
50	3 00
50	6 75

75	0 00
70	5 75
60	0 00
50	2
40	4
30	2
20	2
10	0
0	4
5	10
6	6
7	6
8	4
9	4

23	80
16	25
74	00
74	1 50
75	2 00
30	31
11	121
34	09
00	4 50
74	1 00
4	00

30	
124	
00	
56	
12	
12	
48	
104	
124	
7	
8	
5	
44	
24	

19
6
17
00
00
00

00
00
00
00
0
64

65
68

50
50
28
33
20

28
00 00

50
100

40
180
00
00

1 25
3 50
85
80
50
75
3 50
75
00 00
4 00
16 00
20
10

2 50
2 00
0 00

9.
par.
par.
dis.
dis.
dis.

[illegible]

7

A FARM FOR SALE.

CONSISTING of four hundred and eighty acres, 160 acres of which being good timber. It is situated in the half bred tract, Lee County Iowa Territory, one mile north of Montrose, and one half mile from the river opposite Nauvoo. One hundred and fifteen acres are under improvement; there is a one story frame dwelling, a well and stable on the premises. The above farm will be sold cheap, terms easy. For information call at the office of C. L. Higbee, Esq., or at my residence on the above mentioned tract.

J. WARD.
P. S. Missouri land will be taken in exchange for the above farm, by applying soon.

Dec. 20, 1843.

no34-1f.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has just received a splendid assortment of Sale and Upper Leather, Linings, Bindings, &c. also an assortment of Shemakers Findings, consisting of Pegs, Nails, Tassels, Buttons, Aids, Heel Tills &c. The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, hides, or country produce. Those wishing to purchase will please call at the leather store of the subscriber on Mulholland street one quarter of a mile east of the Temple.

Sole-leather sold from 25 to 27 cents per lb.

JOSEPH HORNE.

Dec. 20, 1843.

no34-3m.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscribers, from the East, have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, in President Joseph Smith's store, which they offer for sale on as good terms as can be bought in this city; among which is a large assortment of Domestic, Muslins, of a superior quality, also Unbleached Sewing Thread of a very superior article; Blue Knitting Cotton, and a good assortment of Boston Nails, first quality; together with many other articles usually kept in such a store. As we wish to deal honestly with all men, we shall invariably have but one price. Cash and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange, except promises.

BUTLER & LEWIS.

Nauvoo, Dec. 19, 1843.

no34-1f.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS AND LATTER-DAY SAINTS GENERALLY.

I feel it my duty to say to the brethren generally, and especially those who are emigrating to this place, that there is in the hands of the Trustee in Trust, a large quantity of lands, both in the city and adjoining Townships in this county, which is for sale—some of which belongs to the church and is designed for the benefit of the poor, and also to liquidate debts owing by the church, for which the Trustee in Trust is responsible. Some also is land which has been consecrated for the building of the Temple, and some for the Nauvoo House.

If the brethren who move in here and want an inheritance will buy their lands from the Trustee in Trust, they will thereby benefit the poor, the Temple and the Nauvoo House, and each then only be doing that which is their duty and which I know, by considerable experience, will be vastly for their benefit and satisfaction in days to come. Let all the brethren therefore, when they move into Nauvoo, consult President Joseph Smith the Trustee &c., and purchase their lands of him, and I am bold to say that God will bless them and will hereafter be glad they do so.

We hold ourselves ready at any time to wait upon the brethren and show them the lands belonging to the church and Temple &c., and can be found any day either at President Joseph Smith's Bar Room or the Temple Recorder's Office, at the Temple.

W. CLAYTON, Clerk.

Nauvoo, Dec. 16, 1843.

no34-1f.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING. McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeil's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordions on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Dec. 13, 1843.

no33-1f.

NAUVOO COMB MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber, late from Philadelphia, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced manufacturing combs of every variety at his manufactory, on the corner of Young and Rich Streets, opposite Mr. Moses Smith's Store, three quarters of a mile east of the Temple; which he will sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than can be purchased in St. Louis, or any western market. All merchants and others, who wish to patronize home manufacture, would well to call and examine his work and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Horns wanted at a liberal price, in exchange for combs or cash.

JOSEPH HAMMAR.

Nauvoo, Dec. 13, 1843.

no33-1f.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

MR. ROBERT WELLS, respectfully informs the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business at the corner of Main and Parley streets, and hopes by strict attention thereto, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Cutting done on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

Oct. 18-25-3m.

GUSTAVUS HILLS.

WATCH-MAKER

AND

JEWELLER.

At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

SASH! SASH! SASH!!

WINDOW SASH constantly on hand and made to order at Bruce's Sash Shop, on Partridge Street, between Parley and Sidney Streets, near Knight's Flouring Mill.

Dec. 12, 1843.

no33-1v.

State of Illinois,

Hancock county,

In the Hancock county Circuit Court, to be held at the May Term A. D. 1844.

James Moffitt Jr., Complainant.

vs

Joseph W. Loan, Defendant.

In Chancery.

The complainant's ad. cor having filed affidavit that defendant, Joseph W. Loan, is not an inhabitant or resident of the State of Illinois. Notice is hereby given to the said Joseph W. Loan that a suit in Chancery has been commenced in the Circuit Court in and for said county of Hancock at the suit of said complainant and against the said defendant, that a subpoena has been issued therein and that unless you the said Joseph W. Loan shall appear on the first day of the next term thereof, to be held at the Court house in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of May A. D. 1844, and plead, answer, or demur to the said complainant's Bill, the same will be taken for confessed and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

James H. RALSTON, Sol. for compit.

December 6, 1843.

no33-1f.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The new brick House and Store recently occupied by Dr. J. H. Haven, on Mulholland Street. The premises will be rented separately, or in connection, as desired.

Enquire of P. A. GOODWIN,

Near the Temple.

Nov. 32, 1843-31-4w.

LOST.

ABOUT six weeks ago a company of saints arrived in this place escorted by Elder Wandall who had in his charge a trunk belonging to Jane Elizabeth Manning. Sister Manning was not here then but has since arrived and can obtain no intelligence of her trunk; it is presumed that some one has got it in mistake as there was a number of passengers arrived at the same time. The trunk is about three feet long and covered with a light red hair skin, with the exception of the back, on which there is some white. It is directed Jane Elizabeth Manning, Nauvoo. Whoever will give such information as shall lead to the discovery of the trunk will be handsomely rewarded by applying to this office.

Nauvoo, Dec. 6, 1843.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

WHERE is the Good Samaritan? Where the true Philanthropist? Is there no balm in Gilead? Have they not yet been found? If you have not found them, seek for the remedies offered to the afflicted, by Dr. James M. Martien!

Inquire for Dr. James M. Martien's Invaluable remedy for the cure of Fevers.

For Dr. James M. Martien's Anti-Bilious Universal Life Pills.

For Dr. James M. Martien's Anti-Dyspeptic and Anti-Consumptive Pills.

For Dr. James M. Martien's Never-failing Worm Destroying medicine.

For Dr. James M. Martien's Cephalic Shull, for the cure of Nervous Headache, &c.

In these medicines, the afflicted will find a treasure which is infinitely of greater value to the sick and debilitated, than either silver or gold. Truly may it be said that, in their curative virtues may be found the Good Samaritan! the true Philanthropist! the balm of Gilead! the Poor Man's Wealth! the Sick Man's Comfort! and by the proper and timely use of which, every man may become his own Physician!

From earliest childhood, he practiced successfully the art of healing, and in defiance of opposition, by friends and relatives, he succeeded in studying the art and science of medicine; and after untiring industry and immense research, and after having reached ripe years, and traveled among numerous tribes of Indians, and visited many and various climates, Dr. James M. Martien is fully persuaded that he has now realized his fondest expectations; that the object of all his toil, labor and hope, has been accomplished; and that he will be regarded by the future generations as the true Philanthropist; as having been the instrument, under the direction of an overruling Providence, of rendering and having rendered the greatest good to the greatest number, will be cheerfully conceded.

November 22d, 1843.

City of Nauvoo:

The subscriber takes great pleasure in calling the attention of the public, to the above invaluable remedies; believing that they are a medicine that will tend to secure the health of this city. That they act most mildly, and yet most efficaciously; in uniformity with the laws of nature and that they are composed of mild herbs. Knowing from experience that no Pil. possesses more virtue in their curative properties. Their worth can only be estimated by a fair trial and by following the accompanying directions. The undersigned can produce a host of the most respectable testimony in their favor, and doubts not but a discerning public, will, in the use of them, secure to themselves, that highest boon of heaven—health.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

The above medicines may be obtained in various sines in the city, and at his House, opposite the Nauvoo Mission.

Fever Pills \$1.50; Life Pills 25 cents; Anti-Dyspeptic Pills \$1.00.

Nov. 29, 1843-31-ly

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT which is now occupied for a Store and Market on Mulholland Street, two and a half blocks east of the Temple. A span of horses and wagon will be taken in part payment of some dry goods.

For further instructions inquire of

IRA S. MILES.

no35-1f.

Dec. 27, 1843.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscriber hereby notifies the public that the partnership existing between him and John A. Mikesell, in the Steam Mill, four miles below Nauvoo, has been dissolved and that he will now be responsible for any liabilities of said firm after this date.

JOSEPH FUNK.

Dec. 27, 1843.

no35-1f.

FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and in account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office.

PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

SELECT SCHOOL.

A SELECT SCHOOL will be opened by J. HATCH, Jr., on Mulholland Street, half a mile east of the Temple, on the 27th of November, 1843; in which will be taught the various branches of an English Education, together with Latin and Greek. Terms, three dollars per quarter for English, four for Greek and Latin.

References—to any Merchant on the Hill.

Nov. 15, 1843.

SEE HERE!

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY!

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he intends to manufacture Boots and Shoes much cheaper than has been done heretofore in this city. He would also inform the farmers that he will take hides and produce in part pay.

He returns his thanks to the public generally for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, and hopes, in consequence of his reduced prices to merit a still greater share of the patronage of those who wish to encourage home manufacture, and labour rather than compel many of their mechanics to leave this city and their families and seek employment elsewhere in consequence of the Eastern work brought here by our merchants whose only object and aim seems to be to enrich themselves regardless of the sufferings of their own citizens, instead of bringing leather and having it manufactured at home.

His work will be made out of the best materials and workmanship not excelled by any in the city, at the following prices:

Men's work.

Fine Boots, from \$5 to 5.50

Tip do 4.00

Coarse do 3.00

Mock do from 2.25 to 2.50

Fine shoes, 2.00

Men's pumps, from 1.75 to 2.00

Slippers, from 1.00 to 1.50

Coarse shoes, 1.75

Women's work.

Water Boots, 2.25

Boots, 1.75

Leather shoes, 1.50

Slippers, 1.25

Pumps Spring, 1.25

Turn corners, 1.25

Children's.

Boots, 1.37

Pumps Spring, 87c

Shoes with welts, 1.00

Well shoes, from 62 to 75c.

Pumps Spring, from 75 to 84c.

Turn corners, from 45 to 50c.

G. C. RISER.

One door from Parley in Main St.

CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP.

THE subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of window sash and doors and all kinds of job work in their line of business, at the shortest notice for cash or country produce. Shop on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets.

JOSEPH W. COOLEGE & CO.

N. B. Those having accounts against the above firm for work or materials will please bring them in immediately for settlement.

J. W. C. & Co.

Dec. 1843.

no32-1f.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE subscriber is prepared to execute any business pertaining to the office of Notary Public, when called upon, such as drawing, and taking the acknowledgment of Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Bills of Sale, &c. Also, taking Depositions, Affidavits, and Protest of Notes and Bills of Exchange.

Fees—For taking acknowledgment of Deeds and other instruments, to take effect in the county, 25-cs.

To take effect out of the county, 50

E. ROBINSON

Nauvoo, Nov. 20, 1843.

no31-1f.

IRON AND STEEL.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Iron, Steel, Raps and Nails of various descriptions. Also a large assortment of Holloware, consisting of Pots, Kettles, Pans, Ovens &c. &c. All of which articles he is prepared to sell low for cash; wholesale and retail.

He also has on hand a constant supply of edge tools of various descriptions, which he makes at his manufactory, and which he is prepared to furnish to order at his store, near the corner of Partridge and Knight St.

EDWARD HUNTER.

Nauvoo, Nov. 22, 1843.

no31-3m.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, cloth lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

HOWARD EGAN.

April 26, 1843. 52-1f

SPINNING WHEELS!

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels

of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bed-stands of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bed-stand posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor.

For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.

May 24 1843. 1f.

GRANT & WATT.

TAILORS,

MAIN STREET,

Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All country orders promptly attended to.

NAUVOO BREWERY.

TURLEY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has constantly on hand a supply of Ale, Beer, and Yeast of the best quality for sale, both wholesale and retail, at his Brewery, corner of Hyde and Water Streets.

Nauvoo Dec. 27, 1843.

no35-1f.

DO YOU KNOW ANY THING ABOUT THE MATTER?

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the adjacent towns, that he has established a Bakery and Confectionery, in this city, on Main Street, first door South of the (new) Masonic Hall, where he intends to manufacture every thing connected with that kind of business—Breads, Cakes, Cakes, Jellies and Candies of all descriptions which he will sell at St. Louis prices wholesale or retail.

L. N. SCOVIL.

N. B. Marriage cakes made to order, on the shortest notice from one to twenty-five dollars each.

L. N. S.

Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843.

no35-1f.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers would give notice to the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they have just received, from the East, a good assortment of Boots and Shoes—also, Sole Leather—Upper—Calf—Kid—Linings—Bindings—and most kinds of Findings—Shoe Pegs—Nails—Blacking, &c. Also a quantity of Friction Matches—Writing, Wrapping, and Sale Paper. They will make all kinds of Boots and Shoes to order, and on the most reasonable terms. All persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, are requested to call at the store of the subscribers on Mulholland Street, a few rods East of the Temple.

POWERS & ADAMS.

Sept. 27, 1843.

no22-1f.

SELECT SCHOOL.

MR. A. BLAKE, having fitted up his school room on Parley street, second block east of Main street, would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that he will commence his second quarter on Monday the 11th instant.

He has been engaged in teaching for several years in the East, and is confident he will give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

A quarter will consist of fifteen weeks—school five days each week, and no allowance will be made for absentees except in case of sickness, or by special agreement.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading, spelling, writing and arith. 25 00

Grammar, geography and history 2 50

Philosophy, algebra and surveying 3 00

AARON BLAKE.

Nauvoo, Dec. 5th, 1843-32-3m

E. MITCHEL.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN'S Boot and Shoe Maker, corner of Kimball and Main Street, begs to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity that he is carrying on the above business in all its branches and trusts that his long experience in conducting the business of Shoemaking both in Liverpool and Nauvoo, will insure him a share of public patronage. E. M. flatters himself that not only his workmanship but prices will give general satisfaction. All orders will be punctually attended to.

Dec. 13, 1843.

no33-1f.

THIRD ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Oage, and S. Louis Oak, at Lyon's New Brick Store, on Hatchkiss streets, between Main and Carlin streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS, direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hardware.

Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention.

Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyon's cheap cash store, on Hatchkiss streets, between Main and Carlin streets, at the New Brick Variety Store (sign of the Lion.)

Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill.

Nov. 7, 1843-1f

NEW GOODS, VERY CHEAP.

PRATT & SNOW, corner of Young and Wells Streets, one block north of the Temple, Nauvoo, have just received from Boston the largest supply of Dry Goods ever opened in this city, consisting principally of good staple articles for fall and winter; such as Broadcloths, Cassimers, Sattinets, Flannels, Shirtings, Sheatings, Calicoes, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. Cash wanted, and country produce brought and sold.

As we intend selling goods very cheap, and on the principles of honor, justice, and impartiality; no one need ask for credit, nor waste breath in haggling over the price, as we have but one invariable price either for cash or barter.

Nauvoo, Nov. 7, 1843.

no34-1f.

LOST.

IN the vicinity of Carthage, on the route from Jacksonville to Nauvoo, a small leather valise containing one pair of tin pantaloons, two shirts, two bosoms, one pocket bible and some small pamphlets. Whoever will give information or return the same shall be rewarded.



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume I.—No. 35.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1844.

Whole Number 90

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF
At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS.—\$2.00 in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square, one insertion, 50 cts.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cts.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor.) POST PAID, to receive attention.

FOR THE.

THE ODE OF GENIUS TO TRUTH.

BY MISS E. R. SNOW.

I'll sing to thee, O Truth!—Thy laws are given
For my directory 'ere earth and heav'n!
I sing of thee—I prize thy presence more
Than all the gifts of richly treasur'd lore—
I sing thy praises—thou art all to me—
I leave no pow'r but that confid' by thee.

Eternal beauties in thy features glow,
And from thy lips eternal fountains flow;
Let the pure lustre of thy radiant eye
Beam thro' my soul and lift my nature high;
The master strokes that on my pulses roll
Are but the emanations of thy soul.

Let the fierce lightning chide her churlish brood;
Monster on monster, vent its spiteful mood—
Let crawling reptiles of the reptile school
Chastise offenders of their puny rule—
Let insects feel the weight of insects' paw
For the transgression of an insect law;
But, Truth! thy advocate shall not descend
To sordid means, thy honor to defend;
For thou, O Truth! wilt not ignobly bend
To sordid means, for a noble end.

Should lofty Genius strike a feeble string;
Nox in thy presence, Truth, of Truth I'll sing:
Then art the basis of each worthy theme—
Thine is the lustre in each golden beam:
Wide as eternity, diffuse thy light
Till joyous day shall burst the shades of night:
Benighted earth, illumine with thy rays—
The slumbering nations, waken with thy blaze.

In falsehood's stream, let error bathe his soul
And slander bend to envy's base control;
Be thou, O Truth! my arbiter and guide—
Beneath thy standard, let my feet abide—
Let thy celestial banner be unfurl'd,
Until its crescent circumscribes the world;
On hope's high pinions, write thy hallowed name
And plant thy signet, on the spire of fame.

Go forth and conquer—all to thee shall bow,
And feeble laurels wreath thy noble brow:
The palm of victory waits to crown thy war—
The seal of triumph lingers not afar.
Victorious Truth! the conquering scepter wield
Till all thy foes in meek submission yield—
Until inquiry spreads its arms abroad,
And knowledge smiles to his instinctive rod—
Till party zeal is shrouded with disgrace,
And superstition hides his lengthen'd face—
Till all stupidity is forced to fly—
Till ignorance and prejudice shall die—
Till pompous error, vanquish'd, hecks the dust
And princely falsehood fires his smoldering lust;
Then shall thy fiat hush the world in awe
And barbarous isles exult to hear thy law;
Strong as omnipotence, thy arm shall prove,
And as eternal as the throne above.
Medley Settlement, Nov. 25th, 1843.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Before leaving London, Elder Lorenzo Snow presented to
her Majesty Queen Victoria, and her Royal Highness
Prince Albert, through the politeness of Sir Henry
Wheatley, two neatly bound volumes of the Book of Mor-
mon, which had been donated by President Brigham
Young, and left in the care of Elder Snow for that pur-
pose; which circumstance generated the following lines:

Of all the monarchs of the earth
That wear the robes of royalty,
She has inherited by birth
The broadest wealth of majesty.
From hereditary throne
She descends not without a light;
While earth a dismal nothing brings
To other nations day and night.
All earthly thrones are fleeting things,
Where lights and shadows intervene;
And royal honors often bring
The scaffold of the guillotine.
But still her power is approved—
All monarchs deem her worth the throne;
Yet, like the youth who in Jewry dwelt,
Quitting is lacking, even there.
But let a prize possessing more
Of worth, than crown with pomp and rife—
A word of edification be
To her, the throne of majesty.
That glory, however faintly gleams,
To worthy of royal care;
And better by her own example
Than royal pomp and state declare.
O would she own her influence best—
The influence of royalty,
Mankind's kingdom to extend,
And Zion's nursing mother be.
Thus with the glory of her name
To earth's dominion a lofty spire,
She'd win a wreath of endless fame,
To last when other wreaths expire.
Though over millions could be reigned—
Herself a powerful nation's head;
To bend her everlasting gaze
To serve the king, the Lord of Hosts.
For there are crowns and thrones on high,
And kingdoms there, to be confer'd—
There honors wait that never die,
There fame's immortal trumpet is heard.
Truth is hers—his Jehovah's word,
Likings and goodness and peace bear.

In darkness lies the sun's light; and

Ye have no justice: O earth, give ear!

The time, the time is now at hand

To give a glorious period birth;

The Son of God, will take command

And rule the nations of the earth.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MAINE.

Respected fellow-citizens.—I was born in the county of York, district of Maine, in the year 1793. My first lesson on the principles of political and religious freedom, was learned among her brave and virtuous sons; and when in after years, we had come to the resolve that the number of our citizens, the great extent of our territory, as well as the geographical position which we occupied, all claimed sovereignty, we as a band of enlightened freemen arose, and obtained for her the title of "free and independent" among the sister states. More than forty years of my life can I boast of being a happy citizen of Maine. With her hardy republicans I passed through all the vicissitudes and privations of peace and war, during that period. My father, as is well known to thousands, was identified with the long line of illustrious patriots, who achieved our liberties in the war of the revolution. From him I received the first impression of the rights of man. By him I was taught, before I understood the terms, that men are naturally born free, and as such have an indefeasible right to worship God according to the dictates of their own understanding of his perfections. But the lesson we have so recently learned from the executive of a foreign state, admonishes us that the day of American liberty is on the wane. That unless something to retrieve her lost character be shortly done, we may as well content ourselves, and expect the days of Nero and a Caligula. It is not unknown to you that the entire church of Latter Day Saints have been expelled from the State of Missouri, for the simple fact that they believed the fullness of the gospel of Christ, had been restored to them through the ministration of angels; and that the Book of Mormon, was a divinely inspired record of the aboriginals of the western hemisphere. These two facts were sufficient in that state, with L. W. Boggs at the head of the executive department, to exterminate us in the chill of winter; to burn our dwellings—to rob us of our property—to ravish, torment, and murder our women and helpless children. After paying hundreds of thousands of dollars for land, and making improvements worthy the character of American operatives, all which were lost to us; the managers of the war, acting under the direct authority of the chief magistrate, forced us, at the point of their bayonets, to sign a treaty, the terms of which would have disgraced the dawning deeds of a Pharaoh or an Antiochus. In this treaty we covenanted to part with all our lands to defray the expenses of the war; a war which they themselves had created, and which they, with a barbarity disgraceful to savage warfare, had hitherto prosecuted against us. Another article in the treaty provided that we should forthwith leave the state of Missouri, and never make any further attempt to raise crops, or to do any thing whereby the citizens might take offense; for, said one of the governing generals, "if you do, my men will be upon you, and you will be destroyed, men, women and children;" and in whatever light we looked upon the proceedings of the governor, whether our cause was just or not, it was all the same with him; our final departure from the state was the grand object with him, and he would see it accomplished. A third article claimed, that all our leading men were to be given up to him (General Clark) to be tried for high treason. Among the number was our beloved Prophet. A court martial was immediately instituted, in which it was decreed that the Prophet, together with a few others, should be shot at six o'clock next morning. This, however, was prevented by the remonstrance of one or two of Clark's officers. They were immediately conducted to prison, where they suffered the greatest indignity. Many scores suffered the same fate. Yet not the least vestige of legal proceeding was ever seen in the whole affair. No testimony was had; none called against them. It has been carefully estimated by our historians that not far from fourteen thousand persons were ejected from Missouri in that infernal affair, that should disgrace with tears the face of every American. The same historians estimate that not far from three hundred were either directly slaughtered, or from extreme sufferings from imprisonment—from hunger—the child of winter, being reduced to the necessity, in many instances, of braving the winter blasts in a naked situation, were subjected to various disorders, that hurried them to a premature grave.

One more case and one only will I relate, as our history has been pretty fully made known to the people of the United States. Near Hays's mill, a company consisting of about forty men with their families, who had not yet participated in the turmoil of those times, being mostly strangers in that part of the country who being informed of the times in other counties entered into stipulations to live in peace with their new neighbors. It was solemnly agreed that if either party should afterwards discover any thing likely to come upon the other, injuries to them, the party having a knowledge should forthwith inform the other. This agreeing the delegates retired each to their respective party. The points were busy about that time in preparing their dwellings for the approaching winter; and thought themselves perfectly secure under the treaty so solemnly formed. In a very few days, however, they discovered their mis-

take. The very same delegates who swore friendship to the saints, came upon them in an unguarded hour, with between two and three hundred men, and drove them from place to place, till at length they were driven into an old smith's shop, where they were slaughtered indiscriminately. In that massacre some eighteen or nineteen were butchered, who from the peril of the times found one common grave. Being promiscuously heaped together in an old excavation for water. Their surviving friends at the peril of their own lives, performed their last rites of sepulture.

Nothing now remains to point out their lowly sepulchres, but their shapeless mound, fast hastening to decay. But they live in our tender regards. In the affection of every saint while the world shall survive, they shall have an imperishable mansion; an everlasting monument to perpetuate their name. We have sought for justice in the courts of that state; we have presented our memorial to the legislature, humbly praying for the restoration of our property and our rights as American citizens. We have expended thousands and thousands of dollars in various attempts to recover our just claims; but even to this time we have not a consoling hope that Missouri will ever do any thing for us. Nay, they still hold the hand of persecution, raised, if possible, to cut off our name from under heaven. Every possible scheme that can be devised, is brought into requisition for our overthrow. They have from time to time kidnapped our brethren, citizens of the state of Illinois. Loud and frequent demands are made on the Governor for the body of Gen. Joseph Smith. Several times, since leaving Missouri, he has been tried in the courts of Illinois and the Federal courts, and has always been honorably acquitted.

We have also presented our memorial to Congress, accompanied with a schedule of claims, but the only consolation we have yet received from them is, that "our cause is just; but government has no power to redress us." Preparations are being made at the present time to resume our memorial in the halls of congress. Should we fail of obtaining our rights from every source whatever, we still shall have gained one point, to make it apparent to all the world, that what was wanting in this case, was neither a criminal nor a prosecutor. Another point we shall have gained, to be the discoverers of a desiderium in the constitution of the United States. If neither the civil court of an independent state, neither its legislature nor the great federal compact, has power to guard the lives and property of American citizens, then we shall have made a second discovery, that the framers of our revered constitution did not understand the business of legislation.

Were the venerable fathers of our independence permitted to revisit the earth, how would they frown with indignation at the disgrace of their country. In vain they toiled, they bled in vain; if one of the states of the great Republic Union, has a right to plunder, burn, murder, and exterminate from its borders, its peaceable citizens for conscience sake. Should we fail of redress in the present congress, we shall impudently at every subsequent one, till we gain the object of our most ardent desires. From our origin to the present time, we have been a law-abiding people. Our book of laws that we received by immediate revelation through our beloved seer, enjoins us in the most explicit manner, not to transgress the laws of the land. That if lawbreakers should be found among us, they are to be given up to the laws of the land. These things we have always done. With all these facts before the world, we believe that government has the power, amply and adequately to redress us. We expect it. We have the most indelible right to expect it. While the crimson current that administers to our being, shall flow, we will contend for our injured rights.—We intend to test the efficacy of the government to the core. We believe that peradventure, there may yet be virtue, and that our cause may yet be heard. We can never forget the injuries done us in Missouri. They are ever present to our minds. We feel it impossible to efface them from our memories. We can never forget the blood of our brethren, so wantonly lavished to satisfy the infernal thirsts of men, as heinous to the righteous, as the fumes of hell. Were we to forget them, heaven itself would upbraid us. The immortal shades of our martyred brethren would spurn us from their presence. Their cries would rise from under the altar of God, as viewed by the ancient prophet, would ascend to the throne of Jehovah against us. We swear by the precious memory of the illustrious dead—the fathers of our independence, that we will remember them. We will do all in our power to mete out justice to those who without the least cause have murdered our friends. And if we fail may heaven and earth bear us witness that what is wanting in this case, is not strength in the law, arising from the peculiar nature of American institutions; but a faithful and virtuous administrator. Now therefore, knowing as I do, your devoted attachment to the cause of freedom and the free institutions of your country, and believing as I have every reason to, that the voice of the oppressed will not be unheeded by you, especially when it is declared to you that many from your happy state, are at this time suffering the highest degree of injustice from mobocracy in Missouri; I, in the name of every faithful saint, especially those who received their birth and education in Maine, appeal to your wisdom, to that high legal attainment which characterizes you as a sovereign state—to your natural sense of the rights of man, and to the spirit of patriotism that burns within your bosoms, to do all within the grasp of your power, to redress us. We declare to you and to all the world, that we are an innocent people; and that for

the gospel's sake, for the sake of the principles of glorious and eternal truth; we have been mobbed, whipped, imprisoned, tormented and slain. Should any man reply that if we are persecuted for the truths sake, we ought to receive it patiently, and not seek that which is our own, we respond, that if no other consideration whatever, should prompt us, the disgraced institutions of our bleeding country demand that we make every effort to magnify her laws. We seek for justice that recurrences of deeds so frightful may not distract the nation hereafter. We make this appeal to the people of the state of Maine to let them know that an injury has been done to the church of Christ in the nineteenth century. An injury which if unrepaid by government, will establish the most dangerous precedent, as others of a more direful nature will have license to follow. All past experience admonishes us that in a republican government, when vice and corruption gain the ascendancy over virtue, the most terrible revolutions are sure to follow.

I will now relate a dream which I had, near the time that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was driven from Jackson county, in Missouri.

In my dream, I was at the capital of the United States. All was solemn as the tomb. The voice of the eloquent orator was hushed to silence. The senator, the sage, the honorable, the rich and poor together, all were clad in mourning. Indeed, nature herself, and all things seemed to participate in the general gloom.—All was silent but the voice of one man. His was low and solemn as the lonely sepulchre. In the archives of state, there was a twilight, by which, with some difficulty, one could peruse the records. As I was returning from a spacious bureau, where it seemed I had been reading; in an opposite part of the room, I saw a man approaching the same bureau. I did not know him, but felt assured within myself that it was one of the ancients of the nation. He took from the bureau two or three small boxes; and as he presented one of them to me, exclaimed, "these were the archives of state; and while in the act of placing it in my hand, finished the sentence he had commenced, but it is turned to blood." I saw while yet the words were on his tongue, the box dissolve to blood. Then I turned to view the other boxes; and they were also turned to blood.

With sentiments of respect,
I remain, your humble servant,
BENJAMIN ANDREWS.

ANCIENT RUINS.

Every day adds fresh testimony to the already accumulated evidence on the authenticity of the "Book of Mormon." At the time that book was translated there was very little known about ruined cities and dilapidated buildings. The general presumption was, that no people possessing more intelligence than our present race of Indians had ever inhabited this continent, and the accounts given in the Book of Mormon concerning large cities and civilized people having inhabited this land, was generally disbelieved and pronounced a humbug. Since then has been thrown some light on this interesting subject. Stephens in his "Incidents of Travels in Central America," has thrown in a flood of testimony, and from the following statements it is evident that the Book of Mormon does not give a more extensive account of large and populous cities than those discovered now demonstrate to be even in existence.—Ed.

(From the Texas Telegraph, Oct. 11.)

We have been informed by a gentleman who has traveled a large portion of the Indian country of Northern Texas, and the country lying between Santa Fe and the Pacific, that there are vestiges of ancient cities and ruined castles or temples on the Rio Puerco and on the Colorado of the west. He says that on one of the branches of the Rio Puerco, a few days travel from Santa Fe, there is an immense pile of ruins that appear to belong to an ancient temple. Portions of the walls are still standing, consisting of huge blocks of limestone regularly hewn, and laid in cement. The building occupies an extent of more than an acre. Its two or three stories high, has no roof, but contains many rooms, generally of a square form, without windows, and the lower rooms are so dark and gloomy that they resemble caverns rather than the apartments of an edifice built for a human habitation. Our informant did not give the style of architecture, but believes it could not be erected by Spaniards or Mexicans; in the stones are much worn by the rains, and indicate that the building has stood several hundred years. From his description we are induced to believe that it resembles the ruins of Palenque or Uxulim. He says there are many similar ruins on the Colorado of the West, which empties into the Gulf of California. In one of his valleys of the Cordillera traversed by this river, and about four hundred miles from its mouth, there is a large temple still standing, its walls and spires presenting scarcely any trace of dilapidation, and were it not for the want of a roof might still be deemed habitable. Near it, scattered along the declivity of a mountain, are the ruins of what may have been once a large city. The traces of a large aqueduct, part of which is however in the solid rock, are still visible. Neither the Indians residing in the vicinity, nor the oldest Spanish settlers of the nearest settlements, can give any account of the origin of these buildings. They merely know that they have stood there from the earliest periods to which their traditions extend. The antiquarian who is desirous to trace the Aztec or Toltec ages in their migrations from the northern regions of America,

may find in these ancient edifices many subjects of curious speculation.

PHENOMENA.—The brig Foster, from Bath, (Me.) on her passage to Key West, reports that on the 21st Nov. during a gale at sea, "A huge ball resembling fire, about the size of a horse's head, appeared between the two masts of the vessel, about 20 or 40 feet from the deck, and burst with a report like that of a heavy clap of thunder, followed by a sharp flash of lightning, stunning nearly all on board. It was indeed an 'awfully beautiful' sight—the emanating sparks illuminating the air for several minutes after the explosion."

"WONDERFUL CAVES IN IOWA.—In the lead district, within a few miles of the town of Du Buque, is a cave lately discovered, which abounds in inexhaustible quantities of rich lead ore. Some of the apartments are beautiful, full of spar and other formations. In one section, the caverns extend to an unknown distance; it has been travelled three miles without any sign of its termination, or without the sight of walls on either side.—Compared to this the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, and other subterranean wonders dwindle into littleness. The American continent, when fully explored, will be found to contain the most magnificent natural curiosities in the world."

Accounts from Java of the 6th of June, state that an earthquake had occurred at Nias, which destroyed a great many houses, and that numbers of the inhabitants were buried in the ruins.

Nearly all the barracks in Ireland are in a state of military defence. This looks as if the British Government was preparing for the worst.

"MILLERIES.—Reuben H. Brown publishes in the Portland American an appeal to the people called "Milleries;" that he has given away all his money to various brethren and in aid of the cause under the impression that the world was to come to an end on the 14th of April. His wife told him better, but he would not listen to her and some of the Millerites told him he was crazy but took his money. Now he says he finds that although the world has by no means come to an end, his money has. He wants them to refund, but they place their fingers on their noses and tell him he "can't come in." Well, served him right."

ADAM HORN, THE MURDERER. A DESPERATE CHARACTER.

We have already stated, that Horn was convicted of the murder of his wife at Baltimore, after the jury had been out but a few minutes. The Baltimore Sun has been able to collect many interesting and startling facts concerning his history, which are worthy of notice at this time.

It appears that his real name is Adam Hellman, born at Worms, in 1792, and consequently is a Hessian by birth. He was apprenticed to the tailoring business; and after serving out his time, he worked his way over Germany, and finally arrived at Baltimore in 1817. He worked three days in that city as a journeyman, and was much esteemed as an intelligent, industrious, well beloved young man. But it seems that he had imbibed a strong dislike to the female race, as much as an impression that they were entitled to no rights or consideration. Women, according to his opinion, was only created as a convenience for the other sex, to serve in the capacity of a lever of wood and drawer of water, to cook his victuals, darn his stockings, never to speak but when spoken to, and to crouch in servile fear while in his presence. He regarded the scriptural phrase applied to the sex, as "helpmate for man," in its literal sense, while he would deny her all social privileges and rights. And this is his present opinion, for when he was recommended to advise his son to marry a religious woman, he said, No; no, not women must know how to hold their tongues and obey—she has nothing to do with man.

In 1820, he emigrated to London county, in Virginia, and boarded with a German farmer of character by the name of Abel, who took a great fancy to him, and concealing his opinion of the sex, he was a welcome inmate of his large family, and in the course of time succeeded in securing the affections of his daughter, Mary Abel was at this time in the twentieth year of her age, a blithe, buoyant, and light-hearted country girl, with rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes, totally unacquainted with the deceptions of the world, and looking to the future to be a counterpart of the past, which had truly been to her one continued round of innocent pleasure and happiness. With a kind and affectionate disposition, and a thorough and practical knowledge of all the varied duties of housewifery, she would be just such an one as would be calculated, if united to a kind and affectionate husband, to pass through the chequered scenes of life with all the sweets of contentment, and but few of the bitters of discord. She married Hellman with the consent of the family, and lived with them two years, restrained by their presence from evincing the fondness of her temper; he gradually lost all affection for her, and after the birth of a daughter

he became furiously jealous of her, accused her of infidelity, and treated her with the greatest cruelty and contempt. In return for every attention and kindness, she received nothing but threats and imprecations.—Instead of the endearing name of wife, she was always called "my woman," and his ideas of the degrading duties and dishonorable station of woman fully applied to her. He had, however, never used any personal violence, and she consequently felt no need, for the sake of her children, not to desert him. In the spring of 1824, he rented a small place in London, about a mile from her father's, where they lived for nearly eight years, during which time, in June, 1827, John Hellman, a third child, was born, at which time he openly declared that if she ever had another he would kill her. This, however, was her last child. On one occasion, while living on this place, he left her in a fit of passion, and went to Baltimore, leaving both wife and children almost destitute, where he remained about three months, and returned with promises of reformation. His father-in-law emigrated to Ohio, where he purchased for all his children a section of land. Hellman received for his wife's share a section in Carroll county, to which he removed, selling his property in Virginia for \$3,000, though every one was astonished at his possessing so much wealth by the mere use of his needles. During the five years of his residence in Ohio, the lot of his poor wife was every way miserable. He left Carroll for Logan county, and then possessed two fine farms, and resided near his two brothers-in-law, Gen. John and Mr. George Abel, who were comfortably conditioned with large families. Hellman had then three fine children, and about a year after their residence in Logan, he attempted to poison his wife, which she discovered and prevented. For the year following this event he apparently became more morose and sullen, but his family had become used to it, and expected nothing better.

In the month of April, 1830, all three of the children were suddenly taken sick, and laid in great suffering forty eight hours, when Louisa, the eldest, aged 17 years, and John the youngest aged 12 years died, and both were buried in one grave, leaving the mother inconsolable for her loss. Her whole attention however, was still required for poor Henry, who laid several days in great suffering, but he finally recovered. This was a sad stroke to the heart of the already grief-stricken mother, which was doubly heavy on her, from the belief she entertained that their death had resulted from poison, and that that poison had been administered to them by the hand of their father; by that hand which should have brushed away from their path everything that could harm them! The belief is now general throughout the country that their blood is also on the head of Adam Hellman, but whether true or false, remains to be decided between him and his God. It would seem, if the charge be correct, to have been a miraculous intervention of Providence that poor Henry, the child of misfortune, the one alone above all others that his father disliked and ill treated, was the one that outlived the effects of the deadly poison. After protracted suffering we come to the history of her hard fate. On Saturday morning, the 28th of September, 1839, Mrs. Rachel Abel, the wife of Mr. George Abel, came to the house to see her sister-in-law, and so soon as she entered the door she was surprised to see Hellman lying in bed in the front room, with his head, face and clothing covered with blood. With an exclamation of wonder, she asked him what was the matter. He replied, affecting to be scarcely able to speak from weakness and loss of blood, that two nights previous at a late hour, a loud rap summoned him to the door, on opening it, two robbers entered, one a large dark man, (meaning a negro) and a small white man, when he had immediately been levelled to the floor with a heavy club. How he had got into bed, he could not tell, but that he had been lying there suffering ever since, unable to get out.

On hearing this story, and from his bloody appearance and apparent faintness not doubting it, Mrs. Abel exclaimed, "where in the name of God, is your wife?" to which he replied, "I do not know; go and see." On pushing open the back room door, a scene of blood met her view that it would be impossible fully to describe. In the centre of the room lay the mangled corpse of the poor wife, with her blood drizzling the floor while the ceiling, walls and furniture were heavily sprinkled with the streams which had evidently gushed from the wounds she had received in the dreadful struggle. At this moment George Abel entered, and shortly after him a coroner and a physician. Twelve men were immediately selected as a jury of inquest, to examine into the cause of the death of Mrs. Hellman. The jury being sworn, and having entered on their duty, General Abel openly charged Adam Hellman with being her murderer. The jury was struck with astonishment as they looked

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1841.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1841.

WOOD CHOPPING.

On Monday and Tuesday last a great number of our citizens turned out for the purpose of chopping and hauling wood for the Prophet. At the instance of the twelve. Although the weather was unpleasant, and there was a good deal of drizzling rain. There were upwards of two hundred choppers assembled on the occasion, and from forty to fifty teams; and the way the trees were dissected, and strung along the yard of the 'Mansion' was a caution. On Tuesday a number of hands assembled for the purpose of cutting and preparing the wood for the fire, and by one o'clock it was all cut, and piled. The brethren did honor to themselves on the occasion, and they certainly did honor to the Prophet, in manifesting so great a willingness to assist him through the cold weather, and drive Jack Frost out of doors. It reminds us of the old adage: 'Friendship is more to be desired than riches.'

In our Foreign Exchanges we have noticed of great interest, this week. O'Connell's case was put off till the 14th of this month, and he had retired to his country seat at Derry-nane.

It will be gratifying to many of our English friends, to learn that after the continual pulling down of wages, in that country, there is, at present one exception, and that they are beginning to take a retrograde movement.

We clip the following from the 'Manchester Guardian'—ADVANCE OF WAGES. We are glad to hear that ten of the largest manufacturers of woollen in this town have agreed to advance the wages of the weavers in their employ. This advance will make a difference of 2s. per week in the wages of the poor weavers.

We are glad to find that the Hon. H. Douglas, and other of our Western Representatives, have been contending strenuously for appropriations to improve the Rapids; two millions have been talked of, we hope they will succeed, if for nothing else, than to fulfill the prophecy of one of our honorable Gentlemen; 'that gold and silver would flow up the Mississippi river,' if, and if;—this would do it without an if.

We understand that the Carthaginian mob, who assembled, for the purpose of protecting a man from the law in case of bastardy, have all dispersed. They must be men of very chaste minds, and have very exalted notions of morality.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.

The Sylph, Leander, and Meridian, have been lost, within the last two weeks, between this City and the mouth of the Ohio. They were all heavily laden; and the freight of the last named boat had been in part obtained at this place.

We believe they were all insured, wholly or in part; but whether the insurance will cover the entire loss, which is heavy, we cannot say. Several other boats have also been lost, at different points, since the commencement of the winter.—*Alton Telegraph.*

Distressing Accident.—Recklessness of Steamboat Officers.

One of the most distressing accidents that we have ever been called upon to record says the Maysville, Ky Eagle of the 22nd ult. occurred in this city on Saturday night—if, indeed it can be called an accident, which was caused by the gross neglect of those who had the power to prevent it. Mr. M. W. Campbell, a respectable merchant of Nashville, Tennessee, while endeavoring to land in a yawl from the steamer Ben Franklin, No. 6, was crushed to death, in a manner shocking to contemplate, between the Franklin and the Mail, then lying cabled at the wharf. The particulars of this melancholy disaster, are detailed to a Coroner's jury, prove that the deceased came to his death by the gross neglect and carelessness of the officers of the Ben Franklin, and that their conduct, or at least that of Capt. Summons, is with out the shadow of an excuse, and deserves the censure of every man of proper feelings.

The officers of the boat insisted upon landing the deceased by a yawl, in order to save three dollars wharfage, which is charged to boats touching at the piers. The unfortunate man objected to the proceeding on account of its danger, and entered the yawl with reluctance. He had scarcely taken his seat when the steamers came together with a tremendous concussion, and crushed him to death.

Curious Relic of the Past—Growth of New York City.—Workmen engaged in digging up the street, on the corner of Houston and Broadway, threw up on Saturday, with their spades, an old mile stone, on which was cut: One mile to New York! This stone was placed there years ago when that part of the city was the country. Where the Astor House now stands was then the heart of this metropolis, where the milestone was found is now the centre.

Stand Fast.—Under all the trials of life stand fast! Would you wish to live

without a trial? Then would you wish to die but half a man?—at the very best but half a man. Without trial you cannot guess at your own strength. Men do not learn to swim upon a table. They must go into deep water and buffet the surges. If you wish to understand their true character, if you would know their whole strength, and of what they are capable, throw them overboard! over with them! and if they are worth saving they will swim ashore themselves.

Another Boat Lost.—The Huntville which arrived here on Saturday reports that the Leander struck some obstruction in the river on Friday morning, opposite St. Genevieve Island, and sunk to the hurricane deck. The leader left here on Thursday, for the mouth of the Ohio. She had the bulk of 1000 barrels on board, principally beef, pork and lard, which was to be re-shipped on the Julia Chouteau, at the mouth. The Leander was owned by Capt. R. M. Strother of this city, and the insurance expired about ten days ago. The boat and cargo are a total loss.—[Mo. Rep.]

An English paper gives an account of a tea party of sixty old women, who were the mothers of eight hundred and sixty nine children.

They must have had something to talk about at the tea party.

The following sentiment was lately given at Temperance Festival: 'Reformed Drunkards: For abandoning their horns of grog, they will find an excellent substitute in the horn of plenty.'

A native of Kentucky imitates the crowing of a rooster so remarkably well that, it is said, the sun has, upon several occasions, risen two hours earlier by mistake!

In Death not Divided.—A man, residing at Sursum, having descended, a few days back, into a wine vat, was overcome with the gas generated therein and was unable to ascend. His wife, in her anxiety to succor him, was also overpowered, and both perished.

A ferocious Bird.—A letter from Graetz (Styria) states, that a vulture lately pounced down on an infant, ten months old, which a woman had left for a moment on the grass, in a field near Waz. It carried up its prey, and, alighting fifty yards off, began to devour it. Some farmers' men ran up and frightened it away, but the child was so dreadfully torn that it died immediately.

INTERESTING CASE.—A venerable old way by the name of Cass got married 'out west' not long since, and he christened his first child—'Interesting.'

Rhode Island exempts no females (taxable, we presume) from performing military duty or paying the penalty, as fines have recently been imposed upon some of the sex!

HABIT.—Select that course of life which is the most excellent, and custom will render it the most delightful.

The following is the best definition of a loafer yet perpetrated:—
"A person who begs all the tobacco he uses—knows more people than are acquainted with him, when he meets them—often looks at a borrowed watch to see the time, and takes the paper six months and tramps."

HOARSENESS.—One drachm of freshly scraped horse radish root, to be infused with four ounces of water, in a close vessel, for 2 hours and made into a syrup, with double its weight in vinegar, is an approved remedy for hoarseness; a teaspoonful has often proved effectual; a few teaspoons, it is said, have never been known to fail in removing hoarseness.—[Portland Advertiser.]

"I would advise you to put your head in a dyetub, it's rather red," said a joker to a gaudy headed girl. "In return, sir, I would advise you to put your head into an oven, it's rather soft," was the reply.

FACT.—"All men are born free and equal;" for we brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out.

Two children have been born at Lexington, Indiana, whose breast bones are united the whole length.

A Barbadoes paper of 19th ult. says a female shark, measuring eleven feet five and three-quarter inches, was taken on Wednesday last, a short distance below Hole-Town. On the monster having been cut open, it was found to contain the incredible number of three hundred and fifty-seven young ones.

The labor of editor's life is not so much what he has to "write" as what he has to "read."

"Will you clasp my cloak, sir?" asked a young lady of the gentleman who was to accompany her from a party. "Yes, and its contents," replied he, putting his arm around her waist.

EXTRAORDINARY COURAGE.—The "Echo," of Vesone, gives the following instance of courage and resolution in a young woman, a milliner, of that town. A favorite dog which she had was, towards the end of September last, bitten by another, proved to be mad. Being loth to lose her pet companion she had the wound cauterized, and kept the animal closely confined under her own eye. However, after the lapse of forty days, it showed unquestionable indications of hydrophobia, and she made up her mind to destroy it. On opening her door to procure assistance for that purpose, the dog got out and gained the street. She hastened after it, calling out as she went along to warn the people to keep out of the reach of the rabid animal. At length she caught it, and, grasping it by the skin at the neck, desired to have a rope. This was, after a while, brought, or rather thrown, to her, for no one could venture to come near her. Still holding the dog with one hand, she, with the other and her teeth, made a slip knot, passed it over the neck of her favorite, and effected its death by strangulation. A veterinary surgeon afterwards examined the animal, and pronounced that it was in one of the highest stages of canine madness. The Commissary of Police has made a report to the Prefect of this act, and claimed an honorary reward for the heroic milliner.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.—La Réforme states, that, when the Ministry, of which M. Thiers was the head, brought forward the plan of fortifying Paris, it was asserted, that any projectiles thrown from the detached forts could never reach the city. It is now ascertained, that only one-fifth of the capital is beyond the reach of the bomb-shells and bullets of the forts, and chance has willed it that this privileged part is precisely the Palais Royal, the Bank, the Exchange, the Place Vendôme, the Opera, the Chaussee d'Antin, the Faubourg St. Monore, the Place St. George's, the Tuilleries, and the Hotel of the Minister of Finance. The detached forts, as they are now disposed by the Ministry, Paris no longer in Paris, but in the Fort of Pantin, or in the Fort of Bievre. Whether the fortifications be intended against a foreign force, or against the inhabitants of Paris a bombardment is the future prospect of our capital.

GRAMMAR IN THE BACKWOODS.—"Class in grammar may come on the floor. Now, John, commence." "All the world is in debt." Parse world?—"World is a general noun, common metre, objective case, and governed by Miller." "Very well. Sum, parse debt." "Debt is a common noun, in prepositional mood, and dreadful case." "That'll do. Read the next sentence." "Boys and girls must have their play." "Philip, parse boys." "Boys is a particular noun, single number, uncertain mood, laughable case, and agrees with girls." "The next." "Boys is a masculine noun, inferior number, conjunctive mood, and belongs to the girls, with which it agrees." "School's dismissed."

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A tragedy was enacted on the 9th inst., about 8 miles from Kingston, Canada. A man who called himself Morgan Hamilton Giffen shot his wife, and afterwards shot himself. The ball entered her breast, and lodged in her back near the spine. There was some hope that she might recover. Giffen was found under the table in his own house, dead, the ball having gone through his breast. He was an American, and it is supposed that the name he went by was an assumed name, and that he had been an inmate of some penitentiary in the United States, for one of his hands were branded and part of one of his ears cut off.

The bite of an enraged cat will produce hydrophobia, without the animal's ever having been bitten—so says a late medical work and proves the assertion, by citing some frightful instances.—[Boston Bee.]

Steamboat Explosion.—The Meridian from this port for New Orleans, Capt. O. Daniels, about three o'clock on the 27th ult., struck a snag at the foot of Tower Island, and sunk in about ten feet water; the water being up to the cabin floor on one side and up to the name on the wheel house on the other. She lies athwart the channel.

We learn by a letter from her clerk, that her books, part of her furniture and a portion of her cargo will be saved. With the exception of some buffalo robes and furs, which were saved without injury, so much as is saved will be in a damaged condition. The boat will be a total loss. She left her on last Sunday week, with a cargo of 100 barrels and kegs of lard, 600 barrels pork, 400 barrels flour, 140 bales buffalo robes, and 115 head of cattle, together with smaller lots, making in all a pretty heavy freight. 114 head of the cattle and the buffalo robes and furs were saved. The balance is thought to be a total loss. The Meridian is owned by Mr. Charles Sample and others, and is thought to be insured in an office in Pittsburgh.—[Mo. Rep.]

SUDDEN RISE AND FALL OF THE SEA.

Another of those singular phenomena, to which attention has been recently called by Mr. Edmonds, of Penzance, occurred on Monday evening the 30th ult. at Penzance and Plymouth, at the beginning of the flood tide. It appears that, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, some men who had just returned from fishing saw their boat at Penzance pier left quite dry by the sea; immediately afterwards the sea returned with great swiftness, and within six or seven minutes she was again afloat in from two to three feet of water. This occurred four or five times in the course of an hour. It was observed, likewise, two or three times by two branch pilots of Penzance, who communicated the information. About the same time a small vessel came into the pier, and, after lying aground about five or ten minutes, was suddenly floated, and carried out of the pier directly against a strong breeze from the north-east, to a distance of 40 or 50 yards from the spot where she lay; she was then carried in again by a second influx, and left aground, when she was secured by a hauler. Afterwards she was floated and left quite aground twice in less than half an hour. In addition to these facts, it has been stated by the master of a vessel which was lying in Plymouth Pool on the day mentioned, that towards the evening, a most extraordinary flowing and ebbing of the sea occurred there, the velocity of which he estimated at eight knots an hour. The *Charlestown*, of that port, Captain Jenkins, was then also lying there, and her boat, with a boy on board, was whirled by the current to a considerable distance, and then caught under the bows of the vessel, so that it was with considerable difficulty that the boy was rescued from his perilous situation. It is rather remarkable that these circumstances should have occurred both at Plymouth and Penzance at nearly the same hour.—[West Briton.]

FALLS OF WATER IN NORWAY.

The New York correspondent of the New Orleans Courier mentions a curious fact in the geographical history of Norway, which has recently been made known to the scientific world, by Dr. Laugberg, of Christiania, who has discovered three most remarkable waterfalls, among the almost inaccessible rocks of Norland. One of these falls surpasses in height and the volume of water precipitated any waterfall in Europe, and almost rivals in the sublimity of its effects, our great natural wonder, the Falls of Niagara. A river at least two hundred feet wide, plunges into a ravine seven hundred feet deep! This huge body of water, before it reaches the bottom, is dissipated into mists which is collected and condensed by the rocks and shrubs, and trickles down in immense rills and cascades to the bed of the river, which again renewed, flows on as a broad deep stream. The other two waterfalls are little inferior in sublimity, though less high. Rivers of even larger size and thrown down sheer four hundred feet, into chasms formed by overhanging rocks, which rise for many hundred feet above the foaming waters. Norway has of late become a favorite country for English tourists, who are tired of the beaten continental track, and the discovery of these additional features to its magnificently bold scenery, will no doubt increase the attraction.—[Quincy Whig.]

TRIAL OF THE PIRATES OF THE SARAH LAVINIA.

William Brown alias David Babe, and Geo. Mathews, were placed upon trial in the U. S. Circuit Court before Judge Bates in this city on Monday, Dec. 15. William M. Price and A. Nash Esqrs. appeared on behalf of the prisoners, and Ogden Hoffman, Esq. U. S. District Attorney, for the Prosecution. A motion was made and granted for a separate trial for Babe, on the ground that Mathews' confessions would be injurious to him, when Mathews was remanded; and after empanelling a jury, Babe's trial was proceeded with.

Mr. Barrett opened the case to the Jurors. He stated that the Prisoner was placed upon trial for the murder of Walter A. Nichol, Mate of the schooner Sarah Lavinia, on the 20th July last. The indictment contains five counts,—the principle of which is, that the Prisoner conspired with others, and with a mallet of wood killed the Mate and threw him overboard. After which, he recapitulated the circumstances which the Prosecution expected to prove,—the vessel having been boarded, blood found on the mast, in the Captain's berth, &c., and the vessel in confusion. The bed-clothes in the Captain's berth had been saturated with molasses, though no vessel containing such was found on board, evidently showing that the design was to conceal the marks of blood. The prisoner and two others were seen to land from a small boat a few miles from where the vessel lay. They declared themselves to have belonged to a vessel from Poole, in England &c. The prisoner took from his pocket a gold watch; also three trunks and two bags. They paid to be put over to Sekonnet, whence they repaired to Newport, and finally reached this city. The identity of the clothing of the captain and mate with that traced to the possession of the prisoners, and the fact, admitted by Babe in his confession, that the Captain and Mate are dead. Mr. Barrett having closed, Geo. J. Thomas, of Alexandria, the owner of the Sarah Lavinia, deposed that she sailed from that port for Antigua on the 1st of July, with Charles M. Dearborn as Captain and Walter A. Nichol as Mate. Frederick Victoria, of Alexandria, the shipper of the crew, being next sworn, identified Babe

at Hellman, lying prostrate in his bed, and demanded of the accuser, what evidence he had to substantiate such a charge. The afflicted brother, in reply, stated that he unfortunately had no evidence, but desired that the physician in attendance would examine Hellman's wounds. The examination was accordingly made, and the result was, that not a scratch, a cut, or a bruise, could be found on any part of his person. Not only morally, but practically, was it thus established, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that "her blood was on his head." He had evidently taken up a quantity of her blood and thrown it on his head and shoulders, in order to give credence to his story, which act alone served as a positive evidence of his guilt.—On a further search being made of the premises, his axe was found leaning against the bar post, about fifty yards from the house, reeking with blood, and hair sufficient sticking to it to identify it as that of the deceased—his knife covered with blood was found concealed on the hearth of the chimney—his tailor socks were found in the cellar, covered with blood—and the shirt he had on, as well as his arm, were saturated with blood—up to the elbow.

There was, therefore, nothing wanting to identify him, fully and conclusively, as the murderer, and he was forthwith committed for trial, and the remains of his victim, having laid two days exposed before discovery, were on the evening of the same day followed to the grave by a large concourse of friends and relatives, and deposited by the side of her two children, whom she had sorrowed over but five months previous.—The body was lying on the floor, but from the fact that a large quantity of blood was found in the centre of the bed, it is supposed that she was lying asleep at the time of the attack, wholly unconscious of any impending evil. The stains on the pillow indicated that she had partially risen up after the first blow, and had again been knocked back on the bed. The soles of her feet were saturated in blood, which led to the belief that she had managed to get out of bed, and had stood erect in her own blood on the floor before she was finally despatched. Six distinct cuts, apparently inflicted with the handle of an axe, were discovered on her head. The hands and arms were dreadfully bruised, as if she had, in the same manner as his second victim, endeavored to ward off the blows aimed at her head, while the little finger of the left hand, and the forefinger of the right hand were both broken. A large gash, laying open the flesh to the bone, was visible on the right thigh, apparently inflicted with an axe; and across the whole length of the abdomen there extended a heavy bruise, in the shape of the letter X, in the centre of which was a large mark of bruised blood, at least six inches square. An attempt had been made with the axe to sever the head from the body, and three separate gashes, passing through the neck, the edge of the blade entering the floor, apparently to have been the finishing stroke of the bloody deed. Hellman was arrested, charged with the murder, but being wealthy, employed able counsel, and after 14 months' confinement, broke jail, and got off, concealed himself for some time in Pennsylvania, and finally in 1841, married Malinda Hankle, murdered her, cut up her body in such a way, as not to expose himself to the difficulties encountered in the murder of his first wife, and is now sentenced for this murder.

Sentence of Horn.

The sentence of Horn was pronounced last week (Monday Dec. 4th.) by Judge Magruder, in a clear, distinct and feeling manner. The culprit, on being placed at the bar, had a pale, haggard, and down cast look. Two or three times, immediately after taking his seat, he raised his eyes, looked at the judge, and then as if to hide his face from view as much as possible, lowered himself in the place whereon he sat and cast his eyes downward, in which position he remained until the dread sentence of oloudded law had been pronounced. During its delivery, which occupied about ten minutes, the prisoner's eye became full, his stony heart was evidently touched by the impressive solemnity of the occasion, and he could not repress the silent tear. Both the judges on the bench—Magruder and Paine—besides many others throughout the vast multitude who had assembled to behold the solemn scene, could not refrain from manifesting the deep emotions an occasion so impressive is calculated to inspire.

Horn was remanded to prison, where he is to remain until he has expiated that terrible crime of which a jury of his country has found him guilty.

THE STUPENDOUS ROBBERY OF POMEROY & CO'S EXPRESS OF NEARLY HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS.

We have received the following particulars of this great robbery. It is the most extraordinary affair of the kind that ever took place. Much is yet shrouded in mystery, but time will reveal all. What will happen next?

From the Albany Argus, Dec. 10

Yesterday our city was astounded with the particulars of a robbery more extensive and daring than any that has yet startled the public mind.

The Iron Trunk containing the money and drafts sent from this city by the banks and brokers in charge of Pomerooy & Co's Express, on Tuesday was stolen from the deck of the steamboat Utica, it is supposed, after the arrival of the boat in the city of New York on Wednesday morning. The particulars are briefly as follows.

The trunk was in the immediate charge

us Bank	30 to 35	dis
an Bank	75 to 80	dis
use	15 to 20	dis
ry Notes	8	dis
age on N. Y., Boston,	par	
	par to	dis

A FARM FOR SALE.

Consisting of four hundred and eighty acres, 100 acres of which being good timber. It is situated in the half-brood tract, Lee county Iowa Territory, one mile north of Montrose, and one half mile from the river opposite Nauvoo. One hundred and fifteen acres are under improvement; there is a one-story frame dwelling, a well and stable on the premises. The above farm will be sold cheap, terms easy. For information call at the office of C. L. Higbee, Esq., or at my residence on the above mentioned tract. J. WARD.

P. S. Missouri land will be taken in exchange for the above farm, by applying soon.

Dec. 20, 1843. no34-1f.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has just received a splendid assortment of Sole and Upper Leathers, Linings, Bindings, &c., also an assortment of Shoemakers Findings, consisting of Pegs, Nails, Threads, Bristles, Aids, Heel-balls &c. The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, hides, or country produce. Those wishing to purchase will please call at the leather store of the subscriber on Mulholland street one quarter of a mile east of the Temple.

Sole-leather sold from 25 to 27 cents per lb.

JOSEPH HORNE.

D. C. 20, 1843. no34-3m.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscribers, from the East, have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, in President Joseph Smith's store, which they offer for sale on as good terms as can be bought in this city; among which is a large assortment of Domestic, Muslins, of a superior quality, also Unbleached Sewing Thread of a very superior article; Blue Knitting Cotton, and a good assortment of Boston Nails, first quality, together with many other articles usually kept in such a store. As we wish to deal honestly with all men, we shall invariably have but one price. Cash and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange, except promises.

BUTLER & LEWIS.

Nauvoo, Dec. 19, 1843. no34-1f.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS AND LATTER-DAY SAINTS GENERALLY.

I feel it my duty to say to the brethren generally, and especially those who are emigrating to this place, that there is in the hands of the Trustees in Trust, a large quantity of lands, both in the city and adjoining Townships in this county, which is for sale—some of which belongs to the church and is designed for the benefit of the poor, and also to liquidate debts owing by the church, for which the Trustees are responsible. Some also is land which has been consecrated for the building of the Temple, and some for the Nauvoo House.

If the brethren who move in here and want an inheritance will buy their lands from the Trustees in Trust, they will thereby benefit the poor, the Temple and the Nauvoo House, and even then only be doing that which is their duty and which I know, by considerable experience, will be vastly for their benefit and satisfaction in days to come. Let all the brethren therefore, when they move into Nauvoo, consult President Joseph Smith the Trustees &c., and purchase their lands of him, and I am led to say that God will bless them and will hereafter be glad they did so.

We hold ourselves ready at any time to wait upon the brethren and show them the lands belonging to the church and Temple &c., and can be found any day either at President Joseph Smith's Bar Room or the Temple Recorder's Office, at the Temple.

W. CLAYTON, Clerk.

Nauvoo, Dec. 16, 1843.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeely's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordeons on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber, late from Philadelphia, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced manufacturing combs of every variety at his manufactory, on the corner of Young and High Streets, opposite Mr. Moses Smith's Store, three quarters of a mile east of the Temple; which he will sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than can be purchased in St. Louis, or any western market. All applicants, and others, who wish to patronize him a manufactory, would do well to call and examine his work and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Horns wanted at a liberal price, in exchange for combs or cash.

JOSEPH HAMMAR.

Nauvoo, Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

MR. ROBERT WELLS, respectfully informs the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business at the corner of Main and Parley streets, and hopes by strict attention thereto, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Cutting done on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

Oct. 18-25-3m.

GUSTAVUS HILLS.

W. A. G. & M. A. & B. B.

JEWELLER.

At the new Bank North, near the Temple.

SASH! SASH! SASH!

WINDOW SASH constantly on hand and made to order at Estee's Sash Shop, on Partridge Street, between Parley and Sidney Streets, near Knights Flouring Mill.

Dec. 12, 1843. no33-1f.

State of Illinois, ss.

In the Hancock County Circuit Court, to the May Term A. D. 1844.

James Moffitt Jr., Complainant,

vs.

Joseph W. Loan, Defendant.

In Chancery.

The complainant's solicitor having filed affidavit that defendant, Joseph W. Loan, is not an inhabitant or resident of the State of Illinois. Notice is hereby given to the said Joseph W. Loan that a suit in Chancery has been commenced in the Circuit Court in and for said county of Hancock at the suit of said complainant and against the said defendant, that a subpoena has been issued therein and that unless you the said Joseph W. Loan shall appear on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court-house in Carthage on the 11th Monday in the month of May A. D. 1844, and plead, answer, or demur to the said complainant's Bill, the same will be taken for confessed and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

J. B. DICKENSTON, Clerk.

James H. RALSTON, Sol. for complt.

December 6, 1843. no23-4f.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The new brick House and Store recently occupied by Dr. J. H. Haven, on Mulholland Street. The premises will be rented separately, or in conjunction as desired.

Enquire of P. A. GOODWIN.

Near the Temple.

Nov. 29, 1843-31-4f.

LOST.

ABOUT six weeks ago a company of sailors arrived in this place escorted by Elder Wadsworth who had in his charge a trunk belonging to Jane Elizabeth Manning. Sister Manning was not here then but has since arrived and can obtain no intelligence of her trunk; it is presumed that some one has got it in mistake as there was a number of passengers arrived at the same time. The trunk is about three feet long and covered with a light red hair skin, with the exception of the back, on which there is some white. It is directed Jane Elizabeth Manning, Nauvoo. Whoever will give such information as shall lead to the discovery of the trunk will be handsomely rewarded by applying to this office.

Nauvoo, Dec. 6, 1843.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

WHERE is the Good Samaritan? Where the true Philanthropist? Is there no balm in Gilead? Have they not yet been found? If you have not found them, seek for the remedies offered to the afflicted, by Dr. James M. Martineau.

Inquire for Dr. James M. Martineau's Lancet-remedy for the cure of Fevers.

For Dr. James M. Martineau's Anti-Bilious Universal Life Pills.

For Dr. James M. Martineau's Anti-Dyspeptic and Anti-Consumptive Pills.

For Dr. James M. Martineau's Never-failing Worm Destroying medicine.

For Dr. James M. Martineau's Cephalic Saffor, for the cure of Nervous Headache, &c.

In these medicines, the afflicted will find a treasure which is infinitely of greater value to the sick and debilitated, than either silver or gold. Truly may it be said that in their curative virtues may be found the Good Samaritan; the true Philanthropist; the balm of Gilead; the Poor Man's Wealth; the Sick Man's Comfort; and by the proper and timely use of which, every man may become his own Physician!

From earliest childhood, he practiced successfully the art of healing; and in defiance of opposition, by friends and relatives, he succeeded in studying the art and science of medicine; and after untrifling industry and immense research, and after having taught riper years, and traveled among numerous tribes of Indians, and visited many and various climates, Dr. James M. Martineau is fully persuaded that he has now reached his long-expected goal; that the object of all his toil, labor and hope, has been accomplished; and that he will be regarded by all future generations as the true Philanthropist; as having been the instrument, under the direction of an overruling Providence, of remedying and having rendered the greatest good to the greatest number, will be cheerfully conceded.

November 22d, 1843.

City of Nauvoo.

The subscriber takes great pleasure in calling the attention of the public, to the above invaluable remedies; believing that they are a medicine that will tend to secure the health of this city. That they act most mildly, and yet most efficaciously in conformity with the laws of nature; and that they are composed of mild herbs, knowing from experience that no Pill possesses more virtue in their curative properties. Their worth can only be estimated by a fair trial and by following the accompanying directions. The undersigned can produce a host of the most respectable testimony in their favor, and doubts not but a discerning public, will, in the use of them, secure to themselves, that highest boon of heaven—health.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

The above medicines may be obtained in various stores in the city, and at his House, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.

Fever Pills \$1.50; Life Pills 25 cents;

Anti-Dyspeptic Pills \$1.00.

Nov. 29, 1843-31-4f.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT which is now occupied for a Store and Market on Mulholland Street, two and a half blocks east of the Temple. A span of horses and wagon will be taken in part payment or some dry goods.

For further instructions inquire of

IRA S. MILES.

Dec. 27, 1843. no35-1f.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscriber hereby notifies the public that the partnership existing between him and John A. Mikesell, in the Steam Mill, four miles below Nauvoo, has been dissolved and that he will not be responsible for any liabilities of said firm after this date.

JOSEPH BUNK.

Dec. 27, 1843. no35-1f.

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office.

PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

SELECT SCHOOL.

A SELECT SCHOOL will be opened by J. HATCH, Jr., on Mulholland Street, half a mile east of the Temple, on the 27th of November, 1843, in which will be taught the various branches of an English Education, together with Latin and Greek. Terms, three dollars per quarter for English, four for Greek and Latin.

References—to any Merchant on the Hill.

Nov. 15, 1843.

SEE HERE!

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOE MANUFACTORY!

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity that he intends to manufacture Boots and Shoes much cheaper than has been done heretofore in this city. He would also inform the farmers that he will take hides and produce in part pay.

He returns his thanks to the public generally for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, and hopes, in consequence of his reduced prices to merit a still greater share of the patronage of those who wish to encourage home-manufacture, and labour rather than compel many of their mechanics to leave this city and their families and seek employment elsewhere in consequence of the Eastern work brought here by our merchants whose only object and aim seems to be to enrich themselves regardless of the sufferings of their own citizens, instead of bringing leather and having it manufactured at home.

His work will be made out of the best materials and workmanship not excelled by any in the city, at the following prices:

Men's work.

Fine Boots, from \$5 to 5.50

Kip do 4.00

Coarse do 3.00

Mock do from 2.25 to 2.50

Fine shoes, 2.00

Men's pumps, from 1.75 to 2.00

Slippers, from 1.00 to 1.50

Coarse shoes, 1.75

Women's work.

Garter Boots, 2.25

Boots, 1.75

Jerfishons, 1.50

Slippers, 1.25

Pumps Spring, 1.25

Turn corners, 1.25

Misses.

Boots, 1.37

Pumps Spring, 87c

Shoes with wells, 1.00

Children's.

Walt shoes, from 62 to 75c

Pump Springs, from 50 to 62c

Turn corners, from 45 to 50c

G. C. RISER.

One door from Parley in Main St.

CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP.

THE subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of window sash and doors and all kinds of job work in their line of business, at the shortest notice for cash or country produce. Shop on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets.

JOSEPH W. COOLEIDGE & CO.

N. B. Those having accounts against the above firm for work or materials will please bring them in immediately for settlement.

J. W. C. & Co.

Dec. 1843. no32-1f.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE subscriber is prepared to execute any business pertaining to the office of Notary Public, when called upon; such as, drawing, and taking the acknowledgment of Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Bills of Sale, &c. Also, taking Depositions, Affidavits, and Protest of Notes and Bills of Exchange.

Fees—For taking acknowledgment of Deeds and other instruments, to take effect in the county, 25cts.

To take effect out of the county, 50.

E. ROBINSON.

Nauvoo, Nov. 29, 1843. no31-1f.

IRON AND STEEL.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Iron-Steel, Raps and Nails of various descriptions. Also a large assortment of Holloware, consisting of Pots, Kettles, Pans, Ovens, &c. &c. all of which articles he is prepared to sell low for cash; wholesale and retail.

He also has on hand a constant supply of edge tools of various descriptions, which he makes at his manufactory, and which he is prepared to furnish to order at his store, near the corner of Partridge and Knight St.

EDWARD HUNTER.

Nauvoo, Nov. 27, 1843. no31-3m.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, clothinglines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

HOWARD EGAN.

April 26, 1843. 52-4f.

SPINNING WHEELS.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels

of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifs and looms. Also bed-stands of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bed-stand posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at this shop opposite the printing office.

SINNEY ROBERTS.

May 24, 1843, 4f.

GRANT & WATT.

TAILORES.

MAIN STREET,

Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All country orders promptly attended to.

NAUVOO BREWERY.

TURLEY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has constantly on hand a supply of Ale, Beer, and Yeast of the best quality for sale, both wholesale and retail, at his Brewery, corner of Hyde and Water Streets.

Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843. no35-1f.

DO YOU KNOW ANY THING ABOUT THE MATTER?

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the adjacent towns, that he has established a Bakery and Confectionery, in this city, on Main Street, first door South of the new Masonic Hall, where he intends to manufacture every thing connected with that kind of business—Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Jellies and Candies of all descriptions which he will sell at St. Louis prices wholesale or retail.

L. N. SCOVILL.

N. B. Marriage cakes made to order, on the shortest notice from one to twenty-five dollars each.

L. N. S.

Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers would give notice to the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they have just received, from the East, a good assortment of Boots and Shoes—also, Sole Leather—Upper—Call Kid—Lings—Bladders—and most kinds of Findings—Shoe Pegs—Nails—Blacking, &c. Also a quantity of Friction Matches—Writing, Wrapping, and Sand Paper. They will make all kinds of Boots and Shoes to order, and on the most reasonable terms. All persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, are requested to call at the store of the subscribers on Mulholland Street, a few rods East of the Temple.

POWERS & ADAMS.

Sept. 27, 1843. no22-1f.

SELECT SCHOOL.

MR. A. BLAKE, having fitted up his school room on Parley street, second block east of Main street, would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that he will commence his second quarter on Monday the 11th instant.

He has been engaged in teaching for several years in the east, and is confident he will give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

A quarter will consist of thirteen weeks—school five days each week, and no allowance will be made for absenters except in case of sickness, or by special agreement.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic, 50

Grammar, geography and history, 2 50

Philosophy, algebra and surveying, 3 00

AARON BLAKE.

Nauvoo, Dec 5th 1843-32-3m.

E. MITCHELL.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN'S Boot and Shoe Maker, corner of Kimball and Main Street, begs to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity that he is carrying on the above business in all its branches and trusts that his long experience in conducting the business of Shoemaking both in Liverpool and Nauvoo, will insure him a share of public patronage. E. M. flatters himself that not only his workmanship but prices will give general satisfaction. All orders will be punctually attended to.

Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

THIRD ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Osage, and St. Louis Oak, at Lyon's New Brick Store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main and Carlin streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS, direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hardware, Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Millinery Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main and Carlin streets, at the New Brick Store (sign of the Lion.)

NEW GOODS, VERY CHEAP.

PRATT & SNOW, corner of Young and Wells Streets, one block north of the Temple, Nauvoo, have just received from Boston the largest supply of Dry Goods ever opened in this city, consisting principally of good staple articles for fall and winter, such as Broadcloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Flannels, Shirtings, Sheetings, Calicoes, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. Cash wanted, and country produce bought and sold.

As we intend selling goods very cheap, and on the principles of honor, justice, and impartiality, no one need ask for credit, nor waste breath in bargaining on the price, as we have but one inflexible price either for cash or barter.

Nauvoo, Nov. 7, 1843.

LOST.

IN the vicinity of Carthage, on the route from Jacksonville to Nauvoo, a small leather valise containing one pair of thin pantaloons, two shirts, two bosoms, one pocket bible and some small pamphlets. Whoever will give information or return the same shall be rewarded.

MELVIN WILBER.

Nov. 7th 1843. no28-1f.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and fervor.

They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, and removing the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 40



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume I.—No. 39.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1844.

Whole Number 91

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR,

IS EDITED BY

JOHN TAYLOR.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF
At the corner of Water and Main Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) care of this office, to receive attention.

POSTER.

SPEAK NOT TO HIM A BITTER WORD:

Wouldst thou a wanderer reclaim,
A wild and restless spirit tame—
Check the wanton flow of youthful blood,
And lead a lost one back to God!
Pause, if thy spirit's wrath be stirred—
Speak not to him a bitter word—
Speak not—that bitter word may be
The stamp that seals his destiny.

If widely he hath gone astray,
And dark excess hath marked his way;
'Tis pitiful—but yet beware,
Refuse not to come with kindly care;
Forbid the passing lips to move,
Save in the tones of gentle love;
Though sad his young heart hath erred,
Speak not to him a bitter word.

The lowering frown he will not bear,
The yonned chidings will not hear;
The ardent spirit will not brook
The stinging touch of sharp rebuke;
Thou wouldst not grieve the restless deed,
To calm his fire or check his speed;
Then let not angry tones be heard—
Speak not to him a bitter word.

Go kindly to him—make him feel,
Your heart yearns deeply for his weal;
Tell him the dangers thick that lay
Around his "widely deviate way,"
So shall thou win him—call him back
From pleasure's smooth, seductive track,
And warning thus hast mildly given,
May guide the wanderer up to heaven.

LET YOUR SUMMER FRIENDS GO BY.

Let your summer friends go by,
With the sunny weather;
Hearts there are, that will not fly,
Though the storm should gather.

Summer love to fortune clings,
From the wreck it saileth,
Like the heron, that spreads its wings,
When the honey faileth.

Rich the soil where weeds appear,
Let their false bloom perish;
Flowers there are, more rare and dear,
That you still may cherish.

Flowers of feeling pure are warm,
Hearts that cannot wither,
These for thee shall bid the storm,
As the sunny weather.

FORGIVE AND FORGET.

Forgive and Forget! why the world would be
Lonely,
The garden a wilderness left to deform;
If the flowers but remembered the chilling
winds only.

And the fields gave no verdure for fear of the
storm!
Oh, still in thy loneliness emblem the flower,
Give the fragrance of feeling to sweeten life's
way!

And prolong not again the brief cloud of an
hour,
With tears that but darken the rest of the
day!

Forgive and Forget! there's no breast so un-
feeling
But some gentle thoughts of affection there
live;
And the heart of us all require something con-
cealing,
Some heart that with smiles can forget and
forgive!

Then away with the cloud from those beautiful
eyes,
That brow was no home for such frowns to
have;
Oh, how could our spirits e'er hope for the skies,
If Heaven refused to Forgive and Forget!

OLD FRIENDS TOGETHER.

Oh, time is sweet, when roses meet
With Spring's sweet breath around them,
And sweet the cost, when hearts are lost,
If those we love have found them!

And sweet the Mind, that still can find
A star in darkest weather;
But naught can be so sweet to see,
As old friends met together!

Those days of old, when youth was bold,
And Time stole wings to speed it,
And youth ne'er knew how fast time flew—
Or knowing, did not heed it!

Thought each each brow that meets us now—
For age brings wintry weather—
Yet naught can be so sweet to see
As those old friends together!

The few long known, that years have shown,
With hearts that friendship blesses;
A hand to cheer—perchance, a tear
To soothe a friend's distress!

That helped and tried—still side by side—
A friend to face hard weather;
Oh, thus may we yet joy to see,
And meet old friends together!

Agricultural.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.
THE HESSIAN FLY.

A few years ago I commenced the
business of farming, more for the purpose
of a pleasant relaxation from professional
life, than with the hope of gain; and my
fancies for the occupation, and led me
into many experiments and much close
observation of things pertaining to agri-
culture; and I do not know but it may
lead me to trouble you and your readers
occasionally with the result of them. If

I suppose I could add any thing to that
spirit of enterprise, which you and others
seem to have awakened among the farm-
ers of this day, or suggest an idea which
a practical farmer might turn to a valu-
able account, I should feel gratified. In
my pursuit of information on this subject,
whenever I have found an opinion with
regard to a fact—a cause or an effect, to
be generally entertained by farmers whose
attention has been called to the subject, I
look upon it as entitled to respectful con-
sideration, even if it does not at once com-
mand entire belief; it is worth a book of
philosophical theory.

As you know, this is a wheat growing
district, and our farmers may be supposed
to know something of whatever concerns
the cultivation of that grain. They en-
ertain an opinion with regard to the Hessian
Fly and its appearance, which is
natural, and which my own observation
has convinced me is in accordance with
the truth. It is a big belted insect, which
makes its appearance in the fall, when
the mildness of the weather will admit,
especially in that season called Indian
summer, and its coming is easily discov-
ered; when it alights upon the ground, it
divests itself of its wings, and assumes the
appearance of a large black ant and from
its hurried manner, seems to be seeking a
place of deposit for its egg; this it soon
finds, either in the crevices of the ground,
under a clod, or in the wheat plant; and
not always in the latter, as is sometimes
supposed. After the egg is deposited, the
insect seeks shelter for itself in the earth,
where it remains during the winter; and
either it or its progeny appears again in
the spring, to go through the same work
of destruction. The opinion is entertained
by some, that the egg deposited in the
fall, remains to be hatched in the spring—
but not so; nature makes better provision
for her creatures, than to cause the egg
to be laid in the fall, exposed to the frosts
of winter, to be hatched in the spring—
The egg laid in the fall does its injury to
the grain, then or not at all; its effect is
then perceptible; and it is the re-appear-
ance of the fly in the spring which re-
peats the evil. My observation has con-
vinced me, that this is the Hessian Fly;
and that there is a most infallible remedy
for its destruction—as certain as it is sim-
ple—the use of the Roller. A very little
care and observation at that season of the
year when the farmer expects its ap-
pearance, will discover its presence; and
then is the time, whether it be spring or
fall, to roll the wheat fields; the weight
of the roller not only destroys the insect
itself, whose size and shape prevent es-
cape, but it destroys also the tender egg,
whether deposited in the wheat plant or
elsewhere. I have used the roller for six
years, and I have never seen the effect of
fly in my wheat; while crops around me
have been partially destroyed by it.

W.
Carlisle, October 30, 1842.

Preservation of Apples.—In the Lon-
don Gardener's Chronicle we find the fol-
lowing account of the mode of preserving
apples adopted by a gentleman in Here-
fordshire. We are of opinion that it
would succeed any where:

"He covers the floor of his cellar with
hurdles, two thickness, and on these he
puts a little straw, upon which the apples
are placed without further care or atten-
tion, except removing all that appears to
be faulty as he places them in the cellar;
and he thinks that it is unnecessary to
use any particular care in this respect.—
He has at present 110 bushels thus heap-
ed up in his small cellar, two or three
times a week, he gives a good wetting with
fresh water, as much as he thinks will
wet the whole of them. This water
drains off through the straw and hurdles,
into a well. In this way, his apples keep
well until the time he usually disposes of
them, the best to make him a good return
after Christmas. At present the apples
look as well and as firm as if just gather-
ed, and I understand that, during the last
ten years, that they have always kept
just as well and as firm as now.

"How much less troublesome and easy
of application for keeping large quantities
of fruit, than storing them away in dried
sand on shelves, or in boxes, or in any
other ways highly recommended."

Sweet Potatoe Seed.—A correspondent
of the Southern Planter, writing from
Charlotte, Va., says:

"I will give you the mode of keeping
sweet potatoe seed in kilns, by myself
and others in this section. We generally
put them up in the patch where they are
dug. Raise the earth six or eight inches
in a circular form as a kind of floor, suf-
ficiently large for the quantity of seed
you wish for one kiln; get a stake in the
centre, merely as a guide to put the pota-
toes around, cover the earth with boards
or pine bark, over this straw litter, then
put on your potatoes, letting the kiln ter-
minate in a point at the top; cover with
the litter say two or three inches deep,
then with boards or bark, throw on earth
until the kiln is covered at least six or
eight inches deep; over this throw potatoe
vines plentifully, to prevent the rains
from washing the dirt down, and in the

spring they will open in fine order. I de-
sign keeping my potatoe for table use in
this way the next season. Some cover
their kilns with leaves or straw, and erect
a temporary scaffold (or shelter) over the
kiln, but I prefer the vine as they are at
the spot ready to be thrown on. The
stakes should not project beyond the top
of the potatoes. I generally saw them off
previous to covering the kiln.

The following discovery was, a few
years ago, communicated by the Royal
Secretary of Sweden to that of London:

"After roofing a house with wood, boil
some tar, and mix it with finely pulv-
erized charcoal till it is of thickness of mar-
tar, spread this with a trowel about one
fourth of an inch thick over the roof, it
will soon grow hard, and defy all the vic-
issitudes of weather. Roofs thus covered
have stood in Sweden over a century,
and still want no repair."

Mad Itch.—This is the name given in
the Western States where it most pre-
vails, to a disease of cattle, commencing
with apparently spasmodic motions or jer-
kings of the head, and itching around the
nose and base of the horns. They will
lick their sides and back, rub their heads,
and the jerk or hiccup infuses them with
wind almost to bursting. This symptom
is not however always present. As the
itching increases, the animal rubs more
furiously, froths at the mouth, and finally,
from 12 to 24 hours, dies raving mad.
Mr. Simms, of Indiana, after losing sev-
eral of his cows by this disease, succeeded
in curing the remainder by the following
treatment:

As soon as the animal was attacked, he
gave it as much salt as it would eat. In
a few hours he gave from three fourths
of a pound to a pound of powdered brim-
stone or sulphur; and in the morning as
many salts. It is the opinion of Mr. S.
that sulphur alone would effect a cure,
though he accompanied its action with
salts. The cause of this formidable com-
plaint, like that of milk sickness, in the
same region, is unknown.—[Albany Cultivator.

New Food for Sheep.—Whilst I was at
Geneva, in the autumn of 1837, I ob-
served every one collecting carefully the
fruit of the horse chestnut, and upon inquiry
I learned that the butchers and holders
of grazing stock bought it readily at cer-
tain price per bushel. I inquired of my
butcher, who himself kept a very exten-
sive grazing farm, and he told me it was
given to those sheep in particular that
were fattening. The horse chestnuts were
well crushed, something in the way, I un-
derstood, that apples are previous to cider
being made. They are crushed or cut up
in machines kept solely in Switzerland
for that purpose; then about two pounds
weight is given to each sheep morning and
evening. Sheep eat it greedily, it must
be partitioned out to them, as too much
would disagree with them, it being of a
very heating nature. The butcher told
that it gave an excellent rich flavor to the
meat. The Geneva mutton is noted for
being as highly flavored as any in Eng-
land or Wales.—[Liverpool Albion.

REMEDY FOR THE HOLLOW HORN.

A correspondent of the Prairie Far-
mer says. Having read in your July
No. an article headed "Remedy for
the Hollow Horn," and finding the
theory therein contained, so contrary
to the practice I have been used to, I
concluded I would give you my views
on the subject. For about 30 years
my father kept a dairy of from 20 to
40 cows in the city of New York.—
During the last ten years of the time
(say from the time I was twelve years
old) I began to observe and judge for
myself. The last four years of the
next ten years of my life, I kept a
small dairy myself; and for the last
ten years I have been a farmer in this
vicinity. For the Hollow Horn, we
always used from one to two table
spoonful of spirits of turpentine, pour-
ed into the hollow on the top of the
head between the horns, and cutting
off enough of the end of the tail to
bleed, which may be done by turning
the long hair upwards, and cutting off
a quarter of an inch or less. I have
known some persons split the tail
(and cut out what they call the wolf
in the tail, which I believe is all a phan-
tom) put in salt and bind it up: all the
good effected is by bleeding—there-
fore the less the wound the better.

I suppose soot and salt may be good,
I know salt given plentifully to cattle
to be good in Illinois. On the Atlan-
tic coast, cattle will not lick salt,
though during the winter season we
give salt twice a week with their food.

I never knew my father to bore the
horns until he had first tried the spir-
its of turpentine and bleeding, and
then bored the horns on the under
side only, and only on the top when
the holes on the under side could not
be kept from closing up with matter.

I have heard him say, he never lost
but one cow with the hollow horn,
while his neighbours who were engag-
ed in the same business lost many.

His rule was, and my practice has
been, when a cow brute was observed
with a sunken eye and a dry nose,
(which are the sure signs of the hollow
horn) to put on the spirits of turpen-
tine and bleed at the tail, and have had
unvaried success. The greatest diffi-
culty is in not beginning in time.

Cattle that have been hard winter-
ed, are very apt to have the hollow
horn in the spring. It is a common
practice with me if cattle do not look
well nor thrive in the spring, to use
the above remedy. The signs of the
hollow horn are, in addition to the
sunken eye and dry nose, more joints
of the back bone being decayed, and
the appearance (from feeling) of one
are gone—also a joint near the end of
the tail, which of itself is no disease,
but the effects of the hollow horn. I
never saw a brute have the hollow
horn bad, without all these symptoms,
but have seen them in the first stages
with only the first two.

"From the Liverpool (Eng.) Albion"
IRELAND.

Never was any country in so strange a
position as Ireland; never was any
country so singularly governed as she is
under the present Tory administration.
The land is full of troops, coercion is
threatened, conciliation is promised, her
garrisons are fortified and provisioned as
for war, and O'Connell is persecuted,
while sundry preparations are making
which are an acknowledgment that some-
thing, at least, of the complaints which
have given him power with the people and
been the apology for his demonstrations
are founded in justice. Excellent go-
vernment! Moreover, the proceedings
against the Repellers, ministerial and
legal, have been a tissue of blunders from
one end to the other. Now that an ap-
parently tangible shape has been given to
objects that long had something of a fan-
tastic *signatus* like aspect, the pro-
gress of what has been pompously term-
ed "justice" is retarded by all the force
and acuteness of Irish ingenuity.

People on both sides of the water have
long exercised their utmost ingenuity,
sagacity, and foresight to discover what
the Dickens (Charles of that name, if the
reader please) the Government intended
to do, and they are now as far from fore-
seeing the 'beginning of the end,' or, in-
deed, the end of the beginning, as ever.
Though the cards have been shuffled and
deal and several tricks played, some of
them very strange ones, the world is still
in the dark as to the probable issue of
the game. At one time all the Minister-
ial organs, professing as they did, to
know everything, were found to be at
fault as never organs were before. The
sagacious journalists, who are believed
to pick up small crumbs of secret intelli-
gence beneath the table of the council
chamber, had half a dozen different ver-
sions of the course which the Premier
intended to pursue with respect to Ire-
land, not one of which glanced in the
right direction. Really, Sir Robert, if,
indeed, he were at all aware of his own
intentions, treated these poor organs very
scurvily; for it turned out that, notwith-
standing the many positive declarations
made, 'on high authority,' they knew no
more than the common herd of daily and
hobnobbing intelligencers throughout the
kingdom. Even the mighty *Blackwood*,
who is supposed to have a large faculty
for seeing far into millstones, was egregi-
ously at fault; and his grave article,
showing how admirably the 'do nothing'
policy would work out the object of put-
ting the redoubtable Daniel *hors de com-
bat*, was in a few days, rendered ridicu-
lous by the proclamation against the
Clontarf meeting. People then pricked
up their ears, and discovered that troops
had been quietly passed over until the
green isle was full of red-coats from one
end to the other. The Arms Bill was
proclaimed, the prosecutions set afoot,
and other magnanimous measures talked
of until ultra-Toryism chuckled over the
idea of immediate coercion. *Blackwood*
then changed his tone, and talked of the
strong arm; and the *Standard*, and all the
Orange papers of Ireland, crowded loud-
ly and fiercely in the supposition that
the day had come when intolerance should
have a full measure of triumph. But
though time flew on with his wonted rap-
idity, events did not thicken as had been
anticipated. Rumours there were of in-
tended measures that would place barri-
ers more formidable than even the ramp-
arts of Paris against the movements of
the people; but these turned out to be
falsehoods, engendered by the eager wish
of those who construed slight and re-
mote allusions into immediate indications
of what they ardently desired. The
avidity with which such measures were
contradicted at head quarters showed,
at least, a desire not to be misunderstood in
that direction, while the lengthening
shadows that told with more certain-

ty of measures immediately forthcoming,
preached not coercion but concession.

A commission has already been ap-
pointed to inquire into the state of landed
tenure; and, still more extraordinary, a
feeler has been put out on the subject of
a state provision for the Roman Catholic
clergy. When we consider the past we
cannot but feel 'special wonder' that
such things can be. Mr. O'Connell gives
himself and his party credit for having
effected this change in Tory opinions,
and he assumes that credit justly. Yet
is that very Government, which has made
such an advance in the direction which
he has pointed out, prosecuting him for
taking the only means which he thought
effectual for bringing them to their senses.
He has worked a miracle, and they
pretend that he ought to be punished for
it. It matters nothing that the Roman
Catholic clergy have refused the proffer-
ed boon; the wonder that it should have
been held out is not thereby diminished.
Here, however, we find the Ministry giv-
ing a small taste of Radical justice after
a Tory fashion. Guns, and drums, and
bayonets, 'God, save the mark!' are scat-
tered over the country in abundance; and
treasure is expended as if the income tax
were paid with joy and alacrity and
sycee silver were to be shipped to us in
loads, while one or two items of the grand
total of justice due or promised, with a
vague intimation that more will follow.

Full and equal justice is the panacea
which has never yet been fairly tried by
either Whigs or Tories. That granted,
O'Connell will, even now, become pow-
erless, though he will retain all the glory
of having wrung the boon from unwilling
governors: withhold it and there will
probably be

'Double, double
Toil and trouble.'

Meanwhile, the miserable, misman-
aged, ill-got-up forensic scene of the drama
is dragging its slow length along, exhaust-
ing the patience of even plodding lawyers.
Line upon line have been prolix of blun-
der upon blunder. Truly, the Tory Gov-
ernment is well and faithfully served by
all whom it employs.—Viceroy, law-of-
ficers, and witnesses. The policy of the
great array of counsel retained for the
defence, refreshed, if we may credit the
Dublin papers, by large fees from the
rich-foes of the Repeal Association, has
been delay, and lot the Irish Attorneys,
General, with all his eagerness, real or
apparent, has played the game into their
hands. After innumerable turnings, and
windings, and motions, and counter mo-
tions, and notices, which forced the Judges
to adjourn from day to day, lest they
should 'eat their mutton cold,' the period
allowed for consideration of the pleas ex-
pired, and Daniel himself appeared before
the seat of judgment. He put in his plea
of 'Not guilty,' engrossed on parchment,
and accompanied by the cunningest move
that he, or the host of lawyers who hold
by his cause, had yet devised. The wit-
ness taken before the Grand Jury had
not been sworn in open court, as, accord-
ing to the statute 56 Geo. 3.1 and to the
usual practice, they ought to have been.
Here was an oversight so extraordinary,
a blunder so palpable that some persons
had not hesitated to jump at once to the
conclusion—that Government have deter-
mined upon letting the prosecutions fail
by an ingenious non-observance of legal
forms. Be this as it may, the Attorney-
General has a legal reputation to main-
tain, and it was necessary, therefore, that
he should combat the plea in abatement
to the full extent of his ability. He even
demanded time to enable him to fortify
himself with authorities. This modest
request of her first law-officer was grant-
ed, on the stipulation that the defendants
should not be prejudiced by the delay.
The Attorney-General, having got his
forces in order, contended, manfully, that
the plea in abatement ought to have been
put in when the defendants were called
upon to plead in court, and that the bench
could not, at the last moment, legally re-
ceive it. The Judges unanimously ruled
against this doctrine, and decided that all
the pleas, which were exactly alike, must
be received. The Attorney-General at
once demurred, and called upon the trav-
ellers to join instantly, but, as their ob-
ject is delay, they refused to listen to the
voice of the charmer, and demanded com-
pliance with the practice of the court, by
which a four-day rule is required. The Judges
concurred with the counsel for the de-
fendants, and it was decided, that a four-
day rule should be served, so as to bring
the points at issue fairly before the Queen's
Bench, where they will be argued this
day. The validity of the plea, there-
fore, remains still to be decided on the
4th-murder. The *Dublin Evening Post*
has the following on this subject:

The question to be decided by the
Queen's Bench is, whether the Jury Act,
quod Trials at Assize, extends its opera-
tion to the Queen's Bench. The answer,
which the learned Judges will give must,
we believe, be in the negative. If this
should prove to be the case, as we im-
agine it will, Mr. Attorney Smith will have

to begin all his labour *de novo*. But, in
this case, he can't command his Symp-
toman task until after Christmas. Wheth-
er he will have stomach for the work time
will tell; or, perhaps, it may not. Per-
haps it will happen that Sir Robert Peel,
seeing the sad work which has been made
of these prosecutions, the undignified,
spiteful, and ill-tempered manner in which,
to this point, they have been carried on,
and, fearing a repetition of similar blun-
ders, which cannot be otherwise than dam-
aging to his Administration, may issue
orders to beat a retreat.

A DREADFUL CALAMITY.

The account below, from the Mis-
souri Reporter of the 5th, has thrilled us
to the heart. We can well im-
agine what must be the feelings of
husband, wives, parents, and children,
who were expecting relatives so dear
from the east, and who are yet left in
doubt whether they were on board
this unfortunate boat. From forty
to sixty human beings drowned, or
frozen to death, and among these the
women and children being the most
helpless, are no doubt the victims.

This dreadful calamity, which the
expenditure of a few dollars could
have prevented, speaks in thunder
tones to the Representatives of the
Nation now assembled in Congress.

It must come home to the heart of
every member, not dead to the feel-
ings of humanity. The criminal neg-
lect of Congress, heretofore, to im-
prove the navigation of the Father of
Waters, is now, by an act of Provi-
dence, made manifest not only to that
body, but to the whole nation. If it
had been the first disaster of the kind,
it would be sufficient of itself to awa-
ken the nation, to the absolute neces-
sity of appropriating something for
the improvement of the navigation of
the Mississippi—but it is only one
among a myriad of disasters, which,
though not as dreadful and heart-rend-
ing, have yet been more calamitous.

Among the citizens of Illinois, who
were known to be on board, and who
are saved, are

WILLIAM D. HENRY, Macoupin Ills.
C. B. FISHER, Jerseyville, Ills.
T. S. BESS, Princeton, Ills.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY!

On Wednesday, about midnight,
the steamer *Shepherdess*, from Cincin-
nati, struck a snag in Cahokia bend,
nearly three miles below St. Louis,
and sunk immediately.—The boat
listed suddenly, precipitating many of
the passengers who had reached the
hurricane-deck, into the river. The
boilers then rolled over the larboard
side, which caused the boat to roll
suddenly, separating the hull from the
cabin, which floated six or seven miles
down the river. The weather was
intensely cold and a large number
of the passengers—estimated at from 40
to 60, were drowned or frozen to
death. About 150 have been saved.

The boat was purchased at auction,
in Cincinnati, a short time ago, by
Capt. Howell, for 3,000 dollars. It is
not known here, whether she was in-
sured or not. This was the first trip
the steamer had made since it was
purchased by Capt. H. He was
drowned. The boat and cargo will
prove a total loss. Some of the trunks
and other effects of the passengers
have been saved, and left at the store
of H. N. Davis & Co.

The books of the steamer have not
yet been recovered, and consequently
it is impossible to ascertain with any
degree of accuracy, the names of all
the passengers, or the amount of cargo
on board. One gentleman lost
3,000 dollars in money, and another
thirty negroes. A gentleman from
Nashville, with his child, was saved;
his wife precipitated into the river
and drowned. Many of the passen-
gers who were saved, were severely
frozen; having escaped from the
wreck with nothing but their night
clothes. Some who were landed be-
low, travelled bare-foot to the nearest
shelter.

The Henry Bry, bound for New
Orleans, started for the wreck, short-
ly after the accident happened, and
her officers rendered to the survivors
all the assistance in their power.

The Captain of the H. Bry, remain-
ed with the wreck, labouring to save
all he could, until he was so badly
frozen as to render it necessary to cut
off a part of his clothing.—The ferry-
boat *Icelander*, was coming up with a
part of the cargo of the St. Louis; and
was of the greatest assistance to the
passengers. She landed about 100
survivors. The *Agatha*, and the ferry-
boat *Wagoner*, were sent to the
scene of the disaster yesterday. The

question to be decided by the
Queen's Bench is, whether the Jury Act,
quod Trials at Assize, extends its opera-
tion to the Queen's Bench. The answer,
which the learned Judges will give must,
we believe, be in the negative. If this
should prove to be the case, as we im-
agine it will, Mr. Attorney Smith will have

to begin all his labour *de novo*. But, in
this case, he can't command his Symp-
toman task until after Christmas. Wheth-
er he will have stomach for the work time
will tell; or, perhaps, it may not. Per-
haps it will happen that Sir Robert Peel,
seeing the sad work which has been made
of these prosecutions, the undignified,
spiteful, and ill-tempered manner in which,
to this point, they have been carried on,
and, fearing a repetition of similar blun-
ders, which cannot be otherwise than dam-
aging to his Administration, may issue
orders to beat a retreat.

A commission has already been ap-
pointed to inquire into the state of landed
tenure; and, still more extraordinary, a
feeler has been put out on the subject of
a state provision for the Roman Catholic
clergy. When we consider the past we
cannot but feel 'special wonder' that
such things can be. Mr. O'Connell gives
himself and his party credit for having
effected this change in Tory opinions,
and he assumes that credit justly. Yet
is that very Government, which has made
such an advance in the direction which
he has pointed out, prosecuting him for
taking the only means which he thought
effectual for bringing them to their senses.
He has worked a miracle, and they
pretend that he ought to be punished for
it. It matters nothing that the Roman
Catholic clergy have refused the proffer-
ed boon; the wonder that it should have
been held out is not thereby diminished.
Here, however, we find the Ministry giv-
ing a small taste of Radical justice after
a Tory fashion. Guns, and drums, and
bayonets, 'God, save the mark!' are scat-
tered over the country in abundance; and
treasure is expended as if the income tax
were paid with joy and alacrity and
sycee silver were to be shipped to us in
loads, while one or two items of the grand
total of justice due or promised, with a
vague intimation that more will follow.

Full and equal justice is the panacea
which has never yet been fairly tried by
either Whigs or Tories. That granted,
O'Connell will, even now, become pow-
erless, though he will retain all the glory
of having wrung the boon from unwilling
governors: withhold it and there will
probably be

'Double, double
Toil and trouble.'

Meanwhile, the miserable, misman-
aged, ill-got-up forensic scene of the drama
is dragging its slow length along, exhaust-
ing the patience of even plodding lawyers.
Line upon line have been prolix of blun-
der upon blunder. Truly, the Tory Gov-
ernment is well and faithfully served by
all whom it employs.—Viceroy, law-of-
ficers, and witnesses. The policy of the
great array of counsel retained for the
defence, refreshed, if we may credit the
Dublin papers, by large fees from the
rich-foes of the Repeal Association, has
been delay, and lot the Irish Attorneys,
General, with all his eagerness, real or
apparent, has played the game into their
hands. After innumerable turnings, and
windings, and motions, and counter mo-
tions, and notices, which forced the Judges
to adjourn from day to day, lest they
should 'eat their mutton cold,' the period
allowed for consideration of the pleas ex-
pired, and Daniel himself appeared before
the seat of judgment. He put in his plea
of 'Not guilty,' engrossed on parchment,
and accompanied by the cunningest move
that he, or the host of lawyers who hold
by his cause, had yet devised. The wit-
ness taken before the Grand Jury had
not been sworn in open court, as, accord-
ing to the statute 56 Geo. 3

utter brought up fifty of the survivors, and two corpses. The corpse of one child, about ten years of age, was picked up some distance below.

The bodies of two females floated ashore near Vide Poche, several children were frozen to death before they could be taken ashore.

The hull sunk so rapidly that the passengers had no time to save even their wearing apparel. They hurried from their berths to the hurricane deck, and those who were precipitated into the river, were exposed to the severity of the weather with nothing but their night clothes to protect them from the cold. The feelings which pervaded this community yesterday cannot be described.—The Shepherdess, is supposed to have had over two hundred persons on board; and many who were anticipating the arrival of friends or kindred, are left without the means of ascertaining who were on board, and consequently who have been lost. Many of the survivors are, thus thrown destitute, among strangers, deprived of all their effects, and without even their ordinary apparel.

A few minutes before the disaster happened, the mate reported five feet of water, but he had not passed half of the length of the boat, before the water was up to his shoulders. So sudden was the blow that a general alarm could not be given, before the hull sank. The passengers hurried from their berths, but in the confusion of the moment, many leaped overboard and were drowned, and others perished with cold. Dr. V. J. Fourcade, of this city, was among those who escaped.

The frequency of such disasters although this is one of the most painful that has occurred for years—shows how outrageously Western interests have been neglected by the Federal Government.

In the neighbourhood of one of the largest inland cities of the Union, a trading obstruction to navigation is suffered to remain, endangering the lives of all who pass that point, and hurrying at the same moment, from forty to sixty persons to a premature grave. In all our Western rivers from the head of navigation to the mouth of the Mississippi, similar obstructions are permitted by the General Government to lie undisturbed year after year, to the eminent peril of life and property, whilst millions of dollars are expended on the Atlantic coast to improve harbors which are not of one-tenth the importance the navigation of the Mississippi for any half dozen miles from the mouth of the Illinois to the Gulf.

We have been requested by the survivors to return their sincere thanks to the Captain of the Henry B. and to Mr. John Clousey, of the Island, for their kind assistance; the latter bringing them up to this city, and doing all in his power to render them comfortable. *Springfield Register.*

A FEW QUERIES.

Have your barns, racks, yards, stables, feeding troughs &c., in order, that your domestic animals may be well fed and sheltered? An animal kept warm and comfortable requires much less food to keep him in equal condition, than when exposed to the winds, rains, and snows of a northern winter. If you study economy, then you will see that all is right in these respects.

If your potatoes, turnips, or other roots are pitted or buried, have you examined them, to see that they are secure against frost? The best farmers do not cover their roots too deep at first, as they are apt to heat; consequently, they need looking to as the weather grows colder, and if necessary, more earth should be thrown upon them. Frozen roots for cooking or feeding animals, are not the thing.

Is every loose board on your barn and sheds secured? Have you no broken panes in your windows? Look about and see. If you have any of the first, take your hammer and nails, and make all sure at once. In the latter, use some glass and putty forthwith. A broken pane of glass will cost you half a cord of wood at least, during winter, and give you as many colds as you can desire.

Have you secured your cellar against frost? There is many a man—we will not say farmer, for such are unworthy of the name—who will labor hard through the fall, to get his roots and vegetables into the cellar, and then loose them all by negligence in banking his house, or excluding frost from the cellar. This is a miserable policy, and your wife will tell you so, if you will ask her opinion.

Are all your farm implements taken care of and secured against the weather for further use? Do you think it looks well to see your plough left in the furrow; your cart and wagon upon the ground, with your hay rake and your chains, axes, and other implements, where it would take a week to hunt them up? Every tool, when

you have done with it should be placed where you can lay your hand upon it at any time, and every implement, where it will be secure from weather. Most farmers suffer much loss annually from neglecting these precautions.

Have you examined all your water furrows and drains, to see that they are all clear, and the water flowing where it should? A clogged drain or an obstructed water-curse, may do much mischief, if let alone during the winter. Surface water is ruinous to many crops, and injurious to all, when long continued. Leave them nothing to chance in these respects.

What preparations have you made for adding to your stock of manures? In your manures is your gold mine, more valuable than any of the Carolina ones; and you should be anxious to increase them accordingly.

When you cleaned out your yard in the fall, did you cover the whole with manure or peat, or even loam, to absorb the liquid parts of the manure, that so frequently run wholly to waste?

Don't be afraid of laying out labour in this way; it is money at compound interest.

Are your children at school? and what have you done to provide for them, and for yourself, the means of acquiring that knowledge so essential to success in life? On this point negligence is a crime; parsimony is ruin.

If you are able to do nothing else for your children, you are at least able to secure them a competent education.

The State guarantees the means of this; it is for you only to use them.

Destitute of education, wanting ordinary intelligence, the man enters upon life with all the chances against him. Let it be impressed on the mind, that in this free country intelligence is better than wealth.

What have you done to advance the interests of Agriculture in the town or county where you reside?

What to do the funds of the county state society? What to disseminate agricultural information?

There are few men so positively mean as a farmer, destitute of public spirit. The means of the intelligent farmer may be limited; but his disposition will be good, and that will produce its proper results in action.

He will do what he can, and no more can be asked. His influence will always be on the right side he will be no drone.

What experiments have you made the past year in farm husbandry? and if favourable, you should let it be known, that others may practice the same methods; if unfavorable that others may escape the error, or be saved useless expenditure.

Every farmer may do much in the way of experiment, to advance the cause of agriculture, if they are well and safely conducted, and the results given to the public.

There is a somewhat prevalent idea that the farmer has nothing to do in winter. This is a great mistake. If he has improved his time well, he has very thing right, he will have his time during the winter more at command than otherwise; but he will have no moment for idleness.

The improvement of a body and the mind will furnish a life occupation; and the attention bestowed will not lose its reward.

[ALBANY CULTIVATOR.]

CLIMATE AND SEASONS.

The Albany Argus after collecting various instances of the difference of the weather in various parts of the Union, in regard to dryness and moisture, remarks:

According to the usual laws of nature, it is impossible for a drought to pervade whole country, neither can we have a famine, so long as the cultivation of the soil is attended to. Local and partial scarcity may prevail; but what is the case of one section is frequently the gain of some more fortunate section. When the north is parched with drought, the west or the south is rejoicing in fertilizing rains. When the summer is cool in New England, it is frequently the warmer and more genial in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Ohio; and even a drought which would burn all vegetation to a crisp here, would not exhaust the crop growing energies of the black muck of the western prairie or the woodlands.

Their new and virgin soil is comparatively more independent of the dew and rains of heaven.

This is the chief reason why the great west present so inviting a field to the thrifty, calculating and industrious farmer. He can place more reliance upon the intrinsic qualities of the soil and upon his own exertions, and is less dependent for a return upon the uncertain events of rain and sun. We have known wheat ripen finely on the western prairie in such cloudy weather as would be in eastern states, on our thin and comparatively impoverished soil, give no fullness to the berry—the exceeding richness and natural warmth of the western soil, is a measure supplying the absence of a warm and ripening sun.

A Little Argus.—A child was born at Lingo, Canada, with three eyes, having two half an inch apart, on the right side of the face.

WANTED.

TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office.

\$100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.

Wood-land near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above.

Jan. 27, 1844. no38-1f.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24, 1844.

CARTHAGE WARSAW AND GREEN PLAINS.

It has been a matter of no small surprise to us, to witness in a number of the inhabitants of the above named places, such a determined bitter hostility towards the inhabitants of Nauvoo, and any, and every thing bearing the name of, or in any wise associated with Mormonism.

We have seen the ridiculous moves of some men, whose indignation we always considered was aroused more through the loss of office; and was more a matter of dollars and cents, with them, than any serious regard they had for principle, about which they pleaded so stoutly, and consequently all their parade and bluster, only excited our risible faculties. We were reminded of the fable of the fox and the grapes, and we shook our sides heartily, to see their enthusiasm and zeal and hear them cry "sour grapes!" We very naturally supposed, however, that when they had vented their splendid ebullitions, they would cool down, and come to their sober senses again, knowing assuredly that they had no just cause for their wanton attacks, and the boiling over of their fiery indignation, and wrath.

When the convention was called at Carthage, we pronounced it mobocratic in open violation of the constitution, and subversive of the rights of American citizens, and we were sustained in that opinion, by some of the most respectable journals in the Union: we then thought, and think still, that this meeting was got up at the instigation of a few designing demagogues, and disappointed office seekers, for political effect. At this we were not surprised, such principles are common to humanity, as the history of this, and of all other nations abundantly testify; but that they should be able to draw wool over the eyes of the community, so far as to make them believe, in any wise that they were sincere, and that the good sense of the people should be so far over come as to cause them to get up, and associate with a party called "Anti Mormon," is a matter of no small surprise to us, and we know assuredly, that if it had not been for the strong religious prejudices which are so much harped upon by men of little minds, they never could have accomplished it. We at the same time, however, are compelled to acknowledge, in confidence, that when there is a continuous tissue of falsehood, and misrepresentation poured upon the mind, without any just medium of arriving at the truth, or of hearing the other side of the question, it has a tendency to warp the judgment of even the intelligent and candid, and lead them to arrive at wrong conclusions.

This is the only palliation that there can be for any participation in these wild movements, extravagant notions, and lawless proceedings of any of this infatuated party. We never before paid any attention to this subject nor answered any of the fooleries advanced, for this simple reason, that they were so extremely ludicrous, so lawless and altogether so quixotic in their character, as we conceived would render the reason conspicuous to every intelligent mind. We have been asked sometimes, why we did not answer the gross and unfounded charges contained in that little anti-Mormon sheet, the "Warsaw Message," to which we would now answer, once for all, that there is no respectability connected with it. We don't wish to reflect particularly upon its present democratic poverty stricken appearance, for that is its misfortune; neither should we have found fault with its being anti-Mormon, if it was candid, and had pursued one uniform course, as all men have a right to their opinion; but when we reflect upon its vassalizing course, changing about like a weather cock; at one time, advocating democracy, and at another time contending for the Whig party, and against its former benefactors: at one time contending for the rights of Mormons, and at another time opposing them. We think that it would be too disreputable, and condescending too much for us, to pay any attention to it. With Mr. Grey, we are not personally acquainted, with him, we have no quarrel, nor do we desire to have; if he thinks that he is either advancing his interest, or increasing his popularity by pursuing his present course, we shall not envy him his laurels, but at the same time, shall take the liberty to pursue our own course. For the information of those, who may be misled by misrepresentation and falsehood, we shall now make a few remarks explanatory of our policy, and showing that there is no ground for this hostile feeling.

We have always been the unflinching advocates of law, justice, and equal rights; we have always contended for the constitutional, individual, and legal rights of all men; Mormons or anti-Mormons. We have always been ready to administer the law upon delinquents found among ourselves, as we have upon any other citizens, and we are at the defence of the world to prove any thing to the contrary. Why then this hostility? What have the Mormons done to give offence to any of the surrounding citizens? Whose rights have been trampled upon, or who has received

any injury at our hands? We profess not to be perfect as a whole; but if any of our citizens transgress the laws, they are amenable to the laws, the same as any other portion of the community; no city, state, or county, is answerable for the deeds of one individual, if he be found a transgressor; but the individual transgressor is amenable to the law, and that city, country, or state, as the case may be, where a crime is committed, is bound to see the law executed. If then the inhabitants, or authorities, of the city of Nauvoo, have not as a body resisted the law, nor violated the constitution of this state, nor of the United States, against whom have they sinned?

Why this excitement, why this confusion and uproar, about nothing?

When the Carthaginian convention met to regulate some supposed abuses, what was the nature of those abuses?—a great number of the charges were without any foundation in truth, the grossest crimes were laid to our charge, and which the very framers of those resolutions knew to be false, and if they were true, it became those men who profess to be keepers of law, to resort to lawless measures and themselves become breakers of the law, on purpose to honour and magnify it. It would have been more wise and certainly not less prudent to have enforced the law upon the transgressors of it. One of the great difficulties was, which we presume was the root of the matter, that the Mormons were able to out-vote the other citizens of the county, and the great evil lay in the majority oppressing the minority. If the minority could have gained the day, then the Mormons would have committed no crime, and would neither have been guilty of horse stealing nor anything else. This then was the head and front of their offending, that they used their elective franchise. But then the minority were the "old citizens," here we again pause, and ask, is there any law in the United States, or in this State making a distinction between old citizens and those who may have more lately located themselves in a state. Is there any provision granting an old settler, two or more votes, to a new settler one? Are not the rights of a new settler, as dear, and as sacred to him as those of an old settler, the new settlers in this county have paid as much for their land, pay as many taxes, and do as much to support the county and state, as the old settlers, and more—the old settlers are American citizens and the new settlers are the same, and we have yet to learn, what it is that makes the distinction in grade or cast, between one American citizen and another. If the teaching of the old settlers has given them to understand that they possess superior privileges, the republicanism of the new settlers has taught them another lesson. Why then should they get up a meeting, purely mobocratic, for the purpose of intimidating the majority, or for entering into measures to deprive innocent and law abiding citizens of their rights? Who are the aggressors? Put the Carthaginians would have done, if boot on the other leg, and ask what the the Mormons had held a meeting, and passed resolutions to deprive the inhabitants of Carthage of their rights. We think that they would at least, have had a good reason to complain, and the Mormons would have published their own shame.

But we have passed certain Ordinances that are repugnant to the feelings of the people of Carthage. Here we would again ask, what have they to do with our Municipal regulations? Our city charter does not say, that any of the members of our city council shall be chosen from Carthage, nor that we shall consult them before we pass an ordinance, nor that we are in any wise amenable to them, why then must men be so officious as to meddle with those things which do not concern them. But we have passed an Ordinance making it criminal for a Missouri Officer to come to this city with an alleged process against any citizen of this place for any alleged crimes committed in Missouri five years ago. Does this injure the inhabitants of Carthage, Warsaw, or Green Plains; or in any wise interfere with their rights? Is it not enough that we have been robbed, spoiled, massacred and dispossessed of our inheritance by a lawless banditti a gang of desperadoes; but we must still have them follow as like blood-hounds, and by illegal prosecutions and vexatious law suits, drain our life blood? We have expended tens of thousands of dollars in this way, since our arrival in this state, and shall we to glut the revenge of a gang of brigands in the state of Missouri, and a few disappointed office seekers in this state cease to avail ourselves of the wise and liberal provisions of our city charter, which provides that we shall make all laws for the peace, well being, safety and happiness of the citizens? humanity says not all intelligence would echo not. The patriotic sons of Illinois would respond not and could the shades of the venerable Washington speak, he would say "It is better far to sleep with the dead than to be oppressed by the living." In all this we have not sinned.

Another ordinance made especially for our protection, and for the furtherance of the ends of justice, seems also to be very obvious an ordinance making it the duty of a Police serving process in this city, to have them endorsed by the Mayor, is thought by some that this will retard the progress of the law, and prevent the ends of justice. We would ask in what way can it do this? The ordinance does not make it the duty of the Mayor nor place it within his power to stop the issuing of a legal process, but merely to detect an illegal one, and prevent the inhabitants of the city from being imposed upon by designing scoundrels. We consid-

er that this is a wise provision, and that it has a tendency to further the ends of justice by placing the intelligence of citizens in its legitimate channel, and thus affording the city Marshall, who is supposed to know more of the city than a stranger, through the Mayor, an opportunity to assist the officer in having out scoundrels. That we have a good reason for passing such an ordinance, no one who is acquainted with the history of our city can doubt. Our citizens have been kidnapped from our shores, time and again, and always under specious pretences, and the appearance of law. They are not all acquainted with the forms of law, writs, and processes, and consequently are liable to be imposed upon, and carried away by scoundrels, under false pretences, but this provision makes them safe, because all of them will assuredly know that if the Mayor's name is not to it, it is not legal, and they will be able to detect the designing scoundrel and preserve their liberties and rights. What wise man could think there was anything wrong in this? In passing this law we kept within the limits of our city charter. How different the proceedings of our neighbors in Carthage they assemble to go after for what? to preserve the peace or to make wise and judicious laws for their protection? No, but in a violent manner to resist the officers of the law, and protect a man in one of the most revolting, disgusting and immoral crimes. We will not say anything concerning our neighbors, but if the Mormons had done this, we should have said let them endure the lash of the law. Who are the aggressors? The Mormons keep the law, and are not found transgressors. Their enemies instigated by jealousy for fear they will do it at some future time forestall justice, become breakers of the law themselves, and render themselves liable to its lash, for fear the Mormons will do it at some future time. Oh wisdom, where hast thou fled? O! intelligence where hast thou hid thyself!

We now come to the neighborhood of Green Plains and we find a hostile company and violence, the cause of their wrath? A number of their citizens are guilty of and implicated in assisting to kidnap citizens of Illinois. A legal process is issued and one of the villains is brought before a magistrate and the crime is proven against him. The very natural supposition in such a case would be that the inhabitants in that neighborhood would be rejoiced that such a wretch was found out, and brought to punishment. But no, this is not the case. He is fostered and protected by them. They rise up in their wrath to avenge, what the wrongs of an injured and innocent man? No, but to avenge themselves on the administrators of law for bringing to justice a manstealer. Tell it not in Europe, publish it not in the cities of monarchs, lest kings rejoice and aristocrats glory in our infamy. Ye shades of our venerable sires! put on sackcloth, sit in ashes, and mourn for the ignoble deeds of your degenerate sons.

After noticing all these different subjects we will add a few words of salutary advice to all concerned. Would it not be much better for us as neighbors to live in peace? Will it not be time enough to rise against us when we do something wrong? We have injured no man. Then why this excitement? We have enhanced the value of property, and made many of the old settlers richer; we have opened an extensive market for produce; we have greatly increased the revenue of the country, and we have raised up a large city, where it was a wilderness; we have observed due respect and courtesy towards all, and have never been found the aggressors. If we let other people then without molestation quietly pursue their own calling, all that we ask in return is the privilege of believing and practicing the Mormon creed, which is every man's mind his own business.

A LIBRARY IN NAUVOO.

At a meeting at the upper room of Joseph Smith's store, on Friday evening, the 19th inst., for the purpose of talking over the subject of a circulating library, to be established in this city. J. M. Cole was called to the chair and J. Hatch, jr. chose secretary. A brief, but interesting address was then delivered by Benjamin Winchester, setting forth the propriety and utility of founding a Literary Institute in this place, connected with a circulating library—that such an institution would not only give character to the city of Nauvoo, but would result in great and incalculable advantages to her citizens, &c. Spirited and appropriate remarks were also made in behalf of the same object, by Messrs E. Robinson, Esq., Campbell, Nichols, Ellis, Cole and Littlefield. The most liberal spirit and sentiments were manifested on the occasion by all present, and more than a hundred volumes were freely offered for the benefit of a library, by different gentlemen.

On motion of E. Robinson, a committee of five was appointed to draft a constitution and by laws; and also to present resolutions, expressive of the feelings and wishes of those present, at the next meeting.

Accordingly, Messrs B. Winchester, J. Hatch, E. Robinson, J. M. Cole and Nichols, were designated. On motion of B. Winchester a committee of one was appointed to visit on President Higgins, to invite that gentleman to deliver an address at our next meeting; also Mr. Winchester was requested to favor us with an address on the same occasion.

On motion of Mr. Ellis, the secretary was directed to furnish a copy of the proceedings of this meeting for publication in the Neighbor.

Furthermore, on motion, an invitation was given to the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Nauvoo, to attend on Thursday the 25th inst., at 6 o'clock, p.m., at the store of Gen. Joseph Smith, to which time and place the meeting adjourned. J. M. COLE, Pres.

J. Hatch, jr. Sec.

Gen. Smith has rented out the "Nauvoo Mansion," to Ebenezer Robinson Esq., of this city, who formerly edited and printed the Times and Seasons.

Mr. Robinson is an accommodating business man every way qualified for his business, and having so commodious a house, stabling &c., it cannot fail to be a desirable home for the traveller,—success to him in his enterprises.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Granted by the city council of the city of Nauvoo, the petition of J. S. Weld, and 24 others, to have John Haven appointed second inspector of flour for the city; and he to give the same bonds, and be governed by the same regulations as the other inspectors.—January 13th 1844. And he filed his bond with the recorder, and took his oath of office, accordingly. January 17th, 1844.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

Captain J. Dunham and forty police men appeared before the council and were sworn into office to support the constitution of the United States, and the State of Illinois and obey the ordinances of the city, and the mayor, according to the best of their ability, by councillor W. W. Phelps, clerk of the mayor's court.—December 20, 1843.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

Granted by the city council of the city of Nauvoo, the petition of Benjamin Warrington and fifty-six others, for opening a part of the street called Mulholland street, as far east as the corporation line, December 20, 1843.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

An ordinance regulating a City Directory and Intelligence Office.

Sec 1 Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Nauvoo, that Henry G. Sherwood shall be authorized to make out a city directory and also establish an intelligence office in this city.

Sec 2 The said Henry G. Sherwood shall make out a complete directory, stating therein in alphabetical order, the names of any and every household in said city, with a convenient and easy reference to his place of residence and business, together with his profession or occupation.

Sec 3 He shall also keep an office for the purpose of giving intelligence or information to all such citizens, strangers, or others that may call upon him for that purpose, and still take especial care to obtain from the most authentic sources all information necessary for the benefit of the citizens of said city.

Sec 4 The said Henry G. Sherwood shall be allowed to receive a fee of not exceeding twenty-five cents from each applicant, for each information so given, as a compensation for his trouble in obtaining such information and for keeping said office.

He shall also be allowed the sole and entire benefit of whatever may be obtained by the use or sale of this said city directory, for the space of three years from the first of April next.

Sec 5 The said Henry G. Sherwood shall procure the printing of the said city directory, so soon as he shall be able to compile the same, providing he shall be able to obtain subscribers sufficient to justify the expense.

Sec 6 The said Henry G. Sherwood shall furnish the city council, mayor and city marshal, one copy each of the said city directory (providing he shall be able to procure the printing of the same), and also give any and all information in his possession connected with the business of the city at all times when called upon for that purpose free of expense.

Sec 7 He shall have until the first day of April next, to make out and compile the said directory, and shall correct and make such additions as may be necessary, annually, thereafter between the first day of February, and the first day of April, next following. This ordinance to be in force from and after its passage.

Sec 8 That if the foregoing requisitions are not complied with by H. G. Sherwood, the office shall revert back to the city council.

Passed January 18th, 1844. JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

An ordinance concerning witnesses and jurors' fees.

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Nauvoo, that hereafter all persons subpoenaed and attending upon courts of trial, as witnesses or as jurors, in civil cases, shall not be compelled to testify, or be held in attendance either as witness or juror, unless they shall first be tendered the sum of fifty cents per day for each witness, and each juror subpoenaed. Passed January 18th, 1844.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

W. RICHARDS Recorder.

An Ordinance regulating Merchants' and Grocers' Licenses.

Sec 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that before any person or persons can legally sell or vend goods, wares, provisions, or commodities as Merchants, Grocers, Auctioneers or Druggists—at any Stand, Store, or Grocery, within the limits of said city, he, she or they shall first obtain a license from the City Recorder, for which he, she or they shall pay down, at

the rate of one dollar for every hundred dollars worth of stock in trade, at the discretion of said Recorder by inquiry upon oath, as to the amount of stock; and said license shall continue in force one year from the date. The amount for said license shall be by the Recorder, paid into the Treasury for the use and benefit of said city.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained that this ordinance shall go into effect on the 25th day of December, instant, and that the penalty for a refusal or neglect to comply with its requirements, shall be two dollars upon every hundred dollars worth of stock in trade, recoverable before the Mayor of said city upon proof as in other cases of violating city ordinances.

Sec. 3. And be it further ordained that the city Marshal, (whose duty it is to carry this ordinance into effect,) or any other person shall be allowed ten per cent, out of the fine for prosecuting violations of this ordinance to effect.

Sec. 4. And be it further ordained that the Recorder, at the city's expense, shall furnish a book to register the names of persons and dates to whom licenses are granted, with the amount of stock for which registry and license fee shall receive one dollar fee, and persons to whom licenses are granted shall post them in a conspicuous place in the store or grocery so licensed.

Sec. 5. And be it further ordained, that where the stock in trade is increased after the license is granted during the continuance of such license such person, or persons shall report the same to the Recorder, who shall be governed as in the first section of this ordinance, and claim the same proportion of license money for the benefit of the city, as there has been stock added; viz, one dollar for one hundred dollars worth a year; fifty cents for the same amount six months; and in like manner for all sums any length of time; and subject to the same penalty for neglect, refusal or non-compliance as is provided in the second section of this ordinance.

Sec. 6. And be it further ordained that the Recorder shall deduct from the license money, the amount which may have been taxed by the city assessors and collectors for the current year.

Passed Dec. 16, 1843.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

An Ordinance concerning the sale of Spirituous Liquors.

Whereas, The use and sale of distilled and fermented liquors for all purposes of beverage and drink by persons in health are viewed by this City Council with unqualified disapprobation;

Whereas, Nevertheless the aforesaid liquors are considered highly beneficial for medical and medicinal purposes and may be safely employed for such uses under the counsel of discreet persons, Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that the Mayor of this city is hereby authorized to sell said liquors in such quantities as he may deem expedient.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained that other persons not exceeding one to each Ward of the city may also sell said liquors in like quantities for medicinal and medicinal purposes, by obtaining a license of the Mayor of the city. The above ordinance to be in full force and effect immediately after its passage and all ordinances to the contrary notwithstanding.

Passed Jan. 10, 1844.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

TWENTY EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Washington, Dec. 19, 1843

Notice.

A debate arose upon the proposition to refer to the Committee of Commerce the vexed question connected with internal improvements by improving the harbors and rivers. Messrs. Barnard, Wise and others, took part in the discussion.

Mr. Kennedy of Indiana participated in the discussion for the purpose of saying that he was glad the House had found out there was such a place as the west. But he should say to gentlemen from other sections of the country, as a Western man, "stand off." The west had become an empire of herself, and was strong enough to take care of herself. She would do so, and in her own way.

Mr. Holmes of S. C. continued the debate. The west, he said, was growing with a rapidity that no man had an idea of, but it was important for them to rely upon their own resources.

Mr. Wilkins of Penn., spoke also generally of the importance of the question.

Mr. Burdette of N. Y., asked what the decision had to do with the question before the House. What had the Hudson to the Mississippi? (The member from Indiana had spoken with disparagement of the Hudson.)—What had it to do with the Tariff? (Mr. Holmes had alluded to this subject.) The question before the House was a simple one to refer to the Committee on Commerce a certain portion of the Message.

Mr. Thompson of Ky., was disposed to enlarge the resolution of the gentleman from Kentucky, by referring the whole subject of inland navigation to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Hardin of Ill., a new member and an earnest, zealous Speaker, spoke warmly for the interests of the West. The West had grown so much, and for interests so many, that she demanded and had a right to demand more attention to her welfare.

Mr. Bowlin of Mo., also made a speech in favor of the West, and the debate became very much one for Banks. Questions of strict construction, the tariff and

internal improvements were involved in it. As the debate engaged, the contest was to which committee the subject should be referred.

Mr. Barnard after some remarks about the importance of improving the Hudson, claimed that the old internal improvements works belonging to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. B. was twice accused of being hostile to the west, first by the member from Indiana, and second by Mr. Brinkerhoff of Ohio. He was charged with opposing western interests—with being hostile to the West. He said he had brushed no such thought. He had said no such thing. He denied the accusation.

Mr. Brinkerhoff made the amendment honorable and received the disclaimer, but the other accused was silent.

Mr. Winthrop (of the Committee on Commerce) said he could not see why so much importance should be attached to the Committee who were to have charge of the subject. He was willing that the Committee on Roads and Canals should have charge of the subject or any other Committee. Mr. W. rose to repel the charge or intimation that the west had received no favor from other sections of the country. It was not so, and the roll of proceedings would show a truth he had heard some years since from a Massachusetts Senator, now no longer a member of that body, that there was not a western measure that had ever passed Congress which had not either originated with or been sustained by eastern votes. He had the authority of a western man of the Senate, for saying that there was not a western measure which could have been passed but by northern votes. When he would ask, for he had been driven to the question, had western interests been sustained by southern most? And yet southern men said (Mr. Holmes for example) and the mothers of the States, the old Colonial States, had been poisoning the west. Mr. Holmes when making this remark alluded to the tariff. Mr. Winthrop's reply to this position was happy, and of a character to show that in such a question the interests of the country were the same. And so they were in reference to works of internal improvement. The lakes and rivers of the west were all American. They belonged to the north as well as the west, and to all in common.

Mr. Douglass of Illinois rebuked Mr. Kennedy of Indiana, for the manner in which he had thrown off all dependence or interest upon other sections of the country. From the remarks which had been made to day by gentlemen from the north and south there was no reason for doubting the friendship of these sections of the country for the west. He did not lightly esteem such regard. The west asked only what was right and would give in the spirit she asked.

Mr. Wise thought there had been some bidding and tendering in behalf of Western interests during the debate, and he thought too, that injustice had been done the Old Dominion by some of the representatives from the west. She had given of her substance to the west. Her own dominion made up the west, and yet she was accused of being indifferent to western interests.

The committee here rose in the midst of a spirited debate, and the House, at half past three o'clock, adjourned.

Dec. 20.—SENATE.

The Senate was in session only ten minutes. The only business transacted was the reception of a resolution from the Legislature of Louisiana, in favor of refunding Gen Jackson's fine.

Mr. Houston introduced his bill for reducing and graduating the price of the public lands. It was read twice and referred.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll presented a memorial from Florida, asking that the contested election case of Mr. Levy, the delegate from the Territory, may be taken up and acted upon by the House.

This called up Mr. Levy, who in a speech of some length expressed his utter contempt for the originators of the memorial.

The judicial merits of the question were debated by Messrs. Davis, Ingersoll, and others. It was extremely dry, and such matters always are. It was finally laid on the table.

Mr. Wentworth wanted to offer a resolution calling for information relative to the occupation of the Oregon Territory, but it was not read.

The next business was the resolution of Mr. Davis, instructing the committee on elections to inquire whether the members from the non distributed States, have been elected in accordance to the laws of the country, etc.

Mr. Davis, wishing to terminate the debate, moved the previous question.

Mr. Cave Johnson argued that the subject would go on course, before the committee on elections. This resolution being therefore unnecessary, he moved to lay it on the table. This motion was, however, withdrawn. The call for the previous question was then seconded.

The resolution was adopted, yeas 148, nays 32.

Mr. Bidwell gave notice of a bill to establish a National foundry.

Mr. Wentworth asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President for all the information in his possession relative to the settlement of the Oregon Territory. It was not received.

The next business was the resolution offered by Mr. Barnard on a former day providing for the insertion of his protest on the journal.

The question pending was the question of reception raised by Mr. Dringhouse.

Mr. Stearns moved to lay the question on the table. This motion prevailed—

yeas 116, nays 59, and carried the resolution with it.

Petitions being next in order, the dispute between Mr. Adams and the Speaker, relative to a petition presented by the former on Saturday, came up for settlement. The petition was from New York, and prayed for such an amendment of the Constitution as would separate that State from all connection with slavery.

The speaker had decided that the po-

sition came within the provisions of the 21st rule. But this morning, having had to examine the precedent referred to by Mr. Adams, he reversed his decision.

Mr. Adams then moved the reference of the petition to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Cave Johnson said he would object to the reception of any petition which asked for the dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Adams—It does not ask any such thing. It merely asks an amendment to the Constitution.

ALMANAC FOR 1844.

SUNDAY,	MONDAY,	TUESDAY,	WEDNESDAY,	THURSDAY,	FRIDAY,	SATURDAY,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

JANUARY,	FEBRUARY,	MARCH,	APRIL,	MAY,	JUNE,	JULY,	AUGUST,	SEPTEMBER,	OCTOBER,	NOVEMBER,	DECEMBER,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

JANUARY,	FEBRUARY,	MARCH,	APRIL,	MAY,	JUNE,	JULY,	AUGUST,	SEPTEMBER,	OCTOBER,	NOVEMBER,	DECEMBER,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

JANUARY,	FEBRUARY,	MARCH,	APRIL,	MAY,	JUNE,	JULY,	AUGUST,	SEPTEMBER,	OCTOBER,	NOVEMBER,	DECEMBER,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

JANUARY,	FEBRUARY,	MARCH,	APRIL,	MAY,	JUNE,	JULY,	AUGUST,	SEPTEMBER,	OCTOBER,	NOVEMBER,	DECEMBER,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

JANUARY,	FEBRUARY,	MARCH,	APRIL,	MAY,	JUNE,	JULY,	AUGUST,	SEPTEMBER,	OCTOBER,	NOVEMBER,	DECEMBER,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

JANUARY,	FEBRUARY,	MARCH,	APRIL,	MAY,	JUNE,	JULY,	AUGUST,	SEPTEMBER,	OCTOBER,	NOVEMBER,	DECEMBER,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

JANUARY,	FEBRUARY,	MARCH,	APRIL,	MAY,	JUNE,	JULY,	AUGUST,	SEPTEMBER,	OCTOBER,	NOVEMBER,	DECEMBER,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

JANUARY,	FEBRUARY,	MARCH,	APRIL,	MAY,	JUNE,	JULY,	AUGUST,	SEPTEMBER,	OCTOBER,	NOVEMBER,	DECEMBER,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

JANUARY,	FEBRUARY,	MARCH,	APRIL,	MAY,	JUNE,	JULY,	AUGUST,	SEPTEMBER,	OCTOBER,	NOVEMBER,	DECEMBER,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

JANUARY,	FEBRUARY,	MARCH,	APRIL,	MAY,	JUNE,	JULY,	AUGUST,	SEPTEMBER,	OCTOBER,	NOVEMBER,	DECEMBER,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

JANUARY,	FEBRUARY,	MARCH,	APRIL,	MAY,	JUNE,	JULY,	AUGUST,	SEPTEMBER,	OCTOBER,	NOVEMBER,	DECEMBER,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

JANUARY,	FEBRUARY,	MARCH,	APRIL,	MAY,	JUNE,	JULY,	AUGUST,	SEPTEMBER,	OCTOBER,	NOVEMBER,	DECEMBER,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

JANUARY,	FEBRUARY,	MARCH,	APRIL,	MAY,	JUNE,	JULY,	AUGUST,	SEPTEMBER,	OCTOBER,	NOVEMBER,	DECEMBER,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

JANUARY,	FEBRUARY,	MARCH,	APRIL,	MAY,	JUNE,	JULY,	AUGUST,	SEPTEMBER,	OCTOBER,	NOVEMBER,	DECEMBER,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

JANUARY,	FEBRUARY,	MARCH,	APRIL,	MAY,	JUNE,	JULY,	AUGUST,	SEPTEMBER,	OCTOBER,	NOVEMBER,	DECEMBER,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

JANUARY,	FEBRUARY,	MARCH,	APRIL,	MAY,	JUNE,	JULY,	AUGUST,	SEPTEMBER,	OCTOBER,	NOVEMBER,	DECEMBER,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

JANUARY,	FEBRUARY,	MARCH,	APRIL,	MAY,	JUNE,	JULY,	AUGUST,	SEPTEMBER,	OCTOBER,	NOVEMBER,	DECEMBER,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

JANUARY,	FEBRUARY,	MARCH,	APRIL,	MAY,	JUNE,	JULY,	AUGUST,	SEPTEMBER,	OCTOBER,	NOVEMBER,	DECEMBER,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

JANUARY,	FEBRUARY,	MARCH,	APRIL,	MAY,	JUNE,	JULY,	AUGUST,	SEPTEMBER,	OCTOBER,	NOVEMBER,	DECEMBER,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

ao Pray			20	40
— Snider	46	5	5	10
ashington Vorace	25	6	7	13
brahm D White	34	4	20	40
anjamin Writer	14	12	27	2 55
same	2	5	20	50

Stumping it.—We recollect the effective stump speech of Davy Crockett. A letter from Washington gives the outline of a speech delivered by a Mr. McConnell Member of Congress from Alabama. His competitor was a Whig and an unmarried man. Mr. McConnell in reply to him said: "I grant," "that my Whig friend is a fine looking man, thirty-four, and not yet married—look at him, ladies, and assure yourself I do him no discredit. But I do say, that men must be judged by their acts—a fine looking man just forty, and not yet married! Look at that picture," pointing down upon his competitor, "and now look at this!" (Here the speaker drew himself to his full length, and running both hands through his fine bushy head, gazed around and around upon the audience, and continued) "I am I think a pretty considerable good looking man for my age and inches, and I have one of the best and prettiest little wives, a straight and strict member of the Methodist persuasion, that this or any other country ever produced. And why did I get her? Because I possessed that passion which my more polished friend rubbed out years ago—yes, years ago—nine hundred and sixty years have shone upon him, and yet unmarried! When I discovered that the consent of her father could not be obtained—and he by the way, was a good old fellow, although a Whig—like a man, I entered beneath the roof of her parents, and like a man, I bore her upon my shoulders from the house to the bridal altar, chased by dogs, howling and barking, and biting to the very portals of the Church. A happy wife three little McConnells, and an easy conscience, are the fruits of the tender passion as I possessed it. If he can say as much, Felix Grundy McConnell backs out from the canvass—if not, let him forever hold his peace!" My informant says, that nothing could have been more effective—the ladies waved their white handkerchiefs in very ecstasy of delight—the men shouted and stamped as men never shouted and stamped before—and the country gave the eccentric McConnell an overwhelming majority.

Historics.—Historics make men wise; poetry, witty; mathematics, subtle; natural philosophy, deep; morals, grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend. [Boston Investigator.]

AUCTION! AUCTION!!
The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has opened an Auction Room, between Mulholland and Knight Streets, on Back Street, at the "Farmers Exchange," one block east of the Temple, for the purpose of selling Goods, Furniture and Property of all descriptions, that the inhabitants see proper to leave with him for sale at Public Auction. There will be two sales in each week, commencing on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M.; also Wednesday, beginning at the same hour.
P. S. CAHOON, Auctioneer.
Nauvoo, Jan. 13, 1844. no33-1f.

LIME.
TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.
The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.
WM. NISWANGER.
Nauvoo, June 17, 1843-1f.

N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

WANTED.
TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office.
TO LET.
\$100 of \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.
Wood-lot near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above.
Jan. 17, 1844. no38-1f.

FOR SALE.
A HOUSE AND LOT which is now occupied for a Store and Market on Mulholland Street, two and a half blocks east of the Temple. A span of horses and wagon will be taken in part payment or some dry goods.
For further instructions inquire of
IRA S. MILES.
Dec. 27, 1843. no35-1f.

NOTICE.
IS hereby given to the legal voters of Township six north, in Range nine west of the 4th principal meridian, that an election will be held at Loomis' (formerly Mills') Tavern in said Township on the 31 day of February next, to ascertain by vote, whether the inhabitants will decide for, or against said Township's being incorporated, agreeable to the provisions of the Statute in such case made and provided.

DAVIDSON HIBBARD, Trustees of E. ROBINSON's School Lands.
Nauvoo, Jan. 10, 1844. no37-1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER
HEREBY informs the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he is constantly manufacturing Lasts of every description, Foot Treads and Crimps, corner of Bain and Monson Streets, which he will sell wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be purchased in the St. Louis, or any western market. As his work will be of the best quality, he respectfully invites those who may wish to purchase to call and examine his work and prices before contracting elsewhere.
MELVIN WILBUR.
Nauvoo, Jan. 1st 1844. no36-1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER
WISHES to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that he is prepared to make Boots and Shoes, of every description, to order, on the shortest notice. Heaper than ever offered before in this city. He will sell Coarse Boots for \$2.50, made of good custom leather, and other work in proportion. Cash, Hides, and Country Produce, taken in payment. Shop on Wells Street, one door south of the New York Store.

JAMES TWIST.
Nauvoo, Jan. 10, 1844. no37-1f.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber, administrator of the estate of Joseph Alford, deceased, will sell at Vendue, at the house of John Newman, on Section 28, Township 7 north range 8 west, on Saturday, at one o'clock, the 17th day of February 1844, the personal property of said estate consisting of one Colt, one Cow, and Stock of Wheat, some Hay and Wood.

Terms of sale for all sums over five dollars, six months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security, sums under five dollars cash.

ZERAH PULSIPHER, Admr.

A FARM FOR SALE.
CONSISTING of four hundred and eighty acres, 160 acres of which being good timber. It is situated in the half breed tract, Leo county Iowa Territory, one mile north of Monroe, and one half mile from the river opposite Nauvoo. One hundred and fifteen acres are under improvement; there is a one-story, frame dwelling, a well and stable on the premises. The above farm will be sold cheap, terms easy. For information call at the office of C. L. Higbee, Esq., or at my residence on the above mentioned tract.
J. WARD.

P. S. Missouri land will be taken in exchange for the above farm, by applying soon.
Dec. 20, 1843. no34-1f.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has just received a splendid assortment of Sole and Upper Leather, Linings, Bindings, &c. also an assortment of Shoemakers Findings, consisting of Pegs, Nails, Threads, Bristles, Auls, Heel-tails &c. The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, hides, or country produce. Those wishing to purchase will please call at the leather store of the subscriber on Mulholland Street one quarter of a mile east of the Temple.
Sole-leather sold from 25 to 27 cents per lb.
JOSEPH HORNE.
Dec. 20, 1843. no34-3m.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS AND LATTER-DAY SAINTS GENERALLY.

I feel it my duty to say to the brethren generally, and especially those who are emigrating to this place, that there is in the hands of the Trustee in Trust, a large quantity of lands, both in the city and adjoining Townships in this county, which is for sale—some of which belongs to the church and is designed for the benefit of the poor, and also to liquidate debts owing by the church, for which the Trustee in Trust is responsible. Some also is land which has been consecrated for the building of the Temple, and some for the Nauvoo House.

If the brethren who move in here and want an inheritance will buy their lands from the Trustee in Trust, they will thereby benefit the poor, the Temple and the Nauvoo House, and even then only be doing that which is their duty and which I know, by considerable experience, will be vastly for their benefit and satisfaction in days to come. Let all the brethren therefore, when they move into Nauvoo, consult President Joseph Smith the Trustee &c., and purchase their lands of him, and I am bold to say that God will bless them and will hereafter be glad they did so.

We hold ourselves ready at any time to wait upon the brethren and show them the lands belonging to the church and Temple &c., and can be found any day either at President Joseph Smith's Bar Room or the Temple Recorder's Office, at the Temple.

W. CLAYTON, Clerk.
Nauvoo, Dec. 16, 1843.

NAUVOO COMB MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber, late from Philadelphia, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced manufacturing combs of every variety at his manufactory, on the corner of Young and Rich Streets, opposite Mr. Moses Smith's Store, three quarters of a mile east of the Temple, which he will sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than can be purchased in St. Louis, or any western market. All merchants and others, who wish to patronize home manufacture, would do well to call and examine his work and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Horns wanted at a liberal price, in exchange for combs or cash.

JOSEPH HAMMAR.
Nauvoo, Dec. 13, 1843. no35-1f.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.
MR. ROBERT WELLS, respectfully informs the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business at the corner of Main and Parley streets, and hopes by strict attention thereto, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Cutting down on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.
Oct. 18-25-3m.

GUSTAVUS HILLS.

WATCH-MAKER.

JEWELLER.
At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.
THE subscribers, from the East, have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, in President Joseph Smith's store, which they offer for sale on as good terms as can be bought in this city; among which is a large assortment of Domestic, Muslins, of a superior quality, also Unbleached Sewing Thread of a very superior article; Blue Knitting Cotton, and a good assortment of Boston Nails, first quality; together with many other articles usually kept in such a store. As we wish to deal honestly with all men, we shall invariably have but one price. Cash and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange, except promises.

BUTLER & LEWIS.
Nauvoo, Dec. 10, 1843. no34-1f.

CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP.
THE subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of window sash and doors and all kinds of job work in their line of business, at the shortest notice for cash or country produce. Shop on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets.

JOSEPH W. COOLEGE & CO.
N. B. Those having accounts against the above firm for work or materials will please bring them in immediately for settlement.
J. W. C. & Co.
Dec. 1843. no32-1f.

NOTARY PUBLIC.
THE subscriber is prepared to execute any business pertaining to the office of Notary Public, when called upon: such as, drawing, and taking the acknowledgment of Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Bills of Sale, &c. Also, taking Depositions, Affidavits, and Protest of Notes and Bills of Exchange.
Fees—For taking acknowledgment of Deeds and other instruments, to take effect in the county, 25cts.
To take effect out of the county, 50
E. ROBINSON
Nauvoo, Nov. 29, 1843. no31-1f.

IRON AND STEEL.
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Iron, Steel, Rasps and Nails of various descriptions. Also a large assortment of Hollowware, consisting of Pots, Kettles, Pans, Ovens &c. &c. all of which articles he is prepared to sell low for cash; wholesale and retail.
He also has on hand a constant supply of edge tools of various descriptions, which he makes at his manufactory, and which he is prepared to furnish to order at his store, near the corner of Partridge and Knight St.
EDWARD HUNTER.
Nauvoo, Nov. 22, 1843. no31-3m.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

WHERE is the Good Samaritan?
Where the true Philanthropist?
Is there no balm in Gilead? Have they not yet been found? If you have not found them, seek for the remedies offered to the afflicted, by Dr James M. Martien! Inquire for Dr James M. Martien's Invaluable remedy for the cure of Fevers.
For Dr James M. Martien's Anti-Bilious Universal Life Pills.
For Dr James M. Martien's Anti-Dyspeptic and Anti-Consumptive Pills.
For Dr James M. Martien's Never-failing Worm Destroying medicine.
For Dr James M. Martien's Cephalic Snuff, for the cure of Nervous Headache, &c.

In these medicines, the afflicted will find a treasure which is infinitely of greater value to the sick and debilitated, than either silver or gold. Truly may it be said that, in their curative virtues may be found the Good Samaritan! the true Philanthropist! the balm of Gilead! the Poor Man's Wealth! the Sick Man's Comfort! and by the proper and timely use of which, every man may become his own Physician!

From earliest childhood, he practiced successfully the art of healing; and in defiance of opposition, by friends and relatives, he succeeded in studying the art and science of medicine; and after untiring industry and immense research, and after having reached ripe years, and traveled among numerous tribes of Indians, and visited many and various climates, Dr James M. Martien is fully persuaded that he has now realized his fond expectations; that the object of all his toil, labor and hope, has been accomplished; and that he will be regarded by all future generations as the true Philanthropist; as having been the instrument, under the direction of an overruling Providence, of rendering and having rendered the greatest good to the greatest number, will be cheerfully conceded.

November 22d, 1843.

City of Nauvoo:

The subscriber takes great pleasure in calling the attention of the public, to the above invaluable remedies; believing that they are a medicine that will tend to secure the health of this city. That they act most mildly, and yet most efficaciously; in uniformity with the laws of nature; and that they are composed of mild herbs. Knowing from experience that no Pills possess more virtue in their curative properties. Their worth can only be estimated by a fair trial and by following the accompanying directions. The undersigned can produce a host of the most respectable testimony in their favor, and doubts not but a discerning public, will, in the use of them, secure to themselves, that highest boon of heaven—health.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.
The above medicines may be obtained in various stores in the city, and at his House, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.
Fever Pills \$1.50; Life Pills 25 cents; Anti-Dyspeptic Pills \$1.00.
Nov 29, 1843:31-ly

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, cloth lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B. All orders promptly attended to.
HOWARD EGAN.
April 26, 1843. 52-1f

SPINNING WHEELS.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing
Spinning Wheels
of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bed-stands of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bed-stand posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.
SIDNEY ROBERTS.
May 24 1843, 1f.

NAUVOO BREWERY.
TURLEY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has constantly on hand a supply of Ale, Beer, and Yeast of the best quality for sale, both wholesale and retail, at his Brewery, corner of Hyde and Water Streets.
Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843. no35-1f.

DO YOU KNOW ANY THING ABOUT THE MATTER?

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the adjacent towns, that he has established a Bakery and Confectionery, in this city, on Main Street, first door South of the (new) Masonic Hall, where he intends to manufacture every thing connected with that kind of business—Breads, Crackers, Cakes, Jellies and Candies of all descriptions which he will sell at St. Louis prices wholesale or retail.
L. N. SCHOVEL.
N. B. Marriage cakes made to order, on the shortest notice from one to twenty five dollars each.
Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843.

SELECT SCHOOL.
MR. A. BLAKE, having fitted up his school room on Parley street, second block east of Main street, would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that he will commence his second quarter on Monday the 11th instant.

He has been engaged in teaching for several years in the east, and is confident he will give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.
A quarter will consist of thirteen weeks—school five days each week, and no allowance will be made for absenters except in case of sickness, or by special agreement.

TERMS OF TUITION.
Reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic \$2 00
Grammar, geography and history 2 50
Philosophy, algebra and surveying 3 00
AARON BLAKE.
Nauvoo, Dec 5th, 1843-32-3m

E. MITCHEL.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S Boot and Shoe Maker, corner of Kimball and Main Street, begs to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity that he is carrying on the above business in all its branches and trusts that his long experience in conducting the business of Shoemaking both in Liverpool and Nauvoo, will insure him a share of public patronage. E. M. flatters himself that not only his workmanship but prices will give general satisfaction. All orders will be punctually attended to.
Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

SASH! SASH!! SASH!!!
WINDOW SASH constantly on hand and made to order at BAVER'S SASH SHOP, on Partridge Street, between Parley and Sidney Streets, near Knight's Flouring Mill.
Dec. 12, 1843. no33-1y.

SELECT SCHOOL.
A SELECT SCHOOL will be opened by J. HATCH, Jr., on Mulholland Street, half a mile east of the Temple, on the 27th of November, 1843; in which will be taught the various branches of an English Education, together with Latin and Greek. Terms, three dollars per quarter for English, four for Greek and Latin.
References—to any Merchant on the Hill.
Nov 15, 1843.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.
McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeil's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordions on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.
Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

THIRD ARRIVAL.
RECEIVED, by the Steamers Oage, and St. Louis Oak, at Lyon's New Brick Store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main and Carlin streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS, direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows: Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hardware, Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Prints, and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyon's cheap cash store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main, and Carlin streets, at the New Brick, Variety Store (sign of the Lion.)

Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill.,
Nov. 7, 1843-1f.

NEW GOODS, VERY CHEAP.
PRATT & SNOW, corner of Young and Wells Streets, one block north of the Temple, Nauvoo, have just received from Boston the largest supply of Dry Goods ever opened in this city, consisting principally of good staple articles for fall and winter; such as Broad-cloths, Casimers, Sattinets, Flannels, Shirtings, Sheetings, Calicoes, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. Cash wanted, and country produce bought and sold.

As we intend selling goods very cheap, and on the principles of honor, justice, and impartiality, no one need ask for credit, nor waste breath in bantering on the price, as we have but one invariable price either for cash or barter.
Nauvoo, Nov. 7, 1843.

GRANT & WATT, TAILORS,
MAIN STREET,
Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.
All country orders promptly attended to.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.
Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.
The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPFUR LOZENGES.
For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.
The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.
These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by
(22-y1.) J. SNIDER,
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

NAUVOO SEMINARY.
MR. Joseph M. and Miss Adelia Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Granger streets, on Tuesday the 13th inst. (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strictest attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION.
Reading writing and spelling \$2 00
English grammar & geography 2 50
Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00
Astronomy 4 00
A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absenters unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement.

JOSEPH M. COLE,
ADELIA COLE.

July 10 n12

FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, having lately taken the upper stone house in Nauvoo, are now prepared to do a Forwarding and Commission Business, and are ready at all times to accommodate the public, by receiving all goods that may be consigned to them.
CHARLES ALLEN,
JOHN KELLY.

Aug. 9 no67-1f

ALMON BABBITT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
Macedonia Hancock co. Ill.)
July 4th 1843-1f.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Hancock Circuit, I the undersigned administrator of the estate of Eric Rhodes deceased will on the 10th day of January 1844, at the house of Eunice Rhodes, in township six north of range eight west, sell at public vendue the following real estate to wit: the south east quarter of section No. five in township six north of range eight west of the fourth principal meridian.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of six and nine months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security and executing a mortgage on the premises sold to secure the purchase money.

HUGH RHODES.
Nov. 28, 1843. no32-0w.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING AND PLATING in all its varieties at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the Temple; by Gustavus Hills.

WANTED—Old Gold and Silver in exchange for work.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!!
THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

school books.
The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

Also,
Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Millenial Star, published by P. P. Pratt; an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our prices:

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1 50
do	do	do	neat	2 00
do	do	whole bound	plain	2 00
do	do	do	neat	2 50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1 00
do	do	do	neat	1 50
do	do	do	plain	0 75
do	do	do	neat	1 00
do	do	do	extra	1 37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	0 62
do	do	do	neat	0 87
do	do	do	plain	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Among the variety of stationery which we have just received, are several copies of Mason's Sacred Harp, and Kirkham's Grammars. Also, blank deeds may be had at the printing office.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF
Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no 1



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1844.

Whole Number 92

Volume I.—No. 40.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Bain Street,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$1.00 in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING,

(One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor,

(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

FORRY.

LOVE NEVER SLEEPS.

"Love never sleeps." The mother's eye
Beats o'er her dying infant's bed;
And as she marks the moments fly,
While death creeps on with noiseless tread,
Faint and distressed, she sits and weeps
With beating heart: "Love never sleeps."

Let's not then bid and fragile form
Forget the tumult of her breast;
Despite the horror of the storm,
Of burdened nature sinks to rest;
But ever them both another keeps
His midnight watch: "Love never sleeps."

Around—about—the angel bands
Sleep o'er the weary souls of men;
With pitying eyes and eager hands,
They raise the soul to hope again;
Free as the air, their pity weeps
The stern of time: "Love never sleeps."

And round—beneath—and over all,
O'er men and angels, earth and heaven,
Whisper "Send!" The slightest call
Is answered—and relief is given
In hours of woe, when sorrow sleeps,
The least in pain: "Love never sleeps."

Oh, God of Love, our eyes to thee,
Thine of the world's false radiance, turn;
And as we view thy purity,
We feel our hearts within us burn;
Convinced that in the lowest depths
Of human sin, "Love never sleeps."

TO THE HONORABLE, THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN LEGISLATIVE CAPACITY ASSEMBLED.

Your memorialist, a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and now an exile in the state of Illinois, begs leave, most respectfully to represent to your honorable body, that he was born in the state of Pennsylvania, on the 18th of February, A. D. 1793, in Alleghany county, and township of Saint Clair; that he continued his permanent residence in said state until the year 1823, when he moved into the state of Ohio. In 1831, he went into the state of Missouri, and in connection with other members of said Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, became the owner of real estate in the county of Jackson, in said state; but by reason of the violence of a formidable mob, and the unwillingness of the authorities of Missouri to protect your memorialist, and those connected with him, in the possession of their rights, they were forbidden the privilege of enjoying their property, or receiving any benefit therefrom; that in the month of April, 1839, your memorialist moved with his family into the state of Missouri, into Caldwell county, and became the owner of real estate in the said county of Caldwell, without however being privileged to enjoy the benefit of his lands in Jackson county. All the lands owned by your memorialist and his brethren, in Jackson county, were purchased from the United States, for which payment had been made in full; the benefits of which payment the United States now enjoy, and have ever since the purchase. There had a large number of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints settled in Caldwell county, at the time your memorialist went into that county, as also many in Davies county, in said state. We commenced building houses, and improving our lands; building mills and other machinery, for our mutual benefit; quietly and peaceably enjoying our new home, and using much industry and economy, to render the desolate waste, whither we had been driven, a pleasant habitation for man. The toils of the day, were followed by the sound of the hammer, the noise of the plane, and the hum of the wheel, at night. Day and night all was bustle, all was stir; every hour of the day, and many of the night, brought forth the fruits of industry, for the benefit of the settlers, and added additional improvement, beauty and comfort to our new homes. Our social circles, however, were not unfrequently disturbed by the tears and wailings of some desolate widow, or the weeping of some bereaved orphan, bewailing the loss of a husband or father, who had fallen a victim to the violence to the Jackson and Clay county mobs. Jackson county was the place of our choice, and nothing but violence could have caused our people to leave it. Their hearts were set upon it, and all their feelings associated with that place, as the future home of themselves and their posterity. The location in Caldwell and Davies counties, was only made by our people, by reason of violence and lawless outrages committed upon them. It was always received by us as a place of exile, and not of choice, and in despite of all our efforts to cheerfulness, at times, the mind would be almost overwhelmed with melancholy, and we would say in our hearts, and often with our lips, what availed us that our ancestors bled, and our fathers fought for liberty, while we are as captives in a strange land? and like Israel along the streams of Babylon, we would be almost ready to hang our harps on the willows, and refuse to sing the song of Zion. O where is the patrimony our fathers bequeathed to us?

Where is the liberty they purchased with their blood? Fied! alas, fled! but we hope not for ever.

But the wants of our families would dissipate our feelings; we would engage in the labors of the day, and the toils of the night, with untiring perseverance, and struggle with all the powers of both mind and body, to render our families comfortable, and make our homes pleasant. But alas! this privilege was not allowed us. Our quiet industry, and untiring perseverance soon awakened the jealousy of our enemies, and the cry went forth, that if the Mormons (as they called us) were let alone, Caldwell county would, in five years, be the most wealthy and populous county in the state. This our enemies could not endure; and a regular system of mobocracy, of violence, and plunder, was formed to check us in our course to wealth and greatness, as our enemies supposed; and, indeed, they had some reason to think so; for an extent of improvement had been made in this remote and wild region, in the space of a few months, which had not parallel in the history of our western settlements; and I strongly doubt whether any where else.

This banditti of marauders increased in numbers and violence, until by device and stratagem, duplicity and falsehood, they got the authorities of the state to interfere, and aid them in their diabolical purposes; and the then Governor of the state, Lilburn W. Boggs, actually sent a large military force into the county, with orders to exterminate us and confiscate our property, or such was the authority the commanders of the military array, claimed, by virtue of the order received from the governor. Suffice it to say, that our settlements were broken up, our towns plundered, our farms laid waste, our crops ruined, our flocks and herds either killed or driven away, our houses rifled, our goods, money, clothing, provisions, and all we had, carried away; men were shot down like wild beasts, or had their brains dashed out; women were insulted and ravished; children were killed, while pleading for their lives. All intruders were vain and fruitless; men, women and children, alike, fell victims to the violence and cruelty of these ruffians. Men moving into the county with their families, were shot down; their waggon, teams and loading, taken by the plunderers as booty, and their wives, with their little ones, ordered out of the state forthwith, or suffer death, as had their husbands; leaving them no means of conveyance but their feet, and no means of subsistence but begging. Soldiers of the revolution were slain in the most brutal manner while pleading for their lives, in the name of American citizens. Many were thrown into prison to endure the insults of a mock trial, that would have disgraced an inquisition. This last part of the scene, was doubtless designed to make the distant public believe, that there was some excuse for all this outrage and violence. Among the number of those cast into prison, was your memorialist, who had to endure four months imprisonment, part of the time in chains.

To give your honorable body a correct idea of the origin of these scenes of cruelty and woe, we will here transcribe the preamble to a set of resolutions passed by these plunderers, at their first meeting held in Jackson county, for the purpose of taking measures for the expulsion of our people from that county. It is as follows: "We the undersigned, citizens of Jackson county, believing that an important crisis is at hand, as regards our civil society, in consequence of a pretended religious society of people that have settled and are still settling in our county, styling themselves Mormons; and intending as we do, to rid our society, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must, and believing as we do, that the arm of the civil law does not afford us a guarantee, or at least, a sufficient one against the evils which are now inflicted on us, and seem to be increasing by the said religious sect, deem it expedient and of the highest importance to form ourselves into a company for the better and easier accomplishment of our purpose, which we deem it almost superfluous to say, is justified as well by the law of nature, as by the law of self defence."

Your honorable body will see by the above, that the reason assigned for the formation of the company (and this was the first that was formed) was the want of power, in the civil law to enable them to effect their object. Hear their own words—And believing as we do, that the arm of the civil law does not afford us a guarantee, or at least a sufficient one against the evils which are now inflicted on us. What were the evils complained of? Strange must be the answer, themselves being judges; the existence of a religious society among them; a society too against which even envy and malice themselves could not find an accusation, or ferret out any lawless impropriety, or one act which the laws recognized as criminal. For, says the complainants, we form ourselves into a company, because the laws do not provide for the evils which afflict us; or this is in effect what they say. If any individual or individuals of said society, or the society as a body, had transgressed the laws, had not the state power to lawfully inflict the punishment due to said offence? The sequel shows they had. What are the facts then of the case, our enemies held the judges themselves! They are, that our people had so deported themselves, as to be justified by the laws; claiming no rights but such as the laws guaranteed; exercising no power beyond the limits set for them by the laws of the country; and this was the reason why our enemies formed themselves into a

company for our expulsion, or at least, they so say. If our people had been transgressors of the laws, no need then, for the people of Jackson county to form themselves into a company to drive us from our homes; they could have done this lawfully; no need of a company's being formed, all could have been done without, that humanity could have demanded.

By virtue then of the unholy determination, as stated above, our people were attacked, indiscriminately, men women and children; their houses were rifled; the inmates driven out into open fields or wild prairies; their farms desolated; their crops all destroyed; their goods, and chattels carried off or otherwise destroyed; men were caught, tied up, and whipped, until some died in their hands, others had to tie handkerchiefs round their bodies to keep their bowels from falling out; others were shot down; their wives and little ones driven from their habitation; and this often in the night, having nothing but their night clothes on; their houses would be set on fire, and all consumed, leaving hundreds of women and little children thus destitute and naked, wandering bare-footed and nearly naked, in the darkness of the night and dead of winter, in the fields and open prairies, without any covering, but the heavens, or any bed but the earth; and their condition so terrible, that they might be followed by their blood, which flowed from their lacerated and bleeding feet. Females in this heart rending condition, gave birth to children, in the open air, and exposed to the inclemencies of the winter. The consequences were that many sickened and many died. And if we ask, why all this abuse? the answer must be, because the people had not transgressed the laws; if they had, their persecutors would have punished them by the laws; but they had not done it, and for this cause they must suffer all the cruelties which the most inhuman barbarity could invent. The lands which your memorialist and his brethren had purchased from the general government, and on which large improvements were made, were thus taken possession of by our persecutors, and the same are held by them till this day, and we are forlorn the privilege of enjoying them or any benefit arising from them, I mean the lands in Jackson County.

After wandering about for a length of time, those that were thus unlawfully deprived of their earthly all and cruelly driven from their homes, got into Clay county in said state of Missouri; and again began to get homes; but in a short time, the same scenes began to be acted in Clay, as had been in Jackson county, and the people were again driven, and got into Caldwell or what was afterwards Caldwell county, and into Davies county, or a large majority of them, and here again purchased lands from the general government.

To give your honorable body a correct idea of how those who had been thus driven and stripped of their all, were enabled again to purchase, it is only necessary to say, that there was a constant emigration into the country of the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; many of those had money, and they loaned part of what they had to those who had none, and enabled them to purchase homes. The lands soon began to rise in value, and the first purchasers were enabled to sell part of what they had purchased for enough to pay for the whole, and save themselves a home; some more and some less. There were few, if any, who did not in this way get homes, but were privileged only a very short time to enjoy them. We were followed into Caldwell and Davies counties, by the same relentless spirit, and by the same persecutors who had desolated our people in Jackson county, under the command of Major General Lucas, of Independence, Jackson county seat of the first mob, and the place where the first company was formed for our destruction. He was joined on his way hither by many of other counties, and invaded our towns and settlements, laid all waste and drove us into exile.

Lilburn W. Boggs, who was Lieutenant Governor of the state, when the persecution first commenced, and one of the principal actors in the persecution, was now (1838) governor of the state, and used his executive and influence to have us all massered or driven into exile; again taking all we had, and holds it till this day; and all this because we were not lawless and disobedient. For if the laws had given them a sufficient guarantee against the evils complained of by the existence of our religious society among them, then would they have had recourse to the laws. If we had been transgressors of law, our houses would not have been rifled, our women ravished, our farms desolated, and our goods and chattels destroyed; our men killed, our wives and children driven into the prairies, and made to suffer all the indignities that the most brutal barbarity could inflict, but would only have had to suffer that which the laws would inflict, which were founded in justice, framed in righteousness, and administered in humanity. But scourged by this banditti, without the forms of law, and according to their own declaration, in violation of all law, or the principles of humanity, we were doomed to suffer all kinds of cruelty which barbarity or inhumanity could invent. And they have gravely told the world that they deem it almost superfluous to say that their cause was justified, as well by the law of nature as by the law of self defence. Now, in the name of all humanity, what law of nature justified, or law of self defence required the infliction of such senseless cruelties? In so saying they show most absurdly but very little respect to the intelligence or humanity of American citizens, and in the eyes of the civilized world

have cast a shade, and a dark one too, on the character of the sons of a noble ancestry, for they have virtually said that Americans look upon such cruelties as the acts of virtue and the fatherly chastisements of humanity.

During the whole progress of these scenes of cruelty, from the beginning, we petitioned the authorities of Missouri for protection and redress. In the name of American citizens, we appealed to their patriotism, to their justice, to their humanity, and to their sacred honors; but they were deaf to our entreaties, and lent a high ear to our petitions. All attempts at redress or protection were vain, and they heeded us not, until we were exiles in a strange land, though one (and to its honor be it spoken) where we found both friends and a home. But since our residence in Illinois, Missouri has followed us with the same relentless spirit of persecution. Warrants have been sent by the governor of Missouri to the governor of Illinois, demanding the body of your memorialist, and a number of others; for that of Joseph Smith three several warrants have been sent, all of which have been set aside by the legal authorities of Illinois; and yet they cease not their persecution. Our people are kidnapped, and carried into Missouri, and there insulted and whipped (as many have been) and cast into prison, and left to get out as they could. All this without the forms of trial. Missouri is by these brutal means endeavouring to make the public think that they have cause for this barbarity. But, yet we ask your honorable body, what excuse can be pled for such inhuman barbarity and brutal recklessness? Let me further ask the attention of your honorable body to the fact, that all the before described outrages were committed by a body of men calling themselves militia, called out by order of the governor for the professed object of seeing that the laws were kept, and their supremacy maintained. Such was their pretended object, and under this cover they put defiance to the laws of both God and man; of nature, humanity, and decency; and in these unhallowed abuses of all the laws of civilized society in the world, they were upheld by the authorities of the state, and actually paid by the state, for committing theft, robbery, rapine, violence, rape, and murder, with innumerable cruelties, painful to mention. And when we made application to the authorities for redress, we were insulted instead of receiving common civilities. The constitution of the United States provides, that this United States shall give to each state a republican form of government. Is it a republican form of government where such outrages can be committed in the face of the authorities, and yet no redress can be had; where all law is suspended to give place to cruelty, barbarity, and inhumanity? Let your honorable body answer.

Her statements in the national councils may attempt to plead excuses for these diabolical outrages, but all they can do is to stamp infamy on their own characters, and engrave disgrace on the urn that contains their ashes after they sleep. What, I ask your honorable body, can be pled in extenuation of crimes so barbarous, cruelties so infamous, and outrages so violent. What crime can any man commit, it matters not how flagrant, which can, according to the laws of the civilized world, subject his wife to insult, his daughters to rape, his property to public plunder, his children to starvation, and himself and family to exile. The very character of the outrage is all the testimony I think your honorable body can ask—that it was without provocation on the part of the sufferers; for if there had been provocation then would the transgressors have had to suffer the penalty of broken laws, but their punishment—if such it can be called—was not the penalty inflicted for the breach of any law, for no law in existence knows such a penalty or penalties. Why then all this cruelty? Answer, because the people had violated no law; and they could not be restrained by law, nor prevented from exercising the rights, which they, (according to the laws,) enjoyed, and had a right to be protected in, in any state in the union.

Being refused redress by the authorities of Missouri, to whom shall your memorialist look? He answers, to the people of his native state, and through them to the general government, and where can he look with more confidence, than to the patriots of Pennsylvania, the state of his nativity, and the place of the sepulchres of his fathers. Yes, your memorialist says in his heart, "I will tell my wrongs and grievances and that of my brethren, in Pennsylvania; I will publish them in the streets, high ways and high places of the 'Key Stone State'; that her statesmen may plead the cause of suffering innocence in the halls of the National Legislature; her matrons may arise in the strength of patriotism; her fair ones in virtuous indignation, and their united voices cease not, until the cause of the innocent shall be heard, and their most sacred rights restored." To your honorable body then, the representatives of the people of his native state, your memorialist utters his complaining voice; to you he tells the tale of his wrongs, and his woes, and that of his brethren, and appeals to your honorable body, as one of Pennsylvania's native sons, and asks you in the name of all that is patriotic, republican and honorable, to instruct the whole delegation of Pennsylvania in congress, to use all lawful and constitutional means to obtain for us redress for our wrongs and losses. Believing as your memorialist does, that the general government has not only power to act in the premises, but are bound by every sacred obligation by which American citizens are bound to one another, in our national compact, to see that

no injury is inflicted without redress being made.

Weak indeed must be our republican institutions, and as contemptible our national capacity, if it is a fact, that American citizens, after having purchased lands from the government, and received the government guarantee to be protected in the enjoyment of them, they can be lawlessly and causelessly driven off by violence and cruelty, and yet the government have no power to protect them, or redress their wrongs. Tell not this in Pennsylvania, publish it not in the streets of Harrisburgh, for surely, the sons of the 'Key Stone State' will feel themselves insulted.

Well may the nations of the old world ridicule the weakness, and impotency of our institutions, a government not able to protect its own citizens! A government, it must be famous indeed in the annals of history, and a pattern to the world, which is so governed as to admit of the most flagrant abuses, known to the civilized world, and acknowledged by all to be such; and yet no power to redress them. Hear! O ye barbarians! Listen to it O ye savage! and hasten, ye hasten all of you, to America; there you can give your aversion by plunder, and riot in the blood of innocence, till you are satisfied, and the government has no power to restrain, nor strength to punish, nor yet ability to redress the sufferers at your hands.

From the acquaintance which your memorialist has with the history of his native state, he has been induced to make his appeal to your honorable body—a state whose people are noted for their civic virtues and zealous attachment to the principles of civil and religious liberty; a people venerable from the beginning of our national existence; whose virtuous efforts to the sacred principles of freedom, religious, civil, and political, have obtained for themselves imperishable laurels in the history of our country; a people whose colonial organization was based upon the holy principles of equal rights and equal privileges; a people whose national escutcheon has never been stained with the martyr's blood; a people whose statesmen, divines and heroes, labored in the cabinet, the desk and the field, to secure, and hand down to their posterity, in all succeeding ages, the boon of heaven, the sacred rights of freedom.

It was in the honored metropolis of Pennsylvania, the seat of the first colonial congress, when the principles of liberty were matured, from whence emanated the voice of independence, whose echoes rolled and reverberated, till it reached the circumference of the colonial settlements, and inspired the sons of freedom, until there was but one voice heard "Freedom or Death." It was there when the leaders and heroes of the revolution, pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors, to each other, to be scourged by a tyrant's sceptre no longer, until all they had, and all they were, were offered on the altar of freedom.

Not only were the principles of equal rights inscribed in legible characters on the flags which floated on her towers, in the incipient stages of our national existence, but they were engraven on the hearts of the people, with an impression which could not be obliterated. All who collected in her towers, or fought under her banners, could contend and fight for freedom only. Her teachers of religion, whose influence in the pulpit, and eloquence in public assemblies, wielded an overwhelming influence in forwarding the cause of liberty; did they use this influence in securing to themselves governmental patronage, or religious preferences? Alas! acquainted with the history of the times answer no. They were citizens of Pennsylvania, and the immortal Penn had inscribed on every pot and bell in the colony, 'Civil and Religious Liberty.' The patriotism of Pennsylvania's religious teachers was pure. They threw in their whole weight of character and influence to promote a cause which made others equal with themselves; for the glorious privilege of seeing a people free. Her heroes bore the horrors of war, not to sway the tyrant's sceptre, or enjoy a lordling's wealth, but to found an asylum for the oppressed, and prepare a land of freedom for the tyrant's slave. Her statesmen, while in the councils of the nation, devoted all their wisdom and talents to establish a government where every man should be free; the slave liberated from bondage, and the colored African enjoy the rights of citizenship; all enjoying equal rights to speak, to act, to worship, peculiar privileges to none. Such were Pennsylvania's sons at the beginning; and surely their sons and successors must have degenerated, lamentably degenerated, from the purity and patriotism of their fathers and predecessors, if crimes and cruelties, such as your memorialist complains of, go unheeded and unregarded. Honorable regard for the people of any native state forbids the thought.

In confidence of the purity and patriotism of the representatives of the people of his native state, your memorialist comes to you; honorable body, through this his winged messenger, to tell you that the altar which was erected by the blood of your ancestors, to civil and religious liberty, from whence ascended up the holy incense of pure patriotism and universal good will to man, into the presence of Jehovah, a sacrifice of life, is thrown down and the worshippers thereof, have been driven away, or else they are laying slain at the place of the altar. He comes to tell your honorable body, that the temple your fathers erected to freedom, whither their sons assembled to hear her precepts and cherish her doctrines in their hearts, has been desecrated; its portals closed, so that those that go up hither, are forbidden to enter.

He comes to tell your honorable body, that the blood of the heroes and patriots of the revolution, who have been slain by wicked hands for enjoying their religious rights, the boon of heaven to man, has cried, and is crying in the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth, saying, redress, redress our wrongs, O Lord God of the whole earth.

He comes to tell your honorable body, that the dying groans of infant innocents, and the shrieks of insulted and abused females—and many of them widows of revolutionary patriots have ascended up into the ears of Omnipotence, and are registered in the archives of eternity, to be had in the day of retribution, as a testimony against the whole nation, unless their cries and groans are heard by the representatives of the people, and ample redress made, as far as the nation can make it, of the wrath of the Almighty will come down in fury against the whole nation.

Under all these circumstances, your memorialist prays to be heard by your honorable body, touching all the matters of his memorial; and as a memorial will be presented to congress this session, for redress of our grievances, he prays your honorable body will instruct the whole delegation of Pennsylvania, in both houses, to use all their influence in the national councils, to have redress granted.

And, as in duty bound, your memorialist will ever pray.

SIDNEY RIGDON, P. M.

To the Editor of the Nauvoo Neighbour.

SIR,

Having had occasion to visit New Orleans a few weeks since, and being anxious to economize, I went as a deck passenger, and on returning from thence, it was my good fortune, to fall in with a company of Latter-day Saints, who had just arrived from England.

On sailing up the "Father of Waters," the mighty Mississippi, I was much amused at studying the variety of character, met with on board the Steam Boat: without entering at the present time, into a minute description of those, who formed the greater part of this motley company, I shall just relate an incident, that passed under my own observation, otherwise, I could not have supposed that in this "Land of the brave,"—this "Heaven of rest;" a scene so disgraceful and revolting, as the one I then witnessed, could have transpired in a professed free country like unto America!

The incident alluded to was so repugnant to a free-born Englishman's mind and feelings, that had not principles of a higher and nobler character, pervaded the bosom of the Saints, a general conflict must have ensued.

It was well known, that there was "Mormonism," on board, and a party of Missourian Farmers, and Dealers, took every occasion to tease and insult them, especially on this occasion, one miscreant looking fellow, armed with a bowie knife, and without any previous provocation whatever, went up to the berth of one of the Saints and violently dragged him from thence, at the same time, ferociously striking him over the temples;—his colleagues looking on, and joining in a laugh of fiendish triumph at their supposed victory. It was evidently their intention, by this coward and dastardly act, to have excited the Mormons to retaliate and being far more in number, they had gloried over their sacred prey, with savage and relentless ferocity, that had most likely inspired them and others, on a former occasion, when they drove an harmless and inoffensive people from their borders; robbing, plundering, and even murdering many an helpless, and innocent victim, which the perusal of several heart-rending "Appeals," and documents, inserted in your highly respectable Columns, fully prove and substantiate.

When, I would ask, Mr. Editor, is there to be a stop put to such proceedings as these? Can this be called "A Land of liberty and freedom?" when such unheard-of cruelty and oppression is practised, and no redress available?

But fearful of further trespassing upon your room,

I remain,
Sir,
Yours very respectfully,
JOHN HUSBAND.

Nauvoo Jan. 25th. 1844.

P. S. The name of the Gentleman, who was thus insulted, is Mr. Henry Needham of this City.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Tuesday, January 2, 1844.

SENATE.

The President pro tem, laid before the Senate the credentials of the Hon James Alfred Fenno, chosen a Senator by the Legislature of Maryland for six years from the 4th of March last.

Mr Buchanan presented the memorial of Jonas Preston and others; and also of John Ely and other citizens of Philadelphia, for indemnity for French spoliation also of citizens of Philadelphia for the revival of the Navy Pension Act of March 3, 1837; also of citizens of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, for a reduction of postage; also of Jonas Gleason for an increase of duty on imported baking and frying pans.

Mr Merrick presented a petition of citizens of Poughkeepsie, and another from citizens of Baltimore, praying a reduction in the rates of postage.

Mr Phelps presented the petition of the executors of Isaac Green.

Mr. Kives presented the petition of citizens of Hampshire county, Virginia, praying a reduction in the rates of postage.

Mr. Hannegan presented the petition of Jacob Olinger, also a petition in behalf of Simeon Kenton.

Mr. Woodbridge presented a memorial of citizens of Michigan, for a grant of land for the construction of a canal around the falls of St. Mary.

Mr. Sturgeon presented a petition of citizens of Philadelphia for the revival of the Navy Pension Act of 1837. Also, a petition of citizens of Erie county, Pennsylvania, for an appropriation for the improvement of their harbor.

Mr. King presented the petition of Geo. S. Gaines, late Pension Agent at Mobile. Mr. Simple gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the extension of the national road to Alton, on the Missouri river.

Mr. Merrick submitted a resolution which was agreed to, directing the Postmaster General to furnish to the Senate a copy of the account he caused to be kept during the month of October last, of the number of letters under each rate of postage; the number of free letters, and by what office franked; the number of newspapers, pamphlets, &c., passing through the mail during said month of October; and any other accurate information he may have collected, and not heretofore communicated to Congress, on this subject.

Mr. Hannegan submitted a motion, directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate the present condition of the harbor of Michigan City, the amount heretofore expended on, and the sum necessary to complete, the works at that point, with such other information as he may have relative thereto.

Mr. Woodbury submitted a resolution, instructing the committee on finance to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law, the allowance of any claim, except under a special act of Congress, by any of the departments or bureaus which has once been rejected by the heads thereof; and also the allowance of any claim, without such special act, which originated more than four years previous to such application.

Mr. W. also submitted a resolution instructing the committee on finance to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that the annual estimates from the departments, which are laid before Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be accompanied by the written approval or disapproval of the President and all the Heads of the Departments, as to their necessity and amount; and that no estimates for appropriations be at any time submitted to Congress by any of the departments or bureaus, except such as, like the annual estimates, have been first laid before the Secretary of the Treasury, and are accompanied by a plan from him for means adequate to meet them.

Mr. Huntington, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill in favor of Edward Kennard.

Mr. Jarnagan introduced a bill to divide the United States into two military districts, in such manner as in the opinion of the President the interest of the service may require, and that one of the brigadier generals of the line of the army shall be assigned to the command of each of said districts.

The Senate then went into executive session, and, after a short period adjourned.

HOUSE.

Hon. Lucius Lyon of Michigan, and Hon. Wm. H. Hammett of Mississippi, appeared and took their seats.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of taking up the bill to refund the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Adams asked leave to present a report from the select committee on the rules, in order that it might be printed; but it was objected to, and the motion to go into Committee of the Whole was carried—ayes 105, nays 47, and Mr. Davis of Indiana assumed the Chair.

The bill to refund the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson, was taken up, and was debated at much length by Messrs. Barnard, Dawson, Kennedy, Grider, Dean, and Peyton, when, on motion by Mr. Welles, the committee rose.

Mr. Adams, from the select committee on the Rules of the House, submitted a report which he moved to have printed, and made the order of the day for this day week.

Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina, moved a division of the question, which was agreed to; and the printing was agreed to, and the remainder negatived.

Mr. Davis, from the committee on public lands, reported a resolution directing 10,000 additional copies of the report of the commissioner of the general land office to be printed; which was adopted.

Mr. Elmer, from the committee on elections, reported a resolution authorizing the employment of a clerk.

This was opposed by Mr. Houston and Mr. Harpers the latter at great length, and before he had concluded his remarks the House adjourned.

In the Senate of the United States, on the 3d instant, no business of special importance to this part of the country was transacted, except the introduction, by Mr. Atchison, on leave of a bill to extend the time for proving pre-emption rights; and notice of a bill by Mr. Hannegan, for the continuation of the Cumberland road through the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

In the House, Mr. Hunt offered a resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution, restricting the election of President to a single term.

Mr. Barnard offered a resolution in favor of extending relief to the nearest relatives of the officers and crew of the United States schooner Grampus.

A Joint Resolution was introduced requiring the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House, to procure in all cases work of American manufacture for the use of the Capitol, when such work can be procured as cheaply and as good as the foreign articles. Objections were made, and the resolution was laid over.

Mr. Hungerford, of New York, offered a resolution proposing the appointment of a select committee on retrenchment, who should take into consideration the subject of reducing the public expenses of the various departments of the Government and report thereon. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the House, (if not in his opinion incompatible with the public interest,) the instructions given to our Minister at Berlin, by which he has been authorized to negotiate a treaty between the United States and the German States or 'Customs Union,' for 'mutual reductions to be made in their respective Tariffs, with correspondence and despatches on that subject not already communicated to this House.

Mr. Steenrod introduced a bill making appropriations for the Cumberland Road in the State of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the erection of a bridge over the Ohio river at Wheeling, Va.

Mr. Dana introduced a bill to amend the act entitled 'An act to reduce into one the several acts for establishing and regulating the Post Office Department.'

Mr. Cave Johnson gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal the duties on salt, and the bounties and allowances made in lieu thereof.

Mr. Milton Brown gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, or at some early day thereafter, ask leave to introduce a bill to divide the United States into two military districts.

Mr. Cary offered a resolution providing that the vote of yesterday, by which the House had rejected the motion of Mr. Adams setting apart Tuesday next for the consideration of the report of the Select Committee on the rules, be reconsidered. Some conversation followed, chiefly on a point of order.

When Mr. Boyd moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. B asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered; and, being taken, were: yeas 80, nays 87.

So the resolution was not laid on the table.

Some further conversation followed on a point of order, and the Speaker having decided that the motion was a privileged question, and was therefore debatable at this time, it was, by general consent, laid over until the call of the States should have been completed.

Mr. Rhet introduced a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill reducing all duties on imports over thirty per cent. *ad valorem*, with such discriminations below this maximum as purposes of revenue shall require.

Mr. R demanded the previous question; on which motion the vote stood: yeas 81, nays 40.

So there was a second.

And the main question (on the adoption of the resolution) was ordered to be now taken.

Mr. Barnard asked the yeas and nays thereon, which were ordered; and, being taken, resulted as follows: yeas 67, nays 112.

So the resolution was rejected.

A resolution offered by Mr. Campbell appointing Mr. J. McCormick Postmaster of the House, was declared to be out of order, by the Speaker, on the ground that, by a previous question of the house to-morrow had been set apart for an election of a person to fill the said office.

Mr. C then modified his resolution so as to rescind the said order for the purpose indicated, he moved the previous question.

Mr. Waller moved that the resolution laid on the table.

And Mr. W asked the yeas and nays which were ordered; and, being taken were: yeas nays 76.

So the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Black, of Georgia, offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill, as soon as practicable, revising the present tariff, and imposing duties on imports on the principle of revenue only.

And Mr. B demanded the previous question.

On which motion the vote stood: yeas 92, nays not counted.

So there was a second.

And the main question (on the adoption of the resolution) was ordered to be now taken.

Mr. King, of Massachusetts, asked the yeas and nays thereon, which were ordered; and, being taken, resulted as follows: yeas 83, nays 84.

So the resolution was rejected.

Mr. A. V. Brown, in pursuance of notice heretofore given, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill, repealing the second section of an act commonly known as the appointment act.

[The second section is that which provides for representation by single districts.]

The bill having been read twice—

Mr. A. V. Brown moved that it be referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and that it be printed.

Mr. Campbell moved its reference to the committee of election.

The question having been taken first on the motion of Mr. A. V. Brown, it was agreed to.

So the bill was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Duncin offered the following resolution, on which he demanded the previous question.

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be and they are hereby instructed to report to this House, at as early a day as possible, a bill to provide for the collection, safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue, containing such provisions, guards and securities, as may best effect the objects herein specified, and to disconnect the Government from all banking institutions.

The demand for the previous question was seconded; and the main question (on the adoption of the resolution) was ordered to be taken.

The yeas and nays were asked and ordered thereon; and, being taken, resulted as follows: yeas 1, nays 59.

Mr. McDowell offered the following resolution, on which he demanded the previous question.

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to report a bill so modifying the tariff as to provide a revenue sufficient for the wants of the Government, economically administered, and with such discriminations as look to that object and no other.

And pending the question, the House adjourned.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the old numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31, 1841.

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

The Commissioned officers of the Nauvoo Legion are hereby notified that a general Court-martial will be held at the Masonic Hall, on Saturday the 10th day of February next at 9 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of receiving and acting upon the report of the committee of revision of the laws of the Legion.

WILSON LAW, Major Gen. Nauvoo city, Jan. 30, 1841.

NOTICE.

I take this opportunity of notifying all those that feel an interest in getting Wood for the Poor of the 6th Ward, that on Monday, the 5th of February, I shall meet all these at the Upper Steam Mill, to conduct them to the Big Island, as I have permission of Messrs. Law, to get all the Wood I want for the poor.

Come on Neighbours, with your axes and teams; for the ice is good, the weather is cold, and many of the poor are without wood; come on brethren and don't neglect the poor.

DANIEL CARN, Bishop of the 6th Ward.

We have had a few days of severe weather since our last, and especially on Saturday and Sunday, since which time it has abated considerably. The river is froze, so that teams are crossing, but it is not very safe, as numbers have broke through, but we have not heard of any serious accident.

A discussion came off last evening in this city, between one of Miller's disciples and Sidney Rigdon, Esq., which excited a good deal of interest. The Millerites hold the idea that the Savior will make his appearance between this and the first of April, while Mr. Rigdon contends, and clearly proves, that the prophecies which are to be fulfilled before the Savior's coming, would not allow of so short a time as is specified.

Self-made Men.—Columbus was a weaver; Franklin was a journeyman printer; Massillon, as well as Fletcher, rose amidst the humblest vocations; Niebuhr was a peasant; Sextus V. was employed in keeping swine; Rollin was the son of a cutter; Ferguson and Burns, Scottish poets, were shepherds; Aesop was a slave; Homer was a beggar; Daniel Defoe was apprenticed to a hosier; Demosthenes was the son of a cobbler; Hogarth, an engraver of pewter pots; Homer was the son of a baker; Gay was an apprentice to a silk mercer; Ben Johnson was a brick layer; Porson was son of a parish clerk; Pridoux was employed to sweep Exeter College; Akenside was the son of a butcher; Pope was the son of a merchant; Cervantes was a common soldier; Gilford and Bloomfield were shoemakers; Howard was apprenticed to a grocer; Halley was the son of a soap boiler; Richard Arkwright was a barber for a number of years.

A terrible Time.—The prevalence of such weather as we have experienced for the past two weeks, has come to be a subject, not only of remark, but a theme for the exercise of philosophy. One may well enquire, what has become of the Commercial Community, and what are the uses of navigation, if weather, forbidding the opening of a vessel's hatch, or the discharge of a single bale or box of goods, is thus to continue. We do not deem that such a 'terrible state' as is indicated by mud knee deep, and rain in torrents upon our city, can but have a disastrous influence upon every thing.

How can the arts and sciences flourish? How can the action of thought go on? How must love prosper? What are the prospects of social life or amusement? The matter assumes a most serious aspect, and calls upon the energy that man, in his best moods can possibly possess. [N. Orleans, Dec. 23.]

A SUPERB ARTICLE.—A very curious and superb article was exhibited at the recent Fair of the American Institute, at New York. It was an Ottoman, to all appearances, but on a lady attempting to sit upon it, it flew open, the cushion settled down, and it became a superb armed chair.

Touching a spring, up flew a reading desk, and a gilded branch for candles. Touching another spring the desk disappeared, and lo! a dressing mirror presented itself, reflecting back the lovely features which looked into it. But rise a moment while we smooth the cushion. Another spring is touched, and now it is a bed fit for a princess to repose on! As the 'Brother Jonathan' observed, 'it was a manufactured coquette, done in silk and mahogany, changeable as the wind, and beautiful in every change.'—St. Louis Reporter.

POETICAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—In St. Giles' church lies Chapman, the earliest and best translator of Homer, and Andrew Marvel, the wit, the poet, and patriot, whose poverty Charles II. could not bribe. Who would suppose the Borough was the most classical ground in the metropolis? and yet it undoubtedly is so.—The Globe theatre was there, for which Shakespeare wrote his plays. On the Borough side of the river, still called Bankside, in the same lodgings and having the same wretched, lived Beaumont and Fletcher.

In the Borough, also, at St. Saviour's, lie Fletcher and Massinger in one grave. In the same church lies Chaucer's cotemporary, Gower; and from an inn in the Borough, the existence of which is still boasted, Chaucer and his pilgrims set out on their famous route to Canterbury.

Who would expect to find any thing poetical in East Smithfield? Yet there was born the most poetical of poets, Spencer. Pope was born in a street no less anti-poetical than Lombard-street, and so was Grey in Cornhill, Milton was born in Bread street, Chopside, and the presence of this great poet and patriot has given happy memories to many parts of London. He lived in Fleet street, in Aldersgate street, in Jewin street, in Barbican, in Holborn, and in Scotland yard, and he died in the Artillery-walk, Bunhill-fields, and was buried in St. Giles's, Cripplegate. Ben Johnson was born in Marshborn-lane, near Charing cross. In Brook street Holborn, died by poison Thomas Chatterton, 'the sleepless boy, who perished in his pride.' He was buried in the work-house in Shoe-lane. In Southampton-row, Holborn, Cowper, was fellow clerk to an attorney, with the future Lord Chancellor Thurlow. In Bolt-court lived Dr. Johnson. Butler lived in Rose street, Covent-garden, church-yard, where Peter Pindar followed him. Dryden lived and died in Gerrard street Soho; and Voltaire lodged while in London, at the sign of the White Puke, in Maiden-lane Covent-garden.

Thus it is seen that let our footsteps wander where they may in this great city, the memory of the 'illustrious dead,' is around us.—*London Weekly Dispatch.*

ALMOST PERPETUAL MOTION.—We copied a paragraph recently describing a twelve month clock exhibited at the Fair of the New York Institute, the invention of Mr. Crane. We possess a townsman, whose powers of invention in this line of art, far surpasses the ingenuity of Mr. Crane. Francis Stein, clock and watch maker in Meeting street, opposite the United States Court House, had manufactured in Charleston, only a year ago, a clock that ran for one year without winding up; this clock was its own pendulum, and gave on its face, the times at London, Paris and Charleston. It was raffled out for sixty chances, at five dollars each, and is now in England.

Mr. Stein is working at present on a clock which is moved by a spring, and can also be propelled by weight; it has only four wheels, and its mechanism is very simple; it makes only 4-3-4 revolutions during the term of ten years, and need not be wound up in that time. Mr. Stein avers, that if he puts an additional wheel into his clock with one hundred teeth, it will go one hundred years without being wound up, and nevertheless the whole clock wants only five pounds to be kept going.

Mr. Stein, will have a clock of the above description, ready in four months time, and will give all friends of curious mechanism, an opportunity to judge for themselves.—[Charleston Patriot.]

Curious Geological Fact.—Professor Colcroft in one of his interesting

letters to the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, mentions the following fact, discovered during his late tour through the passage of the Alleghany Mountains, on his route over the Cumberland road, to Wheeling, Va.

'The geological structure of this section of country, from water to water, is not without an impressive lesson. In rising from the Chesapeake waters, the stratified rocks, are lifted up, pointing west towards the Alleghany, and after crossing the summit, they point east, or directly contrary, as the two sides of a house, and leave the inevitable conclusion that the Alleghany, have been lifted by a literal rent as it were.

It is in this way, the granites and their congeners have been raised up into their present elevation.'

DISASTERS ON LAKE ERIE FOR 1840.—The Buffalo Commercial gives a list of disasters on the Lake during the season of navigation, which includes fourteen ships, brigs, and schooners, one propeller, and one ordinary steamer; all lost in whole or in part, or much damaged in hull and cargo.

The loss of life was from the schr. 'Erie,' at Michigan City, in April, of the Garduer, and five men; and from the schr. South America, on 15th October, Captain Bradley, and five others.

'Father what do Printers live on?' 'Why, my child?' 'You said you had not paid him, for two or three years, and yet you have his paper every week?' 'Take the child out of the room; what does he know about right and wrong.'

An Old Mail Robber.—The Alton Telegraph, of the 16th instant says: 'At the present term of the United States District Court, John Wingate, late post-master at Rocking Cave, in Harden county, Ill., was indicted for an alleged robbery of the mail. The accused is 73 years of age.

THE PORTUGUESE IN INDIA.—The Portuguese, as a naturalized foreigner, seems to follow the Parsee, yet few can afford characteristics more widely differing. The former may be known by his sallow countenance, slovenly gait, and mimicry of European fashion. His garments are the worst shaped things imaginable; and where colour is admitted, it is of the gaudiest tint; he affects a swagger, and desires to pass as a man of style and taste. Nothing can be more dirty and despicable than the Portuguese of the lower order, nothing more absurd and comical than the affected dean of the upper.

The Portuguese loves society and music, dancing and festivity; he is troublesome when holding positions of authority, and offensive in his self-importance when invested with power.

Among the natives of India generally, the Portuguese is held in contempt, and considered capable of all sorts of depravity and wickedness. That he is weak and degenerate is certain, while all that energy and talent which originated the Portuguese Government in India wholly lost.

The Portuguese encourage priestcraft, while their religious teachers place their foot upon the necks of the laymen, and, constraining a very sufficient contribution, live in great content and comfort.

The Portuguese seat of Government is beautifully situated, and adorned with palaces and churches worthy the great city, founded by the noble-hearted Albuquerque; but the towns which once equally marked their conquest, are overgrown with brambles, while the glossy snake glides among their tombs, and the timid songster of the woods shelters his bright plumage among the rich foliage tangled alike round hall and bower.

The Portuguese woman, pretty when young, becomes coarse both in form and nature when advanced in age. She loves gaudy colours, the glare of feasts, the insense of admiration. The better class affect sentiment, poetry, and taste, but it is to be feared are very unfemininely deficient in all these, if any opinion may be formed from the alliances that are often considered the most eligible, from their favourite songs, and the striking contrasts adopted in costume.

The Portuguese, however offensive he becomes when a ruler, weak he is as a diplomatist, ridiculous as a beau, ignorant as a priest, and useless generally as a member of the native community of India, is yet admirable as a cook; and although his deficiency in cleanliness and his love of potent liquors detract somewhat from his general merits, yet it must be admitted that the European gastronomist in India, is materially a debtor to the Portuguese; unhappily, in this sphere of action his usefulness ends, and with it his claim to our attention.

[Native Indian Society: Asiatic J.]

Coffee.—This bitter beverage, so well liked by ourselves and all whom we know, and so generally used in every civilized country, was first introduced into France, so says an old work by an em-

bassador from the Porte, in 1660. It is stated that this Turkish Ambassador was a man of exceeding politeness, wit, and gallantry, and that notwithstanding he had so many wives at home, he was a great favorite with the leading fashionable women of Paris. When visited by them he gave them coffee to drink, and for politeness sake the black and bitter beverage was drunk, when a taste was acquired for it among the lady nobility of Paris which soon extended itself to all classes. It was in 1676 that Coffee Houses were first established in Paris. At this period intemperance prevailed among the French to a fearful extent. It was common, parties of both gentlemen, to visit public places, for the express purpose of drinking themselves to drunkenness. Louis XIV in vain exerted himself to put down this practice, but what he with all his power failed to effect, the Coffee House succeeded in.

The Cabot's or drinking houses, were deserted by men of rank and letters—the Coffee Houses became the place of their resort, and very soon their example was imitated by men of all classes. Thus did Coffee achieve a victory over a vicious practice, and to a very great extent save the French population from that degradation to which they are first hurrying. Well may they thank the man of many virtues for introducing Coffee to their notice.

Since that time the use of coffee has spread all over the land. The English soon became consumers of it, and it is now one of the most important articles in commerce that we know of. Its rise in price frequently reduces to beggary, improvements in making it to drink, have been so great, that when well prepared, it loses all that was disagreeable when the Turkish Ambassador first gave it to the French Ladies, and its consumption is now so great, that from the latest accounts, in Europe, 150,000,000 of pounds are annually consumed. What is consumed in America we know not, but as it is used more or less in every family, the consumption must be very large—falling very little short of the above.

Blade.

(For the Neighbor.)
MISSOURI.
BY MISS K. K. KNOW.

What ails thee, Oh! Missouri! that thy face should gather blackness, and why are thy features so terribly distorted?

Rottenness has reared upon thy vitals—corruption is preying upon thy inward parts, and the breath of thy life is full of destructive contagion.

What, meanest thou shaking, and why art thou terrified? Thou hast become like Belshazzar. *Mene, mene, tekel, upharin*, is indeed written against thee; but it is the work of thine own hand—the characters upon thy wall, ago of thine own inscription, and wherefore dost thou tremble?

Wouldst thou know the interpretation thereof? Hast thou sought for a Daniel to declare it unto thee? Verily, one greater than a Daniel was in thy midst; but thou hast butchered the saints, and hast hunted the prophets like Ahab of old.

Thou hast extinguished the light of thy own glory—thou hast plucked from thy head the crown of honor—thou hast divested thyself of the robe of respectability—thou hast thrust from thine own bosom, the veins that flowed with virtue and integrity.

Thou hast violated the laws of our sacred constitution—thou hast unsheathed the sword against the dearest national rights, by rising up against thine own citizens, and maintaining thy soil with the blood of those that legally inherited it.

When thou hadst torn from helpless innocence its rightful protectors, thou didst pollute the holy sanctuary of female virtue, and barbarously trample upon the most sacred gems of domestic felicity.

The effort, the daughters of Columbia count thee a reproach, and blush with indignation at the mention of thy name.

Thou hast become an ignominious stain on the escutcheon of a noble, free and independent Republic—thou art a sink in the nostrils of a Goddess of Liberty.

Thou art fallen—thou art fallen beneath the weight of thine own unhalloved deeds, and thine iniquities are preying as a heavy load upon thee.

But although thy glory has departed—though thou hast gone down like a star that is not forever thy memory will not be erased—thou wilt so had in remembrance even until the saints of God shall forget that the way to the celestial kingdom is 'through great tribulation.'

Thou shalt be severed from the body of the Union, like a mortified member—though the lion from the thicket should devour thee; for thy doings will be perpetuated; mention will be made of them by the generations to come.

Thou art already associated with Herod, Ness to and the 'bloody Inquisition'—thy name has become a synonym with oppression, cruelty, treachery and murder.

Thou wilt rank high with the history of righteousness and the vipers of innocent blood—the hosts of tyrants are waiting beneath to meet thee at thy coming.

O ye wise legislators! Ye executives of the nation! Ye distributors of justice! Ye advocates of equal rights! Arise and redress the wrongs of an innocent people, and redeem the cause of insulted liberty.

Let not the contagious spirit of corruption wither the sacred wreath that encircles you, and spread a cloud of darkness over the glory of your star-spangled banner.

Let the monarchs of the earth should have you in derision—let you should be weighed in the balance with the heathen nations, and should be found wanting.

Let the arm of the Lord should be revealed in judgment against you—let an arrow of vengeance from the Almighty should pierce

the rotten fabric of a once sheltering constitution, and you boasted confidence become like an oak dismembered of its branches, whose shattered trunk is torn piecemeal by the uprising of the tempest.

For the cries of the widow and fatherless—the groans of the oppressed, and the prayers of the suffering exile, have come up before the Lord God of Hosts, who brought our pilgrim fathers across the boisterous ocean, and raised up a Washington to break the yoke of foreign oppression.

Morley Settlement, Jan. 1844.

Agricultural.

TO PROTECT PLANTS IN WINTER.—At a late meeting of the Horticultural Society in Paris, M. Victor Paquet, made an interesting communication, relative to a mode of protecting, on the open ground, delicate plants from frost in winter. The branches are to be tied together, and it is necessary, two sticks are to be placed over the ground, round the plant, and a sack, or other covering, is to be placed over the whole. This covering is to be made thoroughly wet, so that it may be frozen at the first frost. The frozen surface, not admitting within the interior, a cold so intense as itself, the plant is in a comparatively warm temperature.

GRUB IN THE HEAD OF SHEEP.—A Correspondent of the Albany Cultivator says, "What will cure a sheep that has what is called the grub in the head; or what is still better, what will prevent that difficulty? The symptoms are, ears lop, head droops, bloody watery matter from the nose, in a few days scouring, then the loss of their limbs, and they will eat for some days after they are unable to rise; and lie on their broadside. We are getting into the wool business pretty well in this town, and have lost more sheep from the grub than from any other disease; sixteen grubs have been found in the head of one sheep."

The grub in the head of a sheep is the larva, or maggot of a fly, which deposits its eggs in the nose, generally in the month of August. The eggs soon hatch, and the young maggot soon makes its way up into the cavities called the frontal sinuses, where it attains its growth, causing constant irritation and disfigurement, and not infrequently death. Arrived at its growth, it falls to the earth, enters, and in a short time emerges a perfect insect or fly, ready to commence the career of reproduction and destruction. We formerly lost many sheep from the grub, and could find no cure for them, or but very partial ones, after it became evident they were diseased.

Our course was preventive. At the time the fly makes its appearance, which is easily known by their exhibiting great alarm, running from one part of the field to another, with noses close to the ground, we caught our sheep, and with a wooden spatula or flat stick, rubbed the nose with tar. We then placed tar on the bottom of our gutting troughs, over which the salt was sprinkled, and this brought their noses frequently in contact with the tar. This course we found a great preventive. Sheep, during the period they are exposed to the attacks of the fly, should have access to a ploughed field, or if such is not convenient, a few furrows should occasionally be opened in their pastures for their benefit. Inhaling the dust, or rubbing their noses it, renders the mucus disagreeable to the fly, or enables the sheep to expel the larva when deposited. With these precautions, we have rarely lost a sheep from the grub, and think that in most cases they will be effectual. Cultivator.

CHURNING BUTTER.—Every good housewife knows that at times, from some peculiar cause, (most generally extra sourness or bitterness of the cream,) much difficulty is experienced in making the cream into butter. A lady, writing in the "Indiana Farmer," recommends the following in such cases. We have says the (Western Farmer) for years used Soda or Saleratus, for the same purpose, and found them usual successful.

"I wish to inform my sister butter-makers, of the means I used, which so successfully removed the difficulty. I churned, perhaps, three hours, to no purpose, and then tried to think of something I had read in the "Indiana Farmer," or some other periodical.

I could not remember precisely, but I recollected the reason stated, was the cream being too sour. I then thought of Soda, (perhaps I presume would do as well,) and dissolved a large tea-spoonful in a pint of warm water, and as I poured it in, churning at the same time, it changed in a moment, and gradually formed into a beautiful solid lump of sweet and rich flavoured butter."

The Potato was found wild in various parts of America, by the first discoverers, and it still is so found. It grows abundantly in a wild state, near Valparaiso, and along the coast for many miles, where its flowers are always a pure white, instead of being colored like the cultivated plant. It has been transplanted to for-

sign botanical gardens, where the tubers vary but very little from the common cultivated plant. The attempts, therefore, to make it appear doubtful as to its origin, or as not indigenous to this country, render the fact of its being so the more apparent, and the quibblers the more silly and selfish.

It was brought into use, in Great Britain against the strongest and most ridiculous prejudices and misrepresentations of the aristocracy and professional men. Many writers on plants did not even mention it for more than 100 years after its introduction, and not until its merits and cultivation had forced it upon public attention. It had long been extensively cultivated in Ireland, and was well known in Scotland, before it was much used in England.

I was called, in the records of the voyage to this country, openwork. The Irish gardener of Sir W. R., on finding one potato of the maturity of 'apples,' as the result of planting, earnestly enquired of Sir W. if that were the fine fruit of America. Pretending to be disappointed himself, Sir W. ordered his gardener to root out the seed entirely, in doing which, instead of one, he found a bushel of potatoes.

Religious prejudices were waged against it, having been maintained that potatoes were not mentioned in the Bible! Therefore the same anathema was pronounced against it as was pronounced against "spinning wheels" and "corn farmers." On no subject do men appear so irrational as when arraying their religious prejudices against science and the gifts of nature.

More recently the priests of the Ionian Islands pronounced the potato the forbidden fruit, and the cause of the fall of man; hence its use must be scrupulously and wicked. Nor were the French without their prejudices against its use, they having rejected a gentleman for cultivating it, and alleged that he invented it. Popular favor subsequently set in so strong in its favor that Louis XIV. and his court wore the flower in the button-hole of their coats. During the dearth of the Revolution, the cultivation was effectually established. The peasants of Italy were offered a reward by the government before they could be induced to cultivate it; but during a subsequent famine, they refused to receive a reward for that which had saved their lives.

The potato is now generally cultivated in India, China and the East. But it does not thrive well in tropical climates, below 3 or 4,000 feet from the level of the sea.

The potato came into general use on the continent about the middle of last century. A royal edict brought it into general cultivation in Sweden in 1764. In Switzerland it was in use in 1720, and was first made into bread in 1730; so that in 1760 it constituted the food of two thirds of the people. In Poland, also, it has become a chief article of food, 85,763,700 lbs. being raised there in 1827. It was introduced into India about 40 years ago, and it is there now extensively cultivated. It is said to be the best gift which the natives ever received from their European masters. In Hindostan it is increasingly cultivated, as there, it is said, no religious prejudices exist against its introduction, as was the case with their enlightened European masters. But this plant has forced itself into universal use by its valuable qualities, and is now admitted, even by British writers, as 'necessary to the Englishman's fare' and as 'the plant which seems alone to have been wanted to make the British Isles complete.' A glance at the products of our country shows the engrossing importance of this vegetable, especially since emigration has become so great. [Chapman's Hand Book of Plants, &c.]

Mr. Editor.—I have recently attended a wedding at La Harp, at the house of George W. Robinson, Esq., whose courtesy did honor to the occasion, which is generally intended to be one of joy. In the present instance, it was indeed so. One general feeling of happiness and pleasure seemed to pervade the hearts of all the numerous guests present. After partaking of a rich variety of good things, which did honor to the taste of our kind entertainers, the company separated, to dream over the bride's cake, (which was adroitly slipped under our pillows,) with a mutual consent to meet on the following day, at the residence of the bridegroom, Mr. Louis James, whose invitation had been given, to which we repaired at an early hour, where the same feelings which reigned the day previous seemed to pervade the whole company. The table literally groaned under the fat of the land, and each one seemed to be willing to say, "be gone, dull care." Yet with all our merriment, we remembered that there was a time for all things, and after sincerely thanking our Heavenly Father, through president Marks, for our present happiness and imploring his blessings on the new married pair, we retired to rest.

Long may the happy couple live to the enjoyments of this world, and when the angel of death calls them to a higher state of felicity, may they leave an untarnished name to a numerous posterity.

A Guest.

Children.—A popular writer contends that one-fifth of all the children born die before they attain one year old, and significantly asks if a farmer was to lose one-fifth of his cattle, would he not ascertain the cause and apply the remedy? Children are over-fed, over-clothed, take too little exercise in the air, and these are the causes of mortality among them. We agree with the writer, who recommends mothers to study Combe and Brigham instead of Bulwar and Boz.

Parson Miller has succeeded in frightening an old lady in a neighboring town terribly. "Oh heavens!" cried she the other day, if the world does come to an end what shall I do for snuff!

David Babe, the pirate of the Sarah Lavinia, has been convicted in New York, and will 'twing.

Why are printers' bills like faith? Because they are the substance of things hoped for, and the evidence of things not seen.

Riches.—The greatest pleasure of life is love; the greatest treasure, contentment; the greatest possession, health; the greatest ease, sleep; and the best medicine, a true friend.

A NEW FASHIONED FAN.—Some years ago, in Natchez, Mississippi, Professor Maffit was announced to preach in that city on a certain day. The fame of the gifted orator had preceded him, and every person in the City of Bluffs was anxious to hear him. Some how the news happened to reach the hotel of an old woman, who, perhaps, had not heard a sermon for a quarter of a century, and very seldom went out into the world. She determined to hear the stranger. It being excessively warm weather at the time, and having no fan, she started to purchase one. She got to a store where they happened to know her; and aware of her ignorance, they determined to have some fun. The told her they had just received a new fashioned fan, a very beautiful article, and handed her a common gilt bellows! She tried its power to raise a breeze, and was delighted with it. To church she went; the house being crowded, she took her seat near the pulpit. The text was selected, and the preacher progressed warmly with his subject, and so did the old woman, who now brought her fan to face, and commenced blowing away as if her salvation depended upon keeping cool. This attracted the attention of the audience and the preacher, looked down to see what was the matter. His eyes caught the old woman—he stopped and smiled at the ridiculous figure she cut. The old woman observed him looking at her, and cried out "Go it my magnolia bless God I see all attention!"

The audience faintly, the curtain dropped, and we left; but the image of the old woman with her new fan is yet before us.

The Mechanic.—There is not a more honorable member of society—a more useful citizen than he who diligently attends his labor, and rears from its profits a family of children who never ate a dependent or a borrowed crust. But when a cloud of national circumstances intervenes between him and his purpose, when his arm is arrested at the anvil or the

loom, has he not a claim alike upon the protection of the state, and the sympathy of his fellow men? While we admit the necessity, we denounce the cause, of public and private charity. Were the man, whose skill is his capital, whose labor is his income, permitted to exercise the one and expend the other when and how he chose, he would not be in the low condition of a pauper; he would be able to assist instead of requiring help.—[Boston Investigator.]

New Kind of Ink.—Some 'live Yankee' has invented a new kind of ink, called the 'Love-letter ink.' The virtue of this ink consists in its being a sure preventive against all cases of 'breach of promise,' as the ink fades away and leaves the sheet blank again in about four weeks after being written upon.—[Boston Bee.]

There was an extraordinary arrival, at Cincinnati last week; the two masted schooner Dolphin, Captain Doyle, from Buffalo, New York, loaded with white fish, and bound for New Orleans. She entered the Ohio; via Cleveland, through the Ohio canal; and is probably the first schooner that has ever been floated from the waters of Lake Erie to the Ohio. [Cleveland P. Den.]

A Maniac. A dreadful event recently threw the town of Kimmie, Italy, into consternation. A young and pretty woman belonging to the middle class of society, obtained permission to visit her husband, who was confined in a mad house. The patient testified the utmost delight at seeing her, and the keeper, at their request retired and left them together. He was however, in a few minutes alarmed at hearing loud cries in the room; he found the maniac holding in his arms his wife, covered with blood. After the first transports of delight had passed over, a fit of fury had come on, and he had thrust out both her eyes with a metal spoon left by mistake in the room. The unfortunate woman was immediately conveyed to the infirmary of the mad house and attended most carefully. She died the next day in dreadful torture, without uttering a word of complaint against her husband. [New York Tribune.]

Confession.—A peasant being at confession accused himself of having stolen hay. The father confessor asked him how many bundles he had taken from the stack. "That is of no consequence," said he; "you may set it down as a wagon load, for my wife and I are soon going to fetch the remainder!"

He who always speaks the truth is respected.

Duties.—In the morning think what thou hast to do, and at night ask thyself what thou hast done.

ASSESSORS' AND COLLECTORS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Municipal court, on the first Monday of February, A D 1844, for judgment against the following delinquent city lots, for taxes and cost thereon, for the year 1842, and for an order to sell the said city lots to satisfy the same, & also notice is hereby given that on Monday the 19th day of February

Lot	Block	Assessor's Valuation	Collector's Valuation
Edith Allen	48	5	25 50
Julio Andrews	9	3	50 100
David Brown	1	3	37 75
Jonathan Browning	1	3	17 12 35
Archibald Carr	46	5	17 12 35
Edward Chamberlin	1	3	5 10
John Canfield	3	3	5 10
David Fisher	3	24	7 12 15
Jerse P. Hunter	9	3	37 12 75
John Gilmore	3	9	27 12 55
Jacob Gibson	4	14	15 29
Jackman Goodale	4	14	25 50
Samuel Hewett	1	5	12 12 25
same	2	5	20 40
same	3	5	20 40
same	4	5	20 40
same	4	5	25 50
J Jones	3	6	25 50
B F Johnson	1	10	39 68
Francis Kelly	1	13	15 30
Long	67	2	25 50
Wm Morrison	67	2	25 50
Jacob Morrison	12	3	20 40
Wm Mendenall	4	5	25 50
Wm Seely	3	5	15 30
Samuel Parker	46	5	10 20
Wm Furnoy	4	3	20 40
Isaac Pray	4	3	20 40
Snider	26	5	5 10
Washington Vorace	25	6	12 15
Ephraim D White	54	4	20 40
Benjamin Writter	14	12	27 12 55
same	2	5	30 60
Wm Young	42	5	25 50

Assessor and Collector of the Third Ward of the City of Nauvoo.	Assessor's Valuation	Collector's Valuation
Bennett David	3	141 25 50
Behmyer Jacob	3	142 25 50
Evil Pleasant	3	157 37 175
Fielding Josiah	2	151 75 150
Snow James C	4	145 25 50
Stoddard B. A. and P.	1	145 25 50
Walker John B.	3	109 25 52
Wiggins Ebenzer	3	125 37 12 75
Wilcox	1	8 10 20

Assessor and Collector of the Fourth Ward of the City of Nauvoo.	Assessor's Valuation	Collector's Valuation
Lorenzo Barnes	1	80 75 150
Jeosce Turpin	1	79 90 180
Connolly, Hogan & Co.	1	5 50 500
A. Matthews	1	68 100 200
Wm S Camp	3	80 100 200
Heirs of A. White	4	5 12 12 25
same	4	5 12 12 25
same	7	6 12 12 25
same	3	13 12 12 25
same	4	13 12 12 25
John Brush	1	14 50 100

DESCRIPTION	Assessor's Valuation	Collector's Valuation
KIMBALL'S ADDITION		
1-2 acre s w corner	1	12 12 15
1-4 acre, part north part	1	37 75
2-3 acre, part west part	1	37 75
1-4 acre, part west 1-2 s w qtr s 6 t 6 n r 8 w	1	37 75
1-4 acre n e part	1	37 75
6 rods part north part	1	37 75
1-2 s w corner	1	37 75
Fraction south 1-3	1	37 75
KIMBALL'S ADDITION		
part north part	1	37 75
HUMPHREY'S ADDITION		
Whole lot	1	27 12 55
Whole lot	1	14 15 29
Whole lot	1	25 50
Whole lot	1	12 12 25
do do	1	20 40
do do	1	20 40
do do	1	25 50
do do	1	25 50
do do	1	39 68
KIMBALL'S ADDITION		
1-4 part west part	1	12 12 15
About s w corner	1	37 75
1 acre part s part	1	37 75
1-8 acre part north half	1	37 75
1-2 part east part	1	37 75
1-2 s w corner	1	37 75
1-2 acre, part	1	37 75
WARREN'S ADDITION		
Whole lot	1	27 12 55
KIMBALL'S ADDITION		
1-4 acre s e corner	1	12 12 15
1-2 acre, s e part	1	37 75
1 acre, part s 1-2 n w quarter sec 6 t 6 n r 8 w	1	37 75
1-2 part east part	1	37 75
1-2 s w corner	1	37 75
1-2 acre, part	1	37 75
HIBBARD'S ADDITION		
Whole lot	1	27 12 55
do do	1	30 60
do do	1	25 50

J. H. HALE,	Assessor and Collector of the Third Ward of the City of Nauvoo.
Bennett David	3
Behmyer Jacob	3
Evil Pleasant	3
Fielding Josiah	2
Snow James C	4
Stoddard B. A. and P.	1
Walker John B.	3
Wiggins Ebenzer	3
Wilcox	1

JOHN P. GREEN,	Assessor and Collector of the Fourth Ward of the City of Nauvoo.
Lorenzo Barnes	1
Jeosce Turpin	1
Connolly, Hogan & Co.	1
A. Matthews	1
Wm S Camp	3
Heirs of A. White	4
same	4
same	7
same	3
same	4
John Brush	1

MARRIED.—In this city, on the 15th inst., by Robert Pierce, Mr. Jeremiah Cooper, to Miss Catharine Turman, formerly of Pennsylvania.

On the 28th inst., by I. C. Howd, Esq., Mr. Thomas C. Gardner, to Miss Samantha Royce, all of this county.

On Thursday the 25th inst., at the house of George W. Robinson, Esq., by elder Samuel James, Mr. Lewis James, to Miss Sophia Robinson, all of La Harp.

DIED.—In Nashville, Lee county, Iowa Territory, on the 6th of October last, Moses Bailey, formerly of St. Lawrence county, N. York, aged 40 years.

ALMON BABBITT, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macdonia Hancock co. Ill. July 4th 1843-44.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons having claims against the estate of Ephraim D. White, late of Hancock county Ill., deceased are hereby requested and notified, to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said county, on the first Monday in March next, for adjustment, and allowance. And all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

ERASMUS D. WHITE, Administrator. Dec. 28, 1843. no40-6w.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

—per dozen.	17	22
Collins	16 00	18 00
Others	14 00	18 00
Bagging—Mo. per yard.	111	124
Bale Rope—Mo. per lb.	41	60
Beeswax—per lb.	26	30
Castor Beans—per bushel.	40	50
Candles—per lb.	26	30
Sperm,	26	30
Tallow—Mould,	26	30
—Dipped,	7	8
Steaming,	7	20
Coal—per ton,		
Lehigh,	14 00	00
Pittsburgh—per bushel,	16	00
Missouri and Illinois,	7	8
Coffee—per lb.		
Java,	13	15
Havana,	8	9
Rio,	8	9
St. Domingo,	8	9
Laguayra,	8	9
Chocolate—No. 1,	3	15
—No. 2,	2	14
Copper—per lb.		
Braziers,	35	00
Sheeting,	35	00
Bottom,	43	00
Flats,	43	00
Cordage—per lb.		
Manilla,	12 1/2	14
Tarred Rope,	9	10
Hed Cord, Manilla, per dozen,	2 25	2 50
Hemp,	1 75	2 00
Plough Lines,	7	10
Cotton Yarns—per lb.	4	15
Pittsburgh,	12	13
Common,	12	13
Domestic—per yard.		
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8;	57	
do., 4-4 and 6-4,	11 1/2	
Bleached Shitting, 3-4 and 7-8,	7 1/2	8
do., 4-4 and 6-4,	8	16
Brown Drillings,	8	10
Burlaps,	12	00
Brown Lower Ozna bags,	10 1/2	13
do.,	9	10
Tickings, 3-4 and 4-4,	14	16
Satinets,	34	55
Kentucky Jeans,	38	56
Cotton Checks,	101	121
Blue Drillings,	0 1/2	1 1/2
Mixed summer Stuffs,	2	25
Dye Stuffs,		
Madder, per lb.	15	16
Logwood, s	0	0
Indigo, Sp. cocoon,	1 25	1 45
Copperas,	2	21
Camwood, per lb.	9	10
Fustic,	42	00
Drugs & Medicines,		
Ginseng, per lb.	14	15
Salutarin, Western,	7	8
—Eastern,	8	9
Alum, per lb.	5	6
Quinine, per oz.	2 25	00
Brimstone,	5	6

WOOD! WOOD!

WE would respectfully notify those who have promised us wood, that we are in want of it; and if they are willing to fulfill as they were to make promise, we shall be supplied with an abundance of this indispensable article soon.

Persons wishing to become subscribers to the Times and Seasons, or Neighbor, can now have the opportunity of doing so by leaving their names at our office, and forwarding the amount in full.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

WANTED,

TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office.

TO LET.

\$100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.

Woodland near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above.

Jan. 17, 1844. no38-1f.

NOTICE.

AGREEABLE to law, the School Commissioner, of Hancock county, will sell, at public sale, at the Court-house in Cathage, on the first day of March next, the School Section, numbered sixteen, in township six north, range eight west, of the fourth principal meridian; the same having been divided into lots, of ten acres each.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M., to continue till 6 P. M. each day.

Terms cash, with the privilege to each purchaser, of borrowing the amount of his bid, by giving proper security, and paying twelve per cent interest, half yearly in advance.

R. D. FOSTER, School Com. H. C. Jan. 20, A. D. 1844. no39-1w.

THE SUBSCRIBER

PROPOSES to sell his large white house and lot, situated immediately north of the Temple, on lot No. 3, Block No. 9, of Wells' addition to the Town Plat of Nauvoo. A good well, stable and other convenient improvements are made or said lot. All who wish a beautiful situation, and the nearest of any to the Temple, will do well to call and examine said property. Terms low for cash.

FRANCIS M. HIGBEE.

N. B. A perfect title to said property will be given to the purchaser. F. M. H. Jan. 20, 1844. no39-3m.

C. A. WARREN, C. L. HIGBEE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Nauvoo, Illinois.

OFFICE on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

C. L. HIGBEE also informs the public that he has received the appointment of Notary Public, and is prepared to transact all business pertaining to that office.

AUCTION! AUCTION!!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has opened an Auction Room, between Mulholland and Knight Streets, on Back Street, at the "Farmers Exchange," one Block East of the Temple, for the purpose of selling Goods, Furniture and Property of all descriptions, that the inhabitants see proper to leave with him for sale at Public Auction. There will be two sales in each week, commencing on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M.; also Wednesday, beginning at the same hour.

P. S. CAHOON, Auctioneer. Nauvoo, Jan. 13, 1844. no39-1f.

LIME.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER.

Nauvoo, June 17, 1843-1f.

N. B. All kinds of Country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT which is now occupied for a Store and Market on Mulholland Street, two and a half Blocks east of the Temple. A span of horses and wagon will be taken in part payment or some dry goods.

For further instructions inquire of

IRA S. MILES. Dec. 27, 1843. no35-1f.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to the legal voters of Township six north, in Range nine west of the 4th principal meridian, that an election will be held at Loomis' (formerly Mills') Tavern in said Township on the 31 day of February next, to ascertain by vote, whether the inhabitants will decide for, or against said Township's being incorporated, agreeable to the provisions of the Statute in such case made and provided.

DAVIDSON HIBBARD, Trustees of E. ROBINSON, School Lands. Nauvoo, Jan. 10, 1844. no37-1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HEREBY informs the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he is constantly manufacturing Lasts of every description, Boot Trees and Crimps, corner of Bain and Monson Streets, which he will sell wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be purchased in the St. Louis, or any western market. As his work will be of the best quality, he respectfully invites those who may wish to purchase to call and examine his work and prices before contracting elsewhere.

MELVIN WILBUR.

Nauvoo, Jan. 1st 1844. no36-1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that he is prepared to make Boots and Shoes, of every description, to order, on the shortest notice, cheaper than ever offered before in this city. He will sell Coarse Boots for \$3.50, made of good custom leather, and other work in proportion. Cash, Hides, and Country Produce, taken in payment. Shop on Wells Street, one door south of the New York Store.

JAMES TWIST.

Nauvoo, Jan. 10, 1844. no37-1f.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Alford, deceased, will sell at Vendue, at the house of John Newman, on Section 28, Township 7 north range 8 west, on Saturday, at one o'clock, the 17th day of February 1844, the personal property of said estate consisting of one Colt, one Cow, and Stock of Wheat, some Hay and Wood.

Terms of sale for all sums over five dollars, six months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security, sums under five dollars cash.

ZERAH PULSIPHER, Admr.

A FARM FOR SALE.

CONSISTING of four hundred and eighty acres, 100 acres of which being good timber. It is situated in the half breed tract, Lee county Iowa Territory, one mile north of Montrose, and one half mile from the river opposite Nauvoo. One hundred and fifteen acres are under improvement; there is a one story frame dwelling, a well and stable on the premises. The above farm will be sold cheap, terms easy. For information call at the office of C. L. HIGBEE, Esq., or at my residence on the above mentioned tract. J. WARD.

P. S. Missouri land will be taken in exchange for the above farm, by applying soon.

Dec. 20, 1843. no34-1f.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has just received a splendid assortment of Sole and Upper Leather, Linings, Bindings, &c., also an assortment of Shoemakers Findings, consisting of Puffs, Nails, Threads, Bristles, Auls, Heat-halls &c. The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, hides, or country produce. Those wishing to purchase will please call at the leather store of the subscriber on Mulholland street one quarter of a mile east of the Temple.

Sole-leather sold from 25 to 27 cents per lb.

JOSEPH HORNE.

Dec. 20, 1843. no34-3m.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS AND LATTER-DAY SAINTS GENERALLY.

I feel it my duty to say to the brethren generally, and especially those who are emigrating to this place, that there is in the hands of the Trustee in Trust, a large quantity of lands, both in the city and adjoining Townships in this county, which is for sale—some of which belongs to the church and is designed for the benefit of the poor, and also to liquidate debts owing by the church, for which the Trustee in Trust is responsible. Some also is land which has been consecrated for the building of the Temple, and some for the Nauvoo House.

If the brethren who move in here and want an inheritance will buy their lands from the Trustee in Trust, they will thereby benefit the poor, the Temple and the Nauvoo House, and even then only be doing that which is their duty and which I know, by considerable experience, will be vastly for their benefit and satisfaction in days to come. Let all the brethren therefore, when they move into Nauvoo, consult President Joseph Smith the Trustee &c., and purchase their lands of him, and I am bold to say that God will bless them and will hereafter be glad they did so.

We hold ourselves ready at any time to wait upon the brethren and show them the lands belonging to the church and Temple &c., and can be found any day either at President Joseph Smith's Bar Room or the Temple Recorder's Office, at the Temple.

W. CLAYTON, Clerk.

Nauvoo, Dec. 16, 1843.

NAUVOO COMB MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber, late from Philadelphia, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced manufacturing combs of every variety at his manufactory, on the corner of Young and Rich Streets, opposite Mr. Moses Smith's Store, three quarters of a mile east of the Temple; which he will sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than can be purchased in St. Louis, or any western market. All merchants and others, who wish to patronize home manufacture, would do well to call and examine his work and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Horns wanted at a liberal price, in exchange for combs or cash.

JOSEPH HAMMAR.

Nauvoo, Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

MR. ROBERT WELLS, respectfully informs the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business at the corner of Main and Parley streets, and hopes by strict attention thereto, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Cutting done on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to, Oct 18-25-3m.

GUSTAVUS HILLS.

WATER-MAN.

JEWELLER.

At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscriber, from the East, have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, in President Joseph Smith's store, which they offer for sale on as good terms as can be bought in this city; among which is a large assortment of Domestic, Muslins, of a superior quality, also Unbleached Sewing Thread of a very superior article; Blue Knitting Cotton, and a good assortment of Boston Nails, first quality; together with many other articles usually kept in such a store. As we wish to deal honestly with all men, we shall invariably have but one price. Cash and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange, except promises.

RUTLER & LEWIS.

Nauvoo, Dec. 19, 1843. no34-1f.

CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP.

THE subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make, to order all kinds of window sash and doors and all kinds of job work in their line of business, at the shortest notice for cash or country produce. Shop on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets.

JOSEPH W. COOLEGE & CO.

N. B. Those having accounts against the above firm for work or materials will please bring them in immediately for settlement.

J. W. C. & Co.

Dec. 1843. no32-1f.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE subscriber is prepared to execute any business pertaining to the office of Notary Public, when called upon; such as, drawing, and taking the acknowledgment of Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Bills of Sale, &c. Also, taking Depositions, Affidavits, and Protest of Notes and Bills of Exchange.

Fees—For taking acknowledgement of Deeds and other instruments, to take effect in the county, 25cts.

To take effect out of the county, 50

E. ROBINSON.

Nauvoo, Nov. 29, 1843. no31-1f.

IRON AND STEEL.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Iron, Steel, Ranges and Nails of various descriptions. Also a large assortment of Hollowware, consisting of Pots, Kettles, Pans, Ovens &c. &c. all of which articles he is prepared to sell low for cash; wholesale and retail.

He also has on hand a constant supply of edge tools of various descriptions, which he makes at his manufactory; and which he is prepared to furnish to order at his store, near the corner of Partridge and Knight St.

EDWARD HUNTER.

Nauvoo, Nov. 22, 1843. no31-3m.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

WHERE is the Good Samaritan? Where the true Philanthropist? Is there no balm in Gilead? Have they not yet been found? If you have not found them, seek for the remedies offered to the afflicted, by Dr James M. Martien! Inquire for Dr James M. Martien's Invaluable remedy for the cure of Fevers.

For Dr James M. Martien's Anti-Bilious Universal Life Pills.

For Dr James M. Martien's Anti-Dyspeptic and Anti-Consumptive Pills.

For Dr James M. Martien's Never-failing Worm Destroying medicine.

For Dr James M. Martien's Cephalic Snuff, for the cure of Nervous Headache, &c.

In these medicines, the afflicted will find a treasure which is infinitely of greater value to the sick and debilitated, than either silver or gold. Truly may it be said that, in their curative virtues, may be found the Good Samaritan! the true Philanthropist! the balm of Gilead! the Poor Man's Wealth! the Sick Man's Comfort! and by the proper and timely use of which, every man may become his own Physician!

From earliest childhood, he practiced successfully the art of healing; and in defiance of opposition, by friends and relatives, he succeeded in studying the art and science of medicine; and after untiring industry and immense research, and after having roached ripe years, and traveled among numerous tribes of Indians, and visited many and various climates, Dr James M. Martien is fully persuaded that he has now realized his fondest expectations; that the object of all his toil, labor and hope, has been accomplished; and that he will be regarded by all future generations as the true Philanthropist; as having been the instrument, under the direction of an overruling Providence, of rendering and having rendered the greatest good to the greatest number, will be cheerfully conceded.

November 22d, 1843.

City of Nauvoo:

The subscriber takes great pleasure in calling the attention of the public, to the above invaluable remedies; believing that they are a medicine that will tend to secure the health of this city. That they act most mildly, and yet most efficaciously; in uniformity with the laws of nature; and that they are composed of mild herbs. Knowing from experience that no Pill possesses more virtue in their curative properties. Their worth can only be estimated by a fair trial and by following the accompanying directions. The undersigned can produce a host of the most respectable testimony in their favor, and doubts not but a discerning public, will, in the use of them, secure to themselves, that highest boon of heaven—health.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

The above medicines may be obtained in various stores in the city, and at his House, opposite the Nauvoo Magazine.

Fever Pills \$1.50; Life Pills 25 cents; Anti-Dyspeptic Pills \$1.00.

Nov 29, 1843. 31-1f.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, cloth lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

HOWARD EGAN.

April 20, 1843. 52-1f.

SPINNING WHEELS.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels

of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bed-stands of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bed-stand posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.

May 24 1843. 1f.

NAUVOO BREWERY.

TURLEY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has constantly on hand a supply of Ale, Beer, and Yeast of the best quality for sale, both wholesale and retail, at his Brewery, corner of Hyde and Water Streets.

N. B. Whiskey, Beer and Cider Barrels, taken in exchange for Beer and Ale.

Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843. no35-1f.

DO YOU KNOW ANY THING ABOUT THE MATTER?

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the adjacent towns, that he has established a Bakery and Confectionery, in this city, on Main Street, first door South of the (new) Masonic Hall, where he intends to manufacture every thing connected with that kind of business—Breads, Crackers, Cakes, Jellies and Candies of all descriptions which he will sell at St. Louis prices wholesale or retail.

L. N. SCOVILL.

N. B. Marriage cakes made to order, on the shortest notice from one to twenty-five dollars each.

L. N. S.

Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843.

SELECT SCHOOL.

M. A. BLAKE, having fitted up his school room on Parley street, second block east of Main street, would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that he will commence his second quarter on Monday the 11th instant.

He has been engaged in teaching for several years in the east, and is confident he will give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

A quarter will consist of thirteen weeks—school five days each week, and no allowance will be made for absenters except in case of sickness, or by special agreement.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic \$2.00

Grammar, geography and surveying 2.50

Philosophy, algebra and surveying 3.00

AARON BLAKE.

Nauvoo, Dec 5th, 1843-32-3m

E. MITCHELL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S Boot and Shoe Maker, corner of Kimball and Main Street, begs to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity that he is carrying on the above business in all its branches and trusts that his long experience in conducting the business of Shoemaking both in Liverpool and Nauvoo, will insure him a share of public patronage. E. M. flatters himself that not only his workmanship but prices will give general satisfaction. All orders will be punctually attended to.

Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

SASH! SASH! SASH!!!

WINDOW-SASH constantly on hand and made to order at Bruce's Sash Shop, on Partridge Street, between Parley and Sidney Streets, near Knight's Flouring Mill.

Dec. 12, 1843. no23-1y.

SELECT SCHOOL.

A SELECT SCHOOL will be opened by J. HATCH, Jr., on Mulholland Street, half a mile east of the Temple, on the 27th of November, 1843; in which will be taught the various branches of an English Education, together with Latin and Greek. Terms, three dollars per quarter for English, four for Greek and Latin.

References—to any Merchant on the Hill.

Nov 15, 1843.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McLean's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordions on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Dec. 18, 1843. no38-1f.

THIRD

ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Oange, and St. Louis Oak, at Lyon's New Brick Store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main and Carlin streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS, direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows: Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hard-wares, Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyon's cheap cash store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main, and Carlin streets, at the New Brick Variety Store (sign of the Lion.)



NEW GOODS, VERY CHEAP.

PRATT & SNOW, corner of Young and Wells Streets, one block north of the Temple, Nauvoo, have just received from Boston the largest supply of Dry Goods ever opened in this city, consisting principally of good staple articles for fall and winter; such as Broad-cloths, Casimires, Sateenets, Flannels, Shirtings, Sheetings, Calicoes, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. Cash wanted, and country produce bought and sold.

As we intend selling goods very cheap, and on the principles of honor, justice, and impartiality, no one need ask for credit, nor waste breath in haggling for the price, as we have but one invariable price either for cash or barter.

Nauvoo, Nov. 7, 1843.

GRANT & WATT.

MAIN STREET, Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All country orders promptly attended to.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparation (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more.

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

J. SNIDER,

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

(22-yt.)

Nov 15, 1843.

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

B. Joseph M. and Miss Adelia Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Granger streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst. (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume.—No. 41.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1841.

Whole Number 93

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
BY
JOHN TAYLOR,
Editor and Proprietor,
At the corner of Water and Main Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 12 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to steady advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

POETRY.

THE TRUTH OF SONG.

BY L. T.

Oh! think not that the Muse's child
No heart-felt anguish knows,
Because his plaint, tho' deep and wild,
Is measured accent flows.

Think not his warmly-gushing tear
From feigned sources springs;
The living fount of grief is near,
And murmurs while he sings.

'Tis not amid the turbid roll
Of passion's whirling tide
That words escape the prostrate soul;
But, when its waves subside.

Deep wells of bitterness remain
Within the sufferer's breast;
And then it pours its anguish'd strain
That will not be repressed.

Oh! never has the trembling lyre
To passion's heart been strung,
Save when the heart that waked its fire
Had felt the woes it sung.

LINES.

"Casting all your care upon Him, for He careth for you."—1 Pet. ch. 5, v. 7.

Child of sorrow, mourning one,
Thou whose light of life is gone;
Thou who weep'st sad and lonely,
In whose heart dwells sorrow only;
Deepest darkness hovering o'er thee,
Nought but agony before thee;
Thou whose brightest hope is death,
Thou who pin'st to yield thy breath;
Thou from whom cold worldlings turn,
Leaving thee alone to mourn;
There is One for thee who carest;
Even though thy soul despaireth.
He is near while thou art sleeping,
He is nigh while thou art weeping;
He has marked thy every sigh,
Breathed when none beside was nigh;
Great He is in majesty,
Yet He stoops to care for thee.

Rest upon Him all thy cares,
Breathe to Him perpetual prayers,
He will never turn away,
He will hear all thou canst say,
He can view thine inmost heart,
He can know thee as thou art.
Thoughts by mortals all unseen,
Hidden by a calm, cold mien;
Sufferings which thy spirit rend,
He can view and comprehend;
He can feel, how tenderly!
Child of misery, for thee!
Come, then, to the Father, God,
He can stay the chattering rod;
Cast thy cares and fears before Him,
And for help and peace implore Him.
To His love for refuge flee,
Child of tears, He cares for thee!

MOMENTS OF SENSIBILITY.

Who that can look around upon the earth,
Its springing green, its many tinted flowers,
Its dark sequestered nooks, its sunny plains,
And thousand other beauties, and not feel
Within the soul's still depths, "that all is good?"
Yet there are times when soft and gentle
thoughts

Weave their sweet spells around the loving
heart,
That earth's bright scenes are fairer, brighter
far,
And glowing happiness is more intense.

When dim-eyed sickness hath been hovering
near,
Till every youthful hope hath been subdued,
And the soul breathes no more its fervent pray-
ers—

Its high aspirations after earthly good,—
But calmly waiteth for the peaceful end,
With solemn thoughts, its only midnight watch,
How glorious 'tis, upon returning health,
To wander in the morning's bracing air,
To the glad eye the earth seems newly made,
And each green thing is full of happy life:
The fluttering leaves seem tinkling bells of joy,
And every dewdrop is a world of love.

Again, when sorrow hath been by the hearth,
And grief's low wail been heard in every sound:
When we have wrapt up in our cloak of
care,
And listened to no voice that whisper'd peace:
But Time, in silence, wove his months and
years,

And threw a holy memory o'er the past;
And sunny rays stole round the tender heart,
And made the buds of joy burst into flower,
How keenly sensitive was every nerve
To the sweet melody of nature's voice!
The wafting breeze brings many a song of love
From the lone woods, where tiny wild flowers
dwell;
From the bright stream, that laugheth on its
way;

From the dim hills, where dewy heather springs;
And from the rocky glens, where fresh winds
play.
Unnumber'd beauties burst from all around,
And every leaf unfolds a wonder deep;
And as we gaze, through the dim twilight's
veil,
On the tinged clouds; the far outspreading sky;
The mildly beaming star, that shineth out
From its mysterious path, we can but gaze
And weep with very gratitude, that heaven
Has filled all space with things to glad the
heart!

Are there not times when each one feeleth thus
In harmony with all that's pure and good?
Such moments, surely, were in mercy given
To cheer us on the dusty paths of life,
As pledges that, if we but toil and gain
The glorious victory over self and sin,
We shall be raised to that high state, where we
May love intensely all that heaven has made.
Chorley. MARIE.

Agricultural.

From the Mississippi Valley Farmer.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS.

We give the following explanation
of terms, for the benefit of our junior
readers, and those young and experi-
enced farmers, who have not made
themselves familiar with the technical
terms in use among the agriculturalists.

1. *Broadcast husbandry*—is that in
which the grain or seed is sown by a
cast of the hand, so as to be strewn
equally over the whole ground.

2. *Drill husbandry*—is that method
by which the grain or seed is sown
in rows, by means of machines, con-
trived for that purpose, and the ground
afterwards kept stirred and cleared of
weeds by a kind of plough called the
horse-shoe, hence sometimes called
the *horse-shoeing husbandry*.

3. *Convertible husbandry*—is when
the ground is cultivated alternately in
tillage and grass.

This is much practiced in some
parts of the country, with wheat and
clover. A field in clover, soon after
hay, is turned up and sowed with
wheat and clover seed.

After the wheat is taken off, it is
once mowed, when it is again ploughed
up and sowed as before; thus the
ground carries wheat every other
year, and the intermediate years clo-
ver. The term applies also to a suc-
cession of any kind of crops in which
grass is comprehended as one.

4. *Trench ploughing*—is running
the trench twice in the same furrow.
In doing this the top soil, with all
its foul seeds, is cast to the bottom of
the trench, and a new soil is thrown
up upon which the sun had never be-
fore shed its rays. It is done some-
times at one operation, by a plough
constructed for the purpose called a
trench plough.

5. *Horizontal ploughing*—is so con-
ducted, by the use of an instrument
called "rafter level," as to lay the
sides of hills in horizontal beds, about
six feet wide, with deep hollows or
water furrows between, for the pur-
pose of retaining the rains.

6. *Indigenous plants*—are such as
are natives of the country in which
they grow.

Thus, maize, the potatoe, and to-
bacco, are called indigenous to Amer-
ica, having first been found here, and
from America introduced into Eu-
rope.

7. *Exotic plants*—are such as are
natives of foreign countries.

Such as the lemon tree, and many
others, when introduced into the New
England states, and cultivated in hot
houses.

8. *Annual plants*—are such as are
of but one year's duration.

Such are most of our garden plants
and all others growing from seed sown
in the spring, which arrive at maturity
in the summer or autumn following,
producing flowers and ripe seed, and
which afterwards perish in their top
and roots.

9. *Biennial plants*—are such as, in
their roots at least, are of two year's
duration.

Many of these plants perish in the
top the first year, but live in their
root through the winter, and the sec-
ond year shoot up stalks, flower, and
produce seed, afterwards perish both
in root and branch. Such are the
parsnep, carrot, &c.

10. *Perennial plants*—are of many
years duration.
Such are all plants, whether the
leaves and stalks perish annually or
not, provided the roots are of many
years duration, as the horse-radish,
burdock, &c.

11. *Herbaceous plants*—are those
whose herb, that is, whose stem and
branches are of but one year's dura-

tion, whether the root be annual, bi-
ennial, or perennial.

12. *Esulent plants*—are such as
are replete with nutritious matter;
consequently, proper for being eaten
as food.

Such as parsneps, carrots, cab-
bages, beets, and various others of a si-
milar nature.

13. *Umbelliferous plants*—are all
such as produce their flowers on the
ends of numerous little flower stalks
or rays, nearly equal in length, spread-
ing from a common point or centre,
forming a level, usually convex or glo-
bose surface, somewhat like a spread
umbrella, as the parsnep, carrot, &c.

14. *Leguminous plants*—are those
of the pulse kind, which, producing
their seed in pods, may be gathered
by the hand, as peas, beans, &c.

15. *Calamiferous plants*—are all
such as have smooth pointed stems,
and whose seeds are enclosed in chafy
husks or coverings.

All the grains, and most of the gras-
ses, as well as many other plants, are
of this kind.

16. *Deciduous plants*—are all such
plants, whether of the tree or shrub
kind, as shed or loose their leaves in
the autumn or winter seasons.

17. *Tuberous roots*—are such as
consist of one or more knotted tubes,
of a solid fleshy substance, as the po-
tatoe, artichoke, &c.

18. *Bulbous roots*—are such as
have a roundish, swelling bulbous
form, composed of numerous scales or
coats, as the onion, garlic, &c.

19. *Tap roots*—are such as in the
form of a tap, descend down into the
ground, in a perpendicular direction,
as the carrot, parsnep, red clover, &c.

20. *Fibrous roots*—are such as are
wholly composed of numerous thready
or fibrous parts, such as the roots of
all kinds of grain.

21. *Radicals or radicles*—in bot-
any, are the small fibrous roots, which
extend themselves in every direction
in the earth for the purpose of collect-
ing nourishment for the support of the
plant.

22. *Green crops*—are such as con-
tinue green while ripening their seed,
or till taken off the ground; such as
beans, peas, cabbage, carrots, turnips,
&c.

23. *White crops*—are such as be-
come bleached, or turn white and dry
while ripening their seed; such are
all the various kinds of grain.

All plants, while their leaves con-
tinue green, and especially such as
have large leaves, draw much of their
nourishment from the atmosphere.

The green crops therefore exhaust
the soil much less than the white crops,
whose leaves becoming dry receive
nothing from the atmosphere, but
draw all their support from the soil
while ripening their seed.

HORSE AND COW.

A horse costs the price of three
cows. The annual expense of keep-
ing him is about three times as much,
including the shoeing. He is worn
out or nearly loses his value in ten
years, which is a loss of ten per cent.
per annum upon the cost.—Thus if
we give for him seventy-five dollars,
what is gone in ten years keeping and
shoeing, say forty dollars a year, is in
ten years, four hundred dollars, making
four hundred and seventy-five dollars
in all.

Thus every horse a farmer may keep
beyond what may be necessary for
farm work, is equal to forty-seven dol-
lars and fifty cents out of pocket each
year. Upon Dr. Franklin's calcula-
tion, that a penny saved is equal to
two earned, this forty seven dollars
and fifty cents is equal to \$90 for if
we lose or expend \$47 50 it is gone
out of pocket, and we have to earn
that amount before we can possess it.
Now if we had saved it, and put it
with the same amount earned, it would
come to ninety-five dollars as plain as
can be made.

Let us now look at the cow. An
excellent one can be had for twenty-
five dollars. She will last ten years;
and will make on an average fifty dol-
lars worth of butter and cheese during
the year, which may be set down as
clear gain, for the skimmed milk will
pay for her keeping. This is for ten
years, a gain of five hundred dollars;
for at the end of that time she will
bring her original cost about balanced.

Now how stands the two accounts,
of the horse and the cow?

At the end of ten years:—
Dr. Horse \$475 00
Cr. Cow \$500 00
—That is we have, or we may have
for our cow investment, five hundred

bright dollars to buy land with, or fit
our daughter in marriage, or put out
at interest, whereas before we can
get four hundred and seventy-five
dollars which the horse has cost us,
we must earn it.

Let us reflect, then, and see if we
have not too many favorite colts on
hand, kept not because we want them
for use, but to please Tommy and
Bill, and for each horse we keep, we
can buy two or three cows that will
make the world prosper and enable us
to look the tax-collector in the face.
—Massachusetts Paper.

BARN YARDS.

It is recommended by intelligent
farmers to make barn yards with a
hollow in the middle, that they may
receive in the centre and there retain
all the liquid manure and rain that run
through the manure, as the liquid mat-
ter from yards of a different construc-
tion runs away, and is often wasted,
or applied to lands already sufficiently
rich.

This plan, though good in point
of economy, as it saves manure, is li-
able to an important objection; a
pond of manure and water in the cen-
tre of the yard is very inconvenient,
the cattle are running into it, and
sometimes it is frozen over, so that cat-
tle, are liable to injure on the ice.

The Scotch method of constructing
barn yards obviates this objection.

The yard declines from every part
towards one side, that all the liquid
may run in that direction; then ad-
joining the yard is a depression, which
is made the receptacle of the liquid
from the yard, and here are placed
various substances to absorb it. In
the yard should be placed peat, mud,
muck, turfs, and loam, litter, and other
substances, as may be convenient, to
absorb liquid manure. Some farmers
use sand when they intend to apply
the manure to moist heavy soils, and
clay when the manure is to be applied
to light soils.

For convenience in passing in the
yard, it is best to have the manure re-
moved in the fall, and when laid in
heaps in the field, it may be saved from
waste by covering it with loam. By
carrying it to the field late in the fall,
and applied to the land and covered in
the soil early in the spring, there will
be but little fermentation in this cold
part of the year, consequently but lit-
tle waste.—Boston Cultivator.

Foreign News.

FROM TEXAS.—By the New York, we
have received Houston papers to the 28th
ult., and Galveston to the 2nd inst.

Captain Duncan has erected a steam
sugar mill on his plantation on the Caney.
This we believe is the first steam sugar
mill that has been erected in Texas. The
culture of sugar is extending with aston-
ishing rapidity in that section.

Charles Heninger was on the 11th inst.
sentenced by Judge Morris to be hung on
the 8th of December next, for the murder
of Mr. Tyson. Hoffmeister was also
sentenced to be hung on the first Monday
in August next; but as there are many
palating circumstances in his favor, it is
not improbable that he will be pardoned.

The agricultural productions of the
country appear to be abundant. Corn is
selling on the Trinity, Brazos, and Colo-
rado rivers at thirty cents a bushel, and
it is suggested that a profitable trade
might be carried on in that article with
the West India Islands. It could be de-
livered there at fifty cents a bushel, and
a fair profit be made at that price. The
Houston Telegraph says:

It is well known, however, that corn
can generally be purchased in the mar-
ket at New Orleans at a cheaper rate than
in New York, and if the trade with the
West Indies would be profitable; it is a
little surprising that the merchants of
New Orleans have not already taken ad-
vantage of it, and driven the New York
merchants from the West India markets.
As they can trade with those islands upon
equal terms with regard to duties as the
northern merchants; they surely would
have the advantage in the facility of com-
munication, the cheapness of corn and
other produce and the cheapness of
freight. Whenever the price of corn in
Texas, however, is less than at New Or-
leans, there is no doubt that a profitable
trade in this article can be opened with
the West Indies.

The German settlers in Austin and
Colorado counties, are represented as in
a flourishing condition. They came to
Texas in very necessitous circumstances.
They emigrated from five to ten years
ago. Most of them brought nothing to
the country with them, but their families;
all their means being exhausted by their
arrival. But they still retained a fund
which, nothing, save disease and bodily
infirmary could render unavailable—their

industry, skill and energy—their moral
feelings, habits and common sense—all
the funds necessary to acquire every
thing in Texas.

The Kentucky Colony is high up the
Trinity, and is in a flourishing condition.
Wheat and every variety of grain grows
well. We understand that they are erect-
ing fine manufacturing mills, an advan-
tage that the small streams tributary to
the Trinity in that region of Texas ad-
mirably facilitate.

Col. Lewis I. Cook, who is under ar-
rest and close confinement at Bastrop,
was Secretary of the Navy under Gen.
Lamar's administration. He is a gentle-
man of fine abilities and great courage.
He was educated at West Point to which
institution he obtained admission by per-
sonally applying to Gen. Jackson when
President of the United States, having
walked on foot from some portion of Ken-
tucky all the way to Washington, and
stating the fact that he had neither friends
nor money, which, as he himself says,
was sufficient evidence from his tattered
appearance.—[N. Orleans Courier, Dec.
6th.

China Negotiations.—We have it from
a very well authenticated source in
Washington, that in the private negotia-
tions between the British Government and
China, there is a special provision by
which China agrees to refuse receiving
a foreign minister from any other foreign
power other than a Consul.

If this very remarkable clause in the
treaty between the two countries should
prove true, then Mr. Caleb Cushing now
upon his way there, may as well return
home, and the French government, who
have sent their Minister there, will have
to send a fleet after him to compel the
Celestials to give him a reception.

THE REPEAL OF THE UNION.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

It was a fine clear moonlight night and
Mike Mahoney was strolling the beach of
the Bay of Ballycreeagh—and who knows
why? perhaps to gather *dhoolan un*, or to
look for a crab, but intensely looking for
nothing at all because of the time he was
whistling—when looking seaward, he saw
at about a stone's cast from the shore, a
dark object which appeared like a human
head. Or was it a seal, or a keg of
whiskey? Alas! no such good luck! The
dark object moved like a living thing, and
approaching nearer into shallower water,
revealed successively the neck and shoul-
ders of a man.

Mike wondered extremely. It was a
late hour for a gentleman to be bathing,
and there was no boat or vessel within
leandering distance from which the un-
known might have swam. Meanwhile
the stranger approached, the gliding mo-
tion of the figure changed into a flound-
ering, as if having got within his depth, he
was wading through the deep mud.

Hitherto, the object amid the broad path
of silver light had been a dark one; but
diverging a little out of the glittering wa-
ter, it now became a bright one, and Mike
could make out the features, at least as
plainly as those of the man in the moon.
At last the creature stopped a few fathoms
off, and in a sort of 'forin voice,' such as
the Irishman had never heard before,
called to Mike Mahoney.

Mike crossed himself and answered to
his name.

What do you take me for? asked the
stranger.

Divil knows, thought Mike, taking a
terrible scratch at his red head, but he
said nothing.

Look here then, said the stranger and
plunging head downwards, as for a dive,
he raised and flourished in the air a fish's
tail, like a salmon's but a great deal big-
ger.

After this exhibition had lasted about a
minute, the tail went down and the head
came up again.

Now you know, of course, what I am?

Why thin, said Mike with a broad grin;
axing your pardon, I take it you're a kind
of Half Sir.

True for you, said the Merman, for
such he was, in a very melancholy tone.
I am only half a gentleman, and it's
what troubles me day and night. But
I'll become more convenient to you.

And by dint of great exertion, partly
crawling and partly shooting himself for-
ward with his tail shrimp fashion, he
contrived to reach the beach, when he
rolled himself close to Mike's feet, which
instinctively made a step a pace in re-
treat.

Never fear Mike, said the Merman,
it's not in my heart to hurt one of the
finest peasantry in the world.

Why thin, you'd not object may be,
inquired Mike, not quite reassured, to cry
O'Connell forever!

By no means replied the Merman, or
success to the rent.
Faix, where did he learn that? muttered
Mike to himself.

voice a long way—if you think of Father
Mathew's.

Bedad, that's true, exclaimed Mike—
And in course you'll have heard of the
Repeal?

Ah, that's it, said the Merman, with a
long drawn sigh, and a forlorn shake of
the head. That's just it. It's in your
power Mike to do me the biggest favor in
the world.

With all the pleasure in life, replied
Mike, provided there's neither sin nor
shame in it.

Not the least taste of either, returned
the Merman. It is only that you will
help me to repeal the cursed union that
has joined the best part of an Irish gen-
tleman to the worst end of a fish.

Merther alive! shouted Mike, jumping
a step backward, what cut off your hon-
or's tail!

That's very same, said the Merman—
Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not who
would be free themselves must strike the
blow. But you see, Mike, it's impossible
for my case to strike the blow myself.

Shure, and so it is, said Mike reflectively;
and if I thought you'd not be kilten
tiroly—which would be a half a murder
any how—

Never fear, Mike. Only cut exactly
through the first row of scales, between
the fish and the flesh, and I shall feel no
pain, nor will you ever spill one drop of
blood.

Mike shook his head doubtfully indeed,
and then muttered to himself:

Divil a bit of a Repealer without that!

Not a drop, I tell you, said the Merman,
there's my hand on it, and he held out a
sort of flesh colored paw, with webs be-
tween the fingers.

It's a bargain, said Mike, but after all,
and he grinned knowingly at the Merman,
supposing your tail cut off from you, it's
small walking ye'll get unless I could lend
you the loan of a pair o' legs.

True for you, replied the Merman, but
it's not the walking that I care for. It's
the sitting, Mike, and he winked again
with his round sky blue eye, it's the sit-
ting, and which you see it's mighty in-
convenient, so long as I'm linked to this
scaly Saxon appendage.

Saxon ivit bellowed Mike, hurrah then
for the Repeal and whipping out a huge
clasp knife from his pocket, he performed
the operation just as the Merman had di-
rected—and, strange to say of an Irish
operation, without shedding a single drop
of blood.

There, said Mike, having first kicked
the so discovered tail into the sea, and
then setting up the Half Sir like a nine
pin on the broad end, there you are, free
and independent and fit to sit where you
please.

Millia Bechus, Mike, replied the Mer-
man, and as to setting where I please;
here he nodded three times very signifi-
cantly, thy only seat that will please me
will be in the College Green.

Och! that will be a proud day for Ire-
land! said Mike attempting to shout, and
intending to cut a caper and throw up his
hat. But his limbs were powerless, and
he only gaped with a prodigious yawn.—
As his mouth closed again his eyes open-
ed, but he could see nothing that he could
make head or tail of—the Merman was
gone.

Bedad! exclaimed Mike shutting his
eyes again, and rubbing the flits lustily
with his knuckles, what a dihrane I've
had of the Repeal of the Union!

Arrival of the Acadia.—The steamer
Acadia arrived at Boston on Wednesday,
the 6th, bringing London and Liverpool
dates to the 19th. She had very rough
weather, and hence her passage—17 days.

There is less news by the arrival (says
the Boston Courier) than we have received
by any steamer for several months.
Every thing appears to be quiet, not only
in Great Britain but on the continent.

Ireland.—The state trials in Ireland
drag their slow length along. Little pro-
gress has yet been made, and if the state-
ment which has been given by the Times'
correspondent be correct, that the defend-
ants have 30,000 witnesses to examine,
the proceedings will become the greatest
bore in the world.

What the issue will be, is of course
problematical. O'Connell's great fear at
present is for the preservation of the pub-
lic peace. It is said that his health is
giving way, and that he has been order-
ed by his medical men to try a change of
air.

The last accounts from Dublin state
that the state prosecutions will in all
probability, be abandoned. Mr. O'Con-
nell's plea of abatement—grounded upon
informality in the proceedings before

THE DAGUERRETYPE is daily developing new beauties, and is applied to various new and unexpected objects; immense improvements are also made in taking likenesses with this machine, which is superceding all other modes.

The Boston Transcript says:—
Mr. Osborn, of South Boston, a practical chemist, called upon us on Saturday last, and, modestly requesting to make us a present, placed in our hands a neat morocco miniature case, upon opening which, there laid spread out before us the "Transcript," for Dec. 19th—the outside towards us, and the whole array of advertisements looking "as neat and as cunning as possible." The Daguerreotype had done the deed, and our bantling diurnal was reduced from the reputed "seven by nine," to the actual *inch and half*! The heading, capital letters, and pictorial figures were clear to the naked eye, and by the aid of a twelve power microscope, the canny letter press may be read with ease.

Altogether, it is the most beautiful specimen of the art that we have ever seen—wholly free from the slightest blur even upon the smallest letter.

THE QUEEN.—The good people of Liverpool complain, that the Queen, in the midst of her foreign and local travel, has never looked into that thriving City of her dominions.

There has not been an English King or Queen to their recollection in Lancashire, since Charles the Second marched through that county at the head of an army, which was beat at Worcester by Oliver Cromwell.

William the Third called at Liverpool previous to his embarking on his Irish campaign.

THE LOST TRUNK.—A stranger entered a store in Utica, last week, and presented a Union Bank Bill, supposed to have been one of the Bills in Pomeroy & Co.'s lost trunk. The shop-keeper's suspicions were not aroused until the fellow left the store, and then he could not be found.

THE FLOOD.—The N. O. Bee of the 20th ult. says:—"Captain Benoit, of the steamboat Nathan Hale, informs us that the Bayou De Glauze had completely overflowed its banks, and was still on the rise when he left."

Doctor Biggs, plantation was partly overflowed, and some of the cotton of which his cargo is composed was afloat when taken on board. This unusual freshet for this season in the region immediately above us, has effected the river at this point, where it has suddenly risen four to five feet."

DISCOVERY OF THE EFFICACY OF YEAST, IN THE CURE OF PUTRID FEVER.—During my residence at Brampton, a populous parish near Chesterfield, a putrid fever broke out amongst us.

Finding by far the greater number of my parishioners too poor to afford themselves medical attendance, I undertook, by the help of such books on the subject of medicine as were in my possession, to prescribe for them. I attended a boy, about fourteen years of age, who was attacked by the fever. He had not been ill many days before the symptoms were unequivocally putrid. I then administered bark, wine, and such other medicines as my books directed. My exertions, however, were of no avail: his disorder grew every day more and more untractable and malignant, so that I was in hourly expectation of his dissolution. Being under the necessity of taking a journey, before I set off I went to see him, as I thought, for the last time; and I prepared his parents for the event of his death, which I considered as inevitable, and reconciled them in the best manner I could to a loss which I knew they would feel severely. While I was in conversation on this distressing subject with his mother, I observed in a corner of the room a small tub of wort working.

The sight brought to my recollection an experiment, I had somewhere met with of a piece of putrid meat being made sweet by being suspended over a tub of wort in the act of fermentation.

The idea flashed into my mind that the yeast might correct the putrid nature of the disease, and I instantly gave him two large spoonfuls. I then told the mother, if she found her son better, to repeat this dose every two hours. I then set out on my journey.

Upon my return, after a few days, I was informed that he was recovered. I could not repress my curiosity, and, though greatly fatigued with my journey, and night was come on, I went directly to his residence, which was three miles off in a wild part of the moors, and to my great surprise, the boy himself opened the door, looking well, and he told me he had felt better from the time he took the yeast.—*Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Mechanical Inventions of E. Cartwright.*

THE RULING PASSION STRONG IN DEATH.—One of the most characteristic illustrations of this fact that has

lately come to our knowledge, occurred in South Carolina, some time since. A well-known betting man—the brother of a prominent turfman of the Old Dominion—was lying so dangerously ill that his friends expected his dissolution momentarily.

The physician, bending over his dying patient, apprised him that he could live but a few hours, whereupon the latter faintly asked him the amount of his bill? The astonished doctor replied—"Fifty dollars." "Then" replied the dying man, "I'll bet you double or quits, I'll live till morning!"

He lived just long enough to win his doctor's bill, and then died!—*New York Spirit of the Times.*

CURIOUS ANECDOTE.—An eloquent and popular preacher in Naples, in preaching a discourse upon mental hallucination, related a curious anecdote of an insane patient, who had obstinately refused to eat. "Whilst residing at Rome," said the preacher, "I paid a visit to the Lunatic Asylum there, among the more remarkable patients, was one pointed to me, who had been saved, with much difficulty, from inflicting death upon himself by voluntary starvation. I was under an impression that he was defunct, declaring that dead people never ate."

It was soon obvious to all that the issue must be fatal, when the humane doctor bethought himself of the following stratagem. Half a dozen of the attendants, dressed in white shrouds, and their hands and faces covered with chalk, were marched in single file, with dead silence, into a room, adjoining that of the patient's, where he observed them through a door purposely left open, sit down to a hearty meal.

"Hullo!" said he that was deceased, to an attendant, "what be they?" "Dead men," was the reply. "What?" rejoined the corpse. "Do dead people eat?" "To be sure they do, as you see," answered the attendant. "If that's the case," exclaimed the defunct, "I'll join them, for I'm famished," and thus instantly was broken the spell.

A SLEEP WALKER.—An extraordinary instance of somnambulism occurred just after the bewitching hour of midnight, on Tuesday, in Bagnigge-wells-road. The passers by were alike astonished and confounded on seeing a white figure approaching them with a lighted candle in one hand and a book in the other. On closer inspection, it was found to be a man, with his shirt on only, wading with his bare feet, through the muddy streets, and his eyes open, and bearing a glassy stare; he turned up, passed Mr. Silcock's wine and spirit establishment, into Frederick-street, and with unerring step, passed through the posts that go across the right side of that street, when he was shortly afterwards stopped by a policeman, who awoke him.

The poor fellow, shivering and shaking with cold, begged not to be taken to the station-house, and the constable humanely conducted him home to his affrighted family, at the corner of Swinton-street and Acton-place. The book he carried under his arm, was his account book, containing the supplies to his customers, and he also had his snuff-box in his hand, and it would appear that he was dreaming, that he was going, as usual, his daily rounds.—*Ex. Paper.*

THE WEDDING RING.—The wedding ring is put upon the fourth finger of the woman's left hand, because in the original formulary of marriage, it was placed first upon the top of the thumb with the words, "In the name of the Father; then on the next finger, with the words, 'and of the Son;' then on the middle finger, with, 'and of the Holy Ghost;' and finally on the fourth, with the 'Amen.'"

NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO ATTENDED REPEAL MEETINGS.—The number of persons set forth in the indictment against Mr. O'Connell and others as attending the Reform meetings is as follows:—

Mr. Trim	30,000
Mr. Mullingar	100,000
Mr. Long	500,000
Mr. Longford	200,000
Mr. Drogheda	300,000
Mr. Kilkenny	400,000
Mr. Malvern	200,000
Mr. Donnybrook	200,000
Mr. Rathfriland	300,000
Mr. Tarahill	800,000
Mr. Loughrea	100,000
Mr. Clifton	50,000
Mr. Lismore	100,000
Mr. Mullaghmast	100,000
Total	3,880,000

ALMOST A MURDER.
"For murder, though it have no tongue, will speak with most miraculous organ."
A man may outrage society by the crime of suicide, and, perhaps, have some claim upon our pity; for a man must be miserable before he can voluntarily retire from his place among the breathing, and misery is a thing that should awaken some part of our softer nature in its behalf. But a man who will commit self-murder and leave his friend to be hung for it, per-

petrates at once both suicide and murder, and his memory must be execrated. Instances are common enough of these two frightful crimes, in all their shades and varieties, have arisen from the fiendish influence of alcohol, and the present anecdote will be found to have taken origin in the same cause.

It is a circumstance partaking in a singular manner, of the ludicrous and the horrid; but however strange the story may seem, it is nothing more than a simple relation of a real occurrence. In proof of this, we shall use the names of the parties, as no harm can be done in mentioning them at this date.

In the little town of Dover, which is situated on the Cumberland river, in Middle Tennessee, there lived some years ago an eccentric and intemperate old bachelor, by the name of Kingston. On one occasion, when prostrated on his bed by excess, and suffering acutely from those stings and horrors peculiar to his situation, he sent for one of his old boon companions to come and visit him. Shyrack, for that was the other's name, came duly to Kingston's room.

"What's the matter, Kingston?"

"Shyrack, shut the door."

"Yes, my dear fellow."

"Lock it."

"Eh?"

"Lock the door."

"Certainly, my dear fellow."

"Shyrack, I'm going to kill myself."

"My dear fellow, let me entreat you not to do it."

"No, no, oblige me and don't."

"Must do it."

"Don't; it'll be the death of you."

Shyrack was quite cool and jocular, little dreaming that so terrible an event was actually going to take place.

Kingston had, as the last eccentric act of his life, taken a chisel and mallet to bed with him; and now, with desperate resolve, he seized the extraordinary tools of death, and in an instant, drove the blade of the chisel into his breast!

The hair rose upon Shyrack's head, and fright spread like a sheet of snow, over his face.

Kingston! Kingston! my dear fellow—you d—n rascal, Kingston! do you want to have me hung? Hold on! don't you die till I call somebody!"

Shyrack ran to the door, and called like a madman to some people across the street.

"Hullo! here! say, you Mister! all you stupid people, make haste over here, or there'll be a murder!"

The people crowded into Kingston's house.

Don't die, Kingston! Don't chisel me that way! Don't die till you tell them what you did."

"I did it myself," said Kingston.

There that'll do; now, my dear fellow, you may die," replied Shyrack, taking a long breath, and wiping the perspiration from his forehead.

And Kingston did die, in this extraordinary manner, leaving his fate to be recorded as a suicide that was almost a murder!—*N. O. Pic.*

THE ECCENTRIC MORTAL. Lord Timothy Dexter, said many curious things, but his idea of ingratitude is the richest thing of the kind we ever met with.

"D—n that fellow," said his lordship one day, while speaking of a neighbor whom he had befriended, without being thanked, "he is like a hog under a tree, eating acorns, but never thinks of looking up to see where they come from."

NEGRO ELOQUENCE.—A Boston "dandy black" stepped into a provision store in that city, to buy some potatoes; before purchasing, he gave the following truly eloquent description of his nature.

"De inter is inevitably bad, or inwardly good. Dero is no medecine in de combination of de tater. De exterior may indeed, appear remarkably exemplary and hutesome, while de interior is totally negative; but, sir, if you wends de article 'pon your own recommendations, knowing you to be a man of probability in all your translations, why, sir, without further circumlocution, I takes a bushel!"

A SOLEMN TRUTH.—No man ever prospered who defrauded a printer or abused his wife.

A splendid meteor passed over Woodstock, Ct. on the 30th ult.

MARRIED.—In this city, on the 4th inst. by Elder Gen. W. Rosecrans, Mr. Umphrey McGahan, to Miss Harriet Blann, all of this county.

DEATHS.—For the week ending Monday the 22d ult.
Herbert S. Bigelow, 2y 5d; measles.
Deborah Houghton, 45y 7m 14d; quick consumption.
Harvey Clark, 7y 10m 13d; inflammation on the brain.
John Cole, 45y; apoplexy.
Total 4.
W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.
DEATHS.—For the week ending Monday the 29th ult.
Laura Ann Phelps 11m 5d; scarlet fever.

Susan Covert, 6y 9m; dropsy on the brain.
W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.
Philothesa J., daughter of W. P. and S. P. Lyon, died Jan. the 27th; aged 2y 6m 23d; scarlet fever and fits.

DIED.—In this city on the 10th ultimo of measles, Herbert S., son of Mr. J. L. Bigelow, aged 2 years and 5 days.

In this city on the 20th ult., Adigail P., Daughter of Eli and Lucy P. Dow, of scarlet fever, aged one year two months and eleven days.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
THE subscriber has just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Millenium Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING.
in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our

QUARTOS	HALF	BOUND	PLAIN	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	do	do	plain	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
do	do	do	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	do	do	extra	1.75
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	extra	1.37
do	do	do	neat	87
do	do	do	neat	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Among the variety of stationary which we have just received, are several copies of Mason's Sacred Harp, and Kirkham's Grammar. Also, blank deeds may be had at the printing office.

JOHN TAYLOR.
Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no 1

NOTICE.
I HEREBY warn the public against buying a certain Note, which I, Benjamin Livingston, gave to Levert Neal, dated August 1843, payable in two years, amounting to one hundred and twenty-seven dollars, which note I shall not pay as I have not received any value thereon.

BENJAMIN LIVINGSTON.
Feb 7, 1844-41:1t

EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE.
J. GROCUT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthenware Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one block north of Parley Street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
PUBLIC notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit Court, made at the May term A. D. 1843, of said county, the undersigned will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder, at the late residence of Edward White, deceased, in said county, on Saturday the 23d day of March next, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: The south west quarter of section eleven, seven north, eight west; north east quarter, section eleven, seven north, eight west; east half, south west quarter, section ten, seven north, eight west; east half, north east quarter, section ten, seven north, eight west; lots one, two and three of section sixteen, seven north, eight west; also one undivided third part of Perry & privilege, including lands &c. between Appanooce and Fort Madison; and the following town lots in the town of Appanooce in Hancock county, to wit: lot ten, block 6; lots ten and four, block seven; lots four, six and seven, block eight; lots three, four, five, six, eight and nine, block nine; lots one, two, three and four, block ten; lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight, block eleven; lots five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, block twelve; lots one, two, three, four, five, six and seven, block thirteen; lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight, block fourteen; and which said real estate was by order of said court directed to be sold to pay the debts of said deceased. Terms of sale, six months credit, bond with approved security will be required.

SAMUEL S. WHITE, Administrator.
NANCY WHITE.

Appanooce, Jan. 29, 1844. no 41-6w.

ST. LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat	per bushel	1.50
Rye	per bushel	1.00
Barley	per bushel	.75
Oats	per bushel	.60
Indian	per bushel	.50
Peas	per bushel	.40
Beans	per bushel	.30
Flour	per barrel	10.00
Butter	per lb.	.20
Eggs	per doz.	1.00
Lard	per lb.	.10
Tallow	per lb.	.08
Stearine	per lb.	.12
Soap	per lb.	.05
Oil	per gal.	1.00
Wine	per gal.	1.50
Whisky	per gal.	2.00
Brandy	per gal.	2.50
Vinegar	per gal.	.50
Mustard	per lb.	.10
Pepper	per lb.	.20
Salt	per lb.	.02
Iron	per lb.	.05
Copper	per lb.	.08
Lead	per lb.	.10
Gold	per oz.	150.00
Silver	per oz.	120.00
Platinum	per oz.	1000.00
Palladium	per oz.	800.00
Rhodium	per oz.	600.00
Palladium	per oz.	500.00
Rhodium	per oz.	400.00
Palladium	per oz.	300.00
Rhodium	per oz.	200.00
Palladium	per oz.	100.00
Rhodium	per oz.	50.00
Palladium	per oz.	25.00
Rhodium	per oz.	12.50
Palladium	per oz.	6.25
Rhodium	per oz.	3.12
Palladium	per oz.	1.56
Rhodium	per oz.	.78
Palladium	per oz.	.39
Rhodium	per oz.	.19
Palladium	per oz.	.09
Rhodium	per oz.	.05
Palladium	per oz.	.02
Rhodium	per oz.	.01

LOST on the hill near the Temple 6 or 8 weeks ago a black silk veil with small figures and a heavy border— whoever found it will, by leaving it with the Temple Committee, confer a favor on

PHEBE GRAVES
Feb 7, 1844-41:1t

NOTICE:
THE undersigned Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, respectfully solicit the brethren in Nauvoo generally to turn out on Saturday next (the 10th instant) and get wood for the poor. We want a general turn out of all hands, especially those that have teams. Come on in good season and meet us at the upper Steam Mill.

Remember that we want you ALL.
ISAAC HIGBEE.
JONATHAN H. HALE.
DANIEL CARN.

Feb 7th '44.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between Newel Knight and John Scott, both of the City of Nauvoo, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The concern will henceforth be conducted by the aforesaid Newel Knight. All persons therefore having demands against the aforesaid Firm, and those indebted to the same, will call upon the said Newel Knight for settlement, or to have their accounts adjusted, as soon as the nature of the business will admit.

NEWEL KNIGHT,
JOHN SCOTT,
Nauvoo, Jan. 31st 1844.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of Ephraim D. White, late of Hancock county Ill., deceased are hereby requested and notified, to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said county, on the first Monday in March next, for adjustment, and allowance. And all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

ERASMUS D. WHITE, Administrator.
Dec. 28, 1843. no 40-6w.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat	per bushel	1.50
Rye	per bushel	1.00
Barley	per bushel	.75
Oats	per bushel	.60
Indian	per bushel	.50
Peas	per bushel	.40
Beans	per bushel	.30
Flour	per barrel	10.00
Butter	per lb.	.20
Eggs	per doz.	1.00
Lard	per lb.	.10
Tallow	per lb.	.08
Stearine	per lb.	.12
Soap	per lb.	.05
Oil	per gal.	1.00
Wine	per gal.	1.50
Whisky	per gal.	2.00
Brandy	per gal.	2.50
Vinegar	per gal.	.50
Mustard	per lb.	.10
Pepper	per lb.	.20
Salt	per lb.	.02
Iron	per lb.	.05
Copper	per lb.	.08
Lead	per lb.	.10
Gold	per oz.	150.00
Silver	per oz.	120.00
Platinum	per oz.	1000.00
Palladium	per oz.	800.00
Rhodium	per oz.	600.00
Palladium	per oz.	500.00
Rhodium	per oz.	400.00
Palladium	per oz.	300.00
Rhodium	per oz.	200.00
Palladium	per oz.	100.00
Rhodium	per oz.	50.00
Palladium	per oz.	25.00
Rhodium	per oz.	12.50
Palladium	per oz.	6.25
Rhodium	per oz.	3.12
Palladium	per oz.	1.56
Rhodium	per oz.	.78
Palladium	per oz.	.39
Rhodium	per oz.	.19
Palladium	per oz.	.09
Rhodium	per oz.	.05
Palladium	per oz.	.02
Rhodium	per oz.	.01

Milk, per gal. 2.50
Bear, per ahn. 2.50

Macharel, No. 1, per lb. 0.50
No. 2, 0.40
Lake Trout, per lb. 0.50
Salmon, per lb. 0.50
Cod, dry, per lb. 0.50
Herring, do. 0.50
Grains—per bushel:
Wheat, 1.50
Rye, .75
Corn, .50
Barley, .40
Oats, .30
Beans, .30
Peas, .30
Clover, per box. 2.00
8 by 10, 3.75
10 by 12, 4.25
12 by 14, 5.00
Gumpowder—per keg. 6.00
Dunlop's, 7.00
Ladies', 8.00
—bleeding, 10.00
Guany Bags, 4.00
Hemp—per 112 lbs., 7.50
Water rotted, 9.12
Dow rotted

WOOD! WOOD!

WE would respectfully notify those who have promised as wood, that we are in want of it; and if they are as true to their promise as we are to ours, we shall be supplied with an abundance of this indispensable article. soon.

Persons wishing to become subscribers to the Times and Seasons, or Neighbor, can now have the opportunity of doing so by leaving their names at our office, and forwarding the amount in wood.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

WANTED.

TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office. TO LET.

\$100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.

Woodland near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above.

Jan. 17, 1844.

no38-1f.

NOTICE.

AGREEABLE to law, the School Commissioner, of Hancock County, will sell, at public sale, at the Court-house in Carthage, on the first day of March next, the School Section, numbered sixteen, in township six north, range eight west, of the fourth principal meridian; the same having been divided into lots, of ten acres each.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M., to continue till 6 P. M. each day.

Terms cash, with the privilege to each purchaser, of borrowing the amount of his bid, by giving proper security, and paying twelve per cent interest, half yearly in advance.

R. D. FOSTER, School Com. H. C. Jan. 20, A. D. 1844. no39-1w.

THE SUBSCRIBER

PROPOSES to sell his large white house and lot, situated immediately north of the Temple, on No. 3, Block No. 9, of Wells' addition to the Town Plat of Nauvoo. A good well, stable and other convenient improvements are made or said lot. All who wish a beautiful situation, and the nearest of any to the Temple, will do well to call and examine said property. Terms low for cash.

FRANCIS M. HIGBEE.

N. B. A perfect title to said property will be given to the purchaser. F. M. H. Jan. 23, 1844. no39-3m.

C. A. Warren, C. L. Higbee.

WARREN & HIGBEE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Nauvoo, Illinois.

OFFICE on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

C. L. Higbee also informs the public that he has received the appointment of Notary Public, and is prepared to transact all business pertaining to that office.

AUCTION! AUCTION!!!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has opened an Auction Room, between Mulholland and Knight Streets, on Back Street, at the 'Farmers Exchange,' one Block East of the Temple; for the purpose of selling Goods, Furniture and Property of all descriptions, that the inhabitants see proper to leave with him for sale at Public Auction. There will be two sales in each week, commencing on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M.; also Wednesdays, beginning at the same hour.

P. S. CALHOUN, Auctioneer. Nauvoo, Jan. 13, 1844. no38-1f.

LIME.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO. THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER.

Nauvoo, June 17, 1843-1f. N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT which is now occupied for a Store and Market on Mulholland Street, two and a half Blocks east of the Temple. A span of horses and wagon will be taken in part payment or some dry goods.

For further instructions inquire of IRA S. MILES. Dec. 27, 1843. no35-1f.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to the legal voters of Township six north, in Range nine west of the 4th principal meridian, that an election will be held at Loomis' (formerly Mills') Tavern in said Township, on the 3d day of February next, to ascertain by vote, whether the inhabitants will decide for, or against said Township's being incorporated, agreeable to the provisions of the Statute in such case made and provided.

DAVIDSON HUBBARD, Trustees of E. ROBINSON, School Lands. Nauvoo, Jan. 10, 1844. no37-1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HEREBY informs the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he is constantly manufacturing Lasts of every description, Boot Trees and Crimps, corner of Bain and Monson Streets, which he will sell, wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be purchased in the St. Louis, or any western market. As his work will be of the best quality, he respectfully invites those who may wish to purchase to call and examine his work and prices before contracting elsewhere.

MELVIN WILBUR.

Nauvoo, Jan. 1st 1844. no36-1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that he is prepared to make Boots and Shoes, of every description, to order, on the shortest notice, cheaper than ever offered before in this city. He will sell Coarse Boots for \$2-50, made of good custom leather, and other work in proportion. Cash, Hides, and Country Produce, taken in payment. Shop on Wells Street, one door south of the New York Store.

JAMES TWIST.

Nauvoo, Jan. 10, 1844. no37-1f.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, administrator of the estate of Joseph Alford, deceased, will sell at Vendue, at the house of John Newman, on Section 28, Township 7 north range 8 west, on Saturday, at one o'clock, the 17th day of February 1844, the personal property of said estate consisting of one Colt, one Cow, and Stock of Wheat, some Hay and Wood.

Terms of sale for all sums over five dollars, six months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security, sums under five dollars cash.

ZEBAH PULSIPHER, Admr.

A FARM FOR SALE, CONSISTING of four hundred and eighty acres, 160 acres of which being good timber. It is situated in the half breed tract, Lee county Iowa Territory, one mile north of Montrose, and one half mile from the river opposite Nauvoo. One hundred and fifteen acres are under improvement; there is a one story frame dwelling, a well and stable on the premises. The above farm will be sold cheap, terms easy. For information call at the office of C. L. Higbee, Esq., or at my residence on the above mentioned tract. J. WARD.

P. S. Missouri land will be taken in exchange for the above farm, by applying soon.

Dec. 20, 1843. no34-1f.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has just received a splendid assortment of Sole and Upper Leather, Linings, Bindings, &c., also an assortment of Shoemakers Findings, consisting of Pegs, Nails, Threads, Bristles, Auls, Heel-halls &c. The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, hides, or country produce. Those wishing to purchase will please call at the leather store of the subscriber on Mulholland street one quarter of a mile east of the Temple.

Sole-leather sold from 25 to 27 cents per lb.

JOSEPH HORNE.

Dec. 20, 1843. no34-3m.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS AND LATTER-DAY SAINTS GENERALLY. I feel it my duty to say to the brethren generally, and especially those who are emigrating to this place, that there is in the hands of the Trustee in Trust, a large quantity of lands, both in the city and adjoining Townships in this county, which is for sale—some of which belongs to the church and is designed for the benefit of the poor, and also to liquidate debts owing by the church, for which the Trustee in Trust is responsible. Some also is land which has been consecrated for the building of the Temple, and some for the Nauvoo House.

If the brethren who move in here and want an inheritance will buy their lands from the Trustee in Trust, they will thereby benefit the poor, the Temple and the Nauvoo House, and even then only be doing that which is their duty and which I know, by considerable experience, will be vastly for their benefit and satisfaction in days to come. Let all the brethren therefore, when they move into Nauvoo, consult President Joseph Smith the Trustee &c., and purchase their lands of him, and I am bold to say that God will bless them and will hereafter be glad they did so.

We hold ourselves ready at any time to wait upon the brethren and show them the lands belonging to the church and Temple &c., and can be found any day either at President Joseph Smith's Bar Room or the Temple Recorder's Office, at the Temple.

W. CLAYTON, Clerk.

Nauvoo, Dec. 16, 1843.

NAUVOO COMB MANUFACTORY. THE subscriber, late from Philadelphia, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced manufacturing combs of every variety at his manufactory, on the corner of Young and Rich Streets, opposite Mr. Moses Smith's Store, three quarters of a mile east of the Temple; which he will sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than can be purchased in St. Louis, or any western market. All merchants, and others, who wish to patronize home manufacture, would do well to call and examine his work and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Horns wanted at a liberal price, in exchange for combs or cash.

JOSEPH HAMMAR.

Nauvoo, Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

MR. ROBERT WELLS, respectfully informs the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business at the corner of Main and Parley streets, and hopes by strict attention thereto, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Cutting done on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

Oct 18-25-3m.

GUSTAVUS HILLS, WATCH-MAKER.

JEWELLER, At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscribers, from the East, have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, in President Joseph Smith's store, which they offer for sale on as good terms as can be bought in this city; among which is a large assortment of Domestic, Muslins, of a superior quality, also Unbleached Sewing Thread of a very superior article; Blue Knitting Cotton, and a good assortment of Boston Nails, first quality; together with many other articles usually kept in such a store. As we wish to deal honestly with all men, we shall invariably have but one price. Cash and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange, except promises.

BUTLER & LEWIS.

Nauvoo, Dec. 19, 1843. no34-1f.

CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP.

THE subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of window sash and doors and all kinds of job work in their line of business, at the shortest notice for cash or country produce. Shop on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets.

JOSEPH W. COOLEIDGE & CO.

N. B. Those having accounts against the above firm for work or materials will please bring them in immediately for settlement. J. W. C. & Co. Dec. 1843. no32-1f.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE subscriber is prepared to execute any business pertaining to the office of Notary Public, when called upon; such as, drawing, and taking the acknowledgment of Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Bills of Sale, &c. Also, taking Depositions, Affidavits, and Protest of Notes and Bills of Exchange.

Fees—For taking acknowledgment of Deeds and other instruments, to take effect in the county, 25cts.

To take effect out of the county, 50.

E. ROBINSON.

Nauvoo, Nov. 29, 1843. no31-1f.

IRON AND STEEL.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Iron, Steel, Rasps and Nails of various descriptions. Also a large assortment of Hollowware, consisting of Pots, Kettles, Pans, Ovens &c. &c. all of which articles he is prepared to sell low for cash; wholesale and retail.

He also has on hand a constant supply of edge tools of various descriptions, which he makes at his manufactory, and which he is prepared to furnish to order at his store, near the corner of Partridge and Knight St.

EDWARD HUNTER.

Nauvoo, Nov. 22, 1843. no31-3m.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

WHERE is the Good Samaritan? Where the true Philanthropist? Is there no balm in Gilead? Have they not yet been found? If you have not found them, seek for the remedies offered to the afflicted, by Dr James M. Martien! Inquire for Dr James M. Martien's Invaluable remedy for the cure of Fevers.

For Dr James M. Martien's Anti-Bilious Universal Life Pills.

For Dr James M. Martien's Anti-Dyspeptic and Anti-Consumptive Pills.

For Dr James M. Martien's Never-failing Worm Destroying medicine.

For Dr James M. Martien's Cephalic Snuff, for the cure of Nervous Headache, &c.

In these medicines, the afflicted will find a treasure which is infinitely of greater value to the sick and debilitated, than either silver or gold. Truly may it be said that, in their curative virtues may be found the Good Samaritan! the true Philanthropist! the balm of Gilead! the Poor Man's Wealth! the Sick Man's Comfort! and by the proper and timely use of which, every man may become his own Physician!

From earliest childhood, he practiced successfully the art of healing; and in defiance of opposition, by friends and relatives, he succeeded in studying the art and science of medicine; and after untiring industry and immense research, and after having reached riper years, and traveled among numerous tribes of Indians, and visited many and various climates, Dr James M. Martien is fully persuaded that he has now realized his fondest expectations; that the object of all his toil, labor and hope, has been accomplished; and that he will be regarded by future generations as the true Philanthropist; as having been the instrument, under the direction of an overruling Providence, of rendering and having rendered the greatest good to the greatest number, will be cheerfully conceded.

November 22d, 1843.

City of Nauvoo:

The subscriber takes great pleasure in calling the attention of the public, to the above invaluable remedies; believing that they are a medicine that will tend to secure the health of this city. That they act most mildly, and yet most efficaciously; in uniformity with the laws of nature; and that they are composed of mild herbs. Knowing from experience that no Pill possesses more virtue in their curative properties. Their worth can only be estimated by a fair trial and by following the accompanying directions. The undersigned can produce a host of the most respectable testimony in their favor, and doubts not but a discerning public, will, in the use of them, secure to themselves, that highest boon of heaven—health.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

The above medicines may be obtained in various stores in the city, and at his House, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.

Fever Pills \$1 50; Life Pills 25 cents; Anti-Dyspeptic Pills \$1 00.

Nov 29, 1843:1f.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, cloth lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

HOWARD EGAN.

April 26, 1843. 52-1f.

SPINNING WHEELS!

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing Spinning Wheels of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bedsteads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bedstead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. and for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.

May 24 1843. 1f.

NAUVOO BREWERY.

TURLEY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has constantly on hand a supply of Ale, Beer, and Xest of the best quality for sale, both wholesale and retail, at his Brewery, corner of Hyde and Water Streets.

N. B. Whiskey, Beer and Cider Barrels, taken in exchange for Beer and Ale. Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843. no35-1f.

DO YOU KNOW ANY THING ABOUT THE MATTER?

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the adjacent towns, that he has established a Bakery and Confectionery, in this city, on Main Street, first door South of the (new Masonic Hall, where he intends to manufacture every thing connected with that kind of business—Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Jellies and Candies of all descriptions which he will sell at St. Louis prices wholesale or retail.

L. N. SCOVIL.

N. B. Marriage cakes made to order, on the shortest notice from one to twenty-five dollars each. L. N. S. Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843.

SELECT SCHOOL.

MR. A. BLAKE, having fitted up his school room on Parley street, second block east of Main street, would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that he will commence his second quarter on Monday the 11th inst.

He has been engaged in teaching for several years in the east, and is confident he will give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

A quarter will consist of thirteen weeks—school five days each week, and no allowance will be made for absenters except in case of sickness, or by special agreement.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic \$2 00

Grammar, geography and history 2 50

Philosophy, algebra and surveying 3 00

AARON BLAKE.

Nauvoo, Dec 5th, 1843-32:3m.

E. MITCHEL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S Boot and Shoe Maker, corner of Kimball and Main Street, begs to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity that he is carrying on the above business in all its branches and trusts that his long experience in conducting the business of Shoemaking both in Liverpool and Nauvoo, will insure him a share of public patronage. E. M. flatters himself that not only his workmanship but prices will give general satisfaction. All orders will be punctually attended to.

Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

SASH! SASH! SASH!!!

WINDOW SASH constantly on hand and made to order at Bruce's SASH SHOP, on Partridge Street, between Parley and Sidney Streets, near Knight's Flouring Mill.

Dec. 12, 1843. no33-1y.

SELECT SCHOOL.

A SELECT SCHOOL will be opened by J. HATCH, Jr., on Mulholland Street, half a mile east of the Temple, on the 27th of November, 1843; in which will be taught the various branches of an English Education, together with Latin and Greek. Terms, three dollars per quarter for English, four for Greek and Latin.

References—to any Merchant on the Hill.

Nov 15, 1843.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeal's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordions on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

THIRD ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Osage, and St. Louis Oak, at Lyon's New Brick Store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main and Carlin streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS, direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows: Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hard-ware, Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyon's cheap store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main, and Carlin streets, at the New Brick Store (sign of the Lion.)

Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill., Nov. 7, 1843-1f.

NEW GOODS, VERY CHEAP.

PRATT & SNOW, corner of Young and Wells Streets, one block north of the Temple, Nauvoo, have just received from Boston the largest supply of Dry Goods ever opened in this city, consisting principally of good staple articles for fall and winter; such as Broad-cloths, Casimires, Sattinets, Flannels, Shirtings, Sheetings, Calicoes, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. Cash wanted, and country produce bought and sold.

As we intend selling goods very cheap, and on the principles of honor, justice, and impartiality; no one need ask for credit, nor waste breath in bantering on the price; as we have but one invariable price either for cash or barter. Nauvoo, Nov. 7, 1843.

GRANT & WATT, TAILORS, MAIN STREET, Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All country orders promptly attended to.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of:

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after disipation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by J. SNIDER, (22-y.)

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no 1

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

R. Joseph M. and Miss Adelia Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Graner streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst., (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strictest attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading writing and spelling \$2 00

English grammar & geography 2 50

Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00

Astronomy 4 00

A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absenters unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement.

JOSEPH M. COLE, ADELIA COLE.

July 10 n12

FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE, twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, having lately taken the upper stone house in Nauvoo, are now prepared to do a Forwarding and Commission Business, and are ready at all times to accommodate the public, by receiving all goods that may be consigned to them.

CHARLES ALLEN, JOHN KELLY.



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume I.—No. 42.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1841.

Whole Number 94

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

AS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY
JOHN TAYLOR,
Editor and Proprietor.
At the corner of Water and Bain Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square, one insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

FOREWORD.

FAREWELL TO NAUVOO.

Fair city of the saints! my heart to thee
Will often turn with sadness and regret,
When far away my dwelling place shall be,
For there are scenes I never can forget.
Connected with the memory of Nauvoo;
Scenes which my heart will often dwell upon.
And memory to her station ever true
Will bring them back to me when I am gone.
These scenes with mournful pleasure reflected
In memory's glass will often be reflected.

Though the obliterating hand of time
Has from the mind a thousand things effaced,
Yet principles eternal and sublime,
When once imprinted cannot be erased.
These principles have now become to me
Part of myself—a portion of my mind,
And I must lose my own identity
Before such principles can be resigned.
When once received, in spite of all resistance,
They form the essence of the soul's existence.

Fair city of the saints! I love thee well;
To me thy memory will be ever dear.
I would to God I could forever dwell
Amidst thy pleasant scenes where I could hear
The words of inspiration every day,
And hourly treasure up within my heart
Wisdom and knowledge that will not decay;
Light and intelligence that will impart
New glory to the beauties of creation,
Filling the mind with wondering admiration.

O! I have listened with suspended breath
To hear the words of wisdom as they fell
From lips inspired, and felt that life nor death,
Nor all the powers combined of earth and hell
Could never force my heart to turn aside
From principles so holy and sublime.
Truth be my only creed, and God my guide,
And I shall safely pass the storms of time,
And gain at last a high and holy station,
Among the ransomed in the new creation.

Farewell, Nauvoo! I must again return
Back to my gentle bondage as before,
But oftentimes my heart will sadly yearn
To hold communion with the saints once more.
How I shall long the prophet's voice to hear—
The words of wisdom flowing from his tongue
Truths most sublime are made so plain and clear
That oftentimes I am almost dumb
Upon his words, which forced the exclamation—
These surely are the words of inspiration!

DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

REMARKS OF MR. HARDIN,

OF ILLINOIS,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JAN-
UARY 17.

On the resolution offered by Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to report an appropriation sufficient to keep the snag boats on the Mississippi and its tributaries in operation during the present year.

Mr. Speaker: Although I am aware that the House must be fatigued with the length of the debate on this subject, yet, before the question is taken on the resolution, I desire to present to the honorable members on this floor some facts which have not been fully presented for their consideration. Before doing so, however, I may be permitted to advert to some remarks which have been made by several gentlemen, representing the old States, in reference to what they term the sectional feeling which has been manifested by the Western members in this debate. It is true that all the members from the West are impressed with the belief that the expenditures of the public money have been partial and unequal, and that the wants and interests of the West, especially in regard to the question now before the House, have been overlooked and disregarded. It is also true that there is a very general disposition amongst the Western members to press the consideration of this subject, arising from the anxiety which is so universally felt in the West, to see some efficient action in Congress favorable to their wishes. But whilst these admissions are made, showing the causes of that extreme solicitude in urging a prompt consideration of the claims of the Western rivers, which some gentlemen have so much deprecated, I will not admit that we are influenced by sectional considerations in pressing this resolution. Experience and travel have fully convinced me that there is less sectional feeling in the West than in any other portion of the Union, and for myself, sir, I must be permitted to say that in my action on questions connected with the improvement of the country, I will always be found ready to award to the North, East, or South, that justice in ministering to their wants, and to vote those appropriations required by their situation and condition, which I now ask for the West. In former days, when any of these sections asked for appropriations for the security and defence of their frontier, or of their commerce, or there has been a demand for soldiers to assist them

in resisting the attacks of a foreign enemy, the West always came to their aid, with their votes, their money, and their men. And we will not at this late day permit ourselves to be branded with acting upon selfish or sectional feeling, in urging the claims of the West for the objects proposed in the resolution.

The West does not ask of gentlemen that they should vote for appropriations whose benefits are purely confined to the western citizens. She places her claims upon higher ground, and demands, as a matter of right and justice, that those streams which constitute the common highways of the nation, and on whose bosoms are borne freights belonging to, and destined for, every section of this Union, should have the aid of the General Government in removing the obstructions to their navigation, which the immense and increasing business done upon them, and their importance to the trade and wealth of the whole country, impiously justify and require. Our magnificent streams, though they are situated in the West, do not belong to the people of the west. They are the common property of the people of the nation, and of incalculable value to the commerce of the nation—are subject to the jurisdiction and are regulated in the management of their trade by the laws of Congress, and therefore claim from this body those appropriations which are indispensable for their safe navigation.

The enquiry is frequently made by those who are opposed to make any appropriation for the improvement of these rivers? I answer, that the power and duty of Congress to legislate on this subject arise from three distinct sources:

First. The General Government owns in the new States and the organized territories 300,000,000 acres of land, and west of Missouri and Arkansas 800,000,000 of acres more. As it is the interest of the Government to dispose of these lands as speedily as possible, and as it is certainly the right of the Government, as the great landholder of the western lands, to improve the value of those lands, it is therefore both within the power and duty of Congress to improve the navigation of these rivers, that the Government lands may be enhanced in value, that emigrants may find them of easier access, and thereby a more ready market be afforded for them.

Second. By the ordinance of 1787, which was a compact made between Virginia, the States of the Union, and the inhabitants of the Northwestern Territory, and which has been judicially recognized as obligatory upon the people and present Government, it is provided—

"That the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said territory as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other States that may be admitted into the Confederacy without any tax, impost, or duty therefor."

By the term 'carrying-places' between said rivers, it was well understood at the time, as it is now by those acquainted with the localities, were meant those places where the hunters, traders and armies of the nation carried their furs, peltries, stores, and military equipments across the land between the headwaters of those streams, some of which ran into the St. Lawrence and the others into the Mississippi; the principal carrying places then intended to be designated; being undoubtedly those between the head waters of the Wabash and Miami of the Ohio and the Maumee of the Lakes, that between the Illinois river and the waters of Lake Michigan, and that between the Wisconsin river and the Fox river, of Lake Michigan. The control of these rivers and carrying places being thus vested in the General Government, and the Government having always reserved from sale the bed of the navigable streams in the country referred to in the ordinance, and both rivers and carrying places being declared free to all the people of the nation, the States cannot exercise exclusive jurisdiction over them, and Congress has at all times the power of making such provisions for the regulation of the commerce over these 'public highways' as it may deem necessary for the benefit of the people of the States.

The third ground upon which we base the authority of Congress to act in this matter, and which never has been and cannot be met by any fair argument, is to be found in those clauses of the Constitution of the United States which provide that—

"Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes." Also, "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into effect the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof."

It will be observed that precisely the same words are used to give Congress the power to regulate commerce between

the States as is given it to regulate foreign commerce. The power to regulate commerce necessarily carries with it the power to do all those acts which are essential to render commerce useful, safe and profitable. To effect this it may become necessary to guard against the depredations of pirates, or to remove local obstructions, which equally may prevent or injure commercial intercourse. An illustration may present this subject in a light more strongly than an argument.—Every Congress has made appropriations to erect light houses, to build breakwaters, and deepen the mouths of harbors on the seaboard. Now, there is no express delegation of power to Congress in the Constitution to do any of these acts, and whence then comes the power thus to expend the public money, and to exercise jurisdiction over these light houses, &c. when they are constructed? The only answer which can be given is, that the power is inferrible from the general grants of power quoted above, and that the construction of these works are means necessary and proper to be used to carry into effect the general grant to 'regulate commerce.' The same rule of argument will apply to the construction of roads for military purposes, or to railroads and canals, which may become necessary for facilitating the commercial intercourse of the nation. If any of these are means necessary and proper to be used for the protection of the military defenses of the country in time of war, or to protect and defend the commerce of the nation, either foreign or inland, it is within the power of Congress to appropriate money for their construction, in order to enable it to provide for the common defence of the country, and to regulate commerce between the States as well as with foreign nations. It is not a question of power. This is too clear to be disputed. The only question is as to the policy and expediency of adopting the measure which may be proposed in order to carry out the clearly delegated powers of this body.

An objection occurs to me here, which is most frequently urged by gentlemen residing in the Old Dominion, or by those from the Palmetto State, which is, that Congress has no proper jurisdiction beyond tide water, and consequently no right to appropriate money to be expended off salt water for internal improvement purposes. These gentlemen call themselves 'strict constructionists,' and boast that they belong to the 'strict-jacket school.' It does seem to me, Mr. Speaker, as though these gentlemen would treat the Constitution as maniacs are treated in hospitals. They would confine it to sea-coast fortifications, which cost tens of millions of dollars. They would illuminate it with the light-houses, which cost nearly a half a million annually to keep their oil from burning out. They would guard it with a navy whose annual charge is above eight millions of dollars. And then, sir, they would complete the prescription by enclosing the patient in a strait-jacket composed of sea-weed, pour salt water in profusion upon its head to keep the Western fever down, and feed it with a light diet of salt-water crabs and herrings.

Why, sir, will any of these gentlemen point out the provision in the Constitution of the United States (or of common sense) which authorizes Congress to expend millions upon the seaboard for the protection of commerce, but which also prohibits it from spending a copper in the interior for a similar purpose? That provision in the Constitution which empowers Congress to erect a light-house, construct a breakwater, or deepen a harbor on the seaboard, extends equally to the interior, and authorizes Congress to remove the sandbars, to deepen the channels, and to remove the snags from our rivers. These last obstruct the commerce between the States as much as the shallow harbors and reefs on the sea board, the storms of the ocean, or the pirates of the seas, obstruct and endanger our commerce with foreign nations. And the same principles of constitutional law, as well as the same sense of justice, render it both necessary and proper for Congress to afford a similar assistance to commerce in the one case as in the other.

In order to show that the opinions of our most conspicuous public men and the practice of our Government have corresponded with the constitutional view I have presented, I will turn the attention of the House to a few facts.

In No. 14 of the Federalist, which was written by Mr. Madison, he uses the following language:

"Let it be remembered in the third place that the intercourse throughout the Union will be daily facilitated by new improvements. Roads will be every where shortened and kept in better order; accommodations for travellers will be multiplied and ameliorated; and interior navigation on our eastern side will be opened throughout, or nearly throughout, the whole extent of the Thirteen States. The communications between the Western and Atlantic districts, and the different parts of each, will be rendered more and more easy by those numerous canals with

which the beneficence of Nature has intersected our country, and which art finds it so little difficult to connect and complete."

In 1806 Congress, with the approval of Mr. Jefferson, made the first appropriation for the construction of the Cumberland road. About the same period Mr. Jefferson caused a survey to be made of a road between the city of Washington and New Orleans.

In 1808 Albert Gallatin made his celebrated report in favor of the policy of establishing a system of internal improvements by the General Government.

In 1810, on the motion of John C. Calhoun, then a prominent member of the Republican party, and the warm advocate of internal improvements, a committee was appointed to enquire into the expediency of setting apart the boats and net annual profits of the National Bank as a permanent fund for internal improvements.

Mr. Monroe, in one of his messages to Congress, says: "That in his opinion Congress have an unlimited power to raise money, and that in its appropriations they have a discretionary power, restricted only by the duty to appropriate it to purposes of common defence, and of general, not local—not nation, but State benefit." And this was the avowed principle upon which he acted through his administration, in 1824, the following law was passed:

"An act to procure the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, upon the subject of roads and canals."

"Be it enacted, &c. That the President is hereby authorized to cause the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates to be made of the route of such roads and canals as he may deem of national importance in a commercial or military point of view, or necessary for the transportation of the public mail, &c."

And appropriated thirty thousand dollars for the purpose of making the surveys.

Under the powers conferred upon the President by this law a great many surveys were made, and amongst them was one for a canal between the Illinois river and Lake Michigan. During the whole of the administrations of Mr. Monroe and Mr. Adams regular and often large appropriations were made for roads and canals and rivers, in every part of the nation. During the whole of Gen. Jackson's administration these appropriations were also made, although they were checked and diminished for the most part for the Western country by the veto on the appropriations to the Maysville road and the Wabash river. Notwithstanding these vetoes, appropriations were regularly made for objects of internal improvement during that administration, some of which, in my view, are of far less national importance than those vetoed. I will read a few, taken at random from the many I find in the laws passed after the veto on the Maysville road:

- In 1830. For improving the navigation of Conneaug creek, in Ohio \$6,135
- For improving the navigation of Genesee river in New York 13,335
- For removing obstructions in the navigation of the Kennebec river, in Maine 5,000
- To Cape Fear river, in North Carolina 25,688
- In 1831. For Ashabula creek harbor 7,016
- For Black river harbor 9,275
- For Oswego harbor 21,412
- For D. or Island sea-wall, Massachusetts 12,390
- For navigation of Conneaug creek 6,370
- For navigation of Genesee river, New York 16,670

Besides these, there were appropriations made chiefly during the administration of General Jackson, for the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, the Delaware and Raritan canal, the Disal Swamp canal, the Louisville and Portland canal, amounting to some millions of dollars. And numberless other instances of similar appropriations might be cited during the administration of General Jackson and those who preceded him. Amongst other items I find that two and a half millions of dollars have been appropriated for the construction of the Cumberland road, in twenty-six different laws, which have been approved by every President from Jefferson to Tyler. During the latter part of the administration of Mr. Van Buren, these appropriations were generally, if not entirely suspended. The necessary appropriations for the western rivers were withheld, and the Cumberland road having progressed so far from salt water, was considered to have become lost in the western wilds, and had certainly out-travelled the limits of constitutional appropriations. Such was the manner in which the west was treated, whilst larger sums were squandered in the expenditures of the Government than had ever been before, since the organization of the Government. Under the present administration, something more has been begun, but the appropriations have been altogether too limited to answer the desired purposes.

In proof of the statements above, I present the accompanying table, taken from Document No. 31, of the first session of the 27th Congress, which was

prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury. The first column exhibits the amount of appropriations for internal improvements from 1820 to 1840. The second exhibits the aggregate public expenditures during those years, exclusive of payment for the public debt and trust funds. Under the head of internal improvement are estimated appropriations for harbours, rivers, lakes, breakwaters, sea-walls, roads, &c.

Appropriations.	Expenditures.
1820 - \$680,518	\$12,651,457
1830 - 613,432	13,229,637
1831 - 1,335,464	13,665,746
1832 - 1,220,065	16,514,124
1833 - 1,090,833	22,050,312
1834 - 1,777,757	18,120,567
1835 - 1,438,061	17,066,513
1836 - 1,929,325	29,645,244
1837 - 2,103,034	31,610,003
1838 - 2,099,618	32,544,003
1839 - 166,442	26,443,716
1840 - 19,000	22,389,356

Some members seem to be unapprised of the importance and amount of trade which is transacted upon the Western waters, and of the population which is dependent upon them, for the means of travel and transportation, as well as of the rapid increase of both population and commerce in the West. I will take this occasion to present some of the leading facts bearing upon this subject, which have been collated partly from the census returns, and in part from the reports and statements of various persons who have made this a particular subject of investigation, and in whose statements I confidently rely:

In 1840 the population of the Western States was 6,376,972

In 1840 the population of the Atlantic States was 10,686,331

The area of the Western states in square miles is 839,930

The area of the Atlantic States in square miles is 448,650

The increase of the Atlantic States from 1830 to 1840 was at the rate of 16 per cent.

The increase of the Western States during the same period was at the rate of 73 per cent.

The increase of the Atlantic States from 1810 to 1840 was at 100 to 173.4.

The increase of the Western States from 1810 to 1840 was at 100 to 591.4.

It will thus be found that whilst the Atlantic States have not doubled in thirty years, the Western States have, in the same time, augmented nearly six fold.

In some of the new States the increase far exceeded the general average; for instance, the decennial increase of Mississippi was 173 per cent; of Missouri 173 per cent, of Illinois 202 per cent, and of Michigan 555 per cent.

In 1850 the population of the Atlantic and Western States will be very nearly equal, if they progress in population in the same ratio that they have done for the last ten or twenty years; and at every succeeding census the relative strength of the West will increase on the Atlantic states. The above facts are taken from a work recently published by Professor Tucker, of the University of Virginia.

The extent of steamboat navigation on the Western waters has been variously computed at from 12,000 to 15,000 miles; the latter estimate being, in my opinion, the most correct, as there are various rivers in the west, the extent of whose navigation is not yet known, as there have been no sufficient inducements offered to steamboats to navigate them.

There are on the Western rivers 550 steamboats, with an average tonnage of 200 tons, equal to 110,000 tons.

Of these boats about 100 were built during the last year, and the average cost of each is ascertained to be about \$20,000, making the first cost of the steamboats in the West \$11,000,000—About 4,000 flat boats annually descend the Western rivers, laden with every description of western produce, which are destroyed when they reach the South; and which cost \$600,000.

If we add together the amounts paid for insurance, for boat hands, fuel, wear and tear of boats, interest at 6 per cent. on the amount invested, and for flat boats, it will show that there is an annual expenditure on the Western waters, for the cost of transportation of passengers and freight, of \$15,000,000.

These boats are engaged in transporting an amount of freight, which may surprise those who have not examined the facts of the case.

The downward trade to New Orleans is estimated at \$60,000,000

The upward cargoes at the same time 60,000,000

The trade arising from the manufactures of the cities on the Western waters, and of the produce which does not descend to New Orleans, and of the effects of Emigrants is estimated at 70,000,000

The amount of goods brought by way of Pittsburgh and the Lakes down the Western rivers, from the East, may be estimated at 60,000,000

Making a total of values transported annually amounting to \$250,000,000

This amount not only is enormous, but facts show that the increase of this trade is 10 per cent. per annum.

It will appear by a report submitted to the present Congress, page 145 of Doc. No. 1, that the trade of the Lakes in 1840 amounted to \$85,926,000. This trade has increased beyond all calculation, and was estimated in 1843 \$100,000,000.

The extent of lake coast is about 5,200

m. l.s. of which 2000, belong to Great Britain.

Without advertent to the trade on the canals and railroads of the Atlantic States, which must amount to \$200,000,000, it will be seen that the internal commerce of the United States on the Northern Lakes and Western Rivers amounts annually to \$350,000,000.

It is said that comparisons are odious; but at the risk of exciting the envy of some of our Atlantic friends, I will briefly compare this trade with the foreign commerce of the nation.

From the report submitted to this Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury it appears that the

Imports for 1842 amounted to \$100,182,087

Exports for 1842 104,691,634

Making a total of \$204,873,721

Look, now, at the expenditures for the protection of this foreign commerce, and we will take the expenditures of the year 1842, as reported to us in Doc. No. 7 of the present session, which are about an average with the expenditures of a series of years for the same purpose.

Foreign intercourse, which embraces the expenses of maintaining gunboats at foreign ports \$357,884

Support and maintenance of light-houses &c. 389,338

Building custom-houses 109,580

Survey of the coast of the United States 67,263

Add to this the expenses of the navy, which is entirely employed in protecting our foreign trade \$2,224,999

And we have a total expenditure for the protection of foreign commerce of \$2,982,065

I permit me to call the attention of honorable members to the amount which has been expended during the same time for the protection of our internal commerce.

Harbors, rivers, roads &c. \$108,482

Surveys 77,708

Total \$186,190

It is presumed that there is a balance unexpended, as I perceive that the last Congress appropriated for this purpose \$205,000

It will be seen that the expenditures for the aid of our internal commerce on the lakes and rivers did not amount to one-twentieth of one per cent, whilst the Government expends about five per cent, on the gross amount of our foreign commerce for its protection. And in fact it expended the last year fifty times as much for the protection of foreign commerce, as it did for the internal commerce of the country.

Now, sir, I appeal to gentlemen, when they hear of disasters occurring every week on the Western waters for want of the aid of the General Government in making appropriations for their safety, if it is right, is it proper that this inequality should exist? And would we not be recreant to every principle of duty to our constituents, and inconsiderate to every noble feeling which should excite us to action, when we have so recently heard of the disasters which have befallen the property and lives of our friends, if we did not earnestly but firmly press the consideration and favourable action of Congress in behalf of the Western waters.

The losses which are sustained by accidents upon the Western waters far exceed the losses which occur in any other branch of our commerce.

Those who have examined the subject state that one steamboat is lost by these accidents on an average, every week in the year. Estimating the loss of boat and cargo at but \$20,000, which is a very reasonable calculation, the annual loss is \$1,040,000.

Three fourths of these accidents occur from snags and other similar obstacles, which might be removed if sufficient funds were expended for that purpose. Nor are these accidents confined to losses of property; for this House has but too recently seen the accounts of the loss of between forty and fifty individuals by the sinking of the *Shepherdess*. I regret that I have not the data to state with absolute certainty the number of lives which are lost upon these rivers; but I feel confident that I am within the mark in stating the number of lives annually sacrificed by the neglect of the General Government to remove these obstructions at two hundred. We are shocked at the inhumanity of the Pagans, when we are informed by travellers that they throw their offspring into the Ganges to appease the wrath of gain the favor of an imaginary deity. Yet this Government, with all its pretensions to civilization and refinement, and with all its boasted regard for the welfare of every one of its citizens, is guilty of as gross injustice and of equal barbarity in exposing the lives of so many of its citizens to danger, when the bills of mortality show that her citizens, by forties and fifties at a time, and an unexpected grave amidst the darkness of night beneath the turbid waves of the Mississippi; or, if they escape the perils of the water, are left to die by inches upon its bleak shores, when these accidents might have been prevented if the Government had performed its duty, and the fi-

thers and mothers, and children who are sleeping the long sleep of death beneath its restless sands, might still be active vigorous citizens, brightening the countenance of their friends with their presence, and dispensing hope, comfort, and happiness to those who are now mourning their loss amid anguish and privation.

Mr. Speaker, a person who has not seen the Lower Mississippi when it was swollen with the floods in the spring, or when it was at low water in the fall, can form no adequate idea of the dangers of its navigation. When swollen it appears as though by some convulsion of Nature an inland sea, a mountain of sand, and a forest had been dissolved together, and their liquid mass of yellow lava was rushing to the ocean over the crater of a subterranean fire. The fowler hunts no game upon its bosom; the angler sports no fly to tempt the few fish which are to be found in its waters; and the boldest swimmer seeks not to bathe in its treacherous currents. In many places, owing to the cross currents and under-tow, the man who, by accident or design, plunges into its waves, never rises to the surface, and will not until the waters shall give in their dead. At low water, sawyers are seen, which were not discoverable or dangerous during the high water; and bars are visible in all directions, which in their continual fluctuations expose snags before unknown to the pilot; its banks in most places cannot be scaled, owing to their precipitancy and to the crumbling nature of the materials of which they are composed. If a traveller should pass through the steamboat grave yard in low water, as I have, he would perceive the wrecks of steamboats lying as profusely around as logs in our forests; and amidst the breaks in the water, and the eddies which are formed by sunken vessels, the boat, though propelled as slowly as possible to overcome the current, found as much difficulty to thread its way amongst the wrecked palaces rotting beneath the waves, which were once the pride but are now the dread of the fearless boatman, as a stranger has to pick his cautious path in an old grave yard without rashly treading upon the ashes of the dead.

The character of the Upper Mississippi and of its principal tributaries, such as the Illinois, Rock, Des Moines, and Iowa rivers, is essentially different. Their waters are never muddied and their channels never change, and on either bank the soil is as fertile and the landscape as beautiful as any that ever gladdened the eye of a farmer, or delighted the imagination of the lover of Nature. The obstacles to the navigation of the Upper Mississippi consist chiefly of the rocks which lie in the crooked channel of the river at the Des Moines and Rock Island rapids, which render the navigation exceedingly dangerous in an ordinary stage of water, and altogether prevent the passage of steamers in extreme low water. Although this is but a true statement of the dangers which now accompany the navigation of those streams, they can nearly all be easily removed by snag boats on the Lower and by proper improvements on the Upper Mississippi, and they should be removed without delay in justice to the West; for it should be borne in mind by every member that the Mississippi is as necessary and as useful to the people of the west, for the purpose of travel and transporting their property, as the ocean is to the inhabitants of the Atlantic States. It is the main outlet for the products of two as large a scope of country as lies east of the Alleghenies, and in usefulness and importance to the commerce and intercourse of this nation, is scarcely to be rated second to the broad ocean itself.

Some gentleman has objected to this resolution under consideration because it does not specify the amount which will be required to keep the snag boats in operation, and he fears it will involve some enormous appropriation. If that gentleman had but examined the documents laid upon his table accompanying the President's message, at page 212 he would have discovered that the estimates were already submitted by Colonel Long, giving the precise information he desires. I will read some of the items:

Employment of five snag boats nine months, at \$2,100 per month for each boat	\$77,700
Repairs and outfit of the same, &c.	6,000
Employment of two steam-machines nine months, at \$2,100 per month for each boat	19,800
Repairs, &c. of the same	3,000
Construction of two small abutments or transports, of light draught, to serve as tow-boats, and to be in the service, at \$8,000 dollars each	16,000
Employment of same nine months, at \$800 per month	14,000
Then are stated estimates of surveys for the different rivers, and the following general item:	
Constructing dams, improving channels, and various other operations not now definable, say	53,220
Making the whole amount estimated at	\$223,000

It will be seen that the amount required to keep the snag boats in operation is but a trifling sum, when compared with the revenues of the Government or the vast interests at stake. Let me now call the attention of the House to the estimates of appropriations submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury for the ensuing year. They will be found to consist of the following items:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	\$2,685,067
Army proper	3,113,920
Fortifications, Ordnance, &c.	4,091,480
Indian department	1,068,318
Pensions	1,098,050
Naval establishment	8,894,007

Making a total of \$21,850,844. By examining page 37 of the same document No. 6, under the head of Harbors, rivers, roads, &c., the particular appropriations which are estimated to be

required by the Heads of Departments having charge of this branch of service are stated at length. These improvements are situated on the seaboard, the northern lakes, and the western rivers, and I will give some of the items:	
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Chicago, Illinois	\$30,000
For harbor at Milwaukee, Wisconsin	25,000
For harbor at Buffalo, New York	50,000
For Delaware Breakwater	100,000
For continuing improvement of the Hudson river, New York	50,000
For Cape Fear river, N. Carolina	40,000
For continuing improvements at the harbor of St. Louis, Mo.	30,000
For continuing the improvement of the navigation of the Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio, and Arkansas rivers	413,500
For the Cumberland road in Ohio	100,000
For do do Indiana	150,000
For do do Illinois	150,000

Making, with other improvements, the gross estimate of \$1,153,330. In the estimates there are some works omitted which I think should be specified, but this is not the time to urge them before this House.

We are again met with the objection that the estimates of appropriations are altogether too large and must be reduced. Well, sir, I will heartily join gentlemen in adopting the utmost economy which is consistent with the interests of the Government. I ask for no extravagant appropriations, and do not wish to see any wild reckless scheme of improvement adopted by Congress. If the House desire to cut down the estimate one-half it may be very well. But I wish to know where gentlemen are going to begin. Do they design to carry out the views said to be entertained by the Committee of ways and means to cut off all appropriations for harbors, rivers and roads? If so, we will never submit to it. Why, sir, some gentlemen will vote millions for the protection of our foreign commerce, but hesitate at granting thousands for the protection of internal commerce. They can swallow without difficulty a whole line of fortifications on salt water, and take down an entire fleet at a gulp, yet they strain and choke at the bare sight of a fresh water snag boat. It is strange how this approximation to salt water amplifies their legislative digestion.

The west pays an average of three millions of dollars annually into the public Treasury for public lands. The very money which is carried by emigrants to the west goes to enrich the coffers of the Government in payment for lands, and finds its way back again to the east, to be there expended for fortifications, light-houses, and the navy. Besides this continual drain, we pay our fair share of the revenue of the country, collected on the foreign goods which are consumed in the west. There are more than six millions of people concerned in the improvement of the western waters, and we think—yes we know—that we have a right to share some small portion of the benefits of these expenditures of the Government. We are entitled to an equal share of the appropriations made by the Government; but though we ask less, we will not rest satisfied with nothing. All that we ask is, that if the estimates of appropriations are cut down by Congress, that the appropriations for the West be not reduced below the average allowed to other portions of the service. If the estimates are reduced one half, we will be content to take our half in the west; if they are not reduced so much, we must have our fair proportion. To demand less than this would be unworthy of the people we represent.

Some of the members interested in the improvement of the Lakes and the Hudson river object to this resolution because it is confined to asking appropriations for the western rivers, and they fear that if we succeed their improvements will be overlooked. I now tell these gentlemen that, so far as my vote is concerned, I am disposed to act on the most catholic principles. The State which I represent in part is connected in her interests with every section of this Union. The Mississippi, which washes its Western shore for five hundred miles, affords us a market, although a most uncertain one, for most of our surplus products. The Ohio, on our southern border, gives us a communication with the Middle States, and upon it are transported most of the emigrants who come to our prairies and most of the goods which are needed for our supplies. We border upon the Northern lakes, upon which a large trade is already carried on from the port of Chicago and when the Illinois and Michigan canal, which is being constructed over one of the carrying places mentioned in the ordinance, and upon which the State of Illinois has expended five millions of dollars, shall be completed, which I earnestly hope will be at no distant day, there will then be transported on the lakes one-half of the surplus products of Illinois. I can assure the gentleman from New York that I shall not stop to inquire into the mooted point as to the size of the Hudson river, nor whether it is situated in one State or runs through a dozen. Although I have never been upon its shores, I know that it is an important link of communication between the seaboard and the West, and there is not a week, in the business season of the year, when there is not transported upon it property belonging to and destined for Illinois. The improvement of the Hudson, and as of all other rivers similarly situated, and acting as connecting links between different sections of the Union, have ever been considered heretofore, and always should be considered hereafter, as great national highways, demanding the fostering protection of the General Government.

Mr. Speaker, whilst I make these statements, I must also be permitted to say that I do not wish to enter into a system of log-rolling to carry through this

measure. I have seen the evils of that system carried to the extreme, in the legislation of my own State, and we are now suffering too severely from its unfortunate results for me to be willing to see it adopted here. But, sir, as I am willing to do justice to all sections of the Union, when a proper opportunity is presented, I ask gentlemen from every quarter of the House to aid in the passage of this resolution, and thus give us some evidence that the western waters shall not continue to be what they have been—a reproach to the Government, and a burial place for the bodies and property of our citizens.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1844.

WHO SHALL BE OUR NEXT PRESIDENT?

This is an enquiry which to us as a people, is a matter of the most paramount importance, and requires our most serious, calm, and dispassionate reflection. Executive power when correctly wielded, is a great blessing to the people of this great commonwealth, and forms one of the firmest pillars of our confederation. It watches the interests of the whole community with a fatherly care; it wisely balances the other legislative powers, when over-ruled by party spirit, or sectional feeling; it watches with jealous care our interests and commerce with foreign nations, and gives tone and efficacy to legislative enactments. The President stands at the head of these United States, and is the mouth-piece of this vast republic. If he be a man of an enlightened mind, and a capacious soul—if he is a virtuous man, a statesman, a patriot, and a man of unflinching integrity; if he possesses the same spirit that fired the souls of our venerable sires, who founded this great commonwealth, and wishes to promote the universal good of the whole republic, he may indeed be made a blessing to community. But if he prostrates his high and honorable calling, to base and unworthy purposes; if he makes use of the power which the people have placed in his hands for their interests, to gratify his ambition, for the purpose of self-aggrandisement, or pecuniary interest; if he meekly panders with demagogues, loses sight of the interests of the nation, and sacrifices the union on the altar of sectional interests or party views, he renders himself unworthy of the dignified trust reposed in him, debases the nation in the eyes of the civilized world, and produces misery and confusion at home. When the wicked rule, the people mourn.

There is perhaps no body of people in the United States who are at the present time more interested about the issue of the Presidential contest, than are the Latter Day Saints. And our situation in regard to the two great political parties, is a most novel one. It is a fact well understood, that we have suffered great injustice from the State of Missouri, that we have petitioned to the authorities of that state for redress in vain; that we have also memorialized congress, under the late administration, and have obtained the heartless reply that "congress has no power to redress your grievances." After having taken all the legal and constitutional steps that we can, we are still groaning under accumulated wrongs. I there no power any where to redress our grievances? Missouri lacks the disposition, and we both lack the disposition and power () and thus fifteen thousand inhabitants of these United States, can with impunity be dispossessed of their property, have their houses burned, their property confiscated, many of their numbers murdered, and the remainder driven from their homes, and left to wander as exiles in this boasted land of freedom and equal rights, and after appealing again and again, to the legally constituted authorities of our land for redress, we are coolly told by our highest tribunals, "we can do nothing for you." We have paid hundreds of thousands of dollars into the coffers of congress for their lands, and they stand virtually pledged to defend us in our rights, but they have not done it. If a man steals a dollar from his neighbor, or steals a horse or a hog, he can obtain redress; but we have been robbed by wholesale, the most daring murders have been committed, and we are coolly told that we can obtain no redress. If a steam boat is set on fire, on our coast by foreigners, even when she is engaged in siding and abetting the enemies of that power, it becomes a matter of national interference, and legislation; or if a foreigner, as in the case of McLeod, is taken on our land and tried for supposed crimes committed by him against our citizens, his nation interferes, and it becomes a matter of negotiation and legislation; but our authorities can calmly look on and see the citizens of a county butchered with impunity—they can see two counties dispossessed of their inhabitants, their houses burned and their property confiscated, and when the cries of fifteen thousand men, women and children salute their ears, they deliberately tell us we can obtain no redress. Hear it therefore ye mobsters! proclaim it to all the scoundrels in the Union: let a standard be erected around which shall rally all the ruffians of the land; assemble yourselves, and rob at pleasure; murder all you are satisfied with blood, drive men women and children from their homes, there is no law to protect them, and congress has no power to redress their grievances, and the great father of the Union (the President) has not got an ear to listen to their complaints.

What shall we do under this state of things? In the event of either of the prominent candidates, Van Buren or Clay, obtaining the Presidential chair, we should not be placed in a better situation. In speaking of Mr. Clay, his

politics are diametrically opposed to ours; he inclines strongly to the old school of federalists, and as a matter of course, would not favor our cause, neither could we conscientiously vote for him. And we have yet stronger objections to Mr. Van Buren, on other grounds. He has long been the old song of congress—"congress has no power to redress your grievances." But did the matter rest here it would not be so bad. He was in the Presidential chair at the time of our former difficulties. We appealed to him on that occasion, but we appealed in vain, and his sentiments are yet unchanged. But all these things are tolerable in comparison to what we have yet to state. We have been informed from a respectable source, that there is an understanding between Mr. Benton, of Missouri, and Mr. Van Buren, and a conditional compact entered into, that if Mr. Benton will use his influence to get Mr. Van Buren elected, that Van Buren when elected, shall use his executive influence to wipe away the stain from Missouri, by a further persecution of the Mormons, and wreaking out vengeance on their heads, either by extermination, or by some other summary process. We could scarcely credit the statement, and we hope yet for the sake of humanity, that the suggestion is false; but we have too good reason to believe that we are correctly informed.

If then this is the case can we conscientiously vote for a man of this description, and put the weapons into his hands to cut our throat with? We cannot; and however much we might wish to sustain the democratic nomination we cannot—we will not vote for Van Buren. Our interests, our property, our lives and the lives of our families are too dear to us to be sacrificed at the shrine of party spirit, and to gratify party feelings. We have been sold once in the State of Missouri, and our liberties bartered away by political demagogues through executive intrigue, and we wish not to be betrayed again by Benton and Van Buren.

Under these circumstances the question arises, who shall we support? GENERAL JOSEPH SMITH. A man of sterling worth and integrity and of enlarged views; a man who has raised himself from the humble walks in life to stand at the head of a large, intelligent, respectable, and increasing society, that has spread not only in this land, but in distant nations; a man whose talents and genius, are of an exalted nature, and whose experience has qualified him every way adequate to the onerous duty. Honorable, fearless, and energetic; he would administer justice with an impartial hand, and magnify, and dignify the office of chief magistrate of this land; and we feel assured that there is not a man in the United States more competent for the task.

One great reason that we have for pursuing our present course is, that at every election we have been made a political target for the filthy demagogues in the country to shoot their loathsome arrows at. And every story has been put into requisition to blast our fame, from the old fabrication of "walk on the water" down to "the murder of ex-Governor Boggs." The journals have teemed with this filthy trash, and even men who ought to have more respect for themselves; men contending for the gubernatorial chair, have made use of terms so degrading, so mean, so humiliating, that a billingsgate fisherman would have considered himself disgraced with. We refuse any longer to be thus bedaubed for either party; we tell all such to let their filth flow in its own legitimate channel, for we are sick of the loathsome smell.

Gentlemen, we are not going either to "murder ex-Governor Boggs," nor a Mormon in this state for not giving us his money; nor are we going to "walk on the water;" nor "draw a woman;" nor "defraud the poor of their property;" nor send "destroying angels after Gen. Bennett to kill him;" nor "marry spiritual wives;" nor commit any other outrageous act; this election to help any party with, you must get some other persons to perform these kind offices for you for the future.—We withdraw.

Under existing circumstances we have no other alternative, and if we can accomplish our object well, if not we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that we have acted conscientiously and have used our best judgment; and if we have to throw away our votes, we had better do so upon a worthy, rather than upon an unworthy individual, who might make use of the weapon we put in his hand to destroy us with.

Whatever may be the opinions of men in general, in regard to Mr. Smith, we know that he need only to be known, to be admired; and that it is the principles of honor, integrity, patriotism, and philanthropy, that has elevated him in the minds of his friends, and the same principles if seen and known would beget the esteem and confidence of all the patriotic and virtuous throughout the union.

Whatever therefore be the opinions of other men our course is marked out, and our motto from henceforth will be GENERAL JOSEPH SMITH.

PUBLIC MEETING.

On Friday evening last a public meeting was held in the hall of Joseph Smith, at which a public address of General Joseph Smith, to the citizens of the United States was read by Judge Phelps. The address is certainly an able document, big with meaning and interest, clearly pointing out the way for the temporal salvation of this union, showing what would be our best policy, pointing out the rocks and quicksands where our political bark is in danger of being wrecked, and the way to escape it and evincing a knowledge and foresight of our political economy; worthy of the writer.

Appropriate remarks were made by several gentlemen after the reading of the address. From the (Reg) Weekly Dispatch. THE REVIVAL OF THE INQUISITION AND OF PERSECUTION. MR. EDITOR:—In your paper of last week you inserted exclusively an article of much importance; it was an extract from the Malta Times, a copy of which had been sent you by a correspondent from the Mediterranean. It is little to the honor of the London press, that this important article has not been copied in its columns. I allude to the revived persecution of the Jews in Ancona. If persecution be allowed to commence it will soon make rapid strides, and we shall have all the horrors of the good old times revived among us. Persecu-

tion can never be confined within its limits;—it will exist at all, and it is boundless. With respect to the Court of Inquisition, it was the glory of the immortal Napoleon that, wherever he went, he destroyed it; and to the shame and disgrace of the Duke of Wellington, it is recorded, that wherever he was successful he restored or allowed to be restored, this detestable Court of Priests. When the illustrious Emperor possessed Spain and Portugal, the Courts of Inquisition in both countries, were annihilated. When the Duke of Wellington drove the French out of those countries, the Inquisition revived in all its horrors. It may be truly said, that the march of Napoleon was that of liberality; whilst the progress of the Duke of Wellington was always that of absolute tyranny.

The revival of the Inquisition at Ancona is a fearful feature of the times. This hateful Court of Priests has its sittings and proceedings in secret; there is no appeal from its horrible decisions, and the chief judge has a power known to no other court in the world. Its president can aggravate a sentence to any amount. In all other courts throughout Europe the Sovereign has the prerogative of mitigating, but certainly not of increasing, a penal sentence; but in this terrible court of the priests the Inquisitor has the power of augmenting the punishment to any extent he pleases. This, of course, renders a trial, at best, a mere mockery. The sentence of the Court generally consists in torture, and the Grand Inquisitor, my increase this torture to the utmost extent of his disposition.

The Inquisition is re-established at Ancona, and its first proceeding is against the Jews.—Ancona is the third city in the Pope's dominions. It contains about 25,000 inhabitants—an immense number for a city of the dominions of this wretched sovereign, called the Pope. A great portion of the population are Jews, Greeks and Mohammedans. It has a cathedral and churches innumerable. Its manufactures are in the hands of the Jews, to whom the town owes all its prosperity. Now comes out a proclamation against these Jews, the sole object of which is to plunder them by extorting bribes for getting rid of this proclamation. In most parts of Europe liberality towards the Jews, for half a century at least, has been a prominent feature of the age. The French emancipated them as we did the Irish Catholics. In England, our Queen, very much to her honor, has conferred rights upon the Jews. We have had, we are glad to say, Jews as High Sheriffs of counties, and even of London itself; but the spirit of persecution must, like a pestilence, break out somewhere, and in the Pope's dominions it is now directed against the Jews of Ancona. The real motives of the priests, of course, consists in a knowledge that the Jews are worth plunder. By this edict of the Pope's Inquisition, a Jew is prohibited from marrying with a Christian; a Jew is not allowed to eat with a Christian, or to visit a Christian family. He is not permitted to employ Christian men, women, or children. We fancy that this will prove sadly detrimental to the Christians, for the Jews are the great capitalists—the money men—and employ half the town, and this part of the edict will throw the Catholic population of Ancona out of employment. It is really dreadful to know that such a hateful spirit of persecution can exist in any part of Christendom. The Jews are confined to a district of the town, and they are prohibited from employing Christian nurses, or Christian domestic servants, under the pain of fines and penalties, according to the Pontifical constitution. As we placed the Pope on his truncheon throne at an immense expense, we see not why we should not exercise a discretion in checking such enormities. Why should English gold have been spent, and English blood have been spilled, to establish such a system of Jewish tyranny? One section of the edict amounts to the ludicrous. It enacts that all Jews possessed of property must alienate that property by bond-fide contracts, and within the space of three months, or otherwise the whole property will be forfeited to the Sacred Court of Inquisition. Is not this enough to make the English people alive to religious persecution? The principle fully exists in this country, although it is not carried to quite as great an extent. The Jews are prohibited from eating with Christians, or sleeping out of their quarters, and from permitting Christians to sleep within them. Another clause of the edict prohibits the Jews from visiting Christians without a license, but the license being paid for, the Jews may visit where they please. Then, these Israelites are prohibited from trafficking in sacred things, or in trading in books of any sort whatever. These chosen people are forbidden to read any thing. This, I suppose, is a step in the progress of education—in the march of intellect. I will give the English public an idea of the horrible nature of this Catholic edict of the Inquisition.—"XI. That the Jews in carrying their dead to the grave, must not use any religious rite, or public pomp, and especially must abstain from saying prayers, or displaying torches, or other lights in the streets, and out of the Jewish quarter, under the pain of 100 scudi, the loss of the wax lights, and other things, to which the nearest relation shall be subjected." Such are the proceedings of what is called, "The Sacred Inquisition of Ancona."

The priests, of course, have the power of granting licences to the Jews for breaking all the orders of this edict of the Sacred Inquisition, and as the Jews are the only active, wealthy, and useful portion of Ancona, of course the priests make a good revenue of their licences. Such a case as this ought to open the eyes of the English public as to the spirit of priestcraft, which is rampant in this country as it is in Ancona, only it assumes a very different name.

PUBLICOLA.

VOLCANO IN GEORGIA.

The editor of the Athens (Ga.) Banner has been informed by a gentleman in whom he places the most implicit confidence, that there is a mountain in Rabun county, in that state, which is now throwing out immense quantities of very black, dense smoke, and manifests the appearance of being volcanic. It is said that the smoke issues through fissures in the rocks,

THE STATE TRIALS.

Sir:—The state prosecutions in Ireland are causing so much general excitement as to the probable termination that I beg of you to notice the following very curious remarks. They would, I think, rather surprise those who are looking for the end of the trials.

On dit, that O'Connell can bring forward three millions of witnesses. Now, supposing this, we would allow the Court of Queen's Bench to sit six days in the week, and fifty-two weeks in the year, it would take upwards of ninety-six years to examine them, at the rate of one hundred witnesses per day. We will not deal in such large numbers, but at once deduct one million of witnesses, and even then it would take sixty-four years and upwards to examine them. We will go further still, and deduct another million, and even then the poor lawyers would be "fagged out," for they would only have a thirty-two years' job of it. Now, supposing the great agitator, instead of giving the poor lawyers a ninety or a hundred years' job, would think of mitigating it to ten years' trial, the "poor fellows," in this case would have to examine about three hundred and twelve thousand witnesses, and so on.

Now, if O'Connell is at liberty to bring forward as many witnesses as he pleases, and with plenty of the "implement of war" to carry on the trial, there is no doubt that he will defeat and tire out the whole of her majesty's great councillors.

If Mr. Attorney-General Smith never had a long job before, I think he will sicken before he gets half through the present case; and I think the sooner the indictments are quashed the better. The briefs and all those kind of documents would be regularly published before the trials were finished.—Liverpool Standard.

I remain, sir, your most obedient servant, T. C.

THE OJIBWAY INDIANS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Thursday morning a party of Ojibway North American Indians, viz. three females and four males, came to the castle, conducted by Mr. Catlin, the celebrated traveller, and were presented to her majesty, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent; the gentlemen and ladies of the court being also present. After which the chief made a speech in his own native language, (which was translated by Mr. Catlin, who acted as interpreter,) describing the loyalty of his tribe, and the gratification they experienced at seeing the Queen of England. Afterwards they danced several of their national dances to their own music, which consisted of a sort of tambour and bells, to the great amusement of her majesty. They were all dressed in their national costume, which was exceedingly grotesque. Previously to leaving the castle they were regaled with the old English fare, roast beef and plum pudding, to which both ladies and gentlemen did ample justice, handling the knife and fork with admirable dexterity. They then lighted their pipes and departed for town, evidently much delighted with their reception at the castle.—Globe.

Cooking a Husband.

Many of our married lady readers are not aware how a good husband ought to be cooked so as to make a good dish of him. We have lately seen a recipe in an English paper, contributed by one "Mary," which points out the *modus operandi* of preparing and cooking a husband. Mary states that many good husbands are spoiled in cooking. Some women go about it as if their lords were bladders, and "blow them up." Others keep them constantly in hot water, while others freeze them by conjugal coldness. Some smother them in the hottest beds of contention and variance, and keep them in pickle all their lives. These women always serve them up in sauce.—Now it cannot be supposed that husbands will be tender and good, managed in this way, but they are, on the contrary, quite delicious when preserved. Mary points out the manner thus:—"Get a jar, tinned, a jar of cheerfulness, (which, by the by, all good wives have at hand.) Being placed in it, set him near the fire of conjugal love, let the fire be pretty hot and the heat constant and regular. Cover him over with any quantity of affection, kindness, and subjection. Keep plenty of those things by you, and be very attentive to supply the place of any that may waste by evaporation, or any other cause. Garnish with modest, becoming familiarity, and innocent pleasantry, and if you add kisses or other confectionaries, accompanying them with a sufficient secrecy; and it would not be amiss to add a little prudence and moderation.—[Cheshire Republican.]

A New Prophet and King.

The Buffalo Commercial speaks of a new prophet who has arisen in that city. He is an Ethiopian who predicts the entire destruction of the whites on or before the 10th of April, 1844, and the restoration of the colored race to supreme power. He is to be King and his wife Queen under the new order of things. His palace is to be in Richmond, Va., and John Tyler and the Capitol are both to be overwhelmed. He says the Saviour made him this revelation six years ago—that Miller has but a very imperfect comprehension of the prophecies, and that the Abolitionists are entirely ignorant of the manner in which the slaves' bonds are to be broken. He starts for Richmond next month, to await the great issue!

Belair Castle.

The following statement will give some idea of the extent of the magnificent hospitality which on ordinary occasions prevails at the princely establishment of the Duke of Rutland:—During 18 weeks in 1840, there dined at his grace's table 1,307 persons, in the steward's room, 2,421; in the servant's

hall, nursery and kitchen department, including comers and goers, 11,312 persons. Of leaves of bread there were consumed 3,333, and of meat 22,063 lb, exclusive of game. — [Manchester Guardian.]

King Louis Philippe is expected in England in two months, and the Queen of England is expected at Berlin and at Paris in the course of next spring.

The White Quakers.—A deputation from this body has just visited London. They have been extensively engaged in placarding the walls and boards at the west end of the town during the last week with some of their fanatical effusions, denouncing vengeance on all but the favored few. Their appearance in their white garb excites much curiosity. — [Weekly London newspaper.]

Female Clerks.—As mere clerks or accountants, young girls are beginning to be preferred to young men in public establishments in France, where no goods are sold nor orders given or received. I could mention one of the leading banking establishments in Paris, in which two daughters, one aged eighteen and the other twenty, of one of the principal partners, are daily to be seen at the desk from the beginning to the close of business hours. What would a banker's daughter in London think, were she to be compelled daily to sit from ten till five in the banking house, with the day-book or ledger before her? She would just as soon submit to be placed in the pillory. And in many more establishments, where there is nothing but writing to do, young women will soon be taken in at fixed salaries in the room of young men. Experience proves them to be more steady, more careful, more assiduous in their application to the duties which devolve upon them, than young persons of our sex. Of late, indeed, a considerable number of young women have been employed in several government offices as regular salaried clerks. — [Paris and its People.]

Horrid treachery.—Poisoning Indians.—The following is an extract from the speech lately delivered by President Houston of Texas:

"I ask you to go back with me to '38. Our intercourse with the Indians was characterized by a flagrant violation of justice on our part. They came in among us peaceable and tranquil.

When they went home; traders went with them, packing poison, with a view to kill off all those who sat down to the first table for they do not treat their ladies with quite so much respect as we; they are ungallant, and always eat first. What was the result? Three hundred and fifty Camanches were poisoned and died! Many were poisoned, but some recovered.

The survivors burned the men who had thus treacherously sacrificed so many of their people.

This was proclaimed as a foul massacre of the whites, on the part of the Indians; but it was only murdering traders who, in fact had murdered them.

An Elephant on Teetotaler.—On Friday last the juvenile portion of the inhabitants of Whitby were thrown into uncommon excitement by an announcement of the bellman, viz. That a number of caravans containing wild beasts were on their road from Scarborough, and that among the rest was an immense elephant, which would positively draw its own caravan through the streets. After some three or four hours' impatient waiting, the sight seeing multitude had their utmost wishes realized; for Jimoonah came drawing his abode behind him, with as much ease as if it had been a common wheelbarrow. He was quartered upon mine host of the White Horse and Griffin, in Church-street, and made himself as much at home as could be expected upon such a limited acquaintance, and it was no small shot that his master had to pay for his night's entertainment. It appears Jimoonah liked a private apartment, and was in consequence shown into mine host's brewery which had been prepared for his special accommodation. Some time during the night, being seized with an uncommon draught, and suspecting from the nature of his quarters that good cheer must be at hand, the animal made search, and putting his foot through the head of a thirty gallon cask of porter, and finding it to his taste, speedily drank the contents. He next emptied a bin of beans, and when found next morning was making some further experiments upon a second cask of stout. Great was the keeper's astonishment at the sight of his ward, and greater still at the extent of mischief he had perpetrated; and had he been in a fit condition to receive correction, would doubtless have got it on the spot. — [Manchester Guardian.]

A child was born in New York, on the 18th inst, destitute of ears, nose and eyes. Its mouth was in the middle of the face. It lived about three hours. An inquest was held on the body and it was given up to the medical faculty.

A smart young student of anatomy remarked, in the hearing of his sister, that the reason there are so many old maids in the world, is all owing to their tight lacing—which so hardened their hearts as to make them impenetrable to the shafts of Cupid. And the reason there are so many old bachelors, retorted the sister, is because of their tight strapping which cannot get on their knees to declare their passion. — [Dime.]

A pleasing incident occurred lately in

the Georgia Legislature. A new county had been laid off; and several names were proposed for it, among them that of Harrison, when Mr. Iverson arose and remarked, that he hoped all the others would be at once withdrawn—that Gen. Harrison was now no more—that though politically opposed to him, he had always regarded him as a good man, and revered his memory. Thereupon, the other names proposed were withdrawn and Harrison adopted.

Greatness.—A great mind retracts an error as soon as it is discovered. To persist in wrong, is absolute folly. Can it be degrading to acknowledge that we have discovered the truth?

Rather Curious.—A lady writes to a friend in Dumfries, that a draft sent by her brother in India came safely to hand through the Post-Office, after having been at the bottom of the sea in the Meinnon, and although the seal was so completely wasted along with the paper adjoining, that the letter in fact, was quite open.

FIVE HUNDRED SLAVES SHOT!

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.—The Brig Alabama, arrived at New Orleans, bringing dates to the 23d ult., which fully confirm the news relative to the lowering of export duties on coffee, molasses, and sugar. The news that the Queen of Spain was declared of age by the Cortes, was officially received in Havana, on the 21st Dec., and celebrated with due ceremony. The Captain General and the other officers attended church, where a Te Deum was chanted for the occasion.

The U. S. vessels Falmouth and Vincennes are still at Havana, and the report was current in the city that the English fleet from the North American station, were expected daily to rendezvous there. It gave no uneasiness, as their destination was presumed to be the Mexican coast.

The New Orleans Tropic contains an extract from a private letter received in that city, which contains an account of an insurrection among the negroes, in which 500 of them were slain. The following is the extract, though it may be proper to remark that it was not generally credited in New Orleans.

"Things here are getting worse and worse every day, it strikes me a change must come very soon. The negroes in the country give a great deal of trouble. They rose a day or two ago, upon the estates of the Aldama's, and the Alphonso's. It appears there is an extensive conspiracy, in which the slaves were engaged. Nearly five hundred negroes, in arms, were killed, and a large number of prisoners were taken. The Americans residing at Mantanzas have asked for an American man-of-war, to be in that port, in case they are compelled to flee the island."

Wonderful Event.—The anniversary of the treaty of Verun, was celebrated at Brandenburg, Germany, by a concert of seventy-two convoked Philharmonic Societies, eleven thousand strong. This chorus sang Mendelson's song of the Huntsman accompanied by 600 horns!!

STATE OF IOWA.—A memorial has been introduced into the Legislature of the Territory of Iowa, asking the Congress an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars, to defray the charges of organizing a State Government, and designating the following for the boundaries of the state. It is to commence at the Mississippi river, opposite the middle of the main channel of the Des Moines; along the Mississippi to the St. Peters; along the St. Peters to the mouth of the Blue Earth river; up the Blue Earth, to its most westerly course; thence on a direct line to the source of Cactus river, at east branch of the Calumet or Sioux river; down the Cactus to the Missouri, down the Missouri to the line to be established between the Iowa and Missouri; by said line east to the river Des Moines; thence by the channel to the Des Moines to the Mississippi at the place of beginning. — [Mo. Rep.]

The Cincinnati Atlas says:—We learn from the Collector of this Port, that twenty one steamboats have been completed at Cincinnati, and have taken out their papers since the 1st of October; and five more will be finished in the course of the present month, which is at the rate of more than one a week, at an average cost of twenty thousand dollars each; the building of these boats has thus caused the distribution of half a million of dollars among our very meritorious Mechanics; also amongst our Hardware Cabinet Crockery, and Carpet dealers, Boat stores, &c. There is also the usual number of Boats on the stocks at this season, one of which will be the largest ever built on the river.

Pennsylvania State Debt.—According to the "Philadelphia North American," upwards of three thousand dollars has been raised for the purpose of "effecting a law, at this ensuing session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to legalize lotteries, the proposed object being to enable the State to liquidate its debts.

Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.—By the Neapolitan steamer, Francesco, from Malta Nov. 26, brings an account of the breaking forth of Mount Vesuvius. This mountain had been for some days heavily clapped with dense clouds; some rumblings were heard at times, resembling distant thunder, and many persons, especially on the west side, near Bronte, imagined they felt at intervals slight shocks of earthquake. On Saturday, about midnight, several violent explosions were heard; and fire was soon seen to

ascend from near the mouth of the old crater, the stream of lava gradually increased in extent, and took a course towards the town of Bronte; luckily a few hills to its left served to turn its direction, which then flowed on towards the post road to Palermo. On Monday, this stream of liquid fire had attained the destructive breadth of upwards of two miles; it still flowed, destroying every thing in its path. The road to Palermo, is closed up, filled with burning lava. The sight is awful, grand, beautiful, yet terrific beyond description. It bids fair to be the most magnificent eruption of the last century. As yet its damages have been confined to a few houses and vineyards.

Frontier Settling in America.—Take the following case as an illustration of the process that is continually going on on the frontier. A man removes to the west; he purchases a piece of ground, builds a house, and devotes himself to the clearing and tillage of his forest acres.

"Ere long, he has rescued a farm from the forest, and has reared a family upon it. He then divides his land among his sons, if there be enough for a farm to each of them; if not, each receives money enough to buy one, as he comes of age. Some may settle on lands bestowed on them by their father; others preferring a change, may dispose of their portion, and proceed, most commonly unmarried, to 'the frontier country,' as it is called, that is, to those parts of the west, where the public lands are not yet sold. There he chooses out as much as he can pay for, receiving a title to it from the district land office, and proceeds to make for himself a home. This is likely to be in the spring. Having selected a spot for his dwelling, generally near some spring, or where water may be had by digging a well, he goes round, and makes the acquaintance of his neighbors, residing within the distance, it may be, of several miles. A day is fixed for building him a house, upon which those neighbors come, and render him such efficient help, that in a single day, he will find a log house constructed, and perhaps covered with clapboards, and having apertures cut out for the doors, windows, and chimney. He makes his floor at once of rough boards riven from the abundant timber of the surrounding forest, constructs his doors, and erects a chimney. Occupying himself, while interrupted in out-door work by rainy weather, in completing his house, he finds it in a few weeks tolerable comfortable; and, during fair weather, he clears the underwood from some ten or fifteen acres, kills the large trees by notching them round so as to arrest the rise of the sap, and sows the ground with Indian corn, or maize, as it is called in Europe. He can easily make, buy, or hire a plough, a harrow, and a hoe or two. If he find time, he surrounds his field with a fence of stakes. At length, after prolonging his stay until his crop is beyond the risk of serious injury from squirrels and birds, or from the growth of weeds, he shuts up his house, commits it to the care of some neighbor, living perhaps one or two miles off, and returns to his paternal home, which may be from fifty to three hundred miles distant from his new settlement. There he stays until the month of September, then marries, and with his young wife, a wagon and a pair of horses to carry their effects, a few cattle or sheep, or none, according to circumstances, sets out to sojourn for life in the wilderness. On arriving at his farm, he sows wheat or rye, among his standing Indian corn, then gathers in this last, and prepares for the winter. His wife shares all the incidents to this humble beginning. Accustomed to every kind of household work, she strives by the diligence of her fingers to avoid the necessity of going to the merchant who has opened his store at some village among the trees, perhaps some miles off, and there laying out the little money they may have left. With economy and health they gradually become prosperous.

The primitive log-house gives place to a far better mansion, constructed of hewn logs, or of boards, or of brick, or stone. Extensive and well-fenced fields spread around, ample barns stored with grain, stalls filled with horses and cattle, flocks of sheep, and herds of hogs, all attest the increasing wealth of the owners. Their children grow up, perhaps to pursue the same course, or as their inclinations may lead, to choose some other occupation, or to enter one of the learned professions. — [Rev. R. Baird's, Religion, in the U. S.]

An ordinance entitled an ordinance to repeal certain ordinances therein mentioned. Whereas an ordinance entitled 'an ordinance for the extra case of Joseph Smith and others' passed Dec. 8th 1843, and whereas the ordinance entitled 'an ordinance to prevent unlawful search and seizure of person and property by foreign process in the city of Nauvoo, passed Dec. 21, 1843,' have had their desired effect in preserving the peace, happiness, persons and property of the citizens of Nauvoo according to their intent and meaning, Therefore

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that the aforesaid ordinances are hereby repealed. Sec. 2. And be it further ordained that nothing in the first section of this ordinance shall be so construed as to give license or liberty to any foreign officer or other person or persons to illegally disturb the peace, happiness or quiet of any citizen of said city, any ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding, under a penalty of not less than five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or imprisonment six months in the city prison. Passed Feb. 12, 1844.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.
WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL AN ORDINANCE REGARDING THE CURRENCY. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that an ordinance regulating the currency passed March 4th, 1843, be and the same is hereby repealed. Passed Feb. 12, 1844.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.
WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL AN ORDINANCE REGARDING THE CURRENCY. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that an ordinance regulating the currency passed March 4th, 1843, be and the same is hereby repealed. Passed Feb. 12, 1844.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.
WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL AN ORDINANCE REGARDING THE CURRENCY. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that an ordinance regulating the currency passed March 4th, 1843, be and the same is hereby repealed. Passed Feb. 12, 1844.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.
WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL AN ORDINANCE REGARDING THE CURRENCY. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that an ordinance regulating the currency passed March 4th, 1843, be and the same is hereby repealed. Passed Feb. 12, 1844.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.
WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL AN ORDINANCE REGARDING THE CURRENCY. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that an ordinance regulating the currency passed March 4th, 1843, be and the same is hereby repealed. Passed Feb. 12, 1844.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.
WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL AN ORDINANCE REGARDING THE CURRENCY. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that an ordinance regulating the currency passed March 4th, 1843, be and the same is hereby repealed. Passed Feb. 12, 1844.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.
WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL AN ORDINANCE REGARDING THE CURRENCY. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that an ordinance regulating the currency passed March 4th, 1843, be and the same is hereby repealed. Passed Feb. 12, 1844.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.
WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL AN ORDINANCE REGARDING THE CURRENCY. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that an ordinance regulating the currency passed March 4th, 1843, be and the same is hereby repealed. Passed Feb. 12, 1844.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.
WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL AN ORDINANCE REGARDING THE CURRENCY. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that an ordinance regulating the currency passed March 4th, 1843, be and the same is hereby repealed. Passed Feb. 12, 1844.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.
WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL AN ORDINANCE REGARDING THE CURRENCY. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that an ordinance regulating the currency passed March 4th, 1843, be and the same is hereby repealed. Passed Feb. 12, 1844.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.
WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL AN ORDINANCE REGARDING THE CURRENCY. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that an ordinance regulating the currency passed March 4th, 1843, be and the same is hereby repealed. Passed Feb. 12, 1844.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.
WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL AN ORDINANCE REGARDING THE CURRENCY. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that an ordinance regulating the currency passed March 4th, 1843, be and the same is hereby repealed. Passed Feb. 12, 1844.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.
WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL AN ORDINANCE REGARDING THE CURRENCY. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that an ordinance regulating the currency passed March 4th, 1843, be and the same is hereby repealed. Passed Feb. 12, 1844.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.
WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL AN ORDINANCE REGARDING THE CURRENCY. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that an ordinance regulating the currency passed March 4th, 1843, be and the same is hereby repealed. Passed Feb. 12, 1844.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.
WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL AN ORDINANCE REGARDING THE CURRENCY. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that an ordinance regulating the currency passed March 4th, 1843, be and the same is hereby repealed. Passed Feb. 12, 1844.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.
WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL AN ORDINANCE REGARDING THE CURRENCY. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that an ordinance regulating the currency passed March 4th, 1843, be and the same is hereby repealed. Passed Feb. 12, 1844.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.
WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL AN ORDINANCE REGARDING THE CURRENCY. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that an ordinance regulating the currency passed March 4th, 1843, be and the same is hereby repealed. Passed Feb. 12, 1844.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.
WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL AN ORDINANCE REGARDING THE CURRENCY. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that an ordinance regulating the currency passed March 4th, 1843, be and the same is hereby repealed. Passed Feb. 12, 1844.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.
WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL AN ORDINANCE REGARDING THE CURRENCY. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that an ordinance regulating the currency passed March 4th, 1843, be and the same is hereby repealed. Passed Feb. 12, 1844.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.
WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL AN ORDINANCE REGARDING THE CURRENCY. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that an ordinance regulating the currency passed March 4th, 1843, be and the same is hereby repealed. Passed Feb. 12, 1844.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.
WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit Court, made at the May term A. D. 1843, of said county, the undersigned will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder, at the late residence of Edward White, deceased, in said county, on Saturday the 23d day of March next, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: The south west quarter of section eleven, seven north, eight west; north east quarter, section eleven, seven north, eight west; fifty acres, part of west half, south east quarter, section eleven, seven north, eight west; east half, south west quarter, section ten, seven north, eight west; lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty one, twenty two, twenty three, twenty four, twenty five, twenty six, twenty seven, twenty eight, twenty nine, thirty, thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, thirty four, thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, thirty nine, forty, forty one, forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, forty six, forty seven, forty eight, forty nine, fifty, fifty one, fifty two, fifty three, fifty four, fifty five, fifty six, fifty seven, fifty eight, fifty nine, sixty, sixty one, sixty two, sixty three, sixty four, sixty five, sixty six, sixty seven, sixty eight, sixty nine, seventy, seventy one, seventy two, seventy three, seventy four, seventy five, seventy six, seventy seven, seventy eight, seventy nine, eighty, eighty one, eighty two, eighty three, eighty four, eighty five, eighty six, eighty seven, eighty eight, eighty nine, ninety, ninety one, ninety two, ninety three, ninety four, ninety five, ninety six, ninety seven, ninety eight, ninety nine, one hundred, one hundred and one, one hundred and two, one hundred and three, one hundred and four, one hundred and five, one hundred and six, one hundred and seven, one hundred and eight, one hundred and nine, one hundred and ten, one hundred and eleven, one hundred and twelve, one hundred and thirteen, one hundred and fourteen, one hundred and fifteen, one hundred and sixteen, one hundred and seventeen, one hundred and eighteen, one hundred and nineteen, one hundred and twenty, one hundred and twenty one, one hundred and twenty two, one hundred and twenty three, one hundred and twenty four, one hundred and twenty five, one hundred and twenty six, one hundred and twenty seven, one hundred and twenty eight, one hundred and twenty nine, one hundred and thirty, one hundred and thirty one, one hundred and thirty two, one hundred and thirty three, one hundred and thirty four, one hundred and thirty five, one hundred and thirty six, one hundred and thirty seven, one hundred and thirty eight, one hundred and thirty nine, one hundred and forty, one hundred and forty one, one hundred and forty two, one hundred and forty three, one hundred and forty four, one hundred and forty five, one hundred and forty six, one hundred and forty seven, one hundred and forty eight, one hundred and forty nine, one hundred and fifty, one hundred and fifty one, one hundred and fifty two, one hundred and fifty three, one hundred and fifty four, one hundred and fifty five, one hundred and fifty six, one hundred and fifty seven, one hundred and fifty eight, one hundred and fifty nine, one hundred and sixty, one hundred and sixty one, one hundred and sixty two, one hundred and sixty three, one hundred and sixty four, one hundred and sixty five, one hundred and sixty six, one hundred and sixty seven, one hundred and sixty eight, one hundred and sixty nine, one hundred and seventy, one hundred and seventy one, one hundred and seventy two, one hundred and seventy three, one hundred and seventy four, one hundred and seventy five, one hundred and seventy six, one hundred and seventy seven, one hundred and seventy eight, one hundred and seventy nine, one hundred and eighty, one hundred and eighty one, one hundred and eighty two, one hundred and eighty three, one hundred and eighty four, one hundred and eighty five, one hundred and eighty six, one hundred and eighty seven, one hundred and eighty eight, one hundred and eighty nine, one hundred and ninety, one hundred and ninety one, one hundred and ninety two, one hundred and ninety three, one hundred and ninety four, one hundred and ninety five, one hundred and ninety six, one hundred and ninety seven, one hundred and ninety eight, one hundred and ninety nine, two hundred, two hundred and one, two hundred and two, two hundred and three, two hundred and four, two hundred and five, two hundred and six, two hundred and seven, two hundred and eight, two hundred and nine, two hundred and ten, two hundred and eleven, two hundred and twelve, two hundred and thirteen, two hundred and fourteen, two hundred and fifteen, two hundred and sixteen, two hundred and seventeen, two hundred and eighteen, two hundred and nineteen, two hundred and twenty, two hundred and twenty one, two hundred and twenty two, two hundred and twenty three, two hundred and twenty four, two hundred and twenty five, two hundred and twenty six, two hundred and twenty seven, two hundred and twenty eight, two hundred and twenty nine, two hundred and thirty, two hundred and thirty one, two hundred and thirty two, two hundred and thirty three, two hundred and thirty four, two hundred and thirty five, two hundred and thirty six, two hundred and thirty seven, two hundred and thirty eight, two hundred and thirty nine, two hundred and forty, two hundred and forty one, two hundred and forty two, two hundred and forty three, two hundred and forty four, two hundred and forty five, two hundred and forty six, two hundred and forty seven, two hundred and forty eight, two hundred and forty nine, two hundred and fifty, two hundred and fifty one, two hundred and fifty two, two hundred and fifty three, two hundred and fifty four, two hundred and fifty five, two hundred and fifty six, two hundred and fifty seven, two hundred and fifty eight, two hundred and fifty nine, two hundred and sixty, two hundred and sixty one, two hundred and sixty two, two hundred and sixty three, two hundred and sixty four, two hundred and sixty five, two hundred and sixty six, two hundred and sixty seven, two hundred and sixty eight, two hundred and sixty nine, two hundred and seventy, two hundred and seventy one, two hundred and seventy two, two hundred and seventy three, two hundred and seventy four, two hundred and seventy five, two hundred and seventy six, two hundred and seventy seven, two hundred and seventy eight, two hundred and seventy nine, two hundred and eighty, two hundred and eighty one, two hundred and eighty two, two hundred and eighty three, two hundred and eighty four, two hundred and eighty five, two hundred and eighty six, two hundred and eighty seven, two hundred and eighty eight, two hundred and eighty nine, two hundred and ninety, two hundred and ninety one, two hundred and ninety two, two hundred and ninety three, two hundred and ninety four, two hundred and ninety five, two hundred and ninety six, two hundred and ninety seven, two hundred and ninety eight, two hundred and ninety nine, three hundred, three hundred and one, three hundred and two, three hundred and three, three hundred and four, three hundred and five, three hundred and six, three hundred and seven, three hundred and eight, three hundred and nine, three hundred and ten, three hundred and eleven, three hundred and twelve, three hundred and thirteen, three hundred and fourteen, three hundred and fifteen, three hundred and sixteen, three hundred and seventeen, three hundred and eighteen, three hundred and nineteen, three hundred and twenty, three hundred and twenty one, three hundred and twenty two, three hundred and twenty three, three hundred and twenty four, three hundred and twenty five, three hundred and twenty six, three hundred and twenty seven, three hundred and twenty eight, three hundred and twenty nine, three hundred and thirty, three hundred and thirty one, three hundred and thirty two, three hundred and thirty three, three hundred and thirty four, three hundred and thirty five, three hundred and thirty six, three hundred and thirty seven, three hundred and thirty eight, three hundred and thirty nine, three hundred and forty, three hundred and forty one, three hundred and forty two, three hundred and forty three, three hundred and forty four, three hundred and forty five, three hundred and forty six, three hundred and forty seven, three hundred and forty eight, three hundred and forty nine, three hundred and fifty, three hundred and fifty one, three hundred and fifty two, three hundred and fifty three, three hundred and fifty four, three hundred and fifty five, three hundred and fifty six, three hundred and fifty seven, three hundred and fifty eight, three hundred and fifty nine, three hundred and sixty, three hundred and sixty one, three hundred and sixty two, three hundred and sixty three, three hundred and sixty four, three hundred and sixty five, three hundred and sixty six, three hundred and sixty seven, three hundred and sixty eight, three hundred and sixty nine, three hundred and seventy, three hundred and seventy one, three hundred and seventy two, three hundred and seventy three, three hundred and seventy four, three hundred and seventy five, three hundred and seventy six, three hundred and seventy seven, three hundred and seventy eight, three hundred and seventy nine, three hundred and eighty, three hundred and eighty one, three hundred and eighty two, three hundred and eighty three, three hundred and eighty four, three hundred and eighty five, three hundred and eighty six, three hundred and eighty seven, three hundred and eighty eight, three hundred and eighty nine, three hundred and ninety, three hundred and ninety one, three hundred and ninety two, three hundred and ninety three, three hundred and ninety four, three hundred and ninety five, three hundred and ninety six, three hundred and ninety seven, three hundred and ninety eight, three hundred and ninety nine, four hundred, four hundred and one, four hundred and two, four hundred and three, four hundred and four, four hundred and five, four hundred and six, four hundred and seven, four hundred and eight, four hundred and nine, four hundred and ten, four hundred and eleven, four hundred and twelve, four hundred and thirteen, four hundred and fourteen, four hundred and fifteen, four hundred and sixteen, four hundred and seventeen, four hundred and eighteen, four hundred and nineteen, four hundred and twenty, four hundred and twenty one, four hundred and twenty two, four hundred and twenty three, four hundred and twenty four, four hundred and twenty five, four hundred and twenty six, four hundred and twenty seven, four hundred and twenty eight, four hundred and twenty nine, four hundred and thirty, four hundred and thirty one, four hundred and thirty two, four hundred and thirty three, four hundred and thirty four, four hundred and thirty five, four hundred and thirty six, four hundred and thirty seven, four hundred and thirty eight, four hundred and thirty nine, four hundred and forty, four hundred and forty one, four hundred and forty two, four hundred and forty three, four hundred and forty four, four hundred and forty five, four hundred and forty six, four hundred and forty seven, four hundred and forty eight, four hundred and forty nine, four hundred and fifty, four hundred and fifty one, four hundred and fifty two, four hundred and fifty three, four hundred and fifty four, four hundred and fifty five, four hundred and fifty six, four hundred and fifty seven, four hundred and fifty eight, four hundred and fifty nine, four hundred and sixty, four hundred and sixty one, four hundred and sixty two, four hundred and sixty three, four hundred and sixty four, four hundred and sixty five, four hundred and sixty six, four hundred and sixty seven, four hundred and sixty eight, four hundred and sixty nine, four hundred and seventy, four hundred and seventy one, four hundred and seventy two, four hundred and seventy three, four hundred and seventy four, four hundred and seventy five, four hundred and seventy six, four hundred and seventy seven, four hundred and seventy eight, four hundred and seventy nine, four hundred and eighty, four hundred and eighty one, four hundred and eighty two, four hundred and eighty three, four hundred and eighty four, four hundred and eighty five, four hundred and eighty six, four hundred and eighty seven, four hundred and eighty eight, four hundred and eighty nine, four hundred and ninety, four hundred and ninety one, four hundred and ninety two, four hundred and ninety three, four hundred and ninety four, four hundred and ninety five, four hundred and ninety six, four hundred and ninety seven, four hundred and ninety eight, four hundred and ninety nine, five hundred, five hundred and one, five hundred and two, five hundred and three, five hundred and four, five hundred and five, five hundred and six, five hundred and seven, five hundred and eight, five hundred and nine, five hundred and ten, five hundred and eleven, five hundred and twelve, five hundred and thirteen, five hundred and fourteen, five hundred and fifteen, five hundred and sixteen, five hundred and seventeen, five hundred and eighteen, five hundred and nineteen, five hundred and twenty, five hundred and twenty one, five hundred and twenty two, five hundred and twenty three, five hundred and twenty four, five hundred and twenty five, five hundred and twenty six, five hundred and twenty seven, five hundred and twenty eight, five hundred and twenty nine, five hundred and thirty, five hundred and thirty one, five hundred and thirty two, five hundred and thirty three, five hundred and thirty four, five hundred and thirty five, five hundred and thirty six, five hundred and thirty seven, five hundred and thirty eight, five hundred and thirty nine, five hundred and forty, five hundred and forty one, five hundred and forty two, five hundred and forty three, five hundred and forty four, five hundred and forty five, five hundred and forty six, five hundred and forty seven, five hundred and forty eight, five hundred and forty nine, five hundred and fifty, five hundred and fifty one, five hundred and fifty two, five hundred and fifty three, five hundred and fifty four, five hundred and fifty five, five hundred and fifty six, five hundred and fifty seven, five hundred and fifty eight, five hundred and fifty nine, five hundred and sixty, five hundred and sixty one, five hundred and sixty two, five hundred and sixty three, five hundred and sixty four, five hundred and sixty five, five hundred and sixty six, five hundred and sixty seven, five hundred and sixty eight, five hundred and sixty nine, five hundred and seventy, five hundred and seventy one, five hundred and seventy two, five hundred and seventy three, five hundred and seventy four, five hundred and seventy five, five hundred and seventy six, five hundred and seventy seven, five hundred and seventy eight, five hundred and seventy nine, five hundred and eighty, five hundred and eighty one, five hundred and eighty two, five hundred and eighty three, five hundred and eighty four, five hundred and eighty five, five hundred and eighty six, five hundred and eighty seven, five hundred and eighty eight, five hundred and eighty nine, five hundred and ninety, five hundred and ninety one, five hundred and ninety two, five hundred and ninety three, five hundred and ninety four, five hundred and ninety five, five hundred and ninety six, five hundred and ninety seven, five hundred and ninety eight, five hundred and ninety nine, six hundred, six hundred and one, six hundred and two, six hundred and three, six hundred and four, six hundred and five, six hundred and six, six hundred and seven, six hundred and eight, six hundred and nine, six hundred and ten, six hundred and eleven, six hundred and twelve, six hundred and thirteen, six hundred and fourteen, six hundred and fifteen, six hundred and sixteen, six hundred and seventeen, six hundred and eighteen, six hundred and nineteen, six hundred and twenty, six hundred and twenty one, six hundred and twenty two, six hundred and twenty three, six hundred and twenty four, six hundred and twenty five, six hundred and twenty six, six hundred and twenty seven, six hundred and twenty eight, six hundred and twenty nine, six hundred and thirty, six hundred and thirty one, six hundred and thirty two, six hundred and thirty three, six hundred and thirty four, six hundred and thirty five, six hundred and thirty six, six hundred and thirty seven, six hundred and thirty eight, six hundred and thirty nine, six hundred and forty, six hundred and forty one, six hundred and forty two, six hundred and forty three, six hundred and forty four, six hundred and forty five, six hundred and forty six, six hundred and forty seven, six hundred and forty eight, six hundred and forty nine, six hundred and fifty, six hundred and fifty one, six hundred and fifty two, six hundred and fifty three, six hundred and fifty four, six hundred and fifty five, six hundred and fifty six, six hundred and fifty seven, six hundred and fifty eight, six hundred and fifty nine, six hundred and sixty, six hundred and sixty one, six hundred and sixty two, six hundred and sixty three, six hundred and sixty four, six hundred and sixty five, six hundred and sixty six, six hundred and sixty seven, six hundred and sixty eight, six hundred and sixty nine, six hundred and seventy, six hundred and seventy one, six hundred and seventy two, six hundred and seventy three, six hundred and seventy four, six hundred and seventy five, six hundred and seventy six, six hundred and seventy seven, six hundred and seventy eight, six hundred and seventy nine, six hundred and eighty, six hundred and eighty one, six hundred and eighty two, six hundred and eighty three, six hundred and eighty four, six hundred and eighty five, six hundred and eighty six, six hundred and eighty seven, six hundred and eighty eight, six hundred and eighty nine, six hundred and ninety, six hundred and ninety one, six hundred and ninety two, six hundred and ninety three, six hundred and ninety four, six hundred and ninety five, six hundred and ninety six, six hundred and ninety seven, six hundred and ninety eight, six hundred and ninety nine, seven hundred, seven hundred and one, seven hundred and two, seven hundred and three, seven hundred and four, seven hundred and five, seven hundred and six, seven hundred and seven, seven hundred and eight, seven hundred and nine, seven hundred and ten, seven hundred and eleven, seven hundred and twelve, seven hundred and thirteen, seven hundred and fourteen, seven hundred and fifteen, seven hundred and sixteen, seven hundred and seventeen, seven hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and nineteen, seven hundred and twenty, seven hundred and twenty one, seven hundred and twenty two, seven hundred and twenty three, seven hundred and twenty four, seven hundred and twenty five, seven hundred and twenty six, seven hundred and twenty seven, seven hundred and twenty eight, seven hundred and twenty nine, seven hundred and thirty, seven hundred and thirty one, seven hundred and thirty two, seven hundred and thirty three, seven hundred and thirty four, seven hundred and thirty five, seven hundred and thirty six, seven hundred and thirty seven, seven hundred and thirty eight, seven hundred and thirty nine, seven hundred and forty, seven hundred and forty one, seven hundred and forty two, seven hundred and forty three, seven hundred and forty four, seven hundred and forty five, seven hundred and forty six, seven hundred and forty seven, seven hundred and forty eight, seven hundred and forty nine, seven hundred and fifty, seven hundred and fifty one, seven hundred and fifty two, seven hundred and fifty three, seven hundred and fifty four, seven hundred and fifty five, seven hundred and fifty six, seven hundred and fifty seven, seven hundred and fifty eight, seven hundred and fifty nine, seven

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Ephraim D. White, late of Hancock county Ill., deceased, are hereby requested and notified, to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said county, on the first Monday in March next, for adjustment, and allowance. And all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

ERASMUS D. WHITE, Administrator.
Dec. 28, 1843. no40-6w.

WANTED.

TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office.

TO LET.

\$100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.

Wood-land near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above.
Jan. 17, 1844. no38-1f.

NOTICE.

AGREEABLE to law, the School Commissioner, of Hancock county, will sell, at public sale, at the Court-house in Carthage, on the first day of March next, the School Section, numbered sixteen, in township six north, range eight west, of the fourth principal meridian; the same having been divided into lots, of ten acres each.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M., to continue till 6 P. M. each day.

Terms cash, with the privilege to each purchaser, of borrowing the amount of his bid, by giving proper security, and paying twelve per cent interest, half yearly in advance.

R. D. FOSTER, School Com. H. C.
Jan. 20, A. D. 1844. no39-1w.

THE SUBSCRIBER

PROPOSES to sell his large white house and lot, situated immediately north of the Temple, on lot No. 3, Block No. 9, of Wells' addition to the Town Plat of Nauvoo. A good well, stable and other convenient improvements are made or said lot. All who wish a beautiful situation, and the nearest of any to the Temple, will do well to call and examine said property. Terms low for cash.

FRANCIS M. HIGBEE.

N. B. A perfect title to said property will be given to the purchaser. F. M. H.
Jan. 23, 1844. no39-3w.

C. A. Warren, C. L. Higbee.
WARREN & HIGBEE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Nauvoo, Illinois.

OFFICE on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

C. L. Higbee also informs the public that he has received the appointment of Notary Public, and is prepared to transact all business pertaining to that office.

AUCTION! AUCTION!!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has opened an Auction Room, between Mulholland and Knight Streets, on Back Street, at the Farmers' Exchange, one Block East of the Temple; for the purpose of selling Goods, Furniture and Property of all descriptions, that the inhabitants see proper to leave with him for sale at Public Auction. There will be two sales in each week, commencing on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M.; also Wednesday, beginning at the same hour.

P. S. CAHOON, Auctioneer.
Nauvoo, Jan. 13, 1844. no38-4f.

LIME.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER.
Nauvoo, June 17, 1843.-1f.
N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT which is now occupied for a Store and Market on Mulholland Street, two and a half Blocks east of the Temple. A span of horses and wagon will be taken in part payment or some dry goods.

For further instructions inquire of
IRA S. MILES.
Dec. 27, 1843. no35-1f.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to the legal voters of Township six north, in Range nine west of the 4th principal meridian, that an election will be held at Loomis' (formerly Mills') Tavern in said Township, on the 3d day of February next, to ascertain by vote, whether the inhabitants will decide for, or against said Township's being incorporated, agreeable to the provisions of the Statute in such case made and provided.

DAVIDSON HIBBARD, Trustees of E. ROBINSON, School Lands.
Nauvoo, Jan. 10, 1844. no37-1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HEREBY informs the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he is constantly manufacturing Lists of every description, Boot Trees and Crimps, etc., of Bain and Monson Streets, which he will sell, wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be purchased in the St. Louis, or any western market. As his work will be of the best quality, he respectfully invites those who may wish to purchase to call and examine his work and prices before contracting elsewhere.

MELVIN WILBUR.
Nauvoo, Jan. 1st 1844. no36-1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that he is prepared to make Boots and Shoes, of every description, to order, on the shortest notice, cheaper than ever offered before in this city. He will sell Coarse Boots for \$2.50, made of good custom leather, and other work in proportion. Cash, Hides, and Country Produce, taken in payment. Shop on Wells Street, one door south of the New York Store.

JAMES TWIST.
Nauvoo, Jan. 10, 1844. no37-1f.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, administrator of the estate of Joseph Alford, deceased, will sell at Vendue, at the house of John Newman, on Section 28, Township 7 north range 8 west, on Saturday, at one o'clock, the 17th day of February 1844, the personal property of said estate consisting of one Colt, one Cow, and Stock of Wheat, some Hay and Wood.

Terms of sale for all sums over five dollars, six months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security, sums under five dollars cash.

ZERAH PULSIPHER, Admr.

A FARM FOR SALE.

CONSISTING of four hundred and eighty acres, 160 acres of which being good timber. It is situated in the half breed tract, Lee county Iowa Territory, one mile north of Montrose, and one half mile from the river opposite Nauvoo. One hundred and fifteen acres are under improvement; there is a one story frame dwelling, a well and stable on the premises. The above farm will be sold cheap, terms easy. For information call at the office of C. L. Higbee, Esq., or at my residence on the above mentioned tract.

P. S. Missouri land will be taken in exchange for the above farm, by applying soon.

Dec. 20, 1843. no34-1f.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has just received a splendid assortment of Sole and Upper Leather, Linings, Bindings, &c., also an assortment of Shoemakers Findings, consisting of Pegs, Nails, Threads, Bristles, Auls, Heel-balls &c. The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, hides, or country produce. Those wishing to purchase will please call at the leather store of the subscriber on Mulholland street one quarter of a mile east of the Temple.

Sole-leather sold from 25 to 27 cents per lb.

Dec. 20, 1843. no34-3m.

JOSEPH HORNE.
NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS AND LATTER-DAY SAINTS GENERALLY.

I feel it my duty to say to the brethren generally, and especially those who are emigrating to this place, that there is in the hands of the Trustee in Trust, a large quantity of lands, both in the city and adjoining Townships in this county, which is for sale—some of which belongs to the church and is designed for the benefit of the poor, and also to liquidate debts owing by the church, for which the Trustee in Trust is responsible. Some also is land which has been consecrated for the building of the Temple, and some for the Nauvoo House.

If the brethren who move in here and want an inheritance will buy their lands from the Trustee in Trust, they will hereby benefit the poor, the Temple and the Nauvoo House, and even then only be doing that which is their duty and which I know, by considerable experience, will be vastly for their benefit and satisfaction in days to come. Let all the brethren therefore, when they move into Nauvoo, consult President Joseph Smith the Trustee &c., and purchase their lands of him, and I am bold to say that God will bless them and will hereafter be glad they did so.

We hold ourselves ready, at any time to wait upon the brethren and show them the lands belonging to the church and Temple &c., and can be found any day either at President Joseph Smith's Bar Room or the Temple Recorder's Office, at the Temple.

W. CLAYTON, Clerk.
Nauvoo, Dec. 16, 1843.

NAUVOO COMB MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber, late from Philadelphia, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced manufacturing combs of every variety at his manufactory, on the corner of Young and Rich Streets, opposite Mr. Moses Smith's Store, three quarters of a mile east of the Temple; which he will sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than can be purchased in St. Louis, or any western market. All merchants, and others, who wish to patronize home manufacture, would do well to call and examine his work and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Horns wanted at a liberal price, in exchange for combs or cash.

JOSEPH HAMMAR.
Nauvoo, Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

MR. ROBERT WELLS, respectfully informs the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business at the corner of Main and Parley streets, and hopes by strict attention thereto, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Cutting done on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

Oct 18-25-3m.

GUSTAVUS HILLS,
WATCH-MAKER
AND
JEWELLER.

At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscriber, from the East, have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, in President Joseph Smith's store, which they offer for sale on as good terms as can be bought in this city; among which is a large assortment of Domestic, Muslins, of a superior quality, also Unbleached Sewing Thread of a very superior article; Blue Kaitling Cotton, and a good assortment of Boston Nails, first quality; together with many other articles usually kept in such a store. As we wish to deal honestly with all men, we shall invariably have but one price. Cash and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange, except promises.

BUTLER & LEWIS.
Nauvoo, Dec. 19, 1843. no34-1f.

CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP.

THE subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of window sash and doors and all kinds of job work in their line of business, at the shortest notice for cash or country produce. Shop on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets.

JOSEPH W. COOLEGE & CO.

N. B. Those having accounts against the above firm for work or materials will please bring them in immediately for settlement.

J. W. C. & Co.
Dec. 1843. no32-1f.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE subscriber is prepared to execute any business pertaining to the office of Notary Public, when called upon; such as, drawing, and taking the acknowledgment of Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Bills of Sale, &c. Also, taking Depositions, Affidavits, and Protest of Notes and Bills of Exchange.

Fees—For taking acknowledgement of Deeds and other instruments, to take effect in the county, 25cts.

To take effect out of the county, 50.

E. ROBINSON.
Nauvoo, Nov. 20, 1843. no31-1f.

IRON AND STEEL.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Iron, Steel, Rasps and Nails of various descriptions. Also a large assortment of Hollowware; consisting of Pots, Kettles, Pans, Ovens &c. &c. all of which articles he is prepared to sell low for cash; wholesale and retail.

He also has on hand a constant supply of edge tools of various descriptions, which he makes at his manufactory, and which he is prepared to furnish to order at his store, near the corner of Partridge and Knight St.

EDWARD HUNTER.
Nauvoo, Nov. 22, 1843. no31-3m.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

WHERE is the Good Samaritan? Where the true Philanthropist? Is there no balm in Gilead? Have they not yet been found? If you have not found them, seek for the remedies offered to the afflicted, by Dr. James M. Martien's Invaluable Remedy for the cure of Fevers.

For Dr. James M. Martien's Anti-Bilious Universal Life Pills.

For Dr. James M. Martien's Anti-Dyspeptic and Anti-Consumptive Pills.

For Dr. James M. Martien's Never-failing Worm Destroying medicine.

For Dr. James M. Martien's Cephalic Snuff, for the cure of Nervous Headache, &c.

In these medicines, the afflicted will find a treasure which is infinitely of greater value to the sick and debilitated, than either silver or gold. Truly may it be said that, in their curative virtues may be found the Good Samaritan! the true Philanthropist! the balm of Gilead! the Poor Man's Wealth! the Sick Man's Comfort! and by the proper and timely use of which, every man may become his own Physician!

From earliest childhood, he practiced successfully the art of healing; and in defiance of opposition, by friends and relatives, he succeeded in studying the art and science of medicine; and after untiring industry and immense research, and after having reached riper years, and traveled among numerous tribes of Indians, and visited many and various climates, Dr. James M. Martien is fully persuaded that he has now realized his fondest expectations; that the object of all his toil, labor and hope, has been accomplished; and that he will be regarded by all future generations as the true Philanthropist; as having been the instrument, under the direction of an overruling Providence, of rendering and having rendered the greatest good to the greatest number, will be cheerfully conceded.

November 22d, 1843.

City of Nauvoo:

The subscriber takes great pleasure in calling the attention of the public, to the above invaluable remedies; believing that they are a medicine that will tend to secure the health of this city. That they act most mildly, and yet most efficaciously; in uniformity with the laws of nature; and that they are composed of mild herbs. Knowing from experience that no Pill possesses more virtue in their curative properties. Their worth can only be estimated by a fair trial and by following the accompanying directions. The undersigned can produce a host of the most respectable testimony in their favor, and doubts not but a discerning public, will, in the use of them, secure to themselves, that highest boon of heaven—health.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

The above medicines may be obtained in various stores in the city, and at his House, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.

Fever Pills \$1 50; Life Pills 25 cents; Anti-Dyspeptic Pills \$1 00.

Nov 20, 1843:31y

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, clothe lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

HOWARD EGAN.
April 26, 1843. 52-1f.

SPINNING WHEELS.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels

of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bed-stands of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bed-stand posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.
May 24 1843. 1f.

NAUVOO BREWERY.

TURLEY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has constantly on hand a supply of Ale, Beer, and Yeast of the best quality for sale, both wholesale and retail, at his Brewery, corner of Hyde and Water Streets.

N. B. Whiskey, Beer and Cider Barrels, taken in exchange for Beer and Ale.
Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843. no35-1f.

DO YOU KNOW ANY THING ABOUT THE MATTER?

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the adjacent towns, that he has established a Bakery and Confectionery, in this city, on Main Street, first door South of the new Masonic Hall, where he intends to manufacture every thing connected with that kind of business—Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Jellies and Candies of all descriptions which he will sell at St. Louis prices wholesale or retail.

L. N. SCOVIL.

N. B. Marriage cakes made to order, on the shortest notice from one to twenty five dollars each.

L. N. S.
Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843.

SELECT SCHOOL.

MR. A. BLAKE, having fitted up his school room on Parley street, second block east of Main street, would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that he will commence his second quarter on Monday the 11th instant.

He has been engaged in teaching for several years in the east, and is confident he will give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

A quarter will consist of thirteen weeks—school five days each week; and no allowance will be made for absentees except in case of sickness, or by special agreement.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic \$2 00
Grammar, geography and history 2 50
Philosophy, algebra and surveying 3 00
AARON BLAKE.
Nauvoo, Dec 5th, 1843:32:3m

E. MITCHEL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S Boot and Shoe Maker, corner of Kimball and Main Street, begs to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity that he is carrying on the above business in all its branches and trusts that his long experience in conducting the business of Shoemaking both in Liverpool and Nauvoo, will insure him a share of public patronage. E. M. flatters himself that not only his workmanship but prices will give general satisfaction. All orders will be punctually attended to.

Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

SASH! SASH! SASH!!!

WINDOW SASH constantly on hand and made to order at Bauck's Sash Shop, on Partridge Street, between Parley and Sidney Streets, near Knight's Flouring Mill.

Dec. 12, 1843. no33-1y.

SELECT SCHOOL.

A SELECT SCHOOL will be opened by J. HATCH, Jr., on Mulholland Street, half a mile east of the Temple, on the 27th of November, 1843; in which will be taught the various branches of an English Education; together with Latin and Greek. Terms, three dollars per quarter for English, four for Greek and Latin.

References—to any Merchant on the Hill.
Nov 15, 1843.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeil's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordeons on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

THIRD ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Oange, and St. Louis-Oak, at Lyon's New Brick Store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main and Carlin streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS, direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hardware. Books and Stationery. Drugs and Medicines. Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Millinery Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main, and Carlin streets, at the New Brick Variety Store (sign of the Lion.)

JOSEPH M. COLE,
ADELIA COLE.

July 10 n12

NEW GOODS, VERY CHEAP.

PRATT & SNOW, corner of Young and Wells Streets, one block north of the Temple, Nauvoo, have just received from Boston the largest supply of Dry Goods ever opened in this city, consisting principally of good staple articles for fall and winter; such as Broad-cloths, Casimers, Satinets, Flannels, Shirtings, Sheetings, Calicoes, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. Cash wanted, and country produce bought and sold.

As we intend selling goods very cheap, and on the principles of honor, justice, and impartiality, no one need ask for credit, nor waste breath in bantering on the price, as we have but one invariable price either for cash or barter.

Nauvoo, Nov. 7, 1843.

GRANT & WATT, TAILORS.

MAIN STREET, Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All country orders promptly attended to.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents), brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

J. SNIDER,
(22-y1.)

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

NAUVOO SEMINARY.
R. Joseph M. and Miss Adelia Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Granger streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst. (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strictest attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading writing and spelling \$2 00
English grammar & geography 2 50
Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00
Astronomy 4 00

A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absentees unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement.

JOSEPH M. COLE,
ADELIA COLE.

July 10 n12

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume I.—No. 43.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1841.

Whole Number 95

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

BE PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Bass Street,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$7.00 annually in advance.

Every subscriber will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor) post paid, to receive attention.

POETRY.

THE MONOPOLISTS' LIST.

How the mockery stinks in the nostrils of Heaven,
How the arrogant falsehood insults the wide earth!
To the fiends in deep hell, for a moment 'tis given,
Mid their torment, to gibber in horrible mirth:
Oh! yes, 'tis a blessing that bread is so dear—
Yes, 'tis a comfort that rent is so high—
Give the thief man his chariot, the poor man his liver;
'Tis a fever, untaxed, to be suffered to die.

How long, ye vile slaves! chaffer route with the wine;
They are good enough, chaff! for your under-bread maw:
Earth's treasures are skimmed, when your masters would dine;
While ye starve by their merciful, master-made laws:
Toll, sweat, and make hunger their huge money-bags:
Self, train up your daughters to batten their lust;
As they roll, by in splendor, crouch, crouch in your rage;
As they tell at the banquet, pay thrice for your crust!

Oh, God's earth is fair; and a glimpse you may catch,
As you peer o'er the wall of some neighboring park,
Of lawn, grove and paddock—but lift not a latch,
Or be torn by the dogs at your footsteps that bark.
Sweet valley and glade, beautiful lake, stream and river,
Bestowed every turn in our evergreen vale:
Ye have heard they are lovely, but glanced at them never.
Save yolk'd like scorned beasts to uncomplacently toil.

Crawl on, ye vile slaves! not a sod is your own,
Of the soil where your fathers couched free as the air:
Not a bird dare ye shoot, where their footsteps have flown;
Not a fish dare you draw from the streams that were the rain:
With your sweat your land is rent; their scutcheon adorn,
And would you your heart's blood, as your hearts they have given;
You have asked for free bread—they refuse it with scorn.
If you starve at their will, you deserve it, by heaven!

[From the Organ]

THE TARTAN PLAID.

Two Scotchmen met the other day,
Just as the Kirk was calling—
Faire ye Jock!—Faire ye Dave!
I'm in a mood for railing.

What trick the folk has he about,
To wear our plaids I dinna ken,
As I and lassies now are dressed,
Rob Roy might claim them for his ain.

Or Roderick Dhu and Ither Chiefs
Micht here find followers and a band;
They seem to be aye very loyal—
Look there! some wear Victoria.

It makes me mad to see our plaids
Wore mixt maxied a through ither
By those, ye ken as well as me,
Had no'er a fit among the heather.

Hoolie ye, Jock! hear me awie,
And dinna bein sic a passion,
But look around you, and ye'll see
They're rights the best—it is the fashion.

That German girl that's stotting by,
Has thrown aside the flaming red,
And looks as Scotch as you or I;
For now, you see, she wears the plaid.

That Irish girl now dressed in plaid,
That looks as strapping and sae braw,
Has laid aside the emerald green,
And stown mony a heart awa.

Yon Yankee lass that's gone aheed,
Sae gaudy dressed in Tartan screen,
Nae doubt mak's mony a loving sigh,
Wi' glancin' o'er her paiky eyne.

In short, dear Jock, ye man allow
It makes me a' look by ythe and pritty;
It makes the auld lark young again,
And even makes the dulle seem witty.

But just as Jock was near convinced,
Comes hoddin' by an unco figure,
All rigged wi' plaid from tap to toe—
She turned her face—she was a nigger!

TENURE OF LAND IN IRELAND.—PRESENT ASPECT OF THE COUNTRY.

This is not the time to view Ireland in an easy chair. The awful and gloomy spectacle which that country at this moment exhibits, strongly resembles the horrid picture which France presented on the eve of that sanguinary revolution which involved the throne, the Constitution, the altar, and the property of that country in one common and general ruin. Events are crowding upon events in Ireland, which threaten to shatter to pieces

the frame-work of society, and leave life and property not worth one day's purchase. War is waged against all power—revolt is proclaimed against all lawful authority—and the most brutal, sanguinary outrages are perpetrated in the open daylight. On the other hand, the country has all the appearance of a threatened siege—proclamations are issued—arms are collected—cartridges are made—tons of ammunition are imported—cannon is cast, drawn out, and pointed against the people—barricades are erected—every barrack and military outpost is loop-holed and strengthened. Such is the awful state of Ireland at this momentous crisis. All who are anxious for the happiness, the moral and physical improvements of the sister island must deplore the wretched inhuman policy which has reduced a nation, so blessed by nature, to such misery, wretchedness, and despair. Pitt declared that the object of the Union was to communicate to Ireland the skill, the industry, and capital, which have raised this country to such a pitch of opulence. Has the Union realised these golden dreams of the Minister? The hoarse murmur of the impending thunder that threatens to burst over Ireland's head, and the rapid wasting away of its population answer the question. According to a recent return, it appears that the increase of the population of Ireland from 1831 to 1841 was 557,702 less than it had been in the 10 years preceding. The increase in England, during the same 10 years, was 2,004,794, which was more than one-twentieth upon the population of 1831. Thus it appears that the increase in England has been in the ratio of nearly three to one as compared with Ireland. What has caused this unnatural disparity between the two countries? Much of the calamity under which Ireland groans arises from the unnatural restrictive warfare that is carried on between landlord and tenant, which, substituting the subtleties of law for that line of right and wrong that should be observed between man and man, forces the tenant to look upon his landlord as his tyrant instead of his natural protector, and induces him to adopt every means to evade the payment of the rent that his landlord struggles to enforce. This anomalous relationship between landlord and tenant cannot be understood by their English brethren, whose relationships are cemented and strengthened by mutual kindness, confidence, and reciprocal advantage. In England the interests of landlord and tenant are combined, from a consciousness on the part of the latter that a liberal outlay in the permanent improvement of the soil will not fail to insure a corresponding generosity from the landlord, while the Irish proprietor has no other interest in the welfare of him who cultivates the soil beyond the gold that he can coin out of the tenant's skill and industry. In England each cottager holds his land by a safe and independent tenure; in Ireland many cottagers are tenants under one lease, and are jointly and severally responsible for the rent. Hence arise innumerable disputes about property, and its boundaries amongst the tenants, and frequently one tenant is seized upon for another, though the sufferer has paid his rent, and very often all the tenants are ejected from the holdings, should one of them prove a defaulter. In England the cottager or small farmer, although but a tenant-at-will, improves and cultivates his holding to the highest pitch, satisfied that both himself and children will remain in quiet possession, undisturbed by the whim, caprice, or avarice of the landlord. In Ireland no cottager or small farmer attempts, or would even dream to improve his holding, unless it be secured to him by a lease for fifty or one hundred years, well convinced that without such a protection he would have no guarantee that he would not be plundered of the advantages of his industry by a grasping landlord, or a grinding agent. Are not those instances of unparalleled injustice, cruelty and oppression more than calculated to drive the people into open rebellion against the laws which afford them no protection, and into acts of savage sanguinary revenge upon the oppressors and heartless tyrants who thus grind them to the dust? But these are not a tithe of the iron persecution to which the Irish people are subjected, and to which they will continue to be subjected, until there is a complete revision of the local system under which the tenure of land is at present regulated, and by which the labouring poor are, in the best parts of Ireland, daily and publicly perishing in the streets and highways, through want, disease, and infirmity, without any shelter for their heads, or any hope of the slightest alleviation of their calamities. This is a realization of the promise made by Pitt to the Irish, that the Union would admit them to an equal participation of all the rights and benefits of the Constitution. If class legislation be one of the blessings of this participation, the Irish enjoy it with a vengeance. It is to be hoped that the 'Landlord and Tenant Commission' will probe deep into the causes of these evils, and by prudent and skillful treatment pre-

vent their recurrence. If they do this they will acquire a little to the gratitude of the Irish nation, which no time or circumstance can ever destroy.

Mesmerism was known to the ancient Egyptians. An English traveller, writing from Egypt, says—"It appears to have been well understood by the Egyptian hierarchy, not only from some of the effects we find recorded, but in one of the chambers whose hieroglyphics are devoted to medical subjects, we find a priest in the very act of that Mesmerism which is pretended to have been discovered a few years ago. The patient is seated in a chair, while the operator describes the Mesmeric passes, and an attendant waits behind to support the head when it is bowed in the mysterious sleep." The knowledge of Magnetism, according to the same authority, passed from Egypt to Greece, and it was while in a state of clairvoyance, that the Pythonesse gave out those responses which had so prodigious an effect upon the old world. It was also known to the Romans.

Awful Situation.—A notorious tippler, (says the Boston Courier) in a town not forty miles from Boston, returned home last washing-day, with a jug of rum, and staggering into his wife's domain, mistook a tub of well warmed water for a seat, and suddenly settled himself into it, so that his surging sides leaped merrily about him—he being a fast prisoner. In this predicament he called lustily for Nabby. His "gude wife" seeing his deep interest in her affairs, seized the jug, dashed around the philosopher, pouring its contents over his head—disregarding his piteous look, outstretched arms, and beseeching appeal of "Nabby, save it! Save it Nabby!" to which she replied, "Go it, Joe—long life to your honor," &c.

Discovery of Early French Gold Coin.—At a meeting of the Numismatic Society, on Thursday evening, Lord Albert Conyngham in the chair, a paper by Mr. Akerman was read on some Merovingian and other gold coins, discovered in the parish of Crondall, Hants, near an ancient encampment, called 'Caesar's Camp.' With the coins were found some jewelled ornaments and a gold chain. The coins belonging to the first race of the French kings and their moneyers. Many are capable of being satisfactorily appropriated to a variety of towns, such as Quentovic, Marsal, &c.; others are evident imitations of Roman coins. Many are quite new to the numismatist, and among these are some remarkable ones having on one side a full-faced beardless head and a cross, and on the other the word 'LXXVNI,' with a cross within a circle. It is well known that at the period of the Merovingian dynasty the coinage of England was in silver, but the coins in question seem to be an exception to the rule. Mr. Akerman remarked, that whatever may be their date, it will not be doubted that they are of English origin, and that their place of mintage was London. The fortunate possessor of the coins is Mr. C. E. Lefroy, of Evesham. [London Paper.]

Piracy in the East.—By the latest accounts received from Java, the expedition against the pirates, commanded by Capt. J. P. A. Coertzen, was to the south-east of Celebes, and had succeeded in destroying the retreats of the pirates in the islands of Tannah, Djampoa, and Kalcatoa, near Selayar, with thirty large pirate vessels, taking 40 pieces of cannon. Some days afterwards, the Hecla, discovered a great number of pirate vessels in a bay of the islands to the south-east of Celebes, when on seeing the Hecla, immediately put to sea, and attempted to save themselves by flight. Being soon overtaken by the Hecla (a steamer), an engagement ensued in the Strait of Bonerate; the pirates, seeing they could not escape, prepared to make a desperate resistance, and waited for the steamer. The pirates on this occasion fought with a degree of intrepidity of which there are few examples.

One of their largest vessels, on board of which was the serang, or paglimba of the pirates, and which, is said to have had a crew of 150 men, fell into our hands, with thirty seven slaves, among whom were eight women, five children, and five of the pirates, one of whom was the serang, who, however, afterwards died of his wounds; the others lost their lives. Another vessel with about one hundred men, having been much damaged by our balls, turned to the shore, and around; the crew fled up the country.

These two vessels were well provided with guns. The largest had thirteen mounted, two of which were six pounders. The other pirate vessel fled, favored by the approach of night and a high wind. We have to regret the loss of seven killed and twenty-six wounded. After the steamer fell in with the pirate vessels, and soon sunk one of them, the others retreated, and our people thought they were tired of them; when, after some debate, as it seems, having killed the women and thrown the bodies that were

on board into the sea, resolved to conquer or die, they came on in greater numbers than before, and notwithstanding the destructive fire opened upon them, they boarded the steamer, where a deplorable conflict ensued, which in all probability, considering the great superiority of the pirates, would have ended to the disadvantage of the steamer, so that the Hecla would have been captured and the crew carried into slavery or put to the sword, had not the captain, with extraordinary presence of mind, thought of using the fire-engine to pour boiling water on the pirates. They, being quite naked, burnt and scalded, with fearful cries sought for safety or flight; so that the captain, who had not been able to use either his guns or his small fire arms, had now the opportunity of completing by his fire the destruction of the flying pirates and their vessels, are convinced that, if they had unhappily taken his majesty's steamer, they would have obtained a degree of power which might have had the most fatal consequences for coasting vessels and merchantmen.—[Dutch paper.]

The true History of the Outbreaks in Wales.—The Times reporter, in speaking of the Special Commission appointed to inquire into the grievances affecting the people of Wales, thus describes the cause that led to the recent disturbances. He says—"On Thursday, Mr. Edwards, of Sullyham, and a large body of his tenants, waited on the Commissioners, and stated their complaints and opinions. Generally they complained strongly against the increase in tithes since the Tithe Commutation Act, and against the tolls on lime and culm. The true source of the disturbances is to be found in the poverty of the people. The labourers are suffering from the operation of the New Poor Law Bill: the most abject poverty; the farmers are wretchedly poor in consequence of the high rents—they pay rents only payable in a season of artificially high prices. I was informed to-day that the average rental of land between here and Fishguard—the bleak wilderness of Pembrokeshire—the land of bogs and quagmires, of gorse bushes where there is a dry spot, and of rushes where there is not, is 11 per acre—land, from appearance, not worth a rent of 5s. I was yesterday over many fields of grass land, when every step I took sunk up to the ankles, down went the grass, and up started the mud and water. I asked, 'Why did not the tenants drain the land?'—this was wretched farm? The answer invariably was, 'Drain! they can hardly get bread and cheese, without burying their money in drains; and the landlords will do nothing?' The system of rents of farming, and of payment of labourers here appears to me to be generally this: from living with each other and living beyond their income the petty squires archly of 1400 or 1500 a year (and it is very few of them that have more) gradually get mortgages on their estates; they therefore, cannot afford to be liberal land lords. They employ agents to collect their rents—why? to avoid being pestered by the complaints of their tenants, and to be enabled to extract from them the utmost farthing without being brought into personal contact with them. The ones is then thrown on the agent; is the agent's fault. The agent gets paid a per centage on the amount of rents he obtains for his trouble. It is, therefore, his interest obviously to get as much rent as he can. When the tenants, therefore, complain that they are over-rated, a deaf ear is always turned to them—the agent's per centage is in jeopardy, and I have known instances when the agent has refused to make a reduction in the rents, even when the landlord has expressed his willingness to make it. Then comes the tenant's turn. The farm is undrained; the hedges are down; the land is over-cropped.—Why? He cannot afford to pay for labour—sufficient properly to cultivate his farm, and he gets out of the land all he can before he is ruined. In his turn he becomes an oppressor. He pays his labourers inadequately, and then in steps the New Poor Law to his aid to compel the labourers to submit to it; in fact, to enable the farmer to pay a higher rent by grinding the faces of the poor. By a calculating cruelty, I never heard of before, I am told that able bodied men are here paid 6d. per day (i. e. 3s. per week) and their food, which is considered to be an equivalent to 10d. a day, the usual wages in this county (Cardigan) and in most parts of Carmarthen, the labourer is necessarily so badly fed, that he cannot get through his work. In fact, that he does as little as he is paid for. He is, therefore, decently fed in order to get a fair amount of work of him, and the price of the food is subtracted from his wages, his wife and family being left to live, or rather to starve, on the balance paid to him. They have not to work, what becomes of them is immaterial, and the labourer's wife and four or five children may subsist as they best can, and clothe themselves on the pittance of 3s. a week. If the labourer grumbles at this where is his remedy? His master will give him no more, nor will any of the farmers here. If he says

he will not sell his strength and the best of his days for such a sum, he has 'the workhouse test' before him. Gravel, and stonebreaking, and imprisonment, and separation from his family are his alternative. By the grinding oppression of this law, he is, therefore, compelled to accept a rate of wages one degree above starvation, in order that his master may be enabled to pay a higher rent, and his landlord to live beyond his means. At length this oppression reaches a pitch which is unendurable, and the people rebel against it, and turn their fury against the most prominent exactions. This is the true history of the outbreaks in Wales.

A bad woman told her husband that he was related to the devil. Only by marriage said he.

Extraordinary Occurrence.—(From a Barbadoes paper.)—On the 22d of August, the Brig Rowena was lying in Lagunayra Roads, the weather perfectly calm. I discovered the vessel moving about among the shipping. I could not conceive what could be the matter. I gave orders to heave in and see if the anchor was gone, but it was not; but, to my surprise, I found a tremendous monster entangled fast to the buoy-rope, and moving the anchor slowly along the bottom. I then had the fish towed on shore. It was of a flatish shape, something like a devil fish, but very curious shape, being wider than it was long, and having two tails, one each side of the mouth, and a very small tail in proportion to the fish, and exactly like a bar's tail. The tail can be seen on board the brig Rowena. The dimensions of the fish were as follows:—Length from end of the tail to end of the snout, 18 feet; from wing to wing, 20 feet; the mouth, 4 feet wide; and its weight 3,592 lbs.—[C. S. Diff.]

Hungerford Suspension Bridge.—It is intended to open this bridge in May next. The abutments on either side of the Thames, and the pier on the Hungerford side, are completed. The pier on the Lambeth side is expected to be finished by Christmas. The length from pier to pier will be 600 feet, the entire length of the bridge from the abutments on the Hungerford side to the opposite will be 1,400 feet. Its breadth in the 'clear' will be about 14 feet, and its height from the water level to the foot way 25 feet. The height of each pier, from its basement to its top, will be nearly 100 feet. The links that compose the supporting chains are made of malleable iron, 700 ton of which will be necessary for the construction of the bridge. The property required for approaches has cost £13,000, and a contract has been made for the completion of the bridge at a cost of £80,000. The total cost (including expenses incidental to the progress of the works, the Act of Parliament, &c.) will be £103,000. The proprietors calculate that a net annual income of £8,000 will be derived from tolls, being at the rate of 8 per cent. on the capital. 10,000 persons must cross the bridge daily to yield this sum.

The adulteration of guano is said to be carried on in this country to a dangerous and unwarrantable extent; and amongst the numerous methods by which the efficacy of this valuable manure is materially impaired is the admixture of stone, ground into fine powder.

It is said that a retailer of eggs, in one of the markets in Liverpool, turns over about £20,000 per annum in that article alone.

AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE, FOR DECEMBER.

This popular magazine is kept up with great spirit; the present number is particularly rich. "Modern Chivalry" (concluded) is excellent. "My Fellow-Traveller's Adventure" is also finished in this number; it is really a very thrilling tale, and we cannot help giving an extract from this piece. It may be as well to explain, that this story was told upon the top of a coach; the extract commences when two travellers from France had just passed safely through the great forest of Ardennes, on their way to some town beyond it:—

"As soon as we were once more on the high-road, I could not help exclaiming. 'Well Pierre, here we are, you see, safe and sound, and not eaten up, as I supposed we should have been. We are out of danger now, I presume.'

I am not so sure of that, sir, was the reply of my companion; 'we may yet have difficulties to encounter.'

I ridiculed the idea, laughed at him for his folly, and putting spurs to my gallant grey, desired him to follow me.

I had not cantered above a mile after leaving the forest, when at a turn of the road, I came suddenly on a 'cabaret' or roadside inn, as you call it in this country. It might have been even termed an 'auberge,' for it gave promise of more comfort than the ordinary dram-shops which are to be found in every cross road in France. We had been on horseback for some hours, and I was not a little

pleased at the opportunity which presented itself of rest and refreshment.

As Pierre and myself rode up to the door of this rural hotel, he examined attentively the superposition, and exclaimed, 'C'est drôle! the landlord is, or rather was, an old 'camarade' of mine at Metziers, many years ago—there cannot be two 'Maxime Bourdons', in this part of the country.

We were in the act of dismounting, when a barefooted urchin beckoned us to ride round into the stable-yard by a side gate. We did so; and having directed Pierre to look after the horses, I was on the point of making my way to the front of the house, when my attention was attracted by a female figure, of no ordinary mould, on a rude balcony, which ran round this portion of the premises, and from which a staircase, or rather steps, communicated with the yard below close to the spot where I was standing.

There was something so 'distingue' in her face, the outlines of which were the most perfect it was possible to conceive—an expression I cannot describe—but it was irresistibly winning. And to these advantages, so rare in one moving in so humble a sphere, were superadded a grace and a tournure absolutely enchanting. In short I was *perdument amoureux* at the first glance. To my surprise she shrunk from me, and repulsed me in so determined, and, at the same time, so dignified a manner, that, for the moment, I was thrown off my guard. Recovering my surprise, I renewed the attack, but the tone and manner were so decided, and the bearing of this singularly beautiful girl so lofty, firm, yet respectful, that I was annoyed with myself for having been such a fool. There was nothing of prudery, or even of anger, in her demeanour, for she appeared to regard me with sorrow and a mixture of pity. In short, her behaviour puzzled me no a little. Smiling under the rebuff I believed I said unto her, rather waspishly, 'Why do you repulse me? I dare say I am not the first young fellow who has fallen in love with your pretty face; and perhaps I have done no more than others who have frequented this house.'

What is the matter with you? You look unhappy.

She turned her eyes from me, with a look I shall never forget to my latest breath, and exclaimed, 'I am unhappy—wretched—miserable—and so would you be also, if you knew the doom that awaited you.'

And pray what is that? I asked incredulously, for I thought she was trifling with me.

Only, she replied, 'that you have not three hours to live—by that time you will be a corpse. I know not by what secret impulse it is that makes me say this to you, but I cannot resist forewarning you of your inevitable fate. Escape is hopeless; and you will meet with the same end as the other victims who have entered this room.'

'This is some idle fiction, you have conjured up,' I replied, to deter me from making love to you; perhaps there is some lover in the case, and you wish to frighten me by this improbable story.'

I call God to witness that I speak nothing but the painful truth, she rejoined.

But stop—you shall know all.

Having said this, she went to the door, and from thence into the passage, to listen if any one were within hearing.

Having ascertained that all was safe, she returned, and, closing the door after her, came up to me, and continued her appalling communication.

She looked at me with tears in her eyes, and then pointing to the floor said, look at this sand—did you ever see sand in a 'salles-manger' and that too on a first floor. Alas! what scenes of blood have been enacted here! You have ordered dinner—which is being prepared below—a few minutes before it is ready, you will see three officers, in the uniform of the Imperial guard ride into the courtyard—they will call loudly for the landlord—order dinner, champagne, and other luxuries. You will then be waited upon by the landlord himself, who will then announce the arrival of his distinguished guests, and request on such an emergency, that you will permit them to dine in this room with you: for although he is dinner sufficient for five persons at one table, yet if it were divided, it would not suffice for three and two in separate apartments—you must comply: for a refusal would only accelerate your doom: by complying, you will gain time, and God grant you may devise some plan, with your servant, for frustrating the schemes of these blood-thirsty wretches!

I was thunderstruck, as you may suppose, and could hardly believe my senses. I desired this lovely girl to send my servant up to me as soon as she could without exciting suspicion. This she did, and I repeated to Pierre every word she told me. He was incredulous for a long time, but on my dwelling on every particular, he became more attentive, although he could hardly believe that his old acquaintance of Metziers, who was the landlord, could lend himself to such a sanguinary plot. 'At all events,' he said,

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21, 1844.

PACIFIC INNUENDO.

The very candid, pacific, and highly creditable advice, which Governor Ford has done himself the honor to address to "the Citizens of Hancock county," "Mormons and all," and which appears in the "Warsaw Signal," of the 14th inst., is, like the balm of Gilead, well calculated to ease the pain, which has troubled the heads and hearts of the Carthagenians, Warrawians, and other over-jealous bodies for a long time. It certainly must be admitted, on all hands, that Governor Ford has exalted himself as a mediator, patriot, lawyer, Governor, peace maker, and friend of all; not only to magnify the law and make it honorable, but also in pointing out the path of peace. Such is what the Latter Day Saints have ever sought at the hands of those in authority; and, with an approving conscience, clear as the crystal spring; and with a laudible intention, warm as the summer zephyr; and with a charitable prayer, mellow as the morning dew, it is now our highest consolation to hope that all difficulties will cease; and give way to reason, sense, peace and good will. The saints if they will be humble and wise, can now practice what they preach and soften by good examples, rather than harden by a distant course of conduct, the hearts of the people.

For general information it may be well to say that there has never been any cause for alarm as to the Latter Day Saints. The legislature of Illinois granted a liberal charter for the city of Nauvoo; and let every honest man in the union, who has any knowledge of her, say whether she has not flourished beyond the most sanguine anticipations of all; and while they witness her growing glory; let them solemnly testify whether Nauvoo has *not* fully injured the country, county, or single individual *one cent*. With the strictest scrutiny publish the facts whether a particle of law has been evaded or broken: virtue and innocence need no artificial covering: Political views and party distinctions, never should disturb the harmony of society; and when the whole truth comes before a virtuous people: we are willing to abide the issue.

We will here refer to the *three late dissimulations*, upon writs of habeas corpus, of Joseph Smith, when arrested under the requisitions of Missouri. The first, in June 1841, was tried at Monmouth, before Judge Douglas, of the fifth Judicial Circuit, and no exceptions have been taken to that decision, by this State or Missouri, but Missouri had previously entered a *solle prosequit* on all the old indictments against the Mormons in the 4th circuit of 1838, it is taken and granted that *that decision was just!* The second, in December, 1842, was tried at Springfield before Judge Pope in the U. S. District Court, and, from that honorable discharge, no exceptions from any source have been made to those proceedings, it follows as a matter of course, that *that decision was just!* and the third, in July 1843, was tried at the city of Nauvoo, before the Municipal Court of said city; and as no exceptions to that discharge, have been taken, and as the Governor says there is evidence on the other side to show that the Sheriff of Lee county voluntarily carried Mr. Reynolds (who had Mr. Smith in custody), to the city of Nauvoo, without any coercion on the part of any one, it must be admitted that *that decision was just!*

But is any man still unconvinced of the justice of these strictures relative to the two last cases, let the astounding fact go forth, that, *Orin Porter Rockwell*, who, Boggs swore, was the principal in his assassination, and as necessary to which Mr. Smith was arrested, has returned home, "clear of that sin." In fact there was not a witness to get up an indictment against him.

The Messrs. Avery, who were unlawfully "transported out of this State," have returned to their families in peace, and there seems to be no ground for contention; no cause for jealousy; and no excuse for a surmise that any man, woman, or child, will suffer the least inconvenience, from General Smith; the charter of Nauvoo; the city of Nauvoo; or even any of her citizens. There is nothing for a bone of contention; even those Ordinances which appeared to excite the feelings of some people, have recently been repealed—so that, if the "intelligent" inhabitants of Hancock county, want peace; want to abide by the Governor's advice; want to have a character abroad grow out of their character at home; and really mean to follow the Savior's golden rule: "To do unto others as they would wish other to do unto them," they will be still, now, and let their own works praise them in the gates of justice, and in the eyes of the affronting world. Wise men ought to have understanding enough to conquer men with kindness.

"A soft answer turns away wrath," says the wiseman, and it will be greatly to the credit of the Latter Day Saints to show the love of God, by now kindly treating those who may have, in an unconscious manner, done them wrong; for truly said Jesus: *pray for thine enemies.* Humanity towards all; reason and refinement to enforce virtue; and good for evil, are so eminently designed to cure moral disorders of society, than an appeal to "arms," or even armed untempered with friendship, and the "one thing needful," that no vision for the future; guide-board for the distant; or expiator for the present, need trouble any one with what he ought to do. His own good, his family's good, his neighbor's good, his country's good, and all good, seem to whisper to every person: the Governor has told you what to do: *now do it.* The constitution expects every man to do his duty; and when he fails the law urges him; or should he do too much the same master rebukes him. Should reason, liberty, law, light, and philanthropy now guide the destinies of Hancock county with as much sincerity as has been manifested for her notoriety, or warfare; there can be no doubt that peace, prosperity, and happiness will prevail, and that future generations as well as the present one, will call Governor Ford a *PEACE MAKER.* The Latter Day Saints will, at all events, and profit by the instruction; and call upon honest men to help them cherish all the love; all the friendship; all the courtesy; all the kindly feelings; and all the generosity that ought to characterize *dear people*, in a clever neighborhood, and leave can did men to judge which tree exhibits the best fruit, the one with the most clubs and sticks thrown into its boughs, and the grass trodden down under it; or the one, with no sticks in it, some dead limbs and rank grass growing un-

der it; for by their signs ye can know their fruit; and by the fruit ye know the tree. Our motto then, is, *peace with all.* If we have joy in the love of God, let us try to give a season of that joy, which all the world cannot gain; or resist. And may be, like, as when Paul started with recommendations to Damascus, to persecute the Saints, some one who has raised his hand against us with letters to men in high places, may see a light at noon-day above the brightness of the sun, and hear the voice of Jesus saying: "It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks."

Intelligence is sometimes the messenger of safety; and willing to aid the Governor in his laudable endeavors to cultivate peace and honor, the laws; believing that very few of the citizens of Hancock county will be found in the negative of such a goodly course; and considering his views a kind of manifesto, or olive leaf, which shows that their is rest for the souls of the Saints; we give it a place in the Neighbor, wishing it God speed, and saying, *God bless good men and good measures*, and as Nauvoo has been, so it will continue to be, a good city, affording a good market to a good country; and let those who do not mean to try the way of transgressors, say *Amen.*

GOSPELIZATION WORKING A POWER.

Springfield, Jan. 29, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—I have received the copy of the proceedings and resolutions of a meeting of the citizens of Hancock county, which you did me the honor to send me.

I have observed with regret, that occasion have been presented, for disturbing the peace of your county; and if I knew what I could legally do to apply a corrective, I would be very ready to do it. But if you are a lawyer, or at all conversant with the law, you will know that I as a Governor have no right to interfere in your difficulties.

As yet, I believe, that there has been nothing like war among you; and I hope that all of you, will have the good sense to see the necessity of preserving peace. If there is anything wrong in the Nauvoo charters, or in the mode of administering them, you will see that nothing short of legislative or judicial power is capable of enforcing a remedy. I myself had the honor of calling the attention of the legislature to this subject at the last session; but a large majority of both political parties in that body, either did not see the evil which you complain of; or if they did they repeatedly refused to correct it. And yet a call is made upon me to do that which all parties refused to do at the last session. I have also been called upon to take away the arms from the Mormons; to raise the militia to arrest a supposed fugitive; and in fact to repeal some of the ordinances of the city of Nauvoo. Hancock county is justly famed for its intelligence; and I cannot believe that any of its citizens are so ignorant as not to know that I have no power to do these things. The absurd and preposterous nature of these requests give some color, to the charge that they are made for political effect only. I hope that this charge is untrue; for in all candor, it would be more credible to those concerned to have their errors attributed to ignorance than to a disposition to embroil the country in the horrors of war, for the advancement of party ends. But if there should be any truth in the charge, (which God forbid) I affectionately entreat all the good citizens engaged in it, to lay aside their designs, and yield up their ears to the voice of justice, reason, and humanity. All that I can do, at present, is to admonish both parties to be wary of carrying matters to extremity. Let it come to this: let a state of war ensue, and I will be compelled to interfere with executive power. In that case also, I wish in a friendly, affectionate, and candid manner, to tell the citizens of Hancock county, Mormons and all, that my interference will be against those who shall be the first transgressors. I am bound by the laws and the constitution to regard you all as citizens of the state, possessed of equal rights and privileges; and to cherish the rights of one as dearly as the rights of another. I can know no distinction among you except that of assistant and assailed.

I hope, Dear Sir, you will do me the favor to publish this letter in the papers of your country, for the satisfaction of all persons concerned.

I am, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS FORD.

We find that Gen. Joseph Smith's correspondence with Arlington Bennett, is attracting the attention of many of our leading papers; it has been published by several of the most prominent in the Union, among which is the "New York Herald," and "Niles' National Register."

We clip the following from Niles' National Register, of Feb. 3.

ILLINOIS.

The MORMONS. This singular community contrive to make themselves of importance. Numbering as they do, many thousands persons, all moving with perfect devotion at the nod of their prophet, and burning with ardor in a cause which most of them believe to be of divine authority,—holding as they do grants made to them from time to time by the legislature of Illinois, a very large, not to say unusual corporate powers,—and wielding as they are well aware the balance of power between the two great political parties in the State, they feel their importance, and contrive to make others feel it also. Under the superintendence of a man of no small natural capacity, by the labor of those thousands, most of them industrious individuals, wonders have certainly been performed in the wilderness. Besides the building of the Temple, the Hotel, nay the city itself of Nauvoo where they a few years since took up their abode, great improvements have been effected. The editor of the Hawk Eye remarks:

"Although much complaint has been made about the Mormons, we saw, on our late trip evidences of improvement on our prairies, which we consider highly creditable to the Mormons who made them, and without whom we doubt wheth-

er they would have been made for many years to come. All those who have travelled over the large prairie between Fort Madison, Warsaw, and Carthage, remember how dreary it was a few years since. Now it is studded with houses and good farms. The English, who understand hedging and ditching far better than our people, have gone upon that prairie and have enclosed extensive fields in this manner. Along the old Rock Island Trace, which we travelled seven years ago and which was then a dreary waste, we saw a field enclosed with a good sod fence, six miles long and one wide. We think such enterprise is worthy to be mentioned. As long as the Mormons are harmless and do not interfere with the rights of our people, we think they should be treated well. We shall never convince them that they are a deluded people, as for as their religious notions are concerned in any other way."

But the object in view in noticing those people at present is to exhibit recent movements of very singular aspect both as to law and politics. The correspondence between Joseph Smith, the prophet of the sect, and J. C. Calhoun, one of the candidates for the presidency, which will be found in the political department of this number, is sufficiently characteristic of the man who commenced, and concludes the said correspondence, and furnishes something as unique in *abstract notions* as our readers have lately met with.

The St. Louis New Era, of the 29th says:—

"A meeting was recently held at Nauvoo, to express the sentiments of the Mormons in relation to the repeated demands by the state of Missouri for the body of General Joseph Smith, 'as well as the common cruel practice of kidnapping citizens of Illinois and forcing them across the Mississippi river, and then incarcerating them in the dungeons or prisons of Missouri.'"

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas the state of Missouri, with the governor at the head, continues to make demands upon the executive of Illinois for the body of General Joseph Smith, as we believe, to keep up a system of persecution against the church of the Latter Day Saints, for the purpose of justifying the said state of Missouri in her diabolical, unchristian, and unconstitutional warfare against said Church of the Latter Day Saints, and which she has practised during the last twelve years, whereby many have been murdered, mobbed, and ravished, and the whole community expelled from the state.

And also to have dust in the eyes of the nation and the world, while she, as a state, with a government to back her, continues to slip over the river and steal the property of the Latter Day Saints, and kidnap the members of the said church, to glut their vengeance, malice, revenge, and avarice; and to make slaves of the said captives or murder them: Therefore,

Resolved unanimously, as we do know that Joseph Smith is not guilty of any charge made against him by the said state of Missouri, but is a good, industrious, well meaning, and worthy citizen of Illinois, and an officer that does faithfully and impartially administer the laws of the state, that we, as citizens of Illinois, crave the protection of the constitution and laws of the country as an aegis to shield him, the said General Joseph Smith, from such cruel persecutions, beseeching the governor of Illinois not to issue any more writs against the said General Joseph Smith, or other Latter Day Saints, (unless they are guilty,) but to let the Latter Day Saints "breathe awhile like other men," and enjoy the liberty guaranteed to every honest citizen by the Magna Charta of our common country."

The city authorities have also passed "an extra ordinance for the extra case of Joseph Smith and others," the principal provision of which is that—

"If any person or persons shall come with process, demand, or requisition, founded upon the aforesaid Missouri difficulties, to arrest said Joseph Smith, he or they shall be subject to be arrested by any officer of the city, with or without process, and tried by the municipal court, upon testimony, and if found guilty, sentenced to imprisonment in the city prison for life, which convict or convicts can only be pardoned by the governor with the consent of the mayor of the said city."

At a meeting held at a more recent period, it is said, that—

"After some pertinent remarks by Mr. Taylor, General Joseph Smith briefly addressed the meeting; and he disclaimed entirely from the opinions of the Attorney General, and observed that it was stated in the charter that the legion was a part of the militia of Illinois, and that his commission declared that he (General Smith) was Lieutenant General of the Nauvoo Legion and of the militia of the State of Illinois, and as such, it was not only his duty to enforce the city ordinances, but the laws of the State, when called on by the Governor. He also stated that he had been informed that the chief magistrate of Missouri had it in contemplation to make another requisition on the Governor of Illinois for him, Joseph Smith."

In the Nauvoo Neighbor, we find an ordinance amended by the city authorities on the 10th instant which we suppose to be a substitute for the foregoing.

It ordains that "to prevent kidnapping, illegal arrests of persons, or unlawful searches for property, that all writs or warrants issued out of the city shall be executed within the limits of said city, be examined by, and receive the approval and signature of the Mayor of said city on the back of said process,

and be served by the marshal of said city."

"And that every officer who shall execute or attempt to execute any process as aforesaid, without first obtaining the approval and signature of the mayor of said city as specified in the first section of this ordinance, shall be subject to a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars or imprisonment not less than one month nor more than six months in the city prison, or both, as a breach of ordinance to be tried before the municipal court of said city."

"Nothing in the foregoing ordinance shall be so construed as to prevent, hinder, or thwart the designs of justice, or to retard the civil officers of the state or county in the discharge of their official duties; but to aid and assist them within the limits of the city."

This ordinance is signed by "Joseph Smith, mayor."

But the most curious of this history we derive from a previous number of the Neighbor, in which we find a correspondence between Joe Smith and the celebrated Ennet, the former commander-in-chief of the Nauvoo legion, mayor of the city, and right hand man; but who is will be remembered by our readers subsequently denounced Joseph as the vilest hypocrite and scoundrel that ever deceived men and women, and threatened loudly to blow up the whole concern. This Bennett it is stated by some, is disposed to become a candidate for one of the highest offices in the state of Illinois, and in order to success proceeds to make overtures to the prophet. His letter and reply are as follows:—

Here follows the letter of James Arlington Bennett, and also the response of General Joseph Smith, and John C. Calhoun, both of which have been published in the Neighbor.

It will be perceived that the editor of the Register, is laboring under a mistake about John C. Bennett. It was not John C. Bennett who, is now in the western country, who wrote the letter to Mr. Smith, but James Arlington Bennett of Long Island.

We believe in the statements of the editor of the "Register," that the Mormons are of importance, and that their leader is also a man of importance. Important men always choose important leaders, and we would suggest for the particular consideration of the editor of the Register, the following lines of Dr. Watt, although written to children, they may be applicable to men:

"I would be walking with the wise,
That I may wiser grow."

Mr. Editor, if you wish to associate with great men, come to Nauvoo.

The Ordinances above, having answered the purpose designed, have since been repealed.

To the Editor of the Neighbor:

(Sir: I wish to say to you, as there seems to be a prospect of peace, that it will be more love-like, God-like, and man-like, to say nothing about the "Warsaw Signal." If the editor breathes out that old sulphurous blast, let him go and besmear his reputation and the reputation of those that uphold him, with soot and dirt; but as for us, and all honest men, we will not call our part for there the honor lies." We will honor the advice of Governor Ford; cultivate peace and friendship with all; mind our own business and come off with flying colors, respected, because, in respecting others, we respect ourselves.)

Respectfully, I am

JOSEPH SMITH.

Nauvoo, Feb. 10, 1844.

We certainly approve very highly of the above sentiment; we have pursued this course ever since we have had any charge of the editorial department of the papers of Nauvoo, and we now see nothing in that paper to lead us to alter our course for two reasons. The first is we never have considered the filthy effusions of that paper any scandal, and in the second place, we knew that to have anything printed in that paper was not publishing it, inasmuch as it is too limited in its circulation for the public to know anything about it. Therefore, for us to publish their trash would be doing that for them which they could not do for themselves.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Many of the more respectable citizens of Warsaw, indignant at the moves of the Anti-Mormon party, and feeling desirous of ridding themselves from the odium of being considered their associates, assembled at an Anti-Mormon meeting, and passed the following resolutions, presented by E. A. Bedell, a Justice of the Peace, of that place:

"Whereas, By a recent publication which appeared in the Warsaw Message, an Anti Mormon meeting has been called in the town of Warsaw, for the avowed purpose of getting up a thorough Anti-Mormon organization, in accordance with various requests made by various other meetings recently held in our county, under the imposing title of Anti-Mormonism.

And, Whereas, Judging from the expressions of the sentiments of those convened in said meetings (though varying among themselves,) we deem their sentiments and policy as injurious to the best interests of our country.

And, Whereas, Inflammatory Resolutions, emanating and issued from a public meeting, called and held in our town, would be attributed to and deemed expressive of the sentiments of a majority of the citizens of said town; Therefore

Resolved, That we at this time deem it inexpedient to hold meetings under such titles, and pass inflammatory resolutions for the express purpose of exciting and keeping up an excitement in the

"I will go back to the stable, under the plea of looking to the horses," and return with our pistols, which I can conceal in my pockets." In a few minutes he rejoined me, and we had scarcely begun to talk of the extraordinary tale that had been communicated to us, when the tramping of horses' feet was heard, and three officers, dressed as the girl had described, entered the yard of the inn. Thus far the story was confirmed. Conviction of the truth now took possession of Pierre's mind.

"It is too true," he said. "I will go back to the stable, and I think of what is best to be done. In the mean time, the landlord will doubtless come to you; and it is better we should not be seen together."

He had not left the room five minutes ere mine host made his appearance. A more specious and obsequious Boniface you never beheld. As the girl had predicted, his opening speech was to the effect that I would be trusted, pardon the liberty he was about to take in proposing that three officers of the Imperial guard should dine in my room. "He had dinner for five certainly; but if the repeat he had prepared was served up in two separate apartments, there would not be sufficient for either party. He assured me, moreover, that I could not fail to be pleased with the society of these gentlemen, as they were officers of rank."

Putting as good a face on the matter, as I could, I expressed my willingness to meet his wishes, and those of the officers.

I added, however, that I trusted the newly-arrived gentlemen would excuse my servant sitting at the same table with them; that I was traveling for my health, and he was seldom from my side, as I was subject to sudden attacks of spasms. I thought the fellow appeared rather disconcerted at this announcement, but not pretending to notice the effect my communication had produced, he requested him as he left the room to send my servant up stairs, as I wished to take some cordial before dinner. Pierre soon made his appearance, and putting my pistols into my hand, he said, "All is but too true, Monsieur, courage, and we shall be masters of the field. I have arranged my plan, and you must follow my instructions. The captain of this infernal band of cut-throats, you must place at the bottom of the table, facing you; his two confederates you must request to sit on one side of the table, while I take my seat opposite to them. As soon as I have helped myself to a glass of wine, after the desert is placed on the table, you must shoot the scoundrel facing you! shrink not, for on your nerve and presence of mind depend our safety. Leave the rest to me; we have a desperate game to play—courage and courage alone are wanting to ensure success."

I promised compliance, and was picturing to myself the scene in which I was so soon to play so prominent a part, when the three *soi-disant* officers made their appearance, ushered in by the landlord. The fellows were dressed to perfection—rather *outré* as to dandyism; for they were oiled, curled, and scented as the veriest *petit maitre* in the *recherche* salons of Paris. Their address was rather of the free and easy school, somewhat overdone, perhaps, but still there was nothing offensive in their manner.

They were polite in their thanks for the honor conferred upon them by allowing them to dine with me, in short, they acted their parts to the life. The glances that had been interchanged amongst themselves as they entered the apartment, when they beheld Pierre, had not escaped my observation. I therefore, as soon as they had expended their volley of compliments and thanks, apologized for being compelled to have my servant at the table, assigning the same reason I had given the landlord. At length the soup was served, then the goulas, a friandaise, stewed ducks, and a roasted capon.

Every mouthful I took, I thought would have choked me; and my want of appetite, which was remarked, I attributed to the state of my health. The fellows, ate, drank, laughed, and chatted away in the most amiable manner possible.

The dinner was by this time nearly brought to a conclusion. The girl had waited upon us, and during her absence from the room with the remains of the dinner, one of the miscreants opposite to Pierre appeared to be searching about his person for some missing object, at last he said, "I have lost my snuff-box." And addressing himself to my attendant, added, "I will thank you to go down stairs, and on the dresser in the kitchen you will see a gold snuff-box—for I must have left it there—and bring it up to me."

Pierre, however to my great delight, never quitted the room, and very quietly remarked, that he never executed any orders but those of his master. The person addressed looked confused at this reply, and bit his lips with rage. Turning to me, he requested very politely that I would send my servant for the box in question. To my infinite relief, and as good luck would have it, the girl reappeared with the cheese, and some fruit, and I observed to the gentleman of the snuff box, that *la fille* would fetch it for him.

Mademoiselle was, accordingly, commissioned to execute the errand, but she presently returned, saying there was no tobacco to be found below.

"Nimporte," said the fellow; bring us some champagne.

While this very pleasant beverage was gone for, the other officer discovered that his pocket-handkerchief was absent without leave, and ordered Pierre to go to the kitchen and look for it. This command, however, was disobeyed in like manner; for my trusty follower replied, "The servant will be here directly with the devil."

and she can bring it you." The champagne was brought, and ere the cork was let loose from its confinement, the pocket-handkerchief was accidentally discovered under the table!

The girl now left the room; and never shall I forget the look, she gave me as she closed the door. It seemed to say, "the world has closed on you for ever!—we shall never see each other again."

The bottle was passed, and as Pierre helped himself, he turned towards me, and a glance of the eye told what he meant. He put the glass to his lips; but placing it suddenly on the table, said to me, "I hope you are not ill, sir?" "No," I replied. "I knew what he meant," but I was powerless. He added, Monsieur must take some cordial; he put his hands in his pockets, and drew forth a brace of pistols, and levelling them with a deadly aim at his opposite neighbours, shot them both through the heart at the same moment. He then sprang like a tiger on the captain at the foot of the table, which was upset in the general melee, caught him by the throat, and called me to come to his assistance. I had in some degree recovered from the stupefaction, for my senses had been paralysed, if I may use the expression; and ran to the faithful fellow.

We contrived to pinion the scoundrel between us; and I made assurance doubly sure, Pierre bound one end of the table cloth over the villain's face, while, with the other, he fastened his arms behind him.

"Now, Monsieur," said he, stand over this scelerat with your pistols, until I return from the stable with a cord; he rushed down the stairs, and was back with me in less than two minutes. We bound our friend fast, hand and foot. "And now," said Pierre, you must remain here until I have ridden to the nearest post-town, which is not above two leagues from this: I will bring back assistance, and give our prisoner into safe custody."

There is not a living being below—the hour is empty. You have nothing to apprehend—not a soul will molest you.

I must first catch a horse, for ours have been turned loose. There was one in the yard just now; and you may rely upon it I will lose no time in returning with some military and police, and release you from your unpleasant situation."

I had the satisfaction of hearing my brave and faithful attendant gallop off in a minute. My position in the mean time was none of the pleasantest. I made up my mind to sell my life dearly, in the event of any attempt at rescue; and what with watching the door, and the wretch at my feet, I had no very agreeable time of it. The two hours I thus spent, I thought the longest I had ever experienced. Thanks to a merciful Providence, the trial I had undergone was brought to a termination.

The infatigable Pierre returned at length, with a *judge de paix*, and a whole posse of officials on horseback, besides a troop of mounted *gendarmerie*. The prisoner was secured, and the house searched from top to bottom—not a living soul was discovered; but in a large vaulted underground-cellar, were skeletons, and human bodies innumerable—some of the latter in every stage of decomposition. There could not have been less than from three to four hundred victims. The bodies were subsequently removed by order of the authorities, and interred in the *cimetiere* of Mezières: the house was razed to the ground by the infuriated populace."

"Strange to say, the landlord and the lovely girl, who had been instrumental in bringing these dark deeds to light, have never been heard of from that day to this; and I much fear that the latter perished by the hands of the wretch who kept the house. I have sought, by every means in my power, to gain some tidings of this beautiful creature; but in vain. Money and large rewards have not been wanting; and I would at this moment give half I am worth in the world to discover what became of her—for to her I owe my preservation. My tale is done, and I fear I may have fatigued you in its narration. I ought to mention that Pierre received the large reward offered by government, under which he still holds a lucrative situation in the customs, obtained for him by the united interests of the old general and my father, as a reward for his courage, presence of mind, and fidelity."

As my companion finished the relation of his adventure, we pulled up at the Bear at Hungerford. Well! said our dragsman, that's the most interesting story I ever heard in my born days. May the reader be of the same opinion! I will only add, that it is strictly true in every particular. I parted with my intellectual entertaining fellow-traveller about four miles on this side of Marlborough, not without an earnest request on his part of renewing our acquaintance in Paris. That I availed myself of the cordial invitation may possibly be made manifest in a future number.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the old numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

(For the Neighbor.)

A NEW CONUNDRUM.

Why are the sentiments advanced in a Warsaw Message dirty. Exactly like the unclean Laws Of a certain famous city? Because, being far beneath a virtuous people's level, They breathe the little, nasty cunning of the devil.

mind of one against another class of our own citizens.

Resolved: That though the sentiments, policy and intention of the Anti-Mormons of this country vary and conflict with each other, yet we deem all such meetings called for such purposes, as injurious to the interests and peace of the citizens of our country and town, and only calculated to drive from our country good citizens, who would under other circumstances settle among us.

They certainly have done honor to themselves and when such resolutions are passed in their own meeting it clearly shows the tone of public feeling. Why do not the intelligent portion of the inhabitants of Carthage follow their example and thus prove to the world that they are republicans, patriots and honest men? Come now, let us all follow the advice of the prophet, and cultivate peace.

From the following it will be seen, that the editor of the "New-York Herald," is of the same opinion as ourselves in regard to Joseph Smith, his intelligence, influence, &c. And we verily believe that if he and others would only speak out what they believe that their opinion would be, that he would make a better president than either Van Buren, Clay, or any other man.

VERY IMPORTANT AND CURIOUS FROM THE MORMON EMPIRE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

We received on Thursday some very curious and important intelligence from Nauvoo—the city of the new Mormon Empire which is rapidly rising in the West. It appears that the Mormons are preparing to regulate matters so as to control the presidential question in the coming election. We present extracts from their "holy paper," as they call it, "The Times and Seasons." The first extract gives us an account of the general progress of their affairs in the West; and a very flattering account it appears to be, indicating that their religion—their temple—their agriculture—their politics—and their morals, are all on the high road to improvement. But the most significant of all, is the curious correspondence between General Joe Smith, the great Prophet, and John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.

It will be perceived from this correspondence that Joe Smith and his whole empire have taken ground not only against Mr. Van Buren in the next election, but also against John C. Calhoun, and that in Joe's letter he applies to the back of the latter, the Mormon lash without any stint. It is the most curious and unique correspondence on a political or religious subject, which we ever recollect to have read, and proves very conclusively that Joe knows very well what he is about—a devilish sight better than either Parson Potts or Doctor Wainwright.

We understand from other accounts that the Mormons are indeed making rapid progress in every point of view—that their "holy city" is filling up fast by emigrants from England—that money is increasing among them—industry increasing—population rapidly increasing. They have already, we believe, a military force of nearly two thousand strong, armed and equipped according to law, and commanded by their own military officers. Heretofore, Joe Smith and his disciples have principally distinguished themselves as religious innovators—the propagators of a "new revelation," as they call it, designed to swallow up all the other religions and sects that agitate the country. But it will be seen, from the intelligence that we give our readers to-day, that Joe Smith has gone a little beyond this, and has taken the field as a political agitator, determined to wield political influence and political votes for the purpose of advancing the temporal interest and prosperity of the empire. This presents a very singular case in politics. It is very well known that the Mormons are numerous enough in the State of Illinois to control the character of its vote. If they control the vote of that State, they will succeed in a great measure, in controlling the vote of the whole western country, for it will be a very close vote at best. It therefore will be seen, that this insignificant body of men, may, in the event of the next Presidency, control the destinies of all the candidates.

The Mormons have now declared their unequivocal hostility to Martin Van Buren and Calhoun; but so far as we have been able to learn, they have been silent with regard to Mr. Clay. It is probable that they may go for him—but this is not certain. At all events, their interference at this important crisis, presents a very singular state of things with regard to the next Presidency. It really would appear as if Mr. Clay, by all these items coming indirectly into the ranks of his allies, would be our next President. We have already seen that Four-crism, with all its phalanxes, and the "grand industrial army" to boot, is at his back—that the Transcendentalism of the East is with him—and now we have Mormonism apparently fast travelling to him, after proclaiming its hostility to the democratic leaders. We very well recollect that the great political wave, which carried General Jackson first into the Presidency in 1828, presented a similar state of things. All the *isms*—Owenism, Fanny Wrightism—and Communism—all the *isms* in fact, then in the country, united against Mr. Adams, and declared in favor of General Jackson. He was accordingly elected. Mr. Clay is as fortunate, it appears, as to have attracted a similar combination of friendly *isms*.

All those doctrines, and ologies and *isms*, which have no definite character, no definite destiny, and no definite moral principle, appear to be floating about to find somebody to which they can adhere, and by doing so they think they may be able to carry out their projects of revolution and change. In the eyes of all Mr. Clay presents, it seems, the strongest attractions.

With these remarks, we give the following extracts from the Mormon Journal as being the most curious and important we have seen, and probable tending in no slight degree to develop the result of the next Presidency, as well as the result of the new revelation of Joe Smith.

Mr. Editor:

As I shall soon be in want of a considerable amount of brick, I take the liberty to say, through your paper, to the Brick Makers of Nauvoo, give me your proposals for HALF A MILLION OF BRICK, to be furnished at the kiln or kilns, the present season; stating the time of delivery; the whole or part may be taken at one contract. The quality, whether pressed or unpressed, and the difference in price; whether the clay has been aired and frosted; and what proportion of broken brick will be included in the count. Terms, cash on delivery; time, price, and quality suiting. Address, through the Neighbor.

[We have seen 'A Builder' and are satisfied it will be for the interest of our Brick Makers to look to this thing without delay.]

THE NAUVOO LITERARY LYCEUM.

The following is a statement of the question for discussion at the next regular meeting (28th inst., Tuesday, 5 o'clock P. M., precisely) of The Nauvoo Literary Lyceum—

"Are the claims and qualifications of MARTIN VAN BUREN, for the Presidency, as good as those of HENRY CLAY?"

PARLIES LITERANT.

Affirmative. J. H. HARRIS, Esq., G. P. STILES, Esq., C. T. RICE, Esq., C. L. HIGGINS, Esq., W. F. FICK, Esq., L. O. LITTLEFIELD, Esq.

Negative. J. H. HARRIS, Esq., G. P. STILES, Esq., C. T. RICE, Esq., C. L. HIGGINS, Esq., W. F. FICK, Esq., L. O. LITTLEFIELD, Esq.

THE EXILE'S RETURN.

O, my own native country, again I behold thee, Once more do I hail thee fair "Queen of the West."

Again in the arms of my fancy I fold thee, And call thee "Ma-Vernueen" "the Isle of the West."

The health on thy mountains hath oft been my pillow, And there, was the step of my boyhood full footed.

But years have elapsed, and the foam crested billow Hath borne me an exile from love and from home.

Deep, deep are the feelings reflection can wake, The visions of childhood now throng to my view.

The hopes in despair that long since were forsaken, I feelate renewed far more vivid and true.

But yet, oh my country, how changed do I find thee, The voice of affection no more shall I hear, No heart that I loved now remains to remind me.

That "Friendship" one shed for the Exile, "a tear."

No more do the scenes, which in youth so delighted, Retain the fond charm which before they possessed.

The love which was mine may long since have been blighted, With griefs yet unknown, as my soul is oppressed.

Alas! my sad heart overfloweth with emotion, For time hath not chilled the affection I bore.

And for Erin thy sons own a lasting devotion, When near thee they love thee, when absent adore thee.

Sweet Isle of the Ocean, a solemn benison Around thee, Spring seeks in thy valleys her lovely abode, Where nature smiles glad as when fairly she found thee.

An Emerald bright from the hands of her God, With pride then returning, my country I claim thee.

For where could I find such warm hearts as in thee, Thy sons and thy daughters, exulting may name thee.

"First flower of the Earth, and first gem of the Sea."

COMMANDER BEADON'S LIFE BUOY.

Which gained the Gold Iris Medal, in June last, from the Royal Society.

The loss of life by shipwreck on the sea coast is a subject of vast concern to every philanthropic mind. Every fresh accident gives an additional impulse to the fervent desire of bringing into use some means or other for the preservation of human life at sea. Amongst the many inventions and schemes devised for this purpose, we know of none that surpasses the ingenious and meritorious life-preserving machine, the invention of Commander Beadon, R. N. It is well known how easily, with a small piece of wood, a person can float himself for hours even in a tempestuous sea. Witness, for instance, the miraculous escape of one individual in this way from the Conqueror, off Boulogne, last year; where all the rest, crew and passengers, met with a watery grave, only two or three miles from the shore. Beadon's machine, or life buoy, is simply this—that the moment the ship is stranded on the coast where the sea is so boisterous that the boats cannot be made use of, as the last resource, that every available material of a buoyant nature to be found in the ship be collected and made fast separately (a few yards' distance from each other) to a line, forming a long raft to which the unfortunate sufferer can cling. The line of the raft is previously attached to the apparatus (life-boat) an illustration of which is given above, and a detailed account of its principles is here subjoined. By this life-buoy, guided by a mariner, the sufferers are secured against being drifted off to sea, at the mercy of the wind and waves, it being so constructed that one individual mariner is sufficient to bring it to shore, against wind and tide in most cases, where a common boat would be swamped instantly; so that, in

this respect, it differs from, and surpasses most other benevolent inventions for the same humane object.

We may venture to assert that had such a *rowing-buoy* as the above accompanied the Pegasus, the immense sacrifice of life then made would have been prevented, and many of the now fatherless children would have rejoiced to find their parents' life spared to them by this inimitable invention.

With an honorable self-denying spirit (sailor-like), and worthy of imitation, Commander Beadon, after accomplishing his project, at an expense of £100 to himself, threw the invention open to the public, without any trammels, or patent, so that any one at liberty to manufacture from his model deposited at the Museum of the Society of Arts, Adelphi, London.

We sincerely trust that something will at once be done by every company interested in taking passengers by sea, especially our numerous steamboats; and as ten pounds is ample to construct a *working* life-buoy upon Beadon's scheme, surely the proprietors and directors of our navigation steamboat companies will be greatly to blame, should they not be provided with such a useful method in future of guarding against such an awful calamity as the loss of life upon the coast, under circumstances of shipwreck.

DESCRIPTION.

The drawing shows a man seated upon a moveable life-buoy, in the act of returning to a ship to leeward. It is a metal tube 8 feet long by 12 inches in its greatest diameter, and is tapered towards its after end so as to permit it to pass freely through the water. It is conical at each end, in which are eyebolts, for the double purpose of attaching a rope to tow it by, and to steady it when suspended at the stern by passing over guide rods fixed therein. The keel (a portion of which is seen) is 10 or 12 inches deep. The buoy is quite safe from filling with water, it being divided into compartments or cases; these cases or drums are water tight, and distinct from each other as well as from the outer cylinder, but are made to fit it nicely, whereby it is much strengthened and supported on the inside against any external blow or pressure. A saddle is formed in it, in which the man sits, quite secure from being washed off, his feet resting on man-ropes. On each side is attached a framework or wing with stop hinges, secured by bolts passing into circular pieces of wood, fitting the cylinder. On the under side of these wings are fixed semicircular extremities. These wings hang down when the buoy is suspended across a frail, but form outriggers when in the water, thus giving it stability. The light staff is moveable on an axle, and so arranged that it lies parallel with the buoy when hung up to the ship, and assumes an upright position when in the water; by this contrivance, there is not more available space occupied than by the buoy now used. It is fired and let go in the usual way, and is propelled by two oars attached with universal joints at the end, eight feet long, and fixed to a moveable pin, suffering it to have a horizontal and vertical motion, but securing it from loss. It may also be propelled by two paddles fixed in a similar way.

DEATHS—For the week ending Monday the 12th inst.

Nathaniel H. Turner, 39; inflammation of brain.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

DEATHS—For the week ending Monday the 19th inst.

Mahaly Ann Morris, 31y 2m; bilious colic.

Robert Hicks, 74y; old age.

Elipha Marsh, 53y; lung fever.

Total 3.

DIED—On the 14th inst., Mary Isabella Hales, daughter of Stephen Jr. and Evelina Hales.

In this city, of fits, Mary Elizabeth Gray, daughter of John and Elizabeth Gray, aged six months, two weeks, formerly of Salem, Mass.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

State of Illinois, ss.

In the Circuit Court, to May Term, A. D. 1844.

William H. Tinsley, Plaintiff.

vs.

Thomas J. Hunter, Defendant.

IN ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said Thomas J. Hunter that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the Clerk's office of the said Circuit Court, dated the 18th day of November, A. D. 1843, at the suit of the said William H. Tinsley, against the estate of you the said Thomas J. Hunter, for the sum of two thousand and five hundred dollars, directed to the sheriff of said county of Hancock, which writ has been returned by the said sheriff into the said Clerk's office, levied upon the following described property, to wit: Lots No. 5 and 6, in block No. one, in the town of Pontiac; also one frame building on lot No. 3, in block No. one; also a quantity of brick in the kiln, supposed to be about forty thousand; also a quantity of lumber, supposed to be about four thousand feet, and a quantity of lime in the kiln, about one hundred bushels; also levied on William Smith, Heskiah Spillman, and N. M. Henthorn as garnishees. Now, unless you, the said Thomas J. Hunter, shall be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be held at the Court-house in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of May next, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you in favor of the said William H. Tinsley, and the

said property so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
By E. D. HEAD, Deputy.
Bachman & Shipper, for plaintiff.
February 14, 1844. no43-4w.

State of Illinois, ss.

In the Hancock county Circuit Court, to the May Term, A. D. 1844.

William Nesbitt, Complainant.

vs.

Lydia Nesbitt, Defendant.

In Chancery, Bill for Divorce.

The complainant's solicitor having filed affidavit that the defendant, Lydia Nesbitt, is a non-resident of this State; notice is hereby given to the said Lydia Nesbitt that a suit in Chancery has been commenced in the Circuit Court in and for said county of Hancock, at the suit of William Nesbitt, against the said Lydia Nesbitt, that a subpoena has been issued therein returnable on the first day of the next term of said court to be held at the Court house in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of May, A. D. 1844, and that unless the said Lydia Nesbitt shall appear on the return day of said writ, plead, answer or demur to said bill, the same will be taken as confessed against her and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
By D. E. HEAD, Deputy.
Geo. P. Stiles, Sol. for Complainant.
February 15, 1844. no43-4w.

State of Illinois, ss.

In the Hancock county Circuit Court, to the May Term, A. D. 1844.

A. Fred Brown, Complainant.

vs.

Hester Ann Eliza Brown, Defendant.

In Chancery, Bill for Divorce.

The complainant's solicitor herein having filed affidavit that the defendant, Hester Ann Eliza Brown, is a non-resident of the State, notice is hereby given to the said Hester Ann Eliza Brown, that a suit in Chancery has been commenced in the Circuit Court in and for said county of Hancock, at the suit of Alfred Brown, against the said Hester Ann Eliza Brown, that a subpoena has been issued therein, returnable on the first day of the next term thereof, to be held at the Court-house in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of May, A. D. 1844, and that unless the said Hester Ann Eliza Brown shall appear on the return day of said writ, plead, answer or demur to said bill, the same will be taken as confessed against her and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
By D. E. HEAD, Deputy.
Geo. P. Stiles, Sol. for Complainant.
February 15, 1844. no43-4w.

JUST LOOK HERE ONCE!

An old Connecticut Pottery away up here in Iowa!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that they have opened a large Red and Brown Ware Manufactory one mile west of Nashville, Lee county, Iowa Territory; carried on by the best of eastern workmen; where a large assortment of this ware will continually be kept on hand. All bills and orders will be filled on the shortest notice. Dry Goods and Produce will be taken in exchange—cash not refused. Also a good Red Ware Pottery wanted.

MOSES MARTIN,
MATHEW MORE.

Feb. 21, 1844. no43-30w.

NOTICE.

HEREBY notify all persons not to harbor or trust my son, Edmund McNally, my account as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

ENOS McNALLY.
February 29, 1844. no43-11.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that George Fisher Fordham, son of Elijah Fordham, has absconded from his father's house without cause or provocation. This is to notify the public against trusting or harboring him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting.

ELIJAH FORDHAM.
Feb. 14, 1844. no42-3w.

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested in the fencing and cultivating of the large field, are requested to meet at B. Calkins' on Saturday the 24th inst., at eleven o'clock A. M.

A general attendance is solicited, as business of importance will be laid before the meeting.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Daniel Spencer, senior, late of Hancock county Ill., deceased, are hereby requested and notified, to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said county, on the first Monday in April next for adjustment and allowance; and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

AUGUSTINE SPENCER, Adm'r.
Nauvoo, July 14, 1844. no42-8w.

NOTICE.

HEREBY warn the public against buying a certain Note, which I Benjamin Livingston gave to Levett Neal, dated August 1843, payable in two years, amounting to one hundred and twenty-seven dollars, which note I shall not pay as I have not received any value thereon.

BENJAMIN LIVINGSTON.
Feb. 7, 1844-4111.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING

AND PLATING in all its varieties at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the Temple, by Gustavus Hills.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit Court, made at the May term A. D. 1843, of said county, the undersigned will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder, at the late residence of Edward White, deceased, in said county, on Saturday the 23d day of March next, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: The south west quarter of section eleven, seven north, eight west; north east quarter, section eleven, seven north, eight west; fifty acres, part of west half, south east quarter, section eleven, seven north, eight west; east half, south west quarter, section ten, seven north, eight west; east half, north east quarter, section ten, seven north, eight west; lots one and two and three, of section sixteen, seven north, eight west; also one undivided third part of Perry & privilege, including lands &c. between Appanooce and Fort Madison; and the following town-lots in the town of Appanooce in Hancock county, to wit: lot ten, block 6; lots ten and four, block seven; lots four, five, six, eight and nine, block nine; lots one, two, three and four, block ten; lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, block twelve; lots one, two, three, four, five, six and seven, block thirteen; lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight, block twenty four; lots one, two, three, four and five, block twenty five; being real estate of which Edward White, late of said county died seized, and which said real estate was by order of said court directed to be sold to pay the debts of said deceased. Terms of sale, six months credit, bond with approved security will be required.

SAMUEL S. WHITE, Administrator.
Appanooce, Jan. 28, 1844. no41-8w.

LOST on the hill near the Temple 6 or 8 weeks ago a black silk veil with small figures and a heavy border; whoever found it will, by leaving it with the Temple Committee, confer a favor on PHEBE GRAVES.

Feb. 7, 1844-4111.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—per 10.	For	7	8
Barley—per 10.	For	11	12
Collins'—per dozen.			
Collins'		16	00
Others.		14	00
Ragging—Mo. per yard.		14	12
Bale Rope—Mo. per lb.		44	00
Beeswax—per lb.		26	00
Caster Beans—per bushel.		40	50
Candles—per lb.			
Sperm.		26	30
Tallow—Mould.		8	8
—Dipped.		7	8
Stearine.		20	20
Coal—per ton.			
Lehigh.		14	00
Pittsburgh—per bushel.		16	00
Missouri and Illinois.		7	8
Coffee—per lb.			
Java.		13	15
Havana.		8	9
Rio.		8	9
St. Domingo.		8	9
Laguayra.		8	9
Chocolate—No. 1.		2	15
No. 2.		2	14
Copper—per lb.			
Braziers.		35	00
Sheeting.		43	00
Bottom.		43	00
Flats.		43	00
Cordage—per lb.			
Manilla.		12	14
Tarred Rope.		9	10
Red Cords, Manilla, per dozen.		2 25	2 50
Hemp.		1 75	2 00
Plough Lines.		75	1 00
Cotton Yarns—per lb.			
Pittsburgh.		4	15
Common.		12	13
Domestic—per yard.			
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.		67	71
4-4 and 6-4.		8	10
Bleached Shirting, 3-4 and 7-8.		8	10
4-4 and 6-4.		8	10
Brown Drillings.		8	10
Burlaps.		12	00
Brown Lowell Oze bags.		104	13
Virginia do.		9	10
Ticking, 3-4 and 4-4.		9	10
Saltines.		34	55
Kentucky Jeans.		25	55
Cotton Cheeks.		104	121
Blue Drillings.		104	121
Mixed summer Stuffs.		2	26
Dye Stuffs.			
Madder, per lb.		15	16
Logwood.		15	16
Judigo, Sp. cotton.		1 25	1 45
Coppers.		2	24
Cainwood, per lb.		9	10
Fustic.		42	00
Drugs & Medicines.			
Ginseng, per lb.		14	15
Saleratus, Western.		7	8
—Eastern.		8	9
Alum, per lb.		5	6
Quinine, per oz. 1		2 25	00
Brimstone.		5	6
Epsom Salts.		74	00
Four Sulphur.		25	30
Cream Tartar.		3 75	3 00
Gum Arabic.		42	00
Liquorice Paste.		5	00
Bal Soda.		5	00
Feathers—per lb.		6	1
Flour, Meal &c.		3 87	3 87
Flour, City Mill.		3 80	3 85
Country.		2 50	00
Rye.		2 50	00
Cornmeal, per bushel.		25	31
Fruit.		60	60
Apples, dried, per bushel.		1 50	2 00
green, per bushel.		07	1 00
Almonds, s. s. per lb.		15	1
Raisins, M. R. per box.		75	2 0
C. M.		25	0
Prunes, per lb.		00	00
Current, Zante.		0	104
Figs, p. r. r. r.		4	18
Lemon, p. r. r. r.		2 00	2 50
Part & Fatrics.		1 00	4 00
Shirto, per robe.		20	22
Red and Blue, in hair.		8	20
Gray.			

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Ephraim D. White, late of Hancock county Ill., deceased are hereby requested and notified, to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said county, on the first Monday in March next, for adjustment, and allowance. And all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

ERASMUS D. WHITE, Administrator.
Dec. 28, 1843. no40-6w.

WANTED.

TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office.

\$100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.

Woodland near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above.

Jan. 17, 1844. no38-1f.

NOTICE.

AGREEABLE to law, the School Commissioner, of Hancock county, will sell, at public sale, at the Court-house in Carthage, on the first day of March next, the School Section, numbered six, teen: in township six north, range eight west, of the fourth principal meridian; the same having been divided into lots, of ten acres each.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M., to continue till 6 P. M. each day.

Terms cash, with the privilege to each purchaser, of borrowing the amount of his bid, by giving proper security, and paying twelve per cent interest, half yearly in advance.

R. D. FOSTER, School Com. H. C.
Jan. 20, A. D. 1844. no39-1w.

THE SUBSCRIBER

PROPOSES to sell his large white house and lot, situated immediately north of the Temple, on lot No. 3, Block No. 9, of Wells' addition to the Town Plat of Nauvoo. A good well, stable and other convenient improvements are made or said lot. All who wish a beautiful situation, and the nearest of any to the Temple, will do well to call and examine said property. Terms low for cash.

FRANCIS M. HIGBEE.
N. B. A perfect title to said property will be given to the purchaser. F. M. H.
Jan. 23, 1844. no39-3m.

C. A. WARREN, C. F. HIGBEE.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

OFFICE on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

C. L. HIGBEE also informs the public that he has received the appointment of Notary Public, and is prepared to transact all business pertaining to that office.

AUCTION! AUCTION!!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has opened an Auction Room, between Mulholland and Knight Streets, on Back Street, at the 'Farmers Exchange,' one Block East of the Temple; for the purpose of selling Goods, Furniture and Property of all descriptions, that the inhabitants see proper to leave with him for sale at Public Auction. There will be two sales in each week, commencing on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M.; also Wednesday, beginning at the same hour.

P. S. CAHOON, Auctioneer.
Nauvoo, Jan. 13, 1844. no38-1f.

L. I. M. E.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER.
Nauvoo, June 17, 1843-1f.

N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT which is now occupied for a Store and Market on Mulholland Street, two and a half Blocks east of the Temple. A span of horses and wagon will be taken in part payment or some dry goods.

For further instructions inquire of
IRA S. MILES.
Dec. 27, 1843. no35-1f.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to the legal voters of Township six north, in Range nine west of the 4th principal meridian, that an election will be held at Loomis' (formerly Mills') Tavern in said Township, on the 3d day of February next, to ascertain by vote, whether the inhabitants will decide for, or against said Township's being incorporated, agreeable to the provisions of the Statute in such case made and provided.

DAVIDSON HIBBARD, Trustees of E. ROBINSON, School Lands.
Nauvoo, Jan. 10, 1844. no37-1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HEREBY informs the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he is constantly manufacturing Lasts of every description, Boot Trees and Crimps, center of Bain and Monson Streets, which he will sell, wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be purchased in the St. Louis, or any western market. As his work will be of the best quality, he respectfully invites those who may wish to purchase to call and examine his work and prices before contracting elsewhere.

MELVIN WILBUR.
Nauvoo, Jan 1st 1844. no36-1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that he is prepared to make Boots and Shoes, of every description, to order, on the shortest notice, cheaper than ever offered before in this city. He will sell Calf Boots for \$2-50, made of good custom leather, and other work in proportion. Cash, Hides, and Country Produce, taken in payment. Shop on Wells Street, one door south of the New York Store.

JAMES TWIST.
Nauvoo, Jan. 10, 1844. no37-1f.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, administrator of the estate of Joseph Alford, deceased, will sell at Vendue, at the house of John Newman, on Section 28, Township 7 north range 8 west, on Saturday, at one o'clock, the 17th day of February 1844, the personal property of said estate consisting of one Colt, one Cow, and Stock of Wheat, some Hay and Wood.

Terms of sale for all sums over five dollars, six months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security, sums under five dollars cash.

ZERAH PULSIPHER, Admr.

A FARM FOR SALE.

CONSISTING of four hundred and eighty acres, 100 acres of which being good timber. It is situated in the half breed tract, Lee county Iowa Territory, one mile north of Montrose, and one half mile from the river opposite Nauvoo. One hundred and fifteen acres are under improvement; there is a one story frame dwelling, a well and stable on the premises. The above farm will be sold cheap, terms easy. For information call at the office of C. L. HIGBEE, Esq., or at my residence on the above mentioned tract.

P. S. Missouri land will be taken in exchange for the above farm, by applying soon.
Dec. 20, 1843. no34-1f.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has just received a splendid assortment of Sole and Upper Leather, Linings, Bindings, &c., also an assortment of Shoemakers Findings, consisting of Pegs, Nails, Threads, Bristles, Auls, Heel-tails &c. The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, hides, or country produce. Those wishing to purchase will please call at the leather store of the subscriber on Mulholland street one quarter of a mile east of the Temple.

Sole-leather sold from 25 to 27 cents per lb.

JOSEPH HORNE.
Dec. 20, 1843. no34-3m.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS AND LATTER-DAY SAINTS GENERALLY.

I feel it my duty to say to the brethren generally, and especially those who are emigrating to this place, that there is in the hands of the Trustees in Trust, a large quantity of lands, both in the city and adjoining Townships in this county, which is for sale some of which belongs to the church and is designed for the benefit of the poor, and also to liquidate debts owing by the church, for which the Trustees in Trust is responsible. Some also is land which has been consecrated for the building of the Temple, and some for the Nauvoo House.

If the brethren who move in here and want an inheritance will buy their lands from the Trustees in Trust, they will thereby benefit the poor, the Temple and the Nauvoo House, and even then only be doing that which is their duty and which I know, by considerable experience, will be vastly for their benefit and satisfaction in days to come. Let all the brethren therefore, when they move into Nauvoo, consult President Joseph Smith the Trustee &c., and purchase their lands of him, and I am bold to say that God will bless them and will hereafter be glad they did so.

We hold ourselves ready at any time to wait upon the brethren and show them the lands belonging to the church and Temple &c., and can be found any day either at President Joseph Smith's Bar Room or the Temple Recorder's Office, at the Temple.

W. CLAYTON, Clerk.
Nauvoo, Dec. 16, 1843.

NAUVOO COMB MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber, late from Philadelphia, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced manufacturing combs of every variety at his manufactory, on the corner of Young and Rich Streets, opposite Mr. Moses Smith's Store, three quarters of a mile east of the Temple; which he will sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than can be purchased in St. Louis, or any western market. All merchants and others, who wish to patronize home manufacture, would do well to call and examine his work and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Horns wanted at a liberal price, in exchange for combs or cash.

JOSEPH HAMMAR.
Nauvoo, Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

MR. ROBERT WELLS, respectfully informs the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business at the corner of Main and Parley streets, and hopes by strict attention thereto, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Cutting done on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

Oct 18-25-3m.

GUSTAVUS HILLS.

WATCH-MAKER.

JEWELLER.

At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscribers, from the East, have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, in President Joseph Smith's store, which they offer for sale on as good terms as can be bought in this city; among which is a large assortment of Domestic, Muslins, of a superior quality, also Unbleached Sewing Thread of a very superior article; Blue Knitting Cotton, and a good assortment of Boston Nails, first quality; together with many other articles usually kept in such a store. As we wish to deal honestly with all men, we shall invariably have but one price. Cash and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange, except promises.

BUTLER & LEWIS.
Nauvoo, Dec. 19, 1843. no34-1f.

CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP.

THE subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of window sash and doors and all kinds of job work in their line of business, at the shortest notice for cash or country produce. Shop on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets.

JOSEPH W. COOLEGGE & CO.

N. B. Those having accounts against the above firm for work or materials will please bring them in immediately for settlement.
J. W. C. & Co.
Dec. 1843. no32-1f.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE subscriber is prepared to execute any business pertaining to the office of Notary Public, when called upon; such as: drawing, and taking the acknowledgment of Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Bills of Sale, &c. Also, taking Depositions, Affidavits, and Protest of Notes and Bills of Exchange.

Fees—For taking acknowledgment of Deeds and other instruments, to take effect in the county, 25cts.

To take effect out of the county, 50.

E. ROBINSON.

Nauvoo, Nov. 29, 1843. no31-1f.

IRON AND STEEL.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Iron, Steel, Raaps and Nails of various descriptions. Also a large assortment of Hollowware, consisting of Pots, Kettles, Pans, Ovens &c. &c. all of which articles he is prepared to sell low for cash; wholesale and retail. He also has on hand a constant supply of edge tools of various descriptions, which he makes at his manufactory, and which he is prepared to furnish to order at his store, near the corner of Partridge and Knight St.

EDWARD HUNTER.
Nauvoo, Nov. 22, 1843. no31-3m.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

WHERE is the Good Samaritan? Where the true Philanthropist? Is there no balm in Gilead? Have they not yet been found? If you have not found them, seek for the remedies offered to the afflicted, by Dr James M. Martien!

Inquire for Dr James M. Martien's Invaluable remedy for the cure of Fevers.

For Dr James M. Martien's Anti-Bilious Universal Life Pills.

For Dr James M. Martien's Anti-Dyspeptic and Anti-Consumptive Pills.

For Dr James M. Martien's Never-failing Worm Destroying medicine.

For Dr James M. Martien's Cephalic Snuff, for the cure of Nervous Headache, &c.

In these medicines, the afflicted will find a treasure which is infinitely of greater value to the sick and debilitated, than either silver or gold. Truly may it be said that, in their curative virtues may be found the Good Samaritan! the true Philanthropist! the balm of Gilead! the Poor Man's Wealth! the Sick Man's Comfort! and by the proper and timely use of which, every man may become his own Physician!

From earliest childhood, he practiced successfully the art of healing; and in defiance of opposition, by friends and relatives, he succeeded in studying the art and science of medicine; and after untiring industry and immense research, and after having reached riper years, and traveled among numerous tribes of Indians, and visited many and various climates, Dr James M. Martien is fully purged that he has now realized his fondest expectations; that the object of all his toil, labor and hope, has been accomplished; and that he will be regarded by all future generations as the true Philanthropist; as having been the instrument, under the direction of an overruling Providence, of rendering and having rendered the greatest good to the greatest number, will be cheerfully conceded.

November 22d, 1843.

City of Nauvoo.

The subscriber takes great pleasure in calling the attention of the public, to the above invaluable remedies; believing that they are a medicine that will tend to secure the health of this city. That they act most mildly, and yet most efficaciously; in uniformity with the laws of nature; and that they are composed of mild herbs. Knowing from experience that no Pill possesses more virtue in their curative properties. Their worth can only be estimated by a fair trial and by following the accompanying directions. The undersigned can produce a host of the most respectable testimony in their favor, and doubts not but a discerning public, will, in the use of them, secure to themselves, that highest boon of heaven—health.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

The above medicines may be obtained in various stores in the city, and at his House, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.

Fever Pills \$1 50; Life Pills 25 cents; Anti-Dyspeptic Pills \$1 00.

Nov 29, 1843:1f

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed-cords, clothe lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

HOWARD EGAN.
April 20, 1843. 52-1f

SPINNING WHEELS.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing Spinning Wheels of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bed-stands of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bed-stand posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.
May 24 1843, 1f.

NAUVOO BREWERY.

T. TURLEY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has constantly on hand a supply of Ale, Beer, and Yeast of the best quality for sale, both wholesale and retail, at his Brewery, corner of Hyde and Water Streets.

N. B. Whiskey, Beer and Cider Barrels, taken in exchange for Beer and Ale.

Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843. no35-1f.

DO YOU KNOW ANY THING ABOUT THE MATTER?

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the adjacent towns, that he has established a Bakery and Confectionery, in this city, on Main Street, first door South of the new Masonic Hall, where he intends to manufacture every thing connected with that kind of business—Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Jellies and Candies of all descriptions which he will sell at St. Louis prices wholesale or retail.

L. N. SCOVIL.

N. B. Martingo cakes made to order, on the shortest notice from one to twenty five dollars each.

L. N. S.
Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843.

SELECT SCHOOL.

MR. A. BLAKE, having fitted up his school room on Parley street, second block east of Main street, would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that he will commence his second quarter on Monday the 11th instant.

He has been engaged in teaching for several years in the east, and is confident he will give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

A quarter will consist of thirteen weeks—school five days each week, and no allowance will be made for absenters except in case of sickness, or by special agreement.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic \$2 00

Grammar, geography and history 2 50

Philosophy, algebra and surveying 3 00

AARON BLAKE.

Nauvoo, Dec 5th, 1843-32:3m

E. MITCHELL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S Boot and Shoe Maker, corner of Kimball and Main Street, begs to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity that he is carrying on the above business in all its branches and trusts that his long experience in conducting the business of Shoemaking both in Liverpool and Nauvoo, will insure him a share of public patronage. E. M. flatters himself that not only his workmanship but prices will give general satisfaction. All orders will be punctually attended to.

Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

SASH! SASH! SASH!!!

WINDOW SASH constantly on hand and made to order at Bruce's Sash Shop, on Partridge Street, between Parley and Sidney Streets, near Knight's Flouring Mill.

Dec. 12, 1843. no33-1y.

SELECT SCHOOL.

A SELECT SCHOOL will be opened by J. HATCH, Jr., on Mulholland Street, half a mile east of the Temple, on the 27th of November, 1843; in which will be taught the various branches of an English Education, together with Latin and Greek. Terms, three dollars per quarter for English, four for Greek and Latin.

References—to any Merchant on the Hill.

Nov 15, 1843.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeal's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordions on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

THIRD ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Osage, and St. Louis Oak, at Lyon's New Brick Store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main and Carlin streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS, direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hard-ware.

Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Millitary Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main, and Carlin streets, at the New Brick Variety Store (sign of the Lion.)

Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill.

Nov. 7, 1843. 1f

NEW GOODS, VERY CHEAP.

PRATT & SNOW, corner of Young and Wells Streets, one block north of the Temple, Nauvoo, have just received from Boston the largest supply of Dry Goods ever opened in this city, consisting principally of good staple articles for fall and winter; such as Broad-cloths, Casimers, Sattinets, Flannels, Shirts, Sheets, Calicoes, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. Cash wanted, and country produce bought and sold.

As we intend selling goods very cheap, and on the principles of honor, justice, and impartiality, no one need ask for credit, nor waste breath in bantering on the price, as we have but one invariable price either for cash or barter.

Nauvoo, Nov. 7, 1843.

GRANT & WATT, TAILORS.

MAIN STREET, Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All country orders promptly attended to.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

(22-y.) J. SNIDER,

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

MR. Joseph M. and Miss Adelia Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Grand streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst. (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strictest attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading writing and spelling \$2 00
English grammar & geography 2 50
Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00
Astronomy 4 00

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
BY
JOHN TAYLOR,
Editor and Proprietor,
At the corner of Water and Bain Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS.—\$2.00 in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING,
One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 50 cts.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

AN APPEAL TO THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, BY A. YOUNG.

An Appeal to the Citizens of the State of Tennessee, desiring them to consider the wrongs that have been done to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, by Missouri, a Sovereign State of this great Republic by shedding innocent blood, driving American citizens from their own possessions lawfully obtained, mobbing, and robbing, and with ungodly hands polluting the sanctuary of female virtue.

I was born in Smith Co., Tennessee, September 23rd, 1805, an only offspring of my parents. My father John Young, was a native of South Carolina, but in early life adopted Tennessee as his home. In the last war with Great Britain, and the combined Powers, he enlisted and served during the war a regular soldier, and although he survived the war, and saw the happy situation of his beloved country, that she was yet free; I never saw him more. He never returned to Tennessee, but was soon numbered with the dead. My mother was then a widow, and I an orphan, and without means to subsist upon. We had a numerous connection of wealthy relatives, they extended to us the hand of friendship, and we thankfully received the little amount they bestowed. However we met with many disappointments and hardships.

About the age of seventeen years, I commenced and read medicine with Dr. O. Williams, a graduate of Transylvania University. After continuing with him for a time, I went to Alabama, at about nineteen, and read with Dr. Geo. Monroe, a licentiate of the Medical Board of Huntsville. He was formerly from Glasgow, Ky. When I began to think of setting up for myself, I found my circumstances so limited, that instead of practicing medicine I was compelled to take hold of the plough, hoe, axe &c. to earn a livelihood. I then returned to Tennessee. At the age of twenty-four I became the head of a family, and so managed as to gain a little property in a short time. Having frequent solicitations, in about three years after, I purchased a few books and some medicines, and commenced practice, which for awhile was confined to a few poor families, "birds of a feather will flock together." There were in the neighborhood, men of choice medical attainments, surrounded with wealthy friends, and consequently the rich, who desired to retain their popularity would not employ me. Months passed on, and little was said about me, unless it was occasionally, as I passed on, for the worshippers of great men, to laugh and make sport at the idea, of my making a living at the practice of medicine. I pursued an onward course, and soon it turned out that some important cures were effected, by the means I had prescribed; and I had the satisfaction to administer with great advantage to some of those identical persons, who had pointed the finger of scorn at me in the commencement, by pursuing a correct practice; the Lord blessed me abundantly, and gave me favor with that people, so much so, that in five years, I had more practice than any practitioner in that region of country. I mention these circumstances, merely to shew, that there are but few, if any impossibilities with persevering integrity; and know this, that those very things which we often consider as impossible to bring about are the purposes that the God of Heaven will accomplish.

During all this time, things passed on well, almost every man woman and child I met were my friends; notwithstanding I had taken upon me a name rather unpopular among the sectarians of the other sects, that of "Campbellite," and as for politics, I was a free-willer, talked and voted as suited. Those were joyful years, with respect to camp-meeting revivals; yet politics produced far greater excitement, than the difference in our religious views or opinions. By this time I had attained to the full half of my three score years and ten, and still surrounded with, and in, the society of numerous friends and relatives, enjoying with them the rights of privilege and blessings of a free-born American citizen, which was purchased by our Ancestors, at the expense of their blood and treasure.

We had made a fair compromise of political differences, each to think and act as we thought proper; and as to religion we agreed well enough, only on some non-essential points as though the God of heaven had condescended to speak from his holy habitation in nonsense and impart instructions, and give commandments to man, who was created after the image of God, and through obedience, was destined to become an heir of God,

and a joint heir with Jesus Christ, and to whom it was said, "Teach them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you."

"Now to middle age, from tiny boy,
My later days were filled with joy;
My comrades good and kind,
The scene soon changed as will appear,
Few friends I found my heart to cheer,
Each one and all, were mad and blind."
When light appears, darkness recedes,
"but if the light, which is in you be darkness, how great is that darkness." I was covered up with a dark mantle, wrapped up in carnal security, in so much, that the true light had never penetrated my mind; but truly I enjoyed blessings as far as I had knowledge.

In the winter of 1830, I availed myself of the opportunity that offered, of hearing two "Mormon Preachers," so called, Julian Moser and George W. Gee; they delivered discourses on first principles of the Gospel, in such a plain, simple, and impressive manner, while their arguments were so powerfully and understandingly conveyed to my mind, that I never could erase them. I had heard great many lying reports about the people before, but when I heard them for myself, I became convinced, and wondered how men, who professed to preach the Gospel, could stand up before God, and make such a monstrous false statement about an innocent God-fearing people, as I had heard done; but the mystery is solved, I have learned "Our craft is in danger." Teach for hire and divine for money. I immediately set out for investigating the doctrine, and the more I examined, the better I was satisfied with it.

Some of my pretended friends became quite interested for my welfare, and urged me to desist, some entreated, and others threatened, but I was inexorable, and when necessary I would contend for the men and their doctrine.

The next summer, A. O. Smoot, came to Tennessee, on a Mission; I saw him a short time after he arrived in Jackson county, and invited him to my house; he visited us from time to time, and I feel grateful to my Heavenly Father that he did so. I was convinced of the doctrine, and of my duty to yield obedience to its requirements. I now encountered the most powerful struggle, within my own breast, that I ever before experienced.

Eternal life was offered on one side, on the other, wealth, popularity, and earthly emoluments. However, I with my household, soon resolved what to do, like Mary to "choose the good part" and in a very short time amidst tempests of opposition, reduced our resolution to practice. We were conducted into the kingdom of Jesus, by legal authority, on the 8th day of August, 1840. I ascertained in a short time, that I was without friends, and had ever been, for so soon as I needed their friendship, I could not find them. My practice decreased gradually, I was mocked and laughed at by some, and cursed by others; and soon I was threatened heavily. Jesus said, "These signs shall follow them that believe &c. now, if they do not follow, it is evident that we do not believe, or that Jesus was an impostor. There is not a sectarian church on this Continent, that enjoys the Gifts, evidently they do not believe aright. I have been eye and ear witness, to the fact, and know of a truth, some of the signs do follow, which I testify to you in sincerity; by these and other demonstrative evidences, I know that Joseph Smith, is a Prophet of God, and under those circumstances, he that would deny that personage being a Prophet sent by Jesus Christ, who has lead out a numerous, a great people like this, from darkness, and they by the power of God, received those gifts after embracing the Gospel does in effect deny Jesus himself.

The Bishops of Rome acknowledged that Luther revived the Waldensian Religion. Rome, Luther, and all other sectarian reformers, deny a necessity or possibility of any more revelation; yet they are all without the gifts, and they do follow the believer in Jesus.

But, hark! an historian tells us: that Calvin with a wonderful religious zeal, murdered Michael Servetus, caused him to be burnt for a difference of religious opinion. Another historian tells us, that the "Pilgrim Fathers," of the Calvinistic faith, who fled from religious persecution in the old World, and came to Plymouth, to dwell among the rude savages, that they might enjoy the liberty of conscience, established a like precedent, but that they might avoid persecution in the New World, they entered into the following compact, A. D. 1620:—

"We &c. do solemnly and voluntarily, in the presence of God, and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation, and furtherance of the ends aforesaid, and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute, and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, and constitutions, and officers, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience."

But, wonderful to tell, these same humble reformers, fifteen years after, banished two of their number, on account

of difference of religious opinion. Thus having violated and trampled upon their sacred obligation, which may be properly called the first "American Constitution." They soon proceeded to establish a wretched precedent, for the contemplation of posterity. Tortured the Quakers, cut their ears, bored their tongues through with red hot irons, banished and murdered others in cold blood. Yet lean upon the Lord, and declare (with blood stained hands) they are the elect of God!!!

When Andrew Jackson reflected upon those gone-by scenes of cruelty, no wonder that, in his farewell address, to the people of the United States, he with prophetic certainty, declared, "If the Union is once severed, the line of separation will grow wider and wider, and the controversies which are now debated and settled in the halls of legislation, will then be tried in fields of battle, and be determined by the sword." Think how your venerated constitution stands now violated, and stained with innocent blood, ye inhabitants of America. That constitution which cost such an immense quantity of blood and treasure to sustain it. The God of Heaven raised up a Washington to break the yoke of oppression, and sustain the newly framed constitution. To effect which he and our fathers waded through perils, hunger and cold, and secured privileges for their posterity, unknown on any other land beneath the sun. Thus was the foundation laid for the most effectual reformation ever known since the man of sin first seated himself in the Temple of God. Our boasted land of liberty has afforded a peaceful home for the oppressed; a shelter from the violent storms of religious persecution, that has raged in every other land, like a tornado. America is known a far off as the "asylum of the oppressed." But hark ye, venerated sages of the Revolution! lend a listening ear, ye noble spirits of our departed sires! Ye generous Polanders, and strangers from other isles! Ye whose blood on crimsoned the tree of our liberty! view the scene fifty years from the period, when your blood flowed for our freedom. In 1833, men, women and children, driven from their homes, that they had bought, while the pretended democrats in power, Martin Van Buren, said our cause was good, but he could do nothing for us. And John C. Calhoun declares the Government has no power to redress us. Thou uncompromising democrat, next to the great Washington, let us hear thy decision, on retiring from the cares and anxiety of public life.

It would cease to be a government, and be unworthy of the name, if it had not the power to enforce the execution of its own laws, within its own sphere of action. Again, "no free Government can stand without virtue in the people, and a lofty spirit of patriotism."—Andrew Jackson. "While experience shall not have demonstrated its practicability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who, in any quarter, may endeavor to weaken its bonds." (The Union) Washington.

The saints were pursued from year to year, and as the laws had lost all virtue, they must leave their homes and property, suffer martyrdom, or deny the Lord who bought them, which some having done, were still denied the benefit of re-creation!

Ye that justify such cruelty as is practiced on us as a people, by Missouri; hear a Pagan Emperor, and blush! Adrian writes, "If the people of the province will appear publicly, and make open charges against the Christians, so as to give them an opportunity of answering for themselves, let them proceed in that manner only, and not by rude demands, and mere clamors, for it is much more proper if any person will accuse them, that you shall take cognizance of these matters. If, therefore, any accuse and shew that they actually break the laws, do you determine according to the nature of the crime. But by Hercules! if the charge be a mere calumny, do you estimate the enormity of such calumny, and punish it as it deserves. Also the bloody "Trajan," when interrogated by Pliny, respecting the Christians says, "After they are convicted, if they renounce their profession of Christianity, they shall be pardoned on their repentance." Hear all christendom, ye who call yourselves Christians. Ye that sanction rape, robbery, and murder of the Latter-Day Saints in Missouri, again examine the decision of the Pagan Emperors, Adrian, and Lidian! then blush for shame! Is it so! Alas! Alas! Your church government has been re-modelled again and again. — you have transgressed the law, changed the ordinances, and broken the everlasting covenant. Your prophets and seers are covered, and where there is no vision the people perish. The rulers are determined to shed innocent blood! The earth is defiled by violence. The innocent suffer, and the cry of the widow and fatherless, has entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth. Ye profess great reverence for the old prophets, though you neither follow their counsel, or imitate their virtues. But contrary to the laws of God and man, persecute and slay those that God sends to you. Just as the old rebellious Jews were, when Jesus came among them, held the scriptures in their hands, and yet they were of no value to them. They did not understand them, for the key of knowledge had been taken away. Search the scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life, &c.

That people was scattered and cursed for transgression, yet they were ignorant of it; but they have a promise of being gathered. Now in the dispensation of the fulness of times, all things are to be gathered into one. The work is begun. The first is to be last and the last first. A prophet is sent, and whosoever refuses to follow that prophet, will receive to himself eternal condemnation! Thus it has been in every age of the world. Remember Noah's flood, remember the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah, and also the end of the Jews. The key of knowledge is gone, and must be restored. Although the professing world, in their blind zeal, are determined to embue their hands in innocent blood! Remember that although old David was once a man after God's own heart, yet after that, he slew Uriah, the Hittite, with the sword; and Jesus said no murderer hath eternal life dwelling in him. Missouri, after pursuing the saints from place to place, for five years, caused their ruler, a modern Dominic, to issue an exterminating edict. — Thou venerable Washington, Jefferson or Jackson, was the like ever known before in a protestant Government! Like begets like. The terms were rigorous indeed; they were required to leave, and what they could not fly with immediately, was given the murderers for their trouble. Do not intend to implicate every citizen of Missouri; far from it. There are, doubtless, many high minded, honest men there. But let us see the terms of Victor Amadeus' edict, 1686: After he was satiated with blood, as in the case before us. He says, "No retreat is granted for goods, but they are to be detained to defray expenses. The ministers and foreigners were to be delivered into his hands. All must lay down their arms and deliver them to the Governor! Places of worship was to be demolished, and all divine exercises to be obstructed. I call on all honest men and women to judge between the Duke of Savoy and old Boggs with his satellites. No restraint on either. Men were driven from their homes, and many women who were endeavoring to make their escape, were caught in their flight, and ravished to death! One young woman was tied down fast, and forced by a cursed brutal mob, until she expired in agony! If you tolerate these horrid deeds, remember the justice of Sochem! Delicacy forbid that those outrages should be made public, until they can no longer slumber. A revolutionary soldier who was not able to make his escape, was severed joint by joint until his limbs were taken from his live trunk. A little boy who was in a blacksmith's shop, where some fifteen or twenty lay dead on the floor, crept under the bellows, and a devil in human shape put him through a crack of the house, and shot off the top of the child's head!!! He afterwards boasted of his brave achievement, and the Legislature paid him for it. Women gave birth to children in the open prairies, and death was the consequence. "Firmly they the path of suffering trod, And counted death all gain, to live with God." Now the prophets were thrown into dungeons, and flogged down with chains, while efforts were made to feed them on human flesh. When they complained of pain, their chains were bound on still faster, although their limbs were already mangled and swollen! This they endured for months, but God made a way for their escape. "All hail ye faithful shepherds of the flock. By tortures unnumbered, flogged on the rock: In your high scorn of honors, honor'd most, Ye chose the dungeons, not the traitor's post." Thirty-eight times has the prophet been arraigned before the tribunals of his country, for alleged crimes, since the Lord has called him to be his servant. — Many times his life was jeopardized, surrounded and judged by a host of his enemies; but amidst all the false witnesses that has ever been suborned, and testified against him, there has never been any thing proven, upon which an action could be sustained. Yet he has been confined in dungeons without having committed crime. Now ye sons of liberty, ye whose souls are free. Ye who believe in the existence of a God at all, remember Joseph and Potiphar's wife! Remember what Jesus and the apostles suffered, for alleged crime, and the ancient prophets too, and all who live godly in Christ Jesus must do the same. But remember that although Joseph suffered long, and much, and was compelled to ask of another prisoner, to remember him before the king. Yet soon and unexpectedly to others, he was on the throne of power, where he gave every satisfaction. Remember Susanna! in her innocence she was taken and accused, but the Lord raised up a Daniel and rescued her. I ask, who that believes in a God at all,

but must acknowledge his hand in all this matter, in rescuing his prophet. While we are engaged in procuring a living honestly before God, and all men, Missouri is meditating evil against us; comes into our county with an armed force, kidnaps and takes our brethren into Missouri, to mock and torture them; which they have done, and then failed of proof to punish them further. Some honorable men have been disgusted at such conduct, and caused them to be released. This speaks volumes in favor of many honest men in Missouri. We as a people have suffered many wrongs from that State. We have sought redress for our grievances, from the proper authorities of the State. But alas! our case is decided, and our fate determined, before our cause is heard; nor would they investigate the nature of our claims at all. We have memorialized Congress, but in vain. The spilling of our blood (the blood of innocent women and children, on the far famed soil of the "land of the free and the home of the brave") is not worthy of their consideration.

John C. Calhoun considers our Government of limited powers, nor has it any power to redress us: "Missouri is a sovereign State." When the case was laid before Martin Van Buren, he said, "Gentlemen, your cause is just, but I can do nothing for you!!!" Democrat! Bargainocrat! Mockocrat! O, Columbia! how, to what art thou fallen! A Democratic ruler of this great people can do nothing to redress robberies and murder, of its subjects! O, thou Gallo of old, that cares nothing for all these things! How did the unfinishing Democrat act in emergencies! (Andrew Jackson, whose name will ever be dear to the American people.) Call to mind the various wrongs, America had suffered, which was satisfactorily adjusted under his administration. Calhoun considered this Government of such limited powers that Carolina could nullify with impunity. France considered they might commit robberies and murder on the high seas; but think ye, spirits of 76, Andrew Jackson had power vested in him according to law, and with unflinching firmness, he exercised it. Our nation was honored; but now she is disgraced. Notwithstanding these examples, and his farewell declaration, That a Government is unworthy the name of such, which cannot enforce her laws, within her own sphere of action. The next Democratic President can do nothing to prevent murders and robberies! Is Jackson a Democrat? You answer yes. Then, as a matter of course, Van Buren and Calhoun are not.

Having failed of obtaining redress at every point where we could have reasonably expected it, I know not where to apply with more certainty of obtaining justice, than to appeal to the honor of the noble and patriotic sons of Tennessee. I present this appeal to you, because, having been born and raised in your midst, I know you to be honorable, and willing to extend your hand, at all times, to relieve suffering humanity. My brothers and sisters have been robbed, mobbed, plundered, ravished, driven and banished from a "sovereign State" of this great confederacy, (without crime on our part) regardless of law or justice. Nor are we permitted to return again, and possess our inheritance (that we have paid this Government for) under pain of death, while the Government refuses to investigate our claims, although they have received our money for their lands.

Under those circumstances, I appeal to the patriotism of my native State, to arise in the dignity and power of our praise-worthy ancestors, who with united effort led on to victory, and gained their freedom, while as yet the shackles of despotism was entwined around them! Yes by all honorable means, help to bring Missouri to justice. Arraign her at the bar, before the councils of this nation. Her skirts are stained with innocent blood!

I appeal to the Legislature, that they instruct their Senators, and request their Representatives in Congress, to appoint a delegation, to investigate our claims against Missouri. Also I appeal to the Governor, to use his executive influence, to bring about an honorable adjustment of existing differences, and restore peace for "blessed is the peacemaker." And to my old friends in Congress, Maj. Wm. B. Campbell, Col. Alvan Cullom, and Dr. Peyton, to use their influence in the councils of this great nation, to re-instate us in our possessions that we have bought of this Government, of which we were despoiled in Missouri.

I appeal to the citizens of my native State, because they have ever been willing and ready to give their aid, to relieve suffering humanity, as in the cases of Texas, Florida, &c. &c. If you will not hear, remember your playmates are oppressed, and remember Joseph's visit to Nineveh, and the commotion! Remember the lying spirit, that went out from the presence of the Lord, to seduce Ahab, and avoid his error, that you be not numbered with transgressors. If you will not hear, remember Noah's flood; remember the destruction of the rebellious Israelites, Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, and remember Pharaoh's host. Remember

David slew Uriah the Hittite, with the sword; but could not escape. Remember the individual who concealed the gold wedge in the camp of Israel, and the consequences that followed, before you endeavor to cover up the murderous deeds of Missouri. Transgression has ever been visited with vengeance on the heads of criminals.

The blood of innocent sufferers, we now crying to God from the ground of Missouri, as did the blood of righteous Abel. Jesus declared to those who lived on the earth in the days of his probation, of that generation should be required, all the innocent blood shed on the earth, from that of Righteous Abel, to that of Zechariah. It is not a light matter to shed innocent blood. Remember the curse of Cain. And take heed lest of this generation be required all the innocent blood shed on the earth, from that of righteous Stephen, to the consummation of all things!

I appeal to you, ye Whigs, because you are not correctly informed as to the locality of our claims, and the extent of our sufferings, a brief narrative of which was given by our delegation to Congress, as memorialists, to the venerable Hugh L. White, which touched his noble soul with a sympathy, characteristic of the great Washington. From weeping he could not refrain! And the capacious soul of the renowned Henry Clay was aroused with indignation upon the recital of the facts!

I make this appeal to you, ye Democrats, because a Washington, Jefferson, or Jackson, never would have tolerated such cursed deeds! It is a burlesque upon Democracy, an indelible reproach upon this Government. Strip off the borrowed feathers from the concocted Jackdaw, expose them to public view, and neither party will regard them more than a few does a pig. O pretty head, finely wrought, but void utterly of brains! O counterfeit oh, bogus democracy!

I appeal also to you, ye fair daughters of my native State, ye who prize the gem of female virtue. Do as you would be done by, examine our cause, and see whether or not we make just demands, when we demand our liberty, and our homes under the constitution, that once secured them. Do not believe every lie circulated about us. We are human beings of like passions with yourselves. If you love the Lord, you do not wish to spill any human being's blood, without cause. You love liberty, so do we. You love honor and virtue, so do we. I am well acquainted with hundreds of you. I know you have ever inculcated virtuous principles. Arise ye, virtuous daughters of Columbia. You have influence, then use it. The Constitution places the power in the hands of your fathers, husbands and brothers. Then strengthen their hands and come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty destroyer. You no doubt pity me for being deluded; but shall I, who have a knowledge of so much unjust doings towards my people, (for as Ruth said, "their people is my people, and their God is my God.") I who know for myself, that the signs do follow this people, as Jesus promised, or I who have the prophet's blessing, which from time immemorial has been "irrevocable." Remember Isaac, remember Jacob and Esau, the twelve patriarchs, with Ephraim and Manassah. These blessings were renewed by Moses afterwards. The God of heaven said at a certain time, "he is a prophet, and will pray for you." With all those circumstances before my eyes, shall I turn and fight against the truth? Nay, verily! In preference, let this hand cease to move, and this heart cease to beat! and whenever you think of standing in opposition to those eternal truths, remember Canaan the son of Ham! remember the twenty-three thousand Israelites who fell in one day. Remember Herod, remember the wicked children who cried out against Elisha, remember Ananias and Sapphira, also remember Barjesus.

What shall I say more? Who can stand against the truth? Do not indulge the idea, my relatives, that I can consent to act as did Esau; nor yet to fuddle on the lap of a deceitful fair Delila, and forfeit my claim to eternal life. Though some have come here to enjoy earthly honors, and the things of time and sense, have turned away from the holy commandments, & afterwards denied the Lord who bought them, then have gone away telling all manner of lies. Let not those things deceive you. It is a common thing when dishonest men come here, and get disappointed for them to go away making every false statement about us, they possibly can invent. Let them remember Lot's wife, a Judas and many others who followed his example in the primitive age of Christianity. I must come to a close for the present; but if the Lord will, I shall visit you soon in person. May the God of heaven bless you with light, knowledge, wisdom and understanding, that you may investigate the truth and lay hold on the promises of eternal life, through Jesus Christ. I entreat you attend to the things that make for your peace before they are hid from your eyes.

Respectfully, A. YOUNG.

David slew Uriah the Hittite, with the sword; but could not escape. Remember the individual who concealed the gold wedge in the camp of Israel, and the consequences that followed, before you endeavor to cover up the murderous deeds of Missouri. Transgression has ever been visited with vengeance on the heads of criminals.

The blood of innocent sufferers, we now crying to God from the ground of Missouri, as did the blood of righteous Abel. Jesus declared to those who lived on the earth in the days of his probation, of that generation should be required, all the innocent blood shed on the earth, from that of Righteous Abel, to that of Zechariah. It is not a light matter to shed innocent blood. Remember the curse of Cain. And take heed lest of this generation be required all the innocent blood shed on the earth, from that of righteous Stephen, to the consummation of all things!

I appeal to you, ye Whigs, because you are not correctly informed as to the locality of our claims, and the extent of our sufferings, a brief narrative of which was given by our delegation to Congress, as memorialists, to the venerable Hugh L. White, which touched his noble soul with a sympathy, characteristic of the great Washington. From weeping he could not refrain! And the capacious soul of the renowned Henry Clay was aroused with indignation upon the recital of the facts!

I make this appeal to you, ye Democrats, because a Washington, Jefferson, or Jackson, never would have tolerated such cursed deeds! It is a burlesque upon Democracy, an indelible reproach upon this Government. Strip off the borrowed feathers from the concocted Jackdaw, expose them to public view, and neither party will regard them more than a few does a pig. O pretty head, finely wrought, but void utterly of brains! O counterfeit oh, bogus democracy!

I appeal also to you, ye fair daughters of my native State, ye who prize the gem of female virtue. Do as you would be done by, examine our cause, and see whether or not we make just demands, when we demand our liberty, and our homes under the constitution, that once secured them. Do not believe every lie circulated about us. We are human beings of like passions with yourselves. If you love the Lord, you do not wish to spill any human being's blood, without cause. You love liberty, so do we. You love honor and virtue, so do we. I am well acquainted with hundreds of you. I know you have ever inculcated virtuous principles. Arise ye, virtuous daughters of Columbia. You have influence, then use it. The Constitution places the power in the hands of your fathers, husbands and brothers. Then strengthen their hands and come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty destroyer. You no doubt pity me for being deluded; but shall I, who have a knowledge of so much unjust doings towards my people, (for as Ruth said, "their people is my people, and their God is my God.") I who know for myself, that the signs do follow this people, as Jesus promised, or I who have the prophet's blessing, which from time immemorial has been "irrevocable." Remember Isaac, remember Jacob and Esau, the twelve patriarchs, with Ephraim and Manassah. These blessings were renewed by Moses afterwards. The God of heaven said at a certain time, "he is a prophet, and will pray for you." With all those circumstances before my eyes, shall I turn and fight against the truth? Nay, verily! In preference, let this hand cease to move, and this heart cease to beat! and whenever you think of standing in opposition to those eternal truths, remember Canaan the son of Ham! remember the twenty-three thousand Israelites who fell in one day. Remember Herod, remember the wicked children who cried out against Elisha, remember Ananias and Sapphira, also remember Barjesus.

What shall I say more? Who can stand against the truth? Do not indulge the idea, my relatives, that I can consent to act as did Esau; nor yet to fuddle on the lap of a deceitful fair Delila, and forfeit my claim to eternal life. Though some have come here to enjoy earthly honors, and the things of time and sense, have turned away from the holy commandments, & afterwards denied the Lord who bought them, then have gone away telling all manner of lies. Let not those things deceive you. It is a common thing when dishonest men come here, and get disappointed for them to go away making every false statement about us, they possibly can invent. Let them remember Lot's wife, a Judas and many others who followed his example in the primitive age of Christianity. I must come to a close for the present; but if the Lord will, I shall visit you soon in person. May the God of heaven bless you with light, knowledge, wisdom and understanding, that you may investigate the truth and lay hold on the promises of eternal life, through Jesus Christ. I entreat you attend to the things that make for your peace before they are hid from your eyes.

Respectfully, A. YOUNG.

Then she displays the undaunted spirit which neither courts difficulties nor evades them; that resignation which neither utters murmurs nor regret, and that patience in suffering which seems victorious even over death itself.

Habits of Eminent Authors.—Shelley, usually ate a baked potatoe previously to sitting down to write. He has been heard to assert that some of his finest ideas came whilst putting in the butter.

Whether he purchased his potatoes in the street, or had them dressed at home, does not appear. Fielding wrote the whole of his "Tom Jones," in one night, after a debauch with Hogarth, and sold it the next morning to procure him a meal. Such is the fate of genius!

Kirke White was much admired for his red hair, which he allowed to grow down his back in two plaits. He never would suffer any allusion to be made to it; but when writing used it as a blotting paper.

On this account all his MSS. are transcribed in red ink, as may be seen in the library of the British Museum. Cuvier always wrote with a pail full of water at his side, in which he alternately dipped head and feet to freshen his ideas. He has been known to do this upwards of sixty times in one night, when preparing his "Regne Animal." It was his boast that he had never been up in a balloon.

Dr. Johnson could never see a post without jumping over it. Boswell remarking upon his puerility, Johnson observed, "Sir, what a boy does in sport, a man may do in earnest." Upon which Boswell replied, "then you mean to say that I might play at chuck-farthing!" "Sir," returned Johnson, "any man might if he had a fair-thing to chuck." How brilliant are the sallies, when compared to the insipid answers of modern times—the empty rorts of exhausted receivers! [Punch's Pocket Book.]

The Bowie Knife.—Razin Bowie, the man who invented that deadly weapon, the Bowie knife, which is the tenant of every Texan's bosom, was a reckless drunkard, who had squandered his property and was subsequently obliged to fly from his country (the U. S.) for slaying a man in a duel. The fact is well known in Texas, and is thus related by a friend of Bowie's, who was present when Razin Bowie fought a duel with knives across a table, at the Altam, a few days before Santa Anna took it—his first duel was fought at Natchez, on the Mississippi in the fall of 1834. A dispute arose at a card table, in the middle of the day, between Bowie and a man, named Black.

The lie was given by Bowie to his opponent, and at the same moment drawing his knife (which was a case one, with a blade about four inches long, such as the Americans always carry in their pockets, he challenged the man to fight, which was accepted, and Black having taken his seat opposite Bowie, at a small square table, the conflict began. It lasted about twenty minutes, during which time both parties were severely cut, when Bowie rose from the table, and, with a desperate oath, rushed upon his antagonist, who fell dead at his feet. The inconvenience felt by Bowie on this occasion, from the smallness of the knife, having called forth the exercise of his dauntless and sanguinary mind, he invented a weapon which would enable him, to use his own words, "to rip a man right away," this task he accomplished during his exile in Texas, and which was the only legacy he could leave his young and adopted republic; indeed it is all she can show of her citizen, his body being soon burned by the Mexicans, and his ashes swept from the face of the earth by the passing winds.

The real Bowie knife has a two-edged blade, about nine inches long, slightly curved towards the point, and sufficiently thick in the back to serve as a chopper, in which way it is very formidable but, not so much to as in thrusting. The blade is covered with a sheath and, when neatly got up, as some of them, it forms a pretty ornament enough when coming from under the corner of the waistcoat, or over the waistband of a pair of Texan trousers.

WOMAN.—We have occasionally found fault with the ladies for carrying bundles of straw and bags of bran on their backs, which has probably descended on us in their estimation. We publish the following neat and happy compliment, (the production of some worshipper of the sex) by way of offset for all we have said or may say against them—and we are confident of receiving a full and unconditional pardon.

"Though God to make her took from man a bone,
Yet when he formed her HEART he patterned from his own."

The Volunteer Militia force of Massachusetts is 6,350 men, divided into four companies of Cavalry, twenty-seven of Artillery, 15 of Riflemen, sixty of Light Infantry, and two of Grenadiers. The number of enrolled Militia is 81,500.

Distress in Canada.—The Montreal papers speak of the great distress among the laborers of Lachine, more than 250 persons having been found by a committee, without a morsel to eat, and the thermometer at 20 below the freezing point.

MORE TURKISH FANATICISM.
A letter from Constantinople in the *Gazette de Triumvir*, has the following: "The great subject of conversation here, is an instance of fanaticism which has taken place at Salonica. Ibrahim Pacha, noted for the severity of his administrations, was lately appointed governor of that district, and chose for his secretary a young man of good abilities and high family. The young Secretary was proceeding, to his post in the Austrian steamer, the *Circassian*, when he perceived on board a Circassian, who was going to sell, to any rich personage, his two daughters, young girls of extraordinary beauty, who accompanied him. The secretary, when he heard of this intended act of barbarism, could not restrain his indignation, and spoke in very indignant terms to the father relative to his unnatural conduct. The latter maintained that he was acting in every respect according to the laws of the Koran, and that no man had a right to interfere in his private affairs. The young man gave up the dispute, and paced the deck, smoking several pipes to allay his indignation. The Circassian, on finding, lodged a formal complaint before the Cadi against the secretary for having smoked his pipe and taken refreshments on a day during the Ramadan, when every true Mussalman is expressly forbidden to touch any thing to recruit nature, before sunset.

The young man was summoned before the magistrates to answer for such an infringement of the sacred law, and not only grew that he had done so, but declared that it was high time to give up such ridiculous practices. The cadi immediately proceeded to pass judgment on a man guilty of such heterodox doctrine, and sentenced him to death. The sentence was transmitted to Ibrahim, who, though willing to save his secretary, did not venture to act from his own authority. He referred the matter to Constantinople, in order to cause delay; but the cadi, on his side, having sent in his report the matter was of necessity brought before the grand council, where the judgment was confirmed, and the execution ordered to take place immediately. Probably, at the present time the young man has ceased to exist."

THE OUTRAGES OF THE SABBATH DAY.—R. B. CONFLAGRATION, &c., Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. Part II. Dec. 15—P. M.
In the midst of so much excitement, so many conflicting statements, prevailing throughout the whole of our city yesterday, it was difficult to furnish a correct account of the disgraceful conduct of the Fairmount and Independence Horse Companies, so long notorious for their murderous attacks upon their brother firemen. The torch of the incendiary was applied to Peter Leibert & Co's extensive lumber yard, Kensington, at an early hour, which, together with an adjoining frame building, was in a few hours entirely destroyed. Messrs. L. & Co. are, I am pleased to add, fully insured.

But no sooner had the flames abated than the members of the Independence Horse Company, located in Kensington, made an assault upon the members of Northern Liberty Hose, at Fortner's Tavern, and after tearing off their equipments, dashing tumblers, decanters, and other dangerous missiles at the members of the Liberty, (many of whom were awfully cut, the floor of the bar-room being covered with blood,) the cry of "The Carriage" was raised, but fortunately the villains were not successful in getting hold of it, and the Liberty members with drew hastily from the spot.

As the carriage of the Weccacoe Hose Company, located in Catherine-street, Southwark, had just passed over the High Bridge, on its return home, with not more than seven members attached to the rope, a premeditated and murderous attack was made upon them by about 150 ruffian, members of the Fairmount Engine Company, armed with clubs, stones, and it is said, also, many were seen to have small axes and large butcher-knives! The assailants immediately left their apparatus, and fled for their lives; but they were soon overtaken, and nearly beaten to death. William Thomas was conveyed home upon a stretcher, his life, at the time being despaired of. To day, however, he is much better. William Conner, another member, it was feared, had been actually sacrificed, but at a late hour in the day, while the most violent excitement and bitter revenge goaded the breasts of his brother firemen and friends, having been cut and bruised to such an extent that he was unable to reach home.

The beautiful carriage of the Weccacoe, worth probably fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars, was taken out to Broad street and Poplar Lane, where the infuriated wretches of the Fairmount literally cut it into fragments with axes, &c., scattering the brass bells and lamps, which, together with some other portions of the wreck, boats were made should be sent to their friends, the New Market Company of Baltimore!

To show the desperate character of these men, many had been heard the previous evening to openly boast of their intentions. They were not equipped, well armed, and, as they supposed, disguised; but I rejoice to state that they are known, and it is hoped the vengeance of the law may fall heavy upon them.

Where this outrage will terminate, no one can tell, as the Weccacoe Hose Company are powerful in numbers, and have already expressed their determination to retaliate in a similar manner!

The wreck of the Weccacoe, after lying in the rear of the Mayor's office up to eleven o'clock this morning, was taken out to the City Lumber Yard—its members still refusing to receive it.

About 9 o'clock, an alarm of fire again originated in Kensington, which produced another meeting between the Independence and Liberty Hose Companies, terminating in a fight, almost unparalleled for its brutality. The parties fell each other to the ground—men were beaten and kicked; and one man had his arm fractured—while another had his ear bitten off! Brick-bats, &c., were flying in every direction. The apparatus of the Liberty was seized upon, and would probably have shared the same fate of the Weccacoe, but for the daring exertions of Alderman Cloud, who leaped upon the carriage and remonstrated in the proper spirit.

PORTENT.
TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH VERSE FROM SOPHOCLES.
PILLOIUS, v. 236—319.

Wretch that I am from every comfort driven,
The scorn of mortals and the curse of heaven!
Of whom thus left by treachery's foulest deed,
A mournful life of anguish'd days to lead;
No sound hath reach'd the house that gave me birth,
Nor even one lovely tale of all my native earth.
But they that left me triumph in their fraud,
My grief-rejoice in, and their crime applaud:
While still my frowning wound more careless grows,
And my rack'd frame with fiercer anguish glows.

Oh! honoured branch of Pelous' lofty line,
Son of a hero dauntless as divine!
To thee I turn some breath of echoing fame
Hath borne at least the accents of my name;
And though unknown and unknown my wrongs,
Yet that to me the glorious right belongs
To wield the weapons which my friendship won,
Ev'n the dread arrows of Alcmæon's son:
Yes, I am he from noble Porus sprung,
Whom Givonia's ruthless ingrate chiefs have flung.
Like some lone weed on this lone isle to lie,
Unmolested to suffer, and unmourned to die,
In one short hour the poison's festering away,
And waste in sickening pain my cheerless life away.

With these I came, rack'd with my wound the while,
O'er the broad wave from Chrysa's sea-girl's side;
And sooth to say, that isle-nymph's fatal spell
Had made me but a foul abortion thing:
For when beneath a high rock's sheltering shade,
On this lone beach my feeble form I laid,
And weari'd out, my aching eyes lids close,
In one short hour I saw the vision of my woes,
Then with a fiendish joy they mark'd me sleep,
And straightway launched their venous darts on the deep—
'Tis true they left some food and rags behind,
Life's spark to cherish, and my wound to bind:
Such boon, I own, I deem'd my wretched state;
But oh! may woe like mine their murderous steps await!

At length I woke, but who, my son, can tell
The night of sorrow on my heart that fell!
What evils I bewail'd, what tears I shed,
When flash'd the fatal truth that all had fled—
That not one soul of all that numerous band,
Which late had gladdened this deserted strand,
Was left with me my wants or woes to heed,
Or aid ungrudging in the hour of need!
And when this mood was o'er, and I could mark,
And muse upon my fate—all, all was dark!
Nought save distress and pain were to be found,
But much of these seem'd compassing me around.
And time went on, and lonely was my lot,
And servile, for my humble roof had not
One living source of aid: this bow indeed I had,
And with its arrows wing'd speed
In midway flight I struck the fowls of heaven:
And when I sought the food my shafts had given,
How painful was the act!—to creep among
Earth's weeds, and tortured drag my wound a foot along!

And reply too when winter's frost had bound
In adamant chains the torpid ground,
Imperious nature might aloud require
The fountain's crystal draught,—the warmth of
Then would I creep in suffering's fever'd strife,
To seek with toil these treasures of life;
And when returned, how oft, with fainting flame,
I've found no fire to nurse the generous flame!

Then would I strive, since every joy had fled,
Save what my heart's reviving influence shed,
To strike the hardy flint with anxious care,
And give to life the spark that slumber'd there:
For this the single solace which remains,
And yields me all I crave refuge from my pains.
The scene of all my anguish, all my toil—
As I and 'tis to which no sail draws near,
To which with joy no seaman seeks to steer;
Nor do I marvel that he shuns its beach,
Some other land of fairer charms to reach:
For sure no bright attractions can it boast,
With not one spot to anchor on its coast,
No hope of gain to lure him to its shore,
No hand to yield the kind domestic store.
'Tis thus that prudent mortals keep to sea,
And leave this isle of loneliness to me,
Perchance indeed, for changes will be found,
In many a year of time's revolving round,
Some hapless bark may hither bend its course,
Urged by the furious storm's controlling force.
But though, careering on the tempest's wing,
These wanderers come,—to me no joy they bring.

They may indeed their sympathy express,
Impart some food, or leave some change of dress.
This far their pity goes—thus far it ends;
But to their words no generous aid succeeds;
No heart relenting gives the glad command
To bear me safely to my native land:
And now creeps on the tenth long-lingering year.
Since last my base companions left me here:
And still in grief and hunger I remain,
And still my sorrow feeds my gnawing pain—
Such are the wrongs I've felt, the pains, the grief.

From Atreus' sons, and Ithaca's crafty chief—
But may the Olympian gods this fate decree,
That those may suffer as they've tortured me!

MARRIED.—In Nauvoo, on Thursday evening, the 22nd inst., by President H. Smith, Mr. David Brinton, formerly of Chester county, to Miss Elizabeth G. daughter of George Hoops, of Chester county Penn.

This notice was accompanied by a cake of exquisite and luxurious flavor. It was made in scientific form, we shall not attempt to describe it;—suffice it to say, that, elevated above the cake, by wires in a circular form, were two hearts, cemented together by the richest confectionaries; probably, as emblematical of that affection which has united their hearts in the bands of Hymen, and elevated them upon the throne of conjugal bliss. Our best wishes to the happy pair, and may the jostlings, with which they may meet, upon the ruff and rugged road of life, never disturb their union or lead to domestic infelicities.

—In the City of Hudson, N. Y., on the 30th December, 1843, by Elder Geo. W. Lincoln, Elder Samuel Barker, of Nauvoo, Ill., to Miss Sarah Bedell, of the former place.

—In Payson, Adams county Ill., on the 29th ult., by Elder Elijah Reed, Mr. Robert de Zoose, to Miss Betsey J. Tenney, all of the former place.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a beautiful lot of land amounting to upwards of eighty acres, within two miles of this city, which may be had on reasonable terms. An undisputable title can be given, and

if required, a short credit will be given for part of the purchase money.

The land lies on the old La Harp road, near Mr. Suffice's. The subscriber will sell smaller parcels to suit purchasers.

T. H. WEITTE.

Feb. 28, 1844.

State of Illinois,) ss.
Hancock County,) ss.
In the Hancock County Court, Ill. To)
the May term A. D. 1844.
Elizabeth Whitesides Plaintiff
vs.
William Whitesides Defendant
In Chancery Bill for Divorce

The complainant's solicitor having filed affidavit herein that the defendant William Whitesides, is a non resident of this state; notice is hereby given to the said William Whitesides, that a suit in chancery has been commenced in the Circuit Court, in and for the said county of Hancock, at the suit of Elizabeth Whitesides, against William Whitesides, that a subpoena has been issued therein, returnable on the first day of the next Term thereof to be holden at the Court house in Carthage on the third Monday, in the month of May, A. D. 1844 and that unless the said William Whitesides shall appear on the return day of said writ, plead, answer or demur to said Bill, the same will be taken as confessed against him, and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

J. B. B. C. ENSTOS, Clerk.
By D. E. HEAD, Deputy.
Geo. P. Stiles Solicitor for Compl't
February, 23d 1844.

THE PARTNERSHIP

HERETOFORE existing between John Taylor & Wilford Woodruff, printers and publishers; known by the title and name of Taylor & Woodruff, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will hereafter be conducted by John Taylor, who has become responsible to meet all demands against the firm, and to whom all debts must be paid.

As we are about winding up our affairs, those indebted to us would confer a favor by making immediate payment.

JOHN TAYLOR,
WILFORD WOODRUFF.
Dec. 30, 1843.

WEEKS' PATENT BEE-HIVE.

THIS Bee-Hive is so constructed as to take the honey from the hive without molesting the bees, prevents the depredation of the moth or worm, the loss of the bees by swarming and preventing them from freezing &c.

For further particulars call on the Agent at Geo. W. Harris' Watch Repairer.
J. N. HARRIS, Agent.
Nauvoo, Feb. 28, 1844. 3-97

OSPREY.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO BLOOMINGTON. THE new and splendid Passenger Steamer, OSPREY; ANDERSON, Master; will ply, as a

REGULAR PACKET,

between the ports of St. Louis and Bloomington, Iowa; and all intermediate ports, immediately on the opening of navigation. The accommodations on the OSPREY, are inferior to none on the upper Mississippi. She is provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of boilers, as well as is attached a fire engine and hose, in case of fire. The day and hour of her departure will be advertised prior to the commencement of her trips. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

ARTHUR MORRISON, Agent.
Feb. 27, 1844. no44-1f.

REGULAR PACKET.

BETWEEN St. Louis, Nauvoo, Fort Madison, Burlington, Osawaka, Bloomington, Rock Island, Galena, Dubuque, Potosi, Prairie du Chien, and all intermediate landings.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER,

'MENDOTA,'

(ROBT. A. REILLY, MASTER.)

Will ply, as a REGULAR PACKET, between the above ports, commencing her trips on the opening of navigation, and being of very high draught, will run throughout the season.

This boat has been built expressly to run on the upper Mississippi; her accommodations, for both Cabin and Deck passengers, are superior. She is also provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent the explosion of boilers.

The officers, and owners, of the 'Mendota,' respectfully assure those who may favor them with their patronage, that every exertion will be used to give satisfaction.

Feb. 27, 1844. no44-3m.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that George Fisher Fordham, son of Elijah Fordham, has absconded from his father's house without cause or provocation. This is to notify the public against trusting or harboring him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting.

ELIJAH FORDHAM.
Feb. 14, 1844. no42-3w.

NOTICE.

Persons wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There is to be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit Court, made at the May term A. D. 1843, of said county, the undersigned will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder, at the late residence of Edward White, deceased, in said county, on Saturday the 23d day of March next, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: The south west quarter of section eleven, seven north, eight west; north east quarter, section eleven, seven north, eight west; fifty acres, part of west half, south east quarter, section eleven, seven north, eight west; east half, south west quarter, section ten, seven north, eight west; east half, north east quarter, section ten, seven north, eight west; lots one, two and three of section sixteen, seven north, eight west; also one undivided third part of Perry & privilege, including lands &c. between Appanoose and Fort Madison; and the following town lots in the town of Appanoose in Hancock county, to wit: lot ten, block 6; lot ten and four, block seven; lot four, six and seven, block eight; lot three, four, five, six, eight and nine; block nine; lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten block twelve; lots one, two, three, four, five, six and seven, block thirteen; lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight; block twenty four; lots one, two, three, four and five, block twenty five; being real estate of which Edward White, late of said county died seized, and which said real estate was by order of said court directed to be sold to pay the debts of said deceased. Terms of sale, six months credit, bond with approved security will be required.

SAMUEL S. WHITE, Administrators.
NANCY WHITE.
Appanoose, Jan. 28, 1844. no41-6w.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeal's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordions on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Dec. 13, 1843. no38-1f.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

from to

Wheat—per lb. 7 8

Pot. 11 12

Pearl, 16 00 18 00

Others, 14 00 18 00

Bagging—Mo. per yard, 11 12

Base Rope—Mo. per lb. 44 00

Beavers—per lb. 40 26

Castor Beans—per bushel, 40 50

Candles—per lb. 25 30

Sperm, 25 30

Tallow—Mould, 8 9

Dipped, 7 8

Steatite, 20

Coal—per ton, 14 00 00

Lehigh, 16 00 00

Pittsburgh—per bushel, 7 8

Minerals and Illinois, 7 8

Coffee—per lb. 13 15

Java, 13 15

Havana, 13 15

Rio, 13 15

St. Domingo, 13 15

Laguaira, 13 15

Chocolate—No. 1, 13 15

Chocolate—No. 2, 13 15

Copper—per lb. 33 00

Braziers, 33 00

Shavings, 33 00

Bottom, 43 00 00

Flats, 43 00 00

Manilla, 12 14

Tanned Rope, 9 10

Red Cord, Manilla, per dozen, 2 25 2 50

Ham, 1 75 2 00

Plough Lines, 75 1 00

Cotton Yarn—per lb. 4 15

Pittsburgh, 4 15

Common, 12 13

Domestic—per yard, 4 15

Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8, 4 15

Bleached Shirting, 3-4 and 7-8, 4 15

Brown Drilling, 4-4 and 6-4, 4 15

Brown Drilling, 4-4 and 6-4, 4 15

Brown Drilling, 4-4 and 6-4, 4 15

Brown Drilling, 4-4 and 6-4, 4 15

Brown Drilling, 4-4 and 6-4, 4 15

Brown Drilling, 4-4 and 6-4, 4 15

Brown Drilling, 4-4 and 6-4, 4 15

Brown Drilling, 4-4 and 6-4, 4 15

Brown Drilling, 4-4 and 6-4, 4 15

Brown Drilling, 4-4 and 6-4, 4 15

Brown Drilling, 4-4 and 6-4, 4 15

Brown Drilling, 4-4 and 6-4, 4 15

Brown Drilling, 4-4 and 6-4, 4 15

Brown Drilling, 4-4 and 6-4, 4 15

Brown Drilling, 4-4 and 6-4, 4 15

Brown Drilling, 4-4 and 6-4, 4 15

Brown Drilling, 4-4 and 6-4, 4 15

Brown Drilling, 4-4 and 6-4, 4 15

Brown Drilling, 4-4 and 6-4, 4 15

Brown Drilling, 4-4 and 6-4, 4 15

Brown Drilling, 4-4 and 6-4, 4 15

Brown Drilling, 4-4 and 6-4, 4 15

Brown Drilling, 4-4 and 6-4, 4 15

Brown Drilling, 4-4 and 6-4, 4 15

Brown Drilling, 4-4 and 6-4, 4 15

B

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Ephraim D. White, late of Hancock county Ill., deceased are hereby requested and notified, to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said county, on the first Monday in March next, for adjustment, and allowance. And all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

ERASMUS D. WHITE, Administrator.
Dec. 28, 1843. no40-6w.

WANTED.

TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office.

\$100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.
Jan. 17, 1844. no38-1f.

NOTICE.

AGREEABLE to law, the School Commissioner, of Hancock county, will sell, at public sale, at the Court-house in Carthage, on the first day of March next, the School Section, numbered sixteen, in township six north, range eight west, of the fourth principal meridian; the same having been divided into lots of ten acres each.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M., to continue till 6 P. M. each day.

Terms cash, with the privilege to each purchaser, of borrowing the amount of his bid, by giving proper security, and paying twelve per cent interest, half yearly in advance.

R. D. FOSTER, School Com. H. C.
Jan. 20, A. D. 1844. no39-4w.

THE SUBSCRIBER

PROPOSES to sell his large white house and lot, situated immediately north of the Temple, on lot No. 3, Block No. 9, of Wells' addition to the Town Plat of Nauvoo. A good well, stable and other convenient improvements are made or said lot. All who wish a beautiful situation, and the nearest of any to the Temple, will do well to call and examine said property. Terms low for cash.

FRANCIS M. HIGBEE.

N. B. A perfect title to said property will be given to the purchaser. F. M. H.
Jan. 23, 1844. no39-3m.

C. A. Warren, C. L. Higbee.

WARREN & HIGBEE.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Nauvoo, Illinois.

OFFICE on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

C. L. Higbee also informs the public that he has received the appointment of Notary Public, and is prepared to transact all business pertaining to that office.

AUCTION! AUCTION!!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has opened an Auction Room, between Mulholland and Knight Streets, on Back Street, at the 'Farmers Exchange,' one Block East of the Temple; for the purpose of selling Goods, Furniture and Property of all descriptions, that the inhabitants see proper to leave with him for sale at Public Auction. There will be two sales in each week, commencing on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M.; also Wednesdays, beginning at the same hour.

P. S. CAHOON, Auctioneer.
Nauvoo, Jan. 13, 1844. no38-1f.

LIME.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER.

Nauvoo, June 17, 1843-1f.
N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HEREBY informs the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he is constantly manufacturing Lasts of every description, Foot Trees and Crimpers, of Bain and Monson Streets, which he will sell wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be purchased in the St. Louis, or any western market. As his work will be of the best quality, he respectfully invites those who may wish to purchase to call and examine his work and prices before contracting elsewhere.

MELVIN WILBUR.
Nauvoo, Jan. 18, 1844. no36-1f.

NAUVOO COMB MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber, late from Philadelphia, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced manufacturing combs of every variety at his manufactory, on the corner of Young and Rich Streets, opposite Mr. Moses Smith's Store, three quarters of a mile east of the Temple; which he will sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than can be purchased in St. Louis, or any western market. All merchants, and others, who wish to patronize home manufacture, would do well to call and examine his work and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Horns wanted at a liberal price, in exchange for combs or cash.

JOSEPH HAMMAR.

Nauvoo, Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

GUSTAVUS HILLS.

WATERMAN.

AND

JEWELLER.

At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscribers, from the East, have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, in President Joseph Smith's store, which they offer for sale on as good terms as can be bought in this city; among which is a large assortment of Domestic Muslins, of a superior quality, also Unbleached Sewing thread of a very superior article; Blue Knitting Cotton, and a good assortment of Boston Nails, first quality; together with many other articles usually kept in such a store. As we wish to deal honestly with all men, we shall invariably have but one price. Cash and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange, except promises.

BUTLER & LEWIS.
Nauvoo, Dec. 19, 1843. no34-1f.

CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP.

THE subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of window sash and doors and all kinds of job work in their line of business, at the shortest notice for cash or country produce. Shop on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets.

JOSEPH W. COOLEGE & CO.

N. B. Those having accounts against the above firm for work or materials will please bring them in immediately for settlement.
Dec. 1843. J. W. C. & Co. no32-1f.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE subscriber is prepared to execute any business pertaining to the office of Notary Public, when called upon; such as, drawing, and taking the acknowledgment of Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Bills of Sale, &c. Also, taking Depositions, Affidavits, and Protest of Notes and Bills of Exchange.

FEES—For taking acknowledgment of Deeds and other instruments, to take effect in the county, 25cts.
To take effect out of the county, 50.

E. ROBINSON.

Nauvoo, Nov. 29, 1843. no31-1f.

IRON AND STEEL.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Iron, Steel, Raps and Nails of various descriptions. Also a large assortment of Hollowware, consisting of Pots, Kettles, Pans, Ovens &c. &c. all of which articles he is prepared to sell low for cash, wholesale and retail. He also has on hand a constant supply of edge tools of various descriptions, which he makes at his manufactory, and which he is prepared to furnish to order at his store, near the corner of Partridge and Knight St.

EDWARD HUNTER.

Nauvoo, Nov. 22, 1843. no31-3m.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

WHERE is the Good Samaritan? Where the true Philanthropist? Is there no balm in Gilead? Have they not yet been found? If you have not found them, seek for the remedies offered to the afflicted, by Dr. James M. Martineau. Inquire for Dr. James M. Martineau's Invaluable remedy for the cure of Fevers. For Dr. James M. Martineau's Anti-Bilious Universal Life Pills. For Dr. James M. Martineau's Anti-Dyspeptic and Anti-Consumptive Pills. For Dr. James M. Martineau's Never-failing Worm Destroying medicine. For Dr. James M. Martineau's Cephalic Snuff, for the cure of Nervous Headache, &c.

In these medicines, the afflicted will find a treasure which is infinitely of greater value to the sick and debilitated, than either silver or gold. Truly may it be said that, in their curative virtues may be found the Good Samaritan! the true Philanthropist! the balm of Gilead! the Poor Man's Wealth! the Sick Man's Comfort! and by the proper and timely use of which, every man may become his own Physician!

From earliest childhood, he practiced successfully the art of healing; and in defiance of opposition, by friends and relatives, he succeeded in studying the art and science of medicine; and after untiring industry and immense research, and after having reached riper years, and traveled among numerous tribes of Indians, and visited many and various climates, Dr. James M. Martineau is fully persuaded that he has now realized his fondest expectations; that the object of all his toil, labor and hope, has been accomplished; and that he will be regarded by all future generations as the true Philanthropist; as having been the instrument, under the direction of an overruling Providence, of rendering and having rendered the greatest good to the greatest number, will be cheerfully conceded.

No. 22d, 1843.

City of Nauvoo:

The subscriber takes great pleasure in calling the attention of the public, to the above invaluable remedies; believing that they are a medicine that will tend to secure the health of this city. That they act most mildly, and yet most efficaciously; in uniformity with the laws of nature; and that they are composed of mild herbs. Knowing from experience that no Pill possesses more virtue in their curative properties. Their worth can only be estimated by a fair trial and by following the accompanying directions. The undersigned can produce a host of the most respectable testimony in their favor, and doubts not but a discerning public, will, in the use of them, secure to themselves, that highest boon of heaven—health.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

The above medicines may be obtained in various stores in the city, and at his House, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.

Fever Pills \$1 50; Life Pills 25 cents; Anti-Dyspeptic Pills \$1 00.

Nov. 29, 1843:1f

SPINNING WHEELS!

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bed-stands of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bed-stand posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.

May 24, 1843, if.

NAUVOO BREWERY.

T. TURLEY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has constantly on hand a supply of Ale, Beer, and Yeast of the best quality for sale, both wholesale and retail, taken in exchange for Beer and Ale.

N. B. Whiskey, Beer and Cider Barrels, taken in exchange for Beer and Ale.
Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843. no35-1f.

DO YOU KNOW ANY THING ABOUT THE MATTER?

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the adjacent towns, that he has established a Bakery and Confectionery, in this city, on Main Street, first door South of the (new) Masonic Hall, where he intends to manufacture every thing connected with that kind of business—Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Jellies and Candies of all descriptions which he will sell at St. Louis prices wholesale or retail.

L. N. SCOVIL.

N. B. Marriage cakes made to order, on the shortest notice from one to twenty five dollars each.
Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843. L. N. S.

SELECT SCHOOL.

MR. A. BLAKE, having fitted up his school room on Parley street, second block east of Main street, would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that he will commence his second quarter on Monday the 11th instant.

He has been engaged in teaching for several years in the east, and is confident he will give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

A quarter will consist of thirteen weeks—school five days each week, and no allowance will be made for absenters except in case of sickness, or by special agreement.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic \$2 00
Grammar, geography and history 2 50
Philosophy, algebra and surveying 3 00
AARON BLAKE.
Nauvoo, Dec. 5th, 1843-32:3m

E. MITCHEL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S Boot and Shoe Maker, corner of Kimball and Main Street, begs to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity that he is carrying on the above business in all its branches and trusts that his long experience in conducting the business of Shoemaking both in Liverpool and Nauvoo, will insure him a share of public patronage. E. M. flatters himself that not only his workmanship but prices will give general satisfaction. All orders will be punctually attended to.
Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

SASH! SASH! SASH!!!

WINDOW SASH constantly on hand and made to order at BRUCE'S SASH SHOP, on Partridge Street, between Parley and Sidney Streets, near Knight's Flouring Mill.
Dec. 12, 1843. no33-1y.

NOTICE.

HEREBY notify all persons not to harbor or trust my son, Edmund McNall, on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date.
February 29, 1844. ENOS MCNALL. no43-1f.

NOTICE

is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between Newel Knight and John Scott, both of the City of Nauvoo, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The concern will henceforth be conducted by the aforesaid Newel Knight.

All persons therefore having demands against the aforesaid Firm, and those indebted to the same, will call upon the said Newel Knight for settlement, or to have their accounts adjusted, as soon as the nature of the business will admit.
NEWEL KNIGHT,
JOHN SCOTT,
Nauvoo, Jan. 31st 1844.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Daniel Spencer, senior, late of Hancock county Ill., deceased, are hereby requested and notified, to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said county, on the first Monday in April next for adjustment and allowance; and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

AUGUSTINE SPENCER, Admr.

Nauvoo, Feb. 14, 1844. no42-6w.

THIRD ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Oage, and St. Louis Oak, at Lyon's New Brick Store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main and Carlin streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS, direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows, Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hard-ware. Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main, and Carlin streets, at the New Brick, Variety Store (sign of the Lion.)

Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill., Nov. 7, 1843-vl.

NEW GOODS, VERY CHEAP.

PRATT & SNOW, corner of Young and Wells Streets, one block north of the Temple, Nauvoo, have just received from Boston the largest supply of Dry Goods ever opened in this city, consisting principally of good staple articles for fall and winter; such as Broad-cloths, Casimires, Sattinets, Flannels, Shirtings, Sheetings, Calicoes, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. Cash wanted, and country produce bought and sold.

As we intend selling goods very cheap, and on the principles of honor, justice, and impartiality, no one need ask for credit, nor waste breath in bantering on the price, as we have but one invariable price either for cash or barter.
Nauvoo, Nov. 7, 1843.

GRANT & WATT.

TAILORS,

MAIN STREET,

Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All country orders promptly attended to.

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 40,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents), brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

(22-y1) J. SNIDER,

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

MR. Joseph M. and Miss Adella Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Granger streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst., (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

The most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strictest attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading writing and spelling \$2 60
English grammar & geography 2 50
Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00
Astronomy 4 00

A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absenters unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement.

JOSEPH M. COLE,

ADELLA COLE.

July 10 a12

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois, and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, having lately taken the upper stone house in Nauvoo, are now prepared to do a Forwarding and Commission Business, and are ready at all times to accommodate the public, by receiving all goods that may be consigned to them.

CHARLES ALLEN,

JOHN KELLY.

Aug. 9 no67-1f

ALMON RABBIT.

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill.)

July 4th 1843-1f

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS

opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING,

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

PRICES.

Quartos	half	bound	plain	1,50
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	do	whole bound	plain	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1,00
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	do	half bound	plain	0,75
do	do	do	neat	1,00
do	do	do	extra	1,37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	do	half bound	plain	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1844.

EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE!!

J. GROSCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthenware Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has just received a splendid assortment of Sole and Upper Leather, Linings, Bindings, &c. also an assortment of Shoemakers Findings, consisting of Pegs, Nails, Threads, Bristles, Auls, Heel balls &c. The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, hides, or country produce. Those wishing to purchase will please call at the leather store of the subscriber on Mulholland street one quarter of a mile east of the Temple.

Sole-leather sold from 25 to 27 cents per lb.

JOSEPH HORNE.

Dec. 20, 1843. no34-3m.

A FARM FOR SALE.

CONSISTING of four hundred and eighty acres, 160 acres of which being good timber. It is situated in the half breed tract, Lee county Iowa Territory, one mile north of Montrose, and one half mile from the river opposite Nauvoo. One hundred and fifteen acres are under improvement; there is a one story frame dwelling, a well and stable on the premises. The above farm will be sold cheap, terms easy. For information call at the office of C. L. Higbee, Esq., or at my residence on the above mentioned tract.

J. WARD.

P. S. Missouri land will be taken in exchange for the above farm, by



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume I.—No. 45.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, March 6, 1844.

Whole Number 97

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
BY
JOHN TAYLOR,
Editor and Proprietor.
At the corner of Water and Basin Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS.—\$2.00 in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square, one insertion, 5¢.
Every subsequent insertion, 3¢ 1/2 cents.
A liberal discount will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

POETRY.

AN ACROSTIC ON THE GREAT MORMON PROPHECY.

Jehovah's voice let every nation hear!
On mighty wheels, his chariot wheels do roll!
Sing loud his praise, and let the heathen fear
Earth tremble—heaven inspire the holy soul
Proclaim his will as need to mortal giv'n
Heaven's last direction in the way to heaven!

The Spirit cries come to my standard, come,
Haste ye yept grimes—fill our fertile plains
Enlarge our herds, and find with us a home,
Gain peace and joy, where heavenly pleasures reign!

Reject the creeds, that long have kept you bound,
Enter our sacred Nauvoo's holy ground.
Attend ye nations to his great command!
The time is now when men must rise or fall,
Proclaim his will—the judgment's near at hand!

Rejoice in your freedom, and obey this call—
On Zion's shore doth hope and virtue dwell,
Peace to the righteous that no tongue can tell!

Hosanna to the Lord who guards our host—
Encamped with gospel armour purely bright,
Tis with the sword of truth we conquer most,
Our foes shall perish, when they dare to fight.

Pierce bigots with their creeds dare not contend,
They fall beneath the truth and find their end.
Hail fast ye saints, and keep your eyes on high—
Ere long you'll hear the mighty trumpet sound!

Woe to the men who are not then forgiven
Each cries for pardon, when it can't be found.
See cloud on cloud in austere grandeur roll!
To judgment come, to judgment every soul!

Earth's mighty mountains then shall disappear—
Rivers and seas to mingled blood shall turn,
Night's fearful regions now approaching near,
Each saint rejoices while the wicked mourn!
Midst flaming worlds, thy servants call on thee,
Love.

Praise on unharmed, to glorious realms above!
In Christ believe and God who dwells on high;
Repent and pray your sins may be forgiven;
Escape the death that's never doomed to die,
On wings of faith your souls shall soar to heaven!

Farwell to Earth—now joys immortal rise,
Sing loud hosanna as you mount the skies.

Almighty Power! protect our little band,
Increase our faith, our virtue and our love,
Not let our foes o'er get the upper hand,
To deliver our people from their chosen land—
Surround us with a Host from above.

THE VILLAGE BELLS.

'Tis Sabbath! Village bells are ringing
Their merry peal, and sweetly bringing
Thoughts of home, and youthful hours,
When life's bright path was strewn with flowers.

They ring back days that long are gone,
Ah! never—never to return!
When young hearts beat with sportive glees,
Our spirits as our thoughts were free;
When every thing was bright and gay,
And winter's day seem'd fresh as May—
When the young heart sere thought but gladness.

When, like the bee, we hover'd o'er
The fresh green fields, and sought no more
Of future hours than days gone by,
And thought could bring a tear or sigh!

Those Village Bells! How long the time
Since last I heard their merry chime!
Yes, many a year since then has flown,
And many a friend is dead and gone;
The best beloved is in her tomb,
Departed in her early bloom,
And all that once was dear is gone.
Of days that never can return!

And now again they come to me,
And still their peal I love to hear,
Altho' they speak of days departed,
When all around me joy imparted;
Altho' they make me feel alone
In this bleak world—believed by none—
A saddest tone of peace they bring,
And o'er my soul a halo fling,
A pure and holy peace they shed,
And sanctify the living dead!

AN ACT.

To provide for the expression of the opinion of the People of the Territory of Iowa, upon the subject of the formation of a State Constitution, for the State of Iowa.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa, that for the purpose of obtaining the expression of the people of the territory of Iowa upon the subject of the formation of a Constitution and State Government, a poll shall be

opened at each electoral precinct in this territory, at the time and place of holding the township elections in April next. In those counties that are not organized into townships, polls shall be opened at the places of voting for the members of the Legislature, at the time aforesaid.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the judges of elections at every precinct in this territory, to interrogate the several qualified electors when they approach the polls to vote, whether they are in favor or against a Convention; to which interrogatory the said elector shall answer simply "Convention" or "no Convention," and the clerks of said election shall thereupon write down his name in a column headed convention or no convention, in accordance with the vote of said elector.

Sec. 3. That immediately after the polls are closed, it shall be the duty of the judges of said election to mark down distinctly on a sheet of paper the number of votes given for, and the number of votes given against a convention, and certify the same, together with the paper containing the names of the voters above mentioned, to be correct; and they shall thereupon carefully seal up said papers so certified, endorse thereon returns for and against a convention, and forward the same to the clerk of the board of county commissioners of the proper county, within five days from the day of election aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the clerk by whom said returns shall be received, within four days after the same shall be deposited in his office, to make out an abstract of the votes given for and against a convention, and enclose them in an envelope, endorse thereon returns for and against a convention for— and transmit the same to the office of the secretary of the territory; who within thirty days after the election aforesaid, shall, in the presence of the governor, examine and count said returns, and file them in his office; and thereupon the governor shall issue his proclamation declaring the number of votes given against a convention.

Sec. 4. That if a majority of the votes polled at the election provided for in this act shall be for a convention, then there shall be another election held, for the election of delegates to a convention to form a constitution for the state of Iowa, at the next general election, and the notice for said election for delegates shall be given at least twenty days before the holding thereof; and the manner of giving said notice, and all other proceedings connected with said election, shall be in accordance with the provisions of the law providing for the election of members of the council and house of representatives of this territory, so far as the same may be applicable.

Sec. 5. That the Convention shall consist of seventy members to be elected within the several organized counties in this territory, as follows, to wit:

- The county of Lee shall elect eight members.
- The county of Des Moines shall elect eight members.
- The county of Van Buren shall elect eight members.
- The county of Jefferson shall elect five members.
- The county of Henry shall elect five members.
- The county of Washington shall elect three members.
- The county of Louisiana shall elect three members.
- The county of Muscatine shall elect three members.
- The county of Johnson shall elect three members.
- The county of Linn shall elect three members.
- The county of Cedar shall elect two members.
- The county of Scott shall elect three members.
- The county of Clinton shall elect two members.
- The county of Jones shall elect one member.
- The county of Jackson shall elect three members.
- The counties of Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, Backhawk, Clayton and Fayette, shall elect six members.
- The county of Wapello shall elect one member.
- The county of Davis shall elect one member.
- The county of Keokuk shall elect one member.
- The county of Mahaska shall elect one member.

The said delegates shall be citizens of the United States, and shall have resided six months within the territory, before the election aforesaid.

Sec. 6. That the judges of election in the several townships and precincts shall certify the votes for delegates in the same manner as is provided by law for the election of members of the council and house of Representatives, and shall send the returns of said election, so certified, to the clerk of the board of county commissioners, who shall open said returns, and certify the election of delegates in the same manner as is now pro-

vided by law for the election of members of the council and house of Representatives; and in case of a tie vote between any of the candidates for delegate, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the board of county commissioners to order a new election to be held, within twenty days after said first election, and to be conducted in the same manner as said first election.

Sec. 7. That the said delegates elect shall meet at Iowa City, on the first Monday of October, after the election of delegates, and proceed to form a Constitution and state government for the territory of Iowa.

Sec. 8. That when a constitution and form of state government shall have been adopted by said convention, they shall cause the same to be published in all the newspapers printed in the territory; and at the township election in April succeeding the formation of a constitution and state government by said convention, the electors of said territory who are qualified to vote for members of the legislature at said general election, shall be and they are hereby authorized to vote for the constitution or against the constitution; the vote for and against the constitution shall be counted and returned to the clerk of the board of county commissioners, who shall in the same manner transmit returns of said votes for and against the constitution to the secretary of the territory who shall open and count the same, as soon as they are all received from the several counties in this territory; in the presence of the governor, who shall issue his proclamation declaring the result.

Sec. 9. That all electors, qualified as aforesaid, may vote for or against a constitution in any county of this territory, whether residents of this county or not; but in the election of delegates to the convention the said electors shall not vote out of the counties wherein they have their residence.

Sec. 10. That the several elections provided for in this act, shall in all respects be conducted in accordance with the provisions of an act regulating general elections in this territory, so far as the same is applicable, and except as is herein specially provided for.

Sec. 11. That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the territory to cause this act to be published in the several newspapers of this territory as soon as the same may be approved of by the governor; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the board of county commissioners, in the several counties of this territory, to give notice that a poll will be opened for the purposes specified in the first section of this act to the sheriff of his proper county, who is hereby required to post up notices in accordance with law, at least twenty days before the first Monday in April next.

Sec. 12. That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the territory to procure a suitable room for the meeting of the convention, also to provide the same with furniture, stationery, and all other things necessary for the comfort and convenience of the convention.

Sec. 13. That the members of said convention shall be entitled to such compensation as the convention may direct, not exceeding three dollars per diem, and three dollars for every twenty miles travel to and from the place of holding said convention.

Sec. 14. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

JAMES P. CARLTON,
Speaker of the House of Reps.
T. COX,
President of the Council.
Approved, 12th February, 1844.
John Chambers,
February 24, 1844.

DISGUSTING SPECTACLE—A GREAT EXCITEMENT IN ST. LOUIS.

For the last thirty hours our city has been in a great excitement, and a large multitude of persons have been collected about the Medical Department of the St. Louis University. The number of persons have varied from 2000 to 5000. A thousand rumors, doubtless aggravating the truth, (which by the way is bad enough) are afloat, but we purpose to detail only what we have seen ourselves or have been told by credible eye witnesses.

It appears (says the Republican) that the Professor, or whoever else had charge of the dissecting room, have been exceedingly remiss in their duty; and yesterday morning, in a small vault, of a few feet in depth, by some six feet in width, was discovered the remains of several human beings. In some way or other, the planks which covered the vault had been removed, and the fencing round it had been broken down, exposing one of the most revolting and disgusting sights we ever beheld.—The subjects, and the parts of subjects, such as arms, legs, &c., &c., bore all the appearance of recent death. By some means, a portion of one of the bodies had been dragged out of the vault, and thrown upon the open lot adjoining. This first attracted the attention of persons passing, and by ten o'clock a considerable crowd had collected.

The Mayor, and police repaired promptly to the scene, and closed up the vault, which was, however, re-opened by the

crowd, and between one and two o'clock the house was assailed and the windows broken. Five persons were arrested and sent to the Calaboose and two or three Military companies were called out by the Mayor. This increased the excitement, and several persons addressed the multitude, among whom were the Mayor and Judge Mullanphy, until at last some sort of order was restored as will be seen by an abstract of the proceedings had, a copy of which was handed to us this morning, but which we do not think it necessary to publish at length.

Proceedings of a large mass meeting, held on Sunday, the 25th of February, first in the rear of the St. Louis University, and then at the Court House, for the purpose of preventing riotous proceedings, and taking proper steps to bring to punishment, by law, those persons, who are alleged to have indecently and inhumanly exposed the bodies of human beings in and about the dissecting rooms connected with the Medical College in this city.

During the course of the day, a large number of citizens were assembled around the dissecting rooms alluded to, and at about 5 o'clock in the evening, the reporter of this was informed that several persons had been confined in the calaboose, for flinging stones into the windows of the dissecting rooms. Great excitement prevailed, produced by the sight of human bodies actually exposed in a sink at the edge of a loose plank wall; more and more persons collected; a guard with bayonets were drawn up to prevent the tearing down of the building; dissections grew up between the men in arms and the citizens assembled, when it was proposed by Alexander Kayser, that, in order to avoid unlawful outbreaks and serious consequences, the assemblage withdraw to the State Tobacco Warehouse, and constitute themselves into a proper meeting, for the purpose of adopting lawful means for the investigation of the alleged nuisance, and the bringing to punishment by law, of the alleged offenders, and then dispersing in quiet and peace.

Before the assembled multitude however would consent to leave the ground, they insisted upon the discharge of the persons confined in the calaboose, and the withdrawal of the military. With these demands the mayor complied, and after appointing a committee of 12 to remain about the building, and watch the proceedings there, the principal part of the multitude retired to the Court House, where they organized themselves into a meeting by calling R. S. Blennerhasset to the chair, and passed several resolutions; thanking the multitude for their forbearance and moderation; appointing a committee to investigate the alleged nuisance and call upon the Judge of the Criminal Court to institute proceedings against the offenders; instructing the committee of 12 appointed to take charge of the building, to obtain lawful permission to enter, examine, and report to an adjourned meeting to be held this morning at 9 o'clock.

After the meeting, the company returned to the ground, and the doors having been opened, the crowd entered the building. Such a spectacle, says our informant, I never wish to behold again. Mangled portions of human bodies were hung about on hooks like meat in a butcher's stall, while several barrels and chests contained bodies preparing for Anatomical illustration. Considerable damage was done to the building—and thus things remained until this morning, when a great crowd were still on the ground but not apparently very evil disposed. A fence had been put round the cistern, but the bodies were still exposed to public view, and presented a horrid spectacle.

P. S. Great excitement still prevails in our city, on account of the reckless exposure of the disinterred bodies procured for dissection by the Medical faculty of St. Louis. At a late hour of last evening the dissecting room was entered by the mob; the windows were broken and considerable injury was done, but if the reports afloat be true, it is matter of astonishment, that a mob so much infuriated should have done so little—our citizens deserve credit for their forbearance. The committee appointed to report, concerning this unpardonable nuisance have not yet done so. That there is much cause to excite the just indignation of our citizens cannot be denied by any one who has beheld the loathsome spectacle which the pit presents, into which they cast the disinterred bodies; but as there is a mode by which these outrages can be visited with condign punishment, we hope no further detriment will be done to the offensive buildings, and any cancer who fails to discharge his duty, through motives of popularity (as we understand some have done), will meet the reward which such astardly conduct deserves.

When our paper went to press at 2 o'clock, the coroner was cleaning out the whole concern, carrying the bodies, and parts of bodies to the burying ground. [St. Louis Transcript.]

Foreign News.

Dublin, Jan. 1, 1844.

I have now some interesting information on the State trials, and Ireland as it is. On the 15th of January the trials come on; what the result will be, no one can conjecture—or whether a disturbance will be the result. From the preparations (warlike) the government are making, people here are inclined to think they have some very good information that something important will be the result—though Dan is preaching peace. The government having gone to a great expense by their preparations and fortifications, laying in of provisions, ammunition, and God knows what all. If they had not some good and unquestionable information, they never would have gone to such expense. It is a well known fact, there was an intended massacre to be of all the country Protestants; this the country people kept no secret; they say they are only waiting for the word of command. Dan is at the head and tail of this plot. The Attorney General's opening speech, I hear, will make the hairs of one's head stand on end, at the frightful discoveries he has made, through one of the repeal clan—they know there is an enemy in their camp, but who that enemy is they know not. It is however very well known that that enemy is a priest.

Such is the state of Ireland. There is nothing doing in the way of trade. Never was Dublin known to be so full as at present—every one who can leave the country parts, are daily pouring in—our streets are so crowded there is no getting along to transact one's business—and accordingly, as the 15th approaches, we may expect the country folks; lodgings and house rent have increased beyond all imagination, and parties who never before let lodgings are now doing so. Yet, for all that, there is no business doing. Shopkeepers are filling the bankrupts' list and the prisons.

An account has reached town of a discovery that has been made at Achill, in the county of Mayo, for the blowing up of all the Protestants in that island. The plot was laid, and ready for the signal. The priest of the island forced one of the conspirators had given information to the Protestants of the intended murders, which he never did tell to mortal; however, the priest denounced him without a hearing from the altar—and he then turned evidence against the lot of conspirators. Such is the news in town this day, brought into me—but until you have it from me as truth, you are not bound to believe the report. I believe there is no doubt that ere long the Catholics will try to do some mischief to the Protestants of the land. About the 15th January, we are told Dublin will be set fire to in a hundred different places at once. Is not this a pretty look out? In the county Tipperary, every day we have a foul murder, in cold blood, of a harmless Protestant. By degrees the country parts will be cleared.

P. S. There is some foundation as to the truth of the Achill discovery. The fires were laid, and ready to be lighted, to burn the town, but was detected just before the match was put to.—[N. Y. Herald.]

Late and Important from Mexico.

By the packet barque Anahuac, Capt. Wilson, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the 31st ult., we have information of a decree issued by the Mexican government, compelling all Americans to leave California. This order was issued some months since, but was concealed from our Minister at Mexico until recently, when he received information of its existence from another source. Gen. Thompson has demanded an explanation from that government, which was withheld, and the mail of the 30th brought to Vera Cruz, intelligence that Gen. Thompson had given the government a stated time, where, if not satisfactorily explained, he will demand his passports and leave the country. He was expected at Vera Cruz at all events in a few days to embark for the United States on a visit to his family.

President Tyler's message had been received at Vera Cruz, and that part relating to Texas and Mexico will no doubt create great excitement in Mexico.

The following men of war were lying off the anchorage at Sacrificios:—U. S. ship Vincennes, Capt. Buchanan; British brig Albatross, Captain York; French corvette Le Brillante, brig Griffin, and brig Mercure, under command of Commodore J. Regnaud.

The Anahuac brings the last payment made on account of the Mexican claims, amounting to \$150,000.

The U. S. ship Vincennes, Capt. Buchanan, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 25th December, from a cruise in the Gulf.

ers from Yucatan, with instructions to accept the proposals made by Mexico. On the 13th they were presented to the President, who directed the Minister of War to arrange this affair as promptly as he possibly could. The papers confirm the reports previously brought that troops are organizing in different parts of the country, and concentrating at Vera Cruz.

At last accounts, Santa Anna had a force of about seven thousand men at Vera Cruz, which was daily increasing.

The Mexican fleet was making preparations to sail for the Havana.

Winsor Terrace Clifton.—Most persons who have visited Clifton will, no doubt, remember Winsor Terrace, which juts out at a great height above the Avon, close to the Hotwells. These houses (says a correspondent of the Bristol Mirror) for many years bore the name of "Watt's Folly," from the following circumstances:—A worthy, and speculative man, of the name of Watts, by trade a plumber, was blessed with a wife who had not only the ordinary amusing faculty of dreaming, but also the extraordinary one of turning her dreams to the best advantage.

On a certain night, whilst sleeping, her unconstrained thoughts wandered; and she dreamed that, by permitting melted lead to fall from a considerable height into water, the drops would become globular, and a great improvement might therefore be effected in the manufacture of shot.

Mr. Watts had faith in his wife's dreams, and was not like many persons whose exalted minds and capabilities do not permit them to listen to any suggestion of their wives—he not only listened to it, but acted upon it, and first tried the experiment from the tower of St. Mary, Redcliffe; the result proving successful, he erected a manufactory near the church, and obtained a patent, which he sold for ten thousand pounds.

It was a pity, however, that his investible partner, who had by one dream filled his coffers with gold, could not have dreamed again, or obtained some prescience, from which she might have deemed it advisable to give a caution as to the disposal of the money. Unfortunately for Mr. Watts, and his suddenly acquired wealth, he set his mind upon building, and sacrificed the whole amount in making excavations, and raising the foundations of the houses on this terrace, without adequate means to carry out their completion; and their bare walls—the skeleton of false views and visionary hopes—were left for many years as monuments of his folly. The houses are now, and have been for a considerable time, completed; they passed from the hands of their proprietor and projector, of whose subsequent history nothing further has been told.

Original Purchase of the Island of New York.—We furnish below to the readers of the Northern Light an interesting and curious letter, recording among other important events, the purchase of the Island of Manhattan, two hundred and seventeen years ago by the Dutch, from the Indians, for the sum of sixty guilders, or twenty-four dollars! The tract conveyed for this trifling sum contains 13,020 acres.

The following is a translation of the original document:—"High and mighty Lords—Yesterday arrived the ship 'the Arms of Amsterdam,' she sailed from the river Mauritius [Hudson] in the New Netherlands on 23d. Sept. They report that our folk there are prosperous and live in peace; their women have borne children there already. They have purchased from the Indians for the sum of 60 guilders the Island of Manhattan which is 11,000 morgen in size.

They have already sowed grain by the middle of May and reaped by the middle of August; samples of summer crops have come, such as wheat, rye, barley, oat, buckwheat, canary seed, beans and flax.

P. SCHAGHEN.
Amsterdam, Nov. 5th 1624.
[Northern Light.]

OLD PHRASES—NEW MEANING.

Levying supplies—Filling your pockets with crackers from the bar of a coffee house.

For home consumption—Going to market three times per week.

Interest at Stake—The persevering butcher presenting his bill.

Home Loague—Your wife and her mother locking you out because you didn't come home at 10.

Home Productions—Nine squalling children.

Domestic Stock—The occupants of a beautiful head of hair.

State Bonds—Handkerchiefs.

Foreign Importations—The inmates of the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore almshouses.

Domestic Exchanges—Taking your neighbor's new silk umbrella, and leaving your old cotton one in its stead.

Toe the mark—Inviting a man to kick you.

ERRATA.

In the article over the signature of 'A Brick Maker,' in our last paper, a mistake occurred. Instead of reading, 'five dollars per thousand brick,' such as are in Mr. Ivins' Store, it should have read, 'five dollars per thousand for pressed brick,' &c.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. JOSEPH SMITH,
NAUVOO, ILLINOIS.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

GEN. JAMES A. BENNETT,
NEW YORK.

CONFERENCE.

A special conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints will be held at Nauvoo, near the Temple, commencing on Saturday, the 6th of April next.

All the elders abroad who can by any means make it convenient to attend, are requested to be present on the occasion, as there is business of importance to attend to.

As this conference is going to call a multitude of elders together, from different parts, we would remind them of one or two things, and as we always begin with the least first, we would inform them that it would be a good opportunity to forward or bring along subscriptions for the Neighbor, and Times and Seasons, and they would thereby very much assist the press, and help to spread the principles of intelligence.

Again those who are desirous of forwarding means to the Temple can do so, and help to liberate the hands of the comittees, and the Trustees in funds.

It is in contemplation to devote all our energies to the completion of the Temple this season, and to let the Nauvoo House stand until the Temple is finished. By a unity of efforts, it is expected that the roof can be put on by next fall, and the building be enclosed.

Another thing that we would remind the brethren of, is that of the Presidential election. Don't forget to mention this thing in your peregrinations. Tell the people who would be the best man, and the most able statesman; who could stand uncorrupted by bribes, and unflinching by power, rather than the power of justice, and the cause of right; tell them where they can find a man of morality, prudence and virtue; tell them where they can find a man of sterling integrity, who is governed by the principles of righteousness; a patriot and a philanthropist, who has both the disposition and moral fortitude to administer justice, and whose delight it would be to administer to the wants of the nation; to break of every yoke and to let the oppressed go free. Use all of your own influence, and get the brethren, in every part to do theirs also. Recollect, for President, GENERAL JOSEPH SMITH, for Vice President, GENERAL JAMES A. BENNETT.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting will be held at the Temple on Thursday morning, commencing at 9 o'clock; a general attendance is requested. The first Presidency and the Twelve will be present on the occasion.

The weather has been fine during the past week; the river is rising fast, and a number of boats have visited our city. Houses begin to go up, and every thing presents the appearance of the near approach of spring.

Calamitous fire in New Orleans.

The New Orleans Tropic of the 12th ult. says: We regret to be compelled to record the particulars of the most destructive conflagration with which our city has been visited during the last five or six years. Yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, the alarm of fire was given, and it was soon ascertained that the scene of destruction was the Orleans (or Upper) Cotton Press.

The fire broke out among some loose cotton, on the second floor, directly beneath the cupola in the centre of the principal building. The flames were first seen bursting from the front windows. Our firemen were upon the ground as soon as the nature of the circumstance would admit, and manifested their usual skill and intrepidity. By great exertion the progress of the flames was stayed, with much smaller loss than was generally anticipated. About one half the front portion of the building—including one of the presses and machinery—was burnt together with a large building extending towards the centre of the yard. As near as can be ascertained this portion of the establishment contained about seven thousand and five hundred bales of cotton, all of which was destroyed.

The Orleans Cotton Press was leased from the Company by Messrs. Behn & Freeland, whose loss, in consequence of the interruption in their business, is by no means inconsiderable. The press was crowded with cotton; there being not less than 35,000 bales in store. The portion that was burnt belonged principally to Messrs. Burke, Watt & Co., Buckner, Stinton & Co., S. S. Cobb & Co., Clason & Vines and others. The entire loss can scarcely fall short of \$300,000, and is principally covered by insurance, distributed among the different Insurance Companies throughout the Union. In our next paper we shall be able to give more extended details of this great public disaster.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH MINISTER.

The Right Hon. Richard Packenham, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States from Her Britannic Majesty Queen Victoria, arrived at New York on the 12th inst. in the British ship of war Vestal of 26 guns, Captain Talbot, in 27 days from Portsmouth.

Mr. Packenham with his suite, after landing, occupied apartments at the Globe Hotel, where they were immediately waited upon and cordially welcomed by Mr. Barclay, British Consul at New York, Mr. Peters, British Consul at Philadelphia and a large number of the prominent citizens. The usual salutes and courtesies were in the mean time exchanged by the Vestal and the Batteries, &c.

It is understood that the minister will repair to Washington without delay, and reside at Mr. Fox, the present resident representative of the British Queen, who has solicited leave to return home, and from whom we Americans shall part with unforgotten reluctance.

We are gratified to find it announced in the English papers, that Mr. Packenham is charged with full powers to negotiate in relation to the Oregon territory, with a view to a final adjustment.

CALHOUN MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK.

The friends of Mr. Calhoun in the city of New York, have published an address, setting forth their objections to the course pursued in relation to the "democratic" national convention, which is to meet in May, in the City of Baltimore, and calling upon all those who agree with them in opinion, to proceed in the choice of delegates from each congressional district, to a national convention, which they propose shall be held in the city of Philadelphia on the 4th of July next, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and vice presidency.

A Cas Meeting was held in the city of Boston, on the 11th inst., and a series of resolutions were adopted setting forth the claims of their favorite to the presidency of the United States. Addresses were made by Mr. Leed and others.

The Boston Courier says—"It is but justice to say, that probably nine tenths of the audience,—democrats or whigs,—were there from curiosity."

A Cas Meeting was also held on the 7th instant, at New York, at which a series of resolutions were adopted approving of the course pursued by the friends of Mr. Calhoun, in calling a national convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 4th of July, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the presidency and vice presidency, delegates to which are to be chosen from each congressional district of the Union.

The convention nominated J. H. McCracken, as the delegate from the 6th congressional district of New York, to attend said convention.

The Hon. Rich Rush, in reply to invitations from gentlemen concerned in getting up the Cas meetings recently held in Boston and New York, wrote letters, which were read and which have been published, expressing himself very strongly in favor of the character and qualifications of Gen. Cas. as well as of his superior availability as a candidate for the presidency.

A LETTER FROM COL. R. M. JOHNSON.

To the Editor of the Globe.

Sir, From a great number of letters received by me, from various sections of our country, I find a difference of opinion exists as to the ground I occupy relative to the canvass for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

And I find as great a diversity of opinion among my friends as to the course I should adopt—some advising that, under no circumstances should I permit my name to be used for the Vice Presidency, others advising that I should not submit my name to the decision of a national convention; and the most numerous expressing a wish that I should accept the nomination for the office of vice president, provided a majority of the delegates to the national convention should think proper to select me as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, after preferring another for the office of President.

In January, 1842, I was nominated at Frankfort Kentucky, for the Presidency, by a mass meeting, composed of the democratic members of the legislature and citizens of that state, subject to a decision of a national convention. In January, 1843, I was nominated for the same office by a state democratic convention at Frankfort, Kentucky, composed of five hundred delegates, subject to a decision of a national convention. I was afterwards again nominated by a subsequent state democratic convention, composed of more than five hundred delegates, for the same office, subject to the same condition. Each of these nominations was unanimous. In January, 1843, the democratic state convention of Indiana called upon me, in common with others, to know if I were willing to abide by a decision of a national convention; and further, if I would sustain the nominations of that convention for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States?

My answer to these interrogatories was without equivocation; which was, that I should support the nominees. I have no reason to change that determination; but on the contrary, have good reasons for being confirmed in my opinion as to the necessity of adhering to my resolution, to ensure the triumph of the democratic party. I intend to redeem my pledge faithfully, without respect to persons.

Subject to the foregoing conditions, I have permitted my name to be placed before the public, and the national convention to be held at Baltimore on the fourth Monday of May next, for the office of President. I need not consume time in referring to my nomination for the office of President, by friends in other states than Kentucky. No matter how flattering these demonstrations of public confidence, (all of which is duly appreciated,) my assenting to their wishes was not predicated upon the consideration that

I was nominated for the first office; my assent to their permission of the use of my name would have been equally as sincere and cordial for the office of Vice President.

I am now, as I ever have been, identified with the democratic party. I never expect to change that identity. The success of the measures of that party are too dear to me to be jeopardized by any selfish considerations on my part; and therefore, I ask nothing and expect nothing, at the hands of the convention, that will in any manner injure or hazard the success of the common cause. If the convention, in their wisdom, should consider the use of my name for the first or second office, or for neither, as advisable, my acquiescence is heartily given.

To such of my fellow citizens as are nominating me for the office of the Vice Presidency in advance of the meeting of the Baltimore convention, my thanks are due and cheerfully given. It does not become me to condemn an honest difference of opinion among my friends, or to take part in favor of the one side against the other in their friendly efforts to procure my nomination for the office of President or Vice President. And as I could do nothing consistent with my public pledges in this respect, without giving dissatisfaction to some of them, the national convention, where a majority will rule, must dispose of me, and decide the controversy between them.

In the mean time, let every one be fully persuaded in his own mind, and act accordingly; and no cause of complaint can exist with any, or against any. I wish, of course, to give no cause of offence to my friends, whether they prefer me for the first office or the second. I hope they will readily yield up their preferences to a majority in the convention, no matter how adverse to their views or wishes. I shall pursue this course, and exhort every friend I have to do likewise, in order to preserve harmony and secure the united effort of the party. I repeat, between my friends, my position is that of neutrality, until the convention shall act and dispose of me; in the mean time, I am in the hands of the people. Should it be the pleasure of the convention to nominate me for the first office, I should accept the honor with gratitude and reluctance. I should accept of the second with thanks and with pleasure; and am willing to take my position among the rank and file, if such be the pleasure of the convention, without a murmur. Wherever I may be placed, I shall try to animate my associates to do what I consider our duty to our country; and, having thus discharged it according to our consciences, we will hope for victory.

R. M. JOHNSON.

January 22, 1844.

COLONEL JOHNSON, in a late letter, places himself fully in the hands of his friends, or rather, in the hands of the party. Without withdrawing his pretensions to the first honors, if these are not awarded to him, he will willingly receive second.

The friends of Colonel at a large meeting, held on Old Berks, Pennsylvania, on the 1st inst., rejected a resolution, agreeing to abide by the decision of the Baltimore convention.

The Philadelphia American Sentinel of the 1st, contains a full account of the JOHNSON RALLY.

One of the largest, and most enthusiastic Democratic meetings ever convened in Harrisburg, was held on Tuesday evening, January 22d, 1844, in accordance with the following notice:

JOHNSON MEETING!—HONOR TO THE BRAVE!

The friends of Old Tecumseh cannot be sold!!! The friends of Col. R. M. Johnson, the hero of the Thames, are requested to meet at the court house in Harrisburg, on Tuesday evening, January 22d, at the ringing of the bell. Let the friends of the Old Hero come forth! They cannot be transferred like sheep in the market. Let the people be heard, and not the politicians. MANY.

Jan. 22, 1844.

Although scarcely 24 hours notice of the meeting had been given, yet the house presented one dense mass of hard-fisted yeomanry, eager to proclaim to the world their preference for Old Tecumseh, and for him only. Gen. Simon Cameron, of Middletown, known as one of the most consistent and influential democrats in the state and union, was unanimously called upon to preside. A long list of vice presidents and secretaries were also appointed, and a number of spirited resolutions were enthusiastically adopted, of which we have room for the following extracts only:

Whereas, a corrupt and disgraceful attempt to transfer a portion of that democracy to the interests of an individual for the presidency for whom they have not a preference, has recently been made at the seat of government of this state.

And whereas, such an attempted transfer we look upon as alike humiliating and insulting to the integrity, dignity, and good sense of the people, calculated, if silently acquiesced in, not only to bring reproach upon the purity of our cherished principles, but greatly to impair the integrity of the democratic party of the state—establishing a mercenary system of intrigue, bargain and sale, among venal, self-constituted leaders, practically illustrating the favorite doctrine of monarchists and their pimps, that the people are incapable of choosing their own rulers.

Resolved, That the friends of Col. Johnson, are the high minded and patriotic sons of freemen, who disdain any and all connection with disorganizers, traitors or renegades, and who treat with unqualified contempt any and every at-

tempt to transfer them like foreign serfs and vassals, to the highest bidder.

Resolved, That the democracy of Pennsylvania is entitled to the privilege of naming a candidate for the presidency, and as 'her own favorite son' has declined the honor unanimously proffered him by his native state, we now solemnly reiterate our intention, and boldly proclaim our determination to stand by the gallant and distinguished son of Kentucky, Colonel R. M. JOHNSON, sink or swim.

Resolved, That we will not submit to dictation from any quarter, however high, much less to the unauthorized suggestions of self-constituted intermeddlers, who, by mercenary counsels, are insidiously aiming to distract the unanimity that now pervades the democratic party of this state.

Resolved, That the democratic party of Pennsylvania is in favor of a tariff—that one of the cardinal principles of the democratic creed has been the protection of American industry, and that opposition to that principle of national policy receive, as it merits, the unqualified condemnation of Pennsylvania democrats.

At Pittsburgh, Pa., also, the friends of the General held a meeting on the 20th ult. at which George White, esq. presided. General J. K. Moorhead addressed the meeting by request. In the course of his remarks he said 'he had observed with deep regret, an attempt on the part of some indiscreet friends of Mr. Van Buren to denounce all who did not acquiesce in the proposition to elevate that gentleman to the office of president. He entertained fears for the result if Mr. Van Buren was the candidate. Gen. Cas. had the peculiar claim of a new man.'

Presentation of Smut in Wheat.—At a large agricultural meeting in Sussex, England, John Eliman, Esq., related the following account of an experiment in preventing smut in wheat. He took four sacks of smutty wheat, sowed one sack of it with brine only, as strong as he always made it, to bear an egg; he sowed another in lime only; he sowed the third sack with brine strong enough to bear an egg, and then let it lay in lime all night; and the fourth he sowed without anything. The result was as follows:—Where brine only was used, every now and then there was a smutty ear, still not many; where the lime only was used, there was much about the same quantity of smut; where the lime and brine was used, there could not be found a single smutty ear; and where nothing was used, it was a mass of smut.

France before the Revolution.—The taxes, exclusively affecting agricultural labor, amounted to about thirty millions of dollars! So excessive was their burden, that Sir Arthur Young calculated, that, supposing the produce of an acre worth 3, 2s., 7d., the proportion which went to the king, was 1s. 18s. 4d.; to the landlord, 18s., and to the farmer, 5s. In other words, if the produce of the acre was divided into twelve parts, nearly 7 1/2 went to the king, 3 1/2 to the proprietor, and 1 1/2 to the farmer. But this, though deplorable by the laws, which fettered the most important operations of agriculture. Game, of the most destructive kind to the crops, were permitted to go at large.—Large herds of deer, and numbers of wild horses, to be hunted for the amusement of the great, ravaged the unclosed fields. The damage done to four parishes in Montecaux, amounted, from this cause, to about \$40,000. Numerous edicts existed which prohibited the cultivator from hoeing and weeding, lest the young partridges should be destroyed; taking away stubble, lest the birds should be deprived of shelter; manuring with night soil, lest the flavor of the game should be injured. The people were bound to grind their corn at the landlord's mill; press their grapes at his press, and bake their bread at his oven. The use of hand-mills was not free, and the proprietors had the power of selling to the laborers the right or privilege of pounding buckwheat or barley between two stones.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.—Our readers are aware that this public work is now completed on the new plan. The importance of this public improvement to the internal communication of the country is not generally sufficiently appreciated. It connects no less than seven States—North Carolina and Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, by inland navigation; and through the New York Canal by the lakes, Canada and the United States. In time of war it would be invaluable for transportation of troops, munitions of war, &c., and at this time a large and increasing commerce finds an outlet through its waters. [Norfolk Beacon.

School Money.—Hon. John C. Spencer has informed Gov. Ford that there is due this State, \$30,576.60 an account of the three per cent fund, derived from the sales of public lands, which is appropriated for school purposes. This money will be ready for distribution about the 15th of March.

The following will be interesting to some of our Middlewich friends it is taken from the foreign news of the New York Herald:—

Tea Party of Latter Day Saints.—The sect commonly designated the Latter Day Saints held a tea party, on the 25 ult, in Middlewich, Cheshire. Though the town is small, and this body of people is generally spoken slightly of, between one and two hundred attended, and partook of tea, &c. They are, apparently, a good humored and agreeable people. The room was beautifully adorned; and the company seemed much gratified with the

fare provided for the occasion. Previous to separating they sang a suitable hymn, expressive of some of their opinions:

Sir said an Irishman, stopping on board a schooner, what'll you charge to take me to Boston? 7 dollars, Pat. Och, faith, I haven't half that sum. Well, well, I'll take you on deck if you'll help the hands for three dollars.

But, captain, dear, what'll you take one hundred and sixty pounds of freight for? I'll charge you fifty cents for that. Good, faith, I just weigh that. I'll go as freight; the captain was tickled at the proposition, and ordered the Irishman to be stowed away below.

"Change of heart."—A man, named Joseph Hutchinson, was committed to prison in Boston, a few days since, charged with obtaining six bibles under false pretences. He went to the venerable Dr. Jencks, and represented to him that he had met with a change of heart, and would like to possess a bible to which he could occasionally turn for comfort and consolation. The good doctor readily gave him an order for one, and afterwards for five others, for his friends and relatives, who had met with a similar change of heart. The fellow carried them off and sold them, and if they fell in good hands he certainly was instrumental in circulating the Bible.

Here you bogtrotter, said a dandy to an Irish laborer, come tell me the biggest lie you ever told in your life, and I'll treat you to some whiskey punch.

An by my soul, yer honor's a gentleman retorted Pat.

Secrets.—Never reveal a secret even to your most intimate friend. It is a sacred deposit, and he that betrays his trust is guilty of the worst kind of desertion. The reply of Charles the Second, when importuned by a nobleman to communicate something of a private nature, deserves to be engraved on the heart of every one. 'Can you keep a secret?' asked that subtle monarch. 'Most faithfully,' returned the nobleman. 'So can I,' was the laconic and severe answer of Charles.

Mammoth Ice House.—In the Boston Atlas, we have an interesting description of the Ice Houses in that vicinity, on Fresh Pond. The main building has triple walls, is 40 feet high, 198 feet wide, and 189 feet long, and capable of containing 39,000 tons of ice. The walls are not connected, and between are air spaces. The blocks of ice stowed away, are all cut of an equal size, and to suit the dimensions of the reversion and thus no space is lost. There are five roofs to the building. There is also a tool house 178 by 16 feet, where all the tools are stowed—also a building 98 by 174 feet, through which the ice passes to the cars.—The Company have cars built for their own purpose, and are erecting a further house for them.

The ice trade is one of the most profitable and extensive, of which Massachusetts boasts, of their own originating.

Polly Bodine.—The examination into the connection of this woman with the murder of Mrs. Housenman, was closed on Staten Island, on the 23d inst. She was fully committed to stand a trial in August next.

The way to be Young.—The Grecian ladies are said to 'count their ages from their marriage, and not from their birth.' It has been remarked that if they are not lucky enough to get married, they never count their age at all.

Very Good.—A sprig from the Emerald Isle once being at a class meeting in the state of New York was interrogated by the class as to thus, 'In what state do you find your soul this evening brother?' 'In the State of New York to be sure,' replied the honest Irishman. 'No says the preacher, I mean to inquire as to your feelings.' 'Ho, thin, by the blessing of God, I feel as sound as a trout on parade.' Thus the good man went on to explain to Michael, but he could not understand, until at last the reverend gentleman told him that he apprehended that if he remained in that state long, he would go to hell. 'Oh thin, says Mick, I'm off for the Jarsies,' and, taking his bit, he left.

A Novel Launch.—A great freshet occurred in Cape Town, at Fayetteville, N.C., on the 23d January, causing a rise of near forty feet. It is said, A new steamboat, about one hundred and thirty feet long, was just ready to be launched, and the proprietor had invited his friends to be present at the ceremony, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. The rapid rise of water, however, anticipated him. At 3 o'clock, that morning the boat floated off in handsome style without injury accident or expense.

Extraordinary Cold and Suffering in Canada.—The Albany Argus of the 7th instant says: We understand that the late cold weather was intensely felt in Montreal and Quebec. It far, exceeded the rigors of their severest winters. The cold lasted from 9 to 10 days, and during that time the range of the thermometer was from 16 to 32 degrees below Zero!!—here 16 degrees has been the point of intense cold, and there it was the warmest weather they had. This will give some idea of the awful severity of the weather.

The Canadians are used to very cold winters, but the steady and long continued severity of the cold weather make them more sensible of the rigors of their climate.—The distress among the poor at Montreal and Quebec was frightful.

It was so intensely cold that the farmers in the vicinity would not venture out to bring wood to market. This, as was to be anticipated, where they had been in the habit of receiving daily supplies, not only raised the price, but also caused an absolute scarcity. In the extremity of their sufferings, the Minor, the French paper at Montreal, and which is particularly conversant with the condition of French Canadians, says the tables, chairs, and even their bedstead were cut up for firewood.

Mrs. Gilmore.—This unfortunate woman, who is to stand her trial before the High Court of Judiciary for the alleged poisoning of her husband, passed through here yesterday, on her way from Paisley to Edinburgh per railway. She was plainly but neatly attired, and accompanied by the matron of the Paisley prison and two officers. The party attracted little or no attention at the railroad station, and indeed would not, have been recognized, but for the presence of one or two gentlemen who guessed the object of their melancholy journey. Mrs. Gilmore paid her own railway ticket, seemed quite calm and collected, and walked through the station house as if unaccompanied by any other person. She had a about her none of that dejection or terror which usually attends great criminals, and is, upon the whole, rather a good looking woman. [Glasgow Chron.

A Speaking Machine.—A late number of the N. Y. American has the following account of a Speaking Machine:

'It is even so—we have seen it—we have heard—a machine talk! We heard it say, "Mr. Speaker," in a tone so distinct and startling, that no speaker could have failed to be attracted by it; and then it went on, now in German, now in English, then in Latin—and to its longues there need be no end—to utter whatever was desired.

We assure our readers that this thing of wood and paint, encothous and keys, did distinctly articulate as though having trachea, larynx, glottis, and epiglottis, tongue, palate, and gums—each acting as in the living human subject. The tone alone was not natural, but the syllables and words entirely so; and there beside it sat its ingenious and patient German inventor, Mr. Faber, playing as on a piano on the sixteen keys—no more—which cause the utterance of all language.

For fourteen years this unwearied mechanic has labored at his invention.—The letter x was that of which he found it most difficult to give the sound. He devoted to the accomplishment of that one sound seven years! and he has accomplished it. By long continued anatomical investigation, he first mastered all the physical minutiae of the organs of speech, and then, mainly out of India rubber—prepared as to resist the temperature—he imitated all these organs, and by springs moves the parts as they are moved in life.

Happier than the Titan, he has provoked the anger of the gods, by ending this material creation of his hands with the ethereal spark; but so far as talking is characteristic of man, he has made a man.

You know not the power of temptation. Associate with a vicious person but one day, and you receive a serious injury; then what must follow if you are on the strictest terms of intimacy with such a character? By little and little you will be assimilated to his bad practices, till at length you become his equal in wickedness.

Truly Said.—A very sensible writer made the following remark:

'Women who are the least bashful are not unfrequently the most modest, and we are never more deceived than when we would infer any laxity of principle from that freedom of demeanor which often arises from a total ignorance of vice. Prudence, on the contrary is often assumed rather to keep off suspicion of community, than criminality itself, and is resorted to, to defend the fair warrior, not from the whispers of our sex; but from her own. It is a cumbersome panoply, and like heavy armor is seldom worn, except by those who attire themselves for the combat, or who have received a wound.'

A Discovery.—Dr. W. Herschell has discovered that the mixing of nitrate of silver with hyposulphate of soda both remarkably bitter substances, produces the sweetest substance known.

Execution Anecdote.—The following story is told of an incorrigible wag who had stationed himself for a special purpose, amidst a group of females, who seemed to witness the execution of Horn at Baltimore. Drawing near to an old man with whom he had a slight acquaintance, he fixed his eye upon the gallows and with a semi-abstracted manner and due solemnity of feature, remarked:—'Well, it seems to me a hard case that a man should be brought up for hanging for killing only two women.' Of course every woman's eye, within earshot of the remark, was directed towards B—, who, without moving a muscle or withdrawing his gaze from the object before him, after a pause, resumed his soliloquy, 'Now if Horn had killed two or three hundred wives, I should think he ought, may be, to go to the penitentiary—but—here two or three women smiled away, some turned partly round towards the speaker, while one, whose blood was rapidly mounting, braced herself at about six feet distance square upon him; 'but,' he continued, this hanging a man for killing only two women ought to be looked into by the legis-

future—don't you think so, stranger?" addressing the old man. But before the old man could reply, the female last referred to, and whose face had paled and flushed and paled again, with the effort to suppress her wrath, enforced B's attention with the exclamation,

"Look here, Mister," lifting her hand and shaking a finger at him with threatening energy, "you'd better get out of this crowd!" Stiffening his hands full in his pocket and looking the woman full in the face, with imperious mock gravity, he coolly remarked, "well, I think I had," and turned away ready to burst.

TEXIAN PRISONERS IN MEXICO.

The following remarks from the New Orleans Picayune are worthy of attention, and cannot fail to call forth the sympathy of the civilized world in behalf of the miserable and unfortunate men now in chains and dungeons in Mexico.

Common humanity demands that the condition of the unfortunate prisoners now confined in Mexico should be brought to public notice. Their situation is represented to us upon authority quite undoubted, as deplorable in the extreme. Heavily ironed and almost without clothing they live in absolute squalor and wretchedness at the Castle of Perote. They are miserably fed, and the money sent for their relief by the benevolence of the capital is intercepted by public officials and applied to other purposes. We are assured that upon being aroused in the morning three of the inmates of their miserable prison-house have been found dead, and that the death of a single one under such circumstances scarcely surprises them. They all look forward to it as the only termination of their sufferings.

There are seventeen in the hospital of Santiago, within a few miles of the city of Mexico. These confessed invalids are treated with scarcely more humanity than those in more rigid confinement at Perote. Some of them have no other covering than a filthy blanket, being utterly destitute of clothing. They are dependent upon the charities of foreigners in the capital, but chance relief of this sort is utterly inadequate to their crying need. The British Minister is said to have used exertions often to procure an amelioration of the condition of the prisoners, if not their absolute release, but all in vain. The veriest felons of the country receive less of indignity in their confinement, and suffer far less from pain and want.

This is a matter which appeals to the humanity of the whole civilized world, but most especially to every Anglo-Saxon and to the Government of the United States. Grant even all that the Mexican traitor can allege against the unfortunate prisoners, they have already expiated their crime sufficiently. It is no unmanly or degrading sin for which they are suffering. However bitter may be the prejudices of any against them or the cause of Texas, no one can charge these poor prisoners with anything vile or infamous. And yet the most vile and most infamous receive better treatment even in Mexico than do these men. We know nothing to justify such deliberate inhumanity. We cannot conceive a motive arising from policy in favor of such a course. It intimidates no one; it can only exasperate a Texan. We are astonished that there should be any apathy on such a subject. If the inmates of the Castle of Perote have no relatives, no friends in their adopted country, or in the land of their birth, they are yet men, and brave men, as they have amply shown; and immediate measures should be adopted to extend to them relief.

Wisdom of the Yankee.—The following are the proverbs of the Yankee, which his mother taught him:

By making knife-blades of lead you will run no risk of cutting your fingers. A marry a run-away wife if possible, for you will be sure of her—as any woman would be ashamed to run away twice.

When anybody charges you with a dishonest action of which you are guilty, start at them with astonishment, and let them perceive that you are not scared. Many a knave gets comfortably through the world in that way.

If your wife knows twice as much as you do, give her to understand that you can eat the most.

"See here, dad—aint Bill Jones a court in our salt?"

"No—what makes you think so, sonny?"

"Why, every time he comes where she is, she sorter leans to him, like a pig to a warm chimney jam!"

"Pa," said a little fellow the other day, "was not Job an editor?" Why Sammy? "Because, the Bible informs us that he had much trouble and was a man of sorrow all the days of his life."

Laborer.—It has been computed by some political arithmetician, that if every man and woman would work for four hours each day on something useful, that labour would produce sufficient to procure all the necessities and comforts of life; want and misery would be banished out of the world, and the rest of the twenty-four hours might be leisure and pleasure. [Franklin.]

SALTING INSTRUMENT.—A very simple instrument has been invented in England, for salting meat, by the use of which, the entire curing process can be effected in less than ten minutes, the brine being previously prepared. It is somewhat similar in appearance to a syringe, and acts upon a similar principle; the brine being forced to penetrate through every fibre of the meat subjected to the action of the instrument. A much smaller

quantity of pickle is thus required than by the ordinary process, and the result is much more complete. The nutritious properties of the meat are also said to be preserved more fully by this than by any other process known.

Robbery of the Great Western Mail.—We learn from Pomeroy & Co's Express, that the Great Western Mail from Buffalo to Cleveland, which was put on the stage at Fredonia, Chautauque county, was taken from the boat of the stage either at North East or Westfield, on Saturday week. No trace of it had been found on Wednesday.

It is rumored that an unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the rear boat of the stage on Monday night, between Salamanca and Fredonia. The effort to loosen the baggage was perceived by the passengers, who gave the alarm, and the robbers got off.

The entire contents of the Mail are gone. What it contained is of course not yet known. [Albany Argus.]

Ohio, Insane Asylum.—This benevolent and laudable public institution appears to be well conducted, and to reflect great honor upon the state. The Cincinnati Gazette has an abstract of a report of the superintendent, Dr. Wm. M. Ayl, for the year ending Nov. 1843, from which we learn the following interesting particulars:

The number admitted during the past year was 55, and the number of inmates 207, the number discharged 69. During the five years existence of the institution, 373 insane persons have been committed to its care, and 203 have been restored to their right reason and returned to their friends. How gratifying the fact! Yet 315 persons in this state have had to be denied for want of room.

The liberal appropriation by the legislature last year of \$35,000, will provide for more extended accommodations, and enough for many years to come. Additions to the building are erecting and will be finished during the ensuing year, and those additions will improve the general appearance of the institution; there is to be supplied spacious Italian verandahs, constructed with square limestone piers connected with ingeniously finished cast iron and moveable casings. Each verandah will be 37 square feet in the clear, and thus contrived, with answer summer and winter, as places of recreation.

The following shows the supposed cause of the diseases of the inmates:

Intemperance	35	Periodical	28
Ill health	78	Physical causes	208
Puerperal	32	Loss of property	12
Constitutional	28	Religion various	37
Intense study	5	Disappointments	15
Injuries of head	6	Masturbation	25
Excessive joy	1	Epilepsy	27
Domestic trouble	28	Unknown	63
Seduction	1	Fright	6
Fear of want	5	Indulgence temper	3
Domestic affliction	18	Ill treatment	7
Disappointed love	16	Suicidal	22
Jealousy	6	Homicidal	5
Hereditary	93	Moral causes	198

The unfortunate patients appear to be treated as members of a family, under the mildest government, and the influence of it is the happiest. The cure often is as sudden as thought.

Marriage Extraordinary.—A marriage extraordinary took place in the Northern Liberties, on the 20th January, ult., before Alderman J. Conrad, for there was but one couple to be married and only four persons present, all of one family, yet strange to relate, at the nuptial ceremony, they duly and truly represented thirty-six persons as follows: 1 widow, 1 widower, 1 wife, 1 husband, 1 bride, 1 bridegroom, 1 bridesmaid, 1 son, 1 step-son, 1 daughter-in-law, 1 sister-in-law, 1 father-in-law, 1 mother-in-law, 1 grandchild, 1 grandmother, 1 stepmother, 1 stepfather, 2 sisters, 2 uncles, 2 brothers-in-law, 2 two sisters-in-law, 2 fathers, 2 mothers, two husbands and their two wives, the only four persons present.

Santa Fe.—In relation to a recent meeting of the troops in that place, a letter published in the Boonville Observer, states that:—

On November 6th the dragoons at Santa Fe were ordered to march to Chihuahua, which they refused to do until their wages should be paid. The amount of their wages had been placed in the hands of the officers, to be paid over to the soldiers; but the officers had refused to pay it over.

The soldiers threatened that unless their wages should be paid, they would break open every store in the place; the cannon were then brought out, and an attempt made to force them into measures, whereupon a fight ensued, in which several persons lost their lives. The soldiers became incensed at the traders, and swore vengeance against them. The traders became alarmed and armed themselves for defence in case of an attack.

The matter was settled, however, without any further violence, and the soldiers went off singing and shouting, but for a while were entertained that they would again return and commit some depredations.

The Cherokee.—We learn from the Van Buren, Ark. Intelligencer, that the Legislative Council of the Cherokee, adjourned on the 10th of January, after a session of one hundred days, the longest term known in the annals of the Cherokee or any other Indian tribe.

They passed their appropriation bills and then indicated to the President their willingness to adjourn, when, in accordance with former usage, he delegated Hon. G. Lowry, second chief, to address them. His speech was short—a characteristic of the Indian Orator—and well

received. He expressed the warm thanks of the Executive for their unremitting exertions for the welfare of the people.

They had found the nation in trouble from internal discord, but their wise measures had restored tranquility, and peace and quiet again pervaded the land.

The actual expense of the government of the nation for 1843, and '44, up to the adjournment, was ninety-six thousand dollars, and a public debt of forty-five thousand dollars. To liquidate this debt, the principal chief had appropriated the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand, derived from the savings of wagon hire and property sold under an arrangement with Gen. Scott.

[For the Neighbor.]

Mr. Editor: Having seen an advertisement in the Neighbor (signed A. Builder) for half a million of bricks, we the undersigned wish to inform him that we will make out of well tempered clay, common brick, good hard and saleable, and warranted to be one pound heavier than the bricks generally made in this country, at four dollars per thousand; and for dress or pressed brick, superior to those in Mr. Lynn's Store and not to be equalled in this country, at five dollars per thousand. No broken bricks included in the count.

F. PULLIM & P. COULTON.
N. B. The bricks will be ready when called for.
March 6, 1844.

MARRIED.—In this city, on the 10th ult., by Elder Jonathan H. Hale, Mr. Samuel W. Fowler, to Miss Harriet Hadlock.

In this city, on the 22d ult., by Elder Samuel G. Flagg, Mr. Alonzo H. Raleigh, of Boston, to Miss Caroline L. Curtis, formerly of Erie Co. Penn.

In this city, on the 22d ult., by President H. Smith, Mr. Isaac C. Jacobs, formerly of Niagara Falls, N. Y., to Miss Lydia A. Bates, of this place.

DEATHS.—For the week ending Monday the 4th inst.

Sarah Maryetta Seely, 11m 27d; measles.

Mary M. Kelsey, 4d.
Benjamin Kempton, 29y 2m 27d; consumption.

Jane Hicks, 2y 4m 2d; sore throat.
Isaac Snyder, 56y 13d; lung fever.
Jerome Noble, 7m; dropsy in the head.

Joseph S. Coolidge, 1y 11d; inflammation on the lungs.

Toul 7.
W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

DIED.—In Macedonia, on the 24th ult., with lingering consumption, Julia Maria, infant daughter of Charles and Sally M. Thompson; aged 1 year, 11 months, and 19 days.

In this city, on the 10th of January, of one day's illness, Hyrum Smoot, an adopted son of A. O. and M. S. Smoot, aged seven months and eighteen days; supposed to be of croop and inflammation on the bowels.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.

TO NAUVOO, OMAHA AND ROCK ISLAND. The fine, fast running Steamer, Lebanon, Geo. V. Hight, Master; will leave St. Louis, for the above and intermediate points, on the Mississippi river, every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock a. m. precisely. Shippers may rely on the punctuality and attention of the Boat and Officers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Arthur Morrison, Nauvoo. March 6, 1844. no45-1f.

A CARD.

THE YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who have attended Mr. Martin's lectures, will pass a public examination on Saturday 9th inst., in the school room over the store of Messrs. Butler & Lewis, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Martin makes the following offer to the citizens of Nauvoo, that he will give a second course of lectures in the month of April, to a class of one hundred and twenty, for one hundred and twenty dollars, the room procured, warmed if necessary, and lighted at the expense of the class.

Nauvoo, March 5, 1844. no45-1f.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND HEAVY GOODS.

NO. 311 Main street, St. Louis.

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Hardware and Cutlery. have now in store a complete stock of hardware, consisting, in part, as follows: knives and forks; pen and pocket knives; butchers', carving and shoe knives; Britannia, iron and German silver table and tea spoons; axes; curry combs; hay and manure forks; hoes; scythes and scythe stones; shovels and spades; cotton, wool and horse cards; trace, ox and log chains; broad and narrow iron and brass butt hinges; brads; tacks; bolts; hooks and hinges; knob locks and latches; Norfolk and thumb latches; wrought and horse nails; wood screws; augers; chisels; gouges; augers and auger bits; gimblets; hatchets; hand axes; bench and moulding planes; hand, back, mill, crosscut, pit and web saws; sauce pans; tea kettles; fry pans; coffee mills; smoothing irons; curdie sticks; anvils; bellows; vices; files; of every description; horse rasps; steel, iron and brass wire; till, chest, trunk and cupboard locks; bed screws; malingony knobs; table hinges; cooper's tools, with a variety of other articles. Merchants favoring us with a call, will be supplied on favorable terms, and at the lowest market rates.

Feb. 20, 1844. no45-2w.

THE SUBSCRIBER WANTS sixty cords of wood cut, for which he will pay 50 cents per cord in brick, or lime, or such pay as either article will bring.—Residence two miles North-east of the Temple.
H. MATHEWS.
no45-3w.
March 6, 1844.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a beautiful lot of land amounting to upwards of eighty acres, within two miles of this city, which may be had on reasonable terms. An undisputable title can be given, and if required, a short credit will be given for part of the purchase money.

The land lies on the old La Harp road, near Mr. Suffool's. The subscriber will sell smaller parcels to suit purchasers.
T. H. WHITTLE.
Feb. 28, 1844.

State of Illinois.

Hancock County, ss.

In the Hancock County Court, 111 the May term A. D. 1844.

Elizabeth Whitesides Plaintiff vs. William Whitesides Defendant.

In Chancery Bill for Divorce. The complainant's solicitor having filed affidavit herein that the defendant William Whitesides, is a non resident of this state; notice is hereby given to the said William Whitesides, that a suit in chancery has been commenced in the Circuit Court, in and for the said county of Hancock, at the suit of Elizabeth Whiteside, against William Whitesides, that a subpoena has been issued therein, returnable on the first day of the next Term thereof to be holden at the Court house in Carthage on the third Monday, in the month of May, A. D. 1844 and that unless the said William Whitesides shall appear on the return day of said writ, plead, answer or demur to said Bill, the same will be taken as confessed against him, and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

J. R. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
By D. E. HEAD, Deputy.
Geo. P. Stiles Solicitor for Compl't
February, 23d 1844.

WEEKS' PATENT BEE-HIVE.

THIS Bee-Hive is so constructed as to take the honey from the hive without molesting the bees, prevents the depredation of the moth or worm, the loss of the bees by swarming and preventing them from freezing &c.

For further particulars call on the Agent at Geo. W. Harris' Watch Repairer.
J. N. HARRIS, Agent.
Nauvoo, Feb. 28, 1844. 3-97

OSPREY.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, TO BLOOMINGTON. The new and splendid Passenger Steamer, OSPREY; ANDERSON, Master; will ply, as a

REGULAR PACKET, between the ports of St. Louis and Bloomington, Iowa; and all intermediate ports, immediately on the opening of navigation. The accommodations on the Osprey, are inferior to none on the upper Mississippi. She is provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of boilers, as well as an attached fire engine and hose, in case of fire. The day and hour of her departure will be advertised prior to the commencement of her trips. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

ARTHUR MORRISON, Agent.
Feb. 27, 1844. no44-1f.

REGULAR PACKET,

BETWEEN St. Louis, Nauvoo, Fort Madison, Burlington, Oquawka, Bloomington, Rock Island, Galena, Duquibue, Potosi, Prairie du Chien, and all intermediate landings.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER,

'MENDOTA,'

(ROBT. A. REILLY, MASTER.)

Will ply, as a REGULAR PACKET, between the above ports, commencing her trips on the opening of navigation, and being of very high draught, will run throughout the season.

This boat has been built expressly to run on the upper Mississippi; her accommodations, for both Cabin and Deck passengers, are superior. She is also provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent the explosion of boilers.

The officers, and owners, of the 'Mendota,' respectfully assure those who may favor them with their patronage, that every exertion will be used to give satisfaction.

Feb. 27, 1844. no44-3m.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that George Fisher Fordham, son of Elijah Fordham, has absconded from his father's house with out cause or provocation. This is to notify the public against trusting or harboring him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting.

ELIJAH FORDHAM.
Feb. 14, 1844. no43-3w.

NOTICE.

Persons wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the old numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit Court, made at the May term A. D. 1843, of said county, the undersigned will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder, at the late residence of Edward White, deceased, in said county, on Saturday the 23d day of March next, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: The south west quarter of section eleven, seven north, eight west; north east quarter, section eleven, seven north, eight west; fifty acres, part of west half, south east quarter, section eleven, seven north, eight west; east half, south west quarter, section ten, seven north, eight west; east half, north east quarter, section ten, seven north, eight west; lots one two and three of section sixteen, seven north, eight west; also one undivided third part of Perry & privilege, including lands &c. between Appanoose and Fort Madison; and the following town lots in the town of Appanoose in Hancock county, to wit: lot ten, block 6; lots ten and four, block seven; lots four, six and seven, block eight; lots three, four, five, six, eight and nine, block nine; lots one, two, three and four, block ten; lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight, block eleven; lots five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, block twelve; lots one, two, three, four, five, six and seven, block thirteen; lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight, block twenty four; lots one, two, three, four and five, block twenty five; being real estate of which Edward White, late of said county died seized, and which said real estate was by order of said court directed to be sold to pay the debts of said deceased. Terms of sale, six months credit, bond with approved security will be required.

SAMUEL S. WHITE, Administrators.
NANCY WHITE.
Appanoose, Jan. 28, 1844. no41-6w.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeal's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordeons on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.
Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Hancock county, made at the May term thereof, A. D. 1844, the subscriber, guardian of Emma Caroline and Channsey S. Robinson, infant children and heirs of James Robinson deceased, will expose to public sale, on the 13th day of April next, the following described real estate in city lots, to wit: lots one, two, three and four in block three and lots one, two, three and four in block eight and lots one, two and three, in block nine, lot two, in block one, and lot four, in block seven and lot one, in block fourteen, all in the addition to Nauvoo, belonging to the heirs of James Robinson deceased. Said land or lots will be sold on a credit of six months. Sale will take place on the premises near the residence of Daniel H. Wells, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m. and will continue until all is sold.

CHARLOTTE ANN ROBINSON, Guardian.

Nauvoo, March 4, 1844. no46-6w.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

from 10

Alum.—per lb. 7 8

Port. 11 12

Pearl. 11 12

Acres.—per dozen. 16 00 18 00

Coffee. 14 00 18 00

Others. 14 00 18 00

Rugging.—Mo. per yard. 11 12

Dale Rope.—Mo. per lb. 44 00

Green.—per lb. 44 00

Castor Bone.—per bushel. 40 50

Candla.—per lb. 20 30

Sparrow. 8 9

Tallow.—Mould. 8 9

Dipped. 7 8

Steering. 20 20

Coal.—per ton. 14 00 00

Lehigh. 16 00 00

Pittsburgh.—per bushel. 7 8

Miscellaneous and Illinois. 7 8

Coffee.—per lb. 12 15

Java. 12 15

Havana. 12 15

Rio. 8 9

St. Domingo. 7 8

Laguayra. 6 7

Chocolate.—No. 1. 2 15

No. 2. 2 15

Copper.—per lb. 25 00

Brass.—per lb. 35 00

Shooting. 35 00

Bottom. 43 00

Flats. 43 00

Cordage.—per lb. 12 14

Manilla. 9 10

Tarred Rope. 2 25 2 50

Red Cord, Manila, per dozen. 1 75 2 00

Hemp. 75 1 00

Plough Lines. 4 15

Cotton Yarn.—per lb. 4 15

Pittsburgh. 4 15

Common. 12 13

Domestic.—per yard. 57

Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8. 111

Bleached Shirting, 3-4 and 7-8. 7 8

4-4 and 6-4. 8 9

Brown Drillings. 8 9

Buttings. 12 13

Brown Lower Ozn. bays. 10 11

Virginia. 10 11

Ticking, 3-4 and 4-4. 9 10

Saltstuffs. 34 35

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Ephraim D. White, late of Hancock county Ill., deceased are hereby requested, and notified, to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said county, on the first Monday in March next, for adjustment, and allowance. And those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

ERASMUS D. WHITE, Administrator.

Dec. 28, 1843. no 40-6w.

WANTED.

TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office.

TO LET.

9100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.

NOTICE.

AGREEABLE to law, the School Commissioner, of Hancock county, will, at public sale, at the Court-house in Carthage, on the first day of March next, the School Section, numbered six, in township six north, range eight east, of the fourth principal meridian; the same having been divided into lots, of ten acres each.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M., to continue till 6 P. M. each day. Terms cash, with the privilege to each purchaser, of borrowing the amount of his bid, by giving proper security, and paying twelve per cent interest, half daily in advance.

R. D. POSTER, School Com. H. C. Jan. 20, A. D. 1844. no 39-1w.

THE SUBSCRIBER

PROPOSES to sell his large white house and lot, situated immediately north of the Temple, on lot No. 3, Block No. 4, of Wells' addition to the Town Plat of Nauvoo. A good well, stable and other convenient improvements are made or said lot. All who wish a beautiful situation, and the nearest of any to the Temple, will do well to call and examine said property. Terms low for cash.

FRANCIS M. HIGBEE. N. B. A perfect title to said property will be given to the purchaser. F. M. H. Jan. 23, 1844. no 39-3m.

WARREN & HIGBEE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Nauvoo, Illinois.

OFFICE on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

C. L. Higbee also informs the public that he has received the appointment of Notary Public, and is prepared to transact all business pertaining to that office.

AUCTION! AUCTION!!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has opened an Auction Room, between Mulholland and Knight Streets, on Back Street, at the "Parcels Exchange," and Block East of the Temple; for the purpose of selling Goods, Furniture and Property of all descriptions; that the inhabitants see proper to leave with him for sale at Public Auction. There will be two sales in each week, commencing on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M.; also Wednesday, beginning at the same hour.

P. S. CARBON, Auctioneer. Nauvoo, Jan. 13, 1844. no 38-1f.

LIME.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO. THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER. Nauvoo, June 17, 1843-1f.

N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HEREBY informs the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he is constantly manufacturing Lists of every description, Root Trees and Cramps, ex. of Bain and Monson Streets, which he will sell wholesale or retail, as cheap as the purchased in the St. Louis, or any other market. As his work will be of the best quality, he respectfully invites those who may wish to purchase, to call and examine his work and prices before contracting elsewhere.

MELVIN WILBUR. Nauvoo, Jan 1st 1844. no 36-1f.

NAUVOO COMB MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber, here from Philadelphia, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced manufacturing combs of every variety at his manufactory, on the corner of Young and Rich Streets, opposite Mr. Moses Smith's Store, three quarters of a mile east of the Temple; which he will sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than can be purchased in St. Louis, or any western market. All merchants and others, who wish to patronize home manufacture, would do well to call and examine his work and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Horns wanted at a liberal price, in exchange for combs or cash.

JOSEPH HAMMAR. Nauvoo, Dec. 13, 1843. no 33-1f.

GUSTAVUS HILLS, WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER.

At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscribers, from the East, have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, in President Joseph Smith's store, which they offer for sale on as good terms as can be bought in this city; among which is a large assortment of Domestic Muslins, of a superior quality, also Unbleached Sewing Thread of a very superior article; Blue Knitting Cotton, and a good assortment of Boston Nails, first quality; together with many other articles usually kept in such a store. As we wish to deal honestly with all men, we shall invariably have but one price. Cash and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange, except promises.

BUTLER & LEWIS. Nauvoo, Dec. 19, 1843. no 34-1f.

CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP.

THE subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of window sash and doors and all kinds of job work in their line of business, at the shortest notice for cash or country produce. Shop on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets.

JOSEPH W. COOLEIDGE & CO.

N. B. Those having accounts against the above firm for work or materials will please bring them in immediately for settlement. J. W. C. & Co. Dec. 1843. no 32-1f.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE subscriber is prepared to execute any business pertaining to the office of Notary Public, when called upon; such as, drawing and taking the acknowledgment of Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Bills of Sale, &c. Also, taking Depositions, Affidavits, and Protest of Notes and Bills of Exchange.

FEES—For taking acknowledgment of Deeds and other instruments, to take effect in the county, 25 cents. To take effect out of the county, 50 cents.

E. ROBINSON. Nauvoo, Nov. 20, 1843. no 31-1f.

IRON AND STEEL.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Iron, Steel, Raps and Nails of various descriptions. Also a large assortment of Hollowware, consisting of Pots, Kettles, Pans, Ovens, &c. &c. all of which articles he is prepared to sell low for cash; wholesale and retail. He also has on hand a constant supply of edge tools of various descriptions, which he makes at his manufactory, and which he is prepared to furnish to order at his store, near the corner of Partridge and Knight St.

EDWARD HUNTER. Nauvoo, Nov. 22, 1843. no 31-3m.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

WHERE is the Good Samaritan? Where the true Philanthropist? Is there no balm in Gilead? Have they not yet been found? If you have not found them, seek for the remedies offered to the afflicted, by Dr. James M. Martien. Inquire for Dr. James M. Martien's Invaluable remedy for the cure of Fevers.

For Dr. James M. Martien's Anti-Bilious Universal Life Pills.

For Dr. James M. Martien's Anti-Dyspeptic and Anti-Consumptive Pills.

For Dr. James M. Martien's Never-failing Worm Destroying medicine.

For Dr. James M. Martien's Cephalic Snuff, for the cure of Nervous Headache, &c.

In these medicines, the afflicted will find a treasure which is infinitely of greater value to the sick and debilitated, than either silver or gold. Truly may it be said that, in their curative virtues may be found the Good Samaritan! the true Philanthropist! the balm of Gilead! the Poor Man's Wealth! the Sick Man's Comfort! and by the proper and timely use of which, every man may become his own Physician!

From earliest childhood, he practiced successfully the art of healing; and in defiance of opposition, by friends and relatives, he succeeded in studying the art and science of medicine; and after untiring industry and immense research, and after having reached riper years, and traveled among numerous tribes of Indians, and visited many and various climates, Dr. James M. Martien is fully persuaded that he has now realized his fondest expectations; that the object of all his toil, labor and hope, has been accomplished; and that he will be regarded by all future generations as the true Philanthropist; as having been the instrument, under the direction of an overruling Providence, of rendering and having rendered the greatest good to the greatest number, will be cheerfully conceded.

November 22d, 1843.

City of Nauvoo:

The subscriber takes great pleasure in calling the attention of the public, to the above invaluable remedies; believing that they are a medicine that will tend to secure the health of this city. That they act most mildly, and yet most efficaciously; in uniformity with the laws of nature; and that they are composed of mild herbs. Knowing from experience that no Pills possess more virtue in their curative properties. Their worth can only be estimated by a fair trial and by following the accompanying directions. The undersigned can produce a host of the most respectable testimony in their favor, and doubts not but a discerning public, will, in the use of them, secure to themselves, that highest boon of heaven—health.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

The above medicines may be obtained in various stores in the city, and at his House, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.

Fever Pills \$1.50; Life Pills 25 cents; Anti-Dyspeptic Pills \$1.00.

Nov 29, 1843:ly

SPINNING WHEELS.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing Spinning Wheels

of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bed-stands of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bed-stand posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS. May 24, 1843. 1f.

NAUVOO BREWERY.

TURLEY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has constantly on hand a supply of Ale, Beer, and Yeast of the best quality for sale, both wholesale and retail, at his Brewery, corner of Hyde and Water Streets.

N. B. Whiskey, Beer and Cider Barrels, taken in exchange for Beer and Ale. Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843. no 35-1f.

DO YOU KNOW ANY THING ABOUT THE MATTER?

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the adjacent towns, that he has established a Bakery and Confectionery, in this city, on Main Street, first door South of the (new) Masonic Hall, where he intends to manufacture every thing connected with that kind of business—Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Jellies and Candies of all descriptions which he will sell at St. Louis prices wholesale or retail.

L. N. SCOVIL. N. B. Marriage cakes made to order, on the shortest notice from one to twenty five dollars each. L. N. S. Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843.

SELECT SCHOOL.

MR. A. BLAKE, having fitted up his school room on Parley street, second block east of Main street, would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that he will commence his second quarter on Monday the 11th instant.

He has been engaged in teaching for several years in the east, and is confident he will give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

A quarter will consist of thirteen weeks—school five days each week, and no allowance will be made for absenters except in case of sickness, or by special agreement.

TERMS OF TUITION. Reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic \$2.00 Grammar, geography and history 2.50 Philosophy, algebra and surveying 3.00

AARON BLAKE. Nauvoo, Dec 5th, 1843-32:3m

E. MITCHEL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S Boot and Shoe Maker, corner of Kimball and Main Street, begs to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity that he is carrying on the above business in all its branches and trusts that his long experience in conducting the business of Shoemaking both in Liverpool and Nauvoo, will insure him a share of public patronage. E. M. flatters himself that not only his workmanship but prices will give general satisfaction. All orders will be punctually attended to.

Dec. 13, 1843. no 33-1f.

SASH! SASH!! SASH!!!

WINDOW SASH constantly on hand and made to order at Bruce's Sash Shop, on Partridge Street, between Parley and Sidney Streets, near Knight's Flouring Mill.

Dec. 12, 1843. no 33-1y.

NOTICE.

HEREBY notify all persons not to harbor or trust my son, Edmund McNail, on my account as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

ENOS MCNAIL. February 29, 1844. no 43-1f.

NOTICE.

Partnership heretofore existing between Newel Knight and John Scott, both of the City of Nauvoo, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The concern will henceforth be conducted by the aforesaid Newel Knight.

All persons therefore having demands against the aforesaid Firm, and those indebted to the same, will call upon the said Newel Knight for settlement, or to have their accounts adjusted, as soon as the nature of the business will admit.

NWEL KNIGHT, JOHN SCOTT. Nauvoo, Jan. 31st 1844.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Daniel Spencer, senior, late of Hancock county Ill., deceased, are hereby requested and notified, to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said county, on the first Monday in April next, for adjustment and allowance; and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

AUGUSTINE SPENCER, Adm'r. Nauvoo, Feb. 14, 1844. no 42-6w.

THE PARTNERSHIP

HERETOFORE existing between John Taylor & Wilford Woodruff, printers and publishers; known by the title and name of Taylor & Woodruff, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will hereafter be conducted by John Taylor, who has become responsible to meet all demands against the firm, and to whom all debts must be paid. As we are about winding up our affairs, those indebted to us would confer a favor by making immediate payment.

JOHN TAYLOR, WILFORD WOODRUFF.

Dec. 30, 1843.

THIRD

ARRIVE L.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Oange, and St. Louis Oak, at Lyon's New Brick Store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main and Carlin streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS, direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows: Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hardware. Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main, and Carlin streets, at the New Brick Variety-Store (sign of the Lion.)

Nov. 7, 1843-1f.

GRANT & WATT.

TAILORS, MAIN STREET, Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the nearest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All country orders promptly attended to.

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions, which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity, and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPFLORE LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

(23-1y.) J. SNIDER.

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

MR. Joseph M. and Miss Adelia Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Granger streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst. (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strictest attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading writing and spelling \$2.00

English grammar & geography 2.50

Chemistry & natural philosophy 3.00

Astronomy 4.00

A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absenters unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement.

JOSEPH M. COLE, ADELIA COLE.

July 10 n12.

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, having lately taken the upper stone house in Nauvoo, are now prepared to do a Forwarding and Commission Business, and are ready at all times to accommodate the public, by receiving all goods that may be consigned to them.

CHARLES ALLEN, JOHN KELLY.

Aug. 9 no 67-1f

ALMON BABBITT, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Mahedonia Hancock co. Ill. July 4th 1843-1f.

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

PRICES.

Quartos half bound plain 1.50

do do do bound 2.00

do do whole bound plain 2.00

do do do do neat 2.50

Octavo full bound plain 1.00

do do do do neat 1.50

do do do do plain 0.75

do do do do neat 1.00

Twelves full bound plain 62

do do do do neat 87

do do do do plain 50

do do do do neat 75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR. Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1844.

EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE.

J. GROCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthenware Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pickers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no 41-1f.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has just received a splendid assortment of Sole and Upper Leather, Linings, Bindings, &c. also an assortment of Shoemakers Findings, consisting of Pegs, Nails, Threads, Bristles, Auls, Heel-balls &c. The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, hides, or country produce. Those wishing to purchase will please call at the leather store of the subscriber on Mulholland street one quarter of a mile east of the Temple.

Sole-leather sold from 25 to 27 cents per lb.

JOSEPH HORNE. Dec. 20, 1843. no 34-3m.

A FARM FOR SALE.

CONSISTING of four hundred and eighty acres, 180 acres of which being good timber. It is situated in the half wood tract, Lee county Iowa Territory, one mile north of Montrose, and one half mile from the river opposite Nauvoo. One hundred and fifteen acres are under improvement; there is a one story frame dwelling, a well and stable on the premises. The above farm will be sold cheap, terms easy. For information call at the office of C. L. Higbee, Esq., or at my residence on the above mentioned tract.

P. S. Missouri land will be taken in exchange for the above farm, by applying soon.

Dec. 20, 1843. no 34-1f.

State of Illinois, ss.

Hancock county, ss.

In the Circuit Court, to May Term, A. D. 1844.

William H. Tinsley, Plaintiff.

vs.

Thomas J. Hunter, Defendant.

In Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said Thomas J. Hunter that a writ of attachment



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume I.—No. 16.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, March 13, 1844.

Whole Number 98

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
BY
JOHN TAYLOR,
Editor and Proprietor.
At the corner of Water and Main Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
Terms.—\$1.00 in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING,
One square, one insertion, 5¢.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to regular advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor.) Post paid, to receive attention.

POETRY.

We are afraid that the following is too true;
and that many poor women, both in London
and Philadelphia, may sing the following dir-
ful wail.—Ed.

Would that the tone of the following song
could reach the rich.—London Punch

THE SONG OF THE SHIRT.

With fingers weary and worn,
With eyelids heavy and red,
A woman sat, in unwhomly rage,
Plying her needle and thread—
Sew!—stitch!—stitch!
In poverty, hunger, and dirt,
And still, with a voice of doleful pitch,
She sang the 'Song of the Shirt!'

'Work!—work!—work!
While the cock is crowing a' o'f!
And work—work—work—
Till the stars shine through the roof!
It's O! to be a slave
Along with the barbarous Turk,
Where woman has never a soul to save,
If this be christian work!

'Work!—work!—work!
Till the brain begins to swim;
Work—work—work—
Till the eyes are heavy and dim!
Scam, and gusset, and band,
Band, and gusset, and seam,
Till over the buttons I fall all up,
And sew them on in a dream!

'O! Men, with Sisters dear!
O! Men, with Mothers and Wives!
It is not linen you're wearing out,
But human creatures' lives!
Sew!—stitch!—stitch!
In poverty, hunger, and dirt,
Sewing at once, with a double thread,
A shroud as well as a Shirt!

'But why do I talk of death—
'That I should of grisly bone,
I hardly fear his terrible shape,
It seems so like my own—
It seems so like my own—
Because of the fasts I keep,
O God! that bread should be so dear,
And dust and blood so cheap!

'Work!—work!—work!
My labor never flags,
And what are its wages? A bed of straw
A crust of bread—and rags,
A shirt of rags—and this naked floor—
A table—a broken chair—
And a wall so black, my shadow I think,
For sometimes falling there!

'Work!—work!—work!
From weary chime to chime;
Work—work—work—
As prisoners work for crime!
Band, and gusset, and seam,
Scam, and gusset, and band,
Till the heart is a-sea, and the brain benumb'd,
As well as the weary hand.

'Work!—work!—work!
In the dull December night,
And work—work—work—
When the weather is warm and bright—
While underneath the eaves,
The brooding swallows cling,
As if to show me their sunny backs,
And twit me with the spring!

'Oh! but to breathe the breath
Of the cowslip and primrose sweet—
With the sky above my head,
And the grass beneath my feet,
For only one short hour
To feel as I used to feel,
Before I knew the woes of want,
And the walk that costs a meal!

'Oh! but one short hour!
A respite however brief!
No blessed leisure for Love or Hope;
But only time for grief!
A little weeping would ease my heart,
But in their briny bed
My tears must stop—for every drop
Hinders needle and thread!

With fingers weary and worn,
With eyelids heavy and red,
A woman sat, in unwhomly rage,
Plying her needle and thread—
Sew!—stitch!—stitch!
In poverty, hunger, and dirt,
And still with a voice of doleful pitch—
Would that the tone could reach the rich!
She sang this 'Song of the Shirt!'

THE DEVOTED WIFE.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.
She was a beautiful girl. When I first
saw her, she was standing by the side
of her lover at the marriage altar. She
was slightly pale—yet ever and anon, as
the ceremony proceeded, a faint tinge of
crimson crossed her cheek, like the res-
fection of a sunset cloud upon the clear
waters of a lake. Her lover, as he clasped
her hand within his own, gazed on
her for a moment with unmingled admi-
ration, and the warm eloquent blood
shadowed at intervals his manly forehead,
and melted into beauty on his lips.
And they gave themselves to one an-
other in the presence of heaven, and every
heart blessed them as they went on
their way rejoicing in their love.
Years passed on, and I saw those lov-
ers. They were seated together where
the light of summer's sunset stole through
the half closed crimson curtain, lending
a richer tint to the carpeting, and the ex-
quisite embellishments of the rich and
glorious apartment.
Time had slightly changed them in

outward appearance. The girlish buoy-
ancy of the one had indeed given place
to the place of perfect womanhood, and
her lip was somewhat paler, and a faint
line of care was perceptible on her brow.
Her husband's brow, too, was marked
somewhat more deeply than his age might
warrant; anxiety, ambition and pride
had grown over, and left their trace upon
it; a silver hue was mingled with the
dark of his hair, almost to baldness. He
was reclining on a splendid ottoman,
with his face half hidden by his hand,
as if he feared that the thoughts which
oppressed him were visible upon his fea-
tures.

'Edward, you are ill, to-night,' said
his wife, in a low, sweet, half inquiring
voice, as she laid her hands upon his
own.

Indifference from those we love is ter-
rible to the sensitive bosom. It is as if
the sun of heaven refused its wonted
cheerfulness, and gazed upon us with a
cold, dim and forbidding glance. It is
dreadful to feel that the only being of our
love refuses to ask our sympathy—that he
broods over the feelings which he
corns or fears to reveal—dreadful to
witness the convulsive features and gloom-
y brow—the indefinable shadows of
hidden motion—the involuntary sigh of
sorrows, in which we are forbidden to
participate, whose character we cannot
know.

The wife essayed once more. 'Edward,'
said she, slowly, mildly and affectionately,
'the time has been when you were
willing to confide your secret joys and
sorrows to one, who has never, I trust,
betrayed your confidence. Why, then, my
dear Edward, is this cruel reserve? You
are troubled and refuse to tell me the
cause.'

Something of returning tenderness
softened for an instant the cold severity
of the husband's features; but it passed
away, and a bitter smile was his only re-
ply.

Time passed on, and the twain were
separated from each other. The husband
sat gloomy and alone in the damp cell of
a dungeon. He had mingled with the
men whom his heart loathed; he had
sought the fierce and wronged spirits of
his land, and had breathed into them the
madness of revenge. He had drawn
his sword against his country; he had
fanned rebellion to a flame, and it had
been quenched in human blood. He had
fallen, and was doomed to die the death of
a traitor.

The door of the dungeon opened, and a
light form entered and threw herself into
his arms. The softened light of sunset
fell upon the pale brow and wasted cheek
of his once beautiful wife.

'Edward—my dear Edward,' said she,
'I have come to save you. I have reached
you after a thousand difficulties, and I
thank God my purpose is nearly execu-
ted.'

Misfortune had softened the proud heart
of manhood; and as the husband pressed
his pale wife to his bosom, a tear trem-
bled on his eyelash. 'I have not merited
this kindness,' he murmured in the choked
tones of agony.

'Edward,' said his wife, in an earnest,
but faint and low voice, which indicated
extreme and fearful debility, 'we have not
a moment to lose. By an exchange of
garments you will be able to pass out
unnoticed. Haste, or we may be too
late. Fear nothing for me. I am a woman,
and they will not injure me for any
efforts in behalf of a husband dearer than
life itself.'

'But, Margaret,' said the husband, 'you
look sadly ill. You cannot breathe the
air of this dreadful cell.'

'Oh! speak not of me, dearest Edward,'
said the devoted woman; 'I can endure
any thing for your sake. Haste, Edward,
haste and all will be well; and she added,
with trembling hands, to disguise the
proud form of her husband, in the female
garb.

'Farewell, my love, my preserver,'
whispered the husband in the ear of the
disguised lady, as the officer reminded the
supposed lady the time allotted to her
visit had expired. 'Farewell! we shall
meet again,' responded his wife—and the
husband passed out unsuspected, and es-
caped the enemies of his life.

They did meet again—the wife and the
husband; but only as the dead may meet
in the awful communion of another
world. Affection had borne up her ex-
hausted spirit until the last purpose of
her exertions was accomplished in the
safety of her husband; and when the bell
told on the morrow, and the prisoner's
cell was opened, the guards found, wrapped
in the habiliments of their destined
victim, the pale but beautiful corpse of a
devoted wife.

OREGON.

We perceive that the house of Repre-
sentatives has finally got at this subject;
and we extract the report of the debate
upon it on the 23d ult., from the New
York Herald:

Mr. Thompson, of Ky. whig, said he
should regret to see any premature ac-
tion on the subject. It is a very impor-
tant matter, and a minister from Great

Britain is shortly expected here; what
will be the use of our negotiating or try-
ing to negotiate with him when he ar-
rives, if you tell him that you are going
to take possession of it whether Great
Britain likes it or not. I coincide with
the gentleman in all he says as to our
clear right and title to the territory; and
give these pioneers that are now settling
there but ten years more, and they will
have possession of the country; they
are bound to have the country; and they
will not ask you to legislate for them un-
less it be to take them into the Union.

Why, sir, there are already over 20,
000 of our citizens there, between Califor-
nia and the north of Oregon. But give
Great Britain notice to terminate that
treaty, and you stand pledged before the
world to take possession of it at the close
of a year. Is there any necessity for
this? And can you keep it? Why to
move an army across the Rocky Moun-
tains to protect your 20,000 citizens
would cost more than your whole annual
expenditures for five years. From the
time you leave the timber on the Missis-
sippi till you strike the sea, you have to
travel 18,000 miles; and you must keep
a force equal to any that Great Britain
can bring against you.

We all remember at the time of the
Ashburton Treaty, her splendid line of
mail steamers to the West Indies; after
that treaty, we heard nothing more of
them, why, because they were war steam-
ers in disguise; and she would in six
weeks send a very large disposable force
from China and the West Indies to the
Oregon coast. Why should we provoke
unnecessarily the anger of this most
powerful nation? I am a peace-loving,
law-loving, law-abiding man, and not
for heedlessly running ourselves into a
difficulty that we may be have to be so-
rry for after.

Mr. Wentworth, then rose and said,
sir, I have been busy at my desk on the
business of my constituents; I have heard
the gentleman from Indiana, with great
pleasure, and when my friend from Ken-
tucky arose, I supposed he, too, would
take the side of justice and humanity.

But I was never more surprised in my
life than I have been, at the tenor of his
remarks, so entirely repugnant are they
to the feelings of the whole western peo-
ple, and to the honor and dignity of our
nation! He acknowledged that Oregon
was ours by right; that we had a clear
and indisputable title, then why not de-
fend our rights! As the patriots of '76
did, unfurnished as our nation then was
unprepared as they then were for war,
poor as they were, both as States and
individuals! Shall it be said that 'ere
the last revolution has gone down to the
grave this nation will condescend to
parley, to hesitate, when a trait of cou-
try embracing one fourth more than the
thirteen original States is at stake. Be-
cause we fear Great Britain! because
Lord Pakenham is coming! because, as
the gentleman says was the case when
the treaty was made, Great Britain stood
prepared with a terrific fleet of West In-
dia mails, with an ostensible fleet of mail
steamers in the shape of cannon, canis-
ter and grape, to terrify the American
Government! I always wondered at the
late treaty! and so have my western
friends generally wondered at it. 'The
gentleman from Kentucky has just let the
cat out of the bag.' That Great Britain
stood ready to batter down our cities if
the disgraceful treaty was not approved.

My blood boils with indignation at the
utterance of such sentiments, knowing,
as I do, that these remarks of an Amer-
ican Congressman will give a hint to Great
Britain, how she can get another treaty
signed. The gentleman says Lord Paken-
ham is coming, and asks for a delay on
that account. He cautions us not to be
precipitate. He would have us beware
how we provoke the anger of that great
man who may come, as he says, Ashbur-
ton did, with West India mails, loaded
with his grape and canister to terrify us
into a base surrender of American citi-
zens—into a sale of a valuable part of
our country. Sir, I hope, if he does
come in this shape, there will be no gen-
tleman as in former times to burn blue
lights for his benefit. I say let Lord
Pakenham come! And let him come to
take Oregon, and the mouth of the Colum-
bia river, if he dare! Sir, we have had
one Pakenham on a visit to our shores,
with a view to take the mouth of another
celebrated river; and does the gentleman
remember the warm reception he met
with, and the result of his negotiations?

He found more canister and grape
before he brought in his mails; and
before he could open his despatches, he
was despatched to another world, and his
followers despatched about their business.
And the sympathies in reference to
that war were shown by sundry gentle-
men the other day, in their votes on the
bill to refund General Jackson's fine.

Now, sir, if this gentleman has come
to take possession of the Columbia river,
I predict that another Jackson will rise up
to defend that against the ravages of an
infamous crew, with 'beauty and booty'
for their motto; and also to imprison Halls
and Loualliers, and such other traitors as

may appear. Sir, I will not stop to count
the cost, as the gentleman has, when our
rights are invaded—when our citizens
are hourly exposed to the brutal massa-
cres of the Indians—and are repeatedly
arrested, and punished, most summarily
by a mob court, instituted at the will of
the Hudson Bay Company, who are in-
terested in driving every American citi-
zen from the country—who make laws
to suit every case, and, Jedburgh fashion,
hang first and try afterwards. The gen-
tleman says, wait ten years! I wonder
that this modern temporizing policy never
suggested itself to our sanguinary forefa-
thers. Sir, 'twas a rash act throwing
that tea overboard in Charlestown Harbor.

The battle of Bunker Hill, was contra-
ry to the law of the constitution. Our
revolutionary sires should have waited a-
bout ten years; then they'd have taken
the country without fighting for it.—And
there was a man in these days who cried
that we were weak; but whether he wan-
ted to wait ten years or not, I cannot say;
but in reply, said Patrick Henry, 'We
are weak, but when shall we be strong-
er!' Apply this to Oregon.

Every day's delay only makes that de-
ficult only makes that territory the more
difficult to take possession of.—And the
very remarks of the gentleman will but
kindle a new fire in British breasts, and
make that government still more haughty
and imperative in its requisitions. I won-
der his advice was not thought of in the
last war, when England was nabbing our
gallant seamen. There were those, then,
that not only cried, 'wait.' 'Don't
make war with the mighty kingdom of
England; but they even went further
and denied and refused to vote appropria-
tions for that war. And further yet, and
fed, for pay, clandestinely, the British
army! I hope, if gentlemen will not aid
us in taking Oregon, they at least will not
turn traitors to their country and help
Great Britain to take us. Wait ten years!

Out upon the proposition! Humanity
revolts at it! When we know our rights,
as the gentleman acknowledges, it is none
too soon for us to defend. Sir, the propo-
sition has been introduced here expressly
because Lord Pakenham is coming.

This is the very time to speak, ere the
country is negotiated away, and the Sen-
ate have confirmed it. What can the
people say to advantage on the late treaty,
disapproved as it is by nine tenths of
them. And what can they say after Ore-
gon is traced off by the advice and con-
sent of U. S. Senate. This is the very
time to speak out, and speak we will.

We shall introduce proposition after
proposition, as we have continued to do,
to keep up debate on this subject to arouse
members on this floor, and to impart a
common fire into the breasts of the whole
American People. Sir, let them know
that another Pakenham is coming here
to get by negotiation a part of our coun-
try, since his name-ake of old failed in
getting another portion by force of arms.

The West have come here united, as
one man, (except, perhaps, the honorable
member for Kentucky,) in favor of the
immediate occupation of Oregon by this
government, and if England hopes to get
any portion of it, these hopes are vain
and delusive. I go further, sir, and say
that I believe England has got her last
inch of the American Continent. Here-
after she is to lose territory on this con-
tinent, and not to gain any. Texas she
never shall have, nor California. And
whenever Canada again strikes for free-
dom, no vote of mine shall ever send an-
other peace establishment to aid Great
Britain in putting down the struggling
sons of freedom. In my opinion, God
never made this country for a colony of
Great Britain or any other foreign power.

He made this for the 'Land of the
Free,' and I hope our action on this
question may prove the 'Home of the
Brave.' With this view, sir, we can
rightfully take possession of any portion
of America as against Great Britain.

When old Ethan Allen took possession
of a British fort, and his authority was
demanded, he replied, 'By the authority
of Almighty God and the Continental
Congress!' I say it sir, with religious
zeal, that the Almighty God bids us on-
ward to take Oregon, and all I ask, all
we want further is the sanction of the
present, though it is not the Continental
Congress. Sir in behalf of the west, I
close by bidding Lord Pakenham and
Great Britain defiance; that nation and
that name have been weighed in the bal-
ance by us and found wanting.

PAINFUL DISCLOSURES.—A man named
Judd has been for some time officiating
as a minister of God over the congrega-
tion whose place of meeting is at the cor-
ner of Tillery and Barbours streets. The
basement of the building is composed of
several departments used for purposes
connected with the church. One of these
departments has written over the door
the 'Rev. Judd's study.' It was the
practice of this man to pass much of his
time in his study, and he frequently en-
dowed his meals brought there. The little
girls connected with the Sunday school
on certain days in the week were in the
habit of visiting their pastor in his study

for the ostensible purpose of reciting les-
sons in catechism. We cannot stain
our paper by publishing the details of the
revolting conduct of this impious villain
towards the children he thus entrapped
into his infamous den. Suffice it to say
many parents are almost heart broken at
the horrors inflicted on their children, and
many little children, of too tender an-
age to fully comprehend the enormities
practiced upon them, are trembling with
fear at the distress which so bitterly sad-
dons their parents.

Judd has left Brooklyn, and, we are
informed, has gone to New Brunswick.
[Brooklyn Advertiser.]

The new constitution of Hayti declares
that Africans and Indians, or the descen-
dants of either, by one or the other pa-
rent, may become citizens; but no white
person can become a citizen or hold real
estate.

The most powerful sovereign in the
world is said to be only four feet and
eight inches high. 'Little Vic,' of course.
Prince Albert is five feet ten.

A NOVELTY.—A gun some what like a
musket, but discharging upon an entire
new principle—without a lock—is now
exhibiting at Brooklyn, L. I.

Important Remedy for Cancers.—Col-
onel Usany of the parish of De Soto, in-
forms the editor of the Cado Gazette, that
he has fully tested a remedy for this
troublesome disease, recommended to
him by a Spanish woman, a native of the
country. The remedy is this:—Take an
egg and break it, then pour out the
white, retaining the yolk in the shell, put
in salt and mix with the yolk as long as
it will receive it; stir them together until
the salve is formed, put a portion of this
on a sticking plaster, and apply it to the
cancer about twice a day. He has made
the experiment in two instances in his
own family with complete success.

Speech and Silence.—Not every one
who has eloquence of speech understands
the eloquence of silence. He who can
express a great meaning by silence, when
much might be said pointedly, and when
a common man would have been prolix,
will speak, in the moment of decision,
like an oracle. We can do all by speech
and silence. He who understands the
double art of speaking opportunely, at
the moment, and saying not a syllable
more or less than it demanded,—and he
who can wrap himself up in silence, when
every word would be in vain,—will un-
derstand how to connect energy with pa-
tience.—[Litteler.]

Agricultural.

FARMING IN WINTER.

What shall a farmer, as a farmer, do
in the winter? He has much to do in win-
ter peculiar to his profession—in his
house, in his barn, in the woods and in
the field. There is no need of his being
idle. He has a great deal to do for the
promotion of his interests. In the first
place, if the rigors of the season drive
him in doors, let him think himself a
lucky man. For it is to the family that
his first and most important duties are.
Has he a wife and children? Let him
make the first his companion, friend and
equal, and let him devote his thoughts and
labor for the instruction and improve-
ment of his children. See that they are
well and tightly clad. See that they go
to school, and are furnished with suit-
able books. See that their winter even-
ings are employed in useful reading and
study; with innocent amusements inter-
mixed, rather than in visiting the haunts
of dissipation and ruin. Let the winter
be devoted to the duties of the fireside
and the calls of social intercourse.

Having everything in order in the
house both as it respects the physical,
moral and intellectual wants of his fam-
ily, let his next attention be devoted to
the domestic animals of the barn and
fold. See that they are well fed. Keep
the stalls clean. Blanket the horse, and
if you do the same to the cows so much
the better. Make sure of as warm a
place for them all as possible. Give them
straw beds to sleep upon. Comfortable
animals will thrive best, and give back
the best return.

In the day time when your children
are at school out and haul home wood
enough to keep a year's stock of seasoned
fuel before hand. This is economy. In
short every farmer has enough to do in
winter, and that well done is often the
most important and profitable labor of the
whole year. Keep stirring and do good.
[Maine Cultivator.]

WATER FOR CATTLE.

Every farmer should provide a good
supply of pure water for his stock, where
they can have convenient access to it, if
possible to do this without great expense;
the water should be in the barnyard, that
all animals can partake of it when they
please, and save the loss of manure con-
sequent on their travelling some distance
for water, besides the liability of the
weak to be injured by the strong, or to

be deprived of the privilege of drinking
after travelling far for that purpose.

With a good well and pump at or near
the yard or where the water can be read-
ily carried in a trough to the yard, water
can be supplied with less trouble than by
going a distance to shovel out water and
get cattle to it in stormy and blustering
days; besides the cattle will be much bet-
ter accommodated, and a great saving of
manure will be made.—[Boston Cultiva-
tor.]

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival at New Orleans on the
14th inst. of the steamship Neptune,
Capt. Rollins, the Picayune has received
Houston dates up to the 10th inst.

By far the most important news by
this arrival, is the following letter from
one of our most intelligent correspondents
together with the extract in relation to
annexation from the Houston Telegraph
of the 9th inst. All was rejoicing in
Galveston when the Neptune left. Here
is the letter of our correspondent:
Houston, Feb. 10, 1844.

To the Editors of the Picayune:
I take great pleasure in communi-
cating to you the important intelligence
contained in the enclosed slip. The facts
stated I think may be implicitly relied
upon. It only confirms what has recent-
ly been communicated in private letters
from some of the most distinguished
statesmen in the United States. It is to
be regretted that our Congress did not
keep together a few days longer (they
adjourned on the 5th inst.) If they had,
the thing might have been finally clinch-
ed in the course of a few days. The ac-
tion of that body, alluded to in the en-
closed slip, may be sufficient to meet the con-
tingency, although it is questionable
whether they have the power under the
constitution (which is similar to that of
the United States) of ratifying a treaty
in advance. It will be an easy matter,
however, to call the Senate together, if
deemed necessary.

The Tariff bill was vetoed by the
President on the last day of the session,
and failed to pass by the constitutional
majority, so that the old tariff remains as
it was. An act was passed and approved
by the President, providing for the
erection of a court martial, to be com-
posed of high military officers of the
country, to try Commodore Moore, which
in effect recognizes him as still in office,
notwithstanding his dismissal by the
President. I have not seen a list of the
cases passed. Very little, however, has
been done of general interest.

Yours truly,
We give the extract from the Houston
Telegraph alluded to by our correspond-
ent. It comes to us in the shape of an
extra:

Glorious News.—Annexation.—We have
received intelligence from sources of un-
questionable authority, that the Senate
of the United States has almost unanim-
ously ratified a treaty for the annexation
of Texas to the United States. The des-
patches relating to this subject have been
forwarded to our capital with all possible
haste, in order that, if necessary, the
Senate may be convened to ratify the
Treaty on the part of Texas. This, how-
ever, will not be necessary, for our Con-
gress, in secret session, has fully author-
ized the President to ratify a treaty for
this object immediately. This news may
seem too good to be true, but we have
derived it from letters written by intelli-
gent gentlemen in the capital of the Uni-
ted States, and we place full reliance in
its authenticity. Gen. Murphy, who is
here on his way to Washington, does not
deny it; but his joyous smiles indicate too
plainly that he believes the day is close
at hand, when the youngest daughter of
Republican America will be restored to
the arms of the mother republic. Ere
another harvest is gathered in Texas, the
broad banner of Washington may be un-
furled in glory on our western border,
and the burnished arms of American
troops will be reflected from the sparkling
waters of the Nueces. 'Westward! the
star of empire takes its way!'

The events of the last two days have
induced us to turn to the law providing
for the punishment of persons concerned
in disintering, or in receiving the bod-
ies of persons for the purpose of dissec-
tion, or any other use. This punish-
ment is not less severe than just. It im-
poses a fine of five hundred dollars, or
imprisonment for twelve months in the
county jail, or both, as the jury may de-
termine. This punishment applies as
well to the person receiving, as to those
disintering the body.—[St. Louis Ga-
zette.]

Extraordinary Season.—Such has
been the mild character of the present
winter, says the Charleston Courier of
the 19th ultimo, that green-peas, toma-
tatoes and other vegetables, are for sale in
our markets; and yesterday a gentleman
living on East Bay, handed us some pairs
of the second growth this season, nearly
ripe.

MORE OF THE ST. LOUIS CHAR-
NELL HOUSE.

The rioters.—The crowd continued round the building of the Medical Department of the St. Louis University until about one o'clock of Sunday night. The military also remained on duty at the State Tobacco Warehouse until about the same hour, but nothing further transpired. Yesterday, throughout the day, a large concourse of persons were assembled about the building, but the prevailing motive appeared to be curiosity. We saw no attempt or movement at violence.

The Sheriff, during the day, caused the remains to be removed from the vault and interred in the city grave yard. An inventory was taken of every thing found in or about the building, and to stop the many false reports in circulation, we may as well here say, that there was no entire body found. There were parts and fragments of some four or five bodies, but none that were in a condition to be recognized. The reports that deceased persons have been recognized among the bodies in the vault, is unfounded. Many other reports in circulation are equally unfounded. In fact, there is very little truth in most of the reports. The remains found in the vault filled three large and one small coffin. We understand that the whole matter has been referred to the judge of the criminal court, and the conduct of the Professors will be brought before the grand jury, which meets next week, when the whole subject will be properly investigated. This being the fact, it would be improper for us to indulge in any remarks as to the propriety of the course of the persons concerned. The punishment which the law inflicts is ample.

Yesterday evening a meeting was held at the State Tobacco Warehouse. The occasion and purport of the meeting were reported to us as follows:—[St. Louis Gazette.]

It was expected from what had been stated in the Republican of the 26th inst., that the committee concerning the disturbances on Sunday, would have reported on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the State Tobacco Warehouse, to a general meeting. In the course of the afternoon there was quite a concourse of anxious spectators and persons seemingly interested. The hour of three o'clock drew near, but no committee appeared, and the excitement increasing at the place of commotion, Frederick Kretschmar being called upon, proposed to repair to the warehouse, in order to ascertain the report of the meeting, if there be any.

A large crowd assembled at the warehouse, in order to ascertain the report of the meeting, if there be any. A large crowd assembled at the warehouse, in order to ascertain the report of the meeting, if there be any. A large crowd assembled at the warehouse, in order to ascertain the report of the meeting, if there be any.

Whereupon, it was on motion of Mr. J. E. D. Cousins, Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the committee of investigation, appointed on Sunday, inviting them to report the result of their labors as soon as practicable.

It was further Resolved, That the said committee of three, report to this meeting to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

The chair thereupon appointed J. E. D. Cousins, W. S. Denny, and Edward Leavy, said committee.

On motion, Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the city papers as far as practicable.

And on motion, the meeting adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

F. KRETCHMAR, Chairman.
W. S. DENNY, Secretary.

THE BUTCHER'S PELLET.

In a certain town in the county of Lancashire, kingdom of England, there was a certain tavern or public house, kept by a man named Seth Rigby; on a certain occasion, on the fifth of November, there was the old men came together to Mr. Rigby's to take their usual glasses. Among the rest, was Henry Blackburn, a farmer; Thomas Threlfall, a store keeper; and Robert Whitener, a butcher; all old companions of Mr. Rigby, the landlord. These four old men (for they were all over sixty) were in the kitchen by themselves, drinking ale. It comes the hired man, "Chaps," said he, "I have seen a pheasant and marked it down." "Where did it gadaw?" inquired Rigby. "In a large brushfield," replied the hired man, telling the action, &c. "Well, chaps," said Threlfall, "men we have ought to do with it, it's such a bouny day." (The day was very foggy.) But before I proceed any further, I must give the reader a small hint at the game law in England; this law prohibited all unqualified persons from killing a great number of the most valuable birds; among which was the pheasant; to be qualified, a man must be worth not less than one hundred pounds a year in landed property, and take a certificate, which these old men had not got. The penalty for killing the pheasant was transitory.

But to proceed. Henry Blackburn, on hearing the news of the pheasant, borrowed Mr. Rigby's gun; Threlfall ran home for his fowling-piece and immediately returned with it loaded. (Threlfall was thought a first rate marksman and had been all his days.) Away they went, Robert Whitener, Patcher and Rigby, the landlord going with them. When

they began to approach the aforementioned brushfield, they began to walk very carefully, and not a word was spoken; they got very near the brushfield, before the bird was aware of it. His apprehending his danger, made a struggle to escape, while the brambles were cracking, and the bird's wings fluttering; Mr. Blackburn, full of alarm, fired his gun with the muzzle pointing to the ground, a few steps from his feet, ploughing up the ground. About this time, the bird had got out of the brush, flying to the right hand. Threlfall, in like agitation, up with his gun, pointing to the left hand and fired. They were enveloped in smoke for a moment; but Blackburn, seeing the bird fall to the ground dead, cried out, "dayn e kums, I've done em!" "Now, now," said Threlfall, "ed was me e kild em, Harry." "Bud ed wored," said Blackburn, "e difend drop then, I shot; why, I d'd shoot th' fust, Harry," said Threlfall.

In this manner they continued, until they got into a vociferous quarrel. Rigby stood speechless, being afraid to speak a word, lest he should offend either of his old friends, for he knew not how the pheasant could possibly be killed. Then stepped up the Butcher, saying, "well chaps, ab-tell yo hays to decide ed. Hed yo booth one size of pellets e yor guns?" "Mine was thine, Tommy!" said the Butcher. "Mine was number seconds, for I knew ed w'd take a big pellet to kill em." "Well, lets go look at em, and that man's pellet that's found in em shall own em," said the butcher.

With one voice they agreed to the Butcher's proposition, and ran to the bird (for before they had not moved a step from the brushfield.) Rigby took up the pheasant, and to his astonishment, found under the bird's right wing, the Butcher's knife, which the Butcher, on seeing that they had both missed their shots, while the smoke yet remained, pitched at the bird and fortunately hit it.

So the butcher took the pheasant to which they all agreed, and returned to their ale at the tavern.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1844.

On Thursday last a large concourse of people assembled at the Temple, according to previous appointment. Gens. Joseph Smith and Hyrum Smith, Elder Young, and others, addressed the meeting at considerable length, and were listened to with profound attention. Upwards of five thousand persons were present on the occasion.

Since the war has become fine, our meetings have been held in the open air, near the Temple. The congregations have been unusually large. It certainly is delightful to see from five to seven thousand persons assembled, and listening with the greatest attention to the words of eternal truth. It leads us to exclaim with the Psalmist, "How beautiful are thy tabernacles, O Lord of hosts!"

A Gen. Arlington Bennett.—We have learned that Gen. Bennett is originally from Ireland, and consequently is ineligible to the office of Vice-President.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the tenth ward was held yesterday evening at the school room on the hill, in Parley street, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a store on the principle of co-operation or reciprocity. The subject was fully investigated, and the benefits of such an institution clearly pointed out.

The plan proposed for carrying out the object of the meeting was by shares of five dollars each.

The leading features of the institution was to give employment to our own mechanics, by supplying the raw material, and manufacturing all sorts of domestics, and furnishing the necessities and comforts of life on the lowest possible terms.

A committee was appointed to draft a plan for the government of said institute, to be submitted for adoption or amendment at their next meeting, after which an adjournment took place till next Tuesday evening, at half past six o'clock, at the same place, when the public generally were requested to attend.

A FRIENDLY HINT TO MISSOURI.

One of the most pleasing scenes that can transpire on earth, is when a sin has been committed by one person against another, to forgive that sin; and then, according to the sublime and perfect pattern of the Savior, pray to our Father in heaven, to forgive also. Very, very such a friendly rebuke is like the melody zephyr of summer's eve; it soothes; it cheers and gladdens the heart of the human and the savage. Well might the wise man exclaim: "A soft answer turneth away wrath;" for men of sense, judgment, and observation, in all the various periods of time, have been witnesses, figuratively speaking, that water not wood, checks the rage of fire.

Jesus said, "blessed are the peace makers, for they shall be called the children of God;"—wherefore if the nation, a single state, community, or family ought to be grateful for anything, it is peace. Peace, lovely child of heaven's peace, like light from the same great parent, gratifies and animates and happiness the just and the unjust, and is the very essence of happiness below, and bliss above. He that does not strive with all his powers of body and mind: with all his influence at home and abroad, and to cause others to do so too, to seek peace, and maintain it for his own benefit and convenience, and for the honor of his state, nation and country, has no claim on the clemency of man; nor should he be entitled to the friendship of woman, or the protection of government. He is the canker worm to gnaw his own vitals, and the vulture to prey upon his own body; and he is as to his own prospects and prosperity in life, a *felo-de-se* of his own pleasure. A community of such beings are not far from hell on earth, and should be let alone as unfit for the smiles of the free, or the praise of the brave. But the peace maker, O give ear to him! for the words of his mouth, and his doctrine drop like the rain, and distil as the dew;

they are like the gentle mist upon the herbs, and as the moderate shower upon the grass. An amiable, virtuous, loving, contentment, philanthropy, benevolence, compassion, humanity, and friendship, such life into bliss, and men a little below the angels, exercising their powers, privileges and knowledge, according to the order, rules and regulations of revelation, by Jesus Christ, dwell together in unity; and the sweet odor that is wafted by the breath of joy and satisfaction from their righteous communion, is like the rich perfume from the consecrated oil that was poured upon the head of Aaron; or like the luscious fragrance that arises from the fields of Arabian spices; yea, more, the voice of the peace maker.

Is like the music of the spheres, It charms our souls, and calms our fears; It turns the world to paradise, And men to planets of greater price.

So much to praise this friendly hint to the State of Missouri, for notwithstanding some of her private citizens and public officers have committed violence, robbery and murder, upon the rights and persons of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints; yet, compassion, dignity, and a sense of the principles of religion, among all classes, and honor and benevolence, mingled with charity by high minded patriots, lead me to suppose, that there are many worthy people in that state, who will use their influence and energies to bring about a settlement of all those old difficulties, and use all consistent means, to urge the state, for her honor, prosperity and good name, to restore every person, she or her citizens have expelled from her limits, to their rights, and pay them all damage that the great body of high minded and well disposed southern and western gentlemen and ladies, the real good Samaritan like, and world, will go forth, good Samaritan like, and pour in the oil and the wine, till all that can be healed, are made whole; and after repentance, they shall be forgiven; for verily the scriptures say, "Joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repents, more than over ninety and nine just persons that need no repentance."

Knowing the fallibility of man; considering the awful responsibility of judging the cries of the innocent; confident in the virtue and patriotism of the noble minded western men, tenacious of their character and standing; too high to stoop to disgraceful acts, and too proud to tolerate meanness in others; yea, may I not say without boasting, that the best blood of the west, united with the honor of the illustrious fathers of freedom, will move, as the forest is moved by a mighty wind, to promote peace and friendship in every part of our wide great lovely country. Filled with a love almost unspeakable, and moved by a desire pleasant as the dew of heaven, I supplicate not only our Father above, but also the civil, the enlightened, the intelligent, the social and the best inhabitants of Missouri; they that feel bound by principles of honor, justice, moral greatness, and national pride, to assist in the removal of those who have inadvertently blurt their good names, for want of self preservation. Now is the time to brush up the monster, that incubus like, seems hanging upon the reputation of the whole state. A little exertion, and the infamy of the evil will be blacked out, gully only; for is it not written, "The evil men by its fruit?"

The voice of reason, the voice of humanity, the voice of the nation, and the voice of heaven seem to say to the honest and virtuous through out the State of Missouri: *Wash yourselves, make you clean, lest your negligence should be taken by the world, from the mass of facts before it, that you are guilty!* Let there be one union of hearts for justice, and when you reflect around your own firesides, remember that fifteen thousand, once among you, now not, but who are just as much entitled to the privileges and blessings you enjoy as yourselves, like the widow before the unjust judge, are fervently praying for their rights. When you meditate upon the massacre at Hawn's mill, forget not that the constitution of your state holds this broad truth to the world: that none shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land. And when you assemble together in towns, counties or districts, whether to petition your legislature to pay the damns the saints have sustained in your state, by reason of oppression, and misguided zeal; or to restore them to their rights according to republican principles and benevolent designs, reflect, and make honorable, or annihilate, such state law as was in force in your state, in 1838; viz: "If twelve or more persons shall combine to levy war against any part of the people of the state, or to remove forcibly out of the state, or from their habitations, evidenced by taking arms and assembling to accomplish such purpose, every person so offending shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period not exceeding five years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars; and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months."

Finally, if honor dignifies an honest people; if virtue exalts a community; if wisdom guides great men; if principle governs intelligent beings; if humanity spreads comfort among the needy; and if religion affords consolation by showing that charity is the first, best and sweetest token of perfect love: then, O ye good people of Missouri, like the woman in scripture who had lost one of her few pieces of silver, arise, search diligently till you find the lost piece, and then make a feast and call in your friends for joy.

With due consideration
I am the friend of
all good men,
JOSEPH SMITH.

Navoo, Ill., March 8, 1844.

RECORDER'S OFFICE.

MARCH 1st 1844.

Jonathan Dapham filed his bond in the Recorder's Office, and took his oath, as Wharfmaster of the city of Nauvoo.

CITY COUNCIL—SPECIAL SESSION.

MARCH 5th 1844.

It was moved and carried unanimously, that the City Council instruct the Mayor, to order the supervisor to open Water Street, from Joseph Smith's Brick Store, to the upper Steam Mill, in the city of Nauvoo.

REGULAR SESSION—MARCH 9, 1844.

Petition of George W. Crouse and 170 others, to open Knight Street, read and referred to the committee on public grounds.

Petition of J. E. Green and 20 others, to have Palmer street, from Mulholland to Parley, worked; read and referred to the Mayor.

Petition of Amos Davis and 18 others, to repeal the hog laws. Rejected, although the Mayor spoke at great length in favor of granting the petition.

Petition of A. P. Rockwood and forty four persons, to grade river hill on the north end of Wells street; referred to the Mayor.

Petition of H. G. Sherwood and others, for opening alley through block 118, was read and the Mayor suggested that the owners could open said alley at pleasure by agreement. The petitioners had leave to withdraw the petition.

The account of John Taylor, for treasurer's blank receipts amounting to \$3.75, allowed.

Petition of H. G. Sherwood to have his

endorsements for taxes, as collector on outstanding city scrip, be allowed by the Treasurer, was carried and the same privilege was extended to the other collectors.

Bill of J. H. Hale, for printing blank tax receipts and assessing in 3d Ward, \$43.85, allowed.

The Recorder was instructed to audit the account of John P. Greene, by which instruction he has credited the said Greene for sundry services as city Marshall, assessor and collector, from January 3d to March 5th 1844, inclusive, \$64.25.

W. RICHARDS, Recorder.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Democratic mass meeting will be held at the Court house in Carthage, on Saturday the 23d day of March, inst. to appoint Delegates to a district Convention to be held at Rock Island, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for Congress, for the sixth Congressional district. The Democratic Voters of Hancock County, are all respectfully requested to attend.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

F. J. Bartlett | George Backman
O. E. Skinner | J. Backenstos
C. Robinson | C. L. Higbee.
March 8th 1844.

A Discovery.—A Frenchman named Azard, claims to have discovered that bread, made with certain proportions of rice and wheat flour, will keep for centuries.

From Vera Cruz.—The barque Anahua, Captain Wilson, which arrived at New York, on Tuesday from Vera Cruz, brings \$17,658 in specie, being part of the indemnity due to the U. States from the Government of Mexico.

Secretary of the Navy.—By a private letter from Washington, we learn that it was rumored there, that Hon. Romulus M. Sander, of North Carolina, will be nominated to the Senate to fill the office of Secretary of the Navy. He is of the democratic school of politics.

Large Lumps of Gold.—The scientific researches carried on among the Ural mountains by order of the Russian Government, have been attended with great success lately. Particularly so in regard to the precious metals. Large deposits of gold-bearing sands have been discovered, of the richest quality and immense masses of solid gold and Platina, weighing many pounds. From Siberia's dreary mines the Emperor Nicholas has gathered a truly golden harvest. In 1842, they produced 21,058 pounds weight of gold; and the whole of Russia 22,323 pounds. M. Humboldt states that the largest piece of platina found up to the present time, was discovered at Nijni Tagulsk, and weighs 20 pounds. At Miask they have found a wonderful mass weighing about 100 pounds; and another weighing 27 pounds. A piece of gold was found in Anson county, N. C., which weighed 57 pounds some years since; and at Rio Haynu (in 1542) a mass was found 37 pounds in weight, which was added to the "sunless treasury" spoken of by Shakespeare, being lost in the depths of the ocean, we suppose with the vessel containing it. This we have gathered from Silliman's Journal, the last number. [Macon Democrat, 9th inst.]

Another Shower of Flesh and Blood.

An extraordinary sensation was created in Jersey City, on Tuesday, by the fall of a substance resembling bloody flesh, in pieces varying from the size of a dime to a twenty-five cent piece. The rumor of the mysterious shower soon spread around the city, and people gathered from all quarters to examine the substance. The Millerites were particularly interested in the matter, and contended that it was one of the very last "Signs of the Times," urging all to look for the immediate dissolution of old mother Earth; several venerable ladies took the hint, and made instantaneous preparation for going off. Even the most sceptical in father Miller's doctrines suspected something might happen, and looked upon the flakes of bloody matter with no little consternation. We confess the affair is rather strange, and calculated to puzzle the wisest head. It appears that the shower fell upon a small space, probably not over eight hundred feet square; and the flakes resembled pieces of bloody flesh more closely than any thing to which we can compare them. Wherever the flakes fell on linen, the blood gradually spread over the cloth, leaving a thick, fleshy substance in the center of the stain, which gave out an offensive, fetid smell. The clothes lines within the bounds of the shower were almost all well stocked with newly washed garments, and the flakes fell so thick that even the smallest garments were stained, all having to be re-washed immediately.

A Valuable Relic.—While at Candy, I visited the celebrated Buddhist temple, at that place. It has no pretensions to beauty; indeed, its external appearance is singularly and disappointingly mean.

The holy place, or actual temple, is a miserable barn-like looking edifice, surrounded by an exterior wall and ditch, which contain within their enclosure a few other inconsiderable buildings and rooms for the convenience of the priests. After a little previous ceremony and delay, I was ushered into a small room, at one end of which was a table covered with cloth, and on it a large golden bell-shaped vessel, teared the "Dagoba."

On its outside were suspended many jewels, some seemingly of value, underneath the large bell are five others, gra-

dually diminishing in size; and under the last is the invaluable relic which the whole is intended to guard and to honor, and to which the place is indebted for its sanctity,—namely, the "tooth of Buddha," of whom there is an image in a niche immediately behind the "dagoba."

The "tooth," there is every reason to believe, was first brought to Ceylon about A. D. 311. Its prior history, involving a space of about eight hundred years,—for Buddha is said to have died about 543 years before the Christian era—is detailed in their sacred records with all the accuracy sufficient to satisfy the curiosity, or excite the credulity, of its worshippers.

Since its arrival in Ceylon, it has been looked upon as its most invaluable treasure; and the Buddhist so firmly believe that whoever is in possession of it will be ruler of Ceylon, that the British government, since they acquired it in 1825, have been most careful of its preservation; and only twice have they allowed the five coverings to be removed, and the precious relic to be exposed to the eyes of its adorers. The keys are always in the possession of the principal government functionary in the province, and a military guard is posted at the temple.—[Baynes's Rambles in the East, &c.]

Gypsies.—A society has been formed in England to improve the moral and religious character of the Gypsies. So desirable an object, if we take into consideration the abandoned condition of the whole race, we do not know of, and they are to be found in many parts of the world, principally in Bohemia, in Spain, in Egypt, and the East. The Rev. Mr. Crabbe of Brighton, said that in England the origin of the Gypsies was enveloped in darkness, but that it was known that they appeared in Switzerland in 1418, in Italy in 1422, and in France 1477, from which country, however, they had almost entirely fled during the reign of Napoleon, who ordered them all to be taken into the army. Crabbe denied their Egyptian origin, and traced them from the Suddhas in Hindostan, both in their physical configuration and dialect, and related as an instance of the latter that Lord Teignmouth once said, in Hindostan to a young Gypsy girl, "you are a great thief."

The girl replied without a moment's hesitation: "No sir, I am not a thief, but live by fortune telling." Another circumstance in which there existed a resemblance, was their fondness for dogs, cats, and all kinds of carrion as food, "for," as they said, "it is better to eat that which God kills, than what we kill ourselves."

Carrying the War into Africa.—Commodore Perry was using every effort on the coast of Africa, to secure the murderers of the crew of the schooner Mary Custer. He had been twice on shore, escorted by sixteen boats of the squadron, and four hundred marines and light armed seamen, for the purpose of getting possession of the murderers. It was expected that he would land and burn the town, and that the negroes would make an obstinate defence.

ENGLAND.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, accompanied by other members of the Corporation, arrived in London on the 1st to present a petition to the queen respecting the pending State trials. The Queen gave a gracious reception to them.

The tenants of John Gabbett, of High Park, assembled recently at noonday, to the number of 200, and with fire arms drove off the steward, and a new set of laborers, who had been employed at lower prices.

Scotland.—On the 21st January two smart shocks of an earthquake were felt in various parts of Scotland.

Ireland.—The British troops in Ireland are kept constantly in exercise.

Murders and other outrages are of frequent occurrences in several counties, connected with the exciting political questions which now agitate Ireland.

MR. YEARSLEY'S AXIOMS FOR THE DEAF.

(Extract from the Medical Gazette, Nov. 28, 1840.)

1. Never syringe your ears, nor allow it to be done by others, unless for the removal of an accumulation of wax.

2. Be sure that such accumulation forms an obstacle to the transmission of sound, otherwise it had better remain where it is, for it should always be borne in mind, that wax is a natural secretion placed in the passage of the ear for a specific purpose.

3. Its presence, in moderate quantity indicates a healthy condition of the outer passage of the ear. Its absence is the effect, and not as generally supposed the cause of this disease which produces the deafness. Like deafness want of wax is only a symptom of ear disease; hence the absurdity of attempting its restoration by stimulating drops and ointments.

4. Never pick the ears.

5. Never wash the hair, nor wash the head with cold water. A most pernicious practice!

6. Never bathe or use a shower bath, without carefully protecting the head and ears. Even then I doubt its propriety.

7. Never attempt to stop a discharge from the ears but under proper advice; for it may be that the drum of your ear is open, and then the employment of a stimulant or astringent will risk even fatal consequences.

8. Never apply, or suffer to be applied, any thing to the outer passage of the ears, which causes heat or pain. Such application may prove of temporary benefit, but when the stimulus has subsided, you will be left worse than before.

9. Be strict in diet, stomachic demagogues, are a most prolific source of deafness.

10. Never expose yourselves to wet or windy weather.

11. Never consult an Aurist who is not an educated and diplomatised surgeon, and who does not admit that deafness is an infirmity often difficult of removal, and very often incurable.

The inquirer says the Dr.'s method is to remove obstructions in the Eustachian tube by means of a Catheter introduced through the nostrils, and that he has succeeded in a vast variety of cases.

12. Never consult an Aurist who is not an educated and diplomatised surgeon, and who does not admit that deafness is an infirmity often difficult of removal, and very often incurable.

The inquirer says the Dr.'s method is to remove obstructions in the Eustachian tube by means of a Catheter introduced through the nostrils, and that he has succeeded in a vast variety of cases.

13. Never expose yourselves to wet or windy weather.

14. Never consult an Aurist who is not an educated and diplomatised surgeon, and who does not admit that deafness is an infirmity often difficult of removal, and very often incurable.

The inquirer says the Dr.'s method is to remove obstructions in the Eustachian tube by means of a Catheter introduced through the nostrils, and that he has succeeded in a vast variety of cases.

THE QUAKER AND THE HIGHWAYMAN.

Toby Simpton, a pattern to Quakers, inhabited a neat little house in London, beautified by the presence of his daughter Mary. She, scarcely seventeen, a beautiful blonde with blue eyes, and possessing as much wisdom as beauty, was sought after by all the young men among her father's acquaintances. Those of the neighborhood tried vainly to win a smile. Mary was not a coquette, and so far from turning to account the effort produced by her charms, she felt so much annoyed by it, that she could hardly treat with civility her many admirers—one only excepted—Edward Waresford, a young artist, who was intimate with the family.

A simple occurrence was the cause of this intimacy. Premature death had taken away the wife of the Quaker still in her youth and beauty, and he, wishing to perpetuate the memory of one so dear to him, had called a painter to her death bed. It was there that Edward first met the afflicted daughter—there between the tears of one, and the sacred employment of the other, grew up a serious attachment. The year passed since that event, had only served to strengthen the bond formed under such circumstances; and the young man had already ventured to declare his hopes and desires.

Toby had no reasons for opposing the inclinations of the young people. With out being rich, Edward earned by means of his brush and palette, enough to honestly maintain a family. His father, Mr. Waresford, an old city merchant, had retired with an immense fortune; a rare example of repeated successes in speculations, so rapid even, that very few persons had been able to follow their progress. Mr. Waresford being of a quick, stern disposition, lived alone in the West End of London, without troubling himself about his son, and leaving him to shift for himself. He was one of those obliging egotists, who troubled no one, in order not to be themselves troubled—one of the most perfectly complaisant, provided nothing is asked of them. Edward then had nothing to hinder his courtship of the fair Quakeress, knowing well that her father would not oppose her marriage. The situation of the lovers was most prosperous, and honest Toby waited for nothing to fix the wedding day, save the back rents due from his farms, intending to set apart that income to defray the expenses of the occasion. With this view, he left for his country seat, a few miles from London, in order to arrange his affairs. He was absent from home but a single day, and returning at night on horseback, he perceived a little in advance, a horseman who blocked up the road. He stopped for a moment, uncertain whether to proceed or turn back. While in this predicament the stranger advanced towards him. It was too late to think of escaping, and putting the best possible face upon the affair, he started his horse again. As he approached the troublesome stranger, he perceived that he was masked, an unpleasant augury of what was soon confirmed. The unknown drew a pistol, and pointing it to the traveller, demanded his purse. The Quaker was not a coward, but calm in character, unflinching in religion, and unable untrained to resist an armed man, he drew from his pocket with the greatest coolness his purse, containing twelve guineas. The highwayman took it, counted out the money, and let the poor devil pass, who believing himself cleared, quickened his pace to a trot. But the highwayman, seeing how little resistance had been offered and hoping for more booty soon rejoined him at Toby, and again blocking up the way and pointing his pistol, cried out—your watch!

Now I pray you let me go home, for my daughter will feel uneasy at my absence.

One moment, replied the Quaker, after growing more hardy by this continued docility, swear that you have no other aim.

I never swear, replied the Quaker. The Quaker, although surprised, did not show it in the least, and taking out his watch, and noticing the time, placed the jewel in the hand of the thief, saying—

Well, affirm then, that you have about you no more money, and upon the word of a highwayman who will not resort to violence towards a man who yields with so much grace, I will not further molest you.

Toby reflected a moment, and shook his head.

Whoever thou art, said he gravely, you have noticed that I am a Quaker, who would not conceal the truth, although at the risk of my life. In my satchel I have the sum of two hundred pounds sterling.

Two hundred pounds sterling, cried the highwayman; whose eyes glaucated through his mask.

If you are good, if you are human, replied the Quaker, you will not take away this money, my daughter is about being married and this sum is necessary for the occasion, it would be a long time before I could get together a similar one; the dear child loves her intended, and it would be exceedingly cruel to delay her union. You have a heart, perhaps you

have a heart, perhaps you

have a heart, perhaps you

have a heart, perhaps you

have a heart, perhaps you

have a heart, perhaps you

have a heart, perhaps you

have a heart, perhaps you

have a heart, perhaps you

have a heart, perhaps you

have a heart, perhaps you

have a heart, perhaps you

have a heart, perhaps you

have a heart, perhaps you

have a heart, perhaps you

have loved, you would not, cannot do so wicked an action.

What has your daughter, her lover, or their marriage to do with me? I have words and more promptness! Give me the money.

Toby, sighing, raised the saddlebag, took out a heavy sack and handed it slowly to the masked man. Then attempting to gallop off.

Held on my Quaker friend, said the other, seizing the bridle. The moment of your arrival you will denounce me to the magistrates that is usual and I have nothing to say, but I must at least be beyond pursuit to-night. My mare is feeble enough, and what is more, she is fatigued; your horse, on the contrary, appears vigorous, for the weight of the sack did not encumber him. Dismount, give me your horse, you may take mine if you wish.

It was too late to think of resisting, although the increasing demands were of a nature to bear the life of the most patient man, good Toby dismounted, and with a resignation, accepted the sorry jade that was left in exchange. (Had I known this, he contented himself with thinking, I should have run away when I first met the rascal, and certainly he would never have overtaken me with this coarser.

Meanwhile the masked man, thanking him ironically for his compliance, burying his powder, disappeared.

Before arriving in London, the plundered traveler had time to reflect upon his situation, and upon the disappointment of the poor young folks who loved each other so much, and whose happiness would be postponed. The sum taken from him was irretrievably lost, there was neither means to find, or recognize the audacious thief; nevertheless, though struck by a sudden idea, he stopped short.

Yes, cried he, I may succeed by this means. If this man resides in London, perhaps I shall be in London, perhaps I shall be able to find him. Heaven has no doubt determined, that he should be imprudent!

A little consoled by some hope, Toby went home without appearing in the least troubled, and without speaking of his adventure, he did not go to a magistrate, but embraced his daughter, who, doubting nothing, retired and slept soundly. Next morning, he bethought himself to aid Providence to make researches. Bringing out the mare from the stable where she had passed the night, he placed the bridle upon her neck, hoping that the animal, guided by habit, would naturally go to her master's house.

He let the uncheckered beast go free in the streets of London, and followed her.

But he overruled her instinct for a long time she walked about making a thousand turns and curves without object, without direction, sometimes stopping, then starting in a contrary direction.

Toby, despairing, the thief thought he, never resided in London, how silly I was, not to notify the magistrate before it was too late, instead of depending on this animal to find the vagabond.

He was interrupted in his reflections by the cries of children who had been nearly trod upon by the mare; a moment since so quiet, she now started to run.

Stop! stop! stop! cried every one, let her go! cried the Quaker, in the name of heaven do not stop her.

And following with anxiety the course of the animal, he saw her rapidly enter a half open gateway of a splendid residence at the West End.

'Tis here! thought the Quaker, raising his eyes to heaven, in thanks to Providence. Then in passing before the mansion, he saw a servant in the yard patting the best and conducting her to the stable; he then asked of the first person he met, the name of the proprietor of the house. What are you a stranger in this part of the town, that you do not know the residence of the rich merchant Werresford?

The Quaker stood petrified.

Werresford, repeated the man, believing himself misunderstood: you know well the man who has made so great a fortune. Thanks my friend, thanks, replied Toby.

He was unable to recover himself.

Werresford, Edward's father, a respected man—the my thief!

He believed himself the butt of some dream, and wished to return home. He called to mind several instances of respectable men who had been connected with bands of malefactors; then, this immense fortune, the source of which was so uncertain, then this mare, who seemed to be going to his master—Toby resolved to solve the mystery.

He went boldly into the yard and demanded speech with the master, who, although it was nearly noon, was still in bed—another indication of a night of fatigue. The Quaker insisted upon being introduced immediately, and soon found himself in Werresford's bed-chamber.

He had just waked, and rubbing his eyes, asked a little out of humor:—who are you, sir, and what do you want?

The sound of his voice awakened Toby's recollection, and completed his conviction. Calmly taking a chair, he posted himself without removing his hat!

You remain covered? cried out the surprised merchant. I am a Quaker, replied the other with much composure, and you know that such is our usage.

At the first word of the Quaker, Werresford sprang up and closely examined his visitor. Without doubt, he recognized him, for he turned pale. Well, asked he stammering, what is it—if you please—this—the subject—which brings you hither? I ask pardon for having shown so much haste, replied Toby, but among friends it is not usual to stand upon ceremony, and I am come, without

firm, to ask you for my watch which you stole yesterday.

The—watch!

I value it much, it was my poor wife's and I cannot do without it. My brother-in-law, the Alderman, never would pardon me for letting a jewel, which recalls to mind his sister, to pass from my hand for a day. The name of the Alderman seemed to make some impression upon Werresford. Without waiting a reply, Toby continued:

You will much oblige, by returning those ten guineas which I lent you at the same time; nevertheless, if you are in want of them, I consent to lending them to you, on condition you give me a receipt.

The coolness of the Quaker so much disconcerted the merchant, that he dared not deny the possession of the stolen articles, but not wishing to acknowledge it, he hesitated to reply, and Toby added:

I have told you of the projected marriage of my daughter Mary. I had received the sum of two hundred pounds, sterling for the bride's portion, but I have met with an accident: last evening on the London-road, I was completely robbed, so completely, that I am come to pray you to give your son a marriage portion, which, had it not been for that, I should never have asked of you.

My son!

Yes! don't you know that it is him that is in love with Mary, and is to marry her?

Edward! cried the merchant, throwing himself at the foot of the bed.

Edward Werresford, calmly replied the Quaker taking a pinch of snuff: Let us see, do something for him. I should dislike to have him know what has passed to-night, and if you do not furnish the sum I have promised, it will be necessary I should tell him how I lost it.

Werresford ran to a secretary, took out a box with a triple lock, opened it, and placed in Toby's hands, his watch, his purse, and his sack of money.

Good, said the Quaker in receiving them; I see that I was right in depending upon you.

Is that all you wish? said the Merchant in a brisk tone.

No! I require something further of your friendship.

Speak.

You must disinherit your son.

How?

You must disinherit him, I do not wish it said that I have speculated upon your fortune.

And finishing these words, the Quaker left the chamber.

No murmured he, when alone, children are not bound by the faults of their parents; Mary shall marry the son of this man, but touch his stolen money, never!

When in the yard again: Ho! my friend cried he to Werresford, who was looking out of the window, order my horse to be brought out.

A few moments after, Toby, well mounted, carrying behind him his bag of money, and provided with his watch and purse, at a moderate pace regained his house. I have just made my marriage visit to your father, said he to Edward whom he found there. I believe that we shall be able to agree. Two hours afterwards, Werresford arrived at Toby's house, and taking him aside, honest Quaker, said he, your proceeding has touched me to the bottom of my soul, you might have dishonored me, have dishonored my son, ruined me in his eyes, and made him unhappy in refusing him your daughter; you have acted like a wise man and a man of heart. I wish no longer to blush in your presence, take these papers, good bye, you will never see me again.

He then left, the Quaker opened the papers. First, there were cheques for large amounts on the first houses in London; then came a long list of names, and by the side of each name, was placed the amount of larger or smaller sums, a note was joined to it upon which the Quaker read as follows:—These are the names of those who have been robbed; the figures the amounts which ought to be returned; draw the money from my bankers as though for the purpose of foreign exchange, and then make yourself the restitution secretly. All which remains will be my legitimate fortune and your daughter will some day be able to accept of my inheritance. The next morning Werresford had left London, and all believed that he was gone to live on his income in France. On the marriage-day of Edward and Mary, the Quaker assembled a large company of joyous friends, among whom might be noticed a number of persons rejecting themselves with the proceeds of the London thieves, who by the interference of Toby, had been induced to return them their lost property with interest.

For the Neighbor.

The question is often asked, who shall be our Executive the ensuing term? General Joseph Smith, say I, and so all the free born denizens of America would say, were they as well acquainted with the General as I am. I assert what I know when I say there has not a man been brought before the public for this office, so well qualified for the important trust as Gen. Smith, since the spirit of the immortal Washington took its exit for the associations of a more hallowed throng.

Let his valor as a General, his wisdom as a legislator, and his judgment as a jurist be known, and all the bright names that adorn the official galaxy, will stand eclipsed, while the world will be put to its trumps for an equal. Clay and Van Buren are the most prominent candidates now in the field, an extraordinary struggle is anticipated in the approaching campaign.

Let his valor as a General, his wisdom as a legislator, and his judgment as a jurist be known, and all the bright names that adorn the official galaxy, will stand eclipsed, while the world will be put to its trumps for an equal. Clay and Van Buren are the most prominent candidates now in the field, an extraordinary struggle is anticipated in the approaching campaign.

Let his valor as a General, his wisdom as a legislator, and his judgment as a jurist be known, and all the bright names that adorn the official galaxy, will stand eclipsed, while the world will be put to its trumps for an equal. Clay and Van Buren are the most prominent candidates now in the field, an extraordinary struggle is anticipated in the approaching campaign.

Let his valor as a General, his wisdom as a legislator, and his judgment as a jurist be known, and all the bright names that adorn the official galaxy, will stand eclipsed, while the world will be put to its trumps for an equal. Clay and Van Buren are the most prominent candidates now in the field, an extraordinary struggle is anticipated in the approaching campaign.

Let his valor as a General, his wisdom as a legislator, and his judgment as a jurist be known, and all the bright names that adorn the official galaxy, will stand eclipsed, while the world will be put to its trumps for an equal. Clay and Van Buren are the most prominent candidates now in the field, an extraordinary struggle is anticipated in the approaching campaign.

Let his valor as a General, his wisdom as a legislator, and his judgment as a jurist be known, and all the bright names that adorn the official galaxy, will stand eclipsed, while the world will be put to its trumps for an equal. Clay and Van Buren are the most prominent candidates now in the field, an extraordinary struggle is anticipated in the approaching campaign.

Let his valor as a General, his wisdom as a legislator, and his judgment as a jurist be known, and all the bright names that adorn the official galaxy, will stand eclipsed, while the world will be put to its trumps for an equal. Clay and Van Buren are the most prominent candidates now in the field, an extraordinary struggle is anticipated in the approaching campaign.

Let his valor as a General, his wisdom as a legislator, and his judgment as a jurist be known, and all the bright names that adorn the official galaxy, will stand eclipsed, while the world will be put to its trumps for an equal. Clay and Van Buren are the most prominent candidates now in the field, an extraordinary struggle is anticipated in the approaching campaign.

Let his valor as a General, his wisdom as a legislator, and his judgment as a jurist be known, and all the bright names that adorn the official galaxy, will stand eclipsed, while the world will be put to its trumps for an equal. Clay and Van Buren are the most prominent candidates now in the field, an extraordinary struggle is anticipated in the approaching campaign.

Let his valor as a General, his wisdom as a legislator, and his judgment as a jurist be known, and all the bright names that adorn the official galaxy, will stand eclipsed, while the world will be put to its trumps for an equal. Clay and Van Buren are the most prominent candidates now in the field, an extraordinary struggle is anticipated in the approaching campaign.

Let his valor as a General, his wisdom as a legislator, and his judgment as a jurist be known, and all the bright names that adorn the official galaxy, will stand eclipsed, while the world will be put to its trumps for an equal. Clay and Van Buren are the most prominent candidates now in the field, an extraordinary struggle is anticipated in the approaching campaign.

Let his valor as a General, his wisdom as a legislator, and his judgment as a jurist be known, and all the bright names that adorn the official galaxy, will stand eclipsed, while the world will be put to its trumps for an equal. Clay and Van Buren are the most prominent candidates now in the field, an extraordinary struggle is anticipated in the approaching campaign.

Let his valor as a General, his wisdom as a legislator, and his judgment as a jurist be known, and all the bright names that adorn the official galaxy, will stand eclipsed, while the world will be put to its trumps for an equal. Clay and Van Buren are the most prominent candidates now in the field, an extraordinary struggle is anticipated in the approaching campaign.

Let his valor as a General, his wisdom as a legislator, and his judgment as a jurist be known, and all the bright names that adorn the official galaxy, will stand eclipsed, while the world will be put to its trumps for an equal. Clay and Van Buren are the most prominent candidates now in the field, an extraordinary struggle is anticipated in the approaching campaign.

test, what will be the result in case either of them should be elected? Oh! a mountain laboured and brought forth a mouse!

We have had a trial of Vanburenism; what did it amount to? Patriotism! No! The guilty went unpunished; the prayers of the afflicted and oppressed, were ridiculed; justice mocked; humanity trampled under foot, and an impoverished nation sunk deeper in bankruptcy. Was there a meritorious act of his, through out his administration? Not one. His only and sovereign remedy, his balm and gleed for a distressed nation, was a Sub-Treasury. His own grubs destroyed the roots; the sap leaked out before the reeds ripened, and a blast of Tylerism blew it from the East.

Clay, vacillating Clay, stands dodging between the clashing of northern and southern interests. Happy will it be for him if he does not soon find himself in a situation similar to an Egyptian General, buffeting the waves of a red sea. Let the meritorious principles of Gen. Smith go forth, (and no man can prove he has any other principles!) let the intelligent of this nation know them; let the people know that while he will be their servant, he will instruct them by proclamation in measures and policy, for the protection, peace, and prosperity of this Government; such as the wisdom of man never before comprehended, and Clay will say "farewell to all my greatness," and Van Buren for ever remain *Erifunctio*.—while the people will shout *Viva Republica!* Gen. Smith for ever. Are there any so faint hearted as to say, he cannot be elected? Let not the voices be heard; who would have imagined, five years ago, (when the General lay starving in chains, in a Missouri dungeon!) that at this time, he would be Mayor of a City, containing 18,000 inhabitants; Lieutenant General of the Nauvoo Legion; second to the Governor in command;—who would have thought if not a man then say, he can be elected, he shall be President, use your influence and go ahead.

A DOLESEENS.

MARRIED—In this city, on the evening of the 6th inst., by Elder A. C. Brewer, Mr. Elihu B. Adams to Miss Caroline Conrad, both of Iowa.

In this city, on the evening of the 9th inst., by Elder A. C. Brewer, Mr. Martin Titus to Miss Mary Ann Baldwin, of this place.

DIED—In this city, on the 24th ult., Caroline, wife of William Pitt, aged 28 years, of inflammation.

In this city, on the 4th inst., William Pitt, son of William and Caroline Pitt, of fits.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE Officers and Brethren of Nauvoo Lodge, would hereby make known to the Masonic world, that they have fixed on Friday the 5th day of April, for the DEDICATION of their NEW MASONIC HALL, take place at 1 o'clock P. M.

All worthy Brethren of the Fraternity, who feel interested in the cause, are requested to participate with us in the ceremonies of dedication.

Done by order of the Lodge,
WM. CLAYTON, Secretary.
March 13, 1844. no43-1m.

NEW STORE.

MERRYWEATHER would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, to his well selected assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; also a cheap article of Crockery, with many other articles suitable for this market, which are offered at the Cincinnati prices. He will, from time to time, be receiving fresh supplies, and hopes by the low prices, to secure a part of the public patronage.

At W. W. Lavin's New Store, on Maine Street, where all kinds of Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for goods.

N. B. A superior article of Cocoa, an excellent substitute for tea and coffee.
March 13, 1844. no46-1f.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.

TO NAUVOO, QUAKA AND ROCK-ISLAND.

The fine, fast running Steamer, Lebanon, Geo. V. Hight, Master; will leave St. Louis, for the above and intermediate points, on the Mississippi river, every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock a. m. precisely. Shippers may rely on the punctuality and attention of the Boat and Officers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Arthur Morrison, Nauvoo, March 6, 1844. no45-1f.

A CARD.

THE YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHO have attended Mr. Martin's lectures, will pass a public examination on Saturday 9th inst., in the school room over the store of Messrs. Butler & Lewis, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Martin makes the following offer to the citizens of Nauvoo, that he will give a second course of lectures in the month of April, to a class of one hundred and twenty, for one hundred and twenty dollars, the room procured, warmed if necessary, and lighted at the expense of the class.

Nauvoo, March 5, 1844. n 45-1f.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the old numbers, if subscribers should need any to make their volumes complete.

Nauvoo, March 5, 1844. n 45-1f.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.

TO NAUVOO, QUAKA AND ROCK-ISLAND.

The fine, fast running Steamer, Lebanon, Geo. V. Hight, Master; will leave St. Louis, for the above and intermediate points, on the Mississippi river, every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock a. m. precisely. Shippers may rely on the punctuality and attention of the Boat and Officers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Arthur Morrison, Nauvoo, March 6, 1844. no45-1f.

A CARD.

THE YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHO have attended Mr. Martin's lectures, will pass a public examination on Saturday 9th inst., in the school room over the store of Messrs. Butler & Lewis, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Martin makes the following offer to the citizens of Nauvoo, that he will give a second course of lectures in the month of April, to a class of one hundred and twenty, for one hundred and twenty dollars, the room procured, warmed if necessary, and lighted at the expense of the class.

Nauvoo, March 5, 1844. n 45-1f.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the old numbers, if subscribers should need any to make their volumes complete.

Nauvoo, March 5, 1844. n 45-1f.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.

TO NAUVOO, QUAKA AND ROCK-ISLAND.

The fine, fast running Steamer, Lebanon, Geo. V. Hight, Master; will leave St. Louis, for the above and intermediate points, on the Mississippi river, every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock a. m. precisely. Shippers may rely on the punctuality and attention of the Boat and Officers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Arthur Morrison, Nauvoo, March 6, 1844. no45-1f.

A CARD.

THE YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHO have attended Mr. Martin's lectures, will pass a public examination on Saturday 9th inst., in the school room over the store of Messrs. Butler & Lewis, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Martin makes the following offer to the citizens of Nauvoo, that he will give a second course of lectures in the month of April, to a class of one hundred and twenty, for one hundred and twenty dollars, the room procured, warmed if necessary, and lighted at the expense of the class.

Nauvoo, March 5, 1844. n 45-1f.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

State of Illinois, Hancock County, ss.

In the Hancock County Court, Ill. the May term A. D. 1844.

Elizabeth Whitesides, Plaintiff

vs. William Whitesides, Defendant

In Chancery Bill for Divorce

The complainant's solicitor having filed affidavit herein that the defendant William Whitesides, is a non resident of this state; notice is hereby given to the said William Whitesides, that a suit in chancery has been commenced in the Circuit Court, in and for the said county of Hancock, at the suit of Elizabeth Whitesides, against William Whitesides, that a subpoena has been issued therein, returnable on the first day of the next Term thereof to be holden at the Court house in Carthage on the third Monday, in the month of May, A. D. 1844 and that unless the said William Whitesides shall appear on the return day of said writ, plead, answer or demur to said bill, the same will be taken as confessed against him, and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

J. R. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
By D. E. HEAD, Deputy
Geo. P. Siles Solicitor for Comp't
February, 23, 1844.

WEEKS' PATENT BEE-HIVE.

THIS Bee-Hive is so constructed as to take the honey from the hive without molesting the bees, prevents the depredation of the moth or worm, the loss of the bees by swarming and preventing them from freezing &c.

For further particulars call on the Agent at Geo. W. Harris' Watch Repairer.

J. N. HARRIS, Agent.
Nauvoo, Feb. 28, 1844. 3.97

OSPREY.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, TO BLOOMINGTON.

THE new and splendid Passenger Steamer, OSPREY; Anderson, Master; will ply, as a

REGULAR PACKET, between the ports of St. Louis and Bloomington, Iowa; and all intermediate ports, immediately on the opening of navigation.

The accommodations on the Osprey, are inferior to none on the upper Mississippi. She is provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of boilers, as well as is attached a fire engine and hose, in case of fire. The day and hour of her departure will be advertised prior to the commencement of her trips. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

ARTHUR MORRISON, Agent.
Feb. 27, 1844. no44-1f.

REGULAR PACKET,

BETWEEN St. Louis, Nauvoo, Fort Madison, Burlington, Quakawka, Bloomington, Rock Island, Galeua, Dubuque, Potosi, Prairie du Chien, and all intermediate landings.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER, 'MENDOTA'

(ROBT. A. REILLY, MASTER.)

Will ply, as a REGULAR PACKET, between the above ports, commencing her trips on the opening of navigation, and being of very high draught, will run throughout the season.

This boat has been built expressly to run on the upper Mississippi; her accommodations, for both Cabin and Deck passengers, are superior. She is also provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent the explosion of boilers.

The officers, and owners, of the 'Mendota,' respectfully assure those who may favor them with their patronage, that every exertion will be used to give satisfaction.

Feb. 27, 1844. no44-3m.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Hancock county, made at the May term thereof, A. D. 1844, the subscriber, guardian of Emma Caroline and Chancery S. Robinson, infant children and heirs of James Robinson deceased, will expose to public sale, on the 13th day of April next, the following described real estate in city lots, to wit: lot one, two, three and four in block three and lot one, two, three and four in block eight and lot one, two and three, in block four and lot two and three, in block nine, lot two, in block one, and lot four, in block seven and lot one, in block fourteen, all in the addition to Nauvoo, belonging to the heirs of James Robinson deceased. Said land or lots will be sold on a credit of six months. Sale will take place on the premises near the residence of Daniel H. Wells, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m. and will continue until all is sold.

CHARLOTTE ANN ROBINSON
Guardia
Nauvoo, March 4, 1844. no45-6w.

L. A. M. E.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

W. M. NISWANGER.
Nauvoo, June 17, 1843-1f.

N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING and PLATING in all its varieties at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the Temple, by Gustavus Hills.

WANTED—Old Gold and Silver in exchange for work.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit Court, made at the May term A. D. 1843, of said county, the undersigned will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder, at the late residence of Edward White, deceased, in said county, on Saturday the 23d day of March next, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: The south west quarter of section eleven, seven north, eight west; north east quarter, section eleven, seven north, eight west; fifty acres, part of west half, south east quarter, section eleven, seven north, eight west; east half, south west quarter, section ten, seven north, eight west; east half, north east quarter, section ten, seven north, eight west; lots one, two and three of section sixteen, seven north, eight west; also one undivided third part of Perry & privilege, including lands, &c. between Appanooce and Fort Madison; and the following town lots in the town of Appanooce in Hancock county, to wit: lot ten, block 6; lots ten and four, block seven; lots four, six and seven, block eight; lots three, four, five, six, eight and nine, block nine; lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight, block eleven; lots five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, block twelve; lots one, two, three, four, five, six and seven, block thirteen; lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight, block twenty four; lots one, two, three, four and five, block twenty five; being a real estate of which Edward White, late of said county died seized, and which said real estate was by order of said court directed to be sold to pay the debts of said deceased. Terms of sale six months credit, bond with approved security will be required.

SAMUEL S. WHITE, Administrator.

NANCY WHITE, Administrator.

Appanooce Jan. 23,

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Ephraim D. White, late of Hancock county, Ill., deceased, are hereby requested and notified, to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said county, on the first Monday in March next, for adjustment, and allowance. And all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

ERASMUS D. WHITE, Administrator.
Dec. 28, 1843. no10-6w.

THE SUBSCRIBER

PROPOSES to sell his large white house and lot, situated immediately north of the Temple, on lot No. 3, Block No. 9, of Wells' addition to the Town Plat of Nauvoo. A good well, stable and other convenient improvements are made on said lot. All who wish a beautiful situation, and the nearest of any to the Temple, will do well to call and examine said property. Terms low for cash.

FRANCIS M. HIGBEE.
N. B. A perfect title to said property will be given to the purchaser. F. M. H.
Jan. 28, 1844. no30-3m.

AUCTION! AUCTION!!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has opened an Auction Room, between Mulholland and Knight Streets, on Back Street, at the 'Farmers' Exchange,' one Block East of the Temple, for the purpose of selling Goods, Furniture and Property of all descriptions, that the inhabitants see proper to leave with him for sale at Public Auction. There will be two sales in each week, commencing on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M.; also Wednesdays, beginning at the same hour.

P. S. CALHOUN, Auctioneer.
Nauvoo, Jan. 13, 1844. no38-1f.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND HEAVY GOODS.

MOTT & MILLS,
No. 51 Main street, St. Louis.
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Hardware and Cutlery, have now in store a complete stock of hardware, consisting, in part, as follows: knives and forks; pen and pocket knives; butchers', carving and shoe knives; Britannia, iron and German silver table and tea spoons; axes; curry combs; hay and manure forks; hoes; scythes and scythe stones; shovels and spades; cotton, wool and horse cards; traces, ox and dog chains; broad and narrow iron and brass butt hinges; knobs, locks and latches; Norfolk and thumb latches; wrought and horse nails; wood screws; augers; chisels; gouges; augers and auger bits; gimblets; hatchets; hand axes; bench and moulding planes; hand, tack, mill, crosscut, pit and web saws; sauce pans; tea kettles; fry pans; coffee mills; smoothing irons; candy sticks; anvils; bellows; vices; files, of every description; horse rasps; steel, iron and brass wire; till, chest, trunk and cupboard locks; bed screws; mahogany knobs; table hinges; cooper's tools, with a variety of other articles. Merchants favoring us with a call, will be supplied on favorable terms, and at the lowest market rates.
Feb. 20, 1844. no45-2w.

A CARD.

THE YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who have attended Mr. Martin's lectures, will pass a public examination on Saturday 9th inst., in the school room over the store of Messrs. Butler & Lewis, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Mr. Martin makes the following offer to the citizens of Nauvoo: that he will give a second course of lectures in the month of April, to a class of one hundred and twenty, for one hundred and twenty dollars, the room procured, warmed if necessary, and lighted at the expense of the class.
Nauvoo, March 5, 1844. no45-1f.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that George Fisher Fordham, son of Elijah Fordham, has absconded from his father's house without cause or provocation. This is to notify the public against trusting or harboring him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting.
ELIJAH FORDHAM.
Feb. 14, 1844. no12-3w.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.
There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

WANTED.

TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office.
\$100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.
Woodland near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above.
Jan. 17, 1844. no38-1f.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a beautiful lot of land amounting to upwards of eighty acres, within two miles of this city, which may be had on reasonable terms. An undisputed title can be given, and if required, a short credit will be given for part of the purchase money.
The land lies on the old La Harp road, near Mr. Suffice's. The subscriber will sell smaller parcels to suit purchasers.
THS. WHITTLE.
Feb. 25, 1844.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscribers, from the East, have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, in President Joseph Smith's store, which they offer for sale on as good terms as can be bought in this city; among which is a large assortment of Domestic Muslins, of a superior quality, also Unbleached Sewing thread of a very superior article; Blue Knitting Cotton, and a good assortment of Boston Nails, first quality; together with many other articles usually kept in such a store. As we wish to deal honestly with all men, we shall invariably have but one price. Cash and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange, except promises.

BUTLER & LEWIS.
Nauvoo, Dec. 19, 1843. no34-1f.

CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP.

THE subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of window sash and doors and all kinds of job work in their line of business, at the shortest notice for cash or country produce. Shop on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets.
JOSEPH W. COOLEGE & CO.
N. B. Those having accounts against the above firm for work or materials will please bring them in immediately for settlement.
Dec. 1843. no32-1f.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE subscriber is prepared to execute any business pertaining to the office of Notary Public, when called upon; such as, drawing, and taking the acknowledgment of Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Bills of Sale, &c. Also, taking Depositions, Affidavits, and Protest of Notes and Bills of Exchange.
Fees—For taking acknowledgement of Deeds and other instruments, to take effect in the county, 25cts.
To take effect out of the county, 50.
E. ROBINSON
Nauvoo, Nov. 20, 1843. no31-1f.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

WHERE is the Good Samaritan? Where the true Philanthropist? Is there no balm in Gilead? Have they not yet been found? If you have not found them, seek for the remedies offered to the afflicted, by Dr. James M. Martin. Inquire for Dr. James M. Martin's Invaluable remedy for the cure of Fevers.
For Dr. James M. Martin's Anti-Bilious Universal Life Pills.
For Dr. James M. Martin's Anti-Dyspeptic and Anti-Constipative Pills.
For Dr. James M. Martin's Never-failing Worm Destroying medicine.
For Dr. James M. Martin's Cephalic Snuff, for the cure of Nervous Headache, &c.

In these medicines, the afflicted will find a treasure which is infinitely of greater value to the sick and debilitated, than either silver or gold. Truly may it be said, that in their curative virtues may be found the Good Samaritan; the true Philanthropist; the balm of Gilead; the Poor Man's Wealth; the Sick Man's Comfort; and by the proper and timely use of which, every man may become his own Physician!

From earliest childhood, he practiced successfully the art of healing; and in defiance of opposition, by friends and relatives, he succeeded in studying the art and science of medicine; and after untiring industry and immense research, and after having reached ripe years, and traveled among numerous tribes of Indians, and visited many and various climates, Dr. James M. Martin is fully persuaded that he has now realized his fondest expectations; that the object of all his toil, labor and hope, has been accomplished; and that he will be regarded by all future generations as the true Philanthropist; as having been the instrument, under the direction of an overruling Providence, of rendering and having rendered the greatest good to the greatest number, will be cheerfully conceded.

November 22d, 1843.

City of Nauvoo:
The subscriber takes great pleasure in calling the attention of the public, to the above invaluable remedies; believing that they are a medicine that will tend to secure the health of this city. That they act most mildly, and yet most efficaciously; in uniformity with the laws of nature; and that they are composed of mild herbs. Knowing from experience that no Pills possess more virtue in their curative properties. Their worth can only be estimated by a fair trial and by following the accompanying directions. The undersigned can produce a host of the most respectable testimony in their favor, and doubts not but a discerning public, will, in the use of them, secure to themselves, that highest boon of heaven—health.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

The above medicines may be obtained in various stores in the city, and at his house, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.
Fever Pills \$1.50; Life Pills 25 cents; Anti-Dyspeptic Pills \$1.00.
Nov. 29, 1843:1f.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeal's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordions on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.
Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

NOTICE.

HEREBY notify all persons not to harbor or trust my son, Edmund McNeal, on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date.
ENOS McNALL.
February 20, 1844. no18-1f.

SPINNING WHEELS!

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing Spinning Wheels of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bed-stands of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bed-stand posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese; lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.
SIDNEY ROBERTS.
May 24, 1843, 1f.

NAUVOO BREWERY.

TURLEY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has constantly on hand a supply of Ale, Beer, and Yeast of the best quality for sale, both wholesale and retail, at his Brewery, corner of Hyde and Water Streets.
N. B. Whiskey, Beer and Cider Barrels, taken in exchange for Beer and Ale.
Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843. no35-1f.

DO YOU KNOW ANY THING ABOUT THE MATTER?

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the adjacent towns, that he has established a Bakery and Confectionery, in this city, on Main Street, first door South of the new Masonic Hall, where he intends to manufacture every thing connected with that kind of business—Breads, Crackers, Cakes, Jellies and Candies of all descriptions which he will sell at St. Louis prices wholesale or retail.
L. N. SCOVILL.
N. B. Marriage cakes made to order, on the shortest notice from one to twenty five dollars each.
L. N. S.
Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843.

GUSTAVUS HILLS.

WATERMAN AND JEWELLER,
At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.
N. B. Marriage cakes made to order, on the shortest notice from one to twenty five dollars each.
L. N. S.
Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843.

NAUVOO COMB MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber, late from Philadelphia, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced manufacturing combs of every variety at his manufactory, on the corner of Young and Rich Streets, opposite Mr. Moses Smith's Store, three quarters of a mile east of the Temple; which he will sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than can be purchased in St. Louis, or any western market. All merchants, and others, who wish to patronize home manufacture, would do well to call and examine his work and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B. Horns wanted at a liberal price, in exchange for combs or cash.
JOSEPH HAMMAR.
Nauvoo, Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

WARREN & HIGBEE.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Nauvoo, Illinois.
OFFICE on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.
C. L. Higbee also informs the public that he has received the appointment of Notary Public, and is prepared to transact all business pertaining to that office.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HEREBY informs the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he is constantly manufacturing Lasts of every description, Boot Trees and Crimps, corner of Bain and Monson Streets, which he will sell, wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be purchased in the St. Louis, or any western market. As his work will be of the best quality, he respectfully invites those who may wish to purchase to call and examine his work and prices before contracting elsewhere.
MELVIN WILBUR.
Nauvoo, Jan. 1st 1844. no36-1f.

NOTICE is hereby given that the

Partnership heretofore existing between Newel Knight and John Scott, both of the City of Nauvoo, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The concern will henceforth be conducted by the aforesaid Newel Knight. All persons therefore having demands against the aforesaid Firm, and those indebted to the same, will call upon the said Newel Knight for settlement, or to have their accounts adjusted, as soon as the nature of the business will admit.
NEWEL KNIGHT,
JOHN SCOTT,
Nauvoo, Jan. 31st 1844.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Daniel Spencer, senior, late of Hancock county Ill., deceased, are hereby requested and notified, to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said county, on the first Monday in April next, for adjustment and allowance; and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
AUGUSTINE SPENCER, Admr.
Nauvoo, Feb. 14, 1844. no42-6w.

THE PARTNERSHIP

HERETOFORE existing between John Taylor & Wilford Woodruff, printers and publishers; known by the title and name of Taylor & Woodruff, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by John Taylor, who has become responsible to meet all demands against the firm, and to whom all debts must be paid. As we are about winding up our affairs, those indebted to us would confer a favor by making immediate payment.
JOHN TAYLOR,
WILFORD WOODRUFF.
Dec. 30, 1843.

THIRD ARRIVE.

RECEIVED, by the Steam rs Oange, and St Louis Oak; at Lyon's New Brick Store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main and Carlin streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS, direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows: Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hard-ware. Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Millitary Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main, and Carlin streets, at the New Brick Variety Store (sign of the Lion.)

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, having lately taken the upper stone house in Nauvoo, are now prepared to do a Forwarding and Commission Business, and are ready at all times to accommodate the public, by receiving all goods that may be consigned to them.
CHARLES ALLEN,
JOHN KELLY.
Aug. 9. no37-1f.

ALMON BABBITT.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. }
July 4th 1843-1f.

GRANT & WATT, TAILORS.

MAIN STREET, Nauvoo, Ill.
Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.
All country orders promptly attended to.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions, which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Insults and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

These Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, over prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by (22-y1.) J. SNIDER, Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

MR. Joseph M. and Miss Adelia Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Granger streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst. (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strictest attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading writing and spelling \$2 00
English grammar & geography 2 50
Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00
Astronomy 4 00
A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absenters unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement.

JOSEPH M. COLE,
ADELIA COLE.
July 10 n13

FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, having lately taken the upper stone house in Nauvoo, are now prepared to do a Forwarding and Commission Business, and are ready at all times to accommodate the public, by receiving all goods that may be consigned to them.
CHARLES ALLEN,
JOHN KELLY.
Aug. 9. no37-1f.

ALMON BABBITT.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. }
July 4th 1843-1f.

GRANT & WATT, TAILORS.

MAIN STREET, Nauvoo, Ill.
Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.
All country orders promptly attended to.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions, which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of COUGH LOZENGES.

WORM LOZENGES

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Insults and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

These Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, over prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by (22-y1.) J. SNIDER, Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

WORM LOZENGES

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Insults and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

These Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

State of Illinois, Hancock county, ss.

In the Circuit Court, to May Term, A. D. 1844.
William H. Tinsley, Plaintiff.
vs
Thomas J. Hunter, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said

Thomas J. Hunter that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the Clerk's office of the said Circuit Court, dated the 18th day of November, A. D. 1843, at the suit of the said William H. Tinsley, against the estate of you the said Thomas J. Hunter, for the sum of two thousand and five hundred dollars, directed to the sheriff of said county of Hancock, which writ has been returned by the said sheriff into the said clerk's office, levied upon the following described property, to wit: Lots No. 5 and 6, in block No. one, in the town of Pantonage; also one frame building on lot No. 3, in block No. one; also a quantity of brick in the kiln, supposed to be about forty thousand; also a quantity of lumber, supposed to be about four thousand feet, and a quantity of lime in the kiln, about one hundred bushels; also levied on William Smith, Heskiah Spillman, and N. M. Henthorn as garnishees. Now, unless you, the said Thomas J. Hunter, shall be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court-house in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of May next, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you in favor of the said William H. Tinsley, and the said property so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

By E. D. HEAD, Deputy.
Rachman & Skinner, for plaintiff.
February 14, 1844. no43-4w.

State of Illinois, Hancock county, ss.

In the Hancock county Circuit Court, to the May Term, A. D. 1844.
William Nesbitt, Complainant.
vs
Lydia Nesbitt, Defendant.

In Chancery. Bill for Divorce.

The complainant's solicitor having filed affidavit that the defendant, Lydia Nesbitt, is a non resident of this State; notice is hereby given to the said Lydia Nesbitt that a suit in Chancery has been commenced in the Circuit Court in and for said county of Hancock, at the suit of William Nesbitt, against the said Lydia Nesbitt, that a subpoena has been issued therein returnable on the first day of the next term of said court to be holden at the Court house in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of May A. D. 1844, and that unless the said Lydia Nesbitt shall appear on the return day of said writ, plead, answer or demur to said bill the same will be taken as confessed against her and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

By D. E. HEAD, Deputy.
Geo. P. Stiles, Sol. for Complt.
February, 15, 1844. no43-4w.

State of Illinois, Hancock county, ss.

In the Hancock county Circuit Court, to the May Term, A. D. 1844.
Alfred Brown, Complainant.
vs
Hester Ann Eliza Brown, Defendant.

In Chancery, Bill for Divorce.

The complainant's solicitor herein having filed affidavit that the defendant, Hester Ann Eliza Brown, is a non-resident of the State; notice is hereby given to the said Hester Ann Eliza Brown, that a suit in chancery has been commenced in the Circuit Court in and for said county of Hancock, at the suit of Alfred Brown, against the said Hester Ann Eliza Brown, that a subpoena has been issued therein, returnable on the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court-house in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of May, A. D. 1844, and that unless the said Hester Ann Eliza Brown shall appear on the return day of said writ, plead, answer or demur to said bill, the same will be taken as confessed against her and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

By D. E. HEAD, Deputy.
Geo. P. Stiles, Sol. for Complt.
February, 15, 1844. no43-4w.

State of Illinois, Hancock county, ss.

In the Hancock county Circuit Court, to the May Term, A. D. 1844.
Alfred Brown, Complainant.
vs
Hester Ann Eliza Brown, Defendant.

In Chancery, Bill for Divorce.

The complainant's solicitor herein having filed affidavit that the defendant, Hester Ann Eliza Brown, is a non-resident of the State; notice is hereby given to the said Hester Ann Eliza Brown, that a suit in chancery has been commenced in the Circuit Court in and for said county of Hancock, at the suit of Alfred Brown, against the said Hester Ann Eliza Brown, that a subpoena has been issued therein, returnable on the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court-house in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of May, A. D. 1844, and that unless the said Hester Ann Eliza Brown shall appear on the return day of said writ, plead, answer or demur to said bill, the same will be taken as confessed against her and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

By D. E. HEAD, Deputy.



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 1.—No. 47.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, March 20, 1844.

Whole Number 99.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
BY
JOHN TAYLOR,
Editor and Proprietor,
At the office of B. A. & F. Taylor, Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS—\$1.00 annually in advance.
FIVE CENTS PER COPY.
One square, one insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
Every subsequent insertion, 12 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly subscribers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor.
(John Taylor.) POST PAID, to receive attention.

POETRY.

SKETCHES FROM NATURE.—No. 9.

THE CHURCH WARDEN.

In foreign lands such WARDENS abound,
But in our Isle—no such one is found.

So pious grown, you'd think he'd turn'd a
Saint.

Through some folks' knee—'tis nothing but a
feint.

A sort of Sunday school to catch flies
By turning up his countenance eyes.

With ever and anon, a semi groan
As if the nation's sins were all his own.

With fervor clinches fast the guided book,
First shakes his head—then gives an upstair look.

If any one is watching, who is nigh,
He'll treat his neighbor with a far-fetched
sigh.

Donating good example to the rest,
Thinks others pious—but himself is best.

If a "collecting sermon" should take place
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly race,"

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

Up and he'll be there, with a "goodly sum,"
To purchase seats to grace the "heavenly sum."

neighbor nearer than the vicarage, quite a half a mile distant, was the envious of selected for the earthly paradise of Mr. and Mrs. Wington.

It was the first of September, a day enthusiastically anticipated by sportsmen, when a loud, gruff voice, from under the window of Harry's dormitory thus saluted him—

Now, sir, it's time to be stirring. Down Ponto, you're a troublesome brute! Now then, sir, come to heel, lass! come to heel, I say!

Waking from his slumbers, Harry threw open the casement. Upon the green lawn, in a picturesque group, stood the gamekeeper, John Flip, and a brace of—as he would maintain—the best pointers in the whole country round. They'd find back and drop, against any that ever were or ever would be.

"It's just four, sir," said John, respectfully touching his hat to his master's eager hand. "To bag ten brace before breakfast you must be long in turning out."

In a very limited period the shooting gear was arranged, and the impatient biped and quadruped were joined by their no less eager master—all equally desirous for the sport.

Not five minutes elapsed after Harry's departure when Mrs. Wington's pleasant dream was rudely broken by the sharp crack of one of Manton's best. Quickly surmising the cause, she proceeded to the window, and saw her husband covered to his knees with the lustrous green tops of turnips caressing one of his favorite dogs.

With a fine hearty laugh which indicates no thought of duns, promissory notes, actions, or chancery suits, Harry kissed his hand to his smiling wife, and after holding up a patridge in triumph of his skill, he vanished behind a haystack followed by the gamekeeper and pointers.

Nature was waking from repose—the sun's rays were bursting upon the dewy verdure, like Hope's bright hue upon the cloudy heart. The flowers unclasped their leaves to the cheerful light with caps charged to the brim with crystal drops. The air rang with the song of birds, and as Ida Wington continued to look upon the beautiful scene with smiles—

"Which went and came, and disappeared,
Like glancing sunbeams on the dimpled water
Shaded by trees?"

It was a handsome, goodtempered, and excellent husband as she was possessed of. Hours passed with unconscious swiftness to Ida, so engaged was she with her no uncommon reverie, when a rap at her chamber door occasioned her to start and hastily ask who was there?

Who is there, indeed! repeated a voice from the outside. It passed eight. Breakfast, breakfast I say!

I'm coming forth—'I'm waiting for you!' rejoined the voice.

Before knowing the value of a parent's smile, Ida was an orphan, and left to the sole care of an only aunt. With a mother's tenderness she had reared her, petted, but not spoiled her niece, and deemed herself fully rewarded by seeing her favorite a beautiful accomplished woman, and the wife of one whose study it was to render her happy. Upon Ida's marriage, Harry requested that the kind-hearted old lady would reside with them and form a member of his family circle. This was the acme of her wishes; and thus matters stood a short time after that eventful epoch in the lives of parties concerned, the wedding day.

The morning toilet completed, Ida listened to the breakfast parlor, where she found her aunt impatiently waiting for the *dejeuner*.

My love, you look—a little too sweet, some more of the milk, think you, child—pale this morning, I think, said the antiquated dame, in her usual broken sentences.

I am quite well, aunt, replied Mrs. Wington.

I am glad to hear that you are, my child, but you certainly are—a piece of dry toast—somewhat languid. Where is the scapegrace Harry?

How forgetful you are, aunt! Why this is the first of September, said Ida.

Ah! shooting then, of course. Married men should not indulge often in such amusements. Frequently do we hear of guns bursting and—a little of that tongue—exploding accidentally, rejoined the aunt.

A follower of the illustrious Arab, Mamelon, exclaims, when the shades of sorrow are cast upon its path. "Tis my destiny!" Whether this creed be founded upon a remembrance of truth, or the gravity of a bubble lighter than air, it shall form no argument for this page. All to be here stated is the simple fact, whether fate willed the shaft or not is immaterial, that while Ida was dropping a piece of sugar into a cup of coffee, her wedding ring slipped from her taper finger into the saucer.

Heaven preserve us—Heaven preserve us! ejaculated the aunt. It's a fearful circumstance. Direful—direful!

What is the matter? said Ida springing from her chair.

The ring, the ring! murmured the aunt, burying her face in her handkerchief.

Here it is, replied her niece, replacing the magic hoop upon her finger.

Child, child! it's an awful sight!

Of what aunt?

Accident or misfortune of some kind; for 'tis said—Ere the sun be set, sorrow will arise, when from a bride the ring falls, replied the aunt, with a melancholy anticipation of evil.

A merry laugh burst from Ida's lips and she turned the object of discussion derisively round upon the end of her finger, when aunt's anger was somewhat excited at this expressed contempt for the prophecy, and she sharply continued, you may ridicule anything, child; but recollect, many loud laughs have changed into bitter tears.

Why do you love to frighten me? asked Ida in a tone of remonstrance.

I've no wish to alarm you; but I much disapprove of levity upon occasions requiring seriousness, replied the aunt.

I cannot believe in such absolute sayings—they are so very silly, said Ida, with an ill-suppressed smile.

So it appears, my dear; but I do believe in them, added the aunt.

Then tell me your reason for so doing, said her niece.

My reasons are countless. Circumstances admitting of no doubt have been related to me by dozens, rejoined the old lady.

Not convinced that heresy evidence was to be deemed conclusive, Ida inquired if her aunt had ever witnessed an illustration of this to be dreaded fatality.

Bless me! you talk like a lawyer I once heard at the assizes, who would not permit an honest man to say what he had heard!

Indeed! exclaimed Ida, with pretended gravity.

To convince you, I will relate an incident which I know to be true, although I did not see the occurrence, rejoined the aunt with another shake of the wig.

It was a rough day in March, and two years after the union of a very dear friend of mine, that her husband was dressed for hunting. Oh! that dangerous reckless amusement! Being late, he was hastening to depart, and in his hurry to bid her adieu, he snatched her hand, and drew off her wedding ring, which, not being noticed at the time, and he proceeded to the door, where his patient horse stood pawing the ground, held by a groom. Just as he was going to mount, the cries of the hounds in full chase were heard. No sooner were the well known sounds caught by the high-spirited animal, than he reared upon his branches straight in the air, bounded from one side of the road to the other, and became completely ungovernable from excitement and eagerness to join in the sport. After many useless attempts to gain the saddle, his master, angry at not being able to start, threw himself passionately across the horse, and gained one foot in the stirrup; when accidentally a spur stuck deep in the side of the restless animal. Furious with pain, he snapped his bridle, jumped from the earth with a sudden bound, and hurled the groom far from him. Away he rushed down the avenue with his rider half on, clinging to his mane. A high gate was closed at the end of the avenue, towards which the horse galloped with fearful speed. The creature heaved the barrier, and leaped to it without hesitation, but dashing against the top rail, he fell with desperate force, carrying his ill-fated master with him.

My poor friend saw the accident with feelings that may be conceived, but not described. For many hours she was unconscious of the extent of her lamentable misfortune. Upon recovering from her swoon, she found her husband stretched upon a bed a ghastly figure. A surgeon was watching him with fingers pressed upon the fluttering pulse; bandages stained with blood were wrapped round his head; his cheeks were ashy pale; his lips livid and clenched together. A slight moan escaped them occasionally, which were the only remaining signs of life. In one short hour more, from being as happy a wife as ever the sun shone upon, my poor friend was a heart broken widow.

Tears rolled from the old lady's eyes as she concluded her brief, but melancholy narrative.

No wonder that you believe in the omen of the ring, sobbed Ida. My poor, dear Harry! oh! what will happen to him!

Nothing I hope and pray, my love. Do not weep, entreated her aunt. It was very foolish of me to tell you this story—very wrong indeed; but it was want of reflection; I'm a silly old woman. There don't cry child.

A loud crash of thunder at this moment occasioned both to start. Flash after flash of lightning succeeded, and a few large drops of rain splashed at intervals against the windows. Suddenly, one deafening roar pealed overhead, reverberating over the hills miles distant, and a deluge of water fell, making the

earth appear involved in smoke. Roll after roll of the warring elements followed, and the heavy clouds floated slowly on, spouting forth their overcharged contents. The heavens grew momentarily blacker, and the storm increased in its violence.

Peering through the west streaked panes, Ida watched, with fear depicted in her trembling limbs, the raging storm. Generally without the common nervousness of her sex, Ida now paced the room with hurried step, clasping her hands, and lost to all control of feeling. Her aunt endeavored to calm her excitement, but without success. The narration of the event of the ring, and the violence of the storm, had produced an effect not easily erased.

As she was walking with hasty step and down the apartment, anticipating evil of every kind that her heated imagination could form, she stood before the window speechless with emotion, at seeing the gamekeeper running towards the house. On he came, but his master neither preceded nor followed him. Ida beckoned to her aunt, and pointing to the hurrying man, rushed out of the house to meet him, regardless of the pouring torrents.

Tell me, she gasped, clutching John by the arm, and stopping him in his course.

My lady, my master is—John could say no more.

Quick, quick, she rejoined, in a voice hollow with dread.

My master is in bed quite—again John's breath was quite expended.

Looking as one about to bear the judgment of death, Ida murmured, What!

What! repeated the gamekeeper, in amazement at the expressed agony of his mistress, and her extraordinary determination to become in a like situation. He's in bed, wet through, continued John, in my cottage, and he wants a change of clothes.

Years have swept away since Ida's wedding ring fell. Sorrow has not traced a single furrow upon her brow, it time has left the print of days gone by upon it. May my fair reader's be a similar destiny—a happy and contented wife.

THE POET'S DOG.

The manner in which Pope the great English Poet was preserved by the sagacity of his dog is a very curious story.

This animal who was called Marquis, could never agree with a favorite servant of his master's; he constantly growled when near him, and would even show his teeth when this servant approached. Although the poet was singularly attached to this dog, who was a spaniel, of the largest species—yet, on account of his extreme meanness, which he pushed almost to excess, he would never allow him to remain in his chamber. Nevertheless, in spite of positive orders, the spaniel would frequently sneak, towards evening, into the apartment of his master, and could not be driven from it without the greatest difficulty.

One evening, having slipped very softly in without being perceived, the animal placed himself under the bed of his master, and remained there. Towards morning, the servant rushed hastily into the chamber of Pope. At this moment, the dog suddenly left his post and leaped on the villain, who was armed with a pistol.

The poet started from his sleep; he threw open his window to call for assistance, and beheld three highwaymen, who had been introduced by his servant into the garden of his villa, for the purpose of robbing him. Disconcerted by this unforeseen accident, the robbers hesitated a moment and then took flight.

The servant, thus betrayed by the watchful dog, was sentenced to forfeit his life.

The same dog, shortly after this singular event, exhibited another proof of his remarkable instinct. Pope, repose one afternoon in a little wood about twelve miles distant from his house, lost a watch of great value. On returning home, the poet wished to know the hour, and found the watch was not in his box; two or three hours had elapsed, and a violent storm was just commencing.

The poet called his dog, and making a sign, which Marquis very well understood, he said: "I have lost my watch; go look for it." At these words, Marquis departed, and repaired, no doubt, to every spot which his master had been at. It happened that the poor animal was so long occupied in the search as to excite great anxiety; for midnight had arrived and he had not returned. What was the astonishment of Pope when, on rising in the morning, he opened his chamber door, and there beheld his faithful messenger lying quietly, and huddled in his mouth the splendid jewel, which he had returned, perfectly unimpaired, and which was the more highly valued by the poet, as it had been presented to him by the Queen of England. [Merry's Muse.]

MAKING MAPLE SUGAR.

Mr. Woodworth, the writer of the following statement, received the Premium at the last Agricultural fair at Rochester, New York, for the best sample of Maple Sugar.

To the Committee on Maple Sugar of the New York State Agricultural Society:

Gentlemen: I herewith submit to your inspection 40 lbs. of my maple sugar. The following is a statement of the manner of making and clarifying the same.

In the first place I make my buckets (tubs, and kettles all perfectly clean—) boil the sap in a potash kettle, set in an arch in such a manner that the edge of the kettle is defended all round from the fire; I boil through the day, taking care not to have any thing in the kettle that will give color to the sap, and to keep it well skimmed. At night I leave fire enough under the kettle to boil the sap nearly or quite to a syrup by the next morning. I then take it out of the kettle and strain it through a flannel cloth into a tub, if it is sweet enough, if not I put it in a caldron kettle (which I have hung on a pole in such a manner that I can swing it on and off the fire at pleasure) and boil it till it is sweet enough, and then strain it into the tub and let it stand till the next morning; I then take it and the syrup in the kettle and put it together into the caldron and sugar it off. I use, to clarify, say 100 lbs. of sugar, the whites of five or six eggs well beaten, about one quart of new milk and a spoonful of saleratus. All well mixed with the syrup before it is scalding hot. I then make a moderate fire directly under the caldron, until the scum is all raised, then skim it off clean taking care not to let it boil so as to rise in the kettle before I have done skimming; I then sugar it off leaving it so damp that it will drain a little until it is well granulated; I then put it into boxes, made smallest at the bottom, that will hold from 50 to 75 pounds, having a thin piece of board fitted in two or three inches above the bottom, which is bored full of small holes to let the molasses drain through, which I keep drained off by a tap through the bottom. I put on the top of the sugar in the box a clean damp cloth, and over that a board well fitted in so as to exclude the air from the sugar. After it has done, or nearly done draining, I dissolve it and sugar it off again, going through with the same process in clarifying and draining as before.

I do certify that the above is a correct statement of my mode of making maple sugar.

JOEL WOODWORTH.

On the 21st of March, 1844, the Philadelphia Forum, gives the following receipt, which he says he has used for forty years, and always found it satisfactory, for hams and beef. For 100 lbs. of ham or beef, take 7 lbs. of coarse salt, 12 lbs. of brown sugar, 2 oz. of salt petre, 1-2 an oz. of pearl ash, and 4 gallons of water. Boil the above ingredients in the water and skim the pickle well; when cold put it on the meat. Hams to remain in the pickle 8 weeks, beef three weeks. No salt is required in the vessel in which the meat is put—the pickle will cure it perfectly and effectually.

SANTA FE.

The Western. Exhibitor of the 30th ult. says—"In our last we stated that a small party was expected here in a few days from Santa Fe;—since that time the company has arrived safe and sound, but not without having undergone much fatigue and hardships on their route."

Our informant, Mr. Stewart, states that a company of seven, himself amongst the number, left Santa Fe for this place about the 10th of November. They came up the way of Bent's fort.

He states that the weather during a portion of their journey was very cold, and the snow in the mountains about a foot deep. About one hundred miles this side of Bent's Fort, on the Big Arkansas, they came in contact with a war party of Sioux Indians, numbering about 150.

They came near getting into a general fight with them; but having a Frenchman in the company a fight was avoided.

They did not get out of their clutches, without losing every article they had, except their guns and the clothing they had on. Our informant further states that they suffered greatly on their trip for provisions, being compelled to subsist six days together at one time, upon half a pint of gruel a day. He states that there is a general disposition at Santa Fe with all classes, to force the government to open the ports immediately to the American traders. So strong indeed is this feeling, that Armojo, the present Governor of Santa Fe, actually proposed to the Americans residing there, to assist him to raise an army for the purpose of forcing the government to open the trade again, and expressed a willingness to carry this measure through with the force of arms.

He dissuaded from this course, however, lest when he made his proposition. It is stated that the people of Santa Fe would receive an army from Texas with open arms,

walked away with the camp. The Osages ran to their horses, mounted, and rode after us like very devils, furious to get their poor prisoners; but we could not, for the credit of civilization, shame our Christian birth so far as to deny protection to the weaker party, and we persisted in warning the war party from our way. Still they followed us, riding around our party in all directions, and with a spend-reckless wild and threatening. One daring rascal rode near to the Pawnees, and extended his hand as if in amity. One of the Pawnees took it and was instantly jerked from the ground almost on the horse of his enemy. Had the Osage achieved his aim of getting the Pawnee across his horse's neck, he would have cashed off and no doubt secured the scalp he wanted before he could have prevented it. Seeing how pertinaciously their enemies pursued them we ordered the Pawnees into the large wagon, and towards evening the Osages abandoned further molestation and left us.

Foreign News

From the New Orleans Tropic of the 22d ult.
LATER FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival last night of the fine steamship, New York, Captain Wright, in 30 hours from Galveston, we have received Houston and Galveston papers to the 17th inst. The news is of little importance. The story about the annexation of Texas to the United States turns out to be a humbug, as we thought it would. The Houston Democrat of the 17th has the following in relation to "that Extra."

"That Extra."—The "glorious news" promulgated through an extra of the Telegraph appears to have produced quite a sensation throughout the country. Unfortunately, however, the whole story proves to be a hoax. The "joyous smiles" of Gen. Murphy, and the "burnished arms" of American troops sparkling in the waters of the Nueces, were too much for us; and we freely confess that we ourselves came very high being caught as well as others. Gen. Murphy appears to enjoy the joke exceedingly, as we learn from our Washington correspondent that his "joyous smiles" have expanded into a regular horse laugh.

It would appear from this that all those further "particulars" with which our esteemed contemporary of the Republican favored his readers a few days ago, and which were received from a source entitled to the utmost confidence, were after all without foundation, and also that John Tyler's administration is still deprived of its "crowning glory" and that Sam. Houston stands no chance of being nominated Governor of the Territory of Texas, as it was presumed that he would be.

Furthermore it would seem by the annexed extract, also from the Democrat, that some persons in Texas, as well as in this country, think that "annexation is far from being desirable." The Democrat says:

From information, also which we have received from a source which leaves no room to doubt its correctness, relative to the pending negotiations with Mexico, and the very favorable despatches recently received by our Government, we are strengthened in the conviction that under present circumstances, at least, annexation is far from being desirable.

The same paper also contains the correspondence between the Texian Charges d'Affaires in London, and Lord Aberdeen, the Foreign Secretary, on the subject of Slavery. The Texian Minister speaks of certain persons being engaged in "endeavoring to procure the abolition of Slavery in Texas," and who have endeavored to obtain the co-operation of Her Majesty's Government, and informs His Lordship that such parties "are in no manner recognized by the Texian Government," and that her proceedings "are wholly unauthorized, disclaimed, and disapproved of," by that Government—to which Lord Aberdeen replies that:

"In disclaiming all intention of insinuating that there exists on the part of Her Majesty's Government any disposition to interfere improperly in the affairs of Texas, Mr. Ashbel Smith is only rendering justice to Her Majesty's Government. Nothing can be further from their intention than to interfere in the internal affairs of Texas. But at the same time that the undersigned makes this declaration, he believes that Mr. Smith is fully aware of the continued desire of Her Majesty's Government to see slavery abolished, not only in Texas, but in all parts of the world, and it is matter of no surprise to the undersigned that private individuals, who are impressed with the same feelings, should exert every effort in their power to attain an object so desirable."

The Texians are busy President making—Gen. Burleson for the Presidency and the Hon. J. M. Ward, Jr. for the Vice Presidency, were nominated, by a meeting at Washington. Mr. Ward declines the nomination. A letter from Washington dated the 11th inst., says:

Important despatches have just got in from the United States and Great Britain, and I learn from good authority that all things go on favorably. There is a good deal of curiosity and of course some speculation on the subject; and a rumor has obtained some credence that an extra session will be called immediately. I mention these things because you will doubtless hear them perhaps considerably magnified. So far as the speculations are concerned, I can only say that I put no confidence in them. So far as regards the despatches being favorable, I speak confidently, because advisedly.

Congress adjourned on the 5th. The

President had vetoed the tariff bill, leaving it of course as before. It was passed over the veto by a constitutional majority in the House, but was lost in the Senate.

A bill has been passed imposing additional tonnage duty upon certain vessels arriving at Galveston, by which the amount paid by the steamship Neptune will be \$750, or about \$500 more than she has hitherto paid.

It was reported that a bill had been passed providing for the trial of Commodore Moore, by Court Martial.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT.
GEN. JOSEPH SMITH,
NAUVOO, ILLINOIS.

President Joseph Smith will preach a funeral discourse, on the death of Elder King Follet, on Friday, the 5th of April, at the stand, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m.

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

"The Mormon Prophet in the field."—and other announcements of the kind, we find are very plentifully circulated in our exchange papers; but very few of them however, have any opinion on the subject, or if they have, they have not ventured to give them. The Missouri Republican believes that it will be death to Van Buren, and all agree that it must be injurious to the Democratic ranks, inasmuch as it will throw the Mormon vote out of the field.

The "lowly" Lee Co. Democrat has the following:—

"A NEW CANDIDATE IN THE FIELD."—We see from the Nauvoo Neighbor, that Gen. Joseph Smith, the great Mormon Prophet, has become a Candidate for the next Presidency. We do not know whether he intends to submit his claims to the National Convention or not; but, judging from the language of his own Organ, we conclude that he considers himself a full team for all of them."

All that we have to say on this point is, that if superior talent, genius, and intelligence, combined with virtue, integrity and enlarged views, are any guarantee to General Smith's being elected, we think that he will be a "full team of himself."

We copy the following from the Springfield Register:—
GENERAL JOSEPH SMITH A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

"It appears by the Nauvoo Papers that the Mormon Prophet is actually a Candidate for the President. He has sent us his pamphlet, containing an extract of his principles from which it appears that he is up to the hub for an United States Bank and a Protective tariff. On these points, he is much more explicit than Mr. Clay, who will not say that he is for a bank, but talks all the time of restoring a national currency; nor will Mr. Clay say what kind of tariff he is for. He says to the South, that he has not sufficiently examined the present tariff, but that he very likely it could be amended."

Gen. Smith professes no such fastidious delicacy. He comes right out in favor of a bank and a tariff; taking the true Whig ground; and ought to be regarded as the real Whig candidate for President, until Mr. Clay can so far recover from his shuffling and dodging, as to declare his sentiments like a man. At present we can form no opinion of Clay's principles, except as they are professed by his friends in these parts. Clay himself has adopted the notion which was once entertained by an eminent grammarian; who denied that language was intended as a means to express one's ideas; but insisted that it was invented on purpose to hid us in concealing them."

VIRTUE WILL TRIUMPH.

At four overflowing meetings of the Ladies of Nauvoo, Members of the Female Relief Society, (each meeting being composed of different members that all might have the opportunity of expressing their feelings,) held at Gen Smith's large assembly room on Saturdays the 9th and 10th of March 1844. The following preamble and resolutions were read and unanimously adopted at each meeting.

THE VOICE OF INNOCENCE FROM NAUVOO.

The corruption of wickedness which manifested itself in such horrible deformity on the trial of Orasmus F. Bostwick last week, for slandering President Hyrum Smith and the widows of the city of Nauvoo, has awakened all the kindly feelings of female benevolence, compassion and pity, for the sufferer to spread forth the mantle of charity to shield the characters of the virtuous mothers, wives and daughters of Nauvoo, from the blasting breath and poisonous touch of debauches, vagabonds, and rakes, who have jammed themselves into our city to offer strange fire at the shrine of infamy, disgrace and degradation; as they and their kindred spirits have done in all the great cities throughout the world, corrupting their ways on the earth, and bringing woe, poor defenceless women, to wretchedness and ruin.

As such ignoble bond now begins to stain the peccable habitations of the saints, and taint the free air of the only city in the world that pretends to work righteousness in union, as the *sine qua non* for happiness, joy, and salvation; and as such ungodly wretches, burning or smarting with the sting of their own shame, have doubtless, transported with them, some of the miserable dupes of

their licentiousness, for the purpose of defiling the fame of this goodly city; marring the honesty of our mothers; blasting the chastity of widows and wives; and corrupting the virtue of our unsuspecting daughters, it becomes us, in defence of our rights, for the glory of our fathers; for the honor of our mothers; for the happiness of our husbands; and for the welfare of our dear children, to rebuke such an outrage upon the chastity of society; to thwart such a d. n. h. blow at the hallowed marriage covenant; and to ward off such poisoned daggers from the hearts of our innocent daughters, for the honor of Nauvoo; and with indelible ink, upon every such villain: *Vitæ perditior!* Beware of the wretch! and, so put in every virtuous woman's hand a red, to scourge such tormentors of domestic felicity, with vengeance through the world; curse the man that preys upon female virtue; curse the man that slanders a woman! Let the righteous indignation of insulted innocence and virtue, spur him from society; Let the dignity of the mothers of Israel kick the blood thirsty pimp from the pale of social communion. Let the widows and wives who tread in the footsteps of their quondam mother Eve, drive such fag ends of creation, as was Cain, to the land of Nod, and let the timid daughters of Nauvoo, dread such cankers worse than the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and shun them as the serpent on the land and the shark in the sea. My God! my God! is there not female virtue and valor enough in this city to let such mean men die of the rot;—that the sexton may carry their putrid bodies beyond the limits of the city for fuel, for vultures, eagles and wolves. Refuse them female courtesy; deny them the pleasure of family correspondence and family intercourse; curse the woman that speaks to such rotten flesh, if she knows who they are; curse the man that will harbor them; and curse the lawyer that will stoop from the dignity of his profession, to plead for them! *The apologist is as mean as the murderer!*

Female virtue is a pearl of great price, and should glitter in the abodes of men, as in the mansions of bliss, for the glory and honor of him, whose image she bears, and whose help meet she is, and every attempt of man to seduce that virtue, is next to murder, a robbery that cannot be restored.

If woman swerves from the rules of righteousness—
"Ruin ensues, reproach and shame;
And one false step bedims her fame.
In vain the loss she may deplore,
In vain review her life before,
With tears she must in anguish see
Till God says, 'set that captive free.'"

Many of the distinguished females of Nauvoo, have waded to their present habitations through persecution, sorrow, and death, robbed and insulted and bereaved of husbands and children by the combined powers of priests and spiritual wickedness in high places, out rages of these piercing calamities of man touched the heart of woman with such acerbity of poignancy, as the covenanted slander of O. F. Bostwick, that he could take a half bushel of meal, obtain his wife's purse, and get what accommodation he wanted with almost any woman in the city."

Wo to the wretch that can thus follow the blood stained mobbers of Missouri, in their hellish career, and deal his slander about the streets of Nauvoo, as he may imagine with impunity! Wo to the man or lawyer, that filthifies himself by advocating such rotten hearted raven's rights, or recommends him to the sympathies of any being but Satan.

Has any man a mother in this city? honor says, clear such rubbish from thy door. His any man a wife? benevolence whispers, trap such beasts of the field that they may not worry the flock, nor kill the lambs. Has any man a widowed mother? humanity seems to caution him—thy mother is in danger, protect her, from the stench of such corruption! Has any man, daughters? the voice of reason compels him to exclaim: There is a wolf in the path, beware! Has any man, sisters! the blood of his kindred says, *evil be to him that evil thinks*; and let the whole virtuous female population of the city, with one voice, declare that the seducer of female chastity, the slanderer of female character, or the defamer of the character of the heads of the church, or the canker worms of our husband's peace; the prostitute, or their pimps, whether in the character of elite, lawyer, doctor, or cicisero, shall have no place in our houses, in our affections, or in our society.

Resolved unanimously, That Joseph Smith, the Mayor of the city, be tendered our thanks for the able and manly manner in which he defended injured innocence in the late trial of O. F. Bostwick for slandering President Hyrum Smith, and "almost all the women of the city."

Resolved unanimously, That we view with unqualified disapprobation and scorn the conduct of any man or woman, whether in word or deed, that reflects dishonor upon the poor persecuted mothers, widows, wives and daughters of the saints of Nauvoo; they have borne aspersions, slander and hardships enough; forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and retaliation, like the dagger or the bowl, ought to close the lips of such cowardly assassins.

Resolved unanimously, That while we render credence to the doctrines of Paul, that neither the man is without the woman; neither is the woman without the man in the Lord, yet we raise our voices and hands against John C. Bennett's "spiritual wife system," as a scheme of profligates to seduce women; and that they harp upon it, wish to make it popular for the conven-

ience of their own cupidity; wherefore, while the marriage bed, undefiled is honorable, let polygamy, bigamy, fornication, adultery, and prostitution, be frowned out of the hearts of honest men to drop in the gulf of fallen nature, where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched! and let all the saints say, Amen!

EMMA SMITH, Pres.
H. M. ELLS, Sec. pro tem.

DIED.—In this city, on the 9th of March inst., Elder King Follet, whose death was occasioned by the breaking of a rope and the falling of a log of rock up on the diseased while man above were in the act of lowering it.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Elder Follet was one of those who bore the burden in common with others of his brethren, in the days when men's faith was put to the test. He was a native of Vermont, and moved many years since into the State of Ohio, county of Cuyahoga. Thence, for the first time he heard the gospel preached, and, like the Bereans of old, searched the scriptures to see if these things were so, regarding neither the scoffs nor threats of an opposing and misinformed world, he united with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in the spring of 1831, and has been a sharer in the afflictions through which the saints have passed from that time until the time of his death. He shared in the violence of the Missouri persecutions; was cast into prison, and endured many months imprisonment; and after long delay, obtained a trial on the charges preferred against him, and honorably discharged, being acquitted of all the crimes that a band of wicked persecutors could charge him with.

All the persecutions he endured only tended to strengthen his faith and confirm his hope; and he died as he had lived, rejoicing in the hope of future felicity. Having united with the church in the forty-first year of his age, he filled up the prime of his life in the service of his God, and went to rest in his fifty-sixth year; being fifty five years seven months and fourteen days old when he slept the sleep of death.

So the righteous pass and so they sleep, until the mandate of Him, for whom they suffer, and in whom they trust, shall call them forth to glory, honor, immortality and eternal life.

[COMMUNICATED.]

In compliance with his secret promptings of my own bosom, and for the consolation of the bereaved family,—with whom I have often communed within the consecrated penetralia of domestic society,—I offer a few reflections upon the death of the deceased—Brother King Follet.

Brother Follet was a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints—firm and uncompromising in the doctrines and principles of eternal truth—and he died triumphing in the liberties of the gospel. He shared in the persecutions of Missouri—was ever at his post in defence of injured innocence and our ragged law—ever ready to lay down his life, if necessary, for the cause and the "witness of Jesus." On his death bed, he might very appropriately have exclaimed, in the language of the Apostle Paul: "I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith: Henceforth is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day, and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing."

Awake!—you mourning bereaved ones!—awake to rejoicing! Let your minds engage a higher theme of contemplation; break forth into gladness, and anticipate the glories of the resurrection; until, swallowed up in excellence and hopes of sublime exaltations, your souls struggle to be released from the thraldom of encumbering clay, and leap into a world of happiness, contentment and joy. Behold him, who has fallen asleep, awake to glory and eternal youth, when the barriers of the tomb shall be burst asunder and the sleep of death be broken by the trumpet of God. He comes forth to immortality—his body quickened by the spirit of the Lord Jesus—no more to drink from the bitter cup of sickness and pain; but filled with the beatitude and power of Omnipotence, he

"Springs into Liberty and Light and Life."

Why mourn for friends when they fall asleep in Christ? With that illustrious train of worthies who have been "beheaded for the witness of Jesus, and for the word of God," they will come forth from the solitude of the grave, to live and reign, kings and priests with God, a thousand years, in the Millennium, when the curse will be removed from the earth—when all creation will be renovated, restored to its primitive state, and clothed in the habiliments of primeval bloom and pristine grandeur—as in the morning of creation, when the "morning stars sang together, when the great diurnal illuminant forced" from the Creator the strong declaration that the light He had made was good, and all created things smiled under the full and benign jurisprudence of the Deity. To die is but complying with the edicts of heaven. Dissolution must ensue; the corporeal system of man must sink into torpidity and decay, in order that the mortal tenement can be regenerated, and all the corruptible particles of the human system be extracted in the grave, that both body and soul may be united in the resurrection in a state of immortality, free from sorrow, pain and distress, and endowed with minds refined and capacious, that they can enjoy the society of angels, comprehend the principles of Jehovah, and mingle in the beatitudes of heaven.

Brother Follet's funeral was attended with the highest honors and most mark-

ed respect. A procession, a mile in length, followed his remains to the "narrow house." The emblems and paraphernalia of the "fraternity," that glittered along the lengthened line, showed that his "fraternity" had entitled him to the benefits of Masonry, under the honors of which, in his Masonic form he was consigned to the solitude of the grave.

Honored brother, rest in peace!

MOST AWFUL AND LAMENTABLE CATASTROPHE!

Instantaneous Death by the Bursting of one of the large Guns belonging to the U. States Ship, Princeton, of Secretary Upshur, Secretary Gilmer, Commodore Kennon, and Virgil Maxey, Etc.

The National Intelligencer, of Tuesday, the 25th ult., contains the following interesting intelligence, which will cast a gloom over the whole Union:

"In the whole course of our lives it has never fallen to our lot to annouce to our readers a more shocking calamity—chooking in all its circumstances and circumstances—than that which occurred on board the United States Ship Princeton, yesterday afternoon, whilst under way in the river Potomac, fourteen or fifteen miles below this city.

Yesterday was the day appointed by the courtesy and hospitality of Captain Stockton, Commander of the Princeton, for receiving as visitors to this fine ship, (lying off Alexandria,) a great number of guests, with their families, liberally and numerous invited to spend the day on board. The day was most favorable, and the company was large and brilliant, of both sexes; not less, probably, in number, than four hundred, among whom were the President of the United States, the heads of the several departments and their families. At a proper hour after the arrival of the expected guests, the vessel got under way and proceeded down the river, to some distance below Fort Washington. During the passage down, one of the large guns on board (carrying a ball of 225 pounds) was fired more than once, exhibiting the great power and capacity of that formidable weapon of war.

The ladies had partaken of a sumptuous repast; the gentlemen had succeeded them at the table, and some of them had left the vessel was on her return up the river, opposite to the fort, where Captain Stockton consented to fire another shot from the same gun, around and near which, to observe its effects, many persons had gathered, by no means so many as on similar discharges, in the morning, the ladies who then thronged the deck being, on this fatal occasion, almost all between decks, and out of the reach of harm.

The gun was fired. The explosion was followed, before the smoke cleared away, so as to observe its effect by shrieks of woe which announced a dire calamity. The gun had burst, at a point three or four feet from the breech, and scattered death and desolation around.

Mr. Upshur, Secretary of State, Mr. Gilmer, Secretary of the Navy, Commodore Kennon, one of its gallant officers, Virgil Maxey, lately returned from a diplomatic residence at the Hague. Mr. Gardner, of N. York, (formerly a member of the Senate from that State) were among the slain. Besides these, seventeen seamen were very much wounded, several of them badly and probably mortally. Among those stunned by the explosion, we learn not seriously injured, were Capt. Stockton himself, Col. Benton, of the Senate; Lieut. Hunt, of the Princeton; W. D. Robinson, of Georgetown. Other persons also were perhaps more or less injured, of whom, in the horror and confusion of the moment, no certain account could be obtained. The above are believed, however, to comprise the whole of the persons known to the public who were killed or dangerously or seriously hurt.

The scene upon the deck may more easily be imagined than described. Nor can the imagination picture to itself the half of its horrors. Wives, widowed in an instant by the murderous blast!

Daughters smitten with the heart-rending sight of their father's lifeless corpse!

The wailings of the agonized females! The piteous grief of the unhurt but heart stricken spectators! The wounded seamen borne down below! The agonizing and quivering lips of their brave and honest comrades, who tried in vain to subdue or conceal their feelings! No language can depict a scene like this.

The bodies of the killed remained on board the ship last night, they will be brought to the city this morning.

Later to us from a member of the press, dated on the evening of the 25th ult., after giving a statement of the killed says:—

"The boat is now at Alexandria, the Captain is badly wounded. Col. Benton is reported hurt.

Mrs. Gilmer and the Misses Gardner, are on board and not conscious of their loss, when our informant left, as they were prevented from coming up. You can form little idea of the deep distress that pervades the city."

From the Baltimore Sun, we gather the following additional items:

The Hon. J. W. Tyson, second assistant Postmaster General, had his hat cut, and a piece of the gun, about six inches in length, quietly rested on the top of his head.

The Hon. Mr. Wickliffe had started to go on deck with Judge Upshur, when some one below called—detained him for a moment, and thereby saved his life.

The Secretary of War, to avoid the crack of the gun, advised the President to go below where they were sitting when the calamity happened.

The legs of Messrs. Upshur and Gilmer are shockingly mutilated.

Capt. Stockton, as soon as the shock overwhelmed him, caught his chin, then clasped his hands up each side of his face and was in the act of leaping overboard, when he was caught by the Hon. J. W. Tyson.

The Madisonian says:—"The breech of the gun was severed, and carried away the bulkhead of the ship opposite to it. It was the iron fragments it is supposed, which struck down so many on board, and who could not have been behind the gun. The accident took place about sunset. A steamboat from Alexandria, which was passing, was sent back to town, and returned with several surgeons."

The same number of our paper which contains the unfortunate Gilmer's address to his constituents, bears upon it also an account of his death."

The Manufacture of Sugar.—In this country, where art is probably most perfect, requires much labor and skill. The processes are too long for details in this place, we therefore give only the outlines. The reeds, when ripe, are cut off at a joint near the roots, and lie a few days to ferment; the leaves are cleared and the stems tied in bundles and conveyed by mules to the mill. This consists of three iron fluted cylinders placed horizontally or perpendicularly, closely fitted through which the reeds are passed twice, in order to express all their juice. This runs into a cistern and is drained from thence into the boiler, and immediately submitted to heat, with the addition of lime which imbues the juice; it otherwise becomes acid in a few minutes. The lime assists the separation of the feculent matter in the juice, and the heat is just sufficient to cause the impurities to collect on the surface to be skimmed off. It is then conveyed into other boilers and a rapid boiling is produced, to evaporate the water and reduce the juice to a consistency for granulation on cooling. It is then transferred to a wooden cooler or shallow trays where a part concretes into a crystallized mass, and the molasses is conducted off. It is then put into hogheads with the lower head perforated with holes, and placed over a cistern, so that the molasses may run through. The casks are then filled up with sugar and reported under the name of muscavado or raw sugar.

This is the state in which it is exported, but it is often ground over by grocers and better fitted for sale. On some plantations the sugar is submitted to another process called claying, which is to place it in tunnel shaped moulds, as done in our sugar refineries, with the small end downwards, and the upper one covered with wet clay, the water of which soaks through the sugar and removes any remaining molasses. This then is called clayed sugar, and is commonly divided, when taken from the mould, into three parts, the upper part being relatively the whitest and best.

The quantity of juice obtained in some mills is 10,000 gals. per day; but this, of course, quality of the cane, &c. Commonly every five gallons of juice yield five or six pounds of sugar, and is afforded by 100 full grown reeds. The fuel used in boiling is supplied by the clayed cane itself after the juice is expressed. The molasses thus drained off, and the uncrystallizable portion of the juice, is exported for domestic use, or with the skimmings, &c. is fermented and distilled into rum. In favorable seasons the treacle forms, proportionally a small part. The amount of spirit produced from this is five or six gallons for every 100 weight of sugar.

The Route to Oregon.—The Emigrants to Oregon, says a Western paper have a long route to travel, much of the way over mountains and barren deserts, and but few resting places—the distance is set down as follows:—From Independence, on the frontier of Missouri to Fort Laramie, 750 miles; from Laramie to Fort Hall, 550 miles; from Fort Hall to Fort Wallah Wallah, 450 miles; from Fort Wallah Wallah to Fort Vancouver, 350 miles.

Bicknell's Reporter.

The Panama Canal.—The New York Journal of Commerce has the following, taken from the Bermuda Royal Gazette of the 30th January:—"A gentleman connected with the South Pacific Steam Navigation Company, proceeded to England by the Trent, which sailed from Hamilton on the 28th ult., with some further information on the subject of connecting that company's operations with those of the West India Royal Mail Lines, and the opening of a Canal across the Isthmus of Panama. At present, the furthest northern point touched at by the Pacific company is to bring the letters and passengers from the western coast of South America to Panama, and then across to the Atlantic, either by carriage or land communication."

The Wire Bridge Tested.—The new wire Bridge over the Miami canal, was very thoroughly tested as a frame building about 30 by 20 feet, was moved over it, without perceptibly disturbing its easy swinging position. We observe that nearly all the stone wagons from the adjoining hills, and the heaviest teams prefer this bridge, on account of its great strength. We have no doubt that in a very few years, that wire bridges, as their advantages become more known, will be generally adapted for crossing the rivers of the West.

The Treasury warrant in favor of Gen. Andrew Jackson, for 2700 dollars, was made out and completed yesterday, (Feb. 17th) and forwarded by special messenger to the Hermitage.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Herald.

Mr. Editor—

As I was perusing the Whig of the 28th of February last, my eye caught some remarks made by the editor of that paper, justifying himself for publishing an article from the New York Tribune, reflecting severely upon the Mormon leaders. I read the article alluded to, after which I made the following observations:

I have heard it observed by medical gentlemen, that if a person wish to commit suicide by taking poison, he will fail to accomplish his object if he take a very extravagant dose, for it being too strong for the stomach to retain, it meets with an immediate resistance, and is thrown off before time will allow it to be conveyed to the blood. So with the article in the Whig. It is so strongly tinged with the taint of falsehood, slander and reproach, that it can do the Mormons no harm; for every person who has been to Nauvoo and witnessed there the fruits of industry and unobscured peace which exhibit themselves both in the city and on the wide spread prairie, must confess that the statements in the above named article are false; and how the editor should be ignorant of the facts, I am at a loss to determine, for they have not grown in a corner!

He says of the Mormons, "we are sorry we cannot please them," but he need not be. We are not sorry, and why? Because Christ has said, "If ye were of the world, the world would love you; but as ye are not of the world, I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hates you."

I was very glad he had modesty enough to qualify the terms, "Mormon friends," with "or rather acquaintances;" for numerous as he must have been that he had forfeited all claim to our friendship by giving publicity to an article which we very believe he knew to be false, this conscience smote him with guilt when he called us friends, and therefore modestly altered it to "acquaintances." We would inform the editor of the Whig, that considering the way in which not only the Mormons, but several other worthy citizens have to feel the lash of his abusive tongue, we shall not be very zealous if he leaves out all those endearing words, expressions of friendship and good will when he talks about us, neither shall we feel ourselves very highly complimented if he put them in. If we are wrong, his course will only reclaim us; but if we are right, the flood of abuse and scandal against us, which he endorses for truth, must sooner or later recoil upon his own head, and associate him and give him a place with these "who love and make a lie."

He is very jealous of religious and political power being united. But I would ask, does not every wise legislative body invoke the aid of a religious power to order their deliberations in wisdom, and direct their political course with prudence? If not, why all these Chaplains in our legislative halls, in the army and in the navy? But probably the editor of the Whig would say: "It is true, in all Christian governments, there are men selected of acknowledged worth and piety to ask wisdom upon the State and National councils, and also blessings upon the army and navy; yet say he, it is all a sham and mock ceremony; for God were to give a revelation of wisdom and knowledge by the Holy Ghost, as by an Angel to any of these Chaplains, and they should declare it in the National Councils, it would not be regarded at all only as the height of extravagance, presumption and folly. So you see it is all a sham." Yes, Mr. Editor, your view is, no doubt, correct. They are so self evident for me to contradict. But Joseph Smith, more sincere and consistent than they all, pray to God for wisdom, receive it by revelation, and then as a test of his implicit confidence therein, acts upon it.

Would the editor have us to understand that there is one department in heaven to guide the destinies of the political world, and another directing the affairs of religion? If so, he is much mistaken. There is one God who presides over the destinies of all nations and individuals, both religiously and politically, and numbers the hairs of all our heads. I would ask if the editor of the Whig ever prays after the following manner: "Thy kingdom come, and thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven;" if he does, he virtually asks God to destroy the distinction of Church and State on earth; for that distinction is not recognized in heaven. With God, politics and religion are both one, but not with us. He also prays that God may establish a government on the earth like that in heaven, and that the kingdoms of this world become the kingdom of our God and of his Christ. Church must not triumph over State, but actually swallow it up like Moses' rod swallowed up the rods of the Egyptians. If this be not so, the kingdom of God can never come. Satan can never be bound, the millennial glory can never appear upon this world, Christ never reign king of nations, as he now does king of Saints, neither can death be swallowed up in victory. But Christ will reign, and put down all rule, and authority and power.

Whoever, therefore, will always labor to keep up a distinction of Church and State, must oppose his own prayers, fight against the decree of heaven, and perpetrate strife and confusion in the earth. Whoever are to be the honored instruments in carrying forward the ark of this covenant; and affecting this union, time must determine: whether the Monks, the Methodists or Mormons, or any of them; yet it will certainly be that people whom the Lord shall choose.

But to close. It may sometime happen to him who freely indulges in abusing a virtuous, industrious, and sincere people; a people who have been made poor by cruelty and oppression a people who are trying to live by all laudable industry, who have faced opposition in almost every form, and waded through "much tribulation;" a people against whom the popular cry is raised, mingled with vengeance and extermination, and whose voice can seldom be heard in reply, that he fall into the same difficulties in which he tries to involve them, that he die in poverty and disgrace when no relatives can lament, nor friends bury.

A FRIEND TO THE MORMONS.

At the Koppel meeting in Dublin on 20th Jan. a gentleman stood up and introduced to the meeting a friend of his from New York, Mr. William Wallace, the distinguished American orator. (A voice from the crowd: "Three cheers for America.") This demand having been complied with, and silence restored, Mr. Wallace spoke at some length.

It is confidently asserted that the Irish Repealers cannot be sentenced. There is a flaw in the indictment. Although convicted and brought up for judgment, the traversers will be discharged on the legal defect being made known.

One Drum has been committed to Omagh Gaol, County Tyrone, Ireland, for sedition. He said that "The Queen ought to be shot, and O'Connell put in her place."

The Government in the Repeal trial, have rested their case mainly on the evidence of certain parties belonging to the "fourth estate"—the press.

Official Announcement.—The Madisonian of Friday announces that the convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States upon the Government of Peru, was concluded on the 17th of last March. The sum which that Government has agreed to pay is \$300,000 dollars. It is to be paid at Lima, in ten equal instalments.—Interest is to be paid at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, to be computed from the first of Jan, 1842.

EARTHQUAKES.

At Condrick, in Perthshire, a smart shock was felt on the 14th ult. The day was calm and frosty, with sunshine. The accompanying sound was very loud. At Aberfeldy, on the same day, two shocks were felt which lasted several moments. A letter from Rome states that several slight shocks of earthquake had been felt there, but no injury had arisen. The German papers state that two more earthquakes had taken place at Ragusa on the 22d ult.—*Scottish Paper.*

THE LATE EARTHQUAKE IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

It is remarkable that the men working when the phenomenon happened in the mines in the island of Sark, more than 400 feet beneath the surface, neither heard any noise, nor felt the least motion of the earth around them, although the effects above ground were of a very alarming character. The person engaged in the steam whim, house, observed the machinery shaking most violently, and he thought the boiler had burst, the shock being so tremendously awful. At Cherbourg the houses were much shaken and the furniture displaced, and many articles were thrown down. No personal injury, however, attended the concussion.

The *Comet*.—Sir James South has received a letter from Professor Schumacher, stating that the comet recently discovered by M. Faye in the constellation of Orion, actually belongs to our system. In a postscript to his letter, the professor says that its period is six years and 219 days. It is much to be regretted, says Sir James South, in a letter to a contemporary, owing to extraordinary unfavorable weather, which, since its discovery, seems to have prevailed not only Great Britain but even Europe, the observations of it are few. Since the 30th November, he has seen it but once; and in Ireland neither the Earl of Rosse nor Dr. Robinson obtained even a glimpse of it.

Dreadful Coal-Mine Explosion.—A terrible coal-pit explosion, accompanied by fearful loss of human life, occurred in the vicinity of Whitehaven, between the hours of five and six on Thursday evening week. The dreadful event took place at a colliery called Duke's Pitt; at the time it was in full operation, and, as it was supposed, from the fire-damp becoming ignited and exploding in the lowermost gallery in the pit, where no fewer than sixteen miners were at work, and eleven horses, all of whom were instantly hurled into eternity. Most of the unfortunate sufferers, we regret to say, are married men, and have left large families, totally unprovided for, to lament their dreadful fate. Up to ten o'clock on Friday morning only eight out of the sixteen bodies had been recovered.—*Liverpool (Eng.) Advertiser.*

OATH.

The Philadelphia Sun states that a man named Zimmerman, residing in Huntington, in proving an arbitration with his neighbor, when affirming in relation to his account, said: "If what I have stated be not true, I hope the Almighty will send me to hell!" The words were scarcely uttered, when he fell over and expired.

RUINS OF INDIAN GREATNESS.

The surplus wealth of India, that used to be the admiration of the world, is now a mere ghost, magnificent stone or brick terraces, some of them capable of containing from six to eight thousand people, enormous massive bridges, splendid mosques and temples, is all gone; it has disappeared entirely. All the towns in India, with a very few exceptions, are in ruins. Delhi is surrounded by ruins; Agra, Bodanpur, Anandgarh, have immense suburbs in ruins. The Deccan is a heap of ruins. Many towns in Central India that had their hundreds of thousands of inhabitants, are now literally without one, and are swarming with leopards, tigers, elks, and buffaloes. In deep forests you stumble upon Hindoo temples, Mohammedan gateways, stone talks eight hundred yards square, built walls of large dimensions, scores of acres of burying grounds, and all the other concomitants and proofs of wealth, and power and population. Malabar would never have written his too little valued answers, had they been in India. India is a large forest, with a great many cultivated spots. India—ray it after due consideration—could contain and support five times its present population with ease; yet it is unquestionably the poorest country in the known world. To the state of the wealth and resources of the original Hindoo monarchs imagination can assign no limits. The more I think on the subject, the more I am confirmed.

MILLERISM.

It appears from the Boston Post that the second advent cause is flourishing in that city with as much zeal as it did during the early part of the past year. Mr. Miller is preaching at the great Tabernacle, to crowded audiences, night and day. The Post says: "From the great number of people who daily throng the Tabernacle and listen to what is there said, there appears to be no abatement of zeal or earnestness in this cause, and no want of confidence in the principles held out, although the expiration of the time (the ensuing spring) is so near at hand. Mr. Miller appears to have fully recovered his health, and to have renewed his youth and vigor."

The proselytes of Miller are also holding forth in this city, as well as in the principal cities of the west. The Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, of the 23d ult., has the following: "As the end of time, according to Mr. Miller, draws near at hand, his disciples profess to discern the future more clearly. The Rev. Mr. Fitch, of this city is now preaching the doctrine of annihilation of the wicked; and we learn that a portion of the second advent hearers have embraced the same views."

HOW DID IT GET THERE?

A gentleman exhibited to us a piece of cedar, the history of which is as follows: "In digging a well on the property of Smith, Brothers, & Co., at Bunker Hill, Illinois, at the distance of fifty-three feet beneath the surface, they came to a cedar log, embedded in the earth, and extending across the well. It was cut off; was found to be five or six inches through, and was in a state of perfect preservation. The town of Bunker Hill, as many persons know, is situated in the middle of a large and level prairie, and the gentleman who has it in his possession, who is a bit of a Yankee, wants to know how that log of cedar got out there?"—*Ex. Paper.*

SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE IN NEW JERSEY.

We see by the Trenton papers that on Saturday night there were several distinct jars of the earth felt at that place. On Sunday morning, between 2 and 7 o'clock, at Morristown, two of the shakes jarred some of the dwelling houses so much as to wake up the families. The doors and windows rattled distinctly. Soon after daybreak, a crack of some hundred yards in length was discovered in the earth, in the vicinity of Gibbon's new Hotel, the opening being about a fourth of an inch in width.

THE GIPSEY—WHO ARE THEY?

The following extracts are taken from a long article in the London Christian Examiner, written by a gentleman of great literary research. Whoever has read Borrow's Bible in Spain will at once recognize the character of the Gipsies, Gitano, or Rhomas—all of which are synonymous terms: "And whom have we seen, with the mark of fugitive imprinted on his brow's yes, with that more infamous brand-mark of vagabond also; but one who strongly resembles, while yet he widely differs from the descendant of the patriarch Judah? He who has travelled on the continent of Europe, has met with him in every European land. He who has visited Asia has met with him there. He who has visited Africa and America has met with him there. And what British, or Spanish, or Welsh, or Irish child, knows not the swarthy hue, remembers not the dark and piercing eye, of the ever restless, wandering tribes of the Gitanas, as they are called in this country the Gipsy race—a race whose origin none can tell you, and of which none are more ignorant than themselves. Ask them whence they came? They know not. From whence they sprang? They know not. What is their religion? They have none. Whom do they worship? They are without God in the world. What is their language? That of the nations among whom they sojourn. Are they Jews? They tell you they are not. Are they Gentiles? No. Like the Jews they are wanderers without a home. Like the Jews, they are mingled among all people, and yet distinct from all, despised, suspected, persecuted, and hated, without a country, without a king; with nationality unbroken either by time, persecution, or admixture of blood; with a spirit of clanishness or brotherhood that nothing can quench; with a distrust of the Gentiles that nothing can overcome. But the Jew is a worshiper of Jehovah—the Gitanas, or Rhomas, know him not. The Jew professes, and venerates, and studies, the ancient oracles of revealed truth—the Rhomas scarcely knows that such oracles exist. The Jew would rather die than defile himself with what to him is ceremonially unclean—the Rhoma will feed on the most loathsome food, even that which is torn, or which hath died of itself, eating his fill of bread among the Gentiles, and to fill his belly with the husks that swine do eat. Now then, can these wanderers be of common origin? The Jew, though cursed, has been still intrusted with the oracles of God, and has therefore retained his name and a zeal for his worship; a knowledge of the language of his forefathers, of the history of the country from whence he has been driven; and a hope, an undying, an unquenchable hope, of one day returning to that land, around which hover all his thoughts, and whose very dust is dear to him as the gold of Ophir. But the Gitanas were sent forth to wander without the written word, and consequently he has, and must have, lost all trace of the name and character of the God of his fathers; all knowledge of the country from whence he came; of the parental source from whence he sprang; of the language in which his father spoke; of the meaning of his judicial wanderings; and of the glorious hopes that the word, the promise, and the oath of the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, hold out to the scattered tribes, whither of the house of Judah or of Israel.

Of these mysterious wanderers, be they who they may, (and who they are, I presume not to say, although I firmly believe that they represent the house of Israel,) there are not fewer than three millions scattered over the face of the earth, and of the well known tribes of Judah and Benjamin about ten millions more—each testifying, though in different ways, to the truth of a faithful but offended God."

Terra Haute, Ind., Feb. 24.

Destructive Fire.—About 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon last, one of the smoke houses belonging to the extensive Pork Establishment of Mr. Joseph Miller, of this place, was discovered to be on fire, and so tremendous was the volume of flame bursting from the smoke house, containing upwards of 100,000 lbs. of meat, that any attempt to save the building was deemed useless. Empty three or four adjoining warehouses; every exertion of the multitude was made. But meat in the principal building, to a very heavy amount, greatly damaged, and perhaps a very large portion an entire loss.

All the meat in the smoke house from whence the fire first issued, destroyed, and we believe also a second smoke house, on the north end of the main building. One frame dwelling, the main packing house building, with three warehouses, were entirely destroyed. The destruction of property was very great, although the hogheads, barrels and kegs saved, seemed to cover near an acre. Every effort was made to save the property that could be expected. We believe there was no insurance on any of the property either buildings or pork, except the meat in one smoke house, belonging to Mr. Matlack, of Putnam, which was not injured by the fire.

The loss of property is very great, and has been estimated to amount to some \$27,000.

Of this amount Mr. Jacob E. Early, (with some eastern partners, in the pork business) may be considered the heaviest losers. Their loss is estimated at twenty thousand dollars.

Mr. Alexander Mc. Gregor will probably be the loser about \$1000.

Mr. Joseph Miller, the proprietor of the establishment losses heavily altogether it is supposed \$8,000.

There was also about the establishment a large quantity of pork, belonging to Mr. Dudley, of Ohio, Mr. Sandford, of Illinois and Mr. Matlack, of Putnam, and perhaps others—all saved—or at most, losses very trifling.—*Wabash Courier.*

OREGON.

In the Senate, on the 19th ult. Mr. Archer, from the committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill for the purchase of certain copies of the History of California, and the other territories on the northwest coast of America. [1500 copies, at a price not exceeding \$200 per copy] which was read. An animated debate ensued, which was continued during the morning hour, without being brought to a close, and had not been resumed at our latest dates.

On the 22d, the Senate took up the Resolutions heretofore introduced by Mr. Semple, requesting the President to notify the British Government of the desire of the United States to annul so much of the subsisting agreement between the two countries as allows a joint occupation of the Oregon Territory. A very animated discussion ensued, which was continued on the following day—our latest date—without being brought to a close.

DROWNED.—On Sunday last, William Burch, aged about 23 years. Mr. Burch was crossing the Mississippi in a canoe in company with two others, from the loway side, when their boat capsized.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS a suitable building for the manufacturing of wollen clothes, which he will rent to any individual wishing to engage in that business, on reasonable terms; or if preferred, will give employment to a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of woolens, if application is made soon at his residence in Augusta, Iowa Territory.

LEVI MORFITT.

march 20, 1844. no47—if.

GREAT BARGAIN.

I HAVE about 200,000 brick on hand, and will sell 100,000 for three hundred and sixty dollars, cash in hand; also about 1500 feet of two inch clear pine, well seasoned, for sale.

HIRUM KIMBALL.

march 22, 2844. no47—if.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, Wealthy W. Rust, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to forbid all persons harboring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, after this date.

W. W. RUST.

march 15, 1844. no47-3w.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE Officers and Brethren of Nauvoo Lodge, would hereby make known to the Masonic world, that they have fixed on Friday the 5th day of April, for the DEDICATION of their NEW MASONIC HALL, to take place at 1 o'clock P. M.

All worthy Brethren of the Fraternity, who feel interested in the cause, are requested to participate with us in the ceremonies of dedication.

Done by order of the Lodge,
WM. CLAYTON, Secretary.
March 13, 1844. no48—if.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.

TO NAUVOO, OQUANA AND BUCK-ISLAND. The fine, fast running Steamer, Lebanon: Geo. V. Hight, Master; will leave St. Louis, for the above and intermediate points, on the Mississippi river, every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock a. m. precisely. Shippers may rely on the punctuality and attention of the Boat and Officers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Arthur Morrison, Nauvoo March 6, 1844. no48—if.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING AND PLATING in all its varieties at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the Temple, by Gustavus Hills.

WANTED—Old Gold and Silver in exchange for work.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit Court, made at the May term A. D. 1843, of said county, the undersigned will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder, at the late residence of Elwary White, deceased, in said county, on Saturday the 23d day of March next, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: The south west quarter of section eleven, seven north, eight west; north east quarter, section eleven, seven north, eight west; fifty acres, part of west half, south east quarter, section eleven, seven north, eight west; east half, south west quarter, section ten, seven north, eight west; lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty one, twenty two, twenty three, twenty four, twenty five, twenty six, twenty seven, twenty eight, twenty nine, thirty, thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, thirty four, thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, thirty nine, forty, forty one, forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, forty six, forty seven, forty eight, forty nine, fifty, fifty one, fifty two, fifty three, fifty four, fifty five, fifty six, fifty seven, fifty eight, fifty nine, sixty, sixty one, sixty two, sixty three, sixty four, sixty five, sixty six, sixty seven, sixty eight, sixty nine, seventy, seventy one, seventy two, seventy three, seventy four, seventy five, seventy six, seventy seven, seventy eight, seventy nine, eighty, eighty one, eighty two, eighty three, eighty four, eighty five, eighty six, eighty seven, eighty eight, eighty nine, ninety, ninety one, ninety two, ninety three, ninety four, ninety five, ninety six, ninety seven, ninety eight, ninety nine, one hundred.

Samuel S. White, Administrator.

Apponocoe, Jan. 28, 1844. no41—6w.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. from to

Wheat—per bushel.	10 00	10 00
Barley—per bushel.	7 00	7 00
Oats—per bushel.	5 00	5 00
Hay—per 100 lbs.	12 00	12 00
Butter—per lb.	20 00	20 00
Eggs—per doz.	15 00	15 00
Flour—per bushel.	14 00	14 00
Wheat—per bushel.	10 00	10 00
Barley—per bushel.	7 00	7 00
Oats—per bushel.	5 00	5 00
Hay—per 100 lbs.	12 00	12 00
Butter—per lb.	20 00	20 00
Eggs—per doz.	15 00	15 00
Flour—per bushel.	14 00	14 00
Wheat—per bushel.	10 00	10 00
Barley—per bushel.	7 00	7 00
Oats—per bushel.	5 00	5 00
Hay—per 100 lbs.	12 00	12 00
Butter—per lb.	20 00	20 00
Eggs—per doz.	15 00	15 00
Flour—per bushel.	14 00	14 00
Wheat—per bushel.	10 00	10 00
Barley—per bushel.	7 00	7 00
Oats—per bushel.	5 00	5 00
Hay—per 100 lbs.	12 00	12 00
Butter—per lb.	20 00	20 00
Eggs—per doz.	15 00	15 00
Flour—per bushel.	14 00	14 00
Wheat—per bushel.	10 00	10 00
Barley—per bushel.	7 00	7 00
Oats—per bushel.	5 00	5 00
Hay—per 100 lbs.	12 00	12 00
Butter—per lb.	20 00	20 00
Eggs—per doz.	15 00	15 00
Flour—per bushel.	14 00	14 00
Wheat—per bushel.	10 00	10 00
Barley—per bushel.	7 00	7 00
Oats—per bushel.	5 00	5 00
Hay—per 100 lbs.	12 00	12 00
Butter—per lb.	20 00	20 00
Eggs—per doz.	15 00	15 00
Flour—per bushel.	14 00	14 00
Wheat—per bushel.	10 00	10 00
Barley—per bushel.	7 00	7 00
Oats—per bushel.	5 00	5 00
Hay—per 100 lbs.	12 00	12 00
Butter—per lb.	20 00	20 00
Eggs—per doz.	15 00	15 00
Flour—per bushel.	14 00	14 00
Wheat—per bushel.	10 00	10 00
Barley—per bushel.	7 00	7 00
Oats—per bushel.	5 00	5 00
Hay—per 100 lbs.	12 00	12 00
Butter—per lb.	20 00	20 00
Eggs—per doz.	15 00	15 00
Flour—per bushel.	14 00	14 00
Wheat—per bushel.	10 00	10 00
Barley—per bushel.	7 00	7 00
Oats—per bushel.	5 00	5 00
Hay—per 100 lbs.	12 00	12 00
Butter—per lb.	20 00	20 00
Eggs—per doz.	15 00	15 00
Flour—per bushel.	14 00	14 00
Wheat—per bushel.	10 00	10 00
Barley—per bushel.	7 00	7 00
Oats—per bushel.	5 00	5 00
Hay—per 100 lbs.	12 00	12 00
Butter—per lb.	20 00	20 00
Eggs—per doz.	15 00	15 00
Flour—per bushel.	14 00	14 00
Wheat—per bushel.	10 00	10 00
Barley—per bushel.	7 00	7 00
Oats—per bushel.	5 00	5 00
Hay—per 100 lbs.	12 00	12 00
Butter—per lb.	20 00	20 00
Eggs—per doz.	15 00	15 00
Flour—per bushel.	14 00	14 00
Wheat—per bushel.	10 00	10 00
Barley—per bushel.	7 00	7 00
Oats—per bushel.	5 00	5 00
Hay—per 100 lbs.	12 00	12 00
Butter—per lb.	20 00	20 00
Eggs—per doz.	15 00	15 00
Flour—per bushel.	14 00	14 00
Wheat—per bushel.	10 00	10 00
Barley—per bushel.	7 00	7 00
Oats—per bushel.	5 00	5 00
Hay—per 100 lbs.	12 00	12 00
Butter—per lb.	20 00	20 00
Eggs—per doz.	15 00	15 00
Flour—per bushel.	14 00	14 00
Wheat—per bushel.	10 00	10 00
Barley—per bushel.	7 00	7 00
Oats—per bushel.	5 00	5 00
Hay—per 100 lbs.	12 00	12 00
Butter—per lb.	20 00	20 00
Eggs—per doz.	15 00	15 00
Flour—per bushel.	14 00	14 00
Wheat—per bushel.	10 00	10 00
Barley—per bushel.	7 00	7 00
Oats—per bushel.	5 00	5 00
Hay—per 100 lbs.	12 00	12 00
Butter—per lb.	20 00	20 00
Eggs—per doz.	15 00	15 00
Flour—per bushel.	14 00	14 00
Wheat—per bushel.	10 00	10 00
Barley—per bushel.	7 00	7 00
Oats—per bushel.	5 00	5 00
Hay—per 100 lbs.	12 00	12 00
Butter—per lb.	20 00	20 00
Eggs—per doz.	15 00	15 00
Flour—per bushel.	14 00	14 00
Wheat—per bushel.	10 00	10 00

THE SUBSCRIBER

I PROPOSE to sell his large white house, and lot, situated immediately north of the Temple, on lot No. 3, Block No. 9, of Wells addition to the Town Plat of Nauvoo. A good well, stable and other convenient improvements are made or said lot. All who wish a beautiful situation, and the nearest of any to the Temple, will do well to call and examine said property. Terms low for cash.

FRANCIS M. HIGBEE.

N. B. A perfect title to said property will be given to the purchaser. F. M. H. Jan. 23, 1844. no39-3m.

AUCTION! AUCTION!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has opened an Auction Room, between Mulholland and Knight Streets, on Block East of the Temple; for the purpose of selling Goods, Furniture and Property of all descriptions, that the inhabitants see proper to leave with him for sale at Public Auction. There will be two sales in each week, commencing on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M.; also Wednesday, beginning at the same hour.

W. S. CAHOUN, Auctioneer.

Nauvoo, Jan. 13, 1844. no38-1f.

WANTED.

TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle,

for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office.

TO LET.

\$100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.

Wood-lot near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a beautiful lot of land amounting to upwards of eighty acres, within two miles of this city, which may be had on reasonable terms. An indisputable title can be given, and if required, a short credit will be given for part of the purchase money.

The land lies on the old La Harp road, near Mr. Suffice's. The subscriber will sell smaller parcels to suit purchasers.

T. H. WHITTLE.

Feb. 28, 1844.

State of Illinois, ss. Hancock County, ss.

In the Hancock County Court, Ill. the May term A. D. 1844.

Elizabeth Whitesides Plaintiff

vs. William Whitesides Defendant

In Chancery Bill for Divorce

The complainant's solicitor having filed affidavit herein that the defendant William Whitesides, is a non resident of this state; notice is hereby given to the said William Whitesides, that a suit in chancery has been commenced in the Circuit Court, in and for the said county of Hancock, at the suit of Elizabeth Whiteside, against William Whitesides, that a subpoena has been issued therein, returnable on the first day of the next term thereof to be held in the Court house in Carthage on the third Monday, in the month of May, A. D. 1844, and that unless the said William Whitesides shall appear on the return day of said writ, plead, answer or demur to said bill, the same will be taken as confessed against him, and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

J. R. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

By D. E. FLECK, Deputy

Geo. P. Stiles Solicitor for Comp't. February, 23, 1844.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE Officers and Brethren of Nauvoo Lodge, would hereby make known to the Masonic world, that they have fixed on Friday the 5th day of April, for the DEDICATION of their NEW MASONIC HALL, to take place at 1 o'clock P. M.

All worthy Brethren of the Fraternity, who feel interested in the cause, are requested to participate with us in the ceremonies of dedication.

Done by order of the Lodge,

WM. CLAYTON, Secretary.

March 13, 1844. no46-1m.

OSPREY.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, TO BLOOMINGTON.

THE new and splendid Passenger Steamer, OSPREY, of Anderson, Master, will ply, as a

REGULAR PACKET.

between the ports of St. Louis and Bloomington, Iowa, and all intermediate ports, immediately on the opening of navigation. The accommodations on the Osprey, are inferior to none on the upper Mississippi. She is provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of boilers, as well as is attached a fire engine and hose, in case of fire. The day and hour of her departure will be advertised prior to the commencement of her trips. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

ARTHUR MORRISON, Agent.

Feb. 27, 1844. no44-1f.

LIME.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER.

Nauvoo, June 17, 1843-1f.

N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscribers, from the East, have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, in President Joseph Smith's store, which they offer for sale on as good terms as can be bought in this city; among which is a large assortment of Domestic Muslins, of a superior quality; also Unbleached Sewing Thread of a very superior article; Blue Knitting Cotton, and a good assortment of Boston Nails, first quality; together with many other articles usually kept in such a store. As we wish to deal honestly with all men, we shall invariably have but one price. Cash and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange, except promises.

BUTLER & LEWIS.

Nauvoo, Dec. 19, 1843. no34-1f.

CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP.

THE subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of window sash and doors and all kinds of jobwork in their line of business, at the shortest notice for cash or country produce. Shop on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets.

JOSEPH W. COOLEGE & CO.

N. B. Those having accounts against the above firm for work or materials will please bring them immediately for settlement.

Dec. 1843. J. W. C. & Co. no32-1f.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE subscriber is prepared to execute any business pertaining to the office of Notary Public, when called upon; such as, drawing, and taking the acknowledgment of Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Bills of Sale, &c. Also, taking Depositions, Affidavits, and Protest of Notes and Bills of Exchange.

Fees—For taking acknowledgment of Deeds and other instruments, to take effect in the county, 25cts.

To take effect out of the county, 50.

E. ROBINSON.

Nauvoo, Nov. 20, 1843. no31-1f.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

WHERE is the Good Samaritan? Where the true Philanthropist? Is there no balm in Gilead? Have they not yet been found? If you have not found them, seek for the remedies offered to the afflicted, by Dr. James M. Martineau.

Inquire for Dr. James M. Martineau's Invaluable remedy for the cure of Fevers.

For Dr. James M. Martineau's Anti-Bilious Universal Life Pills.

For Dr. James M. Martineau's Anti-Dyspeptic and Anti-Consumptive Pills.

For Dr. James M. Martineau's Never-failing Worm Destroying medicine.

For Dr. James M. Martineau's Cephalic Snuff, for the cure of Nervous Headache, &c.

In these medicines, the afflicted will find a treasure which is infinitely of greater value to the sick and debilitated, than either silver or gold. Truly may it be said that, in their curative virtues may be found the Good Samaritan! the true Philanthropist! the balm of Gilead! the Poor Man's Wealth! the Sick Man's Comfort! and by the proper and timely use of which, every man may become his own Physician!

From earliest childhood, he practiced successfully the art of healing; and in defiance of opposition, by friends and relatives, he succeeded in studying the art and science of medicine; and after untiring industry and immense research, and after having reached riper years, and traveled among numerous tribes of Indians, and visited many and various countries, Dr. James M. Martineau is fully persuaded that he has now realized his fondest expectations; that the object of all his toil, labor and hope, has been accomplished; and that he will be regarded by all future generations as the true Philanthropist; as having been the instrument, under the direction of an overruling Providence, of rendering and having rendered the greatest good to the greatest number, will be cheerfully conceded.

November 22d, 1843.

City of Nauvoo:

The subscriber takes great pleasure in calling the attention of the public, to the above invaluable remedies; believing that they are a medicine that will tend to secure the health of this city. That they act most mildly, and yet most efficaciously; in uniformity with the laws of nature; and that they are composed of mild herbs, known from experience that no ill possesses more virtue in their curative properties. Their worth can only be estimated by a fair trial and by following the accompanying directions. The undersigned can produce a host of the most respectable testimony in their favor, and doubts not but a discerning public, will, in the use of them, secure to themselves, that highest boon of heaven—health.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

The above medicines may be obtained in various stores in the city, and at his house, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.

Fever Pills \$1.50; Lile Pills 25 cents; Anti-Dyspeptic Pills \$1.00.

Nov. 29, 1843:ly

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeal's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordions on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Dec. 18, 1843. no33-1f.

NOTICE.

HEREBY notify all persons not to harbor or trust my son, Edmund McNeal, on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

ENOS McNEAL.

February 20, 1844. no42-1f.

SPINNING WHEELS.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing Spinning Wheels of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swills and looms. Also bed-stands of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bed-stand posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.

May 24, 1843, 1f.

NAUVOO BREWERY.

TURLEY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has constantly on hand a supply of Ale, Beer, and Yeast of the best quality for sale, both wholesale and retail, at his Brewery, corner of Hyde and Water Streets.

N. B. Whiskey, Beer and Cider Bottles, taken in exchange for Beer and Ale.

Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843. no35-1f.

DO YOU KNOW ANY THING ABOUT THE MATTER?

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the adjacent towns, that he has established a Bakery and Confectionery, in this city, on Main Street, first door South of the (new) Masonic Hall, where he intends to manufacture every thing connected with that kind of business—Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Jellies and Candies of all descriptions which he will sell at St. Louis prices wholesale or retail.

L. N. SCOVILL.

N. B. Marriage cakes made to order, on the shortest notice from one to twenty-five dollars each.

L. N. S.

Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843.

GUSTAVUS HILLS.

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER.

At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

NAUVOO COMB MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber, late from Philadelphia, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced manufacturing combs of every variety at his manufactory, on the corner of Young and Rich Streets, opposite Mr. Moses Smith's Store, three quarters of a mile east of the Temple; where he will sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than can be purchased in St. Louis, or any western market. All merchants, and others, who wish to patronize home manufacture, would do well to call and examine his work and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Horns wanted at a liberal price, in exchange for combs or cash.

JOSEPH HAMMAR.

Nauvoo, Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

WARREN & HIGBEE.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Office on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

C. L. Higbee also informs the public that he has received the appointment of Notary Public, and is prepared to transact all business pertaining to that office.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HEREBY informs the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he is constantly manufacturing Lists of every description, Root Trees and Crimps, &c. &c. of Bain and Monson Streets, which he will sell wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be purchased in the St. Louis, or any western market. As his work will be of the best quality, he respectfully invites those who may wish to purchase to call and examine his work and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

MELVIN WILBUR.

Nauvoo, Jan. 1st 1844. no30-1f.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between Newel Knight and John Scott, both of the City of Nauvoo, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The concern will hereafter be conducted by the aforesaid Newel Knight. All persons therefore having demands against the aforesaid Firm, and those indebted to the same, will call upon the said Newel Knight for settlement, or to have their accounts adjusted, as soon as the nature of the business will admit.

NWEL KNIGHT, JOHN SCOTT.

Nauvoo, Jan. 31st 1844.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Daniel Spencer, senior, late of Hancock county Ill., deceased, are hereby requested and notified, to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said county, on the first Monday in April next, for adjustment and allowance; and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

AUGUSTINE SPENCER, Adm'r.

Nauvoo, Feb. 14, 1844. no42-6w.

THE PARTNERSHIP

HERETOFORE existing between John Taylor & Willford Woodruff, printers and publishers; known by the title and name of Taylor & Woodruff, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by John Taylor, who has become responsible to meet all demands against the firm, and to whom all debts must be paid. As we are about winding up our affairs, those indebted to us would confer a favor by making immediate payment.

JOHN TAYLOR, WILLFORD WOODRUFF.

Dec. 30, 1843.

THIRD ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Osage, and St. Louis Oak, at Lyon's New Brick Store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main and Carlin streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS, direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hard-wares. Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye-stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main, and Carlin streets, at the New Brick Variety Store (sign of the Lion.)

Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill., Nov. 7, 1843-1f.

GRANT & WATT.

TAILORS, MAIN STREET, Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All country orders promptly attended to.

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGE.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPFOL LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

J. SNIDER,

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

(22-1f.)

Dec. 20, 1843. no34-1f.

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

MR. Joseph M. and Miss Adelia Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Grand streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst. (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east, on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strictest attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading writing and spelling \$2 00

English grammar & geography 2 50

Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00

Astronomy 4 00

A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absenters unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement.

JOSEPH M. COLE, ADELIA COLE.

July 10 a 12

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois, and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents, per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, having lately taken the upper stone house in Nauvoo, are now prepared to do a Forwarding and Commission Business, and are ready at all times to accommodate the public, by receiving all goods that may be consigned to them.

CHARLES ALLEN, JOHN KELLY.

Aug. 9 no67-1f

ALMON BABBITT, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. July 4th 1843-1f.

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING,

In all its various branches, and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his prices.

Quartos half Bound plain 1.50

do do do neat 2.00

do do whole bound plain 2.00

do do do neat 2.50

Octavo full bound plain 1.00

do do do neat 1.50

do do do neat 1.00

do do do extra 1.37

Twelves full bound plain .62

do do do neat .87

do do do neat .50

do do do neat .75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1844.

EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE.

J. GROGOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one block north of Parley Street.



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 1.—No. 48.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, March 27, 1844.

Whole Number 100

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
BY
JOHN TAYLOR,
Editor and Proprietor,
At the corner of Water and Bain Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS.—\$2.00 annually in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 50 cts.
Advertisements will be made to order.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor.) POST PAID, to receive attention.

POETRY.

From the New York Mirror.
Here is something written on the top of the
"ten-hill" of a whole tide of thought and
mournful experience—excellent to our finding
—
The world for sale.—Hang out the sign,
Call every traveler here to me;
Who'll buy this brave estate of mine,
And let my weary spirit flee?
'Tis going—yes, I mean to fling
The trouble from my soul away;
I'll sell it, who'll care to bring?
The world at auction here to-day!
—
It is a glorious thing to see—
Ah, it has cheered me so sore!
It is not what it seems to be,
For 'tis a power, a soul more.
Come, turn it over and view it well;
I would not have you purchase dear;
'Tis going—going!—must it be?
Who bids?—Who'll buy the splendid tear?
—
Here's Wealth in glittering heaps of gold;
Who bids?—But let me tell you fair,
A hairet let me have in store,
Who'll buy the heavy burden of care?
And here, spread out in bread domain,
A golden landscape all may trace;
Hill, cottage, tree, field, hill and plain;
Who'll buy himself a rural pace?
—
Here's Love, the most potent spell
That beauty flings around the heart;
I know it is power, a soul more well,
'Tis going—Love and I must part!
Must part?—What can I more with Love?
All over the enchantment reign;
Who'll buy the pleasures, dying love,
A breath of life, a storm of pain?
—
And Friendship—rarest gem of earth—
Who'll care to find the jewel hid?
Faint, flicker, faint, and little worth—
Who bids for Friendship—as it is?
'Tis going—going!—Beware the call!
Once, twice, and thrice—'Tis very low
'Twas once my hope, my stay, my life—
But now the broken staff must go!
—
Fame, hold the brilliant meteor light;
How dazzling every gliding beam!
Ye millions, now the land to buy,
How much for Fame?—How much for Fame?
—
Hear how it thunders—Would you stand
On high Olympus, far renowned,
Now purchase, and a world command,
And be with a world's curse crowned!
—
Sweet star of Hope with ray to shine
In every sad foreboding breast,
Save this depending one of mine—
Who bids for Hope—as it is?
Ah, were not mine a bankrupt life,
This treasure should my soul sustain;
But hope and I are now at strife,
Nor ever may unite again.
—
Ambition, fashion, show and pride,
A part from all, I ever now;
Grief, in an overwhelming tide,
Has taught my heart to bow,
By death's stern altar; all bereft,
I weep, yet humbly kiss the rod;
The best of all I still have left—
My Faith, my Bible, and my God.
R. H.

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.]
MR. CALHOUN YET IN THE FIELD.—After
reading the letter of Mr. Calhoun, we
thought there was evidently a wish on
the part of the author to leave the impres-
sion on the minds of his friends that he
was entirely willing to run for the Presi-
dency notwithstanding the withdrawal
of his name from the Baltimore Con-
vention, provided those friends thought prop-
er to make a demonstration in his favor.
In this opinion we are quite confirmed by
the following extract from an editorial
article of the Anderson Gazette, a paper
published in his district, and devoted to
his support: "The Gazette, in a notice of
a Whig meeting which was recently held
at Anderson, C. H., alludes to the re-
marks of the two speakers thus:
"We think that Captain Reed and Dr.
Butler are both mistaken in supposing
that Mr. Calhoun is withdrawn from the
Presidency. He will not permit his
name to go before the Democratic Con-
vention at Baltimore, but we hope that
the Baltimore Convention will not be re-
garded by a Van Buren Convention.
A demonstration is making at the north
in favor of Mr. Calhoun, Gen. Cass, Mr.
Tyler, Commodore Stewart, and Colonel
Johnson, by the respective friends, inde-
pendent of the decrees of the Baltimore
Convention. This proposes a convention
at Philadelphia on the 14th of July, next,
delegates to be elected by districts, and
a nomination made from the above list.
We think it not improbable that Van Bu-
ren may yet be rained off the track, and
if the Philadelphia convention does not
nominate a candidate, we go for South
Carolina casting her vote for John Cal-
well Calhoun."
—
GEN. JACKSON'S FINE.
The following is a copy of the bill
which recently passed both Houses of
Congress, refunding the \$1,000 fine to
Gen. Jackson. The bill passed in the
shape it was originally introduced into

the House of Representatives by the
Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll.
AN ACT to refund the fine imposed on
General Andrew Jackson.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
of America, in Congress assembled, That
the sum of one thousand dollars, paid by
General Andrew Jackson, as a fine im-
posed on him at New Orleans, the thirty-
first day of March, Anno Domini one
thousand eight hundred and fifteen, be
repaid to him, together with the interest,
at the rate of six per centum a year
since then, out of any moneys in the
Treasury not otherwise appropriated.
J. W. JONES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM MANGUM,
President of the Senate.
Approved, Feb. 16, 1844.
JOHN TYLER.

REMEDY FOR FILMS ON THE EYE.
A correspondent of the New England
Farmer gives the following recipe for re-
moving films from the eyes of animals, of
the efficacy of which we have no doubt.
Several years since a son of ours had films
on his eyes, which we removed by drop-
ping a small portion of molasses on his
eye-lids when asleep, for three or four
nights in succession. He was so restless,
and resisted the application so resolutely
when awake that we had to avail ourself
of the opportunity offered by his slumbers
to apply the remedy.—*Am. Farmer.*
—
"Films."—Perhaps all your readers do
not know the easiest, as well as most ef-
fectual remedy for removing a film from
the eye of an animal. It is simply to put
a tea-spoonful of molasses on the eye ball.
I have relieved oxen, horses, cows and
sheep in this manner, and know of no
other equal to it.

Foreign News

TEXAS & THE UNITED STATES.
We copy the following joint resolu-
tions for the annexation of Texas to the
United States, which have been submitted
to the Texas Congress. They possess
considerable interest, as embodying the
views of a large portion of the people of
that Republic, in relation to the ques-
tion of Annexation.—*Bicknell's Reporter.*
Sec. 1. Be it resolved by the Senate
and House of Representatives of the Re-
public of Texas in Congress assembled,
That from and after the passage or ap-
proval of this joint resolution by the Con-
gress of the Republic of Texas and the
Congress of the United States of Amer-
ica, That Texas shall become and con-
stitute an integral part of the United
States of America and become one of the
states of that Union.
Sec. 2. Be it further resolved, that the
state of Texas shall be entitled to all the
rights, benefits, privileges and immunities,
legislative, executive and judicial, which
belong to the other states forming the U.
States of America.
Sec. 3. Be it further resolved, that the
state of Texas shall be bounded by the
states of Louisiana and Arkansas so far
as their boundaries extend with the same,
commencing with the mouth of the pass
of the Sabine and Natchez rivers in the
Gulf of Mexico, running with said pass,
re-entering its waters to the Sabine Lake,
thence across Red Lake, entering its wa-
ters to the mouth of the Sabine river;
thence up said river to the thirty-second
degree of north latitude entering the wa-
ters of said river; re-entering its waters,
to the upper north-western side of the
upper Cross Timbers above Cullen's sta-
tion; thence west including the upper
Cross Timbers to the Rio Grande river;
thence down said river, re-entering its wa-
ters, to the Gulf of Mexico to the place
of beginning.
Sec. 4. Be it resolved, that the state of
Texas shall have the entire control and
disposition of all vacant lands included in
its boundaries as set forth in this resolu-
tion, and that the Government of the
United States of America shall possess
and have the disposition of, and the entire
jurisdiction over all the other vacant or
unoccupied territory of Texas.
Sec. 5. Be it further resolved, that in
consideration of the grant made by Texas
of the public lands to the United States,
contained in the fourth section of this res-
olution, that the United States assume
the payment of all the public debt of
Texas at the rate of all the public debt
of said Texas at the time of their creation or
assumption, and for the rate and value
of which the proper references shall be
made.
Sec. 6. Be it further resolved, that the
judicial tribunals of the state of Texas
shall have the entire and only cogni-
tance and jurisdiction of all litigations
which may arise upon or in any wise
grow out of lands, the titles of which
have emanated from the Governments of
Spain, Mexico, Coahuila, and Texas, or
the Republic of Texas, up to the time of
the annexation of Texas to the U. States,
and the courts of the state of Texas, in
all their adjudications upon the aforesaid
litigations, shall be governed by the pre-

sent existing Constitution and laws of the
Republic of Texas so far as they ap-
ply to the same; and in all cases what-
soever, either civil or criminal, for or
against any citizens of Texas, for causes
heretofore existing, the judicial tribunals of
the state of Texas shall in like manner
have the entire, final, and only jurisdic-
tion.
Sec. 7. Be it further resolved, that the
President of the United States appoint,
of the citizens of the state of Texas, a
squadron of officers in the Navy of the
United States, adequate to the command
of three ships of twenty guns each.
Sec. 7. Be it further resolved, that the
President of the United States appoint,
of the citizens of the state of Texas, one
brigade of officers in the standing army of
the United States, (to wit) one Brevet
Brigade General, and all additional offi-
cers necessary for the command of one
brigade of regular troops.
Sec. 9. Be it further resolved, that the
state of Texas shall be entitled to two
members in the Senate and two members
in the lower house of the United States,
until the census be taken by that Govern-
ment.
Sec. 10. Be it further resolved, that
the Federal Government shall have and
exercise all the rights in the state of Tex-
as which are authorized by the federal
Constitution to be exercised in the other
states of the United States, and the juris-
diction of the United States shall com-
mence in the state of Texas as declared
annexed to and become a part of that
Union.
Sec. 11. Be it further resolved, that the
Commissioners be appointed by joint bal-
lot of both houses of Congress, at the
present session, with a salary of
dollars each authorized and required to
lay before the President and both houses
of Congress of the United States of Amer-
ica this resolution; and it shall be the
duty of the said Commissioners, as soon
as practicable, to report to the Executive
of this Republic the action which may be
had by the President and the Congress of
the United States of America upon said
resolution.
Sec. 12. Be it further resolved, that it
is hereby made the duty of the Executive
of this Republic, so soon as he receives
the report of the Commissioners, as con-
templated in the eleventh section of this
resolution, to lay the same before the
Congress of this Republic; and if not in
session at the time of the reception of said
report by the Executive of this Republic
immediately by proclamation to convene
the Congress, and lay said report before
them as made to him by said commissioners,
as provided for in this resolution for
their consideration.
—
LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.
By a passenger on board the brig
American, which arrived at this port
Monday from Carthage, we learn that
there was an attempt at revolution in Lim-
bo, on the 13th of November, the result of
which was doubtful when he left, but
which looked serious. The President
had left the city, to put down the insur-
gents, who were headed by Gen. Castella,
and were marching towards Lima, with a
determination to possess themselves of it,
and put their General in the Presidential
chair, which adds our informant, it seem-
ed very likely that they would do.
The naval news had previously reached
us via Boston.
—
From Rio Janeiro.—We learn from a
gentleman who came passenger in the
bark Catherine, which arrived last eve-
ning from Rio Janeiro that it was expect-
ed that the city of Montevideo would be
compelled to capitulate in a few days,
owing, in a great measure, to the scarcity
of provisions. Considerable fighting
had taken place between the belligerents.
There had been no settlement of difficulties
at Rio Grande. All was quiet in the
neighboring provinces. Business was
extremely dull at Rio Janeiro. American
produce very plenty, and no demand.
—
IRELAND.
A FLAW IN THE INDICTMENT.
The Liverpool Journal of Feb. 24.—a
paper of great authority upon Irish af-
fairs—gives the following:
"We have to state a fact, which must
take away the little interest that may
yet attach to the State Trials; and we
state this fact on authority which we re-
gard as all but official. Of this truth we
have no doubt. There is a flaw in the
indictment. Although convicted and
brought up for judgment, the traversers
will be discharged on this legal defect
being made known. The flaw was first
discovered by the English law officers of
the crown, and the discovery has been
communicated to the Irish Attorney
General. He perseveres, however, be-
cause his purpose will be attained by a
verdict. Some people may think that a
willful error was admitted, the escape of
O'Connell being less embarrassing to
ministers than his imprisonment. Fear-
ing O'Connell's case is in point."
The State Trials.—The absorbing
topic of the day is the State trials, which
are now taking place in Dublin. The
preliminary steps have been marked by

all the excitement and bad feeling be-
tween the opposing parties, for which
unhappy Ireland is distinguished. The
striking of the special jury which is to
try the issue, has ranged against the Gov-
ernment all the Roman Catholic party
who were not previously Repellers.—
From some hundreds of names on the
panel, forty-eight were drawn by bal-
lot, the traversers possessing the same
right as the Crown of pre-emptorily chal-
lenging twelve—twelve on each side.
It happened that out of the forty-eight
drawn, eleven were Roman Catholics;
these the Government challenged, and
the whole were struck off, the representa-
tive of the traversers exclaiming during
the process, "there goes a Catholic! an-
other Papist struck off!" &c. This af-
fair has set the country in a blaze, so to
speak, and unpopular as were the pro-
ceedings, before, it has made them worse.
That proceeding, as may be imagined,
gave great umbrage to the Repeal party,
and the Government has been attacked
with great bitterness for adopting a line
of conduct which looks very like a fore-
going conclusion to pack a jury to ensure
conviction. So great was the indigna-
tion experienced in Ireland at the strik-
ing of all the Roman Catholics from the
jury list, that a requisition for calling an
aggregate meeting of the Catholics of
Ireland was signed in three hours by six-
ty-five barristers, only three of whom
are Repellers. The three first names
appended to the requisition were Richard
Lalor Shiel, M. P.; Thos. Wyse, M. P.;
and N. Ball, son of the Right Honorable
Judge Ball. The bills of the Crown
Counsel (13 in number), are printed
and partly lithographed, and each con-
tains between 340 and 350 pages. The
letter press printing alone in each brief
occupies 170 pages. All persons con-
cerned were called upon by the Crown to
be present in Dublin by Sunday; the 14th
at the latest; and on Monday the battle
of the lawyers began in good earnest.
The charge of a sweeping omission in
the Sheriff's Jury list, is explained by the
Dublin Monitor of the 17th ult. in a pa-
per headed "Most Important."
The revision of the Special Jury List
rests entirely with the Recorder. He
examines the qualifications of any man,
and judges whether he is qualified ac-
cording to law to be placed on the panel.
This done, the juror's book is made out
under the Recorder's direction, and au-
thenticated by him; and then handed over
to the High Sheriff, who is bound by
law faithfully, and truly to make out a
list of jurors that appear on the juror's
book; and it is from this list so made out,
that the Clerk of the Crown strikes special
juries. Now, that a most astounding
discrepancy appears between the num-
ber of gentlemen admitted as special ju-
rors by the Recorder, and the number set
forth in the High Sheriff's list, is undeni-
ably true. The High Sheriff's list
contains 717 names; whereas the num-
ber admitted as qualified jurors by the
Recorder, amounted to 780.—(How this
omission happened, says the Monitor, has
not yet been clearly explained; but this
much is known.)—After the Recorder
had concluded the revision of the panel,
but before that panel had been arranged
in alphabetical order, &c. it was trans-
mitted, made out on slips, to the Recorder,
at Drayton Manor, to be authenticated
by him; and it appears that two slips con-
taining the 63 omitted names, either were
not forwarded to the Recorder, or on being
forwarded, did not come into his hands;
for we understand the Recorder has no
recollection of the omitted names having
reached him.
Monday, the first day of the trials, was
marked by more than usual excitement
in Dublin. The Lord Mayor's state car-
riage bore Mr. O'Connell to the Court,
and was accompanied by a procession
which formed at the learned gentleman's
house, in Merion square. Arrived at
the Court, the words of which were be-
sieged at an early hour; they were taken
leave of by their admirers by hearty
plaudits. The trial had already occupi-
ed seventeen days up to Feb. 24, and it
was expected that it would not be brought
to a close for a week longer. The At-
torney General, in his opening, merely
laid before the jury a chronological his-
tory of Ireland during the last nine months
—the monster meetings, the burning
speeches of O'Connell the proceedings of
the Repeal Association, the organization
of the Repeal movement, the rent, and,
in short, the whole machinery for work-
ing that great national movement. He
disclosed nothing which was not previous-
ly known—nothing which was not open-
ly performed by the chief actors in the
face of day, and in the eye of the sun.—
The Government rested their case main-
ly on the evidence of certain parties be-
longing to the "fourth estate"—the press.
Two of the reporters who appeared for
the Crown—Mr. Hughes and his assist-
ant, were ostensibly employed by the
Government to report the proceedings
connected with the monster meetings; the
other two, it is understood, voluntarily
rendered their services to make out the
case against the traversers.
Mr. Shiel on the 12th day opened the

case for the defence in a masterly and
splendid speech.
A Liverpool paper says:—That elegant
speaker, in this brilliant effort, seems to
have concentrated all his powers. The
speech will charm by the beauty of its
periods not less than by the force of its
reasoning, while, as an appeal to the pas-
sions of the jury, it is one of the most
masterly on record.
There had been a fracas between the
Attorney General and Mr. Fitzgibbon, one
of the counsel for the traversers, which
has excited intense interest, and has been
commented on in a very unsparing man-
ner in all the papers.
O'Connell was to address the jury on
Monday, the 5th inst. Various causes
are assigned for the delay.
The European Times says that "atten-
tion is now almost exclusively occu-
pied in speculating on the verdict of the
jury. In all probability, the trials will
not extend beyond the end of next week,
as the number of witnesses which the
traversers propose to call are not, it is
understood, numerous. The composition
of the jury is certainly in favor of the
crown. On the other hand, the "case"
which the latter has made out is weak,
even in the estimation of its friends." A
Dublin jury, even of the most ultra com-
plexion, will pause before it consigns to
punishment men whose professed object
is to revive the trade of the Irish metrop-
olis, and restore it to its faded glory.—
The question at issue is, after all, rather
a national than a party one, and jurymen
naturally wish like others, to stand well
in the estimation of their fellow citizens.
A conviction may follow the evidence
which has been produced, in which case
an end will be put to the discussion of all
popular grievances, but as matters stand
at present, an acquittal is just as likely to
result as a conviction. But whatever
turn these trials take, matters cannot be
suffered to remain in Ireland as they are.
That country is in a position too critical
for any minister to disregard. Measures
of amelioration must follow. The popu-
lar feeling must be courted, not coerced.
The darkest hour is always preceded by
the dawn.
Mr. Wyse, m. p., is to be leader of the
Whig section of the Irish members of the
present session.
Mr. Nicholas Maher has been at last
prevailed on to offer himself the Repeal
candidate for Tipperary.
Mr. Morgan O'Connell is about to mar-
ry a step-daughter of Mr. Shiel with £20,
000.
Roman Catholic meetings to petition
the Queen on the subject of the special
jury have been held at Drogheda—where
Dr. Crolly, the Catholic Primate of all
Ireland presided; in Kilkenny, Tralco,
Clare, and Cork.
Some reporters for Irish and London
papers having been summoned as witness-
es by the Crown, there has been a gen-
eral meeting of the reporters in Dublin,
to protest against being compelled to give
evidence in judicial proceedings, as cal-
culated to compromise their neutrality,
embarrass them in their vocation, and
impair the public confidence in them.
A political meeting has been held at
Lord Charlemont's, relative to the griev-
ances of Ireland. It was attended by
fifty of the neighboring nobility and gen-
try, among whom were—His Grace the
Duke of Leinster, Marquis of Clanricarde,
Marquis of Kildare, Earl of Claremont,
Leitrim, Earl of Meath, Earl of Milford,
Viscount Acheson, Lord Stuart de Decies.
A petition to Parliament was ad-
justed.
We have to record another agrarian
outrage in Tipperary. Some time ago,
Mr. Walker, a Scotch man and agent to
Mr. Stafford O'Brien, wishing to square a
farm tenanted by one Gleeson, took a
piece of land from a tenant named Nolan,
on which Gleeson received a Rockite no-
tice to give up Nolan's land. A short
time after two men came to Gleeson,
while ploughing, and telling him that they
would not take his life, but would mur-
der him, they broke his arm with a pistol
shot. (The limb was subsequently am-
putated.) For that felony two men, Sta-
pleton and Gleeson, were recently tried
and sentenced to transportation for life.
However, the persecuted Gleeson did not
escape; when returning from mass on
Saturday, he was met near the bridge of
Tyroue by two men, who fired two pis-
tols at his back, leaped upon him, kicked
him, and left him in a dying state for the
balls had entered his chest.
Mr. O'Connell presided at the St. Brid-
get's Orphan Society Dinner on the 9th
inst. In the course of a speech which he
made on the occasion, he remarked that
the children in France were "miscreant
infidel professors, sustained by legal
power and regal authority, deprived the
parent of the free choice of the education
of his child." He was glad of the symp-
toms of weakness that surrounded the
French throne. The Duke of Bordeaux
was a young man who was entirely un-
known until a kind of contest arose be-
tween the French journalists and the
people of Ireland; and since that, thank
Heaven his cause has prospered. The
strength of his party was beginning to

exhibit itself, and he hoped the period
was not far distant when true liberty,
founded upon legitimacy of descent, would
predominate in France—when all other
pretensions would vanish into thin air,
and religion and virtue be presented in
the person who filled that throne—when
the false philosophy of the infidel Univer-
sity plan of France would perish before
a more genial day of light and liberty.
The repeal lyrics grow fiercer: a poem
appears in the Freeman of Thursday
headed "Millions to the rescue!" and con-
taining these lines—
The repeal lyrics grow fiercer: a poem
appears in the Freeman of Thursday
headed "Millions to the rescue!" and con-
taining these lines—
Up, up, to the rescue—the war-whoop resounds,
And your bravest are game for the Sassenach
hounds;
Up, up, to the rescue, and rally to save,
Or ye shall not one drop of the blood of the
brave.
Old tyranny oft played the game with our aires,
And they perished, alas! in rebellion's dead
fires;
But your tactics are now to await the attack,
And you scatter, for ever, the Sassenach peels.
—
Let the onset be theirs, and each forest and
glade
Shall rock at the rush of our warrior men.
—
One of the notices served on the trav-
ersers is remarkable as indicating the vo-
luntariness of the documents and the
vast scope of the proceedings; it re-
quires the traversers to produce in court
the books, letters and documents of the
Repeal Association, on the 15th inst., the
day fixed for the commencement of the
trials. This would be something like a
notice on the House of Commons for the
production of its journals, petitions, &c.
The object of the notice is that if the docu-
ments should not be produced, the Crown
would be at liberty to give secondary evi-
dence respecting them.
Petition of the Dublin Corporation.—
The Lord Mayor of Dublin, accompanied
by other members of the corporation, ar-
rived in London on the 1st to present a
petition to the Queen respecting the pen-
ding State trials. Her Majesty appointed
Friday, the 2d, for its reception. The
following is the answer:—
I receive with satisfaction the assu-
rance that sentiments of loyalty and at-
tachment to my person and crown con-
tinue to be cherished by you:
The legal proceedings to which you
refer are now in progress before a com-
petent tribunal, and I am unwilling to
interrupt the administration of justice
according to law.
It is at all times my anxious desire
that any grievance, of which my people
can justly complain, should be speedily
redressed, and I confide in the wisdom of
the Parliament of the United Kingdom
for the adoption of such legislative mea-
sures as may be necessary for that pur-
pose.
—
PACIFICATION OF IRELAND.—Among the
articles of the new number of the "Edin-
burgh Review," that on Ireland, will
command the especial attention of the
statesman, and scarcely less interesting
to the general reader. It is easily to de-
claim on the grievances of Ireland, or to
 inveigh against a costly religious estab-
lishment maintained for the minority of
the people. All this is too apparent to
admit of any dispute. But the question
now is, what is to be done to stem a
threatened convulsion on the one hand,
and to improve the social position of Ire-
land on the other.
The evils affecting Ireland are divided
by the reviewer into two classes, the phys-
ical and moral. Of the first class are
the want of capital and of small prop-
erties; of the second, insecurity, igno-
rance, and indolence. The insecurity
of person and property necessarily ex-
cludes capital, and the want of capital im-
pedes the improvement of the soil.
While the soil has continued unpro-
ductive, the cultivators, never aspiring
beyond the lowest standard of human
wants, have increased to a degree that
knows no check beyond absolute starva-
tion. They offer extravagant rents as
the only alternative against want—
they care nothing for the amount of rent,
provided they get temporary possession of
the land; and hence, to quote the illus-
tration of the reviewer, the bargain between
landlord and tenant, "is a struggle like
the struggle to buy bread in a besieged
town, or to buy water in an African car-
avan." This is the state of the greater
part of the south of Ireland, where the
land is computed to return on an average
not above a sixth of what might be obtain-
ed if it were submitted to the agriculture of
Scotland. The point is, how the want of
capital and of small proprietors, are to be
removed; and the reviewer answers, by
counteracting the moral evils, insecurity
of person and property, ignorance and
indolence, the prevalence of which will
ever exclude capital.
The reviewer proposes—and we must
be brief in enumerating his various re-
medial propositions—that the Catholic priest-
hood shall be endowed, not out of the re-
venues of the Protestant Church, but out
of the national resources. This endow-
ment is to be confined to the most pressing
wants of the Catholic clergy; a church
would be provided for the flock, a resi-
dence and stipend for the priest, and an
adequate provision for the dignities of
the Catholic Church.

By the scheme of Lord Francis Egerton, urged in 1825, he proposed £1500 a year to each of the four Catholic Archbishops; £1000 to each of the Bishops; £300 to the Deans; and from £60 to £200 to the parochial clergy, according to their classification. The scale recommended by Mr. O'Connell, about the same time was nearly similar; and if the proposition were to be entertained, it could not be less to be effectual.

The amount of this endowment, including an enlarged provision to Maynooth, is calculated at £320,000 a year, and its aim is obviously to obtain a higher grade of men for the priesthood—to convert their situation from one of mischievous dependence on their flocks to a safe dependence on the State; and, in short, to render the Catholic clergy instrumental in raising an industrious and a loyal people. Then the Protestant Church is proposed to be remodelled on the principles already recommended by the Government of Lord Melbourne, so that there shall no longer be, in the language of Lord Morpeth, "livings without duties, clergy without flocks, and pay without work,"—instead of a territorial system, a congregational is enjoined.

The remainder of the ameliorations may be summed up in a steady perseverance with the poor law and extension of education—a modification of the freedom of artisans to combine—an increase of professional or stipendiary Magistrates; and, lastly, the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant as no longer necessary; now that Dublin has been brought within twenty-four hours communication with London, the officials' duties being supplied by the institution of a fourth Secretary of State, and Dublin reconciled to the change by an annual residence of the Sovereign for a few weeks in her Irish capital, and by an occasional session of Parliament in College Green.

COFFEE DRINKERS

Will perhaps like to read the following description of the process of raising coffee and preparing it for market, in Havana which we extract from one of the entertaining "Hieroglyphics" in the New Orleans Picayune:

"The seed is first planted in a nursery as it were; while it is sprouting up into a young tree or plant, the field for its transplantation—sometimes covering hundreds of acres—is being weeded and prepared. When the saplings attain the proper age and growth, they are taken up and planted for permanent purpose in the coffee field. They are put down in rows at distances from each other of from four to six feet longitudinally. Here they remain until they are worn out by bearing coffee; some in soils for a period as long as twenty years.—The field being thus planted, the whole of the planter's attention, year after year, is now directed, first to keeping the plantation clean, and entirely free from weeds, for this is indispensably necessary to the good and wholesome growth of the trees; next in trimming the trees, so as to prevent them from reaching a higher altitude than the coffee can be plucked from by the hand, or extending their branches too wide, thereby preventing the pickers from passing too easily around them. Secondly, in plucking or picking off the coffee berries from the tree in the proper season, and thirdly in preparing it for market. The weeding is done with great care, not so much as a single blade of grass is to be discovered among the coffee trees, covering entire acres, and thus the whole powers of the soil, which is a soil of a heavy reddish color, are preserved for their nourishment. Round the bounds of the coffee field, and at convenient distances, through them there are walks or avenues, the margins of which are laid out with great taste, and planted with palm, orange and other trees giving it great beauty: indeed a coffee plantation seems to be nothing more or less than an overgrown but well tended garden. It affords a surpassingly sweet perfume, and when the trees are in flower, or when the berries are red—some still being green—it is picturesque beyond anything.

As the tree does not send forth all its blossoms simultaneously, a portion of berries become ripe before the rest, and hence the process of picking is repeated at different periods. The blossom first shoots forth in the latter part of April or May, or the early part of June.—The berry first assumes a green hue, and as it becomes more ripe it changes to a deep red. The picking is performed in August and September. The general process of preparing the coffee for market is this:—It is first placed on a glazier of circular shape and smoothly plastered surface, built expressly for the purpose, in a quantity ranging about twelve inches in depth. This is done for the purpose of drying the shell or husk of the berries, of every one which contains two or three grains of coffee. It is next on the same glazier, but in less quantities, dried by exposure to the sun; when dried, it is put in a circular mill or trough, where a wheel passing over it breaks off the shell and clears the grain from all incumbrances. It is next winnowed, by which the broken husks are blown off from the grain, and lastly it is picked or assorted, the pickers using their hands alone and having no aid from machinery, dividing the crop, grain by grain, into their different classes—superior, middling and inferior. It is then put up for market.

An eminent modern writer beautifully says: "The foundation of domestic happiness is faith in the virtue of woman. The foundation of political happiness, is confidence in the integrity of man. The foundation of all happiness temporal and eternal—is reliance on the goodness of God."

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT. GEN. JOSEPH SMITH, NAUVOO, ILLINOIS.

OUR PRICE CURRENT.—In consequence of some irregularity in our exchange papers from St. Louis, we have been unable, for a few weeks past, to correct the price of all the articles in the list. The difficulty is now obviated, and hereafter, the farmers, merchants, and all others, may depend upon a correct weekly statement of the price of all articles.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

A very animated debate has taken place in Congress in regard to Oregon. Mr. Haden, Mr. Wise, Mr. Wentworth, and other honorable gentlemen, principally from the West, have contended for the propriety of the United States retaining it as their indefeasible right; their right by discovery; their right by possession; their right by agreement; and by every thing that will give strength and solidity to title, while the British have not the color of a claim or the least shadow of a title. On the other hand, some of our compromising statesmen feel a disposition to treat with the British in order to secure a fortune at "one fell swoop," mortgage Texas, possess Oregon, and claim all the unsettled regions of the world for hunting and trapping; and should a humble honest man, red, black or white, exhibit a better title, these gentlemen have only to clothe the judge with richer ermine, and spangle the lawyer's fingers with finer rings, to have the judgment of his peers, and the honor of his land, as a patron of honesty, virtue and humanity, while the motto hangs on this nation's escutcheon: "E tryp man has his price?"

Why should we, as a proud, independent nation, give way to British intrigue—truckle to British power, or submit to British encroachments. Besides every principle of philanthropy, nationality, and patriotism would forbid it. Thousands of our hardy pioneers have settled there. They have endured all the hardships incident to a new country. They went there because it was American soil, and they believed when they went there that they would be protected by American power, by American influence, and by American spirit. They considered that the keen-eyed Eagle would be swift to fly to their protection and that under the shadow of her wings all her off-springs might rest secure;—and shall they now have to leave a foreign power and become the serfs of British Lords, and the subjects of British tyranny? Our western statesmen say no! Gen. Smith says no! and if we understand anything about the tone of public feeling, no! is reiterated by all the hardy sons of the west. We say let them have their rights; let them be protected, and let them know that Columbia never forsook any of her noble sons.

To FARMERS.—We would give a friendly hint, as the time draws near when it is necessary to prepare the ground for seed, perhaps it would not be amiss to remind them that it would be well to pay a little more attention to the raising of small grain, such as oats, rye, buckwheat, springwheat, and such grains as are more generally used, rather than devoting the whole of their attention to the raising of corn. If we have plenty of the above named grains, we shall not have to eat so much John-nike. Don't pinch us for potatoes, either; let's have plenty of murrhey's growing. We ought to prepare also to make our own sugar and molasses from corn. We have given ample instructions in regard to the manufacture of corn-stalk sugar, and shall give other extracts; certainly it is better and much more profitable to make our own sugar, than to be dependent upon a foreign market.

A MISTAKE.

We copy the following from the Greenville Patriot:

"Six K's, all standing in a row," are understood to indicate that Kinderhook, Kass, Kalhoun Kan't Kwite Kom't—two more make out that Klay Kan! The writer evidently labors under a mistake; it only requires the letter T added, to number Klay among the rest of the incapables. It would then read Klay Kant Kum it. Indeed, all the seven K's put together would make nothing but Kuerolous—Kliqueing—Klumsy—Kumbrous—Klod-hoppers—Kant Kum it. Kinderhook, Kass, Kalhoun, nor Klay; Kan never surely win the day. But if you want to know who Kan, You'll find in General Smith the man.

WHERE CAN I GET A DEED EX-

ECUTED!

To this frequent question, we say,—AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE; in Gen. Smith's Brick Store; where you will find the Recorder of the city; the clerk of the municipal court, and the clerk of the Mayor's Court; either of whom will take an acknowledgement of your deeds under seal, so that they will pass in the city or out, in the State or out, in the Union or out, as well as if taken before the Circuit or Supreme Court; and as cheap or cheaper, we presume, than if taken by a Magistrate. If you will take our advice, try it and see; and if you will not, don't trouble us any more with the question: Where can we get a deed acknowledged?

N. B. A Magistrate cannot take the acknowledgement of a deed, which is going out of the country.

HOME MANUFACTURE.

We have just received a Hat from the firm of Spencer, Johnson, and Herriman, of this City, we pronounce the article, good fashionable and useful; we think as good as good as can be obtained in St. Louis, or elsewhere, for the same money. And we recommend our friends when they can obtain as good articles in Nauvoo, as in other places to encourage their own, and build up Nauvoo.

FOR THE NEIGHBOR.

THE PIE PLANT.

Mr. Neighbour,—As I have always a desire to impart to others what seems to be to myself of real utility, and knowing that apples are very scarce, and levers of the fruit are very abundant in this good

city. I take leave to inform your readers, that I have found an excellent substitute in the Pie plant for summer use in this place. The *Rheum Rhabarbarum*, or "pie plant," so called, is a native of Asia and perfectly hardy here; it is of the same family of the medicinal Rhubarb and the roots of it may be applied with the same success in sickness and to a biter purpose, as it acts more moderate.

The leaf stalk of plant is a well known substitute for the green apple or gooseberry, in the early part of spring and has always been extensively used where ever its good qualities have been known; although it is commonly rejected by those unacquainted with it under the name of "Rhubarb bone," the name of "pie plant" has been adopted, which has given a different flavor to the thing altogether, and even without this new nomenclature, there is no fear of any medicinal qualities in the stalk which contains nothing more than a very pleasant acid juice which when made into pies as green apples with a little sugar or molasses is not only very good but also extremely wholesome. It may be cultivated in some manner as corn or potatoes by sowing the seed in hills or placing the plants about the same distance in the spring, when once planted it may remain for several years and more, the good rotten manure is put to it every year the better will be the produce.

E. SALTERS.

PLANTING ORNAMENTAL TREES IN CITY LOTS AND COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

Mr. Editor—It is greatly to be regretted that with every enterprise and general improvement of the city of Nauvoo, and its environs, that little attention is paid to that useful part of rural economy, ornamental plantations, no one seems to step forward and say "oh, spare that oak!" but the axe seems to be laid to the root of every old inheritance of the forest with unsparing hand, and if continued so for a few years not one relic will be left to point out to the traveller a monument where once stood the wild wood or the wild deer retired to repose from the unshaded prairie. It has been an ever failing custom in all new wooded contries to cut down every tree; and it has also been as certain when once done, an error has been discovered—hence after demolishing the old patriarchs of the forest new plantations have been made when the owners of land have been deprived of utility and comforts of trees.

Ornamental trees are not only useful as ornaments, serving to give a lively variety and change of too much sameness; but they are also useful by emitting a wholesome air in cities and thickly inhabited places and imbuing the impure effluvia that causes sickness & ill health. To this I am aware that no one of taste will dispute that a country well diversified with trees and ornamental plantations is far more inviting than the unsheltered prairie with one continued sameness, and I am certain when we consider how much cattle are comforted by the shade of trees in summer and shelter in winter, that no pains should be spared to have such useful appendages to every dwelling the inmates of which are also benefited in the same manner.

It will far exceed my prescribed limits in this place to point out the different methods of planting trees, my object here being to call the attention of the public to the subject in hopes that some mercy may be shown to the old inheritance of the forest.

QUERCUS AMERICANA.

THE LAST HOUR OF THE FALSE PROPHET.

The signs of the speedy fulfillment of the predictions against Mohammedanism, are multiplying every day. At the present time, anarchy and confusion prevail throughout the Turkish Empire, and the attempts of the European powers to support her, has ten her ruin. An intelligent traveller thus writes of his country: "Turkey is in the agonies of dissolution, and will soon be a mere corpse. One of the princes under her protection, Servia, has been lately revolutionized, and its reigning prince dethroned. The government at Constantinople acquiesces, because it is too feeble to oppose the revolution. In Syria is the same anarchy. The Druses and Christians of Mount Lebanon are prey to perpetual wars, and obey no superior authority. No law, no safety, no security for property in this unhappy country. What does the Sultan do? He promises to act against the rebels, but does not. Is it not a sign that the last hour has come for the followers of Mahomed?"

Atmospheric Railroads.—We have before named to our readers, discoveries which had excited much interest in Europe, in regard to atmospheric railways. The speed by this mode of transit is said as far exceeds that of the locomotive plan, as the locomotive speed exceeds that of the stage coaches. It is also said to be not more than half as expensive as the locomotive system. An atmospheric railway is in successful operation in Ireland, upon the extension of the Dublin and Kingston Railway.

Along the entire line, and between the rails, runs a pipe, which on the Kingston and Dalkey line, is fifteen inches in diameter. Along the entire length of this is a slit or opening, through which a bar passes, connecting a piston (which moves freely in the pipe) with the carriage outside. The opening at the top of the pipe is covered with a leathern strap, extending the whole length of the pipe, and two inches broader than the opening. Under and over this leathern strap are riveted iron plates, the top ones twelve inches and half an inch broader than the opening, the bottom ones narrower than the opening in the pipe, but the same length as those at the top. One edge of the leathern is screwed firmly down, like a common bucket valve, and forms a hinge on which it moves. The other edge

of the valve falls into a groove in the groove or trough is filled with a composition, made of beeswax and tallow, well worked by hand, so as to make it pliable and tough before spreading it in the groove; this composition being pressed against the edge of the leathern valve which rests in the groove, makes the valve air tight, or at least sufficiently so for all practical purposes. As the piston is moved along the pipe by the pressure of the atmosphere, that side of the valve resting on the groove is lifted up by an iron roller, fixed on the same bar to which the piston is attached; thus clearing an opening for the bar to pass as it moves along. The opening thus made allows the air to pass freely behind the piston; the disturbance which takes place in the composition by the lifting of the valve is again smoothed down and rendered airtight as at first, by a hot iron running on the top of the composition after the valve is shut down.—This has actually been done when the piston was travelling at the rate of seventy miles per hour, and was smoothed down airtight after it by the iron above mentioned. It is contemplated to place stationary engines along the line, about three miles apart; at each engine or station there is an equilibrium valve fixed in the pipe so that each three miles or section of pipe can be either exhausted or filled with air independently of the sections. The equilibrium valve is made to move freely out of the way of the piston by the carriage while passing it, so that the train passes from one section of pipe to another without any stoppage. It is evident that as the tractive force is derived from the pressure of the atmosphere on the piston, the amount of the pressure will depend upon two causes: 1. the extent of exhaustion on one side of the piston and the area of the piston itself. On the Kingston and Dalkey line, the diameter of the piston is fifteen inches; the usual working exhaustion is from eighteen to twenty inches, which propels six carriages filled with passengers (amounting to about thirty-five tons) up an incline averaging 1 in 120, at the rate of forty miles per hour.—Saturday Courier.

Melancholy Steamboat Disaster.—The steamboat De Soto, which arrived on Saturday morning, brought intelligence of a lamentable disaster, the particulars of which, as far as they have transpired, are as follows:

On Friday morning, 1st inst., between 3 and 4 o'clock, the steamers Buckeye and De Soto came together in the middle of Old River, a little below the Aichafalaya, the former bound up Ouchita, and the latter down Red River, by which collision the Buckeye was so much damaged that she sunk to the hurricane reef in less than 5 minutes. There was supposed to have been about 300 souls on board the Buckeye, of whom from 60 to 80 perished. The larboard side of the De Soto struck the starboard side of the Buckeye, just about the forehatch. Amongst those lost, were a daughter, about ten years of age, and sister-in-law (Miss Smith a young lady) of Mr. Hyams, of Alexandria, who also lost fifteen negroes; Mr. John Blunt lost his wife and child and seven negroes; Mr. A. McKenzie lost his wife and seven children and four negroes, Col. King lost two children; Mr. Beard attempted to swim ashore with his nephew on his back and both were drowned. There was a great many deck passengers, both whites and negroes, but few were saved. The bodies of Mr. Hyams' sister-in-law and child, were afterwards recovered and brought down on the De Soto. The bodies of four children, names unknown, were also recovered. The De Soto remained alongside until all the survivors were rescued, and all the baggage and goods which could be got out saved. The upper works of the Buckeye separated from the hull and floated ashore before the De Soto left her. The night was clear and the moon shining bright. A young man and his two sisters had got on board at White's landing the night before; both sisters perished.

The register book of the Buckeye, in which the names of the passengers were entered, was not saved. It is impossible therefore, to ascertain the names or exactly the number who perished. It is thought that most of the cabin passengers escaped, and that nearly all on deck were drowned.—[N. O. Bulletin, 4th inst.]

Disaster of King William's College, Isle of Man, by Fire.—The whole of this beautiful, modern, and extensive educational establishment was destroyed on the morning of Sunday week. The fire broke out in the western wing, either in the class rooms of the English department, or in the boy's dining room immediately below. Shortly after two o'clock, the first alarm was given; but for many hours after this, there was no fire engine, ladder, or supply of water, that could be used with any effect; and the flames, having thus unchecked progress, rapidly spread through the corridors and the entire of the vast building, including the class rooms, the dwelling-house of the Rev. Mr. Dixon, the principal, the beautiful chapel; and the great tower, which, with the exception of the apartments of the Rev. Mr. Cumming, the vice-principal, situated in the eastern wing, were totally destroyed. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the Clerk of the Rolls, the High Bailiff, and nearly all the respectable inhabitants of Castletown and the neighborhood, were shortly on the spot; also the company of the 6th foot, presently stationed at Castletown, headed by their captain, and every thing that could be done was adopted; but the absence of an engine for several hours—the essential requisite being wanting—the de-

vouring element spread with uncontrolled fury, and every thing that could be done was to secure as much of the furniture, books, and other property, as possible; but even here the want of ladders, whereby an entrance might have been saved. The greater part of the private library of the principal, a portion of the wines, and some articles of furniture in the front rooms, were saved by great exertions; but the very valuable library of the College, containing many works of great value, and a curious collection of bibles, from the time of Coverdale, upwards of fifty different languages, many unique MSS. relating to Manx ecclesiastical affairs; and the very valuable military models and plans, maps, mathematical and other instruments, many of which cannot be replaced, without much labour and expense, belonging to Mr. Brown, the professor of English and modern literature, were completely destroyed. The building was insured in the Sun office for £2,000, and Mr. Dixon's property for £2,200; but the loss to the building alone cannot be under £4,000. Mr. Cumming was uninsured. A meeting of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, the lord bishop, and others of the trustees, together with the Rev. R. Dixon, principal of the trustees to gether with the Rev. R. Dixon, principal of the college, was held on Monday, when it was resolved that rooms should be procured to carry on the usual studies; that an investigation should be entered into to endeavour to discover the cause of the fire; and that instant measures should be pursued towards the restoration of the college, on a more secure plan.—[Mon's Herald.]

GOLD PENS.—Among the numerous little rills that swell the tide of industrial activity in Cincinnati, may be mentioned the manufacture of gold pens. Messrs. Sheppard & Davies, from the east, have recently established this business here, and we are glad to notice, are well encouraged.

These pens are of pure gold coin, so nicely prepared as to give them great elasticity. They are warranted to last twelve months, and with proper care will last three or four years. The nib is composed of some indurated material, which is as smooth as glass, and runs easily over the roughest paper, and even over damp newspapers. This no other metal pen will do, as they corrode, and grow sharper and rougher by use. Mr. Grundy, the writing master, tells us that several months' experience satisfies him they are the best pens used. They cost four dollars each; but as they are always in order, and thus save much time in mending, and will last two or three years, we mean no indiscriminate puffing, in pronouncing them the very best and cheapest pens that can be used; not even excepting the old standard article for a long time furnished by the ancient firm of Goose, Gander & Co.—[Cin. Atlas.]

RELIGIOUS WOMEN.—They are the women who bless, dignify, and in truth adorn society. The painter, indeed, does not make his fortune by setting to him; the jeweller is neither brought into vogue, by furnishing their diamonds, nor undone by not being paid for them; the prosperity of the milliner does not depend on affixing their name to a cap or collar; the poet does not celebrate them; the novelist does not dedicate them;—but they possess the affection of their husbands; the attachment of their children; the esteem of the wise and good; and above all, they possess His favor "whom to know is eternal life."

STAINING WOOD.

This is a process but little understood, and yet it is one that may be readily accomplished by an ordinary workman. For a bright red stain for wood, make a strong infusion of Brazil chips in water impregnated with pearl ashes, in the proportion of an ounce to a gallon. With this infusion, after it has stood with frequent stirring two or three days, strained and made boiling hot, brush the wood over until it appears strongly colored; and while it is wet, brush it over with alum water, made in the proportion of two ounces of alum to a quart of water. For a less bright red, brush over the wood with a tincture made by dissolving an ounce of dragon's blood in a pint of water.

For a pink or rose red, add to a gallon of the above infusion of Brazil wood, two ounces of pearl ashes, and use it as before observing to brush the wood over often with the alum water. These reds may be varnished in the ordinary way. It may be proper to add that vegetable colors are not so durable as those from metals.

Wood may be stained green by dissolving verdigris in vinegar, or the crystal of verdigris in water, and with the hot solution brushing over the wood till it is duly stained.

Early Turnips. Select a good sandy or loamy piece of ground in your garden, put on as much cow-dung as your spadesman can well turn up. Let him rake it as fine as possible. Then sow over it a mixture of lime and ashes, in equal proportions; after which, sow a sufficient quantity of the early Dutch turnip seed. Rake it in, and beat the ground with the back of the spade, or of the shovel. Their subsequent culture consists in thinning out with the hand and hoe, and keeping down the weeds.

Early Beans. The Windsor, Mazarin, Lisbon, white-blossom, or Quaker beans may each and all be planted after the tenth of this month. To continue a supply, it will be necessary to plant every two weeks for a month or two.

From the Chicago Democrat. CONGRESSIONAL. HARBOR AND RIVER APPROPRIATION BILL.

Washington, Feb. 22, 1844. I send you the harbor and river appropriation bill, that you may see that the Committee on Commerce, notwithstanding the fears of some of our western friends, have dealt fairly by us. The Illinois River, you will be happy to see, is included. As to harbors, no new work is included save that at Sandusky where, unless a harbor is so in mind, all chances for a safe landing will be entirely destroyed. This is what is called the first class of harbors and rivers. Should this pass, a second class bill embracing sundry important new works, will be introduced.

Mr. McClelland, who reported it, is from Monroe, Michigan, and is entitled with Gen. Reed, of Erie, to great credit. He is a brother of Capt. McClelland, who superintends the Chicago harbor. Both these gentlemen have labored under many disadvantages in perfecting the bill and I think they have got it as satisfactory as could be expected under the circumstances. But its fate, from local prejudices and constitutional scruples, is not so certain. At any rate, there is to be a great battle upon it.

For the improvement of the Ohio river, between Pittsburg and the Falls at Louisville, \$50,000.

For the improvement of the Ohio river below the Falls at Louisville, and of the Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, and Arkansas rivers, \$180,000.

For removing obstructions to the navigation in the harbor of St. Louis, \$25,000.

For the continuation of the breakwater structure at Burlington, Lake Champlain, State of Vermont, \$10,000.

For the continuation of the breakwater structure at Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain, State of New York, \$10,000.

For the continuation of the works at Port Ontario, Lake Ontario, \$10,000.

For the continuation of the works at the Harbor of Oswego, Lake Ontario, State of New York, \$20,000.

For the further removal of obstructions at the mouth of the Genesee river, in the State of New York, \$10,000.

For the continuation of the work at Oak Orchard creek, Lake Ontario, \$5,000.

For continuing the improvement at Big Solus bay, Lake Ontario, \$5,000.

For the continuation and enlargement of the present harbor at Buffalo, State of New York, \$10,000.

For the continuation of the works at Dunkirk, State of New York, \$5,000.

For the continuation of the works at the harbor of Erie, on Lake Erie, \$10,000.

For the continuation of the works at Connetquot harbor, in the State of Ohio, \$5,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Ashtabula, Ohio, \$5,000.

For the further improvement of Grand River harbor, in the State of Ohio, \$10,000.

For continuing the works at the Huron harbor, on Lake Erie, \$5,000.

For the continuation of the works at the harbor of Cleveland, Ohio, \$25,000.

For the preservation of the harbor at Sandusky city, Ohio, and improving the same \$15,000; the same to be expended under the orders of the Secretary of War according to such plan of improvement as may be recommended by him;

For the further improvement of River Raisin harbor, Michigan, \$20,000;

For the further improvement of the harbor at St. Joseph, Michigan, \$20,000;

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Michigan city, State of Indiana, \$25,000.

For the further improvement of the harbor of Chicago, Illinois, \$30,000;

For continuing the works at the harbor at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, \$20,000.

For the preservation and repair of harbors on the lakes, other than those enumerated, the construction of which has been authorized by law, and which have been partially completed, \$20,000.

The Mechanic.—The following noble and striking description of a "Mechanic," is from the play called the "Carpenter of Ronen."

"They, sir, are God's true noblemen! What have mechanics not done? Have they not opened the chambers of the mighty deep and extracted its treasures, and made the raging billows their highway, on which they ride as on a tame steed? Are not the elements of fire and water chained to the crank, and at the mechanic's bidding compelled to turn it? The forked lightning is their plaything, and they ride triumphantly on the wings of the mighty winds. To the wise they are flood gates of knowledge, and the kings and queens are decorated with their handy works. He who made the Universe was the first mechanic."

Miners.—There are about 4,000 Miners, in Jo Davies's county, and the adjoining territories who make Galena their place of trade. During the past winter, the majority of these have been making but little more than wages; and quite a number of them, we hear, have struck good leads. The winter, which has been very open, has been very unfavorable, in many situations, on account of the surface water settling in the mineral holes. But, notwithstanding, a very large amount of lead has been made, and as soon as navigation opens, which from the present state of the weather, must be in a few days, will be converted into cash. Then for busy times.

The sea at Odessa has withdrawn two thirds of a mile from the land, leaving the ships high and dry.

Another Member of Congress Dead.—The Washington papers of the 2d, announce the death of the Hon. Henry Frick, one of the members from Penn. He died on the day previous, about 12 o'clock, in the 50th year of his age.

Melting of a Watch in the pocket of a Man.—During a violent thunder-storm, a fishing boat, belonging to Mayell, in the Shelland Islands, was struck by lightning. The electric fluid came down the mast, which it tore into shivers, and melted a watch in the pocket of a man who was sitting close by the side of the mast, without injuring him. Not only was the man altogether unharmed, but his clothes also were unharmed; and he was not aware of what had taken place, until, on taking out his watch, he found it all fused into one mass.

Benefit of Advertising.—A short time ago we advertised that a certain gentleman would hear of something to his advantage if he would make us acquainted with his whereabouts. A relative called forthwith, and told us that our enquiry was a member of the Legislature in Michigan, and that he would convey our information to him. So we told him that the Hon. gentleman owed us \$5 for newspapers, and that if he didn't pay us pretty soon, we would run him through our poetry mill. The fellow's chin fell, his eyes glared at us, and then, how he sloped! He had come all the way from Attica, 22 miles, to hear the news!—*Perry Dem.*

Mr. Gilmour who was sent to Scotland from this country under the treaty for trial, has been acquitted of having killed her husband. It was shown that arsenic was commonly used on the farm to kill rats—that she made no objection when her husband was ill to end for a physician,—that she expressed a willingness to disinter the body for examination—said she had been sent away to America, but was desirous of remaining until the affair was settled. It was understood that she would soon be married to Mr. Anderson the young man whom she loved so ardently before her parents compelled her to marry Mr. Gilmour.

Brief.—"Halloo, mister!" said a Yankee teamster, who appeared in something of a hurry, "what time is it? and where are you going? How deep is the creek? and what is the price of butter?"

"Fast one—almost two—home—waist deep—and nine pence," was the reply.

Poor Cass.—General Cass resides in Wayne county, Michigan. The Loco focos of that county have instructed their delegates to the State convention to vote for Mr. Van Buren. A prophet is not without honor save in his own country, was certainly the thought of the General on hearing these instructions in favor of his rival from his immediate neighbors.

Do Something.—Do something, young man; don't be a living corpse all your days from which the active multitude shriek as from putrefaction. But stir your muscles, circulate your blood, and stretch your bones. God did not make you for an automaton; or he would never have stamped his image on your brow, he made you for a man—living, active, energetic, immortal. Then do something; do it now not next week, or next month, but now. Look up—stir yourself—shake off your lethargy—open your eyes—and spring to work; for your life goes at something, or you will corrode and perish with rust, to be worth nothing to mankind, more than your flesh and blood will produce for enriching the ground.

"What shall I do?" you ask, as if your Maker had made a fool of you and never intended you should labor. Do? Why there is every thing to do—whichever way you look, there is work enough to employ your heart and hands a thousand lifetimes. Fields to cultivate and men to elevate; sciences to be progressed and trades to be facilitated; minds to be untrammelled; and civilization to be extended. Just possess the disposition and be determined to do something and you will never be at a loss what to engage in.

Cameo cutting, which it was thought could not be done out of Rome, is now done in New York by a Yankee! He does it so well, too, it cannot be distinguished from the finest executed at the Eternal City.

Condemned for Cocker.—If a fellow has nothing when he gets married, and the gal has nothing, is her things fizen, or his things hurn?—*Jonathan.*

A Floating Alarm Whistle has been invented for the preservation of life and property at sea. It is of such power as to be heard a distance of many miles. It is somewhat similar to a large barrel organ, with a downward projection and with accordion-like tongues. The motion of the waves makes it whistle, and the fiercer the storm, the louder is its warning voice.

A New Free State. The proposal for the division of the State of Tennessee is again before the legislature of that State—a bill for the purpose having been introduced. The mountain region that is embraced in the contemplated State, must be inhabited by non-slaveholders; and the movement is an anti-slavery one. The counties proposed to be added, in order to form the new State, to be named "Frankland," are twenty-six in number. It is proposed also in the bill that to the new State may be added such portions of the States of North Carolina, Virginia, and Georgia, as may be added for the purpose.

A Flaming Mountain.—The Boston Journal says that Captain Ross, during his late exploring expedition to the Arctic Ocean, discovered a mountain 12,400 feet above the level of the sea, in latitude 77.32 south, and longitude 167 east, which emitted flame and smoke in grand profusion. He named this splendid volcano Mount Erebus.

I remember hearing of a dear lover of books, who had his library burned down to the ground. When his friends expressed their surprise that he should bear his loss with so much calmness, his reply was: "I must have learned but little from my books, if they have not taught me to endure the loss of them."—*Selected.*

A Remarkable Child.—The Rockville (Md.) Journal gives the following description of an infant with whiskers, and vouchers for the correctness of the statement:

"Although we have not seen this wonderful prodigy, we can vouch for the truth of our statement from the facts we have gathered from respectable gentlemen who have seen it, as well as from the attending physician. Instead of exaggeration in description given us, we fell far short of the truth. The child, which is now four weeks old, healthy, and likely to live, has not only whiskers on both sides of its face, nearly meeting under the chin, and as thick as any dandy would be proud of having, but its forehead, back, shoulders, and breast are completely coated with hair as thick as lamb's wool. As remarkable as this may seem, the facts are as we have stated them. The child is to be christened Esau Bushrod.

A Beautiful Sight.—A beautiful girl milking a beautiful cow just at sunset, on a beautiful evening, and singing "home, sweet home."

A Village Sign Board.—Bear sold here: our house Bruin.

Incorrigible.—The Irish Attorney-General, in a discussion with the traversers' counsel as to a circumstance which happened previous to the trial, said that he denied the fact!

Tinder.—A thin rag (such for instance, as the dresses of modern females), intended to catch sparks, raise a flame, and light up a match!

The delicate situation of Queen Victoria is announced as the fashion for the coming winter. In England, the rule is to follow the Queen; in this country folks can do as they please.—*Wash. Capital.* You are mistaken, timid youth. Some of them can't do as they please.—*N. Y. Aurora.*

A Pertinent Question.—We were all children once, my dears!—*La! mal then who took care of the babies!*

Let no man be ashamed to work. Let no man be ashamed of a hard fist, or a sunburnt countenance. Let him be ashamed only of ignorance and sloth. Let no man be ashamed of poverty. Let him only be ashamed of idleness and dishonesty.

A Mother's Love.—There is so divine a holiness in the love of a mother, that no matter how the tie that binds her to the child was formed, it becomes, as it were, consecrated and sacred, and the past is forgotten; and the world and its harsh verdicts swept away, when the love alone is visible, and the God who watches over the little one sheds his smile over the human deputy, in whose tenderness there breathes his own!—*Bulwer.*

Poisoning.—A Warning.—The Hagerstown News states that the family of Mr. Peter Knolly, near that place, being seized with an unaccountable and severe illness upon sending for a physician, it was found that they had been poisoned by eating apple-butter which had been put in earthen crocks. Upon examination it was found that the glazing, which was highly poisonous, had peeled from the crock and fallen into the butter, changing it to a dark purple color. Persons cannot be too careful in this matter, as every fall we are called upon to record the effects of carelessness therein.—*Ex Paper.*

The St. Augustine News contains the following interesting statement:

Change of Habit.—We have shown a day or two since, a centipede, about an inch and a half in length, ejected under the influence of an emetic from the stomach of a lad in this city; at the time of its being thrown off it was dead. A short time after a centipede, three inches in length, a red and kicking, was thrown up. It is a question of some niceness to determine the mode of entry, age, and the duration of these poisonous insects in the human stomach; and how far the solvent power of the gastric juice, in this instance failed in its action on the living animal, as well as influence on the dead one.

The earth is our workhouse, but Heaven is our storehouse. Our chief business here should be to lay up treasure there.

We should regard this world's moral pollutions as we do its muddy walks, which we go through, to be sure, because we must, but with our pantaloons rolled up to boot top, as if we would contract none of the defilement.

WRECK OF THE PHENIX IN A SNOW STORM, DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

The following particulars of this melancholy catastrophe are extracted from

a letter of the Captain (R. Turner) to the owner of the vessel, (Mr. T. Suckney, Scarborough):—

After stating that the vessel sailed from Miramichi on the 22d November, from which time up to the 28th very boisterous weather was experienced, the letter proceeds to say:—About two o'clock on the morning of the 26th, the wind had increased to a hurricane, the ship running under double reefed maintop and close reefed foretop and foresail.

Shortly afterwards the land was reported a head, and the ship was immediately hauled close upon a wind, but she was so close in that it was impossible to clear it, and about three o'clock she struck on the west side of Langley Island (Newfound): It was impossible for us to do any thing more for the safety of the ship; still I entertained an idea that she could be got off, and directed the crew to cut away the mainmast. Our efforts proved fruitless, and at half past four the sea made such a sweep over the decks that we sought refuge in the cabin.

There we remained till the violence of the storm and surf stove in the starboard side and stern windows; and, owing to the constant working of the rudder, the deck and skylight were broken in.

We now took shelter in the fore-cabin, and it here appeared as if all our lives were to be sacrificed, for the sea appeared above the lower deck; and as a last remedy, we were obliged to go upon the main deck to prolong our existence. Here we were exposed to the full fury of the storm; and to prevent ourselves being washed overboard, we lashed each other to the most secure spars on deck. About nine o'clock, a female passenger expired from exposure to the cold, which was very intense. The sea by this time had torn away the bulwark rails, and the vessel lay almost motionless. Shortly after the surf swept away the jolly-boat; almost instantly afterwards the skill was washed out of the long-boat, and turned bottom up in the sea.

All means of escape were now apparently at an end; for the long-boat stood in a fair way of also being washed overboard, and all had their eyes turned upon her to save life. A poor seaman jumped into her in order to make a rope fast, so that if she should be swept away she would still be secure to the ship.

While he was performing this gallant action, away went the long-boat overboard with him in her, right clear of the vessel. We now considered that our hours were numbered, and made the best of our way into the long-boat, but on getting forward and perceiving that the boat was stove in, I thought it most prudent to return to the wreck. Notwithstanding, six men, with the mate, Mr. Thomas Smith, and a boy, got into the boat, although by this time she was filling with water. I entreated them to return, but they kept calling to the rest of the crew to follow their example and let go the painter. The men being nearly perished with cold, felt no disposition to move, either to get into the boat or loosen the rope, and the mate immediately cut it, and away she went to the lee of the ship, without a single oar to conduct her through the boiling surf. The first wave that struck the boat, completely turned her bottom upwards, and the whole of the unfortunate fellows (eight in number) in her immediately perished within fifteen yards of the wreck. The six that now remained on board took refuge in the after-companion, but from this spot we were soon roused by the deck parting from the larboard side, after carrying a long way to the starboard side. Instantly we rushed forward, little expecting that we should meet with another place of refuge, which we did near the fore-cabin again. But we were once more forced to fly, owing to the deck breaking up, and the foremast falling over the starboard bow. At this period we saved ourselves in a truly miraculous manner, about twenty-five feet of the deck, abate the windlass parted from the wreck, and upon that we placed ourselves, and were floated through a tremendous sea safe ashore. We were in a most pitiable condition, and reduced to state of great exhaustion. We were kindly received by the wreckers, who procured us a shelter in a house, of which there were two or three on the island.

The French Government have taken charge of that part of the cargo that has been recovered; and which they intend to sell for the benefit of the underwriters.—*(Daily Weekly Messenger.)*

HORTICULTURAL FACTS.

Fruit trees which have had their roots frozen in removal, may be preserved by burying them in the ground, before they have in the least degree thawed. The common opinion that when the roots are once frozen, the trees are destroyed, is disproven by the fact that trees are often successfully transplanted with the root completely frozen in a ball of earth. The roots of small trees do not often extend further downwards than the frost penetrates. When the roots are thawed by the air or sun their destruction is certain.

Scions for grafting may be cut any time during the winter, if they are subsequently kept moist, which is most easily and safely done by burying them in the ground.

To prevent young currant bushes from having suckers, the cuttings, when put into the ground, should have all their buds removed, except those on the upper extremity.

The best time in the year to transplant fruit trees, is when it can be most easily done; except when the tender trees, such as apricot, nectarine, and peach, are to be removed to a colder region of country; it is best to do it in the spring. When,

however, it becomes necessary to remove such in autumn, they should be protected from the effects of a colder climate in winter, by burying the roots and half the stems in a trench.

Seeds which are to be sent to a distance, are best preserved when put up in pulverized charcoal.—*American Farmer.*

Who will not Plant a Tree!—Capt. John Ferguson, a veteran of the Revolution, now living in Bedford, N. H., when in the prime of life, cut a willow walking stick from a tree in Haverhill, Mass., and upon his arrival at Polham, New Hampshire, where he then resided, he placed his cane in the ground about six rods north of the old meeting-house in that town. The cane may be seen in the shape of a tree, measuring fifteen, and a half feet in circumference.

Agricultural.

From the American Farmer.
WORK FOR MARCH.
ON THE FARM.

Grass Seeds.—If you have any ground in small grain that you intend sowing with clover or grass seeds of any kind, the sooner you perform this duty the better. But if you are desirous of preserving your seed from peaching on the ground, or of seeing a well-set field, let us advise you, after having sown your seed, to harrow it in and roll it.

If clover seed alone should be sown, from twelve to sixteen pounds to the acre will be required. If it be intended to mix orchard-grass seed with it, ten pounds of clover seed and one bushel of the former will be necessary.

Orchard Grass.—When this grass is sown alone, two bushels should be used. **Oats.**—Dash ahead and get your oats in, as you may rest assured that the early sowed always fares best. As soon as your ground is ready, sow your oats; plough them in three inches in depth; then harrow finely. This done if you propose sowing clover seed, or any other grass seeds, do so; harrow that in and finish your labor by rolling. Do not think of sowing less than two bushels. In England, often, four bushels are sowed upon an acre.

Barley.—This grain like oats, is most likely to succeed best when early sown. From six to eight pecks to the acre, according to the character of the soil, is the proper quantity.

Early Potatoes.—If you design putting in any early potatoes for market or home consumption, we would advise you to get them in as early as possible. All that will be necessary for you, after ploughing and laying off your ground, to provide the furrows with an ample supply of long stable manure, so as to afford the potatoes a bed and covering. At this season of the year, manure should be placed both above and beneath them. When the plants may begin to show themselves, their growth will be much promoted by running the harrow along the rows, and besides this good effect it will have the additional one of insuring regularity in their coming up.

Parsnips and Carrots, in field culture may be sown towards the middle of the month. The soil which suits them best is a rich sand, or deep sandy loam. In which ever they may be planted, it should be deeply ploughed, and twice would be better than once.

Good crops of these fine roots may be obtained, when sown under favorable circumstances, any time from the middle of March till the 20th of April. The earliest sown make the largest roots.

Sugar-Beets and Mangle-Wurzel, for field culture, may be sown any time between the 15th of March and the 20th of April, with a certainty of getting a good crop of either. The soil should be good, well-manured, ploughed deeply, and in fine tilth by harrowing and rolling.

Orchard.—All kinds of fruit trees, which have not already been, should be pruned.—Every apple tree in the orchard, or other fruit trees on the place, should be painted with a mixture of oil and sulphur. Wherever moss may be on a tree, that should be scraped off before the medicinal point is applied.

Early Cabbage Plants should be set two and a half feet apart, and the lettuce six inches in the row—the rows a foot apart.

DEATHS.—For the week ending Monday the 11th inst.

Catherine Hopkins, 5y 8d; inflammation of the lungs.
Mary Ann Holand, 31y; dropsy.
Seth Cook, 41y; bilious colic.
Solina M. Eldridge, 1y 4m; measles.
Elizabeth Mary weather, 78y; old age.
King Follet, 55y 7m 14d; fall in a well.
Total 6.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.
DEATHS.—For the week ending Monday the 18th inst.

Ester A. Morrill, 7m 3d; measles.
Titus Billings, 10y; inflammation on the brain.
Wm. James, 23y; consumption.
W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

The subscriber believing that such an agency would be an acquisition to the citizens and vicinity of Nauvoo, in assisting those who wish to dispose of, or exchange property, and to those new comers and others, who wish to purchase or exchange property, has been induced to open an office for that purpose, on Main Street, between the Nauvoo Mansion, and Parley Street, where he will attend to selling, renting, exchanging, or purchasing property on reasonable terms.
EPHRAIM S. GREEN.
N. B. Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, and other instruments of writing, drawn up in a legal manner.
march 27, 1844. no48-1f.

FOR SALE.
FARM of 160 acres of land about three miles below Nauvoo which will be sold in small quantities to suit purchasers. For terms enquire of the subscriber on the premises.
STINSON MIDDLETON.
march 27, 1844. no48-3m.

NATIONAL HOTEL;
CORNER OF MARKET AND THIRD STS.,
Saint Louis, Missouri.
By A. & B. J. Van Court.
no48-3n.

NOTICE.
CATTENNOLE begs leave to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that he has opened a Grocery and Provision store at the Farmers' Exchange, formerly occupied by P. Cahoon, one block east of the Temple, where he will keep constantly on hand all kinds of Groceries and provisions, which he will sell low for cash.
N. B. A large quantity of Bacon for sale as above.
march 27, 1844. no48-1f.

NOTICE.
As my wife Gerusha, and two of her sons, one Miles, about seventeen years old, the other Erastus, about fifteen years old, have all of them left their home and my house without just cause, I forbid all persons harboring or trusting them, or any of them on my account, for I shall pay nothing on their account.
MILES WILCOX.
March 9, 1844, Hancock co. Ill.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.
TO NAUVOO, AQUARA AND ROCK ISLAND.
The fine, fast running Steamer, Lebanon, Geo. V. Hight, Master; will leave St. Louis for the above and intermediate points, on the Mississippi river, every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock a. m. precisely. Shippers may rely on the punctuality and attention of the Boat and Officers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Arthur Morrison, Nauvoo. March 6, 1844. no48-1f.

From the St. Louis Price Current.
SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Ashes—per lb.	7	8
Pot.	7	8
Pearl.	7	8
Acres—per dozen.	11 00	16 00
Collins.	12 00	14 00
Others.	11 00	16 00
Haggins—Mo. per yard.	11 00	16 00
Bale Rope—Mo. per lb.	41	90
Beeswax—per lb.	25	95
Castor Beans—per bushel.	30	95
Candles—per lb.	33	35
Sperm.	8	8
Tallow—Mould.	7	8
Dipped.	7	8
Stearine.	7	8
Coal—per ton.	14 00	00
Leligh.	10	00
Pittsburgh—per bushel.	5	7
Miscuit and Illinois.	13	15
Coffee—per lb.	71	73
Java.	71	73
Havana.	71	73
Rio.	71	73
St. Domingo.	71	73
Laguayra.	71	73
Chocolate—No. 1.	12	14
No. 2.	12	14
Copper—per lb.	25	30
Brass.	25	30
Shavings.	43	00
Bottom.	43	00
Flats.	43	00
Cordage—per lb.	12	14
Manilla.	9	10
Tarred Rope.	2 25	2 50
Red Cord, Manila, per dozen.	1 75	2 00
Hemp.	75	1 00
Plough Lines.	1 00	20
Colton Yarns—per lb.	19	19
Pittsburgh.	19	19
Common.	19	19
Domestic—per yard.	6	14
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	7	10
4-4 and 6-4.	6	14
Bleached Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	7	10
4-4 and 6-4.	6	14
Brown Drillings.	11	14
Burlaps.	10	13
Brown Lowel Osm bags.	10	13
Virginia do.	11	15
Ticketings, 3-4 and 4-4.	11	15
Staples.	55	85
Kentucky Jeans.	34	62
Cotton Cloth.	8	12
Blue Drillings.	9	12
Mixed summer stuffs.	12	25
Dye Stuffs.	15	20
Madder, per lb.	15	20
Logwood.	4	0
Indigo, Sp. cocoon.	1 25	1 45
Copperas.	21	3
Crowwood, per lb.	3	10
Fustic.	41	00
Orange & Malabar.	20	22
Ginseng, per lb.	61	7
Salicaria, Western.	61	7
Eastern.	0	7
Alum, per lb.	5	6
Quinine, per oz.	3 50	2 75
Bratons.	5	6
Epsom Salts.	5	6
Flour Sulphur.	71	0
Cream Tartar.	25	28
Turkey Opium.	3 75	0
Campior.	1 25	1 31
Gum Arabic.	42	00
Liquorice Paste.	22	25
Salt Soda.	5	0
Feathers—per lb.	24	26
Flour, Mail Co.	4 00	4 12
Flour, City Mills.	3 80	3 90
Country.	3 50	3 60
Rye.	25	31
Corameal, per bushel.	25	31
Fruits.	87	1 00
Apples, dried, per bushel.	1 25	1 50
green, per bbl.	1 00	1 12
Peaches, dried, per bushel.	1 00	1 12
Almonds, s. a. per lb.	15	16
Raisins, M. R. per box.	2 57	3 25
I. N. C.	2 37	2 50
Prunes, per lb.	00	00
Currants, Zante.	11	12
Figs, p. drum.	14	16
Lemons, per box.	0 00	0 00
Furs & Peltries.	1 00	4 00
Buffalo, per robe.	20	25
Deer shaves, per lb.	15	20
Red and Blue, in hair.	5	12
Grey.	2 00	3 50
Beaver.	2 00	3 50
Otter, per skin.	50	75
Muskat.	10	25
Wild Cat.	10	25

Fox, grey.	10	20
Min.	50	50
Bear, per skin,	1 75	4 00
Mackerel, No. 1, per bb.	14 0	14 50
No. 2.	11 0	11 50
No. 3.	5 50	6 00
Lake Trout,	8 50	9 00
Salmon, per kit,	1 50	2 00
Cod, dry, per box,	1 25	1 50
Herrings, do.	50	1 00
Grains—per bushel:		
Wheat,	60	75
Rye,	30	40
Corn,	25	30
Barley,	45	50
Oats,	18	20
Beans,	35	40
Glass—per box.		
8 by 10,	2 25	2 75
10 by 12,	3 75	4 75
12 by 12,	9 00	9 50
Gunpowder—per keg,		
Dupont's,	6 50	7 00
Latins',	6 00	6 50
Blasting,	4 00	4 50
Quarry Bags,	12	13
Hemp—per 112 lbs.,		
Water rotted,	100 00	115 00
Dew rotted,	68 00	77 00
Hides—per lb.,		
Dry,	8	8
Green,	3	3
Salts,	31	100
Hops, lat quality per lb.	7	12
Honey, per gallon,	45	58
Iron, Tennessee and Pittsburgh.		
Common Bar, per lb.,	4	4
Band,	5	6
Hotte Shoe,	7	8
Hoop,	7	8
Sheet,	7	8
Nail Rods,	7	8
Blind Iron,	7	7
Pig Iron, per ton,	22 00	00 00
Lead, per lb.,		
Pittsburgh,	41	5
Juniata,	42	5
Boston,	43	5
Castings, per lb.,	23	24
Foundry		
Lead, 100 lbs.	41	5

NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all persons not to harbor or trust my son, Edmund McNall, on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

ENOS McNALL.
February 29, 1844. no43-1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER

PROPOSES to sell his large white house and lot, situated immediately north of the Temple, on lot No. 3, Block No. 9, of Wells' addition, to the Town Plat of Nauvoo. A good well, stable and other convenient improvements are made or said lot. All who wish a beautiful situation, and the nearest of any to the Temple, will do well to call and examine said property. Terms low for cash.

FRANCIS M. HIGBEE.

N. B. A perfect title to said property will be given to the purchaser. F. M. H. Jan. 23, 1844. no39-3m.

AUCTION! AUCTION!!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has opened an Auction Room, between Mulholland and Knight Streets, on Back Street, at the "Farmers Exchange," one Block East of the Temple; for the purpose of selling Goods, Furniture and Property of all descriptions, that the inhabitants see proper to leave with him for sale at Public Auction. There will be two sales in each week, commencing on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M.; also Wednesdays, beginning at the same hour.

P. S. GILSON, Auctioneer.

Nauvoo, Jan. 13, 1844. no38-1f.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE subscriber is prepared to execute any business pertaining to the office of Notary Public, when called upon; such as, drawing, and taking the acknowledgment of Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Bills of Sale, &c. Also, taking Depositions, Affidavits, and Protest of Notes and Bills of Exchange.

For taking acknowledgement of Deeds and other instruments, to take effect in the county, 25cts.

To take effect out of the county, 50c.

E. ROBINSON.

Nauvoo, Nov. 29, 1843. no31-1f.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscribers, from the East, have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, in President Joseph Smith's store, which they offer for sale on as good terms as can be bought in this city; among which is a large assortment of Domestic, Muslins, of a superior quality, also Unbleached Sewing Thread of a very superior article; Blue Knitting Cotton, and a good assortment of Boston Nails, first quality; together with many other articles usually kept in such a store. As we wish to deal honestly with all men, we shall invariably have but one price. Cash and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange, except promises.

BUTLER & LEWIS.

Nauvoo, Dec. 19, 1843. no31-1f.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a beautiful lot of land amounting to upwards of eighty acres, within two miles of this city, which may be had on reasonable terms. An indisputable title can be given, and if required, a short credit will be given for part of the purchase money.

The land lies on the old La Harp road, near Mr. Sullivan's. The subscriber will sell smaller parcels to suit purchasers.

THIS WHITTLE.

Feb. 28, 1844.

CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP.

THE subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of window sash and doors and all kinds of job work in their line of business, at the shortest notice for cash or country produce. Shop on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets.

JOSEPH W. COOLEGE & CO.

N. B. Those having accounts against the above firm for work or materials will please bring them in immediately for settlement.

J. W. C. & Co.

Dec. 1843. no32-1f.



OSPREY.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, TO BLOOMINGTON. THE new and splendid Passenger Steamer, OSPREY; ANDERSON, Master; will ply, as a

REGULAR PACKET.

between the ports of St. Louis and Bloomington, Iowa; and all intermediate ports, immediately on the opening of navigation. The accommodations on the OSPREY, are inferior to none on the upper Mississippi. She is provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of boilers, as well as is attached a fire engine and hose, in case of fire. The day and hour of her departure will be advertised prior to the commencement of her trips. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

ARTHUR MORRISON, Agent.

Feb. 27, 1844. no44-1f.

LIME.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER.

Nauvoo, June 17, 1843-1f.

N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS a suitable building for the manufacturing of wollen clothes, which he will rent to any individual wishing to engage in that business, on reasonable terms; or if preferred, will give employment to a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of woollens, if application is made soon at his residence in Augusta, Iowa Territory.

LEVI MOFFITT.

march 20, 1844. no47-1f.

GREAT BARGAIN.

I HAVE about 200,000 brick on hand, and will sell 100,000 for three hundred and sixty dollars, cash in hand; also about 1500 feet of two inch clear pine, well seasoned, for sale.

HIRUM KIMBALL.

march 22, 1844. no47-1f.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE Officers and Brethren of Nauvoo Lodge, would hereby make known to the Masonic world, that they have fixed on Friday the 5th day of April, for the DEDICATION of their NEW MASONIC HALL, to take place at 1 o'clock P. M.

All worthy Brethren of the Fraternity, who feel interested in the cause, are requested to participate with us in the ceremonies of dedication.

Done by order of the Lodge,
WM. CLAYTON, Secretary.

March 13, 1844. no46-1m.

WANTED.

TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office.

TO LET.

Woodland near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above.

Jan. 17, 1844. no38-1f.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

WHERE is the Good Samaritan? Where the true Philanthropist?

Is there no balm in Gilead? Have they not yet been found? If you have not found them, seek for the remedies offered to the afflicted, by Dr. James M. Martineau.

Inquire for Dr. James M. Martineau's Invaluable Remedy for the cure of Fevers.

For Dr. James M. Martineau's Anti-Bilious Universal Life Pills.

For Dr. James M. Martineau's Anti-Dyspeptic and Anti-Consumptive Pills.

For Dr. James M. Martineau's Never-failing Worm Destroying Medicine.

For Dr. James M. Martineau's Cephalic Snuff, for the cure of Nervous Headache, &c.

In these medicines, the afflicted will find a treasure which is infinitely of greater value to the sick and debilitated, than either silver or gold. Truly may it be said that, in their curative virtues may be found the Good Samaritan! the true Philanthropist! the balm of Gilead! the Poor Man's Wealth! the Sick Man's Comfort! and by the proper and timely use of which, every man may become his own Physician!

From earliest childhood, he practiced successfully the art of healing; and in defiance of opposition, by friends and relatives, he succeeded in studying the art and science of medicine; and after unfurling industry and immense research, and after having reached ripe years, and traveled among numerous tribes of Indians, and visited many and various climates, Dr. James M. Martineau is fully persuaded that he has now realized his fondest expectations; that the object of all his toil, labor and hope, has been accomplished; and that he will be regarded by all future generations as the true Philanthropist; as having been the instrument, under the direction of an overruling Providence, of rendering and having rendered the greatest good to the greatest number, will be cheerfully conceded.

November 22d, 1843.

City of Nauvoo:

The subscriber takes great pleasure in calling the attention of the public, to the above invaluable remedies; believing that they are a medicine that will tend to secure the health of this city. That they act most mildly, and yet most efficaciously; in uniformity with the laws of nature; and that they are composed of mild herbs. Knowing from experience that no Pill possesses more virtue in their curative properties. Their worth can only be estimated by a fair trial and by following the accompanying directions. The undersigned can produce a host of the most respectable testimony in their favor, and doubts not that a discerning public, will, in the use of them, secure to themselves, that highest boon of heaven—health.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

The above medicines may be obtained in various stores in the city, and at his House, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.

Fever Pills \$1.50; Life Pills 25 cents; Anti-Dyspeptic Pills \$1.00.

Nov 20, 1843-3f.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeal's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordions on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Dec. 13, 1843. no38-1f.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, Wealthy W. Rust, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to forbid all persons harboring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

W. W. RUST.

march 15, 1844. no47-3w.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeal's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordions on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Dec. 13, 1843. no38-1f.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, Wealthy W. Rust, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to forbid all persons harboring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

W. W. RUST.

march 15, 1844. no47-3w.

SPINNING WHEELS.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels

of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bedsteads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bedstead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.

May 24 1843. 1f.

NAUVOO BREWERY.

TURLEY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has constantly on hand a supply of Ale, Beer, and Yeast of the best quality for sale, both wholesale and retail, at his Brewery, corner of Hyde and Water Streets.

N. B. Whiskey, Beer and Cider Barrels, taken in exchange for Beer and Ale.

Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843. no35-1f.

DO YOU KNOW ANY THING ABOUT THE MATTER?

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the adjacent towns, that he has established a Bakery and Confectionery, in this city, on Main Street, first door South of the (new) Masonic Hall, where he intends to manufacture every thing connected with that kind of business—Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Jellies and Candies of all descriptions which he will sell at St. Louis prices wholesale or retail.

L. N. SCOVILL.

N. B. Marriage cakes made to order, on the shortest notice from one to twenty five dollars each.

L. N. S.

Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843.

GUSTAVUS HILLS.

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER.

At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

NAUVOO COMB MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber, late from Philadelphia, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced manufacturing combs of every variety at his manufactory, on the corner of Young and Rich Streets, opposite Mr. Moses Smith's Store, three quarters of a mile east of the Temple; which he will sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than can be purchased in St. Louis, or any western market. All merchants and others, who wish to patronize home manufacture, would do well to call and examine his work and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Horns wanted at a liberal price, in exchange for combs or cash.

JOSEPH HAMMAR.

Nauvoo, Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

WARREN & HIGBEE.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Nauvoo, Illinois.

OFFICE on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

C. L. Higbee also informs the public that he has received the appointment of Notary Public, and is prepared to transact all business pertaining to that office.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HEREBY informs the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he is constantly manufacturing Lots of every description, Boot Trees and Crimps, &c. &c. of Bain and Monson Streets, which he will sell, wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be purchased in the St. Louis, or any western market. As his work will be of the best quality, he respectfully invites those who may wish to purchase to call and examine his work and prices before contracting elsewhere.

MELVIN WILBUR.

Nauvoo, Jan 1st 1844. no36-1f.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between Newel Knight and John Scott, both of the City of Nauvoo, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The concern will henceforth be conducted by the aforesaid Newel Knight. All persons therefore having demands against the aforesaid Firm, and those indebted to the same, will call upon the said Newel Knight for settlement, or to have their accounts adjusted, as soon as the nature of the business will admit.

NEWEL KNIGHT,

JOHN SCOTT.

Nauvoo, Jan. 31st 1844.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Daniel Spencer, senior, late of Hancock county Ill., deceased, are hereby requested and notified, to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said county, on the first Monday in April next for adjustment and allowance; and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

AUGUSTINE SPENCER, Admr.

Nauvoo, Feb. 14, 1844. no42-6w.

THE PARTNERSHIP

HERETOFORE existing between John Taylor & Wilford Woodruff, printers and publishers; known by the title and name of Taylor & Woodruff, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will hereafter be conducted by John Taylor, who has become responsible to meet all demands against the firm, and to whom all debts must be paid.

As we are about winding up our affairs, those indebted to us would confer a favor by making immediate payment.

JOHN TAYLOR,

WILFORD WOODRUFF.

Dec. 30, 1843.

THIRD

ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED by the Steamers Oregon and St. Louis, at Lyon's New Brick Store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main and Carlin streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS, direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hardware. Books and Stationery. Drugs and Medicines. Paints and Dye stuffs. Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyon's cheap cash store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main and Carlin streets, at the New Brick Variety Store (sign of the Lion.)

Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill., Nov. 7, 1843-yl.

GRANT & WATT.

TAILORS, MAIN STREET, Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the most possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

67 All country orders promptly attended to.

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public.

The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more.

They consist of COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBELL LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really giving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will get return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

J. SNIDER,

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

Mr. Joseph M. and Miss Adelia Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Grant streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst. (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strictest attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading writing and spelling \$2 00
English grammar & geography 2 50
Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00
Astronomy 4 00

67 A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absentees unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement.

JOSEPH M. COLE,

ADELIA COLE.

July 10 n12

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois, and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, having lately taken the upper stone house in Nauvoo, are now prepared to do a Forwarding and Commission Business, and are ready at all times to accommodate the public, by receiving all goods that may be consigned to them.

CHARLES ALLEN,

JOHN KELLY.

Aug. 9 no07-1f

ALMON BABBITT, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. }
July 4th 1843-1f.

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING, in all its various branches, and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his rates:

Quartos half Bound plain 1.50
do do do neat 2.00
do whole bound plain 2.00
do do do neat 2.50
Octavo full bound plain 1.00
do do do neat 1.50
do hf bound plain 0.75
do do do neat 1.00
do do do extra 1.37
Twelves full bound plain 62
do do do neat 87
do hf bound plain 50
do do do neat 75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume I.—No. 49.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, April 3, 1844.

Whole Number 101

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
JOHN TAYLOR,
Editor and Proprietor.
At the corner of Water and Main Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

For the Neighbor.

Mr. Editor—
Dear Sir: I have been to different parts of this and the adjoining counties on business. I have heard a great many things said on various topics. However, the principle one now talked of is that of the presidential election. Some persons that have been violently opposed to us as a people, are now entirely differently disposed. The proclamation, or the 'Views of General Smith on the Powers and Policy of the Government,' is acknowledged by all parties to be the ablest document of the kind they ever saw. His sentiments expressed to Missouri is unexceptionable. I have learned that we have some among us, who 'hold with the hare and run with the hounds.' I hope however that they will get the desire of their hearts, i. e., a reward according to justice.

It is truly an important crisis in the history of our nation. A time when every lover of his country should come to a decided resolution to put down anarchy and wipe away from our nation's escutcheon, those deep stains and vile principles adopted and fostered since Andrew Jackson retired from public life. It is not with us a contest for names, but principles; and according to the law of God, every seventh year was sabbatic, a year of jubilee. Our praiseworthy ancestors, framed a constitution in righteousness; while they were under oppression. The God of heaven raised up a Washington & Marion, to sustain that sacred article, which made all men free and equal. There are now thousands of persons, opposing the very spirit and letter of that Constitution ignorantly, and are serving party with more than triple zeal; that they ever manifested towards their divine master. Those persons are many of them honest, truly so, and need only to be convinced of their error, and will immediately embrace the truth. Motive is the main spring to action; many are honest yet are actuated from improper views.

To cure the mind of a wrong bias and spleen, we must convince them that their prompter is false. Joseph, the son of Jacob, was a servant in Egypt, and because he would not do wrong, satan raised up a harlot to punish him by falsely accusing, and casting him into prison; there he remained for years; but the Lord still remembered him. In process of time, this same servant, who the great, wise and worthy, had condemned was suddenly exalted to the throne of Egypt, where he gave full satisfaction, and actually was in the hand of God, the Savior of all living. Egypt and all the world, was preserved from famine by the superior knowledge and management of the servant of God. Nothing but the knowledge that comes from on high, ever could have saved them. Thus reason resumed her empire. What a blessing to have a Prophet and Seer at the helm, to avert evils, and dispense bounteous blessings. As one of old, 'I would to God all the Lord's people were prophets.' Nothing short of reform will save this land. We desire to see the aim of party prejudice removed, and then will ignorance recede.

There is now a Joseph, a Prophet and Seer; whose services we can obtain. He has been prevailed upon to permit his name to run in the next presidential contest. The reason is obvious. Andrew Jackson had scarce left the presidential chair declaring a truth that he left us a happy and prosperous people in the full enjoyment of liberty and peace; until the pompous Van Buren, seated himself and declared, 'I repose with unwavering reliance on the patriotism, intelligence, and the kindness of a people who never yet deserted a public servant honestly laboring in their cause.'

'We present an aggregate of human prosperity, surely not else where to be found.'

'The thoughtful framers of our Constitution, legislated for our country as they found it.'

'Half a century teeming with extraordinary events, and elsewhere producing astonishing results, has passed along; but on our institutions it has left no injurious marks. From a small community, we have risen to a people powerful in numbers and in strength; but with our increase has gone hand in hand, the progress of just principles.'

'The privileges, civil and religious, of the humblest individual are still sacredly protected at home.'

Permit me here, sir, to digress a little, and ask the world of mankind, whether or not our civil and religious liberties were sacredly protected under his administration. When he was questioned about

our situation, he said: 'Gentlemen, your cause is good, but I can't do anything for you.'

'Neither masses of the people, nor sections of the country, have been swayed from their devotion to the bond of union, and the principles it has made sacred. It will be ever thus.'

Now we know Van is a false Prophet, and as it is so no wonder when 'Missouri Democracy' was exhibited, that he fell in with it.

'That predominating affection for our political system, which prevails throughout our territorial limits; that calm and enlightened judgment, which ultimately governs our people, one vast body, will always be at hand to resist, and control every effort foreign or domestic, which aims or would lead to overthrow our institutions.'

'For myself, therefore, I desire to declare, that the principle that will govern me, in the high duty to which my country calls me, is a strict adherence to the spirit and letter of the constitution as it was designed by those who framed it.'

O Tennessee, 'Do you know any thing about the matter?'

The lad knew nothing. But her old men, and young, ever vigilant, soon learned that he was a political weathercock. Steering to every point of the compass, trimming his sails for every gale. His course in public life, has taken the shade of every hue, and colour of the rainbow, completely a camelion.

New-fangled Democracy, of many colours, as Joseph's coat. Many though, perhaps not in legion.

On a time the beasts of the field, and the fowls of the air fell out, and engaged in a bloody battle. There were no conservatives, but all must participate in the general engagement. A bat and mole were near together, on the back ground. The birds were likely to prevail. The bat exultingly flapped his wings, huzzah! I am a fowl huzzah! But fortune is fickle; soon the beasts prevailed, and the bat frisking round, huzzah! I am a beast! No, said the mole, you are a fowl! No, I am a beast! See, I have claws, teeth, ears, and hairy skin. Sir, the little Magician, is both mole and bat; and consequently is fast forming an acquaintance, with all the Gods of the earth. For it is decreed, that they shall all be cast 'to the moles and bats.' He has made a covenant with death. We understand from authority we can rely upon, that he has entered into a bargain with Tom Benton, to use his Executive influence, to raise an exterminating persecution against us. 'Great cry and little wool,' as the devil said when he sneered the hog. Counting chickens before they hatch. He is not President now nor will he be. Before he is elected, he will scratch a beggar's bald pate; as I believe, for the citizens of the United States are too well acquainted with his bogus democracy.

It is but little worth while for him to be President, for he can't do any thing, for he has no power to bring offenders to punishment. As for Henry Clay it does seem that he was not born to be President, or he would have been in the chair now, rather than John Tyler.

Having said so much, I must proceed to give you my views respecting the man of my choice for the next Presidency.

A Washington could save America, from utter destruction, and we have a greater than Washington now. Some will say no; but all we ask of those persons, is to become acquainted with General Smith for themselves, and we will risk the matter confidently. A man of sterling integrity, who unlike Henry Clay, fearlessly declares his political as well as religious principles. Uncompromisingly for 'retrenchment and reform.' Considers nothing to be democracy that in any particular violates the letter and spirit of the constitution. Democracy is a fixed principle; fixed down by Washington and Jefferson, and carried out by Monroe, Madison, and Jackson; but departed from by Van Buren, and a solemn pledge broken by Tyler.

General Smith is the man that the God of heaven designs to make a savior of the nations now, as certainly as he did Joseph, the savior of Egypt; and the world.

We ask the people of the United States to examine his claims fairly; if they will, all is safe. There is yet sufficient virtue and discernment in the nation to save it. The worst difficulty is ignorance, willing ignorance.

Great injustice has been done to General Smith; he has had to fight with men, and devils, from boyhood; but, soon will rise triumphant. The world is quite alarmed at the idea of General Smith getting power. They do not know the fact that he is brave and tender hearted. He was some months since a prisoner, in the hands of two cowardly wretches; they, contrary to law & humanity, maltreated and abused him shamefully. Soon it happened his friends came up, he then placed himself between his friends and his cruel enemies, and thus preserved them, not permitting them even to be insulted, when they deserved death at his hands. When I hear of so much unnecessary kicking and

hounding, I am reminded of a circumstance that occurred with one of my neighbors in Tennessee. The old man and his family, were at a camp-meeting, and his daughter, among others, got down in the crazy-pen. Soon the straw was flying, and wonderful feats were performed. The old man called out quit; hold down yah leg suh! She did not heed, and the old fellow being determined to stop her, took hold of her legs. He could not talk plain; and his droll manner of expression, brought up a number of spectators. He cried out, 'you need not foh kick suh, I can hole you leg suh, now you nassy whep you?'

Now I say, great nor small need not kick and yet call themselves Democrats, for we will hold them to the Constitution; although several articles of it has long since been spiritualized out of existence.

You have before learned, sir, that I am a Tennessean, and although I now am a resident of another State, I have not forgotten the land of my nativity. Many ill-founded prejudices exist in the minds of a great many Tennesseans, against us as a people; but, sir, it is for want of correct information. We must show them that they are not correctly informed respecting our people and Prophet. This is our duty to them.

A Cato could love his country even in banishment, nor was that country, Utica, or Adymittum; but Rome. O, Tennessee, remember the days of thy infancy, clear of party strife, poor, but free and happy. Union and equality was experienced among all honest citizens. The Governor, Chief Justice, and some few other officers, received pay for their services in deer skins. While the same law provided that other inferior officers should have their pay in racoon skins. At that day good feelings generally prevailed; yet some of the predominant principles of Missouri democracy pervaded the minds of some. Opossums were very plenty, and the collectors procured the requisite number of their skins, and then cut off the racoon tails, and sewed them into the opossum skins; paid off the unsuspecting officers, and then sold the racoon skins to the hat makers. This is a fair sample of Missouri Democracy. Not Jackson democracy; but Van Buren Democracy!

For the sake of illustration, I will here relate one of Felix Granly's anecdotes.

As he was a Van Burenite, I shall be compelled to metamorphose the ideal. A man who was not under very good character at home, went some distance to a Baptist camp meeting, in order to join the church. After some days he returned, and when interrogated whether he had joined the church or not, he replied in the negative, and offered as an excuse, that 'he were done taking in before he had got there.' Sir, it was just so precisely with Missouri. The democrats of '76 were done taking in, before she became 'a sovereign state.' They discovered the Opossum skins although the Racoon tails were on. Deadly hate has ever since rankled in her bosom, she was and is determined, to protest democracy; but lay low and kept dark. However she kicked up a set of her own established 'her own creed,' and hoisted her flag 'o'er all.' All went on well for a while, at length the deficiency of name must be supplied. ('By their works you shall know them') Mob was prefixed, and on they went. 'A little heaven, leaveneth the whole lump.' Van, caught it, and so it became popular.

Amidst the united voices of Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, we are misled until it seems almost as if the sun rose in the western horizon. Simultaneous movements have been made by the pensioned presses in every direction; thus a flood of calumny and falsehood have been poured out, against an innocent and innocent, law abiding people. The whole pack has been unkenneled (like the volcanic eruptions of Mount Vesuvius, belching smoke and vomiting the melted lava) to fill cry without knowledge, or regard for justice: have been let loose upon the reputation and character of him, whom the Lord delights to honor. Curl, twist, mangle, and spit-fire; all sounded the bugle, and then a thousand answering notes have echoed to the blast; each little 'dirty false signal,' desirous to outstrip the other, and be in at the death have been so devoutly engaged, that many of them have become just like the witness who declared on oath, that a certain horse was sixteen feet high. His counsel said, you are mistaken, you meant, sixteen hands high, instead of sixteen feet. Did I say, sixteen feet high. Yes, well, I'll stand to it, as long as I live.

The people's prosperity is not promoted, but sudden destruction seems to threaten us. Speculation rages in party politics. Power and purse, have joined hands; and wield for the favored few of the successful party; and was to the many of the priest ridden people. Millions are drunken, on vanishing prospects. Party triumphs, and patriots weep. Yes, sir, many of those who toiled through the revolution, while they lofty love in their bosoms, the same lofty love of liberty, and scorn of tyranny

and usurpation, are deprived of limbs and life. Editors have taxed their brain, to find a witch or hobgoblin story, suitable for a comparison of Joe Smith; nor could they see any thing but in negro colors; and dream of nothing but the rise and fall of kingdoms and empires. Drunkards and black-legs alike cry out and breathe the sentiments of many priests 'Old Joe Smith—bug-a-doo!' Talk to them of law, and like Cæsar, say they, 'talk not of law to men who wear swords.'

Indeed, we seem to be pretty much in the situation of drunken Dary's wife. As he staggered home late one night, he says, if my wife is gone to bed, when I go home, I'll lick her, what business has she going to bed 'till I come! Staggering on, he said, if my wife is sitting up, when I go home I'll lick her; what business has she got sitting up burning wood eh.

If charges are preferred against us, and we are discharged upon trial; soon we hear, that the guilty Mormons cannot be punished. Too smart; yet fools.

The President is required by the Constitution under the most solemn responsibilities, to see that laws faithfully executed. I now ask every lover of his country, to examine Martin Van Buren's declarations, as here quoted verbatim from his inaugural; and then contrast them with his course in administering the law and the attendant disasters; then ask himself if he could not exclaim with Rianzi, Oh Rome, Rome, to what art thou fallen!

His career is over, and his race run. A Moses and Aaron is raised up to over power his magic wand. With truth, all is done. The lullaby now is reword, and magic is swallowed up. As things were, so they will be.

Where is Tennessee, now! is she battling at the shrine of the Constitution?

Does she stand erect! foot to foot, knee to knee, breast to breast, her arm supporting, and her whippersnapper in accents of friendship. Ah sir, erect! My worthy friend Billy Peyton, in Congress in 1836. Speaking of magicians, and the Arch-expurger, (Tom Benton), says he has seen him in grim majesty, lashing with a whip of scorpions, abler and honest men than himself to the work, flogging them on to make war with the Constitution. Then he adds, Benton will never rise again. I know Major Peyton to be an honorable high minded man, possessing acute discernment. So shall his prediction prove true. He is a patriot, a true warm-hearted Tennessean. I feel proud of my State, and doubly gratified, that I have been privileged, with such noble spirits to associate. I have full confidence in the patriotism of Tennessee. Major Peyton declared that, the noblest representative on the floor of Congress, was far behind the spirit of his people, in maintaining equal rights, and asserting their freedom. She may be crushed, says he, but not conquered; she may fall, but it will be at the shrine of the Constitution; in the grave of public liberty. And sir, I will go down with her, I will not survive her fate. So mote it be; So mote it be!

Tennessee can boast many worthy, chaste, and virtuous sons; I know they will deal justly when correctly informed. In their convention in 1834, they declared, 'all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own conscience,' &c. and a right to be heard by petition. She well recollects the days of her poverty, she weighs not merit by outward show.

'Pride like the Eagle, nests among the stars But pleasure Lark-like, to the dust repairs.'

Such is our worthy countryman, unassuming, but firm and resolute.

'Hark the serafim well known voice, That o'er him made my heart rejoice.'

Leading to victory and glory. Yet many have despised him because of his religious sentiments.

Indeed sir, our country is suffering for want of, so faithful and so true a patriot and statesman, to stand at its head. We need just such a political Accoucher, as Gen. Smith; an experienced person in government affairs, under whose skillful guidance, and direction our country may be delivered from the dilemma, which political demagogues have thrown it into; and while he stands at the helm, the ship of state will wait along at ease, and pass in safety the whirling gulf of straits, and land her crew in the haven of joy.

Some have called him a Doctor, good again. I agree with them. 'Doctor Smith.' An experienced Physician.

One who well understands the nature of diseases, the preparation of panaceas and the mode of their application; the precise effect of the remedy. Our country is sick, his numerous ills, cancer, ulcer, fever and miasma; and all is threatening dissolution. To arrest the progress of this dreadful combination of maladies is an arduous undertaking. But sir, we have the utmost confidence in the skill of our physician.

Fools may bawl, and distract joy rage; but it will not all avail any thing. In November next, the people will rise in the dignity and power of freemen, and

once more place a worthy man at their head. JOSEPH SMITH, the Prophet.

Come up ye noble spirits of '76; come to your country's rescue, drive the Goths and Vandals from our dominions. Let every friend to his country, come up to the ballot-box, and use his influence; the object can be effected.

Let every patriot heart, resolve upon conquest, and the country can be saved. I have been disappointed time and again by pledges, but am now satisfied and determined for one, having launched my bark upon the wave, to cling to it, sink or swim; be the elements bright or lowering; in calm or tempest hold on.

Let apostates and other devils, lie and rage with disappointment. Those who fully confide in the mighty arm of Jehovah, can smile at the storm. I have donned the harness for the battle: I have invested myself with the hermit's robe; and I will preach a crusade against all infidelity, bargain and magical intrigue, which is falsely called democracy.

'The federal Union must be preserved.' I have so far transcended my intended limits, I must ask your pardon; but the subject is so interesting it grew upon me, and I was unconscious of the lapse of time, permit me therefore in conclusion to say I hope to hear from all—how stands the case?

If any have objections make them known. No drones can exist long in the political hive. Remember the mole and bat.

If we find men upon the fence, We say 'tis true, they have no sense; Let mongrels creep, behind the wall, With only to hoot, and dragon's fall. It is just so, all may know it. I'm a Mormon, though not a Poet; But with the Saints of latter days, Great God do thou, direct my ways.

Sincerely,
A. YOUNG.

The Old Bachelor.—In the vast flower-field of human affection, the old bachelor is the very scarecrow of happiness, who drives away the little birds of love, that come to steal the homelock seeds of loveliness and despair. Where is there a more pitiable object in the world, than a man who has no amiable woman interested in his welfare, how dismal does his desolate room appear, when he goes home at night, wet and hungry, and finds a cold hearth or barren table, and a lonely pillow, that looks like the white urn of every earthly enjoyment. See the sick old bachelor in the dark afternoon of life—when his heart is sinking to its sundial! Not a solitary star of memory gleams over the dusk of his opening grave; no tender wife to bind like a blessing over his dying bed; no fond daughter to draw his chilly hand into the soft pressure of hers, and warm his icy blood with the vivifying fires of unfailing affection; no manly boy to link his fading name with the golden chain of honorable posterity, and his history in the vast volume of the world he is leaving forever! He has eaten and drunken, and died, and earth is glad to be rid of him; for he has done little else but to cramp his soul into the circumference of a sixpence, and no human being but his washerwoman will breathe a sigh at his funeral.

Large Lights.—The panes of glass in the windows of Peters & Co., Boston, cost \$300 each. Each pane occupies an entire sash, and is eight feet by six in size. They were imported from England.

A NATION which would be prosperous, must prosecute various branches of industry and supply its vital wants, mainly by the labor of its own hands.

Railties. As soon as the ground can be got ready, railties seed may be sown. To secure supply, the sowings must be repeated every two weeks.

Beets. Make your drills two feet apart drill in your seed four inches asunder, cover, and press down. When your plants are up, and a few inches high thin out to eight inches.

Small Saladting. as cress, mustard, &c., may now be sown on warm borders.

Substitute for wood. A singular substance has lately reached the country from Singapore, and promises to become of some importance as a material for the handles of knives, tools, and all instruments which require great strength. It is a pale greyish salmon colored material, rather stringy, softening at 150 degrees, and then capable of being moulded into any form. It is hard, compact, and not very unlike horn in texture.

Rearing Apple Trees.—A gentleman in Bohemia, has established a beautiful plantation of the best sort of apple trees, which have neither sprung from the seeds nor from grafting. His plan is to take shoots from the choicest sorts, insert each of them into a potatoe, and plunge both into the ground, leaving but an inch or two of the shoots whilst it pushes out roots, and the shoot gradually springs up and becomes a beautiful tree, bearing the best of fruit, without requiring to be grafted.

The less notice we take of the unkindness and injuries that are done us, the more we consult the quiet of our minds.

He who always speaks the truth is respected.

Negotiations are proceeding, on behalf of her Majesty, Queen Victoria, for a mansion in the neighborhood of Cowes, Isle of Wight, which it is intended to convert into a marine residence for her Majesty and the Royal family.

Queen Victoria has presented a pair of silver chased candlesticks to Mrs. Hollderness, the lady whose carriage the Queen used to return to the castle after the late accident.

The diamonds and pearls in the crown of Queen Victoria is valued at 112,000*l*.

Cut Feed. The question is often asked whether much is gained by cutting up hay straw, &c., to feed neat stock. Something depends on circumstances. If your hay is of the first quality, your cattle will eat the whole without cutting, and save you the labor. But if your fodder is mostly poor, or if it has been injured in making, you will do well to cut it short, and mix something with it to make it more palatable.

We have had coarse fodder cut fine, and sprinkled with water, and by adding a little meal, and mixing the whole together, our cattle have been wintered at less expense than on merchantable hay. Cows in milk live well on it, and it seems to be the best way of disposing of a quantity of hay that is not good. Straw also may be disposed of in this mode. We make it a saving, as we do by hashing up neat that is not fit enough for eating without an addition of butter, or something that will improve the meat.

Husks and corn tops, when well saved, have much virtue in them; and most of it goes into the manure heap, unless particular attention is paid to foddering. Cattle find it difficult to bite off the stems, though they place one foot on a part of them, while they pull with teeth and gums. Some farmers cut them up fine for their cattle, and say they would do it even though the stems should be worth nothing for fodder, because of the trouble they make in overhauling the manure. When all the coarse fodder is cut short, there will be no long manure; a shovel will enter the heap, and when spread, a harrow will bury it sufficiently. —Ploughman.

TO HAVE GOOD CROPS.

Farmers are apt to place too much dependence upon manure, supposing that if they apply that in sufficient quantity, nothing else is required. This error is, of course, of equally evil tendency to that of using no manure at all; but I was almost ready to say it was not very much less so. If the soil be not properly prepared for its reception, and if the manure be not properly made, preserved, and applied, it will matter little whether the 'manure heap' resemble a mountain or a mole-hill. But it cannot be expected that the minute details of all the practice involved in all this can be given in the space afforded by any periodical. One great point is to cultivate no more land than you can cultivate well, both as to labor and manure. If you have more land and less money than you can use with full effect, turn a portion of the land into money by selling it and apply the proceeds to the improvement of that retained. Thus reduce the size of your farm to the capacity of your efficient forces, labor and money—instead of trying to extend your stunted forces over too wide a surface, and thus weakening them and destroying their efficiency. The second principle is, to put your soil into good condition, *liming, deep ploughing, manuring,* and correcting its proportions of clay and sand when practicable. All land, in my opinion, will be greatly benefited by the application of lime. Some requires more, some less, to produce the same results, but all lands require it as a constituent of the soil. You will find lime most active on red lands, but it is useful on all kinds. *Deep ploughing* is in my opinion, essential to successful farming. If you have a thin soil, by deep ploughing, liming, and manuring, you will in a very few years, secure a deep soil. Even though you do turn up a portion of the blue clay with your four horse plough, don't be frightened at the sight of it. It is better to have blue clay mixed in a deep soil, than a hard pan of it under a thin one. But if you find too much clay thus turned up, correct its stiffness by carting sand upon it, and mixing it with the clay. A cart-load of sand is often of more value to a soil than the same quantity of manure. Reverse the process, if any portion of the land be too sandy—carry clay to it, and thus stiffen it.

The advantage of deep ploughing is, ways most inculcated. It will ultimately make a deep soil, and a deep soil is essential to a good crop in a dry season. The roots of the plants strike deeply into it instead of spreading out horizontally near the surface, as they are compelled to do in a thin soil, and thus secured from the effects of drought. The rain sinks into a deep soil, and thus preserved to the

uses of the crop; while in a thin soil, it runs off, is soon evaporated, or stands on the surface, doing little good in the former cases, and absolute injury in the latter. I should not only plough deep, but I should follow in the furrow, the four horse plough, with a good sub-stratum plough, and this with the lining, judicious manuring, and proper rotation, I should calculate upon as my security for a good crop, always. I believe this practice not only the best preventive of winter-killing and injury from drought, but also of injury from the fly. By this practice you secure a robust constitution to the plant, and, of consequence, thus enable it to withstand, without harm, the pressure upon the sap vessels occasioned by the flaxseed pupa of the fly, as it becomes embedded in its surface. In illustration of the good effects of deep ploughing, I will refer to the practice of garden culture. Who ever doubted that deep spading—even two or three spits deep—was not only useful, but necessary to success? And in what does a garden differ from a farm? In size,—nothing else.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

SIN AND PHILANTHROPY.

A True Tale.

In a city which shall be nameless, there lived, long ago, a young girl, the only daughter of a widow. She came from the country, and was as ignorant of the dangers of a city, as the squirrel of her native hills. She had glossy black hair, gentle-beaming eyes, and lips like wet coral. Of course she knew that she was beautiful; for when she was a child, strangers often stopped as she passed, and exclaimed how handsome she is. And as she grew older, the young men gazed on her with admiration. She was poor, and removed to the city to earn her living by covering umbrellas. She was just at that susceptible age, when youth is passing into womanhood, and when the soul begins to be pervaded by that restless principle, which impels poor humans to seek perfection in union.

At the hotel opposite, Lord Henry Stuart, an English nobleman, had at that time taken lodgings. His visit to this country is doubtless well remembered by many, for it made a great sensation at the time. He was a peer of the realm, descended from the royal line, and was, moreover, a strikingly handsome man, of right princely carriage. He was subsequently a member of the British Parliament, and is now dead.

As this distinguished stranger passed to and from his hotel, he encountered the umbrella girl, and was impressed by her uncommon beauty.

He easily traced her to the opposite store, where he soon after went to purchase an umbrella.

This was followed up by presents of flowers, chats by the way side, and invitations to walk or ride; all of which were gratefully accepted by the unsuspecting rustic. He was playing a game, for temporary excitement; showing a head full of romance, and a heart melting under the influence of love, was unconsciously endangering the happiness of her whole life.

Lord Henry invited her to the public gardens, on the fourth of July. In the simplicity of her heart, she believed all his flattering professions, and considered herself his bride elect; she therefore accepted the invitation, with innocent frankness. But she had no dress fit to appear on such a public occasion, with a gentleman of high rank, whom she very properly supposed to be her destined husband.

While these thoughts revolved in her mind, her eye was unfortunately attracted by a beautiful piece of silk, belonging to her employer. Ah! could she not take it, without being seen, and pay for it secretly, when she had earned money enough?

The temptation conquered her in a moment of weakness, she concealed the silk, and conveyed it to lodgings. It was the first thing she had ever stolen, and her remorse was so painful, she would have carried it back, but she dreaded discovery; she was not sure that her repentance would be met in a spirit of forgiveness.

On the evening fourth of July, she came out in her new dress; Lord Henry complimented her upon her elegant appearance, but she was not happy.

On their way to the gardens, he talked to her in a manner she did not comprehend. Perceiving this, she spoke more explicitly. The guileless young creature stopped, looked in his face with mournful reproach, and burst into tears. The nobleman took her hand kindly and said, my dear, you are no innocent girl! I am, I am, replied she, with convulsive sobs. Oh, you have I ever done or said, that you should say me that?

Her words stirred the deep emotions of his better nature. If you are innocent, said he, God forbid, that I should make you otherwise. But you accepted my invitations and presents so readily, that I supposed you to understand me.

What could I understand, said she, except that you intended to make me your wife?

Though reared amidst the proudest distinctions of rank, he felt no inclination to smile; he blushed and was silent. The heartless conventionalities of life stood rebuked in the presence of affectionate simplicity.

Oh! what if she should be discovered! And would not the heart of her poor widowed mother break, if she should ever know that her child was a thief!

Alas! her wretched forebodings were too true; the silk was traced to her, she was arrested, on her way to the store, and dragged to prison; there she refused all nourishment, and wept incessantly.

On the fourth day, the keeper called Isaac T. Hopper, and informed him that there was a young girl in prison, who appeared to be utterly friendless, and determined to die by starvation.

The kind-hearted old gentleman immediately went to her assistance. He found her lying on the floor of her cell, with her face buried in her hands, sobbing as if her heart would break; he tried to comfort her, but could obtain no satisfactory answer.

Leave us alone, said he to the keeper, perhaps she will speak to me, if there is none to hear. When they were alone together, he put back the linen from her temples, laid his hand kindly on her head, and said in soothing tones, my child, consider me as thy father, tell me all thou hast done. If thou hast taken this silk, let me know all about it. I will do for thee, as I would for a daughter; and I doubt not that I can help thee out of this difficulty.

After a long time spent in affectionate tenderness, she leaned her young head on his friendly shoulder, and sobbed out, Oh! I wish I was dead, what will my poor mother say, when she knows my disgrace!

Perhaps we can manage that she never shall know it, replied he; and alluring her by this hope, he gradually obtained from her the whole story of her acquaintance with the nobleman. He bade her be comforted, and take nourishment; for he would see that the silk was paid for, and the prosecution withdrawn.

He went immediately to her employer, and told him the story. This is her first offence, said he; the girl is young, and the only child of a poor widow. Give her the chance to retrieve this one false step, and she may be restored to society, a useful and honored woman. I will see that you are paid for the silk.

The man readily agreed to withdraw the prosecution, and said, he would have dealt otherwise had he known all the circumstances. Thou shouldst have enquired into the merits of the case, my friend, replied Isaac. By this kind of thoughtlessness, many a young creature is driven into the downward path, who might easily have been saved.

(To be continued.)

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. JOSEPH SMITH,
NAUVOO, ILLINOIS.

ROBBERY AND LYNCHING.

For several days past quite an excitement has prevailed in our city, occasioned by a robbery, and the application of the Lynch law to the person, that is supposed to have perpetrated the act,—the particulars are as follows:

On Friday night last, the store of Messrs. Rolison and Finch was forcibly entered and robbed of from fifteen to fifteen hundred dollars in money, and other property to the amount of two hundred dollars or upwards. As soon as the affair was discovered, suspicion rested upon a colored person by the name of Chism, who was taken by a lawless banditti, under the pretence of a legal process, and hurried out some distance into the woods, where he was tied, stripped, and most inhumanly beaten or lacerated, till the fear of extinguishing life itself admonished the perpetrators of this outrage to desist. We are informed by those who have seen him that the wounds he exhibits are sufficient to shock humanity, and create a feeling of indignity against such a transaction, in every law-abiding person.

A prosecution was immediately commenced against a person by the name of Townsend, before Judge Johnson, on the charge of an Assault and Battery, and a verdict rendered of guilty; but for want of evidence to prove the full particulars of the case, he was fined but five dollars and a cent. Mr. J. Easton has since been tried on the charge of being accessory to the above crime; but was acquitted, there being no tangible evidence adduced against him.

We have a word to say about the manner in which this trial was conducted.

The Marshall of the city upon information given, arrested Mr. Easton for the purpose of bringing him before Daniel H. Wells, Esq., and had his witnesses prepared to give evidence before that magistrate. At this stage of affairs, a plot was entered into by some of his friends and associates for the purpose of taking him out of the hands of the Marshall and bringing him before another Justice of the peace. Accordingly, Mr. Finch, upon affidavit obtained a warrant from R. D. Foster to bring him forthwith before him. A jury was accordingly convened, witnesses called, and an investigation had; but as no testimony was adduced to condemn the prisoner, the main witness not being present, he was acquitted, for want of evidence. However, the matter was again called up by Judge Wells, who decided that he had no jurisdiction over the case, from the fact, that the prisoner had previously been tried and acquitted on the same charge. After the court dismissed the case, Gen. Smith fearlessly stated that he

believed that it was a plot on the part of those who were instrumental in getting up the previous trial, to thwart the ends of justice, and screen the prisoner from the condemnation he justly deserves. Mr. Foster then stated by way of an apology, that at the time he issued the warrant, he did not know that the prisoner was under an arrest, or that there was any process against him. We hope for the honor of such a man as Mr. Foster, that his statement is true. Mr. Foster, however, called upon one of his jurors, Mr. Caring, to corroborate what he had said; but to our astonishment, he replied that when Mr. Foster summoned him to appear and act as a jurymen, that he was not informed what case he was to act upon, nor did he learn till he entered the office, where he acted according to the evidence given, but believed then as well as now, that it was a sham trial, and a mere mockery of justice. Whether or not there was any honest or justice in the above transaction, we do not pretend to determine; but suffice it to say, that the public judge for themselves. The statement of the negro was that Messrs. Easton, Townsend and W. H. J. Marr were the persons engaged in this diabolical affair. Mr. Gibbs, one of the witnesses against Townsend, believed the above persons were engaged in it; but as a negro knows nothing in this state, and Mr. Gibbs could not positively swear to it—of course we don't know; but we have our opinion and so have the public; we don't remember of ever having seen more indignation manifest than was manifested on this occasion, and the public mind is not satisfied at the turn affairs have taken. Lynch law will not do in Nauvoo, and those who engaged in it must expect to be visited by the wrath of an indignant people; not according to the rules of Judge Lynch; but according to law and equity.

We are glad to see the laws of the land enforced to the very letter; but we are decidedly opposed to the Lynch law in any shape whatever, or to any individual or set of individuals, taking the law into their own hands. We are for equal rights and privileges, and even-handed justice; but we hate oppression, tyranny and mobocracy, let it come from what source it may.

We have no right to say whether or not the negro is guilty of the crime alleged against him, but if he is, we sincerely hope that the laws of our country may be enforced upon him, that he may be thus brought to justice.

Indeed, we regret that it has become our duty to record such an outrage, having taken place in our city or its vicinity, and hope that we never shall be called upon to do the like again; but we take pride in stating, that those who were engaged in this scandalous transaction, are in no way connected with the society of Latter-Day Saints; but are persons who came here as speculators, or for other purposes perhaps best known to themselves.

Mr. Townsend says he hails from Missouri, and certainly we have no reason to doubt his word, when we consider that he has made himself notorious by exhibiting one of the characteristics of the people of that State, especially those of the more counties, which is that of Lynching, or, comparatively speaking, trampling the laws of the country under their feet.

On Monday last Chancy L. Higbee, a lawyer, was brought before Daniel H. Wells, Esq., on the charge of using abusive language to, and insulting the City Marshal, while in the discharge of his official duty—he was fined ten dollars.

On the same day R. D. Foster Esq. was taken before Isaac Higbee, J. P.; and fined ten dollars, for a breach of the ordinance pertaining to gambling, &c.

We are sorry to find that our lawyers and magistrates should be taking the lead among gamblers and disorderly persons, and be numbered among law-breakers, rather than supporting virtue, law, and the dignity of the city.

Drowned. On Sunday the 31st ult. about a mile above Louisiana Mo. in the Mississippi river, a man by the name of Nicholas Hostman, a German emigrant, on his way to Burlington, Iowa, fell from a large tow by the Steamer Amaranth, and passed directly under the wheel. The boat was instantly stopped, the yawl sent out, and every exertion made to save him—but after a few struggles, holding up his hand, he sank into a watery grave, far from the land of his birth, with strangers only to witness his sudden exit to eternity.

DEDICATION.

Next Friday is the day set apart for the dedication of the Masonic Temple. A great number of the Fraternity are expected to be in attendance.—the following are some of the songs to be sung on the occasion.

THE ENTERED PRENTICE SONG.
Come let us prepare, ye brothers that are,
Assembled on merry occasion,
Let's be happy and sing, for life is a spring,
To a free and an accepted mason.

The world is in pain our secrets to gain,
And all let them wonder and gaze on;
They may not divine the word or the sign,
Of a free and an accepted mason.

Thy this and thy that, they cannot tell what,
Why so many great men in the nation;
Should sprout put out, to make themselves one
With a free and an accepted mason.

Great kings, dukes and lords, have laid by their
Swords,
Our mystery to put a good grace on;
And thought themselves fain'd to have them—
With a free and an accepted mason.

We're true and sincere, and just to the fair,
They trust us on any occasion;
No mortal can more the ladies adore
Than a free and an accepted mason.

Let's join hand in hand, by each brother firm
stand.
Let's be merry, and put a bright face on;
Whit mortal can boast so noble a toast
As a free and an accepted mason.

Hail! mysterious, glorious science,
Which to discord bids defiance,
Harmony alone reigns here,
Come let's sing to him that raised us
From the rugged path that man'd us,
To the light that we revere.

Written by Br. R. W. THOMAS POWER
Esq. of Boston
All honors to our master pay,
Who bids our holy temple raise;
While here we journey on our way,
Our thanks shall reach to farthest seas.

Let's join hand in hand, by each brother firm
stand.
Let's be merry, and put a bright face on;
Whit mortal can boast so noble a toast
As a free and an accepted mason.

GLEE.

Hail! mysterious, glorious science,
Which to discord bids defiance,
Harmony alone reigns here,
Come let's sing to him that raised us
From the rugged path that man'd us,
To the light that we revere.

Written by Br. R. W. THOMAS POWER
Esq. of Boston
All honors to our master pay,
Who bids our holy temple raise;
While here we journey on our way,
Our thanks shall reach to farthest seas.

(Dedication to Freemasonry.)

We hail our holy patron's name,
Whose bright example guides us still;
His highest honors we proclaim,
While grateful thanks to our temples fill.

(Dedication to Virtue.)

While thus we seek in pure desire,
Immortal bliss, remains above;
Our hearts shall kindle at the fire,
Whose light is universal love.

(Dedication to Universal Benevolence.)

FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF ST. JOHN.
Hail! masonry, thou craft divine,
Come brethren! let us cheerful join,
To celebrate this happy day,
And homage to our master pay.

Hail! happy, best and sacred place!
Where friendship brightens every face,
Where music adorns the choir,
Replenish with his noble square.

Next sing, my muse, our warden's praise,
With chords loud, in tuneful lays;
Oh! may these columns never decay,
Until the world dissolves away.

My brethren cheerful join with me,
To sing the praise of masonry;
The noble, faithful, and the brave,
Whose art shall live beyond the grave.

Americans in China.—One of our evening contemporaries, the Commercial, has in account from Canton of a very interesting interview between Mr. Forbes, the American Consul, and Keying, the Imperial Commissioner and a kinsman to the Emperor, with the view of obtaining permission for Mr. Forbes to proceed to Peking on his arrival. The place selected by Keying for the interview with Mr. Forbes was an elegant mansion on the River, a few miles above Canton, the country residence of Puntingqua, a wealthy Chinaman. Mr. Forbes was accompanied by Dr. Parker (the Missionary,) and Mr. Edward King. Keying had with him K'ing, the Viceroy of the two Kwang Provinces (the most unruly Provinces in the Empire,) and Hwang and Hienling, associates of the commissioner.

The Americans were conducted to the presence of the commissioners by two mandarins, and found them in the largest apartment of the house; the central portion of the room was tened in as it were by ranges of chairs and small Chinese tables, forming a large hollow square. Within this were Keying and his associates. As the Americans approached Keying came forward and received them most graciously, asking the name of each when presented and shaking them all cordially by the hand. His example was followed by the Viceroy, and then Keying pointed seats to his visitors near his own, taking care that all were seated at the same moment with himself. The attendants, petty mandarins and servants, amounting to nearly a hundred, stood about the room, gazing at the Americans with evident curiosity. None were seated except the four high officers and the guests.

Mr. Forbes was placed at the left side of Keying, the Chinese post of honor, and between them was a small table on which they both leaned. A linguist then came forward, knelt at the feet of Keying, performing the *kotou*, and then stood erect before him to interpret. Keying first asked concerning the health of Mr. Forbes, how long he had been in China, if he had a pleasant passage, and lastly now old he was—this question, oddly enough, being deemed a compliment by the Chinese. He then told Mr. Forbes that his own age was 55, and that of the Viceroy 65.

The object of Mr. Forbes was, first to present his credentials and be recognized as consul, and then to fulfill his instructions respecting the reception of Mr. Cushing at Peking—the latter a delicate affair, which required much tact and judgment, and Mr. Forbes being obliged to communicate through Dr. Parker and the native linguist, each understanding the other's language imperfectly, the difficulty was much increased. The business conference was opened by the production of Mr. Forbes's commission as consul, to which was attached the signature of the President, John Tyler. Dr. Parker at the same time produced a Chinese translation of the document, which Keying placed upon the original and slowly read aloud every word, and whenever the commission requested the Chinese authorities to protect and give aid to the consul, he put his hands together and waving them up and down declared emphatically, as the Chinese linguist said, "truly must do so," to which his associates murmured assent. He and the Viceroy appeared to look with much interest upon the signature of the President, and all the petty mandarins crowded round to have a sight of it.

After this servants brought little bowls, made of cocoanut shells, beautifully carved on the outside and lined with silver; these were filled with a thick sweet liquid, composed of pounded almonds and rice, boiled with sugar, and very hot; the officers each took a bowl, as did the guests also, and the former gravely nodding their heads, all drank together.

The Imperial commissioner invited the American gentlemen to partake of some refreshment with him. And a small regiment of servants made their appearance, bearing a great variety of little porcelain cases and bowls, filled with Chinese delicacies, among which the famous bird's nest soup was not forgotten. The Americans made out awkwardly enough with the chopsticks, he more than once jostled him with his own. He also took four small cakes with his fingers from his own dish, partly rose from his seat and gave one to each of the guests, which was a high compliment. The entertainment consisted chiefly of little paste balls, stuffed with meat and fruit.

The object of the visit being made known, the Commissioner observed,—"Why go to Peking and added, in substance, that there was no necessity of his going to Peking as the commercial privileges and terms which had been agreed upon with the English, were granted also to the Americans and all other foreigners, and everything had been settled. He then repeated, "Why go to Peking?" and asked with some anxiety what object Mr. Cushing could have in going there, other than that of arranging a commercial treaty. He said that if there was no other object, it would be perfectly useless for Mr. Cushing to go there, for no one in Peking knew anything about the foreign trade, and evinced the most decided unwillingness that such an intention should be persisted in, dwelling much upon the language and difficulty of going so far, and the uselessness of talking so much trouble. This is in consonance with the intercourse policy always observed by the Chinese. The object itself does not so much arise from any hostility on the part of the Emperor, as from the uniform desire of the Viceroy and Commis-sioners to keep the Foreign Commerce of that country entirely in their possession, without any interference from the Emperor, to whom they do not wish any appeals to be made. The same obstacles were presented on the application of Lord Martiney, but his Embassy was of too much importance to refer its objects to the decision of subordinates. Mr. Cushing will make his way, some how or other, to Peking, or we have mistaken the latitude in which he was born.

Story of a Bear.—Many years ago a beautiful little cub bear was caught by a stout lad near the borders of Lake Winnipicosee, in New Hampshire, carried into town, and after proper dressing became the playfellow of the boys of the village, and often accompanied them to the school house. After passing a few months in civilized society, he made his escape into the woods, and in a few years was almost forgotten. The school-house, meantime, had fallen from the schoolmaster's into the schoolmistress's hands; and instead of large boys learning to write and cipher, small boys and girls were taught in the same place knitting and spelling. One winter's day, after a mild fall of snow, the door had been left open by some urchin going out, when, to the unspeakable horror of the spectacled dame and her threescore hopeful scholars, an enormous bear walked in, in the most familiar manner in the world, and took a seat by the fire. Huddling over the benches as fast as they could, the children ran about their schoolmistress who fled to the furthest corner of the room; and there they stood, crying and pushing to escape the horror of being eaten first. The bear sat snuffing and warming himself, by the fire, showing great signs of satisfaction, but putting off his meal until he had warmed himself thoroughly. The screams of the children continued, but the schoolhouse was far from any other habitation, and the bear did not seem at all embarrassed by the outcry. After sitting and turning himself about for some time, Drump got up on his hind legs, and showing to the door began to take down, one by one, the hats, bonnets and satchels that hung on several rows of pegs behind it. His memory had not deceived him, for they contained, as of old, the children's dinners. Having satisfied himself with their bread, cheese, pies, doughnuts and apples, Drump smelt at the mistress's desk; but finding it locked, gave himself a shake of resignation, opened the door, and disappeared. The alarm was given, and the amiable creature was pursued and killed, very much to the regret of the towns people, when it was discovered by some marks on his body, that it was their old friend and playfellow.—[Belknap Gazette.]

TEMPERANCE.
There is no vice, that has ever made its appearance among the children of men, in any age of the world, which has been more detrimental to society; than a perpetual intemperate course of life, none more degrading to the individuals who fall victims to its seducing influences, none more offensive to God and those who obey his commandments, none better calculated to create domestic broils, brings more to an untimely end, or has a greater tendency to corrupt moral principles. By a continual course of intemperate habits, men are apt to yield up the government of their desires and passions, give loose reign to their appetites, and they cannot tell to what length they will carry them.

This vice has more or less infested every city in the known world, as well as the city of Nauvoo; where I am sorry to say many of the inhabitants have been contaminated by its influence. Now understanding as we do, that this vice is the mother of crimes, and that many have been contaminated by its influence, we have fixed a stain upon our characters, which nothing but repentance and humility has power to wash away. But thank

The Imperial commissioner invited the American gentlemen to partake of some refreshment with him. And a small regiment of servants made their appearance, bearing a great variety of little porcelain cases and bowls, filled with Chinese delicacies, among which the famous bird's nest soup was not forgotten. The Americans made out awkwardly enough with the chopsticks, he more than once jostled him with his own. He also took four small cakes with his fingers from his own dish, partly rose from his seat and gave one to each of the guests, which was a high compliment. The entertainment consisted chiefly of little paste balls, stuffed with meat and fruit.

The object of the visit being made known, the Commissioner observed,—"Why go to Peking and added, in substance, that there was no necessity of his going to Peking as the commercial privileges and terms which had been agreed upon with the English, were granted also to the Americans and all other foreigners, and everything had been settled. He then repeated, "Why go to Peking?" and asked with some anxiety what object Mr. Cushing could have in going there, other than that of arranging a commercial treaty. He said that if there was no other object, it would be perfectly useless for Mr. Cushing to go there, for no one in Peking knew anything about the foreign trade, and evinced the most decided unwillingness that such an intention should be persisted in, dwelling much upon the language and difficulty of going so far, and the uselessness of talking so much trouble. This is in consonance with the intercourse policy always observed by the Chinese. The object itself does not so much arise from any hostility on the part of the Emperor, as from the uniform desire of the Viceroy and Commis-sioners to keep the Foreign Commerce of that country entirely in their possession, without any interference from the Emperor, to whom they do not wish any appeals to be made. The same obstacles were presented on the application of Lord Martiney, but his Embassy was of too much importance to refer its objects to the decision of subordinates. Mr. Cushing will make his way, some how or other, to Peking, or we have mistaken the latitude in which he was born.

Story of a Bear.—Many years ago a beautiful little cub bear was caught by a stout lad near the borders of Lake Winnipicosee, in New Hampshire, carried into town, and after proper dressing became the playfellow of the boys of the village, and often accompanied them to the school house. After passing a few months in civilized society, he made his escape into the woods, and in a few years was almost forgotten. The school-house, meantime, had fallen from the schoolmaster's into the schoolmistress's hands; and instead of large boys learning to write and cipher, small boys and girls were taught in the same place knitting and spelling. One winter's day, after a mild fall of snow, the door had been left open by some urchin going out, when, to the unspeakable horror of the spectacled dame and her threescore hopeful scholars, an enormous bear walked in, in the most familiar manner in the world, and took a seat by the fire. Huddling over the benches as fast as they could, the children ran about their schoolmistress who fled to the furthest corner of the room; and there they stood, crying and pushing to escape the horror of being eaten first. The bear sat snuffing and warming himself, by the fire, showing great signs of satisfaction, but putting off his meal until he had warmed himself thoroughly. The screams of the children continued, but the schoolhouse was far from any other habitation, and the bear did not seem at all embarrassed by the outcry. After sitting and turning himself about for some time, Drump got up on his hind legs, and showing to the door began to take down, one by one, the hats, bonnets and satchels that hung on several rows of pegs behind it. His memory had not deceived him, for they contained, as of old, the children's dinners. Having satisfied himself with their bread, cheese, pies, doughnuts and apples, Drump smelt at the mistress's desk; but finding it locked, gave himself a shake of resignation, opened the door, and disappeared. The alarm was given, and the amiable creature was pursued and killed, very much to the regret of the towns people, when it was discovered by some marks on his body, that it was their old friend and playfellow.—[Belknap Gazette.]

TEMPERANCE.
There is no vice, that has ever made its appearance among the children of men, in any age of the world, which has been more detrimental to society; than a perpetual intemperate course of life, none more degrading to the individuals who fall victims to its seducing influences, none more offensive to God and those who obey his commandments, none better calculated to create domestic broils, brings more to an untimely end, or has a greater tendency to corrupt moral principles. By a continual course of intemperate habits, men are apt to yield up the government of their desires and passions, give loose reign to their appetites, and they cannot tell to what length they will carry them.

This vice has more or less infested every city in the known world, as well as the city of Nauvoo; where I am sorry to say many of the inhabitants have been contaminated by its influence. Now understanding as we do, that this vice is the mother of crimes, and that many have been contaminated by its influence, we have fixed a stain upon our characters, which nothing but repentance and humility has power to wash away. But thank

God! the principle of reform is a principle of salvation, and true courage, fortitude, and faith has no disposition, to conceal faults, but to acknowledge them; and able to combat the powers of intemperance, until there shall be neither root nor branch left, to contaminate the fingers of our posterity. Now to those who have contaminated themselves with this evil, I make this appeal; I make it, not only for our own benefit, but for the benefit of our posterity which shall follow us; I make it because the spirits of our progenitors are sighing in sorrow because of our folly, I make it because our Presidential contest is at hand, and our united efforts together with temperate habits are necessary that the stamps and a us-army not refuse us a congregation, to whom we may reimburse the glorious principles of our Candidates. Under these circumstances, with united zeal and fortitude, let us oppose the torrent of this vice which rise in heaps around us, that we may gain a rank among those who stand fast in the kingdom, like a rock in the ocean, which bids defiance to the surging waves, the largest class of ships are torn asunder by coming in contact with it; and the storms of calumny, popular clamour, sectarian prejudice, and even priest craft, are not able to confound them; and who have been distinguished by thinking profound, acting nobly, dispelling popular prejudice, and in times of prevailing licentiousness, to maintain unblemished virtue, and uncorrupted integrity, in a public and private way, to stand firm by what is fair and just, all opposition and discharge every duty towards God and man. Men who are endowed with these qualifications, are incapable of lending to low considerations, it is in vain to flatter or threaten them, they rest on a principle, which the storms of persecution or the combined powers of earth and hell are too feeble to deter; they are incapable of betraying their trust, or deserting a friend in the hour of danger. It is accordingly this steady and inflexible virtue and this regard to principle, which has marked the character of the one in any age of the world, who have shone with distinguished lustre, and consecrated their memory to posterity.

Now let us compare those virtues with the vices which daily surround us; we see grog shops more or less inward and plenty of visitors around them, we see them handy, but not high minded; we see them lovers of whiskey, but not lovers of God; they are in form like men but in principle they are fools. From such turn away, for when wine is in vint, out is God and his declared; that they only who seek wisdom, shall find it, and that fools shall be punished because of their transgression, and that the way of the transgressor is hard.

A. RIPLEY.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democrats of the counties composing the sixth Congressional District, are requested to hold conventions in their respective counties, and elect delegates to attend a District Convention to be held in the town of Rock Island on Wednesday the first day of May next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this district in the ensuing Congress. As no ratio was fixed upon by the former Convention, the committee have agreed upon the following ratio, to wit: One delegate for each county; and one delegate for every five hundred inhabitants in each county. We hope that every county will be fully represented in the Convention.

JOHN BUFORD, } Dem.
L. ANDREWS, } Central
HARMAN G. REYNOLDS, } Comm.
Rock Island, Ill., March 25th 1844.

EARTHQUAKE IN GUERNSEY.

(Abridged from the Guernsey (Eng.) Star of Dec.)
On the afternoon of Friday last, at a few minutes before four o'clock, the shock of an earthquake was felt throughout the whole of this island, of very considerable violence. For some days previous the weather had been perfectly calm, and the temperature so mild that many persons continued sun-bathing; the only remarkable meteorological circumstance being, that a luminous body, resembling a glowing moon, was seen over the island at seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, which continued visible for ten or fifteen minutes, and that the evening, excepting during the short appearance of the meteor, were impenetrably dark. The whole of Friday, till about three o'clock, had been fine and bright, but the sky had somewhat an unusual appearance, the clouds being singularly tinted with pale green, red, and purple. At the time when the shock was felt—seven minutes before four—the sky was partially overcast, and had a rainy appearance, the wind blowing in slight squalls from the southward and south-westward. At the time above-mentioned, a loud rumbling or unrelenting noise was heard in every part of the island, accompanied by one or two shocks, which, to our apprehension, had much less affinity to the concussion produced by an explosion, than to the benumbing effect created by electricity. This phenomenon, it is generally agreed, lasted about four seconds, and was evidently subterranean.

The shock, as we have already stated, was felt in all parts of the island, and every where appears to have produced the same effects. Persons out of doors felt the earth heave under them, in some cases so violently as to oblige them to lay hold of the nearest object for support. The banks and hedges of fields were seen to be in motion, and in the houses the furniture and goods were rocked and shaken. Buildings of all kinds were distinctly seen to heave and shake, as well as the pier walls, the iron railings at the south west corner of the quay, and the massive quay at St. Sampson's harbour. The top of the town church was violently agitated, and the bell struck twice.

The shock, as we have already stated, was felt in all parts of the island, and every where appears to have produced the same effects. Persons out of doors felt the earth heave under them, in some cases so violently as to oblige them to lay hold of the nearest object for support. The banks and hedges of fields were seen to be in motion, and in the houses the furniture and goods were rocked and shaken. Buildings of all kinds were distinctly seen to heave and shake, as well as the pier walls, the iron railings at the south west corner of the quay, and the massive quay at St. Sampson's harbour. The top of the town church was violently agitated, and the bell struck twice.

The shock, as we have already stated, was felt in all parts of the island, and every where appears to have produced the same effects. Persons out of doors felt the earth heave under them, in some cases so violently as to oblige them to lay hold of the nearest object for support. The banks and hedges of fields were seen to be in motion, and in the houses the furniture and goods were rocked and shaken. Buildings of all kinds were distinctly seen to heave and shake, as well as the pier walls, the iron railings at the south west corner of the quay, and the massive quay at St. Sampson's harbour. The top of the town church was violently agitated, and the bell struck twice.

The shock, as we have already stated, was felt in all parts of the island, and every where appears to have produced the same effects. Persons out of doors felt the earth heave under them, in some cases so violently as to oblige them to lay hold of the nearest object for support. The banks and hedges of fields were seen to be in motion, and in the houses the furniture and goods were rocked and shaken. Buildings of all kinds were distinctly seen to heave and shake, as well as the pier walls, the iron railings at the south west corner of the quay, and the massive quay at St. Sampson's harbour. The top of the town church was violently agitated, and the bell struck twice.

The shock, as we

NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all persons not to harbor or trust my son, Edmund McNall, on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

ENOS McNALL.
February 20, 1844. no43-16.

THE SUBSCRIBER

PROPOSES to sell his large white house and lot, situated immediately north of the Temple, on lot No. 3, Block No. 9, of Wells' addition to the Town Plat of Nauvoo. A good well, stable and other convenient improvements are made or said lot. All who wish a beautiful situation, and the nearest of any to the Temple, will do well to call and examine said property. Terms low for cash.

FRANCIS M. HIGBEE.

N. B. A perfect title to said property will be given to the purchaser. F. M. H. Jan. 23, 1844. no39-3m.

AUCTION! AUCTION!!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has opened an Auction Room, between Mulholland and Auction Streets, on Back Street, at the 'Farmers Exchange,' one Block East of the Temple, for the purpose of selling Goods, Furniture and Property of all descriptions, that the inhabitants see proper to leave with him for sale at Public Auction. There will be two sales in each week, commencing on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M.; also Wednesdays, beginning at the same hour.

P. S. CAHOON, Auctioneer.
Nauvoo, Jan. 13, 1844. no33-1f.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE subscriber is prepared to execute any business pertaining to the office of Notary Public, when called upon; such as, drawing, and taking the acknowledgment of Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Bills of Sale, &c. Also, taking Depositions, Affidavits, and Protest of Notes and Bills of Exchange.

FEES—For taking acknowledgment of Deeds and other instruments, to take effect in the county, 25cts.

To take effect out of the county, 50.
E. ROBINSON.
Nauvoo, Nov. 20, 1843. no31-1f.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscribers, from the East, have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, in President Joseph Smith's store, which they offer for sale on as good terms as can be bought in this city; among which is a large assortment of Domestic, Muslins, of a superior quality, also Unbleached Sewing Thread of a very superior article; Blue Knitting Cotton, and a good assortment of Boston Nails, first quality; together with many other articles usually kept in such a store. As we wish to deal honestly with all men, we shall invariably have but one price. Cash and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange, except promises.

BUTLER & LEWIS.

Nauvoo, Dec. 19, 1843. no34-1f.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a beautiful lot of land amounting to upwards of eighty acres, within two miles of this city, which may be had on reasonable terms. An undisputable title can be given, and if required, a short credit will be given for part of the purchase money.

The land lies on the old La Harp road, near Mr. Sullivan's. The subscriber will sell smaller parcels to suit purchasers.

THS. WHITTLE.

Feb. 28, 1844.

CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP.
THE subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of window sash and doors and all kinds of job work in their line of business, at the shortest notice for cash or country produce. Shop on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets.

JOSEPH W. COOLEIDGE & CO.

N. B. Those having accounts against the above firm for work or materials will please bring them in immediately for settlement.

J. W. C. & Co.

Dec. 1843. no32-1f.



OSPREY.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO BLOOMINGTON.
THE new and splendid Passenger Steamer, OSPREY; ANDERSON, Master; will ply, as a

REGULAR PACKET.

between the ports of St. Louis and Bloomington, Iowa; and all intermediate ports, immediately on the opening of navigation. The accommodations on the OSPREY are inferior to none on the upper Mississippi. She is provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of boilers, as well as is attached a fire engine and hose, in case of fire. The day and hour of her departure will be advertised prior to the commencement of her trips. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

ARTHUR MORRISON, Agent.

Feb. 27, 1844. no41-1f.

LIME.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER.

Nauvoo, June 17, 1843-1f.
N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS a suitable building for the manufacturing of woolen clothes, which he will rent to any individual wishing to engage in that business, on reasonable terms; or if preferred, will give employment to a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of woolen goods, if application is made soon at his residence in Augusta, Iowa Territory.

LEVI MOFFITT.

march 20, 1844. no47-1f.

GREAT BARGAIN.

I HAVE about 200,000 brick on hand, and will sell 100,000 for three hundred and sixty dollars, cash in hand; also about 1500 feet of two inch clear pine, well seasoned for sale.

HIRSH KIMBALL.

march 22, 2844. no47-1f.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE Officers and Brethren of Nauvoo Lodge, would hereby make known to the Masonic world, that they have fixed on Friday the 5th day of April, for the DEDICATION of their NEW MASONIC HALL, to take place at 1 o'clock P. M.

All worthy Brethren of the Fraternity, who feel interested in the cause, are requested to participate with us in the ceremonies of dedication.

Done by order of the Lodge,

WM. CLAYTON, Secretary.

March 13, 1844. no46-1m.

WANTED.

TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office.

TO LET.

\$100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.

Woodland near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above.

Jan. 17, 1844. no38-1f.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

WHERE is the Good Samaritan? Where the true Philanthropist? Is there no balm in Gilead? Have they not yet been found? If you have not found them, seek for the remedies offered to the afflicted, by Dr James M. Martineau.

Inquire for Dr James M. Martineau's Invaluable remedy for the cure of Fevers.

For Dr James M. Martineau's Anti-Bilious Universal Life Pills.

For Dr James M. Martineau's Anti-Dyspeptic and Anti-Consumptive Pills.

For Dr James M. Martineau's Never-failing Worm Destroying medicine.

For Dr James M. Martineau's Cephalic Snuff, for the cure of Nervous Headache, &c.

In these medicines, the afflicted will find a treasure which is infinitely of greater value to the sick and debilitated, than either silver or gold. Truly may it be said that, in their curative virtues may be found the Good Samaritan! the true Philanthropist! the balm of Gilead! the Poor Man's Wealth! the Sick Man's Comfort! and by the proper and timely use of which, every man may become his own Physician!

From earliest childhood, he practiced successfully the art of healing; and in defiance of opposition, by friends and relatives, he succeeded in studying the art and science of medicine; and after untiring industry and immense research, and after having reached riper years, and traveled among numerous tribes of Indians, and visited many and various climates, Dr James M. Martineau is fully persuaded that he has now realized his fond expectations; that the object of all his toil, labor and hope, has been accomplished; and that he will be regarded by all future generations as the true Philanthropist; as having been the instrument, under the direction of an overruling Providence, of rendering good to the greatest number, will be cheerfully conceded.

November 22d, 1843.

City of Nauvoo:
The subscriber takes great pleasure in calling the attention of the public, to the above invaluable remedies; believing that they are a medicine that will tend to secure the health of this city; That they act most mildly, and yet most efficaciously; in uniformity with the laws of nature; and that they are composed of mild herbs. Knowing from experience that no Pills possess more virtue in their curative properties. Their worth can only be estimated by a fair trial and by following the accompanying directions. The undersigned can produce a host of the most respectable testimony in their favor, and doubts not but a discerning public, will, in the use of them, secure to themselves, that highest boon of heaven—health.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

The above medicines may be obtained in various stores in the city, and at his House, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.

Fever Pills \$1.50; Life Pills 25 cents; Anti-Dyspeptic Pills \$1.00.

Nov 29, 1843:1y

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

I. McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeel's Drug Store. Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordeons on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Dec. 13, 1843. no39-1f.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, Wealthy W. Rust, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to forbid all persons harboring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

W. W. RUST.

march 15, 1844. no47-3w.

SPINNING WHEELS!

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels

of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bed-stands of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe, propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bed-stand posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.

May 24 1843, 1f.

NAUVOO BREWERY.

T. TURLEY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has constantly on hand a supply of Ale, Beer, and Yeast of the best quality for sale, both wholesale and retail, at his Brewery, corner of Hyde and Water Streets.

N. B. Whiskey, Beer and Cider Barrels, taken in exchange for Beer and Ale.

Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843. no35-1f.

DO YOU KNOW ANY THING ABOUT THE MATTER?

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the adjacent towns, that he has established a Bakery and Confectionery, in this city, on Main Street, first door South of the (new) Masonic Hall, where he intends to manufacture every thing connected with that kind of business—Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Jellies and Candies of all descriptions which he will sell at St. Louis prices wholesale or retail.

L. N. SCOVIL.

N. B. Marriage cakes made to order, on the shortest notice from one to twenty five dollars each.

L. N. S.

Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843.

GUSTAVUS HILLS.

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER.

At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

NAUVOO COMB MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber, late from Philadelphia, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced manufacturing combs of every variety at his manufactory, on the corner of Young and Rich Streets, opposite Mr. Moses Smith's Store, three quarters of a mile east of the Temple; which he will sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than can be purchased in St. Louis, or any western market. All merchants, and others, who wish to patronize home manufacture, would do well to call and examine his work and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Horns wanted at a liberal price, in exchange for combs or cash.

JOSEPH HAMMAR.

Nauvoo, Dec. 13, 1843. no38-1f.

C. A. WARREN. C. I. Higbee.

WARREN & HIGBEE.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Nauvoo, Illinois.

OFFICE on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

C. L. Higbee also informs the public that he has received the appointment of Notary Public, and is prepared to transact all business pertaining to that office.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HEREBY informs the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he is constantly manufacturing Lasts of every description, Boot Trees and Crimps, &c. or of Bain and Monson Streets, which he will sell, wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be purchased in the St. Louis, or any western market. As his work will be of the best quality, he respectfully invites those who may wish to purchase to call and examine his work and prices before contracting elsewhere.

MELVIN WILBUR.

Nauvoo, Jan 1st 1844. no36-1f.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between Newel Knight and John Scott, both of the City of Nauvoo, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The concern will henceforth be conducted by the aforesaid Newel Knight. All persons therefore having demands against the aforesaid Firm, and those indebted to the same, will call upon the said Newel Knight for settlement, or to have their accounts adjusted, as soon as the nature of the business will admit.

NWEL KNIGHT.

JOHN SCOTT.

Nauvoo, Jan. 31st 1844.

NOTICE.

CATTERMOLE begs leave to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that he has opened a Grocery and Provision store at the Farmers' Exchange, formerly occupied by P. Cahoon, one block east of the Temple, where he will keep constantly on hand all kinds of Groceries and provisions, which he will sell low for cash.

N. B. A large quantity of Bacon for sale as above.

march 27, 1844. no48-1f.

THE PARTNERSHIP

HERETOFORE existing between John Taylor & Wilford Woodruff, printers and publishers; known by the title and name of Taylor & Woodruff, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will hereafter be conducted by John Taylor, who has become responsible to meet all demands against the firm, and to whom all debts must be paid.

As we are about winding up our affairs, those indebted to us would confer a favor by making immediate payment.

JOHN TAYLOR.

WILFORD WOODRUFF.

Dec. 30, 1843.

THIRD

ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Osage, and St. Louis Oak, at Lyon's New Brick Store, on Hotchkiss street, between Main and Carlin streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS, direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hard-ware.

Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs, Boots, Shoes, Millitary Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main, and Carlin streets, at the New Brick, Variety Store (sign of the Lion.)

Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill., Nov. 7, 1843.-1f.

GRANT & WATT,

TAILORS,

MAIN STREET, Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All country orders promptly attended to.

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colics, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

(22-y1.) J. SNIDER,

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

MR. Joseph M. and Miss Adelia Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Granger streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst. (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strictest attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading writing and spelling \$2 00
English grammar & geography 2 50
Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00
Astronomy 4 00

A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absenters unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement.

JOSEPH M. COLE,

ADELIA COLE.

July 10 n12

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, having lately taken the upper stone house in Nauvoo, are now prepared to do a Forwarding and Commission Business, and are ready at all times to accommodate the public, by receiving all goods that may be consigned to them.

CHARLES ALLEN,

JOHN KELLY.

Aug. 9 no67-1f

ALMON RABBIT.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill.)

July 4th 1843-1f.

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1,50	
do	do	do	neat	2,00	
do	whole	bound	plain	2,00	
do	do	do	neat	2,50	
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1,00	
do	do	do	neat	1,50	
do	hf	bound	plain	0,75	
do	do	do	neat	1,00	
do	do	do	extra	1,37	
Twelves	full	bound	plain	0,82	
do	do	do	neat	0,87	
do	hf	bound	plain	0,50	
do	do	do	neat	0,75	

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume I.—No. 50.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, April 10, 1844.

Whole Number 109

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

BE PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Main Street,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 annually in advance.

Advertisements by the square, one insertion, 50 cents.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

Liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor,

(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

SIN AND PHILANTHROPY.

A True Tale.

(Continued from our last.)

The good old man then went to the hotel, and enquired for Henry Stuart. The servant said his lordship had not yet risen. "Tell him my business is of importance," said friend Hopper. The servant soon returned and conducted him to the chamber. The nobleman appeared surprised that a plain old Quaker should thus intrude upon his luxurious privacy; but when he heard his errand, he blushed deeply, and frankly admitted the truth of the girl's statement. His benevolent visitor took the opportunity to "hear a testimony," as the Friends say, against the sin and selfishness of profligacy. He did it in such a kind and fatherly manner, that the young man's heart was touched.

He excused himself by saying that he would not have tampered with the girl, if he had known her to be virtuous. I have done many wrong things, said he, but thank God, no betrayal of confiding innocence rests on my conscience. I have always esteemed it the basest act of which man is capable. The imprisonment of the poor girl, and the forced situation in which she had been found, distressed him greatly.

When Isaac represented that the silk had been stolen for his sake, that the girl had thereby lost profitable employment, and was obliged to return to her distant home, to avoid the danger of exposure, he took out a fifty dollar note, and offered it to pay her expenses. Nay, said Isaac, thou art a very rich man; I see in thy hand a large roll of such notes.

She is the daughter of a poor widow, and thou hast been the means of doing this great injury; give me another. Lord Henry handed him another fifty dollar note, and smiled as he said, you understand your business well. But you have acted nobly, and I reverence you for it. If you ever visit England, come to see me. I will give you a cordial welcome, and treat you like a nobleman.

Farewell, friend, replied Isaac, though much to blame in this affair, thou too hast behaved nobly. Mayest thou be blessed in domestic life, and trifle no more with the feelings of poor girls; not even with those whom others have betrayed and deserted.

Luckily, the girl had sufficient presence of mind to assume a false name when arrested; by which means her true name was kept out of the newspapers.

I did this said she, for my poor mother's sake. With the money given by Lord Henry, the silk was paid for, and she was sent home to her mother, well provided with clothing. Her name and place of residence remained to this day a secret in the breast of her benefactor.

Several years after the incidents I have related, a lady called at friend Hopper's house and asked to see him. When he entered the room, he found a handsomely dressed young matron, with a blooming boy of five or six years old.

She rose to meet him, and her voice, though, as she said, friend Hopper, do you know me? He replied that he did not. She fixed her tearful eyes earnestly upon him and said, you once helped me when in great distress. But the good missionary of humanity had helped too many in distress to be able to recollect her, without more precise information.

With a tremulous voice, she bade her son go into the next room, for a few minutes; then dropping on her knees, she hid her face in his lap, and sobbed out, I am the girl, that stole the silk. Oh, when should I now have been, if it had not been for you! When her emotion was somewhat calmed, she told him that she had married a highly respectable man, a senator of a native state. Having a call to visit the city, she had again and again passed friend Hopper's house, looking wistfully at the windows to catch a sight of him; but when she attempted to enter, her courage failed.

But I go away to-morrow, said she, and I could not leave the city, without once more seeing and thanking him, who saved me from ruin. She recalled her little boy, and said to him: look at that old gentleman, and remember him well, for he was the best friend your mother ever had. With an earnest invitation that he would visit her happy home, and a fervent "God bless you," she bade her benefactor farewell.

My venerable friend is not aware that I have written this story. I have not published it from any wish to glorify him but to exert a genial influence on the hearts of others; to do my mite towards teaching society how to cast out the Demon Penalty, by the voice of the Angel Love.

[Boston Courier.]

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

The following interesting letter on this subject, is furnished by the Washington correspondent of the New York True Sun:

Washington, Feb. 21, 1844.

I can state to you, on the most undoubted authority—authority in which every reliance can be placed, that Mr. Tyler and Mr. Upshur are about negotiating a treaty with Texas for the annexation of that country to the United States.

By some means or other the President has been induced to believe that 33 Senators, (they have counted noses, will ratify the treaty when made; thus this manoeuvre entirely takes the question out of the hands of the House of Representatives, and completely steals a march upon that body of political schemers. The political capital to be manufactured out of this transaction, is very evident; should it succeed, Mr. Tyler considers himself placed even in a higher niche in the esteem of his countrymen, than the immortal Jefferson. He, it is true, purchased Louisiana, under the pressure of the Western excitement, which had it not thus been allayed, would have stormed New Orleans by arms, and involved us in a desperate war with France; but Mr. Tyler intends to do an equally important act in the way of acquiring territory—unassisted by feeling, and ignorant of the Senate's intentions. If he succeeds, he considers that he will have a fair claim upon the gratitude of the country in general, and upon the South in particular.

This matter has long been in agitation between Mr. Tyler and Mr. Upshur. A few months ago, a confidential agent was despatched by the State department, to the Government of Texas, in order that he might receive and communicate the official intentions and desires of that government in relation to the proposed annexation.

These papers have been received, and upon them as a data, a treaty is now being drawn up to be presented for the consideration of the Senate, in the full confidence that it will be speedily ratified.

The most difficult part of this transaction consists in giving the necessary State reasons that should warrant such precipitate and secret action these reasons have been furnished in detail, by the Texian authorities, and may be briefly condensed as follows:

Unassailed by foreign foes, and at peace from internal strife, Texas finds herself unable to maintain her position among the independent powers of the earth from inherent weakness. She has not wealth enough within her borders to sustain a separate Government, and therefore an imperative necessity compels her to submit her independence to some wealthier power in consideration of protection to be furnished.

This necessity, it is said, has been established to exist; and it is true, Texas most speedily be annexed to the United States or become an appendage of Great Britain. She is already heavily indebted to that country for pecuniary assistance, and she possesses no means of discharging the debt unless by the surrender of her self. Should not the United States assume the obligation by annexing her to our territories?

This forms the ground work of the State necessity, which it is proposed to offer to the Senate in argument for the treaty. The reasons why Texas should not fall beneath the dominion of Great Britain, are the slave question, and the command of New Orleans which would be given to that power in the event of war—for by descending the Red, Alabama, and other streams, which, bordering the north of Texas, empty into the Mississippi, and cut off New Orleans from the Gulf, to our infinite damage and annoyance. The valley of the Mississippi is accessible in nearly all directions from the territory of Texas, which is, in fact a part of it and the possession of which has been considered as very desirable by all classes of politicians from Jefferson to Clay.

That the South will never peaceably behold Texas in possession of Great Britain and erected into a non-slave holding state, is very evident. A border warfare on the subject of runaway slaves would be raised in less than three months after any such disposition of matters; and in order to avoid these causes of disturbance the treaty is to be urged upon the immediate notice of the Senate.

It is, however, probable that the House of Representatives will have a hand in the final arrangement of the question, because the debts of Texas must be assumed and paid by the United States when she is admitted into the Union, and the appropriation of any money on that account must have its origin in the house.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.—As soon as the debate upon the 21st rule is closed, the annexation of Texas to the United States will probably arise—so prognostications

from Washington assure us. Although the real points of discussion are not over many, yet there will undoubtedly be much extraneous matter logged into the controversy, and we may expect a display of party bitterness, rancor, and animosity, but seldom witnessed even in Congressional debates. The great difficulty of separating the main subject from collateral issues which accompany it, will be the rock which will disturb and agitate the turbulent tide of party politics, and cause a muddying of the waters to a still greater degree, in a stream never over and above pellucid or calm. The present time, above all others is peculiarly unfavorable to anything like calm or candid consideration of the subject. The discussion of the abolition question has exasperated the public mind, in both the Northern and Southern States, and this very subject forms the strongest objectional feature in the minds of Northern men to the annexation. At the South, the feeling of exasperation is still stronger, rendered so by the wordy warfare which has been going on in Congress, which they look upon as created by an attempt on the part of the North to infringe upon their rights, and an embittered feeling of anger and settled opposition is the result.

The debate, therefore, in Congress, on the subject of the annexation of Texas, will not be so much the consideration of the real question at issue, as it may result for the good or detriment of the interests of our common country, as for an occasion to let out the bitterness which is boiling over in the breasts of political partisans. The present state of feeling in Congress, and the tone of the political presses, evidently lead to this conclusion, that a stormy time may be expected. We hope, though but faintly, that the oil of reason and patriotism may in season be poured over the angry flood which threatens so much mischief to the Union, though we see not at present any just grounds for supposing that it will.

An impartial statement of the question as it now is, however much it may hereafter be embarrassed by complex issues, appears to us to be given in the following extract from a letter by the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. True Sun.

"The first question that arrests us in the examination of this subject is, whether the United States possess the abstract right of appropriating Texas; that is, whether, in the annexation of that country, we do not violate some right of property vested in another, or is Texas free from foreign claims upon her. Mexico is the only country which makes that claim. Texas was originally a possession of France, by the universally acknowledged title of the first discoverer of the soil, to the possession of it. Louisiana claimed it for France in 1803, and it remained an appendage to that kingdom until it was purchased by the United States, as a part of Louisiana. By the treaty of 1819, the United States ceded to the Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain, unconventionally it is overruled, and in violation of the purchase treaty with France, whereby we became bound never to surrender that Territory. (The 3rd article of the said treaty is to that effect) the country now known as Texas, Spain at the same time, possessing a claim upon Mexico as her colony. By the Mexican revolution, Spain lost her dominion over that country, and when the independence of Mexico had been recognized (not by the mother country) by foreign powers, that recognition became the basis of her claim upon Texas, then a part of the same Spanish possessions.

But a similar revolution has been attended with the same results as in Mexico, the old authorities have been subverted, and a proprietorship has been subverted for the old. Texas has now the same right to her own soil as the inhabitants of Mexico have to theirs. This right of successful revolution is an admitted law of nations and can therefore be assumed as a postulate.

Now the people of Texas having a clear and indisputable right to their own soil, have by the laws of property a clear and indisputable right to dispose of it, and this disposition they have already made in favor of the United States. In 1836 the question of transfer was submitted by the proper authorities to the people, and agreed to with unparalleled unanimity, only 13 dissentient votes being polled; so that the right of Texas to dispose of herself being ascertained, and that disposition having been made in our favor, it only remains to inquire whether the people of the United States, in view of the compromises mutually made each other in the Constitution, possess the power of accepting the tendered offer. There are three methods whereby the Annexation may be effected:—1st—By treaty. 2d—By an Act of Congress without a treaty. 3d—By the right reserved to each State to enlarge its boundaries and annex additional territories with the consent of Congress.

By the first means we became possessors of Florida and Louisiana; and later, by the measurement of the line, we be-

came dispossessed of House's Point, (contiguous to the northern boundaries of New York and Vermont,) where we had commenced the construction of a fort; we recovered it by the treaty of 1842. The right to acquire territory by the first means, is thus completely incorporated into our system of political economy, and could not be severed without convulsing all our consecrated institutions.

By the second means it may also be accomplished, because many of the new states were originally parts of the old states, and they were admitted into the Union by simple acts of Congress; as also Louisiana, and the states formed out of that purchase were admitted as soon as the Foreign claims upon them were cancelled, and the population amounted to the legal number. The language of the Constitution is,—"New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union." This is the broad language of that instrument and covers territory not then under the jurisdiction of Congress, for to confine it to the territory thus acquired, would be to interpolate a very serious clause.

By the third means the object can also be effected, for that each of the States possessed the power of extending their territory before the formation of the Constitution will not be denied, and that power still exists unless it has been bestowed upon the General Government.

Now, there is no such bestowal, unless it can be found in the following clause of the constitution:—"No State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power."

Then each State may, with the consent of Congress, enter into a compact with a foreign power; and this forms the third means for the acquisition of Texas. Texas is a foreign power, if not belonging to us; and if so, by the consent of Congress, can be annexed wholly or in part by the State of Louisiana.

The above covers all the constitutional, and abstract right ground of the question; but those which cause the greatest difficulty are to be looked for on the side of expediency. Two objections arise there; one that the territory proposed to be annexed is subject to slave institutions, and therefore distasteful to the non-slave-holding States; but as one State has no title to interfere, nor is affected by the domestic institutions of another, this objection resolves itself into one touching the equilibrium of the political balance of power between the North and South, and as such is worthy only of the attention of party schemes and partisan hacks.

The second objection is that it will increase our already overgrown territory to too great an extent. The present area of the United States amounts in round numbers to 2,000,000 of square miles, which, increased by the superficies of Texas, would be swollen to 2,318,000 square miles—a very considerable increase, which causes a smile, when we consider the efforts being made for an occupation of Oregon, a country separate from us by a chain of lofty mountains and bordered by a distant sea, while Texas is intimately associated with the Valley of the Mississippi, and already peopled with the Anglo-Saxon, the most superior race on earth.

Texas and Great Britain.—The sudden and zealous attempt to annex Texas to the Union, was predicated, among other reasons, upon the supposed controlling influence which Great Britain would exercise over the destinies of that Republic, and the attempts that would be made to interfere with the slave question. Lord Aberdeen, in reply to a note written by the Texan Charge des Affaires in London in reference to the unauthorized efforts in Texas to interfere in that matter, avowed that in declining all intention of interfering that there exists on the part of her Majesty's Government any disposition to interfere improperly in the affairs of Texas, Mr. Ashbel Smith is only rendering justice to her Majesty's Government. Nothing can be further from their intention than thus to interfere in the internal affairs of Texas. But, at the same time, the undersigned makes this declaration, he believes that Mr. Smith is fully aware of the continued anxiety of her Majesty's Government to see slavery abolished, not only in Texas, but in all parts of the world; and it is a matter of no surprise to the undersigned that private individuals, who are impressed with the same feelings, should exert every effort in their power to attain an object so desirable.

The declaration of non-interference is sufficiently broad and distinct to do away with any apprehensions on that point. There appears to be an indifference generally on the question of annexation.

New York Sun.

The Supreme Court of the United States has declared the Valuation Law of Illinois to be unconstitutional. The decision was made in the case of J. L. H.

McCracken vs. Chas. Hayward, on a certificate of division in opinion from the Circuit Court of the United States for Illinois. Mr. Justice Baldwin delivered the opinion of the court:—1st. That the motion made by the plaintiff's counsel ought to be granted in manner and form as the same is asked; 2d. That the return of the marshal on the execution, under which the property was appraised, and not sold because two-thirds of the appraised value was not bid therefore, should be set aside as insufficient; 3d. That the court should direct the marshal to sell the property levied on in the usual mode at public auction to the highest bidder, without having the same valued by three householders, without regard to the valuation which has been made, and without requiring two-thirds of said valuation to be bid therefor; 4th. That the court should direct the marshal to proceed and sell the property without regard to the provisions of the act of 27th February, 1841, of the legislature of Illinois, and the rule adopting said law at the June term of 1841; 5th. That the court should direct the enforcement of said judgment according to the laws regulating the remedy when said judgment was entered and the contract made.—St. Louis Republican.

Oregon.—The National Intelligencer of the 12th, publishes the following as an extract of a letter dated "Tepic," December 10, 1843, from a gentleman, a native of Washington, just received:

"This letter will be taken to the United States by Mr. Hastings, who is on his way home from the Oregon Territory. He gives a very bad description of that country; in fact, he says that it is a country that can never be settled by an agricultural people. I see that a considerable uproar is constantly made in the United States about that country; but I have seen a great many persons who have been to that section, and they all coincide in opinion with Mr. Hastings.—This gentleman induced to believe that it was a complete paradise, took out one hundred and forty settlers from Missouri; but they all found their way to California. Some of the missionaries have given a very false account of that country."

A YANKEE TACK.—Just before the Declaration of Independence, a Yankee pedler started down to New York to sell a parcel of bowls and dishes he had made of maple. Jonathan traveled over the city, asking every body to buy his wares, but no one was disposed to buy wooden dishes. It happened that a British fleet was then lying in the harbor of New York, and Jonathan struck upon a plan of selling his dishes. So he got a full naval uniform, by hook or by crook, (for history doesn't tell where he got it) and strutting up town one morning, asked a merchant if he had any nice wooden wares, that the Commodore wanted a lot for the fleet. The merchant replied that he had none on hand, but there was some in town, and if he would send in the afternoon, he could supply him. Very good, said our naval officer, and out he went, and cut for home; and he had scarcely doffed his borrowed plumage, before down came the merchant, who seeing that Jonathan had sold no wares, offered to take the whole if he would deduct fifty per cent; but Jonathan said he'd be darned if he didn't take 'em home before he'd take a cent less than his first price. So the merchant paid him down in gold his price for the wooden ware, which laid on his shelves for many a long day thereafter; and Jonathan trotted home in a high glee at the success of his manoeuvre, while the merchant cursed British officers ever after that.

ROBBERY.—A tectorator, on being told that the temperance men were a band of robbers, said "yes, they have robbed the Poor house and the State prison of their victims."

A Woman Beheaded.—Heidelberg, Germany, Jan. 22.—An awful spectacle was this day been presented, such as, happily in modern times, has rarely been witnessed—the decapitation of a woman for the murder of her husband. The wretched murderess was a native of Wittenfeld, an inconsiderable hamlet in Odenwald, about two leagues distant from Heidelberg, and was the wife of a peasant. A clergyman attended to offer her the consolations of religion in her last moments. The culprit exhibited no extraordinary emotion, but surveyed the apparatus of death with perfect composure. Her countenance presented nothing of the ashy paleness of fear. She ascended the scaffold with a firm step, and took her seat in a chair which was placed in the centre of it. A troop of dragoons was drawn round the platform. A short prayer was read by the clergyman, after which, part of her attire was removed from her neck, and a cap was then drawn over her face. The remainder of the melancholy spectacle was sufficiently dramatic. There were two executioners, the principal minister of justice and an assistant. The latter twisted the sufferer's hair, and held it up at arm's length.

When this was done, the principal headman advanced with a broad two-handed sword. A silent thrill ran through the assembled multitude, who now understood that the fatal moment had arrived. The dreadful weapon was raised by the executioner, and a single blow severed the head from the body. A great flow of blood instantaneously flowed. The head was then held up to the gaze of the crowd, while the body sank through a trap-door, and the dismal scene closed.

There are over sixty newspaper publications in this city. Many of them reflect credit upon their proprietors, and make them no money. This is the case with more than one-half. Literature is a non-paying speculation now. The really talented are driven from the field, because they will not write to gratify a depraved taste—the consequence is, most of the publications current are edited and controlled by low and stupid fellows.—When the mass choose to be instructed, the republic of letters will be an independent affair.—[N. Y. Sunday Times.]

The arrival of the Packet Ship Liverpool, on the 8th ult., brings us news of the death of several distinguished persons.—General Bertrand, so lately the honored guest of this country, and the friend and champion of Napoleon, died at Chateauroux on the 1st Feb. The announcement of this event was the signal for general mourning throughout France.

The Chamber of Deputies, in announcing the death of the faithful companion of Napoleon in his adversity, M. de Bricqueville said, "his loss will be keenly felt by all well-thinking men. We have now a duty to fulfil—to unite his ashes to those of the Emperor. The Chamber, in so doing, will perform an act for which France will feel grateful."

The Infanta Charlotte, sister of the King of Naples, the Duchess of Berry, &c., died at Madrid on the 30th January. This event (says the Times) derives importance from the prospect it opens of the marriage of her son with the Queen Isabella, and the consequent settlement of the affairs of Spain.

Retrenchment at Last.—Mr. Hungerford of the State of New York has reported to the House from the Retrenchment Committee a bill cutting down the pay of Members to \$6 per day and reducing the spoils of the officers about the Capitol. We hope it may pass, though it is made to take effect only from and after the 1st of July next. Better late than never! It also cuts down the salaries of the best paid clerks, &c., about the departments, and actually abolishes two offices—Solicitor of the Land Office and one of the Postmasters to Congress.

The Committee say they have more such bills to come. Let them grind them out, then, for the people would like any amount of legislation of this sort as a change from the non-doings of the last three months.

Singular way of Courting.—Deacon Marvin, of Connecticut, a large landholder, and an exemplary man, was exceedingly eccentric in some of his notions. His courtship is said to have been as follows. Having one day mounted his horse, with only a sheepskin for a saddle he rode in front of the house, where Betty Lee lived, and, without dismounting, requested Betty to come to him. On her coming, he told her the Lord had sent him there to marry her. Betty replied "the Lord's will be done."

The history of the Executive Department of the United States Government for the last three years, exhibits some most extraordinary facts. The official year has not yet quite expired. Within these three years, therefore, the United States Government has had three Presidents, two Vice Presidents, four Secretaries of State, four Secretaries of the Treasury, four Secretaries of War, six Secretaries of the Navy, four Attorney Generals, and three Postmaster Generals. This includes the administration of Van Buren. Since his administration, the account stands as follows:—

Presidents—Harrison, Tyler. 2
Sec'y State—Webster, Legare, Upshur, Nelson. 4
Sec'y Treasury—Ewing, Forward, Spencer. 3
Sec'y War—Bell, Spencer, Porter, Wilkins. 4
Sec'y Navy—Badger, Upshur, Hendshaw, Gilmer, Warrington. 5
Atty Generals—Crittenden, Legare, Nelson. 3
Postmaster Generals—Granger, Wick. 2
Total. —23

In those seven offices, in the ordinary and undisturbed course of events, seven persons would administer the Government for eight years. But in less than three years last past the number of incumbents has amounted to twenty-three. How many in the extraordinary providence of God, may have been called to fill those offices within the online four years from March 4th, 1844, to March 4th, 1855, no one can tell.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. JOSEPH SMITH,
NAUVOO, ILLINOIS.**ANNEXATION OF TEXAS TO THE UNION.**

This question begins to assume a most interesting aspect, and together with the Oregon question, threatens to overshadow all other considerations involved in the great Presidential contest now agitating the country. We are astonished that a man of so high repute in our nation as Mr. Webster, should be so blind to the good interest of the nation as to oppose at this moment the accession to the proposals for this union or annexation. We say that Texas should be annexed to the United States, for two reasons, those of commercial and national advantages. Should it be ceded to Great Britain, in case a national war should ensue, she would be possessed of a country that will give her a decided advantage over us. We are glad to see that Gen. Smith, (our candidate for the Presidency,) is decidedly in favor of this important measure.

The following correspondence will doubtless be interesting to our readers. We copy from the Illinois State Register:

Washington, March 20, 1844.

Gentlemen: Several of the newspapers reaching this city on yesterday, contain a long letter, written by Mr. Webster, against the annexation of Texas to the United States. No official information has yet been given to the public that any treaty has been made, or even any negotiations going on upon that subject; and I regret to see the opinions of persons so distinguished as Mr. Webster thrown out on the public mind, evidently with the view to create prejudice in advance against such a measure.

I have long had in my possession the letter of another distinguished citizen of this country, deeply deploring the original loss of Texas by negotiation, and warmly advocating its restoration to the United States. Heretofore I have not thought it proper, in any respect, to publish that letter; but I am induced now to change that determination, and send you a copy of it. It was written by General Jackson, more than a year ago; and with no possible party purpose whatsoever. With him, the question of annexation rises infinitely above all mere party considerations. Subsequent letters (some very recent ones) which I have seen, whilst they show the deepest anxiety felt by him for the success of the measure, yet treat it throughout as a great national question, identified with the best interests of the whole country.

In the same spirit of nationality, I ask the publication of his opinions, that they may go out and stand before the country, side by side, with those of Mr. Webster. Gen. Jackson discusses the subject in various points of view, and especially in connection with the military defence of this country. In this last respect all must admit that he is peculiarly competent for his discussion. I sincerely hope that neither Mr. Webster's nor Gen. Jackson's letter will be read with a party bias, or for any other party purposes.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
AARON V. BROWN.
Messrs. Blair & Rives.

Hermings, Feb. 12, 1843.

My dear sir:—
Yours of the 22d ultimo has been received, and with it the Madisonian, containing Gov. Gilmer's letter on the subject of the annexation of Texas to the United States.

You are not mistaken in supposing that I have formed an opinion on this interesting subject. It occupied much of my attention during my presidency, and I am sure has lost none of its importance by what has since transpired.

Soon after my election in 1829 it was made known to me by Mr. Erwin, formerly our minister at the court of Madrid, that whilst at that court he had laid the foundation of the treaty with Spain for the cession of the Florida, and the settlement of the boundary of Louisiana, fixing the western limit of the latter at the Rio Grande, agreeably to that he had written home to our government for powers to complete and sign this negotiation; but that instead of receiving such authority, the negotiation was taken out of his hands and transferred to Washington, and a new treaty was there concluded, by which the Sabine and not the Rio Grande, was recognised and established as the boundary of Louisiana.

Finding that these statements were true and that our government had really given up that important territory, when it was at its option to retain it, I was filled with astonishment. The right to territory was obtained from France. Spain stood ready to acknowledge it to the Rio Grande; and yet the authority asked by our minister to insert the true boundary was not only withheld, but in lieu of it, a limit was adopted with stripped us of the whole of the vast country lying between the two rivers.

On such a subject, I thought with the ancient Romans, that it was right never to cede any land or boundary of the republic, but always to add to it by honorable treaty, thus extending the era of freedom; and it was in accordance with this feeling that I gave our minister to Mexico instructions to enter upon a negotiation

for the retrocession of Texas to the United States.

This negotiation failed, and I shall ever regret it as a misfortune to both Mexico and the United States. Mr. Gilmer's letter presents many of the considerations which, in my judgment, rendered the step necessary to the peace and harmony of the two countries; but the point in it at that time, which most strongly impelled me to the course I pursued, was the injustice done to us by the surrender of the territory, when it was obvious that it could have been retained without increasing the consideration afterwards given for the Florida. I could not but feel that the surrender of so vast and important a territory was attributable to an erroneous estimate of the tendency of our institutions, in which there was mingled some what of jealousy to the rising greatness of the south and west.

But I forbear to dwell in this part of the history of this question. It is past and cannot now be undone. We cannot only look at it as one of annexation, if Texas presents it to us; and if she does, I do not hesitate to say that the welfare and happiness of our Union require that it should be accepted.

If in a military point of view alone, the question be examined, it will be found to be most important to the United States to be in possession of that territory.

Great Britain has already made treaties with Texas; and we know that that far-seeing nation never omits a circumstance in her extensive intercourse with the world, which can be turned to account in increasing her military resources. May she not enter into alliance with Texas? and reserving (as she doubtless will) the northwestern boundary question as a cause of war with us whenever she chooses to declare it, let us suppose that, as an ally with Texas, we are to fight her! Preparatory to such a movement, she sends her 20,000 or 30,000 men to Texas; organizes them on the Sabine, where her supplies and arms can be concentrated before we have even notice of her intentions; makes a lodgment on the Mississippi; excites the negroes to insurrection; the lower country falls, and with it New Orleans; and a servile war rages throughout the whole South and West.

In the mean while she is also moving an army along the upper western frontier from Canada, which, in cooperation with the army from Texas, spreads ruin and havoc from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

Who can estimate the national loss we may sustain, before such a movement could be repelled with such force as we could organize on short notice?

Remember that Texas borders upon us, on our west, to 42 deg. of north latitude, and is our southern boundary to the Pacific. Remember, also, that it annexed to the United States, our western boundary would be the Rio Grande, which is of itself a fortification on account of its extensive, barren and uninhabitable plains. With such a barrier on our west we are invincible. The whole European world could not, in combination against us, make an impression on our Union. Our population on the Pacific would rapidly increase, and soon be strong enough for the protection of our eastern wharves; and, in the worst event, could always be sustained by timely aids from the intermediate country.

From the Rio Grande, over land, a large army could not march, or be supplied, unless from the Gulf by water, which, by vigilance, could always be intercepted; and to march an army near the gulf, they could be harassed by militia, and detained till an organized force could be raised to meet them.

But I am in danger of running into unnecessary details, which my debility will not enable me to close. The question is full of interest, also, as it affects our domestic relations, and as it may bear upon those of Mexico to us. I will not undertake to follow it out to its consequences in those respects; though I may say that, in all its aspects, the annexation of Texas to the United States, promises to enlarge the circle of free institutions, and is essential to the United States, particularly as lessening the probabilities of future collision with foreign powers, and giving them greater efficacy in spreading the blessings of peace.

I return you my thanks for your kind letter on this subject, and subscribe myself, with great sincerity,

Your friend and obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON,
Hon. A. V. Brown.

P. S. The papers furnished me by Mr. Erwin, to which I referred in this letter, can be placed in your possession, if desired.

A. J.
That this boundary could have been obtained, was doubtless the belief of our minister in Spain, but the offer of the Spanish government was probably the Colorado—certainly a line far west of the Sabine.

CONFERENCE.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Elders and members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, commenced on Saturday the 8th inst., and continued four days. The weather was most favorable. We do not remember that we ever saw so large an audience before, any where in the western country. The number that composed it is variously estimated from fifteen to twenty thousand. We were particularly attracted by the respectable and gentlemanly deportment of the whole multitude. Many spectators were present from Quincy, Alton, Warsaw, Fort Madison, and other towns of less notoriety. The golden order that was preserved, when we consider the immense number that were present, speaks much in favour of the morality of our city.

A NEW ADVOCATE FOR A NATIONAL BANK.

We have cast our eyes hastily over Gen. Smith's (Mormon Joe) "Views of the Powers and Policy of the Government of the United States. Nauvoo, 1844." This illustrious individual "goes the whole figure" with Messrs. Clay, Webster, Sargent, and the Whig party in general, for a national bank. After this, who can doubt the propriety of such an institution? Here is Joe's plan for a "fiscal agent," which is quite as sensible, both in nature and object, as the famous whig fiscalities.

For the accommodation of the people in every State and Territory, let Congress show their wisdom, by granting a national bank, with branches in each State and Territory, where the capital shall be held by the nation for the mother bank, and by the States and Territories for the branches; and whose officers and directors shall be elected yearly by the people, with wages at the rate of two dollars a day for services; which several banks shall never issue any more bills than the amount of capital stock in her vaults and the interest. The net gain of the mother bank shall be applied to the national revenue, and that of the branches to the States and Territories' revenue. And the bills shall be put throughout the nation, which will mercifully cure that fatal disorder known in cities as *brokerage*, and leave the people's money in their own pockets.

The prophet seems to be thoroughly imbued with the whig financial doctrines. He wants a national bank for the "accommodation of the people," and to save the federal and State treasuries from *taxation*. In two respects, however, we think Joe's plan has decided advantages over those of Messrs. Clay and Webster. He sticks to the specie basis, dollar for dollar; and his plan is more economical, as the officers are to be elected by the people, "with wages at the rate of two dollars per day." There is another recommendation, however, of this "great financier," which, we fear, will somewhat embarrass the practical operation of his scheme. He tells the people:

"Petition your State legislatures to *paralyze every convict in their several penitentiaries*; blessing them as they go, and saying to them, in the name of the Lord—*Go thy way, and sin no more!*"

We fear that, if this humane recommendation be adopted, the "specie basis" would soon disappear from Joe's mother bank and branches, including that of Nauvoo, which would show a "beggarly account of empty boxes." Perhaps, however, we are unnecessarily apprehensive of the small thieves, who fall into the clutches of the law, since the great thieves, who robbed millions from the late whig bank and its satellites, are permitted to roam at large with perfect impunity. Upon the whole, however, we will do General Smith the justice to state, that we think his financial doctrines more sound, his views more honest, and his scheme more feasible, than those of the hypocrites and quacks who, supported by a great party, have fleeced the country to the very quick, and are now eager to repeat the application of the shears.

The following passage calls vividly to mind Mr. Clay's Hanover speech, in which he promised a perfect millennium to the country, as soon as a Whig President should be elected:

"The country will be full of money and confidence, when a national bank of twenty millions, and a State bank in every State, with a million or more, give a done (an order of nationality) to money matters, and make a circulating medium as valuable in the purses of a whole community as in the coffers of a speculating banker or broker."

The prophet is not only thoroughly imbued with the financial doctrines of the Clay and Webster school, but he has caught the very tone of their "eloquence."

The General is not an admirer of lawyers. "Like the good Samaritan," he exclaims, "send every lawyer, as soon as he repents and obeys the ordinances of Heaven, to preach the gospel to the destitute, without purse or scrip, pouring in the oil and the wine." How it must have delighted his heart to learn that the pious Daniel has lately become an eloquent preacher! though we fear he does not "repent and obey the ordinances of the gospel," nor is contented—not he—to preach "without purse or scrip," however willing to "pour in the oil and the wine."

We cannot refrain from treating our readers to the following glowing passage, in which our friend Joseph so eloquently describes the defeat of Mr. Van Buren. We have read nearly all the Whig slang on this same subject; and we have met with nothing to equal the gloomy grandeur of this portentous paragraph:

"At the age, then, of sixty years, our blooming republic began to decline, under the withering touch of Martin Van Buren. Disappointed ambition thirst for power, pride, corruption, party spirit, faction, patronage, perquisites, fame, tangling alliances, priestcraft and spiritual wickedness in high places, struck hands, and revelled in midnight splendor."

Trouble, vexation, perplexity and contention, mingled with hope, fear, and mourning, rumbled through the Union, and agitated the whole nation, as would an earthquake at the centre of the earth, heaving the sea beyond its bounds, and shaking the everlasting hills. So, it hopes of better times, while jealousy, hypocritical pretensions, and pompous ambition were luxuriating on the ill-gotten spoils of the people, they rose in their majesty, like a tornado, and swept through the land, till General Harrison appeared, as a star among the storm-clouds, for better weather.

After this, won't Mr. Botts give way, and let General Smith be the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency? But let us finish the picture:

"The good man died before he had the opportunity of applying one balm to ease the pain of our groaning country; and I am willing the nation should be the judge, whether General Harrison, in his exalted station, upon the eve of his entrance into the world of spirits, told the truth or not; with acting-President Tyler's three years' perplexity and pseudo-whig democratic reign, to heal the breaches, or show the wounds, *secundum artem*, (according to art.) Subsequent events, all things considered, Van Buren's downfall, Harrison's exit, and Tyler's self-sufficient turn to the whole go to show, as a Childen might exclaim: *Benam elai elah bash-mayah gashah rausen*. (Certainly there is a God in heaven to reveal secrets.)"

Joseph is unquestionably a great scholar as well as financier. Cannot Mr. Clay persuade the General to accompany him on his electioneering tour? With Poindexter, Prentiss, the Bear the Borer, Joe Smith, and a few other quadrupeds to complete his menagerie, he could not fail to convince the moral and enlightened people of the United States of the necessity of a national bank, and of their duty to make him President.

Before we close, we have a few suggestions to make. We propose, then, that Joe Smith (Mr. Biddle being out of the way) be made president, and George Poindexter cashier, of the new Whig national bank that is not to be; that the mother bank be established at Nauvoo, with branches over all creation; that the honorable Mr. Mitchell be appointed counsel, and that Mr. Webster have unlimited power to draw, with Governor Doty of Wisconsin as his security. With this arrangement we should have the perfection of a Whig system of finance.—*Globe*.

We should not be surprised if a comet or some other powerful body, has struck the "globe," and at least produced a great deal of uneasiness; but from the above we discover that a monstrous effort is made to ward off the blow, and cause it to pass in an oblique direction to some other tremendous body. But, Mr. "Globe," this will never do, you must take it as it comes.

It seems the editor of the *Globe* has got hold of an edged tool, which he does not know how to use, which has caused no little uneasiness. But however in regard to the views of Gen. Smith, respecting a national bank, and sundry other things on the great affairs of the nation, he is obliged to acknowledge, are far superior to those of the Clay and Webster school, and no doubt, if he had spoke the honest sentiments of his heart, he would have said, Mr. Van Buren and Tyler too! However, like all other specimens of meanness, he turns into ridicule every thing that he cannot controvert with reason and evidence.

Gen. Smith's views on the great affairs of the Government, are unanswerable, for this reason, they are the views of a statesman who is uncorrupted by the schemes of political demagogues of the present age. Indeed, we know him to be a man well qualified for the highest station in our Government, for he is a learned man and one that is well versed in the affairs of State, but he is a philanthropist. He is certainly the man that every person who regards the welfare of our country should vote for, at the next Presidential election.

We are informed that Dr. Smith, of Kenkuk, will deliver a lecture in the Library and Institute hall, on Thursday afternoon (the 11th inst) at 4 o'clock P. M., on a new French system of medical practice. We advise all that can attend, to do so. "Prove all things and hold fast to that which is good."

Admittance—free.

We are indebted to the clerk of the fine steamboat Sarah Ann, for St. Louis papers in the advance of the mail.

LIST OF PRICES IN NAUVOO.

We take this opportunity to inform our readers that we are preparing a regular list of prices, embracing all kinds of produce, groceries, &c. &c., which we shall insert in our next, and shall correct it each succeeding week as the prices vary. The object we have in view, is to guard the good citizens of our city against deception, and the unjust method of dealing which (we have reason to believe,) some of our merchants, and shop-keepers, have adopted; and to establish a uniformity in the prices.

The Mormons—Horrible Conspiracy!
—There are serious difficulties growing up between the people of Illinois and the Mormons, and knowing the excitable and irritable temper in that region of country, and their propensity to take the law into their own hands, we have great apprehension for the results. We recently noticed the fact that a large meeting had been held at Carthage in consequence

of the difficulties occurring between the citizens of that place and their Nauvoo neighbors. The Warsaw Message holds forth the following language:—

"We see no use in attempting to disguise the fact that many in our midst contemplate a total extermination of that people; that the thousands of defenceless women and children, aged and infirm, who are congregated at Nauvoo, must be driven out, eye, driven, scattered, like leaves before the autumn blast! But what good citizen, let us ask, what lover of his country and his race, but contemplates such an event with horror!"

Shocking indeed! And are we going to have a second edition of the massacre of St. Bartholomew? Are we in a country of law? Are we to have a whole Nation as it were destroyed on account of their Religion? We hope not. We call upon the men of Illinois to reflect. Several thousand able bodied men can be marshalled in a week for the protection of the Mormons; not to protect the religion, but to vindicate the great principle of Religious freedom. Our Institutions protect all alike, and all must be protected.—N. Y. Sun.

It will be seen from the above, that the tall doings of our neighbors in the south part of the county, and the big sayings of the Warsaw Message, (some time since dead,) are not seconded by the press, as they perhaps supposed they would be; and that notwithstanding some of the well-meaning part of the community, are some, what opposed to the religion of the Mormons, yet they are decidedly opposed to any violent means against them, or to their civil and religious rights being infringed upon.

Extract from a letter from London, received by the last steamer:—

"We have a Yankee here who has opened a shop in the Strand for the sale of American manufactured articles, such as cut tacks, screws, augurs, combs, pins, milk pails of cedar, wine coolers, corn brooms, wooden clocks, &c. &c. John Bull will find out at last, that we can make our own mouse traps!"

Rev. Andrew Cooper, a Scotchman, about forty-six years of age, tall and muscular, sallow or rather swarthy complexion, thin Auburn hair, inclined to curl—with his son, a fine boy nine years old—left Brownsville, Licking county, Ohio, for Illinois, in June, 1841, and has never been heard of since. Any information regarding them, is anxiously sought for by his numerous friends in Scotland, and would be thankfully received and conveyed to them by the subscriber.

W. M. HAMILTON.

Gratiot, Licking county, Ohio.
The different papers in Illinois, will please give the above an insertion.

Halloo, steward! exclaimed a fellow in the steamboat Norfolk, after he had retired to bed—Halloo, steward? What, massa. Bring me the way bill. What for, massa? I want to see if these bedbugs put down their names for this berth before I did; if not, I want 'em turned out.

The first Bell in Haverhill, says the Salem Gazette, was purchased in 1694, before that time there was a singular substitute, as appears by a vote passed in 1690. That Abraham Tyler, blow his horn half an hour before meeting, on the Lord's day, and on lecture days and receive one pound of pork annually for his services, from each family.

Mysterious and Extraordinary.—The Cincinnati Enquirer states, that on Saturday evening week, the skin of a negro boy, apparently about five years of age, was found floating along down the river, and was taken to shore at the foot of Ludlow street. The scalp and hair were above water, and at first led to the impression that it was a human body. It was found, however, to be a perfect hide from head to feet, carefully skinned, even to the toes and fingers, and as yet without smell. What tale of brutality is at the bottom of this extraordinary matter? It is impossible to conceive. Nothing of the kind, we are assured, was ever heard of as coming from a dissecting room; and as to all other sources, the mind gropes in vain without supposing some most aggravated crime. Not a little excitement was created by the discovery in the neighborhood where it was made. The skin was floating a considerable distance out from shore when first seen.

A Strike.—I ain't going to be called a printer's devil any longer—no more I ain't; exclaimed our imp the other day, in a terrible pucker.

Well, what shall we call you?
Call me typographical spirit of evil if you please—that's all!

Epitaph on an Editor.—We do not know who is the author of the following, as it is tolerable old:

TO THE MEMORY OF

An Editor.

His pen is worn out—his inkstand is dry—
His form is worked off—his case is all pie—
His tick, rule and types, are all cast aside,
And none but his ink knows the place where he died.

Employment of Americans by the Russian Government.—The Emperor of Russia, is engaged in one of the most noble works that can engage the national attention, the construction of a railroad between Petersburg and Moscow, a distance of 400 miles. The road has been put under the superintendence of Major G. W. Whittier, an American Engineer, and the Baltimore American states that the Emperor has just concluded with the Establishment of Messrs.

Eastwick Harrison & Winans, of Philadelphia, for the furnishing of locomotive cars, &c for the road. The contract is said to be the largest of the kind ever made in the world and was secured by these gentlemen in competition with some of the largest and most influential manufacturers of Great Britain. The number of locomotives to be built is one hundred and sixty-two, with tenders for each; and the number of burthen cars is five thousand three hundred—together with duplicates of such parts of the machinery as may require to be renewed. Thirty locomotives and one hundred burthen cars are to be furnished by the end of the year 1845; forty locomotives and one hundred burthen cars in 1846; forty locomotives and fifteen hundred burthen cars in 1847; and the balance cars in 1848.

The whole cost of the machinery here contracted for, will be more than four millions of dollars! Notwithstanding the Emperor is thus willing to employ American talent and enterprise, he has made it a distinct condition of the contract that the entire work shall be done within the limits of his own kingdom, thus giving employment to his own people.

The American adds that the Emperor last year ordered from Mr. R. Winans, the contractor, in this case, three powerful steam pile-driving machines, which are used in the construction of parts of the great Petersburg and Moscow railroad, where the country is marshy. These were found to answer as well, that Mr. W. is now constructing a fourth one for the same road. The Russian Minister is now, and has been for some time past under the orders of the Emperor, purchasing for Russia various agricultural implements of approved construction, besides other machinery that may prove serviceable in the Russian Empire.

[Court and Enquirer.]

An editor up country thinks it quite imprudent for one of the corps to get married, *pooh says he*, it what the deuce has an editor to do with a wife writing for glory, and printing on trust! They ought to be ashamed of themselves to indulge in such luxuries.

The greatest Bull yet. The Pope of Rome has issued his bull to the bishop of Quebec, and has appointed an apostolic vicar over the Oregon Territory.

A Miss Mis-Elased.—An amusing incident occurred with a friend of ours the other day. He was expecting his mother in the evening car from Baltimore, and like a good son repaired to the depot to meet her. It was a dark day, and by the time the cars arrived, there was no such thing as distinguishing the faces of passengers. As he entered one of the cars a lady seated in a corner addressed him as "Father," the voice was his Mother's, and the little one which she always gave him while at his house and among his children—so without hesitation, he threw his arms round the lady's neck and kissed her. Just then a gentleman pushed him gently aside and went through the same ceremony. This was very strange, he thought, a man kissing his mother! Hardly had the thought passed his mind, when his veritable mother came forward and kissed him. Very much embarrassed, he turned to the gentleman. Sir, I have made an egregious blunder, but whose pardon shall I ask, yours or the lady's? The meek reply was, thee had better ask the lady's pardon, though I don't know, which had the best of the bargain, thee or my blooming daughter.

[Wash. Standard.]

The regular meeting of the members of the Institute, that was to have taken place this evening, is adjourned to Friday evening next.

THE TALKING MACHINE.—Du Solle says, there is nothing in New York better worth a visit than this extraordinary invention. We were there on Saturday last, the 2d inst., and took a good look at it. It has about as much brains as some of our representatives in Congress—talks as well and is quite as easily "played upon."

Further Miller, in the "Midnight Cry," of Dec. 7th, 1843, says:—
My principles, in brief, are that Jesus Christ will come again to this earth, cleanse, purify, and take possession of the same, with all his saints, sometime between the 21st of March, 1843, and the 21st of March, 1844.

The last number of the "Cry" says:—
"We have no new light on the Prophetic Periods. Our time ends with this Jewish year. If time be continued beyond that, we have no definite period to fix upon; but henceforward, shall look for the event every hour, till the Lord shall come. Others can give their views on the termination of the periods, on their own responsibility."

The Jewish year closes to day."

The Jerusalem Artichoke.—This root is beginning to be raised in considerable quantities in Georgia, as food for sheep, calves and pigs. In good land the Artichoke produces from eight hundred to one thousand bushels per acre. This is a subject worthy the attention of our intelligent farmers.

The Jewish Passover commences on the evening of the 2d of April. Several Bakers were actively engaged in baking the Passover bread for 10,000 people of that persuasion in New York.

General Jackson.—Intelligence of passing the law remitting the fine of General Jackson, has reached the Hermings, and the General, although in feeble health has replied to his friend's grateful thanking

them for the interest they took in the matter. One of the paragraphs from his letter is indicative of his present feeble condition and his resignation to his fate:—
"If I am to judge from my present afflictions, I cannot be here at the next Congress. I must long before, be in the tomb prepared for me; but I am in the hands of a just and wise Providence. When He makes the call, I am prepared, with due humility, to submit to his will. He has long spared me through a long and variegated life. How much longer I am to be here, He knows, and only He!"

Why is a good feather bed like Nauvoo?—Do ye give it up;—well then!—It is a place of rest.

An old Soldier of the revolution who assisted at the capture of Major Andre, and was at the battle of Ticonderoga, was killed in Ohio, by the upsetting of his wagon, which threw him into a ditch where there was two feet of water. The box of the wagon inverted directly over him. His name was Furnace, and he was 85 years of age.

Remedy for the Bots.—The Southern Cultivator says, that strong tea, made of common garden sage, is an effectual remedy for the Bots. Give a quantity of strong tea, and the horse will recover in a few minutes. A branch of sage chopped into the feed for horses once a week, will prevent the Bots altogether.

There is to be a Free Mason Newspaper started in Louisville, Kentucky. It is to be devoted to the Fraternity exclusively. Among the list of contributors is the name of the Kentucky "Minstrel Girl," and Mrs. A. B. Welby.

Extract of a letter from a Yankee in London, 1st Feb., 1844.

Dear Cousin:—
I suppose you know how much our folks have complained at the Yorkshire folks, who have imported their goods undervalued into the United States, and sworn to invincible, too, and all true; and yet somehow the laws of the tariff were exactly not answered;—that is making a thing half way, and only requiring finishing till after the duty was paid. Well, I was considerably anxious about that, and seeing no way to correct it by the law, I thought I would try my hand in seeing how the matter would work in the shape of retaliation; and that comes as high reciprocity as the prime minister can make it.

I got safe here by the packet on the 8th ultimo, and landed my cases of clocks. The duty was 25 per cent on the value; and I put down on the invoice six shillings and sixpence sterling, each clock. The officer stared, and looking at the invoice, and then at my clocks. "What," says he, "only 6s. 6d. for these clocks—mahogany cases, three feet high, and warranted to go! That's no go," says he; "I must seize 'em." "Very well," says I, "do so. But the law says you must pay the invoice price and ten per cent. additional; and that is all I care for, so go ahead." And so I left him.

Not caring to seem very anxious about it, I didn't go back to the custom house for nigh upon three weeks—for this is such an eternal city, it takes nigh upon three weeks to walk about it and find out any thing concerning the clock trade—so I went back. Well, says I, Mr. Officer, what about my clocks? Well sir, we called in some clock-makers to examine them, who said they would not go, as they were made merely to sell; the treasury conclude, you may pass your clocks at your invoice. And so I paid the duty accordingly and carried my clocks to the city. Now it seems that all the custom house officers, all the clock makers, and all the lords of the treasury, did not see that only one small wheel, not bigger than a shilling, was wanting in each of these clocks; and that I had in my chest, and without it the clocks was "no go," but with it, every man, woman and child can tell where the sun is a great deal more accurately than they can through the fog and smoke of this city; for it had not been for my clocks, I never could have told day from night here. Well, I wasn't long after I got my clocks through the custom house before they were all going as true as the sun. And the way they regulated the time, here is a caution to Roskell.

There is no people on earth can beat us in clock making. I want one of mine to the Queen, and she is tickled most delectably with it, and regulates all her business by it, and don't allow any body to wind up but Prince Albert.

This business about state debts is very bad here, and makes us feel very small. Nations are like families. You know how the Stiles family went to ruin on account of not paying their debts. Good credit is almost as good as real money to any man; and just so it is with a family or a nation. Old Uncle Ebenezer used to say that as long as he paid interest promptly, he never knew the day he could not borrow all he wanted. I wish our states would think on this, for that is all lenders want. Love to all.

Your friend and cousin,
AMOS DOOBITTLE.

IRELAND.

The State Trials.—On Saturday, 3d, Mr. M'Donagh addressed the Court on behalf of Mr. Barrett, and Mr. Henn on behalf of Mr. Steele. During the day Mr. O'Connell applied to the Court that his address might be adjourned until Monday, and the Court complied. On Monday, then, at ten o'clock precisely, their Lordships took their seat; upon the Bench,

and as soon as the names of the traversers and jury were called over, Mr. O'Connell rose and commenced his speech, which was very long, and occupied the Court throughout the day. The Court was crowded with an immense throng of eager listeners.

Mr. O'Connell disclaimed having ever violated any law or having ever been accused by any motive save a desire to serve his country. He, however, acknowledged himself a Repealer, and avowed that, with the most upright intentions his acts, since he first began that course of conduct which had brought him before their Lordships, had for their end and object the Repeal of the Union. "I tell (he exclaimed) I cannot bear it—it is forced upon the Irish people by the most foul and unjustifiable means that over a Government had recourse to, and I have the highest authority for saying so." He then went on, as he said, not to take back any of the sentiments he had advocated, but to repeat the substance of every thing he had previously said.

Mr. O'Connell ridiculed the idea of his course in behalf of Repeal being charged upon him as a conspiracy, and displayed with much power and biting irony the mockery of calling that a conspiracy which had been transacted at noon day, and published upon the winds. If there be a conspiracy, where is it? Where the time, the place, the circumstances, the actors? No specifications were made, and it was not at all certain that he was even supposed to have been present at it! But if so, he certainly should have been informed of the time at which the conspiracy took place, that he might have the benefit of an alibi if he could make it out! Instead of the unraveling of dark and horrible machinations and treasonable conferences, the Attorney General has occupied eleven mortal hours in reading and commenting upon extracts from newspapers which you had all read long ago, and knew all about, and his then thrown these dreadful newspapers into the jury box in a heap, and told the jury, where they are—help yourselves to the conspiracy! He had told them nothing, proved nothing, hinted at nothing new—no new developments—nothing which all the world did not already know. Was this the way to establish a conspiracy? To prove its charge of conspiracy, the prosecution relied first upon the public meetings in favor of Repeal, and next upon the newspapers. The idea of a conspiracy, from such facts, was absurd. Would slavery have been abolished if its advocates had entered into a conspiracy? And yet they held their public meetings, and made bitter and unrelenting enemies, and hid their newspapers, and their calumnies, and had done and suffered exactly the same as the friends of Irish Repeal—and their leading men, with equal propriety, ought to have been prosecuted for conspiracy; they should have indicted Wilberforce, who has written his name upon the most prominent pages of history as the strenuous advocate of freedom; and who will never be forgotten while a feeling of humanity exists—he should have been indicted for conspiracy. The venerable Clarkson, too, should not have escaped. Convict us, and he is not free in his old age. By the names of Wilberforce and Clarkson I conjure you to dismiss from your box every attempt to shut out free discussion. Large meetings, and which were reported, too, in the newspapers, were held in favor of Catholic emancipation, and great agitation and excitement were produced. Was this a conspiracy? The Anti-Corn Law League and the Anti-Slavery Society—they, too, held public meetings and received money—why were they not indicted for Conspiracy?

Mr. O'Connell then went on to examine in detail the two classes of charges which had been made against the prisoners—monster meetings and newspaper publications. The speech is altogether one of the ablest, most argumentative and powerful efforts we have ever read, and goes over the whole ground of the great question of Irish Repeal.

After Mr. O'Connell had concluded, the Court adjourned to the next day.

Ending a Fine.—On Thursday last a sleigh to which two fine horses were attached and in which sat a dashing buck and two extremely beautiful ladies, was seen dashing down the sixth avenue at the rate of ten miles an hour. The horses were without bits, and no one stopped, looked and marvelled in silence, until, when near Fourth street, a child, narrowly escaped being crushed beneath the runners of the vehicle.

Hallo, exclaimed an old gentleman to the buck who had halted, you will be fined!

Fined, what for?

Because you have no bits.

Bell! exclaimed the tonish driver, no bells!—you are blind; do you not see them?

See them—where?

Here!—pointing to the ladies, "if these are not bells where are they?"

His wit saved him from the merited consequences of his daring and carelessness—this wit is a currency as valuable as specie sometimes. Low comedians, singers but and editors, think it better.

The following inscription is literally taken from a show board:—Wrighten and reading and frow spellen and also Marchants Accounts with double Entry Post-script Girts and Dawys Bouried, and good Yoorich for children.

Pretty Superstition.—In Poland every individual is supposed to be born subject to some particular destiny or fate, which is immutable for him to avoid. The month of his nativity has a mysterious

connection with one of the unknown precious stones; and when a person desires the object of his affections with an acceptable present, a ring is invariably given, glittering with the jewel by which the fate of that object is imagined to be determined and described.

For instance, a lady is born in January—her ring must therefore be jacinth or garnet, for these stones belong to that peculiar month of the year, and express constancy and fidelity.

Here is a list of every month, which we faithfully transcribe for the benefit of our fair readers.

January—Jacinth or garnet. Constancy and fidelity in every engagement.

February—Amethyst. This month and stone preserve mortals from strong passions, and insure them peace of mind.

March—Blood stone. Courage and success in dangers and hazardous enterprise.

April—Sapphire and Diamond. Repentance and innocence.

May—Emerald. Success in love.

June—Agate. Long life and health.

July—Cornelian or Ruby. The forgetfulness of, or the cure of evils springing from friendship or love.

August—Sardonyx. Congugal love and felicity.

September—Chrysolite. Preserves from, or cures, folly.

October—Aquamarine or Opal. Misfortune and hope.

November—Topaz. Fidelity and the purest friendship.

December—Turquoise or Malakite.

The most brilliant success and happiness in every circumstance of life; the Turquoise has also the property of procuring friendly, as the old saying is, that he who possesses a Turquoise will always be sure of friends.

For the Neighbor.

Mr. Editor, I have noticed in your valuable Paper, the reply of two or three individuals to my offer for half a million of Bricks; neither of which suit me exactly, therefore unless some new offer is made, I shall wait till Brick making commences. I have taken some observations on the brick of the City, as I have understood from the different kilns; the kind in Mr. Ivin's store, is the best I have seen, being pressed, and one thickness of those brick, will make a dryer wall, than two thickness unpressed, and will be more durable. At present I leave the subject, with this suggestion, those who want my money for brick, must press them; and every man would say the same, were he as well acquainted with the matter as I am; and knew that pressed brick could be made as cheap as those of unpressed, by the saving the loss of broken and waste brick; for few will break when pressed, and one house of pressed brick is worth two of unpressed.

A BUILDER.

For the Neighbor.

Nauvoo Mansion, March, 1844.

Mr. Editor:—Before I take my departure, permit me to express my views relative to the leading men of your city, where I have been these few days.

I have been conversant with the great men of the age, and, last of all, I feel that I have met with the greatest, in the presence of your esteemed prophet, Gen. Joseph Smith. From many reports, I had reason to believe him a bigoted religionist, as ignorant of politics as the savages; but to my utter astonishment, on a short acquaintance, I have found him as familiar in the cabinet of nations, as with his Bible; and in the knowledge of that book, I have not met with his equal in Europe or America. Although, if I should beg leave to differ with him in some items of faith; his nobleness of soul will not permit him to take offence at me. No Sir, I find him open, frank and generous, as willing others should enjoy their opinions, as to enjoy his own.

The General appears perfectly at home on every subject; and his familiarity with many languages affords his simple means to become informed concerning all nations and principles, which his familiar and dignified deportment towards all, must secure to his interest the affections of every intelligent and virtuous man that may chance to fall in his way; and I am astonished that so little is known abroad concerning him.

Van Buren was my favorite, and I was astonished to see Gen. Smith's name as a competitor; but since my late acquaintance, Mr. Van Buren can never re-seat himself in the presidential chair on my vote, while Gen. Smith is in the field; forming my opinions alone on the talents of the two; and from what I have seen, I have no reason to doubt, but Gen. Smith's integrity is equal to any other individual; and I am satisfied he cannot easily be made the pliant tool of any political party. I take him to be a man who stands aloof from little caucuses, quibblings and squabbles, while nations, governments and real men, are wielded in his hands as familiarly as the top and hoop in the hands of his little masters.

Free from all bigotry and superstition, he dives into every subject, and it seems as though he would be no large enough to satisfy his capacious soul, and from his conversation, one might suppose him as well acquainted with other worlds as this.

So far as I can discover, Gen. Smith is the nation's man, and the man who will call the nation, if the people will give him the opportunity; and all parties will find a friend in him, as far as right is concerned.

Gen. Smith's movements are perfectly anomalous in the estimation of the public. All other great men have been considered wise in drawing around them wise men; but I have frequently heard the General called a fool because he has gathered the wisest of men to his cabinet, who direct his movements; but this subject is too ridiculous to dwell upon; suffice it to say, so far as I have seen, he has wise men at his side; superlatively wise, and more capable of managing the affairs of a state, than

most men now engaged therein; which I consider much to his credit, though I would by no means speak diminutively of my old friends.

From my brief acquaintance, I consider Gen. Smith, independent of his peculiar religious views, (in which, by the by, I have discovered neither vanity nor folly,) the wise and man of the age; to our nation's prosperity. He has learned the all important lesson, "to profit by the experience of those who have gone before," so that, in short, Gen. Smith begins where other men leave off. I am aware this will appear a bold assertion to some, but I would say to such, call and form your acquaintance; as I have done, then judge.

Thus, Sir, you have a few leading items of my views of Gen. Smith, formed from personal acquaintance, which you are at liberty to dispose of as you think proper. I anticipate the pleasure of renewing my acquaintance with your citizens at a future day.

Yours, Respectfully,

A TRAVELLER.

MARRIED.—In this place on the 17th ult., by Elder Jesse Haven, Mr. Isaac Scott, a native of Ireland, to Miss Sarah S. Hall, formerly of Sutton Massachusetts.

On the 8th inst., by Elder Bradford W. Elliott, Mr. Levi C. Stringham, to Miss Eliza J. Wilbur, all of this city.

RAN AWAY. FROM the subscriber, on the 6th inst., David Taylor, an apprentice boy aged about 10 years. The public are cautioned not to harbor or trust him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE.

Nauvoo, April 7, 1844.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons having claims against the estate of Joseph Alford, late of Hancock county Ill., deceased, are hereby requested and notified to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said county, on the first Monday in June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for adjustment and allowance and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

ZERAH PULSEPER, Administrator.

April 4, 1844. no50-3w.

GERMAN BOOKS. ELDER GERSON BYDE would inform the travelling Elders, both German and English, that he has on hand a quantity of pamphlets written in the German language upon the doctrine and principles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, which he will sell very low at his residence in Nauvoo.

April 2, 1844. no49-3w.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET. TO NAUVOO, OQUAKA AND ROCK-ISLAND. The fine, fast running Steamer, Lebanon, Geo. V. Hight, Master; will leave St. Louis, for the above and intermediate points, on the Mississippi river, every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock A. M. precisely. Shippers may rely on the punctuality and attention of the Boat and Officers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Arthur Morrison, Nauvoo, March 6, 1844. no45-1f.

NOTARY PUBLIC. THE subscriber is prepared to execute any business pertaining to the office of Notary Public, when called upon; such as, drawing, and taking the acknowledgment of Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Bills of Sale, &c. Also, taking Depositions, Affidavits, and Protest of Notes and Bills of Exchange.

Fees—For taking acknowledgement of Deeds and other instruments, to take effect in the county, 25cts.

To take effect out of the county, 50.

E. ROBINSON.

Nauvoo, Nov. 20, 1843. no31-1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER PROPOSES to sell his large white house and lot, situated immediately north of the Temple, on lot No. 3, Block No. 9, of Wells' addition to the Town Plat of Nauvoo. A good well, stable and other convenient improvements are made or said lot. All who wish a beautiful situation, and the nearest of any to the Temple, will do well to call and examine said property. Terms low for cash.

FRANCIS M. HIGBEE.

N. B. A perfect title to said property will be given to the purchaser. F. M. H. Jan. 23, 1844. no30-3m.

WANTED. TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office.

\$100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.

Wood land near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above.

Jan. 17, 1844. no38-1f.

A FARM FOR SALE. CONSISTING of four hundred and eighty acres, 160 acres of which being good timber. It is situated in the half bred tract, Lee county Iowa Territory, one mile north of Montrose, and one half mile from the river opposite Nauvoo. One hundred and fifteen acres are under improvement; there is a one story frame dwelling, a well and stable on the premises. The above farm will be sold cheap, terms easy. For information call at the office of C. L. Higbee, Esq., or at my residence on the above mentioned tract.

J. WARD.

P. S. Missouri land will be taken in exchange for the above farm, by applying soon.

Dec. 20, 1843. no34-1f.

Henderson Circuit Court, Ill., To the June Term, A. D. 1844.

Thomas A. Lyne, vs. Mercy Lyne.

NOTICE is hereby given to the above named defendant, Mercy Lyne, that a affidavit has been filed in our said Circuit Court, that the said defendant is a non-resident of this State, and that the complainant has filed his bill herein, and that a summons in Chancery has been issued returnable on the first day of the Term thereof, to be held at the court house in Oquaka, on the first Monday of June next, and that unless said defendant shall appear before the Judge of our said Circuit Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, on the first day of the said Term thereof, and plead, demur, or answer to the complainant's bill herein filed, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree will be entered accordingly.

JOHN S. POLLOCK, Clerk.

P. A. Goodwin, Sol. for Compl. Oquaka, April 3d 1844. no49-4w.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET. For Nauvoo, Fort Madison, Burlington, Oquaka, Bloomington, Davenport, and Rock Island.

The well known and light draught steamer SARAH ANN, E. R. Gleim, master, will run as a regular packet between the above ports, leaving St. Louis every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, A. M. The accommodations of the Sarah Ann are inferior to no boat on the Upper Mississippi. She is provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of boilers, as well as is attached a fire engine and hose in case of fire. For freight or passage, apply on board.

BOOKS FOR SALE. Synopsis of the Bible and Concordance to the same. Also a new work entitled, A history of the Priesthood from the beginning of the world to the present time, &c. &c.

Mr. Winchester (the author of the above works) has a few of each kind on hand which he will sell low for cash. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to call soon at his residence in the house of R. Peirce on the corner of Hotchkiss and Granger Streets, or at this office.

no49-2w.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT. CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—per lb. 7 8

Barley—per lb. 7 8

Peas—per lb. 7 8

Beans—per lb. 7 8

Flour—per lb. 7 8

Butter—per lb. 7 8

Eggs—per lb. 7 8

Lard—per lb. 7 8

Ham—per lb. 7 8

Bacon—per lb. 7 8

Chicken—per lb. 7 8

Duck—per lb. 7 8

Geese—per lb. 7 8

Swine—per lb. 7 8

Sheep—per lb. 7 8

Cattle—per lb. 7 8

Hog—per lb. 7 8

Wool—per lb. 7 8

Flax—per lb. 7 8

Linseed—per lb. 7 8

Sperm—per lb. 7 8

Whale—per lb. 7 8

Castor—per lb. 7 8

Resin—per lb. 7 8

Spirit Turpentine—per gallon, 48 00

Varnish, bright, 48 00

Oakum, per lb., 10 00

Oil, 78 00

Linseed, per gallon, 78 00

Sperm, winter, 87 00

Summer, 87 00

Lard, 50 00

Fish, per lb., 16 00

Castor, per gallon, 70 00

Points, 7 00

White Lead, 7 00

Red, 10 00

Chrome Yellow, 40 00

Green, 4 00

Spanish Brown, 4 00

Prussian Blue, 4 00

Boat, Moss, per bbl. 4 75

Prime, 3 75

Tongues, per dozen, 4 00

Buffalo, 3 40

Pork, Clear, per bbl. 8 00

Mess, 7 00

M. O., 6 75

Prime, II, 5 75

P. O., 0 00

Hog round, per lb., 14 00

Bacon, Ham, 4 00

Canvassed, I, 3 00

Middling, 3 00

Shoulders, 2 00

Hog round, 2 00

Lard, 2 00

Butter, 2 00

Cheese, common, 4 00

Western Reserve, 4 00

Eggs, 4 00

Rice, 3 00

Sacks, 3 00

Linens, 23 00

Cotton, 15 00

Salt, per bushel, 30 00

Turk's Island, 1 45

G. A., per sack, 1 45

L. B., 1 00

Kanawha, per bushel, 30 00

Saltpetre, per lb., 1 12 1/2



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume—No. 51.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, April 17, 1844.

Whole Number 103

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
BY JOHN TAYLOR,
Editor and Proprietor,
At the corner of Water and Main Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.
(Terms)—\$4.00 in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cts.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor.) POST PAID, to receive attention.

POETRY.

HYMN FOR THE PEOPLE.

BY C. D. STUART.

Not for crowns and gilded places
Where life's pagan feet have trod,
Leaving deep and awful traces
In the noble man of God!

He who on his garments' leaveth
Not of guile, and not of stain,
On his brow a signet weareth,
Prouder than the diamond chain.

Lip to speak that never feareth
Boldly o'er the head of wrong,
Soul that day by day, but neareth
Victuals that every strong;

There, with deeds of earnest toil,
Are the only marks I seek
On the shifting human dial,
Worthy of the noble man!

O'er your kings, are skies serene
That have beamed on harvest fields—
The earth beneath them greener,
Than for those to whom it yields!

If to stride the streets of battle,
If to plunder realms oppress,
Swarmer sounder than the rattle
Of the sickle bravely press;

Then, the monarchdoms of ages,
Titles true are they to fame;
And the noble from its pages,
Are the kings of boasted name!

But if to be noble, we are
To be earnest, good, and true,
Finner faithful and ever free,
Titles, as less, Kings, as few!

In the strength of God's own spirit,
Doing as we have, and own;
Acting what we all inherit,
Then, is each a noble man!

FROM PRESCOTT'S CONQUEST OF MEXICO. FIRST INTERVIEW OF CORTES WITH MONTEZUMA.

In the midst of these unpleasant reflections they beheld the glittering retinue of the Emperor emerging from the great street which led them, as it still does, through the heart of the city. Amidst a crowd of Indian nobles, preceded by three officers of state, bearing golden wands, they saw the royal palanquin bearing with burnished gold. It was borne on the shoulders of nobles, and over it a canopy of gaudy featherwork, powdered with jewels, and fringed with silver, was supported by four attendants of the same rank. They were barefooted and walked with a slow measured pace, and with eyes bent on the ground. When the train had come within a convenient distance, it halted, and Montezuma, descending from his litter, came forward leaning on the arms of the lords of Tetzuc and Xitlapalepan, his nephew and brother, both of whom, as we have seen had already been made known to the Spaniards. As the monarch advanced under the canopy, the obsequious attendants strewed the ground with cotton tapestry, that his imperial feet might not be contaminated by the rude soil. His subjects of high and low degree, who lined the sides of the causeway, bent forward with their eyes fastened on the ground as he passed, and some of the humble class prostrated themselves before him. Such was the homage paid to the Indian chief, showing that the slavish forms of Oriental admiration were to be found among the rude inhabitants of the Western World.

Montezuma wore the girdle and ample square cloak, emblematic of his nation. It was made of the finest cotton, with the embroidered ends gathered in a knot round his neck. His feet were defended by sandals, having soles of gold, and the leathern thongs that bound them were embossed with the same metal. Both the cloak and the sandals were sprinkled with pearls and precious stones; among which the emerald and the chachaville—a green stone of higher estimation than any other among the Aztecs—were conspicuous. On his head he wore no other ornament than a panache of plumes of the royal green, which floated down his back, the badge of military, rather than of regal, rank.

He was at that time about forty years of age. His person was tall and thin, but not ill-made. His hair, which was black and straight, was not very long; to wear it short was considered unbecoming persons of rank. His beard was thin; his complexion somewhat paler than is often found in his dusky, or rather copper-colored race. His features though serious in their expression, did not wear the look

of melancholy, indeed of depression, which characterizes his portrait, and which may well have settled on them at a later period. He moved with dignity, and his whole demeanor, tempered by an expression of benignity not to have been anticipated from the reports circulated of his character, was worthy of a great prince. Such is the portrait left to us of the celebrated Indian Emperor, in his first interview with the white men.

The army halted as he drew near. Cortes dismounting, threw his reins to a page, and supported by a few of the cavaliers, advanced to meet him. The interview must have been one of uncommon interest to both. In Montezuma, Cortes beheld the lord of the broad realms he had traversed, whose magnificence and power had been the burden of every tongue. In the Spaniard, on the other hand, the Aztec prince saw the strange being whose history seemed to be so mysteriously connected with his own, the predicted one of his oracles, whose achievements proclaimed him something more than human. But whatever may have been the monarch's feelings, he so far suppressed them as to receive his guest with princely courtesy, and to express his satisfaction at personally seeing him at his capital. Cortes responded by the most profound expression of respect, while he made ample acknowledgments for the substantial proofs of which the emperor had given the Spaniards of his munificence. He then hung round Montezuma's neck a sparkling chain of colored crystals, accompanying this with a movement as if to embrace him, when he was restrained by the two Aztec lords, shocked at the menaced profanation of the sacred person of their master. After interchanges of these civilities, Montezuma appointed his brother to conduct the Spaniards to their residence at the capital, and again entering his litter was borne off amidst prostrate crowds, in the same state in which he had come. The Spaniards quickly followed, and with colors flying and music playing, soon made their entrance into the southern quarter of Tenochtitlan.

Here again they found fresh cause for admiration in the grandeur of the city, and the superior style of its architecture. The dwellings of the noble class were indeed chiefly of reeds and mud. But the great avenue through which they were now marching was lined with the houses of the nobles, who were encouraged by the emperor to make the capital their residence. They were built of red porous stone, drawn from quarries in the neighborhood, and though they rarely rose to a second story, often covered a large space of ground. The flat roofs, azoteas, were protected by some parapets, so that every house was a fortress. Sometimes these roofs resembled parterres of flowers, so thickly were they covered with them; but more frequently these were cultivated in broad terraced gardens, laid out between the edifices. Occasionally a great square or market place intervened, surrounded by its portico of stone and stucco, or by a pyramid temple reared its colossal bulk, crowned with its tapering sanctuaries, and alters blazing with inextinguishable fires. The great street facing the southern causeway, unlike most others in the place, was wide and extended some miles in nearly a straight line, as before noticed, through the centre of the city. A spectator standing at one end of it, as his eye ranged along the deep vista of temples, terraces and gardens, might clearly discern the other, with the blue mountains in the distance, which in the transparent atmosphere of the table land, seemed almost in contact with the buildings.

But what most impressed the Spaniards was the throngs of people who swarmed through the streets and on the canals, filling every doorway and window, and clustering on the roof of the buildings. 'I well remember the spectacle,' exclaims Bernal Diaz; 'it seemed now, after so many years, as present to my mind, as if it were but yesterday.' But what must have been the sensations of the Aztecs themselves as they heard now, for the first time, the well cemented pavements rising under the iron tramp of the horses—the strange animal which fear had clothed in such supernatural terrors, as they gazed, the children of the East, revealing their celestial origin in their fair complexions; saw the bright fashions and bonnets of steel, a metal to them unknown, glancing like meteors in the sun, while sounds of unearthly music—at least such as their rude instruments had never awakened—floating in the air! But every other emotion was lost in that of deadly hatred, when they saw their detested enemy, the Tlascalans, stalking in defiance, as it were, through their streets, and starting around with looks of ferocity and wonder, like some wild animal of the forest who had strayed by chance, from his native fastnesses into the haunts of civilization.

SHORT PATENT SERMON ON DANCING.

BY DOW, JR.

My dear hearers—I have no doubt but the subject before me might be a source

of Buncom delight to young men afflicted with levity were I to decant upon it according to their notions of fun, pleasure and happiness, in this talking sort of a world. I wouldn't have you to think that I am te-totally opposed to dancing in every shade—for the very reason that I used to heel and too it a trifle, ere my legs had refused to perform the bidding of the will, as is now the case. But the fact is, I was wont to cut it down altogether—I carried the step too far—went the double shuffle too mightily—but I couldn't help it. I was obliged to mind the music and keep up with my partner, and the way she would balance up right and left, was significant to something more than nothing. I soon began to loose health, flesh, and morality; and finally told all the frivolities of the world to go to pot, and I would go to preaching, preach good morals, moderation, temperance, love, and particular cautious step in the scientific practice of dancing. I don't like the looks of such ball rooms as they have lately nor the way they manage matters. Artificial corruptness covers over and destroys all that beautiful simplicity which graces the domestic circle. The girls are so tipivated off with false beauty and flippings, that a fellow loses his heart before he knows it; and the plague of it is, he don't know which of the fair ones has got it. Generally speaking, it's much better for him if he never finds it out, or he should take it into consideration, that every thing is not gold that glitters—neither is every girl an angel, though she glides through the mazes of the dance like a spirit clothed with a rainbow and studded with the stars. He may behold his admitted object, on the morrow in true light of reality—perchance emptying a wash tub in the gutter, with frock turned up behind; her cheeks pale for want of paint; her hair matted and mossy, except what lies in the bureau; and her whole contour bearing the appearance of an angel rammed through a bush fence into a world of wretchedness and woe. Now my dear friends supposing a young man does happen to find his snatched up beauty in such a predicament? I say it is a glorious recommendation for him, and if he don't like it he must keep away from such a place where loveliness is so patched up for the occasion, and where a devil and a seraph are only one and the same thing. Every ball now-a-days, is a masquerade, their attendants are as false as they appear to be fair; and when daylight comes to unmask them they can boast of no great attractions, either inside or out. They are too fond of blowing out 'till daylight appears,' instead of hanging up their fiddles at 11 o'clock, and winding off with 'Lord dismiss us with a blessing,' as was the case in the good old days of Yore. Dancing has been gathering a thick coat of corruption for a long time. The primitive Shaker jig is the only pigeon wing to my notion, though I never went that figure. The old down out side and back is the next natural and simple form of leg worship; the Jim Crow jump is a falling off from either; and the fashionable cut at the present day, are all stupid nonsense. What meaning is there in what they call a cotillon? Its all full of such hog latin as does a dose, lemonade all pussy! almonade at the corners! chuse-here and de-chase here! and so on and so forth.

Waiting is more studied yet—no body can do it really sleek unless they have the string halt in one leg, as horses sometimes have. When I can see a chap hugging up to a girl, performing constant revolutions at the rate of six to a minute, I can't help suspecting that he is trying to get around her in a very nonsensical way. O, this waiting is a very silly piece of business. A puppy whirling round after his tail makes a more respectable appearance than a couple of our heavenly Father's images in the ludicrous position of waiting. If dancing must be done at all, I say let it be done decently and in order—after the manner of the Times in which I came the ajotta to a nicety. Let the figure be simple—keep at a respectable distance while balancing to partners—and when you get down the middle, don't squeeze hands too tight, and look out for corn plantations on either side.

My beloved friends—it always affords me a full purse of pleasure to see my young pupils happy in the enjoyment of rational pastimes. I would not for the world throw alms in the wine cup of young men; neither could I have the cruelty to force warmwood tea down the delicate throats of those dear delightful angels who honor me with their presence. But while drinking from the pitcher of pleasure, you must be careful and not drink so deep as to make a burking quill factory of your cock lofts. If you do, you may stand a chance to learn St. Vitus's Dance, or be obliged to dance down the dark alley, to the tune of Delerium Tremens. Think of this my young friends and too out but like a tea stand. I know that you find a good deal of fun in your dances; you loose at the time, all sense of present woe; feel light as corks; but mind I tell you, if you keep it up as

right till you get your pores too far open, the storm that may blow on the morrow will beat in till you become water soaked, and finally sink down beneath the waves of corruption, to rise no more. May each of you weigh my sentiment on the subject, with the steadiness of prudence; dance not on slippery places and return as far as convenient, towards the good old ways of your ancestors. So mote it be!

From the Sangamo Journal.

THE GLOBE AND JOE SMITH.
The Globe of the 14th has a long article, attacking Joe Smith's views of government, as lately published by him in the Nauvoo paper. The real cause for this attack, we presume, may be found in the fact, that Smith does not choose to quibble on his armor, and support Martin Van Buren for President. Smith has done pretty well for the Globe party, by electing one member to Congress for them; and as it is an object for the Globe to keep him there, we presume, the editors were satisfied, that however much they might abuse Smith, he would be compelled to go for Hoge again. The Globe evidently believes in the potency of the red held over Joe by Gov. Ford.

The following paragraph and quotation from Smith's 'views,' we copy from the Globe. If Joe never misses the truth more than in the quotation here made, he will get along quite well.

[From the Globe.]
We cannot refrain from treating our readers to the following glowing passage, in which our friend Joseph so eloquently describes the defect of Mr. Van Buren. We have read nearly all the whig slant on this same subject; and we have met with nothing to equal the gloomy grandeur of this portentous paragraph:

'At the age, then, of sixty years, our blooming republic began to decline, under the withering touch of Martin Van Buren. Disappointed ambition, thirst for power, pride, corruption, party spirit, faction, patronage, perquisites, family tangle, alliances, priestcraft, and spiritual wickedness in high places, struck hands, and revelled in midnight splendor. Trouble, vexation, perplexity and content, mingled with hope, fear, and murmuring, rumbled through the Union, and agitated the whole nation, as would an earthquake at the centre of the earth, heaving the sea beyond its bounds, and shaking the everlasting hills. So in hopes of better times, while jealousy, hypocritical pretensions, and pompous ambition were luxuriating on the ill-gotten spoils of the people, they rose in their majesty, like a tornado, and swept through the land, till Gen. Harrison appeared, as a star among the storm-clouds, for better weather.'

SACRIFICE OF THE SPANIARDS.
The general having concluded his instructions, affectionately embraced his lieutenant, and dismissed him to his quarters.

It was late in the evening when he reached them; but the sun was yet lingering above the western hills, and poured his beams wide over the valley, lighting up the old towers and temples of Tenochtitlan with a mellow radiance, that little harmonized with the dark scenes of strife, in which the city had been so lately involved. The tranquility of the hour, however was on a sudden, by the strange sounds of the great drum in the temple of the war-god, sounds which recalled the noche triste, with all the terrible images to the minds of the Spaniards, for that was the only occasion on which they had ever heard them.

They intimated some solemn act of religion within the unshuffled precincts of the teocalli: and the soldiers startled by the mournful vibrations, which might be heard for leagues in the valley, turned their eyes to the corner whence they proceeded. They beheld a long procession, winding up the huge sides of the pyramid; for the camp of the Alvarado was pitched scarcely a mile from the city, and objects are distinctly visible at a great distance, in the transparent atmosphere of the table land.

As the long file of priests and warriors reached the flat summit of the teocalli, the Spaniards saw the figure of several men stripped to their waists, some of whom by the whiteness of their skins, they recognized as their own countrymen. They were the victims of the sacrifice. Their heads were gaudily decorated with coronals of plumes, and they carried fans in their hands. They were urged along by blows, and compelled to take part in the dances in honor of the Aztec war-god. The unfortunate captives, then stripped of their skin and finery, and were stretched one after another, on the great stone of sacrifice—on its convex surface, their breasts were heaved up conveniently for the diabolical purpose of the priestly executioner; who dashed the ribs with his sharp razor of iztil, and then thrusting his hand into the wound tore away the heart, which, hot and reeking, was deposited on the golden censor before the idol. The body of the slaughtered victim was then hurled down the steep stairs of the pyramid, which, it may be remembered, was placed at the

same angle of the pile, one flight below another, and the mangled remains were gathered up by the savages beneath, who soon prepared with them the cannibal repast which completed the work of abomination.

We can imagine with what sensations the stupid Spaniards must have gazed on this horrid spectacle, so near that they could almost recognize the persons of their unfortunate friends, see the struggles and writhing of their bodies, hear—or fancy they heard—their screams of agony! yet so far removed that they could render them no assistance.—Their limbs trembled beneath them, as they thought what might one day be their fate, and the braves among them, who had gone to battle, as careless and light hearted, as in the banquet or the ball room, were unable, from this time forward, to encounter their ferocious enemy without a sickening feeling, much akin to fear, coming over them.

Such was the effect produced by this spectacle on the Mexican forces, gathered at the end of the causeway. Like vultures maddened by the smell of distant carrion; they set up a piercing cry, and, as they shouted such should be the fate of all their enemies, swept along in one fierce torrent over the dike. But the Spaniards were not to be taken by surprise; and before the barbarian horde had come within their lines, they opened such a deadly fire from their musketry and cross bow, that the assailants were compelled to fall back slowly, but fearfully mangled, to their former position.

Advertising.—The mass of those who attempt to do business have a very imperfect knowledge of the immense advantages of advertising. Many a man gives a thousand dollars a year for a favorable stand yet grudges a hundred for advertising; not reflecting that a hundred men would be made acquainted with his business through the newspapers, where one would pass and observe his store, though in the most favorable location.

There are a few who understand this matter are making fortunes, while thousands around them are toiling in like pursuits barely to live, and often failing in that.

[N. York Tribune.]
The School-mistress Abroad.—'Now then close your book, Bob, said the mother, and Alec give me yours; put your hands down, turn from the fire, and look up at me dears.

What is the capital of Russia?
The Hittin Empire, said Alec, with unhesitating confidence.

The Baltic sea, cried Bob, emulous and ardent.

Wait—not so fast, let me see my dear, which of you is right.

Mrs. Thompson appeared immediately to her book, after a long communication with which, she emphatically pronounced them both wrong.

Give us a chance, mother, said Bob, in a wheedling tone, (Bob knew his mother's weakness,) then such hard words, I don't know how it is, but I never can remember them—just tell us half the syllable—oh, do now please.

Oh, I know now, cried Alec, its something with a G, in it.

Think of the Apostles dears. What are the names of the Apostles?

Why, there's Moses, began Bob, counting on his fingers, and there's Sammy-well, and there's Aaron and Noah's ark.

Stop my dear, said Mrs. Thompson, just begin again. I said who was Peter, not that—who was an Apostle?

Oh I know now, cried Alec again—(Alec was the bright boy of the family,) it's Peter, Peter's the the capital of Russia.

No, not quite, my dear, try again.

Paul, half murmured Robert, with a reckless hope of proving right.

No, Peter's right; but there's something else. What has your father been taking down the beds for?

There was a solemn silence, and the three industrious sisters blushed the slightest blush that could be raised on a maiden's cheek.

To rub that stuff off the wall, said the ready Alec.

Mr. Tierny, who was found guilty on two counts only.

The court had adjourned to April 18, and the defendants remained as before subject to their own recognizances to appear at the ensuing term, when judgment would be given, unless delayed by motions which were to be offered in arrest of judgment.

Our last accounts closed at the middle of the twenty-fourth day of the trial, (Feb. 10) when the Chief Justice was delivering his charge to the jury.

He closed by alluding to the appeals that had been made on behalf of the defendants, 'sometimes to the feelings, by gentlemen of great ability; but he said, they were to hold themselves as entirely indifferent parties, and remembering only the evidence and the oath they have taken, give a true verdict.

In drawing their conclusions, and finding their verdict, they would attend to the evidence before them, and let it be conformable to the dictates of their reason and their conscience, and he did trust that the Lord who ruled over all would enlighten their direction.'

The papers were handed to the jury at half past five o'clock, when they retired and at ten minutes to eleven, on the same night returned with their verdict.

After the verdict had been recorded, The Chief Justice thanked the jury for the patient attention they had bestowed for nearly a month upon this unprecedented case, admitted the loss and injury it must have been to them, regretted that the Court did not possess the power of granting them compensation, which the Foreman, in delivering the verdict, applied for and dismissed them.

The Verdict—Popular Excitement.
The accounts from the country show that the verdict of 'Guilty' against Mr. O'Connell has produced extreme excitement and irritation in all quarters.

An Old Soldier.—A slave named Gilt, died near Stanton, Virginia, on the 18th ult. aged 112 years. He was a servant to Col. Washington at the great battle of the Monongahela, on the 9th of July, 1755, when Braddock was defeated, and afterwards with the General at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, on the 19th of October, 1781.

The Taunton Spectator says, he was honest and industrious, and the boys of our town will long remember the 'old man in regiments,' they have been accustomed to look upon with delight on our high days of parade.

Another Prophet.—A rival to Father Miller, has appeared in this city. The new prophet is named Leonard Jones, and formerly established a sect in Kentucky called 'Live Forever'—a term significant of the creed of his people, who were to enjoy bodily existence and perennial youth upon this time-wasting world, through the renovating influence of faith. One of their preachers having died, the sect was broken up. He has since imbibed a new philanthropy, in the shape of a direct revelation, which was made to him in the neighborhood of Danville, Ky., on or about the 14th of March last. He now preaches Millerism with a difference. He contends that the world is coming to an end only so far as Satan is concerned; the Devil is to be put down and his works disappear; a most consoling belief.—[New Orleans Bee.

The Hungry Arab.—An Arab was lost in the desert. For two days he found nothing to eat, and was in danger of death from starvation, until, finally, he discovered a fountain from which travellers were accustomed to water their camels. Near the fountain, lying upon the sand he saw a leather sack.

God be praised! said he, as he raised and felt it; these are, I believe, dates, or nuts of some kind. Oh, how I will strengthen and refresh myself upon them!

In this sweet hope he opened the sack, saw the contents, and cried out full of sorrow:

Alas! they are only pearls.

Annexation.—There is a rumor that negotiations have been opened with Mexico to obtain the consent of that country to annex Texas to the United States, and offering to pay a fair consideration, backed by the supposition that Mexico has less to apprehend from this Government than from Texas. It is not improbable that the consent of Mexico may be obtained, as it is a spirit of pride and determined hostility which prevents Mexico from acknowledging the independence of Texas. We must confess that this one great obstacle overcome, there would be less repugnance in bringing in Texas. At all events, it is a great national question, and must not be allowed to mix itself up with the Presidential election.

Dr. Duncan's Opinion. The Cincinnati Atlas of Wednesday, says: Our member of Congress returned home yesterday from Washington. We are told he publicly expresses his opinion that the annexation of Texas will immediately take place.

Irish O'Connell's Trial Verdict. The Irish State Trials have now closed. The verdict, which was rendered on the 12th ult. was guilty generally against all the defendants, except Rev. place.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. JOSEPH SMITH, NAUVOO, ILLINOIS.

We publish the names of the Elders who have had missions assigned them by the late special Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ, in today's paper. If any mistakes should occur in the names, or places of destination, the Elders will please call immediately, that the proper corrections may be made previous to their insertion in the Times and Seasons.

The following is a list of the names of the Elders who are appointed to the several states, together with their appointments. Those who are numbered with the figures 1 and 2, will take the presidency of the several states to which they are appointed.

MAINE.

Joshua Butterfield 1st Jonathan H. Hale
Elbridge T. Tuttle 2nd Henry H. H. Hale
Sylvester B. Stoddard Amos Hodge
Isaac Houston John Moon

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Willard Snow 1st Harley Morey
Howard Egan 2nd David Clough
Alfred Cooley Calvin R. R. R.
John S. Tuttle Chilton Mack
Charles A. Adams Isaac Barton
Pethuel Miller Isaac Barlow
Abraham D. Hoynton

MASSACHUSETTS.

Daniel Spencer 1st George Lloyd
Milton F. Bartlett Orlando D. Howe
Daniel Loveland Nathaniel Ashby
Joseph J. Woodbury Samuel P. Hoyt
Wm. H. Woodbury Daniel W. Gardner
John R. Blanchard

RHODE ISLAND.

William Seabury 1st Thomas McTaggart
Melvin Wilbur James Sanderson

CONNECTICUT.

E. H. Davis 1st Q. S. Sparks

VERMONT.

Erasmus Snow 1st Warren Snow
William H. Deane Dominicus Carter
Dennan Cornish Levi Hancock
Jeremiah Hatch Alfred Gordon
Martin Tins Charles Snow
William Haight James Snow
John D. Chase A. M. Herlin
Jonathan Perry

NEW YORK.

Charles Wendell 1st Wm. Newland
Marcellus Bates 2d Allen Watt
Truman Gillett Wm. H. Packard
A. A. Farham C. H. Whelock
Edmund Claverly Timothy B. Foot
George H. Bondy George W. Fowler
Homer C. Hunt Henry L. Cook
Ira Chase Wm. W. Dwyer
Simon A. Dunn Elijah Reed
Daniel Shaker Susan Foster
James H. Plappin Maria Bennett
James H. Van Natta Chandler Holbrook
Samuel P. Bacon Lyman Hall
Bradford Elliott Wm. F. Johnson
J. B. Dodge Daniel Fisher
Joseph H. Noble D. H. Redfield
John Tanner Martin H. Tanner
Thomas B. Fuller Gilbert D. Goldsmith
O. M. Dyer Charles Thompson
Samuel White B. C. Elsworth
Wm. R. Russell Archibald Bates
Wm. D. Pratt David Felt-grew
Marcellus Bates Ellis James
Homer S. Eldridge

NEW JERSEY.

Frazer T. Benson 1st John Pack

PENNSYLVANIA.

David Yearles 1st Wm. F. McIntire
Edison Whipple 2d Jacob Zundall
John Duncan Onn D. Farlin
Stephen Post Henry Mower
C. W. Coates George Chamberlain
Jacob Shoemaker Thomas Hess
Stephen Winchester A. J. Glick
Hyrum Nyman Henry Deane
J. M. Cole James Downing
Charles Warner

DELAWARE.

John Jones Warren Snow
Jonathan O. Duke James Motte

MARYLAND.

Jacob Hamilton Lyman Stoddard
Patrick Norris

VIRGINIA.

Benj. Winchester 1st James Pack
S. Robert C. Shelton 2d A. W. Whiney
George D. Watt 3d Pleasant Ford
Chapman Duncan W. E. Higginbottom
Peter King John F. Pettis
Robert Hamilton Alfred B. Lambson
David Evans

NORTH CAROLINA.

A. McRae 1st John Holt
Aaron Razer 2nd John Houston
Thomas Geymon

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Alonzo LeBaron 1st John M. Emmel
Wm. D. Lyman Ekella Truly
Wm. Smith

GEORGIA.

Morgan L. Gardner Isaac Beebe
Miles Anderson S. E. Carpenter

KENTUCKY.

John D. Lee 1st D. D. Hunt
D. H. Rogers M. B. Wilson
Samuel B. Frazer Horace B. Owens
John O. Angus Joseph Holbrook
Charles Spry Lorenzo Butler
John H. Watkins Hyrum W. Miskell
Wm. R. Rader Garret W. Miskell

TENNESSEE.

A. O. Smoot 1st Alfred Bell
Alphazoa Young 2d Amos Moffit
W. W. Kelley David P. Rainey
Amos Davis James Holt
Abner T. Coons Warren Smith
Jackson Smith John J. Sney
Wm. F. Vance Joseph Younger
H. D. Bays George W. Langley
Alfred D. Young George Penn
J. J. Castetel Henry B. Jacob
Joseph A. Kelting John L. Folmer
Jonathan Hamilton

ALABAMA.

Benjamin Clark 1st George W. Benson
Lorenzo D. Butler Thomas J. Brandon

MISSISSIPPI.

John B. Walker Elyan Barrows
Daniel Tyler

LOUISIANA.

J. B. Boerwirth 1st John Kelly
Wm. Nelson George Peew
Henry H. Wilson Lorenzo Moore

ARKANSAS.

Andrew A. Timmons Darwin Chase
John A. McIntosh N. D. Lovett

OHIO.

Lorenzo Snow 1st L. O. Littlefield
Lorenzo Snow 2d John M. Peters
Alfred Brown Milo Andrews
John J. Riser John Lovison
James Carroll Wm. H. Lovison

John Cooper
Simon Carter
John Nichols
David Jones
Nathaniel Childs
Jesse Johnson
John A. Craper
Joseph Rags
Wm. Brothers
Jared Porter
John W. Roberts
Wm. Bates
George C. Riser
Clark Rewis
B. W. Wilson
A. W. Condit

INDIANA.
Amasa Lyman 1st
George P. Dyke 2nd
A. L. Lamotte
Joseph Mount
F. M. Edwards
Salmon Warner
Franklin D. Richards
Samuel W. Richards
John Mackay
John Newberry
Abraham Palmer
John G. Smith

MICHIGAN.

C. C. Rich 1st
Harvey Green 2nd
Thomas Dunn
Joseph Curtis
Zachariah Coltrin
Ruthe W. Strong
Levi Kendall
Wm. Savage

ILLINOIS.

Elisha H. Graves 1st
Martha Phelps 2nd
F. R. Swackhammer
H. M. Steward
H. W. Barney
Hiram Mott
David Candland
W. A. Duncan
Wm. O. Clark
Almon Dabrick
Philip H. Bazzard
Zachariah Harty
John Hamilton
George W. H. H. H.
Daniel Allen
David L. Johnson
Thomas Dobson
James Nelson
David Lewis

MISSOURI.

Andrew H. Perkins 1st William Corey
John Lowry 2nd O. M. Allen
William G. Rale Wm. H. Jordan

WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

S. H. Briggs

FREE.

F. Nickerson 1st
A. C. Nickerson

HAWAII COUNTY.

Those elders who are numbered in the foregoing list, to reside on the different states, will appoint conference in all places in their several states where opportunities present, and will attend ALL the conference, or send experienced and able elders who will preach the truth in righteousness, and present before the people the General Smith's views of the power and policy of the General Government; and seek diligently to get up electors who will go for him for the presidency. All the elders will be faithful in preaching the gospel in its simplicity, and in all meekness, humility, long suffering and gentleness; and the Twelve will devote the season to travelling, and will attend as many conferences as possible.

Elder B. Winchester is instructed to pass through Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, and Virginia, to visit the churches, hold conferences and reside over them.

BRIGHTMAN YOUNG, Pres.
W. Richards, Clerk of the Quorum of the Twelve.

Nauvoo, April 15, 1844.

LIST OF PRICES IN NAUVOO.

Flour, superfine per barrel	\$ 4 25
do do do	4 00
Corn per bushel	0 35
By the load	0 30
Corn Meal	0 37 1/2
Oats per bushel	0 25
Potatoes per bushel	0 31 to 0 37 1/2
Pork per barrel	7 00 to 8 00
Bacon per lb	from 0 04 to 0 05
Hams	0 05
Lard	0 06
Butter	0 12 1/2
Eggs per dozen	0 05
Mould Candles per lb	0 10
Dried Apples per bushel	1 25
Rice per lb	0 06
Molasses New Orleans per gal	0 37 1/2 to 0 40
Honey per lb	0 06
Sugar	0 08 to 0 10
Maple	0 12 1/2
Coffee	0 10 to 0 12
Tea	0 50 to 1 00
Chocolate	0 25
Cocoa	0 18 1/2
Saleratus	0 12 1/2
Glass per box 8 by 10, 8 25 10 by 12	8 25
Iron Pittsburgh per cwt from 6 00 to 9 00	6 00
Nails Boston per cwt	6 00

DROWNED—In the Mississippi river, near this city, on the 17th day of March, William Burch, between 22 and 23 years of age, his hair dark brown, wore a velvet coat, gray pants and dark colored waistcoat had a silver watch with a silver or silver plated guard with a half dollar and some small change in his pockets. If any person should find the body or be in possession of any knowledge relative to it, they will confer a favor by giving information thereof to his mother in this city or at this office.

April 17th 1844.

We received the following affidavits just as our paper was going to press and stopped it on purpose to insert the precious moreau. We have only time and room to make a few remarks on this discreditable plot, which is as execrable and heinous, as the subject is filthy. We could hope, for the sake of humanity, that the statements made by the deponents are untrue; but we are obliged to believe them till we have other evidence.

We know not how to express our indignation at the statements contained in the affidavits. We thought that the saints had been slandered enough already by the Missourians, and a lot of apostates, with John C. Bennett at their head; and that the vocabulary of the lower regions, and the ingenuity of his satanic majesty had been exhausted to find out matter of ac-

cusation against the saints, and language filthy enough to convey their ideas in; but we find that the pupils of the great John C. Bennett, bid fair to outvie their preceptor in deeds of darkness, and to stand foremost in the ranks of infamy. All that we have to say is, from such men, from such measures, from such corrupt and debasing ideas and plots 'good Lord deliver us.'

Personally appeared before me, Daniel H. Wells, acting Justice of the Peace, in & for the said county, Abner B. Williams, who being duly sworn according to law do depose & say, that on or about the 15th day of March, A. D. 1844, Joseph H. Jackson came to my house and requested me to walk with him, which I did. During the time we were walking, said Joseph H. Jackson said that he was then coming direct from Mr. Law's; that there was going to be a secret meeting in the city of Nauvoo, probably to-morrow evening; but as it was not decided he could not say positively as to the time but he would inform me in season. The said Joseph H. Jackson said that Doctor Foster, Chancy Higbee and the Laws were red-hot for a conspiracy, and he should not be surprised if in two weeks there should not be one of the Smith family left alive in Nauvoo. After we arrived at Mr. Loomis' the Masonic Hall, in the city of Nauvoo, he related some thing which he stated that Dr. Foster had said relative to his family. This he did in the presence of Mr. Eaton, & myself and strongly solicited myself & Mr. Eaton to attend the secret meeting, & join them in their intentions. The said Joseph H. Jackson further said that Chancy Higbee had said that he and Chancy Higbee had seen mentioned hand and foot and run through the heart with a sword, and their heads taken off, and then buried; and he should not say a word. This the said Jackson said in Mr. Loomis' room, and further this deponent saith not.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of March, A. D. 1844.

DANIEL H. WELLS, J. P. [L. S.]

State of Illinois, ss.

Personally appeared before me, Daniel H. Wells, acting Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, M. G. Eaton, who being duly sworn according to law depose and say, that on or about the 15th day of March, A. D. 1844, Joseph H. Jackson came to my house several times and requested me to go on the hill with him. I finally consented and went with him to the Key-stone Store, in the city of Nauvoo. Dr. Foster and one of the Higbees, I think Chancy Higbee, were in the store. The said Joseph H. Jackson, together with the said R. D. Foster and said Higbee, went into the back room of the store. They appeared to enter into private council. Soon after they went into the said room the said Joseph H. Jackson invited me into the room where they were then sitting. I immediately complied. Soon after I went in the said Higbee commenced talking about the spiritual wife system. He said he had no doubt but some of the Elders had ten or twelve apiece. He said they married him whether the females were willing or not; and they did it by recording the marriage in a large book; which book was sealed up after the record was made, and was not to be opened for a long time, probably not until many of the husbands of those who were thus married were dead. They would then open the book & break the seals in the presence of the females, and when they saw their names recorded in that book they would believe that the doctrine was true and they must submit. He said this book was kept at Mr. Hyrum Smith's. I asked the said Chancy Higbee

(He follows some expressions too indecent for insertion.)

The aforesaid R. D. Foster then asked me what I would think if during my absence from home a carriage should drive up to my house, a person alight, and the carriage then drive off again, this person should then go into my house and begin to tell my wife a great many things against me to prejudice her mind against me and use every possible means to do this, and finally would introduce and preach the spiritual wife doctrine to her and make an attempt to seduce her, and further this person should sit down to dine with my wife, bless the victuals &c., and while they were thus engaged, I should come home and find them thus associated; this person should rise up and say how do you do and bless me in a very polite manner &c., and also, if upon these appearances, I should feel jealous that something was wrong and when the person was gone I would ask my wife what had been the conversation between her and this person, but she would refuse to tell me. I then draw a pistol and present it to her head and threaten to shoot her if she did not tell me, but she would still refuse. I then would give her a double barreled pistol and say to her defend yourself, for if you don't tell me, either you or I would shoot. She would then faint away through fear and excitement; and when she came to again, she would begin and tell you how this person had been trying to poison your wife's mind against you, and by preaching the spiritual wife system to her had endeavored to seduce her. I replied R. D. Foster, answered that he was the man who had had that trial, and who had been thus abused.

The said Dr. Foster, Higbee and Joseph H. Jackson then remarked that they were about to hold a secret meeting to oppose and try to put a stop to such things. The

said Joseph H. Jackson also said that if any person undertook to arrest him he should begin to cut them.

The said R. D. Foster said he was afraid of his life and dare not be out nights. The said Higbee said he had not a doubt but there had been men killed in Missouri who had had secrets that they were afraid they would divulge. He said he was afraid of his life.

The said Jackson further said that he should not be surprised if there should be a real muss and an insurrection in the city in less than two months and that if a disturbance should take place the Carthaginians and others would come and help them.

He mentioned some names of persons who would come from Carthage, which names I do not remember. The same day when in Mr. Loomis' room I heard the said Jackson say that the Laws were ready to enter into a secret conspiracy tooth and nail.

The said Higbee also said while at the Key-stone if ever he was brought before the Mayor's Court again, and the Mayor told him to hold his tongue, that he should get up and tell him he had a right to speak and should do so, and then if any man attempted to put him out of court he would shoot them through and further this deponent saith not.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of March, A. D. 1844.

DANIEL H. WELLS, J. P. [L. S.]

State of Illinois, ss.

The witness shall inherit glory, but shame shall be the promotion of fools.—Solomon's Proverbs.

In the daily Globe of March 14, Mr. Blair notices my 'Views on the Powers and Policy of our Government,' under the head of 'A new advocate for a National Bank,' with remarks and extracts. As it does not bespeak a gentleman to tell all he knows, nor indicate wisdom to murmur at the oddities of men, I rarely reply to the many remarks, sayings, and speculations upon me and my plans which seem to agitate the world, for like the show ers upon the verdure of the earth, they give me vigor, beauty, and expansion—but when a man occupies a station in his country, which ought to be honored as an exaltation, which ought to be sustained with dignity; and which should be filled by a friend and patriot of the nation, too wise to be cozened by counterfeit principles; too great to blur his fame with hypocrisy; too proud to stoop to the vanity that is momentarily wasting the virtue of the Government;—and too good to act the hypocrite to accumulate wealth, or frustrate the ends and aims of justice; I feel it my duty to bring forth the truth; that the man and his measures, if right may be sustained; and if wrong, may be rebuked.

Without reference to men, parties, or precedents, the plan of banking, suggested in my 'Views,' is assumed upon the all-commanding, and worthily considered, omnipotent position of the people, and whether, as a 'fiscal agent,' great financier prophet, priest or king, I act wisely and righteously, so as to answer their virtuous prayers, without fear, favor or partiality; and produce union; give satisfaction to twenty millions of freemen, rather than sport with their holy supplications to boost a few hungry, crafty, hypocritical demagogues into office to gamble for the 'loaves and fishes'—no matter whether the game is played upon the tables of the living, or the coffins of the dead,—and whether I raise the honor and credit of the nation above the little, pica-yune, cramped, narrow minded schemes of the dominant, undominant, and would be dominant parties, cliques, knots, and factions; or whether, like the venerable fathers, I launch my new ship into the great ocean of existence,—and, like them, luckily bring relief to the oppressed, is all the same, so long as the people are honored as noble in their patriotism; virtuous in their intentions; and almighty in their majesty: *no populi—no Dei!*

But it is extraneous, irrelevant and kick shawing to connect me or any part of my 'Views on the powers and policy of the government,' with Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Mr. Adams, Mr. Benton, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Van Buren or any of their galvanic cronies;—what have they done to benefit the people? The simple answer is—nothing but draw money from the Treasury. It is entirely too late in the age of this Republic to clarify a Harry of the west; deify a Daniel of the east; quidify a Quincy of the Whigs; or bigify a Benton of the democrats; leaving Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren such fair samples of bogus-democracy, that he that runs may read.

As the beautiful excellence of a head may be a desideratum only remedied by the 'Excelsior' of the brain, so a great man ought to exhibit his wisdom by his liberality to the unfortunate among men as a token of philanthropy, unbounded by party lines, unfettered by chain-cable opinions, and untrammelled by cast iron rules. Why shun the noble project of letting the prisoners go free by petition? It is sanctioned by ancient custom; it is the counsel of God, and would be the only visible testimony to the world that this realm is what it professes to be, a Government of Liberty! Heaven, earth, and hell know that the penitentiaries of the several States are a disgrace to the United States, and a stink in the nostrils of the Almighty. And the county and city prisons are still worse. Unfortunately men, and in nine cases out of ten, innocent, are hurled into prison by corrupted Judges, suborned witnesses, or ungodly men who gamble themselves into Congress, into Legislatures into courts, into churches, and into notice and power, and thus damn their friends and fellow beings to prison, wretchedness and ruin.

And in ninety and nine cases out of a hundred, the prisoners are treated meaner than dogs; half starved to put money into the pockets of speculators; fed upon unwholesome provisions; whipped without mercy and even murdered with impunity. Look at the beastly conduct of *** to the female in Auburn State Prison, N. Y. Remember a man was whipped to death, not long since, in Alton penitentiary, Illinois, and it is not uncommon to lacerate with the 'rope's end' thirty men at once, in the parish prisons of New Orleans, so that the voice of reason now cries from the vast number of prisons and the multiplying number of prisoners in the United States for relief; and the death like groan from cells, bastiles, castles, and cursed holes throughout the whole earth, is ascending up into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth to be avenged of such cruelty. And when great men, in high places, see a Governor Reynolds shout out his own brains with a rille; or gaze upon the havoc made by the bursting of a 'great gun' among the 'Executives' of the nation, then know ye, the hour of his judgment is come!

The United States is the boasted land of 'Liberty,' where 'these truths are held self evident,'—that ALL men are created equal; and endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, LIBERTY and the pursuit of happiness; but at the same time, in the face of these truths, slavery is tolerated by law; imprisonment is tolerated by law; and murder is threatened by law; and over fifteen thousand free citizens are exiled from one State to another—and the General Government has no power, (according to the opinions of Van Buren and Benton) to redress the wrong. O, Queen Victoria, and ye Lords and commons of Great Britain, what think ye of a Republican Government! and how do you imagine your daughter will come out in her attempt at equal rights and reigning in righteousness? Pshaw! (will they answer) your citizens are robbed with impunity; your citizens are mobbed, and driven like chaff from the threshing floor; and the government, controlled by a set of money gambling, chicken hearted, public fed cowards, cannot redress you! Ask the reigning sovereigns of Europe, Africa and Asia, what they think of the boasted Republic in America! and will they not laugh in the face of the whole world, and taunt the United States, by exclaiming: Ah! hah! hah! hah! if there is any power in a Republican Government, in a real case of necessity, you have failed to find just men to exercise it. Party spirit cuts the cords of union; patronage veils the face of justice, and bribery closes the lips of honor, and when the wicked rule the people mourn.

Perhaps it may be said, the government has been adequate to the calls of justice; and I answer, if it has, it was because the officers in authority considered their power and the rights of the people paramount to patronage pelf and popularity!

They were patriots who carried out the poets explanation of true greatness: 'A wit a feather, and a chief a rod, But an honest man's the noblest work of God.'

It is said that "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh," and when men are called "quadrupeds," and ridicule occupies the place of reason, and the virtue, dignity, honor, power, and majesty of the people seems to be buried in rubbish; covered with dust; mildewed with fog; tainted with treachery; burlasqued by blackguards; or hampered by de bauchees; it is high time for humanity to exclaim: 'How has the gold become dim, and where has the glory departed!'

The only suggestion worthy of commendation relative to a National Bank, in Mr. Blair's remarks, is, that the mother bank should be located at Nauvoo. This is correct, for Nauvoo as a city, collectively or individually, cannot be reproached with dishonesty, crime, corruption or bribery. Neither has a *Secret* or Price mingled his millions with the majesty of monarchs by walking out of the unvalued and ungrated Nauvoo. The blood of Commodores and Congress men, shed by the heaven-daring, hell-begotten, earth-disgracing practice of duelling, has never stained the virtuous soil of city of Nauvoo. Nor does a slave raise his rusting fetters and chains, and exclaim, O liberty, where are thy charms! Wisdom, freedom, religion, and virtue, like light, love, water and air, 'spread undivided, and operate unspent,' in the beloved Nauvoo; while the gay world, and great politicians may sing, and even the "great Globe" itself may chime the melodious sounds:—

Hail Columbia, 'free and equal'—

By the saints, the Mormons, bless ye!

For thy glory most severely.

When Missouri gave them Jesse:

Hail Columbia, 'free and equal'—

Negro slaves, like common cattle, Bought and sold for cash at auction?

Prayers and chains together rattled!

Hail Columbia, 'free and equal'—

'Gold and silver' is thy 'standard'—

Treasury notes, (aside from Biddle), Foreign loans, and fallen splendor!

As the 'world is governed too much,' and as there is not a nation or dynasty, now occupying the earth, which acknowledges Almighty God as their lawgiver. And as 'crowns won by blood, by blood must be maintained,' I go emphatically, virtuously, and humbly, for a Theocratic democracy, where God and the people hold the power to conduct the affairs of men, in righteousness. And where liberty, free trade, and sailor's rights, and the protection of life and property shall be maintained inviolate, for the benefit of ALL. 'To exalt mankind is nobly acting the part of a God; to degrade them, is meanly doing the drudgery of the devil. *Unitas, libertas, caritas—esto perpetua!*

With the highest sentiments of regard for all men, I am an advocate for unadulterated freedom.

JOSEPH SMITH.

Nauvoo, Ill. April 15, 1844.

For the Neighbor.

Mr. Editor,—Having been a resident of your beautiful and flourishing city for a considerable length of time, and having therefore had abundant opportunities of cultivating the acquaintance and contemplating the character of the distinguished individual who is the leader of this people, and who now fills a large space in the public eye, I have concluded to give you my 'impressions' of him, and if you deem them worthy of a place in the columns of your interesting journal, you are at liberty to dispose of them in that way. General Joseph Smith is naturally a man of strong mental power, and is possessed of much energy and decision of character, great penetration, and a profound knowledge of human nature. He is a man of calm judgement, enlarged views, and eminently distinguished by his love of justice. He is easy, affable, and courteous in his manners; kind and obliging; generous and benevolent, sociable and cheerful, and sometimes even playful; yet he is possessed of a kind of a contemplative and reflective character; he is honest, frank, fearless, and independent; and as free from dissimulation as and man I have ever seen. But it is in the gentle charities of domestic life, as the tender and affectionate husband and parent, the warm and sympathetic friend; the prominent traits of his character are revealed; and his heart is felt to be keenly alive to the kindest and softest emotions of which human nature is susceptible, and I feel assured that his family and friends formed one of the greatest consolations to him, while the trials of war were poured upon his head, while his footsteps were pursued by malice and envy, while the arrows of desolation were hurled at him, and reproach and slander were strewn in his path, as well as during his numerous and cruel persecutions, and severe and protracted sufferings in chains and loathsome prisons, for worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience. He is a true lover of his country, and a bright and shining example of integrity and moral excellence in all the relations of life. As a religious teacher, as well as a man, he is greatly beloved by the people. As a public speaker, he is generally impressive, and sometimes eloquent. Gen. Smith, who is now before the country as a candidate for the highest honors in its gift, is eminently qualified for that exalted station; and he is not a Northern man with Southern principles, but a Western man with American principles; and if elected will be the President, not over a clique or a party, but the President over the whole people of the United States.

A CONSTANT READER.

Nauvoo, April 15, 1844.

MORMONS IN ALABAMA.

The Mobile Journal of the 7th inst. says:—The Mormons are upon our borders. We learn from a late letter from Sumpter county, that they are making a somewhat formidable demonstration in the adjoining county of Mississippi. They commenced operations at Pleasant Springs, late in fall, and now number about seventy-five proselytes, some twenty being seceders from the Methodist connexion, and about twenty six from the Baptist; the balance from non-professors. They have recently commenced propagating their faith at Brooklyn, only a few miles from our State line, they will probably meet with a like success. [Boston Bee.]

TEXAS.

Treaty with Mexico.—Galveston papers of the 17th inst. have been received at N. Orleans.—The *Civilian* states, that the commissioners to Mexico are daily expected to return. An Armistice has, we have no doubt, be established. The fear that a part of the territory claimed by Texas might be ceded, is pronounced wholly groundless. The boundary is to be adjusted in the final negotiation for peace. Whatever may be the precise terms of the arrangement entered into at present, we have great confidence that permanent peace will be the result.

Since the beginning of the armistice in June, we have regarded the war as at an end, and every day strengthens the convictions.

The Young Man's Leisure. Young man! after the duties of the day are over, how do you spend your evenings? When business is dull, and leaves at your disposal many unoccupied hours, what disposition do you make of them? I have known, and now know, many young men, who if they devoted to any scientific, literary or professional pursuits, the time they spend in games of chance, and lounging in bad, and idle company, might raise to any eminence. You have all read of the sexton's son who became a fine astronomer by spending a short time every evening in gazing at the stars, after ringing the bell for nine o'clock. Sir William Phipps, who at the age of forty-five had attained the order of knighthood, and the office of high sheriff of New England and Governor of Massachusetts, learned to read and write after his eighteenth year off a ship carpenter in Boston. William Gilford, the great editor of the Quarterly, was an apprentice to a shoemaker, and spent his leisure hours in study. And because he had neither pen nor paper, slate nor pencil, he wrought out his problems on smooth leather with a blunt awl.

David Rittenhouse, the American Astronomer, when a school boy, was observed to have covered his satchel with figures and calculations. James Ferguson the great Scotch astronomer, learned to read by himself and mastered the elements of astronomy whilst a shepherd's boy in the fields by night. And perhaps it is not too much to say, that if the hours wasted in idle company, in vain conversation at the tavern, were only spent in pursuit of useful knowledge, the duldest apprentice in any one of our shops, might become an intelligent member of society, and a fit person for most of our civil offices.

By such a course, the rough conversation of many a youth is laid aside; and their ideas instead of being confined to local subjects and professional technicalities, might range throughout the wide fields of creation; and other stars from the young men of this city might be added to the list of worthies that is gliding our country with a bright yet mellow light.—*Rev. Dr. Murray.*

QUEEN VICTORIA.—Letters received in Buffalo from a gentleman in England, according to the Commercial Advertiser of that city, state distinctly what before has been darkly hinted at, that the insanity which so long afflicted George III. is likely to prove hereditary in his granddaughter, Queen Victoria. The symptoms, it is said, are already apparent, producing as yet but little more than what the French term *tete moule*, but giving rise to painful apprehensions of the result.

Ruins of former Cities.—A gentleman who has travelled over a large portion of the Indian country of Northern Texas, and the country lying between Santa Fe and the Pacific informs the editor of the Houston Telegraph that there are vestiges of ancient cities and ancient cities and ruined temples on the Rio Puerco and Colorado of the West. On one of the branches of the Rio Puerco, a few days' travel from Santa Fe, there is an immense pile of ruins that appears to have been an ancient temple. The building occupies nearly an acre of ground—portions of wall are still standing, consisting of large blocks of limestone, regularly hewn, and laid in cement. The ruins bear a general resemblance to those of Palenque or Ooluln. There are many similar ruins on the Colorado of the West, which empties into the Californian Gulf. Neither the Indians in the vicinity, nor the oldest Spanish settlers of the nearest settlements, can give any account of the origin of these buildings.

A new Dublin paper announces, in its prospectus, that foreign Parliamentary reports will be given until the Irish Parliament is restored.

THE HUMBLE PETITION

Members of the Independent Church of Scotland.

Town.—Missie Laidlaw.

Great merciful gracious lovely Queen,

Thy servants would adore thee!

O! turn on us thy royal ear,

While we bow low before thee!

Our guide and worthy Mithel Kirk,

Thy Parliament create!

Freedom has given her sick a jirk

That she is sair defeat.

For Papists, Infidels, and a'

The voluntary vermin, I

Join hat in han' to gar her fa'—

The case o'! how nairn!

They daur to tell that they are free,

And shall well reek her;

But thou, her head, she trusts in thee,

O! hasten to proce, her!

But we her sons, mak' solemn vow

To epil our blade, to shield her,

Git thou grant leave an' fish ewe,

An' rowth o' kirk's will build her.

We vow an' pledge our hail support

To thy Legislature,

To kick the blinethin' Whigs frae court,

As infidels an' traitors!

Thou kens that we are warm an' keyn

Invertrage fies p' freedom;

For as Jamieson's slaves had been

While America could need them.

An' now we wad—in whispers tell,

(Thy royal lug had now be!)

The Corn Laws, an' laws excel,

To fasten, clear, an' cheer us!

An' when the pair folk grant an' groul,

While of their food their stin,

We bid them mind their precious sou!

An' no be discontent!

Pair simple slaves they think that we

Air maird' we zeal to help them;

But aye gie us the bird's nest fee,

We care na how ye sleep them!

We've ever been, an' still will be

The faces of education;

'Twill no be gude for us or thee,

When knowledge ga' us the nation.

An' this we plead wi' double force,

Since truth's a' the gallop!

Oh! pension us to guide its course,

Let kinkcraft get a wallop!

Noo, gracious Lady, hear our prayr,

An' grant the Kirk her wishes;

She's fechtin' hard an' greetin' sair

To get mair livin' an' fish.

An' never beel, though pair folk plead,

Their pin's o' starvation;

Wi' jills an' giblets, swurds an' lead,

Save us,—an' scourge the nation!!!

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

SEEDLING FRUIT TREES.

Mr. Editor: I was much struck with

the plausibility and apparent force of

some observations of a writer in the Au-

gust number of the Cabinet, under the

appropriate signature of 'Poma,' on the

subject of Apples; particularly the ap-

ples of Ohio. I have not the article by

me, but the gist of the reasoning was, that

the youthful appearance of the fruit

trees, especially the apple trees of Ohio,

and the fairness and roundness of the

fruit, which have attracted the notice

even of passing strangers, was probably

to be ascribed to the trees themselves be-

ing seedlings, or recently derived from

seedling trees. He argued the probability

that 'settlers' in Ohio from the Eastern

States, had taken the seeds of apples.

is a matter of convenience, in lieu of

grafted stocks from old trees;

and that, therefore, the present orchards

of Ohio are, in fact, youthful trees. This

conclusion would appear to be warranted

by the theory and practice now prevalent

in Europe; especially in Belgium; where

they are creating, as it were, new and

ameliorated varieties of fruits, by planting

the seeds for several successive genera-

tions, until a fine variety is obtained,

worthy to be preserved and propagated.

They are not at all particular about the

excellence of the fruit from which they

take the first seed for planting; neither

does the fruit the first planting show

much, if any sign of amelioration; but

the second generation comes out with

higher promises, and a superior variety

is usually established in the third gen-

eration, with the peach, according to Van

Mons, and in the sixth with the apple.

Knowing how observant he is of things

useful in their nature, and connected with

the substantial interests of society, I called

the attention of Mr. Whittlesey, who

himself a practical farmer of Ohio, to 'Po-

ma's' remarks, and received from him,

with his characteristic promptness, the

enclosed letter, which you are at liberty

to publish if you see proper.

J. S. STINER.

Washington, Oct. 1st, 1843.

Auditor's Office, P. O. Department.

Washington, Sept. 9th, 1843.

My Dear Sir: Having read your letter

of this date, and the article signed 'Poma,'

copied from the Farmer's Cabinet, I

shall very briefly attempt to answer your

inquiries.

The apples in the north part of Ohio,

in what is known by the Western Re-

served, and in the country bordering on

the Ohio river, as far as Marietta and

vicinity, where I am best acquainted,

when proper care has been taken in se-

lecting and cultivating them, are superi-

or in size, fairness and flavor. I have

visited no part of the country where they

so generally abound. It is uncommon to

see a house without an orchard, as with-

out a garden.

When trees are taken from nurseries

not grafted or budded, and are left to con-

tend with weeds and grass, they become

scrubby; are covered with rough bark and

moses, and bear small ill-flavored fruit.

Seedlings, when reared and pruned by a

horticulturist, are in very many instances,

delicious.

Several years elapsed after my resi-

dence in the western country, before I

saw a defective or wormy apple. South

of Lake Erie, and distant from it from

two to twelve miles, is a ridge composed

of loam and sand. This, and the land

between it and the Lake, is the best re-

gion for fruit I have seen, whether abun-

dance or perfection is desired.

The writer under the signature of 'Po-

ma' raises the question, whether the

youthful appearance of the trees and the

excellency of the apples in Ohio, may

not be accounted for, from their much

more recent derivation from seedlings?

He is correct in saying, that the early

settlers particularly those who went to

the northern part of Ohio from the New

England States, carried apple seeds of

the most esteemed varieties, and there is

no doubt a variety of choice fruits might

be selected in different sections of that

country, from such seedlings thus pro-

duced. The youthful appearance of the

trees depends first on age and culture;

secondly, on climate and soil. Trees of

the same age, on the ridge mentioned, are

generally more thrifty, smoother and

taller, than they are on the high land

south of it. Their roots strike deep into

a good soil, from which nourishment is

derived.

Mr. Knight's theory, that all plants of

one species, however propagated from the

same stock partake, in some degree,

of the same life, &c., is worthy of seri-

ous consideration and experiment.

The result of my observations and

comparisons is, that the same kinds of

apples west of the mountains are larger,

sounder, fairer, and better flavored than

those of the same kind east of the moun-

tains.

At the east, that young trees in a virgin

soil, produce better fruit than old trees in

a country long cultivated.

'Poma's' plan of propagating fruit at

the east by seedlings from the west,

should be put in practice. Several gen-

eration would search for and send grafts,

if desired. Dr. Jared P. Kirtland, near

Cleveland, and N. Longworth, Esq., at

Cincinnati, much skilled in horticulture,

would be valuable correspondents, for ex-

treme sections of the State, and their ac-

quaintance in other parts, enables them

to designate other gentlemen who would

cheerfully render any services to that

object.

The north, east, and south are indebt-

ed to the west for the Mercer potato, and

no doubt they can be supplied from that

quarter with delicious, new varieties of

the apple.

We will pay this class of our foreign

debts as demanded, without repudiation.

ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

New Mode of Grafting. Mr. Downing,

of Newburg has lately practised with

success, a new mode of grafting, the object

being, to test the quality of fruits raised

from seeds in a shorter period than would

be possible by permitting such seedlings

to stand until their natural time of bear-

ing.

The method is, to put the top of a shoot

from a seedling tree, or a new variety,

when it is desirable to procure a specimen

of the fruit immediately, upon the top of

a thrifty shoot of a middling aged and

fruit-bearing tree; the process being sim-

ply to take thrifty shoots, about a quarter

of an inch in diameter, and cut them in a

slanting manner clear through, so as to

detach about four inches of the top from

the rest, making the line of the angle ab-

out an inch—the stock being cut in the

same manner. The backs are then care-

fully united, and bound up with yarn

covering the whole with grafting wax, to

exclude the air. By this mode fruit may

be obtained in a short period, so as to test

its value at an early day; the operation

being simple, with scarcely a fear of fail-

ure.—*Hort. Magazine.*

GOOD STORY.

A man who is now worth something

like seventy thousand dollars, and who

holds a respectable position in society

related, a day or two since, the following

incident as having actually occurred when

he was but twenty years of age. He had

been brought up on a farm, and at the ear-

ly period of his existence was working

as a farmer's apprentice, when at the vil-

lage where he resided an exhibitor of wax

figures came with his assortment of nat-

ural as he opened his budget in a large

barn rented for the occasion. Among the

figures were those representing Andrew

Jackson and General Washington—the

whole collection numbering but five. Our



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume—No. 52.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, April 24, 1844.

Whole Number 104.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

JOHN TAYLOR

Editor and Proprietor

At the corner of Water and Main Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS.—\$3.00 in advance.
ADVERTISING.
One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 50 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor), post paid, to receive attention.

POETRY.

THE WIDOW OF NAIN.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

The Roman sentinel stood hoarse and tall
Beside the gate of Nain. The busy tread
Of comers to the city mark was clear,
For it was almost noon, and a dead heat
Quivered upon the line and sleeping dust,
And the cold sun crept panting from the wall,
And back his weary eyelids in the sun.
Upon his spear the soldier lean'd, and kept
His idle watch, and as his drowsy dream
Was broken by the solitary foot
Of some poor mendicant, he raised his head
To curse him for a tributary Jew,
And slumberously dozed on.

'Twas now high noon,
The dull, low murmur of a funeral
Went through the city—the sad sound of feet
Unmurmured with voices, and the sentinel
Shook off his slumber, and gazed earnestly
Up the wide street along whose paved way
The silent throng crept slowly. They came on,
Bearing a body heavily on his bier,
And by the crowd that in the burning sun,
Walk'd with funeral solemnity, 'twas of one
Mourner's wail and wailing sorrow. The broad gate
Swung on its hinges, and the Roman bent
His spear point downwards as the lever past.
Bending beneath their burden. There was one—
Only one mourner. Close behind the bier
Crumpling the pall up in her wither'd hands,
Follow'd an aged woman. Her short steps
Falter'd with weakness, and a broken moan
Fell from her lips, thickened convulsively
As her heart bled afresh. The pitying crowd
Follow'd a step, but none spoke to her.
She had no kinsmen. She had lived alone—
A widow with one son. He was her all.
The only tie she had in the wide world—
And he was dead. They could not comfort her.

Jesus drew near to Nain as from the gate
The funeral came forth. His lips were pale
With the moon's solitary light. The bearded saint
Stood thickly on his brow, and on the worn
And sinew-laden of his shoulders lay
Thick the white dust of travel. He had come
Since sunrise from Capernaum, starting not
To see his life by green Bethesda's pool.
Nor walk his feet in Rachel's silver spurs,
Nor turn him southward upon Tabor's side
To catch the sunset and the evening breeze.
Gourmeth stood cool upon the east,
Fast by the sea of Galilee, and the
Weary traveler might bide till eve;
And on the shores of Bethesda's plains
The grapes of Palestine hung ripe and wild;
Yet turn he not aside, but gazing on,
From every swelling bosom, he saw afar
Amid the hills the humble spires of Nain,
The place of his next errand, and the path
Toward that Bethesda, and a vague awe
Upon the east by pleasant hills.

From the city gate the pitying crowd
Follow'd the stricken mourner. They came near
The place of burial, and the straining hands,
Closer upon her breast she clasp'd the pall,
And with a gasping sob, quick as a child's,
And an inquiring wail flash'd through
The thin gray lines of her fever'd eyes,
She came where Jesus stood beside the way.
He look'd upon her, and his heart was moved.
'Weep not,' he said, and as they stand the bier,
And at his bidding laid it at his feet,
He gently drew the pall from out her grasp
And laid it back in silence from the dead.
With troubled wonder she through drew her ear,
And gazed on his calm looks. A minute's space,
He stood and pray'd. Then taking the cold hand,
He said, 'Arise.' And instantly the breast
Heaved in its earnestness, and a sudden flash
Ran through the lines of the divided lips,
And with a murmur of his mother's name,
He rend'd the veil, and sat himself in his chair,
And while the mourner hung upon his neck,
Jesus went calmly on his way to Nain.

SHORT PATENT SERMON.

BY POW, JR.

TEXT.—O that man should put an enemy in his mouth
To testify against him.—SHAK.

MY HEARERS—War and pestilence, as you all know have each time and again, sufficed the voracious stomach of Death with millions of their slaughtered victims, but the record of these occupies only a small space on the dusty record of mortality, compared with that which is allotted to intemperance to write down the sum total of her annual sacrifices. The broad avenue that leads to eternity, is continually choked up with the dead carcasses of her slain, and thousands are daily being dumped upon the putrid heap of life and rot in the oblivious fog of forgetfulness. To be wounded or physically disabled, while fighting for your country, your liberties and your homes, as a glory and an honor; but to be shot in the neck with a pistol loaded with the percussive elements of damnation, while you are sleeping upon the watch-tower of virtue, is a sin and a disgrace. O that man should put an enemy in the shape of alcohol, in his mouth to steal away his brains!—to shrivel up his soul, like a dried apple—to destroy that regulator of the intellect, Reason, and leave the complicated machinery of the mind to run at random, without the guidance of a single sober reflection! It does steal away the brains, my friends, and leaves, instead, a soft, pulpy substance of non-composmentisness

as disgusting as it is useless; and I ask, what is man, without a secularity of brains, more than a monkey? Nothing at all. He is even less—for the discount levied upon his character for abusing the confidence of his Maker, places him upon a par with the loathsome reptile that ever cast its slime on the green carpet of earth. Rum not only steals away the brains, but it evens the brood, also. Not long since, my friends, I saw a silver haired man, (perchance the father of lovely daughters,) in a gloomy state of don't-care-iveness: there was a delightful mingling of heaven and hell in his head, and any quantity of change in his pocket: his thoughts were so elevated above the things of earth, that he never once deigned to look down and see that the sinister leg of his trousers, like his own moral character, hung by a single thread. Not he—the kept on spouting politics, war, and the best method of parental government, with all the enthusiasm and fire of a hot whiskey punch, till he was laid upon his bed, shrouded in the pall of a death-warning stupor. When the morning broke, and reason again dawned upon the chaos of his senses, and discovered to him that the other turgor of his pantalons was among the missing, how do you think he felt then? Why, with his fist he committed an assault and battery on his breast, and declared by all the spirits, infernal, terrestrial and celestial that he would join the Temperance Society, and become once more a man; but he resolved and re-resolved—and the last resolution I heard him utter, was when he had two horns in his hand. Yes, with one hand on the horn of a firm resolution never to drink again, and with the other on a horn of brandy, he'd look first on this picture, and then on that, till at last the spirit of evil prevailed—and I fear he will go headlong to destruction, unless I can throw a halter about him and hold on till he opens his eyes, and sees the awful gulf that yawns at his feet.

Beloved friends—I know of another of the frail human race, who is in the prime of life, and the empire of whose mind has been planted by Nature with those trees which bear the fruit of principle, rather than the fascinating blossoms of sentiment; but the blight of dissipation has thus early fell upon his fair prospects—and now one of the noblest works of God is falling to ruin, for the want of a moral power to support it in its last stage of decay. He is now, as it were, slipping down a greased plank to perdition. He often sticks in his clutches, and tries to hold on—but finding his physical faculties in a state of prostration, he calls aloud for 'Jo!' to bring him another glass of brandy and water to strengthen his nerves, to enable him to meet his fate with that courage which the crisis requires. The little black bottle which he places at his bed side to allay all nocturnal delicious tremblings, will soon s'and empty by his coffin, and with a triumphant smile, exclaim: 'Twas I that did the deed!' I hand him over to the protection of a merciful Providence. I know another, whom I venerate for his white hairs, and respect for his urbanity of manners, who is so fond of 'dig's noses,' that I fear the latter end of his existence will be chopped off as square as a sawmill log, instead of tapering to that almost imperceptible point to which the prudent and temperate extend. Instead of repeating the prayers which his mother had taught him in his youth, or he recites to his slumbers, he claps a spiral night cap on his head, sings the song of 'Begone Dull Care,' and bids good night to trouble—unmindful whether tomorrow shall find him in the sheet of death. He had better beware, lest he appear too animated at the bar of Omnipotence, and in a crazy, jesting mood, ask for a gin cocktail, instead of supplicating for mercy and forgiveness on his marrow bones.

O, my dear friends! that visible spirit of evil, called rum, will yet be the ruin of this world. I see its sad effects upon every side, almost every flower and shrub in the moral kingdom is growing pale beneath its withering influence. The few temperance societies that exist, are so many green spots in a boundless desert. Delightful and refreshing to all, except to the sore-eyed suckers of Bacchus. O, it is passing strange that the lovers of earth, who cling to it with all the affection of a steel-trap, will inoculate themselves with this deadly plague, and transmit its poison to posterity! I have known some babes to have been made drunk with their mother's milk; but generally speaking, my friends, people make themselves drunk—with their own hands they sow the tares in their wheat-fields—with their own hands they thrust the fire brands in their bosoms, and then curse madam Fortune, up hill and down, for being partial in the distribution of her favors. I shall not dwell upon female intoxication. I can't think upon the subject without feeling both sick at the heart and stomach. A beautiful woman saturated with alcohol, and with the froth and scum of depravity oozing from her mouth

is about as disgusting an object as can be found between Catharine's Market and the slop-yard of Beelzebub.

My friends, keep sober—avoid those fatal glasses, at the bottom of which lie the sediment of destruction—drink only at the pure and limpid stream which flows directly from the ever-gushing fountains of heaven, whose waters are refreshing to the body—nourishing to the soul—and purifying to the heart; and oh, dash down forever upon the adamant rock of resolution that seducing goblet, which steals away man's brains, his breeches, his boots, his morals, and his reputation. So mote it be.

SKILL OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS.

Lost Arts.—If the Thebans, 1800 years before Christ knew less in some departments of useful knowledge, than ourselves, they also in others knew more.—One great proof of the genius of that splendid line of potentates, entitled the eighteenth Theban dynasty, and the extent of civilization under their rule, was that the practical, chemical, astronomical and mechanical knowledge which they shared with the priestly (scientific) colleges; was in some respect equal to, 'in some respect greater than our own.' They made glass in great profusion (Diodorus Siculus) and burning glasses, and lenses for glasses. They must have cut their delicate cameos by the aid of microscopes. Ptolemy describes an astrolabe; they calculated eclipses; they then said that the moon was diversified by sea and land (Plutarch de facie lunae) that 'one lunar day was equal to fifteen of the earth'; that 'the earth's diameter was a third of the moon's'; and that 'the moon's mass was to the earth, as 1 to 72.' All these things show good instruments. They made gold potable, (inferentially, Moses did so, who was a scribe, brought up by the Sovereign Pontiff and nursed in the 'wisdoms of the Egyptians;') an 'art lost,' till recently recovered by a French chemist. Their workmanship in gold, as recorded by Homer, their golden clockwork, by which thrones moved, must be exquisitely ingenious. They possessed the art of tempering copper tools so as to cut the hardest granite with the most minute and brilliant precision. This art we have lost. We see the sculptors in the act of cutting the inscriptions on the granite obelisks and tablets. We see a pictorial copy of the chisels and tools with which the operation was performed. We see the tools themselves. There are sculptor's chisels at the museum, the cutting end of which preserves its edge unimpaired, while the blunt extremity is flattened by the blows of the mallet. But our tools would not cut such stone, with the precision of outline which the inscriptions retain to the present day. Again, what mechanical means had they to raise and fix the enormous imposts at the lintels of their temples at Karnak? Architects now confess that they could not raise them by the usual mechanical power. Those means must, therefore, be put to the account of the 'lost arts.' That they have been familiar with the principles of Artesian wells has been lately proved by the engineering investigations carried on while boring for water in the Great Oasis.—That they were acquainted with the principles of the railroad is obvious that is to say, they had artificial causerways, level, direct and grooved, (the grooves being anointed with oil,) for the conveyance from great distances of enormous blocks of stone, entire stone temples, and colossal statues of half the height of the monument. Remnants of iron, it is said, have lately been found in these groves. Finally, M. Arago has argued, that they not only possessed a knowledge of steam power, which they employed in the cavern mysteries of their Pagan freemasonry, but that the modern steam-engine is derived through Solomon de Caus, the preceptor of Worcester, from the invention of Hero, the Egyptian engineer. The contest of the Egyptian Saphos with Moses, before Pharaoh, pays singular tribute to their union of 'knowledge and power.' No supernatural aid is in material magic (see Sir D. Brewster) the jugglers of the East can and do now perform. In the fourth, an attempt to produce the lowest form of life, they fail.—From the whole statement one inference is safe, that the daring ambition of the priestly chemists had been led from the triumphs of embalming and chicken-hatching (imitating and assisting the production of life) to a Frankenstein experiment on the vital fluid and on the principle of life itself perhaps to experiments like these (correctly or incorrectly) ascribed to Mr. Crovis, in the hope of creating, not reviving, the lowest form of animal existence.—Westminster Review.

his forefathers had lived about 200 years. The lease by which he held was on the point of expiring, and the steward refused to allow Donald a renewal, wishing to give it to a friend of his own. Poor Donald tried every argument in his power with the steward, but in vain. At length he determined to make his case known to his lordship himself; but at the castle door he was repulsed, the steward having given orders that he should not be admitted. Donald, almost in despair, resolved on a bold measure. He climbed over the garden wall, and entered a private door, made his way unobserved towards the apartments of the nobleman. As he drew near he heard his lordship's voice engaged in prayer; and waiting till he should conclude, distinctly heard him pleading earnestly with the Virgin Mary and St. Francis to intercede with the Father and Son in his behalf. After the voice ceased, Donald gently knocked at the door, was admitted, and made his case known to the nobleman, who greatly moved by his tale, assured him that his lease should be renewed, and himself and family protected from the resentment of the steward. Donald poured forth his earnest and artless thanks, and was about to take leave, when a feeling of anxiety for the generous nobleman took possession of his mind, and he addressed him thus: 'My lord, I have been a bold man, but you have forgiven me, and saved me and my family from ruin. I would again be a bold man, and say something farther, if I have your permission.'

DONALD AND A CATHOLIC NOBLEMAN.

A Scotch nobleman of the Roman Catholic persuasion, lived a very retired life, and left his affairs very much in the hands of others. One of his tenants, named Donald, rented a farm upon which

wrote, knew not the use of fire, or had but just learned it. Facts of the same kind are attested by several modern nations.

The inhabitants of the Marian Islands, which were discovered in 1551, had no idea of fire. Never was astonishment greater than theirs when they saw it on the descent of Magellan in one of their islands. At first they believed it to be some kind of an animal that fixed itself to, and fed upon, wood. The inhabitants of the Philippine and Canary Islands were formerly equally ignorant. Africa presents even in our own day, some nations in this deplorable state.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.

It is stated in 'The Friend,' a paper printed at Honolulu, Jan. 1, 1844, that Admiral Du Petit Thouars arrived at Tahiti on the 2d Nov. with the 'Reine Blanche' and 'Darcus,' of 50 guns each, and the 'Tranie' of 64 guns. On the 6th the Admiral dethroned the Queen and formally took possession of the Society Islands, for the throne of France—giving as a reason for so doing, that the Queen had refused to haul down her flag, which had been presented to her by Commodore Nichols of the English razee Vindictive. Mons. Banaat had changed his functions to that of Governor of the French possessions in the Pacific. Mr. Pritchard, the English Consul, had struck his flag. The Admiral had landed about 300 troops with about 100 operatives and artisans were at work erecting fortifications.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.

The 'Mona's Herald,' published on the 1st of Nov., has the following article in it relative to the state trials: 'The injustice done to the traversers by the manner in which the Government prosecution against them has been conducted, is thus forcibly and concisely represented by the Sun:—No correct copy of the indictment supplied to them, contrary to law and to English practice; the names of the witnesses sworn in secret, and not in open court contrary to law both in England and Ireland; the striking off the jury of all men of the Catholic faith, contrary to Christian charity and common justice;—and the suppression of nearly one-tenth of the entire jury panel, contrary to law, principle, and all fair dealing;—these are the preparations for a great act of justice, in the year 1844, in the time of a Tory Government, but after all—and greatest shame of all—in the Premiership of Sir Robert Peel!'

IT IS EASY TO BE MISTAKEN.

Charity is a Christian grace and virtue. We need its exercise, and should be careful how we treat those who may not agree with us in all things. There is much of evil in the disposition to slander and traduce the character of others. We ought not to give heed to tales that vilify and abuse a neighbor. It is easy to be mistaken. It may be that no such thing as is alleged against him has ever been done, and innocence may be where guilt is imputed.

It is goiklike to awaken joy and relieve distress; here there can be no mistake. Opportunities are frequent whereby we may assist and benefit a fellow-being. To produce smiles and gladness, instead of weeping and sorrow, is certainly a Christian act. How greatly do we err, when indulging in an acrimonious and bitter temper towards those whom we imagine have injured and offended us. It may be and probably is true, that they are mistaken in relation to the supposed injury. We ought not, as we often do, to seek to bite and devour one another. If we would reflect credit upon ourselves, and confer honor upon humanity, we must be charitable and forgiving. Relieved as society is, in such a great measure, from the dreadful evil and curse of intemperance, and enjoying as we now do exemption from one of the most injurious practices that ever obtained among men, it seems to be our duty more than ever to aim at a high standard of moral excellence. Not only should we speak no evil of one another, but we should endeavor constantly to do good to all.

The means of usefulness we are furnished with; the object upon which they may be brought to bear, and upon which good may be produced, do constantly surround us. Let us, therefore, study to render our fellow men services that will be gratifying and acceptable; let us learn to forgive one another the faults that have been committed and be kind, gentle, and courteous to each other. Unless mutual concession is made, and mutual forbearance exercised, much of happiness will be lost.

THE NATIONS WITHOUT FIRE.

According to Pliny, fire for a long time was unknown to some of the ancient Egyptians; and when Exodus, the celebrated astronomer, showed it to them, they were absolutely in raptures. The Persians, Phoenicians, Greeks and several other nations, acknowledged that their ancestors were once without the use of fire; the Chinese confessed the same of their progenitors. Pomponius, Nels, Plutarch and other ancient authors, speak of nations; who at the time they

lived, knew not the use of fire, or had but just learned it. Facts of the same kind are attested by several modern nations.

The inhabitants of the Marian Islands, which were discovered in 1551, had no idea of fire. Never was astonishment greater than theirs when they saw it on the descent of Magellan in one of their islands. At first they believed it to be some kind of an animal that fixed itself to, and fed upon, wood. The inhabitants of the Philippine and Canary Islands were formerly equally ignorant. Africa presents even in our own day, some nations in this deplorable state.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.

It is stated in 'The Friend,' a paper printed at Honolulu, Jan. 1, 1844, that Admiral Du Petit Thouars arrived at Tahiti on the 2d Nov. with the 'Reine Blanche' and 'Darcus,' of 50 guns each, and the 'Tranie' of 64 guns. On the 6th the Admiral dethroned the Queen and formally took possession of the Society Islands, for the throne of France—giving as a reason for so doing, that the Queen had refused to haul down her flag, which had been presented to her by Commodore Nichols of the English razee Vindictive. Mons. Banaat had changed his functions to that of Governor of the French possessions in the Pacific. Mr. Pritchard, the English Consul, had struck his flag. The Admiral had landed about 300 troops with about 100 operatives and artisans were at work erecting fortifications.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.

The 'Mona's Herald,' published on the 1st of Nov., has the following article in it relative to the state trials: 'The injustice done to the traversers by the manner in which the Government prosecution against them has been conducted, is thus forcibly and concisely represented by the Sun:—No correct copy of the indictment supplied to them, contrary to law and to English practice; the names of the witnesses sworn in secret, and not in open court contrary to law both in England and Ireland; the striking off the jury of all men of the Catholic faith, contrary to Christian charity and common justice;—and the suppression of nearly one-tenth of the entire jury panel, contrary to law, principle, and all fair dealing;—these are the preparations for a great act of justice, in the year 1844, in the time of a Tory Government, but after all—and greatest shame of all—in the Premiership of Sir Robert Peel!'

THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND—FELLOW CITIZENS.

Once again I return you my most heartfelt thanks for the peace, quiet and good order you have observed, and I conjure you by the country we all love, and in the name of the God we all adore, to continue in the same peace, quietness and perfect tranquility.

I tell you solemnly that your enemies, and the enemies of Ireland, are very desirous that there should be a breaking out of tumult, riot, or other outrage. Be you, therefore, perfectly peaceable. Attack nobody. Offend nobody. Injure no person. If you respect your friends—if you wish to gull your enemies—keep the peace, and let not one single act of violence be committed.

You are aware the jury have found a verdict against me; but depend upon it that I will bring a writ of error, and will not acquiesce in the law, as laid down against me, until I have the opinion of the twelve judges in Ireland, and if necessary, of the House of Lords. Be you, therefore, perfectly quiet. Do no violence whatsoever. You could not possibly offend or grieve me half so much as by any species of riot, assault or outrage.

It is said that the great question of repeal has been injured by this verdict. Do not believe it. It is not true. On the contrary, the result of this verdict will be of the most material service to the repeal, if the people continue to be peaceable as they have hitherto been, and as I am sure they will continue to be.

Obeys my voice. No riot. No tumult. No blow. No violence. Keep the peace for six months, or at the utmost twelve months longer, and you shall have the Parliament in College Green again. I am, fellow-countrymen, your affectionate and devoted servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Merion Square, Feb. 11, 1844.

On Saturday night great excitement prevailed throughout Dublin, and dense masses of people of the lowest order were congregated in the streets in the immediate neighborhood of the courts, around which a crowd had stationed itself, apparently with a determination to stay out the whole night. Beyond the terrific yell outside the court which greeted the announcement of the verdict, there was no manifestation of any riot or disturbance; on the contrary, taking the occasion into consideration, there was a remarkable silence up to between two and three o'clock, by which time all was per-

fectedly tranquil. Large bodies of mounted and foot police continued to patrol the streets during the whole night. The troops in garrison were under arms in case their services should be required, but the civil force was found to be perfectly adequate to preserve the peace.

Repeal Association.—At a weekly meeting of this association, on Monday, Mr. John O'Connell was the principal speaker. He announced that the association could no longer distribute the repeal newspapers throughout the country. A letter from the Liberator was read, but the following extract comprises the only matter of importance contained in it: 'There is not the least reason for any kind of despondency. On the contrary, it appears to me to be as clear as the noon-day sun, that the repeal must succeed if the Irish people observe two essential conditions of success. The first is the strict observance of the peace—the absence of riot, tumult, outbreak, or force, in short, to continue peaceable under every circumstance and in every event.'

Secondly—to continue perseveringly and unflinchingly the repeal agitation—to continue the agitation in strictly legal channels; and in no other—to abandon and avoid any course that may be declared, however wrongfully, to be illegal, and to continue to model every public body into such a shape as shall set every prosecution at defiance; in short, to continue constitutional and legal agitation so long as one shred of the constitution remains. The rent for the week was announced as amounting to 1824 10s. 8d.

British Parliament.—On the 13th ult. Lord John Russell brought forward his promised motion in reference to Ireland. He moved for a committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the state of Ireland. The discussion of this motion wholly occupied the attention of the House of Commons for nine nights, and the result was, that it was lost by a vote of 225 for, and 324 against, giving ministers a majority of 99 votes.

It may be remarked that even ministerial members, throughout the debate admitted that something must be done to improve the condition of Ireland.

Mr. O'Connell was present during the debate, and made an eloquent appeal in behalf of his country.

A debate of more than passing interest was raised on Friday night by Mr. Duncombe, who moved for certain papers relative to the correspondence between the government, two or three reporters, and two conservative newspapers—the Standard and the Morning Herald.

Women Fattened at Tunis for Marriage.—A girl, after she is betrothed, is cooped in a small room. Shackles of gold and silver are placed upon her ankles and wrists, as a piece of dress. If she is to be married to a man who has discharged, despatched, or lost a former wife, the shackles which her former wife wore are put on the new bride's limbs, and she is fed till they fill up a proper thickness. The food used for this custom worthy of the barbarians, is called *arroug*, which is of an extraordinary fattening quality, also famous for rendering milk rich and abundant. With need, and their national dish, *ousoussou*, the bride is literally crammed, and many actually die under the spoon.

It may be said in reply, that the fat of the Tunisian bride is fat; but those who bustle up their daughters for the market, seem to be guilty of a deception as next as is the butcher who blows up his venison.

[Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.]

National Retrenchment.

Mr. Haywood, of N. C. has reported to the Senate a bill cutting down the salaries of the high functionaries of our government. In as far as it relates to Judicial officers, we offer no opinion upon it, for we do not know what salaries would be sufficient to induce the first jurists in the country to accept seats on the Supreme Bench. Let them be high enough for this. As to other officers, we are in favor of the bill, and we hope especially that our Diplomatic allowances will be thoroughly revised. At present, the same salaries are paid to our Ministers at London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Mexico, and Rio Janeiro.

This is unwise and unjust: \$10,000 a year, would not be too much for London and Paris while \$5,000 each would be abundant at other Courts. At present, the salaries and outfits paid to Ministers at the secondary Courts are merely pensions to pauper politicians—generally payments for pliancy in Congress or elsewhere. Let this be reformed.

[Tribune.]

Mr. Calhoun.—The Madisonian says: We are authorized to say that Mr. Calhoun accepts the State Department, and will be at his post the last of this week. An interval of nine days occurred between the mailing, at this place, of the letter announcing to him his appointment officially, and its receipt. We take pleasure in saying that his acceptance was equally prompt with the tender.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1914.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. JOSEPH SMITH,
NAUVOO, ILLINOIS.

MORE MORMONS.

Elder Wm. Smith, one of the Twelve, has just arrived from the east, on the steamer *Charlotte* with a company of saints. Elder G. M. Grant, from Philadelphia; Elder R. M. Grant, from Burlington; Elder J. J. Elder Newton and family; Elder P. C. Gibson and family from Philadelphia; Elder T. Hickenlooper and family; Elder Wm. Hickenlooper and family; Elder Wm. Critchlow and family; and two other families from Leechburg, Pa.; and two from Pittsburgh, Pa. Amounting in all to 70 souls, composed this band of saints.

We are happy to say that our well beloved brother William Smith, has returned once more to our goodly city, in first rate health and spirits; the same old champion of the rights of man; "the world for all, and all for the world;" he certainly has a great many Mormon notions in his mind, calculating that unless there is a speedy reform in Christendom, in the governments and morals throughout the earth, the Lord will cut the work short in righteousness. He is the same unyielding advocate for the extension of "Mormonism Unceasing" power, dominion, grace and glory, not only in all this world, but in worlds without end. And with the blessing of God and the saints—may he continue so in company with the servants of the "exalted" till the Morning Stars sing together again at the second creation of the earth.

NEW POST OFFICE.—It will be gratifying to many of our readers to be informed that a Post Office is established in Macedonia in this county. J. E. Johnson Esq. has received the appointment of Post Master.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Yesterday at ten o'clock A.M., a Public Meeting was held in the large room, over Gen. Smith's Store, for the purpose of consulting upon measures for the furtherance of our designs in the next Presidential election.

The meeting was addressed in a very spirited manner by several gentlemen present, setting forth our grievances, our rights, our numbers, and our political influence. From the statements presented, we have no reason to doubt, but that we can bring, independent of any other party, from two, to five hundred thousand voters, into the field. Several gentlemen were nominated to attend to the Baltimore Convention, to make overtures to that body.

It was resolved, that a State convention be held in the city of Nauvoo, on the second day of May next.

Mr. W. W. Phelps, moved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Nauvoo Neighbor*, with a request that the *State Register*, *Sangamo Journal*, and all other papers in the State, publish the same.

JOHN TAYLOR, President,
WM. CLAYTON, Clerk.

It is in contemplation to hold a National convention, in the city of Baltimore, or in some other eastern city, as shall be agreed on.

The following memorial was addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives, of the State of Massachusetts, and was kindly received by that honorable body and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE—No. 61.
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Governor, Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in Legislature assembled.

Your memorialist, a native of the State of Massachusetts, county of Hampshire, and township of Plainfield, is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, and was born on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1796, begs leave most respectfully to represent to your honorable body, that, after breathing the free, elastic air of the land of his nativity, and leaving the winter blasts of the Green Mountains for twenty-one years, during which time the principles of religious liberty began to bud, and the rights of man became deeply rooted in the bosom of your memorialist, he then went forth to the then thinly settled and wilderness part of Ohio, where he remained for about twenty-one years, enduring the hardships of turning the wilderness into fruitful fields, the products of which often help to compose the luxuries of your tables, cheering the hearts of some of the noble sons of '76, as well as those who are my contemporaries in life.

From thence he went to the State of Missouri, where he became an exile, with about twelve or fifteen thousand of his brethren. Not from the birth of our national existence to the year 1820, can the annals of the United States of America be found, to display the character of her noble sons, by telling the blood-chilling tale of assembled mobs, to deprive her citizens of their civil or religious liberties, without their meeting a due denier and punishment for all their crimes. But, alas how changed the scene! In consequence of which, your memorialist has to relate to you the sad tale that, in 1831, a number of respectable families residing in the vicinity of Parkman, my then place of residence, went into the State of Missouri, and, in connection with others from various parts of our country, who were members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, who purchased lands of the general government, in the county of Jackson in said state, and there became lawful residents and voters in that free and independent portion of our country, but, in consequence of an unprecedented mob rising against the Saints, who, after high-handed threats, proceeded to destroy property by demolishing our store and printing press, taking roofs from houses, whipping, tarring and feathering some of our men, shooting others, abusing women and chil-

ren, driving about one hundred of them out on to the bleak prairies, many of whom were barefooted and could be followed by the blood that gushed from their lacerated feet, where they traveled through barbed grass, or upon the sharp stubble of a burnt prairie, for five days without food, when they succeeded in getting across the Missouri river into Clay county, where they were, for a short time, permitted to stay in peace—when, in 1836, threats of violence again began to be made, public meetings to be held, resolutions were passed, and our affairs again assumed a gloomy and a fearful attitude, and vengeance and destruction was threatened; and, as the authorities of Jackson county would not protect us in the enjoyment of our inalienable rights, so it was in this, and, after much violence, we were again driven, suffering the loss of property and enduring the privation of again removing and settling in the new counties of Caldwell and Davis, where there was but few inhabitants, who were either willing to sell out or live in the enjoyment of equal rights with us. Hoping, at least, that we should be permitted to enjoy the rights of American citizens in the last mentioned counties, and still having confidence in our national government, the Church through the assistance of some of their eastern brethren, who lent them funds, again purchased lands, to a considerable amount, of the United States. Although Jackson county was the place of our choice, where also, through the labor of our own hands and the blessing of God, we had raised the earth to yield an abundance to supply our families with the necessary comforts of life; whilst there, yet, while in exile from under the iron hand of oppression, we again commenced building houses and other machinery, for our mutual benefit, quietly tilling our lands to supply our returning wants. The stranger, by passing through the place of our exile, might have laudably boasted of our industry, from the sound of the axe in the woodland, the busy teams on the prairies, the clattering of the hammer and the plane, and hum of wheels. These ought to have been sufficient evidence to the world, that we were lawfully and laudably endeavoring to make our new homes comfortable, if not delightful. In the midst of this scene and bustle, our social hours were not unfrequently turned into mourning, from a recollection of past sufferings, and lost friends through the Jackson and Clay county mobs. The trickling tears on the cheek of the disconsolate widow, and the bawling sobs from a bereaved orphan bawling the loss of a husband or a father—are scenes that are better left than described, and are ever calculated to throw a gloom over all our social circles.

O where! where! is the home of heaven so nobly won by her fathers? First, alas! fled—But we hope not forever. Laudable industry and the blessing of heaven soon caused our farms to present a cheering aspect, which awakened a covetous spirit of envy in the hearts of our enemies, and the cry went forth, if the Mormons (as they called us) were let alone, Caldwell, in five years' time, would be the most wealthy and populous county in the state. Our enemies, (who depended mostly upon the labor of their slaves for their prosperity,) at beholding themselves outdone by the diligence of the hard laboring sons of the Green Mountains, immediately took measures to possess themselves of our lands and effects; and a regular system of mobocracy was entered into, to rid the state of their rivals in prosperity. They formed a formidable band of marauders, under the command of a man by the name of Bogard and others, whose numbers increased until, at length, through falsehood and duplicity, they got the authorities of the state to interfere, when a number of officers were sent, with a large military force, to exterminate us and confiscate our property—and all this by the authority of their most willing mobocrat governor, Lilburn W. Boggs. Plunder, rapine and murder immediately ensued, which would have disgraced a savage war in their wildest state. Men were shot down without provocation; women were insulted and ravished until they died in the hands of their destroyers; children had their brains blown out while playing for their lives; men moving into the county with their families, were shot down their tame, wagons and loaded, taken by the plunderers as booty, and their wives, with their little ones, ordered out of the state forthwith, or suffer death, or had their husbands, leaving them no means of conveyance but their feet, and no means of subsistence but begging. Soldiers of the revolution were slain in the most brutal manner, while pleading for their lives in the name of American citizens; many were thrown into prison, and, after enduring a mock trial that would have disgraced an inquisition, were confined in irons, and remained in prison until they made their escape. In these mock trials, no man was allowed to testify in favor of the Saints; and the trials undoubtedly were designed to make the distant public believe that there was an excuse for all this outrage and violence.

To give your honorable body a correct idea of the origin of those scenes of cruelty and woe, we will here transcribe the preamble to a set of resolutions passed by those plunderers at their first meeting, held in Jackson county, for the purpose of taking measures for the expulsion of our people from that county. It is as follows: "We, the undersigned, citizens of Jackson county, believing that an important crisis is at hand as regards our civil society in consequence of a pretended religious society of people that have and are still settling in our county, styling themselves Mormons; and intending as we do, to rid our society peacefully if we can, forcibly if we must, and believing as we do, that the arm of the civil law does not afford us a guarantee, or at least a sufficient one, against evils which are now inflicted on us, and seen to be increasing by the said religious sect, do it expedient, and of the highest importance, to form ourselves into a company, for the better and easier accomplishment of our purposes, which we deem it almost superfluous to say, is justified as well by the law of nature as by the law of self defence."

Your honorable body will see by the above, that the reasons assigned for the formation of this first company of marauders, was the want of power in the civil law to enable them to carry out the diabolical plottings of their wicked hearts. Hear their own words. "And believing as we do, that the arm of the civil law does not

afford us a guarantee, or at least a sufficient one against the evils which are now inflicted on us."

What were the evils complained of? Let their own words give the strange answer; the existence of a religious society among them; a society too, against which, not even the first crime, which the law would recognize as such, could be proved; themselves being judges, while yet their hearts were filled with envy and malice.

If individuals, or even our society as a body, had transgressed the laws, the law was open, and they could have punished the offenders according to law, as easy as to have felt to butchering indiscriminately, men, women, and children. Here let your memorialist ask your honorable body, to ever remember, that it was not the law our enemies sought to magnify and enforce; for no law had been broken, but they proceeded in open violation of, not only the law of the land, but that of nature too.

Hear again the contents of their unlawful preamble. Intending as we do, to rid ourselves of the Mormons, peacefully if we can, forcibly if we must; or this is the import of their diabolical preamble, by the strength of which our people were attacked indiscriminately, their houses rifled, their farms desolated and crops destroyed; men were tied up and whipped until some died in their hands, others to prevent their bows from gushing out, tied handkerchiefs round their bodies, others were shot down, their wives and their children driven from their habitations; houses would be set on fire and consumed, leaving hundreds of women and children nearly naked, in the dead of winter to wander barefooted in the dark hours of the night upon the open fields and prairies, without any bed but the earth, or covering but the heavens. And why all this abuse? I answer, from the very fact that we had broken no law by which they could get the slightest pretext to rid themselves of us peacefully by law. Therefore they betook themselves to spreading falsehoods and slanders, by which they roused others to assist them to accomplish their murderous designs.

Similar outrages were again inflicted upon us in Clay county as was in Jackson county, and the people were again driven and went into Caldwell and Davis counties where lands were again purchased by us of General Government. After remaining about two years in Caldwell and Davis counties, and having by dint of labor raised large crops of grain and other produce, which were ready for harvest, we were followed by the same relentless spirit, and by the hands of the same persecutors, who were among the first to form a company of marauders in Jackson county. The same unhallowed principles were put in operation as was first started in Jackson county; and for the purpose of creating a shadow of a pretext to justify themselves in the eyes of the public, they even went so far as to set fire to their own buildings, and then reported that the Mormons had done so; by which means we were driven into exile in a strange land, though one (to its honor be remembered,) where we found a friendly home. During the whole progress of those scenes of cruelty, our entreaties and petitions were continually made to the authorities of Missouri, for protection and redress. In the name of American citizens, we appealed to their patriotism, their justice, their humanity and to their sacred honor; but they were deaf to our cries and heeded not our petitions. All attempts at protection or redress were unheeded and fruitless. And furthermore, your memorialist has to tell your honorable body that since we have resided in the State of Illinois, the same foul means have been resorted to by the State of Missouri, as was practiced in Jackson and Caldwell counties. In order to prevent their base and unjust proceedings coming to light before an injured public, they are wittingly accusing our citizens, and kidnapping others and dragging them into Missouri; and there, after whipping and insulting them, have cast them into prison and left them to get out as they could. All this without even the form of a trial. Three several warrants have been sent by the governor of Missouri, to the governor of Illinois, demanding the body of Joseph Smith, all of which have been acted on by the legal authorities of Illinois. These warrants were based upon the pretext (though false) that Joseph Smith was accessory to the shooting of L. W. Boggs. Would it not be well for Missouri to strike at the root of the matter, and find out justice to some of the murderers of our saints. Here I have to tell your honorable body that the before mentioned Bogard, a Methodist preacher, who was one of the leading men in the mob, has since murdered one of their own clan, and to escape the hand of justice has fled to Texas. Therefore, it would not be unreasonable, to suppose that governor Boggs was shot by one of the same class of fiendish villains, who yet remain in their midst.

The United States are now reaping the benefits of the money paid into her treasury by us, for those lands which we have been so unjustly driven from; and those lands are still held from us by the state of Missouri; from whose hands we have received no remuneration and from whom we can obtain no redress. These are the wrongs of which your memorialist complains; wrongs which are in open violation to the laws of the whole civilized world. The United States are bound by the constitution to give to each state a republican form of government, and to suppress insurrection and rebellion. Are not these outrages here portrayed before you, insurrection and rebellion? Let your honorable body give the answer. Where is that action to be found, so stupid to her welfare, so blind to her interest, as to suffer her laws thus to be trampled upon, without making a manly attempt to wipe the bloody stain from her escutcheon? If such a nation is now to be found in existence, she no longer deserves to have her name recorded among the nations of the earth, lest her unborn sons be made to blush at the history of her crimes. Let me further invite the attention of your honorable body to the disgraceful fact, that the very characters who committed all the above described outrages, were upheld and paid off by the executive of the state; and at the same time that they committed those outrages, they declared that they

were the militia, and that they were called out to enforce the laws and see that they were kept. Under this cover, they put at defiance both the laws of God and man, and with worse than a savage cruelty, committed theft, violence, robbery, rape and murder! Is it a republican form of government where such a blood-chilling tragedy as this, is acted in the face and eyes of all the authorities of this nation, and no redress to be had? Let your honorable body give the answer. Is it a fact that in this boasted land of liberty, that a man's crimes, either pretended or real, are sufficient to subject his bosom companion to insult, his daughters to rape, himself and family to starvation and exile? Let it be answered by every virtuous man and woman in letters of gold, big with meaning, No! Yet all these outrages have been committed upon us without there being the first crime proved against us and yet after repeated application to the authorities of Missouri, for redress, we can obtain none. Then to say the least, had the not ought to be made to feel the chastening hand of a parent nation, and as far as in her power, be made to restore to us, not only our rights and property, but damages for all the injury she has done us. This is our claim, and a just one too.

To whom then shall your memorialist look for redress of wrongs committed upon himself and his brethren in tribulation? And where can he look for human assistance with more confidence than to the people of his native state? No where! Then to your honorable body I appeal in the name of an American citizen, and in behalf of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, for redress of our wrongs; and through you to the general government. To you he has told his wrongs and that of his brethren, and in confidence he looks to the patriots of Massachusetts, the state of his nativity, and the land of the stipules of his ancestors. On yonder Green Mountain, in the town of Plainfield, lies the ashes of my father, who labored and fought to gain the liberties you now enjoy; he filled a place in the ranks of the army at the critical hour of the taking of Burgoyne; and shall his spirit be wounded at beholding the sons of Columbia in exile, and the banner of liberty stamped in the dust, and nothing done by the patriots of Massachusetts in behalf of suffering innocents? Tell it not in the streets of the valley, publish it not in the high ways of the Green Mountains, lest the wicked hear the sound thereof, lest the daughters of Missouri laugh at your weakness. Yes, your memorialist tells you, that he will tell his wrongs and that of his brethren in Massachusetts, I will publish them in the streets of the valley, until the round thereof reaches to her mountain tops; that her statesmen may plead the cause of suffering innocents in the legislative halls of our nation; her patriotic sons, stimulated by her fair daughters, raise their voices and cease not until the cadence of innocence shall be heard, and our most sacred rights restored. As one of the native sons of Massachusetts, I ask your honorable body, in the name of all the constitutional rights of man, to instruct the whole delegation of Massachusetts, in Congress, to use all lawful and constitutional means to obtain for us a redress of all our wrongs and losses. Believing, as your memorialist does, that our case comes within the power of the general government, and that they are bound, not only by every principle of justice, but also by law, to see that justice is meted out to every son and daughter of our national republic. Weak indeed must have been the capacity of statesmen, if they framed and accepted a constitution that made no provision for self defence. Is it a fact that our laws have become so weak, our statesmen so stupid to the existence of our nation, that American citizens can be driven from lands and enjoyments guaranteed to them by the government, and she has no power to redress their wrongs? Tell it not in the streets of Lexington, publish it in the ships of Boston, lest it is wafted by the western breeze till it salutes the tyrant's ear, and causes the daughters of Columbia to weep. If, indeed, there remains no means of redress for us, well may the despotic powers of Europe laugh and rejoice in their hearts, in the anticipation of beholding the United States of America fall and crumble to atoms beneath its ponderous weight. If this be the case, come on then ye prowling beasts and feathered fowl, prepare to glut yourselves upon the flesh of the fair sons and daughters of Columbia's soil; fallen by her own depravity, and slain by wicked aspirants and robbers from all nations. But I hope better things than those from your honorable body; yet certain causes will produce certain effects. If America refuses to punish robbers and murderers, she opens a door for a tenfold ingress of the same. From a recollection of some of the facts contained in the history of his native state, your memorialist feels a confidence in making his appeal to your honorable body, the executive of Massachusetts, a state whose people are noted in the annals of history, and one famed for her zeal in the cause of civil and religious liberty, as well as her firmness in breaking the tyrant's chain.

Her soil was the cradle of the first religious society in New England, who were exiles from Europe, as we now are from Missouri. She can boast of being the first to rise in virtuous indignation against the unjust principle of taxation without representation, when her bold sons hurled the tyrant's tea by the board, and defied the despotic power. The blood of her sons was the first to flow in the support of those principles that gave birth to our national existence. At Lexington, in defiance of the tyrant's laws, and fearless of her power, her citizens in just indignation rallied around the murderous clans, and in firmness of soul, dared to redress the wrongs of her bleeding sons, and in the greatness of their philanthropy, declared that the rights of man should be sacred, and that her land should be free; an asylum for the oppressed, a land of liberty for the tyrant's slave. Yes, on the ever memorable 19th of April, A. D. 1775, flowed the first blood that gave birth to our national independence. It was then the blood of the martyred sons of Massachusetts, by the hand of tyranny, first cried from the ground for the vengeance of an offended God and suffering innocents, to be poured upon the murderous band. (Nor did the mingled groans of the dying, the wailings of the orphan, the

flowing tears of the bereaved parent, and the deeper moans of the disconsolate widow, but barely have time to reach the heavens, until a just retribution of an offended God was poured upon the offenders, through the valor of the patriotic sons of my native state. Fallen indeed, must be the sons of those martyrs and statesmen of 1775 and '76, if their minds are so degenerated that they have not independence of soul, sufficient to throw their influence into the legislative hall of our nation, in support of the rights of suffering innocents, such as your memorialist has here laid before your honorable body. Honorable regard for the character of my native state forbids the thought. Confident, then, that the pure principles by which our forefathers were actuated, still linger in the bosoms of their sons, and need only be awakened in the hearts of your honorable body by the tale of woe here laid before you.

Your memorialist comes to your honorable body, to tell you that the civil and religious liberties sought for and found by the pilgrims on Plymouth rock, and maintained by the blood of our fathers, have been sacrificed by relentless tyrants, upon the altar of jealousy. He comes to tell you, like Babylon of old, our nation is assailed by the jealous tyrant of mankind at one end; and that your assistance is wanted in the national hall, in defence of the temple of freedom, erected by your fathers. He comes to tell your honorable body, that the sons of his native state are denied the liberty of conscience and the right of protection under the wide-spread wings of our national escutcheon, and that the blood of the patriotic heroes of the revolution who have been slain in Missouri for enjoying their religious rights, the boon of heaven to man, is crying from the ground; and with the dying groans of the females and infant innocents, are ascending with the prayers of the widows of the patriots of the revolution, into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth. Yes, their blood, their groans, their tears and the prayers of suffering innocents, together with the prayers of your memorialist, are now crying in the ears of your honorable body, through this, my silent messenger, saying "redress!" redress the wrongs of your memorialist, and those of his brethren, and wipe disgrace from the stained banner of our national republic; and perpetuate the glorious laurels so nobly won by our native state, when on Bunker's Hill, our fathers in unequal combat first sustained the shock, and dared assert the rights of man amidst the clatter of flashing steel, the blaze of arms, and the more deep-toned thunder of the tyrant's cannon. May the departed spirits of the brave Warren and his associates, whisper in the ears of your honorable body, saying, redress the wrongs of the innocent; and maintain by legislation, those rights of man so dearly bought by our blood that flowed on Bunker's height. Let not the names of a Hancock and Adams, written by their own hands, and attached to the declaration of independence, be obliterated or dimmed by the weakness or timidity of the sons of Massachusetts.

Under all these circumstances your memorialist prays to be heard by your honorable body, touching all the matters of his memorial; saying to you, that except our prayers are heard, our rights restored and maintained, and ample redress made, as far as it can be by the legislative powers of the United States of America, wrath of an offended God will be poured out upon the whole nation; and her statesmen and legislators shall be awakened from their dreams, by a voice in their ears, saying that art no longer worthy to wield the destinies of the brave, noble, patriotic and virtuous sons and daughters of Columbia's soil.

And as in duty bound your memorialist will ever pray,
NOAH PACKARD,
RUSSELL, Mass., March 5, 1844.

Joe Smith the Mormon Prophet, in a work which he has recently published entitled, "Views of the powers and policy of the government of the United States, holds forth in the following strain:—

"Now, oh people! people! turn unto the Lord and live; and reform this nation. Frustrate the designs of wicked men. Reduce Congress one half. Two Senators from a state and two members to a million of population, will do more business than the army that now occupy the halls of the National Assembly. Pay them two dollars and their board per diem (except Sunday's) that is more than the farmer gets, and he lives more honestly. Curtail the offices of government in pay, number, and power; for the Philistine lords have shorn our nation of its goodly locks in the lap of Delilah."

(Boston Bee.)

There are now over thirty six hundred miles of Railroad in operation in the U. States. In 1820, an enterprising gentleman of this city, Hon Wm. Foster, invited several capitalists to meet at his office, to take into consideration the expediency of constructing a railroad from here to Providence, a distance of only forty-two miles. Only one person attended as desired, and he declared the project a wild one. At this moment, seven hundred and twenty miles of railroad, terminate in the "city of notions," and we shall shortly have many miles more. What a mighty change in fifteen years.

(Boston Bee.)

The grand total of the Royal expenditure from the accession of George 3d to the death of George 4th was the enormous sum of 92,000,807, or four hundred millions of dollars!

The Washington correspondent of the

N. Y. Express says: "I am happy to believe, this evening, that the present Senate would not only ratify any treaty for the annexation of Texas, which might be submitted by Mr. Tyler, but to believe that if consulted to give an opinion as to the motive of the proposed annexation, or the morality of the means used to obtain it, that they would rebuke the conduct of the Chief Magistrate as one of unparalleled audacity."

No!—not quite that!—An old bachelor in Congress is urging in the tariff compromise that there shall be a tax on bran and feathers! And the way some of the dear ladies are getting their backs, up at this monstrous interference in their articles of form and fashion, is a caution!

Annexation of Texas.—Col. R. M. Johnson, Ex-Vice President, says—I am in favor of the annexation on equal ground, with the original States; when it shall be in accordance with the sentiments and wishes of a majority of the people of the U. States, and the people of that Territory consenting. The constitutional question was settled when Louisiana was purchased; and in addition to this, Texas was a part of that purchase.

Female Beauty.—That is not the most perfect beauty which in public would attract the greatest observation, nor even that which the statuary would admit to be a faultless piece of clay, kneaded up with blood. But that is true beauty which has not only a substance, but a spirit; a beauty that we must intimately know, justly to appreciate; beauty lighted up in conversation, where the mind shines as it were through its casement; where in the language of the poet, the eloquent blood spoke in her cheeks, and so distinctly wrought, that we might almost say her body thought. An order and a mode of beauty which, the more we know, the more we accuse ourselves to not having before discovered those thousand graces which bespeak that their owner has a soul. This is that beauty that never eludes, possessing charms as resistless as the fascinating Egyptian, for which Antony wisely paid the bubble of the world—a beauty like the rising of his own Italian suns, always enchanting, never the same.

Mr. Calhoun has accepted the appointment of Secretary of State; with the understanding that he will resign as soon as the Texas and Oregon questions are disposed of.

An Extract.—But thither daily, in rain or sunshine, came the solitary lover, as a bird that seek its young in the deserted nest; and again he haunted the spot where he strayed with the list, again and again murmured his passionate vows beneath the fast fading limes. Are those vows destined to be ratified or annulled? Will the absent forget, or the lingerer be consoled? Had the characters of that young romance been lightly stamped on the fancy, where, once obliterated, they are erased forever, or were they graven deep in those tablets, where the writing, even when invisible, exists still, and revives, sweet, letter, by letter, when the light and warmth borrowed from the one bright presence are applied to these faithful records? There is but one wizard to disclose that secret, as all others; the old grave-diggers, whose church yard is the earth; whose trade is to find burial places for passion that seemed immortal; disintering the ashes of some long-crumbing memory, to hollow out the dark bed of some new perished hope. He who determines all things, and prophecies none; for his oracles are uncomprehended till the doom is sealed. He who in the bloom of the fairest affection, detects the hectic that consumes it, and while the hymn rings at the altar, marks with his joyless eye, the grave for the bridal vow. Wherever is the sepulchre, there is the temple, oh melancholy.—But

Great Discoveries.—Great and important discoveries are seldom made without long preparation; they have often lain smouldering through quiet ages, till the breath of mind, or perhaps of chance, has fanned the glimmering fire into a flame, and has given light to the universe. When we look upon a flower, we can go back to the stem? the root buried in the ground, and to the seed which contained the future plant in its dark bosom. And shall not all things in the earth, tend to a like unfolding?—Strife and Peace, by F. Bismarck.

Silence.—All great things are born of silence. The fury indeed, of destructive passion may start up in the hot conflict of life and go forth with tumultuous delirium. But all beneficent and creative power gathers itself together in silence, ere it issues out in might. Force itself, indeed, is naturally silent and only makes itself heard, if at all when it strikes upon obstructions, to here them away, as it returns to equilibrium again. The very hurricane that roars over land and ocean, flits noiselessly through spaces where nothing meets it. The blessed sunshine says nothing, as it warms the vernal earth; tempts out the tender grass; and decks the field and forest in their glory. Silence came before creation, and the heavens were spread without a word; Christ was born at dead of night; and, though there has been no power like his! he did not strive nor try neither was his voice heard in the streets. Nowhere can you find any beautiful work, any durable endeavor, that was not matured in long and patience silence, ere it spoke out in its accomplishment.—Rev. James Martineau a Unitarian.

Ah! my good fellow, where have you been for a week back? For a week back! I have not been troubled with a weak back, thank you, was the reply.—[N. Y. Aurora.]

More like Truth than Poetry.—The fellow was witty who gave as a toast at a celebration "down east" lately, the following: Here is a health to Poetry; it sticks by when all other friends forsake us.

Adultery worse than Sheepstealing.—On one occasion he found the bench were "sinners sale" occupied by an Irish gentleman, who had destroyed the domestic felicity of the village blacksmith, by estranging the affections of his trusty spouse, and hence had drawn upon himself the awful displeasure of the kirk. Presently another offender, attended by an old woman, modestly advanced and deposited his person on the cuttle stool. The minister had not yet appeared, and the old la-

dy, who turned out to be the mother of the second delinquent, felt a womanly curiosity to ascertain who might be the fellow sinner who had made a settlement upon the bench with Master Jock. 'Heigh ho, am sorry till see ye here,' said the goodwife, opening the conversation. 'Then, upon my soul,' responded the gay deceiver, 'I'm sorer to see myself here. An' what might ye have done, young man, to bring ye till this place or shame?' 'A'rah, the devil a thing I did,' returned the Irishman, 'that should cause me to be stuck on an old stool, and made a world's wonder of, but show a little civility to a blacksmith's wife when her husband was from home.' 'Och, Och!' groaned the old lady, 'I comprehend it.' You unfortunate man, ye have breckit the seventh command. Gude guide us! but the devil maun have been busy wi' ye. I wadna hurt ye, feelins for a' that, if I could help it; but—sit a wee bit farther up—when the minister's rebukin' ye, some folk might think it was my Jock he was spoken at—and he, put in a word, is only on the stool for simple sheepstealing.'—*Maxwell's Wanderings.*

Desperate Remedy for a Desperate Disease.—Dr. Hind was called on to visit a hypochondriac patient, who fancied she had swallowed a mouse. On his entering the room the lady exclaimed, 'Dear doctor I am so glad to see you—I am in such distress—such pain! Oh, doctor! I have swallowed a mouse! I swallowed—non-sense! replied the doctor, in his mild and pleasant manner. 'Oh, no doctor, said the patient, 'it is no nonsense—it is a mouse—a live mouse; he ran down my mouth open, and I feel him now croaking about my stomach, and trying to gnaw out. Oh doctor, do prescribe something quick, or I shall die!' 'Prescribe?' said the doctor, 'yes, I will prescribe something that will cure you in a minute.' 'What is it doctor? what is it? I'll take anything you order.' 'Well then, my dear madam, swallow a cat if that don't cure you, nothing will.' The prescription was effectual.—*Manchester (Eng.) Advertiser.*

Strong Metaphor.—Two brothers recently from the old country via Halifax, were lately walking up the Worcester Railroad, and their curiosity was somewhat astonished by the iron tracks, but soon the cars hove in sight, and the following dialogue took place:

Michael:—Och, brother, d'ye see that queer creature coming?
Patrick:—Troth ah! I do. What, in the devil and his grandmother does it mane?
Michael:—Faith, an' it's not me that is to tell ye, but an' ye don't stand out of the way, ye'll hear quite satisfactory, I'm thinking. Don't ye mind how hard he breathes—he must have been running right tight for a long space.—
[The car whizzed by.]

Patrick:—Och, Mike, we're completely lost; for by my mother's milk, it is like Hell in harness, and just the sort of a coach I once dreamt the old devil took the morning air in!

Daniel O'Connell the papist is found guilty of conspiracy against the State, by a protestant jury; immediately thereafter the 'convicted conspirator' enters the House of Commons and is received with reiterated cheers and congratulations.

In an anecdote of Kent it is related that one Harwood had two daughters by his first wife, of whom the eldest was married to John Cusick the son, and the youngest to John Cusick the father. This Cusick the father had a daughter, by his first wife, whom old Harwood married, and by her had a son; with the exception of the former wife of old Cusick, all these persons were living at Faversham in February 1850, and his second wife could say as follows:—

My father is my son, and
My sister is my daughter,
I'm mother's mother;
I'm grandmother to my brother

Prejudices.—Prejudices are said to be the more difficult of being combated, because having no real foundation, you can not oppose truth to them.

Events.—Events are not in our power, but we can always make a good use of the worst event.—[Derkly.]

Bags.—Two Scotchmen, lodging at an inn, one of whom complained in the morning to the other of his having had a very indifferent bed, and asked how he had slept. 'Troth mon,' replied his friend, 'nae vora well either, but I was much better all the night, for de' one of them closed an' e' the hale night.'

In marriages prefer the person before wealth, virtue before beauty, and the mind before the body; then you have a wife, a friend, and a companion.—*Penn.*

The Scanner De Vernon came down from the Rapids yesterday, crowded with passengers. As is usually the case of late, a choice of the candidates for the Presidency was taken, and handed to us, which is as follows: Gentlemen's cabin, for Clay, 40; Johnson, 1; Van Buren, 4; Gen. J. Smith, 6; Ladies' Cabin, for Clay, 12; Johnson, 0; Van Buren, 1; Gen. Smith, 0. Gentlemen on deck, for Clay, 6; Johnson, 3; Van Buren, 3; Gen. Smith, 0. Ladies on deck, for Van Buren, 1.

A Seducer Sentenced.—On the 16th inst. a man from Erie county, Pa., was sentenced to the Penitentiary in Allegheny city, having been convicted of seduction under the law against that crime, passed at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature. This is the first conviction under the new act.

TO PREVENT MOULDING IN BOOKS. INK, PASTE AND LEATHER.—Collectors of books will not be sorry to learn that a few drops of oil of lavender will ensure their libraries from this pest. A single drop of the same oil will prevent a pint of ink from moulding for any length of time. Paste may be kept from mould entirely by this addition; and leather is also effectually secured from injury by the same agency.

A French priest, who was exceedingly corpulent coming late one evening to a fortified town, asked a countryman whom he met, 'If he could get in at the gate?' 'I should think you might,' replied the peasant, surveying his proportions, 'for I saw a load of hay go in this morning.'

Cost of a charge for the 'Big Gun.' It is stated that the amount of powder used for a charge, in loading the gun of the steamer Princeton with ball, was thirty-five pounds; the charge used when the gun burst was twenty-five pounds. The actual weight of the ball is said to be two hundred and thirty pounds.

35 lbs. of cannon powder at 20 cts. per lb. \$7 00
230 lbs. iron ball, at 4 cts. per lb. 9 20
Total, \$16 20

The way to settle difficulties.—Two neighbors (who were brothers by marriage) had a difficulty respecting their partition fence. Although they had mutually erected a substantial fence four and one-half feet in height on the line separating the sheep pasture of one from the grain field of the other, yet the lambs would creep through the crevices and destroy the grain.

Each asserted it to be the duty of the other to think the fence—after the usual preliminaries of demands, refusals, threats, challenges, and mutual recrimination, they resolved to try the glorious uncertainty of the law—they were, however, persuaded by their friends, to the more amicable mode of submitting the defence to the final determination of a very worthy and intelligent neighbor, who was forthwith conducted to the scene of trouble, and in full view of the premises; each party, in a speech of some length, asserted his rights, and set forth the law and the facts, at conclusion of which the arbitrator very gravely remarked:—

'Gentlemen, the case involves questions of great nicety and importance, not only to the parties in interest, but to the community at large, and it is my desire to take suitable time for deliberation, and also, for advisement with those who are learned in the law, and most expert in the customs of good neighbors; in the meantime, however, I will just clap a billet or two of wood into the sheep holes,' and in ten minutes time, with his hands, he effectually closed every gap.

The parties silently retired, each evidently heartily ashamed of his own folly and obstinacy. The umpire has never been called upon to pronounce final judgment in the case—so the law remains unsettled unto this day.—*Vermont Patriot.*

Agricultural.

Oil from Corn.—There was placed upon our desk the night before last, a lamp filled with Corn Oil, manufactured in this county by Mr. W. H. Weston, at a place known as Cold Water. It is a beautiful oil, of about the consistence of sperm or hard oil, without the smoky which usually attends vegetable oils.

We learn that the manufacturer will shortly be able to bleach it, which will make it more clear and white, and doubtless add to the purity and brilliancy of the light. We are informed that it will not congeal in the coldest weather. We learn that it can be furnished for 75 cents per gallon. As it is a new and valuable addition to our manufactures, we trust it will receive the encouragement it merits. [St. Louis Republican.]

Spring Wheat.—There has been, and in some sections of the West, there still exists a strong prejudice against spring wheat. And as I think it has arisen in consequence of errors committed in the management of it. I beg leave to speak a few words in its favor, and as a set off I will endeavor to point out some of the errors and give the remedy; so far as my experience or observation will enable me.

First a good article is generally preferred to fall wheat for bread by those who have tried it.

Second, with the same labor bestowed, it will as a general rule yield more than winter wheat.

Third, its being sown in the spring, farmers can raise more wheat with the same amount of help than they could if dependent entirely upon a winter crop.

The same argument will also apply in regard to harvesting, as the time of ripening is a little later. The price of a good article is but little less than full wheat. Now for the errors.

First, in general the ground is not properly prepared. It should be plowed in the fall. I raised the past season 25 bushels to the acre on ground thus prepared, without doing anything to it again but harrowing. I had plowed it again in the spring, I am confident I should have obtained 35 bushels. On land that was not fall plowed, I obtained but 20 bushels per acre.

Second the seed is not well prepared. It should be washed in brine, and then as strong a corrosive applied as the wheat will bear without injuring it, in order to free it from smut.

One of my neighbors, Mr. I. Haskell, pursued the following method with three different parcels.

First washed in water and then in strong ley. Second, washed in ley alone. Third, sowed without washing.

The result was, that the first had no smut to injure it the second had but little, but more than the first; the third was about one fourth smut.

The wheat spoken of above, was the red chaff ball, a very handsome wheat, more nearly resembling winter than any variety I have seen; but I think more liable to injury by smut than the Siberian (white chaff bearded) or the white chaff ball. There is another thing worthy of notice in relation to the parcels washed in ley—there was a marked difference in its favor over the unwashed through every stage of its growth, and it yielded more per acre. The wheat should not remain in the ley but a few minutes. If it be washed in brine and dried with lime, it should be left in bulk thirty six hours after the time is sifted on before sowing.

Error third, there is not sufficient quantity of seed sown to the acre. Two bushels is little enough if sown as early as possible in the spring, more is required if it be sown late.

Reason: Grain sown thin on our rich lands will spread or tiller, and while occupied in this operation it loses much valuable time. And when it does commence shooting upward, the season is so far advanced that it grows very rapidly; the straw, rank but weak, is consequently liable to rust, the heads will not be of a uniform size, those produced by the last formed shoots being smaller in consequence of the main shoots overtopping them, and taking a larger share of nourishment both from the root and atmosphere.

On the contrary, when grain is sown thick it occupies but little time in tillering, and before the season is so far advanced as to cause a rapid growth, it acquires a hardiness or firmness in all its qualities that it does not lose in the latter stage of its growth. From an experiment made last spring, I am inclined to believe that three bushels is safer than less. I sowed that quantity on one land through the middle of a field, and at harvest the advantage was clearly on the side of the side sown. The straw was not so tall as that on either side where two bushels to the acre had been sown, but it was bright and stood very thick on the ground, well headed, a plumb round berry, and ripened several days earlier than any other part of the field. And this last is a fact worthy of being taken into consideration. Every farmer of any experience knows that the earlier grain comes to maturity the less liable it is to rust. And there is another fact that probably all have observed, which is that if there be spots in the field but partially seeded, or from any cause the grain has been killed out, blight or rust will be found in those spots if it be found any where in the field.

This I think is good evidence in favor of thick seeding; for in these thinly seeded places the plant has room to spread or tiller, and is thus occupied while the other parts of the field are going on to maturity.

But to conclude; prepare your ground well, wash your seed in brine and lime it, or soak it in ley, and sow it early and plenty of it; and my word for it, you will make it a part of your crop ever afterwards. There is no fog or smoke about it, but all plain sailing.

[Prairie Farmer.]

THE SWEET POTATOE. In one of the numbers of the Miscellaneous, published about a year ago, I saw an article on the culture of Sweet Potatoes, from the pen of Mr. McKinley, of Oglethorpe county, which seemed to me to point out the best method of raising that article, and I resolved to test the plan by experiment.

Accordingly early in the spring I prepared my ground by deep and thorough ploughing, and continued at every suitable opportunity to plough it until the season should suit for transplanting my slips. This did not occur until about the 10th June—at which time I set them out.

The mode which I adopted was as follows: I first laid off my ground by running furrows with a long wide shovel four feet apart, then followed each furrow with a long scotch, and that by a long coultter. This done, a furrow on either side of the one laid off was run in the same way—first the shovel, then the coultter, then the coultter. The bed so prepared, I smoothed off with a hoe, leaving it flat on top, and but slightly elevated above the surrounding surface. In the centre of this, fifteen inches apart, I then planted my slips; they grew off remarkably well, scarcely one dying. The cultivation was such, as I gave my corn only there was was but two ploughings and two hoeings, and I was careful that not a vine should be covered up, or broken off.

The soil in which they were planted was light and sandy, not rich, and the yield one hundred and seventy bushels from 68-100 of an acre. The potatoes were Yams of the ordinary kind, and such as I had cultivated in the old way for several years, and were, on the average, doubly as large as I had ever raised before. The yield from the same quantity of land was nearly double.

They were dug soon after the first frost, when the vines were partially killed and the ground dry, when I found the soil in which they grew, as light and mellow as the day they were planted. I put them up in a house, prepared for the purpose under my dwelling, covering them with dry sand, and none have rotted except those that were injured in digging, and those only before they were housed.

I am so much pleased with my Success last year that I shall try the same plan again this year being careful as I then

was, to select the largest potatoes for seed, believing that potatoes, as well as every other plant, must, degenerate as long as the smallest and most inferior seed is used in planting. [Prairie Farmer.]

SALT A PREVENTATIVE OF SMUT. To the Editor of the Southern Planter:

Sir: In perusing the pages of your excellent journal, I find salt recommended as a fertilizer; although my experience with this mineral is very limited, still such as it is, I have determined to give it to you.

A few years since my crop of wheat was so badly injured by the smut, that I determined I would not use it for seed, and I, therefore, purchased from a neighbor a few bushels that was clean and good. I found, however, that I had not near enough to finish my crop, and having heard that salt sowed with wheat would prevent the smut, I resolved to make the experiment.

Accordingly, I took my smutty wheat and washed it, and mixed with it, while it was yet wet, about a quart of salt to each half bushel; and with it finished sowing my crop.

When I harvested the crop, I found the wheat purchased of my neighbor much injured by the smut, but my salted wheat was entirely free from this disease, and so superior in quantity and quality, that I believe if I had let alone my neighbor's clean wheat, and sowed my whole crop of my own smutty wheat, thus prepared, I should have made one hundred bushels more than I did.

In the spring of 1842, I tried a similar experiment on a few bushels of smooth chaff spring wheat, which was much affected with the smut. I washed and mixed as above, about a quart to the half bushel, and sowed it by the side of the same wheat without this preparation. My salted wheat grew about six inches higher than the other, and yielded me twenty bushels to one seeded; whilst the other did not yield half that quantity.

Your obedient servant,

A. LEE.

From the Southern Planter.

ON RIPE BREAD.

Mr. Printer: I wonder you do not often tell the farmers and planters how much they would gain, by using light bread two or three days old, instead of fresh from the oven.

Doctor Mason, who studied in France and Edinburgh, and has been a good deal with the Yankees, told my husband, (John Dumpling), six years ago, that in England and the North, they never use bread till two days at least after it is baked; and he says, that is the reason why their women (if they don't lace tight, or dissipate too much,) have blooming cheeks for so many years longer than we have. John and I agreed to try it; and upon my word and honor, the Doctor told the truth. We both are cured of ailments we used to have, something like dyspepsia; and the little dumplings have rosier faces and healthier stomachs than any children in the neighborhood. I have no doubt, as Mr. M. says, that more than half the sorrow, weather-beaten looks of our Virginia ladies, who generally seem ten years older than they are, is owing to the unwholesome, hot bread they eat three times a day.

When bread comes out of the oven, it is full of a bad sort of air—carbon, I think they call it, or carbonic acid gas. Put it in a clean cupbaid or press, in a clean room, and it parts with that gas, and takes in a wholesome sort, which they call oxygen, which they tell me is the purest and nourishingest part of the air that we breathe. When the impure gas has been so changed to the pure sort, the bread is ripe, and fit to eat. On a fair trial, any body will find ripe bread sweeter and better tasted than unripe.

It can't be eaten quite so fast; and less of it will satisfy the appetite, which is another reason why it is healthier—in addition to its being more digestible.

Still another reason in favor of ripe bread is, that you may always have it well risen; because you may wait for it to rise, half a day if necessary, which you cannot do, when the loaf is to be baked in a hurry for breakfast.

Ripe bread is known to go so much further than fresh, that (Doctor Mason says) in a great famine once, in London, the bakers were ordered not to sell any bread under three days old.

Your friend,
DOROTHY DUMPLING.

Louis, November, 1843.

Manuring Strawberries.—There appears an undue fear of manuring strawberries. I have read somewhere that all plants that throw out suckers or runners rapidly deteriorate the soil, and that a power of escape to new ground is given by the runners. If this is correct, it is a good reason for the good results I have often seen of manure. How rarely, except when strawberries are grown for profit, do we see room enough given.

Beds of strawberries are objectionable for this reason, and it is this cause rather than manure that leaves are more abundant than fruit. I have tried and proved this. Where strawberries are grown for profit, (that is, grown at all in the true sense,) they should be planted in rows—the large sorts not less than 30 inches in the row, and 15 inches from plant to plant, and no runners suffered to remain. By these means, with deep trenching and early planting, any sort worth cultivating may be grown large and abundantly.—[Amer. Agriculturalist.]

For the Neighbor.
Mr. Editor, Sir,

Publicity to the following announcement, will confer a favor on your humble servant.

JOSEPH YOUNG.

Some months since, I was walking on

the margin of the river, and met Mr. William Nicawanger, whom I reminded of an old promise he had made me for some time, which he instantly renewed, by saying he "would fetch me some next week, if he was alive." This he twice repeated.

What may I expect sir, if you do not fetch it? I said.

"That I am dead!" Was his reply. Shall I publish you, said I, if you do not bring it?

"Yes Sir, if you please," said he. I told him I would. The time did not come.

I hasten therefore to inform you, that Mr. Wm. Nicawanger is dead! Good speed attend him on his tour to the next world; and, as he doubtless will suspend all the business of time burning and grocery keeping; it is hoped he may have a chance to pause and reflect upon the principles and worth of truth.

Will some of Mr. Nicawanger's friends who may be alive, have the goodness to inform the public who his Executors are, that his honest creditors may get their last dues.

Nauvoo, April, 23d, 1844.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership, heretofore existing between JOSEPH W. COOLEIDGE, and TRUMAN O. ANGEL, known as the Firm of J. W. Cooleidge & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be carried on by J. W. Cooleidge, who has become responsible for all liabilities connected with the firm, and to whom all debts must be paid.

Those who are indebted to the Establishment are requested to make as speedy a settlement as possible.

JOS. W. COOLEIDGE,
TRUMAN O. ANGEL.

Nauvoo, April, 23d, 1844.

FIRST RATE CHANCE.

160 ACRES of good LAND to lease from three to five years, half a mile from the Corporation, on the La Harp road.

Enquire of the Subscriber.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

April, 27th, 1844.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

from 10

Ashe—per lb. 7 8

Pot. 9 30

Pearl, 12 00 16 00

Collins' 12 00 14 00

Others, 11 14 12 00

Bagging—Mo. per yard, 44 00

Bale Rope—Mo. per lb., 44 00

Beeswax—per lb., 24 00

Cattle Beans—per bushel, 20 00

Candle—per lb., 33 00

Sperm, 33 00

Tallow—Mould, 8 00

Sleazine, 8 00

Coat—per ton, 14 00

Lobhig, 16 00

Pittsburgh—per bushel, 16 00

Missouri and Illinois, 8 00

Coffee—per lb., 13 15

Java, 71 72

Havana, 71 72

Ro, 71 72

St. Domingo, 6 64

Laguaira, 14 74

Chocolate—No. 1, 13 15

No. 2, 12 14

Copper—per lb., 25 30

Braziers, 25 30

Shruting, 25 30

Bottom, 25 30

Flats, 43 00

Cordage—per lb., 13 14

Manilla, 13 14

Tarred Rope, 2 25 2 50

Bed Cord, Manilla, per dozen, 1 75 2 00

—Hoop, 75 1 00

Plough Lines, 19 20

Cotton Yarn—per lb., 19 19 1/2

Pittsburgh, 19 19 1/2

Common, 19 19 1/2

Domestics—per yard, 7 10

Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8, 6 11 1/2

Bleached Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8, 7 1/2

—4-4 and 6-4, 8 1/2

Brown Drillings, 8 1/2

Burlaps, 14 14

Brown Towel Ozna bags, 10 13

Virginia, 9 11

Ticking, 3-4 and 4-4, 11 15

Satinets, 55 65

Kentucky Jeans, 32 82

Cotton Cheaps, 9 12 1/2

Blue Drillings, 12 25

Mixed summer Stuffs, 12 25

Dye Stuffs, 15 20

Madder, per lb., 1 25 1 45

Logwood, 4 00

Indigo, Sp. cerroon, 1 25 1 45

Capperae, 24 3

Cannoeed; per lb., 9 10

Fustic, 42 00

Ginseng, per lb., 20 22

Salutaria, Western, 64 7

—Eastern, 0 7

Alum, per lb., 5 6

Quinine, per oz., 50 2 75

Brimstone, 5 6

Epsom Salt, 6 0

Four Sulphur, 24 0

Cream Tartar, 3 75 0

Turkey Opium, 1 3 75 0

OTTAWA INDIANS.

The following petition, addressed to the Legislature, by the Indians of LaPere Croche, is worthy of preservation in our columns. It has thirty-six Indian signatures, and purports to have been signed in public council at the Little Traverse Bay, on the 4th of December, 1843.

To the Hon. the Legislature of the State of Michigan, now convened at Detroit.

This petition of the Ottawa Indians, residing at LaPere Croche, on the north-west extremity of the Southern Peninsula humbly sheweth, That your petitioners are most anxious to enjoy the rights and privileges of American citizenship. That such should be our wish—our prayer—the object of our constant solicitude, and of trembling yet enduring hopefulness, is a natural and becoming tribute to the common feelings of humanity—to the love of home, and the love of country, which we share in common with our brethren.

The red men are strangers—not in a strange land where the bright streams of memory mingle with the dark waters of their sorrows—but strangers in their own land—the homes of their childhood, the burial ground of their race.

Your petitioners are few in number—the small remnant of a once powerful nation, occupying a sequestered bay, that opens into Lake Michigan on the east.—Their manners, informed by civilization, and ameliorated by Christianity, disqualify them for the rude and unskilled habits of their natural condition. They have erected comfortable dwellings, in imitation of the white man, and are maintaining their families by cultivating the soil. The spell of home is strong upon them.—They love the forests and the streams where they were born; the earth which sleeps upon the bodies of their sires; and the music of the great lake upon their shores.

In the strong spirit of their hopes, they pray their brethren to join with them in supplicating their common Father to extend his wings over their little band, and gather them also among his children.

They ask it of your justice; for you have the homes which once were theirs, and have grown rich with the heritage of their fathers. They implore it of your mercy; for their old men are now feeble, and their women and children tremble to go forth in a strange land among the enemies of their tribe.

They entreat it by the ties of their common humanity—by the pledges of their helplessness by their sorrowful past and their foreboding future.

They believe that their Great Father will listen to your voices and suffer them to live and die among the spirits of their kindred. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.—Detroit Adc.

New Antiseptic.—It is stated from Vienna that the Abbe Baldicconi, of the Museum of Natural History of that city, has composed a solution of sal ammoniac and corrosive sublimate, which has the effect of giving to articles immersed in it the hardness of stone, without injury to their natural color. Even the flesh of animals thus treated acquires this hardness, and gives out a metallic sound when struck.

Possibly this must be the same art possessed by the late Signor Staccato of Tuscany, mentioned by Dr. Mott and other tourists as a marvellous and almost incredible process by which he could petrify every animal substance, and had actually made a mosaic work centre table, composed of different pieces of various parts of the human body—the liver, heart, lungs, &c. Staccato died without divulging the chemical discovery, and probably the German Abbe may have hit upon the same process. Dr. Mott observes, (speaking of Staccato), "that this extraordinary man must have inherited the magic shield of Pegasus, which, with the snaky tresses of the Gorgon Medusa's head, enabled him to convert every thing he touched into stone."—Telegraph.

Destructive fire in Manchester.—The most extensive and destructive conflagration with which Manchester has been visited for many years past, took place on the 29th.

At the lowest computation, including both the buildings and the stocks which have been consumed, there cannot be a less amount of property destroyed than to the extent of 7100,000. Indeed we fear this sum will be much under the amount, for we have heard of three or four firms who are said to be insured to nearly that amount.

Love your Enemies.—A pious old gentleman, while delivering a parental lecture to his son, who had contracted intemperate habits, remarked, that ardent spirits was a great enemy to mankind. "Well Father," replied the son, "do you not know that the scriptures say we must love our enemies?"

North Carolina Gold. The Raleigh Star says that in the gold mine near Lincolnton, several large lumps have recently been found, one weighing 267 dwts., and several others weighing as follows: 190, 151, 107, 87, 60 dwts. A new mine has been discovered in Randolph County, which promises an extraordinary yield of the precious metal.

You find if you don't behave, yourself. I'll give you a good whipping.

"Well, ma, I wish you would; for you have never given me any licking" yet that I called good!

The "Big Gun" which exploded on board the steamship Princeton was fifteen feet long. She weighed ten tons, her bore was twelve inches, and the ball discharged from it weighed two hundred and thirty pounds.

MILINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MISS H. ELLS. Respectfully invites the Ladies of Nauvoo to call and examine her Assortment of Fashionable and approved style of Bonnets, at moderate prices—Bonnets made to order and altered to the latest Fashion, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to those who may favor her with their Patronage.—H. E. states that the proceeds of the Straw Bonnet business are for the benefit of the Relief Society of Nauvoo—all kinds of produce taken in exchange—corner of Water and Main Streets, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.

Second Door River Side.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET. TO NAUVOO, OQUAKA AND ROCK ISLAND.

THE fine, fast running Steamer, Lebanon, Geo. V. High, Master; will leave St. Louis, for the above and intermediate points, on the Mississippi river, every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock a. m. precisely. Shippers may rely on the punctuality and attention of the Boat and Officers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Arthur Morrison, Nauvoo, March 6, 1844. no45-1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER PROPOSES to sell his large white house and lot, situated immediately north of the Temple, on lot No. 3, Block No. 9, of Wells addition to the Town Plat of Nauvoo. A good well, stable and other convenient improvements are made or said lot. All who wish a beautiful situation, and the nearest of any to the Temple, will do well to call and examine said property. Terms low for cash.

FRANCIS M. HIGBEE.

N. B. A perfect title to said property will be given to the purchaser, F. M. H. Jan. 23, 1844. no39-3m.

WANTED. TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply this office. TO LET.

\$100 or \$150 worth of fuel, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.

Woodland near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above. Jan. 17, 1844. no38-1f.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Joseph Alford, late of Hancock county Ill., deceased, are hereby requested and notified to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said county, on the first Monday in June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for adjustment and allowance, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

ZERAH PULSEPHER, Administrator. April 4, 1844. no50-

SMITH AND BLACKWOOD, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 63, Main st. St. Louis, Mo.

THIS House was established in St. Louis late in the fall of last year. The goods are all new, and were purchased in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, previous to the recent advance in prices, and under circumstances certainly as favorable as those of any other mercantile establishment in this city.—By the 1st of March, S. & B. will have in store a very large and well assorted stock of reasonable dry goods, which will be sold at the lowest price for cash or produce. Country merchants are respectfully invited to call, examine and judge for themselves, before making purchases elsewhere. The following comprises part of our stock:

200 bales brown sheetings;
30 cases bleached do
10 bales brown drills;
50 cases American prints;
10 cases ginghams;
20 bales tickings;
10 bales cotton osenaburgs;
5 do Georgia muskies;
25 cases assorted summer stuff;
5 do apron check;
8 do blue drills;
2 do buffalo cloth;
5 do Kentucky jeans;
4 do tweeds;
2 do mariners' stripes;
5 do Glasgow jeans;
2 bales Russia diaper;
2 do 44 burials;

1200 doz palm leaf hats and hoods, together with a fine assortment of plain and fig'd black and cold silks; velvets; worsted and silk serges; satin, cold bonnet silk; artificial flowers and wreaths; women's, men's, and boys' black, white and cold H. S., silk, lisle thread, thread, cotton and worsted gloves; summer vestings; black and cold cravats; Italian sewings; tailors' twist; damask table cloths and napkins; brown linen do; doilies; Madras head hdkfs; black and white silk, cotton and worsted hosiery; corded skirts; cotton caps; Raworth's, White's and other make spool cotton; linen cambric and silk hdkfs; plaid cambric, linen do; long lawn, cambric muslin &c. No. 1 twilled tapes, crulking and pack pins, silk, satin, lacing, twist, paper and horn coat and vest buttons; pearl shirt do; tailors canvas, satin points; tall cap and rich bonnet ribbons; gro d'Ete, Marseilles vesting, shirt collars, lace edging and inserting, cord, paper cambric, fancy collar scarfs, silk tassels, gimp braid, Brunswick binding vest and coat do, crimped ribbon, cold cord gimp, pavilion gauze, a fine assortment of Florence braid bonnets, and such other articles as are most needed to complete the assortment of a country store.

Feb. 21, 1844—1w 52.

RAN AWAY.

FROM the subscriber, on the 6th inst., David Taylor, an apprentice boy aged about 16 years. The public are cautioned not to harbor or trust him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE.

Nauvoo, April 7, 1844.

GERMAN BOOKS. ELDER ORSON WYDE would inform the travelling Elders, both German and English, that he has on hand a quantity of pamphlets written in the German language upon the doctrine and principles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, which he will sell very low at his residence in Nauvoo. April 2, 1844. no49-3w.

REGULAR PACKET. BETWEEN St. Louis, Nauvoo, Fort Madison, Burlington, Oquaka, Bloomington, Rock Island, Galena, Duquene, Potosi, Prairie du Chien, and all intermediate landings.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER, 'MENDOTA.'

ROBT. A. REILLY, MASTER. Will ply, as a regular packet, between the above ports, commencing her trips on the opening of navigation, and being of very high draught, will run throughout the season.

This boat has been built expressly to run on the upper Mississippi; her accommodations, for both Cabin and Deck passengers, are superior. She is also provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent the explosion of boilers.

The officers, and owners, of the 'Mendota,' respectfully assure those who may favor them with their patronage, that every exertion will be used to give satisfaction.

Feb. 27, 1844. no47-3m.

NOTICE. PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the old numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

NEW STORE.

F. MERRYWEATHER would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, to his well selected assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; also a cheap article of Crockery, with many other articles suitable for this market, which are offered at the Cincinnati prices. He will, from time to time, be receiving fresh supplies, and hopes by the low prices, to secure a part of the public patronage.

At W. L. Vin's New Store, on Main Street, where all kinds of Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for goods. N. B. A superior article of Cocoa, an excellent substitute for tea and coffee, march 13, 1844. no46-1f.

JUST LOOK HERE ONCE! An old Connecticut Pottery away up here in Iowa!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that they have opened a large Red and Brown Ware Manufactory one mile west of Nashville, Lee county, Iowa Territory; carried on by the best of eastern workmen; where a large assortment of this ware will continually be kept on hand. All bills and orders will be filled on the shortest notice. Dry Goods and Produce will be taken in exchange—cash not refused. Also a good Red Ware Potter wanted.

MOSES MARTIN, MATHEW MORE. Feb. 21, 1844. no43-30w

FOR SALE. A FARM of 166 acres of land about three miles below Nauvoo which will be sold in small quantities to suit purchasers. For terms enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

STINSON MIDDLETON. march 27, 1844. no48-3m.

EARTHENWARE: EARTHENWARE!

J. GROGOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring; at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

A FARM FOR SALE.

CONSISTING of four hundred and eighty acres, 160 acres of which being good timber. It is situated in the half-breed tract, Lee county Iowa Territory, one mile north of Monroe, and one half mile from the river opposite Nauvoo. One hundred and fifteen acres are under improvement; there is a one story frame dwelling, a well and stable on the premises.—The above farm will be sold cheap, terms easy. For information call at the office of C. L. Higbee, Esq., or at my residence on the above mentioned tract. J. WARD.

P. S. Missouri land will be taken in exchange for the above farm, by applying soon.

Dec. 20, 1843. no34-1f.

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE, twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

MEDICATED LOZENGE.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES. Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES. The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPOR LOZENGES. For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Insatiable and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and impart the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES. The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES. These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by (24-y1.) J. SNIDER, Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET For Nauvoo, Fort Madison, Burlington, Oquaka, Bloomington, Davenport, and Rock Island.

The well known and light draught steamer SARAH ANN, E. H. Glenn, master, will run as a regular packet between the above ports, leaving St. Louis every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, m.—The accommodations of the Sarah Ann are inferior to no boat on the Upper Mississippi. She is provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of boilers, as well as is attached a fire engine and hose in case of fire. For freight or passage, apply on board.

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING. In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his rates.

Quartos	half	bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	whole	bound	plain	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	hf	bound	plain	0.75
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	extra	1.37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	.62
do	do	do	neat	.87
do	hf	bound	plain	.50
do	do	do	neat	.75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE subscriber believing that such an agency would be an acquisition to the citizens and vicinity of Nauvoo, in assisting those who wish to dispose of, or exchange property, and to those new comers and others, who wish to purchase or exchange property, has been induced to open an office for that purpose, on Main Street, between the Nauvoo Mansion, and Parley Street, where he will attend to selling, renting, exchanging, or purchasing property on reasonable terms.

EPHRAIM S. GREEN. N. B. Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, and other instruments of writing, drawn up in a legal manner. march 27, 1844. no48-1f.

ALMON RABBIT. Attorney and Counselor at Law. WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. } July 4th 1843-1f.

Henderson Circuit Court, Ill., To the June Term, A. D. 1844.

Thomas A. Lyne, } Petition for Divorce.

vs. Mercy Lyne.

NOTICE is hereby given to the above named defendant, Mercy Lyne, that affidavit has been filed in our said Circuit Court, that the said defendant is a non-resident of this State, and that the complainant has filed his bill herein, and that a summons in Chancery has been issued returnable on the first day of the Term thereof, to be held at the court house in Oquaka, on the first Monday of June next; and that unless said defendant shall appear before the Judge of our said Circuit Court, setting as a Court of Chancery, on the first day of the said Term thereof, and plead, demur, or answer to the complainant's bill herein filed, the same will be taken as confessed, and a decree will be entered accordingly.

JOHN S. POLLOCK, Clerk. P. A. Goodwin, Sol. for Compl. Oquaka, April 3d 1844. no40-4w.

GRANT & WATT, TAILORS, MAIN STREET, Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All country orders promptly attended to.

THIRD ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Oange, and St. Louis Oak, at Lyon's New Brick Store, on Hotchkiss street, between Main and Carlin streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS, direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hard-ware, Books and Stationery; Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, will find their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on Hotchkiss street, between Main, and Carlin streets, at the New Brick Variety Store (sign of the Lion.)

Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill., Nov. 7, 1843.—1f.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning Lime, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season which he will sell on reasonable terms at his kiln at the old Temple stone quarry on Main Street.

J. H. VAN NATTA. April 2d, 1844. no40-3m.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between John Taylor & Wilford Woodruff, printers and publishers; known by the title and name of Taylor & Woodruff, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will hereafter be conducted by John Taylor, who has become responsible to meet all demands against the firm, and to whom all debts must be paid. As we are about winding up our affairs, those indebted to us would confer a favor by making immediate payment.

JOHN TAYLOR, WILFORD WOODRUFF. Dec. 30, 1843.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscribers, from the East, have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, in President Joseph Smith's store, which they offer for sale on as good terms as can be bought in this city; among which is a large assortment of Domestic, Muslin, of a superior quality, also Unbleached Sewing Thread of a very superior article; Blue Knitting Cotton, and a good assortment of Boston Nails, first quality; together with many other articles usually kept in such a store. As we wish to deal honestly with all men, we shall invariably have but one price. Cash and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange, except promises.

BUTLER & LEWIS. Nauvoo, Dec. 10, 1843. no34-1f.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

MCLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeal's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordeons on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice. Dec. 18, 1843. no33-1f.

DO YOU KNOW ANY THING ABOUT THE MATTER?

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the adjacent towns, that he has established a Bakery and Confectionery, in this city, on Main Street, first door South of the (new) Masonic Hall, where he intends to manufacture every thing connected with that kind of business—Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Jellies and Candies of all descriptions which he will sell at St. Louis prices wholesale or retail.

L. N. SCOVELL. N. B. Marriage cakes made to order, on the shortest notice from one to twenty five dollars each. L. N. S. Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843.

WARREN & HIGBEE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Nauvoo, Illinois.

OFFICE on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

C. L. Higbee also informs the public that he has received the appointment of Notary Public, and is prepared to transact all business pertaining to that office.

SPINNING WHEELS! THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bed-stands of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bed-stand posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS. May 24 1843, 1f.

CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP.

THE subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of window sash and doors and all kinds of job work in their line of business, at the shortest notice for cash or country produce. Shop on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets.

JOSEPH W. COOLEIDGE & CO. N. B. Those having accounts against the above firm for work or materials will please bring them in immediately for settlement.

J. W. C. & Co. Dec. 1843. no32-1f.

OSPREY. REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO BLOOMINGTON.

THE new and splendid Passenger Steamer, OSPREY; ANDERSON, Master; will ply, as a

REGULAR PACKET, between the ports of St. Louis and Bloomington, Iowa; and all intermediate ports, immediately on the opening of navigation.

The accommodations on the Osprey, are inferior to none on the upper Mississippi. She is provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of boilers, as well as is attached a fire engine and hose, in case of fire. The day and hour of her departure will be advertised prior to the commencement of her trips. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

ARTHUR MORRISON, Agent. Feb. 27, 1844. no44-1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS a suitable building for the manufacturing of wollen clothes, which he will rent to any individual wishing to engage in that business, on reasonable terms; or if preferred, will give employment to a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of woolens, if application is made soon at his residence in Augusta, Iowa Territory.

LEVI MOFFITT. march 20, 1844. no47-1f.

!GREAT BARGAIN!

I HAVE about 200,000 brick on hand, and will sell 100,000 for three hundred and sixty dollars, cash in hand; also about 1500 feet of two inch clear pine, well seasoned for sale.

HIRUM KIMBALL. march 22, 2344. no47-1f.

NATIONAL HOTEL; CORNER OF MARKET AND THIRD STS. St. Louis, Missouri.



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 1.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, May 1, 1841.

Whole Number 105

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY JOHN TAYLOR, Editor and Proprietor, At the corner of Water and Main Streets, Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill. Terms.—\$2.00 annually in advance. Single copies, one insertion, 5¢. Every subsequent insertion, 3¢. 1-2 cents. (All liberal allowances will be made to early advertisers. Letters must be addressed to the Editor, (John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

THE FIVE DOLLAR BILL.

BY PROFESSOR INGRAM.

Sir, if you please, boss would like you to pay this little bill to-day, said the tenth time, a half grown boy in a dirty jacket to a lawyer in his office.

The attorney at length turned round and stared the boy full in the face, as if he had been some newly discovered specimen of zoology. He gave a long whistle, thrust his index finger first into one pocket, and then into another of his black cloth vest, and then gave another long whistle, and completed his stare at the boy's face.

Ho, la, hum! that bill eh? and the legal gentleman, extending the tips of his fingers towards the well worn bit of paper, and daintily opening it, looked at its contents. (Hum! for capping and heel-tapping, six shillings—for foxing, ten and sixpence, and other sundries, eh? repeated the man of the briefs.)

Yes, sir, this is the nineteenth time I have come for it, and I intend to knock off at twenty, and call it half a day.

You're an impudent boy.

I always impudent to lawyers, coz I can't help it—it's catchin'.

You've got your eye teeth cut, I see.

That's what boss sent me for instead of the 'prentices as was getting their cut. I cut him at nine months' old with a hand saw. Boss says if you don't pay that bill he'll sue you!

Sue me! I'm a lawyer!

No matter for that. Lawyer or no lawyer, boss declares he'll do it—so fork the money over!

Declares he will sue me!

As sure as there's any other lawyer in Vindexy.

That wouldn't be bad.

Wouldn't it?

Silence! you vagabond! I suppose I must pay this, muttered the attorney to himself. It's not my practice to pay these small bills. What is a lawyer's profession good for, if he can't get clear of paying his own bills? He'll sue me!

'Tis just five dollars! It comes hard, and he don't want the money! His boy could have earned it, in the time he has been sending him to me to dun for it. So your master will sue for it if it don't pay!

He says he will do it, and charge you a new pair of shoes for me.

Harkee. I can't pay to-day; and so, if your boss will sue, just be so kind as to ask him to employ me as his attorney.

Loaf!

Yes, I'll issue the writ, have it served, and then you see I shall put the costs into my own pocket instead of seeing them go into another lawyer's. So you see if I have to pay the bill, I'll make the costs Capital ideal!

The boy scratched his head awhile to comprehend this 'capital idea,' and then shook his head doubtfully. I can't know about this; it looks tricky. I'll ask boss, though, if as how you won't pay it no how without being sued.

I'd rather be sued, if he'll employ me, boy.

But who's to pay the costs—the boss?

The lawyer looked all at once very serious, and gave another of those long whistles peculiar to him.

Well, I am a sensible man, truly. My anxiety to get the costs of suit blinded me to the fact that they were to come out of my own pockets before they could be safely put into the other pocket! Ah, well, my boy, I suppose I must pay—Here is a five dollar bill. It is receipted—it is so dry and greasy I can't see!

It was nice and clean when boss gin it me, and the writing shined like Knapp's blackin'—it's torn so of a dunnie 'so much.

Well, here's your money, said the man of law, taking a solitary five dollar note from his watch box; now tell your master, Mr. Last, that if he has any more accounts he wants sued, I'll attend to 'em with the greatest pleasure.

Thank ee, sir, answered the boy, pocketing his five, but you is the only regular 'dunnie' customer boss has, and now you've paid up, he han't none but cash folks. Good day to you.

Now, there goes a five dollar note that will do that fellow no good. I am in want of it, but he is not. It is a five thrown away. It would not have left my pocket but that I was sure his patience was worn out, and costs would come off. I like to take costs, but I don't think that a lawyer has any thing to do with paying them.

As Peter Chancery, Esq. did not believe in his own mind that paying his debt to Mr. Last was to be any benefit to him, and was of opinion that it was money

thrown away, let us follow the fate of this five dollar bill through the day.

He has paid, said the boy placing the five dollar bill in his master's hand.

Well, I'm glad of it, answered Mr. Last, surveying the bank note through his glasses, and it's a current bill, too. Now run and pay Mr. Furnace the five dollars I borrowed on yesterday, and said I would pay him to-morrow. But I'll pay it now.

Ah! my lad, just in time, said Mr. Furnace, as the boy delivered his errand and the note. I was just wondering where I could get five dollars to pay a bill which is due to-day. Here, John, he called to one of his apprentices, put on your hat and take this note to Captain O'Brien, and tell him I come within one of disappointing him, when some money came in I didn't expect.

Captain O'Brien was on board his schooner at the next wharf, and with him was a seaman with his hat in his hand, looking very gloomy as he spoke with him.

I am sorry, my man, I can't pay you—but I have raked and scraped the last dollar I can get above water to pay my insurance money to day, and have not a copper left in my pocket to jingle, but keys and old nails.

But I am very much in need, sir; my wife is sick and my family is in need of a good many things just now, and I got several articles at the store expecting to get money of you to take 'em up as I went along home. We han't in the house no flour nor any—

Well, my lad, I'm sorry. You must come to-morrow. I can't help you unless I sell my coat off my back, or pawn the schooner's keel. No body pays me.

The sailor who had come to get an advance of wages, turned away sorrowfully, when the apprentice boy came up and said, in his hearing!

Here, sir, is five dollars Mr. Furnace owes you. He says when he told you he couldn't pay your bill to-day, he did not expect some money that came in after you left the shop.

Ah, that's a fine boy! Here, Jack, take this five dollar note and come on Saturday and get the balance of your wages. The seaman with a joyful bound took the note, and touching his hat, sprung with a light heart on shore, and hastened to the store where he had already selected the comforts and necessities his family stood so much in need of.

As he entered, a poor woman was trying to prevail upon the store keeper to settle a demand for making his shirts. (You had better take it out of the store, Mrs. Cornway, he said to her, really, I have not taken in half the amount of your bill to-day, and don't expect to. I have to charge every thing, and no money comes in.)

I can't do without it, answered the woman earnestly; my daughter is very ill, and in want of every comfort; I am in want of fire-wood, and indeed, I want many things which I have depended on this money to get. I have worked night and day to get your shirts done.

I am sorry, Mrs. Cornway, said the store keeper, looking into his money drawer. I have not five shillings here, and your bill is five dollars of nine pence. The poor woman thought of her invalid child and wrung her hands. A sailor was here a while ago, and selected five dollars worth of articles here on the counter, and went away to get his wages to pay for them, but I question if he comes back. If he does and pays for them, you shall have your money, madam. At this instant Jack made his appearance in the door.

Well, shipmate, he cried, in a tone much more elevated than when he was discovered speaking with the captain; well, my hearty, hand over my freight; I've got the document, so give us possession; and displaying his five dollar note, he laid hold of the purchases.

The store keeper examining and seeing that the note was good, bade him take them with him, and then seeing as he took another and last look at the note he handed it to the poor widow, who with a joyful smile, received it from him and hastened from the store. In a low and humble tenement, near the water, was a family of poor children, whose appearance exhibited the utmost destitution; on a cot bed lay a poor woman, ill and emaciated. The door opened, and a man in coarse patched garments entered with a wood saw and approached the bed.

Are you any better, dear? he asked, in a rough voice, but in the kindest tones.

No—have you found work? If you could get me a little nourishing food, I could regain strength.

The man gazed upon her pale face a moment, and again looking up his saw and cross, went out. He did not go far before a woman met him, and said she wished him to follow her and saw wood for her. His heart bounded with hope and gratitude, and he went after her to her dwelling, an abode little better than his own for its poverty; yet wearing an air of comfort. He sawed the wood, split, and piled it for which he received six shillings, with which he hastened to a

store for necessities for his sick wife, and then hurried home to gladden her heart with the delicacies he had provided. Till now he had received no work for four days, and his family had been starving, and from this day his wife got better, and was at length restored to her family and to health, from a state of weakness which another day's continuance would have probably proved fatal.

These six shillings which did her so much good, was paid her husband by the woman from the five dollars she had received from the store keeper, and which the sailor had paid him. The poor woman's daughter was also revived and ultimately restored to health, and was lately married to a young man who had been three years absent, and returned true to his troth. But for the five dollars which had been so instrumental in her recovery, he might have returned to be told that she whose memory had so long been the polar star of his heart, had perished.

So much good did the five dollar note do, which Peter Chancery, Esq. so reluctantly paid to Mr. Last's apprentice boy, although 'little credit is due to the legal gentleman for the results that followed. It is thus that Providence often makes bad men instruments of good to others. Let this little story lead those who think a 'small bill' can stand because it is a small bill, remember how much good a five dollar bill has done in one day—and in paying one bill they may be paying a series of twenty bills, and dispensing good to hundreds around them.

Feeding Poultry.—Professor Gregory, of Aberdeen, in a letter to a friend, observes:—“As I suppose you keep poultry, I may tell you that it has been ascertained, that if you mix with their food a sufficient quantity of egg shells or chalk, which they eat greedily, they will lay, *caceras paribus*, twice or thrice as many eggs as before. A well fed fowl is disposed to lay a vast number of eggs, but cannot do so without the materials for the shells, however nourishing in other respects her food may be; indeed, a fowl fed on food and water, free from carbonate of lime, and not finding any in the soil or in the shape of mortar, which they often eat off the walls, would lay no eggs at all, with the best will in the world.”

Receipt for making Bread.—For making superior loaf bread, not breakfast and supper cakes, buckwheat cakes, &c. No bread can excel that made by this receipt.

Half a pint of sour milk; half a tea spoonful of saleratus, well powdered; a piece of butter as large as a walnut; a pinch of salt, and three-fourths of a quart of flour; put the saleratus, butter, and salt into the sour milk, then add the flour, roll out the dough to a proper thickness.

These quantities will produce one dozen superior biscuits. The dough may be baked as soon as made, but it does not injure by standing two or three hours before baking it.

Cure of Hydrophobia.—We find the following statement of a cure for hydrophobia in a communication from a physician in the N. O. Tropic. He says:—“Any person receiving the virus will sooner or later, and always before any symptoms of madness occur, by little pustules rising on the under part of the tongue, generally in six or nine days, but sometimes later. The pustules contain the hydrophobic poison, they are to be opened with a sharp pointed instrument, and the matter spit out; they are too tough to break of themselves, and if not opened and discharged, the matter will be absorbed, and its re-absorption which causes the dreadful disease. This, then, is the grand thing you have to do: examine the tongue of the bitten person two or three times a day, and as soon as any pustules are discovered, open them and make the person spit out the matter, washing the mouth afterwards with salt and water.”

A Cure for Hydrophobia.—We learn from the Scholastic, (N. Y.) Patriot, that a mad dog recently bit several individuals in that vicinity, and some of them soon after, evinced symptoms of the disease.

Fixed copper was speedily administered—about one third of a dose, given at intervals of eight hours. This has been repeated from time to time. The effect is that the patients are evidently recovering. The dog bit several brutes, and a cow, a hog, and three dogs have died of the disease. The remedy, copper alone, has proved a complete antidote in other cases of this terrible disease.

N. Y. Sun.

A Punctual Customer.—Colonel McMahon, of the Memphis Inquirer, tells the following excellent story of a raw son of the Emerald Isle:—“May it please your honor,” said a stout looking son of the Emerald Isle, one morning not long ago, at the door of the mayor's office, “May it please y'r honor, here's them three dollars I'm owing y'r worship.” The mayor did not remember having any claim against the man, and requested him to explain.

Och, thin, and ain't three dollars the price for breakin' the corporation law over the face and eyes of a dirty spalpeen, when you pitch into him, y'r honor, you know?” The mayor understood the case at once.

There had been a fight, and the principal offender, fearing a warrant, had determined to evade the tax of constable fees, &c. About this time the recorder stepped in, and having received the money, began to make the entry in his book. A thought seemed to strike our combatant.

“Suppose, y'r honor, I make it five, would y'r honor, give me the privilege?” “It will save trouble, you know!”

What you mean by ‘privilege’?”

The lave to pitch into the spalpeen again, if he don't kape himself assy, y'r honor, jist! We left the mayor explaining why ‘privileges’ of that kind could not be granted, and went to our breakfast.

Calamitous Railroad Accident, at Madison, Ind.—A gentleman, who resides at Madison, Indiana, and who may be relied on, has furnished us with the following facts in relation to one of the most disastrous railroad accidents which has occurred for many years.

On Thursday afternoon the 23th inst., at 4, p. m. when the passenger cars arrived at Madison, at the head of the inclined plane, they had a wood car, heavily loaded with wood, attached. It is usual, in descending the plane, to detach the wood and freight cars, and bring them just to the head of the plane, to wait till the passengers had gone down. In this instance the way was slippery, and when the wood car was brought to the head of the plane, and the passenger car descending, the former accidentally got under head way, and running with great velocity struck the passenger car, and dashed into pieces; leaving four persons killed, and five very badly wounded!!!

The following are the names of the persons killed and wounded, viz: Mr. Bundrant, of Madison, killed; Mr. Ebecks, of Bloomington College, killed; Mr. Brunson, of Wheeling, (Va.) killed; Mr. Delaney, of Brownstown, (La.) killed; Mr. Roberts, of Madison, limb broken; Miss Craig, of Madison, limb broken, Mr. Crane of Brownstown, limb broken.

The dead were instantly killed, and the others have all some limbs broken.

Miss Craig was amputated yesterday afternoon. Our informant states that it was wonderful how any person escaped; yet a few did. Among them were two children.

The car was dashed into fragments and a gentleman who was a passenger says he found himself planted in a deep mud hole, out of which he rose on the dead bodies of two of his fellow passengers.

Mr. Henson, of Wheeling, had a flat boat there in which he had brought down some electrical machines. He had had gone to the head of the plane to see the locomotive come in, and got in the car to return to town. [Cin Chron.]

Rail Road from Boston to Canada.—A great convention was held at Keene, N. H. on Thursday week last, the object of which is to extend the Northern railroad communication, now leading from Boston, through Vermont to Montreal.

Punishment of Avarice.—Some hundred years ago, there was a great scarcity of corn in Egypt; the people were daily perishing for want, yet some avaricious merchants hoarded up their stock until it became worth its weight in gold.

Among these was an old miser named Amin, who had filled one of Joseph's Granaries at the last plentiful harvest.

Day by day, as the famine wasted his fellow citizens, he sat upon the steps of his corn store, speculating on their sufferings and calculating how he could make the utmost usury out of God's bounty.

At length there was no more corn elsewhere; famishing crowds surrounded his storehouse and besought him, as a charity, to give them a little food for all their wealth.

Gold was piled around him, the miser's soul was satisfied, with the prospect of boundless riches. Slowly he unlocked his iron doors, when lo! the rebels, blood and terror streaked, from his treasury.

Heaven had sent the worm into his corn and instead of piles of yellow wheat, he gazed on festering masses of rotteness and corruption. Starving as the people were they raised a shout of triumph at the manifest judgment, but Amin heard it not; he had perished in his hour of evil pride. [Dial. Magazine.]

Extract from a Private Journal kept by a Country Acquaintance.—Thursday, he'd corn all day, went to roost with the chickens, tired a wagon wheel, entertaining serious thoughts of either joining church or enlisting into the troops.

Friday—was called out of my nest by the old man, before the last bed bug had retired to his post, turned a double swarth in the meadow, brought a churning of butter, killed the white cat, mended moth-

er's mop and read a chapter in the bible, all before breakfast. Horn blew for dinner at twelve precisely, found nothing on the table but corned beef and cabbage, made dinner of bread and cheese, cucumbers and cukes, father frothed about my weather, thought it best to pray for rain directly but concluded to give Providence three days grace, and if he didn't motion up then, to pray on the patent principle.

Saturday—nothing worth mentioning happened excepting that it didn't rain, the cattle broke into the corn, Jowler caught a shunk and grandfather died.

Sunday—rose rather late, fed the hogs, attended family prayer, put on my dry goods, and went to meeting, came up a tearing shower about noon, and wet father's hay, and the way he swore was a sin to professing christians.

How to choose a wife.—Lay a broomstick in her way, if she steps over it don't take her—if she takes it up and puts it carefully away, brush end up, take her if you can get her.

A Woman's smile is the best charity lecture a man can receive. It opens one's purse, and makes you bless the receiver in the bargain. Women for ever! for begging, if they want you to go to a ball, a party, or get up a fair, and would laugh you out of a dollar, they are sure to get it. Is a missionary scheme on foot, a church to decorate, a ball room to fit up, beware of woman's smile; if you mean to give nothing, run as if the plague were invading the country, or you are a gone case.

A Fortune Refused.—The grand father of the printer, Duche, was a protestant refugee, from France, and crossed the Atlantic with William Penn. During the voyage, Penn borrowed the sum of twenty pounds of the Frenchman, and when they arrived in Philadelphia, offered him as payment, a square in his city of Philadelphia, meaning thereby to show his friendship. Duche, however, very courteously refused, saying he would rather have the money. “Blockhead,” (said Penn), “thou shalt have the money; but cannot thou see that this will be a great city in a little time?”—Duche, afterwards acknowledged, that he had proven himself a blockhead; when he saw the square he had refused, as an equivalent for the twenty pounds, sold in a short time for as many thousands.

ADVICE TO A DAUGHTER.

Let me counsel you never to utter an expression, or do an act, which even looks like soliciting any gentleman's attention. Remember that every expression of civility, to be of any value, must be perfectly voluntary; and any wish on your part, whether directly or indirectly expressed, to make yourself a favorite, and be certain to awaken the disgust of all who know it. I would not recommend to you anything, like a prudish or affected reserve; but even this is not so unfortunate an extreme, as an excessive forwardness. While you so modestly accept any attentions which propriety warrants, let there be no attempt at artful insinuation on one hand, or at taking a man's heart by storm on the other. Do not ambitious to be considered a belle. Indeed, I had rather you would be almost any thing else, which does not involve gross moral obliquity, than this. It is the fate of most belles that they become foolishly vain, think of nothing, and care for nothing beyond personal display; and not unfrequently sacrifice themselves in a mad bargain, which involves their destinies for life. The more solid and enduring esteem you enjoy the better, and you ought to gain whatever of this you can by honorable means, but to be admired, caressed and flattered, for mere accidental qualities, which involve nothing of intellectual or moral worth, ought to render any girl who is the subject of it an object of pity. You are at liberty to enjoy the good opinion of every gentleman of your acquaintance, but it would be worse than folly in you to be ambitious of a blind admiration.

I will only add, that you ought to be on your guard against the influence of flattery. Rely on the man who flatters you; whatever you may profess, is not your friend. It was a much kinder of you, and a real mark of friendship, to admonish you tenderly, yet honestly, of your faults. If you yield a link to flattery, you have placed yourself on dangerous ground; if you continue to yield, you are not improbably undone. [Rev. W. E. Sprague.]

Can't Frighten 'em.—Father Miller has been preaching the speedy destruction of the world at Washington to members of Congress, but as yet he has not frightened them into a disposition to adjourn and go home to their families. They'll run all risk of his doctrine being true as long as \$8 a day can be obtained.

“I'm getting fat,” as the loafer said, when he was stealing lard.

“In man we're OPOT, and NV XL NC.” So says the New York Sunday Mercury.

Whats in a Name.—The two places in which from their names, we would expect the greatest civil commotion are *free land* and *Madrid*.

Mr. Pettit, a Locofoco member of Congress from Indiana, has made the worst discovery that the precepts of christianity are deleterious to the Army.

On the 10th ult., in the house of representatives, he moved to abolish the office of chaplain in the army and navy, giving as a reason that “these offices were incompatible with the Christian religion. They were adapted to the old Jewish dispensation, and not to the religion of the Saviour. The influence of Christians was deleterious to the army.

They preached peace and destroyed the order of war. They would lead to the establishment of a Government religion. It would be better to print sermons to read, than to employ chaplains.”

Mr. Pettit said he did not expect that his amendment would be carried, but he would be recreant to every duty he owed his feelings and his constituents not to move the amendment.

Marry a man for his good sense, amiable temper, his sound morals, his habits of industry and economy, and you will then have a good husband.

It is supposed that Congress will adjourn about the 27th of May.

The last definition of ‘Home Protection’ is a closet in your parlour suitable to hide away in from your creditors.

We see it stated in the New York Sun, that a gentleman of known literary attainments, is engaged in writing the life of James Gordon Bennett. It is to be illustrated with wood engravings. Unquestionably it will be a rich affair.

Kendall, in his narrative, says that the air is so dry and the climate so fine and healthy at San Antonio, that if a man wishes to die there, he has to go somewhere else.

A Mistake.—A fellow went one night to take a dog that did not belong to him, and did not discover his mistake until a big sheep caught him by the leg.

Death.—A young married man named George Johnson, expired on Wednesday last at the St. Louis Hospital, from wounds received at a German ball on last Christmas eve. Johnson, in company with several others, were attacked for some breach of decorum; in the which followed he received several stabs with a knife, and has lingered in the hospital, from the effect of his wounds, up to the day above mentioned.

Use of the Fork.—It is curious and singular that nations should be distinguished by so trifling a circumstance as the use of the fork at table. An Englishman is remarkable for placing his fork at the left side of his plate; the Frenchman is recognised at table for using his fork alone, without the knife; a German, by placing it perpendicularly in his plate; and a Russian by using it as a tooth-pick. [Liverpool Alb.]

Peter the Great's Opinion of Lawyers.—When Peter the Great was sojourning in England for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the various arts and sciences in that nation, in pursuance of his plan he attended at Westminster Hall during a trial conducted by some of the most eminent counsel of the day. At the conclusion he was asked what he thought of the system of jurisprudence.

“When I left Russia,” he replied, “there were three lawyers in St. Petersburg; as soon as I return, I'll hang two of them.”

A Pretty Question.—“Why don't you get married?” said a young lady, the other day, to a rather elderly bachelor friend. “I have been trying for the last ten years, to find some one who would be silly enough to have me,” was the reply. “I guess you haven't been up our way,” was the insinuating rejoinder.

Taking the Habit.—The United States Catholic Magazine states that at the convent of the Visitation, Georgetown, D. C. in February, the religious habit was given to Miss Julia Pearce, (Sister Mary Eulalia), Miss Georgiana Pearce (Sister Mary Michael), both of Boston; Miss Eliza Travers, (Sister Mary Agatha), of Washington, and Mrs Keating (Sister Mary Joseph), of Philadelphia.

Lucky Hit.—An old building, about to be pulled down in the Bowery, says the New York Express, was sold for \$30 to two trishmen on condition they would remove it. They went to work at it, and in tearing open some of the walls, found a jug, which on examination proved to be a money jug, containing it is said \$5,000 in old coin. This is a good prize.

Mention is made of twins in *Essex*, Massachusetts, one of whom was born in 1843, the other in 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEIGHBOR,
SIR:

On the morning of the 4th of April at 8 o'clock, I arrived at the city of Nauvoo; I was taken to the house of my wife's brother, and, after passing the visit ceremonies, I was conducted to the residence of General Joseph Smith, who was then in the Council Hall. Waiting a short time I was honored with an introduction to the man. The introduction was formal and made by Mr. [redacted] with whom I became acquainted on my passage to this place. He responded to the introduction with expressions that would do honor to any station in life—and command in expressions of dispute, his merit of the abuse and ill treatment from individuals claiming to be Americans. From this interview I walked to the newly erected Masonic Hall. This building is a display of architecture which will do honor to the cause, and pourtray the designs of an institution that should ever be ranked with none but the virtuous, the religious, and the sustainers of truth and charity. From this interesting scene, I was, after receiving introductions to some of the workmen then present, conducted to the notorious Temple—its ground work occupies ten rooms within the basement of a large space, all with doors from within, or the iron of the Chamber where stands the baptismal font, fixed on twelve oxen, so perfectly cut out of timber as to cause me to look with surprise, resembling the living animal. A chamber is in this huge wall without door or window—the wall is about three feet thick.

The day having passed I returned to the house of my friend where I reposed the morning of the 5th opened with some pleasurable portions of atmosphere, and the mind being refreshed with the sweetening prospect of, and the delightful interviews, (which circumstances of a predisposed character had pictured *conter verities*) with individuals whose acquaintance would, in my humble opinion, do honor to any American; whose absolute practices of charity, benevolence and virtue, will in the histories of future investigation stand foremost, whose experience in the range of persecution, tyranny and oppression, from the bitter and worthy hands of Missouri despotism; and the sanctioned approbation of the then Gubernative existence. At about 8 o'clock I was invited to visit an institution in the city, which I accepted, and whose erudite precepts walked into my reflections with remembrance. At 10 o'clock I attended near the Temple, where the word of God was proclaimed by Mr. A. Lyman, and others, and at the close of whose addresses Joseph Smith in a plain and familiar style satisfactorily closed. The text was 104th verse of 119th Psalm (Through thy precepts I get understanding, &c.) At 2 o'clock I attended the dedication of the Masonic Hall; I was here honored with a position, that perhaps from some would meet a look of castigative expression, but, considering the exhibition as I do, one of the character only belonging to the individuals, whose independence and firmness have associated with them, through all the trials and forms of men that educated prejudice had heaped upon them for many years and sadly left innocent purity and adorned virtue, spectacles of their brutality. Between four and six hundred men (500 positive count) were here assembled from every quarter, and in their various grades were regaled; a superior band of music, and a stand of colors borne by the proper officers. The prophet and I were in this procession, arm in arm. Hyrum Smith, on this occasion was the W. M. When entered into the Hall a grander display of genius, of eloquence, of union, of harmony, and mystic grandeur was never in my recollection displayed. The dedicatory address was delivered by a brother in the order (Erastus Snow, of Nauvoo) such an one would do honor to the most practical and learned man of our country; after whom, at the solicitation of the Prophet, I addressed the audience, unprepared and unexpected; but, to the universal approbation of the audience, from whom I was honored with a vote of thanks, and eulogial expressions from Gen. Joseph Smith and others. The ceremonies were mingled with music, which, added to the splendid and affirmative excitement of the occasion. On this occasion, I was much delighted and instructed, and I had a fair opportunity of judging for myself in regard to the moral and religious habits, exercises, and objects of those abused people called MORMONS, to which, I am in truth, bound to assert, that the horrible charges made against them are zealously the adoptions of devilish deities—That they are the people who have for Jesus' sake, borne the burthen of persecution, and faced the fiery pile, unwilling for the sake of a momentary enjoyment to renounce or abandon gospel truth—This night meets my mind as it in the enjoyment of real confirmed happiness and through which I did, only to inspect, occasionally raise in the unsuspected scenes of the past day from the happiest sleep. The morning of the 6th and the appointed day of Conference opened to my mind the most agreeable sensations, and while reflecting on the various occurrences, which had so happily, and with so little expense been to any mind rehearsed and opened in honesty. I could but rehearse to myself in happiest togo:

O that I thus could always feel
Lord more and more thy love reveal,
Then my glad tongue shall loud proclaim
The grace and glory of thy name.

At 8 o'clock this morning Gen. Smith sent his coach to the house where I was, inviting me, with my wife, to visit him, and his companion. Obediently we complied and had the most happy interview, from whence he escorted us again to our

home in the carriage, and from thence to the place appointed for the assemblage of the Conference on my arrival there. I beheld the people gathering from every direction. The service was opened by a choir of music, that would give fame to the most fashionable city or circles in the United States, and when prayer was opened on the occasion from the place I occupied, which was on the speaker's stand, at the side of Gen. Smith, and between his two aged and respectable uncles, John and Asa Smith, I pictured myself as having soared from among the clouds of ordinary beings, and casting my eye over the multitude, I beheld on my left, between four and seven thousand females, of all ages and statuses, whose features could in the most solemn tones of a breathed utterance on my part declare that the CHASTENING CREATOR was present, and that man could be clad in virtue at such an interview. On my right I turned my eyes and this vast congregation sat in silent exercise of prayer. I would suppose about 10,000 persons whose major heads were bald and whitening for the grave, a silence existed that would almost affect the anticipations of eternity's range. The audience were addressed by Sidney Rigdon, whose topic for discussion, and historic portraiture, was, as he said, his own made text without searching into that old book for Paul's assertions or any other whose names apostolically clothes its pages for reference. "The Church of Jesus Christ" when from the commencement of the exercises of the Latter-Day Saints, which I understood to have been fourteen years ago, proclaiming that this was the day, when he recognized himself fourteen years old, and this day he closed his guardian. The discourse being a history of the rise, progress and tenets of the church, associated with the tales of horror, of persecution, of privation and unequalled opposition, and the breathings of testimonial assents by the veterans who with him had associated and proclaimed the words of truth, believe me, when I say, that 15,000 hearers on this occasion, in my opinion would not number the multitude. Tears and smiles had their places in the narrative, and here were depicted truths of which I had often heard, and circumstances of which I had read, (as written by the opposers of the Latter-Day Saints). The Prophet this evening sent his coach for me and my wife, by which we were conveyed to his house, where we passed the evening in the most interesting and edifying lectures, and developments of intelligence. A room dressed with the most fashionable and comfortable furniture was provided for our occupation, and when the reposing hour arrived, we were permitted in the hands of a Supreme to pass into the arms of Morpheus, the realities of that enjoyment, which the Sabbath required. The morning of the 7th (Sabbath) opened with new beauties: The heavens it seemed, this morning declared the glory of God, needless of comment. I now from this circumstance reach, with my heart's desire, the ground, (in company with Mr. Smith and his family) where the services are to be continued, when the Rev. Elder Sidney Rigdon continued his history of the church, there were assembled 20,000 persons, where the tidings of Revelation to the world, and the beacons of Heaven were released, where estranged aspirants for truth could receive a welcome, and where the scriptures were opened, defining points that have so long been withheld from man, and from the PERITENT.

The portrayed Mormon church, by Elder Rigdon, was to me a feast, to any curious hearer a store of knowledge, and to the enquirer for salvation, the way to the only true way, as the scriptures emphatically declare to the unprejudiced; about 12 o'clock intermission was proclaimed for two hours. During this intermission, with my wife, accompanied Mr. Smith to his residence. I was on this occasion, gratified in witnessing the baptismal ordinance with that part of my family which to me is nearest in this life, at the hands of Rev. Joseph Smith. At the river side thousands were in order and decorum, standing to witness the ordinances of baptism. I knew not positively the number that were this day, and in the space of one hour, immersed by the many Elders commissioned to baptize. At 2 o'clock we returned to the ground, were invited by Mr. Smith to ascend the scaffold where the great man of the west hailed and welcomed glad tidings. Joseph Smith here and on this occasion, in tones of truth and taste, elegantly portrayed the designs of heaven and carried the mind through time, declaring his good will, his love and sympathies for the world in its present educated character. After some additional remarks from the stand, the day having been so profitably spent in expounding the gospel, and placing the misrepresented character of the order of Latter-Day Saints in their true character, the meeting was dismissed till Monday Sin. My wife and I repaired to the house of her brother, where we feasted on the remembrance of the happy exercises of the day. Slept a good sleep through the night. When morning again with the beauty of a painted Blyssum opened with the rising sun—apparently proclaiming that God was to be here to day. The place appointed for service I attended, and although a crowd of not less than twenty thousand persons were present on the ground, yet, a deathly silence, after the closing exercise of music prevailed. The Prophet then rose in all the solemnities of his commissioned exercise and rehearsed his proclamation—which was associated with interest of the most exalted character; his bodily strength having failed, and his lungs refusing that utterance which its beauties required, he

gave the stand to Mr. Adams, who, he said was in his place, now clad and authorized to expound the interesting subject. Three hours were by Mr. Adams occupied in this rich festival.

The many disputed points of long existing sectarians, the re-proclamation of God's word, and command to a fallen race of men in its true, unpolished, and remedial tone, character, and efficacy &c. &c. "Repent every one of you, and be baptized for the remission of sins."

"Except ye be born again of the water and fire, ye shall in no wise inherit the kingdom of heaven."

Four clerks were engaged in noting these masterly sermons, and those who may feel an interest in their perusal, will least mentally, as if on the richest luxuries of imagination. They will be published. The conference dismissed with the close of his wonderful many Garbriel trumpeted and music toned voice, pronouncing upon this vast and almost unheard of audience, a blessing, in the name of Jesus Christ, by and with the authority of the prophet Joseph Smith and his commissioned authority from Heaven's King. This evening the prophet Joseph Smith, sent his coach for my wife and I to ride with him and his wife this evening, being more lovely than the season could expect. The access of free and familiar associative discussion, and to reason and interrogate on the faith and tenets of the order of Latter Day Saints was here, and on this occasion proffered, whereupon I partook of the feasting liberty. To me it was a feast indeed! I first opened with one of the popular objections that prevail with, and among the learned Sectarians of our Western country.

First, that the Mormon Elders, when from Nauvoo, and under the excited desires for the promotion of and success of the order, will while prompted with the zeal, and high toned breathings of a supernatural spirit assert that Mormons speak in unknown tongues, and claim the gift of interpretation, which assertions only command the disputation of reasoning and learned minds, and forbid that hearing approach that would be if clad in gospel truth. To which Mr. Smith here satisfactorily explained, that by the misrepresentations of this kind of untruth by Elders who so ignorantly and unauthoritatively assumed the course of proclaiming, that mystery abode in the hands of the Prophet, &c. That these were the causes in a certain degree that had commanded the persecutions that had so bitterly been heaped upon innocent and unoffending persons.

Secondly, that by some means the word was spread abroad, that the Mormons in Nauvoo, all were pledged to be in common, men and women, and that their stores were as if of one family.

Mr. Smith here satisfactorily remedied, and proved that this matter only existed at the instance of Dr. John C. Bennett, and a few other individuals, who in the estimation of the prudent classes, and a professing Latter Day Saint population, stand inferior to hell's king, or the devil.

That the charge as published was false, and could by thousands be established.

I here unfolded the list of accusations which now existed, and was being imbedded by the uninformed, and even making heavy inroads to the occupancy of many of our apparently educated minds, said he, I am indeed aware of the charges that you have unfolded, and for your satisfaction and all who feel an interest in the cause, you are only referred to the book of God, to the Bible, in its antiquated type in the Hebrew, and whose translation for party convenience and the like, and the sectional orthodox justification, have been curtailed, enlarged, transposed, and transformed are the varying causes. Take it in its purity and my tenets are those commandments, and obedience thereto, is the Rock whereon I build my hope, and have established so effectually, through the extensive climes, and foreign lands of a hearing people, the everlasting truths. That the Temple of God was to be erected on this continent, that the United States of America North and South America was the Zion, the field was here too large for the occupancy of the few that were present, and that in the Baptismal font, were to be baptized the heads of the church, from whence the branches north, south, east, and west would spread. From this little beginning the Word of Truth was, and had been through, and in every nation teaching the way to Zion. The way to possess claims to holy eternity and unite in the choirs of heaven. On this pleasant interview he made references to the causes of the present sectarian tenets and deviation from the very word of God; he unfolded (I had liked to have said, and if I do, I know not that I err) the oldest book in existence of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, whose leaves seen in a character of decay and as having been the figure whereon the spirit of God was first displayed. He there selected the verses, where words were omitted in translation, and additions made to carry out the speculations that exist in the churches of the Sectarians. After passing several hours in this interesting exercise, I was taken to my lodging and the morning of the 9th (Tuesday) was appointed for my visit again to his house with my wife, when the antiquated relics of Plates and Mummies were to be presented for my curious gratification and erudition. But lest I should become tiresome by undertaking give a sketch of too much at once, I will leave the subject for the present and prepare for my departure home.

I am satisfied that Nauvoo is a place of knowledge and that wisdom will be justified of her children.

SISSIMUS.

Nauvoo, April, 10th 1844.

For the Neighbor.
Friends and Fellow Citizens:

Those statements you have before you are facts; I say to you before God and man, as to the Prophet Joseph Smith and his people, they are very different characters from what they are represented to be, as to Smith he has every appearance of a good hearted, honest man, and his people are very industrious and mind their own business. As to the city of Nauvoo, from the time it has been built, it has made more improvements than any other city or town in the western country, which is a proof of the industry of this city. I spent several days in this place last summer to satisfy myself, and to tell my friends after leaving the city that they have a right to serve God as they think best. The constitution of the United States guarantees to every man this privilege. Nauvoo is certainly one of the most quiet cities that I have been through in all my travels. In spending the few days last summer I found out one loafer in the city whose name was Jackson. As to the ladies of this place they have every appearance of being as intelligent as in any other place that can be found. As to the report of Gen. Smith's spiritual wives—if I understand the name of spiritual wife—it is all false. I have been lodging at Smith's house some time and if there was any thing of the kind I must have seen something of it going on. I have seen none in the Warsaw Signal stating difficulties between Joseph Smith and his wife, not long since. I was at his house when this thing was said to have taken place. I saw Mrs. Smith start to St. Louis and when she returned home, and they had every appearance of love and friendship. I will say to you the statement is all false and without grounds. This I will certify on oath.

JEREMIAH SMITH, Sen.,
Wapiti co., Iowa Territory.

I have read Gen. Smith's views on government matters as good as I ever saw. I think he would come as near suiting all parties as is necessary. I think you must all be told of the kind of ship that we have had for some years back. If you will read his circular impartially you must agree with me, and if you do, why not support Smith for President, you must all agree that he has wrought miracles in the world, a man standing up under such circumstances must undoubtedly make a good President. I will leave these few remarks with you for your consideration.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. JOSEPH SMITH,
NAUVOO, ILLINOIS.

Outrages.—It becomes our duty to chronicle some of the proceedings of a band of men who infect our city, and occasionally disturb the peace thereof when opportunity offers itself, but while our magistrates continue to enforce the laws they must eventually succeed in establishing law and order.

On Friday morning last the 28th ult. information was given to Mr. Green that Augustine Spencer had committed an assault on the person of Alderman Spencer who immediately took him into custody, and on his refusing to go to the Mayor's office Mr. Green called upon R. D. Foster, C. L. Higbee, and C. A. Foster to assist him, but they swore they would not and said they would see the mayor and the city d—d, and then they would not. Spencer was however conveyed to the mayor's office and fined \$100.00. The mayor then ordered the three above named to be arrested for refusing to assist the officer when called upon. They all resisted and C. A. Foster immediately drew a double-barrelled pistol and presented it to the mayor's breast, who had come to the assistance of the officers, but it was instantly wrenched from his grasp. Higbee joined with Foster in declaring that the would thank God for the opportunity of shooting the mayor. They were fined \$100.00 each. They all appealed to the municipal court.

These individuals have lately become very notorious. R. D. Foster is the magistrate who was fined a few weeks ago for gambling; Higbee a respectable limb of the law who was fined for insulting the city officers; and C. A. Foster is a candidate for fame, lately fined for disturbing a religious congregation.

NAUVOO THEATRE.

An establishment for theatrical representations has recently been fitted up in our city. The public have been highly entertained at witnessing the three first evening's performances;—Pizarro on the Death of Rollo, was performed "to the life." The celebrated Mr. Lyne, of the Eastern Theatres, maintained the character of ROLLA with credit to himself, which was abundantly evinced by the overwhelming applause of the audience. Mr. G. J. Adams appeared as Pizarro and acquitted himself with great honor. The remaining parts were performed elegantly, particularly those of LADY ALVINA and COXA. The ladies who appeared in these characters have won the universal applause of the public.

Theresa, or, the Orphan of Geneva, is truly a thrilling and elegant melodrama in this drama, Mr. Lyne appeared as CARWIN, G. J. Adams as FORTAINE, and J. HATCH JR. as COUNT DE MORVILLE. Mr. Lyne, in the personification of Carwin, merited, and abundantly received, the applause of those present. The gentleman who appeared as Count de Morville, for a new performer, acquitted himself

with great credit, and displayed talents which, when they become matured, might insure him a creditable name upon the list of theatrical characters. The part of Countine did not fall behind in point of interest and ability. The lady who maintained the splendid and highly interesting character of Theresa, surpassed, in point of ability and theatrical tact, our highest expectations. The Countess was also ably personified. The scenery presented in the several Acts of this drama, were truly grand and imposing. Every thing connected with this establishment seems to be got up with a refined taste, and no expense has been spared to render their performance interesting. As it is the determination of the managers to present the public with nothing that is not strictly moral, we hope their enterprise will meet with a proper appreciation, while those who patronize them will reap great benefit if they will profit by the sublime contemplations which such performances never fail to inspire in the meditative mind.

On Friday evening, 3d inst., will be presented to the public, Douglass and Theresa; on Saturday 4d inst. Theresa and Idiot Witness or a tale of Blood; and on Monday evening, 6th inst. Damao and Pythias and Idiot Witness or a tale of Blood. The performance advertised for Thursday evening will be postponed until Friday evening.

From the Neighbor Extra, of last week.

Since our paper went to press there has been another meeting held, at which it was

Resolved, That the State Convention to be held in this city be postponed till Friday the 17th day of May; and that each county in the State be requested to send one or two delegates to said Convention, to whom the hospitalities of the citizens of the city will be tendered while here.

NEW CONUNDRUM.

Truth sheweth the just advance,
Or why do saints maintain their galeous cause?
—A WAGER.

Because the Lord by CHAUNCE,
Will never, never, FORGE UNJUST LAWS!

DOINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL
OF THE CITY OF NAUVOO.
Regular Session, April 13, 1844.
George P. Siles Esq., was elected city attorney.

The Mayor and Marshal were authorized to call meetings in the different wards, and collect funds to pay the Police for their services the past season.

Special Session, April 20, 1844.
Petition of Christopher Keegan for the opening Green Street, from its intersection with Young Street, to be opened one half block north, to petitioners line. Granted.

A. P. Rockwood was allowed \$22.00 for his services as assessor, collector &c. of 1st Ward. Several members of the council expecting to be absent the present season, W. W. Phelps was elected to take the place of John Taylor as councillor during his absence; also Aaron Johnson in the place of councillor Orson Hyde; also Phineas Richards in the place of councillor Heber C. Kimball; also Edward Hunter in the place of Daniel Spencer; also Levi Richards in the place of councillor Brigham Young; also Elias Smith in the place of alderman George A. Smith in the city council.

Councillor Daniel Spencer's fine for his absence last summer was remitted.

Bills of Theodore Turley and H. S. Eldridge were referred to next session.

Permission was given the Recorder to exchange his bond.

Petition of Elizabeth Taylor and six others, for opening Lumber Street from Golden to Honor Streets. Granted.

W. RICHARDS, Recorder.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT GONE.

The new steamer Weston, on her first trip from Cincinnati to St. Louis, was sunk on the night of the 20th ult., in the Mississippi river. She came in collision with the Allaquippa, at the Devil's Back Bone, about one hundred miles below St. Louis. The Allaquippa struck her quartering near the capstan, and penetrated almost to her boilers, literally cutting her in two. In this situation Capt. Smith of the Allaquippa, was advised by some of his passengers to back out, which if he had, the Weston would have gone entirely under water; but he ordered his engineer, though one of his guards was under the water, to push for the shore, he succeeded in carrying her about one hundred yards, when she parted company and sank to the cabin floor. As far as could be ascertained, only two children were drowned of the 250 or 300 passengers on board. The passengers of the Allaquippa held a meeting on board, at which Capt. Smith was absolved from all blame in the unfortunate occurrence. The Weston is a total loss. And it is a singular coincidence, that Captain Littleton a short time since had the misfortune to loose, somewhat in the Missouri river, the first steamerboat Weston by fire, while on her first trip, and now he has lost his second boat of the same name while making her first trip.

Steamboat Burnt.—The steamerboat Rowena, loaded with 500 bales of cotton, and having sixty-seven cabin passengers on board, took fire at Mobile on the night of the 20th ult., while lying at the wharf. As soon as the fire was discovered, she was cut loose and in drifting from the wharf ran afoul of the New Era, and both drifted into the stream. The New Era was on fire several times. Every thing on board the Rowena was totally consumed—cotton, baggage and all. It was not known whether there were any persons lost or not. Several negroes saved themselves by jumping into the water.

Another.—The Steamboat Hamburg was on her passage from Augusta to Savannah, (Geo.) on the night of the 22d ult., with two boats in tow loaded with cotton. One of the boats, soon after leaving Augusta, was discovered to be on fire, and notwithstanding every effort to arrest its progress, the boat and cargo, valued at \$15,000, were consumed.

To the Editor of the Neighbor.

Sir,—When I first took a survey of the political field in which so many big stalks were planted, I must confess that I was a little astonished to see the name of General Joseph Smith registered there. But when I saw the Broad Axe of political demagoguery levelled at the roots of the tree of Liberty planted by our revolutionary sires, under whose branches every person from every clime has a right to seek shelter, I do not so much wonder at his condescension. He takes a stand in the field, because the iron yoke of mobocracy is placed upon the necks of the sons and daughters of the veterans of '76, by political demagogues who know no other principle than speculation fraud, and mobocracy. He does it because the land which was purchased by the blood of our Fathers is polluted with a mass of Whigo-Demo-Loco-Foco Mobocratic principles which at no distant period will become the dissolving influence of the Union he does it because he is not willing to yield up his religious, political, or domestic rights, to the sovereign state of Missouri or sell his birthright for an unhallowed mass of Martyrism. Your cause is just but government has no power to redress you. He does it because he is obedient to the tattoo of '76, and like a second Washington, he arms himself with the principles of Freedom, virtue, political economy, and religious rights, and with these weapons he combats the powers of political demagoguery until there shall be neither root nor branch left, to contaminate the free born sons of these United States. He steps into the field because the spirits of our Fathers are languishing in sorrow because the land which they bequeathed to their posterity has become the theatre of the most Mobocratic principles of any portion of the Globe, and a parallel of outrageous acts cannot be produced in the history of the world now under these circumstances ye free born sons of liberty, gird on the armour of united zeal, fortitude and faith, and with these weapons thrash the powers of political vice; hoist the broad flag of General Smith's views, put shoulder to the wheel of his political economy, propel it by the power of union, until the United States are cleansed from Mobocratic principles, and the influence of Matty. Calhoun and Tom Benton, shall wither like the gourd that covered the head of Jonah, or blown to the four winds, like chaff from the summers threshing floor.

And that the white house at Washington, may once rejoice at the reception of a President who holds the broad principles of our saviour in one hand and constitutional rights in the other, and that the inhabitants of the United States may know that wisdom and virtue has taken the place of vice and immorality.

Now understanding as we do that the great tree of liberty which was planted by our fathers, is in a withering state, and has not power to shelter all who come under its branches, and the letters on the broad folds of "E Pluribus Unum" are almost obliterated, I am decidedly of the opinion that the views of General Smith relative to political economy carried into effect; is the only remedy, to restore the Union to its former grandeur, or give strength to the columbian eagle to soar aloft above all other nations in the known world.

A. RIPLEY.

Of the talking machine now being exhibited in New York, a country papersays—
"We know several married men to whom a talking machine is no novelty."

Arrest of Golder.—The Cincinnati Commercial says—Corporal John M. Golder, of the U. S. Army, was arrested and put in jail in this city yesterday by A. A. Pruden. He is the person charged with shooting a man and his wife near Jefferson Barracks, Mo' some three or four weeks since. They were Germans. This is not the first murder Golder has committed it is said. He will be taken to Saint Louis on the first boat.

Paddy for Ever.—An Irish preacher once broke off the thread of his discourse, and said to his hearers—"My dear and beloved friends, let me tell you, that I am now just half through with my sermon, but seeing your impatience, I will say, that the remaining half is not more than a quarter as long as that you have heard."

Important Improvement in the Manufacture of Iron.—A discovery has lately been made by Mr. Simeon Broadnadow, of New York, in the manufacture of iron, by means of which the iron Ore is by only one process converted into good wrought iron, without being first made into pig iron, and at a less expense than the pig iron can be made.

Extraordinary Births.—We have been informed, says the Middletown (Md) Enterprise, by a gentleman of standing, that Mrs. Barger, wife of Mr. A. Barger, living near Patraville in this county, in the latter part of February last, was delivered of four fine healthy children all one birth and from last accounts all are doing well. This is the same woman who gave birth to three children about eighteen months ago, and was first noticed in the Frederick Examiner. The Middletown Valley well deserves the name of having a fruitful soil—seven children, in eighteen months!

The Chinese War.—The war in China has been very disastrous to that nation. Late advices say it has cost them 20,000 lives and one hundred millions of dollars.

China.—An arrival from Canton brings intelligence that a destructive fire had occurred in that city, which destroyed 1400 dwellings.

Law and equity are two things which God hath joined together, but which man has put asunder.

Polly Bodine.—The New York True Sun says that this woman still remains in her old quarters at Richmond, Staten Island. She is healthy, fat and cheerful, and by way of availing away the time until her trial, amuses herself with writing humorous verses, which occasionally find their way beyond the walls of the prison, and are said to evince considerable talent. The Grand Jury of Richmond county will sit next month, when a true bill will of course be found against her. She has withdrawn all her charges against Walter. The only occasion on which she evinces any feeling in regard to her situation is upon interviews with her children, when it is said she appears to be much affected.

A Doctor's Bill.—Not long since, a rather penurious gentleman took it into his head to dispute the bill of his Doctor on the ground that the items were not made out. The Doctor being somewhat of a wag, and a little malignant withal, sent in five pages of foolscap, of which the following may serve as a specimen:

Timothy Snooks Esq.
To John Crennell, Surgeon, &c.
Jan. 11 To attending you at your own house, at your own request, driving a bay horse before a yellow gig, with a negro waiter beside me, distance five miles. \$2 05
To listening half an hour to the details of your symptoms, in a low, grunting voice. 0 60
To asking you to put out your tongue. 0 12
To feeling your pulse through a very dirty flannel wristband. 2 50
To enquiring whether you had slept well the previous night. 0 43
To replying in the negative to your question, whether oyster sauce and apple dumplings were good for you. 0 06
To saying yes, when you enquired whether you were bilious. 1 12
To feeling your pulse and looking at your tongue twice more. 3 05
To thinking what was the matter with you. 0 25
To telling you that you had a cold, caught by being out late, in a heated state. 1 06
To recommending you to put your feet in hot water, and keep sober. 0 26
\$11 50

A School master in Ohio advertises that he will keep a Sunday school, twice a week—Tuesdays and Saturdays. He can't be a Yankee.

Tongue watching.—To him that well considers it, idle speaking is precisely the beginning of all hollowness, halfness, infidelity, (want of faithfulness); the general atmosphere in which rank weeds of every kind attain the mastery over noble fruitman's life, and utterly choke them out; one of the most crying maladies of these days, and to be testified against, and in all ways to the uttermost withstood. Wise, of a wisdom far beyond our shallow depth, what was that old precept, "watch thy tongue; out of it are the issues of life!" "Man is properly an incarnated word"—the word he speaks is the man himself. Were eyes put into our head that we might see; or only that we might fancy and plausibly pretend that we had seen? Was the tongue suspended there, that it might tell truly what we had seen, and make men the soul's brother of man; or only that it might utter vain sounds, jargon, soul confusing, and so divide man, as by enchanted walls of darkness, from union with man? Thou who wearest that cunning, heaven-made organ, a tongue, think well of this. Speak not, I passionately entreat thee, till thy thoughts have silently matured itself, till thou have other than mad and mad-making noises to emit; hold thy tongue, (thou hast a holding) till some meaning lie behind to set it wagging.

Consider the significance of silence; it is boundless, never by meditating to be exhausted, unspeakably profitable to thee.

Cease that chaotic hubbub wherein thy own soul runs to waste, to confused accident dissection and stupor; out of silence comes thy strength. "Speech is silver, silence is golden; speech is human, silence is divine." Fool! thinkest thou that because no Bowwell is there with ass-kiss and black lead to write thy jargon, it therefore dies and is harmless?

Nothing dies, nothing can die. No idle word thou speakest but is a seed cast into time, and grows through all eternity! The recording angel, consider it well is no fable, but the truest of truths; the paper tablets thou canst burn; of the of the "Iron leaf" there is no burning.

Truly if we can permit God Almighty to note down our conversation, thinking it good enough for Him—any poor Bowwell need not scruple to work his will of it.—T. Carlyle.

THE JEWS.
The present physical, moral, and social condition of the Jews must be a miracle. We can come to no other conclusion. Had they continued from the Christian era down to the present hour in some such national state in which we find the Chinese, walked off from the rest of the human family, and by their selfishness as a nation, and their repulsion of alien elements, preventing every assault from without, in the

shape of hostile invasion, and from an overpowering national pride forbidding the introduction of new and foreign customs, we should not see so much miracle interwoven with their existence. But this is not their state—far from it. They are neither united nor an independent nation, nor a parasitic province. They are peeled and scattered into fragments; but broken globules of quicksilver, instinct with a cohesive power, ever claiming affinity and, ever ready to amalgamate. Geography, arms, genius, politics, and foreign help do not explain their existence; time and climate and customs equally fail to unravel it. None of these are, or can be, springs of their perpetuity. They have spread over every part of the habitable globe; have lived under the reign of every dynasty; they have used every tongue, and lived in every latitude. The snows of Lapland have chilled, and the suns of Africa have scorched them. They have drank of the Tiber, the Thames, the Jordan, the Mississippi. In every country, in every latitude and longitude, we find a Jew.

It is not so with any other race. Empires the most illustrious have fallen, and buried men that constructed them; but the Jew has lived among the ruins, a living monument of indestructibility. Persecution has unheated the sword and lighted the faggot; Papal superstition and Moslem barbarism have smitten them with unpeppable ferocity; penal retort and deep prejudice have visited on them the most ungenerous debasement; and, notwithstanding all, they survive.

Like their own bush on Mount Horeb, Israel has continued in flames, but unconsumed. They are the aristocracy of scripture—let off torments—princes in degradation. A Babylonian, a Teban, a Spartan, an Athenian, a Roman, are names known to history; only their shadows alone haunt the world and flicker its habits. A Jew walks every street, and dwells in every capital, traverses every exchange, and relieves the monotony of the nations of the earth. The race has inherited the heirloom of immortality, incapable of extinction or amalgamation. Like steamships from a common head, and composed of water's peculiar nature, they have flowed along every stream without blending with it or receiving its flavor, and traversed the surface of the globe, amid the lapse of many centuries distinct—alone. The Jewish race at this day is, perhaps, the most striking seal of the sacred oracles. There is no possibility of accounting for their perpetual isolation, their depressed but distinct being, on any ground save those revealed in the record of truth.—Fraser's Magazine.

Foreign News

ARRIVAL OF THE MONTREAL.
The Packet ship Montreal, Tinker, arrived this morning from London, from whence she sailed on the 5th of March. Capt. T. has kindly sent us the London Times of the 5th, being a little later than those the steamer. The London Papers announce the death of Mr. Sergeant Bompas, an eminent lawyer, whose name is familiar with us from his appearance in almost every criminal case of magnitude. The House of Commons was discussing on the 4th, the army estimates, with the usual prompt rejection of all endeavours to reduce them. The force proposed was 120,677 regular troops, 10,000 enrolled pensioners, 8,811 artillery and engineers, 6,000 marines on shore and 9,900 Irish police, in all 193,488.

Mr. Sharman Crawford moved a resolution declaring the maintenance of so large a standing army, unconstitutional, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, but only eight voted for it, against it 87.

In the house of Lords a somewhat curious movement was made by Lord Brougham, the account of which we copy entire:

Slavery in America.—Lord Brougham then said, he begged leave to make a few remarks upon a very painful subject, in respect to which he had within the last few days received many applications with a view to his presenting a petition.

Nothing could be more dreadful than any interference whatever in either house of Parliament with any matter or thing purely of domestic policy in any foreign country, and purely belonging to the administration of the municipal law of that country; although it might be ever so revolting a law to our feelings, that would be no reason for our interference, because we had nothing to do except with ourselves and our own law; we had no claim, no mission to interfere with any foreign country in any respect whatsoever, while that country confined itself to its own laws and its own subjects.

That was the reason why he had refused to take any step whatever to bring the subject before their Lordships's house. But he admitted that it was a serious matter, a case that greatly and gravely interested him. A man had been condemned to death in a criminal court of the American State of Louisiana, having sentence passed upon him by a learned judge, as if he had committed murder with the most appropriate language to so solemn a sentence with the most serious warning to make use of the time yet spared to the condemned person, and with the most accustomed reference to the sacred truths of religion, as if he had actually and purposely, and wilfully committed murder.

That was the case which had attracted his notice, in consequence of the applications which had been made to him. To all of which applications his answer was, that he would give no opinion upon it, for neither the Parliament, nor the nation, nor the government, could interfere with the municipal laws of any other country. He was bound to suppose, that the American law, the American law, the Louisiana law, he meant, was justly administered, and that by the law of his country, the unfortunate person had forfeited his

life, because he had no right to accuse any judge in Louisiana of mal administration of the law, or of perversion of the law; but by the law he had condemned that man to die for aiding the escape of a slave! (hear hear.)

That law was the law of Louisiana; it was not our law. God forbid it should be! (hear hear.) The Americans might think our laws very bad, and we might think theirs bad; but he had no right, or duty, or claim whatever to say one word either against their law or those who administered that law. Yet he might humbly and respectfully to the Legislature and executive government of Louisiana express his fervent hope that advantage might be taken of the long interval which must elapse the 27th of April, the day on which the unfortunate man was condemned to die, for the purpose of extending mercy to that criminal. He (Lord B.) spoke of him as a criminal because the laws of his country had so dealt with him; but he trusted that humane and merciful consideration of the Louisiana government might yet extend their mercies to the condemned man. He hoped he had said enough to vindicate the course he had taken upon this occasion.

His lordship need not have put himself to so much trouble, the man was pardoned long ago. But his lordship might have taken the trouble to possess himself of the facts in the case. It was not in Louisiana, but in South Carolina that the conviction took place, and the law under which it took place is an old law of 1754, when South Carolina was a British colony, but by some oversight has been allowed to remain upon the statute-book public attention never having been directed to it. It will doubtless be repealed.

LIST OF PRICES IN NAUVOO.

Flour, superfine, per barrel	\$ 4 25
" " " " " " "	4 00
Corn per bushel	0 33
By the load	0 30
Oats per bushel	0 37 1/2
Potatoes per bushel	0 31 to 0 37 1/2
Pork per barrel	7 00 to 8 00
Beef per lb	from 0 04 to 0 05
Hams	0 05
Lard	0 06
Butter	0 12 1/2
Eggs per dozen	0 05
Mould Candles per lb	0 10
Dried Apples per bushel	1 25
Rice per lb	0 06
Molasses New Orleans per gal	0 37 1/2 to 0 40
Honey per lb	0 06
Sugar	0 08 to 0 10
Maple	0 12 1/2
Coffee	0 10 to 0 12
Tea	0 50 to 1 00
Chocolate	0 25
Cocoa	0 38 1/2
Saleratus	0 12 1/2
Glass per box 8 by 10, 8 1/2 by 12	84 25 1/2
Iron Pittsburgh per cwt from 6 00 to 9 00	
Nails Boston per cwt	6 00

ALL IS PEACE AT NAUVOO AMONG THE SAINTS.

But, Mr. Taylor, I wish you to give the following outrage an insertion in the Neighbor, that the public mind may be deceived and the disgrace and shame fall on those who have justly deserved it and merited the people's rebuke! On Friday morning the 26th inst. I was informed by Mr. O. P. Rockwell that one Mr. Augustin Spencer, had committed an assault on the person of Alderman Orson Spencer, and the Mayor of the city had sent for A. Spencer and found him in Mr. Marr's Law Office; made him a prisoner and informed him he must go with me to the Mayor's Office, when he said he would not go. I then called upon R. D. Foster, C. L. Higbee and C. A. Foster, to assist me in taking said Spencer to the Mayor's Office; but they swore they would not, and used many threatening oaths, and aspersions, saying they would see the Mayor and the city damned and then they would not, but soon followed me and Mr. A. Spencer to the office door, when the Mayor ordered me to arrest those three men for refusing to assist me in the discharge of any duty, and when attempting to arrest them they all resisted and with horrid imprecations threatened to shoot. I called for help and there not being sufficient, the Mayor laid hold on the two Fosters at the same time. At that instant C. A. Foster drew a double barrel pistol on Mr. Smith; but it was instantly wrested from his hand, and afterwards he declared he would have shot the Mayor if we had let his pistol alone, and also he would thank God for the privilege of riding the world of a tyrant! C. L. Higbee responded to Foster's threats, and swore that he would do it! However, the three were arrested and brought before the Mayor, whereupon O. P. Rockwell, Joseph Colledge, J. P. Green and C. Tufts testified to the amount of the above statements, upon which evidence the Court assessed a fine of one hundred dollars to each of the above named aggressors, (who appealed to the Municipal Court.)

I wish the public to know who it is that makes insurrections, and disturbs the peace and quiet of the people of the city of Nauvo, and in order to do this I need only to tell the world that this R. D. Foster is a county magistrate and the same R. D. Foster that was fined for gambling a few weeks since, and that this C. L. Higbee is a lawyer and notary public of Hancock county and the same C. L. Higbee that was fined for insulting the city officers (the Martial and a Constable) when in the discharge of their official duties, a few weeks since.

When the wicked rule the people mourn; but righteousness exalteth any nation.—Solomon.

J. P. GREENE, City Marshal.
Nauvo, April 29th 1844.

N. H. We wish it to be distinctly understood that neither of the three above named individuals are members of the Church of Latter-Day Saints, but we believe C. A. Foster is a Methodist.
J. P. G.

(FROM THE DOLLAR NEWSPAPER.)

THE DISASTER ON BOARD THE "PRINCETON."

The morning sun shone brightly
In an unclouded sky,
And lovely forms and faces fair
Were passing gaily by.
And words of gladness and of joy,
Rose on the zephyrs mild,
From aged sires, and dancing youth,
From matrons, maid and child.
Hail country of our Nation's joy!
Land of our benefactor's birth!
High rose the patriotic song,
And high the shout of gleeful mirth.
Soon to the smiling river,
A joyous band was borne,
And fraught with beauty and with grace,
The fated bark moved on.
Then passed the merry toast around,
Where grained the board beneath its cheer,
Then rang the merry burst of joy,
Like music falling on the ear.
O! there were eyes that sparkled bright,
Among that gay and happy throng,
And hearts that bounded high and light,
Mid wit and mirth, and joyous song.

A wail upon the waters;
A loud and piercing cry
Is mingled with a booming sound
That echoes through the sky!
A shower of human blood is now
High on the pennons spread,
And o'er the shattered deck is strewn
The dying and the dead.
Than rose the loud and bitter wail,
The cry of agony.
As when a woman vents her grief
O'er sights which rend the heart to see.

Amidst that stricken band,
Whose sighs and tears were blest,
Two blooming maids, in anguish tones,
A father's fate lament:
And mingle with the cries that pierce
The hot sulphurous air,
The shrieks of soulless, boundless grief,
And harrowing despair,
But there is one who feels the point
Of sorrow's spear more keen than they,
Who sinks beneath a heavier weight
Of deep, heart-rending agony.

She sits upon the deck,
In silent, tearful woe,
Her bosom rent with pangs of grief
Which none but she can know,
Dishevelled from her marble brow,
Her silken hair is flung,
But the last kind drop of soothing grief
Is from her fountain wrung,
"It can not be, it can not be,
My husband's life of bliss is o'er,"
Alas! the sad reality!
He to her side returns no more. R. F.

OSPREY.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Anderson Master, will leave St. Louis every Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 9 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington and Fort Madison Sunday; Tuesday will land at Nauvo at 6 o'clock a. m. and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday forenoon.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evans' Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to
A. MORRISON, Agent, Nauvo.
Feb. 27, 1844. no44-1f.

NOTICE.
JOHN MELLIN, who left Nauvo last fall to meet his wife and family at New Orleans, whom he expected to arrive about that time from England is hereby informed that they are now in Nauvo and very anxious to hear from them. By desire of his wife.

JANE MELLIN.

Any paper that may copy the above will confer a favor on the subscriber.

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has just received 150,000 feet of pine lumber from Wisconsin, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash.

N. B. Pine lumber of all kinds suitable for the market will be kept on hand during the season.

JOHN BLEAZARD.
April 24th 1844.

MAP OF NAUVOO.

Just received from New York, the long looked for Map of the City of Nauvo. They can be had at my house, on the corner of Kimball and Granger Streets.—Price, mounted and varnished, \$1.25—not mounted, 50 cents.

April 30th 1844 B. Young.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing three several notes given by me to John A. Forges, dated the 6th day of May 1843, payable as follows, one note for ten dollars payable the first day of November 1843, one for ten dollars payable the first day of December 1843, and one for thirty dollars payable the first day of January 1844, as I have never received any consideration for said notes and shall never pay the same.

ELBRIDGE TUFTS.
Nauvo, April 26, 1844.

IMPORTANT.

TO those interested as proprietors in the Big-field, notice is hereby given that a meeting will be held at the north west corner of said field, on Monday next the 6th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. A general and punctual attendance is requested as matters of importance will come before the meeting. We want all to see the mark like men determined to do up the business right as now is the time to improve the privilege. Those who are not ready and willing to improve the one talent, can make room for such as are willing to improve the five or even ten talents.

N. B. If the weather is stormy, the meeting will be held the following Wednesday.

May 1st 1844.

MARRIED. at Appanoose, on the 18th inst. by L. E. Harrington, Esq. Mr. Samuel Martin to Miss Nancy Tall, both of Appanoose.

DEATHS. for the week ending Monday the 22d, Charles B. Johnson, aged 10 years and 7 days—fit of apoplexy.
Preserved A. Allred, aged 21 years and 10 days—lung fever.
Joseph Carn, 3 months and 28 days.

W. D. HUNTINGTON.

DEATHS.—For the week ending Monday the 29th inst.
Polly Stringham, 33y 1m 20d; dropsy.

W. D. HUNTINGTON.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

	from	to
Ashes—per lb.	7	8
" " " " " "	9	10
Barrel—per dozen.	12 00	14 00
Collins	12 00	14 00
Others	12 00	14 00
Bagging—Mo. per yard.	7 1/2	12 1/2
Bale Rope—Mo. per lb.	4 1/2	00
Beeswax—per lb.	25 1/2	
Caster Beans—per bushel.	30	95
Candler—per lb.	38	35
Sperm	38	35
Tallow—Mould.	8	6
" " " " " "	7	6
Stearine	20	
Coal—per ton.	14 00	00
Lehigh	18	00
Pittsburgh—per bushel.	5	7
Missouri and Illinois	5	7
Coffee—per lb.	13	15
Java	7 1/2	7 1/2
Havana	7 1/2	7 1/2
Rio	7 1/2	7 1/2
St. Domingo	7 1/2	7 1/2
Laguayra	7 1/2	7 1/2
Chocolate—No. 1.	12	12
" " " " " "	12	12
Copper—per lb.	25	30
Braziers	25	30
Sheeting	43 1/2	80
Bottom	43 1/2	80
Flax	43 1/2	80
Cordage—per lb.	12 1/2	14
Manilla	22 1/2	25
Tarred Rope	22 1/2	25
Bed Cord, Manilla, per dozen.	1 75	2 00
Hemp	75	1 00
Plough Lines	19	19 1/2
Colton Yarns—per lb.	19	19 1/2
Pittsburgh	19	19 1/2
Common	19	19 1/2
Domestic—per yard.	7	10
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	6 1/2	11 1/2
" " " " " "	6 1/2	11 1/2
Bleached Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	8	15
" " " " " "	8	15
Brown Drillings	11	14
Burlaps	10 1/2	13
Brown Lowel Ozna bags	11	13
Virginia do.	11	13
Tickings, 3-4 and 4-4.	11	13
Sattinets	55	85
Kentucky Jeans	32	82
Cotton Cloth	9	12 1/2
Blue Drillings	9	12 1/2
Mixed summer stuffs	12	25
Dye Stuffs	45	20
Madder, per lb.	4 25	4 50
Logwood	2 1/2	3
Indigo, Sp. ceroon	2 1/2	3
Copperas	2 1/2	3
Camwood, per lb.	4 1/2	10
Fustic	4 1/2	10
Drugs & Medicines	20	22
Ginseng, per lb.	37 1/2	0
Saleratus, Western	6 1/2	7
" " " " " "	6 1/2	7
Alum, per lb.	5	6
Quinine, per oz.	2 50	2 75
Brimstone	5	6
Epsom Salts	5	6
Pot Sulphur	7 1/2	0
Green Tarsir	3 25	0
Turkey Opium	1 25	1 31
Camphor	22	25
Gum Arabic	22	25
Liquorice Paste	5	0
Salt Soda	24	26
Feathers—per lb.	4 25	4 30
Flour, City Mills	1 80	2 00
" " " " " "	2 75	3 00
Rye	25	31
Cornmeal, per bushel.	57	1 00
Apples, dried, per bushel.	1 25	1 50
" " " " " "	1 00	1 12
Almonds, s. s. per lb.	18	16
Raisins, M. R. per box.	2 57	3 25
" " " " " "	2 57	3 25
Prunes, per lb.	00	00
Currents, Zante	11	12 1/2
Figs, per drum.	14	16
Lemon, per box.	0 00	0 00
Lard & Polaris	1 07	4 00
Butter, per lb.	20	25
Red and Blue, in hair	15	20
Geary	5	12 1/2
Beaver	2 00	3 50
Other, per skin	2 00	3 50
Muskat	6	12 1/2
Raccoon	6	12 1/2
Wild Cat	10	

ST. LOUIS BANK NOTABLE.

	per
Bank of Missouri	per
" " " " " "	per
City Warrants	per
County Warrants	per
Wisconsin Marine Insurance Co.	21 dis
State Bank of Illinois	30 to 30 dis
Certificate of the State Bk. of Illinois	30 to 30 dis
Bank of Illinois	35 to 35 dis
Bank of Cairo	35 to 35 dis
Miners' Bank of Dubuque	71 dis
" " " " " "	71 dis
Cincinnati	1 dis
State Bank of Indiana	40 dis
Indiana Scrip, \$50	37 dis
" " " " " "	37 dis
Kentucky Banks	1 to 3 dis
United States Bank Note	56 dis
Pennsylvania, specie paying	2 to 3 dis
Maryland	2 to 3 dis

ALMOST A ROW IF NOT QUITE.

A scene that promised at the commencement to be a very capital burlesque of the popular lecture system of the day but which degenerated into a turbulent display of practical jokes, took place at one of the halls of the Marlboro' Chapel on Monday night. It appears that a strapping greenhorn, fresh from the country, and, standing six feet high in his stockings, who calls himself John Dennett, had joined the Mormon Society in this city, according to his own showing, on account of his own peculiar privileges respecting a community of wives which the Prophet (as is said by unbelievers) allow the saints, and having availed himself of the said privileges pretty freely he was forthwith expelled by the Mormons, who repudiated any such practices. Fired with the injustice of this expulsion, Dennett determined on annihilating the whole sect, by a course of public lectures, 'showing up' the Mormons. He was willing to acknowledge his own sin and repent of it—this was all a man could do, he said—but he had no notion of allowing the Mormons to make 'fish of one man and flesh of another'—those who lived in glass houses, he thought, should not throw stones.

While in this frame of mind, determined on immortalizing himself and supping full of vengeance, he was it upon by some of the mad wags of the city, always on the qui vive for any thing that promises sport, and encouraged to persevere in his undertaking. By their aid, a hall was procured, and a programme of performances under their supervision prepared, in which was introduced an original song furnished by them to be sung by the lecturer, 'with other entertainments'.

The eventful evening arrived, the hall was crowded, a chairman chosen who was a legitimate object of 'spoke fun at,' and the entertainments of the evening 'opened rich.' The lecturer proceeded to kneed up the dough of his ideas into a very delectable cake of nonsense, enriched by the plums and spice thrown in at intervals by the laughing audience. But this state of things was soon interrupted by a portion of those present, whose love of practical jokes exceeded their appreciation of the ludicrous; and, in consequence, the lecture desk became a pillory in which the lecturer, seceder from Mormonism was martyred for about half an hour. Paper bags of flour were thrown with unerring precision at the poor victim's head, rotten eggs followed torpedoes and lighted Chinese fire-crackers came in their turn, until the forlorn of the evening, who stood his ground for a time like a hero, begged to be heard and entirely disregarding the missiles thrown at him, at last lost patience; and, 'accounted as he was' made for the door—(tho' which he passed like a streak of greased lightning with a whole army of thunderbolts at his heels. John Gilpin's famous race was nothing to it, and we doubt if Dennett is done running yet.

The whole affair was a practical exemplification of the fable of 'the Boys and the Frog'—and the sport was anything but creditable to the humanity of those engaged in it. We are astonished that a hall so respectably located should have been let for such a purpose, though we cannot suppose that such a scene was anticipated either by those who have charge of the premises or those who hired them for the occasion. Mr. Dennett, we presume will not very speedily appear again on this stage as a lecturer.

The following communication from Mr. Dennett announcing the above meeting, we publish *verbatim et literatim*, not feeling disposed to mar any of the beauties of so excellent a production:

With regard to the peace recently published in the Bee concerning a fellow by the name of Dennett was represented by his opponents to be a hard egg it is supposed by him that they are as—equally as hard about the worst of it is they are not willing to own it. Will they have the goodness to publish what they please and put their name to it. It is hoped, however that now editor will allow eye price to be published in the papers detrimental to his character unless they put their name to the same Mr. Dennett will give, a nuther lecture on mormonism exposing their by perances and to tel where in he has don rong dyc &c. On Monday evening next march 25 at half past 7 O'clock malbro chappe No—1, 12-1-2ets Mr. Dennett will sing an original song about mormonism in the tune of rory O more composed for the occasion. Will the latter day saints be actuated by principle and come and hear the truth that may be prepared to defend themselves in sed of inducing others to go to make Disturbance will it Do to give up so Mr Brown NO—NO suner Dy

John Dennett

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE Partnership, heretofore existing between JOSEPH W. COOLEIDGE, and TRUMAN O. ANGEL, known as the Firm of J. W. Cooleidge, & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be carried on by J. W. Cooleidge, who has become responsible for all liabilities connected with the firm, and to whom all debts must be paid. Those who are indebted to the Establishment are requested to make as speedy a settlement as possible.

JOS. W. COOLEIDGE,
TRUMAN O. ANGEL,
Nauvoo, April 23, 1844.

FIRST RATE CHANCE.
160 ACRES of good LAND to lease from three to five years, half a mile from the Corporation, on the La Harp road.

Enquire of the Subscriber.
HIRAM KIMBALL,
April, 27th, 1844.

MILINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MISS H. ELLS, Respectfully invites the Ladies of Nauvoo to call and examine her Assortment of Fashionable and approved style of Bonnets, at moderate prices—Bonnets made to order and altered to the Latest Fashion, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their Patronage—H. E. states that the proceeds of the Straw Bonnet business are for the benefit of the Relief Society of Nauvoo—all kinds of produce taken in exchange—corner of Water and Main Streets, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.

Second Door River Side.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.

TO NAUVOO, OQUAWKA AND ROCK ISLAND.
THE fine, fast running Steamer, Lebanon, Geo. V. Hight, Master; will leave St. Louis, for the above and intermediate points, on the Mississippi river, every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, a. m. precisely. Shippers may rely on the punctuality and attention of the Boat and Officers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Arthur Morrison, Nauvoo, March 6, 1844. no45-1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER

PROPOSES to sell his large white house and lot, situated immediately north of the Temple, on lot No. 3, Block No. 9, of Wells' addition to the Town Plat of Nauvoo. A good well, stable and other convenient improvements are made on said lot. All who wish a beautiful situation, and the nearest of any to the Temple, will do well to call and examine said property. Terms low for cash.

FRANCIS M. HIGBEE.
N. B. A perfect title to said property will be given to the purchaser. F. M. H. Jan. 23, 1844. no39-3m.

WANTED.

TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office.

TO LET.
\$100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.

Wood-land near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above.
Jan. 17, 1844. no38-1f.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Joseph Alford, late of Hancock county Ill., deceased, are hereby requested and notified to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said county, on the first Monday in June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for adjustment and allowance and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

ZERAH PULSEPHER, Administrator.

April 4, 1844. no50-

SMITH AND BLACKWOOD,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 69, Main st. St. Louis, Mo.

THIS House was established in St. Louis late in the fall of last year. The goods are all new, and were purchased in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, previous to the recent advance in prices, and under circumstances certainly as favorable as those of any other mercantile establishment in this city. By the 1st of March, S. & B. will have on store a very large and well assorted stock of seasonable dry goods, which will be sold at the lowest price for cash or produce. Country merchants are respectfully invited to call, examine and judge for themselves, before making purchases elsewhere. The following comprises part of our stock:

200 bales brown sheetings;
300 cases bleached do
10 bales brown drills;
50 cases American prints;
10 cases ginghams;
20 bales tickings;
10 bales cotton osenaburgs;
5 do Georgia nankens;
25 cases assorted summer stuff;
5 do apron check;
8 do blue drills;
2 do buffalo cloth;
4 do Kentucky jeans;
4 do tweeds;
2 do mariners' stripes;
5 do Glasgow jeans;
2 bales Russia dumper;
2 do 44 burlaps;

1200 doz prim leaf hats and hoods, together with a fine assortment of plain and fig'd black and cold silks; velvets; worsted and silk serges; satin, cold' bonnet silk; artificial flowers and wreaths; women's, men's, and boys' black, white and cold' H. S. silk, lisle thread, thread, cotton and worsted gloves; summer vestings; black and cold' cravats, Italian sewings; tailors' twist; damask table cloths and napkins; brown linen do; doilies; Madras head hdkfs; black and white cotton and worsted hosiery; corded skirts cotton caps; Raworth's, White's and other make pool cotton; linen, cambric and silk hdkfs; plaid camb., linen do; long lawn, cambric muslin, &c., No. 1 twilled tapes, caulking and pack pins, silk, satin, lasting, twist, paper and horn coat and vest buttons; pearl shirt do, tailors' canvass, satin points; taff, cap and rich bonnet ribbons; gro d'Ere, Marseilles vesting, shirt collars, lace edging and inserting, cord, paper cambric, fancy nankin scarfs, silk tussis, gimp braid, Brunswick bindings; vest and coat do, crimped ribbon, cold' cord gimp, pavilion gauze, a fine assortment of Florence braid bonnets, and such other articles as are most needed to complete the assortment of a country store.

Feb. 21, 1844—1w 52.

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, on the 6th inst.

David Taylor, an apprentice boy aged about 16 years. The public are cautioned not to harbor or trust him on any account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

JOSEPH W. COOLEIDGE.

Nauvoo, April 7, 1844.

GERMAN BOOKS.

ELDER ORSON HYDE would inform the travelling Elders, both German and English, that he has on hand a quantity of pamphlets written in the German language upon the doctrine and principles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, which he will sell very low at his residence in Nauvoo.
April 2, 1844. no40-3w.

REGULAR PACKET,

BETWEEN St. Louis, Nauvoo, Fort Madison, Burlington, Oquawka, Bloomington, Rock Island, Galena, Dubuque, Potosi, Prairie du Chien, and all intermediate landings.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER,

'MENDOTA'

(ROBT. A. REILLY, MASTER.)
Will ply, as a regular packet, between the above ports, commencing her trips on the opening of navigation, and being of very high draught, will run throughout the season.

This boat has been built expressly to run on the upper Mississippi; her accommodations, for both Cabin and Deck passengers, are superior. She is also provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent the explosion of boilers.

The officers, and owners, of the 'Mendota,' respectfully assure those who may favor them with their patronage, that every exertion will be used to give satisfaction.

Feb. 27, 1844. no44-3m.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers; if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

NEW STORE.

F. MERRYWEATHER would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, to his well selected assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; also a cheap article of Crockery, with many other articles suitable for this market, which are offered at the Cincinnati prices. He will, from time to time, be receiving fresh supplies, and hopes by the low prices, to secure a part of the public patronage.

At W. L. Vin's New Store, on Main Street, where all kinds of Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for goods.

N. B. A superior article of Cocoa, an excellent substitute for tea and coffee.
March 13, 1844. no46-1f.

JUST LOOK HERE ONCE!

An old Connecticut Pottery away up here in Iowa!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that they have opened a large Red and Brown Ware Manufactory one mile west of Nashville, Lee county, Iowa Territory; carried on by the best of eastern workmen; where a large assortment of this ware will continually be kept on hand. All bills and orders will be filled on the shortest notice. Dry Goods and Produce will be taken in exchange—cash not refused. Also a good Red Ware Potter wanted.

MOSES MARTIN.

MATHIEW MORE.

Feb. 21, 1844. no43-30w

FOR SALE.

A FARM of 100 acres of land about three miles below Nauvoo which will be sold in small quantities to suit purchasers. For terms enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

STINSON MIDDLETON.

March 27, 1844. no48-8m.

EARTHENWARE; EARTHENWARE!

J. GROCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

A FARM FOR SALE.

CONSISTING of four hundred and eighty acres, 160 acres of which being good timber. It is situated in the half breed tract, Lee county Iowa Territory, one mile north of Montrose, and one half mile from the river opposite Nauvoo. One hundred and fifteen acres are under improvement; there is a one story frame dwelling, a well and stable on the premises. The above farm will be sold cheap, terms easy. For information call at the office of C. L. Higbee, Esq., or at my residence on the above mentioned tract.

J. WARD.

P. S. Missouri land will be taken in exchange for the above farm, by applying soon.

Dec. 20, 1843. no34-1f.

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

(22-yl.) J. SNIDER,

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET

For Nauvoo, Fort Madison, Burlington, Oquawka, Bloomington, Davenport, and Rock Island.

The well known and light draught steamer SARAH ANN, E. B. Gleim, master, will run as a regular packet between the above ports, leaving St. Louis every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, m.—The accommodations of the Sarah Ann are inferior to no boat on the Upper Mississippi. She is provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of boilers, as well as is attached a fire engine and hose in case of fire. For freight or passage, apply on board.

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1,50
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1,00
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	do	do	neat	0,75
do	do	do	neat	1,00
do	do	do	extra	1,37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	do	do	neat	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE subscriber believing that such an agency would be an acquisition to the citizens and vicinity of Nauvoo, in assisting those who wish to dispose of, or exchange property, and to those new comers and others, who wish to purchase or exchange property, has been induced to open an office for that purpose, on Main Street, between the Nauvoo Mansion, and Parley Street, where he will attend to selling, renting, exchanging, or purchasing property on reasonable terms.

EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

N. B. Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, and other instruments of writing, drawn up in a legal manner.
March 27, 1844. no48-1f.

ALMON KIRBIT,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.
WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. }
July 4th 1843-1f.

Henderson Circuit Court, Ill., To the June Term, A. D. 1844.

Thomas A. Lyne,

vs.

Petition for Divorce.

Mercy Lyne.

NOTICE is hereby given to the above named defendant, Mercy Lyne, that affidavit has been filed in our said Circuit Court, that the said defendant is a non-resident of this State, and that the complainant has filed his bill herein, and that a summons in Chancery has been issued returnable on the first day of the Term thereof, to be held at the court house in Oquawka, on the first Monday of June next; and that unless said defendant shall appear before the Judge of our said Circuit Court, setting as a Court of Chancery, on the first day of the said Term thereof, and plead, demur, or answer to the complainant's bill herein filed, the same will be taken as confessed, and a decree will be entered accordingly.

JOHN S. POLLOCK, Clerk.

P. A. GOODWIN, Sol. for Compl.

Oquawka, April 3d 1844. no49-1w.

GRANT & WATT,

TAILORS,

MAIN STREET,

Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the nearest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All country orders promptly attended to.

FOURTH

ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the

steamer AMARANTHI,

at LYON'S New Brick

Store, on Hotchkiss

street, between Main

and Carlin streets, a splendid

stock of New and Genuine

GOODS, direct from

the City of New York, and

Philadelphia; and now offered

for low cash at wholesale,

sale, and retail. The stock

consists in part as follows:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crock-

ery, Glass, and Hard-ware,

Books and Stationery, Drugs

and Medicines, Paints and

Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Mil-

itary Goods; and a thousand

other articles too numerous to

mention. Those wishing to

make good investments, with

their money will do well to

call at Lyons' cheap cash

store, on Hotchkiss streets,

between Main, and Carlin

streets, at the New Brick

Variety Store (sign of the

Lion.)

Nauvoo, Hancock

County Ill.,

April 1, 1844—yl.

LIME.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning Lime, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season which he will sell on reasonable terms at his kiln at the old Temple stone quarry, on Main Street.

J. H. VAN NATTA.

April 2d, 1844. no49-3m.

THE PARTNERSHIP

HERETOFORE existing between John Taylor & Wilford Woodruff, printers and publishers; known by the title and name of Taylor & Woodruff, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will hereafter be conducted by John Taylor, who has become responsible to meet all demands against the firm, and to whom all debts must be paid.

As we are about winding up our affairs, those indebted to us would confer a favor by making immediate payment.

JOHN TAYLOR.

WILFORD WOODRUFF.

Dec. 30, 1843.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscribers, from the East, have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, in President Joseph Smith's store, which they offer for sale on as good terms as can be bought in this city; among which is a large assortment of Domestic, Muslins, of a superior quality, also Unbleached Sewing Thread of a very superior article; Fine Knitting Cotton, and a good assortment of Boston Nails, first quality; together with many other articles usually kept in such a store. As we wish to deal honestly with all men, we shall invariably have but one price. Cash and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange, except promises.

BUTLER & LEWIS.

Nauvoo, Dec. 19, 1843. no34-1f.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

MCLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNet's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordeons on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.
Dec. 19, 1843. no38-1f.

DO YOU KNOW ANY THING ABOUT THE MATTER?

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the adjacent towns, that he has established a Bakery and Confectionery, in this city, on Main Street, first door South of the new Masonic Hall, where he intends to manufacture every thing connected with that kind of business—Breads, Crackers, Cakes, Jellies, and Candies of all descriptions which he will sell at St. Louis prices wholesale or retail.

L. N. SCOVILL.

N. B. Marriage cakes made to order, on the shortest notice from one to twenty five dollars each.
Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843. L. N. S.

WARREN & HIGBEE.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.</

Heaves.—Do you know any efficient cure for heaves in horses? If not, perhaps you may consider what follows as worth noticing. I have a valuable horse, one of a pair which threatened, more than a year ago, to become utterly useless in consequence of this complaint. At the expiration of the last grass season, I was induced to try top stalks of corn instead of hay, and the result has been that the animal is entirely relieved. Permitted to add, that I have for years been in the practice of giving my horses each an ounce of fine salt every other day, and have good reason for believing that their health is greatly promoted by it. —[A. B. Cult.]

Benivolence is the light and joy of a good mind. It is better to give than receive.

Daguerotype.—A woman's heart is the only true "plaid" for a man's likeness. An instant gives the impression, and an age of sorrow and change effaces it not.

The organ for the new Trinity Church, New York, is to be built by Mr. Eben for \$10,000.

A letter closed with the white of an egg cannot be opened by the steam of boiling water like the common wafers.

Extraordinary Coincidence.—The *Louisville Times* says: "We read of the death of one William Long, and his wife, on the same day. The account states that they were born the same hour, by the same midwife, christened at the same time, loved at the same time, married of course at the same time, never knew a day's sickness till the day before their death, and on the day they died they were just one hundred years old. They died in one bed and were buried in one grave."

The Tyrant of Fashion.—Fashion rules the world, and a most tyrannical mistress she is, compelling people to submit to the most inconvenient things imaginable for fashion's sake. She pinches our feet with tight shoes, or chokes us with a tight neck-bankerchief, or squeezes the breath out of our body by tight lacing; she makes people sit up by night when they ought to be in bed and keeps them in bed in the morning when they ought to be up and doing. She makes it vulgar to wait upon one's self, and get to be idle and useless. She makes people visit when they have rather stay at home—eat when they are not hungry, and drink when they are not thirsty.

She invades our pleasure, and interrupts our business. She compels the people to dress gaily, whether upon their own property or that of others; whether agreeably to the word of God or the dictates of pride.

One philosopher is worth a thousand grammarians. Good sense and reason ought to be the umpire of all rules, both ancient and modern.

Never Satisfied.—There are people in this world who are continually speaking of the ill luck that attends them. One of these discontented beings was passing along the street the other day. Something glistened on the sidewalk, and he stopped to pick it up. It was a nicotene. "Hang it!" he exclaimed, in a tone of perpetual disappointment, "if any body else had found it, it would have been half a dollar."

Write in my Album.—A beautiful and accomplished young lady gave her album to a dry old bachelor, with the above request, with which he complied in the following felicitous manner: "Through all the varied scenes of life, Of sorrow, pain, and woe, The little picture, through the woods, Up to their eyes in snow."

A Good One.—A gentleman in his capriciousness at the table to answer a call for some apple pie, owing to the knife slipping on the bottom of the dish, feigned his knuckles buried in the crust. A wag, who was seated just opposite to him, very gravely observed, while he held his plate, "Sir, may I trouble you for a bit while your hand's in?"

Quack.—A little girl, on seeing the doctor take her sick brother from the warm bath and apply a warm flat-iron to his feet, was at a loss to understand the last operation. Her first earnest question was: "Well, doctor, you have washed him—now I suppose you are going to iron him!"

Conciseness.—Louis XIV., who loved a conciseness style, one day met a priest on the road, whom he asked hastily: "Whence come you? Where are you going? What do you want?" The other as instantly replied: "From Bruges. To Paris. A benediction." "You shall have it," said the king.

Temperance.—If we attend to nature, we shall find she has marked out a line of conduct, which is to give to her what she wants, and not to be luxuriously injured the habit and then take physic to injure it more.

Wisdom.—Wisdom is better without an inheritance, than an inheritance without wisdom.

"Come Simon, get up, it is after sunrise."

"What o'clock, missus? what if he be after sunrise?" "Nonsense! if sun rise two hours fore day, then Simon must get up, cause sun rise, eh? don't come dat gamo ober dis nigger, no how!"

Magnificent Undertaking.—Governor Yates at last. For some months

past, many enquiries have been made, and without success, to ascertain the object of the movements toward improvement now going on at Hoboken, a short distance above the ferry landing.

Although the intention has been to keep the whole affair entirely concealed, we are gratified at receiving permission to make it known in general terms, to our numerous readers.

Government has, for once, undertaken thoroughly to test a new invention, without waiting for private enterprise to reduce it to an every day affair. If nothing seems to prevent, the citizens of New York will soon be presented with a means of defence for their harbor, which, being complete within itself, will render almost useless the present lines of forts.

One of the steam batteries, of which we gave a description at the time of its invention, is to be built; and for that purpose, a basin, or coffer dam is now being constructed at Hoboken, the interior of which is to be 300 by 130 feet.

In this basin is to be built a ball and bomb proof steam floating battery, about 200 feet long, propelled on the screw principle, and capable of being governed with all the ease of a steam boat, while its great speed will not be the least of its great qualities. It is its peculiar construction, more than strength of build, which will render it impervious alike to cannon ball and bomb shell; the rapidity of its movements will enable the commander to take advantage of any desirable position in action.

The armament will be heavy, but the light draught of water will enable it to approach any desirable point without difficulty, or danger. When finished, the coffer dam will be dug away, and this thing of life will move out of its dock, not showing the least means whereby it moves, and without a single person being seen about it, while in reality, a powerful steam engine is at work within, and hundreds of persons are safely concealed there, ready to deal out death and destruction upon an enemy along side or miles off. The cost of perfecting this fearful engine of war will probably exceed \$1,000,000.

The whole undertaking has been planned by our distinguished fellow citizen, Robert L. Stevens, under whose immediate superintendence it is being carried out. Mr. Corwin, the celebrated dock builder, is intrusted with the construction of the dams and piers. Machine shops of brick will be constructed alongside of the dam, where all the requisite machinery for the vessel will be perfected, and placed on board by means of a circular railway, surrounding the dam. The vessel will be completed in two or three years; and, in the meantime, it is intended that the mode of constructing this powerful engine of death shall be kept strictly private.

New Pick Lock.—We have seen an implement with which the gentry arrested at the Exchange on Tuesday night opened doors while the keys were in them. It resembled somewhat a small pair of forceps, with the exception, that when the ends were brought together by pressing the handles, there was a socket in the end, somewhat too small for the insertion of the end of an ordinary key.

By nearly closing the instrument, by passing it in the key hole, until it entered the end of the key, and grasping it hard by pressing the handles, the key could be turned, and the door unlocked as easily as though you had the handle of the key itself in your hand.

These implements are so generally used by rogues at the North, that at most of the hotels each door has an inside bolt, with the words "Don't your door!" written under it. When the key is taken out, why they bring their skeleton keys to bear, and open the door as easily as with the instrument above described.

The rogues are becoming so "adroit" of late, that it is time that the laws with regard to them were made more severe.

Want of Faith.—The defect of our times is a want of Faith. We live in an age of reality; present palpable reality. Every thing is to be paid for on demand; and every thing is to be accounted for and answered by return of post. The golden currency of enthusiasm has been called in. There is no reverence for any features of truth behind the veil.

Our temper resembles that of the Pundit who enquired of Henry Martin whether, by embracing the Christian religion, he should behold the Deity in human shape. "This eagerness to perceive every object without delay and impediment is a characteristic of minds which have not been accustomed to gaze at the luminary of truth; and might be rebuked by a Hebrew legend which we have read."

You teach, said the Emperor Trajan to a famous Rabbi, that your God is every where, and boast that he resides among your nation. I should like to see him.

God's presence is indeed every where, the Rabbi replied; but he cannot be seen, for no mortal eye can look upon his splendor!

The Emperor had the obstinacy of power, and persisted in his demand.

Well, answered the Rabbi, suppose we begin by endeavouring to gaze at one of his ambassadors.

Trying as assiduously; and the Rabbi leading him into the open air, for it was the noon of day, bade him raise his eyes to the sun then shining down upon the world in its meridian glory.

The Emperor made the attempt, but relinquished it. "I cannot," he said to the Rabbi, "behold the sun."

It is a beautiful and touching parable, and teaches humility not only in religion, but in literature and in life. —[Fraser's.]

Gallantry among Soldiers.—One of the British regiments in Canada, the 71st, recently ordered to the West Indies, have been so long in Canada, that a number of soldiers had formed matrimonial alliances without leave, and, of course, much airm was created among their families when the order came. To the surprise and admiration of every body, two hundred men stepped from the ranks of the regiment, and offered themselves as substitutes for their married comrades.

By this truly generous and soldier-like conduct, the separation and consequent misery of families were prevented, and all permanent volunteers for Canada, and old soldiers who were permitted for good general conduct to remain in the colony prior to discharge, or who were found unfit for tropical service, were replaced. (Montreal Gazette.)

The Opium Trade.—The last advices from China state that the Emperor has not abated his hostility to the use of this pernicious drug. But native informants allege that he has been so sickened with the results of the war, which grew out of his interference with the opium trade, that the local Mandarins have orders to shut their eyes to the daily infractions of the law.

This will explain the immunity granted to the opium vessels at Shanghai, and the open manner in which opium is landed, sold and smoked at Canton, by and in the presence of the Imperial officers. It is only from dread of the English, and the fear of another war, that prevents the Emperor from enforcing obedience to the law, prohibiting under severe penalties the traffic in opium.

Insurrection at Port au Prince.—By the arrival of brig Gen. Marion, Captain Sheppard, eleven days from Port au Prince, we learn that an insurrection had broken out, and that Gen. Riviere, the President, was at Azak, thirty miles from St. Domingo, with one division of his army, consisting of 15,000 men. Several schooners had been sent to supply him with arms and ammunition.

The insurgents force is estimated at from 8 to 10,000. The President's son, Don Heriberto, who has commanded one of the Regiments stationed at St. Domingo, with all the force who sided with him, were berthed on private, and the Colonel arrived at Port au Prince, via Jaenel.

A Colonel Pimental took possession of a town bordering on the Spanish post in the name of the insurgents. The town was mostly inhabited by mahogany cutters, who were not at home.

On hearing of the march of the President they assembled by night, and took the Colonel prisoner, with his papers, and sent him to head quarters. Amongst these papers was one pretending to be a negotiation between the insurgents and the French General, through the French Consul lately offering to supply money and arms, with the aid of 10,000 men, if necessary, on condition that they were to receive the Island of Simani, at the east of a naval depot, and have the original French part of the Island restored to them.

A difficulty took place between some of the officers of H. B. M. sloop Eurydice, and the Haytian officers. They went on shore to bathe, and after bathing amused themselves with knocking coconuts from the trees, sailor-like, when a crowd approached and drove them to their boats at that point of the bayonet. The next morning this was repeated, they then went on board and having armed themselves, went ashore and captured the whole guard, took them into town, and delivered them up to the authorities. The matter had not been settled when the G. M. left.

From Matanzas.—Captain Clarke, of the schooner *Pontuxet*, arrived at New York from Matanzas, 23d March, reports that the dissatisfaction among the slaves is more general than was at first supposed.

It is said that there are about 3000 slaves in iron in the different forts at Matanzas. Numbers are daily tried, and if convicted, are immediately shot.

A regiment of troops had just arrived from Havana, for the purpose of scouring the country. Business on some of the plantations, is at a complete stand.

Ancestry.—Never look for ancestors or your titles in the imperfect records of antiquity; look into your own virtues and the history of those who lived to be benefactors of society. —[Zimmerman.]

What kind of tea do old maids prefer? Beau le, of course. —[Hutell.]

He that doeth the best he can, is as worthy as he that can do the best.

Always think what you say, though you may not always say what you think.

A Happy Town.—Richmond, Ia., is one of the most beautiful and prosperous towns in the west. There is not a retail grocery in the city, and the Washingtonian Society numbers 8,000. God grant that there may speedily be many such "Richmonds" in the field!

Horrid.—An Irish woman was burned to death at the house of a man named Berridge, about six miles from Detroit on the Pontiac road, last week. The Detroit Advertiser says she had a whiskey quarrel with the wife of Berridge, who when found, was lying on the fire, almost wholly consumed, and Mrs. Berridge asleep on a bed in the same room!

In an article in *Fraser's Magazine*, entitled "Courtship and Loosening," the following passage occurs, which is very rare, and worthy the attention of the ladies: "I certainly blame no lady who has been accustomed to the ordinary elegance of life for refusing to marry a poor man; but must beg my sweet friends to recollect that though a man without money is poor, a man with nothing but money is poorer still."

Substitute for Glass in Hot Beds.—We notice in Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture, an extract from a German publication, giving a substitute for glass in hot beds. Take fine white cotton cloth and cover the frames. To render it transparent and impervious it is covered with the following preparations, viz: four ounces of pulverized white chalk, two ounces of slaked lime, four ounces of boiled linseed oil. Mix these well, and add four ounces of the whites of eggs, and as much of the yolk, and the mass is made liquid by beating. The application is similar to varnishing any other article. This is certainly much cheaper, and safer than glass. —*Tennessee Agricultural.*

A New York correspondent of the Boston Courier says there is quite an excitement in at Brooklyn, about a little girl, nine years old, on whose forehead a blood red cross is said to appear after seasons of meditation and prayer, sometimes twice a day and sometimes four or five times a day. It is bright and conspicuous at first and then gradually fades away. As the age of miracles is past, there is room to infer that a rubeuscent in the shape of an acrid finement of some sort, is applied in the shape mentioned to the child's forehead, for the purpose of exciting astonishment and wonder. People will do such things.

An English paper gives an account of a tea party of sixty old women, who were the mothers of eight hundred and eighty-nine children! They must have had something to talk about at that tea-party we should think.

Foreigners.—The New York papers state that between four and five thousand persons born in foreign lands were naturalized in that city during the last fortnight.

Col. Benton arrived in this city last night on the mail-boat. We learn that he has not recovered from the injuries which he received on the Princeton, and that he is going to his farm in Kentucky for recreation. —*Louisville Journal.*

A Good Note.—which we copy for the amusement of those who annoy the readers of our paper by sending to borrow it. A Mr. S. sat reading the *Argus* at home in the morning, before leaving for his store when the boy of a neighbor called, with a usual errand upon his tongue, which he delivered in the usual way: "Mr. S. pappy wants to borrow your *Argus* a few minutes this morning." "Tell your pappy, minutes this morning." "Tell your pappy, I am using it, but drawing a four pence from his pocket, and handing it to the boy, whose change which I am not using just now, with which you can buy one. Tell him he needn't put himself out of the way about returning it to-day. I will send for it when I want it the same as I frequently have to do for my paper." Mr. S. has been allowed the use of his own newspaper since, without annoyance from that neighbor. —*Portland Argus.*

A Long Word.—A physician's advertisement in the *St. Louis Republican*, of voluminous length, is headed "One word to this climate."

A MOTHER'S LOVE. There is no divine holiness in the love of a mother, that no mother how the tie that binds to the child was formed, the loom as I were, consecrated and sacred, and the part is forgotten, and the world and its harsh verities swept away when that love alone is visible and the God who watches over the little one, sheds its smile over the human deputy, in whose endearment there breathes his own. —*Burton.*

An excellent rule for living happy in society, is never to concern one's self with the affairs of others, unless they desire it. Under pretence of being useful, people often show more curiosity than kindness.

A TRUE PHILOSOPHER.

I cannot part with these good people (the Dutch Berrys) without mentioning that the only real philosopher I ever met with in my life was one of them. He was, indeed, pre-eminent among his neighbors, who gave him the name of "the philosopher;" and I cannot resist relating the method in which they put his pretensions to that title to the proof. Having a self-housed in his "store," the produce of the year, he paid a visit to Cape Town on some business, and while there was attacked with a dangerous illness, which detained him some time. As soon as his health permitted, he set out on his return home. On the very day before, he reduced to ashes his barns, his crops, his windows, and their contents; all were destroyed, he was ruined. Knowing him to be on his road home, a group of friends waited his arrival at the entrance of the village, some to communicate the sad news, but many professedly to see what the philosopher would do to say. He heard their security was undisturbed, his countenance altered not; not a complaint escaped him; but, on the contrary, a thanksgiving to Almighty God for the preservation of the lives of his family! "I wish," said I to him the day when we were talking over this misfortune, "if you would give me your receipt for preserving equally under such circumstances." "It is a very simple one," he replied, "when I heard what was gone, I ran over in my mind the many things the great and good God had left me, and so I thanked him for them." —*Bayne's Ramble in the East, &c.*

NEW STORE. WILL be opened on MONDAY, the 13th inst. in General Joseph Smith's Store, on Water Street, a large and splendid assortment of Foreign and Domestic.

DRY GOODS. The Subscriber, respectfully calls the attention of the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere as bargains may be expected. His motto is and will be, small profits and quick sales for Cash or Country Produce.

H. KIMBALL.

LUMBER. THE subscriber has just received 150,000 feet of pine lumber from Wisconsin, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash.

N. B. Pine lumber of all kinds suitable for the market will be kept on hand during the season.

WM. DONAGHUE.

April 24th 1841.

LIST OF PRICES IN NAUVOO.

Flour, superfine per barrel	\$ 4 25
Do. Fine	4 00
Corn per bushel	0 33
By the load	0 30
Corn Meal	0 37 1/2
Oats per bushel	0 25
Potatoes per bushel	0 31 to 0 37 1/2
Pork per barrel	7 00 to 8 00
Bacon per lb	from 0 04 to 0 05
Hams "	0 0
Lard "	0 05
Butter "	0 12 1/2
Eggs per dozen	0 05
Mould Candles per lb	0 10
Dried Apples per bushel	1 25
Rice per lb	0 06
Molasses New Orleans per gal	0 37 1/2 to 0 40
Honey per lb	0 06
Sugar "	0 08 to 0 10
Maple "	0 12 1/2
Coffee "	0 10 to 0 12
Tea "	0 50 to 1 00
Chocolate "	0 25
Cocoa "	0 12 1/2
Sterilized "	0 12 1/2
Glass per box 8 by 10, 8 25 10 by 12	84 25
Iron Pittsburgh per cwt from 6 00 to 9 00	
Nails Boston per cwt	6 00

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Asher per lb.	7 1/2
Pot.	9 10
Pearl.	11 00
Collins.	12 00
Others.	12 00
Bagging—Mo. per yard.	11 1/2
Bale Rope—Mo. per lb.	44 00
Beeswax—per lb.	25 1/2
Caster Beans—per bushel.	90 95
Candles—per lb.	33 35
Spermi.	8 8
Tallow—Mould.	7 8
Dipped.	7 8
Stearine.	20 20
Coal—per ton.	24 00
Lard.	25 00
Pittsburgh—per bushel.	12 00
Miscellaneous and Illinois.	0 7
Coffee—per lb.	12 15
Java.	7 1/2
Havana.	7 1/2
Rio.	7 1/2
St. Domingo.	6 1/2
Laguaira.	7 1/2
Chocolate—No. 1.	13 1/2
No. 2.	12 1/2
Copper—per lb.	25 30
Fraziers.	43 00
Shavings.	43 00
Bottom.	43 00
Flats.	12 1/2
Cordage—per lb.	12 1/2
Manila.	12 1/2
Ta red Rope.	2 25
Red Cord, Manila, per dozen.	1 75
Plough Lines.	75 1/2
Pittsburgh—per lb.	12 1/2
Common.	19 1/2
Dimetics—per yard.	4 1/2
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	7 1/2
4-4 and 6-4.	11 1/2
Bleached Shi ting, 3-4 and 7-8.	7 1/2
4-4 and 6-4.	11 1/2
Brown Drillings.	11 1/2
Brown Lowel Oza bage.	10 1/2
Virginia.	11 1/2
Salt, 3-4 and 4-4.	11 1/2
Salt, 3-4 and 4-4.	11 1/2
Kentucky Jeans.	32 1/2
Cotton Checks.	9 1/2
Blue Drillings.	9 1/2
Mixed Summer Stuffs.	12 25
Do. Stuffs.	12 25
Madras per lb.	15 20
Logwood.	1 1/2
Indigo Sp. caroon.	1 1/2
Copper.	2 1/2
Camwood, per lb.	9 10
Fustic.	42 00
Drugs & Medicines.	50 22
Ginseng, per lb.	64 7
Saleratus, Western.	0 7
Saleratus, Eastern.	0 7
Alum, per lb.	5 6
Quinine, per oz.	2 40
Brimstone.	8 6
Epsom Salts.	8 6
Frost Sulphur.	71 0
Creosote Tarar.	23 23
Turkey Opium.	3 75
Camphor.	1 25
Gum Arabic.	42 00
Liquorice Paste.	22 25
Salt Soda.	5 0
Feathers—per lb.	24 26
Flour, Mehl &c.	4 25
County.	1 80
Flour, City Mills.	2 75
Rye.	25 31
Cornmeal, per bushel.	1 00
Fruits.	1 15
Apples, dried, per bushel.	1 15
Peaches, dried, per bushel.	1 00
Almonds, a. s. per lb.	15 15
Raisins, A. S. per box.	2 57
H.N.C.	2 37
Prunes, per lb.	10 00
Currants, Zante.	14 15
Figs, per drum.	0 09
Lemons, per box.	1 00
Furs & Peltries.	1 00
Buffa, per robe.	20 23
Deer shaves, per lb.	15 20
R-d and Blue, in hair.	5 12 1/2
Grass.	2 00
Beaver.	6 12 1/2
Other, per skin.	2 00
Muskat.	6 12 1/2
Raccoon.	60 7
Wild Cat.	10 10

Fox, grey.	50 9
Minx.	10 9
Beaver, per skin.	1 75 4 2
Macquerel, No. 1, per bb.	14 0 14 50
No. 2.	11 0 11 50
No. 3.	6 50 6 00
Lake Trout.	5 50 5 00
Salmon, per kit.	1 50 2 00
Cod, dry, per box.	1 25 1 50
Herrings, do.	1 25 1 50
Crabs—per bushel.	60 62
Wheat.	65 60
Rye.	33 30
Corn.	33 30
Barley.	30 30
Oats.	28 25
Beans.	118 35
Glaze—per bush.	95 1 00
8 by 10.	2 25 2 75
10 by 12.	3 75 4 25
12 by 13 1/2.	5 00 5 50
Guns—per keg.	5 50 7 00
Dupont's.	6 00 8 00
Latins.	4 00 4 50
Blasting.	12 13
Gunny Bags.	100 00 115 00
Hemp—per 112 lbs.	69 00 77 00
Water, rotted.	
Dew rotted.	
Hides—per lb.	
Dry.	3 1/2
Green.	3 1/2
Salted.	3 1/2
Hops, 1st quality, per lb.	3 1/2
Honey, per gallon.	45 50
Iron, Lehigh and Pittsburgh.	
Common Bar, per lb.	8 44
Band.	5 1/2
Hoar Shoe.	5 1/2
Hoop.	5 1/2
Sheet.	5 1/2
Nail Rods.	7 1/2
Boiler Iron.	7 1/2

An Important Discovery.—A means of instantly stopping a horse when he runs away, has been discovered in France. It is simple. A sudden transition from light to total darkness is the principle. It is conveyed by means of a spring connected with the reins, to cover the horse's eyes. This was done in an instance where the animal was at the top of his speed and the result was that he instantly stopped. The light being suddenly excluded, horses no more rush forward, says the discoverer, without seeing their way, than would a man afflicted with blindness.

A little match-girl, aged about fourteen years, picked up a pocket book in Philadelphia, containing 1000 dollars in bank notes, which had been dropped, but a few minutes before by a merchant named Vickers, from Columbus, Ohio. The girl saw Mr. Vickers some distance off and ran after him, who, upon receiving the book, generously presented her with fifty dollars.

If a cent had been put at compound interest at the commencement of the Christian Era, it would have amounted at the end of the year 1827 to a sum greater than could be obtained in six nations of globes, each equal to our earth in magnitude, and all of solid gold, while the simple interest for the same time would have amounted to a fraction over one dollar. How very lucky that nobody thought of making the investment.

OSPREY.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Andersons Master, will leave St. Louis every Friday at 4 o'clock p.m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a.m. Monday morning and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington and Port Madison Sunday, Tuesday will land at Nauvoo at 6 o'clock a.m. and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday forenoon.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evans' Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to
A. MORRISON, Agent, Nauvoo.
Feb. 27, 1844. no44-1f.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing three several notes given by and to John A. Forgens, dated the 6th day of May 1843, payable as follows, one note for ten dollars payable the first day of November 1843; one for ten dollars payable the first day of December 1843; and one for thirty dollars payable the first day of January 1844, as I have never received any consideration for said notes and shall never pay the same.

ELBRIDGE TUFTS.
Nauvoo, April 20, 1844.

NOTICE.

JOHN MELLIN, who left Nauvoo last fall to meet his wife and family at New Orleans, whom he expected to arrive about that time from England is hereby informed that they are now in Nauvoo and very anxious to hear from them. By desire of his wife.

JANE MELLIN.
Any paper that may copy this above will confer a favor on the subscriber.

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has just received 150,000 feet of pine lumber from Wisconsin, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash.

N. B. Pine lumber of all kinds suitable for the market will be kept on hand during the season.

JOHN BLEAZARD.
April 24th 1844.

MAP OF NAUVOO.

Just received from New York, the long looked for Map of the City of Nauvoo. They can be had at my house, on the corner of Kimball and Granger Streets. Price, mounted and varnished, \$1.25—not mounted, 50 cents.

April 20th 1844. B. Young.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

HAS a suitable building for the manufacturing of woolen clothes, which he will rent to any individual wishing to engage in that business, on reasonable terms; or if preferred, will give employment to a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of woolens, if application is made soon at his residence in Augusta, Iowa Territory.

LEVI MOFFITT.
March 20, 1844. no47-1f.

FIRST RATE CHANCE.

160 ACRES of good LAND to lease from three to five years, half a mile from the Corporation, on the La Harp road.

Require of the Subscriber.
FURAN KIMBALL.
April, 27th, 1844.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MISS H. ELLIS, respectfully invites the Ladies of Nauvoo to call and examine her Assortment of Fashionable and approved style of Bonnets, at moderate prices—Bonnets made to order and altered to the latest Fashion, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their patronage. L. E. states that the proceeds of the Straw Bonnet business are for the benefit of the Relief Society of Nauvoo—all kinds of produce taken in exchange—corner of Water and Main Streets, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.

Second Door River Side.

April 18th.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.

TO NAUVOO, OQUAKA AND ROCK ISLAND. The line, just running Steamer, Lebanon, Geo. V. Hight, Master, will leave St. Louis, for the above and intermediate points, on the Mississippi river, every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock a.m. precisely. Shippers may rely on the punctuality and attention of the Boat and Officers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Arthur Morrison, Nauvoo. March 6, 1844. no45-1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

PROPOSES to sell his large white lot, situated immediately north of the Temple, on lot No. 3, Block No. 9, of Wells addition to the Town Plat of Nauvoo. A good well, stable and other convenient improvements are made or will be. A lot who wish a beautiful situation, and the nearest of any to the Temple, will do well to call and examine said property. Terms low for cash.

FRANCIS M. HIGBEE.

N. B. A perfect title to said property will be given to the purchaser. F. M. H. Jan. 23, 1844. no39-3m.

WANTED.

TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid a good situation. Apply at this office.

TO LET.

\$100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.

Woodland near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above. Jan. 27, 1844. no38-1f.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Joseph Alford, late of Hancock county Ill., deceased, are hereby requested and notified to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said county, on the first Monday in June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for adjustment and allowance and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

ZERAH PULSEPHER, Administrator.

April 4, 1844. no50-1f.

SMITH AND BLACKWOOD,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 69, Main st. St. Louis, Mo.

THIS House was established in St. Louis late in the fall of last year.

The goods are all new, and were purchased in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, previous to the recent advance in prices, and under circumstances certainly as favorable as those of any other mercantile establishment in this city. By the 1st of March, S. & B. will have in store a very large and well assorted stock of sensible dry goods, which will be sold at the lowest price for cash or produce. Country merchants are respectfully invited to call, examine and judge for themselves, before making purchases elsewhere. The following comprises part of our stock:

- 200 bales brown sheetings;
- 30 cases bleached do
- 10 bales brown drills;
- 50 cases Amer. c'n prints;
- 10 cases ginghams;
- 20 bales tickings;
- 10 bales cotton osanburgs;
- 5 do Georgia nankies;
- 25 cases assorted summer stuff;
- 5 do apron checks;
- 8 do blue drills;
- 2 do buffalo cloth;
- 5 do Kentucky jeans;
- 4 do tweeds;
- 2 do mariners' stripes;
- 5 do Glasgow jeans;
- 2 bales Russa dupery;
- 2 do 4 1/2 buraps;
- 1200 doz plain leather hats and hoods,

together with a fine assortment of plain and fig'd black and cold silks; velvets; worsted and silk serges; satin, cold comfort silk; artificial flowers and wrenches; women's, men's and boys' black, white and cold H. S. silk, lisle thread, shawl, cotton and worsted gloves; summer vestings; black and cold cravats; Italian sewing; tailors' twist; damask table cloth; and napkins; brown ribbon; do; daylies; Madras head hkerfs; black and white silk, cotton and worsted hosiery; white skirts; cotton caps; Raworth's, White's and other make pool cotton; linen cambric and silk hkerfs; plaid cambric; linen do; long tan, cambric muslin, &c. No. 1 twilled tapes, cycling and pack pins, silk, satin, lacing, twist, paper and horn cut and vest buttons; pearl shirt do; tailors' canvases; satin points; tall cap and rich bonnet ribbons; gro d'ete, Marcellines vesting, shirt collars, lace edging and inserting, cord, paper cambric, fancy mohair scarfs, silk tassels, gimp braid, Brauch binding vest and coat do, crimped ribbon, cold cord gimp, pavilion gauze, a fine assortment of Florence braid bonnets, and such other articles as are most needed to complete the assortment of a country store.

Feb. 21, 1844—1w 52.

RAN AWAY.

FROM the subscriber, on the 6th inst., David Taylor, an apprenticed boy aged about 16 years. The public are cautioned not to harbor or trust him on any account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE.

Nauvoo, April 7, 1844.

GERMAN BOOKS.

ELDER ORSON HYDE would inform the travelling Elders, both German and English, that he has on hand a quantity of pamphlets written in the German language upon the doctrine and principles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, which he will sell very low at his residence in Nauvoo. April 2, 1844. no49-3w.

REGULAR PACKET.

BETWEEN St. Louis, Nauvoo, Fort Madison, Burlington, Oquaka, Bloomington, Rock Island, Galena, Duquaque, Peotisi, Prairie du Chien, and all intermediate landings.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER,

'MENDOTA.'

(ROBT. A. REILLY, MASTER.)

Will ply, as a regular packet, between the above ports, commencing her trips on the opening of navigation, and being of very high draught, will run throughout the season.

This boat has been built expressly to run on the upper Mississippi; her accommodations, for both Cabin and Deck passengers, are superior. She is also provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent the explosion of boilers.

The officers, and owners, of the 'Mendota,' respectfully assure those who may favor them with their patronage, that every exertion will be used to give satisfaction.

Feb. 27, 1844. no44-3m.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

NEW STORE.

F. MERRYWEATHER would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, to his well selected assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; also a cheap article of Crockery, with many other articles suitable for this market, which are offered at the Cincinnati prices. He will, from time to time, be receiving fresh supplies, and hopes, by the low prices, to secure a part of the public patronage.

At W. Ivins' New Store, on Main Street, where all kinds of Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for goods. N. B. A superior article of Cocoa, an excellent substitute for tea and coffee. March 13, 1844. no46-1f.

JUST LOOK HERE ONCE!

An old Connecticut Pottery away up here in Iowa!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that they have opened a large Red and Brown Ware Manufactory on one mile west of Nashville, Lee county, Iowa Territory; carried on by the best of eastern workmen; where a large assortment of this ware will continually be kept on hand. All bills and orders will be filled on the shortest notice. Dry Goods and Produce will be taken in exchange—cash not refused. Also a good Red Ware Potter wanted.

Moses Martin, MATHEW MORE.

Feb. 21, 1844. no43-30w.

FOR SALE.

A FARM of 160 acres of land about three miles below Nauvoo which will be sold in small quantities to suit purchasers. For terms, enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

STINSON MIDDLETON.

March 27, 1844. no48-3m.

EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE.

GROCKOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

A FARM FOR SALE.

CONSISTING of four hundred and eighty acres, 160 acres of which being good timber. It is situated in the half breed tract, Lee county, Iowa Territory, one mile north of Montrose, and one half mile from the river opposite Nauvoo. One hundred and fifteen acres are under improvement; there is a one-story frame dwelling, a well and stable on the premises. The above farm will be sold cheap, terms easy. For information call at the office of C. L. Higbee, Esq., or at my residence on the above mentioned tract.

J. WARD.
P. S. Missouri land will be taken in exchange for the above farm, by applying soon.

Dec. 20, 1843. no34-1f.

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois, and of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended, ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPFIRE LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Insomnia and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR-MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

J. SNIDER,

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

(22-31.)

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.

For Nauvoo, Fort Madison, Burlington, Oquaka, Bloomington, Davenport, and Rock Island.

The well known and light draught steamer SARAH ANN, E. H. Gleason, master, will run as a regular packet between the above ports, leaving St. Louis every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, m. The accommodations of the Sarah Ann are inferior to no boat on the Upper Mississippi. She is provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of boilers, as well as is attached a fire engine and hose in case of fire. For freight or passage, apply on board.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

prices.

Quartos half Bound plain 1.50

do do do neat 2.00

do do whole bound plain 2.00

do do do do neat 2.50

Octavo full bound plain 1.00

do do do do neat 1.50

do do do do neat 0.75

do do do do extra 1.37

Twelves full bound plain 0.50

do do do do neat 0.50

do do do do neat 0.50

do do do do neat 0.75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1844.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE subscriber believing that such an agency would be an acquisition to the citizens and vicinity of Nauvoo, in assisting those who wish to dispose of, or exchange property, and to those new comers and others, who wish to purchase or exchange property, has been induced to open an office for that purpose, on Main Street, between the Nauvoo Mansion and Parley Street, where he will attend to selling, renting, exchanging, or purchasing property on reasonable terms.

EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

N. B. Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, and other instruments of writing, drawn up in a legal manner.

March 27, 1844. no49-1f.

ALMON HIGBEE.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law. WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. July 4th 1843-1f.

Henderson Circuit Court, Ill., To the June Term, A. D. 1844.

Thomas A. Lyne, vs. Petition for Divorce.

Mersey Lyne.

NOTICE is hereby given to the above named defendant, Mersey Lyne, that a affidavit has been filed in our said Circuit Court, that the said defendant is a non-resident of this State, and that the complainant has filed his bill herein, and that a summons in Chancery has been issued returnable on the first day of the Term thereof, to be held at the court house in Oquaka, on the first Monday of June next, and that unless said defendant shall appear, before the Judge of our said Circuit Court, setting as a Court of Chancery, on the first day of the said Term thereof, and plead, demur, or answer to the complainant's bill her-in filed, the same will be taken as confessed, and a decree will be entered accordingly.

JOHN S. POLLOCK, Clerk.

P. A. Goswix, Sol. for Compl.

Oquaka, April 3d 1844. no40-4w.

GRANT & WATT,

TAILORS,

MAIN STREET, Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All country orders promptly attended to.

FOURTH ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the

steamer AMARANTH,

at LYONS New Brick

Store, on Hotchkiss

street, between Main and

Carlin streets, a splendid

stock of New and Genuine

GOODS, direct from the

City of New York, and

Philadelphia; and now offered

low for cash at wholesale,

and retail. The stock

consists in part as follows:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crock-

ery, Glass, and Hard-ware,

Books and Stationery, Drugs

and Medicines, Paints and

Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Mil-

itary Goods; and a thousand

other articles too numerous to

mention. Those wishing to

make good investments, with

their money will do well to

call at Lyons' cheap cash

store, on Hotchkiss street,

between Main, and Carlin

streets, at the New Brick

Variety Store (sign of the

Lion.)

Nauvoo, Hancock

County Ill.

April 1, 1844—1f.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning Lime, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2—No. 3.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, May 13, 1841.

Whole Number 107

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

JOHN TAYLOR,
Editor and Proprietor.
At the corner of Water and Main Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS.—\$2.00 in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square, one insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor.
(John Taylor.) Post paid, to receive attention.

Agricultural.

From the Massachusetts Ploughman STEPHEN BRINLEY'S FARM.

Not more than thirty miles from the city of Boston you may have noticed a pretty location—a sloping surface inclining to the south-east—the highest point covered with pines, firs, and evergreens. At the foot of the slope, on the slope, on the South, a gentle brook meanders over the washed pebbles, or when more full and generous, it distributes its favors over the green herbage and makes rich a long lawn that yields without culture the winter supplies for a sleek herd of Red Devons and a few cosset sheep.

Mr. Brinley's farm consists of one hundred acres. Eighty of cleared land, ten of wood, and ten of timber land. The twenty acres of forest lie north of his buildings and protect them as well as his fields from the northerly winds. His dwelling-house is not so large as to go without repose, and his barns large enough to hold his fodder and to shelter his stock.

The highway runs nearly east and west and his house is set square with it instead of ranging with a north and south line. As the house stands on the north side of the highway it faces southerly, and you are not tempted in a cold day, to go round to the back side to enter it.

No evergreens are planted on the south side to screen it from the sun in winter—none are admitted there but such trees as are called deciduous, or so named in English to doff their caps as soon as they are found to intercept light and warmth which is wanted in the building in short days. But a belt of trees is flourishing on the west and north sides of the building, bidding defiance to wind and snow, and looking as fresh, through the whole winter, as in June.

The barn and out-houses stand easterly from the dwelling-house and on the same side of the way, leaving the south and southwest breezes a free passage, and full authority to waft the noxious vapors from the sitting rooms, in warm weather, such as accompanies breezes from this quarter. When the winds are north or north-east the effluvia is seldom offensive.

The principal barn has a deep cellar under the whole, but as it stands up well on the sloping land no water stands underneath. The cow-yard is south of the barn and lower than the cellar, sloping enough to shed off all excess of wet. It is a pit on the eastern side where materials are thrown to become impregnated. Thus no ice is made in the yard to endanger the cattle's bones, and no mire-pits are formed to catch and hold fast the shoes of the unwary footman.

A cheap shed runs the whole length of the west side of the yard, and another forms the east side.

The barn cellar is stoned on three sides leaving an opening south. All the cattle lie loose under the barn and stalls; and when one or more requires different feed or treatment they are put in single pens.

Racks are made round, that the cattle may eat on either side without fear, as they will gather around a small stack of hay, not being exposed to be cornered and hooked, but free to fly off in a tangent when a superior node at them.

The cattle have learned their places and there is no more danger from knocking than when they are yarded in summer, the master cattle leaving their favorite stands and keeping them the principal part of the eating hours. Some hay is wasted, as cows hay always will be, in any mode of feeding; but as the yard is never very wet and as straw and the poor kinds of fodder soon accumulate about the circular racks, very little hay that is valuable will be lost, and the poor kinds will be eaten much better, when exposed, or in open racks, than when placed in a close manger before cattle that must either starve or eat in a fixed position—the head confined and the knees worn bare on a hard floor.

The cellar is warmer in cold weather than the sheds, and in the coldest nights the master cattle choose the warmest part of the cellar, that is, the north end, to lie down in, and it sometimes happens that the underlings will choose to lie close beside them and you will find a dozen head lying in a small compass. But in mode, preferring the open sheds to breathe a free air.

Mr. Brinley finds his cattle will eat coarse fodder better when they run loose than when they are tied to a stanchion; that they lie more comfortable, much cleaner; and that the labor of tending them is not half so great; that the milk is

cleaner, and that the manure is much more valuable. For every drop of the urine of the cattle is absorbed by the loam that is carted into the yard and under the barn in autumn. The solid part too is trod down and mixed with the loam instead of freezing and thawing as it will when thrown out at the windows in the usual manner.

The whole cellar is not occupied by the cattle, for the bay for the hay takes 15 feet of it and runs down six feet below the floor. This bay 15 by 40 feet holds six tons below the floor, and as six tons more will fill it only six feet above the floor 12 tons can be pitched into this one bay without a man or a bay to take it away from the cart.

One man goes up from the field with a load of hay and pitches it off without assistance, leaving the others to rake and prepare for the next load. This makes a great saving of labor in the very busiest part of the day, and when there is the greatest danger of loss from showers. The hay in the bay may be levelled down in the morning when all hands are near by, and no lost steps are taken. Under the barn carts can be driven without obstruction, going in on one side and turning about as occasion requires, to carry in loam or to carry out manure. A pump stands a couple of rods from the barn and a trough conducts the water to the trough which stands in the warmest part of the cellar, seldom freezes.

Mr. B. having 50 acres of cleared land, ten of which is natural mowing, and sometimes flooded, he keeps forty more in tillage and mowing. He has two acres of orcharding which he keeps constantly broken up and no cattle or horses are allowed to run in it.

There remains nearly thirty acres of pasture land, most of which he can plough. On these thirty acres he summers 15 cows or cattle of some kind and he keeps half as many hogs as cows. The refuse of his dairy furnishes the principal part of the food for his young hogs, and he fattens his pork with Indian and buckwheat meal, potatoes, &c. He plants two acres of corn and one of potatoes, never planting the same plant more than once before laying it again to grass.

Four acres of his lightest soil are devoted to buckwheat. And as such land is not ploughed till the last of June a green crop of weeds, &c. is always turned under, and he finds he may have an annual harvest of buckwheat with once ploughing and without manuring. But he occasionally sows buckwheat in May and ploughs in the first crop to enrich the land, and then he has time enough to sow again for a harvest.

This course leaves him about 30 acres of upland mowing from which he sometimes gets 60 tons of hay, besides about 12 tons of stock hay on his low ground. Now as he breaks up but about three acres each year his English mowing land would yield him but little if it must rest till its turn came to be planted—it would not come more than once in ten years, and in that time it would be so clogged with grass roots and bound out, as we call it, that it would not yield half a ton to the acre.

To remedy this evil he adopts that branch of the new system which consists in turning over the green sward in August and sowing grass seed at once on the furrow. This saves the exhaustion which is caused by grain crops—saves the expensive operation of tillage—and secures large annual harvests of that most important article in a cold country, the most indispensable item in New England husbandry, a good hay harvest.

Mr. Brinley's cattle look sleek and handsome. If they are not all Devons the have the Devon color and appearance. No filth is found adhering to their sides and flanks, and they may be approached most readily in the yard without subjecting the inspector to a sight of filth and slime.

Mr. B. fattens ten hogs, which weigh, on the average, 4,000 lbs. This, at 6 cents, \$6 per hundred—gives 6 times \$40.—His cows—fifteen—eat him \$340 each—\$600. He sometimes sells from 15 to 25 tons of hay in a year—and this at \$15 per ton—the average price of hay for 30 years past, gives not less than \$300 more.

Mr. Brinley keeps a couple of horses and with these he does the principal part of the labor on his farm; though he occasionally keeps a yoke of oxen, and he sometimes fattens the ox for market. Sometimes he purchases cattle from the country in autumn, keeps them through the year and sells them for beef and keeps a less number of cows.

His four acres of buckwheat give him 80 to 100 bushels of grain, and his two acres of corn yield him, on an average, 120 bushels; and he has his own rye and oats on the three acres of ground that were planted the preceding year. Occasionally he raises wheat instead of rye, for his own use; and generally he makes it a rule to buy nothing which he can raise on his own farm—so that whether prices are high or low he is not affected except in regard to the surplus which he has for sale.

From his orchard he realizes a profit. Sometimes he sells 200 barrels; and whether apples are plenty or scarce the net income is not so much varied as the quantity of fruit. He thinks he averages not much less than \$100, for his apples. These four items give him on the average from 12 to \$1300 worth for sale. Then his family is supported besides from the same farm, and supplied not only with all kinds of necessaries but with numerous luxuries. These are, honey from his bees, peaches, pears, quinces, currants, raspberries, strawberries, cherries, in their season, and grapes of various kinds that give him a great supply from the first of September to the first of November.

Then he has a pair of horses to travel with either in a wagon or in a family carriage and he has always leisure enough excepting only in July when his hay harvest presses. This whole farm is carried on by the labor of one hired man through ten months of the year—one more in July and a lad of a dozen years of age; and the owner is not under the necessity of laboring more than half the time. There is no crowd of work except in hay time.

In winter he needs but little help, for when at home he chooses to feed his own cattle by throwing their hay into the racks; and one of his horses pumps all the water for his stock by means of a fixed horse power, the cost of which was less than \$20. The same horse, at the same time, and in the same gear, may turn a grindstone, an auger, a churn and a washing machine. The churning and the washing are done on Monday morning.

For the Neighbor.

MR. EDITOR:—

Dear Sir, I hope you will not consider me an intruder to again offer a few thoughts on the subject of politics connected with other matters. I had long since become so much disgusted with the party strife that prevailed in the political world, division, hatred, envy, and low cunning of political demagogues, that I had determined never to enter again into the political arena; but sir, circumstances alter cases. The wonderful change that has taken place in the form of our government, or rather the great want of moral integrity and firmness, on the part of the chief magistrate to administer the laws, made it the duty of all citizens of this Republic, to institute an enquiry for this cause. It does not require more than prophetic discernment to clearly discover the fact, that our government is threatened with dissolution on every side. The constitution is good, framed by honest men, patriots; and has been strictly adhered to, until within the last seven years.

When I reflect upon the violation since that time, of our venerated constitution, I am reminded of the Frenchman with his horse. After he had loaded his horse as much as he could well stand under, being still desirous to carry more, he says to his horse, "if you can bear that you can bear this." And on he piled an additional weight. "Now if you bear that too, you can bear a seyerer." So pile upon pile went on, until snap went the horse's back; and the poor animal that had rendered such important services was now rendered useless, by the avarice of an ignorant master. Truly sir, this is a fair sample of the situation of our present American constitution. Violation after violation has been tolerated and winked at by our chief rulers, until the God of Heaven will not bear with such vile pretenders longer. Some men you know, are wonderful sticklers for the constitution where their own personal interest would not be advanced by other views. There are some also, who are determined if they cannot be head, they will not be at all. Striking instances, is now presented in our midst; and demonstrative evidences of the fact, is presented before our eyes every day.

Andrew Jackson was considered by all republicans I believe, to be the standard of democracy, uncompromisingly the "defender of a man's rights." But he saw the pending storm that lowered, and hovered over his beloved country, and when he retired from the arduous duties of Chief Magistrate, the choice what he considered the least evil, of the multiplied disasters that was presented.

Martin had about this time found out that he was a "beast or quadruped," and pledged himself to eternal fidelity. Although he had ever been doing from point to point, yet he was considered by far, preferable to "that old con," not Gen. Harrison. However we soon see Matty whisking and frisking round and round, and established a wretched precedent. When the delegates of fifteen thousand free American citizens, represented their sufferings, and the wrong they had received from the citizens of one of the states of this confederacy contrary to law and justice, he said "Gentlemen your cause is good but I can do nothing for you."

That august body the Congress of the United States was memorialized but in vain. The orphan's cry, the widow's

moan, was a subject of minor importance with them; when the most trifling subject would occupy that whole body for weeks together. It is due to European Monarchs to say, that had the grievances of their subjects been made known in such manner, the mobbers would have lost their heads. America is known a far off, as the land of "Equal Rights and religious toleration." Yet our constitution would admit of the robbing, mobbing, ravishing, murdering, and driving, fifteen thousand defenceless citizens, and soon we saw what followed. "If it could bear that," it could bear well, to join sword and purse. The most abominable usurpation; Sub Treasury, and Standing Army of immense magnitude; all subject to the entire control of the President. So now if we vote for the aspiring magician, we vote for a sub-treasury, and a standing army. And if we vote for Henry Clay, in casting our vote we say by that act that we approve of the fifty million manacle of speculation, and other measures fully as prejudicial to the welfare of our country's prosperity. I will show you, sir, that Martin Van Buren has apostatized and denied the faith, it indeed he ever was a democrat. Democracy consists in carrying out certain principles laid down by the constitution, to defend all citizens against oppression, murder, rape, robbery, &c. &c. Andrew Jackson left us when he retired from public life, "A great people prosperous and happy, in the full enjoyment of liberty and peace, honored and respected by every nation of the world." Sir every man who is acquainted with Andrew Jackson's straight forward course in administering the laws of this government, well knows that we as a people never would have suffered such wrongs under his administration, as we have under Van Buren, while yet we were imploring him for redress. And now we may expect nothing else but the extermination of two or three hundred thousand free born American citizens, if he is re-elected. I said sir, he had found out that there was a beast or quadruped, I had reference to the story of the bat and mole. Esop of ancient history informs us also, that the first Anglo-Saxon king was enticed by the voice of a stud horse, and truly this is worthy of comparison with the administration of beast politics, and the exercise of beast religion. I mean sir, that politics, and that religion, in a free government that sanctions the shedding of innocent blood. The election of this imperial officer, took place about the time of the establishment of the Popedom in Europe; a powerful reformation however has taken place since, in the United Kingdoms, and comes quietly an abhorrence and detestation of blood-shedding religion. An English tea-totalist came here last year, and endeavored to establish a society. One of our brethren responded to his call on the citizens and said, "surely the gentleman does not understand the nature of our laws, and the equality of our rights, or he never would have expected to establish societies of such contracted privileges here in a land of liberty. Here comes a damper. He rose and replied, "If the murdering and driving free American citizens, on account of their religious principles, as has been the case with you, and that under executive sanction; if this is equal rights; democracy! God deliver us from such democracy! such tyrants in Old England would have lost their heads. Under those circumstances who would not exclaim thrice happy England! Sir, the reason I have taken the liberty to say, "beast politics and beast religion," is that our government has stigmatized herself, has become a proverb among other nations, "Ah sir, it has been the bloody reign of Van Buren." If he denies it, I ask why he sanctions it, why he has again entered into a covenant with death? To exterminate hundreds of thousands of American citizens, because forsooth it is well pleasing to "that father Lucifer."

I will recollect that my friend Major Peyton of Tennessee, declared in a public speech at Gainesborough, that Van Buren had associated himself with Catholic usurpers; that he might gain their votes. I therefore declare that I consider him an "apostate," has denied the faith, and endeavored to establish himself a monarch, with absolute authority; in possession of the purse and sword of this great nation. Then weal for the favored few of the favored party, and woe to the many of the devoted people; farewell liberty and peace. Behold and see, ye noble sons of our veteran fathers of '76, who divorced themselves from monarchy. Yet Van Buren has cunningly sought to bind on the shackles of despotism, with a triple cord, and that he might fairly conceal his purposes until fully consummated, entered on the duties of his office as President, with solemn protestations of fidelity. Sealed on his sacred cushion attended by a train of moral servants, to the seas of Columbia he declared,

"For myself I desire to declare that the principles that will govern me, in the high duty to which my country calls me, is a strict adherence to the spirit and letter of the constitution, as it was designed by those who framed it." We present an aggregate of humankind prosperity surely not elsewhere to be found. Half a century teeming with extraordinary events, has elsewhere produced astonishing results; has passed along but, on our institution has left no injurious marks. From a small community, we have risen to a people powerful in numbers, and in strength, but with our numbers has gone hand in hand, the progress of just principles. The privileges both civil and religious, of the humblest individual, are still sacredly protected at home. Neither masses of the people, nor sections of the country, have been swerved from their devotion to the bond of union, and the principles it has made sacred. It will ever be thus! How ardently he has endeavored to cover up his designs to entwine around the sons of liberty, those same cords of despotism, and principles of Monarchy, from which our fathers had previously liberated themselves at so great a price; "I repose with unwavering reliance on the patriotism, intelligence, and kindness of a people, who never yet deserted a public servant honestly laboring in their cause." But republican America ever vigilant, soon discovered that all those declarations were sheer hypocrisy. Tennessee, my native state for one, had before encountered deceptions and soon discovered the cheat. I must here give a short account of the early history of that state for the purpose of elucidating the idea more clearly. In this reminiscence, I shall only stir up the pure minds of your readers, by way of your remembrance, but twice is not too often, to tell a good story, which by the bye, is a matter of fact; particularly if it is rehearsed on suitable occasions. That portion of the state now called East Tennessee, then known as the "State of Franklin," and since, I learn is contemplated to be considered the non-slave holding state of Franklin. There were sub-treasurers it seems, in those days of his infancy, and they suffered them, in consequence of this provision of the law. This circumstance cured that people of sub-treasury fever. The law was such, that in their poverty they enacted, that the Governor, chief Justice, and some other of the principal officers, were to be paid for their services, in deer skins, while other inferior officers were to be paid off in less change. Racoon skins were therefore, the established currency to pay off the inferior officers well sir, you know, that the large fish always live on the minnows. Yet all at that day professed to be good Democrats, and good Whigs; though all is not good that shines, but often when it is brought to the test a spurious amalgam is detected. A little leaveneth the whole lump. All considered that the taxes might safely remain in the hands of the collectors, (sub-treasurers) until wanting for disbursement. The taxes were therefore fairly collected in skins and peltry, as printed out by the law; but the collectors as report says, procured the requisite number of Opossum skins for a paltry sum, then went to work cut the tails off the Opossum skins, and sewed them on to the Opossum skins, paid off the unsuspecting treasurer, and then sold the Opossum skins to the haters.

A complete Swartwout and Price capor. This I presume the circumstance which give rise to the long story of Doctor Duncan, of Ohio, respecting "that old con"; but he has given it an improper coloring, as I before stated. He did not tell us the fact, that the President's conscience alone is concerned in the execution of the law. Assuming the attitude of a Sovereign! Exercising the whole legislative, and executive power of the Government. The people will, and he vetoes, for Tyler, follows in the wake. One man is the government.

Freedom from the restraint of civil laws! Some in the days of yore, have commanded the lives and fortunes of their subjects by the thousand with arbitrary power; and although the President to a certain extent, exercises the same power and authority; yet we are told that he is the only true friend to his country; and by the grace of God, defender of the faith, and the laws; but not the lives and property of the people. But for the sake of popularity, can be made the favored instrument in the hands of Satan's engines of extending his executive influence to exterminate sins of God; those very persons whom with others, he has sworn to protect. One more sentence, I will insert from his inaugural.

"His thoughtful framers of our Constitution legislated for our country as they found it."

ter of the constitution, as it was designed by those who framed it.

We present an aggregate of humankind prosperity surely not elsewhere to be found. Half a century teeming with extraordinary events, has elsewhere produced astonishing results; has passed along but, on our institution has left no injurious marks. From a small community, we have risen to a people powerful in numbers, and in strength, but with our numbers has gone hand in hand, the progress of just principles. The privileges both civil and religious, of the humblest individual, are still sacredly protected at home.

Neither masses of the people, nor sections of the country, have been swerved from their devotion to the bond of union, and the principles it has made sacred. It will ever be thus!

How ardently he has endeavored to cover up his designs to entwine around the sons of liberty, those same cords of despotism, and principles of Monarchy, from which our fathers had previously liberated themselves at so great a price;

"I repose with unwavering reliance on the patriotism, intelligence, and kindness of a people, who never yet deserted a public servant honestly laboring in their cause."

But republican America ever vigilant, soon discovered that all those declarations were sheer hypocrisy. Tennessee, my native state for one, had before encountered deceptions and soon discovered the cheat. I must here give a short account of the early history of that state for the purpose of elucidating the idea more clearly. In this reminiscence, I shall only stir up the pure minds of your readers, by way of your remembrance, but twice is not too often, to tell a good story, which by the bye, is a matter of fact; particularly if it is rehearsed on suitable occasions. That portion of the state now called East Tennessee, then known as the "State of Franklin," and since, I learn is contemplated to be considered the non-slave holding state of Franklin. There were sub-treasurers it seems, in those days of his infancy, and they suffered them, in consequence of this provision of the law. This circumstance cured that people of sub-treasury fever. The law was such, that in their poverty they enacted, that the Governor, chief Justice, and some other of the principal officers, were to be paid for their services, in deer skins, while other inferior officers were to be paid off in less change. Racoon skins were therefore, the established currency to pay off the inferior officers well sir, you know, that the large fish always live on the minnows. Yet all at that day professed to be good Democrats, and good Whigs; though all is not good that shines, but often when it is brought to the test a spurious amalgam is detected. A little leaveneth the whole lump. All considered that the taxes might safely remain in the hands of the collectors, (sub-treasurers) until wanting for disbursement. The taxes were therefore fairly collected in skins and peltry, as printed out by the law; but the collectors as report says, procured the requisite number of Opossum skins for a paltry sum, then went to work cut the tails off the Opossum skins, and sewed them on to the Opossum skins, paid off the unsuspecting treasurer, and then sold the Opossum skins to the haters.

A complete Swartwout and Price capor. This I presume the circumstance which give rise to the long story of Doctor Duncan, of Ohio, respecting "that old con"; but he has given it an improper coloring, as I before stated. He did not tell us the fact, that the President's conscience alone is concerned in the execution of the law. Assuming the attitude of a Sovereign! Exercising the whole legislative, and executive power of the Government. The people will, and he vetoes, for Tyler, follows in the wake. One man is the government.

Freedom from the restraint of civil laws! Some in the days of yore, have commanded the lives and fortunes of their subjects by the thousand with arbitrary power; and although the President to a certain extent, exercises the same power and authority; yet we are told that he is the only true friend to his country; and by the grace of God, defender of the faith, and the laws; but not the lives and property of the people. But for the sake of popularity, can be made the favored instrument in the hands of Satan's engines of extending his executive influence to exterminate sins of God; those very persons whom with others, he has sworn to protect. One more sentence, I will insert from his inaugural.

"His thoughtful framers of our Constitution legislated for our country as they found it."

So the thoughtful people have legislated on his administration, as they found it; weighed him in the balance of justice, and found him wanting. He is married in the hands of his voters! So they will have to throw him into the wheel again, and make something else of him besides "President!" For the present we will pass on, and take a view of the other matters as connected with the present interest

ing crisis in our country's history, and the pending canvass.

When the Numidian King was carried captive to Rome, and saw the corruptions of her citizens; he returned from the city with contempt and said, "give me wealth and I will buy up the whole Republic!"

The word *Politics*, was originally used to convey an understanding of some pleasing sensation to the mind, but now completely a combination of ideas.

Religious—persecuting—politics!

Power—getting—politics; and money—making politics. We have some of those wonderful Politicians in Nauvoo, as well as elsewhere. It is said there was silence in heaven once for the space of half an hour. I presume to say, that there was not a creature, there that like a young crow, was more gab than brains; body, feathers, and all. But to return.

A grateful country writhing under the goadings and lashings of a profligate self-willed administration, have turned their eyes on the Prophet of the last days, as the only individual who can possibly re-establish union, and save the country from utter ruin. I for one hail the announcement of his name with joy, as the harbinger of peace, and safety. He fills to the latter the democratic test. "Honest and capable."

Truly, General Smith, and those cons need with him by ties stronger than death; do all labor more or less under severe pecuniary embarrassments.

Therefore it might be expected by many that we could not effect any thing, as all the offices of distinction is now procured with gold! but all who depend on gold for exaltation, should go and learn a prophetic lesson from the Bible. When Simon the Sorcerer, saw that through the laying on of the Apostle's hands the Holy Ghost was given, he offered them money; but Peter said, "thy money perish with thee because thou hast thought that the gift of God may be purchased with money; thou hast neither part nor lot in this matter." The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof. He rules the storm and controuls the boisterous winds; and we go forth in the name of the mighty God of Israel.

As say some, Henry Clay is justly entitled to the preference, he has been a public servant, and stood by the country's interest.

I say nay, I will offer two reasons, and the third will I not withhold, why Henry Clay has not the preference. He has some twenty years been standing in direct opposition, if my memory serves me right, to him whom "all Asia and the world, south Carolina and Louisiana, acknowledge to be the standard of Democracy."

We will soon examine a few items in the last farrowed Address of Andrew Jackson to his confiding countrymen.

My father was a regular soldier during the last war, conducted by Jackson as commander in chief, which you have before learned. During his service at N. Orleans, he was detailed from his country's service by Col. Butler, Adjutant General of the Southern Army, for his clerk, and in that capacity served General Jackson, being one of his household.

There he was fully instructed in, and taught the true principles of democracy; and although I never saw my father afterwards. Yet I was taught the true principles of democracy by my surviving friends; and early contracted a love of country, and a zealous disposition to advance with my might each of her interests. I have always supported Jackson's pretensions to office, but never for Van Buren, only when his name was associated with Jackson.

So it may be said of Tennessee, from her earliest pioneers, to that of her last grown-up youth. In examining his history we see him crossing the Alleghany, a beardless stranger, with knapsack and rifle, no power or patronage to recommend him to the friendship of burlesque fathers, only, a congenial spirit. They received him with open arms, and thus conferred upon him every office known to their constitution and laws that he desired. Their sons have stood by him in every crisis, in every struggle, in every peril. Retrospect the high way of his fame, and sure there will be the bones of a Tennesseean found mouldering on every field of his glory; and sir, he is, and ever will be grateful for those preferences. With the affection of a father, in his last blessing to his beloved children, he bids adieu, and consoles us on the happy and prosperous condition of this country, while frankly and candidly he bequeaths his valuable instructions and advice; declaring us to be a happy and prosperous people; then adds:

"Our Constitution is no longer a doubtful experiment; but at the end of nearly half a century, we find it has preserved unimpaired the liberties of the people, secured the rights of property, and our country has improved and is flourishing beyond any former example in the history of nations."

Actuated by a sincere desire to do justice to every nation, and to preserve the blessings of peace, our intercourse with them has been conducted on the

part of this government, in the spirit of frankness.

"Difficulties of old standing have been surmounted by friendly discussion, and the mutual desire to be just and the claims of our citizens which had been long withheld, have at length been acknowledged and adjusted."

"In the union of these states, there is a sure foundation for the hopes of freedom, and for the happiness of the people. At every hazard, and by every sacrifice this Union must be preserved."

If the Union is once severed, the line of separation will grow wider and wider, and the controversies which are now debated, and settled in the halls of legislation, will then be tried in fields of battle, and be determined by the sword.

Neither should you deceive yourselves with the hope, that the first line of separation would be the permanent one.

"The first line of separation would not last for a single century; new fragments would be torn off, and new leaders would spring up, and this great and glorious republic, would be broken into a multitude of petty states; without commerce, without credit, jealous of one another, armed for mutual aggressions, and loaded with taxes to pay armies, leaders, &c."

"No citizen whatever, who loves his country would in any case whatever resort to forcible resistance unless he clearly saw the time had come, when a free man should prefer death to submission, for if such a struggle is once begun, and the citizens of one section of the country are arrayed in arms against those of another in doubtful conflict, let the battle result as it may, there will be an end of the Union and with it an end to the hopes of freedom."

"No free government can stand without virtue in the people, and a lofty spirit of patriotism."

"Justice full and ample justice, to every portion of the United States, should be the ruling principle of every free man, and should guide the deliberations of every public body, whether it be state or national."

"It would cease to be a government, and unworthy of the name if it had not power to enforce its own laws, within its own sphere of action."

Here sir, is democracy; then who will say that Van Buren has not departed the faith?

"But Sir we have a man who will carry out the principles of democracy to the very letter. He is that the God of Heaven designs to save this nation from destruction, and preserve the constitution."

The best men have always been the most persecuted. Remove the cause of this Union and the government will be broken up in an instant.

Ambitious aspirants wish to put down the rule and authority that God has established, taking the dignity and honor to themselves, to be divided among them but soon this bloody minds of men would be stirred, but England could not brook the double sway of Hal and Shakespeare."

So America cannot, will not bear the sway of petty tyrants.

All the world who are acquainted with General Smith, can bear testimony to the fact, that his humanity, is only equalled by his courage. At any one, I heard a good man say that he deserved to have his head placed under the guillotine.

So it was said of Andrew Jackson in Congress 1834: that for such deeds as he had done, the subjects of a King, would have chopped his head off. Indeed it is lamentably true that men who are accounted men of honor, and have an elevated standing in society, decide like Solomon's fool, and disseminate the seeds of discord and falsehood among persons who would otherwise be friendly disposed.

And although the Constitution of our Republic guarantees to every man the right to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of his own conscience; and we have so many denominations of professed Christians who are protected by law, as was the case, when Jesus made his first advent into the world, yet *mirabile dictu*, so soon as the Lord God has sent a servant to prune his vineyard for the last time; Bani is invoked, and his priests under the most solemn pretensions of sanctity, let loose their battery a perfect sluice of persecution and falsehood, good God good devil. At all hazards we must put down this sect of the Nazirinos, for our craft depends all our gain, so wonderfully religious cannot by any means permit a Mormon to stay in their houses, or give them a bit of bread to alleviate hunger, in the midst of plenty, so that our brethren, have passed days together without a morsel to eat, or a shelter to cover them from the storm, among shouting Christians; though they travel from house to house. The only comfort they get, from the self righteous sects of the day, is to have every abominable falsehood stated about them by Christian Priests.

Every sentiment of honor and principle of justice must be extinct in the bosom of that man, who under shadow of truth, and particularly of sanctity, would be guilty of disseminating a report, to affect the private, political, or religious character, of any individual, who is unknown to them, only from lying rumors.

Our form of Government purports to be such as to protect sacred every individual's person and character. And evidently that species of government is best, and its citizens most virtuous who looks on an injury done to an individual, as an injury done to the whole family, our common country. Of what value sir would be a good name, if its possessor is to be assailed and condemned without an opportunity of being heard?

Our doctrine is "principles," and it is shown this doctrine is disregarded, or annihilated, which is nearly the case at present, then a dissolution of our political fabric, will speedily follow. It is truly to be regretted that men are so void of principles as to give credit to every liar that goes the rounds with a budget of slander to peddle out. Some men declare that they do believe this, that, and the other, merely because some hireling priest has made the statement. This sir is just the way they believe the bible.

Satan was so much determined to rule in heaven, that he instigated rebellion there. This is not the sectarian heaven, as a matter of course, for this is within "the bounds of time and space." The case is plain that men do not believe half they say they do, but make a pretext of certain-falsities, in order to justify themselves in a course of abuse to others; let it down for certain that when I see, or hear of a man or set of men mobbing, or mistreating others on account of their religion or politics, that this very same posse is descended from the torments of 776, for our fathers on this account framed the constitution, and many died in the contest maintaining it. But says the irreligious libertine, we must put down every thing that is calculated to enlighten and instruct the people. Even if they have no better excuse than the murderer who shot the Indian. Though the case is just as plain. The Indian was climbing a tree and was then shot by a white man. His companion enquired of the white man why he shot his friend; the reply was I took him for a bear. Well said the Indian, white man, shoot Indian upon a tree with red leggings on for a bear. Well I'm done. So sir, if there is any democracy, or any of the principles of our Whig fathers of '76 in this course I'm done.

Not so, but a desire to uproot this government, spread devastation, and drench this happy land in blood. Both fowl and beast. Slay the Prophets and Saints, under the feigned, empty name Democracy. Such democracy remains in the bosom of the Jackdaw, who became tired of his old associates, and took it into his head to be cock of the walk. On a time there was to be a meeting of all the principal grandees of the feathered tribe; and the conceited jackdaw took it into his head to be quite superior to those his equals, that he was accustomed to associate with. Accordingly he obtained a suit from a peacock in a neighbouring farm yard. Soon he divested himself of his own familiar dress drew on his borrowed one, and away to the grand gala he went.

Prompted to the highest pitch by pride and ambition, with the fondest hopes of petulant exultation, imagination soaring high, soon he appeared in the grand auto-de-fe in shining attire. He strutted side by side of the presiding officer, like some I have seen never satisfied unless they are side by side with those in the uppermost seats. Things all went on well until the new-made creature became so much excited, that in an ecstasy he began the old chatter. When his counterfeited was detected; and out he was hissed with thumps and kicks. He after awhile returned to his old companion, but they would have nothing to do with him at all; so he wandered a vagabond that neither house or party regarded, more than a Jew does a pig. A fair sample of things in our midst.

You know, sir, that magic has many mysteries connected with it. There is a power after awhile to be exercised sufficient to bring fire down from heaven, in the presence of men to deceive them.

Alas! a as I who can but see it now? The magicians of Egypt could do great things, but the rod of Moses did more. A clergyman lecturing his audience, was strenuously impressing on them to follow after the good old way of the Fathers. A man present, eyed him closely as he proceeded, and said, I like thee grand fathers Peter and Paul best. Still he continued his discourse, and said, brethren, I tell you these new things will not do. The scriptures are a mystery, and he that does not believe they are, does not believe them at all. God is without body, parts, or passions, and he dwells away beyond the bounds of time and space, on the tip top of the topless throne! Ho massa, says an old negro, present, why, he no misty! I tant no God 'all, he dwells no whar, nor can't be home. So now sir, you see that an untutored African could offer better reasons than the hireling priesthood of the age. Surely then, the learned priests may lay down their spectacles, when we through the power of God, declare the truth to them.

For now I speak, and Jesus reigns; We'll praise the Lord in higher strains. There is however one difficulty in the present age of learning and refinement. They are so imaginary, they receive a great many revelations from some source or other; so that they know a great deal more about our doctrine, and us as a people, than we know ourselves.

Religionists and politicians alike know all about us; we are imposters and a set of moral slaves; ready to be used by our leader, for any the vilest purposes. This is the statement of the priests in particular. "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." Truly their hearts are so full of adultery, murder and robbery, that they see nothing in any other light. They know it before they have learned any thing about it from those who are enquired, therefore it must be a revelation sent from the devil. "The wise decide before they hear! No Sir a man said it was a fool who decided a matter before he heard it.

Solomon was blessed above all men, with wisdom, knowledge and understanding, and that he might be capable in righteousness to judge of a matter, when he first heard the evidence. The wise men of the present age decide, but never

want to hear the evidence. A reverend self-styled orthodox clergyman, exalting himself above his equals, was contending in a very zealous manner with a Campbellite lady, on the necessity of being born again. The lady denied any thing like a spiritual birth, of which we could have a certain knowledge, but finally agreed, that it was necessary to be born of water. Her little son, sat listening with the greatest attention to the argument. Soon he began to cry, the fond mother enquired what was the matter, my son? After some hesitation the little urchin replied, Ma, I don't want to be born again, for who knows, but I might then be a gal.

It is just so with all the learned of the age, they cannot agree to be born again, for if they did, they might have to yield obedience to the requirements of heaven; and some body would then be sure to persecute, mock and revile them.

Why is Campbellism, so much like the carved head, that the wolfes saw in the cook shop?

Because it has so pretty an outside, while within it has neither brains, soul, or spirit.

Why was John Calvin, so much worse than a butcher?

Because he burnt Michael Servetus, at the Calvinistic religious stake!

Why were Calvin's followers in New England determined to shed the blood of all who dared dissent from their dogmas?

Because Calvin breathed into them the breath of life, and brought them into existence.

Why are all the world disposed to persecute the saints?

It is only those who are influenced, by a spirit contrary to the principles of justice and honor.

The great excellence of some noted men consists in defamation and detracting from the real worth or character of others; and then they single out the best man on earth. Being themselves "whited sepulchres," full of rottenness and blackness; dyed in the world like the loafer, have the means always at hand to black their boots; need only to rub them against their own character.

I promised to give my reasons why Henry Clay is not to have any preference above others as to a claim for the Presidency.

First, for some twenty years he has been battling in opposition to him, who was acknowledged the "Standard of democracy." Second, it seems that he positively refuses to make his principle of politics public, and I think Whigs should learn a useful lesson from the experience of 1840 in electing John Tyler. And thirdly, the greatest objection is, that if he is elected, some three to five hundred thousand free born American citizens, must drag out a miserable existence under persecution and tyranny; or pull up stakes and go to Oregon, and there set up a government of their own, by his Majesty's royal permission.

The devil offered Jesus a great expanse of country, "all the glories of the world," if he would fall down and worship him, when indeed the dusky inhabitant of hell had not a foot to give.

So now, sir, we plainly see that there is but one alternative left the people of the United States, to save their country from utter destruction. That is to elect a man to the first office in their gift. The Presidency of the United States, who ever has been true to his trust, under the most trying circumstances, that mortal man ever encountered in this generation, on American soil. In perils and dangers, in prosperity and adversity, with undeviating perseverance, is onward in his course, steady and firm. Such a man is our worthy countryman, Gen. Smith. And sir, without fear of contradiction on the score of truth, with every confidence, I can say, that all honorable men resemble Joseph Smith; therefore it is necessary, it is due to justice and humanity, for every man who considers himself to be an honorable, and honest man to search diligently, and enquire carefully into the character of Gen. Smith, before they attempt to cast any aspersions on his character. As a friend to justice I would advise all men to imitate him in two things, at least. "Let all the ends they aim at be the good of their country." And be sure never to cower down under oppression, and tyranny, to fall in any great undertaking.

Those of his enemies who have been longest and best acquainted with him and his history, already believe that he will be President; for say they, "I never know him fail of any thing he ever undertook; the Lord surely is with him." These are truly wonderful concessions for those who do not believe in a God at all. Thus you see sir, that they indirectly acknowledge, that he is more worthy than all the other candidates together. Thus it has quite unexpectedly been the case, with honorable men who have only been guided by vague rumor, when they saw and heard for themselves, they have been perfectly satisfied. Of the many thousands of visitors that come to this place every year, very few go away with the same impressions on their minds, as they come with. They behold in the Prophet every virtue and accomplishment desirable to render a whole world of mankind comfortable and happy. He is cheerful and lively; brave and affectionate. Tendency and kindness seem to pervade every heart around him. He has no horns or hoofs, as the quadruped that, by his key-up voice, granted the palm, and gave the preference to the first Anglo-Saxon king. Eats, sleeps and wears the same kind of apparel, eats the same kind of food as other great men. Loves his friends and pities his enemies. And finally I can of a truth say, humanity and philanthropy are the predominant characteristics of this great man whom the Lord delights to honor. Come all the world, come every honest man, see and hear for yourselves. Then you will find a greater man than him whom the Queen of Sheba visited to hear his wisdom.

To all who love their country in truth I would say, the maxim of the old story's wife would be profitably observed. At one extreme dark period of the Revolution, after many of the half-starved soldiers, had become disheartened and retired from the service. Gen. Marston's and Col. Harry's noble, daring souls being yet unsubdued, choosing death rather than dishonorable submission, gathered up their effects and the two set out alone for the interior of the country, on the almost hopeless undertaking as a last struggle to reinforce their little Spartan band of Continentals, that they might renew the conflict. One night after dark, while the rain was falling in torrents, they arrived at an inn. They called and soon a lighted taper, hove in view. As soon as the old man holding it discovered their regimentals, he began to make excuses and objected to taking them in. After many words he was just going to turn them off, when his angelic wife and daughter stepped out and said he could take them in, and should do so; and reminded him that the war had not yet terminated, nor was it known what would be the issue, for Washington was yet in the field, and it was well to have a friend at court. The Presidential contest is terminated, Joseph Smith is yet in the field; if elected he will keep his pledge, which is to administer the laws in justice to all concerned. What the people wills he will sanction; then all honest men will have a friend at court. To elect Van Buren is to sanction the Sub-treasury and standing army. To elect Clay would be for America to humble herself. But to elect Gen. Smith would be to re-establish union, extend our commerce and again become a happy people.

With the highest regard, yours, A. YOUNG.

characteristics of this great man whom the Lord delights to honor. Come all the world, come every honest man, see and hear for yourselves. Then you will find a greater man than him whom the Queen of Sheba visited to hear his wisdom.

To all who love their country in truth I would say, the maxim of the old story's wife would be profitably observed. At one extreme dark period of the Revolution, after many of the half-starved soldiers, had become disheartened and retired from the service. Gen. Marston's and Col. Harry's noble, daring souls being yet unsubdued, choosing death rather than dishonorable submission, gathered up their effects and the two set out alone for the interior of the country, on the almost hopeless undertaking as a last struggle to reinforce their little Spartan band of Continentals, that they might renew the conflict. One night after dark, while the rain was falling in torrents, they arrived at an inn. They called and soon a lighted taper, hove in view. As soon as the old man holding it discovered their regimentals, he began to make excuses and objected to taking them in. After many words he was just going to turn them off, when his angelic wife and daughter stepped out and said he could take them in, and should do so; and reminded him that the war had not yet terminated, nor was it known what would be the issue, for Washington was yet in the field, and it was well to have a friend at court. The Presidential contest is terminated, Joseph Smith is yet in the field; if elected he will keep his pledge, which is to administer the laws in justice to all concerned. What the people wills he will sanction; then all honest men will have a friend at court. To elect Van Buren is to sanction the Sub-treasury and standing army. To elect Clay would be for America to humble herself. But to elect Gen. Smith would be to re-establish union, extend our commerce and again become a happy people.

With the highest regard, yours, A. YOUNG.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. JOSEPH SMITH,
NAUVOO, ILLINOIS.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

Our friends must not forget the 17th inst. This is the time set apart for holding our State Convention, in this city, for nominating electors, for this State. Let the friends of Gen. Smith not be derelict in the performance of their duty. Many important questions, involving the election of Gen. Smith, are expected to be laid before the people upon that occasion, highly necessary to be understood. Come to the rescue. Rally around the standard of freedom which Gen. Smith has raised, battle for liberty side by side with this patriot enter the political campaign, determined by all honorable means, to throw off the great burthen of corruption under which our beloved country groans, and victory will be the reward of our exertions. Every friend to the triumph of Gen. Smith should be vigilant;—vigilance is the price of liberty;—and use every exertion to secure his success. Delay not a moment—the time is short—what remains to be done must be done quickly.

RIOTS IN CONGRESS.

From our recent accounts from Congress, it seems that some of the members of that honorable body are prepared for any and every thing but legislating for the good of the country. Clamor, ungovernable ebullitions of passion, boisterous debates on threadbare and isolated topics, brigadoons and blackguardism, to aggroess their minds, while things that are of vital interest to the welfare of our country, are thrown aside as things of nought. The eschequetry of our nation's dignity has been stained by two recent riots in the highest deliberative council of the American Republic. Upon both occasions, fights, profane swearing and language the most ridiculous and abusive, was freely indulged in, and a general melee desecrated the halls of the Capitol.

Here follows a couple of extracts from the New York Herald, of the 27th ult. "CONGRESS—RIOT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES."

Our accounts from Washington are of the most painful and disgraceful character. It seems that on Tuesday morning, in a debate involving the opinions of Mr. Clay on the tariff, a quarrel took place between two of the members, which increased in a few seconds to a regular row, or miniature riot, in which blows and bad language were exchanged with great liberality, within the bar of the House, and during one of its regular sittings.

Such conduct, on any pretence whatever, is utterly disgraceful to the House of Representatives—to the present Congress—to the nation at large—to the very age and time of day. It can only be paralleled in the British House of Commons, or in a less enlightened—less moral—less intelligent than the present in all that confers dignity on human nature.

A full account from various sources, of these disgraceful scenes, will be found under the proper head of this day's paper.

In the meantime, what is to be done to reclaim the character of the House of Representatives, and blot out the black spot on its reputation? Something should be done stronger than soap and water—why should not such brawlers and rioters be formally expelled by the orderly

and reputable?—sent back to their constituents, labelled "broken crockery"? The business of the nation can never be well done, or even done at all, in the midst of such disgraceful scenes—scenes that would dishonor the Five Points. Indeed, up to this time, Congress has done little or nothing. They have spent nearly five months without a single efficient act. Is this to continue for ever? The representatives of the rottery of the Five Points, now in session at the States Prison at Sing Sing, are more industrious, orderly and useful, than the representatives of the honesty and virtue of the nation, now assembled in the stately capital at Washington. The world is turned upside down.

"PUBLIC OUTRAGE IN THE LEGISLATIVE HALLS OF CONGRESS."

The legislative halls of Congress have been again desecrated by a brawl and fight among the members. The whole proceeding was as disgraceful as the enormities of our free systems of government could desire. According to the statement of the proceedings in the public journals, it appears the subject of debate in the house was the tariff bill. Mr. White, who had the floor observed, in reply to Mr. Rathbun, in relation to what Mr. Rathbun said he could prove, that if he could prove a bargain between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, in the year 1825, he would prove a "damned lie." Mr. Rathbun said, "do you intend to apply the lie to me personally?" To which Mr. White replied, "I do God damn you." By the time these words were out of his mouth, each aimed a blow at the other. The members surrounded the combatants, and cried, "let them fight it out." A man by the name of Moore, from Kentucky, interfered, and attempted to turn out of doors, the Sergeant-at-arms, who was endeavoring to separate the combatants. In the melee he fired his pistol, and wounded severely one of the police in the thigh. The wounded man was taken away, and the fight terminated, and peace was again gradually restored. But this was not all. As an appropriate force to this melodrama, the two honorable personages, who had called each other liars, and struck each other with their clenched hands, made speeches to the House, confessed their folly, shook hands, and swore brothers ever after—all of which was duly sanctioned by the House, and then the business of legislation went on as usual.

How does the patriot and well wisher of his country view such transactions, occurring with those who have the paternal watchcare and oversight of our national institutions? Only think of it—a fight in the Senate Chamber! How it will go to foreign nations and be hurled as a fire-brand against republican moderation! Lords of regal patronage!—artists of kingly dynasties!—look to the American Congress for examples of dignity and patterns of deliberation! Such transactions are not only detrimental to our exalted character abroad, but they are disgusting and loathsome in the estimation of every lover of good order at home.

O, fallen, fallen Senate! O, degenerated people! How have you departed from the examples of the greatest and best of men—our national Father, our beloved Washington! O, people, if there is one spark of patriotism warming your bosoms, if there remains, with faithful memory, a single recollection of the character and goodness of that illustrious man, let them stimulate you to use your every exertion to prevent such blots of corruption from sulling the future history of Congress. Something must be done to check the growing turbulence and riotous disposition that pervades our land. If not, the evil which now, by efficient measures might be subdued, will grow into a monster to undermine the fair fabric of liberty, and consummate the ultimate overthrow of our national happiness. This monster is stalking abroad unchecked and untrammelled, levelling everything in its power that is magnificent and benevolent and crushing beneath its despicable wheel every aspiration of patriotism and every unfettered germ of freedom. The sacred temples of religion, our courts of justice, and the harmony of the social compact, have been profaned and outraged by the ungovernable turpitude, the ferocious barbarism and licentiousness of such hardened and reckless desperadoes. The great scramble for office by political jugglers, the hardness and presumptuousness of demagogues, is the great fountain of evil which threatens this nation with a speedy annihilation of our liberties. But there is virtue enough in the people to save the country if they will awake to energy and vigilance and not be lulled to sleep by these political hot-purs, whose lips chant the melodies of liberty, but whose hearts foster and nurse the seed of certain dissolution. They prate about patriotism and love of country; but the ends of ambition must be obtained though it should be over the ruins of our free institutions. They would "burn a neighbor's house to boil their own eggs." As fast as such persons come into office the voice of the virtuous people should hurry these minions from their mushroom power, and cause them to be supplanted by good and wise men who will watch over the welfare of the people with a careful eye. Let good men be the inevitable choice of the people and our country still is safe. Let the word go abroad—let the cry echo from hill to hill, top to valley to valley—from the palace to the cottage—throughout the length & breadth of this nation—seat Gen. Joseph Smith in the presidential chair, and our once blooming republic will again thrive and flourish as in the days of its primeval glory, when a Washington broke the chains of slavery from her neck and raised her to a full-fruition of national immortality. Look to him, ye virtuous and

patriotic, rally around his standard as the best standard of liberty; fight under his banner, for the salvation of a country whose freedom is jeopardized and whose liberty is endangered. Do this, and his brilliant talents, the genius of his expanded mind, and the patriotic motives that inspire him, will raise such an impregnable bulwark of defence around our threatened liberties as to secure them from the innovations of corrupt men and transmit their blessings for the enjoyment of posterity.

Far the Neighbor.

To the friends and voters of Hancock County, Elder William Smith, (late representative) wishes to say to the friends and voters of Hancock County, that, in consequence of the sickness of his family, now in the hands of a doctor in the City of Philadelphia, he relinquishes the idea of offering himself as a candidate for a seat in the next Legislature of Illinois; but, as a matter of the highest consideration, would recommend his brother Hyrum Smith, as a suitable and capable person to fill that office, and worthy of the people's confidence and votes. O, sustain a democracy throughout the land, and ever go forth at Jehovah's command! And while the old farmer yet swings the scythe, Or follows the plough; Good Democrats tread, O tread on the tail of Old Cow Nodd!

We are sorry that our late representative the Hon. Wm. Smith is about to withdraw, for the present time from the political arena. His talents are known and appreciated, his conduct in the last session of the Legislature proved him to be a man of talent and of genius, a patriot and a statesman, and a man every way qualified to maintain the interests of the people he represented.

We know of no person that would be more qualified to fill his station than Gen. Hyrum Smith (his brother). We are not informed whether the general will accept of the office or no, if he will, we don't know of any gentleman in Hancock Co., who would be more competent. Gen. Smith is a man of sterling integrity, deep penetration and brilliant talents. He is well versed in politics and as unchangeable as the everlasting hills. He is a man of probity and virtue, and an unwavering patriot.

If Gen. Hyrum Smith will allow his name to be brought forth we go for him, and we know from the confidence and respect that is entertained of him as a gentleman and a patriot he will be elected. What say you General?

A new paper has been started in Bolleville, St. Clair Co., Ill., entitled The Politician. It advocates Gen. Smith's claims for the Presidency. All right—may success attend it. Hang the banner upon the outer wall.

STATE CONVENTION.

At a public meeting held in this city, Messrs. Reynolds Cahoon, Edward Hunter, and John Paylor, were appointed as a committee of arrangement to make provisions for the delegation from the different counties who may honor us with their presence.

We therefore respectfully invite gentlemen of the delegation who may visit us on that occasion to call upon us at the Recorder's office, at the Temple; where we shall be happy to wait upon them, and shall take pleasure in having the honor of their participation in the hospitalities of our city.

REYNOLDS CAHOON, } Committee
EDWARD HUNTER, } of arrange-
JOHN TAYLOR, } ments.

For the Neighbor.

Before taking my farewell of your beautiful and growing city, I avail myself of a few leisure moments in expressing some of my views and conclusions of the prophet Joe and the Mormons. In the first place allow me to say that the Mormons as a people have been most woefully misrepresented and abused, and in ninety-nine instances out of a hundred by persons who know nothing of their principles and doctrines. Before visiting this place my mind was very much prejudiced against the Mormons, from reports which I had listened to in travelling through the different states, and I presume if I had never taken occasion to inform myself of their religion and views my mind would have still remained in the same condition. There is not a city within my knowledge that can boast of a more enterprising and industrious people than can Nauvoo, her citizens are enlightened and possess many advantages in the arts and sciences of the day which other cities (of longer standing) cannot boast, in a word Nauvoo bids fair to soon out rival any city in the West.

General Smith is a man who understands the political history of his country, as well as the religious history of the world, as perfect as any politician or religiousist I have ever met with.

He advances ideas which, if could be carried into effect would greatly benefit the nation in point of commerce and finance, and while he maintains, and philosophically shows that our country is approaching a fearful crisis which if not arrested, will end in disgrace to the country, and cause our national banner to hug its mast in disgust and shame, clearly points out the remedy.

Shall the liberty which our fathers purchased at so dear a price be wrrenched from the hands of their children? Shall our national banner which floated so proudly in the breeze at the declaration of independence be disgraced and refuse to show its motto? Shall we, as American citizens fold our arms and look quietly on while the shackles of slavery are being fastened upon our hands, and while men only seek office for the purpose of exalting themselves into power, I say, shall we still rush blindly on and hasten on our own destruction by placing men in power who neither regard the interests of the people, nor the prayers of the oppressed? Every American citizen will shout at the top of his voice, NO.

Mr. Smith's views of the power and policy of the government manifest a republican spirit, and if carried out, would soon place the nation in a prosperous condition and brighten

the prospects of those who now have to toil incessantly to support the profligate expenditures and luxurious equipage of the present rulers and representatives of our nation.

Joseph Smith is a man who is in every way calculated to make a free people happy. He is liberal in his sentiments and allows every man the free expression of his feeling on all subjects; he is sociable and easy in his manners; is confident and familiar on all exciting topics, expresses himself freely and plainly, on the different methods of administering the government, while he is not ashamed to let the world know his views, and criticise upon his opinions.

I am in no way connected with the Mormon Church, but am disposed to listen to reason in all cases. I have heretofore been a warm advocate of the measures of the Whig party, but considering General Smith's views and sentiments to be worthy the applause of every citizen of the United States, and especially the yeomanry of the country, I shall in every instance advocate his principles, and use my utmost influence in his favor.

I am, Sir Yours, in haste,
AN AMERICAN.
Nauvoo Mansion, May 12, 1844.

MUNICIPAL COURT.

CITY OF NAUVOO, ILLINOIS.
Third day, Regular Term, May 8, 1844.
Before Alderman N. K. Whitney, acting chief justice; and Aldermen Daniel H. Wells, William Marks, Oron Spencer, George W. Harris, Gustavus Hill, George A. Smith and Samuel Bennett, associate justices, presiding.
Ex-Parte, Messrs. Stiles & Rigdon, Joseph Smith, Senr.,
On Habeas Corpus. Counsel for Smith, J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
This case came before the court upon a return to a writ of habeas corpus, which was issued by this court on the 6th of May, instant, upon petition of Joseph Smith, Senr. as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
City of Nauvoo, }
To the Honorable Municipal Court in and for the City of Nauvoo:—

The undersigned, your petitioner, must respectfully represent that he is an inhabitant of said city; your petitioner further represents that he is under arrest in said city, and is now in the custody of one John D. Parker, deputy sheriff of the county of Hancock, and State of Illinois; that the said Parker holds your petitioner by virtue of a writ of "capias ad respondendum," issued by the clerk of the circuit court, of the county of Hancock, and State of Illinois, at the instance of one Francis M. Higbee, of said county, requiring your petitioner to answer the said Francis M. Higbee, of a plea of the case; damage five thousand dollars. Your petitioner further represents that the proceedings against him are illegal; that the said warrant of arrest is informal, and not of that character which the law recognizes as valid; that the said writ is wanting and deficient in the plea therein contained; that the charge or complaint which your petitioner is therein required to answer, is not known to the law.

Your petitioner further avers that the said writ does not disclose in any way or manner whatever, any cause of action, which might be your petitioner's most respectfully submits for your consideration; together with a copy of the said warrant of arrest which is herewith attached.

Your petitioner further states that this proceeding has been instituted against him without any just or legal cause; and further that the said Francis M. Higbee, is actuated by no other motive than a desire to persecute and harass your petitioner, for the base purpose of gratifying feelings of revenge, which, without any cause, the said Francis M. Higbee has for a long time been fostering and cherishing.

Your petitioner further states that he is not guilty of the charge preferred against him, or of any act against him, by which the said Francis M. Higbee could have any charge, claim or demand, whatever against your petitioner.

Your petitioner further states, that he verily believes that another subject the said Francis M. Higbee had in instituting the proceeding, was, and is, to throw your petitioner into the hands of his enemies, that he might the better carry out a conspiracy which has for some time been brewing against the life of your petitioner.

Your petitioner further states that the suit which has been instituted against him has been instituted through malice, private pique, and corruption.

Your petitioner would therefore most respectfully ask your honorable body, to grant him the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus, that the whole matter may be thoroughly investigated, and such order made, as the law and justice demands in the premises, and your petitioner will ever pray.

JOSEPH SMITH, Senr.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
City of Nauvoo, }
To the Marshal of said city:—GREETING.

Whereas application has been made before the Municipal Court of said city, that the body of one Joseph Smith, Senr., of the said city of Nauvoo, is in the custody of John D. Parker, Deputy Sheriff of Hancock county, state aforesaid:

These are therefore to command the said John D. Parker, of the county aforesaid, to safely have the body of said Joseph Smith, Senr., of the city aforesaid, in his custody detained, as it is said together with the day and cause of his capture and detention, by whatever name the said Joseph Smith, Senr., may be known or called before the Municipal Court of said city forthwith, to abide such order as the said court shall make in this behalf, and further, if the said John D. Parker, or other person or persons, having said Joseph Smith, Senr., of said city of Nauvoo, in custody, shall refuse or neglect to comply with the provisions of this writ, you the Marshal of said city, or other person, authorized to serve the same, are hereby required to arrest the person or persons so refusing or neglecting to comply as aforesaid, and bring him or them together with the person or persons in his or their custody, forthwith before the Municipal Court aforesaid, to be dealt with according to law; and herein fail not and bring this writ with you.

In witness, Willard Richards, Clerk of the Municipal Court at Nauvoo, this 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

WILLARD RICHARDS,
Clerk, M. C. C. N.

I hold the writ in named Joseph Smith, Senr., under arrest, by virtue of a capias ad respondendum.

Hancock Circuit Court,
To May Term, A. D. 1844.

Francis M. Higbee, }
In case,
Joseph Smith, }

The day of the caption, May 6th, 1844.

To damage, five thousand dollars.

W. M. BACKENSTOS, S. H. C.

By J. D. PARKER, D. S.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
Hancock County, }

The People of the State of Illinois:

To the Sheriff of said county:—GREETING.

We command you that you take Joseph Smith, if to be found within your county, and him safely keep, so that you have his body before the circuit court of said county of Hancock, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of May, instant, to answer Francis M. Higbee, of a plea of the case; damage, the sum of five thousand dollars as he says; and you have then there this writ, and make due return thereon, in what manner you execute the same.

Witness, J. B. Backenstos, Clerk of said circuit court, at Carthage [SEAL] this first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

By D. E. HEAD, Deputy.

The sheriff is directed to hold the within named defendant to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

By D. E. HEAD, Deputy.

This is a true copy of the original, now in the possession of William B. Backenstos, sheriff of Hancock county.

By J. D. PARKER, D. S.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
Hancock County, }

City of Nauvoo.

To Mr. Francis M. Higbee:—

Sir, You will please take notice that Joseph Smith, Senr., has petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus, from the Municipal Court of the county of Hancock, and State of Illinois, at the instance of one Francis M. Higbee, of said county, requiring your petitioner to answer the said Francis M. Higbee, of a plea of the case; damage five thousand dollars.

Let your petitioner further represents that the proceedings against him are illegal; that the said warrant of arrest is informal, and not of that character which the law recognizes as valid; that the said writ is wanting and deficient in the plea therein contained; that the charge or complaint which your petitioner is therein required to answer, is not known to the law.

Your petitioner further avers that the said writ does not disclose in any way or manner whatever, any cause of action, which might be your petitioner's most respectfully submits for your consideration; together with a copy of the said warrant of arrest which is herewith attached.

Your petitioner further states that this proceeding has been instituted against him without any just or legal cause; and further that the said Francis M. Higbee, is actuated by no other motive than a desire to persecute and harass your petitioner, for the base purpose of gratifying feelings of revenge, which, without any cause, the said Francis M. Higbee has for a long time been fostering and cherishing.

Your petitioner further states that he is not guilty of the charge preferred against him, or of any act against him, by which the said Francis M. Higbee could have any charge, claim or demand, whatever against your petitioner.

Your petitioner further states, that he verily believes that another subject the said Francis M. Higbee had in instituting the proceeding, was, and is, to throw your petitioner into the hands of his enemies, that he might the better carry out a conspiracy which has for some time been brewing against the life of your petitioner.

Your petitioner further states that the suit which has been instituted against him has been instituted through malice, private pique, and corruption.

Your petitioner would therefore most respectfully ask your honorable body, to grant him the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus, that the whole matter may be thoroughly investigated, and such order made, as the law and justice demands in the premises, and your petitioner will ever pray.

JOSEPH SMITH, Senr.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
City of Nauvoo, }

To the Marshal of said city:—GREETING.

Whereas application has been made before the Municipal Court of said city, that the body of one Joseph Smith, Senr., of the said city of Nauvoo, is in the custody of John D. Parker, Deputy Sheriff of Hancock county, state aforesaid:

These are therefore to command the said John D. Parker, of the county aforesaid, to safely have the body of said Joseph Smith, Senr., of the city aforesaid, in his custody detained, as it is said together with the day and cause of his capture and detention, by whatever name the said Joseph Smith, Senr., may be known or called before the Municipal Court of said city forthwith, to abide such order as the said court shall make in this behalf, and further, if the said John D. Parker, or other person or persons, having said Joseph Smith, Senr., of said city of Nauvoo, in custody, shall refuse or neglect to comply with the provisions of this writ, you the Marshal of said city, or other person, authorized to serve the same, are hereby required to arrest the person or persons so refusing or neglecting to comply as aforesaid, and bring him or them together with the person or persons in his or their custody, forthwith before the Municipal Court aforesaid, to be dealt with according to law; and herein fail not and bring this writ with you.

In witness, Willard Richards, Clerk of the Municipal Court at Nauvoo, this 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

WILLARD RICHARDS,
Clerk, M. C. C. N.

I hold the writ in named Joseph Smith, Senr., under arrest, by virtue of a capias ad respondendum.

Hancock Circuit Court,
To May Term, A. D. 1844.

Francis M. Higbee, }
In case,
Joseph Smith, }

The day of the caption, May 6th, 1844.

To damage, five thousand dollars.

W. M. BACKENSTOS, S. H. C.

By J. D. PARKER, D. S.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
Hancock County, }

The People of the State of Illinois:

To the Sheriff of said county:—GREETING.

We command you that you take Joseph Smith, if to be found within your county, and him safely keep, so that you have his body before the circuit court of said county of Hancock, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of May, instant, to answer Francis M. Higbee, of a plea of the case; damage, the sum of five thousand dollars as he says; and you have then there this writ, and make due return thereon, in what manner you execute the same.

Witness, J. B. Backenstos, Clerk of said circuit court, at Carthage [SEAL] this first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

By D. E. HEAD, Deputy.

The sheriff is directed to hold the within named defendant to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

By D. E. HEAD, Deputy.

This is a true copy of the original, now in the possession of William B. Backenstos, sheriff of Hancock county.

By J. D. PARKER, D. S.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
Hancock County, }

City of Nauvoo.

To Mr. Francis M. Higbee:—

Sir, You will please take notice that Joseph Smith, Senr., has petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus, from the Municipal Court of the county of Hancock, and State of Illinois, at the instance of one Francis M. Higbee, of said county, requiring your petitioner to answer the said Francis M. Higbee, of a plea of the case; damage five thousand dollars.

Let your petitioner further represents that the proceedings against him are illegal; that the said warrant of arrest is informal, and not of that character which the law recognizes as valid; that the said writ is wanting and deficient in the plea therein contained; that the charge or complaint which your petitioner is therein required to answer, is not known to the law.

Your petitioner further avers that the said writ does not disclose in any way or manner whatever, any cause of action, which might be your petitioner's most respectfully submits for your consideration; together with a copy of the said warrant of arrest which is herewith attached.

Your petitioner further states that this proceeding has been instituted against him without any just or legal cause; and further that the said Francis M. Higbee, is actuated by no other motive than a desire to persecute and harass your petitioner, for the base purpose of gratifying feelings of revenge, which, without any cause, the said Francis M. Higbee has for a long time been fostering and cherishing.

Your petitioner further states that he is not guilty of the charge preferred against him, or of any act against him, by which the said Francis M. Higbee could have any charge, claim or demand, whatever against your petitioner.

Your petitioner further states, that he verily believes that another subject the said Francis M. Higbee had in instituting the proceeding, was, and is, to throw your petitioner into the hands of his enemies, that he might the better carry out a conspiracy which has for some time been brewing against the life of your petitioner.

Your petitioner further states that the suit which has been instituted against him has been instituted through malice, private pique, and corruption.

Your petitioner would therefore most respectfully ask your honorable body, to grant him the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus, that the whole matter may be thoroughly investigated, and such order made, as the law and justice demands in the premises, and your petitioner will ever pray.

JOSEPH SMITH, Senr.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
City of Nauvoo, }

To the Marshal of said city:—GREETING.

Whereas application has been made before the Municipal Court of said city, that the body of one Joseph Smith, Senr., of the said city of Nauvoo, is in the custody of John D. Parker, Deputy Sheriff of Hancock county, state aforesaid:

These are therefore to command the said John D. Parker, of the county aforesaid, to safely have the body of said Joseph Smith, Senr., of the city aforesaid, in his custody detained, as it is said together with the day and cause of his capture and detention, by whatever name the said Joseph Smith, Senr., may be known or called before the Municipal Court of said city forthwith, to abide such order as the said court shall make in this behalf, and further, if the said John D. Parker, or other person or persons, having said Joseph Smith, Senr., of said city of Nauvoo, in custody, shall refuse or neglect to comply with the provisions of this writ, you the Marshal of said city, or other person, authorized to serve the same, are hereby required to arrest the person or persons so refusing or neglecting to comply as aforesaid, and bring him or them together with the person or persons in his or their custody, forthwith before the Municipal Court aforesaid, to be dealt with according to law; and herein fail not and bring this writ with you.

In witness, Willard Richards, Clerk of the Municipal Court at Nauvoo, this 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

WILLARD RICHARDS,
Clerk, M. C. C. N.

I hold the writ in named Joseph Smith, Senr., under arrest, by virtue of a capias ad respondendum.

Hancock Circuit Court,
To May Term, A. D. 1844.

Francis M. Higbee, }
In case,
Joseph Smith, }

The day of the caption, May 6th, 1844.

To damage, five thousand dollars.

W. M. BACKENSTOS, S. H. C.

By J. D. PARKER, D. S.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
Hancock County, }

The People of the State of Illinois:

To the Sheriff of said county:—GREETING.

We command you that you take Joseph Smith, if to be found within your county, and him safely keep, so that you have his body before the circuit court of said county of Hancock, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of May, instant, to answer Francis M. Higbee, of a plea of the case; damage, the sum of five thousand dollars as he says; and you have then there this writ, and make due return thereon, in what manner you execute the same.

Witness, J. B. Backenstos, Clerk of said circuit court, at Carthage [SEAL] this first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

By D. E. HEAD, Deputy.

The sheriff is directed to hold the within named defendant to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

What is the point to try? Those papers know no crime, this court knows no crime, there is no merits, no existence of anything, it is an ignis fatuus, a will-o'-wisp; to arrest somebody for doing nothing; to have the privilege of trying a law suit about nothing; the court never says Francis M. Higbee ever preferred any thing, if there can any merits be hatched up, we will try it.

J. Smith was satisfied that this thing can be brought to trial it appears I am a prisoner, and by the authority of the circuit court. I petitioned this court for a hearing I am a prisoner, and aver that it is a malicious prosecution, and a wicked conspiracy, got up by men for the purpose of harassing me, and deceiving me into their hands. I want to show that this man has joined a set of men, who have entered into a conspiracy to take away my life. After hearing the case, you have power to punish, imprisonment, or fine, or any thing you please, you have a right to punish the offender, if I am a criminal you have a right to punish me, and send me to the circuit court, but if I am as innocent as the angels of heaven, you have power to send the prosecutor to trial if crime is proved against him. They have no merits in their cause, I want to show up their conspiracy, that these men are working the basest corruption, they have lifted up their hands against innocence; you have power to hear the petitioner on his oath. I will show you a precedent. Look at the federal court of this district; the case was made out by affidavit, which I swore to before the court.

The habeas corpus is granted on the testimony of the petitioner, it is the law in Blackstone, that where no other matter is in existence, and the prisoner swears he is innocent, and his character for truth is supported by good testimony he must be discharged, and then go away as free as the pond eagle. If I have the privilege of testimony under oath, to the facts that they make slander of, then they cannot do any thing with it. Suppose that I am an eye witness to the crime of adultery, or any other crime, and know verily for myself, that the man is guilty of adultery, or other crime, and I speak of it, the man may sue me for damages although I know the man to be guilty, but if I swear to it in a court, he cannot hurt me. If I have the privilege of giving testimony under oath, they can never do any thing with me, but if you discharge me on the insufficiency of the writ; they can prosecute me again and again, but if you give me a fair hearing they cannot prosecute me again; I want the oath to go to the world; I must make statements of facts in order to defend myself. I must tell the story in its true light, under oath; then I can be forever set free; may I not have the privilege of being protected by law? The peace of myself, my family, my happiness, and the happiness of this city depend upon it.

The court allowed him to proceed with the case.

Mr. Stiles said, This is a malicious prosecution, and we have averred that it is malicious, and have a right to prove it. There is an insufficiency in the writ, the writ did not show any crime had been committed, and we can show that we are not guilty of any plea in the case; there is no charge or case against us; the whole matter is corrupt, and malicious and wicked.

JOSEPH SMITH sworn.—Said, I must commence when Francis M. Higbee was foaming against me, and the Municipal Court, in my house. Francis M. Higbee said he was grieved at me, and I was grieved at him. I was willing on my part to settle all difficulties, and he promised if I would go before the City Council and tell them he would drop every thing against me forever. I have never mentioned the name of Francis M. Higbee disrespectfully from that time to this; but have been entirely silent about him; if any one has said that I have spoken disrespectfully since then, they have lied; and he cannot have any cause whatever. I want to testify to this court of what occurred a long time before John C. Bennett left this city. I was called on to visit Francis M. Higbee; I went and found him on a bed on the floor.

[Here follows testimony which is too indelicate for the public eye or ear; and we would here remark, that so revolting, corrupt, and disgusting has been the conduct of most of this clique, that we feel to dread having any thing to do with the publication of their trials; we will not however offend the public eye, or ear with a repetition of the foulness of their crimes any more.]

Bennet said Higbee pointed out the spot where he had seduced a girl, and that he had seduced another. I did not believe it, I felt hurt, and labored with Higbee about it; he swore with uplifted hands, that he had lied about the matter. I went and told the girls' parents, when Higbee and Bennet made affidavits about me so as to bind the family. I brought Francis M. Higbee before Brigham Young, Hyrum Smith and others; Bennet was present, when they both acknowledged that they had done these things, and asked us to forgive them. I got vexed, my feelings had been hurt; Higbee has been guilty of adultery, communication, perjury, &c.; which I am able to prove by men who heard them confess it. I also preferred charges against Bennet, the same charges which I am now telling; and he got up and told them it was the truth, when he pleaded for his life, and begged to be forgiven; this was his own statement before sixty or seventy men; he said the charges were true against him and Higbee. I have been endeavoring to throw out shafts to defend myself, because they were corrupt, and I knew they were determined to ruin me; he has told the public that he was determined to prosecute me, because I slandered him, although I tell nothing but the truth. Since the retirement of our diffidencies, I have not mentioned his name disrespectfully; he wants to bind my hands in the circuit court, and make me pay heavy damages for telling the truth. In relation to the conspiracy, I have not heard Francis M. Higbee say he would take away my life; but Chauncy Higbee, Charles A. Foster and Dr. Foster said they would shoot me; and the only offense against me telling the truth. I did say that Dr. Foster did steal a raw hide, I have seen him steal a number of times; these are the things that they now want to ruin me for; for telling

the truth. When riding in the stage, I have seen him put his hand in a woman's bosom, and he also lifted up her clothes. I know that they are wicked, malicious, adulterous, bad characters; I say it under oath; I can tell all the particulars from first to last.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, sworn, With regard to Francis M. Higbee, at the time that is spoken of, I stopped opposite Mr. Law's store, we had been conversing with Dr. Bennett, when I came into the room, Francis Higbee rather recoiled and wished to withdraw; he went out and sat upon a pile of wood. He said it is all true, I am sorry for it. I wish it had never happened. I understood, Bennet who related some of the circumstances, he cried and begged of us to forgive him, and said if he could be permitted to stay in the city as a private individual he should be happy; that was about what he said; it is true, I am sorry for it I wish it had never been so; as we came up, Dr. Bennett, Mr. Higbee, and Mr. Smith had been talking about it, I have not mentioned it before. I knew of the whole affair, it was on the 4th of July, or a few days after—it was shortly after I came from England. I was in the City Council when Mr. Higbee said all was settled.

Cross-examined.—I have heard Dr. Bennett say all these things were facts; he acknowledged that Higbee had him, and that he had doctored him, he acknowledged that, and a great deal more.

I will make one statement in our conversation with Dr. Bennett. I told Dr. Bennett that one charge was seducing young women, and leading young men into difficulty—he admitted it—if he had let young men and women alone it would have been better for him.

SIDNEY RIGDON, sworn, In relation to the matters before the court I am unacquainted with I was sick at the time but I have heard it talked of back and fro.

Cross-examined.—I recollect Joseph Smith came to me with a complaint against Higbee and Bennet, and made affidavit that it was true. I have the affidavit in my house. I went to see Higbee on last Saturday, I found him at Mr. Morrisons—he was waiting for a steam boat—I endeavored to prevail on him to relinquish his undertakings; he said I have no character in Nauvoo, for I have none to lose, I tried to convince him that he had a character and might be looked upon with respect, but he flatly contradicted me, and said he had none, and that was the reason why he persecuted Joseph Smith—as he had no character, he did not care what he did—he had nothing to lose by it—that is the substance of our conversation.

HYRUM SMITH sworn.—I recollect a settlement of difficulties between Francis M. Higbee and my brother Joseph, about which some of the court may recollect. I recollect Dr. Bennett asking forgiveness of the Lodge when there was about sixty present—Francis M. Higbee acknowledged that it was the truth, that he was sorry, and had been a thousand times; he acknowledged his connection with the woman on the hill; I did think he was with Dr. Bennett at the time, the statement of Dr. Bennett was, that he was guilty, he was sorry and asked forgiveness, he said he had seduced six or seven, he acknowledged it, and said if he was forgiven, he would not be guilty any more. Francis said he knew it was true, he was sorry and had been a hundred times; the very things that we had challenged him with, he acknowledged. I told Francis that it had better be settled, he said, Joseph had accused him—if his character was gone all was gone, he said he would settle it and they went into the room, he did not deny any charge, he said he was sorry, that he wanted it buried, and it was agreed to do so. Francis did not say any thing about his sickness, but Dr. Bennett made those observations to him that he had doctored him in the time of his sickness.

Cross-examined.—I asked Francis if he did not tell Dr. Bennett that he had seduced a girl, he replied, I told Dr. Bennett that I did seduce her, but I tell you I never did it; I told him for my own notion of things; I do not recollect of him saying that he had got a bad disorder with the French Girl; he said he should not have been seduced, if it had not been by Dr. Bennett, when charged with them, Francis said they were true; that they were alleged a hundred times; he said, "I will alter, I will save my character." I have never heard from brother Joseph any thing about his character; Joseph did not accuse him of any thing before the police; he said Francis had better take care. Francis was a little dissatisfied, but that difference was settled; I was present; he said he would not receive any thing again from abroad; he would not take any steps by hearsay, he would come to him and tell him, they were several present when this took place.

PORTER ROCKWELL sworn.—he recollects the conversation not very distinctly, but he did recollect that Francis M. Higbee acknowledged to Joseph Smith that he was guilty of the charges preferred against him.

Court adjourned for one hour and a half.

Court met.

MR. WHEELOCK, sworn.—With regard to this case I know nothing, but through a circumstance occurring at Nashville, Elder Bakke came to my house to preach, he preached and was upholding the authorities of the Church very much, he came over here and apostatized the same day; I then came over and went to see him, I asked him why he had changed his mind so quick; he said he had seen affidavits of the guilt of Mr. Smith, he told me Mr. Higbee was going about to the different conferences. I told him I thought he had better send some one else, his conduct was not the best and I knew of circumstances, that were not right. Once I was a mate on a Steam Boat, and Higbee was clerk; we had not much cabin; we had some legends on board; I and another had given up our room to some ladies for the night; it was my watch, and I went into the cabin for my Buffalo Robe, about one o'clock in the night, when I saw him leaning over the berth where one of the ladies slept; this was in the night—and he had no business there, nor gentleman had any right there; I gave up my berth to the ladies; I felt indignant at such conduct, his conduct towards the lady passengers was unbecoming, and particularly in one who professes to much virtue as he now does.

JOEL N. SMITH, sworn.—I have seen Francis M. Higbee go into rooms with females, but what their intentions were I did not know. I think he has done what which is not right. I should judge from conversation with him, that was the case; I presume he has a good many times; I might recollect twenty times, he has frequently told me things of that kind; it is a private case to be sure—he has told me, that he had commenced an action against Joseph Smith for seduction; I met Francis to day, I asked him about the fuss, when he said he had got Mr. Smith up for seduction; he said he should not come here—but did not say why. I recollect the time that he was sick when Dr. Bennett attended him, I went to see him nearly every day, I understood Mr. Higbee to say that he was prosecuting Mr. Smith for seduction; that he was up before the Municipal Court, he told me he supposed I was wanted to prove that he was a thief, whoremaster, and every thing else.

H. S. SNAPE, sworn.—I have several times had conversations with Higbee; I recollect that near two years ago there was a fuss about John C. Bennett's spiritual wife system before the High Court. I recollect a French woman coming up from Warsaw, and that Francis M. Higbee had medical assistance.

Dr. Bennett it ended him, Joseph Smith administered unto him but it was irksome; Higbee asserted that it was so, he did not contradict it, he promised to reform—he would do better, he would do so no more.

HARVEY



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS, UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 6.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, May 22, 1844.

Whole Number 110

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
JAMES TAYLOR
Editor and Proprietor.
At the corner of Water and Main Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS—\$2.00 invariably in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor.
Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

ORIGINAL.

To The Editor of the Neighbor.

Sir,—By closely examining the Whig, and Democratic Journals of the day, I must confess that the face of my political judgment is entirely changed. I did suppose that the charge preferred by the Whigs against the Democrats, and also the charges preferred by the Democrats against the Whigs, were groundless; and based upon the principle of falsehood; but as charity covereth a multitude of sins, I am led to believe that their statements against each other are founded upon the principle of truth.

Now hear both sides of the question and then judge for yourself. Democrat vs. Whig. Mr. Duncan in a late speech made in the House of Representatives, says, "that if the same means are used at the ensuing election by the Whigs, to elect their candidate, that were used to elect Gen. Harrison, that candidate will take his exit to eternity in one month." He further says, "there is a providence that superintends this nation. He holds its destinies in His hand; His track is to be seen in every path; of the revolution that emancipated us, and he who cannot see His divine interposition throughout this administration is an infidel or a fool." He also predicts that "if the same means are used by the Federalists to secure the election of their candidate, at the approaching election, viz. drunken orgies, empty and profane songs, coon skins, hard cider carousals, and their kindred and criminal means, known as feasts, perjury, treason, falsehood, corruption, bribery, swindling, blasphemy, and the end to be effected by such means is to break down our free institutions, trample upon the constitution, and subvert human liberty; the end will be as has been, the workers of such iniquity will fall before the breath and vengeance of a just God, as grass before the scythe."

Now a popular opinion ranks this gentleman with the first men of the nation. I have no reason to dispute his testimony, and he, as an administrator of the law, and justice is in duty bound to rebuke such unconstitutional, unlimited, and unhallowed conduct. Whig vs. Democrat. The Hartford Weekly Journal says, "Look at Martin Van Buren, the leader of the Locco-Poco party, when he was a member of the New York convention for the purpose of revising the constitution of that state, he steadily opposed all extensions of the right of suffrage, and overruled so far as to oppose the amendment to allow old revolution soldiers to vote, because they did not possess two hundred dollars worth of property. That he was necessary to robbing the treasury, and that there was when he left the presidential chair, a national debt of thirty-four million five hundred thousand dollars, created by him for a tax paying community to liquidate; of being a warm advocate for the purpose of curtailing the wages of the laborer to six and a fourth cents, and a sheep's head and black, a day, and a coward because he dare not administer justice on any occasion where popular opinion is concerned." Now as popular opinion has ranked this editor with the talented men of the nation, I am bound to believe his statements to be founded upon the principle of truth, he is in the line of his duty while rebuking such unlimited corruption, and a gentleman of moral courage because he is not afraid to expose such unconstitutional abuses of the people's rights, therefore I am bound to believe, that both Whig and Democrat, has told the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

I understand by the scriptures that charity beareth all things, hopeth all things, becometh all things, and holds fast that which is good. Now we have proved by the Democrats that the Whigs, have rendered themselves unworthy of holding the reins of government by reason of bribery, and fraudulent corruption of every description.

And we have proved by the Whigs, that Martin Van Buren is a robber, a traitor, a coward, a traitor, and a friend to every country but his own.

We have believed all things according as the scriptures direct, and hope that neither Whig nor Democrat will succeed in their election to the presidential chair, the best thing then we can do is to hold fast to Gen. Joseph Smith for President of the United States; a man not so wise in his own eyes as in the opinion of others, whose religious and political talents, are composed of wisdom, truth, and the best political economy, and like the star of Bethlehem, has made its appearance in the West, to light up the withering lamp of

76, and tens of thousands of the sons and daughters of the old revolutionary heroes are flocking around the blaze of its glory; or like a Washington he wields his influence in favor of political rights, and against political demagogues, let the storms of popular clamor blow high or low, and at the ensuing election we will walk up to the ballot box like a chicken to its doeg, which will tell a tale that will make robbers flee to their Father in Kinderhook, political demagogues to their Father in Missouri, and mobbers to their Father in South Carolina, and mobbers to their Father in Missouri. Now let the names of Whig candidate, Democratic, Locco-Poco candidate, Federal candidate, Abolition candidate, Nullifying candidate, and Moderate candidate, fall like a hot potato, and insert the name of Gen. Joseph Smith candidate for President of the United States.

A REPLY.

We extract the following interesting communication from the *Belleville Advocate*.—Dr. Goforth is the same gentleman, who was delegated from St. Clair Co., to attend our State Convention.

Office of the Advocate.

Belleville, April 13, 1844.

Dr. W. G. Goforth, Sir,—Having learned that you have just returned from a visit to the city of Nauvoo, we should like, if it be not improper, to draw from your description of the ceremonies of the Latter Day Saints, the political views of Gen. Joseph Smith, in relation to the approaching presidential canvass, &c.

Respectfully yours,

R. K. FLEMING.

Mr. Editor—Responding to your polite request this morning, after addressing you with expressions of respectful deference, I tender you the following journal of my little visit North.

On the 2d of April I left Belleville, at six o'clock, in the morning, for St. Louis, arrived safe, took passage in the steamer Osprey, with my wife and youngest child, arrived at the wharf of the city of Nauvoo, Ill., at 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 5th. After visiting the house of a connection, I called on Gen. Joseph Smith—received, to him, a formal introduction, as given by a gentleman with whom I became acquainted on my passage thence.—But a fashionable and ceremonious interview here was offered; on account of the General's press of business, which, when transacted, in the space of two or three hours, was evidenced by the expression which ordinarily is exemplified by a great man. I returned to the place where my family were; and, after dinner, the General's coach, in the character of dignified distinction, was directed to convey me to his office, when and where I met him, had with him many important satisfactory gladdings through the vicissitudes of those days, and the days that are, waiting through the variety of persecutive exercises that against him, in his religious adaptations, had transpired; but, like a great man, he said that "Persecution is the favorite offspring of Satan, transformed into an angel of light. It is that bloody hypocritical monster, which carries a Bible, a Liturgy, and a bundle of Canons in one hand, with fire, fagot, and all the weapons invented by cruelty in the other, and with sanctified looks, distresses, seeks, or murders men, either because they love God, or because they cannot think alike." And closing this display of language, an expression was made to this intent,—"From the piety of the Martyrs, we may learn how to live, from their fortitude under persecution, how to suffer, and from their happy death, how to die." Thus, this interview rolled off.

On the Masonic Hall dedication occasion, 600 persons were at the formation of the procession characteristically regulated—a full band of music and a national salute. An address was delivered from the Stand by a Mr. Snow, that cannot, in this day, be excelled for pious language and Masonry.—A sentiment was asked for from me by Gen. Smith and his brother Hiram Smith. Taken as I was by surprise, a dreaded awkwardness overspread my feelings—fill, on rising to my feet, and casting my eyes over the vast audience, and seeing so many aged and respectable heads, Masonically I responded and expressed the sentiment first sprang in the excited ceremonies—for which a vote of thanks was tendered me at the audience.

The morning of the 6th opened with the joyous minglings of personal interviews—and the catered development of the falsehood that had spread abroad against the Mormons. In this day, attended their conference—the immense crowd of people who presented themselves on this occasion would not be less than 25,000 or 30,000. The sermon that was preached this day was by a Mr. Sidney Rigdon; his talents and Herculean display of eloquence on the subject of the Rise and Progress of the Church of Latter Day Saints, for the last fourteen years—where he dated his birth in gospel light,

could not but be associated with the honest approbation of an unprejudiced mind.

Recollection on my part fails to bring up his superior in the grand sweep through the trying data of religious truth.

"True Religion plays not the tyrant, plants no faith in blood, Nor bears destruction on her chariot wheels. But stoops to polish, support and redress, And banters her grandeur on the public good." And decisively commands from my heart an expression, that springs up in the excited sympathies of the occasion.

"The numerous troops of pious martyrs prove That persecution cannot Christians move." The morning of the 7th continued and closed this narrative—during which time multitudes collected—and the good order that existed with the people evidenced the fact of educated prudence, and cultivated virtues.

This evening an opportunity offered for a political interview with Gen. Smith, when he took an occasion to express his disapprobation of Martin Van Burenism—and unwillingness to vote for, or influence a vote for Henry Clay. To the public his causes have been pictured in the strongest terms—and I am induced to believe that their refractive influences on the American heart should be indelible—and when reflection brings up the truth that Martin Van Buren's want of merciful feeling, and careless decisions when to him was referred the Mormon sufferings in Missouri, and the land theft—and the Babe murder, and all the horrors that can exist among an educated civilization—then bring our votes up. Americans cannot sustain a man that will not involuntarily protect national rights!

The name of Joseph Smith, of Nauvoo, is now before the people as a candidate for President of the United States. With this name is proclaimed Jeffersonianism. On this occasion the name of our worthy fellow-citizen Governor Reynolds was referred to in the most respectful and distinguished terms.

Jeffersonian Democracy, and free trade and sailors' rights, and protection of person and property. The interview on this occasion was satisfactory, and I don't know of hearing a sounder policy designed for public inspection and American prosperity.

The 8th, in all its Sabbath splendor and solemnities, opened up the re-heralding proclamations of doctrinal truth—and a Mr. Adams, in tones of vocal power, educated with the strains of rhetoric and masterly eloquence, on the stand, lays aside the dispute of the truth of the doctrines of the Latter Day Saints. 50,000 persons on the ground, in the character of an audience, with the silence of death, and the countenance of virtue—the congregated females on the left, and males on the right, wearing the solemn features of religion and expressions of virtue, would almost cause the confirmed sectarian to break hold, and fly to the saints, with their breathings, breathe, and in their blessings partake.

This evening closes the conference; decorum, harmony, and the lovely element of union is portrayed in their retiring gestures.

The morning of the 9th salutes us and the ordinary farewell ceremonies are commenced with the new acquaintances I made: Gen. Joseph Smith's attention to me and my family in this visit, commanded my acknowledgements, and the exercise of his responsive nobleness of soul.

On the morning of the 10th, a strong look out for the Osprey was commenced, and late in the afternoon she approached when my wife and I embarked, expressing for the people of Nauvoo our prayers, and receiving their expressions of reciprocity. In perfect safety, and in time satisfactory we arrive at our home.

Captain Anderson, and the other officers of the steam boat Osprey, are entitled to my grateful expressions for his very distinguishing attentions to myself and wife on this pleasant voyage—for during this trip I know not of having heard a profane utterance, of seeing the first card, or other game presented, or the first drop of alcohol drunk. For the provision of all necessary comforts, at the table and otherwise, as circumstances commanded, and his personal display of harmonious etiquette.

The eastern stage now presents a morning exercise for the 12th, when we, in a short period hail sweet home, and are well-comed to its environs by an anxious family.

I would here add, that it is the first time in my life, that I witnessed so long a trip and universal display of pleasure, and the expression of so many high-minded citizens on every occasion for my perpetual happiness.

Yours, respectfully, &c.
W. G. GOFORTH.

P. S. At the instance of Gen. Smith I hand you his Views of the Powers and Policy of the Government of the United States. G.

Foreign News.

(From the Montreal Times April 17.)

FIRST DAY.—Yesterday the election for this city commenced. Upon the previous day the whole of the laborers from the Lachine Canal, numbering in all about 1000 men, were brought into the city for the purpose of carrying Mr. Drummond's election by force; a large number of men were also brought in from other parts, and some from as great a distance as Malone, in the United States. The houses of several farmers in the neighborhood of Lachine were broken open upon the previous evening by bodies of armed ruffians, who demanded their fire-arms. A quantity of arms were also brought into the city from the canal, and an affidavit was sworn on Monday, to the effect that Mr. Tully, the city councilor, boasted that he had plenty of powder and ball prepared to use against Mr. Molson's friends. It has been stated by the opposite party that a body of men from Glengarry were brought in by Mr. Molson; this is a most infamous falsehood, neither from Glengarry or any other place was one man procured; and we defy the originators of this story to prove to the contrary. In the morning the polls were taken possession of by large bodies of canal men, who drove back every elector who came forward to render his vote in favor of Mr. Molson. Magistrates, merchants, and traders of the highest standing, endeavored again and again to enter the polling places, but were hustled and knocked down, and their clothes torn from them. At the Vigor Market the two parties came into collision several times; and soon after ten, about 150 of Mr. Molson's friends, marched down with a number of electors to protect them in giving their votes, but no sooner did they approach the Weight House, than they were received with volleys of stones, of which there are large heaps in the neighborhood, and a rush being made upon them by about 500 canal men armed with bludgeons, after a struggle for a few minutes, during which time many were injured on both sides, and one we understand mortally wounded by a pistol shot, they were driven back and the poll left in the hands of the ruffians. After some time, Mr. Dalziel, the Returning Officer, the Sheriffs, Col. Gage, and several other gentlemen, rode up and endeavored to obtain order; an arrangement was made for Mr. Molson's voters to go to the back part of the house, while Mr. Drummond's polled in the front; but no sooner had they left, than the old game was renewed, and Mr. Molson's friends were driven back. At length it was found necessary to obtain the assistance of the military power, and two companies of the 43rd were called out; but, owing to bad management, they were of no use. As soon as a vote was polled for Mr. Molson, the voter was literally stripped by the mob; the clothes being torn from his back, while the troops stood by without power to interfere. In other words it fared much the same, bands of canalmen intercepted and kept out the voters, and had proper steps been taken, the election would have been suspended until troops could have been stationed at every poll to keep back these armed ruffians who are brought in to direct the representation of the city. A more disgraceful scene than that of yesterday we never witnessed; the city was throughout the day in the possession of, and at the mercy of, a body of canalmen; the citizens were deprived of the liberty of exercising their franchise, by men having neither stake nor interest in the country; valuable lives have been endangered, and peaceable men seriously wounded; and even at the time we write, the city and the citizens are without protection. As early as Monday an application was made to Mr. Drummond, by Mr. Molson, to join him in a requisition to the Returning Officer to call out the troops to preserve order at the polling places, but although this requisition was backed by some of his supporters, Mr. Drummond refused to do so. The following was the state of the poll at the close:—Molson, 275; Drummond, 423.

(From the Montreal Gazette, April 18.)

SECOND DAY.—Early in the morning, requisitions were made to the military authorities from two quarters for troops; from the magistrates, for the purpose of preserving the general peace of the town, and from the Returning Officer, with the like purpose of preserving the general communications of the different districts with each other, menaced and interrupted by hordes of ruffians stationary in the avenues of the polling places, or patrolling in bands, and relieving guard with military punctuality. An attempt was made at renewing the polling, but the scenes of the preceding day were renewed with even more violence. It was a work of danger such as there was no inducement to encounter, for us to keep an eye on all the different polling places; and to combine all the accounts which have reached us up to this moment, into any thing like a consistent whole, is utterly impossible. But the history of one is, from all that we can learn, the history

of all. At the polling place in the Hay Market, the avenues were all, from the opening, beset with crowds of the Drummondian canal laborers. These were organized under leaders, whose signs they obeyed, who recognized the parties who came up to poll; if of Molson's party, they hustled and obstructed; and, if they persevered, and even sometimes when they did not most brutally maltreated them. The military were then called out, and occupied the square in front of the polling place. The only effect was, to make the Drummondites withdraw to a wider circle. There was no protection except under the bayonets of the soldiers. Whoever approached the spot, and was hostile or suspected to be so—indeed, generally speaking, every one who looked like a gentleman, was assaulted, and his clothes destroyed by cutting instruments, and all access to the poll by Mr. Molson's friends effectually barred. As soon as this was known, Mr. Molson resigned under protest against the legality of the election, and withdrew his polling clerks and agents from the booths. From within an hour of the opening of the poll, it may be said that the struggle had ceased, though individual electors continued to offer themselves. Whenever this was the case, it was the signal for the renewal of the brutality. In the ward to which we have just referred, one elector, attempting to get up to the poll, was thrown down, his clothes literally torn from his back, and he would certainly have been murdered, but that the soldiery rescued him, though not without inflicting some severe bayonet wounds on his assailants. The absolute impossibility of clearing the polls without military execution, which must have been attended, not merely with the entire suspension of the election, but with the shedding of torrents of blood both of the innocent and the guilty, by indiscriminate firing, must have been evident to every one. The polls being deserted by Mr. Molson's friends, and open to all who chose to go up in Mr. Drummond's name, a great number of persons went up in the course of the day whose names were, of course, recorded without question in his favor. The following were the numbers declared by the Drummond party, at the shutting up of the polling places at five o'clock:—

	Provisional	Molson
Total	1,983	403
	463	

Drummond's Majority 920

The returning officer will make his declaration of the result at noon on Friday. The matter, of course will not rest there.

IRELAND.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The weekly meeting of the National Repeal Association, took place on Monday March 15th, in the Conciliation Hall, Dublin.

A letter was read from Lord French, who asserted that the fisheries of Ireland were in a declining state, and alluded to the distress existing in Galway, effects which he attributed to the union.

Two letters were read from Mr. O'Connell, in one of which he announced his intention to be in Dublin in a few days; and thus described the new Irish Registration Bill about to be brought in by Government.—"The bill to extinguish the country franchise in Ireland was announced by another name by Sir James Graham last night. It is, I understand, founded on the poor rate valuation as to amount but on the Charles clause as to principle. I have had this information from a quarter of such authority as to induce me to believe it. The account I have got of the bill will, if accurate, make it one of the most violent instruments to take away from the Catholic people of Ireland all control over the so-called Irish representatives. We shall have it in print before Easter. The greatest mischief of it, a mischief indicative of insanity in its contrivers, is, that it will render the poor rates infinitely more despotic than they are at present, which, indeed, might have been considered difficult. I do think this bill will convert some of the best men amongst the Irish Whigs in Repealers."

Mr. Smith O'Brien announced that the Repeal rent received for the week amounted to £2601 5s.

At the meeting on the 25th, Mr. E. W. Costello was in the chair.

Among the correspondences was a letter from Mr. O'Connell, which was ordered to be inserted on the minutes. Mr. O'Connell wrote under an erroneous impression that he was to attend the Liverpool meeting on Friday (as at first arranged) in aid of Thursday; his determination, therefore, was to attend the house on Thursday evening, when Lord Elliot was to bring in his Franchise Extermination Bill, &c., and he promised to leave Liverpool on Saturday, to attend the next meeting of the association. Mr. O'Connell, a respectable proselyte to his visit to England, and its effects, proceeds as follows:—"I cannot conclude without observing that, on the one hand, it is impossible for the Irish people ever again to confound the English nation with the English government; the first, the English nation, have shown

themselves worthy of our confidence and gratitude—the government deserves our most unmitigated resentment: so, on the other hand, the powers of legislation are in the control of our enemies, whilst good wishes and kind words are all that remain to our friends."

MR. O'CONNELL'S ORATION.—A grand banquet in honor of the Liberator and his co-conspirators is to take place at Cork, on Easter Monday, April 8th, on which occasion W. S. O'Brien, Esq., will preside. It is expected to be a grand demonstration. A public entertainment to Mr. O'Connell, upon a splendid scale, is likely to take place at Dublin on Wednesday, April 10th.

MR. O'CONNELL.—Every arrangement has been made for the appeal to the House of Lords; and Sir Thomas Wilde, Mr. Kelly, and Mr. Sergeant Murphy are retained for the traversers. There was some little delay about allowing the usual licence for these Queen's Counsel to appear for Mr. O'Connell, but all this is now concluded.

O'CONNELL BANQUETS.—A number of public demonstrations in favor of Mr. O'Connell have taken place in England, and London having taken the lead, was followed by Liverpool, Birmingham, and Coventry, at each of which places Mr. O'Connell attended personally, to proclaim the gross injustice of the late trial. The following report of the Covent Garden banquet will give our readers a pretty accurate idea of the character of these meetings.

The Chairman, in proposing the health of the Queen, adverted to the wish of Sir R. Peel, that her Majesty might visit Ireland, as implying a foul libel against the Irish people, and said that the Queen was prevented from visiting Ireland by the same faction which, in 1839, prevented King William from partaking of the hospitality of the citizens of London, and that solely because Ministers did not dare to show their faces amongst a people whose origin, whose language, and whose religion they had so scandalously traduced and insulted. (Immense cheers.)

The Insurrection in St. Domingo.—We are indebted to the Charleston Courier for an Extra, with late news from Jacmel, received there on the 13th inst., by the brig Sea Eagle for Boston, put in to land passengers.

Before the Sea Eagle left Jacmel, all the disposable forces at and near that place, had proceeded against the rebels in the Spanish part of the Island. A detachment from the regular forces had taken possession of the Spanish town of Azua, 60 miles west of the city St. Domingo, without molestation; after which they were fired upon by the Spaniards, who in return were punished almost to annihilation.

Notwithstanding the great and well known strength of the fortification of the city, the Haytiens marched with perfect confidence in their ability to route the Spaniards; but a few hours previous to the departure of the Sea Eagle, the Elizabeth brought accounts from the city of the arrival at that place of a French frigate and a sloop of war. It was believed that these vessels were there for the object of sustaining the rebels, and that this was the "foreign aid" hinted at by the President in his proclamation at the outbreak of the rebellion.

General GoTrard, a gallant leader in 1833, and a very accomplished officer was in command at Jacmel, which place filled with women and children from the city) was in the absence of its National Guard, under the protection of the people from the mountains. Besides General G. several other distinguished individuals in the service, all eager for the fray, were kept from the scene of action by the orders of the President, consequent upon this order had been preserved throughout the important aggrandisement of Jacmel. All the ports in the Island from Jacmel to Monte Christo on the eastern and northern board, were according to the declaration of the President in a state of blockade.

The State Prison Bill.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Post says "From the prolonged debate on the bill now before the Senate for the employment of State Prison convicts in mining, and the opposition it receives, it would seem that there must be other interests than the rights of humanity or justice to the mechanical branches of labor from which the hostility arises. Surely local interests nor individual advantages ought for a moment to delay a measure promising benefits in a moral view to society since the very name of punishment by labor in mines carries with it a terror to the evil doer, and in a pecuniary point of view, at least induces belief that their support need not be as now, a burden to the community."

The Canals.—The Albany Argus states that from present indications there is every probability that for the first time, next season, iron canal boats will be extensively introduced on the Erie canal, which can carry 85 tons of freight with as much ease as wooden ones can 70 tons.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. JOSEPH SMITH,
NAUVOO, ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

SIDNEY RIGDON, ESQ.,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

STATE CONVENTION.

On Friday the 19th inst our State Convention was held according to appointment. Owing to the very heavy rains for the few preceding days, rendering the roads entirely impassable, we had not so large a representation from the different counties in the state as we anticipated. However a great number of gentlemen were present from other states, and great interest and feeling, soon began to manifest itself in the behalf of the cause we have espoused.

After the usual ceremonies were over the chairman and secretary chosen and the convention organized, the meeting was addressed by several gentlemen present, who unfolded in glowing colors the unhappy state of our country, the party feuds, the political intrigues, the corrupt cliques, and the manner in which our liberties were bartered away to gratify the ambition, and the pockets of a few political aspirants. The merits and demerits of the several candidates for the presidential chair were ably discussed, and the superior claims of Gen. Smith, to that high office, were set forth in incontrovertible arguments, forcible, clear, and lucid; and in language not to be misunderstood. A greater display of patriotism, eloquence, and talent we never witnessed on any similar occasion. The souls of the gentlemen who addressed the meeting, breathed the sentiments of their hearts, and they spoke in words that burned. We give below the speeches of two gentlemen present on the occasion, who are not Latter-day Saints. [The first is that of Dr. Goforth, the delegate from St. Clair Co. It will be perceived, that he was appointed chairman of the committee who were selected to draft resolutions.]

In 1832 when the convention was held in Kaskaskia Randolph Co. for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of nominating Gen. Jackson, for president, he was appointed chairman of that committee; the resolutions, then drafted were stigmatized by the whigs as the "Goforth Resolutions,"—they went forth and general Jackson was elected, all the difference we look for now is, that they will go forth a little quicker, and that Gen. Smith, will be elected the first trial.

The other is that of John Reid, Esq., an attorney who defended and cleared Gen. Joseph Smith, from some false and calumnious charges in his first persecutions in New York. The old gentleman being acquainted with Gen. Smith, from his youth, spoke very feelingly of the virtue, innocence, and good character and reputation of Joseph Smith, until he became a professor of religion, that then every device that wicked ingenuity and priestcraft could invent, was made use of in order to destroy him; but we must stop as his speech is given and will speak for itself, so far as words go, but not with that feeling, and pathos, and sympathy and power, that seemed to inspire the old man's bosom, while he spoke. We must confess that we were very much interested at the recital of those scenes that the prophet had to pass through in his young days, as we have frequently been called upon to witness, his inhuman, and unjust persecutions, since our acquaintance with him.

When Gen. Smith was called upon, he spoke with much talent and ability, and displayed a great knowledge of the political history of this nation, of the cause of the evils under which our nation groans, and also the remedy.

Gen. Smith and Sidney Rigdon, Esqrs. were cheered in the most enthusiastic manner after the delivering of their addresses.

The band assembled in the evening and several national airs were played, a song prepared for the occasion, was sung by Mr. Levi Hancock, and speeches delivered by a number of gentlemen, and to conclude, we had a general serenade on the departure of the nominees; a barrel of tar which had been prepared was set fire to, and the names of Gen. Smith, and Sidney Rigdon, free trade and sailor's rights, and Jeffersonian Democracy were repeated with universal acclamation, until the sound reverberated from hill-top to hill-top. Gen. Smith, was then escorted home by a number of gentlemen, accompanied by the band. Three cheers were given at the "Mansion" for the General and Sidney Rigdon, which closed the proceedings of the day.

MINUTES OF A CONVENTION HELD IN THE CITY OF NAUVOO, HANCOCK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, MAY 17TH, 1844.

Convention met according to appointment, and was organized by appointing Gen. Uriah Brown to the chair, and Dr. F. Merryweather secretary.

Dr. G. W. Goforth presented the following letter and took his seat in the Convention. "Several letters of the same character were presented by other gentlemen, but we have not room to insert them."

Muscatoh, St. Clair Co. Ill.

May 4th 1844.

Mr. W. G. Goforth,

Sir,

At various meetings held in this county, where I have had the honor of

attending; and the interesting topic of the selection of a suitable person for the high station of President of the United States, being at this time the most important to Americans, and with the names that are now before the people Joseph Smith of Nauvoo, is recognised respectfully as a candidate, declarative in the principles of Jeffersonianism of Jefferson Democracy, Free trade and Sailors rights and the protection of person and property.

A Convention being about to be held in the City of Nauvoo, on the 17th of this month, (May,) your name has been on every occasion given, as a delegate to said convention, and through me the message to be imparted you, asking you to represent our expressions in the case.

Please say for us as Americans, that we will support Gen. Joseph Smith, in preference to any other man, that has given, or suffered his name to come before us as a candidate. And that at the great Baltimore Convention, to be held on the 13th of July, our delegation to said convention be authorised to proclaim for us, submission to the Nominee as may be by them brought before the people in case of a failure to nominate Joseph Smith, (our choice) and unite approbatively for his support.

Respectfully, Sir, This communication, and authority upward is forwarded you, as your voucher at said convention, with our hearty prayers for the success of him, whose special name is given in the important affair.

HENRY B. JACOBS.

Agent for the friends of Gen. J. Smith, whom he has so people represent. Mr. Clay's letter to General Joseph Smith was then read by Mr. Phelps, also General Joseph Smith's rejoinder, which was applauded by three cheers. We cannot give this correspondence without a great detraction of our paper, and the anxiety of the public to see the proceedings of the Convention diminish us to forego the pleasure of inserting it until our next.

It was moved and seconded that the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the adoption of this convention: Dr. G. W. Goforth, J. Taylor, W. W. Phelps, W. Smith, Lucian Foster.

It was moved and seconded that the correspondence of the central committee for government reform of New York, be read by W. W. Phelps, also General Joseph Smith's answer to the same.

New York, April 20th 1844.

Joseph Smith Esq. Sir,—The subscribers, the Central Committee of the National Reform Association, in accordance with a duty prescribed by their constitution, respectfully solicit an expression of your views, as a candidate for public office, on a subject that, as they think, vitally affects the rights and interests of their constituents.

We see this singular condition of affairs that, while wealth in our country is rapidly accumulating, while internal improvements of every description are fast increasing, and while machinery has multiplied the power of production to an immense extent, yet with all these national advantages, the compensation for useful labor is getting less and less.

We seek the cause of this anomaly, and we trace it to the monopoly of the land, which places labor at the mercy of capital. We therefore desire to abolish the monopoly, not by interfering with the conventional rights of persons now in possession of the land, but by arresting the further sale of all lands not yet appropriated as private property, and by allowing these lands hereafter to be freely occupied by those who may choose to settle on them.

We propose that the Public lands hereafter shall not be owned, but occupied only, the occupant having the right to sell or otherwise dispose of improvements to any one not in possession of other land; so that, by preventing any individual from becoming possessed of more than a limited quantity, every one may enjoy the right.

This measure, we think, would gradually establish an equilibrium between the agricultural and other useful occupations, that would ensure to all full employment and fair compensation for their labor, on the lands now held as private property, and to each individual on the public lands the right to work for himself on his own premises, or for another, at his option.

An answer, as soon as convenient, will much oblige

Your Fellow Citizens,

JOHN WINDT,
EGBERT S. MANNING,
JAMES MAXWELL,
LEWIS MASQUELIER,
DANIEL WITTER,
GEORGE H. EVANS,
ELLIS SMALLEY.

Nauvoo Ill. May 16th, 1844.

To John Windt, Egbert S. Manning, James Maxwell, Lewis Masquerier, Daniel Witter, George H. Evans, and Ellis Smalley, Esqrs.

Gentlemen.—Your communication of April 20th, soliciting my views relative to the public lands is before me; and I answer, that, as soon as the greater national evils could be remedied by the consolidated efforts of a virtuous people, and the judicious legislation of wise men, so that slavery could not occupy one-half of the United States, for speculation, competition, prodigality, and fleshly capital, and so that enormous salaries, stipends fees, perquisites, patronage and the wages of spiritual wickedness in "germine and lace," could not swallow up forty or fifty millions of public revenue, I would use all honorable means to bring the wages of mechanics and farmers up, and the salaries of public servants down; increase labor and money by a judicious tariff, and advise the people, who are the only sovereigns of the soil, to petition Congress to pass a uniform land law, that the air, the water, and the land of

the "Asylum of the oppressed," might be free, to freemen!

With considerations of the highest regard for unadulterated freedom I have the honor to be your obt. servt. JOSEPH SMITH.

After which the meeting adjourned for one hour.

It was moved and seconded that the following gentlemen be constituted a committee to appoint electors for this state: Dr. G. W. Goforth, E. Robinson, L. N. Scott, Peter Hawes, and John Reed.

It was moved and seconded that the following gentlemen be constituted a central committee of correspondence, having power to increase their number: Dr. Willard Richards, Dr. J. M. Bernhisel, W. W. Phelps, and Lucian Foster.

The following delegates from the different states of the union were then received by vote:

NAMES.	COUNTIES.	STATES.
Dr. G. W. Goforth,	St. Clair,	Illinois.
J. Myers, Esq.,	Adams,	do
J. S. Sin,	Quincy,	do
A. Badlick,	Joe Davis,	do
J. C. Wright,	Scott,	do
L. White,	Crawford,	do
S. Brown,	Brown,	do
W. B. Ide,	Sangamon,	do
J. Browning,	Adams,	do
W. W. Phelps,	Hancock,	do
W. Green,	do	do
E. Robinson,	do	do
J. Taylor,	do	do
H. Sherwood,	do	do
F. Merryweather,	do	do
John Reed, Esq.,	Chemung, N. York,	do
E. Rice, Esq.,	Buffalo,	do
Lucian Foster,	N. York city,	do
Dr. J. M. Bernhisel,	do	do
Hugh Herishaw,	West Chester,	do
E. Thompson,	do	do
S. A. Perry,	Essex,	do
Wm. Miller,	Livingston,	do
Mr. Duran,	Kings,	do
E. Swakhammer,	N. York city,	do
P. Bowen,	Chester,	Penn.
W. Smith,	Philadelphia,	do
J. H. Newton,	do	do
E. Hunter,	West Chester,	do
E. Wooley,	Columbiana,	Ohio.
W. G. Ware,	Cincinnati,	do
Thos. Martin,	Hamilton,	do
C. Brooks,	Lake,	do
Dustin Arno,	do	do
W. W. Dryer,	Lorain,	do
M. J. Cultrix,	Cuyahoga,	do
W. Vanauadell,	Green Briar,	Virginia.
L. B. Lewis,	Massachusetts,	do
Dr. Willard Richards,	Berkshire,	do
E. Dougherty,	Essex,	N. Jersey.
W. R. Chardson,	Burlington,	do
J. Horner,	Monmouth,	do
Thos. Atkins,	Burlington,	do
Cap. R. Jones,	N. Orleans,	Lou.
E. Ludington,	do	do
J. Harman,	Monroe,	Mississippi.
Mr. Pelman,	do	do
S. Gully,	Laurence,	do
E. M. Sanders,	do	Delaware.
E. F. Sheeie,	do	do
J. Hatch,	Alice,	Vermont.
J. Heston,	Madison,	do
J. A. Mikesell,	do	Missouri.
Col. Cowan,	Oxford,	Maine.
M. Anderson,	Rutherford,	Tenn.
H. Stout,	Mercer,	Kentucky.
Gen. G. Miller,	Madison,	do
Mr. Hunt,	Switzerland,	Indiana.
A. Johnson,	Middletown,	Conn.
L. N. Scovill,	Maryland,	do
Dr. L. Richards,	Providence,	R. Island.
M. Wilber,	N. Hampshire,	do
J. S. Swiss,	do	do
Dr. Shodask,	Michigan,	do
Ahr. Williams,	Georgia,	do
J. Hawes,	Alabama,	do
R. Alexander,	Union District,	S. Carolina.
Younger deceased,	Randolph,	N. do.
D. J. Patton,	do	do
Chas. Hathaway,	Arkansas,	do

It was moved seconded and carried by acclamation that General Joseph Smith, of Illinois be the choice of this Convention, for President of the United States.

The nine following Resolutions were then adopted, the fifth of which was carried by acclamation. 1 Resolved.—That from all the facts and appearances, that are now visible in the United States, that we believe much imbecility and fraud is practiced by the officers of government and that to remedy these evils, it is highly necessary that a virtuous people, should arise in the panoply of their might, and with one heart and one mind correct these abuses, by electing wise and honorable men to fill the various offices of Government.

2 Resolved.—That as union is power, the permanency and continuance of our political institutions depend upon the correction of the abuses.

3 Resolved.—That as all political parties of the present day have degraded themselves by adhering more or less to corrupt principles and practices by fomenting discord and division among the people being swallowed in the vortex of party spirit and sectional prejudices until they have become insensible to the welfare of the people and the general good of the country, and knowing that there are good men among all parties in whose bosoms burn the fire of pure patriotism, we invite them by the love of liberty, by the sacred honor of freemen by the patriotism of the illustrious fathers of our freedom by the glorious love of country and by the holy principles of '78 to come over and help us to reform the government.

4 Resolved.—That to redress all wrongs, the government of the United States with the President at its head, is as powerful in its sphere as Jehovah is in his.

5 Resolved.—That the better to carry out the principles of liberty and equal rights Jeffersonian Democracy free trade and Sailors rights and the protection of person and property we will support General Joseph Smith of Illinois for the Presidency of the United States at the ensuing election.

6 Resolved.—That we will support Sidney Rigdon Esq. of Pa. for the Vice Presidency.

7 Resolved.—That we will hold a National Convention at Baltimore on Saturday, the 13th day of July.

8 Resolved.—That we call upon the honest men of all parties in each state to send their delegates to said Convention.

9 Resolved.—That all honest Editors throughout the United States are requested to publish the above resolutions.

Resolved.—That those gentlemen who stand at the head of the list, who have gone to the several states, to take charge of our political interests, be requested to use every exertion to appoint electors in the several electoral districts of the states which they represent, and also to send delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

Resolved.—That Dr. Goforth and John Reid, Esq. be requested to furnish a copy of their speeches for publication.

Resolved.—That the electors be instructed to make stump speeches in their different districts.

Resolved.—That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Hancock, for his kind and generous donation of a hall for the Convention.

It was moved and seconded, that Orson Hyde, H. C. Kimball, David S. Hollister, Orson Pratt, and Lyman Wright, Represent this Convention at the Convention to be held in Baltimore, on the 13th of July next.

Sidney Rigdon, Esq. then addressed the meeting, and was succeeded by the following gentlemen:

GEN. JOSEPH SMITH, W. W. PHELPS, DR. G. W. GOFORTH, JOHN TAYLOR, LYMAN WRIGHT, HYAUM SMITH, JOHN REID ESQ.

It was moved seconded, and carried, that the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman and Secretary.

The convention was addressed in an eloquent speech by Sidney Rigdon, Esq. showing the political dishonesty of both Henry Clay and Martin Van Buren, and stating his views, and the present condition of this country.

Dr. Goforth rose and addressed the Convention in the following eloquent strain:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens,—As an American—a citizen of St. Clair County and of the State of Illinois, with the deference ever acknowledged on occasions like this, I feel the spirit of obedience that was required of one of old, when he was bade to take off his shoes for he was walking on Holy ground and that this was a Holy Cause.

Influenced by the distinguished honors paid me on the 24th of April in the convention then here held, and the invitation to associate on this occasion—I feel that on occasions of this importance it commands the rallying exultations of more than a Bonaparte or a Mortier desparatious that to have names now brought before an American people that have for the last fourteen years or longer, been like the foot-ball of the sportsman and the extraordinary selected subjects of derision and contumely, that new expressions are about to be made that the people are about to trace back the erroneous doings of a nation, to weep and repent for mal-effects, to examine the old building that in these days was founded by our forefathers and for want of qualified tenants has become occasionally tinged with filth and spurious matter—that its anticipated solidity to the beating storms has ceased, and its firmness in various ranges assumed a doubtful type. The Jeffersonian doctrines have been forsaken; their QUALIFICATION have been abandoned—Humboggy and sarcasm in their stead adopted, and Modern American growth in the unhealthy tones of vice, farce, non-sustenance of truth and non-valorous deeds in their stead, the only objects for promotion captioned by these expressions, to this august assembly, in the character of a delegate from St. Clair county, I say, that reform-politically as well as morally, claims the present field; that the many gubernative exercises of the various Presidents since those days that were honored by a Washington a Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson, have been to AMERICANS, thorns whose irritability never cease, whose national maligne depot has been indelible and that has cindered the lovely cement that germinated in the days of the Revolution in '78, and that were by our forefathers fostered with hope of ameliorizing the conditions of this and previous generations. Unwilling as I may be to offer to my nation the least attack of reproach, yet, as publicity was given of a western convention to take up the subject of a national merit—by delegating and instructing delegates, by the expression of a will to submit to the nomination of the Baltimore Convention and covenant to support the nominees—and with all the utterance of our disapprobation of Martin Van Buren's ever standing before the lovers of the "78" cause in any character that might respect or recognize him as a portion of material in the erection or construction of this American microcosm I on this occasion stay the ceremony of exposition—I tremble for our once happy country, at the threat of Van Buren's election again by the Americans to the Presidency—and thank God that the age of gray hairs will to every American in these days say "look e'er you leap" since 1819—I have risked an Americans part for the sustenance of democracy—and I do assert, JEFFERSONIANISM; ever shaded by the promise of better times, while the LOCKER was opened and the AMERICANS hope till split. On this occasion, delegates hasten to the Baltimore convention—and like Americans, we trust, will represent the cares of a nation and claim the western peoples choice—open again as in the "Declaration of Independence" the assertion "That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are LIFE, LIBERTY and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of the ends it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers

in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." "LIGHT AND TRANSPARENT GOVERNMENT" by party opposition to be the move in this proposition of exorcise. But with one voice we will respond No! No!—No!!—For very many years agitating ceremonies have roused from their slumber, and caused the offspring of "1776" to look back and rehearse the tales, remembering the savage shriek and calling up to horrible vivification the bloody banners of Britain, when the unholy proffer was made for "SLAVERY OR DEATH." When the cr. "de" was only a forest of uncertainty and a. "morness" as in the hands of Honours. King, sustained to impart the voice of patriotic associations with our recollection much of it.

—and but for the want of time 'twould be rehearsed. This day sweetens recollection with the privilege of a convention to tell over the national grievances—the omissions of official duty and the usurpation of Aristocratical power—this day only whispers the silly "L. L. Van BUREN, BENTON and BOGGS." This day published for days passed, has told the world that to be free was our privilege, that to renounce VAN BURENISM would be healthy to Americans—that to dissection the deaf eared costumes of a White Housed scorpion was prudent and to tell the old veterans of 1776 that those rights occupy our wills—and the spirits of our fathers yet mingle in our blood and stimulate our actions, to nobly die defending the covenant made by the signers of the "Declaration of Independence" on the 4th. day of July 1776."

Nail to the topmast the Flag with letters of Gold legible to all

FREE TRADE & SAILORS RIGHTS PROTECTION OF PERSON AND PROPERTY.

Americans now begin to examine their privileges—and like the skilled physician examining a diseased heart will thump in proper character on its environs for a flat come—if flat, they'll say "beware"—if come "alike right" the diseased heart has been detected and in its furious race is hastening the exit of that aspirant, who, while in its premonitory stage said "Your cause is a good one but I cannot afford you any assistance in your present distressed condition" and that man who refused the hearing of the Mormon grievances, when by a Young, a Steward and a Reynolds they were offered for Congressional action (Benton) asserting that the Missouri Mobocracy the Bogg decree, (the woman and babe destroyer) and the expatriating horrors or exterminating feat from Far West, was not only just but that he was clad with proof with legal justification and the Mormons merited all and more than they had received of virulence and brutality. If American Jurisprudence be on these decisions and by the men whom democracy sustained, the deeds of valor which again will place them at the head of our affairs—the strands are broken—the links have sprung, and the anchor fangs refused to hold.—May we now say that in 1844—JOSEPH SMITH the proclaimer of Jefferson Democracy, of Free trade and Sailors rights and protection of Person and Property with us stands first to the Baltimore convention, (and if his want of success in the nomination exists instruct our delegates to say Henry Clay) and like men stand firm—to a man or voice speak out—and herald the tidings North, South, East, and West admitting that

"None but mean spirits dread the face of fear And none but cowards, life's afflictions bear All dauntless spirits sink at distant war And tremble as it threatens from afar But rich or poor, true minds preserve their weight And if exalted or debased are great!"

The convention adjourned, sine die. URIAH BROWN, President. F. MERRYWEATHER, Secretary.

The speech of Squire Reid, as delivered before the State Convention, is unavoidably crowded out this week, but it will appear in our next.

A Word to our Friends Abroad.—We have now fairly entered upon our electioneering campaign: from this time forth, forward is our motto, and in order to ensure success it will be necessary for us to use every exertion, Eternal vigilance is the price, and victory the reward of our labors. Let every man who is a friend to Gen. Joseph Smith, Jeffersonian Democracy, free trade and sailors rights, use every endeavor to secure the election. Don't let any one who professes to be a friend to Gen. Smith put their hands in their pockets and say as said our noble president, "your cause is just; but I can do nothing for you." Let all who profess to be friends shew themselves friendly on this occasion. "By their fruits ye shall know them." It is not an idle farce that we are engaged in; but a solid reality, and we want every lover of truth, justice, humanity, and patriotism to rally round the standard, to come to the rescue and to use every laudable exertion to ensure success.

Several presses are already beginning to advocate his cause and others are expected soon, one has started in New York and one in this state. A gentleman has just informed us that he is going to Cincinnati for the purpose of commencing a paper advocating our cause, and the prospect brightens on every hand.

Those gentlemen having the charge of States would do well to enlist as many of the papers in their cause as possible; we would also remind them that the utmost diligence is required to secure an electoral ticket and also to forward itable superiors as delegates to the National Convention.

Don't let us be idle and say we can do nothing for "knowledge is power," and "with it we can thrash the nations," let us teach men wisdom; tell them what is for their best interest, circulate Gen. Smith's Views, print them in every paper, publish them in pamphlet form, and circulate them throughout the length and breadth of this republic. Let Gen. Smith's Views be read and his principles character, and political creed be known and prejudice will give way like darkness before the rays of the sun, the nation will be saved, and victory will be ours.

The Neighbor.—We would say to our friends abroad that we have made arrangements to make our paper interesting, during the present political contest every thing interesting pertaining to our progress will be faithfully recorded, and all our plans made known, and as it is the only correct medium at present through which can be accurately known all of our leading movements, the elders and our friends abroad will do well to give it an extensive circulation. A paper will many times do more than a political speech, the interest of the cause depends greatly on the circulation of correct information; that information can be obtained from the newspapers without in our cause will filter in many parts.

We purpose issuing the Neighbor to new subscribers, if to one address, on the following terms, on the receipt of \$10 good current money we will send six copies one year; for \$15 nine copies, one year; for \$20 thirty-two copies, one year; for \$160 sixty-six copies, one year.

Our friends abroad are respectfully requested to use their influence to obtain subscribers. It will be perceived from the above terms that it will be advantageous to neighborhoods to club together for the purpose of obtaining their papers cheaper.

N. B. If requested we will write the names of the several persons subscribing on their papers, but they must be addressed to one office.

LYNCHING AMONG THE MORMONS.

The Mormons in Nauvoo lately lynched a colored man, to make him divulge the names of persons who stole goods, which were found in his possession.

They failed in their object, the victim of their brutality being probably at once innocent and ignorant.

We cut the above from the Cincinnati Philanthropist, and would say to the pious "lovers of mercy," that some of his own kennel of "wolves in sheep's clothing," whipped a poor negro (as is supposed) while they had his money and goods complained of their "murder," like the Sectarians' darling Religion 'hid in a napkin." The Mormons tried the wretches for their brutal treatment to a poor black man, and the vicious Philanthropist has metamorphosed it into "Lynching among the Mormons." Dear Sir! the Mormons are truly becoming

"The lion on the land And Leviathan of the sea!"

And should they continue to win as they go, And spread forth the knowledge that comes [from 'old Joe'] A "President," too, from the great root of Jesse.

Will bless this and all nations, God bless ye! So go on gentlemen, with your sayings and slanderings and like the negroes grace before meat; end your luries with "tanter in de clouds, to scare some; lighten an de arst, to make ut wink; Got a mighty bless me and Massa. Amen.

The Whig convention which met in Baltimore the 1st inst. was as anticipated nominated Henry Clay of Kentucky for President and Theodore Tilton of New Jersey for Vice President. The Whig leaders are loud in their vociferations in favor of the nomination of Henry Clay and are urging the rank and file of the party to come up to the scratch or all will be lost. "Cry aloud and spare not," ye blind leaders of the blind. Draw out all your forces for with Jeffersonian Democracy free trade and sailors rights, protection of person and property inscribed on his banner Gen. Smith will thoroughly cleanse the land of whiggery in November next.

STEAM BOAT ELECTION.

On the last upward voyage of the "Osprey" from St. Louis to this place, as usual the merits of the several candidates for the next Presidential election was discussed. A vote was taken and the following was the "State of the polls" as handed to us by a gentleman who came as passenger.

Gen. J. Smith, 26 gentlemen. 3 ladies
Henry Clay 0 " 2
Van Buren 2 " 0

The Ladies are altogether forsaking Van Buren and the gentlemen as a matter of course are following after. There is a wonderful shrinkage in Henry Clay but the General is going it with a rush Hurrah for the General!

We have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival in Nauvoo, on Monday the 20th inst. of another company of Latter Day Saints from the east, by the steamer Maid of Iowa numbering 62 souls all in good health and spirits, consisting of Elders Addison Everett, Albert Merrill and family, John Wolfe and family, Kleber Worley and family, Joseph Bouton, Jacob G. Bigler, W. W. Maguire and Benjamin Mc Guinness Priests, Thomas Morris and family, Thomas Tanner and family, Brothers Matthew Moore and family, Stephen Velzor and family, Ephraim Sherman and family, David Wilkinson and wife and Abel Boswell Sisters Elizabeth Miller and family, Elizabeth Weeks and Henrietta Wheeler.

JOSEPH SMITH vs. JOSEPH H. REYNOLDS & HARMON T. WILSON—RELIGIOUS PREJUDICE &c.

The communication of W. C. will be found interesting. It gives an account of the late trial, in the Circuit Court at Dixon, of Joseph Smith vs. Joseph H. Reynolds and Harmon T. Wilson, and discloses another specimen of that spirit of religious prejudice which has been arrayed against Gen. Smith ever since he first took his station in the religious world. When a community becomes so corrupt that it is a hard matter to empanel a jury, sufficiently free from religious prejudice to do justice to a fellow citizen, then does indeed realize the abyss of darkness and corruption to which the human mind is capable of sinking. Shame on the man whose mind is so trammelled by prejudice as to render him incompetent to be empanelled in a jury of his countrymen! How exalted he must appear, what magnanimity he must display and what convincing testimonials of a cultivated intellect he must exhibit, when he meekly, degradingly and slavishly acknowledges before intelligent men, within the pines of courts of justice, that he cannot see justly and legally with his fellow man, in consequence of religious prejudice! What has religion got to do with the truth or falsity of any civil or criminal allegation charged upon an individual? Nothing. O, short sighted, ignorant, corrupt, despicable men! Did you ever read that clause of the Constitution that protects against proscription for opinion sake?—that protects every subject of this Government in the free exercise of his religious sentiments? This was one of the fundamental principles consulted by the framers of that instrument. Throwing off the manacles of a tyrannical nation; springing forth into freedom; panting after a full fruition of national liberty; determined to rend every chain of oppression from the mind of man; eager to plant the germ of happiness in the foundation of the Republic—a free, universal religious toleration was embodied in, and granted by, its wise, judicious and ennobling provisions. The illustrious fathers of that glorious era, foresaw the glory, happiness and excellence that an adherence to these principles would secure, and the destruction, ruin, panic and distress that a departure from them would entail. They had felt the yoke of oppression, which kindled within their bosoms a warm solicitude for the unshackled freedom of posterity.

Shall men, at this age of the Republic—when it has stood the test of nearly seventy years—the liberality of its institutions supporting, like the ark of God, the fair fabric of liberty, rich with the blandishments of gratitude and benevolence—holding up the motto to surrounding nations, "Religious Toleration," the "Cradle of Liberty," the "Home of the Oppressed"—begin to inculcate the identical principles that have led to the overthrow of almost every Republic that has previously existed?—Would they follow in the train of ruin, desolation and overthrow which has befallen other nations, and tear a dynasty more despicable in its administration than that over which the Russian Autocrat tyrannized, dooming all to speedy banishment who will not unite with the Greek Church? Would they promote internal commotion and revolt—give a double impetus to the damning car of corruption that is now sweeping through our land, leaving desolation, faction, turbulence, party wrangling and ungodly ambition in its track, to grow into a national calamity? Would they light the torch of general devastation and pave the way for mourning around our nation's funeral pile, when all the trophies won by the chivalry of Revolutionary ancestors will find an oblivious rest amid the relics of our crumbling Republic? If these results are desirable and hoped for by demagogues and political weathercocks, let that spirit of religious prejudice, (manifested upon the above named trial and which we as people have ever encountered) continue to augment and cast its darkening shadows over the mind of man, and it will add sufficient fuel to the spreading flame to consummate the general devastation.

Notwithstanding Gen. Smith did not obtain a verdict for damages only to the amount of fifty dollars, yet the fact of the jury's verdict—obtained as it was in the midst of such strong prejudice—being in favor of the plaintiff, is sufficient evidence of the unparalleled malignance and unprecedented barbarity, encountered by him at the hands of those infamous mobocrats, at the time of his capture. Gen. Smith has now shown to the world that he was it legally and cruelly arrested, and that he was innocent when tried upon the merits of the charge alleged. This he has always been able to show upon every previous trial, and we venture to predict that his innocence will be sustained upon every subsequent charge, until the whole world shall become convinced of his patriotism and the exalted excellence of his character.

Coming events cast their shadows before.—On the steamer, Maid of Iowa, Capt. Rehder, on her last trip to St. Louis, there was a ballot for candidates for the Presidency. For Gen. Smith, 16 Gentlemen; and 2 Ladies; for Henry Clay, 13 Gentlemen; for Van Buren, 2 Gentlemen and 1 Lady. Verily the signs are auspicious.

Oregon Treaty Arrested.—It is stated by a Washington letter writer in the Philadelphia Chronicle that the course which Mr. Calhoun has taken relative to the Oregon Boundary, has arrested the negotiation upon that question with Mr. Jacksonham. Nor can it be resumed again until Mr. Jacksonham shall have obtained further instructions from his government. This is supposed to have been caused by Mr. Calhoun refusing to relinquish an inch of bona fide United States soil.

General Smith's Views.—We have on hand and purpose keeping at all times for sale at this office Gen. Smith's views of the powers and policy of the government of the United States, in pamphlet form.

Shocking Outrage.

RIOT & MURDERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

An Extra issued from the "Republican" office, St. Louis, dated "Friday morning 11 1/2 o'clock, A. M.," brings us the particulars of a more destructive, murderous, heart-rending riot in the city of Philadelphia, than probably ever took place in this nation since the Baltimore riots of 1812 and the Missouri mobs of 1838. We regret that our room will not admit of a detailed account of the destruction of life and property. We shall be compelled to abridge it as much as possible and give but the most important items. The next mail undoubtedly will bring further particulars, which will be forthcoming next week. The riot began thus:

The Natives held a meeting in Kensington. That meeting was attacked and dispersed by foreigners! On Monday, the 6th, another meeting was organized; that was attacked. Clubs, bricks, bats, &c. were used; houses defended themselves with stones and pistols. The rioters became more ferocious; they poured a sharp fire, and the Natives retreated from the ground. A number of men were killed and wounded. The Irish were in houses, and fired some twenty or thirty shots. Nine persons were severely wounded. Mr. Devlin's house was torn down, John Taffarty's injured! The Irish women and boys turned out, cheered on the mob and furnished them with stones, and ammunition, and clubs.

Half past 12 o'clock, P. M.—About 10 o'clock an attempt was made to burn down the house which encloses the Nunnery. They were fired upon by the Irish, and five were shot. Nathan Kamey was mortally wounded.

The Natives Americans held a meeting on Tuesday, the 7th inst. Several guns were fired at them; one man was killed and several wounded. Several houses were fired, and much loss of life and destruction followed.

In the afternoon the houses on Cadwalader street were fired and burned. John Taggart was taken up as the murderer of Rhinegold, and while being conveyed to prison was almost killed by the mob.

At 9 o'clock, Tuesday the 7th, the rioters were more ferocious than ever. The Natives House was burned down. One square of houses in Master street was burned. Three men were killed; upwards of thirty wounded; and the city in a scene of tremendous excitement!

Wednesday Morning.—The riot still continued worse than ever. About forty were killed. St. Michael's Church was occupied by the Irish. The Irish were pouring in to Philadelphia to help their countrymen. A mass meeting of the Native Americans was held (some seven thousand present) at which stirring speeches were made and resolutions adopted. We have not space to insert them.

A portion of the military are posted around the body of an Irishman named Joe. Rice. It is reported that a man who resided in the centre of the scene of riot, that seven or eight of the tenants of one of the houses destroyed by fire, perished in the flames. No doubt many perished in the same way, of whom we have no account, and perhaps never will know definitely. Mr. Peale had his arm amputated. Several persons were wounded and two or three others were reported to be killed; but not knowing the facts we cannot state particulars at present.

11 o'clock, A. M.—Several back buildings on Washington Street Market are on fire, but they suppressed the flames. Another fire is discovered in the court, running from Cadwalader street, above Jefferson. Four or six houses were destroyed.

12 o'clock, noon.—Great excitement prevails. Families are removing from their dwellings for squares around. The military are upon the ground. Two rows of frame buildings were burned. Two tenement buildings, untenanted, at the corner of Jefferson and Washington streets, shared the same fate.

2 1/2 o'clock, P. M.—St. Michael's Church has just been fired, which, with the dwelling of the Priest, on the north, and frame dwellings on the south, are destroyed. The Priest narrowly escaped, in a cab. Two brick buildings are burning—no efforts to extinguish the devouring element.

3 o'clock, P. M.—The female Seminary is a heap of ruins. Great excitement prevails. Another house has been fired. During the burning of the Church, the mob continued to shout and played the Byne Water. Nothing now remains of the beautiful gothic structure but its blackened walls.

3 o'clock.—The Seminary has been completely destroyed. A temperance grocery store was completely riddled, and everything in the house destroyed. The riot is on the ground. The mob made a rush upon them and defied them with loud shouts. The Colonel appealed to them as American citizens, under which they gave him three cheers and retired.

6 o'clock.—The riot still attacked the house of Alderman Hugh Clark, and have entirely gutted it out, demolishing the windows, throwing furniture into the street, and destroying the papers of the Alderman. The furniture of other buildings was also thrown into the street.

8 1/2 o'clock.—Harmony Court, consisting of 4 or 5 houses, were destroyed; also a frame house on another street, destroyed. A few minutes before 10 o'clock another church was burned; the fire is represented to present an aspect truly grand and imposing. St. Augustine's Church was burned. Other houses were burned and property destroyed to considerable amount. The mob threaten to fire every Church in the city. Great excitement prevails, but our space is filled—we must draw a veil, for the present, over this horrid spectacle.

The State Prison Bill.—A correspondent of the Post says: From the prolonged debate on the bill now before the Senate for the employment of State Prison convicts in mining and the opposition it receives, it would seem that there must be interests other than the rights of humanity or justice to the mechanical branches of labor from which the hostility arises. Surely neither local interests nor individual advantages ought, for a moment to delay a measure promising benefits in a moral view to society since the very name of punishment by labor is mines carries with it a terror to the evil doer, and in a pecuniary view, at least induces belief that their support need not be as now, a burden to the community.

Death of another Member of Congress. The hon. Peter E. Bostiere, a representative from the State of Louisiana expired in the city of Washington on Wednesday night, the 24th instant, after an illness of some weeks. The fact was announced in the senate, by Mr. Johnson, and in the house, by Mr. Slidell, both of Louisiana, in feeling and appropriate terms, and after adopting the customary testimonials of respect, the houses respectively adjourned. There are members of the house, three members of the cabinet, and two judges of the supreme court, have died since the last election of congressmen.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Neighbor.

Dear Sir: I have just returned from the north part of this State, where I have been on business for our beloved President Joseph Smith; and it feels so good to breathe the pure air of liberty and friendship, after spending some three or four days in a swamp, or rather, a slough of religious prejudice and political hypocrisy, which are equally nauseous and offensive, that I cannot let this opportunity pass without giving vent to some of my feelings, in regard to what passed while I remained at the town Dixon, on Rock River.

My principal business was to appear in the Lee County Circuit Court, as a witness in the case of Joseph Smith, vs. Joseph H. Reynolds & Harmon T. Wilson, for false imprisonment and using unnecessary force and violence in arresting the plaintiff.

A plea had been entered in this suit by the council for the defendants, to which the council for the plaintiff demurred. The demurrer was argued on Wednesday morning the 8th inst. and the parties finally joined issue on the charge for using unnecessary force and violence, and the Court gave permission by consent of the Bar to proceed with the trial, but the council not being fully prepared, it was laid over until the following morning, the 9th inst.

On Thursday morning after the usual preliminaries of opening Court, the above case was called up for trial, and the clerk ordered to impanel a jury, and here, sir, a scene took place which ought to make every honest American citizen blush and weep for the credit and honor of his country and laws. A number of men were called up and when questioned as to whether they had previously expressed opinions in relation to the suit now pending, nearly the whole answered in the affirmative. The further question was then put as to whether they had any prejudice against either of the parties, to which a great majority replied they had against Smith. They were then questioned as to what their prejudice had reference to—his religious sentiments or general course of conduct. The greater part replied, to his religious sentiments; and the remainder said they were opposed to his general course of conduct.

About twenty men had to be called upon one after another, out of which number the Court finally selected twelve as competent jurors although the majority of these decidedly expressed their feelings of prejudice against the plaintiff. They were however accepted on the ground that they said they thought they could do justice to both parties, although some of them expressed a doubt whether they could do justice or not.

The jury being sworn the Court, or rather the council, proceeded to examine the witnesses on the part of the plaintiff, which occupied nearly the whole day. But little of the real matter of fact could be set before the Court, on account of their being confined to the charge of unnecessary force and violence; but this was proven in the clearest point of light.

I must refer to the testimony of old Mr. Dixon whose silvery locks seem to tell an age of many years. His evidence related to the circumstance of the Missouri Sheriff refusing for a length of time to give the plaintiff the privilege of Habeas Corpus, and threatening to drag him to Missouri in fifteen minutes from the time they arrived at Dixon. The old gentleman seemed to tremble with indignation while relating the simple facts as they transpired at the time, and like a true lover of his country, appeared proud of the privilege of telling those men that the citizens of Dixon would not suffer themselves to be disgraced by permitting them to drag away a citizen of this State to a foreign State for trial, without the privilege of a trial by Habeas Corpus, a privilege which is guaranteed to every individual under like circumstances, and especially when it was understood that he was to be dragged to Missouri, amongst a people whose hands are yet dripping with the blood of murdered innocence, and who thirst for the blood of General Joseph Smith as the howling wolf thirsts for his prey. Surely such a picture would melt the heart of any thing but an adamant. There are those men and to who profess to be the followers of the Lord Jesus Christ—who can hear such things, and still wish the Missourians had got Gen. Smith to Missouri to murder him without judge or jury; and surely they are no better than murderers themselves and only lack the opportunity to make them shedders of innocent blood.

After the evidence was through on the part of the plaintiff, the witnesses for the defence were examined which only occupied a few minutes. The arguments were then advanced on both sides, during which time I could not help noticing how apt the respectable gentleman of the opposite council was, to sing the song of "old Joe Smith" &c., which might appear very gentlemanly in his mind, but to me it seemed as contemptible as the voice of a stupid ass or the tongue of slander.

Finally the case was submitted to the jury who were charged by the Court and then ordered to retire and bring in a sealed verdict the following morning at 9 o'clock. Friday morning came and with it the verdict, and I proved to be in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendants for forty dollars and costs of suit. I confess I was astonished when I heard it and could not help thinking that prejudice sometimes overrules justice even in the jury box. I could not help comparing the result of this trial with one which came off the day previous wherein a certain person, complained of another for destroying his cow by setting his dogs on the animal until they worried her. It appeared the cow of the plaintiff had seen it to break into the defendant's lot without asking leave and the defendant, or rather his men, not liking such treatment, set their dogs on her and destroyed her. Well, the result of this trial was a verdict of damages for the plaintiff of thirty dollars and costs.

Now, sir, compare the two cases. On the one hand, here is a citizen of the United States near two hundred miles from his home and his friends; he is on a visit with his family, not dreaming of danger or difficulty. Two men, or rather notes in sheep's clothing, for it is a fear

that when Wilson and Reynolds made enquiry for Gen. Smith, at the time of the arrest, they said they were Mormon Elders and wanted to see President Joseph Smith, &c. Two men, I say, while he is thus enjoying himself with his family came upon him with each a loaded pistol in his hand and threatened to shoot him dead if he offered the least resistance, although no resistance had been offered. They then began to haul him about and when he asked them what they wanted with him and what was their authority, they replied they were going to take him to Missouri, and jamming their pistol at his side swore that was their authority. He requested them to let him go into the house to bid his family good bye; but this they positively refused, not even giving him the privilege to get his hat. They then forced him into the wagon, and placing themselves one on each side with a loaded pistol pressed close against his side, and repeatedly striking him with them so as to make him lame and sore for two weeks afterwards, they drove him to Dixon and ordered horses ready in fifteen minutes to drag him among his murderers; and otherwise abused, insulted, threatened and treated him in the cruellest manner possible, filling his family with the most excruciating pangs and rending the heart of his beloved companion with grief to witness their ferocious cruelty, not knowing but his life would be sacrificed before morning; and finally pursued their persecutions until it cost him from three thousand five hundred to five thousand dollars expenses; and all this without a cause, and when he sues for justice against these men, he obtains damages to the amount of FORTY DOLLARS.

On the other hand a man loses a cow which had broke into his neighbor's lot, and he obtains damages to the amount of thirty dollars. Now, sir, if this is not the effects of prejudice, amounting to oppression, then I am no judge of right and wrong. I am very much inclined to think that if Gen. Joseph Smith or any of his friends had treated any citizen of this State or any other State in the manner he was treated by those men, and they had sued for damages as he did the case would have terminated very differently; however, as it is.

The idea of a man yielding to such a degree of prejudice as to render him incapable of executing justice between man and man, merely from rumor and report, is to me perfectly ridiculous and contemptible, as well as wicked and unjust; and when a man is all the day long boasting of the rights and privileges guaranteed to every citizen of the United States under the Constitution and laws, and at the same time is so prejudiced against one of the most peaceable citizens that he does not know whether he can render him justice in a court of equity; but would rather strengthen the hands of mobocrats and law breakers, the inference that one must naturally draw is, that such a man is either a consummate scoundrel and hypocrite, or, that he is guilty of the most flagrant violation of the most sacred constitutional principles of this Republic. I am happy, sir, to have evidence daily that no such corrupt prejudice exists in the heart of General Joseph Smith, nor in the community so far as I have been able to discover.

Now, as to the exceptions these men have taken in regard to Gen. Smith's religious views or general course of conduct it matters not much. His religious views are his inalienable right, and is no-body's business, and the man who cannot render him justice on that account is a willful violator of the laws he professes to admire; and, sir, I have for more than two years past been a close observer of Gen. Smith's general course of conduct as well as his private life, and justice to him myself and the community at large compels me to say that in all my intercourse with men I never associated with a more honorable, upright, charitable, benevolent and law abiding man than is the much persecuted Gen. Smith; & sir, when I hear men speak reproachfully of him I never ask for a second evidence of his corruption and baseless. General Smith, sir, is a man of God, a man of truth, and a lover of his country, and never did I hear him breathe out curses or railing at any man because he saw fit to differ in religious matters. Shame on the principle—shame on the man or set of men who show themselves so degraded and miserably corrupt.

The last night of our stay at Dixon, I had the privilege of speaking on the principles of my religion to a number of individuals, in a kind of argument with two men; and, sir, although it is near four years since I have made a practice of preaching, it felt as sweet as ever. Truth, to an honest heart is sweet; but to a wicked man is like a piercing sword, as was manifest on that occasion, for although the principles of the gospel were laid down so plain and clear that it was impossible to misunderstand, yet the opposing party repeatedly misconstrued my language, and even his own accusations.

I cannot persuade myself that the prejudice referred to above is a general thing; there are many honorable exceptions, and I presume if the Mormons had signified their intentions of supporting the Democratic candidate for the Presidency at the ensuing election instead of dominating an independent candidate of their own choice, their prejudice would not have been so great at the trial of Reynolds & Wilson, and perhaps Gen. Smith would have obtained a judgment somewhat equivalent to the injuries he sustained from that unholy prosecution. But the Mormon people are too noble minded to be bought or biased by fear or favor, and have been too often deceived by the plausible pretensions of demagogues to put trust in any but tried friends. Gen. Smith has been an undeviating friend, not only to this community, but to the oppressed of every name or society, and we consider him as competent and qualified for the highest office of the United States as any other man, and a little more so; and a great deal more worthy of it.

In conclusion, let me say that whatever others may say, I consider it an honor to be associated with such a man as Gen. Joseph Smith and all true followers of the Lord Jesus Christ and the more wicked men despise and misrepresent.

As a body of freemen, we shall exert every honorable influence to elect the man whom we know to be every way worthy of our confidence. A man who, if this nation will receive him, will do more for them than the beloved Washington could do.

Having spoken to you thus freely, I bid you adieu, I subscribe myself your brother, in the new and everlasting covenant.

BENJAMIN ANDREWS.
For the Neighbor.
Mr. Editor:—I wish all Nauvoo would rise up and petition a repeal of the Hog law, or else support it like honest men. I hate to see a whiskey drinker, a tobacco chaser, dreading his spittle about, and I hate to see the hogs long nosed and mean as they are, acting more

honest than some persons, who suppose they are Saints. The hog law is in full force, and till it is repealed, honor it and you honor the city. Policemen what of the Hog? Unwise men act like beasts.

A multitude of business compels me to close and I must forbear.

I have the honor to be your brother, in the everlasting covenant,

W. C.
Nauvoo, May 16, 1844.

TO THE CHURCH IN MAINE.

Dear Brethren:—Before you see this short epistle you undoubtedly will have seen the named General J. Smith announced as a candidate for our next president of the United States.

Whatever prejudices may heretofore have occupied your minds, as regards former presidents, and the two great political parties in the United States, together with the candidates already in the field, we are fully persuaded that when you maturely consider the claims of Gen. Smith, he will be the man of your choice for that high and responsible office. Martin Van Buren and Henry Clay, regarded as the two great champions of their respective parties will undoubtedly be considered the candidates claiming the confidence of this nation in the next presidential canvass. I would say, that it is not my intention to enter into a labored discussion of political principles, nor of the principles and characters of the two men, whose conflicting interests are nothing more than party dogmas that never did nor never can for any great length of time, give permanency to the government, nor promote the peace and best interests of its subjects.

The people of the United States, since the days of Gen. Jackson, have been distracted with the destructive mutations of government, and it is clearly to be seen by every discerning person, that the policy pursued by our last two presidents is not calculated to increase the public wealth, nor to place upon our heads crowns of honor. What redeeming principles were ever realized by the course pursued by Van Buren during his term? Can the first noble virtuous act, as a sweet smelling anvil be written of him? How has he treated the respectability of his constituents, citizens of the United States? What was his answer to the delegation from the Church of Latter Day Saints when praying for redress of grievances, while yet Missouri's soil was smoking with the blood of innocence? How were the wishes of fifty thousand freemen treated by him and his adherents? How mysteriously and disgracefully was the affair of the Caroline managed? Mr. Van Buren has demonstrated one fact if no more, that he is altogether unworthy the confidence of a free, enlightened and virtuous people, his own party themselves being judges. *Mene mene, telid, indeed*, written of him, for he has committed sins unpardonable in the sight of this vast republic. Although in changing the scene, a very different character appears when Mr. Clay is introduced, yet, like the "Fox and the fig," the policy of the latter would destroy what had been saved by the former. Can it be ascertained of what specific gravity Mr. Clay is? At one time he is too heavy to float with a paper medium; at another, too light to be confined to the same stratum with a metal currency. To be sure he would take every man by the hand and speak peaceably and smoothly to him; but wherein can there be discovered at the present crisis, the great advantage to the nation in placing either Mr. Clay or Mr. Van Buren at the head. They are both party men of the deepest dye, therefore unfit for the chief magistracy of the foremost nation in the world. Enough has been said of the two men; we now turn with pleasure to the man of our choice.

The Lord, the mighty God, has ordained him a deliverer and savior to this generation, if they will but heed his counsel. When the tribes of Israel were led and governed by the prophets of God, unparalleled prosperity attended them. Witness the days of Moses and Joshua. God made them saviors each in their time, to those tribes. So we, if Pharaoh will receive it, have a Moses whose rod when turned to a serpent will swallow up the serpents of all his magicians. Gen. Smith is every way calculated to preside over a great and mighty people. Although well skilled in all the learning of the times, no man can boast of being his instructor. By his own industry and the gifts of heaven, he has attained a degree in wisdom that baffles the ken of the greatest legislators and philosophers of the age. In the event of his becoming our chief magistrate, where other men might fail, either for want of virtue or knowledge, his integrity and superior foresight would guide us safely through every danger.

Having been acquainted with Mr. Smith more than seven years past, and knowing his views of the policy and powers of the government of the United States, which is now before the American people, I feel prepared to say, that was his moral worth fully known to the philanthropist, the honorable and high-minded among all people, the response, like the echo on the river Nams, would reverberate until that which was at first faintly whispered, would become loud and audible, GENERAL JOSEPH SMITH, forever.

As a body of freemen, we shall exert every honorable influence to elect the man whom we know to be every way worthy of our confidence. A man who, if this nation will receive him, will do more for them than the beloved Washington could do.

Mr. Editor:—I wish all Nauvoo would rise up and petition a repeal of the Hog law, or else support it like honest men. I hate to see a whiskey drinker, a tobacco chaser, dreading his spittle about, and I hate to see the hogs long nosed and mean as they are, acting more

honest than some persons, who suppose they are Saints. The hog law is in full force, and till it is repealed, honor it and you honor the city. Policemen what of the Hog? Unwise men act like beasts.

The Texas Treaty.—This subject occupies a large portion of public attention, and is creating a great excitement, some what influenced from the fact that the provisions of the treaty cannot be known until its fate is decided in the Senate.

It is supposed probably with reason, that the public debt of Texas is to be assumed, and that the treaty recognizes an equity of redemption in Mexico; beyond this all is conjecture.

It is to be regretted that this important question, coming up as it does on the very threshold of the Presidential election, embarrasses the friends of both the leading candidates, and ultimately both will be forced to take sides in the matter.

It is opposed on the grounds that annexation is forced upon the people for political objects, without offering the proper time for considering the magnitude of the proposition. It is contended that a Congress should be specially elected to act in the premises; that war with Mexico would be the result, and that nothing is said in the negotiating about slavery. These objections, not without force, are presented more with the view of postponing the consideration of the question than rejecting altogether the proposition of annexation.

Those who are familiar with the hereditary obstinacy of the Spanish character, must be satisfied that Mexico will never acknowledge the independence of Texas, unless forced to do so by threats from England, and then will demand a valuable consideration. The more fact therefore, that Mexico refuses to recognize the independence of Texas does not militate against the actual independence of that Republic, or invalidate the recognition by several European powers, nor can we believe that Mexico, despairing of ever recovering Texas, would refuse to treat with us for her reserved rights should Texas be annexed as a Territory.

We entirely disclaim the idea that England desires to have Texas, but England, in case it does not come into our Union, will evidently control its internal policy and commercial intercourse greatly to our disadvantage. The question as we have said is, peculiarly embarrassing to the Presidential Candidates.

If Mr. Clay supports it, he loses in the East, and if Mr. Van Buren opposes it, he loses the South. Their friends in the Senate cannot avoid meeting the question at once, for those who vote to lay the Treaty on the table will be considered as voting against it.

We have late information from Washington; that the democratic Senators will all vote in favor of annexation with such amendments to the treaty as the honor and interests of the country require.

We may expect that Southern Whigs will also go for it, and the Treaty will be thus adopted. That point being settled, no further legislation may be required on this subject until the next session of Congress.

[N. Y. Sun]
The New Post-office Bill.—The New York Republic speaking of this matter, makes the following judicious remarks:—"The bill of Mr. Merrick, like all others in which the people have a deep interest, is in a most lethargic state. No great reform, no radical change in existing abuses, either local or national, can be expected, while politicians of all hues and grades are calculating changes, and estimating the influences which may be brought to bear upon the next Presidential election, and their own petty interests in the successful candidate. One set are instructed by their constituents to retrench the federal expences, and to reduce the remuneration of the officers of government. With amusing gravity, they pocket an enormous pay and mileage, and then look round for some hapless alldiary, whose interests are not represented in the national councils—no matter how hardly his money may have been earned, no matter how small may be its amount, no matter how urgent may be the claims of a dependent family—he is eagerly pounced upon as a victim to be offered up at the shrine of personal aggrandisement and individual popularity. His services to the country are depreciated by men whose whole labors are entirely selfish, and his remuneration magnified by those who grow rich from the public crib, and who seek to make a merit of oppressing the deserving in order that the meretricious importance of legislation may conceal their neglect of the real business for which they were appointed. The people are taxed \$2,000,000 per annum, unjustly, by exorbitant postages, and representative propose to remedy it by putting naval officers on half pay! Will injustice to the defenders of the people compensate for the oppression of the people themselves?"

"The Devil it is said, is most successful in doing mischief, when he puts on the form of an angel of light."

PALM LEAF HATS.
FIFTY DOZEN will be sold, cheaper than any other House in the city, by Kimball, at Gen. Smith's Store.
THE ladies will find a large and splendid assortment of Tuscan Straw Willow and Palm-leaf Bonnets, for sale very low by
KIMBALL.
JUST RECEIVED, and for sale, a large variety of Summer Goods, cheaper than the cheapest, at
KIMBALL'S.
PRINTS of all kinds and prices, at the Store of Gen. Smith, for sale very cheap by
KIMBALL.
Nauvoo, May 22, 1844. no5-11.

Agricultural.

CARROTS FOR HORSES.

We were lately told by the proprietor of one of the most extensive livery stables in this city, that he has had an experience of several years in feeding the common yellow carrots to his horses, and that he considers them the most valuable article for winter feed that he has ever used. He considers a peck of carrots and a peck of oats worth more for a horse than a bushel of oats alone; and for horses that are not constantly employed, the carrots alone are far preferable to oats. He would purchase carrots for his horses, in preference to oats, even if they cost the same by the bushel; the price of carrots, however, is generally about half that of oats. His horses eat the carrots with a far better relish than oats, so much so, that if a peck of each are poured into the manger, they will eat all the carrots before they taste the oats. When fed constantly on carrots, a horse will drink scarcely a pail of water in a week. The culture of carrots is recommended to our farmers, as worthy of their attention. —*Farmer's Gazette.*

CABBAGE HEADS FROM STUMPS.

James Bates, of Norridge, Me., writing to the Farmer's Journal, says: "I do not know all that your Boston gardeners are up to, but I do know that, if cabbage stumps of any variety are set out in the spring in good order, one, two, three, or even four good sound heads will grow on them; and this they will do, year after year, until they die by accident. They are managed in the following manner:

"When the upper, narrow leaved ones, which would bear seed, are carefully rubbed off, and likewise all the lower, round leaved ones, which will form heads except the number the strength of the stump and soil are capable of bringing to perfection. At our cattle show last week Mr. John Drew, presented several such stumps with one to four heads of low Dutch cabbage on each, which have borne for three years. He sets them out in earth in the cellar in autumn cuts off the heads when required for use, and places them pretty thick in the garden in spring. The labor is trifling, the cut worm gives no trouble, and the crop sure and abundant."

Wax for Grafting.—Melt three parts of tallow, two of beeswax, and one of tallow, together. Pour this, when melted, into cold water, a pound at a time. Having rubbed your hands with lard, work the wax in the tallow till it is pliable, and when the water is forced out of it, it is ready for use, and will remain on the tree for three years. Use the wax sufficiently warmed to spread easily; cover the top of the stump about the thickness of a cent, and the slit as far as it extends, somewhat thinner.

The time for grafting depends much upon the season; but the best is when the buds first begin to open. Scions will live set at any time after the sap freely circulates, and till the apples are large as musket balls. —*Farmer's and Gardeners Almanac.*

Cure for Cancer.—A gentleman who has for years been afflicted with a cancer on his face, informs us, that after having followed the prescriptions of some of the most skillful physicians at the expense of more than seven hundred dollars, having twice had it cut, he has been effectually cured by simply bathing it three or four times a day with brandy and salt. Those afflicted with these virulent ulcers will do well to try it. —*Marine Cult.*

Interesting to Patentes.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer says: "The Artisans and Mechanics of the U. States will be pleased to learn that, the Hon. Zadock Pratt, a practical mechanic, has introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives providing for the publication and engraving of all inventions patented in the Patent Office at Washington, which now amount to thirteen thousand five hundred and twenty-three; and that it is his intention to have copies of these works distributed, at the expense of the Office throughout the U. States, so that the numerous classes of our citizens whose genius or talent may lead them to the discovery of new inventions, may know and have constantly at hand a complete compend and view of all the models and draughts of the machines for which patents have been issued since the foundation of the Government."

This project is highly meritorious and business like, and particularly so, when it is known to be the object also of Mr. Pratt to appropriate out of the Patent fund, which is now about \$100,000 with an annual yield of \$10,000, a sufficient sum to purchase and distribute in the same manner a collection of scientific and other necessary books, to be at the disposal and use of the citizens of each town and hamlet.

It is gratifying to perceive that there is one man at least in our Congress to devote a part of his mind and time to his brother mechanics, and to the things that are truly useful, instead of following in the general business of President making and the manufacturing of public opinion.

The following is the resolution above referred to, which was introduced in the House by Mr. Pratt a few days ago, and agreed to:

Whereas, from the difficulty in ascertaining, even after a view of the models or draughts now in the possession of the Patent Office, for what inventions patents have issued, much time and labor, and often heavy expenses, are incurred by persons in different sections of the U. States, in perfecting what they conceive to be

inventions originating with themselves, but which, to their mortification and often great pecuniary loss, they find, upon application at the Patent Office, to have been already secured by other persons, thus rendering their long and frequently expensive labors not only nugatory but absolutely discouraging to future attempts to render service to the community and reflect honor on our country.

And whereas large sums are annually paid into the Patent Office for patents, the investments whereof, after deducting necessary expenses, amount annually to about ten thousand dollars, which surplus could be advantageously applied to the benefit of the numerous class of citizens whose genius leads them to the discovery of new and useful inventions, and to whose benefit it seems reasonable that some portion of the advantage received by the public should revert; Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Patents be and they are hereby directed to inquire into the expediency of making the necessary appropriation out of the Patent fund, to purchase an ample collection of scientific and other necessary books, to provide for the publication and distribution of the descriptions and drawings of the inventions for which patents have been granted; also, what other provisions are necessary to give greater efficiency to the office and a more perfect arrangement of the mode and drawings, within the extent of the fund arising from patents; and that the committee report by bill or otherwise.

'Licking' Lasses.—At the Thanksgiving dinner, in Philadelphia, got up by the New Englanders resident in that city, the ceremony of 'Licking' Lasses was gone through between the courses. It is thus described by the reporter of the Ledger:

It consisted of passing an enormous glass bowl, filled with molasses, in which was a pine stick, neatly whittled for the occasion, around the table, beginning with the President and making every individual stir the same with the stick, take a quantity upon his fore finger, and lick it off, without letting any drop, or without smearing his face. The dexterity with which this operation was performed constituted the test of a true blue Yankee. None were permitted to avoid the ordeal, and the awkward attempts that were made elicited bursts of laughter.

THE NEW STORE.

Is now opened in Gen. Joseph Smith's Store on Water Street, where a large and extensive Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods can be found at Great Bargains. The following is a list always on hand and of which daily addition are made:

Cloth, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Kentucky Jeans, Flannel, Kerseys, Apparels, Eoliens, Mousseline de Laines, Prints, Checks, Blue Drilling, Gambroons, Nankins, Linens, Summer Stuffs of all kinds, Silks, Satins, Stawls of every description, Laces, Muslins, Lawns, Gloves, Hosiery, Combs, Thread, Buttons, Sheet, Shirts, at all prices; the above goods will be sold lower than can be bought in any other House in the City.

Buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

H. KIMBALL.
Nauvoo May 15th. 1844.

LOST.
ON the 11th inst. between Carthage and the City of Nauvoo a pocket roll made of calf skin about 3 feet long, containing notes of various descriptions, and amounts. Whoever will return said roll or give information where said roll may be found shall be liberally rewarded.

Macedonia. May 13th 1844.
A. W. BABBITT.

Hancock Circuit Court.
Ethan Kimball vs. Chancery

BY virtue of a decree of said Court, rendered in said cause at the October term thereof, A. D. 1843, I will, on the 17th day of June A. D. 1844, between 10 o'clock in the morning and the setting of the Sun of said day, at the door of the Court House in Carthage, expose at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash, in hand the following real estate, to wit, the west one fourth of the Lot, number four in Block number nineteen, in Kimball's second addition to the City of Nauvoo.

O. C. SKINNER,
Master in Chancery.
May 12th 1844. (Pr. fee \$2 1/2) 4w.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.

TO NAUVOO, OQUAKA AND ROCK ISLAND.
THE fine, fast running Steamer, Lebanon, Geo. N. Hight, Master; will leave St. Louis, for the above and intermediate points, on the Mississippi river, every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock a. m. precisely. Shippers may rely on the punctuality and attention of the Boat and Officers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Arthur Morrison, Nauvoo.

March 6. 1844. no45-1f.

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office.

PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

GREAT BARGAIN.
I HAVE about 200,000 brick on hand, and will sell 100,000 for three hundred and sixty dollars, cash in hand; also about 1500 feet of two inch clear pine, well seasoned for sale.

HIRSH KIMBALL.
March 22, 2844. no47-1f.

MILINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MISS N. ELLS, Respectfully invites the Ladies of Nauvoo to call and examine her Assortment of Fashionable and approved style of Bonnets, at moderate prices—Bonnets made to order and altered to the Latest Fashion, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their Patronage. H. E. states that the proceeds of the Straw Bonnet business are for the benefit of the Relief Society of Nauvoo—all kinds of produce taken in exchange—corner of Water and Main Streets, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.

Second Door River Side.
April 10th.

THE SUBSCRIBER

PROPOSES to sell his large white house and lot, situated immediately north of the Temple, on lot No. 3, Block No. 3, of Wells' addition to the Town Plat of Nauvoo. A good well, stable and other convenient improvements are made or said lot. All who wish a beautiful situation, and the nearest of any to the Temple, will do well to call and examine said property. Terms low for cash.

FRANCIS M. HIGBEE.
N. B. A perfect title to said property will be given to the purchaser. F. M. H. Jan. 23, 1844. no39-3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Joseph Alford, late of Hancock county Ill., deceased, are hereby requested and notified to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said county, on the first Monday in June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for adjustment and allowance and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

ZERAH PULSEPHER, Administrator.
April 4, 1844. no50-1f.

REGULAR PACKET.

BETWEEN St. Louis, Nauvoo, Fort Madison, Burlington, Oquaka, Bloomington, Rock Island, Galena, Dubuque, Potosi, Prairie du Chien, and all intermediate landings.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER, 'MENDOTA,'

(ROBT. A. REILLY, MASTER.) Will ply, as a REGULAR PACKET, between the above ports, commencing her trips on the opening of navigation, and being of very high draught, will run throughout the season.

This boat has been built expressly to run on the upper Mississippi; her accommodations, for both Cabin and Deck passengers, are superior. She is also provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent the explosion of boilers.

The officers and owners of the 'Mendota,' respectfully assure those who may favor them with their patronage, that every exertion will be used to give satisfaction.

Feb. 27, 1844. no44-3m.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

NEW STORE.

F. MERRYWEATHER would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, to his well selected assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; also a cheap article of Crockery, with many other articles suitable for the Cincinnati prices. He will, from time to time, be receiving fresh supplies, and hopes by the low prices, to secure a part of the public patronage.

At W. Ivins' New Store, on Main Street, where all kinds of Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for goods.

N. B. A superior article of Cocoa, an excellent substitute for tea and coffee.

March 13, 1844. no46-1f.

JUST LOOK HERE ONCE!
An old Connecticut Pottery away up here in Iowa!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that they have opened a large Red and Brown Ware Manufactory, one mile west of Nashville, Lee county, Iowa. Territory; carried on by the best of eastern workmen; where a large assortment of this ware will continually be kept on hand. All bills and orders will be filled on the shortest notice. Dry Goods and Produce will be taken in exchange—cash not refused. Also a good Red Ware Pottery wanted.

MOSES MARTIN,
MATHEW MORE.
Feb. 21, 1844. no43-30w.

FOR SALE.
A FARM of 100 acres of land about three miles below Nauvoo which will be sold in small quantities to suit purchasers. For terms enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

STINSON MIDDLETON.
March 27, 1844. no48-3m.

EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE.
J. GROCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans; and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

MEDICATED LOZENGE.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended; ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of:

COUGH LOZENGES.
Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.
The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBELL LOZENGES.
For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Insults and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.
The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.
These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

J. SNIDER,
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

MAP OF NAUVOO.

Just received from New York, the long looked for Map of the City of Nauvoo.

They can be had at my house, on the corner of Kimball and Granger Streets. Price, mounted and varnished, \$1.25—not mounted, 50 cents.

April 30th 1844. B. Young.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS a suitable building for the manufacturing of wollen clothes, which he will rent to any individual wishing to engage in that business, on reasonable terms; or if preferred, will give employment to a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of woolens, if application is made soon at his residence in Augusta, Iowa Territory.

LEVI MOFFITT,
March 20, 1844. no47-1f.

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful, and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his rates:

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1,50
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	whole	bound	plain	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1,00
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	hf	bound	plain	0,75
do	do	do	neat	1,00
do	do	do	extra	1,37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	hf	bound	plain	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.
Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE subscriber believing that such an agency would be an acquisition to the citizens and vicinity of Nauvoo, in assisting those who wish to dispose of, or exchange property, and to those new comers and others, who wish to purchase or exchange property, has been induced to open an office for that purpose, on Main Street, between the Nauvoo Mansion, and Parley Street, where he will attend to selling, renting, exchanging, or purchasing property on reasonable terms.

EPHRAIM S. GREEN,
N. B. Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, and other instruments of writing, drawn up in a legal manner.

March 27, 1844. no48-1f.

OSPREY.
REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Anderson Master, will leave St. Louis every Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington and Fort Madison Sunday; Tuesday will land at Nauvoo at 6 o'clock a. m. and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday forenoon.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat to the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very high draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evans' Patent Safety Guard to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to
A. MORRISON, Agent, Nauvoo.
Feb. 27, 1844. no44-1f.

A FARM FOR SALE.

CONSISTING of four hundred and eighty acres, 160 acres of which being good timber. It is situated in the half breed tract, Lee county Iowa Territory, one mile north of Montrose, and one half mile from the river opposite Nauvoo. One hundred and fifteen acres are under improvement; there is a one story frame dwelling, a well and stable on the premises. The above farm will be sold cheap, terms easy. For information call at the office of C. L. Higbee, Esq., or at my residence on the above mentioned tract.

P. S. Missouri land will be taken in exchange for the above farm, by applying soon.

Dec. 20, 1843. no34-1f.

ALMON RABBIT.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law. WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill.
July 4th 1843-1f.

GRANT & WATT, TAILORS.
MAIN STREET, Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All country orders promptly attended to.

FOURTH ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the steamer AMARANTH, at LYONS' New Brick Store, on Hotchkiss street, between Main and Carlin streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS, direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hardware, Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main, and Carlin streets, at the New Brick Variety Store (sign of the Lion.)

Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill.,
April 1, 1844. -1f.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeal's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordeons on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

FIRST RATE CHANCE.

160 ACRES of good LAND to lease from three to five years, half a mile from the Corporation, on the La Harp road.

Enquire of the Subscriber.
HIRAM KIMBALL.
April, 27th, 1844.

WANTED.
Two Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office.

TO LET.
\$100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.

Wood-land near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above.

Jan. 17, 1844. no38-1f.

THE PARTNERSHIP

HERETOFORE existing between John Taylor & Wilford Woodruff, printers and publishers; known by the title and name of Taylor & Woodruff, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will hereafter be conducted by John Taylor, who has become responsible to meet all demands against the firm, and to whom all debts must be paid.

As we are about winding up our affairs, those indebted to us would confer a favor by making immediate payment.

JOHN TAYLOR,
WILFORD WOODRUFF.
Dec. 30, 1843.

TIME.
TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning Lime, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season which he will sell on reasonable terms at his kiln at the old Temple stone quarry, on Main Street.

J. H. VAN NATTA.
April 23, 1844. no40-3m.

DO YOU KNOW ANY THING ABOUT THE MATTER?

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the adjacent towns, that he has established a Bakery and Confectionery, in this city, on Main Street, first door South of the new Masonic Hall, where he intends to manufacture every thing connected with that kind of business—Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Jellies and Candies of all descriptions which he will sell at St. Louis prices wholesale or retail.

L. N. SCOVIL.
N. B. Marriage cakes made to order, on the shortest notice from one to twenty five dollars each.

L. N. S.
Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843.

C. A. Warren, C. L. Higbee
WARREN & HIGBEE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

OFFICE on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

C. L. Higbee also informs the public that he has received the appointment of Notary Public, and is prepared to transact all business pertaining to that office.

SPINNING WHEELS!
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels

of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bed-stands of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bed-stand posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and waggon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes; also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.
May 24 1843, 1f.

CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP.

THE subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of window sash and doors and all kinds of job work in their line of business, at the shortest notice for cash or country produce. Shop on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets.

JOSEPH W. COOLEDGE & CO.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor:

At the corner of Water and Main Streets,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 annually in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor,

(John Taylor,) POST OFFICE, to receive attention.

POETRY.

With what calm gladness I behold the soul

Falling from the world, and to the world

Whence my heart's home, and my heart's desire.

Sorrow, now so fit, lay my tired head

Upon thy lap, O Earth! our kindest Mother:

Thy weary child, by sweet suffering led,

Cometh to thee, her soul's deep grief to smother.

Open thine arms—she brings a wasted frame,

An aching heart, unto thy quiet dwelling—

She brings sad thoughts, which none may know

Or name,

But whose lone whispers to her heart are telling

That could she on thy pillow find repose,

Her life-long sorrows would forever close!

Fid me, then fold me, to thy sheltering breast,

And let my sleep be dreamless and unbroken.

I pine, O Mother, for that lasting rest

Which thou to many a throbbing heart hast

Spoken.

Life hath hung, O so heavy on my hands—

I am but here a pilgrim and a journeyer,

While Memory, like a constant sentinel, stands

Over the Spirit that she holds a mourner.

In silence and deep loneliness I come—

Da kened and troubled—take the wanderer

Home!

I know the spirit of neglect shall keep

Its desolate vigil my cold ashes over—

There no fond friend may ever come to weep,

Yet will thy blessed presence round me hover.

Thou and thy thousand ministrants shall smile

In ceaseless love upon my last reclining,

And I—how sweet will be my rest the while,

With thy green grass and flowers above me

Twining!

Kind Mother Earth! I thank thee for that boon,

A quiet grave—whither thou wilt give me soon!

Yes, Earth will give this sinking form a home—

But Thou who art my merciful Forgiver,

Wilt bid this weary spirit to Thee come,

And bathe its wing in Life's refreshing river!

Thou hast been pitiful to me, O God!

Thou hast drawn my heart to Thee 'mid world-

ly dangers—

And heard my prayer—that I be bore thy rod,

So thoughts of my last hour might not be

Strangers

But that my soul from earthly taint set free,

In garments undefiled, might calmly rise to

Thee.

April 5th, 1844.

The incident on which the poem is founded

is this: A slaveholder, passing by his slaves,

from Virginia, through Ohio, to Missouri, sold

a little blind boy, the only son of his mother,

and she a widow, and then separated them forever.

The poor child was sold for one dollar!

THE LITTLE BLIND BOY.

Come back to me mother! Why linger away

From thy poor little blind boy, the long weary

day!

I mark every footstep, I list to each tone,

And wonder my mother should leave me alone!

There are voices of sorrow and voices of gloom,

But there's no one to joy or to sorrow with me:

For each hath of pleasure and trouble his share,

And none for the poor little blind boy will care!

My mother, come back to me! Close to thy

breast

Once more let thy poor little blind boy be pressed:

Once more let me feel thy warm breath on my

cheek,

And hear thee in accents of tenderness speak!

O mother! I've no one to love me—no heart

Can bear like thine own in my sorrow's part!

No hand is so gentle, no voice is so kind,

Oh! none like a mother can cherish the blind!

Come back to me mother! Why linger away

From thy poor little blind boy, the long weary

day!

I mark every footstep, I list to each tone,

And wonder my mother should leave me alone!

There are voices of sorrow and voices of gloom,

But there's no one to joy or to sorrow with me:

For each hath of pleasure and trouble his share,

And none for the poor little blind boy will care!

My mother, come back to me! Close to thy

breast

Once more let thy poor little blind boy be pressed:

Once more let me feel thy warm breath on my

cheek,

And hear thee in accents of tenderness speak!

O mother! I've no one to love me—no heart

Can bear like thine own in my sorrow's part!

No hand is so gentle, no voice is so kind,

Oh! none like a mother can cherish the blind!

Come back to me mother! Why linger away

From thy poor little blind boy, the long weary

day!

I mark every footstep, I list to each tone,

And wonder my mother should leave me alone!

There are voices of sorrow and voices of gloom,

But there's no one to joy or to sorrow with me:

For each hath of pleasure and trouble his share,

And none for the poor little blind boy will care!

My mother, come back to me! Close to thy

breast

Once more let thy poor little blind boy be pressed:

Once more let me feel thy warm breath on my

cheek,

And hear thee in accents of tenderness speak!

O mother! I've no one to love me—no heart

Can bear like thine own in my sorrow's part!

No hand is so gentle, no voice is so kind,

Oh! none like a mother can cherish the blind!

Come back to me mother! Why linger away

From thy poor little blind boy, the long weary

day!

I mark every footstep, I list to each tone,

And wonder my mother should leave me alone!

There are voices of sorrow and voices of gloom,

But there's no one to joy or to sorrow with me:

For each hath of pleasure and trouble his share,

And none for the poor little blind boy will care!

My mother, come back to me! Close to thy

breast

Once more let thy poor little blind boy be pressed:

Once more let me feel thy warm breath on my

cheek,

And hear thee in accents of tenderness speak!

O mother! I've no one to love me—no heart

Can bear like thine own in my sorrow's part!

No hand is so gentle, no voice is so kind,

Oh! none like a mother can cherish the blind!

Come back to me mother! Why linger away

From thy poor little blind boy, the long weary

day!

I mark every footstep, I list to each tone,

And wonder my mother should leave me alone!

There are voices of sorrow and voices of gloom,

But there's no one to joy or to sorrow with me:

For each hath of pleasure and trouble his share,

And none for the poor little blind boy will care!

My mother, come back to me! Close to thy

breast

Once more let thy poor little blind boy be pressed:

Once more let me feel thy warm breath on my

cheek,

And hear thee in accents of tenderness speak!

O mother! I've no one to love me—no heart

Can bear like thine own in my sorrow's part!

No hand is so gentle, no voice is so kind,

Oh! none like a mother can cherish the blind!

Come back to me mother! Why linger away

From thy poor little blind boy, the long weary

day!

I mark every footstep, I list to each tone,

And wonder my mother should leave me alone!

There are voices of sorrow and voices of gloom,

But there's no one to joy or to sorrow with me:

For each hath of pleasure and trouble his share,

And none for the poor little blind boy will care!

My mother, come back to me! Close to thy

breast

Once more let thy poor little blind boy be pressed:

Once more let me feel thy warm breath on my

cheek,

And hear thee in accents of tenderness speak!

O mother! I've no one to love me—no heart

Can bear like thine own in my sorrow's part!

No hand is so gentle, no voice is so kind,

Oh! none like a mother can cherish the blind!

Come back to me mother! Why linger away

From thy poor little blind boy, the long weary

day!

I mark every footstep, I list to each tone,

And wonder my mother should leave me alone!

There are voices of sorrow and voices of gloom,

But there's no one to joy or to sorrow with me:

For each hath of pleasure and trouble his share,

And none for the poor little blind boy will care!

My mother, come back to me! Close to thy

breast

Once more let thy poor little blind boy be pressed:

Once more let me feel thy warm breath on my

cheek,

And hear thee in accents of tenderness speak!

O mother! I've no one to love me—no heart

Can bear like thine own in my sorrow's part!

No hand is so gentle, no voice is so kind,

Oh! none like a mother can cherish the blind!

Come back to me mother! Why linger away

From thy poor little blind boy, the long weary

day!

I mark every footstep, I list to each tone,

And wonder my mother should leave me alone!

There are voices of sorrow and voices of gloom,

But there's no one to joy or to sorrow with me:

For each hath of pleasure and trouble his share,

And none for the poor little blind boy will care!

My mother, come back to me! Close to thy

breast

Once more let thy poor little blind boy be pressed:

Once more let me feel thy warm breath on my

cheek,

And hear thee in accents of tenderness speak!

O mother! I've no one to love me—no heart

Can bear like thine own in my sorrow's part!

No hand is so gentle, no voice is so kind,

Oh! none like a mother can cherish the blind!

Come back to me mother! Why linger away

From thy poor little blind boy, the long weary

day!

I mark every footstep, I list to each tone,

And wonder my mother should leave me alone!

There are voices of sorrow and voices of gloom,

But there's no one to joy or to sorrow with me:

For each hath of pleasure and trouble his share,

And none for the poor little blind boy will care!

My mother, come back to me! Close to thy

breast

Once more let thy poor little blind boy be pressed:

Once more let me feel thy warm breath on my

cheek,

And hear thee in accents of tenderness speak!

O mother! I've no one to love me—no heart

Can bear like thine own in my sorrow's part!

No hand is so gentle, no voice is so kind,

Oh! none like a mother can cherish the blind!

Come back to me mother! Why linger away

From thy poor little blind boy, the long weary

day!

I mark every footstep, I list to each tone,

And wonder my mother should leave me alone!

There are voices of sorrow and voices of gloom,

But there's no one to joy or to sorrow with me:

For each hath of pleasure and trouble his share,

And none for the poor little blind boy will care!

My mother, come back to me! Close to thy

breast

Once more let thy poor little blind boy be pressed:

Once more let me feel thy warm breath on my

cheek,

And hear thee in accents of tenderness speak!

O mother! I've no one to love me—no heart

Can bear like thine own in my sorrow's part!

No hand is so gentle, no voice is so kind,

Oh! none like a mother can cherish the blind!

Come back to me mother! Why linger away

From thy poor little blind boy, the long weary

day!

I mark every footstep, I list to each tone,

And wonder my mother should leave me alone!

There are voices of sorrow and voices of gloom,

But there's no one to joy or to sorrow with me:

For each hath of pleasure and trouble his share,

And none for the poor little blind boy will care!

My mother, come back to me! Close to thy

breast

Once more let thy poor little blind boy be pressed:

Once more let me feel thy warm breath on my

cheek,

And hear thee in accents of tenderness speak!

O mother! I've no one to love me—no heart

Can bear like thine own in my sorrow's part!

No hand is so gentle, no voice is so kind,

Oh! none like a mother can cherish the blind!

Come back to me mother! Why linger away

From thy poor little blind boy, the long weary

day!

I mark every footstep, I list to each tone,

And wonder my mother should leave me alone!

There are voices of sorrow and voices of gloom,

But there's no one to joy or to sorrow with me:

For each hath of pleasure and trouble his share,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1854.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. JOSEPH SMITH,
NAUVOO, ILLINOIS.FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
SIDNEY RIGDON, ESQ.,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.PROSPECTUS
OF THE
NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

THE Nauvo Neighbor will be devoted to Literature, Agriculture, the general news of the day; and, above all, it will advocate the principles of Gen. Joseph Smith, and pursue such a course as shall be best calculated to secure his election to the Presidency. Every lover of freedom, virtue and innocence, cannot better promote the laudable objects of patriotic emulation, than by swelling the tide of intelligence, from whence correct information, ennobling principles and political truth can flow to the world of mankind. Every individual desirous to secure the election of Gen. Smith, should use every effort in his power to procure as great a number of subscribers to the Neighbor as possible. We wish to send it into every district, city, village and hamlet throughout the length and breadth of the Union, and we look with confidence to our friends abroad to assist us by forwarding the names of all the subscribers they possibly can procure. We have a great and mighty object before us; and union, energy and untiring industry of all, will effect its glorious consummation.

Names of subscribers must invariably be accompanied with good current money. Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid to insure attention.

JOHN TAYLOR.

One of the English mottoes is, "England expects every man to do his duty;" and when an American is told to go and accomplish an adventure, he replies, "I'll try." But the Latter-Day Saints, having a "more sure word of prophecy," when a command for an important enterprise is made known, exclaim, "I WILL DO IT!" So, huzza for Joseph Smith for the next president, and let all the people say "amen." While Van Buren whines, "I can do nothing for you," the "Clay" is so soft that decent people dread to be associated with it. Who ever heard that a cabbage stump would make a staff for the United States; or a cotton skin a cover for a nation? Nobody; it needs a "Smith," like "Joseph" to prepare for the great famine that must succeed such storms and successes as has lately troubled Philadelphia.

So ye wise men, who've nothing else to do, Help save the land from woe; And Rise in your might, like freemen ever true, And elect our General Joe!

TRUTH IS MIGHTY.

We present to the public, in this week's paper, Gen. Smith's correspondence with the honorable Henry Clay, and without remarks, notes, puff, recommendations, or explanations, it will be seen, felt, and understood, that "Harry of the West," among virtuous people, is used to it! No thing that we could say, would add to its true, keen fine edged American point, it brandishes before a wandering multitude with such "dreadful splendor!" If such wisdom, eloquence, and evidence of great discernment as appears in this, and other similar productions from Gen. Smith, do not arouse this nation to a sense of their *unhappy* popularity, then has virtue fled, and honor become dim; and they may the people expect to lay down in sorrow, and wake in trouble. O people! if you wish to escape taxation, mobocracy, and disgrace, leave Van Buren in Kinderhook, to raise cabages, and Clay in Kentucky, to pull hemp, and place General Smith in the Presidential Chair, to raise the credit of the nation; save taxation; extend freedom, territory, and wisdom; Honor bright gentlemen, Joseph Smith, is the only true patriot in the field that tells what he is, and what he will do. The liberal man devalues liberal things, and let all the people sustain him, and sin will be as scarce as the apples of Sodom, while virtue will blossom as the rose.

HENRY CLAY.

The great Whig National Convention has at last labored in Baltimore, and brought forth "Harry of the West" for President; and Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New York, its Vice President.

No mistake "Harry" the nomination is yours—you're fairly in the field, paroled as you produced directly, with all your paraphernalia of Northern and Southern principles, anti-annexation letters, Mexican timors, &c. &c. Now for the battle;—gather up the fragments of your political wisdom—pass shilly over the monuments of past follies and disdain to glean from your desecrated epitaph, as an outfit for your present campaign, your opinions of western squatters and your celebrated, unanswerable bank speech of 1811! Since that date, you know, you have "turned about and jumped Jim Crow," and have become the *fool* of Whiggery, and bear upon your shoulders the great Atlas of the banking man! Never trouble yourself to recount the vacillancy of early life—overlook dewdrops and pass over the grave of Cilly—yet with the tears of a widowed wife and orphaned children—cross not the threshold of that desolated house to gaze on the sorrows there, and tell mankind, "this is my handiwork!"

—this would be impolitic. Tell not the people what you have done; but what you will do, if elected. Tell them that you will bar Texas from entering the national compact for the sufficient reason that you are awed by Mexico—that you are opposed to the augmentation of our public domain—to increasing the power and wealth of the Union, by friendly and honorable treaty, clearly unfurled by every principle of international law—and, finally, tell an astonished world that the "Hon. Henry Clay" has been a patriot, that pattern of a true republican; and that great American statesman whose name has been waited upon the breeze of distant climes—advised a persecuted people, while laying their grievances upon the shrine of our national altars, praying for redress of grievances, that he would advise them, forthwith, to remove to Oregon! What a display of patriotism! what a manifestation of greatness! What an utter contempt Henry Clay, that great embodiment of Whig principles, must entertain for the nation. He must think that it is either too corrupt, too rotten, and lost to the principles of virtue and equal rights, to do justice to her citizens, or too weak and effeminate to protect them in their rights.

A word from the Redman.—Last week about forty Sac and Fox Indians, on their way to St. Louis, gave our city a specimen of the stage of the forest, in a *war dance*, with paints, feathers, ribbons, war clubs, *al-a-mo-de-Kee-a-Soc-wa*. At the close, *Kish ku kash*, one of the principal chiefs, addressed the audience in substance as follows: "White men! The weather is hot; we cannot dance so well, and we have done. You have witnessed us celebrate our bye gone battles, on this sacred land, with a smile of approval, and so has the great Spirit, in yonder sky, looked upon what we have done, with a smile of equal justification; for this is the sacred land, where our nation once worshipped him, and this is the good ground, where rests the dust and bones of our brave fathers, in peace. Ohooh!"

They inform us, that in about a year they have to remove further to the west, to fulfill the late treaty, made with the agents of the U. S. Government.

Our exchanges bring us no further account of the riot in Philadelphia; but the city has been visited by a tornado which destroyed one Church and done great injury to the steam-engine Princeton, which was lying at the Navy Yard.

MR. CLAY AGAINST TEXAS.

From the Spectator.
MR. CLAY'S late letter in opposition to the re-admission of Texas into the Union will, we doubt not, kill the treaty in the Senate, but we trust it will also kill him with the American people. His anti-American, cowardly spirit, would disgrace a British colonist in the farthest corner of the continent; for however humble and dependent on European power, there is, we suppose, in every man who first draws his breath on this continent an aspiration to independence, and a fearless scorn of foreign power and domination, which the very aspect of nature inspires. To hold up the terrors of a war with Mexico on the one hand, and the contemptible terrapin policy of limiting the extension of our Confederacy, and the blessings it can impart, to the States now composing it, on the other, as fit inducements to reject Texas from the Union, is to us most amazing fall for a man. Of Mr. CLAY's internal policy for the Government of the Union we have ever had no respect; but we did suppose that he had an American heart—full of American aspirations for the extension of our free institutions over this wide continent; full of American courage to meet the interference of foreign nations with our domestic relations; too brave to quit before such a power as Mexico, too proud to stoop to Southern brow to the mandates of Abolitionists. We have been disappointed; and we now feel for him nothing but loathing and scorn. Whether he has pursued the right course for the preservation of the Union, or his own personal respect, time will develop. We believe he has struck a vital blow at the one, and effectually destroyed the other.

Happiness.—An eminent modern writer beautifully says:—"The foundation of domestic happiness is faith in the virtue of woman. The foundation of political happiness—a confidence in the integrity of man. The foundation of all happiness, temporal and eternal, reliance on the goodness of God."

Clay and Adams.—The Bargain.—That there was a corrupt coalition, a bargain, an understanding, between Adams and Clay, by which the former was made President in 1824, by the management of the latter, and in defiance of the will of the majority, there can be no doubt. In 1827, the Hon. George McDuffie made the following explicit charge: "Now, I assert, and pledge my reputation, upon the truth of the assertion, that John Q. Adams was elected against the will of a majority of the American People, and a majority of the States, by a minority of the Representatives in Congress, a considerable portion of which minority, including Henry Clay, voted against their avowed principles, and against what they knew to be the will of a large majority of their constituents."

I also as art, and am willing to stake my humble stock of political reputation upon the truth of the assertion, that the circumstances of the extraordinary coalition between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, furnish as strong evidence of an abandonment of Political Principle on the part of Mr. Clay, and a corrupt Political Bargain between him and Mr. Adams, as is ordinarily required in the courts of justice, to establish the guilt of those who are charged with the highest crimes known to the law.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. JOSEPH SMITH AND THE HON. HENRY CLAY.

NATUO, ILL., Nov. 4th, 1843.

Hon. H. CLAY.—Dear Sir:—As we understand you are a candidate for the presidency at the next election; and as the Latter Day Saints, (sometimes called Mormons, who now constitute a numerous class in the school politics of this vast republic,) have been robbed of an immense amount of property, and endured nameless sufferings by the State of Missouri, and from her borders have been driven by force of arms, contrary to our national covenants; and as in vain we have sought redress by all constitutional, legal and honorable means, in her courts, her executive councils, and her legislative halls; and as we have petitioned Congress to take cognizance of our sufferings without effect; we have judged it wisdom to address you in this communication, and solicit an immediate, specific and candid reply to What will be your rule of action relative to us as a people, should fortune favor your ascension to the chief magistracy?

Most respectfully, sir, your friend,
and the friend of peace, good order,
and constitutional rights,
JOSEPH SMITH.

In behalf of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.
Hon. H. Clay, Ashland, Ky.

ASHLAND, Nov. 15, 1843.
Dear Sir:—I have received your letter in behalf of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, stating that you understand that I am a candidate for the Presidency, and enquiring what would be my rule of action relative to you, as a people, should I be elected.

I am profoundly grateful for the numerous and strong expressions of the people in my behalf, as a candidate for President of the United States; but I do not so consider myself. That much depends upon future events, and upon my sense of duty.

Should I be a candidate, I can enter into no engagements, make no promises, give no pledge, to any particular portion of the people of the United States. If I ever enter into that high office, I must go into it free and unfettered, with no guarantees but such as are to be drawn from my whole life, character and conduct.

It is not inconsistent with this declaration to say, that I have viewed with a lively interest, the progress of the Latter Day Saints; that I have sympathized in their sufferings under injustice, as it appeared to me, which has been inflicted upon them; and that I think, in common with all other religious communities, they ought to enjoy the security and the protection of the constitution and the laws.

I am, with great respect, your friend and obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

JOSEPH SMITH, Esq.

GEN. SMITH'S REJOINER.

NAUVOO, ILL., May 13th, 1844.

Sir:—Your answer to my inquiry, "what would be your rule of action towards the Latter Day Saints, should you be elected president of the United States," has been under consideration since last November, in the fond expectation, that you would give (for every honest citizen has a right to demand it) to the country, a manifesto of your views of the best method and means which would secure to the people, the whole people, the most freedom, the most happiness, the most union, the most wealth, the most fame, the most glory at home, and the most honor abroad, at the least expense; but I have waited in vain. So far as you have made public declarations, they have been made, like your answer to the above, soft to flatter, rather than solid to feed the people. You seem to abandon all former policy which may have actuated you in the discharge of a statesman's duty, when the vigor of intellect and the force of virtue, should have sought out an everlasting habitation for liberty; when, as a wise man, a true patriot, and a friend to mankind, you should have resolved, to ameliorate the awful condition of our bleeding country by a mighty plan of wisdom, righteousness, justice, goodness and mercy, that would have brought back the golden days of our nation's youth, vigor and vivacity; when prosperity crowned the efforts of a youthful Republic, when the gentle aspirations of the sons of liberty were, "we are one."

In your answer to my questions, last fall, that regular tact of modern politicians, declaring, "if you ever enter into this high office, you must go into it free and unfettered, with no guarantee but such as are to be drawn from your whole life, character and conduct," so much resembles a lottery vender's sign, with the goddess of good luck sitting on the ear of fortune, astraddle of the horn of plenty, and driving the merry steeds of bridle, without reins or bridle, that I cannot help exclaiming: O frail man! what have you done that will exalt you? Can any thing be drawn from your life, character or conduct that is worthy of being held up to the gaze of this nation as a model of virtue, clarity and wisdom? Are you not a very picture, with more than two blanks to a prize? Leaving many things prior to your Ghent treaty; let the world look at that, and see where the wisdom, honor, and patriotism which ought to have characterized the plenipotentiary of the only free nation upon the earth? A quarter of a century's negotiation to obtain our rights on the north eastern boundary, and the mellow manner in which Oregon tries to shine as American Territory, coupled with your presidential race, and come-by-hance secretaryship, in 1823, all go to convince the friends of freedom, the golden patriots of Jeffersonian democracy; free trade and sailo's rights; and the protectors of person and property, that an honorable war is better than a dishonorable peace.

But had you really wanted to have exhibited the wisdom, clemency, benevolence and dignity of a great man in this boasted Republic, when fifteen thousand free citizens were exiled from their own homes, lands and property, in the wonderful patriotic State of Missouri, and you then upon your oath and honor, occupying the exalted station of a senator of Congress from the noble State of Kentucky; why did you not allow the world your loyalty to law and order, by using all honorable means to re-

store the innocent to their rights and property? Why, Sir, the more we search into your character and conduct, the more we must exclaim from holy writ, *the true is known by its fruit*.

Again, this is not all; rather than show yourself an honest man, by guaranteeing to the people what you will do in case you should be elected president; "you can enter into no engagement, make no promises, and give no pledges," as to what you will do. Well, it may be that some hot headed partisan would take such nothingness upon trust, but sensible men and even ladies would think themselves insulted by such an evasion of coming events! If a tempest is expected, why not prepare to meet it; and in the language of the poet, exclaim:—
"Then let the trial come; and witness thou, If terror be upon me; if I shrink Or falter in my strength to meet the storm, When hardest it beest me?"

True greatness never wavers, but when the Missouri compromise was entered into by you, for the benefit of slavery, there was a mighty shrinkage of *sealers honor*; and from that day, Sir, the sterling Yankee, the struggling Abolitionist, and the staunch Democrat, with a large number of the liberal minded Whigs, have marked you as a black-leg in politics, begging for a chance to shuffle yourself into the Presidential chair, where you might deal out the destinies of our beloved country for a game of *drags*, that would end in "Hark from the tombs a doleful sound." Start not at this picture; for your "whole life, character and conduct" have been spotted with deeds that cannot be blushed upon the face of a virtuous patriot; so you must be contented in your lot, while crime cowardice, cupidity or low cunning have handed you down from the high tower of a statesman, to the black hole of a gambler. A man that accepts a challenge or fights a duel, is nothing more nor less than a murderer, for holy writ declares that "who sheds man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed;" and when in the renowned city of Washington, the notorious Henry Clay dropped from the summit of a senator to the sink of a scoundrel, to shoot at that chalk line of a Randolph he not only disgraced his own fame, family and friends, but he polluted the sanctum sanctorum of American glory; and the kingly blackguards throughout the whole world, are pointing the finger of scorn at the boasted " asylum of the oppressed," and hissing at American statesmen, as gentlemen vagabonds and murderers, holding the olive branch of peace in one hand, and a pistol for death in the other! Well might the Savior rebuke the heads of this nation with, *go into you serpents, Pharisees, hypocrites*, for the United States government, and Congress, with a few honorable exceptions, have gone the way of Cain and must perish in their ganyagings, like Korah and his wicked host. And honest men of every clime, and the innocent, poor, and oppressed, as well as heathens, pagans, and Indians, every where who could but hope that the tree of liberty would yield some precious fruit for the hungry human race, and shed some balm leaves for the healing of nations, have long since given up all hopes of equal rights, of justice and judgment, of truth and virtue, when such polluted, vain, heaven daring, bogus patriots, are forced or flung into the front rank of government, to guide the destinies of millions. Crape the heavens with weeds of woe; gird the earth with scabbles, and let hell mutter one melody in commemoration of fallen splendor! for the glory of America has departed, and God will set a flaming sword to guard the tree of liberty, while such mint-imiting Herods as Van Buren, Boggs, Benton, Calhoun and Clay, are thrust out of the realms of virtue as fit subjects for the kingdom of fallen greatness; *vox reprobi, vox Diaboli*! In your late addresses to the people of South Carolina, where rebellion budded but could not blossom, you "renounced ultraism," "high tariff," and almost banished your "banking system," for the more certain standard of "public opinion."

This is all very well, and marks the intention of a politician, the calculations of a demagogue, and the allowance for feelings of a shrewd manager, just as truly as the weather cock does the wind when it turns upon the spire. Hostings for the South, barbaques for the west, confidential letters for the north, and "American system" for the east.
"Jullaby baby upon the tree top,
And when the wind blows the cradle will rock."
Suppose you should also, taking your "whole life, character and conduct," into consideration, and as many hands make light work, stir up the old "Clay party," the "National Republican party," "High Protective Tariff party," and the late cotton skin party, with all their paraphernalia, ultraism, *se plus ultraism*,—*sine qua non*, which have grown with your growth, strengthened with your strength, and shrunk with your shrinkage, and ask the people of this enlightened Republic what they think of your powers and policy as a statesman; for truly it would seem, from all past remains of privileges, politics, projects and pictures, that you are the Clay, and the people the *potter*; and as some vessels are marred in the hands of the potter, the natural conclusion is, that you are a vessel of dishonor.

You may complain that a close examination of your "whole life, character and conduct," places you as a Kentuckian would pleasantly term it, "in a bad fix," but Sir, when the nation has sunk deeper and deeper in the mud, at every turn of the great wheels of the union, while you have acted as one of the principle drivers; it becomes the bounden duty of the whole community, as one man, to whisper you on every point of government, to uncover every net of your life, and enquire what mighty acts you have done to benefit the nation; how much you have tithed the mint to gratify your lust; and why the fragments of your raiment hang upon the thorns by the path, as signals to beware.

But your shrinkage is truly wonderful! Not only your banking system, and high tariff project, have vanished from your mind "like the bascule fabric of a vision," but the annexation of Texas has touched your pathetic sensibilities of national pride so acutely, that the poor Texans, your own brethren, may fall back into the ferocity of Mexico, or be sold at auction to British stock jobbers, and all is well, for if the old senator from Kentucky ask fearful it would

millitate against my interest in the north, to enlarge the borders of the union in the south. Truly a poor wise child is better than an old foolish king, who will be no longer admonished. Who ever heard of a nation that had too much territory? Was it ever bad policy to make friends? Has any people ever become too good to do good? No, never; but the ambition and vanity of some men have flown away with their wisdom and judgment, and left a creaking skeleton to occupy the place of a noble soul.

Why, Sir, the condition of the whole earth is lamentable. Texas dreads the teeth and for nails of Mexico. Oregon has the rheumatism, brought on by a horrid exposure to the heat and cold of British and American trappers; Canada has caught a bad cold from extreme fatigue in the patriot war; South America has the headache, caused by bumps against the beams of Catholicity and Spanish sovereignty; Spain has the gripes from age and inquisition; France trembles and wastes under the effects of contagious diseases; England groans with the gout, and wriggles with wine; Italy and the German states are pale with the consumption; Prussia, Poland, and the little contigous dynasties, duchies, and domains, have the mumps so severely that who's head is sick, and the whole heart is faint; Russia has the cramp by lineage; Turkey has the numb palsy; Africa, from the curse of God, has lost the use of her limbs; China is ruined by the Queen's evil, and the test of Asia fearfully exposed to the small pox; the natural way from British pedlars; the islands of the sea are almost dead with the scurvy; the Indians are blind and lame, and the United States, which ought to be the good physician with "balm from Gilead," and an "asylum for the oppressed," has booted, and is booting up into the council chamber of the government, a clique of political gamblers, to play for the old clothes and all shores of a sick world; and no pledge, no promise to any particular portion of the people, that their faithful heirs will ever receive a cent of their Father's legacy! Away with such sill important, self aggrandizing, and self willed demagogues! their friendship is colder than polar ice; and their professions meaner than the damnation of hell.

Oh! man! when such a great dilemma of the globe, such a tremendous convulsion of kingdoms, shakes the earth from center to circumference; when castles, prison houses, and cellars raise a cry to God against the cruelty of man; when the mourning of the fatherless and the widow causes anguish in heaven; when the poor among all nations cry day and night for bread and a shelter from the heat and storm; and when the degraded black slave holds up his mangled hands to the great statesmen of the United States; and sings,

"O liberty, where are thy charms,
That ages have told me were sweet?
And when fifteen thousand free citizens of the high blooded Republic of North America, are robbed and driven from one state to another without redress or redemption, it is not only time for a candidate for the presidency to pledge himself to execute judgment and justice in righteousness, law or no law, but it is his bounden duty, as a man, for the honor of a disgraced country and for the salvation of a once virtuous people to call for a union of all honest men, and appease the wrath of God, by acts of wisdom, holiness and virtue! The fervent prayer of a righteous man avails much.

Perhaps you may think, I go too far, with my strictures and insinuations because in your concluding paragraph you say, "It is not inconsistent with your declarations to say, that you have viewed with a lively interest the progress of the Latter Day Saints, that you have sympathized in their sufferings, under injustice as it appeared to you, what has been inflicted upon them; and that you think, in common with all other religious communities they ought to enjoy the security and protection of the constitution and the laws." If words were not wind, and imagination not a vapor, such "views" with a lively interest might coax out a few Mormon votes; such sympathy for their suffering under injustice, might heal some of the sick, yet lingering amongst them, raise some of the dead and recover some of their property, from Missouri, and finally if thought was not a phantom, we might in common with other religious communities, *you think* enjoy the security and protection of the constitution and laws! But during ten years, while the Latter Day Saints have bled, been robbed, driven from their own lands, paid oceans of money into the Treasury to pay your renowned self and others for legal aid in the d-d-d-ing out equal rights and privileges to those in common with all other religious communities, they have waited and expected in vain! If you have possessed any patriotism, it has been voided by your popularity for fear the saint would fall in love with his charms. Blind charity and dumb justice never do much towards alleviating the wants of the needy, but, at least show which way the wind blows. It is currently rumored that your dearer resort for the Latter Day Saints, is, to emigrate to Oregon, or California; such cruel humanity; such noble injustice; such honorable cowardice; such foolish wisdom, and such vicious virtue, could only emanate from Clay. After the saints have been plundered of three or four millions of land and property by the people and powers of the sovereign state of Missouri; after they have sought for redress and redemption from the County Court to Congress, and been denied through religious prejudice, and ecclesiastical dignity; after they have bled a city and two temples at an immense expense of labor and treasure; after they have increased from hundreds to hundreds of thousands; and after they have sent missionaries to the various nations of the earth, to gather Israel according to the predictions of all the holy prophets since the world began, that great plenipotentiary, the renowned Secretary of State, the ignoble duelist, the gambling Senator, and Whig candidate for the presidency, Henry Clay; the wise Kentucky Lawyer advises the Latter Day Saints to go to Oregon to obtain Justice and set up a government of their own; O ye crowned heads among all nations, is not Mr. Clay a wise man, and very patriotic! why Great God! to transport 200,000 people through a vast prairie; over the Rocky Mountains, to Oregon, a distance of nearly 2000 miles, would cost more than four millions; or should they go by Cape

Horn, in ships to Calif-rnia, the cost would be more than twenty millions! and all this to save the United States from inheriting the disgrace of Missouri, for murdering and robbing the saints with impunity! Benton and Van Buren, who make no secret to say, if they get into power, they will carry out Boggs exterminating plan to rid the country of the Latter Day Saints, are

"Little nipperkins of milk,
Compared to "Clay's" great aqua fortis jaw."
Why, he is a real giant in humanity; send the Mormons to Oregon and free Missouri from debt and disgrace! Ah! sir, let this doctrine go to and fro throughout the whole earth, that we, as Van Buren said, know your cause is just but the United States government can do nothing for you, because it has no power; you must go to Oregon, and get justice from the Indians.

I mourn for the depravity of the world; I despise the hypocrisy of christianity; I hate the imbecility of american statesmen; I detest the shrinkage of candidates for office, from pledges and responsibility; I long for a day of righteousness, when he, "whose right it is to reign, shall judge the poor, and reprove with equity for the attack of the earth," and I pray God, who hath given our fathers a promise of a perfect government in the last days, to purify the hearts of the people and hasten the welcome day.

"With the highest consideration,
for virtue and unadulterated freedom,
I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH SMITH.

Hon. H. CLAY, Ashland, Ky.

Mysterious Express Robbery.—On Wednesday evening last, between 5 and 6 o'clock, three kegs each containing \$1,000 in specie, chiefly in American half dollars, were despatched in charge of the express of Messrs. Adams & Co., from the office of Messrs. Samuel Harris & Son, brokers, at the corner of Baltimore and Light streets, in this city, consigned to a firm in Wall st. New York. The kegs were taken to the railroad depot in Pratt st., previous to the departure of the 7 o'clock train for Philadelphia, and placed in the baggage car, on the top of the express chest which had already been filled with money packages, among which was \$50,000 in gold and silver. The car was then locked as usual, and the train, at the appointed time, started for Philadelphia. On the arrival of the cars at Wilmington, the baggage car was still locked, but on opening it to change some way-baggage, it was found that the three kegs of specie had mysteriously disappeared. To unlock a car while in motion quietly—roll out three kegs of specie, each containing \$1,000, safely lock the car again—and escape detection, is accomplishing a feat unsurpassed in this age of bold and ingenious robbery. The police of Baltimore aided by the officers of the rail road company have been sedulously engaged since the robbery in endeavoring to gain some clue by which to ferret out the thief, but as yet the affair remains shrouded in impenetrable mystery.

The Ruling Passion.—Bonaparte died in his military garb, and his Field Marshal's uniform and boots, which he had ordered to be put on a short time previous to his dissolution. Augustus Cæsar chose to die in a standing position, and was careful in arranging his person and dress for the occasion. Julius Cæsar, when slain by the conspirators in the Capitol concealed his face beneath the folds of his toga, so that his enemies might not see the death-pang upon his countenance; Seward B. of Northumberland, when at the point of death quitted his bed and put on his armor, saying, "that it became not a man to die like a beast." A more remarkable instance is that of Maria Louisa, of Austria, who a short time before she breathed her last, having fallen into a slight slumber, one of the ladies in attendance remarked that her Majesty seemed to be asleep. "No," said she, "I could sleep if I would indulge repose; but I am sensible of the near approach of death, I would not allow myself to be surprised by him in my sleep; I wish to meet my dissolution awake."

Such are the efforts of poor, expiring mortality—still clinging to earth—still laboring for the breath of posterity, and exerting itself in efforts to fall with grace, unness to the last.

One of the most characteristic illustrations, however, of the "ruling passion," has just occurred in the South Carolina. A well known betting man—the brother of a prominent turfman of the old Dominion—was lying so dangerously ill that his friends expected his dissolution immediately. The physician, bending over his dying patient, apprised him that he could not live but a few hours, whereupon the latter faintly asked him the amount of his bill. The astonished doctor replied, "Fifty dollars." "Then," replied the dying man, "I'll bet you double or quits that I live till morning." He lived just long enough to win the doctor's bill, and then died. [Raleighs Register.

Gale at Buffalo.—The Commercial Advertiser, of the 24th, says, a tornado swept over that city on the 23d. It extended a few miles westward, and appears to have been more terrible in appearance than effect. A few spars were broken among the shipping in port, and the unfinished wall of the addition building to the Eagle Furnace was partially blown down.

Lamentable Occurrence.—At Pittsburgh, Pa., on Monday morning, a few moments after Mr. Updegraff, Engineer at Messrs. Bailey, Brown, & Co's Rolling Mill, had started the engine, one of the boilers exploded, throwing him into the flywheel pit, by which he died a few hours after.

CHAUNCEY L. HIGBEE.

Testimony of Margaret J. Nyman, as Chauncey L. Higbee, before the High Council of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, in the City of Nauvoo, May 21, 1842.

Some time during the month of March last, Chauncey L. Higbee, came to my mother's house, early one evening, and proposed a walk to a spelling school. My sister Matilda, and myself accompanied him; but, changing our design on the way, we stopped at Mrs. Fullers. During the evening's interview, he, (as I have since learned,) with wicked lies proposed that I should yield to his desires, and indulge in sexual intercourse with him, stating that such intercourse might be freely indulged in, and was no sin. That any respectable female might indulge in sexual intercourse, and there was no sin in it, providing the person so indulging, keep the same to herself, for there could be no sin, where there was no accuser—and most clandestinely, with wicked lies, persuaded me to yield, by using the name of Joseph Smith; and as I have since learned, totally false and unauthorized; and in consequence of those arguments, I was influenced to yield to my seducer, Chauncey L. Higbee.

I further state that I have no personal acquaintance with Joseph Smith, and never heard him teach such doctrines, as stated by Chauncey L. Higbee, either directly or indirectly. I heartily repent before God, asking the forgiveness of my brethren.

MARGARET J. NYMAN.

State of Illinois,
County of Hancock, ss.
City of Nauvoo.

Nauvoo, May 24th, 1842.

Personally appeared before me, George W. Harris, alderman, of the city aforesaid, Margaret J. Nyman, the signer of the above instrument, and testified, under oath, that the above declaration is true.

GEO. W. HARRIS, Alderman.

Nauvoo, May 21st, 1842.

During this spring Chauncey L. Higbee, kept company with me from time to time, and as I have since learned, wickedly, deceitfully, and with lies in his mouth, urged me vehemently to yield to his desires; that there could be no wrong in having sexual intercourse with any female that could keep the same to herself;—most villainously and lyingly stating that he had been so instructed by Joseph Smith, and that there was no sin where there was no accuser.—Also, vowing he would marry me. Not succeeding, he, on one occasion, brought one, who affirmed that such intercourse was tolerated by the heads of the Church, I have since found him also to be a lying conspirator against female virtue and chastity, having never received such teachings from the heads of the church; but I was at the time partially influenced to believe in consequence of the source from whom I received it. I yielded and became subject to the will of my seducer, Chauncey L. Higbee; and having since found out to my satisfaction, that a number of wicked men have conspired to use the name of Joseph Smith, or the heads of the Church, falsely and wickedly to enable them to gratify their lusts, thereby destroying female innocence and virtue, I repent before God and my brethren and ask forgiveness.

I further testify that I never had any personal acquaintance with Joseph Smith, and never heard him teach such doctrines as Higbee, stated either directly or indirectly.

MATILDA J. NYMAN.

State of Illinois,
City of Nauvoo, ss.

May 24th, 1842.

Personally appeared before me, George W. Harris, alderman, of said city, Matilda J. Nyman, the signer of the above instrument, and testified, under oath, that the above declaration was true.

GEO. W. HARRIS, Alderman.

Nauvoo, May 24th, 1842.

Some two or three weeks since, in consequence of brother Joseph Smith's teachings to the sisters, I began to be alarmed concerning myself, and certain teachings which I had received from Chauncey L. Higbee, and questioned him (Higbee) about his teaching, for I was pretty well persuaded from Joseph's public teachings that Chauncey had been telling falsehoods; but Chauncey said that Joseph now taught as he did through necessity, on account of the prejudices of the people, and his own family particularly, as they had not become believers in the doctrine. I then became satisfied that all of Chauncey's teaching had been false, and that he had never been authorized by any one in authority to make any such communication to me. Chauncey L. Higbee's teaching and conduct were as follows. When he first came to my house soon after the special conference this spring, Chauncey commenced joking me about my getting married, and wanted to know how long it had been since my husband died, and soon removed his seat near me; and began his seducing insinuations by saying it was no harm to have sexual intercourse with women if they would keep it to themselves, and continued to urge me to yield to his desires, and urged me vehemently, and said he and Joseph were good friends, and he teaches me this doctrine; and allowed me such privileges, and there is no harm in it and Joseph Smith says so. I told him I did not believe it, and had heard no such teaching from Joseph, nor from the stand; but that it was wicked to commit adultery, &c. Chauncey said that did not mean single women, but married women; and continued to press his instructions and arguments until after dark, and until I was inclined to believe, for he called God to witness of the truth, and was so solemn and confident, I yielded to his

temptations, having received the strongest assurance from him that Joseph approved it and would uphold me in it. He also told me that many others were following the same course of conduct. As I still had some doubts, near the close of our interview, I again suggested my fears that I had done wrong, and should lose the confidence of the brethren, when he assured me that it was right, and he would bring a witness to confirm what he had taught. When he came again, I still had doubts, I told him I understood he (Higbee) had recently been baptized, and that Joseph, when he confirmed him, told him to quit all his iniquitous practices.—Chauncey said it was not for such things that he was baptized, for you think I would be baptized for such a thing and then go into it so soon again? Chauncey Higbee, said it would never be known, I told him it might be told in bringing forth. Chauncey said there was no danger, and that Dr. Bennett understood it, and would come and take it away, if there was any thing.

SARAH MILLER.

State of Illinois,
City of Nauvoo, ss.

May 24th, 1842.

There appeared Sarah Miller, the signer of the above instrument, and made oath that the above declaration is true before me.

GEO. W. HARRIS, Alderman.

Nauvoo, May 23th, 1842.

Extract from the testimony of Catherine Warren, vs. Chauncey L. Higbee, before the High Council of the Church, &c. I have had unlawful connexion with Chauncey L. Higbee. Chauncey Higbee, taught the same doctrine as was taught by J. C. Bennett, and that Joseph Smith, taught and practiced the things, but he stated that he did not have it from Joseph, but he had his information from Dr. John C. Bennett. He, Chauncey L. Higbee, has gained his object about five or six times, Chauncey L. Higbee, also made propositions to keep me with food if I would submit to his desires.

We have abundance of like testimony on hand, which may be forth coming if we are compelled, at present the foregoing may suffice.

Why have you not published this before?—We answer, on account of the humility and entreaties of Higbee, at the time, and on account of the feelings of his parents, who are highly respectable, we have forbore until now. This character of C. L. Higbee, is so infamous, and his exertions such as to destroy every principle of righteousness, that forbearance is no longer a virtue.

After all that this Chauncey L. Higbee has done, in wickedly and maliciously using the name of Joseph Smith, to persuade innocent females to submit to gratify his hellish lusts; and then blast the characters of the most chaste, pure virtuous, and philanthropic man on earth, to screen himself from the law of the land, and the just indignation of an insulted people, and save himself from the Penitentiary, or whatever punishment his unparalleled crimes merit; has entered into a conspiracy with the Laws, and others against the life of those, who are knowing to his abandoned conduct; thus hoping to save himself from the disgrace which must follow an exposure, and wreak his vengeance and gratify his revenge for his awful disappointments.

State of Illinois,
City of Nauvoo, ss.

Personally appeared before me, Willard Richards, Clerk of the Municipal Court, in and for the city aforesaid, J. P. Green, Marshall of said city, who being duly sworn according to Ordinance, deposed and said that on Friday the 20th day of April, 1841, Mr. O. P. Rockwell, informed me that one Augustin Spencer, had committed an assault on the person of Alderman, Orson Spencer; and the Mayor of the city had sent for said A. Spencer. I repaired immediately to Mr. Spencer's Law Office, where I found said A. Spencer, made him my prisoner, and informed him he must go with me to the Mayor's Office, when he said, he would not go. I then commanded R. D. Foster, Chauncey L. Higbee, and Charles A. Foster to assist me in taking said Spencer to the Mayor's Office; but they swore they would not, used many threatening oaths and aspersions; saying they would "see the Mayor and this City damned, and then they would not;" but soon after they followed me and the prisoner to the office door, when the Mayor ordered me to arrest said Foster and Higbee, and for refusing to assist me in the discharge of my duty, I immediately attempted to arrest them, but they resisted, and with horrid imprecations threatened to shoot. I laid hold of Charles A. Foster, and I told him he was my prisoner, and must go into the office with me, when R. D. Foster, laid violent hands on me, and I then commanded the byo standers to assist me, there not being sufficient present, the Mayor laid hold on the two Fosters at the same time. At that instant Charles A. Foster drew a double barrel pistol on the Mayor, Joseph Smith, but it was instantly, wrenched from his hand, and he afterwards declared he "would have shot you (speaking to the Mayor) if you had not taken my pistol from me, and would have thanked God for the privilege of ridding the world of a tyrant." Chauncey L. Higbee responded to Foster's threats and swore by the Eternal God "I will do it." R. D. Foster then asked said Higbee if he had his pistols with him, C. L. Higbee said "No if I had, I swear by God I would shoot the right man, for he is in the crowd" looking the Mayor full in the face, and stretching his hand out towards the Mayor when he spoke it.

State of Illinois,
City of Nauvoo, ss.

May 24th, 1842.

Personally appeared before me, George W. Harris, alderman, of said city, Matilda J. Nyman, the signer of the above instrument, and testified, under oath, that the above declaration was true.

GEO. W. HARRIS, Alderman.

Nauvoo, May 24th, 1842.

Some two or three weeks since, in consequence of brother Joseph Smith's teachings to the sisters, I began to be alarmed concerning myself, and certain teachings which I had received from Chauncey L. Higbee, and questioned him (Higbee) about his teaching, for I was pretty well persuaded from Joseph's public teachings that Chauncey had been telling falsehoods; but Chauncey said that Joseph now taught as he did through necessity, on account of the prejudices of the people, and his own family particularly, as they had not become believers in the doctrine. I then became satisfied that all of Chauncey's teaching had been false, and that he had never been authorized by any one in authority to make any such communication to me. Chauncey L. Higbee's teaching and conduct were as follows. When he first came to my house soon after the special conference this spring, Chauncey commenced joking me about my getting married, and wanted to know how long it had been since my husband died, and soon removed his seat near me; and began his seducing insinuations by saying it was no harm to have sexual intercourse with women if they would keep it to themselves, and continued to urge me to yield to his desires, and urged me vehemently, and said he and Joseph were good friends, and he teaches me this doctrine; and allowed me such privileges, and there is no harm in it and Joseph Smith says so. I told him I did not believe it, and had heard no such teaching from Joseph, nor from the stand; but that it was wicked to commit adultery, &c. Chauncey said that did not mean single women, but married women; and continued to press his instructions and arguments until after dark, and until I was inclined to believe, for he called God to witness of the truth, and was so solemn and confident, I yielded to his

temptations, having received the strongest assurance from him that Joseph approved it and would uphold me in it. He also told me that many others were following the same course of conduct. As I still had some doubts, near the close of our interview, I again suggested my fears that I had done wrong, and should lose the confidence of the brethren, when he assured me that it was right, and he would bring a witness to confirm what he had taught. When he came again, I still had doubts, I told him I understood he (Higbee) had recently been baptized, and that Joseph, when he confirmed him, told him to quit all his iniquitous practices.—Chauncey said it was not for such things that he was baptized, for you think I would be baptized for such a thing and then go into it so soon again? Chauncey Higbee, said it would never be known, I told him it might be told in bringing forth. Chauncey said there was no danger, and that Dr. Bennett understood it, and would come and take it away, if there was any thing.

I further testify that I never had any personal acquaintance with Joseph Smith, and never heard him teach such doctrines as Higbee, stated either directly or indirectly.

By this time some forty or fifty had assembled around the office door, among whom was Dr. Richards, the City Recorder, who was standing peacefully and attentively on the step of the door, when R. D. Foster who was raging and foaming about the Mayor and others, came up to him suddenly and shaking his fists in the Recorder's face, in the most threatening and abusive manner said "and you too, by God are another damned black hearted villain," with many more such like opprobrious epithets which he repeated many times. The said Fosters and Higbee were soon after arrested, brought before the Mayor and fined each in the sum of one hundred dollars for refusing to obey the Marshall's orders at Mr. Mar's office.

J. P. GREEN, C. M.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of May 1844.
(Witness the seal of Court and Seal of the Municipal Court, C. N.)
WILLARD RICHARDS, Clerk of the Municipal Court, C. N.

State of Illinois,
City of Nauvoo, ss.

Personally appeared before me Willard Richards, Clerk of the Municipal Court, said city, Joseph W. Coolidge and Elbridge Tufts, after being duly sworn deposed and said, that they have read the foregoing Affidavit of John P. Green, Marshall of said city, that they were present at the door of the Mayor's office, on the 20th of April 1844; when said Marshall arrived with the prisoner A. Spencer, that they saw and heard what transpired after the arrival of the Marshall as aforesaid, as stated in said affidavit and that the same is verily true.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE,
ELBRIDGE TUFTS.

Sworn to and subscribed this 25th day of May, 1844, before me WILLARD RICHARDS, Clerk. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of court. The time and place above written.

WILLARD RICHARDS,
Clerk M. C. C. N.

In addition to the above affidavits, we refer the reader to the depositions of A. B. Williams and M. G. Eaton, published in the "Neighbour," of the 15th May inst. and ask what honest man is safe while such, hot headed, law breaking, peace disturbing, angry threatening, heaven darning, God provoking beings, are stalking abroad in our midst! And what virtuous female will ever venture again to be within the reach of such a creature? And when complaints have been made to the Grand Jury of Hancock County, against such abominable wretches as are palming themselves upon us, to gratify their hellish lusts; what have the Jury done? testimony.

We have abundance now in store, and every moment brings us more. And all who are not now satisfied of the true character of Chauncey L. Higbee, and his clique, we think them hard to satisfy. But more anon, if they will not cease their threatnings and abominations.

Muscular Motion.—Numerous experiments on the relative heat and pulsation, of animals under different latitudes, have shown that men in this climate pulsate, on an average, seventy eight times in a minute, while in the Canadas they do not exceed fifty seven. This circumstance affords proof positive of the fact that the transitions from heat to cold vary the powers of pulsation. The common watch is computed to tick 17,153 times in one hour. This is 511,688 in a day, and consequently 150,165,390 in a year, supposing the year to be but 365 days; and as some watches do by care, preserve their powers of action for 100 years, we have the gross number of 12,016,539,000 times for one time piece. Now, although the watch is formed of hard metal, and therefore, to all appearance, likely to endure long yet man possesses within him, a piece of machinery composed of an extremely soft material, which beats nearly 5000 times every hour, 120,000 times each day, and 43,000,000 per year, and consequently 4,380,000,000 times in 100 years an age frequently attained by healthy persons who lead temperate lives. This piece of Machinery is the heart.

Opinion of Dr. Watts.—Among the accomplishments of youth there is none preferable to a decent and agreeable behavior among men, a modest freedom of speech, a soft and elegant manner of address, a graceful and lovely deportment, a cheerful gravity and good humor, with a mind appearing ever serene under the ruffling accidents of human life.—And to this, a pleasing solemnity of reverence when the discourse turns upon any thing sacred and divine; a becoming neglect of injuries, a hatred of calumny and slander, a habit of speaking well of others, a pleasing benevolence and a readiness to do good to mankind, a special compassion to the miserable, with an air and countenance in a natural and unaffected manner, expressive of all these excellent qualifications.

An editor in Vermont says—"A friend informs us that he could send us a marriage notice, but as the young gentleman does not take a paper, he does not think editors under any obligations to publish his marriage. That's a point, but the mystery of it is, how any young lady in this age can afford to marry a fellow that takes no paper! Poor thing!

Launch of the U. S. Steam Sloop-of-War Michigan.—The Michigan built under contract by Messrs Stockhouse & Tomlinson, of Pittsburgh, was launched from the Navy-Yard at Erie, Pa. on the 5th inst.

DREADFUL RAIL-ROAD ACCIDENT.

We are indebted to Ephraim Arnold, Esq. of this vicinity, who returned on the morning train of cars from Madison, for the particulars of a most calamitous accident which occurred on the evening of the 28th., while the cars were descending the inclined plane at that place. There were some 18 or 20 passengers in the car, which was overtaken on the track by a heavy freight of cars, when about half way down the plane. The collision forced the passenger car off the track, ran over and crushed it almost to atoms. Four of the passengers were almost instantly killed, and nearly all the others severely hurt. The names of those who were killed, are Mr. Bundrum of Madison, Mr. Brooks of Bloomington, Mr. J. Derling of Brownstown, and a young gentleman from Wheeling, Va. whose name we did not learn.

We understand that suits have been instituted against the Company, by some of those who escaped with their lives, but were severely injured.—Hossier Revived.

LATER FROM AFRICA.

By the arrival at New York of Lieut. Forris an officer of the U. S. Squadron on the African coast, information has been received that three of the vessels composing it, the flag ship Maccodan, Commodore Perry, the sloop Saratoga, Commander Tatnall, and the sloop Ucaur, Commander Abbot, have had some work upon the coast in the way of punishing the natives, concerned in the murder of the captain and crew of the schooner Mary Carver, about two years ago.

On the 4th December last the three vessels proceeded down the Coast to about sixty or eighty miles below Cape Palmirs, and on the 12th landed a force of about five hundred officers and men. On the 13th the African King and his interpreter came attended by his people all fully armed, to hold a palaver.

The talk was very unsatisfactory, and finally the king, his interpreter, and the people turned and ran, but had not proceeded far, before a volley from the American force killed the king, his interpreter and others. The natives fled to a jungle, from whence they continued for above an hour to fire upon the Americans, who returned volley for volley, burned their towns, destroyed their villages, and then returned to their ships.

On the following day the force again landed a few miles further down, burned five more towns, destroyed a considerable number of canoes &c. In one of these towns the Register of the Mary Carver was found, also a private letter belonging to the Captain of that vessel, and other papers which had belonged to it. The boat had again returned to the shore, and a few miles further down a treaty of peace was concluded with another tribe of Africans.

The Spanish Brig Valadore, a slaver, with 150 slaves on board, made her escape from the coast. She had been pursued several times by one of the American cruisers and H. B. M. brig Bozeta.

Arabian Relics.—Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, has published a lecture in the Newark Advertiser, from the Rev. Charles Foster, now in Arabia, announcing "the recovery of the long lost and once famous Hamyaritic tongue; and in it of inscriptions, perhaps the oldest monuments in the world, containing a full confession of the Patriarchal faith, and an anticipated Gospel. These wonderful remains of Arabian antiquity belong to a period of the world, to reach when all in eternal evidences oblige us to ascend 3500 years, or within 500 years of the flood. For they are records of the lost tribe of A. I, the immediate descendants of Shem and Noah; a people of Arabia who perished utterly, not only long prior to all profane history, but before the books of Moses were written. The unknown inscriptions were published in Wellsted's Travels in Arabia, who discovered them on the coast of Hadramaut, in 1831. Copies were forthwith transmitted to Germany, to professor Gesenius and Rodiger; who, it appears, have been at work on them for years, as it turns out, without deciphering a single word. Mr. Foster states he detected the key, on an Arabic version of Schulten's "Monumenti Vetustina Arabia." Two short Arabic poems opened to him the Hamyaritic alphabet and language, and enabled him to read the record of an age so remote.

The Seminoles.—Two following letter from Wild Cat to the Editor of the Arkansas Intelligencer, describing the wretched condition to which he and his people have been reduced by a long and bloody war with the United States may not be entirely uninteresting to our readers.

Dear Sir: In your paper of the 2d inst. you have noticed me as intending to be a member of a political convention of the white people of the United States.—This, I beg, you will correct. I do not design mixing or being present at the time and place alluded to. You can do me and my people a much more acceptable service by hearing and speaking our grievances through your columns, than by placing my name so conspicuously to ridicule. A brave man yourself, I know you would not wantonly insult a conquered or fallen adversary.

It is true I design visiting Washington City, on business of myself and people, and of infinitely more consequence to us than the political frolics of the white people. The object of my intended visit is good. I wish the world to know it in advance, and I wish you to state it. I have been at war with the United States. I defended the soil of my birthplace with my blood. It was dear to me,

and to my people, as our homes, and as the country of our fathers. But, that war is now ended. My people were overcome by a stronger party. What the sword did not destroy, your money bought. Like the rain that falls upon the earth from the Heavens, the memory of that war is absorbed and forgotten. We emigrated to the country upon the faith of your people—promises were made us of another home, a separate and distinct soil, where we could gather again the fragments of a distracted and unhappy people. The hand that could conquer, should possess the heart to fulfil promises made to a subdued people. None knows our condition better than you do. Look at us! a distracted people, alone, without a home—without annuities—destitute of provisions, and without a shelter for our women and children—strangers in a foreign land, dependant upon the mercy and tolerance of our Red Brothers, the Cherokees—transported to a cold climate, naked, without game to hunt or fields to plant, or huts to cover our poor little children—they are crying like wolves, hungry, cold and destitute!

I wish to write a letter to Gen. Worth, and if you allow me, will send it through your paper.

No more now. Your friend,

CO-A-COO-CHEE.

Cherokee Nation, March 1844.

Trial of the Gordons for Murder.—We learn from the Providence Journal that the trial of John Gordon and William Sprague, accused of the murder of Amasa Sprague, having occupied the Supreme Court for nine days, was brought to a close Wednesday evening. The case was delivered to the Jury at 5 o'clock, after an elaborate charge from the Chief Justice. The jury, after being about an hour and a half, returned with a verdict of guilty against John Gordon, and not guilty as to William Gordon. The former, on account of the verdict with perfect calmness—the latter was much affected. William was discharged, and on parting both were much affected.

The sentence of John Gordon has been postponed to the first Monday of the September term.

A RIGHTEOUS VERDICT.

The following paragraph from the St. Louis Republican proves that we still live under a Government of Laws. Mr. Daniel, it will be recollected, was the ringleader in the pillage and murder of the Santa Fe trader Chavis, in the Western Territory of the Union, under the pretence of a Texan commission.

Conviction of John McDaniel.—At ten minutes past 11 o'clock yesterday, the case of the United States vs. Chavis, was given to the jury—with the single remark of Judge Catron, that they were judges of the jurisdiction and of the facts. The jury retired to their room, and at 4 o'clock, Mr. Daniel was brought into Court, and the jury rendered their verdict—Guilty of murder, as charged in the indictment.

Horrid Murder and Arson on Staten Island.

—One of the most awful and mysterious murders has occurred in the vicinity of Port Richmond, the particulars of which I will briefly relate.—Capt. Geo. Houseman, who resides about one mile from Port Richmond, left home a few weeks ago for the south. During his absence, on Sunday about eleven o'clock, a gentleman to appearance came up on the front stoop, and was seen from the adjoining house by Mrs. Bedino. In about two hours, the same individual was seen passing from the house, with a small bundle. These circumstances excited no suspicion, as he was supposed to have brought news from Capt. Houseman, to his wife. Mrs. Houseman during the absence of her husband, has always had some friend to stay with her, she being quite alone, having on'y a little daughter about two years old. Mrs. H. was last seen alive on Sunday on the front stoop.

On Sunday night, and all day Monday, the house was entirely closed; but it excited no suspicion on the part of Mrs. H.'s father-in-law who resides next door, and at about 80 yards distance, as it was presumed she had gone to see her grandmother, who resides within a short distance. On Monday evening, about 10 o'clock, the back door was discovered to be on fire, and on being forced open, a part of the hall stairs with the door and partition were seen in flames. The bed and all attached in the story above, on which Mrs. H. had slept, was consumed.

After the fire was extinguished, in removing some of the materials, the bodies of Mrs. Houseman and her child were found, almost burned to a cinder, presenting a most sad spectacle. The circumstances, which lead to the supposition that Mrs. Houseman was murdered, are these. The two bones of the left forearm were found fractured, and a deep incised wound near the fracture; a bandage, resembling a black silk handkerchief, tied with a flat knot around the wrist, so tight as to excoriate the part underneath; and on the carpet, her gold watch, chain and other fixtures, worth two hundred dollars, her jewelry, several sets of silver spoons, and considerable money are missing. These circumstances, together with the general opinion of Capt. Houseman's wealth and also the fact of his having been known to receive recently a thousand dollars for part of a vessel, are quite conclusive of the fact of murder having been committed. The jury of inquiry have been in session all day, examining many witnesses, and adjourned till to-morrow at 8 o'clock. The excitement is very great, and but one opinion exists—that of murder.

MARRIED.—In this city, on the 28th inst., by Elder Erasmus H. Derby, Mr. Edward Lang Page, of Salem Mass., to Miss Catherine J. Spear, of Boston Mass.

IN LAUREL.—On the 21st inst., by Elder Samuel James, Mr. Joseph M. Cole, of this city, to Miss Elizabeth A. James, of Laurel.

Till Hymen brought the love delighted hour. There dwelt no bliss in Eden's rosy bowers.

DIED.—In this city, on Saturday evening, the 18th inst., Benjamin G. Foster, daughter of Aaron and Susan Frost, (formerly from Bristol, Oxford County, Me.) aged 25 years, 8 months and 16 days.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Her life, though short, was one of sickness and pain; but she ever bore her afflictions with great patience and humility. She was particularly resigned during her last illness, and often spoke of her departure with great composure; wishing—if it was the Lord's will—she might soon be released from this world of sorrow.

The evening before her death, she informed her parents and sisters, present, that she was about to leave them and go to rest, requesting them to give her relatives in the land of her nativity, information of her disease, with strong solicitations to obey the everlasting gospel and gather with the saints of God, that they might be blessed and happy. She retained her reason to the latest moment of her expiring breath, and calmly fell asleep in God, to wait the resurrection of the just. She has been a member of the Church of Christ nearly four years, and was ever constant and firm in the faith which God has again given to his people.

Surely, "blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

MR. J. M. and MISS ADELIA COLE respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, and would also inform them, that they have again opened their School in the SEVENTIES' HALL; they have taken Mr. E. B. KELSEY, an experienced Teacher from Madison Ia., into connection with them, in the management of the School; and they hope by unwearied diligence to merit the patronage of their friends.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading, Writing, Spelling and Arithmetic, 22 00
Grammar and Geography 2 50
Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, 3 00
Astronomy, 4 00
A Quarter will consist of 12 weeks, or 80 days. No allowance will be made for absence, unless prevented from attendance by sickness, or by special agreement, and the fact of a scholar attending the School will be considered as a contract on the part of the parents for his or her tuition, for the year.

Great attention will be paid to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to females.

J. M. COLE,
ADELIA COLE,
E. B. KELSEY.

GREAT ATTRACTION

At the New Lace Store Main St.

THIS is positively the last week—Ladies will please call as Great Bargains will be given.

In addition to our stock we have just received a large lot of New Goods and they must be sold—amongst them are a lot of Balzaines for Summer dresses, quite a new article—also fifty Bonnets; fine Tuscan, Chip, Willow, Sherd and Silk, of the most prevailing shapes, also a lot of Ladies' Gloves of different colors which will be sold at 61 cts per pair warranted perfect, also a cartoon of rich artificial for inside of bonnets at 12 1-2 per pair, and an endless variety of Laces and Ribbons at the very lowest prices, 2 or 3 doz of Gingham and Silk Parasols, 500 yards of Muslin de Laine warranted fast color for 18 cts per yard, a large lot of curtains fringe at 5 cts per yard, a great variety of a great variety of check and striped muslins for dresses, A large lot of fine bonnets, black, white, and mixed at 12 1-2 cents per pair also 6 or 8 doz of Ladies' Lisle thread caps at 10 cents each, a lot of infants work'd frock waist fine needle work, 50 cents, Black Silk lace very fine for veils, 18 cts per yard.

Ladies give us an early call, before the choicest goods are selected.

67-Mid the place—Midway between the Mansion House and the Masonic Hall—Main St.

BRICKS, BRICKS!!

A LARGE QUANTITY OF FIRST-RATE BRICKS, will be ready for delivery in a few days at the Brick Yard, in PARLEY STREET.

Also a large quantity of Wood and Lumber wanted immediately.

A good Horse and Wagon for sale, apply to John Greenhow, at the Brick Yard.

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.

THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Mercedia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.

May 23d, 1844.

Agricultural.

CORNSTALK SUGAR.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee on Maple and Cornstalk Sugar, at the N. Y. State Agricultural Fair.

The Committee have great pleasure in stating that Mr. M. Adams of Ogden, in Monroe co., has gone into the experiment of manufacturing sugar of Cornstalk; and for one acre of the "eight rowed yellow northern corn," he has constructed an iron mill for crushing the stalk and expressing the juice, which answers the purpose admirably—but it is yet too early in the season to know the result of the experiment as a part only of the cornstalks have been gathered and manufactured, and the remainder are yet standing in the field.

Mr. Adams has, however, already made about 400 lbs. of sugar, a sample of which he has submitted to your committee, and which is capable of equalling the best sugar made from the cane. The stalks still on the ground, he thinks will make 100 wt. more of sugar; but had it not been for the excessive drought which has pervaded in that section of the country, he is satisfied that the corn planted and experimented upon by him, would have produced 1000 wt. of sugar, which was the rate yielded by two rods of the land which he measured off, the proceeds of which he worked up by itself.

Upon the whole Mr. Adams is perfectly satisfied that sugar can be made in this part of the country from cornstalks of superior quality and flavor, and equal to every respect to the best sugar made from the cane, so as to remunerate well for its manufacture.

WOOL.

This word echoes round the country. Almost every paper, north, middle, and west, has something to say about wool. A dealer exhibited to us a very soft and silky sample of the first lot of wool that ever reached this city, as he said, from Wisconsin. The parcel was of all sorts and grades, and he paid 25 cents a pound for it. Twenty thousand pounds are expected from Chicago, where a few years ago there was neither wool nor anything else. A Michigan farmer recently sold his first year's clip in this city, for three thousand dollars cash. The expense of transportation from Chicago, is not over three quarters of a cent a pound.

SMALL FARMS.

It appears to be generally acknowledged that the Flemish are the best farmers in Europe; their farms are small, they collect and preserve all the manure they find, and make their land resemble a garden by their perfect cultivation, always keeping up a constant rotation of crops, and making so much manure that they do not find it necessary to employ a naked fallow, or lay down their ground for pasture; their cattle being fed all the year in stables, which are kept so very clean that they appear to have surprised the Scotch farmers who have visited them. A Flemish family is often supported by the produce of six or eight acres, in a state of comfort much superior to that of Scotch or English farm laborers; thus giving a practical proof of the wisdom of working no more land than can be cultivated.

The following extract from a letter from "Mr. Gillett, Director of Affairs Publiques a Bruxelles," to Sir John Sinclair, deserves attention: "I have examined with attention the situation of agriculture in most countries in Europe, and do not hesitate to affirm that it is no where so well understood and practised as in the Low Countries. I do not except my native country, (England) though I am ready to admit that she is as much advanced in the important science beyond France, as the Low Countries are beyond England.

This will not surprise you, sir, when you consider, that while the fortunes of England and France were divided between agriculture, industry, colonization, and external commerce, those in the Low Countries were principally employed in the advancement of agriculture alone, by establishing small farms. This system has succeeded admirably well in Flanders and Brabant, where land is in the highest state of cultivation, and offers a wonderful contrast with its situation in the Leige country, county of Namur, and in the province of Hainault, which bounds Flanders and Brabant. There the system of large farms is still in common practice; and very little progress has been made within fifty years. The vast disproportion of the product of those provinces, when compared with that of Flanders and Brabant, offers a very strong argument against the system of large farms. It is an error into which many have fallen for want of observation, and a knowledge of the interior of the country, to believe that the soil of the Low Countries was originally good. It is almost the incredible industry of the peasantry in Flanders and a part of Brabant which has rendered the soil so productive. The Pays de Waes, a province of art, was forty years ago, a *bruyere*—a heath or waste. It is now, perhaps, the richest province in the world."

New Kind of Wheat.—The Norwalk (Ohio) Experiment says:—"We have at our office a specimen of grain called South American wheat, raised in this country and which is said to yield from eighty to one hundred bushels to the acre. The head very much resembles, in size and appearance, the fruit of the sun-mae, and the berry seems to be almost entire barren, with very little hull or bran. It may be planted in drills or sowed broadcast, the former method, however, is thought to be preferable, and is said

to require far less labor, if drilled, than common corn yielding double the quantity per acre, and we judge it to be as nutritious food for man or beast as any grain we raise."

Importance of Agriculture.—Mr. Ellis, worth says, in his last report to Congress that 83 in every 100 of the present population are inevitably connected with or dependent upon agriculture, from which they derive their food and raiment, their whole means of moral, religious, and intellectual progress, and that wealth, too, essential to individual liberty and national independence.

Boil your Molasses.—When molasses is used in cooking, it is a prodigious improvement to boil and skim it before you use it. It takes out the unpleasant raw taste, and makes it almost as good as sugar. Where molasses is used much in cooking, it is well to prepare one or two gallons in this way at a time.

An infallible way to make your child miserable, is to satisfy all his demands. Passion swells by gratification; and the impossibility of satisfying every one of his desires, will oblige you to be short at last, after he has become headstrong.

"Shon," said a Dutchman, you may say what you please 'bout bad neighbors; I had two worst neighbors as never was. Mine pigs and I mane hens come home and dere ears split, and toder day two of dem come home missing.

Enviability Privilege.—The greatest and most enviable privilege which the rich enjoy over the poor, is that which they exercise the least—the privilege of making them happy.

PALM LEAF HATS.

FIFTY DOZEN will be sold, cheaper than any other House in the city, by Kimball, at Gen. Smith's Store.

TIME ladies will find a large and splendid assortment of Tuscan Straw, Willow and Palm-leaf Bonnets, for sale very low by KIMBALL.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale, a large variety of Summer Goods, cheaper than the cheapest, at KIMBALLS.

PRINTS of all kinds and prices, at the Store of Gen. Smith, for sale very cheap by KIMBALL. Nauvoo, May 22, 1844. no5-if.

THE NEW STORE.

Is now opened in Gen. Joseph Smith's Store on Water Street, where a large Dry Goods can be found at Great Bargains.

The following is a list always on hand and of which daily addition are made. Cloth, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Kentucky Jeans, Flannel, Korseys, Alpaca, Eolens, Mouseline de Laines, Prints, Checks, Blue Drilling, Gambreons, Nankins, Linens, Summer Stuffs, of all kinds, Silks, Satins, Shawls of every description, Laces, Muslins, Lawns, Gloves, Hosiery, Combs, Thread, Buttons, Sheet-ling, Shirts, at all prices, the above goods will be sold lower than can be bought in any other House in the City. Buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. H. KIMBALL. Nauvoo May 15th. 1844.

LOST.

ON the 11th inst. between Carthage and the City of Nauvoo a pocket roll made of calf skin about 3 feet long, containing notes of various descriptions, and amounts. Whoever will return said roll or give information where said roll may be found shall be liberally rewarded. Macedonias. May 13th 1844. A. W. BABBITT.

Hancock Circuit Court. vs. Chester Phillips } Chancery

BY virtue of a decree of said Court, rendered in said cause at the October term thereof, A.D. 1843, I will, on the 17th day of June A. D. 1844, between 10 o'clock in the morning and the setting of the Sun of said day, at the door of the Court House in Carthage, expose at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash in hand the following real estate, to wit, the west one fourth of the Lot, number four in Block number nineteen. In Kimball's second addition to the City of Nauvoo. O. C. SKINNER, Master in Chancery. May 12th 1844. (Pr. fee \$2 12 1/2) 4w.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET. TO NAUVOO, OQUAKA AND ROCK ISLAND.

THE fine, fast running Steamer, Lebanon, Geo. V. Hight, Master; will leave St. Louis, for the above and intermediate points, on the Mississippi river, every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock a. m. precisely. Shippers may rely on the punctuality and attention of the Boat and Officers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Arthur Morrison, Nauvoo. March 6, 1844. no45-if.

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE, twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

GREAT BARGAIN.

I HAVE about 200,000 brick on hand, and will sell 100,000 for three hundred and sixty dollars, cash in hand; also about 1500 feet of two inch clear pine, well seasoned for sale.

HIRUM KIMBALL.

March 1844 no47-if.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MISS H ELLS, Respectfully invites the Ladies of Nauvoo to call and examine her Assortment of Fashionable and approved styles of Bonnets, at moderate prices—Bonnets made to order and altered to the Latest Fashion, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their Patronage—H. E. states that the proceeds of the Straw Bonnet business are for the benefit of the Relief Society of Nauvoo—all kinds of produce taken in exchange—corner of Water and Main Streets, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.

Second Door River Side.

April 16th

THE SUBSCRIBER

PROPOSES to sell his large white house and lot, situated immediately north of the Temple, on lot No. 3, Block No. 9, of Wells' addition to the Town Plat of Nauvoo. A good well, stable and other convenient improvements are made or said lot. All who wish a beautiful situation, and the nearest of any to the Temple, will do well to call and examine said property. Terms low for cash.

FRANCIS M. HIGBEE.

N. B. A perfect title to said property will be given to the purchaser. P. M. H. Jan. 23, 1844. no39-3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Joseph Alford, late of Hancock county Ill., deceased, are hereby requested and notified to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said county, on the first Monday in June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for adjustment and allowance and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

ZERAH PULSEPIER, Administrator. April 4, 1844. no50-

REGULAR PACKET.

BETWEEN St. Louis, Nauvoo, Fort Madison, Burlington, Oquaka, Bloomington, Rock Island, Galena, Dubuque, Potosi, Prairie du Chien, and all intermediate landings.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER,

'MENDOTA.'

(ROBT. A. REILLY, MASTER.) Will ply, as a REGULAR PACKET, between the above ports, commencing her trips on the opening of navigation, and being of very high draught, will run throughout the season.

This boat has been built expressly to run on the upper Mississippi; her accommodations, for both Cabin and Deck passengers, are superior. She is also provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent accidents.

The officers, and owners of the 'Mendota,' respectfully assure those who may favor them with their patronage, that every exertion will be used to give satisfaction.

Feb. 27, 1844. no44-3m.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

NEW STORE.

F. MERRYWEATHER would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, to his well selected assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; also a cheap article of Crockery, with many other articles suitable for this market, which are offered at the Cincinnati prices. He will, from time to time, be receiving fresh supplies, and hopes by the low prices, to secure a part of the public patronage.

At W. Ivin's New Store, on Main Street, where all kinds of Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for goods. N. B. A superior article of Cocoa, an excellent substitute for tea and coffee. March 13, 1844. no46-if.

JUST LOOK HERE ONCE!

An old Connecticut Pottery away up here in Iowa!!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that they have opened a large Red and Brown Ware Manufactory one mile west of Nashville, Lee county, Iowa Territory; carried on by the best of eastern workmen; where a large assortment of this ware will continually be kept on hand. All bills and orders will be filled on the shortest notice. Dry Goods and Produce will be taken in exchange—cash not refused. Also a good Red Ware Potter wanted.

MOSES MARTIN, MATHEW MORE.

Feb. 21, 1844. no43-30w.

FOR SALE.

A FARM of 166 acres of land about three miles below Nauvoo which will be sold in small quantities to suit purchasers. For terms enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

STINSON MIDDLETON. March 27, 1844. no48-3m.

EARTHENWARE! EARTHENWARE!

J. GROCUT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring; at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41-if.

MEDICATED LOZENGE.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended; ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Insomnia and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by J. SNIDER, Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

MAP OF NAUVOO.

Just received from New York, the long looked for Maps of the City of Nauvoo—They can be had at my house, on the corner of Kimball and Granger Streets.—Price, mounted and varnished, \$1.25—not mounted, 50 cents.

April 30th 1844 B. Young.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS a suitable building for the manufacturing of wollen clothes, which he will rent to any individual wishing to engage in this business, on reasonable terms; or if preferred, will give employment to a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of wool, if application is made soon at his residence in Augusta, Iowa Territory.

LEVI MOFFITT. march 20, 1844. no47-if.

NOTICE.—The subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his PRICES.

Quartos half bound plain 1.50
do do do neat 2.00
do whole bound plain 2.00
do do do neat 2.50
Octavo full bound plain 1.00
do do do neat 1.50
do hf bound plain 0.75
do do do neat 1.00
do do do extra 1.37
Twelves full bound plain .62
do do do neat .87
do hf bound plain .50
do do do neat .75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR. Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE subscriber believing that such an agency would be an acquisition to the citizens and vicinity of Nauvoo, in assisting those who wish to dispose of, or exchange property, and to those new comers and others, who wish to purchase or exchange property, has been induced to open an office for that purpose, on Main Street, between the Nauvoo Mansion, and Parley Street, where he will attend to selling, renting, exchanging, or purchasing property on reasonable terms.

EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

N. B. Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, and other instruments of writing, drawn up in a legal manner.

March 27, 1844. no48-if.

OSPREY.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, ANDERSON Master, will leave St. Louis every Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington and Fort Madison Sunday; Tuesday will land at Nauvoo at 6 o'clock a. m. and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday forenoon.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evans' Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Ring and Hose attached in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to A. MORRISON, Agent, Nauvoo. Feb. 27, 1844. no44-if.

A FARM FOR SALE. CONSISTING of four hundred and eighty acres, 160 acres of which being good timber. It is situated in the half breed tract, Lee county Iowa Territory, one mile north of Monroe, and one-half mile from the river, opposite Nauvoo. One hundred and fifteen acres are under improvement; there is a one story Frame dwelling, a well and stable on the premises. The above farm will be sold cheap, terms easy. For information call at the office of C. L. Higbee, Esq., or at my residence on the above mentioned tract.

P. S. Missouri land will be taken in exchange for the above farm, by applying soon. Dec. 20, 1843. no34-if.

ALMON BABBITT.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law. WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. 7 July 1th 1843-if.

GRANT & WATT.

TAILORS, MAIN STREET, Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the nearest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All country orders promptly attended to.

FOURTH ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the steamer AMARANTH, at LYON'S NEW BRICK Store, on Hotchkiss street, between Main and Carlin streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS, direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered for low cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hard-ware, Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Millinery Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main, and Carlin streets, at the New Brick Variety Store (sign of the Lion.)

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill. April 1, 1844-1

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

I. McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McVail's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordeons on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Dec. 13, 1843. no33-if.

FIRST RATE CHANCE.

160 ACRES of good LAND to lease from three to five years, half a mile from the Corporation, on the La Harp road.

Enquire of the Subscriber. HIRAM KIMBALL. April, 27th, 1844.

WANTED.

TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office, TO LET.

\$100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.

Wood-land near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above.

Jan. 17, 1844. no38-if.

DO YOU KNOW ANY THING ABOUT THE MATTER?

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the adjacent towns, that he has established a Bakery and Confectionery, in this city, on Main Street, first door South of the (new) Masonic Hall, where he intends to manufacture every thing connected with that kind of business—Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Jellies and Candies of all descriptions which he will sell at St. Louis prices wholesale or retail.

L. N. SCOVIL.

N. B. Marriage cakes made to order, on the shortest notice from one to twenty-five dollars each. L. N. S. Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843.

WARREN & HIGBEE.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. Nauvoo, Illinois.

OFFICE on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

C. L. Higbee also, informs the public that he has received the appointment of Notary Public, and is prepared to transact all business pertaining to that office.

SPINNING WHEELS!

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bed-stands of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill, he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bed-stand posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c., &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS. May 24 1843, if.

CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP.

THE subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of window sash and doors and all kinds of job work in their line of business, at the shortest notice for cash or country produce. Shop on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets.

JOSEPH W. COOLEIDGE & CO.

N. B. Those having accounts against the above firm for work or materials will please bring them in immediately for settlement. J. W. C. & Co. Dec. 1843. no32-if.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership, heretofore existing between JOSEPH W. COOLEIDGE, and TRUMAN O. ANGEL, known as the Firm of J. W. Cooleidge & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be carried on by J. W. Cooleidge, who has become responsible for all liabilities connected with the firm, and to whom all debts must be paid. Those who are indebted to the Establishment are requested to make as speedy a settlement as possible.

JOS. W. COOLEIDGE, TRUMAN O. ANGEL. Nauvoo, April, 23d, 1844.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

CORNER OF MARKET AND THIRD STS. Saint Louis, Missouri.

Py A. & B. J. VAN COTT. no33-3m.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a beautiful lot of land amounting to upwards of eighty acres, within two miles of this city, which may be had on reasonable terms. An indisputable title can be given, and if required, a short credit will be given for part of the purchase money. The land lies on the old La Harp road, near Mr. Sullivan's. The subscriber will sell smaller parcels to suit purchasers. THIS WHITTLE. Feb. 23, 1844.

Foreign News

IRELAND.

State Prosecutions.—Monday being the first day of Easter Term, the vicinity of the courts of law was crowded by an expectant multitude, who were on the tip-toe of expectation to learn the sentence of the convicted conspirators in the late State trials. They were, however, disappointed. The court sat, the city and country grand juries were sworn, a few motions of no general interest were heard, and the court adjourned, without the name of O'Connell, or his case, being once mentioned throughout the day.

Out of Court, we learn, that the Crown has served the convicted repealers with a four-day rule, to appear for judgment, which is according to usual practice; and they, on the other hand, have served the Crown with a two-day rule of notice, to move for a new trial: this latter would expire on Wednesday, but as the Court sits in error on that day, it would not come on until Thursday; and on Friday the Attorney-General would be entitled to move for judgment, but whether he will do so when there is a pending motion for a new trial, remains to be seen. The grounds on which a new trial is prayed for, are similar to the points prominently brought forward on the trial, viz: the omission of a part of the jury roll—the misnomer of Mr. John Jason Rigby—the carrying of the trial beyond Hilary Term, and what is most strongly urged, the misdirection of the learned judge in summing up the evidence.

The attendance of Mr. O'Connell and the rest of the traversers, at the Law Courts, attracted large crowds of persons, who, however, quietly dispersed on hearing that no matter of interest relating to the State trials would come on until Thursday.

The Great Repeal Dinner at Cork.—The grand banquet to Mr. O'Connell, given by the inhabitants of Cork, took place on Monday, the 7th inst. Upwards of 800 persons were present, and Mr. Smith O'Brien, M. P., from Limerick, presided. The speech of Mr. O'Connell was the principal event of the evening, from its containing a variety of allusions to the sentence expected to be passed upon him. Speaking of the splendour of the demonstration, he said—

No man who ever stood upon the threshold of a prison received such a compliment (Here, here, and cheers.) No man who ever stood on the steps of a throne was honored as I have been honored, though on the threshold of a prison; but I would not change that prison, with the compliment for the throne of any monarch in the universal world. What crime have I committed? (Loud cries of "None.") I declare to Heaven I do not know. I believe Chief Justice Pennefather does not know, nor am I aware that the sagacious jurists knew what crime they convicted me on. I repeat I am not aware of the crime, but I am sure of this, that it was to be committed over again, I am the boy for it. (Great Cheering.) I have done nothing of which I am ashamed before man, or tremble for before my God.

Another reference to his sentence elicited tremendous applause—

I am advanced in life—the prison may terminate my existence—(Sensation and cries of "God forbid.") I am not shrinking from the dungeon. (Cheers.) I do not speak in a whining or pious manner; but I do trust that my last moments will be enlivened by the reflection that I should have lived longer had I not loved Ireland so intensely. (Loud cheers.)

Alluding to the uncertainty of his being imprisoned, he said—

It would be an idle thing for any man to suppose that I am not to go to prison. (Cries of "No, no.") Yes for as sure as I see you here, I shall have to go there. Renewed cries of "No, no, and cheers." What folly you talk! sure you have not the key of the gaol door to lock it against me. Laughter and cheers.) I say I shall go to prison; I do not say I will go, because it will be against my will but I do say that I shall go, for I will be commanded there.

How can any man suppose that I am not to go there? There are three ways of avoiding the prison—the first is by making submission to our enemies, a course which you would not recommend. (Loud cheering.) I thought you would agree on that point. (Laughter.) The second way is by the result of the writ of error; but I confess I know so much of judges, that my own conviction as an old lawyer, is that we have the clearest possible case for setting aside the judgment. (Hear, and cheers.) The third way would be by the government abandoning the prosecution, and holding us under a recognizance to come up for judgment at an indefinite period. (Hear, hear.) But they will not do that. Take it that they granted, the sentence will be carried into execution. Take this also with you, they may imprison me, but they

will not vex me—they may confine my person, and they will do so; but they will not deprive me of a single pleasurable sensation. (Cheers.) If I have not the enjoyment and exercise of my native mountains, though I shall not be cheered by the merry sound of my bagpipes, I will dream a day dream of them, and will turn my mind to pursuits that will be sure to yield delight and instruction. (Hear and cheers.) There is no horror in confinement that a man working for forty years cannot have in contemplation; and my astonishment is that they did not imprison me before now—that they did not begin by confining me. (Hear.)

Adverting to the duty of the people of Ireland under these circumstances, he called upon them in very energetic language, never to cease prosecuting the demand for Repeal, and in so doing, to be peaceable and orderly, for without temperate conduct, it would never be carried. These two points he called not his dying request, but the last he should make prior to falling into the fangs of the Attorney-General. He thus closed his speech:—

I am speaking to you as if a voice were issuing from the tomb of a gaol, but not the mournful accent of danger. (Loud cheers.) Irishmen, the time is come; preserve the peace—observe order—do not run a risk. I conjure you, as you love Ireland, and hate the mal-administration of justice—as you esteem the Chief Baron, and dislike the Chief Justice (Groans)—in short, if you love Ireland—if you want to confer on me comfort when in my dungeon, you will rally for old Ireland and Repeal.

The City of Hayti.—Instead of a hand some city, such as it appears from the ships deck at sea, rising at a gradual elevation from the shore, and adorned with good houses and gardens, you enter into streets of wooden buildings, with the pavement dislocated or broken up, the drains neglected, and filth and stable dung interrupting your steps in every direction.

The quay is spacious, but the water is shallow near the shore; and all sorts of uncleanness are suffered to annoy the senses. A constant malaria is the consequence, which at certain seasons of the year renders the lower quarter of the city very sickly, and occasions great mortality among the sailors from foreign parts. Port-au-Prince, with all its advantages of situation, with every inborn capability of being made and kept delightfully clean, is perhaps the filthiest capital in the world. The houses in general are of two stories, built slightly of wood, to avoid the rend and tear occasioned by earthquakes, which at different times have nearly demolished the city. Some few of the better habitations are of brick or stone, and may be called handsome edifices. The Senate-house is a plain substantial building, with no pretensions to splendor; and the palace of the President, the largest edifice in the city, was built by the English for the general's headquarters, during their temporary occupation of the south of the island; and is therefore, as little like a royal palace as any republican could desire. The Haytian flag, of red and blue, floats on its turrets, and it has in front a spacious court, in which are lodges for the military guard of horse and foot, who are constantly on duty. These are the only public buildings worthy of notice. The Roman Catholic Church is a capacious structure, but very plain and homely.

[Chandler's Notes on Hayti.]

Late from Mexico.—Mr. Southall, bearing very important despatches from Mexico, arrived in this city in the Pilot yesterday afternoon. He left the city of Mexico on the 12th ult. and Vera Cruz on 22d ult. By him we learn that the last Mier Prisoner, Mr. Vassess, was released on the 18th ult., and was expected to take passage from Vera Cruz in the Anna-wan for New York, about the first.

We are informed that a good deal of irritation still exists between the French Minister, the Baron De Sivry, and the Mexican Government, regarding the operation of the law interdicting the retail trade to foreigners, excepting under certain onerous conditions. The remonstrance of the United Ministers of the three nations, the U. States, England, and France, had been disregarded, and no less than 21 stores, some of them of considerable magnitude, belonging to the French in the city of Mexico had been closed.

It is believed that the French intend to make a waslike demonstration against Mexico; all diplomatic intercourse had been suspended between the authorities and the French ministry, and the people in the city were really expecting the appearance of a French squadron on their coasts. Nothing new has occurred regarding annexation, but as we hear from Mr. S., the Mexicans think that it is already accomplished, and that Texas is now bona fide an integral portion of the United States.

Business was exceedingly dull, and the Government was anticipating a hostile visit from a French squadron.

Mr. Southall has despatches from the Sandwich Islands for our Government, which were received over land via Mazatlan. It is understood that a commercial treaty has been formed between the British Government and the King of the Sandwich Islands, in which, as usual, the advantages are all on one side—that of John Bull. One of the stipulations reported, is, that British vessels are to be exempt from tonnage duties, and that English products are to pay a duty of

only 5 per cent in the ports of his Majesty the King of the Sandwich Islands. [N. Orleans Repub.]

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. JOSEPH SMITH,
NAUVOO, ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
SIDNEY RIGDON, ESQ.,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ERRATA.—The first line of "Riots in Congress," a poetic effusion on our first page should read, "Hush, hush, let," &c., instead of "let."

OPINIONS ON GREAT MEN.

Some body says Van Buren wants fame, wants a character, wants honesty, wants wisdom, and wants demi-crats to elect him President of the United States;—and it would be noble to let him want.

John Randolph said "Mr. Clay was talented, but corrupt. He stinks and shines, and shines and stinks, like a rotten mackerel by moonlight; and we say let him stink."

James Gordon Bennett of the New York Herald, upon Gen. Smith's remarks upon the Globe says, "a more curious and unique thing has probably not been published since the time of Mahomet, who used to issue his bulletins in something of the same style." Every body knows that Bennett is like a pea in a bladder, every time you stir it, it rattles and we all say let it rattle!

Veritas nunquam celat.

Gregg, who should have been tapped for the shallows while young, has bent his way to the Upper Mississippi, where, to ferment his shallowness, he has commenced spitting at the *Alton Telegraph*, to unload his foul stomach. The great riddle of the whole matter is, as he cannot, under the canopy of law and the present consistency of public opinion, use daggers to kill or silence Mormons and Mormonism, he must speak daggers at them to show how smart he is, and indicate his serpentship by popping out his forked tongue at the *Alton Telegraph*. If *Crisis* will let him, he will always rattle before he bites; but according to our motto at the head, *Truth never yields.*

Locusts.—Within a few days the locusts have made their appearance "more plenty" than they do every year and among the rest of the excitable of the last days, they have the letter *AP* on each wing, which whether it means Missouri mobs; Mormon mercy, man's misery, miser's money, or Mary Magdalene, is all one, so long as there were to be signs before the end. Some people think these locusts are the continued race of the old Pharaoh breed; but by reading Exodus 10: 13 and 14 verses, they will learn their mistake. As to what the Prophet Joel said about the locusts, or even John the Revelator, when they come the world will know it, whether they believe or not for the very last swarms with stings in their tails, have a king over them the angel of the bottomless pit, who will fight to gain the topless upper deep. What a fine thing it is that God endowed a part of his creation with reason and understanding; it gives a chance to discover the phantasmagoria of vapors and shadows, as plagues, and policy from within the veil.

Gen. Smith goes ahead.—A vote was taken on the Osprey, on her last trip to St. Louis, and resulted as follows:—

Gen. Smith,	gent. 65, ladies 6.
Mr. Clay,	do 27, do 3.
Mr. Van Buren,	do 12, do 3.

Well may it be said that the United States was not made for Van Buren and Clay alone, but Gen. Smith, too. Go it honestly, and demagoguery, and flattery, and sophistry, and magicians, and Clay will follow after the "pall bearers" like hell, when the fourth seal is opened.

HARK!

"Shall wisdom cry aloud and not her speech be heard?"

It has been said that "Boston is full of notions, and some pretty good notions too." The "Investigator" of that city has done honor to the talents and "views" of Gen. Joseph Smith. In fact, if ever there was a just expression, it is that one wherein the "Deists" are called the "deists of the earth." But never mind that; hear the Investigator—

"General Smith's Views of the Powers and Policy of the United States."—A Pamphlet of this title has been handed to us, which we have read with much pleasure. The Mormon Prophet has there put forth many excellent ideas worthy of the perusal of a free people. It is a plain philosophical discourse, entirely free from cant, and full of the very best advice. General Smith appears to be neither whig nor democrat; but he is evidently in favor of the largest liberty, discountenances that mob spirit which is so prevalent in our country, and recommends unity, charity and universal toleration. The address is well written, and the quotations from American Statesmen are excellent and appropriate, and made without reference to party. He advises legislators to "study the convenience of the People more than the comfort of the Cabinet." He praises Jefferson and Jackson, but seems disposed to sneer at Van Buren and Tyler, whom he calls a "pseudo-Democratic Whig President." He recommends the re-annexation of Texas under certain circumstances. He says—

"When a neighboring realm petitioned to join the Union of the sons of liberty, my voice would be, come, yea, come Texas; come Mexico; come Canada, and come all the world—let us be brethren; let us be one great family, and let there be universal peace." Surely, none can complain of a want of liberality in these sentiments! His opinions on the subject of Abolition are worthy of attention. He goes for a

liberal and generous policy, and advises Government to use its surplus revenue for the purchase of the freedom of the slaves. He thinks the slaveholder would agree to this, and that no other measure of emancipation is just.

VAN BUREN'S PROSPECTS ON THE WANE—TYLER'S MOVEMENTS—GEN. SMITH, &c.

The clouds that loom through the political horizon seem to be freighted with a tempest that is to destroy the hopes and blight the prospects of Van Buren. Many of the Democratic members of Congress have repudiated and denounced him as not the available man to receive the support of their party. Letters have been written from the Capitol recommending the people to settle upon some more popular individual on whom to bestow their suffrage. The waters of Van Buremism are beginning to be troubled, and the great wave of public opinion, sweeping from one extremity of the Union to the other, threatens to wreck the magician's bark. Van Buren editors are filled with consternation and put to their "trumps" to patch up the rents in his political garment. All parties are looking for the result of the National Convention, to see who is to be the nominee. Will it be Van Buren, Johnson, Gen. Cass, or some body else? It seems to be the enquiry of all parties. The convention only can decide.

The people do not like the demagogue vascillancy of Van Buren. At one period in his life he advocates the extension of the Union; now he throws such ambiguity over his position on the Texas question that it is hard to define the measure he wishes to have pursued by the United States. In his letters upon this subject, as well as Mr. Clay,

"He waxes in, and waxes out,

And leaves a body all in doubt,

Whether the snake that made the track

Is going south, or coming back."

Tyler is uncompromisingly in the field and his determined course seems to say,

"That rock shall fly

From its firm base as soon as I."

He is determined to run, independent of conventions, parties, cliques, or the ironic peccadilloes of political weather cocks. Well, he has as much right to run as any body else; and if the people will vote for him—all right. If we are not mistaken, President Tyler, with the patronage of the Government under his control, will greatly interfere with Van Buren.

This state of things existing, what is to be done? What are the people to do? The political world is agitated by the convulsions of party;—rancor, turbulence, mobs, murder and ruin; cities wrapped in flames, desolation brooding over our commercial marts, and women and children left homeless upon the mercy of a heartless world; anarchy raising its hydra-head over the ashes of American institutions; religious sanctuaries profaned by the violence of priestcraft; the mutations of law and jeopardsy of individual rights;—all portend the ultimate dismemberment of the Union and the destruction of our Republic, if something is not done to place a check upon the tide of iniquity that sweeps like an avalanche over our nation. Who is to save the Union by snatching her from the abyss of ruin? Does Van Buren, Clay, or Tyler say anything about these evils? Do they present themselves as saviors from these calamities and point out the way that peace, happiness and safety are to be restored to society? No, they do no such things;—their patriotic and capacious minds are absorbed in political juggling, and they can pay no attention to the distracted state of society! Great men! great patriots! great statesmen! A game at billiards, a horse race, a trip of pleasure, or a mule in Congress, are, to them, objects of greater attraction than the blessings of domestic peace and the security of personal rights and property.

Would the people enjoy the full fruition of liberty? would they have our Republic flourish under the guidance of a judicious administration? would they perpetuate freedom and universal liberty?—if so, rally for Gen. Smith, that patriot and philanthropist—place him in the Presidential Chair, and all will be safe; we shall become free, prosperous and happy nation.—Look well to this matter!

"If I'd as many wives as there's stars in the skies,

And they were all as old as Adam,

I'd down upon my knees and kiss who I please;

'Tis your humble servant madam!"

This old verse puts us in mind of the present Presidential campaign. Every cliquo, cabal and faction, have a candidate for president. Benton and Van Buren against every thing; Clay against every thing; and Tyler against every thing. 'Tis a true bill, gentlemen, these candidates and a half a dozen others, are against every thing: truth and virtue, the people's interests; the nation's interest and the "Almighty's,"—go it ye sinners, for there is one honest man in the field, who is not afraid of every thing. Gen. Smith is in favor of men, rights and Jehovah. He is a saint—huzza for Saint Joseph!

In Pursuit.—An officer from the State of Alabama passed through this city yesterday in pursuit of a runaway named Brown. The blood-stained offender, we are informed, has taken refuge in Joe Smith's haven at Nauvoo, and as he is a man after the prophet's own heart, he will doubtless receive protection from his municipal court.—*St. Louis Republican*

Municipal court indeed! Virtuous enough for St. Louis, having never burnt a negro alive without investigation. Do you take, old squires Republican? Forgive more lies, will ye?

NOTICE.

To the brethren and friends willing to me on church business, I wish they would pay the postage, for no others will meet my attention, for I am not able to pay the enormous sum of postage that I have heretofore paid to answer foolish interrogations. HYIUM SMITH.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Neighbor.

Mr. Editor, Dear Sir:—Having spent a few days very agreeably in your beautiful city, I take the liberty of informing the numerous readers of your wide-spread journal, concerning some facts which came under my notice, during my short sojourn among you; and which have been the means in the hands of the Almighty, of accomplishing a great change in my sentiments with regard to Gen. Joseph Smith and the people among whom he resided.

I am not about to relate any thing wonderful in itself, or even new to you; or any thing but what every individual may see, would he but take the trouble to come here and open his eyes. It was however new to me, and not only so, but totally unexpected, inasmuch as I came here with my ears and my heart filled with such stories, hearsays, and exaggerations against you, as if they were one-tenth part true, would stamp you as the basest villains and the greatest fanatics, ever existent on God's footstool—only to be compared to the Malays, the Caribs, the Baccanets, or, to use a more modern comparison, the mob of Philadelphia.

It is needless to say, when such were the stories believed by me, how bitter and hostile were the feelings with which I stopped here; indeed so inimical were they, that I had not business compelled me, I never could have made this "City of the Saints" a "resting place" for my feet, but being unavoidably detained a few days, I determined to make good use of my time, and see if I should not be confined in my belief.

It has become so degrading in the eyes of modern degeneracy to alter a persons opinions, or change his views, that I am almost afraid to acknowledge my feelings changed, and my belief altered with regard to your people; yet, knowing that, in the opinion of wise and candid persons, it is much more honorable to acknowledge a fault and repair it, than to persist in an error; I trust that your readers will sympathize with me, and instead of pronouncing me "turncoat," &c., listen calmly to my reasons for thinking differently of the Mormons now, than I did a few days ago. That my feelings have met with an entire, complete and radical change, I beg leave distinctly to state; and since I think I have good reason for such a revolution in my feelings, I cannot charge myself with any blame in the affair, unless it be for ever entertaining such feelings.

Since my sentiments were such as I have expressed, it must be expected, as was the case, that I should be very much prejudiced against you, and would view every thing with a judicial eye. I came here expecting to see an idle, indolent, brawling, intemperate and licentious people;—I found them on the contrary industrious, enterprising, orderly, temperate and chaste. I expected to see them superstitious, bigoted, fanatical and blind followers of a blinded prophet;—I found them free from superstition, liberal, enthusiastic only in their desires to ameliorate the condition of mankind and convert them to the truth, and veneration for their prophet to be sure, but no more than intelligent men should do, who was acquainted with his enlightened views, comprehensive knowledge and extended benevolence. I expected to find them illiterate, ignorant, illiberal, the offshoots of the earth;—I found them intelligent, enlightened, liberal; and as smart and well dressed an assemblage as I ever saw for the number in my life.

When I was told that this place was five years ago a wilderness, with only about a dozen cabins, scattered over the whole extent, I could scarce believe my senses. On every side I saw extended around me the beautiful cottages, the smiling flowers, and the well cultivated gardens of the enterprising inhabitants. Here and there I saw the lofty mansions of the more wealthy, towering like the oaks of the forest, above their more humble rivals; and giving a beautifully variegated appearance to the entire place, over the whole of the vast city of four miles square, I saw the beautiful mansions (mostly composed of brick) of its twenty thousand inhabitants: It is indeed a beautiful place and viewed from wherever makes a most splendid appearance. The prairie also, for many miles back, is cultivated almost like the Garden of Eden, by its industrious inhabitants;—and all this the work of five years! I could scarce believe it, and yet my eyes could not deceive me. History records no parallel; a few despised, persecuted, banished people, flying from the terrors of religious intolerance, manifested by some of the citizens of this boasted republic, to commence, carry on, increase, and build up such a city as this in so short a space of time almost exceeds belief. In reflecting upon it, we hardly know which to admire most, their untiring zeal in the cause of their religion, or their determined perseverance in making the "wilderness a fruitful field," and building up a "resting place" where none could molest them and none can make their afraid.

The site is indeed one of surpassing beauty; probably the most beautiful of any on the river; but as this is allowed on all hands, and the description has so often been presented to the public, I will not weary the patience of your readers by giving them another, although the theme could never be worn out. I can only say, that should any individual visit the place he would be led to exclaim with the Queen of Sheba, "the half has not been told me."

But what I was led most particularly to notice, was the neatness, cleanliness, and comfort of their abodes, and the intelligence, industry and good order of the inhabitants. I did not see as in other cities a parcel of sops and dandies, prancing round the streets to see and be seen; but every one seemed to have some business, and to pursue it with all his heart. I did not see any groceries or grog shops, with loafers and rowdies ready to pick a quarrel with any body and insult every decent man they met; and what is more singular than all, I did not see a single intemperate man in the place, and I was assured by a gentleman who has lived here two years, that he had not seen one in the whole course of that time, although there is no Washingtonian society in the place. They seem to believe, and rightly too, in my estimation, that the religion of Jesus Christ embraces all temperance societies, and every

other society in the world for the information of mankind.

I had every opportunity that an individual could desire, and certainly I had the inclination, to discover whether there was any thing concealed, "behind the curtain," any thing "uniquitous" under these specious appearances; in short, whether the many stories reported by J. C. Bennett and others of the same stamp, were true or not, and I found them invariably false. Some perhaps may argue in the words of the old saying that "where there is a smoke, there must be some fire." I can only say in answer, that the facts are as I have stated them, as such I must admit them if no one else does. Gentlemen—come and see for yourselves.

But, lest I trespass on your time and limits, I will bring my remarks to a close. I have had business for many remarks, I should like to have made upon your city and its inhabitants, but should you deem this short communication worthy of an insertion in your valuable paper I will, before I leave, give you my opinions with regard to your prophet—his doctrine—and his views, &c.

With sincere desires for the welfare, prosperity and blessings of the Almighty on the people of this place, permit me to subscribe myself respectfully yours, &c.

HOSPER.

MORE MORMON EXTERMINATORS!

Read the following letter, Americans, and see whether Boggs is the only Nero in the land of Liberty; "the home of the brave, and the realm of the free," that means to use power when he has it! Read, reader and then say if you don't think "a burnt child dreads the fire."

Quincy Illinois; Oct. 12th, 1843.

Hon. F. H. Elmore;

Dear Sir:—The joint letters of Messrs. Ashe, Gourdin and yourself was received by due course of mail, and will be replied to as soon as I can visit St. Louis, and return.

I regret exceedingly, to learn by letters from Georgia, and Maryland, that there is a strong probability that some indiscreet and selfish friends of Mr. Van Buren, will play off the same game in those states at the present election, that was recently practised against Mansur, in Massachusetts, and the gifted and Republican Hunter in Virginia: You will remember that, these gentlemen were recently the regular Democratic nominees in their respective districts for Congress, and might easily have been elected, but Mr. Calhoun, being their first choice for the Presidency, the exclusive friends of Mr. Van Buren, either absented themselves from the polls, or voted for the Whig Candidates. The information I have just received is but too probable that many over zealous friends of Mr. Van Buren, will pursue the same course in Georgia, and Maryland, that has already been pursued in Massachusetts, and Virginia. This is deeply to be regretted; if the friends of Mr. Van Buren, continue to proscribe every individual who may prefer either Buchanan, Cass, Johnson, or Calhoun, as a first choice; it will be impossible for the friends of these latter gentlemen, long to act in concert with them. This thing of secretly opposing and endeavoring to undermine those with whom we profess to act in union, will never do.

It is difficult to say exactly in what relation the friends of Col. Johnson, in this state; stand towards those of Mr. Van Buren; Johnson's friends say he is really a candidate for the Presidency and will not, in any event, accept a subordinate station. On the other hand the Van Buren presses in this state and Missouri, have Johnson's name displayed at the head of their Columns; as a candidate for Vice President, and it is contended that Johnson, can at any time be "bought off" by placing him as a candidate for Vice President on the same ticket with Mr. Van Buren, for President. There is certainly something mysterious in the movements of the friends of these two candidates; many who appeared to be the warmest friends of Johnson last winter, are now the open and avowed advocates of Van Buren, and the Hon. J. P. Hoge, member elect from the Galena District, to Congress, who was understood last winter to be the warm friend of Mr. Van Buren, is now threatened with proscription, and party vengeance, as a renegade who has deserted his first love and gone over to Johnson!!! The facts as I learn them are these: Hoge represents the district in which Nauvoo, is situated, and in which the Mormons, or "Latter-Day Saints," undoubtedly hold the balance of power. These Mormons have been, and still are, pursued with a fiendish malignity by the people of Missouri, the Missourians are headed, moved and directed by Benton, and Benton is known to be the confidential, personal, and political friend of Van Buren, and his principal adviser in all things, to elevate Mr. Van Buren, and his friends of the Benton school, would be to place in power the deadly enemies of the Mormons, and enemies too, who make no secret of their determination to exterminate them if it ever lies in their power. Under these circumstances, it was well understood the Mormons would not, in a body, support any Benton—Van Buren, man for Congress. Hoge, was no doubt fully aware of this, and it is said that in a speech which he made at Nauvoo, last summer, he expressed a decided preference for Johnson, over Van Buren; the substance of this speech was soon reported to Benton, and Hoge, was denounced as a recreant; there are some, however, who do not hesitate to say that the falling out between Benton, and Hoge, is all a sham to blind the eyes of Smith and the

Mormons; and that he will act with the Van Burenites, from first to last, voting with them for Jones, for speaker, Harris, for clerk, and Blair, or Kendall, for public printer. I know not how these things may be, but none errors—I do know, however, that it is too common for our politicians to express great friendship for the Mormons about Nauvoo, and curse them when in other parts of the state—it would be hard, very hard, to say who they could depend on to present and urge a memorial before Congress.

With Gen. Joseph Smith, the reputed head of the Mormon Church, I am personally unacquainted, but I have understood from one of the brethren, it is possible they may memorialize Congress at the approaching session on the subject of their wrongs in Missouri. Should this be the case, I think it would be very desirable to have some active member at a distance from the influence of Missouri; to take the matter in hand, and press it to a vote; I say at a distance from the influence of Missouri, for it is well known here that Missouri is holding up some old groundless indictments in terror over these people, while both the political parties in the state profess friendship for the Mormons, at Nauvoo, and either indifference or contempt for them elsewhere, thus meanly treating these much injured people as if they were mere rascals, uninfluenced by either principle or patriotism and ready to sell their votes for a temporary consideration.

I have seen a letter from the Hon. R. B. Rhetts, of your State in which, alluding to the so-called "Missouri War," in Missouri, he expressed an opinion that "Missouri had held the hot end of the branding iron in that affair." This is exactly my own view of the case, and if Mr. Rhetts would consent to take charge of the matter, there is no man in Congress who would be in all respects so suitable. He lives in a remote section of the country, where no excitement against the Mormons prevails; and consequently himself and his constituents could examine all the testimony on both sides, with calmness and arrive at a correct conclusion; he is a bold fearless and eloquent man, of great personal popularity and political influence; and if he takes up the subject can press it to a vote. But there is yet another and higher consideration, why Mr. Rhetts should be especially entrusted with this business.

It is alleged on the part of the Mormons, that they were oppressed and persecuted by the mob in Missouri, and that, when, as good citizens, they appealed to the Authorities in Missouri for protection, the whole constituted Authorities of the State converted themselves into a mob and lawlessly shed the blood and plundered the property of those they were bound to protect. These are grave charges, if true. The Mormons declare they can prove all the facts, which Benton and the authorities of Missouri deny. Now who is to try the truth or falsehood of these charges? Who is to hear testimony, and say whether or not a State, which has been admitted into the Union as a sister in the confederacy and clothed with power and authority to protect that portion of the American people residing within its limits, did convert itself into a mob to exterminate and plunder those whom it was its duty to protect and defend? It is said here that there is no remedy, that neither the constitution of the United States, nor the acts of Congress provide for any such case! If this be the fact, I think it time that a remedy was provided, and Mr. Rhetts would be the very man to undertake it. He represents the very district in Congress so long represented by Pinkney, Lowndes, Cheves, Hamilton, and Barnwell, whose pure spirits would smile upon the efforts of their successor to put down mobocracy in our land. South Carolina is the only state in the Union which has never been disgraced by a mob. One by one, this infernal spirit has spread over all the states; unfettered old Massachusetts, found herself unable to defend the helpless sisters of a convent, but South Carolina, the birth place of Sumpter, Marion, Moultrie, Jackson, Calhoun, and Haynes, has never suffered this foul spirit to invade her borders; with clean hands she stands ready to cast the first stone at the monster mobocracy.

Then who so proper to undertake the business as her leading member, one of the ablest lawyers of the day? Will you be so kind as to learn of Mr. Rhetts, whether he is willing to take charge of a Memorial from the Mormons, setting forth the injuries they have suffered from Missouri and praying redress? It is not required that he should commit himself before hand, I think the Mormons would not expect more than to be treated just as if they had been any other class of citizens, all they will ask is that he receive the Memorial and Petitions with such testimony as they may be able to furnish and give it a patient examination, and if he is satisfied that they have right on their side, then either bring forward a Bill for relief or a Resolution declaring there is no remedy, and providing for future cases.

I think this would do much good; it would be worthy of South Carolina, the "Charitable State," to step forward and demand either that the stain now resting upon Missouri should be wiped away, or that an oppressed and injured people should be redressed. No improper motive could be imputed to Mr. Rhetts, because he lives far away, he has nothing to hope for from the Mormons, nor to fear from their persecutors.

If Mr. Rhetts consents to take the matter in hand, either tell him to write to me, or write yourself, and I will open a correspondence with Ex-Governor Lucas and other members of Congress,

whom I know to be friendly and engage their assistance.

Very respectfully,
Yours,

JOHN FRIERSON.

LETTER TO GEN. JOSEPH SMITH.

West Springfield, Erie Co., Pa.

March 26th, 1844.

To Gen. Joseph Smith, of the Nauvoo Legion, and Spiritual Guide of the Latter-Day Saints.

Reverend Sir:—

Having heard that you recently issued an address to the people of the United States, on the subject of the political evils now oppressing us as a nation, but not having seen it, I very respectfully beg leave to ask you for a copy of it.

I have understood also that you are a candidate for the office of President of the United States, of America; I would respectfully beg leave to ask if the report is true? I have no doubt but it would be a blessing to the country if some such a man would come up, whom all parties could support if they would with clean consciences, because you have not been guilty of so many political intrigues as those have, who will undoubtedly be nominated for that distinguished office next May.

Persecutions will always make a man friends, (and the manner you have been abused, comes but little short of persecution in the eyes of your friends, I have no doubt,) and in the event of your running, you will unquestionably receive a large vote in the Union.

People are beginning to appreciate properly, your services in the cause of religion, and philanthropy.

Many people here who have been attached to political party, will not vote any ticket unless your views meet their approbation. On the other candidates they are neutral.

Very humbly, I remain,

Your obedient servant.

SOME OF THE REMARKS OF JOHN S. REED, ESQ., AS DELIVERED BEFORE THE STATE CONVENTION.

The following is a part of the speech of Mr. Reed, Esq., as delivered at the State Convention, in Nauvoo. We expected according to a resolution passed, to have had the whole; but as Mr. Reed was in a hurry, he was unable to furnish us with any more than the following, which refers more particularly to Gen. Smith's early history.

Mr. Chairman:—I cannot leave this subject and do justice to my own feelings, and the character of Gen. Smith, without giving a short history of the first persecution that came upon him in the counties of Chenango and Broome, in the State of New York, commenced by that class of people calling themselves Christians.

The first acquaintance I had with Gen. Smith, was about the year 1823. He came into my neighborhood, being then about eighteen years of age, and resided there two years; during which time I became intimately acquainted with him. I do know that his character was irreproachable; that he was well known for truth and uprightness; that he moved in the first circles of community, and he was often spoken of as a young man of intelligence, and good morals, and possessing a mind susceptible of the highest intellectual attainments.

I early discovered that his mind was constantly in search of truth, expressing an anxious desire to know the will of God concerning his children here below, often speaking of those things which professed Christians believe in. I have often observed to my best informed friends, (those that were free from superstition and bigotry) that I thought Joseph was predestinated by his God from all eternity to be an instrument in the hands of the great dispenser of all good, to do a great work; what it was I knew not. After living in that neighborhood about three years, enjoying the good feelings of his acquaintances, as a worthy youth, he told his particular friends that he had had a revelation from God to go to the west about eighty miles, to his father's, in which neighborhood he should find hid in the earth, an old history written on golden plates, which would give great light and knowledge concerning the will of God towards his people in this generation; unfolding the destiny of all nations, kindred and tongues; he said that he distinctly heard the voice of him that spake. Joseph Knight, one of the fathers of your church, a worthy man, and my intimate friend, went with him. When I reflect upon our former friendship, Mr. Chairman, and upon the scenes that he has passed through in consequence of maladministration, mobocracy, and cruelty, I feel to lift up my voice to high heaven, and pray God to bless the aged veteran, and that his silver locks may go down to the grave in peace, like a shock of corn fully ripe. In a few days his friends returned with the glad news that Joseph had found the plates and had gone down to his father-in-law for the purpose of translating them. I believe he remained there until he finished the translation. After the book was published, he came to live in the neighborhood of father Knight's, about four miles from me, and began to preach the gospel, and many were picked in their hearts, believed and were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus. He soon formed a church at Coleville; his meetings were numerous attended; the eyes of all people were upon him with astonishment. O Mr. Chairman, the world was turned up side down at once, and the devil always ready to assist and help along in all difficulties that arise among men, personified in some of the religiousists, began to prick up his ears, and jump, and kick, and run about, like Jim Crow, calling for rotten eggs to help in the wake; you would have thought, sir, that Gog and Magog was let loose on the young man. He called upon the world's people, (as they are called) but got no help; he then flew about in the sectarian coaches, like lightning, and they immediately came to his aid, and uniting their efforts, raised against him like the thunders of Mount Sinai. When those fiery bigots were let loose, they united in pouring the red hot violence of their

wrath upon his head. The cry of "false prophet! false prophet!" was sounded from village to village, and every foul epithet that malice and wicked ingenuity could invent, was heaped upon him. Yes, sir, the same spirit that influenced the Presbyterians of Massachusetts, about one hundred and fifty years ago, in their persecution of the Quakers, when they first began to preach their doctrines in that State, was fully manifested by those religious bigots who were afraid if they let them alone, their doctrines would come to nought. What was the result of the persecution in Massachusetts? Why, Sir, warrants were made out by those churches having authority, and the Quakers were tried for heresy. But what was the result of those trials? The sentence of death was passed upon the Quakers for heresy, by those religious fanatics, and three of them were hung by the neck on Bloody Hill, in Boston, to make expiation for that unpardonable crime. "Toll it not in Gath," nor publish it on the tops of the mountains in this boasted land of freedom, that the Puritans of New England, who had fled from the Old World in consequence of religious intolerance, that they might enjoy the sweets of liberty, to soon became persecutors themselves, and shed innocent blood, which still cries aloud from the dust for vengeance upon their heads. Let shame cover our faces when we mention the name of freedom in our grand Republic.

O my God! when in one portion of our country blood is flowing for the crime of worshipping our Creator according to the dictates of conscience, or as the spirit directs, and in the other age great rejoicings in consequence thereof, where, I ask, is that boasted freedom for which our fathers fought and bled? O thou who holds the destinies of all things in thine hands here below, return these blessings unto us, that we may keep them as precious jewels, till time is no more. But, Mr. Chairman, I am wandering far from the subject. I will return to the persecutions which followed Gen. Smith, when his cheeks blossomed with the beauty of youth, and his eyes sparkled with innocence.

Those bigots soon made up a false accusation against him and had him arraigned before Joseph Chamberlain, a justice of the peace, a man that was always ready to deal out justice to all, and a man of great discernment of mind. The case came on about 10 o'clock, A. M. I was called upon to defend the prisoner. The prosecutors employed the best counsel they could get, and ransacked the town of Bainbridge and county of Chenango for witnesses that would swear hard enough to convict the prisoner; but they entirely failed. Yes, Sir, let me say to you that not one blemish nor spot was found against his character; he came from that trial, notwithstanding the mighty efforts that were made to convict him of crime by his vigilant persecutors, with his character unstained by even the appearance of guilt. The trial closed about 12 o'clock at night. After a few moments deliberation, the court pronounced the words "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged. But alas! the devil not satisfied with his defeat, stirred up a man not unlike himself, who was more fit to dwell among the fiends of hell than to belong to the human family, to go to Coleville and get another writ, and take him to Broome county for another trial. They were sure they could send that boy to hell, or to Texas, they did not care which; and in half an hour after he was discharged by the court, he was arrested again, and on the way to Coleville for another trial. I was again called upon by his friends to defend him against his malignant persecutors, and clear him from the false charges they had preferred against him. I made every reasonable excuse I could, as I was nearly worn down through fatigue and want of sleep; as I had been engaged in law suits for two days, and nearly the whole of two nights. But I saw the persecution was great against him, and here let me say, Mr. Chairman, singular as it may seem, while Mr. Knight was pleading writs to go to a peculiar impression or thought struck my mind, that I must go and defend him, for he was the Lord's anointed. I did not know what it meant, but thought I must go and clear the Lord's anointed. I said I would go; and started with agonized faith as the apostles had when they could remove mountains, accompanied by father Knight, who was like the old patriarchs that followed the ark of God to the city of David. We rode on till we came to the house of Heczekiah Peck, where a number of Mormon women had assembled, as I was informed, for the purpose of praying for the deliverance of the prophet of the Lord. The women came out to our wagon and Mrs. Smith among the rest. O my God, Sir, what were my feelings, when I saw that woman who had but a few days before given herself heart and hand to be a consort for life, and that so soon her crimson cheeks must be wet with tears that came streaming from her eyes; yes, Sir, it seemed that her very heart strings would be broken with grief. My feelings, Sir, were moved with pity and sorrow for the afflicted; and on the other hand they were wrought up to the highest pitch of indignation against those fiends of hell who had thus caused the innocent to suffer.

The next morning about 10 o'clock the court was organized. The prisoner was to be tried by three justices of the peace, that his departure out of the county might be made sure. Neither talents nor money were wanting to ensure their success. They employed the ablest lawyer in that county, and introduced twenty or thirty witnesses before dark, but proved nothing. They then sent out runners and ransacked the hills and vales, grog shops and ditches, and gathered together a company that looked as if they had come from hell, and had been whipped by the evil boy thereof; which they brought forward to testify one after another, but with no better success than before, although they wrung and twisted into every shape, by trying to tell something that would criminate the prisoner. Nothing was proven against him whatever. Having got through with the examination of their witnesses about 9 o'clock, in the morning, the case was argued about two hours. There was not one particle of testimony against the prisoner. No Sir, he came out like the three children from the furnace, without the smell of fire upon his garments. The court deliberated upon the case for half an hour with closed doors, and then we were called in. The court arraigned the prisoner and said: "Mr. Smith, we have had your case under consideration, examined the testimony and find nothing to condemn you, and therefore you are discharged." They then proceeded to reprimand him severely; not because anything derogatory to his character in any shape had been proven against him by the host of witnesses that had testified during the trial, but merely to please those fiends in human shape, who were engaged in the unhallowed persecution of an innocent man, merely on account of his religious opinions.

After they had got through, I arose and said: "This court puts me in mind of a certain trial held before Felix of old, when the enemies of Paul arraigned him before that venerable judge for some alleged crime, and nothing was found in him worthy of death or of bonds. Yet, to please the Jews, who were his accusers, he was left bound contrary to law; and this court has served Mr. Smith in the same way, by their unlawful and uncalled for reprimand, after his discharge, to please his persecutors." We got him away that night from the midst of three hundred people without his receiving any injury; but I am well aware that we were assisted by some higher power than man; for to look back on the scene, I cannot tell how we succeeded in getting him away. I take no glory to myself, it was the Lord's work, and marvellous in our eyes.

This Chairman, is a true history of the first persecution that came upon Gen. Smith in his youth among professed Christians, and in a county heralded to the ends of the earth, as a land of freedom; where all men have the constitutional right to worship as they please, and believe what they please without persecution, so long as they do not interfere with the rights and privileges of others. Yes, Sir, a persecution got up through the influence of religious bigotry by a vile set of men as ever disgraced the family of man. But their devices against him were brought to nought by that overruling power that controls all things and brings to nought the councils of the wicked.

Mr. Chairman, little did I think, that I was defending a boy that would rise to eminence like this man; a man whom God delights to honor as a prophet and leader of his people; one to whom he has given the keys of heaven and earth, and the power of David, and said to him whatsoever you bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against you. And may he live to put his foot upon the neck of his enemies in love and meekness. I know, Sir, that God has made him a leader of many thousands of people, and may he teach them in meekness, and with that wisdom and judgement that God shall direct.

I add no more.

A keeper of a dry goods store in Second street below Pine, shot in the leg, flesh wound; name understood to be Perry or Pierry.

A lad, half grown, shot in the groin, bad wound, name not ascertained.

Another lad shot through the lower part of the abdomen, killed instantly; name unknown.

Another lad, name not known, struck in the breast by a spent ball, flesh wound.

These are all we have heard of up to this time, but there are doubtless more. It is said that three Irishmen were shot and burned in their houses; we are not sure of the fact.

The First Division of the Military, under command of Gen. Geo. Cadwallader, and the Sheriff's posse, proceeded to the scenes of riot.

Nine o'clock, P. M.—We have just left the dreadful yet picturesque scene. The market houses are all in flames, and quite a row of brick and frame dwellings, whose frightened occupants have fled in all directions for safety and for life. The dark red clouds are lighting up with a horrid glare the blue and quiet sky. Rolls of bright smoke taking fantastic shapes thicken the air, while here and there through the dense cloud, the flame tongues of a living light may be seen licking with fire some now building preparatory to its destruction.

In front may be seen congregations of excited men, shouting, talking, arguing, blesting, and tossing their arms in the air with vehement agitation. Beyond, on that open space, the plumed heads and glittering swords of the cavalry, are waving and glancing in the lurid light, while the heavy tread of men, and the ringing clank of muskets broken the near presence of the infantry. The adjacent streets are deserted. The houses are closed, and abandoned. Since the approach of the military all is still, save that here and there the shriek of a child, or the sob of a woman, or the deep call of a man, break the solemn stillness.

Dim figures move suspiciously in the shade as if seeking concealment, while wretched looking beings driven from their abodes, houseless and homeless, are strolling off with beds, pillows, chairs and tables upon their shoulders, looking for some distant place of deposit. Hark! a shot! a scream—a rush of the soldiers!—and another victim is borne away for surgical assistance. A solitary one horse cart, as we leave, is turning away, and in it are a woman, two girls, a boy, and an infant, all crying. It contains some furniture, and by its side walks a man, who turns back to waste one lingering gaze on the burning pile at hand; and with a groan of intense agony, exclaims, "the toll of twenty years all gone in one moment! My God! have I deserved this! The cart drove on, and we heard no more.

We walked homeward thinking can it be possible that this is a land of Freedom, a land of Laws, a land of Christianity.

Property Destroyed, &c. in Kensington.—One of the late Assessors of Kensington, has furnished us with the following estimate of property burnt in the disturbed district. A few minor buildings are not included:—

John Lavery's brick house and kitchen on Master street, burnt, value \$800

John Carroll, 3 frame houses, corner of Cadwallader and Master 700

James Lloyd, one frame house on Master street 200

William Browning, 3 frame houses, 600

Michael Keenan, 3 frame buildings on Cadwallader street 350

Bernard Sherry, 8 brick houses on Cadwallader street burnt 1200

Thomas Sheridan, two frame buildings on Cadwallader Street.

Three frame houses in Harmony Court, formerly Charles Elliott's burnt 700

John Dougherty, 3 frame houses in do. 700

Patrick McGo, corner of Washington and Jefferson streets, brick house 700

John Mallon do one brick, burnt 700

Wm. Stewart, do one brick house and shop burnt 1100

James Monroe, on do, brick house and kitchen 900

Jonathan Pickering, do two brick houses 1000

Washington Market House burnt.

Catholic Church and dwelling, Jefferson and 2d sts.

Female Seminary, corner of Phoenix and Second sts.

John Malvar, brick house and frame shop, corner of Second and Jefferson streets 1200

The following letter was recently published in the "New York Herald," and will not be uninteresting to the citizens of Illinois.

London, April, 18th, 1844.

Dear Sir:—You and your numerous readers doubtless will be glad to peruse the report of Governor Davis and Capt. Swift upon the Illinois and Michigan canal. It is very lengthy and dwells much upon details, that may not be very interesting to the general reader. All those however, who feel any interest in Illinois or the western trade will read the report with interest. The bondholders here have generally been well satisfied with it, and all seem now to admit the importance of the canal and the abundance of the security, and yet no one feels interest enough in American affairs to lend any aid in carrying the proposed arrangement into effect. All have ceased to hope for any judicious legislation in relation to the settlement of the State Debts, and they say that less they have to do with indebted States the better. They consider it useless to make any further advances unless there is some disposition

manifested to pay by the States themselves.

This is extremely unfortunate for us at this time, for if there had been a ready aid lent to Illinois in this emergency, it would have gone far towards awakening a proper spirit among the people generally. It would have been a strong appeal to their gratitude; they could have resisted. Though they may now succeed, still the great delay and extreme caution goes to show that all confidence in the integrity and honor of our people is destroyed, and that whatever is done is solely upon tangible security, and not with any reliance upon the action of the state. It perhaps was useless to expect any thing more, but still a generous confidence would have met its reward. I think in the prompt and efficient action of the State.

There has been an attempt made to give this whole affair an improper direction, one not warranted, and one that may do it serious injury, and all this too by those who should have aimed only at doing a good and public good. They doubtless fancy that their extreme cleverness and guile shrewdness enables them to remain concealed, without exciting suspicion as to their real motives. But I can assure their whole scheme is fully understood, and before they shall be permitted to carry it into effect, the canal shall remain in its unfinished state. Illinois is poor and unfortunate, but she shall never become a victim to the wily schemes of avaricious and designing men, let their fate be what it may.

The amount required for commencing the canal is not yet subscribed—my efforts are now directed with a view to obtain the required subscription.

If every American citizen could be placed in as humiliating circumstances as I have been, while urging the interest of a sovereign State by being told that all confidence in my country was lost, they would never cease their exertions, until every dollar of their debts were paid, and until the name of their country was placed beyond reproach. Let us, for heaven's sake get out of this degrading position, and once more stand proudly pre-eminent, and independent, and no longer remain where we are scouted and contemned by every rank and age.

Truly yours,
MICHAEL RYAN.

"PENMANSHIP.

MR. A. R. DUNTON, would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he is prepared to teach penmanship to all who may wish to favor him with their patronage. Specimens of his skill can be seen at the Nauvoo Mansion, Masonic Hall and other public places in the city.

Nauvoo, June 5, 1843.

ALPACCA MOUSLIN DE LAINS.

FIGURED, and plain Alpacca, of the latest style, and pattern, Mouslin de Lains, of various colors and patterns, for sale cheap, at KIMBALL'S.

June 4th, 1844.

JUST received, a large and splendid assortment of Silk, Satin, Mouslin de Lains, and Grapes, dress Shawls, and Handkerchiefs, of all qualities, and prices, for sale at St. Louis, prices, at KIMBALL'S.

June 4th, 1844.

LOVES, and HOSIERY, Silk, Cotton, Lisle Thread, and Picnic Gloves, Cotton, and Lisle Thread Hosiery, for sale cheap, at KIMBALL'S.

CLOTH, CASSIMERS, and Satinets, a large assortment for sale, at KIMBALL'S, lower than can be bought in the city.

June 4th, 1844.

SUMMER STUFFS, of every kind and quality, for sale at St. Louis, prices, at KIMBALL'S.

MUSQUETO BAR, a few dozen on hand, and for sale cheap, at KIMBALL'S.

June 4th, 1844.

A CARD.

DR. WAKEFIELD, Dental Surgeon, of New York City, is now at the Nauvoo Mansion where he will be happy to receive those wishing dentistry. He is prepared to insert his incorruptible teeth, on gold plates, in a superior manner, and warrant them to be useful in mastication. Decayed teeth filled with gold foil, and preserved through life. Extracting done with little pain, with improved instruments. Stay in Nauvoo, positively limited to a few days. For the satisfaction of those who may wish to avail themselves of the present opportunity, and are unacquainted with his skill, he is kindly permitted to refer them to Gen. JOSEPH SMITH.

Nauvoo, June 4th, 1844.

NOTICE.

CALL AT MY SHOP, next door to P. P. Pratt's store, north of the Temple, where you can get boots, and shoes, made of the best Eastern Leather, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms for ready pay. All kinds of produce received in payment for work, at market prices.

Sole Leather for sale for cash.

W. W. RUST.

June 4th, 1844.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER, keeps on hand for sale at all times, Tooth-ache drops, Jaundice Bitters, Ague Syrup, and pills of all kinds, with every kind of Indian medicine ever used, made and prepared by himself, who has been a practitioner of medicines from his youth.

W. W. RUST.

June 4th, 1844.

From the Register.

In one of the counties of Ohio, there lived a family by the name of G—. Their oldest daughter was a beautiful blooming girl of 15, in the fall of 1824. In the same settlement there resided a worthy family by the name of C—. The oldest son was by nature of warm affections, and being raised and educated in the society of Miss Mary G—, she witnessed her artless simplicity, and cheerful deportment, so wonder that David C— became a sincere lover of this innocent and lovely girl. Nor were his affections bestowed in vain; for Miss Mary duly appreciated his worth, and returned his affections. My sister prevailed upon Mary to spend a few weeks with her. At the expiration of two weeks she returned to her father's house, and after conferring a day or two she started again to spend another week with Mrs. K—. She passed the farm and mills of Mr. C—, and David followed her over the stream, and taking his rifle, he went with her, perhaps a mile towards Mr. K's, and then took a route through the woods to the ferry and recrossed. He was bloody, and his sister Hannah asked him the cause. He replied that he had shot a turkey and carried it home, but meeting a stranger that was moving, he had sold or given him the turkey. This was on Monday, and nine days afterwards, Mrs. G— came to my sister, and enquired for Mary; stating that she had not been at home for nine days. The alarm was raised, and search made, and enquiry instituted for the lost girl. Many conjectures were put forth as to her disappearance. Within three days there were near 300 persons assembled, and a general search intended to be made. It was at last ascertained where she was last seen, with whom, and in what direction going. The company spread out, about 50 yards apart, and took a direction towards Mr. K's farm. After a search of about 2 hours, they came to a spot where there was the appearance of some thing having been killed and dragged away in the direction towards a slough. The trail passed over several logs, and on reaching the slough, they discovered a pile of rotten logs thrown together in the water and mud. On further searching that pile they found the body of the once beautiful and lovely Mary, bruised, and horribly mangled. Her dress was drawn over her head, for she had been drawn upon the ground, feet foremost, for near one hundred yards.

The body was taken to Mr. K's, and all were required to come forward and touch the body. This my brother and several others agreed upon ostensibly for the purpose of witnessing any change that might be visible in the countenance of the assembled multitude, but under the pretext of an old superstitious notion that when the murderer should touch the corpse of one whom he had murdered, that the wounds would bleed afresh. All came forward and touched her body except David C— whose feelings would not permit him to come near her. Excitement was great, and his refusal to touch her, and his having been seen last with her in that direction and coming home all bloody, was construed into his supposed guilt, and on suspicion poor David was thrown into prison to answer, at the next court, for the alleged murder of Mary G—. Decried were the hours that passed over him while confined in the dark dungeon of a loathsome jail. But conscious innocence kept him from despair, and he trusted that God would so order the affair that innocence would one day be known, and fully brought to light. After the body of Miss G— had been interred 8 days, it was suggested that perhaps murder was committed upon her to conceal another crime. Her body was disinterred, and a competent jury called to examine and report upon this matter, and their decision was as suggested. Public excitement now became so high, and the community believing that David C— was truly the murderer, and spoiler of innocence that serious apprehensions were entertained that the jail would be forced and the prisoner burnt. At the trial every circumstantial evidence was tried to bear against him, and it seemed that David C— must be sacrificed to appease the wrath of an incensed multitude. Able counsel were employed for the prisoner, and after investigation David C— was acquitted from legal arrest, but not from popular sentiment. He was hunted down, and persecuted where ever he went, and life became burthenome to him. The happiness and prosperity of his father's family departed, and never shall I forget the sad change was visible with them, when in 1828—I again saw them; for I had left that section of country only 2 months before the sad tragedy. In 1829, Mr. C— sold out and moved to Illinois. The next year a Mr. A—, assaulted a woman in the remote part of his settlement, and to accomplish his selfish designs, he threatened her life, and told her that he would treat her as he had Mary G— for similar obstinacy. He also made her promise total secrecy, and thus she escaped with life. She immediately made oath before a justice of his crime, and he was arrested. His mother-in-law and two of his wife's sisters then divulged his conduct towards themselves, and such was the strong testimony against him that he was duly committed for trial at the next court. He broke jail and leaving his excellent wife and children to shift for themselves he departed for the west. The public now looked back with feelings of the deepest regret for their cruel treatment of poor David C—. By this time so much had transpired that all were thoroughly convinced of the innocence of C— and the guilt of A—. This wretched man had only been married about one year when he murdered Mary G—. He was one of the company that touched

her lifeless body, but none could discern any change upon his features. After coming to the west he was engaged with counterfeiters and desperadoes and being afterwards accused of murder and found guilty he was hung, and thus the earth was rid of a monster. In 1833 David C— sunk to the grave broken hearted. In passing through the section of country where the murder was committed I went to the spot and there upon a beech tree some one had cut in the bark those words: "Here, Mary G— was murdered by David C— Nov. 19th 1824." But how much were the community deceived as to the true murderer! The wretch who was guilty, witnessed the effects of his crime, reeked upon an innocent and worthy young man. Mary G— and David C— now lie low in death. Peace to their memory! This is a plain narrative of facts, and the parties concerned were all well known to the writer. I have not embellished; for my feelings, on this mournful occasion would not permit me so to do.

CHARITY.

A selfish, stingy, and narrow spirit, when we care for none but ourselves, and regard not how it fares with other men, as we do but live in ease and plenty ourselves, is of all things most contrary to that charity which Christ has taught and so earnestly recommended to us; love is not mercenary or self-seeking, it inclineth us to do good to others though we do not receive the least advantage to ourselves, besides the pleasure of doing it. If our hearts be full of true charity, it will never suffer us to be in quiet till we give it some vent, and will make us impatiently seek for opportunity of exercising it; so far is love from projecting gain or profit to itself by that kindness it doth to others, that it is beneficent to the evil and unthankful, to the indigent, and those who are unable to make any requital; it teaches us to lend, not hoping to receive again nay, to do good to those who return evil for it, so far is it from any base or selfish designs.

[Dr. Calmy's Sermons.]

Sierre Leone.—Accounts received at Salem, Mass., from this place up to the 7th of March, state that hostilities had occurred between the British and the natives. The river Niger was blockaded by her Majesty's steamer Albert, to bring Sarrah, King of the Landames, to terms. The Naloes, in an armed canoe, broke through the blockade. It was pursued and driven ashore, and the day after the Kassaaka-bouly was battered down, but in an attempt to land, the British force of five men, and had eight wounded. A reinforcement was sent from Sierre Leone. On the 11th a severe battle was fought, the Landames having joined the British. The Naloes were defeated and their town burned down. The river was opened on the 12th.

Fire in Manchester.—It is stated that a most destructive fire occurred at Manchester March 2. The amount of property destroyed is believed to be more than £100,000.

Three thousand pounds were recently collected in Glasgow in one day, for the great league fund.

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

MRS. J. M. and MISS ADELIA COLE respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, and would also inform them, that they have again opened their School in the SEVENTIES' HALL; they have taken Mr. ELLI B. KELSEY, an experienced Teacher from Madison Ia., into connection with them, in the management of the School; and they hope by unwearied diligence to merit the patronage of their friends.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading, Writing, Spelling and Arithmetic, 82 00
Grammar, and Geography 2 50
Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, 3 00
Astronomy, 4 00
A Quarter will consist of 12 weeks, or 60 days. No allowance will be made for absentees, unless prevented from attendance by sickness, or by special agreement, and the fact of a scholar attending the School will be considered as a contract on the part of the parents for his or her tuition, for the remainder of the term, unless otherwise agreed upon.
Great attention will be paid to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to females.

J. M. COLE.
ADELIA COLE.
E. B. KELSEY.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.

The fine, fast running Steamer, Lebanon, Geo. V. Night, Master, will leave St. Louis, for the above and intermediate points, on the Mississippi river, every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock a. m. precisely. Shippers may rely on the punctuality and attention of the Boat and Officers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Arthur Morrison, Nauvoo, March 6, 1844. no45-1f.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.
There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

GREAT ATTRACTION.
At the New Lace Store Main St.

THIS is positively the last week—Ladies will please call as Great Bargains will be given.

In addition to our stock we have just received a large lot of New Goods and they must be sold—amongst them are a lot of Bathing suits for Summer dresses quite a new article—also fifty Bonnets; fine Tuscans, Chip, Willow, Sherd, and Silk, of the most prevailing shapes, also a lot of Ladies Gloves of different colors which will be sold at 64 cts per pair—warranted perfect, also a cartoon of rich artificial for inside of bonnets at 12 1-2 per pair, and an endless variety of Laces and Ribbons at the very lowest prices. 2 or 3 doz of Gingham and Silk Parasols. 500 yards of Muslin de Laine warranted fast colors for 18¢ per yard, a large lot of certain fringe at 5 cts per yard, a great bargain, a great variety of checks and striped muslins for dresses, A large lot of fine hosiery, black, white, and mixed at 12 1-2 cts per pair, also 6 or 8 doz of Ladies Lisle thread caps at 10 cts each, a lot of infants work'd frock waists fine needle work 50 cts, Black Silk lace very fine for veils 18¢ per yard.

Ladies give us an early call, before the choicest goods are selected.
Opposite the place—Midway between the Mansion House and the Masonic Hall—Main St.

FINE LEAF HATS.
FIFTY DOZEN will be sold, cheaper than any other House in the city, by Kimball, at Gen. Smith's Store.

THE ladies will find a large and splendid assortment of Tuscans Straw, Willow and Palm-leaf Bonnets, for sale very low by KIMBALL.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale, a large variety of Summer Goods, cheaper than the cheapest, at KIMBALL'S.

PRINTS of all kinds and prices, at the Store of Gen. Smith, for sale very cheap, by KIMBALL, Nauvoo, May 22, 1844. no5-1f.

THE NEW STORE.

Is now opened in Gen. Joseph Smith's Store on Water Street, where a large and extensive Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods can be found at Great Bargains. The following is a list always on hand and of which daily addition are made:

Cloth, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Kentucky Jeans, Flannel, Kerseys, Alpaccas, Eolins, Mousseline de Laines Prints, Checks, Blue Drilling, Gambroons, Nankins, Lipens, Summer Stuffs of all kinds, Silks, Satins, Shawls of every description, Laces, Muslins, Lawns, Gloves, Hosiery, Combs, Thread, Buttons, Sheet-ing, Shirting, at all prices, the above goods will be sold lower than can be bought in any other House in the City.

Buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

H. KIMBALL.

Nauvoo May 15th. 1844.

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.

The Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the most possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Peardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.

May 23d. 1844.

Hancock Circuit Court.

Ethan Kimball vs Chancery

Chester Phillips

BY virtue of a decree of said Court, rendered in said cause at the October term thereof, A. D. 1843, I will, on the 17th day of June A. D. 1844, between 10 o'clock in the morning and the setting of the Sun of said day, at the door of the Court House in Carthage, expose at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash in hand the following real estate, to wit, the west one fourth of the Lot, number four in Block number nineteen, in Kimball's second addition to the City of Nauvoo.

O. C. SKINNER,

Master in Chancery

May 12th 1844. (Pr. fee \$2 1/2) 4w

BRICKS, BRICKS!!

LARGE QUANTITY OF FIRST RATE BRICKS, will be ready for delivery in a few days at the Brick Yard, in PARLEY STREET.

Also a large quantity of Wood and Lumber wanted immediately.
A good Horse and Wagon for sale, apply to John Greenhow, at the Brick Yard.

NEW STORE.

FMERRYWEATHER would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, to his well selected assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; also a cheap article of Crockery, with many other articles suitable for this market, which are offered at the Cincinnati prices. He will, from time to time, be receiving fresh supplies, and hopes, by the low prices, to secure a part of the public patronage.

At W. Ivin's New Store, on Maine Street, where all kinds of Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for goods.
N. B. A superior article of Cocoa, an excellent substitute for tea and coffee.
March 13, 1844. no46-1f.

MEDICATED LOZENGE.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended; ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lamberg, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12¢ cents), brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by J. SNIDER, Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

MAP OF NAUVOO.

Just received from New York, the long looked for Maps of the City of Nauvoo—They can be had at my house, on the corner of Kimball and Granger Streets.—Price, mounted and varnished, \$1.25—not mounted, 50 cents.
April 30th 1844. B. Young.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS a suitable building for the manufacturing of woolen clothes, which he will rent to any individual wishing to engage in that business, on reasonable terms; or if preferred, will give employment to a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of woolens, if application is made soon at his residence in Augusta, Iowa Territory.

LEVY MOFFITT.

March 20, 1844. no47-1f.

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen; he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

	PRICES.	
Quartos half bound plain	1.50	
do do do neat	2.00	
do whole bound plain	2.00	
do do do neat	2.50	
Octavo full bound plain	1.00	
do do do neat	1.50	
do hf bound plain	0.75	
do do do neat	1.00	
do do do extra	1.37	
Twelves full bound plain	62	
do do do neat	87	
do hf bound plain	50	
do do do neat	75	

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE subscriber believing that such an agency would be an acquisition to the citizens and vicinity of Nauvoo, in assisting those who wish to dispose of, or exchange property, and to those new comers and others, who wish to purchase or exchange property, has been induced to open an office for that purpose, on Main Street, between the Nauvoo Mansion, and Parley Street, where he will attend to selling, renting, exchanging, or purchasing property on reasonable terms.

EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

N. B. Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, and other instruments of writing, drawn up in a legal manner.
March 27, 1844. no48-1f.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, ANDERSON Master, will leave St. Louis every Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington and Fort Madison Sunday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 9 o'clock a. m. and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday forenoon.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interests of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evans' Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to
A. MORRISON, Agent, Nauvoo.
Feb. 27, 1844. no44-1f.

A FARM FOR SALE.

CONSISTING of four hundred and eighty acres, 100 acres of which being good timber. It is situated in the half broed tract, Lee county Iowa Territory, one mile north of Montrose, and one half mile from the river opposite Nauvoo. One hundred and fifteen acres are under improvement; there is a one story frame dwelling, a well and stable on the premises. The above farm will be sold cheap, terms easy. For information call at the office of C. L. Higbee, Esq., or at my residence on the above mentioned tract. J. WARD.

P. S. Missouri land will be taken in exchange for the above farm, by applying soon.

Dec. 20, 1843. no34-1f.

ALMON BABBITT.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention
Macedonia Hancock St. Ill.
July 4th 1843-1f.

GRANT & WATT.

TAILORS.

Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the nearest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All country orders promptly attended to.

FOURTH ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the steamer AMARANTH, at LYON'S New Brick Store, on Hotchkiss street, between Main and Carlin streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS, direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, sale, and retail. (The stock consists in part as follows, Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hard-ware, Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on Hotchkiss street, between Main, and Carlin streets, at the New Brick, Variety Store (sign of the Lion.)

Nauvoo, Hancock

County Ill.

April 1, 1844-1f.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNEARS Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordions on the most reasonable terms and fit the shortest notice.
Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

FIRST RATE CHANCE.

160 ACRES of good LAND to lease from three to five years, half a mile from the Corporation, on the La Harp road.
Enquire of the Subscriber.
HIRAM KIMBALL,
April 27th, 1844.

WANTED.

TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office.
TO LET.

\$100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.

Woodland near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above.
Jan. 17, 1844. no38-1f.

WARREN & HIGBEE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Office on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

C. L. Higbee also informs the public that he has received the appointment of Notary Public, and is prepared to transact all business pertaining to that office.

SPINNING WHEELS.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels

of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, wheels and looms. Also bedsteads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bedstead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.

May 24 1843. 1f.

CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP.

RHES subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of window sash and doors and all kinds of job work in their line of business, at the shortest notice for cash or country produce. Shop on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets.

JOSEPH W. COOLEIDGE & CO.

N. B. Those having accounts against the above firm for work or materials will please bring them in immediately for settlement.
Dec. 1843. J. W. C. & Co. no32-1f.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

CORNER OF MARKET AND THIRD STS. Saint Louis, Missouri.
By A. & B. J. VAN COURT. no48-3m.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a beautiful lot of land amounting to upwards of eighty acres, within two miles of this city, which may be had on reasonable terms. An undisputable title can be given, and if required, a short credit will be given for part of the purchase money.

The land lies on the old La Harp road, near Mr. Suffcoot's. The subscriber will sell smaller parcels to suit purchasers.
THS. WHITTLE.
Feb. 28, 1844.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MISS H. ELLS, Respectfully invites the Ladies of Nauvoo to call and examine her Assortment of Fashionable and approved style of Bonnets, at moderate prices—Bonnets made to order and altered to the latest Fashion, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their Patronage.—H. E. states that the proceeds of the Straw Bonnet business are for the benefit of the Relief Society of Nauvoo—all kinds of produce taken in exchange—corner of Water and Main Streets, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.
Second Door River Side.

April 10th

JUST LOOK HERE ONCE!

An old Connecticut Pottery away up here in Iowa!!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that they have opened a large Red and Brown Ware Manufactory one mile west of Nashville, Lee county, Iowa Territory; carried on by the best of eastern workmen; where a large assortment of this ware will continually be kept on hand. All bills and orders will be filled on the shortest notice. Dry Goods and Produce will be taken in exchange—cash not refused. Also a good Red Ware Potter wanted.

MOSES MARFEN.

MATHEW MORE.

Feb. 21, 1844. no43-30w

EARTHENWARE: EARTHENWARE!

MACCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.
Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office.
PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

FOR SALE.

A FARM of 160 acres of land about three miles below Nauvoo which will be sold in small quantities to suit purchasers. For terms enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

STINSON MIDDLETON.

March 27, 1844. no49-3m.

crisis of affairs renders it important to have an executive officer at the head of the nation of rare and extraordinary qualifications.

Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren are obviously not the men. Mr. Van Buren, though he may have the adroitness of a cunning lawyer, his cowardice in wielding power to defend the oppressed should rank him with hypocrites and hirelings. Mr. Clay, may be the better man of the two, but there is little reason to believe that he would originate any essential reform in the nation. Mr. Clay's policy like an old garment worn threadbare, would not be mended and is not worth it, being worn out. Surely a virtuous nation cannot and will not honor God and a shining blackleg and duelist at the same time. But they will love the one and hate the other. They will hold to the one and let the other sink with the ponderous gravity of his own vices. Like a darling but spoiled child the nation has done enough for him.

Who then is the man to whom this nation may look with safety, to preside over them and bring order out of confusion, and impart efficiency to the laws and purge the seats of civil jurisprudence and wipe from our national escutcheon the stain of slavery; and give the people the unrestricted right of petition, crush the spirit of violence, that stalks abroad in the length and breadth of the nation, turning temples and public halls, station professional men, while in the discharge of their official duties, in their own churches or in their own banks? Who is the man that will possess the energy, courage, and power to give to the friends of universal freedom, the unrestricted freedom of speech, either in the south, or in the north, and never see the sacred right of trial by jury infringed, with impunity? That will loose the heavy burdens and break every species of oppression. Such a man, that will do all these things, I will admit must combine the courage of a Napoleon, the wisdom of a Solomon. Such a man however, can be found in the person of General Joseph Smith. From his boyhood he has been accustomed to feel the lash of oppression, and invariably wrest the lash from the hand of the oppressor. His knowledge has not been acquired in the popular schools of the day; but from an intuitive and comprehensive survey of the simple and fundamental principles of all governments. He is eminently fitted to fill the highest station in the gift of the people. He is one of those rare men that God raises up among men in different periods of the world, in order to set a great mark in the history of nations, and to form a new era in the annals of the world. Lakeside mountain, of firm and rocky base, that bounds the onward distance of a great and long river, and gives it a new channel altogether; he is fitted by the God of Heaven, to change the course of popular errors and dogmas that have been accumulating for ages. Religious and political errors in the lapse of centuries, become so massy, like constantly accumulating codes of civil jurisprudence, that they original and elementary design is obscure, and unfathomable to ordinary minds. Then it is that empires and speculative theorists, make desolate the treasures of knowledge and oppress the mind and consciences of the children of men to an insupportable degree. At such times the Father of our race, raises up a deliverer, fully adequate to the great emergency, and rescues the world, by strutting them from creeds and usages that are oppressive and intolerable.

I have now directly under my eye, a political and religious map of the world. The variety and confusion of governments, policies and creeds presented, either indicate that the Father of our race, has sent a messenger from home, or forsaken his terrestrial abode. One shade of light however from this gloomy picture means my eye, I observe the eyes of all the ends of the earth, are intently looking and waiting for a change of policies, governments, and creeds. The desire of all nations has come, that is one universal desire pervades all nations, expressed as near as may be, in these words: O ye eternal heavens, grant us deliverance for the whole world, growth and travailing in pain to be delivered. The children are come to the birth, and there is not strength to bring forth. Efforts are being made in every nation, to the ends of the earth, to burst the bonds of political inequality and tyranny, and the chains of ignorance, bigotry, and priestcraft.

The cry for help is universal. The Christian and Mahometan, Jew and barbarian, crowded heads and presidents, lords and peasants are in fearful anticipation of dreadful events, except the Lord of the whole earth shall send deliverance. The most ancient inspired and well authenticated history, points out with unerring certainty America, to be the place where the ensign of inalienable rights is to be lifted up. This is the land where order is to be brought out of chaos. The land of promise—the land of Joseph. Other lands are full of people to overflowing, but here is a continent scarcely explored, vast tracts of land, stored with cattle, honey, and every sustenance for man and beast, in ample abundance for the colonizing of whole nations at once. It is a choice land above every land. The ancients foresaw in vision, that not only Ethiopia, would after long oppression, stretch forth her hands to God, and the Isles be intensely waiting for a law of government, handed down from heaven, but all nations would desire the same thing. At this very moment there is not a nation under the whole heaven, that the people are tired of and waiting for some better government to be instituted. And what

are they waiting for? They are waiting for the word of God, the law of the Lord, or the kingdom of God to be set up on the earth, religiously and politically. The ancients bore record, that the word of the Lord, should go forth from Zion, that is from America. David bore testimony, it was in the fields of the wood (or prairies.) Isaiah said it was a land shadowing with wings. Jacob described its geographical location minutely and told which of his descendants should inherit it.

Can Henry Clay or Martin Van Buren administer the word of the Lord, for which all nations wait? Will their public acts bear any comparison with the public acts of Gen. Smith? What signal acts and deeds, have distinguished Van Buren, or Clay, that have not been eclipsed by superior acts in General Smith? They indeed have emerged from obscurity to much notoriety, and so has Joseph Smith. The notoriety of Mr. Smith in America and England, is certainly not less than that of Mr. Clay. But the latter has had the field nearly half a century, to exhibit his acts and greatness, while Mr. Smith has only been about twelve or fourteen years in public life, and is yet scarcely at meridian. While Mr. Clay, has travelled and wrought till evening, Joseph Smith has yet some thirty or forty years, for to out-distance the Kentuckian; while the latter has finished his race, without gaining his length of the "General." No he is, even behind the Prophet. Mr. Clay and Van Buren floated into notoriety, with the popular current in common with numerous other men. They reached the haven of distinction, along with other gallant ships, as soon as favorable winds and tide would permit. But General Smith has kept abreast of them, against wind and tide. He has shook off the shafts and missiles of priestcraft and old popular creeds, as a lion might the arrows of a boy's cross gun. Single handed, and alone, he has attacked all Christendom, and borne off triumphantly numerous and valiant armies, with which he can scour the ends of the earth, at the drop of the hat, and hold fast hydra headed, bigotry by the horns. Mr. Clay has headed a popular army, by succumbing to popular dogmas. But Mr. Smith, has won and conquered a noble host in despite of the strong fortifications of a hidden foe. Mr. Clay has made rapid sail by stepping into a log-wed boat, but Mr. Smith has constructed his own boat and out-stepped him. Mr. Smith is purely original under God; while Mr. Clay and Van Buren are purely apes under fashion and popular dogmas, that have led the world with nonsense, and confusion. Joseph Smith is a diplomatist of a higher order than Mr. Clay or Van Buren. His skill in securing to the Latter Day Saints, chartered rights and privileges (under the most adverse circumstances,) so extensive with the chartered privileges of the most sovereign States of the Union have excited the wonder and admiration of the greatest and best men. His own sagacious mind, devised the Nauvoo charter as liberal in its bearings, as the sun that shines both upon the just and unjust. It is perfectly tolerant, and protective to all religions that are or may be. In its military bearing, it sustains the most prompt and efficient discipline. The right of Habeas Corpus was not forgotten in that instrument, but is made available to every man who would seek a refuge from lawless violence and oppression. And what is marvellous in the origin of this great charter, is that it was devised at a time when every other man's mind would have sunk in despondency, under robbery, destitution and public odium. Mr. Smith is an extraordinary financier. A population gathering around him, most generally poor has been taught the best expedients, for becoming permanently rich. Towns, Temples and a City, have been built up under his ministrations with unparalleled rapidity, against floods of calamity, lawlessness, kidnapping, confiscation, robbery, and slaughter. General Smith's mind is fitted for the tumultuous scenes that threaten this and every other nation. Steady to his purpose no difficulties or obstacles intimidate him in the least. Beloved of God and all good men that know his virtues, the Nation must and will be blessed with such a President.

From the State Register. DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Placemore of the 17th contains the particulars of a disastrous fire which occurred on the day previous. Two hundred and eighty houses had been reduced to ashes. The fire commenced in a carpenter's shop near the northwest corner of Franklin and Jackson streets. The wind fortunately blew in the direction towards the swamp; had it been otherwise, the flames would have swept towards the river, in which case there would have been no bounds to the destruction. Loss estimated at 400 thousand dollars. It is supposed that two thousand persons have been left homeless. The Placemore says: "To attempt to picture the scene, with the fierce element was raging at its wild, were impossible. Houseless untold numbers were seen rushing through the smoke and flame, and seeking a shelter which only proved temporary, for the flames were again upon them. Beds and bedding, furniture, groceries in short every thing that could be moved in a hurry—was seen piled and thrown together on Canal and Commercial streets, the owners sitting upon the little wreck that was left to them of all their household store. Many of the inmates of the houses were laboring under sickness and infirmity, and their eyes rolled wildly as they were borne from their homes. Mothers, half frantic, were searching for

lost children—children were rushing, with loud screams, amid the fierce crackling of the flames, and seeking their parents in every face. All was confusion and despair; but the most distressing sight of all, perhaps, was the removal of the sick from the Maison de Sante. God grant we may never be called upon to witness such a spectacle again."

Thomas Kearney, a young man about 19 years of age, an apprentice to A. W. Scates, was seen to rush into a house on Jackson street, amid the flames, and rescue a young child playing with a rattle, unconscious of its fate, while the mother was looking on in the greatest agony, expecting every moment to see her child burn to death.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. JOSEPH SMITH,
NAUVOO, ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
SIDNEY RIGDON, ESQ.,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.

A knot of base men, to further their wicked and malicious designs towards the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and to bolster up the intents of black-legs and bogus makers, and advocate the characters of murderers, established a press in this city last week, and issued a paper entitled the "Nauvoo Expositor." The prospectus showed an intention to destroy the charter, and the paper was filled with libels and slanderous articles upon the citizens and city council from one end to the other.

"A burnt child dreads the fire," the church as a body and individually has suffered till "forbearance has ceased to be a virtue": the cries and pleadings of men, women and children, with the authorities, were, will you suffer that servile murderous intended paper to go on and vilify and slander the innocent inhabitants of this city, and raise another mob to drive and plunder us again as they did in Missouri? Under these pressing cries and supplications of afflicted innocence, and in the character, dignity, and honor of the corporate powers of the charter, has granted to the city of Springfield, and made and provided as a part of our charter for legislative purposes: viz, "to declare what shall be a nuisance, and to prevent and remove the same," the city council of Nauvoo on Monday the 10th, declared the establishment and Expositor a nuisance; and the city Marshall at the head of the police in the evening took the press, materials and paper in to the street and burnt them.

And in the name of freedom, and in the name of God, we beseech all men, who have the spirit of honor in them, to cease from persecuting us collectively or individually. Let us enjoy our religious rights, and peace, like the rest of mankind: why start presses to destroy rights and privileges, and bring upon us mobs to plunder and murder? We ask no more than what belongs to us—the rights of Americans.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In removing the Nauvoo Expositor as a nuisance, let it be distinctly understood that every step taken, has been sanctioned by legal proceedings, founded upon testimony had before the City Council: and when it is considered that Nauvoo is a incorporated body, as well as any other city in the United States; has "reserved rights" as well as the State or States; and that the charter of the city of Springfield, which is a part of our charter, has the wise provision for the City Council "To declare what shall be a nuisance, and to prevent and remove the same;" and that it is a common occurrence for city corporations to remove "scandalous prints;" and that Blackstone holds the rule just, "that a libelous print or paper, affecting a private individual, may be destroyed." Blackstone, 5. note 6. And that wicked men, were convicting at the dearest rights of our city and citizens, it must be admitted on all hands that the emergency of the case, called for specific proceedings in defence of our sacred honors. No doubt that many that laughed at our misfortunes in Missouri, will roar at this legal procedure, as arbitrary, and to them we reply, that

"He that wants all men pleased each way, And not himself offend; He must begin his work to day, But God knows when he'll end."

Elegant, Ornamental, and fine Penmanship.—Mr. A. R. Dutton, from N. Orleans, is about opening a writing school in Nauvoo; and from an exhibition of specimens of his dexterity in the art, we think he is about the best plain, ornamental and finished penman in America. To patronize him would be rewarding genius.

ANECDOTE.

Two Fosters make two; two Higbees make four, and two Laws make six; and one Ivins makes seven; and the "seven sons of sevens," in one of their discourses, in this city not long since, raised up there hands before "that God who gave bounds to the mighty deep; that God who organized the physical world and gave infinity to space," and said, "we verily believe, and many of us know of a surety, that the religion of the Latter Day Saints, as originally taught by Joseph Smith which is contained in the Old and New Testaments, Book of Doctrine and Covenants, and Book of Mormon, is verily true!" But the "Sarmont" being very long and the memory of "the seven" very short, before they got through, they resolved, that "we consider the gathering in haste, and by sacrifice, to be contrary to the will of God." (Held! Held! cried the "Devil and Dr. Faustus") you are running against a snag! The bible says gather my saints that have made a covenant by sacrifice. Let the ships of Tarshish bring them first, and let them come on camels and swift beasts: and the Book of Mormon you know says all that are "not gathered" shall be cut off from among the people; and the book of Doctrine and Covenants, says the New Jerusalem is to be built by the gathering of the saints, and that, "it is a day of sacrifice." We know Jesus; we know Paul, and we know Joseph, but who are ye? Verily you are like the Irish Sailor who, while riding a Jackass in great glee, in fly time, had his foot kicked out of the stirrup, and a Jackass' kicked in! Och me old Father of rabbits, with one eye single to yer own dear self—if yer a goin to get on I'll get off!

GRINDING THE POOR.

The following very unscriptural and we think grinding "notice" was seen in several places last week in our city:

"THE Subscribers wish to inform all those who through sickness, or other misfortunes, are much limited in their means of procuring bread for their families, that we have allotted Thursday of every week, to grind TOLL FREE for them, till grain becomes plentiful after harvest."

P. S. Elder Cowles, or Bishop Ivins, will attend at our mill on those days set apart, and will judge very benevolently, in all cases where the above indulgence is claimed.

W. & W. LAW.

Nauvoo, June 7th, 1844.—"If" Well might Jesus exclaim when thou givest alms, don't sound a trumpet! and truly may we say, when the poor wait "bread" let them go to the Laws and "let them get their TOLL FREE!" Why not send (Bishop) Ivins to the poor with the flour, in cases of sickness, "misfortune," or even limited means? We unto you scribbles, pharisees, hypocrites! half faced, half eyed, with hearts of stone to grind the poor toll free! Read your doom in the 48th section and 5th paragraph of the Book of Doctrine and Covenants.

"O GRACIOUS!"

"Blow the trumpet sound the bugle! fire the cannon! and let the small arms rattle! Pardon the crimes of Joseph Thompson Hare; laugh at Murrell; pardon Avery, the Methodist priest, for the seduction and murder of Sarah Maria Conrad; tell Van Zandt, the Episcopalian priest, and twenty others who were fleeing the virtue of their flocks, to go on and spot among the ewe lambs of Israel; pardon all pirates and highwaymen; and even liberate the black slave of Jack Hall the notorious chimney sweep, of a gone by century in London; for George Beader a Mormon Elder, with his licence in his pocket, signed by Joseph Smith, has been caught with four or five pieces of foreign bogus in his possession, and sent to prison in the dreadful city of St. Louis. What an opening!—From the great Missouri Republican with Bogus' beef grinding in his teeth, down to the little alarming Revelle, "muling and puking in its nurse's arms"—all raised their ears from five to six feet high and even the Quincey Whig opened his sepulchral mouth so that you might see clear through to Warsaw, the "but end." Lord what glorious times! we have got one Mormon elder at last into jail! Go on doctors, rob the graves and yerk the lives out of the low ladies of St. Louis, and hang their putrid flesh around the Catholic College like beef in a butcher's market; justice will not claim more than a picacone, and a minute's imprisonment for such light offences; O. P. Rockwell, however, is an exception; he is a Mormon, nine months' solitary confinement for nothing will do for him! But we have a Mormon Elder glory to the vigilance and shrewdness of "Lukington Hazzard for Bogus' butchers! spanish bogus and impudical judges! O gracious! how the hypocritical heat of this wicked and adulterous generation, makes the dreadful good ones run out their tongues and toll out the drippings of corruption!"

The General yet goes ahead.—The Osprey's last blot was, Smith gent. 63 Ladies 20 Clay do 16 do 4 Van Buren do 11 do

VERY GOOD.

We understand that Hyrum Smith will shortly visit all the principle precincts in Hancock, to solicit the people for their votes to elect him, at the coming election, a representative to the State Legislature. This is not only constitutional, virtuous and gratifying to noble minded patriots, and

friends of equal rights, but it will be an honorable representation, truly Democratic and every way worthy of the confidence and support of the electors. Tell the truth and nothing can be said against him: in fact, to be respected he only needs to be known.

TURN AWAY.—The newspapers, as usual, are taking a real "Turn" for General Smith as candidate for president.—Truly they turn and overturn, and publish wonderful stories about the General and Nauvoo. All right, gentlemen, Gen. Smith is much obliged to you for turning the wheel; the more you turn the sooner the job will be done, and the nicer the polish will be on "fine steel," providing the workmen dust on plenty of emery. Turn away, my good fellows, and give the General your votes into the bargain; one good turn deserves another.

To Writers.—G's poetry, and other writings, are on hand and under consideration. Good rifles, close sights, and short shots bring the game!

STORY OF THE LION AND LAMB.

From all appearances in the New York Herald, there was a great lion with a shaggy mane, great cheek teeth, furious eyes, and huge paws, which had a den near the eastern sea; and he used to bask upon the cliff while his jackals furnished him with much flesh to regale his royal body; and let the fragments of his enormous consumption, the smoking brands of his gigantic power; and the melted cinders of his wrath, lay piled round the confines of his borders, in tattering grandeur, like the black thunder clouds before a tornado. The very beasts of the field, from a mite to a mammoth, trembled at his sublime presence, and were awed into unconditional silence! A flash from his eye was as terrific as the lightning of God; and a whisk of his tail, lashing the surrounding mountains, was more dreadful and calamitous to the lesser beasts, than the dire convulsions of an earthquake; and his "lion's" dro, in liquid streams of melted eloquence, was like rivers of burning lava from the crater of Mount Etna; year more, dreadful, and more awful! In his majestic snoring, the gore of his gracious beard; the froth on his lordly lips, in their tri-colored magnificence, and his kingly paws, glittering with the ivory flesh hooks of mortality, with here and there a speck of blood, as trophies of valor, were so transcendently pompous, beyond description, that without a permit, animals of less exaltation, had no right to look on his sublimity.

However there was a lamb on one of the western hills, in his innocent gambol among the flowers and verdure of temple June, that would cast his merry eyes upon creation and view the handy work of the Almighty; in doing which, the king of beasts, with all his blushing honors thick upon him, came under his eyes, as a "very little thing;" for this lamb was growing up as one of Nebaioth, and of the breed of Bashan; and according to the dicta of animals, and the heterogeneous laws by which they all claimed pre-eminence, power, privilege, pasture, peace and prosperity, a text might look upon a king, and a lamb could look on a lion! And lo, and behold! the old lion awoke, and one of his jackals, told him, that the "and" of this west without the fear of lions before his eyes, had looked upon his sublimity while he was in his nap; and the old lion, shook his awful mane; twined his serpentine tail, and growled, and not a beast moved his tongue and the lamb looked upon his sublimity with his eyes open, and the old lion in his anger, for it burned in his proud heart to think a lamb had courage enough to look into the terrible den of a lion and view the height and depth, the length and breadth of pomposity, brawn and all the bonsts of the field shuddered at the sound, and even the dogs barked for they verily thought there "was a beggar coming to town!" but the lamb, in his innocence, continued to sport upon the lawn and upon the summit of his own favorite hill, as independent of the lion, as virtue is of vice, or heaven is of hell. And the lion, all red with his badges of war, and hot with the fire of ambition, while the fleas of dishonor were filling his ears, and the flies of disgrace were biting his hide, growled a horrible growl and rolled up the white of his eyes towards the bone heaps and fish scales of his sumptuousity, and seemed to breathe a part of a sentence, like—"if the lesser beasts and cattle unadvised, black-mail, or the flesh pots as well as I, we would make mutton of that lamb!" and he licked his gracious chops. And all flesh, (as grass,) seemed to whisper one another, save us from the friendship of that lion when he is hungry; and he licked his gracious chops, and growled again!

For the Neighbor.
Post Office, Nauvoo, Ill.
June 6, 1844.

Mr. Paul M. Closky—

Dear Sir—Yours of May 13th by the hand of Mr. Nelson, was received this day. All I have learned about the memorial I sent to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, was that it was presented to the Senate by a Mr. Wilcox, and after reading was referred to the Committee on the judiciary, since which I have heard nothing from it. What disposition was farther made of it I cannot tell, as I live a great distance from there, and am not a subscriber for any paper in that state; I presume, however, that it was passed over as easily as possible, so as not to effect the pending presidential election, which it might have done if the Legislature had done their duty.

I am with respect your friend and fellow citizen
PAUL M. CLOSKEY.

PROCLAMATION.

By virtue of my office as Mayor of the City of Nauvoo, I do hereby strictly enjoin it upon the Municipal Officers, and Citizens of said city, to use all honorable and lawful means in their power, to assist me in maintaining the public peace and common quiet of said city. As at

Our government has come to this that our lives and property can be sacrificed at pleasure, and no redress can be had, unless granting redress may favor the promotion of aspirant or aspirants to some office. Our country is ruled for the people have ceased to command their public servants, and their servants rule them—by aspirants of two great political parties, regardless of the public good or the people's interest; each aspirant seeking for the office which he thinks within his reach, through the lowest political intrigues and most humiliating duplicity; in open contempt of every sacred principle of hallowed institutions. The constitution, the bulwark of our liberties is prostituted by these demagogues to favor their unchastened, ambitious designs; and they have the effrontery to say, in the face of the people and in the halls of our national legislature, that though a people's cause is just and their case such as calls for public commiseration, yet we can do nothing for you; as they have said to us when appealing to the authorities of our country for redress: the constitution does not afford you the protection required, when we asked merely for the protection of life and property. We have been thus insulted by both State and National Legislatures, and our last appeal will be to the people, sensible that the demagogues now in authority do in so saying and so doing, not represent the wishes and will of their constituents.

Let me ask you dear sir, what can be more humiliating to a native son of Pennsylvania, inspired by the spirit of his fathers than to witness the stain of corruption which every where shades the glory of our national escutcheon? to have to call to recollection the degrading pilfering abominations, of the so called, Glentworth affair; the sickening disclosures made by Dr. Duncan of Ohio in his late speech in Congress, and the more vile, if possible, corruptions, of Judge Elliot of Louisiana, who sir can look on those scenes and not say that the worm of corruption is gnawing at the very root of the tree of liberty, and unless the destroyer is removed the tree must fall and our liberties sink to rise no more. Office seeking and president making employ the whole demagogism of the nation; every interest of the people must be sacrificed to crown the unhallowed ambitious designs of these demagogues with success, it matters not who sinks or who swims, so those degraded miscreants can get into office; and though they have to walk over the dead bodies of unoffending females, and hear the cries of infant innocents agonizing in the pangs of death, victims to a spirit of hellish persecution, all is well, if they can but get into office, and stay after they get there. No interest of the people too great to be sacrificed, no life too precious to be destroyed without remorse or feeling, except that of gratification, if it only tends to moor them in their haven of ambition. Such sir, every observer must say is the condition of our country. Not Sir, that the people, as such, are corrupt; but they are suffering themselves to be led by a brood of political mercenaries who are plundering them of their earthly all, to fatten their own ambition.

Nothing could have been more gratifying to me than your letter, the name bespeaks a stranger, and one whom I have no recollection of ever seeing, but your letter is the voice of a pure patriotic son of Pennsylvania, speaking forth the sentiments of earlier times and better days, before demagogues ruled, and political miscreants blotted the fair character of our nation with infamy.

Permit me Dear Sir to subscribe myself a lover and admirer of honorable men and of yourself in particular
SIDNEY RIGDON.

Coop Town, May 13th 1844.

Mr. Sidney Rigdon—

Dear Sir—Having read your petition to the Legislature of Pennsylvania setting forth the cruelty and injustice you and your people received from the hands of the people of Missouri. I am anxious to know the fate and treatment that petition has or may receive by the Legislature of Pennsylvania; my hope is large that that body by their silence will not look on with indifference, to such high-handed robbery and murder, but bring the culprit to justice, as the national government is bound by every principle of moral justice to restore to your people their land or their money and punish those who have violated the law of the land although they should be found in high places, this I say, the government is bound to do; and when the people become more generally acquainted with what you have suffered, they will enlighten the understanding of political aspirants as to the meaning of the constitution, on the protection of life and property, by giving them a chance for retirement, that will help their discernment. This is my opinion, and as an independent Pennsylvanian. You can make such use of this letter as you may think proper. You will please to inform me in relation to that petition and they Legislature of Pennsylvania, by letter or otherwise.

I am with respect your friend and fellow citizen
PAUL M. CLOSKEY.

PROCLAMATION.

By virtue of my office as Mayor of the City of Nauvoo, I do hereby strictly enjoin it upon the Municipal Officers, and Citizens of said city, to use all honorable and lawful means in their power, to assist me in maintaining the public peace and common quiet of said city. As at

tempts have already been made to excite the jealousy and prejudice of the people of the surrounding country, by libels and slanderous articles upon the citizens and City Council, for the purpose of destroying the "Charter" of said city, and for the purpose of raising suspicion, which, and indignation among a certain class of the less honorable portion of mankind, to commit acts of violence upon the innocent and unsuspecting, in a certain newspaper called the "Nauvoo Expositor," recently established, for such purposes in said city, and which has been destroyed as a nuisance according to the provisions of the Charter. I further call upon every Officer, authority and citizen to be vigilant in preventing by wisdom, the promulgation of false statements, libels, slanders, or any other malicious designed concerns that may be put in operation to excite and ferment the passions of men to rebel against the rights and privileges of the city, citizens or laws of the land: to be ready to suppress the gathering of mobs to rebel, by gentle means and noble exertion, every foul scheme of unprincipled men, to disgrace and dishonor the city, or state, or any of their legally constituted authorities, and finally to keep the peace, by being cool, considerate, virtuous, unoffending, manly and patriotic as the true sons of liberty ever have been, and honorably maintain the precious boon our illustrious fathers won.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & affixed the [J.S.] seal of said Corporation at the City of Nauvoo, this 11th day of June, 1844.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

For the Neighbor.

City Council, Regular Session, June 8th 1844, 10 o'clock A. M. Phineas Richards and Levi Richards received their oath of office and took seats in the council.

Petition of Edson Whipple and 24 others, for opening Green St. east of Knight St., read, discussed, and ordered to be laid on the table.

Petition of Josiah Butterfield and 51 others for extension of Green St. read, discussed, and ordered to be laid on the table.

Theodore Turley was allowed for services rendered the city, \$15.00.

1 o'clock, Council adjourned until after dinner.

Resigned business at 3 o'clock.

Edward Hunter received his oath of office and took his seat in the Council.

Counselor Emmons was suspended from his office until his case could be investigated for slandering the City Council, to be investigated at the next regular session.

Petition of M. G. Wilson, and 65 others concerning the upper stone house, was read, and after a long discussion, was ordered to be laid on the table, forever.

John S. Higbee was allowed \$38 for services rendered as assessor, and collector of 1st Ward. Notes and receipts included.

Petition of B. Warrington and 4 others, read, and referred to the Mayor.

An ordinance concerning the city attorney &c., passed.

Counselors Phelps and Stiles were appointed a special committee to draft an ordinance on libels, conspiracies &c.

6 1/2 o'clock, Council adjourned to Monday the 10th inst., 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, June 10, 1844—10 o'clock A. M. Adjourned Session.

Hill of Geo. P. Stiles, city Attorney, read and referred to committee on claims.

The committee of Saturday, reported a bill concerning libels and for other purposes, which was read, discussed, and passed into an ordinance.

P. M.

The printing establishment of the "Nauvoo Expositor" was declared a nuisance, and ordered to be removed by the Mayor.

Petition of Samuel Greely and others, read and granted, declaring the old barn on Hyce St. a nuisance and ordering it to be removed.

The committee on petition of E. D. Woolley, and about 175 others, for the opening of Knight St., reported unfavorably. Report accepted and petition ordered to be laid on the table.

The collector of the 4th Ward was allowed an extension of 60 days in his collection for 1843.

Adjourned 10 minutes, past 6.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder. Nauvoo, June 10, 1844.

N. B. The particulars concerning the printing establishment, nuisance, is omitted this week for want of room. Have patience till next paper.

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING THE CITY ATTORNEY AND HIS DUTIES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo:

Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the city Attorney to counsel and advise with any officer of said city in any matter pertaining to the Municipal affairs of said city when called upon so to do.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the City Attorney to prosecute as Attorney in all cases for breach of city ordinances, when complaint is regularly and duly made.

Sec. 3. When any individual shall complain of a breach of ordinance and shall prosecute any individual to final judgment, said complainant shall receive one third of the fine so collected; the city Attorney shall receive one third; and the remaining third of said fine shall be paid into the city treasury.

Sec. 4. The City Attorney shall have and receive a salary of one hundred dollars per annum for his services as said Attorney.

Sec. 5. All ordinances conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed June 8th 1844.

GEO. W. HARRIS, Pres. pro tem. WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING LIBELS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Whereas the saints in all ages of the world, have suffered persecution and death, by wicked and corrupt men under the garb of a more holy appearance of religion; and whereas the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints from the moment that its first truths sprang out of the earth, till now, has been persecuted with death, destruction, and extermination; and whereas men, to fulfill the scriptures, that a man's enemies are they of his own household, have turned traitors in the church and combined and leagued with the most corrupt scoundrels and villains that disgrace the earth unkind, for the heaven daring and damnable purpose of revenge on account of disappointed lust; disappointed projects of speculation, fraud, and unlawful designs, to rob and plunder mankind with impunity; and whereas such wicked and corrupt men have greatly facilitated their unlawful designs; horrid intentions and murderous plans by polluting, degrading and converting the blessings and utility of the press, to the sin-smoking and blood-stained ruin of innocent communities; by publishing lies, false statements; coloring the truth, slandering men, women, children, societies, and countries; by poisoning the characters of black legs, highwaymen and murderers, as virtuous; and whereas a horrid, bloody, secret plan, upheld, sanctioned, and largely patronized by men, in Nauvoo and out of it, who boast that all they want for the word "go," to exterminate or ruin the Latter day Saints, is, for them to do "one" unlawful act, and the work shall be done, is now fostered, cherished, and maturing in Nauvoo, by men too, who helped to obtain the very charter they would break; and some of them drew up and voted for the very ordinances they are striving to use as a "sacred crown" to frighten the surrounding country in rebellion; mobbing and war; and whereas, while the blood of our brethren, from wells, holes, and naked prairies, and the ravishment of female virtue, from Missouri, and the smoke from the altars of infamy, prostituted by J. C. Bennett, and continued in the full tide of experiment and disgraceful damnation, by the very self called fragments of a body of degraded men that have got up a press in Nauvoo, to destroy the charter of the city; to destroy Mormonism, men, women, and children, as Missouri did, by force of arms; by fostering lies that emanate from corruption, and betray with a kiss; wherefore to honor the State of Illinois, and those patriots, who gave the charter, and for the benefit, convenience, health, and happiness of said city:

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, That if any person or persons shall write or publish, in said city, any false statement, or libel any of the citizens, for the purpose of exciting the public mind against the chartered privileges, peace, and good order of said city, or shall slander, (according to the definition of slander or libel by Blackstone or Kent, or the act in the statute of Illinois,) any portion of the inhabitants of said city, or bribe any portion of the citizens of said city, for malicious purposes; or in any manner or form, excite the prejudice of the community against any portion of the citizens of said city, for evil purposes, he, she, or they, shall be deemed disturbers of the peace and upon conviction before the Mayor or Municipal Court, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned six months, or both, at the discretion of said Mayor or Court.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained that nothing in the foregoing section shall be so construed as to interfere with the right of any person to be tried by a jury of his vicinage; with the freedom of speech or the liberty of the press, according to the most liberal meaning of the constitution; the dignity of freemen; the voice of truth; and the rules of virtue.

Sec. 3. And be it further ordained that this ordinance shall be in force, from and after its passage.

Passed, June 10, 1844.

GEO. W. HARRIS, pres. pro tem. W. Richards, Recorder.

AFFIDAVITS.

State of Illinois,) ss.
City of Nauvoo,) On the 20th day of May 1844, came W. W. Phelps before me, Willard Richards Recorder of said city, and after being duly sworn, depose and says, that the statements purporting to be his testimony against Joseph Smith, and others, as taken before some great Court in Missouri, is a sham; no legal court was held there, and the thing that was fixed, was guarded by mob soldiers; and the witnesses examined amid the firing of cannon, threats, imprecations and vengeance of said mob; continually echoing the diabolical power of said mock-tribunal, or inquisition; that there was no law for a Mormon in Missouri; that in such horrid duress your affiant used prudence to save life, having saved it thrice, before by a power above Missouri; wherefore the statement written by Missourians, sanctioned by Missourians; published by Missourians, and swallowed by apostates is a hoax just fit for mean men.

W. W. PHELPS.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of June 1844.
WILLARD RICHARDS Recorder C. N. Nauvoo, June 4th, 1844.

We whose names are undersigned do certify and solemnly swear that the foregoing statement of a pretended Court, or inquisition in Missouri, and mode of compelling witnesses to swear under "duress," is correct; and that the witnesses were compelled to swear at the point of the bayonet, as directed by the mob, to save life; and thus we give full confidence to Mr. Phelps statement; we having been eye and ear witnesses of the facts set forth.

HYRUM SMITH.
GEO. W. HARRIS.
JONATHAN DUDHAM
DANIEL OARN,
JOEL S. MILES,
JOHN S. HIGBEE,
ALVAH L. TIPPETS.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of June, 1844.
AARON JOHNSON J. P.

THE OREGON EXPEDITION.
The following letter from a member of the Great Emigrating Party will be read with interest, though we trust few of our readers will profit by its advice to future emigrants. It will be seen that this was written in the Rocky Mountains early in August, when the emigrants had encountered little hardship; we have had advice a month later, when the party passed Fort Hall, on the Saptin, in a sadder plight. The real difficulties of this long and perilous journey commence in the Rocky Mountains, whence for a thousand miles the barrenness and desolation are fearful. "Cut stone" volcanic lava and wild wormwood are poor entertainment for man or beast; and game is scarcer there than in Connecticut. We await with painful solicitude further advice from the Emigrants.—Tribune

EFFECTS OF PERPETUAL DAY.
Nothing made so deep an impression upon our senses as the change from alternate day and night to which we had been habituated from our infancy to the continued daylight to which we were subjected as soon as we crossed the Arctic circle. Where the ground is but little trodden, even trifles are interesting; and I do not, therefore, hesitate to describe the feeling with which we regarded this change. The novelty, it must be admitted, was very agreeable; and the advantage of constant daylight, in an unexplored and naturally monstrous sea, was too great to allow us ever to wish for a return of the alterations above alluded to; but the reluctance we felt to quit the deck when the sun was shining bright upon our sails and to retire to our cabin, or necessary rest; and when we returned to the deck to keep our night watch, if it may be so called, and still found the sun guiding the sky, it seemed as if the day would never finish.

What, therefore, at first promised to be so gratifying, soon threatened to become extremely irksome; and would, indeed, have been a serious inconvenience, had we not followed the example of the feathered tribe, which we daily observed winging their way to roost, with a clock-work regularity, and retired to our cabin at the prayer hour, where shutting out the rays of the sun, we obtained that repose which the exercise of our duties required.

At first sight, it will no doubt, appear to many persons that constant daylight must be a valuable acquisition in every country; but a little reflection will, I think, be sufficient to show that the reverse is really the case; and to satisfy a thinking mind, that we cannot overrate the blessings we derive from a wholesome alternation of labor and rest, which is in a manner forced upon us by the succession of day and night. It is impossible by removing to a high latitude, to witness the difficulty there is in the regulation of time; the proneness that is felt by the indolent and careless, to rivet themselves to their occupations, and by the indolent and procrastinating to postpone their duties, with out being truly thankful for that all-wise and merciful provision with which Nature has endowed the more habitable portions of the globe.—Expedition towards the North Pole.

WHIG TESTIMONY AGAINST MR. CLAY.
The Boston Atlas, the leading Whig paper in Massachusetts, in Nov. 1838, made use of the following language towards Mr. Clay:

"That Mr. Clay is the chosen candidate of the aristocracy of the whig party, is unquestionable; and it is equally unquestionable that very earnest and zealous efforts will be made to impose him upon the whigs as their candidate. It is also certain that Mr. Clay is not the choice of the democracy of the whig party. Apart from other sufficient reasons, therefore, which we shall give hereafter, the very fact that Mr. Clay is the darling of the aristocratic whigs, or rather the very cause which makes him so, operates, in the nature of things, to prejudice him in the eyes of the democratic whigs."

A PICTURE FOR CONTEMPLATION.
The Pennsylvania describes, the Sabbath after the recent riots, thus: "Sunday in Philadelphia—soldiers marching and countermarching through the streets, not for display or peaceful purposes, but prepared for actual battle—marines under arms—sailors of the United States Navy, with cutlasses, pistols, boarding pikes, and all the appurtenances of war, ready for deadly use upon the instant—the echoes awakened by the hoofs of cavalry, and around the closed churches, which still remain, are seen waving plumes and flashing bayonets. Such is a Sunday of the nineteenth century in the city of Philadelphia. Religious toleration when thus enforced by loaded muskets, drawn sabres, and at the cannon's mouth—charity secured through dread of grape and canister."

GEN. JACKSON.
The editor of the Gallatin (Tenn.) Union is giving an account of a recent visit which he made to the Hermitage, makes the following allusion to a scene of deep solemnity that he was brought to witness on the occasion: "There was an interesting but solemn scene presented on the Sabbath. It was communion season in the Hermitage church. The General and his friend were there early at the morning prayer meeting. And at the close of the sermon preceding the breaking of bread, Andrew Jackson took his seat at the table. B. F. Butler by his left side, and an affectionate daughter on the other, with his neighbors and friends seated around and on either side, and there partook, perhaps for the last time, of the emblems of the broken body and shed blood of their Lord and Savior. Beautiful contrast! The man whose voice had often been heard leading on armies to battle in defence of his country, and then filling the highest political office in the gift of a nation and giving council to the world, now seated at the table of the Lord, in meek submission, celebrating his death and suffering. And like

"The Lord's seamen, after boisterous storms, Lands on his country's breast," He seeks repose in retirement, and finds peace and consolation in that the world cannot give or take away."

EXTRAORDINARY MOVEMENT.
We copy the following, from the National Intelligencer, of the 16th inst.: "Late last evening, after an Executive session of several hours, the Senate removed the injunction of secrecy from the treaty, and documents accompanying it, for the annexation of Texas. We have not of course, had an opportunity of examining these papers, but we learn orally that, by a communication from the President yesterday, the Senate was informed that he had ordered a military force to repair to the frontier of Texas, to open a communication with the President of that Republic, and as circumstances might require; and had ordered a naval force to Vera Cruz, to remain off that port and prevent any naval expedition of Mexico, if any such should be attempted, from proceeding against Texas! This is the rumored stipulations with Texas confirmed."

Newport, May 4.
Trial of "Governor" Dorr.—The court have been occupied to-day with discussions upon points of law, as to whether treason against a State is not treason against the U. States—I do not think the trial will be completed until Tuesday.

The arguments to day have been very interesting. Mr. Dorr himself has taken a very active part in them.
The opinion here seems to be that Mr. Dorr will be convicted. If so, before the close of another week he will be the tenant of a State Prison, but for how long a time remains to be seen.

Death of the Earl of Londale.—This great nobleman died at his residence, York House, Twickenham, on Tuesday 19th, aged 87. His Lordship was the oldest member of the house of Peers, with the exception of the Archbishop of York, who is one month older. He held the Lord Lieutenancies of both Westmoreland and Cumberland, and his influence was very great in those counties. He defended successfully his family supremacy in Westmoreland, on three memorable occasions, when the late Mr. Brougham, now transfigured into Lord Brougham, and Vaux, attempted to secure one of the seats for himself. Lord Londale was a warm supporter and personal friend of Mr. Pitt, and an unchanged Tory to the old school to the day of his death. Report says that Sir James Graham has put in a claim to be Lord Lieutenant of Cumberland, and Lord Brougham of Westmoreland. The "Times" has come out strongly against both claims.

Here is a paragraph that should be read and be remembered.
"Take the right when you meet any person on the sidewalk, and never walk more than two abreast. Consider that others have some right to the sidewalk as well as yourself and immediate companions."

Fire.—The steamer Icolander was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening last, whilst lying at the ferry-landing, opposite St. Louis. She had on board at the time eighty-five cords of wood. The flames spread so rapidly as to render it impossible to send any assistance from the other side of the river, in season to be of service.

The Bank of England.—The amount of specie in the Bank of England, at the time of the last report, was £13,000,000 sterling—being £2,400,000 more than at the corresponding time the last year.

There are thousands and tens of thousands of young men among us, says the Hallowell Cultivator, whose only resource against the accumulated miseries of a degraded manhood, and a disgraced old age, is to go to sea or the farm. It is useless to say this day, for every young man to go to sea, or to the farm, for a lot of living by his wits, for it is a lot in which few who undertake it have the talent requisite to ensure success. How many there are at present leaving away the precious years of youth in our cities and villages who ought to be acquiring the rudiments of some honorable and useful trade. Learning is by no means incompatible with the practice of the arts; for the more one knows, the more likely will he be to succeed, and do honor both to himself and to the profession in which he is engaged.

The Petrified Forest in Cairo, in Egypt.—This was the subject of an interesting paper, (which we hope to see published,) read by Dr. A. Chaloner at the late Scientific Convention at Washington.

It was discovered by the celebrated M. Linant, chief engineer to Mohammed Ali, who has resided in Egypt since 1818, and has visited every part of that country, and in 1826, when returning to Cairo, and at a distance of about three leagues he discovered the "petrified forest." These trees are found on the surface of the sand, both broken and entire. The trunks of some are still standing; some are carbonized, but petrified; some resemble wood newly hewn; others look like fire-brands; some fragments are converted into yellow jasper and agatized. Dr. Chaloner gave a minute account of the geological formation of the country, and informed the audience, that specimens from the "petrified forest," and suite of specimens illustrating the geological formation of the country were in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Some of these petrified trees are dates, palm, fir, fig, oak, sycamore and bamboos of two feet in diameter.

"How many genders are there?" asked a school master.

"Three, sir," promptly replied little blue eyes.

"Pray give me an example of each," said the master.

"Masculine, feminine and neuter."

"Why, you are masculine, because you are a man, and I am feminine, because I am a girl."

"Very well—proceed."

"I don't know," said the little girl, "but I reckon Mr. Jenkins is neuter, as he is an old Bachelor."

Dickens, in his Martin Chuzzlewit, gives a touching incident between an intoxicated husband and a forgiving wife:

"She went up to him, and spoke lovingly, saying, she would refer to him in everything—and would consult his wishes, and obey him, and they might be very happy if he would be gentle with her. He answered with an imprecation, and a blow? Yes! Stern truth against the base-souled villain—with a blow. No angry cry, no loud reproaches—Even her weeping and her sobs were stifled by her clinging around him. She only said repeating it in an agony of heart—'Show could he, how could he?' and lost her utterance in an agony of tears.—Oh, confiding woman, the best among us need deal very lightly with thy faults, if only for the punishment, thy nature will endure, in bearing heavy evidence on the day of judgement."

"THE HAND WRITING ON THE WALL."

The United States Gazette, a Whig paper, records the following remarkably, and beautiful fact, connected with the recent Philadelphia outrages:

"We saw, on Saturday, the ruins in Kensington, the blackened crumbling walls of the Church of the School House, and of many dwelling houses, that the passions of men had, doomed to destruction. The heart sickens at such exhibitions, and inquires for the justice of man, that allowed of such unprovoked, unrelenting violence; or the justice of Heaven, which seemed to sleep amid the wrong doings of the wicked, both when the murders were committed, and the property wasted. We learned nothing there to answer that inquiry; but returning by the way of Fourth street, we went up and stood amid the smouldering ruins of St. Augustine's; and when we re-

newed our enquiry, our eye rested on the uppermost portion of the uppermost wall, from which the fire had peeled every particle of plastering, and flicked off the decorative paint; but as if in defiance of the wrath of man and the fury of the flames, there stood, in clear undimmed letters, the inscription, "THE LORD'S NAME." And we turned away satisfied in our heart, and exclaiming in quiet submission, "Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?"

"A thousand and one editors" at least, according to the estimate of the "Times" are out for immediate Annexation.

"A Lady," in the Journal of commerce, lectures the men for putting their hands in their coat pockets; she says it makes them stoop ungracefully.

A retrenchment has been made in the Queen's household by which an annual saving of \$100,000 will be achieved. She should retrench in another important extravagance.

Duties.—In the morning think what thou hast to do, and at night ask thyself what thou hast done.

DEATH ON THE PALE HORSE.

A gentleman is now in our city who has for exhibition West's painting of Death on the Pale Horse. We have not seen the exhibition, but judging from the known celebrity of the artist, and from the number of testimonies we have seen, it must be worthy of attention. The exhibition opens to-day at Gen. Smith's Store and is to be continued for three days.

DEATHS.—For the week ending Monday 20th.

Sarah Coleman 14y 9m, nervous fever; Howes Crowell 26y, Consumption; W. B. Patterson 21y 2m 18d, Dyspepsia.

W. D. HUNTINGTON Sexton.

TO THE VOTERS OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

At the request of many citizens and friends in the county, I am induced to offer myself as candidate for sheriff, at the August election; should I be elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of my office without partiality or respect of party, but according to the oath required by law.

JOSEPH A. KELLING.
June 12, 1844-7:10

NOTICE.
A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

The Book of Doctrine and Covenants will be published in about one month from this time. Those wishing for an early supply had better make immediate application.

June 11, 1844.

CAUTION.

HAVING once notified the Public against receiving a certain currency, called "Kirtland Safety Society," I again caution all persons against receiving or trading in said paper money as all that was issued as genuine was so deemed; after the first officers who signed said bills retired, a new set of officers were appointed; and the vault of the institution was broken open and robbed of several hundred thousand dollars; the signatures forged upon the said stolen bills, and those bills are being silyly offered or had in trade for the purpose of wilful and malicious prosecution and collection. In the first place, the bills are not collectable by law in an unchartered institution; in the second place, they are spurious, the signatures being a forgery, and every person passing or trading a bill is guilty of passing a counterfeit money, besides the barefaced act of swindling. And lastly, he that uses said bills in any way as a medium of trade, is guilty of fraud and shows a wicked and corrupt determination to wilfully, maliciously, and feloniously rob the Latter Day Saints; and if the executors of the laws, are as ready to mete out even handed justice to such men as to the Mormons, more indictments, will indicate more honesty. Time will show.

JOSEPH SMITH.
Nauvoo, June 6th, 1844-7:30

CITY Script or orders will be received on subscriptions at this office, if applications are made immediately.

June 2th 1844.

CASH paid for hides, bark and sumac. Cure your sumac in the shade, all kinds of leather and shoes will be sold cheap for cash, and will be exchanged for country produce, by Abraham Washburn & Co. on Warsaw St. near Parley street. Nauvoo, June 18th, 1844.

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.
N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.
June 10th 1844.

FOR SALE
▲ FARM of 185 acres of land
 near Union Grove, Wisconsin.
 will be sold in small quantities to suit
 buyers. For terms apply to the
 owner at the residence.
 March 27, 1934. 2045-30

From the Boston Bee.

Destructive Fire at Philadelphia.—On Sunday morning says the Philadelphia Sun, just after the fire at Kaighn's Point, a fire broke out in a stone building on the wharf, directly south of Queen street. This building was pretty well filled with empty oil casks, and the flames spread with great fury until about five thousand barrels of tar, pitch, rosin and turpentine, were enveloped in a mass of dark red flame. At this juncture the fire large schooner Superb, was launched, just as the flames began to touch her windward side. A barque was also hauled out into the river. The fire by this time had enveloped several large piles of cord wood, the property of Levi Lingo, and also the rear of five large brick dwelling houses, fronting Swanson street, which were soon unroofed.—The persons who occupied these houses, as far as ascertained, are J. Douglas, Evans Jones, Capt. Skillinger, and about ten or twelve poor families, occupied the remainder. A poor sick woman was carried from one of the rooms, and soon after her bedstead was completely enveloped in the flames.

The rosin, turpentine, &c., belonged to Messrs. Albion & Troutbat. Messrs Simpson & Neil lost a lot of lumber, a boat shed, oakum, caulking tools, amounting to about six hundred dollars. This was undoubtedly, the work of design, and the incendiaries are supposed to be known.

Punishment.—A southern paper advertises a black runaway by the following description:—"He is about 25 years of age, his nose turns up six feet high, had on, &c. What a noxious that must be!! If that fellow comes among us, we will certainly secure him or his nose—he shall not come among our ladies of color—a six foot nose is not to be sneezed at!—It is worse than the nose which frightened Sancho Panza—we suppose it takes about two pair of blacksmith's hammers to blow it!"

Savage and Fatal Affray.—The Niagara Chronicle, published at Canada West, furnishes the following:—

"A dreadful, savage, and fatal affray took place in the vicinity of Allenburgh, one night last week. From the information which has reached us, it appears that two canal laborers occupied adjoining shanties; both were married, one having children, the other none. One of the children threw a chip or something of that sort into the shanty of his father's neighbor, which so enraged him that he gave the child a severe thrashing. The father was absent at the time; on his return he was informed of the circumstance and it put him into such a passion that he seized an axe and sallied out, threatening to cut down the shanty of the offender, who met him, being armed with a similar weapon.—With these axes they fought and the sad result was that the father of the child was killed dead on the spot, while his wife, who had thrown herself upon his body to protect it, had one of her legs broken, and was otherwise so seriously injured that it was feared she would not recover. The other man and his wife absconded, and nothing has been heard of them since."

The Post Office Bill.—By the new post office bill, which has just passed the Senate and been sent to the House, all newspapers under 1900 square inches in size are to pass through the post office to within thirty square miles of the place of publication free of charge—over thirty miles and under one hundred, a half cent postage on each sheet, will be required; over one hundred, one cent.

Dandy.—What is more hateful than puffed dandies, stepping like a wax doll on wire, and talking as if the English language was too vulgar to be spoken. We heard one of them thus address his companion:—

Voice: "weathea this mawning, Oondah how the themometah stand to day. Such a volutuous atmosphere is most delicious. I say, Petah, bring me a most delighful punch and chugsegars, will you? Baa-ah!"

Wonderful Escape from Poisoning.—On Friday morning, as we learn from the New York Courier & Enquirer, a diabolical attempt was made to poison a respectable family in that city, by a little negro servant girl, but most providentially it was frustrated by a timely discovery. The servant out of mere wickedness, (says the Courier) as she herself subsequently confessed, had poured about four ounces of quinine into about three quarts of water, a part of which had been poured into a tea-kettle, to make tea for the head of the family, who was unwell. One of the daughters, a beautiful and accomplished young lady had filled a tumbler with the water, and had drank a portion of it, when the color and singular taste attracted her attention and alarmed her.

She was soon afterwards seized with slight nausea, and apprehending that the water had been poisoned, the family physician was sent for, and on examining the water thus impregnated, he declared that there was sufficient to have destroyed the whole family. The wicked authorities of the crime thus happily foiled, had concealed herself in an out-house, upon the first discovery of her guilt, but was dragged forth, and locked up in a chamber, while a person was despatched for a police officer, but she managed to effect her escape through the windows, before his arrival, and has thus far eluded pursuit. She acknowledged that she had put the quinine into the water for the purpose of poisoning the family, but when asked what could have induced her to act so toward those who had always treated her with kindness, she could only say she believed the devil must be in her. This vindictive little wretch is only twelve years old, and what tends to aggravate her crime, is that she had previously made every effort to induce a little child who was on a visit to the family, to drink some poisoned water, and it was only about a year since, she gave a large quantity of salaratus to an infant out of mere mischief. It is to be hoped she will be arrested and brought to punishment.

Beautiful Extract.—'Twas night!—darkness had thrown its sable mantle o'er fair Creation's form, making without cold and forbidding—but within the spacious hall all was brilliancy and splendor—fair faces met faces fairer still—glittering lamps were vieing with eyes far brighter than the diamond's flash, while sweet music sent its thrill to the soul of every guest. Pensive, but not with silence, sadness oft but in that reverie of pleased new thought, when now the girl pouted on sweet womanhood, fair Anna stood, the envy of the buoyant throng, leaning upon her lover's arm—on her broad clear brow the clustering curls were glorious—her form seemed wrought in compliment of Beauty's mould, while in her placid eye there lived attractive light—her voluptuous bosom, half exposed, heaved in unison with the harp's twang, and the continuous motion of her fairy feet bespoke her heart's desire to join the merry waltz. But alas! at a moment when the joy of the lovely girl seemed highest, a change came o'er the scene—her admiring face, that before was eloquent with pleasure, looked wan and wishful—no sigh the maiden breathed, but leaning her head upon her lovers stately shoulder, and with her calm blue eyes looking him mildly in the face, in a faltering voice she said—"Tom, give us a cut of that spruce gum, or I'll pull your noddle."

Alligator Fishing.—I soon became tired of and disgusted with this butchering occupation, and requested that an intelligent blacksmith might be sent to me from Gallia, to whom I explained, after a good deal of trouble, what I wanted; and, by making a pattern in wood, I got him to fashion for me, for next day's sport, a small trident-shaped spear or harpoon, which had a socket to receive a long handle, made of tough and pliable wood, which could be easily disengaged when the alligator was struck. In this way I fully expected to have the fellow fairly caught and held fast by the barbs. I also hoped that, by means of a line fastened to the harpoon, I should be able to play him; as we do pike or salmon at home. Thor's apparently little satisfied with my contrivance, and inclined to laugh at the idea of my thus catching alligators, the people assembled in great numbers at one of the deepest and more distant lakes, where alligators were known to be numerous, in order to see how I was to proceed, but they at the same time, assured me, that their mode of despatching them was by the far the best and safest.—I took with me in the canoe a Cingalese, whom I remarked the day before, to be dexterous in using the spear, and who seemed to know where to look for alligators. Encouraged by me, he had not long been poking about among some tall reeds which grew in the tolerably deep and dark colored water, before he drove the instrument into a good sized one. The wounded animal instantly twitched the long plant handle out of his hands; and away he went, dragging along the canoe, with us in it, in fine style, causing the water, as it were, to boil around him. In a few minutes, however, he became sluggish, and at last, lay like a log at the bottom. We then paddled to the shore, and giving the greatly astonished and amused people the end of the line, they hauled him out of his oozy bed, already almost dead: the harpoon having been forced notwithstanding the hardness of his back, nearly through his body, in which it held fast, as I expected, by the long and strong barbs. He was nearly eighteen feet in length.—Campbell's Excursions in Ceylon.

Body stealing has become quite a common offence in Albany. The Medical College is in a flourishing condition!

The River is now open the entire distance from New York to Albany. [True Sun.]

PENNMANSHIP. MR. A. R. HUNTON, would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he is prepared to teach pennmanship to all who may wish to favor him with their patronage. Specimens of his skill can be seen at the Nauvoo Mansion, Masonic Hall and other public places in the city.

Nauvoo, June 5, 1843.
ALPACCA MOUSSELIN DE LAINE. FIGURED, and plain Alpaca, of the latest style, and pattern, Mousselin De Laine, of various colors and patterns, for sale cheap, at KIMBALL'S. June 4th, 1844.

JUST received, a large and splendid assortment of Silk, Satin, Mousselin De Laine, and Crapes, dress Shawls, and Handkerchiefs, of all qualities, and prices, for sale at St. Louis, prices, at KIMBALL'S. June 4th, 1844.

GLOVES, and HOSIERY, Silk, Cotton, Lisle Thread, and Fingert Gloves, Cotton, and Lisle Thread Hosiery, for sale cheap, at KIMBALL'S.

CLOTH, CASSIMERS, and Satinets, a large assortment for sale, at KIMBALL'S, lower than can be bought in the city. June 4th, 1844.

SUMMER STUFFS, of every kind and quality, for sale at St. Louis, prices, at KIMBALL'S.

MUSQUETO BAR, a few dozen on hand, and for sale cheap, at KIMBALL'S. June 4th, 1844.

NOTICE. CALL AT MY SHOP, next door to P. P. Pratt's store, north of the Temple, where you can get boots, and shoes, made of the best Eastern Leather, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms for ready pay. All kinds of produce received in payment for work, at market prices. Sole Leather for sale for cash. W. W. RUST. June 4th, 1844.

TO THE AFFLICTED. THE SUBSCRIBER, keeps on hand for sale at all times, Tooth-ache drops, Jaundice Bitters, Ague Syrup, and pills of all kinds, with every kind of Indian medicine ever used, made and prepared by himself, who has been a practitioner of medicines from his youth. W. W. RUST. June 4th, 1844. 3m

IOWA TWINS. THE NAUVOO and MONTROSE FERRY. The Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route. DANIEL C. DAVIS. May 23d, 1844.

Hancock Circuit Court. Ethan Kimball vs Chester Phillips Chancery. BY virtue of a decree of said Court, rendered in said cause at the October term thereof, A.D. 1843, I will, on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1844, between 10 o'clock in the morning and the setting of the Sun of said day, at the door of the Court House in Carthage, expose at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash in hand the following real estate, to wit, the west one fourth of the Lot, number four in Block number nineteen, in Kimball's second addition to the City of Nauvoo. O. C. SKINNER, Master in Chancery. May 12th 1844. (Pr. fee \$2 1/2) 4w

BRICKS, BRICKS!! A LARGE QUANTITY OF FIRST RATE BRICKS, will be ready for delivery in a few days at the Brick Yard, in PARLEY STREET. Also a large quantity of Wood and Lumber wanted immediately. A good Horse and Waggon for sale, apply to John Greenhow, at the Brick Yard.

NEW STORE. F. MERRYWEATHER would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, to his well selected assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; also a cheap article of Crochery, with many other articles suitable for this market, which are offered at the Cincinnati prices. He will, from time to time, be receiving fresh supplies, and hopes, by the low prices to secure a part of the public patronage. 57 At W. W. Rust's New Store, on Main Street, where all kinds of Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for goods. N. B. A superior article of Cocoa, an excellent substitute for tea and coffee. march 13, 1844. no48-4f.

MEDICATED LOZENGE.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES. Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES. The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES. For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

FEVER and AGUE LOZENGES. These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded. **SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.** This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by J. SNIDER, Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

MAP OF NAUVOO. Just received from New York, the long looked for Maps of the City of Nauvoo.—They can be had at my house, on the corner of Kimball and Granger Streets.—Price, mounted and varnished, \$1.25—not mounted, 50 cents. April 30th 1844 B. Young.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS a suitable building for the manufacturing of woolsen clothes, which he will rent to any individual wishing to engage in that business, on reasonable terms; or if preferred, will give employment to a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of woolsen, if application is made soon at his residence in Augusta, Iowa Territory. LEVI MOFFITT. march 20, 1844. no47-4f.

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING, in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his prices.

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	do	do	plain	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	do	do	neat	0.75
do	do	do	extra	1.00
Twelves	full	bound	plain	.62
do	do	do	neat	.87
do	do	do	neat	.50
do	do	do	neat	.75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR. Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY. THE subscriber believing that such an agency would be an acquisition to the citizens and vicinity of Nauvoo, in assisting those who wish to dispose of, or exchange property, and to those new comers and others, who wish to purchase or exchange property, has been induced to open an office for that purpose, on Main Street, between the Nauvoo Mansion, and Parley Street, where he will attend to selling, renting, exchanging, or purchasing property on reasonable terms. EPHRAIM S. GREEN. N. B. Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, and other instruments of writing, drawn up in a legal manner. march 27, 1844. no48-4f.

OSPREY. REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA. THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Andersons Master, will leave St. Louis every Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington and Fort Madison Sunday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 9 o'clock a. m. and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday forenoon.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evans' Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to A. MORRISON, Agent, Nauvoo. Feb. 27, 1844. no44-4f.

ALMON BABBITT, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. July 4th 1843-4f.

WANTED, TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office. TO LET.

\$100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office. Wood-land near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above. Jan. 17, 1844. no38-4f.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET. TO NAUVOO, OQUAKA AND ROCK-ISLAND. THE fine, fast running Steamer, Lebanon, Geo. V. Hight, Master; will leave St. Louis, for the above and intermediate points, on the Mississippi river, every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock a. m. precisely. Shippers may rely on the punctuality and attention of the Boat and Officers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Arthur Morrison, Nauvoo. March 6, 1844. no45-4f.

PAID UP LOTS. FIFTY DOZEN will be sold, cheaper than any other House in the city, by Kimball, at Gen. Smith's Store.

NAUVOO SEMINARY. MR. J. M. and MISS ADLIA COLE respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, and would also inform them, that they have again opened their School in the SEVENTIES' HALL; they have taken Mr. ELI B. KELSEY, an experienced Teacher from Madison Ia., into connection with them, in the management of the School; and they hope by unwearied diligence to merit the patronage of their friends.

TERMS OF TUITION. Reading, Writing, Spelling and Arithmetic, \$2 00 Grammar, and Geography 2 50 Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, 3 00 Astronomy, 4 00

A Quarter will consist of 12 weeks, or 60 days. No allowance will be made for absences, unless prevented from attendance by sickness, or by special agreement, and the fact of a scholar attending the School will be considered as a contract on the part of the parents for his or her tuition, for the remainder of the term, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Great attention will be paid to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to females.

J. M. COLE. ADLIA COLE. E. B. KELSEY. May 13th, 1844.

NOTICE. PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms. There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the old numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

THE NEW STORE. Is now opened in Gen. Joseph Smith's Store on Water Street, where a large and extensive Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods can be found at Great Bargains.—The following is a list always on hand and of which daily addition are made.

Cloth, Cassimere, Satinets, Vestings, Kentucky Jeans, Flannel, Kerseys, Alpaca, Eoliens, Mousseline de Laines Prints, Checks, Blue Drilling, Gambroons Nankins, Linens, Summer Stuffs of all kinds, Silks, Satins, Shawls of every description, Laces, Muslins, Lawns, Gloves, Hosiery, Combs, Thread, Buttons, Sheet-ing, Shirting, at all prices, the above goods will be sold lower than can be bought in any other House in the City. Buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. H. KIMBALL. Nauvoo May 15th 1844.

GRANT & WATT, TAILORS, MAIN STREET, Nauvoo, Ill. Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the nearest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All country orders promptly attended to.

THE ladies will find a large and splendid assortment of Tuscan Straw, Willow and Palm-leaf Bonnets, for sale very low by KIMBALL'S.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale, a large variety of Summer Goods, cheaper than the cheapest, at KIMBALL'S.

PRINTS of all kinds and prices, at the Store of Gen. Smith, for sale very cheap, by KIMBALL. Nauvoo, May 22, 1844. no5-4f.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING. McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeil's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordeons on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice. Dec. 13, 1843. no33-4f.

WARREN & HIGBEE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. Nauvoo, Illinois.

OFFICE on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

C. L. Higbee also informs the public that he has received the appointment of Notary Public, and is prepared to transact all business pertaining to that office.

CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP. THE subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of window sash and doors and all kinds of job work in their line of business, at the shortest notice for cash or country produce. Shop on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets. JOSEPH W. COOLEIDGE & CO. N. B. Those having accounts against the above firm for work or materials will please bring them in immediately for settlement. J. W. C. & Co. Dec. 1843. no32-4f.

NATIONAL HOTEL; CORNER OF MARKET AND THIRD STS. Saint Louis, Missouri. By A. B. J. Van Coten. no3-4f.

LAND FOR SALE. THE subscriber has a beautiful lot of land amounting to upwards of eighty acres, within two miles of this city, which may be had on reasonable terms. An undisputable title can be given, and if required, a short credit will be given for part of the purchase money. The land lies on the old La Harp road, near Mr. Suffco's. The subscriber will sell smaller parcels to suit purchasers. THS. WHITTLE. Feb. 28, 1844.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING. MISS H. ELLS, Respectfully invites the Ladies of Nauvoo to call and examine her Assortment of Fashionable and approved style of Bonnets, at moderate prices—Bonnets made to order and alterations to the Latest Fashion, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their Patronage.—H. E. states that the proceeds of the Straw Bonnet business are for the benefit of the Relief Society of Nauvoo—all kinds of produce taken in exchange—corner of Water and Main Streets, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion. Second Door River Side. April 16th

JUST LOOK HERE ONCE! An old Connecticut Pottery away up here in Iowa!! THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that they have opened a large Red and Brown Ware Manufactory one mile west of Nashville, Lee county, Iowa Territory; carried on by the best of eastern workmen; where a large assortment of this ware will continually be kept on hand. All bills and orders will be filled on the shortest notice. Dry Goods and Produce will be taken in exchange—cash not refused. Also a good Red Ware Potter wanted. MOSES MARTIN. NATHAN MORE. Feb. 21, 1844. no43-30w

EARTHENWARE MANUFACTURE. J. GROSVONT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one block north of Parley Street. Feb. 7, 1844. no44-4f.

FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

FARM of 160 acres of land about three miles below Nauvoo which will be sold in small quantities to suit purchasers. For terms enquire of the subscriber on the premises. SPINSON MIDDLETON. march 27, 1844. no48-30w

TO THE PUBLIC.

As a soft breeze in a hot day mellow the air, so does the simple truth calm the feelings of the irritated; and so we proceeded to give the proceedings of the city council relating to the removal of the Nauvoo Expositor as a nuisance. We have been robbed, mobbed and plundered with impunity some two or three times, and as every heart is more apt to know its own sorrows, the people of Nauvoo had ample reason, when such characters as the proprietors and abettors of the Nauvoo Expositor proved to be before the city council, to be alarmed for their safety. The men who got up the press were constantly engaged in resisting the authority or threatening something. If they were fined an appeal was taken, but the slander went on, and when the paper came; the course and the plan to destroy the city was marked out. The destruction of the city charter and the ruin of the saints; was the all commanding topic. Our lives, our city, our charter and our characters are just as sacred, just as dear and just as good as other people's; and while no friendly arm has been extended from the demolition of our press in Jackson county Missouri; without law, to this present day, the city council with all the law of nuisance, from Blackstone down to the Springfield charter, knowing that if they exceeded the law of the land, a higher court could regulate the proceedings—*abated the Nauvoo Expositor.*

The proceedings of the council show, as sketched, that there was cause of alarm. The people when they reflect, will at once say that the feelings and rights of men ought to be respected. All persons otherwise, and, without recourse, to justice, mercy or humanity to come out with inflammatory publications, destructive resolutions or more especially extermination shows, a want of feeling; and a want of respect; and a want of religious toleration, that honorable men will deprecate among Americans, as they would the pestilence, famine, or horrors of war. It cannot be that the people are so lost to virtue as to coolly go to murdering men, women, and children. No—Candour and common sense forbid it.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We whose names are undersigned having seen in the Warsaw Signal, containing the proceedings of a meeting held at Carthage on the 13th inst., many statements, calculated to arouse the indignation and wrath of the people against the citizens of Nauvoo, do certify that Hyrum Smith did not make any threats nor offer any reward against the Signal, or its Editor, in the City Council.

Nauvoo, June 17, 1844.
John Taylor, W. W. Phelps,
G. W. Harris, Moses F. Clare,
Aaron Johnson, Alanson Ripley,
Phineas Richards, Levi Richards,
William Boles, Orson Spencer,
Thomas Smith, Addison Everett,
Geo. P. Stiles, John P. Green,
Edward Hunter, Philip B. Lewis.

For the Neighbor.

Mr. Editor:
In your last week's paper I proposed giving your readers an account of the proceedings of the City Council, but time forbids any thing more than a brief SYNOPSIS of the PROCEEDINGS of the MUNICIPALITY of the City of Nauvoo, relative to the destruction of the press and fixtures of the "Nauvoo Expositor."

and his right hand man Francis M. Higbee, who had confessed to him that he had had the P * *.

Washington Peck, sworn, said soon after Joseph H. Jackson, came here, he came to witness to borrow money, which witness loaned him, and took some jewelry as security. Soon after a man from across the river came after the jewelry,—Jackson, had stolen the jewelry from him. At another time wanted to get money of witness, asked witness if he would do any thing dishonorable, to get a living. Witness said he would not. Jackson, said witness was a damned fool, for he could get a living a deal easier than he was then doing by making Bogus, and some men high in the church, was engaged in the business. Witness asked if it was Joseph, No? said Jackson, I dare not tell it to Joseph, Witness understood him the Laws was engaged in it. Jackson said he would be the death of witness, if he ever went to Joseph or any one else to tell what he had said.

P. M.
Ordered by the council that, Sylvester Emmons, be suspended until his case could be investigated for slandering the City Council, that the Recorder notify him of his suspension, and that his case would come up for investigation at the next regular session of the council. [The order is in the hands of the marshal.]

Counsellor J. Taylor, said that counsellor Emmons, helped to make the ordinances of the city, and had never lifted his voice against them in the council, and was now trying to destroy the ordinances and the charter.

Lorenzo Wasson, sworn, said Joseph H. Jackson, told witness, that Bogus making was going on in the city;—but it was too damned small business. Wanted witness to help him to procure money, for the general, (Smith) was afraid to go into it, and with \$500 he could get an engraving for bills, on the bank of Missouri, and one on the state of New York, and could make money,—said many times witness did not know him;—believed the General had been telling witness something. God damn him if he has I will kill him,—swore he would kill any man that should prove a traitor to him. Jackson said if he could get a company of men to suit him, he would go into the frontiers and live by high way robbery, had got sick of the world.

Mayor suggested that the Council pass an ordinance to prevent misrepresentation and libelous publications, and conspiracies against the peace of the city; and referring to the reports that Dr. Foster had set afloat, said he had never made any proposals to Foster to come back to the church. Foster proposed to come back; came to Mayor's house and wanted a private interview; had some conversation with Foster in the Hall, in presence of several gentlemen, on the 7th inst.; offered to meet him and have an interview in presence of friends, three or four to be selected by each party,—which Foster agreed to; and went to bring his friends for the interview, and the next notice he had of him was the following letter:

June 7th 1844.

NAUVOO NEIGHBOR EXTRA.

Monday Morning, June 17, 1844.

Mayor said he wished it distinctly understood that he knew nothing about Dimick Huntington going to see Foster. Woodworth said he sent Dimick Huntington to Foster, and Joseph knew nothing about it.

Counsellor H. Smith said Dimick Huntington came to him on the 7th inst. and said he had had an interview with Dr. Foster, and thought he was about ready to come back, and a word from him to Joseph would bring it about.

Mayor said, the conduct of such men, and such papers are calculated to destroy the peace of the city; and it is not safe that such things should exist, on account of the mob spirit which they tend to produce; he had made the statements he had, and called the witnesses to prepare the council to act in the case.

Emmons was blackguarded out of Philadelphia, and dubbed with the title of judge (as he had understood from citizens of Philadelphia) was poor, and Mayor helped him to cloth for a coat before he went away last fall, and he labored all winter to get the post office from Mr. Rigdon, (as informed.)

Mayor referred to a writing from Dr. Goforth, showing that the laws presented the communication from the "Female Relief Society" in the Nauvoo Neighbor, to Dr. Goforth, as the bone of contention, and said, if God ever spoke by any man, it will not be five years before this city is in ashes and we in our graves, unless we go to Oregon, California, or some other place, if the city does not put down every thing which tends to mobocracy, and put down their murderers, bogus makers and scoundrels; all the sorrow he ever had in his family has arisen through the influence of Wm. Law.

C. H. Smith spoke in relation to the Laws, Fosters, Higbees, Editor of the Signal, &c., and of the importance of suppressing that spirit which has driven us from Missouri &c., that he would go in for an effective ordinance.

Mayor said, at the time Gov. Cadin was pursuing him with his writs, Wm. Law came to his house with a band of Missourians for the purpose of betraying him. Came to his gate, and was prevented by Daniel Cairns, who was set to watch; Law came within his gate, and called mayor, and the mayor reproved Law for coming at that time of night, with a company of strangers.

Daniel Cairns, sworn, said that about 10 o'clock at night, a boat came up the river with about a dozen men. Wm. Law came to the gate with them, witness on guard. Stopped them. Law called Joseph to the door, and said you know better than to come here at this hour of the night, and Law retired—next morning Law wrote a letter to apologize, which witness heard read—which was written apparently to screen himself from the censure of a conspiracy and the letter betrayed a company on the face of it.

Adjourned at half past 6, P. M., till Monday 10th at 10 o'clock A. M. Adjourned session June 10th, 10 o'clock, A. M. Alderman Harris Presiding.

Mayor, referred to Dr. Foster—and again read his letter of the 7th inst., (as before quoted.) Cyrus Hills, a stranger sworn; said one day last week, believed it Wednesday, a gentleman, whom witness did not know, came into the sitting room of the "Nauvoo Mansion" and requested the Hon. Mayor to step aside—he wanted to speak with him, Mayor stepped through the door into the entry, by the foot of the stairs, and the Gen. (Mayor) asked him what he wished? Foster (as witness learned since the Gen's name) said he wanted some conversation on some business witness did not understand at the time, the

for such conduct and he had promised to do better, and told witness to reprove Foster if he saw any thing out of the way. That evening Foster refused to join the company, and walked through the town till about 8 o'clock when he came in and interrupted Pres. Smith, who was expounding some passages of scriptures, and changed the conversation. Soon after the company was invited to Mr. Brown's at the next door, whither they all repaired, while at Mr. Browns conversation going on, and the room much crowded, Dr. Foster and one of the ladies he had paid so much attention to before took their seats in one corner of the room, witness heard her state to Dr. Foster that she supposed she had been enciente for some time back, but had been disappointed, and supposed it was on account of her weakness, and wanted Foster to prescribe something for her, Foster said he could do it for her, and dropped his hand to her feet, and began to raise it, she gave him a slight push and threw herself close to the wall.

He laid his hand on her knee, and whispered so low that witness could not hear, next morning witness went in and found Foster and others were at breakfast, and related what he had seen, Foster denied it, Pres. Smith told him not to deny it for he saw it himself and was ashamed of it. Foster confessed it was true, and promised to reform.

Peter Haws sworn—Said that he came to Nauvoo before the Laws and brought considerable property; it was a short time after the church had been driven out of Missouri and had arrived in this place. The families having been robbed of all in Missouri were in a starving condition. By the council of the Presidency, witness converted his funds to feeding the poor, bringing in meat and flour &c. and while thus engaged drew upon the Laws, who were at that time engaged in merchandise to the amount of some six hundred dollars, which, on account of expenditure for the poor, he was not able to pay, to within some 70 or 80 dollars—which they pressed him for as soon as they wanted it—although he offered them good property at considerable less than the market value, as witness was obliged to leave the city on church business for a little season. Wm. Law threatened and intimidated witness' family during his absence for the pay.

Dr. Foster made a public dinner on the 4th of July. Witness was obliged to be absent and deposited meat, flour, &c., with Wm. Law, to give to the poor at that dinner, and Law handed it out as his own private property—witness carried a load of wheat to Law's mill to be ground—Law would not grind it only to give a certain quantity of flour in return by weight. Law used up the flour, promising from time to time he would refund it. As witness was about to start on a mission to the south, with

he had forgot to mention concerning a Mr. Smith who came from England and soon after died—the children had no one to protect them; there was one girl 16 or 17 years old and a younger sister—witness took these girls into his family out of pity. Wilson Law, then Major General of the Nauvoo Legion, was familiar with the eldest daughter—Witness cautioned the girl—Wilson was soon there again and went out in the evening with the girl, who when charged by the witness's wife confessed that Wilson Law had seduced her. Witness told her he could not keep her—the girl wept, made much ado, and many promises—witness told her if she would do right, she might stay, but she did not keep her promise—Wilson came again and she went out with him—witness required her to leave his house.

Mayor said certain women came to complain to his wife—that they had caught Wilson Law with the girl on the floor at Mr. Hawes in the night.

Counsellor C. H. Smith proceeded to shew the falsehood of Austin Cowles in the "Expositor," in relation to the revelation referred to, that it was in reference to former days, and not the present time as related by Cowles. Mayor said he had never preached the revelation in private, as he had in public—had not taught it to the anointed in the church in private, which statement many present confirmed, that on enquiring concerning the passage in the resurrection concerning "they neither marry nor are given in marriage, &c.," he received for answer, men in this life must marry in view of eternity, otherwise they must remain as angels, or be single in heaven, which was the amount of the revelation referred to, and the Mayor spoke at considerable length in explanation of this principle and was willing for one to subscribe his name, to declare the "Expositor" and whole establishment a nuisance.

2 o'clock p. m.
The clerk of the Council bore testimony of the good character and high standing of Mr. Smith and his family, whose daughter was seduced by Wilson Law, as stated by the last witness before the morning Council—that Mrs. Smith died near the mouth of the Mississippi, and the father and eldest daughter died soon after their arrival in this place and that the seduction of such a youthful, fatherless, and innocent creature by such a man in high standing as the Major General of the Nauvoo Legion, was one of the darkest, damndest and foulest deeds on record.

Counsellor Hyrum Smith concurred in the remarks made by the clerk concerning the excellent character of Mr. Smith and his family.

Mayor said the constitution did not authorize the press to publish libels and proposed that the Council make some provision for putting down the "Nauvoo Expositor."

Counsellor Hyrum Smith called for a prospectus of the "Expositor."

Counsellor Phelps read article 8, section 1, Constitution of Illinois.

Mayor called for the charter.

The clerk read the prospectus of the "Nauvoo Expositor."

Mayor read the statements of Francis M. Higbee from the "Expositor" and asked, "is it not treasonable against all chartered rights and privileges, and against the peace and happiness of the city?"

Counsellor H. Smith was in favor of declaring the "Expositor" a nuisance.

Counsellor Taylor—said no city on earth would bear such slander, and be

to prosecute, and read a libel from the "Expositor" concerning the imprisonment of Jeremiah Smith.

Counsellor H. Smith spoke of the Warsaw Signal and disapproved its libelous course.

Mayor remarked he was sorry to have one dissenting voice in declaring the "Expositor" a nuisance.

Counsellor Warrington did not mean to be understood to go against the proposition; but would not be in haste in declaring it a nuisance.

Counsellor H. Smith referred to the mortgages and property of the proprietors of the "Expositor" and thought there would be little chance of collecting damages for libels.

Aldermen E. Smith considered there was but one course to pursue that the proprietors were out of the reach of the law; that our course was to put an end to the thing at once; believed by what he had heard that if the city did not do it, others would.

Counsellor Hunter believed it to be a nuisance; referred to the opinion of Judge Pope on habeas corpus and spoke in favor of the charter &c.; asked Francis M. Higbee before the grand jury, if he was not the man he saw at Joseph's house making professions of friendship; Higbee said he was not; [Hundreds know this statement to be false; he also asked R. D. Foster if he did not state before hundreds of people that he believed Joseph to be a prophet; 'no' said Foster. They were under oath when they said it. [Many hundreds of people are witness to this perjury.]

Alderman Spencer accorded with the views expressed, that the "Nauvoo Expositor" is a nuisance, did not consider it wise to give them time to trumpet a thousand lies, their property could not pay for it, if we pass only a fine or imprisonment, have we any confidence that they will desist? none at all! we have found these men covenant breakers with God! with their wives! &c., have we any hope of their doing better? their characters have gone before them, shall they be suffered to go on, and bring a mob upon us; and murder our women and children, and burn our beautiful city? No! I had rather my blood would be spilled at once, and would like to have the press removed as soon as the ordinance would allow—and wish the matter might be put into the hands of the mayor, and every body stand by him, in the execution of his duties—and hush every murmur.

Counsellor Levi Richards, said he had felt deeply on this subject, and concurred fully in the view General Smith had expressed of it this day, thought it unnecessary to repeat what the council perfectly understood; considered private interest as nothing in comparison with the public good;—every time a line was formed in Far West he was there, for what? to defend it against just such scoundrels, and influence as the Nauvoo Expositor and its supporters; were directly calculated to bring against us again.—Considered the doings of the council this day of immense moment, not to this city alone, but to the whole world,—would go in to put a stop to the thing at once, let it be thrown out of this city, and the responsibility of countenancing such a press, be taken off our shoulders, and fall on the state, if corrupt enough to sustain it.

Counsellor Phineas Richards said that he had not forgotten the transactions at Hays mills, and that he rec-

correct synopsis of the proceedings of the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, on the 8th and 10th days of June, 1844, in relation to the Nauvoo Expositor and proprietors, as taken from the minutes of said council.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and the corporation seal, at Nauvoo, this 17th day of June, 1844.

WILLARD RICHARDS,
Recorder and Clerk of the City Council.

The following order was immediately issued by the Mayor.

State of Illinois,
City of Nauvoo. To the Marshal of said city, GREETING.

You are hereby commanded to destroy the printing press from whence issues the "Nauvoo Expositor" and pi the type of said printing establishment in the street, and burn all the Expositors and libelous hand bills found in said establishment, and if resistance be offered to your execution of this order, by the owners or others, demolish the house, and if any one threatens you, or the Mayor, or the officers of the city, arrest those who threaten you, and fail not to execute this order without delay, and make due return hereon.

By order of the City Council,
JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

Marshal's return—The within named press and type is destroyed and piled according to order, on this 10th day of June, 1844, at about 8 o'clock, P. M.

J. P. GREEN, C. M.
HEAD QUARTERS.

NAUVOO LEGION, June 10, 1844.

To Jonathan Dunham, acting Major General of the Nauvoo Legion.

You are hereby commanded to hold the Nauvoo Legion in readiness, forthwith to execute the city ordinances, and especially to remove the printing establishment of the Nauvoo Expositor, and this you are required to do at night, under the penalty of the laws; provided the Marshal shall require it, and need your services.

JOSEPH SMITH, Lieut. General Nauvoo Legion.

Public Meeting

A meeting was held in the hall of Nauvoo, on Sunday Evening the 17th inst.

Mr. John Taylor was unanimously called to the chair and Wm. Clayton appointed clerk.

The Chairman stated briefly the object of the meeting, whereupon it was unanimously,

Resolved, That inasmuch as many false reports are being circulated through this county, by designing characters for the purpose of bringing persecution upon the peaceable citizens of this city, we will use our endeavors to disabuse the public mind, and present a true statement of facts before them as speedily as possible.

Resolved, That for the more speedy accomplishment of this object, this meeting appoint delegates to go to the different precincts throughout the county, to lay a true statement of facts before the public.

The following delegates were then appointed.

To Warsaw Precinct, Messrs. Joseph A. Kelting, Hugh McFall, and John T. Barnett.

Rocky Run Precinct, Messrs. Anson Calk, E. Horner, Nicholas Boscow, and David Evans.

Carthage Precinct, Messrs. Lewis Robinson, Jeremiah Hatch, Jr., and Dr. Robinson.

Lima Precinct, Messrs. Wm. Allen, E. Ludington, and Charles Warner.

La Harpe and Pilot Grove, Messrs. Benjamin Warrington, and Hiram Kimball.

Spilmans Landing and Appanoose, Messrs. Elijah R. Swackhammer, and Truman Gillett, Jr.

St. Marys and Chili, Messrs. Philander Colton, and — Averett.

Fountain Green and Macedonia, Messrs. Moses Clare, and Andrew H. Perkins.

Augusta and Plymouth, Messrs. Peter

Mr. Editor:—In your last week's paper I proposed giving your readers an account of the proceedings of the City Council, but time forbids any thing more than a brief SYNOPSIS of the PROCEEDINGS of the MUNICIPALITY of the City of Nauvoo, relative to the destruction of the press and fixtures of the "Nauvoo Expositor."

City Council, Regular Session.
June 8th, 1844.

In connection with other business, as stated in last week's paper, the Mayor remarked that he believed it generally the case, that when a man goes to law, he has an unjust cause and wants to go before some one who wants business, and that he had very few cases on his docket, and referring to counsellor Emmons, editor of the Nauvoo Expositor, suggested the propriety of first purging the City Council; and referring to the character of the paper and proprietors, called up Theodore Turley, a mechanic, who being sworn, said that the Laws, (Wm. and Wilson,) had brought *Bogus Dies* to him to fix;

Councillor Hyrum Smith, enquired what good Foster, and his brother, and the Higbees, and Laws, had ever done; while his brother Joseph was under arrest, from the Missouri persecution, the Laws, and Foster, would have been rode on a rail, if he had not stepped forward to prevent it, on account of their oppressing the poor.

Mayor said, while he was under arrest by writ from Gov. Carlin, Wm. Law, pursued him for \$40.00 he was owing Law, and it took the last expense money he had to pay it.

Councillor H. Smith, referred to J. H. Jackson's coming to this city, &c. Mayor said, Wm. Law, had offered Jackson, \$500.00 to kill him.

Councillor H. Smith, continued, Jackson, told him, he (Jackson,) meant to have his daughter; and threatened him if he made any resistance, Jackson, related to him a dream; that Joseph and Hyrum were opposed to him, but that he would execute his purposes; that Jackson, had laid a plan with four or five persons to kidnap his daughter, and threatened to shoot any one that should come near, after he had got her in the skiff; That Jackson, was engaged in trying to make Bogus, which was his principle business,—referred to the revelation, read to the High Council of the Church, which has caused so much talk about a multiplicity of wives; that said Revelation was in answer to a question concerning things which transpired in former days, and had no reference to the present time. That when sick, Wm. Law, confessed to him that he had been "guilty of adultery," and "was not fit to live," and had "sinned against his own soul," &c. and enquired, who was Judge Emmons? When he came here he had scarce two shirts to his back, but he had been dandied by the authorities of the city, &c. and was now editor of the "Nauvoo Expositor,"

to come back to the church. Foster proposed to come back; came to Mayor's house and wanted a private interview; had some conversation with Foster in the Hall, in presence of several gentlemen, on the 7th inst.; offered to meet him and have an interview in presence of friends, three or four to be selected by each party,—which Foster agreed to; and went to bring his friends for the interview, and the next notice he had of him was the following letter:

June 7th 1844

To Gen J. Smith,

Sir, I have consulted my friends in relation to your proposals of settlements, and they as well as myself are of the opinion that your conduct and that of your unworthy, unprincipled, clan is so base that it would be morally wrong & detract from the dignity of Gentlemen to hold any conference with you, the repeated insults and abuses I as well as my friends have suffered from your unlawful course towards us demands honorable resentment we are resolved to make this our motto, nothing on our part has been done to provoke your anger but have done all things as become men, you have trampled upon every thing we hold dear and sacred, you have set all law at defiance and profaned the name of the most high to carry out your damnable purposes—and I have nothing more to fear from you than you have already threatened, & I as well as my friends will stay here & maintain and magnify the law as long as we stay—and we are resolved never to leave until we sell or exchange our property that we have here, the proposals made by your agent Demie Huntington as well as the threats you sent to intimidate me, I disdain and despise as I do their unhallowed author, the right of my family and my friends, demand at my hand a refusal of all your offers, we are united in virtue and truth, and we set hell at defiance and all her agents adieu.

R. D. FOSTER,

Gen. J. Smith

Mayor continued:—And when Foster left his house, he went to a shoe shop on the hill and reported, that "Joseph said to him if he would come back he would give him Law's place in the church, and a hat full of specie."

Lucian Woodworth, sworn, said that the conversation as stated by the Mayor was correct, was at the Mansion June 7th when Dr. Foster rode up and enquired if Gen. Smith was at home,—Dr. Foster went into the house—witness followed, Dr. Foster was there, the Gen. and others looking at some specimens of penmanship, something was said respecting a conversation at that time, between the Gen. and Dr.—Gen. Smith observed to Foster, if he had a conversation he would want others present. The Dr. said he would have a word with him by himself; and went into the Hall, Witness went to the door, that he might see and hear what was passing. They still continued to talk on the subject of a conversation that they might have afterwards with others present, whom Mr. Smith might choose and Foster might choose, Foster left, and went for them that he said he wanted present, and would return soon with them—thinks he heard all the conversation, heard nothing about Gen. Smith's making any offers to Foster to settle, was present all the time. Dimick Huntington said he had seen Foster and talked with him.

Cyrus Hills, a stranger sworn; said one day last week, believed it Wednesday, a gentleman, whom witness did not know, came into the sitting room of the "Nauvoo Mansion" and requested the Hon. Mayor to step aside—he wanted to speak with him, Mayor stepped through the door into the entry, by the foot of the stairs, and the Gen. (Mayor) asked him what he wished? Foster, (as witness learned since the Gents. name,) said he wanted some conversation on some business witness did not understand at the time, the Gen. refused to go any farther, and said he would have no conversation in private, what should be said should be in public; and told Foster if he would choose three or four men, he would meet him with the same number of men, (among whom was his bro. Hyrum.) And they would have a cool and calm investigation of the subject, and by his making a proper satisfaction, things should be honorably adjusted, Witness judged from the manner in which Foster expressed himself that he agreed to the Mayors proposals, and would meet him, the same day, in presence of friends, heard no proposals made by mayor to Foster, for settlement, heard nothing about any offers of dollars, or money, or any other offer except those mentioned before, nothing said about Wm. Law, was within hearing of the parties at the time conversation was going on.

O. P. Rockwell, sworn. Some day last week, said week Dr. Foster rode up to the Nauvoo Mansion and go in, witness went in and found the Mayor and Dr. Foster in conversation. Gen. Smith was naming the men he would have present, among whom was Hyrum Smith, Wm. Marks, Lucian Woodworth, and Peter Hawes, and Dr. Foster had leave to call an equal number of his friends, as witness understood, for the purpose of having an interview on some matters in conversation.

The Dr's. Bro. was proposed. Gen. said he had no objections, wanted him present, Dr. Foster started, saying he would be back shortly. Before Dr. F. left, the men whom Gen. Smith had named to be present, at the conversation were sent for,—cross examined witness went into the house as Mayor and Dr. Foster were coming out of the Bar Room into the Hall; nothing said by the Mayor to Dr. Foster about his coming back,—made no offer to Foster about a settlement.

Mayor said the first thing that occurred when he stepped into the Hall with Foster was that he wanted to assassinate him, he saw something shining below his vest; Mayor put his finger on it and said, *what is that?* Foster replied *it is my pistol*, and immediately took out the pistol, and showed it openly, and wanted the Mayor to go with him alone. May or said he would not go alone, Mayor never saw the pistol before; had a hook on its side, to hang on its waist-coat.

Andrew L. Lamaroux, sworn. said that in 1839 or 40 while President Joseph Smith, Elder Rigidon, Judge Higby, O. P. Rockwell and Dr R. D. Foster, while on their way to Washington, called at witness house in Dayton, Ohio, that the evening was spent very agreeably except some dissatisfaction on the part of certain females with regard to the conduct of Dr. Foster,—on their return from Washington witness informed President Smith of Fosters conduct, Pres. Smith said he had frequently reproved Foster

to step aside. A stranger sworn; said one day last week, believed it Wednesday, a gentleman, whom witness did not know, came into the sitting room of the "Nauvoo Mansion" and requested the Hon. Mayor to step aside—he wanted to speak with him, Mayor stepped through the door into the entry, by the foot of the stairs, and the Gen. (Mayor) asked him what he wished? Foster, (as witness learned since the Gents. name,) said he wanted some conversation on some business witness did not understand at the time, the Gen. refused to go any farther, and said he would have no conversation in private, what should be said should be in public; and told Foster if he would choose three or four men, he would meet him with the same number of men, (among whom was his bro. Hyrum.) And they would have a cool and calm investigation of the subject, and by his making a proper satisfaction, things should be honorably adjusted, Witness judged from the manner in which Foster expressed himself that he agreed to the Mayors proposals, and would meet him, the same day, in presence of friends, heard no proposals made by mayor to Foster, for settlement, heard nothing about any offers of dollars, or money, or any other offer except those mentioned before, nothing said about Wm. Law, was within hearing of the parties at the time conversation was going on.

Councillor H. Smith said he recollected the time and circumstance.

Hawes said when he returned, found his family must have starved if they had not borrowed money to get food somewhere else—could not get it of Law. And Law was preaching *punctuality, punctuality, PUNCTUALITY*, as the whole drift of his discourses to the saints—and abusing them himself all the time, and grinding the poor.

Mayor said if he had a city council who felt as he did, the establishment (referring to the Nauvoo Expositor) would be a nuisance before night—and he then read an editorial from the Nauvoo Expositor. He then asked who ever said a word against Judge Emmons until he has attacked this council—or even against Joseph H. Jackson or the Laws, until they came out against the city? Here is a paper (Nauvoo Expositor) that is exciting our enemies abroad. Joseph H. Jackson has been proved a murderer before this council and declared the paper a nuisance, a greater nuisance than a dead carcass—they make a criminality, for a man to have a wife on the earth, while he has one in heaven, according to the keys of the holy Priesthood—and he then read a statement of William Law's from the Expositor, where the truth of God was transformed into a lie concerning this thing—He then read several statements of Austin Cowles in the Expositor concerning a private interview, and said he never had any private conversation with Austin Cowles on these subjects—that he preached on the stand from the bible, shewing the order in ancient days, having nothing to do with the present times. What the opposition party want, is to rouse a mob on us and take the spoil from us, as they did in Missouri—he said it was as much as he could do, to keep his clerk, Thompson, from publishing the proceedings of the Law's and causing the people to rise up against them—said he would rather die to-morrow and have the thing smashed, than live and have it go on, for it was exciting the spirit of mobocracy among the people and bringing death and destruction upon us.

Peter Hawes, recalled a circumstance, which

1. Constitution of Illinois.

Mayor called for the charter.

The clerk read the prospectus of the "Nauvoo Expositor."

Mayor read the statements of Francis M. Higbee from the "Expositor" and asked, "is it not treasonable against all chartered rights and privileges, and against the peace and happiness of the city?"

Councillor H. Smith was in favor of declaring the "Expositor" a nuisance.

Councillor Taylor—said no city on earth would bear such slander, and he would not bear it, and was decidedly in favor of active measures.

Mayor made a statement of what Wm. Law said before the City Council under oath, that he was a friend to the Mayor &c. &c. and asked if there were any present who recollected his statement when scores responded, yes!

Councillor Hunter "was one of the grand jury," said Wm. Law stated before the grand jury that he did not say to the Council that he was Joseph's friend.

Councillor Taylor continued—Wilson Law was president of this Council during the passage of many ordinances, and referred to the Records; Wm. Law and Emmons were members of the Council; and Emmons has never objected to any ordinance while in the Council; but has been more like a cypher, and is now become Editor of a libellous paper, and is trying to destroy our charter and ordinances; he then read from the constitution of the United States on the freedom of the press, and said, "we are willing they should publish the truth;" but it is unlawful to publish libels; the "Expositor" is a nuisance and stinks in the nose of every honest man.

Mayor read from Illinois constitution, Article 8. Section 2. touching the responsibility of the press for its constitutional liberty.

Councillor Stiles said a nuisance was any thing that disturbs the peace of a community and read Blackstone on private wrongs, Vol. 2, page 4, and "the whole community has to rest under the stigma of these falsehoods; referring to the 'Expositor' and if we can prevent the issuing of any more slanderous communications, he would go in for it; it is right for this community to show a proper resentment, and he would go in for suppressing all further communications of the kind.

Councillor H. Smith believed the best way was to smash the press and 'pi' the type.

Councillor Johnson concurred with the councillors who had spoken.

Alderman Bennett referred to the statement of the "Expositor" concerning the Municipal Court in the case of Jeremiah Smith as a libel, and considered the paper a public nuisance.

Councillor Warrington considered his a peculiar situation, as he did not belong to any church or any party; though it might be considered rather harshly for the council to declare the paper a nuisance, and proposed giving a few days' limitation and assessing a fine of \$3,000 for every libel and if they would not cease publishing libels to declare it a nuisance, and said the statutes made provisions for a fine of \$500.

Mayor replied that they threatened to shoot him when at Carthage and the women and others dare not go to Carthage

calculated to bring us again. Considered the doings of the council this day of immense moment, not to this city alone, but to the whole world,—would go in to put a stop to the thing at once, let it be thrown out of this city, and the responsibility of countenancing such a press, be taken off our shoulders, and fall on the state, if corrupt enough to sustain it.

Councillor Phineas Richards said that he had not forgotten the transactions at Hauns mills, and that he recollected that his son George Spencer, then lay in the well referred to, on the day previous, without a winding-sheet, shroud, or coffin, he said he could not sit still when he saw the same spirit raging in this place; he considered the publication of the Expositor as much murderous at heart as David was before the death of Uriah, was for making a short work of it, was prepared to take his stand by the Mayor and whatever he proposes, would stand by him to the last. The quicker it is stopt the better.

Councillor Phelps had investigated the constitution, charter, and laws; the power to declare that office a nuisance is granted to us, in the Springfield charter, and a resolution declaring it a nuisance is all that is required.

John Birney sworn—said Francis M. Higbee, and Wm. Law, declared they had commenced their operations and would carry them out, *law or no law*.

Stephen Markham, sworn, said that Francis M. Higbee said the interest of this city is done, the moment a hand is laid on their press.

Councillor Phelps continued, and referred to Wilson Law in destroying the character of a child, an orphan child, who had the charge of another child.

Warren Smith sworn, said, F. M. Higbee came to him, and proposed to have him go as a partner in making bogus money. Higbee said he would not work for a living; that witness might go in with him, if he would advance fifty dollars and shew him (witness) a half a dollar he said was made in his dies.

Councillor Phelps continued and said, he felt deeper this day than ever he felt before, and wanted to know, by yes; if there was any present, who wanted to avenge the blood of that innocent female, who had been seduced by the then Major General of the Nauvoo Legion, Wilson Law; when yes! resounded from every quarter of the house; he then referred to the text put, at Boston, and asked if any body's rights were taken away with that transaction, and are we offering, or have we offered to take away the rights of any one, these two days? (No!! resounded from every quarter.) He then referred also to Law's grinding the poor during the scarcity of grain, while the poor had nothing but themselves to grind; and spoke at great length in support of active measures to put down iniquity, and suppress the spirit of mobocracy.

Alderman Harris spoke from the chair, and expressed his feelings that the press out to be demolished.

The following resolution was then read and passed unanimously, with the exception of Councillor Warrington:

Resolved by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that the printing office from whence issues the "Nauvoo Expositor" is a public nuisance, and also all of said Nauvoo Expositors, which may be, or exist in said establishment, and the Mayor is instructed to cause said printing establishment and papers to be removed without delay, in such manner as he shall direct. Passed June 10th, 1844.

GEO. W. HARRIS,
Pres. pro tem.

W. RICHARDS, Recorder.
6 o'clock, P. M., Council adjourned.
This certifies that the foregoing is a true and

in. Lima Precinct, Messrs. Wm. Allen, E. Ludington, and Charles Warner. La Harpe and Pilot Grove, Messrs. Benjamin Warrington, and Hiram Kimball.

Spilmans Landing and Appanooce, Messrs. Elijah R. Swackhammer, and Truman Gillett, Jr.

St. Marys and Chili, Messrs. Philander Colton, and — Averett.

Mountain Green and Macedonia, Messrs. Moses Clare, and Andrew H. Perkins.

Augusta and Plymouth, Messrs. Peter Slater, Darwin Chase, and John McIlorick.

On motion meeting adjourned sine die.

JOHN TAYLOR, President.
WM. CLAYTON, Secretary.

Proclamation.

Mayor's Office, Nauvoo, June 16, 1844.

As there are a number of statements in circulation which have for their object, the injury of the "Latter day Saints," all of which are false and prompted by blackhearted villains: I therefore deem it my duty to disabuse the public mind in regard to them, and to give a plain statement of facts which have taken place in the city within a few days past, and which has brought upon us the displeasure of the unprincipled and the unenlightened, and seems to afford an opportunity to our enemies, to unite and arouse themselves to mob; and already they have commenced their hellish operations by driving a few defenceless Mormons from their houses and homes in the vicinity of Warsaw and Carthage.

A short time since a press was started in this city which had for its object the destruction of the institutions of the city, both civil and religious; its proprietors are a set of unprincipled scoundrels who attempted in every possible way to defame the character of the most virtuous of our community, and change our peaceful and prosperous city into a place as evil and polluted as their own black hearts. To rid the city of a paper so filthy and pestilential is, I become the duty of every good citizen, who loves good order and morality; a command, was made before the City Council, and after a full and impartial investigation it was voted—without one dissenting voice, a public NUISANCE, and to be immediately destroyed; the peace and happiness of the place demanded it, the virtue of our wives and daughters demanded, and our consciences demanded it at our hands as conservators of the public peace. That we acted right in this matter we have the assurance of one of the ablest expounders of the constitution of the State of Illinois, and the constitution of the State of Illinois, and the own chartered rights. If then our charter gives us the power to decide what shall be a nuisance and cause it to be removed, where is the offence? What law is violated? If then no law has been violated, why this ridiculous excitement and bandying with lawless ruffians to destroy the happiness of a people whose religious motto is "peace and good will toward all men!"

Our city is infested with a set of blacklegs, counterfeiters and debauchees, and that the proprietors of this press were of that class, the minutes of the Municipal Court fully testify, and in ridiculing them, we are abused by not only villainous demagogues, but by some who from their station and influence in society, ought rather to raise than depress the standard of human excellence. We have no disturbance or excitement among us, save what is made by the thousand and one idle rumors afloat in the country. Every one is protected in his person and property, and but few cities of a population of twenty thousand people, in the United States, have less of dissipation or vice of any kind, than the city of Nauvoo.

Of the correctness of our conduct in this affair, we appeal to every high court in the state, and to its ordeal we are willing to appear at any time that His Excellency, Governor Ford shall please to call us before it. I therefore, in behalf of the Municipal Court of Nauvoo, warn the lawless, not to be precipitate in any interference in our affairs, for as sure as there is a God in Israel, we shall ride triumphant over all oppression.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
JOHN TAYLOR,
Editor and Proprietor.
At the corner of Water and Bain Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
A liberal discount will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor.
(John Taylor.) post paid, to receive attention.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

THE Nauvoo Neighbor will be devoted to Literature, Agriculture, the general news of the day, and, above all, it will advocate the principles of Gen. Joseph Smith, and Sidney Rigdon, Esq., and pursue such a course as shall be best calculated to secure his election to the Presidency. Every lover of freedom, virtue and innocence, cannot better promote the laudable objects of patriotic emulation, than by swelling the tide of intelligence, from whence correct information, ennobling principles and political truth can flow to the world of mankind. Every individual desirous to secure the election of Gen. Smith, should use every effort in his power to procure as great a number of subscribers to the Neighbor as possible. We wish to send it into every district, city, village and hamlet throughout the length and breadth of the Union, and we look with confidence to our friends abroad to assist us by forwarding the names of all the subscribers they possibly can procure. We have a great and mighty object before us; and union, energy and untiring industry of all, will effect its glorious consummation.

TERMS.—Gleaners, one address, \$10
9 do do do 15
32 do do do 50
66 do do do 100
Names of subscribers must invariably be accompanied with good current money. Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid to insure attention.

JOHN TAYLOR.

FOR THE NEIGHBOR.

Lines suggested on seeing an ancient fortification in Wayne County, N. Y.
What thoughts do in my mind abound,
Whilst I behold these aged towers,
Upon this ancient battle ground,
Which has survived time's ravages.
Tho' age on age has roll'd its space,
Since this fort here may date its birth;
The eye can still distinctly trace—
Its gateway, and its banks of earth.
Oh! could these banks but speak and tell,
What scenes to sight they might unfold;
Things that they would remember well,
Which did transpire in days of old.
The men are gone, their works remain,
Much labor has been spent to know—
What race they were, and how they came,
On this part of the earth below.
The ancient prophecies will view,
To see what light they will afford;
Which speak in strains forever new,
And tell the wonders of the Lord.
Said Jacob to Joseph his son;
Thy branches shall run o'er the wall,
A fruitful bough thou shalt become,
A fruitful bough e'en by a well.
Isaiah saw in vision—clear,
A nation should to dust be brought;
Forts should be raised—we find them here,
Upon the land our fathers sought—
When o'er the sea they made their way,
Drove from their tents the sons of Sem;
And then recrossed to Africa—
For Canaan sons to toil for them.
Then Shem's descendants, Joseph's seed,
The ancient owners of our soil;
Did cross the sea in very deed,
And rear these works with pain and toil.
Nauvoo, April 10th. S. POST.

Curious Relics.—Among the relics of the Historical Society at New Haven, Conn., there is a cane manufactured from the root of the tree on which the Salem witches were hung; the old oak chest formerly in the possession of Aaron Burr; the arm chair of Roger Williams, the camp stool of the Rev. Col. Elisha Williams, once President of the Yale College; Gen. Putnam's old Tavern sign, with a portrait of Gen. Wolfe, painted thereon, and a part of the keel of Capt. Cook's old ship "Endeavor," that passed round the world, and finally ended her days at Newport R. I.; the basket and glass found with Captain Nathan Hale, who was hung by the British, on Long Island, as a spy, during the Revolution; as a celebration for the death of Andrew and last, but not least, the order book of a British Adjutant, containing the "orders of the British army on the day of the memorable battle of Blenheim Hill, on the 11th of July, 1704, which was signed and stamped for eternal endurance with a single drop of human blood!

From the (New York) Prophet.

Mr. Editor, Sir—I perceive that New York has hoisted her Ensign, and cast her banner on the breeze, as an Advocate for equal rights and a supporter of our new candidate for the Presidency, the renowned and mysterious Prophet of the West, General Joseph Smith. I have lately perused a work published in your city entitled the Travels and adventures of Monsieur Violet, which gives a general view of the strength, resources, powers and purposes of our Modern Hero and his Mormon followers, from which it would seem that the entire Indian tribes, and their vast territories, were already under his jurisdiction in a great measure, and ready to co-operate with him, and that some of our western states, together with Texas and Mexico were in a fair way to strike hands politically at least with the Prophet. This together with the astounding fact of his coming out for the presidency of this republic, and his singular and extraordinary political views as published of late, in which with a master spirit he gives the outlines of a bold and somewhat original plan for the emancipation of the entire race of man, and for the prevalence of universal freedom and brotherhood. These things I say, bursting at once upon the public mind like peaks of thunder, or like the trumpet of mount Sinai, has startled us from our dreaming slumbers, and we begin to enquire what all these things mean. We have heretofore been accustomed to look upon the Prophet and his followers with a sneer of contempt, as if their system and movements were beneath our notice, but this feeling is all at once beginning to give place to a strange mixture of wonder, admiration, fear, jealousy and alarm.

Who is the extraordinary personage, who is represented in such a variety of characters, from grave to gay, from lively to severe?

We have been told that he is an ignorant fool and an unlearned blockhead, and that he is wiser than Solon and more learned than Socrates; that he is a greater legislator than Moses, a deeper politician than now exists in our realm, while at the same time he is despised for his madness, envied for his greatness, feared for his power, and admired for his success.

We begin to suspect that the press and prophet have been deceiving, and playing the fool with us—that we have been duped, in regard to the real character of this man, and of his principles and purposes. We are half inclined to think that he is some knight in disguise, some Wallace wrapped up in a yankee skin or one of the old prophets newly born, for the purpose of playing the Sampson with us all, and that stooping to the lowest condition of life, he intends to soar on high, and to alight on the highest pinnacle of human greatness, where, in the decline of life he can look down upon a world, regenerated; and reflect with joy that his own arm, nerved by power from the Gods, had struck the first blow, won the day, laid the foundation, and placed the top-stone in the new and perfect Temple of freedom.

Who is this man? It is time we made his acquaintance, and informed ourselves of his real character and principles.

Come Mr. Prophet, the public have a right to claim at your hands a full development of this singular man, and his movements; or will he be induced to come down east and pay a visit to our Atlantic cities; I think the Boston common would almost be too small to convene the concourse of gentlemen and ladies who would gladly make his acquaintance or even have a glimpse of his person.

Have the western wilds of America actually given birth to one who is destined to rule a world, and dictate laws to universal man? If not what means it! His own right hand would grasp a nation's helm,
His left, control the boundless Indian realm,
Renowned Republics tremble at his power,
While savage tribes revere, and saints adore.

It would really seem as if the world were never to lose their wonder and admiration of this singular and original genius, who seems possessed of some magic power, some mysterious influence, some wand whose motion sways the destiny of things, and works the wheels of nature to his will.

This influence seems alike adapted to all classes and conditions of men, from the most intelligent and refined, to the most barbarous and uncivilized. The renowned cities of our Atlantic states, the halls of Congress, and the remotest savage tribes, of our island plains and mountains have alike felt its power and been sensibly wrought upon by its irresistible influence.

The vast cities and towns of England and Scotland have been penetrated with equal success; their halls, their courts, and their temples have echoed with the name of Mormon. It has resounded amid the splendors of royalty in the court of St. James. It has penetrated itself into the feet of the throne, and claimed the attention of the Queen and Prince.

While on the other hand the low and obscure cells of the humble poor, the dark alleys, the gloomy cells, the highways, lanes and hedges have not been forgotten.

The learned circles of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the remote glens which once echoed with the name of Wallace are now familiar with the name of our modern prophet, and have not been able to resist his influence.

The remotest crags of the North of Scotland have not been too obscure for its penetration; nor the recluses of Norway too remote and retired to feel its effects. The mountains and valleys of Wales have been agitated in turn at the same mysterious sound; while Germany, Constantinople, Egypt and Jerusalem, the distant plains of India, and the Pacific Isles have already echoed and re-echoed with the name of Jo Smith and the "Mormons."

No nation so remote, no tribe so obscure, no tongue so strange as not to be familiar with the sound. The great war chiefs of the Prairies; the wild tribes of the Rocky mountains; the noble shores of the California and Oregon, the Camanches of Upper Texas and Santafee; the Dahcotahs of Northern Iowa, and the Chipeways of Wisconsin and Lake Superior, each

Hail with joy the auspicious morn,
In which another prophet's born.

While a gleam of hope kindles in their despairing bosoms. Angels of light glance before these in their night dreams, of better times; the spirits of their fathers speak low in the gentle breeze, while some powerful and mysterious influence comes o'er them, causing their bosoms to heave with new emotions, and their dark eyes to sparkle with animated joy, as if the Great Spirit had spoken from above and caused them to hope for redemption.

Nor is this all the same mysterious influence which seems working in so wide and varied a field, and combining ten thousand discordant elements, all suddenly put in motion from the most distant and opposite points, and all urging forward a common centre of focus, is also working in the complicated machineries of American politics; not only holding the balance of power, and thus influencing the elections; but actually grasping for the presidential chair of this republic. What means all this! What master spirit it has put all these things in motion in so unusual and sudden a manner, and while mankind have been dreaming! And what is to be the final result of so strong a movement!

Who is this modern Knight with his magic lamp?

It is the Green Mountain Boy of Old Vermont—the ignorant farmer of western New York, the unlettered fool of sectarian tales; the scourge and terror of out-lawed Missouri, the favorite Military Chief-tain of Illinois, the Chief Magistrate of the Prairie city of the west, the prophet of a numerous and increasing people, and last of all a candidate for the Presidency of a great and powerful nation.

He is the favorite of thousands, the beloved of tens of thousands, the admired of millions, the hate of sectaries, the scorn of fools, the disgrace of drunkards, the fear of priests, the hiss of clowns, the dread of politicians, the revered of savages; the stumbling block of nations, and the wonder of the world; and to cap the climax, he is JO SMITH THE MORMON PROPHET, an American youth in the full bloom of early manhood, and apparently in the very infancy of his career, just budding into public life, and just launching upon the foaming billows of the deep and boundless ocean of human enterprise.

If then his obscure beginning and progress thus far have been marked by events so passing strange what we ask may be the consummation?

Is not the political, moral and religious destiny of our nation—of our continent—nay, of the world itself suspended on the answer!!!

Are we not evidently living in the very dawn of a new and important era, which may yet wend up the affairs of Old Nimrod's Babel, of Nebuchadnezzar's complicated image, and cause old confused and discordant elements and things to pass away, and all things to become new.

Editor, in behalf of myself and the public, I claim right on this all absorbing subject, and hope you will spare no pains to give us from time to time, every thing of interest in relation to the prophet and his principles and movements. In so doing your paper will be highly useful and interesting. Go ahead then, with your New-York PROPHET, and give us the truth in relation to the past, the present, and the future, for this is the calling of a Prophet. Perhaps you may hear from me often. Wishing you much success, I take the liberty to subscribe myself yours, &c.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENT.

Warning to Mothers.—We copy from the Banner Wing the following eloquent suggestions, which we hope will not be disregarded:—

"Cold weather is approaching, and the sitting room fire has also become necessary in the morning and evening. It is time to think of the appropriate clothing for children and infants. Let the mother see to it, that the infant is not exposed to the pains and dangers of disease, by following fashions set by those whose vanity outruns their judgement, or whose ignorance makes sacrifice of their offspring. Let the round, plump arms and delicate breasts of their children, be well covered with warm clothing. Let the little ones, who can trot about the house, be clad in woolen garments, to shield them from the cold and as a protection against fire. We have been connected with the public press more or less, for nine years, and during that time not a year has passed but we have recorded more or less deaths of children by their clothes taking fire. What a warning to mothers who love their children—what a sacrifice of life is annually made to neglect in clothing children!

eloquent suggestions, which we hope will not be disregarded:—

Steaming it.—"Talk about your Northern steamboats," said a Mississippi fireman, the other day: "you haint had a biler burst for five years. Don't require no spunk to navigate them waters—any fool can do it. But it takes a man, stranger, to ride one of these ere alligator boat's head on to a sawyer, high pressure, and the valve soddered down, and six hundred passengers aboard."

Curiosities.—An antiquarian correspondent of the Philadelphia "Home Journal" has furnished for that paper an interesting chapter of curiosities in the shape of titles of books published in the olden times. The titles of some of the religious plays are here annexed, from which it will be seen that notwithstanding the opposition of our pious people to the modern drama, the saints of yore made great use of the Stage in teaching Christianity and converting unbelievers:—

God Hys Promise.—A Tragedie Interlude, manifestinge the chiefe promises of God unto man in all ages, from the begynnyng of the world to the Death of Jesus Christe, a Myserie. 1538.

The same year was also published—"A Tragedie or Interlude, manifestynge the chiefe promises of God unto Man in all ages, from the fall of Adam to the incarnacyon of the Lorde Jesus." 1538.

Johan. Bale wrote several moral plays in 1538; some of the titles are very curious: one is called, "A Breffe Comedy or Interlude concernynge the Temptation of our Lorde and Saver Jesus Christ, by Sathan in the Desert." A comedy, "Of Christ when he was twelve years old"—is also attributed to Bale.

In 1661, was published a tragedy called "Hell's High Court of Justice, or the Tryal of the Political Ghosts, viz., Oliver Cromwell, the king of Sweden, and Cardinal Mazarine."

Thomas Preston, L. L. D. who flourished in the reign of Elizabeth, wrote a dramatic piece in long metre, entitled—"A lamentable Tragedie, mixed full of Pleasant Mirth, containing the life of Cambyses, King of Persia, from the beginning of his kindome unto his death, his own good deed of execution, after the many wicked deeds and tyrannous murders committed by and through him, and last of all his odious death by God's justice appointed, doom on such order as followeth."

In the 10th century, a nun by the name of Roswitha, wrote plays in Lower Saxony; one is entitled "Mary Magdalen," and one of the stage directions in it is as follows:—"Here enters the Prynce of the Devylls in a phaeton, with Hell underneath the Sige!"

One of the old miracle plays was called "The Harrowing of Hell."

Appropriate Rebuke.—One of our Paris letters states, that at Lady Cowley's soiree on Wednesday night last, occurred an incident which occupies all the world at present. Among the guests was a Mr. L., who, having that noon been a friend when he addressed a meeting, said, "And they call this a party!" Why, never say anything so dull in my life! It is not worth the trouble of dressing for such an affair; and then the room

are intolerably hot." Unfortunately the noble hostess was standing near, and overheard him, and immediately said, "Mr. L., there (pointing to the anti room) is a cooler room, and beyond it, the hall, one still cooler. This prompt and significant rebuke and hint was felt, understood and taken.—Times.

The following correspondence is given to the public, to show the humanity of mankind, when "clothed with a little brief authority," and the heavenly kindness of woman upon the most trying circumstances, and her never ceasing application of the mental powers, to ameliorate the condition of suffering innocence.

There is one portion of the governor's letter relative to the habeas corpus, that merits censure. To suppose that the charter did not contain the power of the writ of habeas corpus over any body, and all lands, where any ordinance existed to that effect, and the charter granted the power to make all laws that might be necessary for the benefit and convenience of said city, and not repugnant to the constitution of the State and United States, is certainly an exhibition of thought in Governor Carlin, that will cost him more REPENTANCE than his office ever yielded him pleasure.

LETTERS OF MRS. EMMA SMITH TO GOVERNOR THOMAS CARLIN, AND HIS ANSWERS.

Nauvoo, August 16, 1842.

To His Excellency, Thomas Carlin:
SIR.—It is with feelings of no ordinary cast, that I have retired after the business of the day, and evening too, to address your honor. I am at a loss how to commence; my mind is crowded with subjects too numerous to be contained in one letter. I find myself almost destitute of that confidence necessary to address a person holding the authority of your dignified and responsible office; and I would now offer, as an excuse for intruding upon your time and attention, the justice of my cause. Was my cause the interest of an individual, or of a number of individuals, then perhaps I might be justified in remaining silent. But it is not! Nor is it the pecuniary interest of a whole community alone, that prompts me again to appeal to your Excellency. But, dear sir, it is for the peace and safety of hundreds, I may safely say, of this community, who are not guilty of any offence against the laws of the country; and also the life of my husband, who has not committed any crime whatever; neither has he transgressed any of the laws, or any part of the constitution of the United States; neither has he at any time, infringed upon the rights of any man, or of any class of men, or community of any description. Need I say he is not guilty of the crime alleged against him by Governor Boggs? Indeed it does seem entirely superfluous for me, or any of his friends in this place, to testify to his innocence of that crime, when so many of the citizens of your place, and of many other places in this state, as well as in the territory; do know positively (that the statement of Governor Boggs is without the least shadow of truth; and we do know, and so do many others, that the prosecution against him, has been conducted in an illegal manner; and every act demonstrates the fact, that all the design of the prosecution, is to throw him into the power of his enemies without the least ray of hope that he would ever be allowed to obtain a fair trial, and that he would be indignantly and ferociously murdered. No person having a knowledge of the existing circumstances, has one remaining doubt; and your honor will, I believe, collect that you said to me, that you would not advise Mr. Smith, ever to trust himself in Missouri. And, dear sir, you cannot for one moment judge one unfriendly feeling toward him, if he should by your council. Then sir, why is it that he should be thus cruelly pursued? Why not give him the privilege of the laws of this state. When I reflect upon the many cruel and illegal operations of Lilburn W. Boggs, and the consequent sufferings of myself and family, and the incalculable losses and sufferings of many hundreds who survived, and the many precious lives that were lost, all the effect of unjust prejudices and misguided ambition, produced by misrepresentation and calumny; my bosom heaves with unutterable anguish. And who that is as well acquainted with the facts as the people of the city of Quincy would censure me, if I should say that my heart burned with just indignation towards our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal usurpation and protected the peaceable citizens and supererogating emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, my heart would be a tender and ready ally to our estimations, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! So how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 8.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, June 19, 1844.

Whole Number 112

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Bain Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING,

One square, one insertion, \$1

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1-2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

THE Nauvoo Neighbor will be devoted to Literature, Agriculture, the general news of the day; and, above all, it will advocate the principles of Gen. Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon, Esq., and pursue such a course as shall be best calculated to secure his election to the Presidency. Every lover of freedom, virtue and innocence, cannot better promote the laudable objects of patriotic emulation, than by swelling the tide of intelligence, from whence correct information, ennobling principles and political truth can flow to the world of mankind. Every individual desirous to secure the election of Gen. Smith, should use every effort in his power to procure as great a number of subscribers to the Neighbor as possible. We wish to send it into every district, city, village and hamlet throughout the length and breadth of the Union, and we look with confidence to our friends abroad to assist us by forwarding the names of all the subscribers they possibly can procure. We have a great and mighty object before us; and union, energy and untiring industry of all, will effect its glorious consummation.

TERMS.—6 copies, one address, - \$10
9 do do - 15
32 do do - 50
66 do do - 100

Names of subscribers must invariably be accompanied with good current money. Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid to insure attention.

JOHN TAYLOR.

POETRY.

For the Neighbor.

Lines suggested on seeing an ancient fortification in Wayne County, N. Y.

What thoughts do in my mind abound,
Behold these aged towers!

From the (New York) Prophet.

MR. EDITOR, SIR—I perceive that New York has hoisted her Ensign, and cast her banner on the breeze, as an Advocate for equal rights and a supporter of our new candidate for the Presidency, the renowned and mysterious Prophet of the West, General Joseph Smith. I have lately perused a work published in your city entitled the Travels and adventures of Monsieur Violet which gives a general view of the strength, resources, powers and purposes of our Modern Hero and his Mormon followers, from which it would seem that the entire Indian tribes, and their vast territories, were already under his jurisdiction in a great measure, and ready to co-operate with him, and that some of our western states, together with Texas and Mexico were in a fair way to strike hands politically at least with the Prophet. This together with the astounding fact of his coming out for the presidency of this republic, and his singular and extraordinary political views as published of late, in which with a master spirit he gives the outlines of a bold and somewhat original plan for the emancipation of the entire race of man, and for the prevalence of universal freedom and brotherhood. These things I say, bursting at once upon the public mind like peals of thunder, or like the trumpet of mount Sinai, has startled us from our dreaming slumbers, and we begin to enquire what all these things mean. We have heretofore been accustomed to look upon the Prophet and his followers with a sneer of contempt, as if their system and movements were beneath our notice, but this feeling is all at once beginning to give place to a strange mixture of wonder, admiration, fear, jealousy and alarm.

Who is the extraordinary personage, who is represented in such a variety of characters, 'from grave to gay, from lively to severe'?

We have been told that he is an ignorant fool and an unlearned blockhead, and that he is wiser than Solon and more learned than Socrates; that he is a greater legislator than Moses, a deeper politician than now exists in our realm, while at the same time he is despised for his madness, envied for his greatness, feared for his power, and admired for his success.

We begin to suspect that the press and prophet have been deceiving, and playing the fool with us—that we have been duped, in regard to the real character of

While on the other hand the low and obscure cells of the humble poor, the dark alleys, the gloomy cells, the highways, lanes and hedges have not been forgotten.

The learned circles of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the remote glens which once echoed with the name of Wallace are now familiar with the name of our modern prophet, and have not been able to resist his influence.

The remotest crags of the North of Scotland have not been too obscure for its penetration; nor the recluse of Norway too remote and retired to feel its effects. The mountains and valleys of Wales have been agitated in turn at the same mysterious sound; while Germany, Constantinople, Egypt and Jerusalem, the distant plains of India, and the Pacific isles have already echoed and re-echoed with the name of 'Jo Smith' and the 'Mormons.'

No nation so remote, no tribe so obscure, no tongue so strange as not to be familiar with the sound. The great war chiefs of the Prairies; the wild tribes of the Rocky mountains, the noble shores of the California and Oregon, the Camanches of Upper Texas and Santafee; the Dahcotahs of Northern Iowa, and the Chipaways of Wisconsin and Lake Superior, each

Hail with joy the auspicious morn,

In which another prophet's born.

While a gleam of hope kindles in their despairing bosoms. Angels of light glance before these in their night dreams, of better times; the spirit's of their fathers speak low in the gentle breeze, while some powerful and mysterious influence comes o'er them, causing their bosoms to heave with new emotions, and their dark eyes to sparkle with animated joy, as if the Great Spirit had spoken from above and caused them to hope for redemption.

Nor is this all, the same mysterious influence which seems working in so wide and varied a field, and combining ten-thousand discordant elements, all suddenly put in motion from the most distant and opposite points, and all urging forward a common centre or focus, is also working in the complicated machines of American politics; not only holding the balance of power, and thus influencing the elections; but actually grasping for the presidential chair of this republic.—What means all this! What master spirit it has put all these things in motion in so unusual and sudden a manner, and while

eloquent suggestions, which we hope will not be disregarded:—

"Cold weather is approaching, and the sitting room fire has also become necessary in the morning and evening. It is time to think of the appropriate clothing for children and infants. Let the mother see to it, that the infant is not exposed to the pains and dangers of disease, by following fashions set by those whose vanity outruns their judgement, or whose ignorance makes sacrifice of their offspring. Let the round, plump arms, and delicate breasts of their children, be well covered with warm clothing. Let the little ones, who can trot about the house, be clad in woolen garments, to shield them from the cold and as a protection against fire. We have been connected with the public press more or less, for nine years, and during that time not a year has passed but we have recorded more or less deaths of children by their clothes taking fire. What a warning to mothers who love their children—what a sacrifice of life is annually made to neglect in clothing children!

Steaming it.—"Talk about your Northern steamboats," said a Mississippi fireman, the other day: "you haint had a biler burst for five years. Dont require no spunk to navigate them waters—any fool can do it.—But it takes a man, stranger, to ride one of these ere alligator boat's head on to a sawyer, high pressure, and the valve soddered down, and six hundred passengers aboard."

Curiosities.—An antiquarian correspondent of the Philadelphia "Home Journal" has furnished for that paper an interesting chapter of curiosities in the shape of titles of books published in the olden times. The titles of some of the religious plays are here annexed, from which it will be seen that notwithstanding the opposition of our pious people to the modern drama, the saints of yore made great use of the Stage in teaching Christianity and converting unbelievers:—

God Hys Promises.—A Tragedie

are so intolerably hot.' Unfortunately the noble hostess was standing near, and overheard him, and immediately said,—Mr. L.—, there (pointing to the anti room) is a cooler room, and beyond it (the hall) one still cooler. This prompt and significant rebuke and hint was felt, understood and taken.—Times.

The following correspondence is given to the public, to show the humanity of mankind, when 'clothed with a little brief authority'; and the heavenly kindness of woman under the most trying circumstances; and her never ceasing application of the mental powers, to ameliorate the condition of suffering innocence.

There is one portion of the governor's letter relative to the habeas corpus, that merits censure. To suppose that the charter did not contain the power of the writ of habeas corpus over any body, and all lands, where any ordinance existed to that effect, and the charter granted the power to make all laws that might be necessary for the benefit and convenience of said city, and not repugnant to the constitution of the State and United States, is certainly an ebullition of thought in Governor Carlin, that will cost him more REPENTANCE than his office ever yielded him pleasure.

LETTERS OF MRS. EMMA SMITH TO GOVERNOR THOMAS CARLIN, AND HIS ANSWERS.

NAUVOO, August 16, 1842.

To His Excellency, Thomas Carlin:

SIR:—It is with feelings of no ordinary cast, that I have retired after the business of the day and evening too, to address your honor. I am at a loss how to commence; my mind is crowded with subjects too numerous to be contained in one letter. I find myself almost destitute of that confidence necessary to address a person holding the authority of your dignified and responsible office; and I would now offer, as an excuse for intruding upon your time and attention, the justice of my cause. Was my cause the interest of an individual, or of a number of individuals, then perhaps I might be justified in remaining silent. But it is not! Nor is it the pecuniary interest of a whole community alone, that prompts me again to appeal to your Excellency. But, dear sir, it is for the peace and safety of hundreds, I may safely say, of this community, who are not guilty of any offence against the laws of the country; and also the life of my husband; who has not committed any crime whatever; neither has he transgressed any of the laws, or any part of the constitution of the United States; neither has he at any time, infringed upon the rights of any man, or of any class of men, or community of men.

Respectfully, your most obedient,
EMMA SMITH.

dependant upon the prosecution and success of Mr. Smith's temporal business for their support. And if he is prevented from attending to the common avocations of life, who will employ those innocent and industrious poor people, and provide for their wants. But, my dear sir, when I recollect the interesting interview, I and my friends had with you when at your place, and the warm assurances you gave us of your friendship and legal protection from every encroachment upon our legal rights, as loyal citizens, as we always have been, still are, and are determined always to be a law-abiding people; and I still assure myself that when you are fully acquainted with illegal proceedings practiced against us in the suit of Governor Boggs, you will recall those writs which have been issued against Mr. Smith and Rockwell, as you must be aware that Mr. Smith was not in Missouri, and of course he could not have left there; with many other considerations which if duly considered will justify Mr. Smith in the course he has taken. And now I appeal to your excellency as I would unto a father, who is not only able but willing to shield me and mine from every unjust prosecution. I appeal to your sympathies and beg you to spare me and my helpless children; I beg you to spare my innocent children the heart rending sorrow of again seeing their father unjustly dragged to prison or to death; I appeal to your affections as a son, and beg you to spare our aged mother, the only surviving parent we have left, the unsupportable affliction of seeing her son, who she knows to be innocent of the crimes laid to his charge, thrown again into the hands of his enemies, who have so long sought for his life; in whose life and prosperity she only looks for the few remaining comforts she can enjoy. I entreat of your excellency to spare us these afflictions, and many sufferings which cannot be uttered; and secure to yourself the pleasure of doing good, and vastly increasing human happiness; secure to yourself the benediction of the aged, and the gratitude of the young, and the blessing and veneration of the rising generation.

Respectfully, your most obedient,
EMMA SMITH.

P. S. Sir, I hope you will favor me with an answer.

QUINCY, August, 24, 1842.

DEAR MADAM:—Your letter of this date has just been handed to me, which recalls to my mind your great solicitude in reference to the security and welfare of your husband; but I need not say, it recalls to my mind the subject matter of your solicitude, because that subject, except at short intervals, has not been absent from my mind. I can scarcely furnish you a justifiable apology for delaying a reply so long.

Names of subscribers must invariably be accompanied with good current money. Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid to insure attention.
JOHN TAYLOR.

POETRY.

For the Neighbor.

Lines suggested on seeing an ancient fortification in Wayne County, N. Y.

What thoughts do in my mind abound,
Whilst I behold these aged trees;
Upon this ancient battle ground,
Which has survived times ravages.

Tho' age on age has roll'd apace;
Since this fort here may date its birth;
The eye can still distinctly trace—
It's gateways, and it's banks of earth.

Oh! could these banks but speak and tell—
What scenes to us they might unfold;
Things that they would remember well,
Which did transpire in days of old.

The men are gone, their works remain,
Much labor has been spent to know—
What race they were, and how they came,
On this part of the earth below.

The ancient prophecies will view,
To see what light they will afford;
Which speak in strains forever new,
And tell the wonders of the Lord.

Said Jacob to Joseph his son;
Thy branches shall run o'er the wall,
A fruitful bough thou shalt become,
A fruitful bough e'en by a well.

Isaiah saw in vision—clear,
A nation should to dust be brought;
Forts should be raised—we find them here,
Upon the land our fathers sought—

When o'er the sea they made their way,
Drove from their tents the sons of Shem;
And then recrossed to Africa—
For Canaan's sons to toil for them.

Then Shems descendants, Josephs seed,
The ancient owners of our soil;
Did cross the sea in very deed,
And rear these works with pain and toil.
Nauvoo, April 10th. S. POST.

Curious Relics.—Among the relics of the Historical Society at New Haven, Conn., there is a cane manufactured from the root of the tree on which the Salem witches were hung; the old oak chest formerly in the possession of Aaron Burr; the arm chair of Roger Williams, the camp stool of the Rev. Col. Elisha Williams, once President of the Yale College; Gen. Putnam's old Tavern sign, with a portrait of Gen. Wolfe, painted thereon, and a part of the keel of Capt. Cook's old ship 'Endeavor,' that passed round the world, and finally ended her days at Newport, R. I.; the basket and glass found with Captain Nathan Hale, who was hung by the British, on Long Island, as a spy, during the Revolution, as a retaliation for the death of Andre; and last, but not least, the order book of a British Adjutant, containing the 'orders' of the British army on the day of the memorable battle of Bunker Hill, one sheet of which was stained and stamped, for eternal endurance with—a single drop of human blood!

We have been told that he is an ignorant fool and an unlearned blockhead, and that he is wiser than Solon and more learned than Socrates: that he is a greater legislator than Moses, a deeper politician than now exists in our realm, while at the same time he is despised for his madness, envied for his greatness, feared for his power, and admired for his success:

We begin to suspect that the press and prophet have been deceiving, and playing the fool with us—that we have been duped, in regard to the real character of this man, and of his principles and purposes. We are half inclined to think that he is some knight in disguise, some Wallace wrapped up in a yankee skin or one of the old prophets newly born, for the purpose of playing the Sampson with us all, and that stooping to the lowest condition of life, he intends to soar on high and to alight on the highest pinnacle of human greatness, where, in the decline of life he can look down upon a world, regenerated; and reflect with joy that his own arm, nerved by power from the Gods, had struck the first blow, won the day, laid the foundation, and placed the top-stone in the new and perfect Temple of freedom.

Who is this man? it is time we made his acquaintance, and informed ourselves of his real character and principles.

Come Mr. Prophet, the public have a right to claim at your hands a full development of this singular man, and his movements; or will he be induced to come down east and pay a visit to our Atlantic cities; I think the Boston common would almost be too small to convene the concourse of gentlemen and ladies who would gladly make his acquaintance or even have a glimpse of his person.

Have the western wilds of America actually given birth to one who is destined to rule a world, and dictate laws to universal man? If not what means it!

His own right hand would grasp a nation's helm,

His left, control the boundless Indian realm,
Renowned Republics tremble at his power,
While savage tribes revere, and saints adore.

It would really seem as if the world were never to lose their wonder and admiration of this singular and original genius, who seems possessed of some magic power, some mysterious influence, some wand whose motion sways the destiny of things, and works the wheels of nature to his will.

This influence seems alike adapted to all classes and conditions of men, from the most intelligent and refined, to the most barbarous and uncivilized. The renowned cities of our Atlantic states; the halls of Congress, and the remotest savage tribes, of our inland plains and mountains have alike felt its power and been sensibly wrought upon by its irresistible influence.

The vast cities and towns of England and Scotland have been penetrated with equal success; their halls, their courts and their temples have echoed with the name of Mormon. It has resounded amid the splendors of royalty in the court of St. James. It has presented itself at the feet of the throne, and claimed the attention of the Queen and prince.—

wide and varied a field, and combining ten-thousand discordant elements, all suddenly put in motion from the most distant and opposite points, and all urging forward a common centre or focus, is also working in the complicated machines of American politics; not only holding the balance of power, and thus influencing the elections; but actually grasping for the presidential chair of this republic.—What means all this! What master spirit it has put all these things in motion in so unusual and sudden a manner, and while mankind have been dreaming! And what is to be the final result of so strong a movement!

Who is this modern Knight with his magic lamp?

It is the Green Mountain Boy of Old Vermont—the ignorant farmer of western New-York, the unlettered fool of sectarian tales; the scourge and terror of out-lawed Missouri, the favorite Military Chieftain of Illinois, the Chief Magistrate of the Penal city of the west, the prophet of a numerous and increasing people; and last of all a candidate for the Presidency of a great and powerful nation.

He is the favorite of thousands, the beloved of tens of thousands, the admired of millions, the hate of sectaries, the scorn of fools, the disgrace of drunkards, the fear of priests, the hiss of clowns, the dread of politicians, the revered of savages; the stumbling block of nations, and the wonder of the world; and to cap the climax, he is JO SMITH THE MOR-MON PROPHET, an American youth in the full bloom of early manhood, and apparently in the very infancy of his career, just budding into public life, and just launching upon the foaming billows of the deep and boundless ocean of human enterprise.

If then his obscure beginning and progress thus far have been marked by events so passing strange what we ask may be the consummation?

Is not the political, moral and religious destiny of our nation—of our continent—nay, of the world itself suspended on the answer!!!!

Are we not evidently living in the very dawn of a new and important era, which may yet wind up the affairs of Old Nimrod's Babel, of Nebuchadazer's complicated image, and cause old confused and discordant elements and things to pass away, and all things to become new.

Mr. Editor, in behalf of myself and the public, I claim light on this all absorbing subject, and hope you will spare no pains to give us from time to time, every thing of interest in relation to the prophet and his principles and movements. In so doing your paper will be highly useful and interesting. Go ahead then, with your New-York 'PROPHET,' and give us the truth in relation to the past, the present, and the future, for this is the calling of a 'Prophet.' Perhaps you may hear from me often. Wishing you much success, I take the liberty to subscribe myself your

BOSTON CORRESPONDENT.

Boston, May 22d.

Warning to Mothers.—We copy from the Bangor Whig the following

Journal" has furnished for that paper an interesting chapter of curiosities in the shape of titles of books published in the olden times. The titles of some of the religious plays are here annexed, from which it will be seen that notwithstanding the opposition of our pious people to the modern drama, the saints of yore made great use of the Stage in teaching Christianity and converting unbelievers:—

God Hys Promises.—A Tragedie Interlude, manyfestyng the chyef promises of God unto man in all ages, from the begynnynge of the world to the Death of Jesus Christe, a Mysterie. 1538.

The same year was also published—“A Tragedie or Interlude, manyfestyng the chyefe promises of God unto Man in all ages, from the fall of Adam to the incarnacyon of the Lorde Jesus.”

Johan Bale wrote several moral plays in 1533; some of the titles are very curious: one is called, “A Brefe Comedy or Interlude concernynge the Temptation of our Lord and Saver Jesus Christ, by Sathan in the Desert.” A comedy, “Of Christ when he was twelve years old”—is also attributed to Bale.

In 1661, was published a tragedy called “Hell's High Court of Justice, or the Tryal of the Political Ghosts, viz., Oliver Cromwell, the king of Sweden, and Cardinal Mazarine.”

Thomas Preston, L. L. D. who flourished in the reign of Elizabeth, wrote a dramatic piece in long metre, entitled—“A lamentable Tragedie, mixed full of Pleasant Mirth, containynge the life of Cambisses, King of Persia, from the beginning of his kink-dome unto his death, his own good deed of execution, after the many wicked deeds and tyrannous murders committed by and through him, and last of all his odious death by God's justice apponited, doom on such order as followeth.”

In the 10th century, a nun by the name of Roswetha, wrote plays in Lower Saxony; one is entitled “Mary Magdalen,” and one of the stage directions in it is as follows:—“Here enters the Pryse of the Devylls in a phaeton, with Hell underneath the Stage!!!”

One of the old miracle plays was called “The Harrowing of Hell.”

Appropriate Rebuke.—One of our Paris letters states, that “at Lady Cowley's soiree, on Wednesday night last, occurred an incident which occupied all the world at present. Among the guests was a Mr. L., who, believing that none but a friend whom he addressed was within hearing, said, ‘And they call this a party! Why, I never saw anything so dull in my life. It is not worth the trouble of dressing for such an affair; and then the rooms

individuals, then perhaps I might be justified in remaining silent. But it is not! Nor is it the pecuniary interest of a whole community alone, that prompts me again to appeal to your Excellency. But, dear sir, it is for the peace and safety of hundreds, I may safely say, of this community, who are not guilty of any offence against the laws of the country; and also the life of my husband, who has not committed any crime whatever; neither has he transgressed any of the laws, or any part of the constitution of the United States; neither has he at any time, infringed upon the rights of any man, or of any class of men, or community of any description. Need I say he is not guilty of the crime alleged against him by Governor Boggs? Indeed it does seem entirely superfluous for me, or any of his friends in this place, to testify to his innocence of that crime, when so many of the citizens of your place, and of many other places in this state, as well as in the territory; do know positively that the statement of Governor Boggs is without the least shadow of truth; and we do know, and so do many others, that the prosecution against him, has been conducted in an illegal manner; and every act demonstrates the fact, that all the design of the prosecution, is to throw him into the power of his enemies without the least ray of hope that he would ever be allowed to obtain a fair trial, and that he would be inhumanly and ferociously murdered. No person having a knowledge of the existing circumstances, has one remaining doubt; and your honor will recollect that you said to me, that you would not advise Mr. Smith, ever to trust himself in Missouri. And, dear sir, you cannot for one moment indulge one unfriendly feeling toward him, if he abides by your council. Then sir, why is it that he should be thus cruelly pursued?—Why not give him the privilege of the laws of this state. When I reflect upon the many cruel and illegal operations of Lilburn W. Boggs, and the consequent sufferings of myself and family, and the incalculable losses and sufferings of many hundreds who survived, and the many precious lives that were lost, all the effect of unjust prejudice and misguided ambition, produced by misrepresentation and calumny; my bosom heaves with unutterable anguish. And who that is as well acquainted with the facts as the people of the city of Quincy would censure me, if I should say that my heart burned with just indignation towards our calumniators, as well as the perpetrators of those horrid crimes! But how happy would I now be to pour out my full heart in gratitude to Governor Boggs, if he had rose up with the dignity and authority of the chief executive of the state, and put down every illegal transaction and protected the peaceable citizens and enterprising emigrants from the violence of plundering out-laws, who have ever been a disgrace to the state, and always will, so long as they go unpunished. Yes, I say, how happy would I be to render him not only the gratitude of my own heart, but the cheering effusions of the joyous souls of fathers and mothers, of brothers and sisters, widows and orphans, whom he might have saved by such a course, from now drooping under the withering hand of adversity, brought upon them by the persecutions of wicked and corrupt men.—And how may I entreat your excellency to lighten the hand of oppression and persecution, which is laid upon me and my family, which materially affect the peace and welfare of this whole community; for, let me assure you that there are many whole families that are entirely

Respectfully, your most obedient,
EMMA SMITH.
P. S. Sir, I hope you will favor me with an answer.

Quincy, August, 24, 1842.

DEAR MADAM:—Your letter of this date has just been handed to me, which recalls to my mind your great solicitude in reference to the security and welfare of your husband; but I need not say, it recalls to my mind the subject matter of your solicitude, because that subject, except at short intervals, has not been absent from my mind. I can scarcely furnish you a justifiable apology for delaying a reply so long, but be assured Madam, it is not for want of regard for you, and your peace of mind, that I have postponed; but a crowd of public business, which has required my whole time, together with very ill health since the receipt of your former letter, and it would be most gratifying to my feelings now, if due regard to public duty would enable me to furnish such a reply as would fully conform to your wishes—but my duty in reference to all demands made by executives of other states, for the surrender of fugitives from justice, appears to be plain and simple; consisting entirely of an executive, and not a judicial character, leaving me no discretion, or adjudication, as to the innocence or guilt of persons so demanded and charged with crime, and it is plain that the constitution and laws of the United States in reference to fugitives from justice, presumes and contemplates, that the laws of the several states, are ample to do justice to all who may be charged with crime, and the statute of this state simply requires, “That whenever the executive of any other state, or of any territory of the United States, shall demand of the executive of this state, any person as a fugitive from justice, and shall have complied with the requisitions of the act of Congress in that case made and provided, it shall be the duty of the executive of this state to issue his warrant under the seal of this state, to apprehend the said fugitive” &c. With the Constitution and laws before me, my duty is so plainly marked out, that it would be impossible to err, so long as I abstain from usurping the rights of adjudication. I am aware of the strict enforcement of the laws by an executive, or a rigid administration of them by a judicial tribunal, often results in the hardship to those involved, and to you, it doubtless appears to be peculiarly so, in the present case of Mr. Smith. If however, as you allege, he is innocent of any crime, and the proceedings are illegal, it would be the more easy for him to procure an acquittal. In reference to the remark you attributed to me that “I would not advise Mr. Smith ever to trust himself in Missouri,” I can only say as I have heretofore said on many occasions, that I have never entertained a doubt that if Mr. Smith should submit to the laws of Missouri, that the utmost latitude would be allowed him in his defence, and the fullest justice done him, and I only intended to refer (in the remark made to you when at my house,) to the table, and not to the laws of Missouri.

Very much has been attributed to me in reference to General Smith, that is without foundation in truth, a knowledge of which fact enables me to receive what I hear as coming from him, with great allowance.

In conclusion, dear madam, I feel conscious when I assure you that all my official acts in reference to Mr. Smith, have been prompted by a strict sense of duty, and in discharge of that duty have studiously pursued that course, least likely to produce excitement and alarm, both

in your community and the surrounding public, and I will here add that I much regret being called upon to act at all, and that I hope he will submit to the laws, and that justice will ultimately be done.

Be pleased to present my best respects to Mrs. Smith and Miss Snow, your companions while at Quincy, and accept of my highest regard for yourself, and best wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS CARLIN.

MRS. EMMA SMITH.

To the foregoing letter, Mrs. Smith sent the following by way of answer.

NAUVOO, August 27, 1842.

To His Excellency, Thomas Carlin:—

DEAR SIR—I received your letter of the 24th in due time, and now tender you the sincere gratitude of my heart, for the interest which you have felt in my peace and prosperity; and I assure you, that every act of kindness, and every word of consolation have been thankfully received and duly appreciated by me and by my friends also; and I much regret your ill health, and still hope you will avail yourself of sufficient time to investigate our cause, and thoroughly acquaint yourself of the illegality of the prosecution instituted against Mr. Smith; and I now certify that Mr. Smith, myself, nor any other person, to my knowledge, has ever, nor do we at this time wish your honor to swerve from your duty, as an executive, in the least. But we do believe that it is your duty to allow us in this place, the privilege and advantages guaranteed to us by the laws of this state and the United States; this is all we ask, and if we ever enjoy these rights unmolested, it will be the ultimate end of all our ambition; and the result will be peace and prosperity to us and all the surrounding country, as far as we are concerned. Nor do we wish to take any undue advantage of any intricate technicalities of law; but honorably and honestly fulfil all of the laws of this state, and of the United States, and then, in turn, to have the benefit resulting from an honorable execution of those laws. And now, your excellency will not consider me assuming any unbecoming dictation, but recollect that the many persecutions that has been got up unjustly, and pursued illegally, obliged me to know something for myself;—therefore, let me refer you to the eleventh section of our City Charter; "All power is granted to the City Council, to make, ordain, establish and execute all ordinances not repugnant to the Constitution of the state, or of the United States, or, as they may deem necessary for the peace and safety of said city." Accordingly, there is an ordinance passed by the City Council to prevent our people from being carried off by an illegal process; and if any one thinks he is illegally seized, under this ordinance he claims the right of habeas corpus, under section seventeenth of the charter, to try the question of identity, which is strictly constitutional. These powers are positively granted in the charter over your own signature;—and now, dear sir, where can be the justice in depriving us of these rights which are lawfully ours, as well as they are the lawful rights of the inhabitants of Quincy and Springfield and many other places where the citizens enjoy the advantages of such ordinances, without controversy. With these considerations, and many more which might be adduced, give us the privilege and we will show your Honor, and the world besides, if required, that the Mr. Smith referred to in the demand from Missouri

respects and considerations to your wife and family, and tell them I greatly desire to see them, with yourself, in our place as soon as can be convenient.

E. S.

QUINCY, September 7th, 1842.

DEAR MADAM:—Your letter of the 27th ult. was delivered to me on Monday the 5th inst.; and I have not had time to answer it until this evening, and I now appropriate a few moments to the difficult task of replying satisfactorily to its contents, every word of which evinces your devotedness to the interest of your husband and pouring forth the effusions of a heart wholly his. I am thus admonished that I can say nothing that does not subserve his interest that can possibly be satisfactory to you; and before I proceed I will here repeat, my great regret that I have been officially called upon to act in reference to Mr. Smith, in any manner whatever. I doubt not, your candor, when you say, you do not desire me, "to swerve from my duty as executive in the least;" and all you ask is to be allowed the privileges, and advantages guaranteed to you by the constitution and laws. You then refer me to the 11th section of the charter of the city of Nauvoo, and claim for Mr. Smith, the right to be heard by the Municipal Court of said city, under a writ of Habeas Corpus emanating from said court; when he was held in custody under an executive warrant. The charter of the city of Nauvoo, is not before me at this time, but I have examined both the charters, and city ordinances upon the subject, and must express my surprise at the extraordinary assumption of power by the board of Aldermen as contained in said ordinance; from my recollection of the charter it authorizes the Municipal Court to issue writs of Habeas Corpus in all cases of imprisonment, or custody, arising from the authority of the ordinances of said city, but that the power was granted, or intended to be granted, to release persons held in custody under the authority of writs issued by the courts, or the executive of the State, is most absurd and ridiculous; and an attempt to exercise it, is a gross usurpation of power, that cannot be tolerated. I have always expected, and desired, that Mr. Smith, should avail himself of the benefits of the laws of this State, and of course he would be entitled to a writ of Habeas Corpus issued by the Circuit Court, and entitled to a hearing before said court, but to claim the right of a hearing before the Municipal Court of the city of Nauvoo, is a burlesque upon the charter itself. As to Mr. Smith's guilt, or innocence of the crime charged upon him, it is not my province to investigate or determine; nor has any court on earth jurisdiction of his case, but the courts of the state of Missouri; and as stated in my former letter, both the constitution and laws presume that each and every State in this Union, are competent to do justice to all who may be charged with crime committed in said State.

Your information of twelve men from Jackson County Mo. were lying in wait for Mr. Smith, between Nauvoo and Warsaw, for the purpose of taking him out of the hands of the officers who might have him in custody, and murdering him, is like many other marvellous stories that you hear in reference to him not one word of it true, but I doubt not that your mind has been continually harrowed up with fears produced by that, and other equally groundless stories; that that statement is true is next to impossible, and your own judgment if you will but give it scope will soon set you

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JOSEPH SMITH,

NAUVOO, ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

SIDNEY RIGDON, ESQ.,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

It will be seen by a communication from Sidney Rigdon, Esq., P. M., that the mail that left this place on Friday, the 14th instant, was lost and afterwards recovered; we obtained our papers; but as they were completely saturated with wet and bedaubed with dirt, they were not in a fit state to forward, and as we had no others to supply their place, we dried and re-wrapped the recovered papers, and have forwarded them as they are:—

Notwithstanding the angry appearance of some portions of this country, still up to this time, the sober, honest portions of mankind, seem well disposed and so do we. All is peace at Nauvoo.

Those evil disposed persons who were secretly trying to destroy the chartered privileges of Nauvoo and her citizens, left the city last week, as a matter of their own choice. "The wicked flee when no man pursueth."

Further proceedings concerning the destruction of the Nauvoo Expositor.—On Thursday the 18th, Joseph Smith and sixteen others were arrested on a warrant issued by Daniel H. Wells, a justice of the peace, for the County of Hancock, for the crime of committing a riot on Monday the 10th inst., in the destruction of the Nauvoo Expositor printing press and types, as a nuisance. After a long and close examination they were all discharged.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

This seems to be the most important question now before the American people. Mr. Clay is opposed to her admission and raises, what he is pleased to term, constitutional objections;—but the objection urged as strenuously as any other, is that of Mexico's opposition to the formation of a treaty. In the event of Texas' being received into the Union, he urges that Mexico will assume the character of a belligerent nation—that the United States would be involved in a bloody war with her, &c. Well, suppose Texas is annexed, Mexico takes exceptions and

es that would bar her admission, why not have them judiciously modified by Congress? Congress has the power and conceded right thus to alter or amend for the benefit of the Union.

At all hazards, he objects to her annexation previous to the presidential election. Now, with our powers of discrimination, we cannot conceive way the election should be an impediment to clog the wheels of government and effect such detention of our national operations.

As well might he go to suspend the reception of Ministers Plenipotentiary from foreign Courts, or close up all the financial concerns of the Government, until the clamor of election has subsided, as to suppose that such suspense is advisable and politic. This dallying with the interests of our nation, for the flimsy reason that Clay has the ambition to seek an elevation to the Presidency, is but the juggling of demagogues and the prating of hydra-headed torism. If the British Navy was bombarding our coast and thundering down the walls of our defence, it is reasonable to suppose that such men as Clay—with trophies of patriotism clattering thick around him—would ask the people to witness the devastation with composure until after they had elected him President! Shades of antiquated demagogues!—your history affords no parallel! Clay has outstripped the magicians of all ages, and placed a climax upon hoary-headed Presumption, that outdazzles the legerdemain of ambition's devotees who flourish in the political history of nations!

Speaking upon the policy of annexation, Gen. Smith, in his 'views of the powers and policy of the Government,' makes the following remarks:

"When the people petitioned to possess the territory of Oregon or any other contiguous territory; I would lend the influence of a chief magistrate to grant so reasonable a request, that they might extend the mighty efforts and enterprise of a free people from the east to the west sea; and make the wilderness blossom as the rose; and when a neighboring realm petitioned to join the union of the sons of liberty, and my voice would be, come: yeu Texas; come Mexico; come Canada; and come all the world—let us be brethren: let us be one great family: and let there be universal peace."

TO THE PUBLIC.

As a soft breeze in a hot day mellows the air, so does the simple truth calm the feelings of the irritated; and so we proceed to give the proceedings of the city council relating to the removal of the Nauvoo Expositor as a nuisance. We have been robbed, mobbed and plundered with impunity some two or three times, and as every heart is more apt to know its own sorrows, the people of Nauvoo

For the Neighbor.

Mr. Editor:

In your last week's paper I proposed giving your readers an account of the proceedings of the City Council, but time forbids any thing more than a brief SYNOPSIS of the PROCEEDINGS of the MUNICIPALITY of the City of Nauvoo, relative to the destruction of the press and fixtures of the "Nauvoo Expositor."

City Council, Regular Session)
June 8th, 1844.)

In connection with other business, as stated in last week's paper, the Mayor remarked that he believed it generally the case, that when a man goes to law, he has an unjust cause and wants to go before some one who wants business, and that he had very few cases on his docket, and referring to councillor Emmons, editor of the Nauvoo Expositor, suggested the propriety of first purging the City Council; and referring to the character of the paper and proprietors, called up Theodore Turley, a mechanic, who being sworn, said that the Laws, (Wm. and Wilson.) had brought Bogus Dies to him to fix;

Councillor Hyrum Smith, enquired what good Foster, and his brother, and the Higbee's, and Laws, had ever done; while his brother Joseph was under arrest, from the Missouri persecution, the Laws, and Foster, would have been rode on a rail, if he had not stepped forward to prevent it, on account of their oppressing the poor.

Mayor said, while he was under arrest by writ from Gov. Carlin, Wm. Law, pursued him for \$40.00 he was owing Law, and it took the last expense money he had to pay it.

Councillor H. Smith, referred to J. H. Jackson's coming to this city, &c. Mayor said, Wm. Law, had offered Jackson, \$500.00 to kill him.

Councillor, H. Smith, continued, Jackson, told him, he (Jackson,) meant to have his daughter; and threatened him if he made any resistance, Jackson, related to him a dream; that Joseph and Hyrum were opposed to him, but that he would execute his purposes; that Jackson, had laid a plan with four or five persons to kidnap his daughter, and threatened to shoot any one that should come near, after he had got her in the skiff; That Jackson, was engaged in trying to make Bogus, which was his principal business,—referred to the revelation, read to the High Council of the Church, which has caused so much talk about a multiplicity of wives; that said Revelation was in answer to a question concerning things which transpired in former days, and had no reference to the present time. That when sick, Wm. Law, confessed to him that he had been "guilty of adultery," and "was not fit to live," and had "sinned against his own soul," &c. and enquired, who was Judge

him;—believed the General had been telling witness something. God damn him if he has I will kill him,—swore he would kill any man that should prove a traitor to him. Jackson said if he could get a company of men to suit him, he would go into the frontiers and live by high way robbery, had got sick of the world.

Mayor suggested that the Council pass an ordinance to prevent misrepresentation and libelous publications, and conspiracies against the peace of the city; and referring to the reports that Dr. Foster had set afloat, said he had never made any proposals to Foster to come back to the church. Foster proposed to come back; came to Mayor's house and wanted a private interview; had some conversation with Foster in the Hall, in presence of several gentlemen, on the 7th inst.; offered to meet him and have an interview in presence of friends, three or four to be selected by each party—which Foster agreed to; and went to bring his friends for the interview, and the next notice he had of him was the following letter:

June 7th 1844

To Gen J. Smith,

Sir, I have consulted my friends in relation to your proposals of settlement, and they as well as myself are of the opinion that your conduct and that of your unworthy, unprincipled, clan is so base that it would be morally wrong & detract from the dignity of Gentlemen to hold any conference with you, the repeated insults, and abuses, I as well as my friends have suffered from your unlawful course towards us demands honorable resentment we are resolved to make this our motto, nothing on our part has been done to provoke your anger but have done all things as become men, you have trampled upon every thing we hold dear and sacred, you have set at law at defiance and profaned the name of the most high to carry out your damnable purposes—and I have nothing more to fear from you than you have already threatened & I as well as my friends will stay here & maintain and magnify the law as long as we stay—and we are resolved never to leave until we sell or exchange our property that we have here, the proposals made by your agent Demic Huntington as well as the threats you sent to intimidate me, I disdain and despise as I do their unhalloved authority, the right of my family and my friends demand at my hand a refusal of all your offers, we are united in virtue and truth, and we set hell at defiance and all her agents adieu.

R. D. FOSTER.

Gen. J. Smith

Mayor continued:—And when Foster left his house, he went to a shoe shop on the hill and reported, that "Joseph said to him if he would come back he would give him Law's place in the church, and a hat full of specie."

Lucian Woodworth, sworn, said that the conversation as stated by the Mayor was correct, was at the Mansion June 7th when Dr. Foster rode up and enquired if Gen. Smith was at home,—and then went into the house,—witness

purpose of betraying him. Came to his gate, and was prevented by Daniel Carn, who was set to watch; Law came within his gate, and called Mayor and the Mayor reproved Law for coming at that time of night, with a company of strangers.

Daniel Carn, sworn, said that about 10 o'clock at night, a boat came up the river with about a dozen men. Wm. Law came to the gate with them, witness on guard, stopped them. Law called Joseph to the door, and wanted an interview. Joseph said, Bro. Law you know better than to come here at this hour of the night, and Law retired—next morning Law wrote a letter to apologize, which witness heard read—which was written apparently to screen himself from the charge of a conspiracy and the letter betrayed a conspiracy on the face of it.

Adjourned at half past 6 P. M., till Monday 10th at 10 o'clock A. M. Adjourned session June 10th, 10 o'clock, A. M. Alderman Harris presiding.

Mayor referred to Dr. Foster—and again read his letter of the 7th inst., (as before quoted.)

Cyrus Hills, a stranger sworn, said one day last week, believed it Wednesday, a gentleman, whom witness did not know, came into the sitting room of the 'Nauvoo Mansion' and requested the Hon. Mayor to step aside—he wanted to speak with him, Mayor stepped through the door into the entry, by the foot of the stairs, and the Gen. (Mayor) asked him what he wished? Foster (as witness learned since the Gen. name.) said he wanted some conversation on some business witness did not understand at the time, the Gen. refused to go any farther, and said he would have no conversation in private, what should be said should be in public; and told Foster if he would choose three or four men, he would meet him with the same number of men, (among whom was his bro. Hyrum.) And they would have a cool and calm investigation of the subject, and by his making a proper satisfaction, things should be honorably adjusted. Witness judged from the manner in which Foster expressed himself that he agreed to the Mayor's proposals, and would meet him, the same day, in presence of friends, heard no proposals made by Mayor to Foster, for settlement, heard nothing about any offers of dollars, or money, or any other offer except those mentioned before, nothing said about Wm. Law. Was within hearing of the parties at the time conversation was going on.

O. P. Rockwell, sworn, Some day last week, saw Dr. Foster ride up to the Nauvoo Mansion and go in, witness went in and found the Mayor and Dr. Foster in conversation. Gen. Smith was naming the men he would have present, among whom was Hyrum Smith, Wm. Marks, Lucian Woodworth, and Peter Hawes, and Dr. Foster had leave to call an equal number of his friends, as witness understood, for the purpose of having an interview on some matters in connection.

The Dr's. Bro. was proposed. Gen. said he had no objections, wanted him present, Dr. Foster started, saying he would be back shortly. Before Dr. F. left, the men whom Gen. Smith had named to be present, at the conversation, were sent for, across examined witness went into the house as Mayor and Dr. Foster were coming out of the Bar Room into the Hall; nothing said by the Mayor to Dr. Foster about his coming back, made no offer to Foster about a settlement.

Mayor said the first thing that occurred to his mind when he stepped into the Hall with Foster was that he wanted to assassinate him, he saw something shining below his vest; Mayor put his finger on it and said, what is that? Foster replied it is my pistol, and immediately took out the pistol, and showed it openly, and wanted the Mayor to go with him alone. Mayor said he would not go alone, Mayor never saw the pistol before; had a hook on its side, to hang on his waistband.

Andrew L. Lamarau, sworn, said that in 1839 or 40 while President Joseph Smith, Elder Rigdon, Judge Higbee, O. P. Rockwell and Dr. R. D. Foster, while on their way to Washington, called at witness' house in Dayton, Ohio, that the evening was spent very agreeably except some dissatisfaction on the part of certain females with regard to the conduct of Dr. Foster, on their return from Washington witness informed President Smith of Foster's conduct, Pres. Smith said he had frequently reproved Foster for such conduct and he had promised to do better, and told witness to reprove Foster if he saw any thing out of the way. That evening Foster refused to join the company, and walked through the town till about 9 o'clock when he came in and interrupted Pres. Smith, who was expounding some passages of scriptures, and changed the conversation. Soon after the company were invited to Mr. Brown's at the next door, whether they all repaired, while at Mr. Brown's conversation going on, and the room much crowded, Dr. Foster and one of the ladies he had paid so much attention to before took their seats in one corner of the room, witness heard her's late to Dr. Foster that she supposed she had been envious for some time back, but had been disappointed, and supposed it was on account of her weakness, and wanted Foster to prescribe something for her, Foster said he could do it for her, and dropped his hand to her feet, and began to raise it she gave him a slight push and threw herself close to the wall.

He laid his hand on her knee, and whispered so low that witness could not hear, next morning witness went in while Foster and others were at breakfast, and related what he had seen. Foster denied it, Pres. Smith told him not to deny it for he saw it himself and was ashamed of it. Foster confessed it was true, and promised to reform.

Peter Hawes sworn, said that he came to Nauvoo before the Law, and brought considerable property, it was a short time after the church had been driven out of Missouri, and had arrived in this place. The families having been robbed of all in Missouri were in a starving condition. By the council of the Presidency, witness converted his funds to feeding the poor, bringing in meat and flour &c., and while thus engaged drew upon the Law, who were at that time engaged in merchant, due to the amount of some six hundred dollars, which, on account of expenditures for the poor, he was not able to pay, to within some 70 or 80 dollars—which they pressed him for as soon as they wanted it—although he offered them good property at considerable less than the market value, as witness was obliged to leave the city on church business for a little season. Wm. Law threatened and intimidated witness' family during his absence for the pay.

Dr. Foster made a public dinner on the 4th of July. Witness was obliged to be absent and deposited meat, flour, &c., with Wm. Law, to give to the poor at that dinner, and Law handed it out as his own private property. Witness carried a load of wheat to Law's mill to be ground—Law would not grind it only to give a certain quantity of flour in return by weight. Law used up the flour, promising from time to time he would refund it. As witness was about to start on a mission to the south, with his valise in hand, saw Law before his door, talking with Hyrum Smith, called on Law and told him he was going away, and his family wanted the flour: Law promised on the honor of a gentleman, and a saint, his family should have the flour when they wanted.

Councillor H. Smith said he recollected the time and circumstance.

Hawes said when he returned, found his family must have starved if they had not borrowed money to get food somewhere else—could not get it of Law. And Law was preaching punctuality, PUNCTUALITY, PUNCTUALITY, as the whole drift of his discourses to the saints—and abusing them himself all the time, and grinding the poor.

Mayor said if he had a city council who felt as he did, the establishment (referring to the Nauvoo Expositor) would be a nuisance before night—and he then read an editorial from the Nauvoo Expositor. He then asked who ever said a word against Judge Emmons until he has attacked this council—or even against Joseph H. Jackson or the Laws, until they came out against the city? Here is a paper (Nauvoo Expositor) that is exciting our enemies abroad. Joseph H. Jackson has been proved a murderer before this council, and declared the paper a nuisance, a greater nuisance than a dead carcass—they make a criminality, for a man to have a wife on the earth, while he has one in heaven, according to the keys of the holy Priesthood—and he then read a statement of William Law's from the Expositor, where the truth of God was transformed into a lie concerning this thing—He then read several statements of Austin Cowles in the Expositor concerning a private interview, and said he never had any private conversation with Austin Cowles on these subjects—that he preached on the stand from the bible, showing the order in ancient days, having nothing to do with the present times. What the opposition party want, is to raise a mob on us and take the spoil from us, as they did in Missouri—he said it was as much as he could do, to keep his clerk, Thompson, from publishing the proceedings of the Law's and causing the people to rise up against them—said he would rather die to-morrow and have the thing smashed, than live and have it go on, for it was exciting the spirit of mobocracy among the people and bringing death and destruction upon us.

Peter Hawes, recalled a circumstance, which he had, forgot to mention concerning a Mr. Smith who came from England and soon after died—the children had no one to protect them; there was one girl 16 or 17 years old and a younger sister—witness took these girls into his family out of pity. Wilson Law, then Major General of the Nauvoo Legion, was familiar with the eldest daughter—Witness cautioned the girl—Wilson was soon there again and went out in the evening with the girl, who when charged by the witness's wife confessed that Wilson Law had seduced her. Witness told her he could not keep her—the girl wept, made much ado, and many promises—witness told her if she would do right, she might stay, but she did not keep her promise—Wilson came again and she went out with him—witness required her to leave his house.

Mayor said certain women came to complain to his wife—that they had caught Wilson Law with the girl on the floor at Mr. Hawes in the night.

Councillor H. Smith proceeded to show the falsehood of Austin Cowles in the "Expositor," in relation to the revelation referred to, that in reference to Foster's wife, and not the present time as related by Cowles.

Mayor said he had never preached the revelation in private, as he had in public—had not taught it to the members in the church in private, which statement many present confirmed, that on enquiring concerning the passage in the revelation concerning "they shall marry nor are given in marriage, &c." he received for answer, men in this life must marry in view of eternity, otherwise they must remain as angels, or be single in heaven, which was the essence of the revelation referred to, and the Mayor spoke at considerable length in explanation of this principle, and was willing for one to subscribe his name, to declare the "Expositor" and whole establishment a nuisance.

2 o'clock P. M.

Peter Hawes sworn, said that he came to Nauvoo before the Law, and brought considerable property, it was a short time after the church had been driven out of Missouri, and had arrived in this place. The families having been robbed of all in Missouri were in a starving condition. By the council of the Presidency, witness converted his funds to feeding the poor, bringing in meat and flour &c., and while thus engaged drew upon the Law, who were at that time engaged in merchant, due to the amount of some six hundred dollars, which, on account of expenditures for the poor, he was not able to pay, to within some 70 or 80 dollars—which they pressed him for as soon as they wanted it—although he offered them good property at considerable less than the market value, as witness was obliged to leave the city on church business for a little season. Wm. Law threatened and intimidated witness' family during his absence for the pay.

Dr. Foster made a public dinner on the 4th of July. Witness was obliged to be absent and deposited meat, flour, &c., with Wm. Law, to give to the poor at that dinner, and Law handed it out as his own private property. Witness carried a load of wheat to Law's mill to be ground—Law would not grind it only to give a certain quantity of flour in return by weight. Law used up the flour, promising from time to time he would refund it. As witness was about to start on a mission to the south, with his valise in hand, saw Law before his door, talking with Hyrum Smith, called on Law and told him he was going away, and his family wanted the flour: Law promised on the honor of a gentleman, and a saint, his family should have the flour when they wanted.

Councillor H. Smith said he recollected the time and circumstance.

Hawes said when he returned, found his family must have starved if they had not borrowed money to get food somewhere else—could not get it of Law. And Law was preaching punctuality, PUNCTUALITY, PUNCTUALITY, as the whole drift of his discourses to the saints—and abusing them himself all the time, and grinding the poor.

Mayor said if he had a city council who felt as he did, the establishment (referring to the Nauvoo Expositor) would be a nuisance before night—and he then read an editorial from the Nauvoo Expositor. He then asked who ever said a word against Judge Emmons until he has attacked this council—or even against Joseph H. Jackson or the Laws, until they came out against the city? Here is a paper (Nauvoo Expositor) that is exciting our enemies abroad. Joseph H. Jackson has been proved a murderer before this council, and declared the paper a nuisance, a greater nuisance than a dead carcass—they make a criminality, for a man to have a wife on the earth, while he has one in heaven, according to the keys of the holy Priesthood—and he then read a statement of William Law's from the Expositor, where the truth of God was transformed into a lie concerning this thing—He then read several statements of Austin Cowles in the Expositor concerning a private interview, and said he never had any private conversation with Austin Cowles on these subjects—that he preached on the stand from the bible, showing the order in ancient days, having nothing to do with the present times. What the opposition party want, is to raise a mob on us and take the spoil from us, as they did in Missouri—he said it was as much as he could do, to keep his clerk, Thompson, from publishing the proceedings of the Law's and causing the people to rise up against them—said he would rather die to-morrow and have the thing smashed, than live and have it go on, for it was exciting the spirit of mobocracy among the people and bringing death and destruction upon us.

Peter Hawes, recalled a circumstance, which he had, forgot to mention concerning a Mr. Smith who came from England and soon after died—the children had no one to protect them; there was one girl 16 or 17 years old and a younger sister—witness took these girls into his family out of pity. Wilson Law, then Major General of the Nauvoo Legion, was familiar with the eldest daughter—Witness cautioned the girl—Wilson was soon there again and went out in the evening with the girl, who when charged by the witness's wife confessed that Wilson Law had seduced her. Witness told her he could not keep her—the girl wept, made much ado, and many promises—witness told her if she would do right, she might stay, but she did not keep her promise—Wilson came again and she went out with him—witness required her to leave his house.

Mayor said certain women came to complain to his wife—that they had caught Wilson Law with the girl on the floor at Mr. Hawes in the night.

Councillor H. Smith proceeded to show the falsehood of Austin Cowles in the "Expositor," in relation to the revelation referred to, that in reference to Foster's wife, and not the present time as related by Cowles.

Mayor said he had never preached the revelation in private, as he had in public—had not taught it to the members in the church in private, which statement many present confirmed, that on enquiring concerning the passage in the revelation concerning "they shall marry nor are given in marriage, &c." he received for answer, men in this life must marry in view of eternity, otherwise they must remain as angels, or be single in heaven, which was the essence of the revelation referred to, and the Mayor spoke at considerable length in explanation of this principle, and was willing for one to subscribe his name, to declare the "Expositor" and whole establishment a nuisance.

2 o'clock P. M.

Peter Hawes sworn, said that he came to Nauvoo before the Law, and brought considerable property, it was a short time after the church had been driven out of Missouri, and had arrived in this place. The families having been robbed of all in Missouri were in a starving condition. By the council of the Presidency, witness converted his funds to feeding the poor, bringing in meat and flour &c., and while thus engaged drew upon the Law, who were at that time engaged in merchant, due to the amount of some six hundred dollars, which, on account of expenditures for the poor, he was not able to pay, to within some 70 or 80 dollars—which they pressed him for as soon as they wanted it—although he offered them good property at considerable less than the market value, as witness was obliged to leave the city on church business for a little season. Wm. Law threatened and intimidated witness' family during his absence for the pay.

Dr. Foster made a public dinner on the 4th of July. Witness was obliged to be absent and deposited meat, flour, &c., with Wm. Law, to give to the poor at that dinner, and Law handed it out as his own private property. Witness carried a load of wheat to Law's mill to be ground—Law would not grind it only to give a certain quantity of flour in return by weight. Law used up the flour, promising from time to time he would refund it. As witness was about to start on a mission to the south, with his valise in hand, saw Law before his door, talking with Hyrum Smith, called on Law and told him he was going away, and his family wanted the flour: Law promised on the honor of a gentleman, and a saint, his family should have the flour when they wanted.

Councillor H. Smith said he recollected the time and circumstance.

Hawes said when he returned, found his family must have starved if they had not borrowed money to get food somewhere else—could not get it of Law. And Law was preaching punctuality, PUNCTUALITY, PUNCTUALITY, as the whole drift of his discourses to the saints—and abusing them himself all the time, and grinding the poor.

Mayor said if he had a city council who felt as he did, the establishment (referring to the Nauvoo Expositor) would be a nuisance before night—and he then read an editorial from the Nauvoo Expositor. He then asked who ever said a word against Judge Emmons until he has attacked this council—or even against Joseph H. Jackson or the Laws, until they came out against the city? Here is a paper (Nauvoo Expositor) that is exciting our enemies abroad. Joseph H. Jackson has been proved a murderer before this council, and declared the paper a nuisance, a greater nuisance than a dead carcass—they make a criminality, for a man to have a wife on the earth, while he has one in heaven, according to the keys of the holy Priesthood—and he then read a statement of William Law's from the Expositor, where the truth of God was transformed into a lie concerning this thing—He then read several statements of Austin Cowles in the Expositor concerning a private interview, and said he never had any private conversation with Austin Cowles on these subjects—that he preached on the stand from the bible, showing the order in ancient days, having nothing to do with the present times. What the opposition party want, is to raise a mob on us and take the spoil from us, as they did in Missouri—he said it was as much as he could do, to keep his clerk, Thompson, from publishing the proceedings of the Law's and causing the people to rise up against them—said he would rather die to-morrow and have the thing smashed, than live and have it go on, for it was exciting the spirit of mobocracy among the people and bringing death and destruction upon us.

Peter Hawes, recalled a circumstance, which he had, forgot to mention concerning a Mr. Smith who came from England and soon after died—the children had no one to protect them; there was one girl 16 or 17 years old and a younger sister—witness took these girls into his family out of pity. Wilson Law, then Major General of the Nauvoo Legion, was familiar with the eldest daughter—Witness cautioned the girl—Wilson was soon there again and went out in the evening with the girl, who when charged by the witness's wife confessed that Wilson Law had seduced her. Witness told her he could not keep her—the girl wept, made much ado, and many promises—witness told her if she would do right, she might stay, but she did not keep her promise—Wilson came again and she went out with him—witness required her to leave his house.

Mayor said certain women came to complain to his wife—that they had caught Wilson Law with the girl on the floor at Mr. Hawes in the night.

Councillor H. Smith proceeded to show the falsehood of Austin Cowles in the "Expositor," in relation to the revelation referred to, that in reference to Foster's wife, and not the present time as related by Cowles.

Mayor said he had never preached the revelation in private, as he had in public—had not taught it to the members in the church in private, which statement many present confirmed, that on enquiring concerning the passage in the revelation concerning "they shall marry nor are given in marriage, &c." he received for answer, men in this life must marry in view of eternity, otherwise they must remain as angels, or be single in heaven, which was the essence of the revelation referred to, and the Mayor spoke at considerable length in explanation of this principle, and was willing for one to subscribe his name, to declare the "Expositor" and whole establishment a nuisance.

2 o'clock P. M.

as stated by the last witness before the morning Council—that Mrs. Smith died near the mouth of the Mississippi, and the father and eldest daughter died soon after, their arrival in this place—and that the seduction of such a youthful, fatherless, and innocent creature by such a man to high standing as the Major General of the Nauvoo Legion, was one of the darkest, damndest and foulest deeds on record.

Councillor Hyrum Smith concurred in the remarks made by the clerk concerning the excellent character of Mr. Smith and his family.

Mayor said the constitution did not authorize the press to publish libels and proposed that the Council make some provision for putting down the 'Nauvoo Expositor.'

Councillor Hyrum Smith called for a prospectus of the 'Expositor.'

Councillor Phelps read article 8, section 1, 'Constitution of Illinois.'

Mayor called for the charter.

The clerk read the prospectus of the 'Nauvoo Expositor.'

Mayor read the statements of Francis M. Higbee from the 'Expositor' and asked, 'is it not treasonable against all chartered rights and privileges, and against the peace and happiness of the city.'

Councillor H. Smith was in favor of declaring the 'Expositor' a nuisance.

Councillor Taylor—said no city on earth would bear such slander, and he would not bear it, and was decidedly in favor of active measures.

Mayor made a statement of what Wm. Law said before the City Council under oath, that he was a friend to the Mayor &c. &c. and asked if there were any present who recollected his statement when scores responded, yes!

Councillor Hunter was one of the grand jury. Said Wm. Law stated before the grand jury that he did not say to the Council that he was Joseph's friend.

Councillor Taylor continued—Wilson Law was president of this Council during the passage of many ordinances, and referred to the Records; Wm. Law and Emmons were members of the Council, and Emmons has never objected to any ordinance while in the Council; but has been more like a cypher, and is now become Editor of a libellous paper, and is trying to destroy our charter and ordinances; he then read from the constitution of the United States on the freedom of the press, and said, 'we are willing they should publish the truth,' but it is unlawful to publish libels; the 'Expositor' is a nuisance and stinks in the nose of every honest man.

Mayor read from Illinois constitution, Article 8, Section 2, touching the responsibility of the press for its constitutional liberty.

Councillor Stiles said a nuisance was any thing that disturbs the peace of a community and read Blackstone on private wrongs, Vol. 2, page 4, and 'the whole community has to rest under the stigma of these falsehoods; referring to the 'Expositor' and if we can prevent the issuing of any more slanderous communications, he would go in for it; it is right for this community to show a proper resentment, and he would go in for suppressing all further communications of the kind.

Councillor H. Smith believed the best way was to smother the press and 'pi' the type.

Councillor Johnson concurred with the councillors who had spoken.

Alderman Bennett referred to the statement of the 'Expositor' concerning the Municipal Court in the case of Jeremiah Smith as a libel, and offered the paper a public nuisance.

Councillor Warrington considered his a peculiar situation, as he did not belong to any church or any party; though it might be considered rather harsh for the council to declare the paper a nuisance, and proposed giving a few days' limitation and assessing a fine of \$3,000 for every libel and if they would not cease publishing libels to declare it a nuisance, and said the statutes made provisions for a fine of \$500.

Mayor replied that they threatened to shoot him when at Carthage and the women and others dare not go to Carthage to prosecute, and read a libel from the 'Expositor' concerning the imprisonment of Jeremiah Smith.

Councillor H. Smith spoke of the Warsaw Signal and disapproved its libellous course.

Mayor remarked he was sorry to have one dissenting voice in declaring the 'Expositor' a nuisance.

Councillor Warrington did not mean to be understood to go against the proposition; but would not be in haste in declaring it a nuisance.

Councillor H. Smith referred to the mortgages and property of the proprietors of the 'Expositor' and thought there would be little chance of collecting damages for libels.

Alderman E. Smith considered there was but one course to pursue; that the proprietors were out of the reach of the law; that our course was to put an end to the thing at once; believed by what he had heard that if the city did not do it, others would.

Councillor Hunter believed it to be a nuisance; referred to the opinion of Judge Pope on habeas corpus and spoke in favor of the charter &c. asked Francis M. Higbee before the grand jury, if he was not the man he saw at Joseph's house making professions of friendship; Higbee said he was not; (Hunters know this statement to be false); he also asked R. D. Foster did he not state before hundreds of people that he believed Joseph to be a prophet, and that Foster—They were under oath when they said it. (Many hundreds of people are witnesses to this perjury.)

Warren Smith sworn, said, F. M. Higbee came to him, and proposed to have him go in as a partner in making bogus money. Higbee said he would not work for a living; that witness might go in with him, if he would advance fifty dollars and showed him (witness) a half dollar, he said was made in his die.

Councillor Phelps continued and said, he felt deeper this day than ever he felt before, and wanted to know, by yes; if there was any present, who wanted to avenge the blood of that innocent female, who had been seduced by the then Major General of the Nauvoo Legion, Wilson Law; when yes! resounded from every quarter of the house; he then referred to the tea plot, at Boston, and asked if any body's rights were taken away with that transaction, and are we offering, or have we offered to take away the rights of any one, these two days? (No!) resounded from every quarter. He then referred also to Law's grinding the poor during the scarcity of grain, while the poor had nothing but themselves to grind; and spoke at great length in support of active measures to put down iniquity, and suppress the spirit of mobocracy.

Alderman Harris spoke from the chair, and expressed his feelings that the press ought to be demolished.

The following resolution was then read and passed unanimously, with the exception of Councillor Warrington.

Resolved, That the printing office from whence issues the 'Nauvoo Expositor' is a public nuisance, and also all of said Nauvoo Expositors, which may be, or exist in said establishment, and the Mayor is instructed to cause said printing establishment and papers to be removed without delay, in such manner as he shall direct. Passed June 10th, 1844.

GEO. W. HARRIS, Pres. pro tem.

W. RICHARDS, Recorder.

O. ROCKWELL, P. M. Council adjourned.

This Council, on the foregoing is a true and correct synopsis of the proceedings of the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, on the 8th and 10th days of June, 1844, in relation to the Nauvoo Expositor and proprietors, as taken from the minutes of said council.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and the corporate seal, at Nauvoo, this 10th day of June, 1844.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder and Clerk of the City Council.

The following order was immediately issued by the Mayor.

State of Illinois, City of Nauvoo, To the Marshal of said city, GREETING.

You are hereby commanded to destroy the printing press from whence issues the 'Nauvoo Expositor' and all the type and printing establishment in the street, and burn all the Expositors and libellous and seditious papers, and if resistance be offered, to use such force as may be necessary to carry out this order; by the Council of the City of Nauvoo, and if any one threatens to disobey this order, or to obstruct the Marshal in carrying it out, he shall be liable to arrest and punishment.

By order of the City Council, JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

Warren Smith sworn, said, F. M. Higbee came to him, and proposed to have him go in as a partner in making bogus money. Higbee said he would not work for a living; that witness might go in with him, if he would advance fifty dollars and showed him (witness) a half dollar, he said was made in his die.

Councillor Phelps continued and said, he felt deeper this day than ever he felt before, and wanted to know, by yes; if there was any present, who wanted to avenge the blood of that innocent female, who had been seduced by the then Major General of the Nauvoo Legion, Wilson Law; when yes! resounded from every quarter of the house; he then referred to the tea plot, at Boston, and asked if any body's rights were taken away with that transaction, and are we offering, or have we offered to take away the rights of any one, these two days? (No!) resounded from every quarter. He then referred also to Law's grinding the poor during the scarcity of grain, while the poor had nothing but themselves to grind; and spoke at great length in support of active measures to put down iniquity, and suppress the spirit of mobocracy.

Alderman Harris spoke from the chair, and expressed his feelings that the press ought to be demolished.

The following resolution was then read and passed unanimously, with the exception of Councillor Warrington.

Resolved, That the printing office from whence issues the 'Nauvoo Expositor' is a public nuisance, and also all of said Nauvoo Expositors, which may be, or exist in said establishment, and the Mayor is instructed to cause said printing establishment and papers to be removed without delay, in such manner as he shall direct. Passed June 10th, 1844.

GEO. W. HARRIS, Pres. pro tem.

W. RICHARDS, Recorder.

O. ROCKWELL, P. M. Council adjourned.

This Council, on the foregoing is a true and correct synopsis of the proceedings of the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, on the 8th and 10th days of June, 1844, in relation to the Nauvoo Expositor and proprietors, as taken from the minutes of said council.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and the corporate seal, at Nauvoo, this 10th day of June, 1844.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder and Clerk of the City Council.

The following order was immediately issued by the Mayor.

State of Illinois, City of Nauvoo, To the Marshal of said city, GREETING.

You are hereby commanded to destroy the printing press from whence issues the 'Nauvoo Expositor' and all the type and printing establishment in the street, and burn all the Expositors and libellous and seditious papers, and if resistance be offered, to use such force as may be necessary to carry out this order; by the Council of the City of Nauvoo, and if any one threatens to disobey this order, or to obstruct the Marshal in carrying it out, he shall be liable to arrest and punishment.

By order of the City Council, JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

Warren Smith sworn, said, F. M. Higbee came to him, and proposed to have him go in as a partner in making bogus money. Higbee said he would not work for a living; that witness might go in with him, if he would advance fifty dollars and showed him (witness) a half dollar, he said was made in his die.

Councillor Phelps continued and said, he felt deeper this day than ever he felt before, and wanted to know, by yes; if there was any present, who wanted to avenge the blood of that innocent female, who had been seduced by the then Major General of the Nauvoo Legion, Wilson Law; when yes! resounded from every quarter of the house; he then referred to the tea plot, at Boston, and asked if any body's rights were taken away with that transaction, and are we offering, or have we offered to take away the rights of any one, these two days? (No!) resounded from every quarter. He then referred also to Law's grinding the poor during the scarcity of grain, while the poor had nothing but themselves to grind; and spoke at great length in support of active measures to put down iniquity, and suppress the spirit of mobocracy.

Alderman Harris spoke from the chair, and expressed his feelings that the press ought to be demolished.

The following resolution was then read and passed unanimously, with the exception of Councillor Warrington.

Resolved, That the printing office from whence issues the 'Nauvoo Expositor' is a public nuisance, and also all of said Nauvoo Expositors, which may be, or exist in said establishment, and the Mayor is instructed to cause said printing establishment and papers to be removed without delay, in such manner as he shall direct. Passed June 10th, 1844.

GEO. W. HARRIS, Pres. pro tem.

W. RICHARDS, Recorder.

O. ROCKWELL, P. M. Council adjourned.

This Council, on the foregoing is a true and correct synopsis of the proceedings of the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, on the 8th and 10th days of June, 1844, in relation to the Nauvoo Expositor and proprietors, as taken from the minutes of said council.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and the corporate seal, at Nauvoo, this 10th day of June, 1844.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder and Clerk of the City Council.

The following order was immediately issued by the Mayor.

State of Illinois, City of Nauvoo, To the Marshal of said city, GREETING.

You are hereby commanded to destroy the printing press from whence issues the 'Nauvoo Expositor' and all the type and printing establishment in the street, and burn all the Expositors and libellous and seditious papers, and if resistance be offered, to use such force as may be necessary to carry out this order; by the Council of the City of Nauvoo, and if any one threatens to disobey this order, or to obstruct the Marshal in carrying it out, he shall be liable to arrest and punishment.

By order of the City Council, JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

Warren Smith sworn, said, F. M. Higbee came to him, and proposed to have him go in as a partner in making bogus money. Higbee said he would not work for a living; that witness might go in with him, if he would advance fifty dollars and showed him (witness) a half dollar, he said was made in his die.

Councillor Phelps continued and said, he felt deeper this day than ever he felt before, and wanted to know, by yes; if there was any present, who wanted to avenge the blood of that innocent female, who had been seduced by the then Major General of the Nauvoo Legion, Wilson Law; when yes! resounded from every quarter of the house; he then referred to the tea plot, at Boston, and asked if any body's rights were taken away with that transaction, and are we offering, or have we offered to take away the rights of any one, these two days? (No!) resounded from every quarter. He then referred also to Law's grinding the poor during the scarcity of grain, while the poor had nothing but themselves to grind; and spoke at great length in support of active measures to put down iniquity, and suppress the spirit of mobocracy.

Alderman Harris spoke from the chair, and expressed his feelings that the press ought to be demolished.

The following resolution was then read and passed unanimously, with the exception of Councillor Warrington.

Resolved, That the printing office from whence issues the 'Nauvoo Expositor' is a public nuisance, and also all of said Nauvoo Expositors, which may be, or exist in said establishment, and the Mayor is instructed to cause said printing establishment and papers to be removed without delay, in such manner as he shall direct. Passed June 10th, 1844.

GEO. W. HARRIS, Pres. pro tem.

W. RICHARDS, Recorder.

O. ROCKWELL, P. M. Council adjourned.

This Council, on the foregoing is a true and correct synopsis of the proceedings of the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, on the 8th and 10th days of June, 1844, in relation to the Nauvoo Expositor and proprietors, as taken from the minutes of said council.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and the corporate seal, at Nauvoo, this 10th day of June, 1844.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder and Clerk of the City Council.

The following order was immediately issued by the Mayor.

State of Illinois, City of Nauvoo, To the Marshal of said city, GREETING.

You are hereby commanded to destroy the printing press from whence issues the 'Nauvoo Expositor' and all the type and printing establishment in the street, and burn all the Expositors and libellous and seditious papers, and if resistance be offered, to use such force as may be necessary to carry out this order; by the Council of the City of Nauvoo, and if any one threatens to disobey this order, or to obstruct the Marshal in carrying it out, he shall be liable to arrest and punishment.

By order of the City Council, JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

Public Meeting.

A public meeting was held in the City of Nauvoo, on Sunday Evening the 16th inst.

Mr. John Taylor was unanimously called to the chair and Wm. Clayton appointed clerk.

The Chairman stated briefly the object of the meeting, whereupon it was unanimously resolved, That inasmuch as many false reports are being circulated through this county, by designing characters, for the purpose of bringing persecution upon the peaceable citizens of this city, we will use our endeavors to disabuse the public mind, and present a true statement of facts before them as speedily as possible.

Resolved, That for the more speedy accomplishment of this object, this meeting appoint delegates to go to the different precincts throughout the county, to lay a true statement of facts before the public.

The following delegates were then appointed.

To Warsaw Precinct, Messrs. Joseph A. Kelting, Hugh McFall, and John T. Barnett.

Rocky Run Precinct, Messrs. Anson Call, E. Horner, Nicholas Boscow, and David Evans.

Carthage Precinct, Messrs. Lewis Robinson, Jeremiah Hatch, Jr. and Dr. Robinson.

Lima Precinct, Messrs. Wm. Allen, E. Ludington, and Charles Warner.

La Harpe and Pilot Grove, Messrs. Benjamin Warrington, and Hiram Kimball.

Spilman's Landing and Appanocoe, Messrs. Elijah R. Swackhammer, and Truman Gillett, Jr.

St. Marys and Chili, Messrs. Philander Colton, and—Averett.

Fountain Green and Macedopia, Messrs. Moses Clare, and Andrew H. Perkins.

Augusta and Plymouth, Messrs. Peter Slater, Darwin Chase, and John McIlwrick.

On motion meeting adjourned sine die.

JOHN TAYLOR, President.

WM. CLAYTON, Secretary.

Proclamation.

Mayor's Office, Nauvoo, June 16, 1844.

As there are a number of statements in circulation which have for their object, the injury of the 'Latter Day Saints,' all of which are false and prompted by blackhearted villains; I therefore deem it my duty to disabuse the public mind in regard to them, and to give a plain statement of facts which have taken place in the city within a few days past, and which has brought upon us the displeasure of the unprincipled and the uninformed, and seems to afford an opportunity to our enemies, to unite and arouse themselves to mob; and already they have commenced their hellish operations by driving a few defenceless Mormons from their houses and homes in the vicinity of Warsaw and Carthage.

A short time since a press was started in this city which had for its object the destruction of the institutions of the city, both civil and religious: its proprietors are a set of unprincipled scoundrels who attempted in every possible way to defame the character of the most virtuous of our community, and change our peaceful and prosperous city into a place as evil and polluted as their own black hearts. To rid the city of a paper so filthy and pestiferous as this, became the duty of every good citizen, who loves good order and morality; a complaint was made before the City Council, and after a full and impartial investigation it was voted—without one dissenting voice, a public NUISANCE, and to be immediately destroyed; the peace and happiness of the place demanded it, the virtue of our wives and daughters demanded, and our consciences demanded it at our hands as conservators of the public peace. That we acted right in this matter we have the assurance of one of the ablest exponents of the laws of England, viz: Blackstone—the constitution of the State of Illinois, and our own chartered rights. If then our charter gives us the power to decide what shall be a nuisance and cause it to be removed, where is the offence? What law is violated? If then no law has been violated, why this ridiculous excitement and badging with lawless ruffians to destroy the happiness of a people whose religious motto is 'peace and good will toward all men'?

Our city is infested with a set of blackleg counterfeiter and debauchees, and that the proprietors of this press were of that class, the minutes of the Municipal Court fully testify and in riding our young and flourishing city of such characters, we are shamed by not only villainous demagogues, but by some who from their station and influence in society, ought rather to raise than depress the standard of human excellence. We have no disturbance or excitement among us; save what is made by the thousand and one idle rumors about in the country. Every one is protected in his person and property, and but few cities of a population of twenty thousand people, in the United States, bathed in dissipation of vice of any kind, than the city of Nauvoo.

On the correctness of our conduct in this affair, we appeal to every high court in the state, and to its order we are willing to appear at any time that His Excellency, Governor Ford shall please to call us before it. I therefore, in behalf of the Municipal Court of Nauvoo, warn the lawless, not to be precipitate in any interference in our affairs, for as sure as there is a God in Israel, we shall rise triumphant over all opposition.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

Public Meeting.

A public meeting was held in the City of Nauvoo, on Sunday Evening the 16th inst.

Mr. John Taylor was unanimously called to the chair and Wm. Clayton appointed clerk.

The Chairman stated briefly the object of the meeting, whereupon it was unanimously resolved, That inasmuch as many false reports are being circulated through this county, by designing characters, for the purpose of bringing persecution upon the peaceable citizens of this city, we will use our endeavors to disabuse the public mind, and present a true statement of facts before them as speedily as possible.

Resolved, That for the more speedy accomplishment of this object, this meeting appoint delegates to go to the different precincts throughout the county, to lay a true statement of facts before the public.

The following delegates were then appointed.

To Warsaw Precinct, Messrs. Joseph A. Kelting, Hugh McFall, and John T. Barnett.

Rocky Run Precinct, Messrs. Anson Call, E. Horner, Nicholas Boscow, and David Evans.

Carthage Precinct, Messrs. Lewis Robinson, Jeremiah Hatch, Jr. and Dr. Robinson.

Lima Precinct, Messrs. Wm. Allen, E. Ludington, and Charles Warner.

La Harpe and Pilot Grove, Messrs. Benjamin Warrington, and Hiram Kimball.

Spilman's Landing and Appanocoe, Messrs. Elijah R. Swackhammer, and Truman Gillett, Jr.

St. Marys and Chili, Messrs. Philander Colton, and—Averett.

Fountain Green and Macedopia, Messrs. Moses Clare, and Andrew H. Perkins.

Augusta and Plymouth, Messrs. Peter Slater, Darwin Chase, and John McIlwrick.

On motion meeting adjourned sine die.

JOHN TAYLOR, President.

WM. CLAYTON, Secretary.

Proclamation.

Mayor's Office, Nauvoo, June 16, 1844.

As there are a number of statements in circulation which have for their object, the injury of the 'Latter Day Saints,' all of which are false and prompted by blackhearted villains; I therefore deem it my duty to disabuse the public mind in regard to them, and to give a plain statement of facts which have taken place in the city within a few days past, and which has brought upon us the displeasure of the unprincipled and the uninformed, and seems to afford an opportunity to our enemies, to unite and arouse themselves to mob; and already they have commenced their hellish operations by driving a few defenceless Mormons from their houses and homes in the vicinity of Warsaw and Carthage.

A short time since a press was started in this city which had for its object the destruction of the institutions of the city, both civil and religious: its proprietors are a set of unprincipled scoundrels who attempted in every possible way to defame the character of the most virtuous of our community, and change our peaceful and prosperous city into a place as evil and polluted as their own black hearts. To rid the city of a paper so filthy and pestiferous as this, became the duty of every good citizen, who loves good order and morality; a complaint was made before the City Council, and after a full and impartial investigation it was voted—without one dissenting voice, a public NUISANCE, and to be immediately destroyed; the peace and happiness of the place demanded it, the virtue of our wives and daughters demanded, and our consciences demanded it at our hands as conservators of the public peace. That we acted right in this matter we have the assurance of one of the ablest exponents of the laws of England, viz: Blackstone—the constitution of the State of Illinois, and our own chartered rights. If then our charter gives us the power to decide what shall be a nuisance and cause it to be removed, where is the offence? What law is violated? If then no law has been violated, why this ridiculous excitement and badging with lawless ruffians to destroy the happiness of a people whose religious motto is 'peace and good will toward all men'?

Our city is infested with a set of blackleg counterfeiter and debauchees, and that the proprietors of this press were of that class, the minutes of the Municipal Court fully testify and in riding our young and flourishing city of such characters, we are shamed by not only villainous demagogues, but by some who from their station and influence in society, ought rather to raise than depress the standard of human excellence. We have no disturbance or excitement among us; save what is made by the thousand and one idle rumors about in the country. Every one is protected in his person and property, and but few cities of a population of twenty thousand people, in the United States, bathed in dissipation of vice of any kind, than the city of Nauvoo.

On the correctness of our conduct in this affair, we appeal to every high court in the state, and to its order we are willing to appear at any time that His Excellency, Governor Ford shall please to call us before it. I therefore, in behalf of the Municipal Court of Nauvoo, warn the lawless, not to be precipitate in any interference in our affairs, for as sure as there is a God in Israel, we shall rise triumphant over all opposition.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

Public Meeting.

A public meeting was held in the City of Nauvoo, on Sunday Evening the 16th inst.

Mr. John Taylor was unanimously called to the chair and Wm. Clayton appointed clerk.

The Chairman stated briefly the object of the meeting, whereupon it was unanimously resolved, That inasmuch as many false reports are being circulated through this county, by designing characters, for the purpose

purpose of betraying him. Came to his gate, and was prevented by Daniel Carn, who was set to watch; Law came within his gate, and called Mayor, and the Mayor reproved Law for coming at that time of night, with a company of strangers.

Daniel Carn, sworn, said that about 10 o'clock at night, a boat came up the river with about a dozen men. Wm. Law came to the gate with them, witness on guard, stopped them. Law called Joseph to the door, and wanted an interview. Joseph said, Bro. Law you know better than to come here at this hour of the night; and, Law retired—next morning Law wrote a letter to apologize, which witness heard read—which was written apparently to screen himself from the ceasure of a conspiracy and the letter betrayed a conspiracy on the face of it.

Adjourned at half past 6, P. M., till Monday 10th at 10 o'clock A. M. Adjourned session June 10th, 10 o'clock, A. M. Alderman Harris Presiding.

Mayor, referred to Dr. Foster—and again read his letter of the 7th inst., (as before quoted.)

Cyrus Hills, a stranger sworn; said one day last week, believed it wednesday, a gentleman, whom witness did not know, came into the sitting room of the 'Nauvoo Mansion' and requested the Hon. Mayor to step aside—he wanted to speak with him. Mayor stepped through the door into the entry, by the foot of the stairs, and the Gen. (Mayor) asked him what he wished? Foster (as witness learned since the Gen's name.) said he wanted some conversation on some business witness did not understand at the time, the Gen. refused to go any farther, and said he would have no conversation in private, what should be said should be in public; and told Foster if he would choose three or four men, he would meet him with the same number of men, (among whom was his bro. Hyrum.) And they would have a cool and calm investigation of the subject, and by his making a proper satisfaction, things should be honorably adjusted. Witness judged from the manner in which Foster expressed himself that he agreed to the Mayors proposals, and would meet him, the same day, in presence of friends, heard no proposals made by Mayor to Foster, for settlement, heard nothing about any offers of dollars, or money, or any other offer except those mentioned before, nothing said about Wm. Law. Was with hearing of the parties at the time conversation was going on.

O. P. Rockwell, sworn. Some day last week, saw Dr. Foster ride up to the Nauvoo Mansion and go in, witness went in and found the Mayor and Dr. Foster in conversation. Gen. Smith was naming the men he would have present, among whom was Hyrum Smith, Wm. Marks, Lucian Woodworth, and Peter Hawes, and Dr. Foster had leave to call an equal number of his friends, as witness understood, for the purpose of having an interview on some matters in conversation.

The Dr's. Bro. was proposed. Gen. said he had no objections, wanted him present, Dr. Foster started, saying he would be back shortly. Before Dr. F. left, the men whom Gen. Smith had named to be present, at the conversation

Missouri and had arrived in this place. The families having been robbed of all in Missouri were in a starving condition. By the council of the Presidency, witness converted his funds to feeding the poor, bringing in meat and flour &c, and while thus engaged drew upon the Laws, who were at that time engaged in merchandise to the amount of some six hundred dollars, which, on account of expenditure for the poor, he was not able to pay, to within some 70 or 80 dollars—which they pressed him for as soon as they wanted it—although he offered them good property at considerable less than the market value, as witness was obliged to leave the city on church business for a little season. Wm. Law threatened and intimidated witness' family during his absence for the pay.

Dr. Foster made a public dinner on the 4th of July. Witness was obliged to be absent and deposited meat, flour, &c., with Wm. Law, to give to the poor at that dinner, and Law handed it out as his own private property. Witness carried a load of wheat to Law's mill to be ground—Law would not grind it only to give a certain quantity of flour in return by weight. Law used up the flour, promising from time to time he would refund it. As witness was about to start on a mission to the south, with his valise in hand, saw Law before his door, talking with Hyrum Smith, called on Law and told him he was going away, and his family wanted the flour: Law promised on the honor of a gentleman, and a saint, his family should have the flour when they wanted.

Councillor H. Smith said he recollected the time and circumstance.

Hawes said when he returned, found his family must have starved if they had not borrowed money to get food somewhere else—could not get it of Law. And Law was preaching punctuality, PUNCTUALITY, PUNCTUALITY, as the whole drift of his discourses to the saints—and abusing them himself all the time, and grinding the poor.

Mayor said if he had a city council who felt as he did, the establishment (referring to the Nauvoo Expositor) would be a nuisance before night—and he then read an editorial from the Nauvoo Expositor. He then asked who ever said a word against Judge Emmons until he has attacked this council—or even against Joseph H. Jackson or the Laws, until they came out against the city? Here is a paper (Nauvoo Expositor) that is exciting our enemies abroad. Joseph H. Jackson has been proved a murderer before this council, and declared the paper a nuisance, a greater nuisance than a dead carcass—they make a

as stated by the last witness before the morning Council—that Mrs. Smith died near the mouth of the Mississippi and the father and eldest daughter died soon after their arrival in this place and that the seduction of such a youthful, fatherless, and innocent creature by such a man in high standing as the Major General of the Nauvoo Legion—was one of the darkest, damndest and foulest deeds on record.

Councillor Hyrum Smith concurred in the remarks made by the clerk concerning the excellent character of Mr. Smith and his family.

Mayor said the constitution did not authorize the press to publish libels and proposed that the Council make some provision for putting down the 'Nauvoo Expositor.'

Councillor Hyrum Smith called for a prospectus of the 'Expositor.'

Councillor Phelps read article 8, section 1, Constitution of Illinois.

Mayor called for the charter.

The clerk read the prospectus of the 'Nauvoo Expositor.'

Mayor read the statements of Francis M. Higbee from the 'Expositor' and asked, 'is it not treasonable against all chartered rights and privileges, and against the peace and happiness of the city.'

Councillor H. Smith was in favor of declaring the 'Expositor' a nuisance.

Councillor Taylor—said no city on earth would bear such slander, and he would not bear it, and was decidedly in favor of active measures.

Mayor made a statement of what Wm. Law said before the City Council under oath, that he was a friend to the Mayor &c. &c. and asked if there were any present who recollected his statement when scores responded, yes!

Councillor Hunter was one of the grand jury; said Wm. Law stated before the grand jury that he did not say to the Council that he was Joseph's friend.

Councillor Taylor continued—Wilson Law was president of this Council during the passage of many ordinances, and referred to the Records; Wm. Law and Emmons were members of the Council, and Emmons has never objected to any ordinance while in the Council; but has been more like a cypher, and is now become Editor of a libellous paper, and is trying to destroy our charter and ordinances; he then read from the constitution of the United States on the freedom of the press, and said, 'we are willing they should publish the truth; but it is unlawful to publish libels; the Expositor' is a nuisance and stinks in the nose of every honest man.

Mayor read from Illinois constitution. Article 8, Section 2, touching the responsibility of the press for its constitutional liberty.

Councillor Stiles said a nuisance was any thing that disturbs the peace of a community and read Blackstone on private wrongs, Vol. 2, page 4, and the whole community has to rest under the stigma of these falsehoods; referring to

Alderman Spencer accorded with the views expressed, that the 'Nauvoo Expositor', is a nuisance, did not consider it wise to give them time to trumpet a thousand lies, their property could not pay for it, if we pass only a fine or imprisonment, have we any confidence that they will desist? none at all! we have found these men covenant breakers with God! with their wives!! &c., have we any hope of their doing better? their characters have gone before them, shall they be suffered to go on, and bring a mob upon us; and murder our women and children, and burn our beautiful city? No! I had rather my blood would be spilled at once, and would like to have the press removed as soon as the ordinance would allow—and wish the matter might be put into the hands of the mayor, and every body stand by him, in the execution of his duties—and crush every nuemur.

Councillor Levi Richards, said he had felt deeply on this subject, and concurred fully in the view General Smith had expressed of it this day, thought it unnecessary to repeat what the council perfectly understood; considered private interest as nothing in comparison with the public good—every time a line was formed in Far West he was there, for what? to defend it against just such scoundrels, and influence as the Nauvoo Expositor and its supporters; were directly calculated to bring against us again.—Considered the doings of the council this day of immense moment, not to this city alone, but to the whole world,—would go in to put a stop to the thing at once, let it be thrown out of this city, and the responsibility of countenancing such a press, be taken off our shoulders, and fall on the state, if corrupt enough to sustain it.

Councillor Phineas Richards said that he had not forgotten the transactions at Hanns mills, and that he recollected that his son George Spencer, then lay in the well referred to, on the day previous, without a winding-sheet, shroud, or coffin, he said he could not sit still when he saw the same spirit raging in this place; he considered the publication of the Expositor as much murderous at heart as David was before the death of Uriah; was for making a short work of it was prepared to take his stand by the Mayor and whatever he proposes, would stand by him to the last. The quicker it is stopt the better.

Councillor Phelps had investigated the constitution, charter, and laws: the power to declare that office a nuisance is granted to us, in the Springfield charter, and a resolution declaring it a nuisance is all that is required.

John Birney sworn—said Francis M. Higbee, and Wm. Law, declared they had commenced their operations

Marshal's return—The within named press and type is destroyed and pried according to order, on this 10th day of June, 1844, at about 8 o'clock, P. M.

J. P. GREEN, C. M.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Nauvoo Legion, June 10, 1844.

To Jonathan Dunham, acting Major General of the Nauvoo Legion.

You are hereby commanded to hold the Nauvoo Legion in readiness, forthwith to execute the city ordinances, and especially to remove the printing establishment of the Nauvoo Expositor, and this you are required to do at sight, under the penalty of the laws; provided the Marshal shall require it, and need your services.

JOSEPH SMITH,

Lieut. General Nauvoo Legion.

Public Meeting.

A public meeting was held in the City of Nauvoo, on Sunday Evening the 16th inst.

Mr. John Taylor was unanimously called to the chair and Wm. Clayton appointed clerk.

The Chairman stated briefly the object of the meeting, whereupon it was unanimously,

Resolved, That inasmuch as many false reports are being circulated through this county, by designing characters, for the purpose of bringing persecution upon the peaceable citizens of this city, we will use our endeavors to disabuse the public mind, and present a true statement of facts before them as speedily as possible.

Resolved, That for the more speedy accomplishment of this object, this meeting appoint delegates to go to the different precincts throughout the county, to lay a true statement of facts before the public.

The following delegates were then appointed.

To Warsaw Precinct, Messrs. Joseph A. Kelting, Hugh McFall, and John T. Barnett.

Rocky Run Precinct, Messrs. Anson Call, E. Horner, Nicholas Boscow, and David Evans.

Carthage Precinct, Messrs. Lewis Robinson, Jeremiah Hatch, Jr. and Dr. Robinson.

Lima Precinct, Messrs. Wm. Allen, E. Ludington, and Charles Warner.

La Harpe and Pilot Grove, Messrs. Benjamin Warrington, and Hiram Kimball.

Spillmans Landing and Appanoos, Messrs. Elijah R. Swackhammer, and Truman Gillett, Jr.

St. Marys and Chili, Messrs. Philander Colton, and — Averett.

Fountain Green and Macedonia, Messrs. Moses Clare, and Adrew H. Perkins.

Augusta and Plymouth, Messrs. Peter Slater, Darwin Chase, and John McIlwain.

On motion meeting adjourned sine die.

JOHN TAYLOR, President.

WM. CLAYTON, Secretary.

Proclamation.

Mayor's Office, Nauvoo, June 16, 1844.

stream; and it was with difficulty that the carrier saved his life. The mail bags had the mail in them for the river mail, going to New Orleans, as well as the land mail going south of this office. The mail carrier returned to this office, as soon as possible, after the accident, and gave information of the loss of the mail. On this morning I obtained the assistance of a number of gentlemen of this place, who readily offered their service to aid in recovering, if possible the lost mail bags. I provided the company with ropes and rakes for the purpose, as also the use of a small water craft to ply in the stream, with which we repaired to the place, and found the stream foaming with great violence, and threatening death to every one who should enter it. The party commenced passing along the banks of the stream: the water craft plying in the stream. O. P. Rockwell of Missouri persecution memory, discovered a something apparently black near the root of a tree, which stood on the bank of the stream, about the size of a man's fist; as the breaks in the water would lash against the roots of the tree it would be hid and when they receded it would again appear. He ploughed into the stream; and supporting himself by the bushes which overhung the stream, reached the place, and to the great gratification of the company, it proved to be the lost mail bags which he succeeded in bringing in triumph to the shore, by use of the same means by which he reached the place; where they were. I brought the bags to this office, and opening them, found the papers to be all ruined, but the letters can be saved by using care in drying, which is now in a state of progress.

I take this public manner, in behalf of the public, to tender my thanks to Messrs. Charles Warner, David Bryant, Joseph M. Cole, George W. Robinson, O. P. Rockwell, and Harrison Kimball, all of this city, for their aid in recovering the lost mail, which if not found must have been a serious loss to the public, and hope that their example may stimulate others to like acts for the public good.

Will the Warsaw Signal, Quincy Herald, Quincy Whig, and Missouri Republican, please copy for the information of the public.

SIDNEY RIGDON, P. M.

Nauvoo, Illinois, June 15th 1844.

TAKE NOTICE.

NBS. HALL,

STRJW AND SILK BONNET MAKER,

Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth

Caps made to order.

TERMS, LOW.

Residence, Parley St., Gen. Rich's

old house. June 19-12tf

NOTICE.—WANTED a situation for

a smart active girl, late from Eng-

land. Enquire at this office.

June 19-12tf

W. B. PETERS OF HANCOCK

naming the conversation. Gen. Smith was named the man who would have present, among whom was Hyrum Smith, Wm. Marks, Lucian Woodworth, and Peter Hawes, and Dr. Foster had leave to call an equal number of his friends, as witness understood, for the purpose of having an interview on some matters in conversation.

The Drs. Bro. was proposed. Gen. said he had no objections, wanted him present, Dr. Foster started, saying he would be back shortly. Before Dr. F. left, the men whom Gen. Smith had named to be present, at the conversation were sent for, across examined witness went into the house as Mayor and Dr. Foster were coming out of the Bar Room into the Hall; nothing said by the Mayor to Dr. Foster about his coming back, made no offer to Foster about a settlement.

Mayor said the first thing that occurred to his mind when he stepped into the Hall with Foster was that he wanted to assassinate him; he saw something shining below his vest; Mayor put his finger on it and said, *what is that?* Foster replied it is my pistol, and immediately took out the pistol, and showed it openly, and wanted the Mayor to go with him alone. Mayor said he would not go alone, Mayor never saw the pistol before; had a hook on its side, to hang on his waist band.

Andrew L. Lamaroux, sworn, said that in 1839 or 40 while President Joseph Smith, Elder Rigdon, Judge Higbee, O.P. Rockwell and Dr. R. D. Foster, while on their way to Washington, called at witness' house in Dayton, Ohio, that the evening was spent very agreeably except some dissatisfaction on the part of certain females with regard to the conduct of Dr. Foster, on their return from Washington witness informed President Smith of Foster's conduct, Pres. Smith said he had frequently reprov'd Foster for such conduct and he had promised to do better, and told witness to reprove Foster if he saw any thing out of the way. That evening Foster refused to join the company, and walked through the town till about 8 o'clock when he came in and interrupted Pres. Smith, who was expounding some passages of scriptures, and changed the conversation. Soon after the company were invited to Mr. Brown's at the next door, whither they all repaired, while at Mr. Brown's conversation going on, and the room much crowded, Dr. Foster and one of the ladies he had paid so much attention to before took their seats in one corner of the room, witness heard her state to Dr. Foster that she supposed she had been envious for some time back, but had been disappointed, and supposed it was on account of her weakness, and wanted Foster to prescribe something for her, Foster said he could do it for her, and dropped his hand to her feet, and began to raise it, she gave him a slight push and threw herself close to the wall.

He laid his hand on her knee, and whispered so low that witness could not hear, next morning witness went in while Foster and others were at breakfast, and related what he had seen, Foster denied it, Pres. Smith told him not to deny it for he saw it himself and was ashamed of it. Foster confessed it was true, and promised to reform.

Peter Hawes sworn—Said that he came to Nauvoo before the Laws and brought considerable property; it was a short time after the church had been driven out of

and he then read an editorial from the Nauvoo Expositor. He then asked who ever said a word against Judge Emmons until he has attacked this council—or even against Joseph H. Jackson or the Laws, until they came out against the city? Here is a paper (Nauvoo Expositor) that is exciting our enemies abroad. Joseph H. Jackson has been proved a murderer before this council, and declared the paper a nuisance, a greater nuisance than a dead carcass—they make a criminality for a man to have a wife on the earth, while he has one in heaven, according to the keys of the holy Priesthood—and he then read a statement of William Law's from the Expositor, where the truth of God was transformed into a lie concerning this thing—He then read several statements of Austin Cowles in the Expositor concerning a private interview, and said he never had any private conversation with Austin Cowles on these subjects—that he preached on the stand from the bible, shewing the order in ancient days, having nothing to do with the present times. What the opposition party want, is to raise a mob on us and take the spoil from us, as they did in Missouri—he said it was as much as he could do, to keep his clerk, Thompson, from publishing the proceedings of the Law's and causing the people to rise up against them—said he would rather die to-morrow and have the things smashed, than live and have it go on, for it was exciting the spirit of mobocracy among the people and bringing death and destruction upon us.

Peter Haws, recalled a circumstance, which he had forgot to mention concerning a Mr. Smith who came from England and soon after died—the children had no one to protect them; there was one girl 16 or 17 years old and a younger sister—witness took these girls into his family out of pity. Wilson Law, then Major General of the Nauvoo Legion, was familiar with the eldest daughter—Witness cautioned the girl—Wilson was soon there again and went out in the evening with the girl, who when charged by the witness's wife confessed that Wilson Law had seduced her. Witness told her he could not keep her—the girl wept, made much ado, and many promises—witness told her if she would do right, she might stay, but she did not keep her promise—Wilson came again and she went out with him—witness required her to leave his house.

Mayor said certain women came to complain to his wife—that they had caught Wilson Law with the girl on the floor at Mr. Hawes in the night.

Councillor H. Smith proceeded to shew the falsehood of Austin Cowles in the "Expositor," in relation to the revelation referred to, that it was in reference to former days, and not the present time as related by Cowles.

Mayor said he had never preached the revelation in private, as he had in public—had not taught it to the anointed in the church in private, which statement many present confirmed, that on enquiring concerning the passage in the restoration concerning "they neither marry nor are given in marriage, &c., they received for answer, men in this life must marry in view of eternity, otherwise they must remain as angels, or be single in heaven, which was the amount of the revelation referred to, and the Mayor spoke at considerable length in explanation of this principle and was willing for one to subscribe his name, to declare the "Expositor" and whole establishment a nuisance.

2 o'clock p. m.
The clerk of the Council bore testimony of the good character and high standing of Mr. Smith and his family, whose name was produced by Wilson Law,

of the press, and said, "we are willing that they should publish the truth" but it is unlawful to publish libels; the "Expositor" is a nuisance and stinks in the nose of every honest man.

Mayor read from Illinois constitution, Article 8, Section 2, touching the responsibility of the press for its constitutional liberty.

Councillor Stiles said a nuisance was any thing that disturbs the peace of a community and read Blackstone on private wrongs, Vol. 2, page 4, and the whole community has to rest under the stigma of these falsehoods; referring to the "Expositor" and if we can prevent the issuing of any more slanderous communications, he would go in for it; it is right for this community to show a proper resentment, and he would go in for suppressing all further communications of the kind.

Councillor H. Smith believed the best way was to smash the press and 'pi', the type.

Councillor Johnson concurred with the councillors who had spoken.

Alderman Bennett referred to the statement of the "Expositor" concerning the Municipal Court in the case of Jeremiah Smith as a libel, and considered the paper a public nuisance.

Councillor Warrington considered his a peculiar situation, as he did not belong to any church or any party; though it might be considered rather harsh for the council to declare the paper a nuisance, and proposed giving a few days' limitation and assessing a fine of \$3,000 for every libel and if they would not cease publishing libels to declare it a nuisance and said the statutes made provisions for a fine of \$500.

Mayor replied that they threatened to shoot him when at Carthage and the women and others dare not go to Carthage to prosecute, and read a libel from the "Expositor" concerning the imprisonment of Jeremiah Smith.

Councillor H. Smith spoke of the Warsaw Signal and disapproved its libelous course.

Mayor remarked he was sorry to have one dissenting voice in declaring the "Expositor" a nuisance.

Councillor Warrington did not mean to be understood to go against the proposition; but would not be in haste in declaring it a nuisance.

Councillor H. Smith referred to the mortgages and property of the proprietors of the "Expositor" and thought there would be little chance of collecting damages for libels.

Aldermen E. Smith considered there was but one course to pursue, that the proprietors were out of the reach of the law; that our course was to put an end to the thing at once; believed by what he had heard that if the city did not do it, others would.

Councillor Hunter believed it to be a nuisance; referred to the opinion of Judge Pope on habeas corpus and spoke in favor of the charter &c.; asked Francis M. Higbee before the grand jury, if he was not the man he saw at Joseph's house making professions of friendship; Higbee said he was not; [Hundreds know this statement to be false;] he also asked R. D. Foster if he did not state before hundreds of people that he believed Joseph to be a prophet; no said Foster. They were under oath when they said it. [Many hundreds of people are witness to this perjury.]

David was before the death of Uriah, was for making a short work of it, was prepared to take his stand by the Mayor and whatever he proposes, would stand by him to the last. The quicker it is stop the better.

Councillor Phelps had investigated the constitution, charter, and laws: the power to declare that office a nuisance is granted to us, in the Springfield charter, and a resolution declaring it a nuisance is all that is required.

John Birney sworn—said Francis M. Higbee, and Wm. Law, declared they had commenced their operations and would carry them out, law or no law.

Stephen Markham, sworn, said that Francis M. Higbee said the interest of this city is done, the moment a hand is laid on their press.

Councillor Phelps continued, and referred to Wilson Law in destroying the character of a child, an orphan child, who had the charge of another child.

Warren Smith sworn, said, F. M. Higbee came to him, and proposed to have him go in as a partner in making bogus money. Higbee said he would not work for a living; that witness might go in with him, if he would advance fifty dollars and shew him (witness) a half dollar he said was made in his day.

Councillor Phelps continued and said, he felt deeper this day than ever he felt before, and wanted to know, by yes; if there was any present, who wanted to avenge the blood of that innocent female, who had been seduced by the then Major General of the Nauvoo Legion, Wilson Law; when yes! resounded from every quarter of the house; he then referred to the tea plot, at Boston, and asked if any body's rights were taken away with that transaction, and are we offering, or have we offered to take away the rights of any one, these two days? [No!] resounded from every quarter. He then referred also to Law's grinding the poor during the scarcity of grain, while the poor had nothing but themselves to grind; and spoke at great length in support of active measures to put down iniquity, and suppress the spirit of mobocracy.

Alderman Harris spoke from the chair, and expressed his feelings that the press ought to be demolished.

The following resolution was then read and passed unanimously, with the exception of Councillor Warrington:

Resolved By the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that the printing office from whence issues the "Nauvoo Expositor" is a public nuisance, and also all of said Nauvoo Expositors, which may be, or exist in said establishment, and the Mayor is instructed to cause said printing establishment and papers to be removed without delay, in such manner as he shall direct. Passed June 10th, 1844.

GEO. W. HARRIS, Pres. pro tem.

W. RICHARDS, Recorder.

6 o'clock, P. M., Council adjourned.
This certifies that the foregoing is a true and correct synopsis of the proceedings of the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, on the 8th and 10th days of June, 1844, in relation to the Nauvoo Expositor and proprietors, as taken from the minutes of said council.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and the corporate seal, at Nauvoo, this 11th day of June, 1844.

WILLARD RICHARDS,

Recorder and Clerk of the City Council.

The following order was immediately issued by the Mayor.

State of Illinois, }
City of Nauvoo. } To the Marshal of said city,

GREETING.
You are hereby commanded to destroy the printing press from whence issues the "Nauvoo Expositor" and pi the type said printing establishment in the street, and burn all the Expositors and libelous hand bills found in said establishment, and if resistance be offered to your execution of this order, by the owners or others, demolish the house, and if any one threatens you, or the Mayor, or the officers of the city, arrest those who threaten you, and fail not to execute this order without delay, and make due return hereon.

By order of the City Council,
JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

Truman Gillett, Jr.
St. Marys and Chili, Messrs. Philander Colton, and — Averett.

Fountain Green and Macedonia, Messrs. Moses Clare, and Adrew H. Perkins.
Augusta and Plymouth, Messrs. Peter Slater, Darwin Chase, and John Mc Ill-wreck.

On motion meeting adjourned sine die.
JOHN TAYLOR, President.
WM. CLAYTON, Secretary.

Proclamation.

Mayor's Office, Nauvoo, June 16, 1844.

As there are a number of statements in circulation which have for their object, the injury of the "Latter day Saints," all of which are false and prompted by blackhearted villains: I therefore deem it my duty to disabuse the public mind in regard to them, and to give a plain statement of facts which have taken place in the city within a few days past, and, which has brought upon us the displeasure of the unprincipled and the uninformed, and seems to afford an opportunity to our enemies, to unite and arouse themselves to mob; and already they have commenced their hellish operations by driving a few defenceless Mormons from their houses and homes in the vicinity of Warsaw and Carthage.

A short time since a press was started in this city which had for its object the destruction of the institutions of the city, both civil and religious: its proprietors are a set of unprincipled scoundrels who attempted in every possible way to defame the character of the most virtuous of our community, and change our peaceful and prosperous city into a place as evil and polluted as their own black hearts. To rid the city of a paper so filthy and pestilential as this, became the duty of every good citizen, who loves good order and morality; a complaint was made before the City Council, and after a full and impartial investigation it was voted—without one dissenting voice, a public NUISANCE, and to be immediately destroyed; the peace and happiness of the place demanded it, the virtue of our wives and daughters demanded, and our consciences demanded it at our hands as conservators of the public peace. That we acted right in this matter we have the assurance of one of the ablest expounders of the laws of England, viz: Blackstone—the constitution of the State of Illinois, and our own chartered rights. If then our charter gives us the power to decide what shall be a nuisance and cause it to be removed, where is the offence? What law is violated? If then no law has been violated, why this ridiculous excitement and bandying with lawless ruffians to destroy the happiness of a people whose religious motto is "peace and good will toward all men?"

Our city is infested with a set of blacklegs, counterfeiters and debauchees, and that the proprietors of this press were of that class, the minutes of the Municipal Court fully testify, and in ridding our young and flourishing city of such characters, we are abused by not only villainous demagogues, but by some who from their station and influence in society, ought rather to raise than depress the standard of human excellence. We have no disturbance or excitement among us, save what is made by the thousand and one idle rumors afloat in the country. Every one is protected in his person and property, and but few cities of a population of twenty thousand people, in the United States, hath less of dissipation or vice of any kind, than the city of Nauvoo.

Of the correctness of our conduct in this affair, we appeal to every high court in the state, and to its ordeal we are willing to appear at any time that His Excellency, Governor Ford shall please to call us before it. I therefore, in behalf of the Municipal Court of Nauvoo, warn the lawless, not to be precipitate in any interference in our affairs, for as sure as there is a God in Israel, we shall ride triumphant over all oppression.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor

A CARD.

To the Editor of the Neighbor—
Sir—Through your widely circulated paper I wish to say to the public that the mail which left this office yesterday June 14th, destined for the south, in attempting to cross Castor's creek, about three miles south of this place, was lost in the

TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. MALLS

STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER,
Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.

TERMS, LOW.

Residence, Parley St., Gen. Rich's old house.
June 19-12tf

NOTICE.—WANTED a situation for a smart active girl, late from England. Enquire at this office.
June 19-12tf

TO THE VOTERS OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

At the request of many citizens and friends in the county, I am induced to offer myself as candidate for sheriff, at the August election: should I be elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of my office without partiality or respect of party, but according to the oath required by law.

JOSEPH A. KELTING.

June 12, 1844-7;te

CAUTION.

HAVING once notified the Public against receiving a certain currency, called "Kirtland Safety Society", I again caution all persons against receiving, or trading in, said paper money as all that was issued as genuine was redeemed; after the first officers who signed said bills retired, a new set of officers were appointed; and the vault of the institution was broken open and robbed, of several hundred thousand dollars the signatures forged upon the said stolen bills, and those bills are being slyly bartered or had in trade for the purpose of willful and malicious prosecution and collection. In the first place, the bills are not collectable by law in an unchartered institution; in the second place they are spurious, the signatures being a forgery, and every person passing or trading a bill is guilty of passing counterfeit money, besides the barefaced act of swindling. And lastly, he that uses said bills in any way as a medium of trade, is guilty of fraud and shows a wicked and corrupt determination to wilfully, maliciously, and feloniously rob the Latter Day Saints; and if the executors of the laws, are as ready to mete out even handed justice to such men as to the Mormons, more indictments, will indicate more honesty. Time will show.

JOSEPH SMITH.

Nauvoo, June 6th, 1844-7:3w

CASH paid for hides, bark and sumac: Cure your sumac in the shade. all kinds of leather and shoes will be sold cheap for cash, and will be exchanged for country produce, by Abraham Washburn & Co, on Warsaw St. near Parley street.
Nauvoo, June 18th, 1844.-3m7

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine, by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.
June 10th 1844-

Agricultural.

THORN HEDGE:

BY THOS. J. BROOKS.

To the Editors of the *Prairie Farmer*.—I have had and still do feel quite an interest in western affairs—and at this time in hedging particularly, which I have been trying for myself for four or five years, and now feel very confident of success, through the help of our Irish emigrants. I never could get our native haws or thorn apples to vegetate, till last year. The mode is to take red haws in the fall and place them on a loft, spread thin till late in the fall; and then when the ground is in workable order, to clear all grass and roots from a small patch, like a small tramping floor: then take about as much dry soil as seed, clear of grass roots, incorporate the seed and soil together, and pile in a round heap; then sprinkle a little more soil over it and let it lay till spring; then shovel the pile over each month through the summer, and keep the moles from it; the next spring take the whole mass and sow on a well prepared bed: sow them early or they will sprout and spoil—as I lost many last year; keep them clear of weeds, and transplant next spring to a nursery or hedge as you choose. Our Irish emigrants think they can make a hedge of the native thorns or haws, for less than we can a rail fence.—*Mr. Pleasant, Martin co., Ind.*

CUTTING WHEAT EARLY.

There is a growing conviction, among farmers, that it is advisable to cut wheat much earlier than has been usually the practice. We have hitherto published some experiments, which establish the fact conclusively, that wheat which is cut while in the milk, is much heavier and makes better flour than that which is cut when fully ripe. These experiments we advert to with the more confidence, as they are corroborated by a great number of experiments made by others, with the same results.

Nor are the incidental advantages of early cutting to be overlooked. A farmer may be able by early cutting, frequently to avoid the calamity of rust, which is often so destructive in large sections of country. Loss by shelling is almost wholly avoided; and the straw if used for feeding cattle, is much enhanced in value.

The grain should not be cut however as soon as it is in milk, as in such case it will shrink; but, while the milk can still be expressed between the thumb and finger; and when the straw has turned yellow a few inches above the roots. At this time, the milk of the grain, will be in the condition of starch or glue. After this, if the grain be allowed to stand, the straw will soon begin to draw upon

EARLY PRAIRIE BREAKING.

To the Editors of the *Prairie Farmer*: It being near the time of breaking prairie and willing that my experience so far as it goes may be of benefit to those about to enter our Prairie State as cultivators of the soil as well as all others, I give you the result thereof. In May, 1840, I had a few acres of prairie broke, and afterwards about the 1st of August, I had the balance of the field broken. I planted corn on the part broke in May which was about as good a crop as usual. I sowed the whole to wheat in the fall rather late, say about the 1st of October, using the harrow to put it in. Next season the crop on that broke in May was middling while that on the late breaking was not worth harvesting. I have raised a crop on this land every year since. The early breaking invariably fetching a good crop, and the late not more than half a one, last spring. I planted corn on both, the crop on the late breaking was an entire failure owing to the extreme drought of the season. While that on the early breaking was excellent.

Again last May, 1843, about the 20th, I had some prairie broke four inches deep, and about the middle of June some more broken about two and half inches deep, I sowed wheat on the deep and shallow breaking about the first of September, putting it in with the harrow. The wheat on both looked equally well during the fall and early part of winter. This spring the shallow breaking looks the best, the cause I conjecture, being that the shallow breaking was much torn up by the harrow, and thus affording a chance for the wheat to take a deeper root, while the sod on the deep breaking was totally unmoved by the harrow, although the seed seemed perfectly covered. I have cross ploughed some of this last breaking to put a crop in this spring, that is, some of that part that was broken four inches deep, and finding that the grass roots are nearly as well rotted as that broke in August, 1840, some of which I have ploughed this spring. I shall leave your readers to make their own inferences. [Observer.]

How to keep Butter fresh and Sweet for Years.—Among the mass of information furnished by the report of the Commissioner of patents, which is highly interesting to farmers, is an account of a process, hitherto a secret, by which butter may be kept sweet for years, fresh and sweet, in any climate. Most kinds of wool contain considerable quantities of pyroligneous acid, which decomposes salt in butter kept in such tubs. The tinden, or bass wood, is the only one which, it appears by careful experiment is free from it; others, it is stated, may be freed from it and thus rendered suitable, by boiling three or four hours, well pressed under water. Good butter is to be well churned and worked and packed hard and tight in kegs of seasoned white oak.

many will, at all events, make the experiment.

Domestic Silks.—We have just examined specimens of Domestic Silk, manufactured at J. W. Gill's, establishment, Mount Pleasant, Ohio, and for beauty of finish, flexibility of material and general appearance of the articles, we confidently believe it cannot be surpassed by any imported article. They comprise plain and figured velvet, satins and other goods for vestings; dress silks, &c., handkerchiefs, cravats, gloves, and a variety of other staple silks, &c.—*Balt. Pat.*

Fear.—Thousands through fear of want, want all their lives; and thousands every day, for fear of dying, suffer worse than the pangs of death. The demon fear, trembles at all times at impossible events. Why should we grow pale at the hideous fictions of our own imagination. We should at all times endeavor to be serene and masters of ourselves.

PENNMANSHIP.

MR. A. R. HUNTON, would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he is prepared to teach pennmanship to all who may wish to favor him with their patronage. Specimens of his skill can be seen at the Nauvoo Mansion, Masonic Hall and other public places in the city.

Nauvoo, June 5, 1843.

ALPACCA MOUSELIN DE LAINS. FIGURED, and plain Alpaca, of the latest style, and pattern, Mouselin De Lains, of various colors and patterns, for sale cheap, at **KIMBALL'S**.

June 4th, 1844.

JUST received, a large and splendid assortment of Silk, Satin, Mouselin De Lains, and Cape, dress Shawls, and Handkerchiefs, of all qualities, and prices, for sale at St. Louis, prices, at **KIMBALL'S**.

June 4th, 1844.

GLOVES, and HOSIERY, Silk, Cotton, Lisle Thread, and Picnic Gloves, Cotton, and Lisle Thread Hose, for sale cheap, at **KIMBALL'S**.

CLOTH, CASSIMERS, and Satinets, a large assortment for sale, at **KIMBALL'S**, lower than can be bought in the city.

June 4th, 1844.

SUMMER STUFFS, of every kind and quality, for sale at St. Louis, prices, at **KIMBALL'S**.

MUSQUETO BAR, a few dozen on hand, and for sale cheap, at **KIMBALL'S**.

June 4th, 1844.

NOTICE.

CALL AT MY SHOP, next door to P. P. Pratt's store, north of the Temple, where you can get boots, and shoes, made of the best Eastern Leather, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms for ready pay. All kinds of produce received in payment for work, at market prices.

Sole Leather for sale for cash.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER, This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by (22-y1.) **J. SNIDER**,

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

MAP OF NAUVOO.

Just received from New York, the long looked for Maps of the City of Nauvoo.—They can be had at my house, on the corner of Kimball and Granger Streets.—Price, mounted and varnished, \$1.25 —not mounted, 50 cents.



OSPREY.
REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer **OSPREY**, ANDERSON Master, will leave St. Louis every Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington and Fort Madison Sunday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 6 o'clock a. m. and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday forenoon.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to

A. MORRISON, Agent, Nauvoo.

Feb. 27, 1844. no44-tf.

ALMON-BABBITY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. }

July 4th 1843-tf. }

WANTED,

TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office.

TO LET.

\$100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.

Wood-land near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above.

Jan. 17, 1844. no38-tf.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.

TO NAUVOO, OQUAKA AND ROCK-ISLAND.

THE fine, fast running Steamer, Lebanon, Geo. V. Hight, Master; will leave St. Louis, for the above and intermediate points, on the Mississippi river, every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock a. m. precisely. Shippers may rely on the punctuality and attention of the Boat and Officers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Arthur Morrison, Nauvoo.

March 6, 1844. no45-tf.

PALM LEAF HATS;

FIFTY DOZEN will be sold, cheaper than any other House in the city, by Kimball, at Gen. Smith's Store.

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

MR. J. M. and MISS ADELIA COLE respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, and would also inform them, that they have again opened their School in the SEVENTH STREET HALL.

GRANT & WATT,
TAILORS,
MAIN STREET,
Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All country orders promptly attended to.

THE ladies will find a large and splendid assortment of Tuscan Straw, Willow and Palm-leaf Bonnets, for sale very low by **KIMBALL**.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale, a large variety of Summer Goods, cheaper than the cheapest, at **KIMBALL'S**.

PRINTS of all kinds and prices, at the Store of Gen. Smith, for a very cheap, by **KIMBALL**.

Nauvoo, May 22, 1844. no5-tf.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeal's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordions on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Dec. 13, 1843. no33-tf.

C. A. Warren.

C. L. Higbee

WARREN & HIGBEE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Nauvoo, Illinois.

OFFICE on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

C. L. Higbee also informs the public that he has received the appointment of Notary Public, and is prepared to transact all business pertaining to that office.

CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP.

THE subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of window sash and doors and all kinds of job work in their line of business, at the shortest notice for cash or country produce. Shop on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets.

JOSEPH W. COOLEDGE & CO.

N. B. Those having accounts against the above firm for work or materials will please bring them in immediately for settlement.

J. W. C. & Co. no32-tf.

Dec. 1843.

NATIONAL HOTEL;

CORNER OF MARKET AND THIRD STS.

Saint Louis, Missouri.

By A. & B. J. VAN COTT.

no48-3m.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a beautiful lot of land amounting to upwards of eighty acres, within two miles of this city, which may be had on reasonable terms. An undisputable title can be given, and if required, a short credit will be given for part of the purchase money.

The land lies on the old La Harp road, near Mr. Suffield's. The subscriber will sell smaller parcels to suit purchasers.

T. S. WHITTLE.

Feb. 28, 1844.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

advert to with the same results. Nor are the incidental advantages of early cutting to be overlooked. A farmer may be able by early cutting, frequently to avoid the calamity of rust, which is often so destructive in large sections of country. Loss by shelling is almost wholly avoided; and the straw if used for feeding cattle, is much enhanced in value.

The grain should not be cut however as soon as it is in milk, as in such case it will shrink; but, while the milk can still be expressed between the thumb and finger; and when the straw has turned yellow a few inches above the roots. At this time, the milk of the grain, will be in the condition of starch or glue. After this, if the grain be allowed to stand, the straw will soon begin to draw upon the kernel for the nourishment which properly belongs to the latter. It was in this condition, that the wheat of Mr. Pell of New York, was cut last season, which weighed 65 pounds to the bushel; and of which he produced a little more than seventy-eight bushels to the acre.

We have been told, however, by an experienced farmer, that this mode of cutting does not answer so well for wheat which is intended for seed. This should be allowed, as he informed us, to ripen fully upon the ground.

As there will probably be an immense harvest this season, it is of additional interest to the farmer to know, that he can proceed to the business earlier than he has been accustomed to, not only without loss, but with decided profit.

LADDER FENCE.

The following more fully answers an inquiry made some time since in relation to this fence:

To the Sugar Grove Institute: I wish to submit for your consideration that I have drawn with a small pair of horses 30 rods of Frost's picket fence at one load a distance of 1 1/2 miles. This fence is the same as the model exhibited at one of our meetings about a year since, and is made of pickets 4 feet long, 2 1/2 inches wide and 1 inch thick, split from timber not long enough for rails. The pickets are inserted at each end in bars or rails 4 1/2 inches wide and 1 1/2 or 2 inches thick, and from 8 to 12 feet long according to convenience. So much is done in the shop in stormy or winter weather or at odd jobs. The fence is put up by crossing the corners as in Virginia fence and inserting a picket through both bars at the angles, which braces it quite strong, or it may be put up in one continuous straight line and secured by stakes each side of the fence and fastened by means of a cap across the top. The fence was drawn for the Messrs. Titus who are fencing a farm with this kind of fence. I am told by Mr. H. Titus, that with his team he can draw enough at one load in good sleighing for 50 rods of fence.

J. J. DENNEY

in August, 1840, so that I have ploughed this spring. I shall leave your readers to make their own inferences. [Observer.]

How to keep Butter fresh and Sweet for Years.—Among the mass of information furnished by the report of the Commissioner of patents, which is highly interesting to farmers, is an account of a process, hitherto a secret, by which butter may be kept sweet for years, fresh and sweet, in any climate. Most kinds of wool contain considerable quantities of pyroligneous acid, which decomposes salt in butter kept in such tubs. The inden, or bass wood, is the only one which, it appears by careful experiment is free from it; others, it is stated, may be freed from it and thus rendered suitable, by boiling three or four hours, well pressed under water. Good butter is to be well churned and worked and packed hard and tight in kegs of seasoned white oak; the head is then put in, leaving a small hole into which brine is poured to fill the vacant space; and of so much importance is it deemed to prevent any bad taste. That the plugs for the hole must not be made of cedar or pine, but of cypress or bass wood, as otherwise it would be injured. After which these kegs are placed in a hogshead, well filled with brine of full solution, that will bear an egg, which is then headed up tight and close. This is the mode pursued in Orange county, New York, and the butter will keep at sea and in warm climates, and commands a very high price.

Mode of Increasing the Growth of Potatoes.—The flowers being cut off as they appeared on the plants, the number of potatoes produced was much greater than where the blossoms had remained untouched. Early in October, the stems and leaves of the plants which had not bore flowers were strong and green—the others yellow and in a state of decay.—The plants which had been stripped of flowers produced (on the same space of ground) about four times the weight of large potatoes, very few small ones being found. Those on which the flowers and fruit were left produced but a small number of middle sized potatoes, with a great number of little ones, from the size of a common filbert to that of a walnut.

The Cut Worm.—Mr. Isaac Newton, an intelligent farmer of Delaware county, says the Germantown Telegraph, has discovered a remedy against the depredations committed by these worms on the young corn. He has tried it several seasons, and in all cases with entire success. It is simply by mixing fine Salt with plaster, in the proportion of one quart of salt to four quarts of plaster, and applying it to the corn after it has come up. Care must be taken not to sprinkle the plant itself with the mixture, otherwise the poisonous qualities of the salt may prove injurious. Mr. Newton states, such is the efficacy of this preparation, that the very next bill to those not thus protected, and left so to rest the remedy were totally destroyed.

The corn crop has no greater enemy than this destructive little animal. Where fields are frequently destroyed by its ravages. If the above remedy be as efficacious as the discoverer asserts, it is certainly one of great importance to the farmer. Its simplicity and cheapness brings it within the reach of all. We doubt not

CLOTH, CASSIMERE, and SATINETTS, a large assortment for sale, at KIMBALL'S, lower than can be bought in the city.

June 4th, 1844.
SUMMER STUFFS, of every kind and quality, for sale at St. Louis, KIMBALL'S, prices, at

MUSQUETO BAR, a few dozen on hand, and for sale cheap, at KIMBALL'S.

June 4th, 1844.

NOTICE.
CALL AT MY SHOP, next door to P. P. Pratt's store, north of the Temple, where you can get boots, and shoes, made of the best Eastern Leather, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms for ready pay. All kinds of produce received in payment for work, at market prices.

Sole Leather for sale for cash.
W. W. RUST.

June 4th, 1844.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER, keeps on hand for sale at all times, Tooth-ache drops, Jaundice Bitters, Ague Syrup, and pills of all kinds, with every kind of Indian medicine ever used, made and prepared by himself, who has been a practitioner of medicines from his youth.

W. W. RUST.
June 4th, 1844. 3m

IOWA TWINS.
THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.
May 23d. 1844.

READY FOR DELIVERY.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF FIRST-RATE BRICKS, will be ready for delivery in a few days at the Brick Yard, in PARLEY STREET.

Also a large quantity of Wood and Lumber wanted immediately.

A good Horse and Waggon for sale, apply to John Greenhow, at the Brick Yard.

NEW STORE.

F. MERRYWEATHER would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, to his well selected assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; also a cheap article of Crockery, with many other articles suitable for this market, which are offered at the Cincinnati prices. He will, from time to time, be receiving fresh supplies, and hopes by the low prices; to secure a part of the public patronage.

At W. Ivins' New Store, on Maine Street, where all kinds of Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for goods.

N. B. A superior article of Cocoa, an excellent substitute for tea and coffee.
march 13, 1844. no46-1f.

directions were followed, the disease not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by (22-y1.) J. SNIDER,
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

MAP OF NAUVOO.
Just received from New York, the long looked for Maps of the City of Nauvoo.—They can be had at my house, on the corner of Kimball and Granger Streets.—Price, mounted and varnished, \$1. 25 —not mounted, 50 cents.
April 30th 1844 B. Young.

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAS a suitable building for the manufacturing of wollen clothes, which he will rent to any individual wishing to engage in that business, on reasonable terms; or if preferred, will give employment to a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of wool lens, if application is made soon at his residence in Augusta, Iowa Territory.
LEVI MOFFITT.
march 20, 1844. no47—1f.

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.
In all its various branches; and having employed skillful, and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his PRICES.

Quartos	half	bound	plain	1,50
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	do	whole bound	plain	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1,00
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	hf	bound	plain	0,75
do	do	do	neat	1,00
do	do	do	extra	1,37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	hf	bound	plain	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.
Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE subscriber believing that such an agency would be an acquisition to the citizens and vicinity of Nauvoo, in assisting those who wish to dispose of, or exchange property, and to those new comers and others, who wish to purchase or exchange property, has been induced to open an office for that purpose, on Main Street, between the Nauvoo Mansion, and Parley Street, where he will attend to selling, renting, exchanging, or purchasing property on reasonable terms.

EPHRAIM S. GREEN.
N. B. Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, and other instruments of writing, drawn up in a legal manner.
march 27, 1844. no48-1f.

Lebanon, Geo. V. Hight, master, will leave St. Louis, for the above and intermediate points, on the Mississippi river, every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock a. m. precisely. Shippers may rely on the punctuality and attention of the Boat and Officers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Arthur Morrison, Nauvoo. March 6, 1844. no45-1f.

PALM LEAF HATS;
FIFTY DOZEN will be sold, cheaper than any other House in the city, by Kimball, at Gen. Smith's Store.

NAUVOO SEMINARY.
MR. J. M. and MISS ADELIA COLE respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, and would also inform them, that they have again opened their School in the SEVENTEENTH HALL; they have taken Mr. ELI. B. KELSEY, an experienced Teacher from Madison la., into connection with them, in the management of the School; and they hope by unwearied diligence to merit the patronage of their friends.

TERMS OF TUITION.
Reading, Writing, Spelling and Arithmetic, \$2 00
Grammar, and Geography 2 50
Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, 3 00
Astronomy, 4 00
A Quarter will consist of 12 weeks, or 60 days. No allowance will be made for absentees, unless prevented from attendance by sickness, or by special agreement, and the fact of a scholar attending the School will be considered as a contract on the part of the parents for his or her tuition, for the remainder of the term, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Great attention will be paid to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to females.

J. M. COLE.
ADELIA COLE.
E. B. KELSEY.
May 13th, 1844.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

THE NEW STORE.

IS now opened in Gen. Joseph Smith's Store on Water Street, where a large and extensive Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods can be found at Great Bargains.—The following is a list always on hand and of which daily addition are made.

Cloth, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Kentucky Jeans, Flannel, Kerseys, Alpaca, Eoliens, Mousseline de Laines Prints, Checks, Blue Drilling, Gambroons, Nankins, Linens, Summer Stuffs of all kinds, Silks, Satins, Slaws of every description, Laces, Muslins, Lawns, Gloves, Hosiery, Combs, Thread, Buttons, Sheet-iron, Shirting, at all prices, the above goods will be sold lower than can be bought in any other House in the City.

Buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.
H. KIMBALL.
Nauvoo May 15th. 1844.

CORNER OF MARKET AND THIRD STS.
Saint Louis, Missouri.
By A. & B. J. VAN COURT. no48-3m.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a beautiful lot of land amounting to upwards of eighty acres, within two miles of this city; which may be had on reasonable terms. An undisputed title can be given, and if required, a short credit will be given for part of the purchase money.

The land lies on the old La Harp road, near Mr. Suffcoot's. The subscriber will sell smaller parcels to suit purchasers.
THS. WHITTLE.

Feb. 28, 1844.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MISS H. ELLS, Respectfully invites the Ladies of Nauvoo to call and examine her Assortment of Fashionable and approved style of Bonnets, at moderate prices—Bonnets made to order and altered to the Latest Fashion, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their Patronage.—H. E. states that the proceeds of the Straw Bonnet business are for the benefit of the Relief Society of Nauvoo—all kinds of produce taken in exchange—corner of Water and Main Streets, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.

Second Door River Side.
April 16th

JUST LOOK HERE ONCE!

An old Connecticut Pottery away up here in Iowa!!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that they have opened a large Red and Brown Ware Manufactory one mile west of Nashville, Lee county, Iowa Territory; carried on by the best of eastern workmen; where a large assortment of this ware will continually be kept on hand. All bills and orders will be filled on the shortest notice. Dry Goods and Produce will be taken in exchange—cash not refused. Also a good Red Ware Potter wanted.

MOSES MARTIN,
MATHEW MORE.
Feb. 21, 1844. no43-30w

EARTHENWARE! EARTHENWARE!!

J. GROCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents. per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

FOR SALE.

A FARM of 166 acres of land about three miles below Nauvoo which will be sold in small quantities to suit purchasers. For terms enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

STINSON MIDDLETON.
march 27, 1844. no48-3m.

We wish to correct the false statement carried abroad, by our enemies that steamboats cannot land passengers at this city. Steamboats can land and take passengers as usual.

To disabuse the public mind, we wish briefly to state that the statements of the renegades from this place are false. They left the city at their own instance; they were not threatened or coerced. Their mill is not burned; their office is not burned; T. O. Sharp, editor of the "Warsaw Signal," has not had his life threatened by Hyrum Smith, nor has that gentleman offered a reward to any person who would destroy that office. All these statements are grossly false.

REASON MAKES US MEN.

Nothing is better calculated to exalt men, than, in the midst of vexations, adversity, poverty, or passions, to use reason. The ebullitions of passion, should always be cooled by reason; then the "sober second thought," brings us to reflection, and wisdom directs the mind, not to the comfort and happiness of one, but all. Under such a course of meditation, we have thought it advisable to re-publish a few of the *Resolves and orders* of the Carthaginians, Warsawians, &c., for the purpose of mobbing, plundering, murdering, and "utterly exterminating," the latter day Saints. Among a multiplicity of other belligerent and other unchristian, un-American, and very mobocratical proceedings, the following are specimens:

"Resolved, That we hold ourselves at all times in readiness to co-operate with our fellow-citizens in this State, Missouri, and Iowa, to exterminate, utterly exterminate, the wicked and abominable Mormon leaders, the authors of our troubles.

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed forthwith to notify all persons in our township suspected of being the tools of the Prophet, to leave immediately on pain of instant vengeance. And we do recommend the inhabitants of the adjacent townships to do the same, hereby pledging ourselves to render all the assistance they may require.

"Resolved, That the time, in our opinion has arrived, when the adherents of Smith, as a body, should be driven from the surrounding settlements, into Nauvoo. That the Prophet and his miscreant adherents, should then be demanded at their hands, and if not surrendered, a war of extermination should be waged, to their entire destruction, if necessary for our protection, of his adherents. And we do hereby recommend this resolution to the consideration of the several townships, to the Mass Convention, to be held at Carthage; hereby pledging ourselves to aid, to the utmost, complete consummation of the object in view, that we may thereby be utterly relieved of the alarm, anxiety, and trouble, to which we are now subjected."

"Utterly exterminate!" and "entire destruction, if necessary," are so much above the profession of freemen, and terms of enlightened nations, that we shall leave a candid community to judge what sort of stuff the "Mass Convention" of Carthage, Warsaw and the other allied powers were composed of; which on the 13th and 14th of June, thus liberally dealt out the destinies of the Latter day Saints. It is said somewhere that "sudden and violent resolutions often bring leisurely repentance," but here is a case beyond repentance. O Americans! O freemen! O Christians, what is liberty worth? O sages! O patriots! O professors! What is religion worth? Come out like men, and answer these two questions:—What is liberty and religion worth if you cannot enjoy them? Who is so high, who is so low, who is so sage, and who is so rude, that he cannot stop one moment to blush for the sin of his country!

On the 17th of June the mob issued as follows: their

"LATEST ORDERS.—The citizens of this county are ordered to assemble at their various places of rendezvous, on Wednesday next, by the officer, from whom Smith was rescued, and there to receive general orders to co-operate as a posse to aid in arresting Smith.

"Citizens of the adjoining State, Territory and Counties, who feel interested in bringing to justice the most depraved wretch on earth, will observe that they can join our standard, and act with the posse comitatus without violating any law. We are all prepared in this county to do our duty. If the Governor orders out the Militia, there will be no difficulty—if not we are determined to try the posse comitatus; being assured that the citizens of surrounding counties, and of Missouri and Iowa will join us. As soon as the day for a general co-operation is set, we will notify by a hand bill, all the citizens in the adjacent country."

"Posse comitatus"—with a vengeance! the limits of a county extended over two states and a territory, Governor or no Governor! Well, now, to sustain the constitution of the state and the constitution of the United States, to magnify the law and make it honorable, will not all honest men between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans and adjoining Continents form

a union and free the world from mobs and outlaws, that thus wantonly walk upon religious liberty—murder with impunity, as was the case at Hawn's mill in Missouri! Now is the time for honest men to show themselves! Now is the hour to test who is for constitutional law, and who for murder and robbery. Let patience have her perfect work.

WARSAW NEWS.

The following mobocratic ebullition is the latest news, from the seat of "appeal to arms" and the "We are too weak in this county, without aid to effect our object"; that has come to hand.

WARSAW SIGNAL.—EXTRA.

June 19, 1844.

LATEST NEWS.—The Iowa passed down (6 o'clock, Wednesday evening) and reported that she was not allowed to land her passengers at Nauvoo, the city having been declared by the prophet, under martial law.

THE PREPARATION.

Our town for the last week has been in a constant state of excitement. Business has been almost entirely suspended; and every able bodied man is under arms and almost constantly in drill.

Never did we see exhibited a more determined spirit. An injured and insulted community, suffering under their long born grievances, are determined by an appeal to arms, as a last resort, to redress wrongs that have become insupportable.

On Monday last, about 150 men mustered in this place under the command of General Knox. The attention paid by every man, and the anxiety manifested to acquire a knowledge of military movements, is a full guarantee for the good conduct of our men in the coming emergency.

In Carthage and Green Plains, the citizens are all in arms, and as far as we can hear throughout the county, every man is ready for the conflict.

We have assurances that our neighbors in Missouri and Iowa will aid us. In Clark county, Mo., we understand that many are holding themselves in readiness to march so soon as wanted. From Rushville we have just learned by express that 300 men have enlisted for the struggle. McDonough county, is all alive and ready for the word of command. From Keosauqua, Iowa, we have just received intelligence by a resident of that place, that the citizens are in arms in our behalf, and only wait our call. From Keokuk and the river towns we learn that all are arming. General Stapp of this Brigade, is requested to call out the militia, and hold himself in readiness.

Joe is evidently much alarmed, but he has gone too far to back out. He must toe the mark, or run. Compromise is out of the question. The delegates sent to the Governor have not yet returned. If they fail to procure his interference, a day will be set forthwith, for a general rally *à la posse*, to assist the officers of justice. As soon as this is done, we will issue a handbill giving notice of the fact. Our friends in surrounding communities, who desire to aid us, will please hold themselves in readiness for this general order. When the word is given, every thing depends on promptness.

Captain Grover last week obtained from Quincy 59 muskets. Men and arms are promised from St. Louis, and every thing betokens prosperity to our enterprise.

To our friends at a distance we say come! We are too weak in this county, without aid to effect our object. Come! you will be doing your God and your country service, in aiding us to rid earth of a most Heaven daring wretch.

6 o'clock, p. m.—D. W. Mathews, who was sent last Sunday to St. Louis, has just returned, by the Die Vernon. He has succeeded in procuring cannon; and has brought up a good supply of ammunition.

Mr. Sympton and Mr. Thompson, have just returned from their trip to Missouri, and report all right, and ready.

A gentleman who conversed with Governor Ford last week, reports, that his excellency said, that he would do all he could in case Joe again defied the laws to bring him to justice. This was before the news of our present difficulties reached him.

We expect a six pounder to-morrow night from Quincy.

8 o'clock, p. m.—We have just learned that Joe has ordered all his followers into Nauvoo. The settlements around are with all despatch obeying the order.

At Lima a company was formed to-day and reported themselves in readiness for orders.

E. A. Thompson, Esq., who saw Governor Ford last week states that an order has been granted by His Excellency, to try Joe Smith by Court Martial, for non-officer like conduct.

Preparations for an appeal to arms! Internal war! Mobbing and bloodshed; and for what! any outrage

upon the community, committed with impunity? Not not verily not. But two Laws, two Posters, and two Higbees, with a few other discontented spirits, wish to wreak vengeance on a whole community because forsooth, that community will not lie still and let them destroy them and their rights. Now really if the baser sort of men rush out in war, and murder men, women, and children, for the supposed wrongs of others, they must be *thirsty for blood*. Where is common sense? where is humanity, and where is the efficient arm of the government, to shield the oppressed from such a tornado of internal wrath and persecution? We will see what the Governor of the State, and the President of the United States will say and do, in such an important, debasing, and power-defying case of "insurrection." If there is any virtue in the American institutions of government, now is the time to exercise it, in favor of law and liberty.

A QUESTION?

Who are the leaders of this mobocratic party? and who the instigators of this excitement is a question that we have often had propounded to us; and now as we have a little leisure, we feel free to take up the subject and to answer the question.

Most of the leaders engaged in this outrage, are men whose characters are so notorious, and whose conduct has been so infamous, that it is unnecessary for us to say any thing about them; among those are Dr. Foster, Francis Higbee, Chauncy Higbee, and Charles Foster. Dr. Foster and the Higbees as debauchees and gamblers, we believe have not a parallel in this city; they have long been a stink in the nostrils of this community; and so far from their being considered honorable, they have been looked upon as common disturbers of the peace, and a pest to society: this the records of our city, bear ample testimony of; and of this the parties themselves feel sufficiently convinced.

Francis Higbee, while being reasoned with by Sidney Rigdon Esq., (one of his old friends) as to the impropriety of his present mode of procedure, said, "I have no character to lose." And it is by this reckless band, without character, without influence, and despised where they are known, that our characters, our property, and our lives are assailed.

But are not William, and Wilson Law, honorable men? They have been looked upon as such, and generally treated as such, until within the last few months. We have been among the number of their friends, and when disclosure after disclosure of a suspicious character was being made, we trampled them under our feet, as unworthy of notice and could not believe that they would do any thing base, or dishonorable; until a full development of circumstances and a regular chain of evidence delivered under oath, forced us reluctantly to believe to the contrary. We had supposed that they were our friends, the friends of Joseph Smith, and the friends of this people, for they had been dandled on their lap and always made loud professions of friendship; but what friend? what patriot? what philanthropist? what honorable, and what but a debased bloodthirsty wretch, would try to excite a community to bring mob, bloodshed, and carnage upon a whole community for the crimes, or alleged crimes, of one or two individuals? Are the lives of fifteen or twenty thousand men, women and children, to be sacrificed indiscriminately to gluf the blood-thirsty appetite of this modern Moloch, this humble, meek man, who with the rankest hypocrisy declared, not much longer than two months ago, under oath, publicly before the city Council, "that he had never known any thing personally against Joseph Smith, that he always had been his friend; that he was now his friend, and that if Joseph Smith was not hurt, until he hurt him, he would live until he was as old as Methuselah." This we heard with our own ears, when we saw these things our eyes began to open, we saw that our confidence had been misplaced, we saw that we had been feeding a viper and cherishing an adder in the path. We certainly were very much disappointed, when we saw him unite with the Fosters, Higbees, and Jackson; we wondered that he could condescend to associate with such a gang; believing the old adage, that "birds of a feather will flock together;" we thought he was descending very low, but not until some recent developments, did the full truth rest upon our mind, that this people had long been cherishing one of the veriest scoundrels and hypocrites in their bosom that ever disgraced the footstool of God. That man is an honorable man who meets you in the highway, and robs you of your purse, in comparison to the wretch, who embraces you with a kiss and plunges a dagger to your heart. And however reluctantly we are obliged to believe, that William Law has long been the secret enemy of Joseph Smith, and of this people; and that whilst he has been one of Joseph Smith's counsellors and professing the most sacred friendship, that he has been secretly plotting with a gang of scoundrels to take away his life. Well may the inspired penman say, "curse is he that putteth his trust in man, or maketh flesh his arm."

During the time that O. P. Rockwell, was confined in jail in Mo. for the alleged murder of Es-Governor Boggs, and

at the time that a demand had been made by the executive of the State of Mo. upon the executive of this State, for the body of Gen. Joseph Smith, letters were sent by Mrs. Rockwell, (who was on a visit to her husband,) and conversations heard by her, to this effect, "that a plot was concocting to kidnap Joseph Smith and that one of Joseph Smith's nearest friends would lead them to him. Other developments of a similar kind were made, but no particular person identified. As there was some little misunderstanding between Sidney Rigdon, Esq. & Gen. Smith at the time, suspicion attached itself very strongly to him, Mr. Rigdon however cleared himself satisfactorily of the charge, and it was not known until recently who it was that was engaged in this diabolical plot. The following statement however, made before the city Council, shews clearly who the "BRUTUS" was!

Daniel Carns, sworn, said that about 10 o'clock at night, a boat came up the river with about a dozen men. Wm. Law came to the gate with them, witness on guard, stopped them. Law called Joseph to the door, and wanted an interview. Joseph said, Bro. Law you know better than to come here at this hour of the night, and Law retired—next morning Law wrote a letter to apologize, which witness heard read—which was written apparently to screen himself from the taint of a conspiracy, and the letter betrayed a conspiracy on the face of it.

A gentleman present at the city Council, when these disclosures were made, being in possession of facts relative to Wm. Law, but being as incredulous as ourselves relative to the dishonesty of Wm. Law, until he heard those disclosures has made the following affidavit.

State of Illinois, June 18th, 1844.

City of Nauvoo. Personally appeared Truman Gillet jun. before me Willard Richards, Recorder of the city of Nauvoo. And after being duly sworn, deposed and said, that on or about the first day of June 1842, while passing up the Ohio river on Steamboat Massachusetts, deponent overheard two men, one a resident of Missouri, and the other of Ohio, as reported, conversing together concerning incidents on the Upper Mississippi; when one said to the other, "if Law could have succeeded in getting an introduction for us to Joe Smith, dam him, we would have gagged him, or nabbed him and all hell could not have rescued him from our hands." The next morning deponent got into conversation with the man before mentioned from Missouri, who stated that he "had been on the upper Mississippi on business; that he stopped at Nauvoo on his way down, with some twelve or fourteen other men, who laid a plan to kidnap Joe Smith, that some of the company had about getting access to him; but that they said he knew they could if they could find Wm. Law; they called on Wm. Law, in the evening to get an interview to their great Prophet; and Law went with them to the gate, when they were stopped by the police, and it was well for him that we did not succeed in getting an introduction to him. Deponent said, did Wm. Law know your business? and he replied, yes! Deponent asked what have you against Joseph Smith? Did he ever injure you? The man replied "no, but he has others." Did you ever see him? Yes, I was one who helped to run the Mormons from Missouri;" and related many circumstances concerning the Missouri mob. Deponent said to the man, he was acquainted with Wm. Law, considered he was an honorable man, and was led to doubt his being engaged with them in a conspiracy against Joseph Smith. He replied "God dam you, it is true whether you believe it or not." And repeatedly affirmed it. Deponent did not believe the statements of the man from Missouri as mentioned above, until after hearing the recent developments before the city Council.

TRUMAN GILLET, Jun.

Sworn and subscribed at the time and place above written before me.

WILLARD RICHARDS,

Recorder, C. N. [L.S.]

What are we to conclude from the above? Add to these the following testimony delivered before the city council:

"Theodore Turley, a mechanic, who being sworn, said that the Laws, (Wm. and Wilson), had brought *bogus* dies to him to fix."

Couple this with the following oath:

"Lorenzo Wasson, sworn, said Joseph H. Jackson, told witness, that bogus making was going on in the city; but it was too damned small business. Wanted witness to help him to procure money, for the General (Smith) was afraid to go into it, and with \$500 he could get an engraving for bills, on the bank of Missouri, and one on the state of New York, and could make money, said many times witness did not know him; believed the General had been telling witness something. God damn him if he has I will kill him,—swore he would kill any man that should prove a traitor to him. Jackson said if he could get a company of men to suit him, he would go into the frontiers and live by high-way robbery, had got sick of the world."

Now let us ask, who was William Law? who were the people with whom he was associated, and what is the nature of this band, organized against the Mormons?

Is it surprising with this testimony before them and a great deal more of a similar kind which we cannot now

transcribe, that the city Council have taken the steps they have taken, evidence before them, and the Law and the Higbees, and the other mob men, and that the mob was libel from beginning to end?

Is not the above indubitable testimony concerning the character of Wm. Law? Are a virtuous people to be condemned because they have the moral courage to put a stop to blacklegs, counterfeiters, and the veriest scoundrels and snakes, that ever poisoned community. Good heavens what are we coming to! Has it come to this, that renegades, blacklegs, and counterfeiters, have sufficient influence to excite the feelings of a community, so as to come armed against a virtuous, innocent, and law-abiding people; and is there no power to check the torrent? Are there no persons to be found who have the moral courage to meet the hydra-headed monster, and stand up in defence of those institutions for which our fathers bled: to maintain free trade and sailors' rights?"

Answer, patriots, and republicans!—Shall the venerable fathers of our country speak? Shall human rights and republican institutions be trampled under foot, by lawless miscreants in the very temple of freedom, which yet reeks with the blood of our venerable sires? (M. Cannon.)

For the Neighbor.

State of Illinois, June 18th, 1844; Daniel H. Wells, Justice of the Peace presiding.

State of Illinois, vs Joseph Smith, Samuel Bennett, John Taylor Wm. W. Phelps, Hyrum Smith, John P. Green, Stephen Perry, Dimic B. Huntington, Jonathan Dunham, Stephen Markham, Jonathan Holmes, Jesse C. Harniss, John Lytle, Joseph W. Coolidge, Harvey D. Redfield, O. Porter Rockwell and Levi Richards.

Defendants were brought before the court by Joel S. Miles, constable of the county aforesaid, by virtue of a warrant issued by the court on complaint of W. G. Ware, for a 'Riot committed' in the city of Nauvoo, county aforesaid, on or about the 10th day of June, 1844, by forcibly entering a brick building, in said city occupied as a printing office, and taking therefrom by force, and with force of arms a printing press, types and paper, together with other property belonging to Wm. Law, Wilson Law, Robert D. Foster, Charles A. Foster, F. M. Higbee, Chauncy L. Higbee and Charles Ivins, and breaking in pieces and burning the same in the streets.

George P. Stiles Esq. appeared as counsel for the defence and

Edward Bonney Esq. for the prosecution.

W. G. Ware sworn, said he was present when the city council passed an order for the destruction of the press; went up to the Temple and heard the Marshal read the order of the Mayor; did not know how they got into the building; the press was taken out and destroyed.

Defendant's council objected to witness stating what voted for the passage of the bill in the council, and read Burns' definition of a riot, and said there could be no necessary.

Counsellor Bonney read from the statute, page 173, and read there might be an accessory to a riot.

Court decided there might be an accessory to any crime either before or after the fact.

Witness knew some who voted for the order in the city council, heard Gen. Dunham give orders for the destruction of the press; Dunham, Redfield and Richards took an active part in the destruction of the press. Did not know all the persons.

Cross examined.—City Council considered the press a nuisance and ordered it to be abated; was present at the execution of the Mayor's orders; no unnecessary noise; all was done peaceably; saw no disorder; heard no language by the prisoners calculated to disturb the peace.

H. O. Norton sworn.—was at the printing office; heard Marshal Green give orders to open the door. Markham carried out the press and type; recollected Dunham; could not identify any others; no contention between the Marshal and Higbee; Marshal asked Chas. A. Foster for the key which he refused to give; heard no threats concerning the destruction of the press at any time.

O. E. Moessour sworn.—saw many people gather around the printing office; went over, back, and over again; could not identify any person; heard no loud talking or noise.

P. L. Rolfe sworn.—was at work in the printing office last Monday night; C. Higbee came in and said the council was about to destroy the press; took some papers from the desk; Marshal Green came with a company and demanded the key. Foster and Higbee forced him; door was opened by Lytle, as witness thought; the press and fixtures were destroyed; some paper and a desk belonging to Dr. Foster containing several thousand dollars of property, a good number of warrants and other valuable papers.

Cross examined.—Did not know the amount of warrants or papers; presumed they were destroyed; did not know whether they were destroyed; was from the office long enough to have them taken out. Saw Green, Dunham, Markham, Holmes, Perry, Edwards and Harniss helped move the press. Never knew any thing against Joseph Smith personally.

Dr. J. R. Wakefield, (of New York) said he went on the Hill after the order passed the Council, saw some portion of the Legion collected, walking quietly along as though they were walking to the dead march in 'San'; there was no noise or tumult. Higbee asked the Marshal his authority, Marshall stated his authority from the Mayor for abating the nuisance. Higbee set them all at defiance, some twelve men were called out who went up stairs and opened the door, did not know how the door was opened; there was not more than one thump; Marshall Green asked one of the officers if any thing was destroyed except what belonged to the Press and the officer replied no! All was done in perfect order, as peaceably as people move on a Sunday; was present all the time, all that was done, was done in their official capacity as officers of the city.

Counsellor Bonney objected to the testimony, as it was not before the court that there was any city.

Court decided that any knowledge in possession of the Court was testimony in the Court.

E. Wingott, (of Boston) concurred in Dr. Wakefield's statements, was by the door when it was opened, and knew that nothing more than a knee was put against it; all was done quietly; was present in city council when the order passed, nothing said in council except what was said in capacity of counsellor and aldermen,—was by the door all the time when the press and type and things used in connexion with the press was destroyed; There was no other property taken from the building.

Cross examined.—Did not know the name of the man who opened the door—knew O. P. Rockwell.

Willard Richards read the resolutions of the city council of the 10th inst., declaring the press a nuisance, &c., and the Mayor's order to the Marshal to destroy the press; and the Lieut. General's order to Major Gen. Dunham, to assist the Marshal with the Legion if needed, to abate the nuisance; and the Marshal's return that the press and type were destroyed; [as published in the "Neighbor" June 19.]

Court queried about the destruction of the desk.

Dr. Wakefield was again called up; heard Marshal tell the officers and men, to hurt no property except the press, type and fixtures; and after the abatement Marshall enquired if his order had been obeyed, and the officers said it had.

E. Wingott called again heard Mr. Foster ask Higbee for the key of the office, and afterwards saw him deliver the key to Mr. Higbee; there was nothing destroyed but what pertained to the press.

Addison Everett (of New York) sworn.—saw the press and type taken out and burned—saw no other property burned; desk might have been taken away before—should not have seen it if it had been—saw no desk burned—does not believe any desk was burned.

Joel S. Miles sworn.—Foster said his docket was not burned. Witness was sure that Dr. Foster said he had taken other papers out of the desk.

W. G. Ware called again saw Charles Foster coming from the office, and go into Foster's house, with books under his arm; looked like account books—saw nothing but the press and fixtures brought out and burnt in chains, and the Marshal ordered it carried back.

E. Wingott, recalled—stood close by the door; could see all that was done, did not believe a desk could be brought out and he not see it.

Dr. Wakefield recalled.—Joseph Smith and Hyrum were not on the Hill at all that evening.

Joseph W. Coolidge was deposed to the court, and sworn; Charles A. Foster, Francis Higbee, and F. M. Higbee, were called up and sworn.

Witness was present at the destruction of the press, and saw the press and type taken out and burned.

Cross examined.—Did not know the amount of warrants or papers; presumed they were destroyed; did not know whether they were destroyed; was from the office long enough to have them taken out. Saw Green, Dunham, Markham, Holmes, Perry, Edwards and Harniss helped move the press. Never knew any thing against Joseph Smith personally.

tion, or his adherents. And we do hereby recommend this resolution to the consideration of the several townships, to the Mass Convention, to be held at Carthage; hereby pledging ourselves to aid, to the utmost, complete consummation of the object in view, that we may thereby be utterly relieved of the alarm, anxiety, and trouble, to which we are now subjected."

"Utterly exterminate!" and "entire destruction, if necessary," are so much above the profession of freemen, and terms of enlightened nations, that we shall leave a candid community to judge what sort of stuff the "Mass Convention" of Carthage, Warsaw and the other allied powers were composed of; which on the 13th and 14th of June, thus liberally dealt out the destinies of the Latter day Saints. It is said somewhere that "sudden and violent resolutions often bring leisure repentance," but here is a case beyond repentance. O Americans! O freemen! O Christians, what is liberty worth? O sages! O patriots! O professors! What is religion worth? Come out like men, and answer these two questions:—What is liberty and religion worth if you cannot enjoy them? Who is so high, who is so low, who is so sage, and who is so rude, that he cannot stop one moment to blush for the sin of his country!

On the 17th of June the mob issued as follows: their

"LATEST ORDERS.—The citizens of this county are ordered to assemble at their various places of rendezvous, on Wednesday next, by the officer, from whom Smith was rescued, and there to receive general orders to co-operate as a *posse* to aid in arresting Smith.

"Citizens of the adjoining State, Territory and Counties, who feel interested in bringing to justice the most depraved wretch on earth, will observe that they can join our standard, and act with the *posse comitatus* without violating any law. We are all prepared in this county to do our duty. If the Governor orders out the Militia, there will be no difficulty—if not we are determined to try the *posse comitatus*; being assured that the citizens of surrounding counties, and of Missouri and Iowa will join us. As soon as the day for a general co-operation is set, we will notify by a hand bill, all the citizens in the adjacent country."

"*Posse comitatus*"—with a vengeance! the limits of a county extended over two states and a territory, Governor or no Governor! Well, now, to sustain the constitution of the state and the constitution of the United States, to magnify the law and make it honorable, will not all honest men between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans and adjoining Continents form

for the struggle. McDonough county, is all alive and ready for the word of command. From Keosauqua, Iowa, we have just received intelligence by a resident of that place, that the citizens are in arms in our behalf, and only wait our call. From Keokuk and the river towns we learn that all are arming. General Stapp of this Brigade, is requested to call out the militia, and hold himself in readiness.

Joe is evidently much alarmed, but he has gone too far to back out. He must toe the mark, or run. Compromise is out of the question. The delegates sent to the Governor have not yet returned. If they fail to procure his interference, a day will be set forthwith, for a general rally as a *posse*, to assist the officers of justice. As soon as this is done, we will issue a handbill giving notice of the fact. Our friends in surrounding communities, who desire to aid us, will please hold themselves in readiness for this general order. When the word is given, every thing depends on promptness.

Captain Grover last week obtained from Quincy 59 muskets. Men and arms are promised from St. Louis, and every thing betokens prosperity to our enterprise.

To our friends at a distance we say come! We are too weak in this county, without aid to effect our object. Come! you will be doing your God and your country service, in aiding us to rid earth of a most Heaven daring wretch.

6 o'clock, p. m.—D. W. Mathews, who was sent last Sunday to St. Louis, has just returned, by the Die Vernon. He has succeeded in procuring cannon; and has brought up a good supply of ammunition.

Mr. Sympton and Mr. Thompson, have just returned from their trip to Missouri, and report all right, and ready.

A gentleman who conversed with Governor Ford last week, reports, that his excellency said, that he would do all he could in case Joe again defied the laws to bring him to justice. This was before the news of our present difficulties reached him.

We expect a six pounder to-morrow night from Quincy.

8 o'clock, p. m.—We have just learned that Joe has ordered all his followers into Nauvoo. The settlements around are with all despatch obeying the order.

At Lima a company was formed today and reported themselves in readiness for orders.

E. A. Thompson, Esq., who saw Governor Ford last week states that an order has been granted by His Excellency, to try Joe Smith by Court Martial, for unofficer like conduct.

"Preparations for an appeal to arms!" Internal war! Mobbing and bloodshed; and for what? any outrage

known, that our characters, our property, and our lives are assailed.

But are not William, and Wilson Law, honorable men? They have been looked upon as such, and generally treated as such, until within the last few months. We have been among the number of their friends, and when disclosure after disclosure of a suspicious character was being made, we trampled them under our feet, as unworthy of notice and could not believe that they would do any thing base, or dishonorable; until a full development of circumstances and a regular chain of evidence delivered under oath, forced us reluctantly to believe to the contrary. We had supposed that they were our friends, the friends of Joseph Smith, and the friends of this people, for they had been dandled on their lap and always made loud professions of friendship; but what friend? what patriot? what philanthropist? what honorable, and what but a debased bloodthirsty wretch, would try to excite a community to bring mob, bloodshed, and carnage upon a whole community for the crimes, or alleged crimes, of one or two individuals? Are the lives of fifteen or twenty thousand men, women and children, to be sacrificed indiscriminately, to glut the bloodthirsty appetite of this modern *Moloch*; this humble, meek man, who with the rankest hypocrisy declared, not much longer than two months ago, under oath, publicly before the city Council, "that he had never known any thing personally against Joseph Smith, that he always had been his friend; that he was now his friend, and that if Joseph Smith was not hurt, until he hurt him, he would live until he was as old as Methuselah." This we heard with our own ears, when we saw these things our eyes began to open, we saw that our confidence had been misplaced, we saw that we had been feeding a viper and cherishing an adder in the path. We certainly were very much disappointed, when we saw him unite with the Fosters, Higbees, and Jackson; we wondered that he could condescend to associate with such a gang; believing the old adage, that "birds of a feather will flock together;" we thought he was descending very low, but not until some recent developments, did the full truth rest upon our mind, that this people had long been cherishing one of the veriest sycophants and hypocrites in their bosom that ever disgraced the footstool of God. That man is an honorable man who meets you in the highway, and robs you of your purse, in comparison to the wretch, who embraces you with a kiss and plunges a dagger to your heart. And however reluctantly we are obliged to believe, that William Law has long been the secret enemy of Joseph Smith, and of this people; and that whilst he has been one of Joseph Smith's counsellors and professing the most sacred friendship, that he has been secretly plotting with a gang of scoundrels to take away his life. Well may the inspired penman say, "cursed is he that putteth his trust in man, or maketh flesh his arm."

During the time that O. P. Rockwell, was confined in jail in Mo. for the alleged murder of Ex-Governor Boggs, and

plan to kidnap Joe Smith, that some of the company queried about getting access to him; but one of them said he knew they could if he could find Wm. Law: they called on Wm. Law, in the evening to get an interview to their great Prophet; and Law went with them to the gate, when they were stopped by the police, and it was well for him that we did not succeed in getting an introduction to him. Deponent said, did Wm. Law know your business? and he replied, yes! Deponent asked what have you against Joseph Smith? Did he ever injure you? The man replied "no, but he has others." Did you ever see him? Yes, I was one who helped to run the Mormons from Missouri; and related many circumstances concerning the Missouri mob. Deponent said to the man, he was acquainted with Wm. Law, considered he was an honorable man, and was led to doubt his being engaged with them in a conspiracy against Joseph Smith. He replied "God dam you, it is true whether you believe it or not." And repeatedly affirmed it. Deponent did not believe the statements of the man from Missouri as mentioned above, until after hearing the recent developments before the city Council.

TRUEMAN GILLETT, Jun.

Sworn and subscribed at the time and place above written before me.

WILLARD RICHARDS,
Recorder, C. N. [L.S.]

What are we to conclude from the above? Add to these the following testimony delivered before the city council:

"Theodore Turley, a mechanic, who being sworn, said that the Laws, (Wm. and Wilson,) had brought *bogus* dies to him to fix."

Couple this with the following oath:

"Lorenzo Wasson, sworn, said Joseph H. Jackson, told witness, that bogus making was going on in the city;—but it was too damned small business. Wanted witness to help him to procure money, for the General (Smith) was afraid to go into it, and with \$500 he could get an engraving for bills, on the bank of Missouri, and on the state of New York, and could make money,—said many times witness did not know him; believed the General had been telling witness something. God damn him if he has I will kill him,—swore he would kill any man that should prove a traitor to him. Jackson said if he could get a company of men to suit him, he would go into the frontiers and live by high-way robbery, had got sick of the world."

Now let us ask, who was William Law? who were the people with whom he was associated, and what is the nature of this band organized against the mormons?

Is it surprising with this testimony before them and a great deal more of a similar kind which we cannot now

together with other property belonging to Wm. Law, Wilson Law, Robert D. Foster, Charles A. Foster, F. M. Higbee, Chauncey L. Higbee and Charles Ivins, and breaking in pieces and burning the same in the streets."

George P. Stiles Esq. appeared as council for the defence and

Edward Bonny Esq. for the prosecution.

W. G. Ware sworn, said he was present when the city council passed an order for the destruction of the press; went up to the Temple and heard the Marshal read the order of the Mayor; did not know how they got into the building; the press was taken out and destroyed.

Defendant's council objected to witness stating who voted for the passage of the bill in the council, and read Burns' definition of a riot, and said there could be no necessary.

Counsellor Bonny read from the statute, page 173, and plead there might be an accessory to a riot.

Court decided there might be an accessory to any crime either before or after the fact.

Witness knew some who voted for the order in the city council, heard Gen. Dunham give orders for the destruction of the press; Dunham, Redfield and Richards took an active part in the destruction of the press. Did not know all the persons.

Cross examined—City Council considered the press a nuisance and ordered it to be abated; was present at the execution of the Mayor's orders; no unnecessary noise; all was done peaceably; saw no disorder; heard no language by the prisoners calculated to disturb the peace.

H. O. Norton sworn—was at the printing office; heard Marshal Green give orders to open the door. Markham carried out the press and type; recollected Dunham; could not identify any others; no contention between the Marshal and Higbee; Marshal asked Chas. A. Foster for the key which he refused to give; heard no threats concerning the destruction of the press at any time.

O. F. Moesieur sworn—saw many people gather around the printing office; went over, back, and over again; could not identify any person; heard no loud talking or noise.

P. T. Rolfe sworn—was at work in the printing office last Monday night; C. Higbee came in and said the council was about to destroy the press and took some papers from the desk; Marshal Green came with a company and demanded the key. Foster and Higbee forbid him; door was opened by Lytle, as witness thought; the press and fixtures were destroyed; some paper and a desk belonging to Dr. Foster containing several thousand dollars of property. \$4000 auditor's warrants and other valuable papers.

Cross examined—Did not know the amount of warrants or papers; presumed they were destroyed; did not know they were destroyed; did not know whether they were destroyed; was from the office long enough to have them taken out. Said Green, Dunham, Markham, Holmes, Perry, Edwards and Harman helped move the press. Never knew any thing against Joseph Smith personally.

E. Wingott, [of Boston] concurred in Dr. Wakefield's statements; was by the door when it was opened, and knew that nothing more than a *knee* was put against it; all was done quietly; was present in city council when the order passed, nothing said in council except what was said in capacity of counsellor and aldermen,—was by the door all the time when the press and type, and things used in connexion with the press was destroyed; There was no other property taken from the building.

Cross examined.—Did not know the name of the man who opened the door—knew O. P. Rockwell.

Willard Richards read the resolutions of the city council of the 10th inst., declaring the press a nuisance &c.; and the Mayor's order to the Marshal to destroy the press; and the Lieut. Generals order to Major Gen. Dunham, to assist the Marshal with the Legion, if needed, to abate the nuisance; and the Marshal's return that the press and type were destroyed. [as published in the "Neighbor" June 19.]

Court queried about the destruction of the desk.

Dr. Wakefield was again called up; heard Marshal tell the officers and men, to hurt no property except the press, type and fixtures; and after the abatement Marshal enquired if his order had been obeyed, and the officers said it had.

E. Wingott called again; heard Mr. Foster ask Higbee for the key of the office, and afterwards saw him deliver the key to Mr. Higbee; there was nothing destroyed but what pertained to the press.—

Addison Everett [of New York] sworn;—saw the press and type taken out and burned—saw no other property burned; desk might have been taken away before—should not have seen it if it had been; saw no desk burned,—does not believe any desk was burned.

Joel S. Miles sworn—Foster said his docket was not burned. Witness was sure that Dr. Foster said he had taken other papers out of the desk.

W. G. Ware called again; saw Charles Foster coming from the office, and go into Foster's house, with books under his arm; looked like account books—saw nothing but the press and fixtures brought out except a chain, and the marshal ordered it carried back.

E. Wingott, recalled—stood close by the door; could see all that was done, did not believe a desk could be brought out and he not see it.

Dr. Wakefield recalled—Joseph Smith, and Hyrum were not on the Hill at all that evening.

Joseph W. Coolidge was discharged by the court and sworn; Charles Foster asked Francis Higbee for the key to the office, Higbee hesitated; Foster said he wanted to get a desk that had some valuable papers in it—Foster got the key and went in; did not see him remove the desk, might have removed it and witness not see it, there was no desk burned.

The counsellors submitted the case without plea; and the court discharged the prisoners.

NAUVOO



NEIGHBOR.

OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2,—No. 9.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, June 16, 1844.

Whole Number 113

THE NAUVOO NEIGEBOR

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR.

Editor and Proprietor;

At the corner of Water and Bain Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING,

One square, one insertion, \$1

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1-2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor,

(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

THE Nauvoo Neighbor will be devoted to Literature, Agriculture, the general news of the day; and, above all, it will advocate the principles of Gen. Joseph Smith, and Sidney Rigdon, Esp., and pursue such a course as shall be best calculated to secure his election to the Presidency. Every lover of freedom, virtue and innocence, cannot better promote the laudable objects of patriotic emulation, than by swelling the tide of intelligence, from whence correct information, ennobling principles and political truth can flow to the world of mankind. Every individual desirous to secure the election of Gen. Smith, should use every effort in his power to procure as great a number of subscribers to the Neighbor as possible. We wish to send it into every district, city, village and hamlet throughout the length and breadth of the Union, and we look with confidence to our friends abroad to assist us by forwarding the names of all the subscribers they possibly can procure. We have a great and mighty object before us; and union, energy and untiring industry of all, will effect its glorious consummation.

TERMS.—6 copies, one address, \$10
9 do do do 15
32 do do do 50
66 do do do 100

Names of subscribers must invariably be accompanied with good current money.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid to insure attention.

JOHN TAYLOR.

FORGET.

Willis is a man who is no mistake about it—not always, even when he writes verses, but in the main, and decidedly. He has been a little hackneyed by the sensations of a life of wandering, and has been driven for the Po-

And the drops like music rang—
And of those who marvelled how it shone,
Was a proud man, left, in his shame, alone;
And he shut his teeth with a smothered groan
And the Fountain sweetly sang.

And a rainbow spanned it changefully,
Like a bright ring broke in twain;
And the pale, fair girl who stopped to see,
Was sick with the pangs of poverty—

And figur' hunger to guilt she chose to flee
As the rainbow smiled again,
And all as gay, on another day,
The morning will have shone;

And at noon, unmarked through bright broad-
way,
A hearse will take its silent way;
And the bard who sings will have passed away
And the Fountain will play on!

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT TYLER TO THE U. S. STATES, RELATIVE TO THE MESSENGER TO MEXICO.

To the Senate of the U. States:

In answer to the resolution of the senate of the 13th instant, requesting to be informed "whether a messenger has been sent to Mexico, with a view to obtain her consent to the treaty with Texas, and, if so, to communicate to the senate a copy of the despatches of which he is the bearer and a copy of the instructions given to said messenger; and also to inform the senate within what time said messenger is expected to return." I have to say, that no messenger has been sent to Mexico in order to obtain her consent to the treaty with Texas, it not being regarded by the executive as in any degree requisite to obtain such consent in order (should the senate ratify the treaty) to perfect the title of the U. States to the territory thus acquired—the title to the same being full and perfect without the assent of any third power. The executive has negotiated with Texas as an independent power of the world, long since recognized as such by the U. States and other powers, and as subordinate in all her rights of full sovereignty to no other power. A messenger has been despatched to our Minister at Mexico, as bearer of the despatch already communicated to the senate, and which is to be found in the letter addressed to Mr. Green, and forms a part of the documents ordered confidentially to be printed for the use of the senate. That despatch was dictated by a desire to preserve the peace of the two countries, by denying to Mexico all pretext for assuming a belligerent attitude to the United States, as she had threatened to do in the

the following story. He said he was lying in the grave yard the night before, when Brundage brought in a woman and child and buried them.—The grave was immediately opened, and the bodies of the woman and child were found in it. Brundage was forthwith arrested, and is now in the jail at Niagara awaiting his trial.

Important from Washington.—The National Intelligencer of Thursday morning last brings, us the following highly important intelligence from Washington: Late last evening, after an executive session of several hours, the senate removed the injunction of secrecy from the treaty, and documents accompanying it, for the annexation of Texas. We have not of course, had any opportunity of examining these papers, but we learn orally that by a communication from the President yesterday, the Senate was informed that he had ordered a military force to repair the frontier of Texas, to open a communication with the President of that republic, and act as circumstances might require; and also ordered a naval force to Vera cruz, to remain off that port, and prevent any naval expedition of Mexico, if any such should be attempted, from proceeding against Texas!

Great Flood.—The St. Louis papers of last Saturday give the particulars of a tremendous rise in the Mississippi river, which is higher than it has been for many years.—The Republican says that the cellars on the wharf were all filling with water, and the river was still rising notwithstanding an immense volume of water is pouring over the Illinois shore. The people are deserting their houses in Illinois town. A letter from Alton says that the Illinois side, at the point where it strikes the Illinois side, was making fearful work upon the shore, and it was apprehended that the abrasion might be so completed as to change the channel within the present year, leaving St. Louis an inland town.

Boats from above St. Louis report the Missouri and Osage rivers to be rising very rapidly and overflowing the bottoms on both sides.

ASTONISHING NEWS

Rapid Flight.—The New York Express of the 13th inst., gives the subjoined "Postscript," which if true, yet does all other rapid feats of travelling yet accomplished under the sun. We are willing to let our readers judge whether

An Earthly Paradise, where December is as pleasant as May.—The following is an extract from a description of California, one of the departments of Mexico, on the Pacific ocean, which recently appeared in the St. Louis New Era:

"The climate is perpetual spring, neither the heat of the summer nor the cold of the winter is experienced. It is as mild on the pacific side in lat. 45 deg. N. as it is in lat 34 deg N. on the Atlantic side. The cause of this difference of climate in the same latitude, I suppose to be the prevailing winds from the north during the summer, and from the south during the winter. In fact the effect is so great, that in many places on the coast, it is warmer in the winter than in the summer, even in lat. 37 and 38 deg. N. Standing water has never been known to freeze thicker than common window glass; running water is never known to freeze. No fires are required in sitting rooms, offices, or shops, at any season of the year; consequently fuel is never required for any other than culinary purposes;

It may be truly said of this country, that December is as pleasant as May. Now the vast herds of beasts, wild and domestic, instead of roaming over frozen and desolate hills or fields of ice and snow, driven by the howling tempest from side to side, or shivering in the chilling cavern or frozen stall, bellowing and howling for protection against nature's hard fate, are seen through this horbois and delightful region in herds innumerable, ranging promiscuously from river to river, and from hill to dale, cropping the inexhaustable and spontaneous vegetation.

What must have been the feelings of the widow of Cilley, when news was brought her of the death of her husband? Left with several small children to provide for—deprived of a beloved husband by a pack of blood thirsty murderers, who were certain to escape with impunity because of their position in life—plunged from comfortable circumstances into poverty—and laughed at by the villains who robbed her of her husband and means of support.—What must have been the state of her mind when all this

ration? You who are happy in your families can judge of what would be your feelings under like circumstances. Every woman in the land is bound to use her influence against the adviser in this cold blooded murder!—Every man with the least spark of feeling in his bosom should

Important Treaty.—The treaty concluded between the German League and the United States is said to be now communicated to the Senate. It reduces the duty on tobacco about 40 per cent, and admits cotton, iard and rice at a mere nominal duty. In no case is the duty lowered on German products more than ten per cent., and that only on articles not the product of the United States.—Jeffersonian.

NAUVOO NEIGHBOR, EXTRA.

Friday, 5 o'clock, a. m., June 21.

☆ We wish to correct the false statement carried abroad, by our enemies that steamboats cannot land passengers at this city. Steamboats can land and take passengers as usual.

To disabuse the public mind, we wish briefly to state that the statements of the renegades from this place are false. They left the city at their own instance; they were not threatened or menaced—their mill is not burned; their office is not burned; T. C. Sharp, editor of the "Warsaw Signal," has not had his life threatened by Hyrum Smith, nor has that gentleman offered a reward to any person who would destroy that office. All these statements are grossly false.

REASON MAKES US MEN.

Nothing is better calculated to exalt men, than, in the midst of vexations, adversity, poverty, or passions, to use reason. The ebullitions of passion, should always be cooled by reason: then the 'sober second thought', brings us to reflection, and wisdom directs the mind, not to the comfort and happiness of one, but all. Under such a course of meditation, we have thought it advisable to re-publish a few of the Resolves and orders of the Carthaginians, Warsaw-vains, &c., for the purpose of mobbing, plundering, murdering, and "utterly exterminate," the latter day Saints. Among a multiplicity of other belligerent and other unchristian, un-American, and very mobocratical proceedings, the following are specimens:

"Resolved, That we hold ourselves at all times in readiness to co-operate with our fellow-citizens in this State,

utterly exterminate, the wicked and abominable Mormon leaders, the authors of our troubles.

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed forthwith to notify all persons in our township suspected of being the tools of the Prophet, to leave

co-operate as a posse to aid in arresting Smith.

"Citizens of the adjoining State, Territory and Counties, who feel interested in bringing to justice the most depraved wretch on earth, will observe that they can join our standard, and act with the posse comitatus without violating any law. We are all prepared in this county to do our duty. If the Governor orders out the Militia, there will be no difficulty—if not we are determined to try the posse comitatus; being assured that the citizens of surrounding counties, and of Missouri and Iowa will join us. As soon as the day for a general co-operation is set, we will notify by a hand bill, all the citizens in the adjacent country."

"Posse comitatus"—with a vengeance! the limits of a county extended over two states and a territory; Governor or no Governor! Well, now, to sustain the constitution of the state and the constitution of the United States, to magnify the law and make it honorable, will not all honest men between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans and adjoining Continents form a union and free the world from mobs and outlaws, that thus wantonly walk upon religious liberty,—murder with impunity, as was the case at Hawn's mill in Missouri! Now is the time for honest men to shew themselves! Now is the hour to test who is for constitutional law, and who for murder and robbery. Let patience have her perfect work.

WARSAW NEWS.

The following mobocratic ebullition is the latest news, from the seat of "appeal to arms" and the "We are too weak in this county, without aid to effect our object", that has come to hand.

WARSAW SIGNAL.—EXTRA.

June 19, 1844.

Latest News.—(Wednesday evening) down (6 o'clock, Wednesday evening) and reported that she was not allowed to land her passengers at Nauvoo, the city having been declared by the prophet, under martial law.

THE PREPARATION.

Our town for the last week has been

Names of subscribers must invariably be accompanied with good current money. Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid to insure attention.

JOHN TAYLOR.

POETRY.

Write as I do—there is no mistake about it—not always, even when he writes verses, but in the main, and decidedly. He has been a little hackneyed by the sensations of a life too public and a career too flattered for the Poet—he shows this in his every day prose, and in his pleasant but not masculine tales of Society, but his verses, even those written on the sober side of thirty, bespeak a still warm, sunny heart. Yet we like his early Poems better—such as these:

THE SOLDIER'S WIDOW.

[Written for a Picture.]

Wo for my vine-clad home!
That it should ever be so dark to me,
With its bright threshold, and its whispering [tree]
That I should ever come,
Fearing the only echo of a tread
Beneath the roof-tree of my glorious dead!

Lead on, my orphan boy!
Thy home is not so desolate to thee—
And thy low shiver in the linden tree
May bring to thee a joy!
But oh, how dark is the bright home before [ther],
To her with a joyous spirit before thee!

Lead on! for thou art now
My sole remaining helper. God hath spoken
And the strong heart I leaned upon is broken;
And I have seen his brow—
The forehead of my upright one, and just—
Trod by the hoof of battle in the dust.

He will not meet thee there
Who blest thee at the even tide, my son!
And when the shadows of the night steal on,
He will not call to prayer.
The lips that melted, giving thee to God,
Are in the icy keeping of the sod!

Ah, my own boy! thy sire
Is with the sleepers of the valley cast.
And the proud glory of my life hath passed
With his high glance of fire.
Wo that the linden and the vine should bloom
And a just man gathered to the tomb.

Why—bear them proudly, boy!
It is the sword he girded on his thigh—
It is the helm he wore in victory—
And shall we have no joy!
For thy green vales, oh Switzerland, he died
I will forget my sorrow in my pride!
The following are written recently, and are good, though in a vein:

THE PITY OF THE PARK FOUNTAIN.

'Twas a summery day in the last of May—
Pleasant in sun or shade;
And the hours went by, as the poet's say,
Fragrant and fair on their flowery way;
And a herse crept slowly through Broadway,
And the fountain gaily play'd.

The fountain played right merrily,
And the world looked bright and gay;
And a youth went by with a resolute eye,
Whose heart was sick and whose brain was [dry];
And he prayed to God that he might die—
And the Fountain played away.

Upon the spray like a diamond throne,

such by the States and other powers, and as subordinate in all her rights of full sovereignty to no other power. A messenger has been despatched to our Minister at Mexico, as bearer of the despatch already communicated to the senate, and which is to be found in the letter addressed to Mr. Green, and forms a part of the documents ordered confidentially to be printed for the use of the senate. That despatch was dictated by a desire to preserve the peace of the two countries, by denying to Mexico all pretext for assuming a belligerent attitude to the United States, as she had threatened to do in the event of the annexation of Texas to the United States, by the despatch of her Government which was communicated by me to congress at the opening of its present session. The messenger is expected to return before the 15th of June next, but he may be detained to a later day. The recently appointed envoy from the United States to Mexico will be sent so soon as the final action is had on the question of annexation, at which time, and not before, can his instructions be understandingly prepared.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, May 15th, 1844.

Hermitage, March 11, 1844.

"The present golden moment to obtain Texas must not be lost, or Texas must from necessity be thrown into the arms of England, and be forever lost to the United States! Need I call your attention to the situation of the United States—England in possession of Texas, or in strict alliance, offensive and defensive, and contending for California? How easy would it be for Great Britain to interpose a force sufficient to prevent emigration to California from the United States, and supply her garrison from Texas. Every real American, when they view this, with the danger to New Orleans from British arms from Texas, must unite heart and hand in the annexation of Texas to the United States. It will be a strong iron hoop round our union, and a bulwark against all invasions or aggression. I say again let not this opportunity slip to regain Texas, or it elude our grasp forever, or cost us oceans of blood, and millions of money, to free us from the evils that may be brought upon us! I hope and trust that there will be as many patriots in the Senate, as will ratify the treaty, which I have no doubt will be promptly entered into. I again say to you, that this moment must not be lost, or real necessity may compel Texas to look elsewhere for protection and safety.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Murder.—Capt. Brundage, of the steamer Victory, which plies between Buffalo and Chippewa, has been arrested on a charge of murder. A woman and child were living with him. Some time ago the woman, who had some six or eight hundred dollars in cash, and her child disappeared, but no suspicions were aroused until one morning when the sexton went into the grave yard and discovered a newly made grave. He wondered who dug it and the accident giving rise to some remarks, it at last came to the ears of a half crazy fellow, called 'old Moses,' living in the neighborhood, who related

that a fearful work upon the shore, and it was apprehended that the abrasion might be so completed as to change the channel within the present year, leaving St. Louis an inland town.

Boats from above St. Louis report the Missouri and Osage rivers to be rising very rapidly and overflowing the bottoms on both sides.

ASTONISHING NEWS.

Rapid Flight.—The New York Express of the 13th inst., gives the subjoined "Postscript," which if true out does all other rapid feats of travelling yet accomplished under the sun. We are willing to let our readers judge whether there can be any reliance placed on this extraordinary statement, or whether it may not turn out to be another "Moon Story."

Astonishing intelligence by private express from Charleston via Norfolk!—the Atlantic Ocean crossed in three days!—arrival at Sullivan's Island of a steering Balloon invented by Mr. Monk Mason!!

"We stop the press at a late hour to announce that, by a Private Express from Charleston, S. C., we were just put in possession of full details of the most extraordinary adventure ever accomplished by man. The Atlantic Ocean has been actually traversed in a balloon, and in the incredibly brief period of three days! Eight persons have crossed in the machine—among others Sir Everard Brighthurst and Mr. Monk Mason. We have barely time now to announce this most novel and unexpected intelligence; but we hope by 10 this morning to have ready an Extra with the detailed account of the voyage.

P. S.—The extra will be positively ready, and for sale at our counter, by 10 o'clock this morning. It will embrace all the particulars yet known. We have also placed in the hands of an excellent artist a representation of the "STEERING BALLOON," which will accompany the particulars of the voyage.

Robbery at Congress Hall, Albany.—The rooms of the Hon. Mr. Davezac, of New York, the Hon. Mr. Linn, of Schenectady, and Mr. Greig, of Cananauqua, were entered last night at Congress Hall, and robbed of money and valuables, to the amount of over three hundred dollars. Major Davezac lost a highly prized gold watch which cost him one hundred and fifty dollars, Mr. Greig a valuable watch, and Mr. Linn some forty dollars in money. The thief took every precaution to avoid detection, as is evident from the fact that on the table in Major Davezac's room he left a diamond ring worth much more than the watch, and which was lying alongside of it. The ring had the Major's name on it. Mr. Linn's watch also was lying on his table, but neither it nor a purse of gold in one pocket of his pants were taken—the thief satisfying himself with abstracting thence his wallet, taking out its contents and leaving it at the door. The thief has not been detected, but suspicion is strongly attached to a young man who arrived at the Hotel at about ten o'clock last evening, and who about ten o'clock before 5 o'clock. He left this morning before 5 o'clock. He is described as a middle sized man, wearing whiskers and a cap.—*Albany Atlas*, April 9.

with several small children to provide for—deprived of a beloved husband by a pack of blood thirsty murderers, who were certain to escape with impunity because of their position in life—plunged from comfortable circumstances into poverty—and laughed at by the villains who robbed her of her husband and means of support—What must have been the state of her mind when all this

ration! You who are happy in your families can judge of what would be your feelings under like circumstances. Every woman in the land is bound to use her influence against the adviser in this cold blooded murder!—Every man with the least spark of feeling in his bosom should remember the desolation brought to the friends of poor Cilley! And none should forget that the murderers are yet at large, and that the man whose advice was asked and obtained by the murderers is now seeking to be made chief magistrate of the Union the notorious duellist Henry Clay.—*[Lycoming Gaz.]*

What Mr. Clay Liked.—Mr. Clay in his speech here last week, said that it was a difficult task for him to address a promiscuous assemblage, that he felt "more ease in the national hall, contending for some great measure, or in a court of justice with a good cause, a good client, and if you please a good fee!" We will observe here, that this remarkably witty observation caused a mighty stir among the Whigs present; for they no doubt, well recollected the fact, that he was once a bitter, violent opponent of the United States Bank; that he made a masterly speech against the expediency and constitutionality of a Bank. Well what then? So if after he selected attorney to the bank, and received \$17,000! for his services. This silenced Mr. Clay's opposition, and ever since he has been the advocate of a United States Bank—O! the potency of the almighty dollar!
[Portsmouth (Va.) Old Dom.]

The Leprosy in New Brunswick.—We learn from the *Miramichi Gleaner*, that a medical commission, consisting of Drs. Key, Skene, Tolderry, and Gordon, have been investigating the nature, origin, and extent of the frightful and loathsome disease now existing at Tracadie, Tabisintac, and Neguack. These gentlemen have decided that the disease is the Greek Elephantiasis; not the Elephantiasis of the Arabians, but the leprosy of the middle age, of that description which the French designate the Tubercular, and which raged over nearly every part of Europe between the tenth and sixteenth centuries.

The disease is contagious, and no person in this Province who has been unfortunate enough to contract it has yet been cured. The medical gentlemen say that the disease has no affinity to scrofula, and that the idea of its having arisen from the poor diet of the French settlers, or from filthy habits, is not correct, as they find it existing, in some of the cleanest dwellings, and among the most respectable families. The disease appears to have spread rapidly during the past year, and the Commissioners have seen upwards of twenty cases, all of which they traced to one source.—*St. John Paper.*

for the purpose of mobbing, plundering, murdering, and "utterly exterminating," the latter day Saints. Among a multiplicity of other belligerent and other unchristian, un-American, and very mobocratical proceedings, the following are specimens:

"Resolved, That we hold ourselves at all times in readiness to co-operate with our fellow-citizens in this State,

utterly exterminate, the wicked and abominable Mormon leaders, the authors of our troubles.

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed forthwith to notify all persons in our township suspected of being the tools of the Prophet, to leave immediately on pain of instant vengeance. And we do recommend the inhabitants of the adjacent townships to do the same, hereby pledging ourselves to render all the assistance they may require.

"Resolved, That the time, in our opinion has arrived, when the adherents of Smith, as a body, should be driven from the surrounding settlements, into Nauvoo. That the Prophet and his miscreant adherents, should then be demanded at their hands, and if not surrendered, a war of extermination should be waged, to their entire destruction, if necessary for our protection, of his adherents. And we do hereby recommend this resolution to the consideration of the several townships, to the Mass Convention, to be held at Carthage; hereby pledging ourselves to aid, to the utmost, complete consummation of the object in view, that we may thereby be utterly relieved of the alarm, anxiety, and trouble, to which we are now subjected."

"Utterly exterminate!" and "entire destruction, if necessary," are so much above the profession of freemen, and terms of enlightened nations, that we shall leave a candid community to judge what sort of stuff the "Mass Convention" of Carthage, Warsaw and the other allied powers were composed of; which on the 13th and 14th of June, thus liberally dealt out the destinies of the Latter day Saints. It is said somewhere that "sudden and violent resolutions often bring leisure repentance," but here is a case beyond repentance. O Americans! O freemen! O christians, what is liberty worth? O sages! O patriots! O professors! What is religion worth? Come out like men, and answer these two questions:—What is liberty and religion worth if you cannot enjoy them? Who is so high, who is so low, who is so sage, and who is so rude, that he cannot stop one moment to blush for the sin of his country!

On the 17th of June the mob issued as follows: their

"LATEST ORDERS.—The citizens of this county are ordered to assemble at their various places of rendezvous, on Wednesday next, by the officer from whom Smith was rescued, and there to receive general orders to

The following mobocratic ebullition is the latest news, from the seat of "appeal to arms" and the "We are too weak in this county, without aid to effect our object", that has come to hand.

WARSAW SIGNAL.—EXTRA.

June 19, 1844.

down (6 o'clock, Wednesday evening) and reported that she was not allowed to land her passengers at Nauvoo, the city having been declared by the prophet, under martial law.

THE PREPARATION.

Our town for the last week has been in a constant state of excitement. Business has been almost entirely suspended; and every able bodied man is under arms and almost constantly in drill.

Never did we see exhibited a more determined spirit. An injured and insulted community suffering under their long borne grievances, are determined by an appeal to arms, as a last resort, to redress wrongs that have become insupportable.

On Monday last, about 150 men mustered in this place under the command of General Knox. The attention paid by every man, and the anxiety manifested to acquire a knowledge of military movements, is a full guarantee for the good conduct of our men in the coming emergency.

In Carthage and Green Plains, the citizens are all in arms, and as far as we can hear throughout the county, every man is ready for the conflict.

We have assurances that our neighbors in Missouri and Iowa will aid us. In Clark county, Mo., we understand that many are holding themselves in readiness to march so soon as wanted. From Rushville we have just learned by express that 300 men have enlisted for the struggle. McDonough county, is all alive and ready for the word of command. From Keosauqua, Iowa, we have just received intelligence by a resident of that place, that the citizens are in arms in our behalf, and only wait our call. From Keokuk and the river towns we learn that all are arming. General Stapp of this Brigade, is requested to call out the militia, and hold himself in readiness.

Joe is evidently much alarmed, but he has gone too far to backout. He must toe the mark, or run. Compromise is out of the question. The delegates sent to the Governor have not yet returned. If they fail to procure his interference, a day will be set forthwith, for a general rally as a posse, to assist the officers of justice. As soon as this is done, we will issue a handbill giving notice of the fact. Our friends in surrounding communities, who desire to aid us, will please hold themselves in readiness for this general order. When the word is given, every thing depends on promptness.

Captain Grover last week obtained from Quincy 59 muskets. Men and arms are promised from St. Louis, and

cells contained in the return, and into the cause of the imprisonment, whether the confinement be for any criminal or supposed criminal matter, or not; and then he is to discharge, bail, or remand, as the case shall appear to require." See Com. vol. 2, page 261.] The writ of Habeas Corpus or, have you the body? is the only safeguard to freedom that is beyond the control of malice and revenge if righteously administered; and every tribunal possesses the legitimate right constitutionally to grant it as much as to grant a warrant upon oath, for the apprehension of an offender; and every judge and lawyer of this realm must say so too, or they are traitors to their trust, and should be branded by his people as cowards to the rights of freemen.

The writ of Habeas Corpus is the antidote against the Placemore; is the second Magna Charta; and the bulwark of freedom. It can follow at the heels of malice; it can smother the seeds of vengeance; it can smother the first sparks of insurrection; it can expunge laws, and make the captive free, and the subject master; it can, that appears its highest power, more than the sword, without civilization, and without the knowledge of war, and without the aid of the printing press of the press, defend itself from all assault by the arms of men and angels.

—

Government of Great Britain
The House of Commons
January 18th 1790

every thing betokens prosperity to our enterprise.

To our friends at a distance we say come! We are too weak in this country, without aid to effect our object. Come! you will be doing your God and your country service, in aiding us to rid earth of a most Heaven daring wretch.

6 o'clock, p. m.—D. W. Mathews, who was sent last Sunday to St. Louis, has just returned, by the Die Vernon. He has succeeded in procuring canon; and has brought up a good supply of ammunition.

Mr. Sympton and Mr. Thompson, have just returned from their trip to Missouri, and report all right, and ready.

A gentleman who conversed with Governor Ford last week, reports, that his excellency said, that he would do all he could in case Joe again defied the laws to bring him to justice. This was before the news of our present difficulties reached him.

We expect a six pounder to-morrow night from Quincy.

8 o'clock, p. m.—We have just learned that Joe has ordered all his followers into Nauvoo. The settlements around are with all despatch obeying the order.

At Lima a company was formed to-day and reported themselves in readiness for orders.

E. A. Thompson, Esq., who saw Governor Ford last week states that an order has been granted by His Excellency, to try Joe Smith by Court Martial, for unofficer like conduct.

"Preparations for an appeal to arms!" Internal war! Mobbing and bloodshed; and for what? any outrage upon the community, committed with impunity? No! no! verily no! But two Laws, two Fosters, and two Higbees, with a few other discontented spirits, wish to wreak vengeance on a whole community because forsooth, that community will not lie still and let them destroy them and their rights. Now really if the baser sort of men rush out in war, and murder men, women, and children, for the supposed wrongs of others, they must be *thirsty for blood*. Where is common sense? where is humanity, and where is the efficient arm of the government, to shield the oppressed from such a tornado of internal wrath and persecution? We will see what the Governor of the State, and the President of the United States will say and do, in such an important, debasing, and power-defying case of "insurrection." If there is any value in the institutions of government, now is the time to exercise it, in favor of law and liberty.

A QUESTION!

Who are the leaders of this mobocratic party? and who the instigators of this excitement is a question that we have often had propounded to us; and now as we have a little leisure, we feel free to take

crimes, of one or two individuals? Are the lives of fifteen or twenty thousand men, women and children, to be sacrificed indiscriminately, to glut the blood-thirsty appetite of this modern *Moloch*; this humble, meek man, who with the rankest hypocrisy declared, not much longer than two months ago, under oath, publicly before the city Council, "that he had never known any thing personally against Joseph Smith, that he always had been his friend; that he was now his friend, and that if Joseph Smith was not hurt, until he hurt him, he would live until he was as old as Methuselah." This we heard with our own ears, when we saw these things our eyes began to open, we saw that our confidence had been misplaced, we saw that we had been feeding a viper and cherishing an adder in the path. We certainly were very much disappointed, when we saw him unite with the Fosters, Higbees, and Jackson; we wondered that he could condescend to associate with such a gang; believing the old adage, that "birds of a feather will flock together;" we thought he was descending very low, but not until some recent developments, did the full truth rest upon our mind, that this people had long been cherishing one of the vilest sycophants and hypocrites in their bosom that ever disgraced the footstool of God. That man is an honorable man who meets you in the highway, and robs you of your purse, in comparison to the wretch, who embraces you with a kiss and plunges a dagger to your heart. And however reluctantly we are obliged to believe, that William Law has long been the secret enemy of Joseph Smith, and of this people; and that whilst he has been one of Joseph Smith's counsellors and professing the most sacred friendship, that he has been secretly plotting with a gang of scoundrels to take away his life. Well may the inspired penman say, "cursed is he that putteth his trust in man, or maketh flesh his arm."

During the time that O. P. Rockwell, was confined in jail in Mo. for the alleged murder of Ex-Governor Boggs, and at the time that a demand had been made by the executive of the State of Mo. upon the executive of this State, for the body of Gen. Joseph Smith, letters were seen by Mrs. Rockwell, (who was on a visit to her husband,) and conversations heard by her, to this effect, "that a plot was concocting to kidnap Joseph Smith and that one of Joseph Smith's nearest friends would lead them to him. Other developments of a similar kind were made, but no particular person identified. As there was some little misunderstanding between Sidney Rigdon, Esq. & Gen. Smith at the time, suspicion attached itself very strongly to him, Mr. Rigdon however cleared himself satisfactorily of the charge, and it was not known until recently who it was that was engaged in this diabolical plot. The following statement, shews clearly who the "BRUTUS" was!

Daniel Carns, sworn, said that about 10 o'clock at night, a boat came up the river with about a dozen men. Wm. Law came to the gate with him, witness on guard, stopped them. Law called Joseph to the door, and wanted an interview. Joseph said, Bro. Law you know better than to come here at this hour of the night, and Law retired—next morning Law wrote a letter to apologize, which witness heard read—which was written apparently to screen himself from the censure of a conspiracy.

mentioned above, until after hearing the recent developments before the city Council.

TRUMAN GILLET, Jun.

Sworn and subscribed at the time and place above written before me.

WILLARD RICHARDS,
Recorder, C. N. [L.S.]

What are we to conclude from the above? Add to these the following testimony delivered before the city council:

"Theodore Turley, a mechanic, who being sworn, said that the Laws, (Wm. and Wilson,) had brought *bogus* dues to him to fix."

Couple this with the following oath:

"Lorenzo Wasson, sworn, said Joseph H. Jackson, told witness, that bogus making was going on in the city;—but it was too damned small business. Wanted witness to help him to procure money, for the General (Smith) was afraid to go into it, and with \$500 he could get an engraving for bills, on the bank of Missouri, and one on the state of New York, and could make money,—said many times witness did not know him; believed the General had been telling witness something. God damn him if he has I will kill him,—swore he would kill any man that should prove a traitor to him. Jackson said if he could get a company of men to suit him, he would go into the frontiers and live by high-way robbery, had got sick of the world."

Now let us ask, who was William Law? who were the people with whom he was associated, and what is the nature of this band organized against the mormons?

Is it surprising with this testimony before them and a great deal more of a similar kind which we cannot now transcribe that the city council should have taken the steps they did, with evidence before them that both Wm. Law and Dr. Foster were both perjured men, and that the paper was a libel from beginning to end.

Is not the above indubitable testimony concerning the character of Wm. Law? Are a virtuous people to be condemned because they have the moral courage to put a stop to blacklegs, counterfeiters, and the vilest sycophants and snakes, that ever poisoned community. Good heavens what are we coming to! Has it come

counterfeiters, have sufficient influence to excite the feelings of community, so as to come armed against a virtuous, innocent, and law abiding people; and is there no power to check the torrent? Are there no persons to be found who have the moral courage to meet the hydra-headed monster, and stand up in defence of those institutions for which our fathers bled to maintain, after trade and

Court decided there, might be an accessory to any crime either before or after the fact.

Witness knew some who voted for the order in the city council, heard Gen. Dunham give orders for the destruction of the press; Dunham, Redfield and Richards took an active part in the destruction of the press. Did not know all the persons.

Cross examined—City Council considered the press a nuisance and ordered it to be abated; was present at the execution of the Mayor's orders; no unnecessary noise; all was done peaceably; saw no disorder; heard no language by the prisoners calculated to disturb the peace.

H. O. Norton sworn—was at the printing office; heard Marshal Green give orders to open the door. Markham carried out the press and type; recollected Dunham; could not identify any others; no contention between the Marshal and Higbee; Marshal asked Chas. A. Foster for the key which he refused to give; heard no threats concerning the destruction of the press at any time.

O. F. Moesser sworn—saw many people gather around the printing office; went over, back, and over again; could not identify any person; heard no loud talking or noise.

P. T. Rolfe sworn—was at work in the printing office last Monday night; C. Higbee came in and said the council was about to destroy the press and took some papers from the desk; Marshal Green came with a company and demanded the key. Foster and Higbee forbid him; door was opened by Lytle, as witness thought; the press and fixtures were destroyed; some paper and a desk belonging to Dr. Foster containing several thousand dollars of property, \$1000 auditor's warrants and other valuable papers.

Cross examined—Did not know the amount of warrants or papers; presumed they were destroyed; did not know whether they were destroyed; was from the office long enough to have them taken out. Said Green, Dunham, Markham, Holmes, Perry, Edwards and Harman helped move the press. Never knew any thing against Joseph Smith personally.

B. Warrington sworn—Was present at the council when the bill passed to destroy the press.

Joseph Smith objected to calling in question the doings of the city council, and referred to the proceedings of Congress to show that all legislative bodies have a right to speak freely on any subject before them; and that Congress is not responsible for a riot which might arise on the execution of their order by the Marshal; that the execution of such order could not be a riot, but a legal transaction; that the doings of the city council could only be called in question by the powers above them; and that a Magistrate had not that power; that the city

individuals were arraigned for a riot;—if the city council had transcended their powers they were amenable to the supreme court, and that judge Thomas had decided that an action could not lie, if no riot had been committed.

Councillor Bonny said if the act was committed under an ordinance of the city they might show it in justification.

Court decided that the gentlemen arraigned, were arraigned in their individ-

return that the press and type were destroyed, [as published in the "Neighbor" June 19.]

Court queried about the destruction of the desk.

Dr. Wakefield was again called up; heard Marshal tell the officers and men, to hurt no property except the press, type and fixtures; and after the abatement Marshal enquired if his order had been obeyed, and the officers said it had.

E. Wingott called again; heard Mr. Foster ask Higbee for the key of the office, and afterwards saw him deliver the key to Mr. Higbee; there was nothing destroyed but what pertained to the press.

Addison Everett [of New York] sworn;—saw the press and type taken out and burned—saw no other property burned; desk might have been taken away before—should not have seen it if it had been; saw no desk burned,—does not believe any desk was burned.

Joel S. Miles sworn—Foster said his docket was not burned. Witness was sure that Dr. Foster said he had taken other papers out of the desk.

W. G. Ware called again; saw Charles Foster coming from the office, and go into Foster's house, with books under his arm; looked like account books—saw nothing but the press and fixtures brought out except a chain, and the marshal ordered it carried back.

E. Wingott, recalled—stood close by the door; could see all that was done, did not believe a desk could be brought out and he not see it.

Dr. Wakefield recalled—Joseph Smith and Hyrum were not on the Hill at that evening.

Joseph W. Coolidge was discharged by the court and sworn; Charles Foster asked Francis Higbee for the key to the office, Higbee hesitated; Foster said he wanted to get a desk that had some valuable papers in it—Foster got the key and went in; did not see him remove the desk; might have removed it and witness not see it, *there was no desk burned*.

The councillors submitted the case without plea; and the court discharged the prisoners.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JOSEPH SMITH,
NAUVOO, ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SIDNEY RIGDON, ESQ.,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

TO SPECULATORS.

There will be a good market in the city of Nauvoo, for provisions. Come on, then, good people, and aid us while we support free trade and sailors rights, and protection of person and property. No mobs, no libels, but virtue and religious toleration forever.

THE PAPA EKKLESIA:

try,—therefore he was not spoiled by the fulsome adulation of newspaper puffs and paragraphs which dazzled the esteem of Dickens, and raised his "airy ideans" above the level of reason and fair illustrations. While Seatfield's fairness raises him to honor in our nation, let Dickens and his "notes" sink together by repudiation and disgrace.

By the by, Sir E. L. Bulwer has been expected to pay a visit to our country and probably ere this he has encountered the civilities of fops, dandies and nice men who constitute the silk stocking and ruffle shirt elite of Broadway. No doubt he intends making a book about us in which to show up the state of our society as it is. We will see how he and Dickens will agree. Bulwer holds the decided supremacy over him in point of talent, education, genius and literary reputation. In speaking of his intended visit, the London Court Journal says:

"His ostensible object is the improvement of his health, which, we regret to hear, has been for a long time declining. We cannot doubt, however, that the rich ore he will gather in the course of his wanderings, will be used in the glowing alambic of his mind, and reproduced in some original and brilliant form."

THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

Every man in a government like ours, is born with certain rights, free from restraint; namely, the right to live, to talk, to trade and to defend and the government has its rights, by the consent of the people; and must necessarily be administered by those that the people place in authority. The United States, the several States, the counties, the cities, towns and people all possess sovereign power. The Union as the mansion; the several states as the apartments, and the people as the possessors, are by a fidelity and perpetually entitled to every thing above and below; from the depth of hell to the height of heaven. The elements are peoples; and the people are God's. Every man is a King in his own dominion.

But for the better security of life, liberty and the pursuits of enterprise, the majority have entered into a general, and natural contract to submit to certain rules and laws. Under these regulations then, hang the destinies of man, and the constitution of the United States, till the people annul it, is the magna charta. The constitution of the several States and the charters of the various cities, are the same, with the corporate powers of perpetual succession, as derived from the original. Law, as a rule of action, may govern any portion of the people, with their consent, where it does not interfere with the rights of others; and so from legislative bodies, as the life protecting power, from Congress to a corporation, each have the constitutional right to make all laws that may be required for the health, happiness, benefit, convenience of the people; and each in their several capacity possess, unlimited power to protect life, trade, speech and property.

All officers are sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and of the State wherein he officiates and faithfully demean himself in office. This oath embraces, then, the whole constitution of the State; with the sacred assurance that the officer will faithfully demean in his office. Here let us examine the fifth article of the amendment to the constitution:

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject, for the same offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of his

efficient arm of the government, to shield the oppressed from such a tornado of internal wrath and persecution? We will see what the Governor of the State, and the President of the United States will say and do, in such an important, debasing, and power-debasing case of "insurrection." If there is any virtue in the American institutions of government, now is the time to exercise it, in favor of law and liberty.

A QUESTION?

Who are the leaders of this mobocratic party? and who the instigators of this excitement is a question that we have often had propounded to us; and now as we have a little leisure, we feel free to take up the subject and to answer the question.

Most of the leaders engaged in this outrage, are men whose characters are so notorious, and whose conduct has been so infamous, that it is unnecessary for us to say any thing about them; among those are Dr. Foster, Francis Higbee, Chauncey Higbee, and Charles Foster. Dr. Foster and the Higbee's as debauchees and gamblers, we believe have not a parallel in this city; they have long been a stink in the nostrils of this community; and so far from their being considered honorable, they have been looked upon as common disturbers of the peace, and a pest to society: the records of our city, bear ample testimony of and of this the parties themselves feel sufficiently convinced. Francis Higbee, while being reasoned with by Sidney Rigdon Esq., (one of his old friends) as to the impropriety of his present mode of procedure, said, "I have no character to lose." And it is by this reckless band, without character, without influence, and despised where they are known, that our characters, our property, and our lives are assailed.

But are not William, and Wilson Law, honorable men? They have been looked upon as such, and generally treated as such, until within the last few months. We have been among the number of their friends, and when disclosure after disclosure of a suspicious character was being made, we trampled them under our feet, as unworthy of notice and could not believe that they would do any thing base, or dishonorable; until a full development of circumstances and a regular chain of evidence delivered under oath, forced us reluctantly to believe to the contrary. We had supposed that they were our friends, the friends of Joseph Smith, and the friends of this people, for they had been dandied on their lap and always made loud professions of friendship; but what friend? what patriot? what philanthropist? what honorable, and what but a debased bloodthirsty wretch, would try to excite a community to bring mob, bloodshed, and carnage upon a whole community for the crimes, or alleged

crimes of a particular person identified. As there was some little misunderstanding between Sidney Rigdon, Esq. & Gen. Smith at the time, suspicion attached itself very strongly to him, Mr. Rigdon however cleared himself satisfactorily of the charge, and it was not known until recently who it was that was engaged in this diabolical plot. The following statement however, made before the city Council, shews clearly who the "BRUTUS" was!

Daniel Carns, sworn, said that about 10 o'clock at night, a boat came up the river with about a dozen men. Wm. Law came to the gate with them, witness on guard, stopped them. Law called Joseph to the door, and wanted an interview. Joseph said, Bro. Law you know better than to come here at this hour of the night, and Law retired—next morning Law wrote a letter to apologize, which witness heard read—which was written apparently to screen himself from the censure of a conspiracy and the letter betrayed a conspiracy on the face of it.

A gentleman present at the city Council, when these disclosures were made, being in possession of facts relative to Wm. Law, but being as incredulous as ourselves relative to the dishonesty of Wm. Law, until he heard those disclosures has made the following affidavit.

State of Illinois, June 18th, 1844.

City of Nauvoo. Personally appeared Truman Gillet jun. before me Willard Richards, Recorder of the city of Nauvoo. And after being duly sworn, deposed and saith, that on or about the first day of June 1842, while passing up the Ohio river on Steamboat Massachusetts, deponent overheard two men, one a resident of Missouri, and the other of Ohio, as reported, conversing together concerning incidents on the Upper Mississippi; when one said to the other, "if Law could have succeeded in getting an introduction for us to Joe Smith, damn him, we would have gagged him, or nabbed him" and all hell could not have rescued him from our hands." The next morning deponent got into conversation with the man before mentioned from Missouri, who stated that he "had been on the upper Mississippi on business, that he stopped at Nauvoo on his way down, with some twelve or fourteen other men, who laid a plan to kidnap Joe Smith, that some of the company queried about getting access to him; but one of them said he knew they could if he could find Wm. Law; they called on Wm. Law, in the evening to get an interview to their great Prophet; and Law went with them to the gate, when they were stopped by the police, and it was well for him that we did not succeed in getting an introduction to him. Deponent said, did Wm. Law know your business? and he replied, yes! Deponent asked what have you against Joseph Smith? Did he ever injure you? The man replied "no, but he has others." Did you ever see him? Yes, I was one who helped to run the Mormons from Missouri," and related many circumstances concerning the Missouri mob. Deponent said to the man, he was acquainted with Wm. Law, considered he was an honorable man, and was led to doubt his being engaged with them in a conspiracy against Joseph Smith. He replied "God dam you, it is true whether you believe it or not." And repeatedly affirmed it. Deponent did not believe the statements of the man from Missouri as

Wm. Law? Are a virtuous people to be condemned because they have the moral courage to put a stop to blacklegs, counterfeiters, and the veryest sycophants and snakes, that ever poisoned community. Good heavens what are we coming to! Has it come to this, that virtuous, blacklegs, and counterfeiters, have sufficient influence to excite the feelings of community, so as to come armed against a virtuous, innocent, and law abiding people; and is there no power to check the torrent? Are there no persons to be found who have the moral courage to meet the hydra-headed monster; and stand up in defence of those institutions for which our fathers bled: to maintain, "free trade and sailors rights."

Answer ye patriots, and republicans!—shades of the venerable fathers of our country speak! Shall human rights, and republican institutions be trampled under foot, by lawless miscreants in the very temple of freedom, which yet reeks with the blood of our venerable sires? (More anon.)

For the Neighbor.

State of Illinois. } ss.
County of Hancock. }

Justice's court, June 17th 1844, Daniel H. Wells, Justice of the Peace presiding.

State of Illinois vs Joseph Smith. Samuel Bennett, John Taylor Wm. W. Phelps, Hyrum Smith, John P. Green, Stephen Perry, Dinic B. Huntington, Jonathan Daulum, Stephen Markham, Jonathan Holmes, Jesse C. Harman, John Lytle, Joseph W. Cook, Harvey D. Redfield, O. Porter Rockwell and Levi Richards.

Defendants were brought before the court by Joel S. Miles, constable of the county aforesaid, by virtue of a warrant issued by the court on complaint of W.G. Ware, for a Riot committed in the city of Nauvoo, county aforesaid, on or about the 10th day of June 1844, by forcibly entering a brick building, in said city occupied as a printing office, and taking therefrom by force, and with force of arms a printing press, types and paper, together with other property belonging to Wm. Law, Wilson Law, Robert D. Foster, Charles A. Foster, F. M. Higbee, Chauncey L. Higbee and Charles Ivins, and breaking in pieces and burning the same in the streets.

George P. Stiles Esq. appeared as counsel for the defence and

Edward Bonny Esq. for the prosecution.

W.G. Ware sworn, said he was present when the city council passed an order for the destruction of the press; went up to the Temple and heard the Marshal read the order of the Mayor; did not know how they got into the building; the press was taken out and destroyed.

Defendant's counsel objected to witness' stating who voted for the passage of the bill in the council, and read Burns' definition of a riot, and said there could be no necessary.

Counsellor Bonny read from the statute, page 173, and plead there might be an accessory to a riot.

ject before them; and that Congress is not responsible for a riot which might arise on the execution of their order by the Marshal; that the execution of such order could not be a riot, but a legal transaction; that the doings of the city council could only be called in question by the powers above them; and that a Magistrate had not that power; that the city individuals were arraigned for a riot;—if the city council had transcended their powers they were amenable to the supreme court, and that judge Thomas had decided that an action could not lie, if no riot had been committed.

Counsellor Bonny said if the act was committed under an ordinance of the city they might show it in justification.

Court decided that the gentlemen arraigned, were arraigned in their individual capacities, and could not be recognized by the court in their official capacity.

Witness said that all he heard the prisoners say, was said as counsellors.

Testimony on the prosecution closed.

Counsellor Stiles moved that the prisoners be dismissed for want of a case being made out.

Counsellor Bonny read the riot act, and plead a case had been made out.

Motion overruled by the court.

Dr. Wakefield, Willard Richards, and Edward Wingott sworn.

Dr. J. R. Wakefield. (of New York) said he went on the Hill after the order passed the Council, saw some portion of the Legion collected, walking quietly along as though they were walking to the dead march in 'Saul,' there was no noise or tumult. Higbee asked the Marshal his authority, Marshall stated his authority from the Mayor for abating the nuisance. Higbee set them all at defiance, some twelve men were called out who went up stairs and opened the door, did not know how the door was opened, there was not more than one thump; Marshal Green asked one of the officers if any thing was destroyed except what belonged to the Pre-s and the officer replied no! All was done in perfect order, as peaceably as people move on a Sunday: was present all the time, all that was done, was done in their official capacity as officers of the city.

Counsellor Bonney objected to the testimony, as it was not before the court that there was any city.

Court decided that any knowledge in possession of the Court was testimony in the Court.

E. Wingott, [of Boston] concurred in Dr. Wakefield's statements, was by the door when it was opened, and knew that nothing more than a knee was put against it; all was done quietly; was present in city council when the order passed, nothing said in council except what was said in capacity of counsellors and aldermen,—was by the door all the time when the press and type, and things used in connexion with the press was destroyed; There was no other property taken from the building.

Cross examined.—Did not know the name of the man who opened the door—knew O. P. Rockwell.

Willard Richards read the resolutions of the city council of the 10th inst., declaring the press a nuisance &c.; and the Mayor's order to the Marshal to destroy the press; and the Lieut. General's order to Major Gen. Dunham, to assist the Marshal with the Legion if needed, to abate the nuisance; and the Marshal's

NAUVOO, ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

SIDNEY RIGDON, ESQ.,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

TO SPECULATORS.

There will be a good market in the city of Nauvoo, for provisions. Come on, then, good people, and aid us while we support free trade and sailors rights, and protection of person and property. No mobs, no libels, but virtue and religious toleration forever.

HE PASA EKKLESIA:

Or an Original History of the religious Denominations, at present existing in the United States, Philadelphia, 1844. Pp. 734.

We take pleasure in announcing the above valuable work, by J. D. Rupp, as worthy an extensive patronage. It certainly excels all the histories extant, in point of intrinsic merit, as to the true creeds, beliefs, discipline, and multifarious modes, by which men try to serve God; even the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," speaks for itself, as organized by direct revelation. The wisdom of the work consists more especially in giving every denomination an equal chance to furnish their own "reason for a hope hereafter," whether the Lord hath revealed the secret according to Amos the prophet, or not. Every sect is its own witness. Such a work is actually worth its weight in gold. The author has our blessing for his success.

SEATSFIELD, THE GERMAN AUTHOR.

The late publication of Seatsfield's "Life in the New World"—illustrative of men and manners in the United States—is represented by the New York papers to be a most capital work, presenting correct pictures of the society and manners of our country. In his descriptions of American scenery, he is said to hold the "mirror up to nature" and embellish his scenes with such a flood of elegance as at once to fix upon every page the impress of talent and genius not easily transcended. "His ambition," says the Herald—and that puts it beyond dispute—"is to present faithful pictures of society, in all its phases, in this country, and to arouse and stimulate the German people, by their contemplation, to enter at once on their career of freedom and prosperity, which now seems opening before them."—This is a noble ambition in the author which ascends far above the ideal worlds of wonder which have won for "Bizz" his mushroom popularity.

This is something that heretofore has not been done for America. The majority of trans-atlantic authors—such as Marryatt, Mrs. Trollope and Dickens, for examples—are to be stuffed up with aristocratic notions, and blinded by national prejudice, to properly appreciate republican institutions, and value the manners of unostentatious society. Seatsfield, it appears, travelled silently through our coun-

eral capacity possess, unlimited power to protect life, trade, speech and property.

All officers are sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and of the State wherein he officiates and faithfully demean himself in office. This oath embraces, then, the whole constitution of the State; with the sacred assurance that the officers will faithfully demean in his office. Here let us examine the fifth article of the amendment to the constitution:

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject, for the same offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law: nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

Now it is among the common rules of law that he that has power to take liberty has power to restore it; and from Maine to the Rocky mountains, if the United States claim jurisdiction thus far, from the president to a justice of the peace, every officer should be bound by his oath (as a conservator of the peace) to grant writs of habeas corpus to all criminals arrested, as well as to those in prison, because the constitution of the United States has peremptorily declared, that "the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus SHOULD NOT BE SUSPENDED, unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." And if any officer of justice, having authority, refuses to grant this writ when petitioned so to do requisitely, law or no law, he PERJURES HIMSELF in the true sense, and real meaning of responsibility, as bound by oath, in the sight of man and God; and for the safety of right, there should be a chance in the oaths of grand jurors to make inquiry into such cases, a part of their duty.

In the language of Judge Kent, "upon the Habeas Corpus, the judge is not confined to the facts contained in the return, and into the cause of the imprisonment, whether the commitment be for any criminal or supposed criminal matter, or not; and then he is to discharge, bail, or remand, as the case shall appear to require." [See Com. vol. 2, page 26.] The writ of Habeas Corpus or "have you the body," is the only safeguard to freedom that is beyond the control of malice and revenge if righteously administered; and every tribunal possesses the legitimate right constitutionally to grant it as much as to grant a warrant, upon oath, for the apprehension of an offender; and every judge and lawyer of this realm must say so too, or they are traitors to their trust, and should be branded by the people as cowards to the rights of freemen. The writ of Habeas Corpus in the sublime language of Blackstone, is the "second Magna Charta," and "the bulwark of freedom." It can follow at the heels of malice; it can sheath the sword of revenge; it can quench the fire of false swearing; it can open prison doors, and let the captive go free, and the officer, lawyer or man, that opposes its healthy hand, is meaner than the savage, without civilization, and ought to lie down in sorrow and rise up in anguish, till the grating gates of the prison house of ungodly men, open to receive him into more congenial accommodations.

The rights and improvements of property can be enjoyed to almost any extent, provided they do not come in contact with the same rights and improvements of others, plough the oceans

with ships; navigate the lakes and rivers for convenience and fast; the lesser streams for mills; establish slaughter houses, meeting houses, convents, printing presses, &c.; and all is well, unless they infringe upon others' rights, or the peace, or injure the reputation or happiness of community, or disturb the general peace of society: in which case, says Judge Kent, 'The government may, by general regulations, interdict such uses of property as would create nuisance, and become dangerous to the lives, or health, or peace, or comfort of the citizens.' [See page 276, Cont.]

Nuisances are of various kinds; and any thing that destroys life, injures health, reputation, or the common happiness of man; must be so considered, and can be abated or removed by authority. Mill dams, slaughter houses, presses that issue libels upon community or individuals, and even men and women, (by insanity and intemperance) may become nuisances, and Congress has no right to make any law touching the freedom of these, or religion, the right is reserved to corporations, or states; where the power is not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states or the people; the people have a right to judge by legal legislation their own grievances, correct the abuse, and guard against the evil for the future.

The tenor by which charters are granted and continued, need not in this place be discussed. Every charter must be interpreted according to the reading, and must continue according to its stipulations.

The charter of the Constitution of the United States, as well as the several states, is, in general, the same, and together with the reserved rights, embrace every thing above and below, far as the grant extends, with the exception of the jurisdiction of the authority to try transgression, or adjudicate in larger sums, and this is a matter of mere superiority delegated to the few, against the integrity of the many; for who does not know, that municipalities, with four or five judges, would be more apt to come to the real merits of the case than one judge.

To conclude, the intent, aim, and essence of all the constitutions and laws of our country, are to give every person an equal right and justice in religious belief and worship; and in the enjoyment and possession of property, and the enjoyment and happiness of life. These facts of themselves, are sufficient reasons then, to warrant us in saying; the charter you can bring courts and justice to the people, the better the sooner administered; the better, and at the least expense the better, whether the remedy is found in the justness, municipal or supreme courts.

There is a noble and independent spirit it breathed through the following article. If every editor had the boldness to take the same stand relative to our home disturbances in Hancock county, much trouble, turmoil and excitement would be saved the country. If law has been violated by the citizens of this city, the law provides a remedy—let that have its course and we are content. We are a law abiding people, desirous to live in peace with our neighbors, and the only pretext that men have to excite them to hostilities and 'extermination' is our religion. This is a truth to which we bear record to the world and we call on all honorable men, who honor the constitution and laws of their country, to see us protected in the exercise of these sacred rights. Let a healthy public sentiment be expressed denunciatory of the spirit of mobocracy, and the hydra-headed monster will hide itself forever beneath the overwhelming wave of shame and honest indignation.

Why all this commotion because a certain nuisance has been removed in our city? The Mayor and city council have been twice tried & acquitted, and are now having their third trial at Carthage, in compliance with the requisition of the Governor. They deliver themselves up to the law, and let the law settle the matter—law is the best conservator of the peace. All law abiding men will be satisfied with this.

From the People's (St. Louis) Organ.

THE MORMONS.

It would seem from the newspaper noise, that we are to have the scenes of Jackson county in 1833, and Caldwell county in 1838, re-enacted again at Nauvoo. 'It seems that a schism has been effected in the city of Zion, among the followers of the Prophet, and they are some interlopers, procured a press, and poured out their wrath upon the Prophet and his party. This wrath was highly tinged with slanderous charges against male and female, together with such noxious epithets as are calculated to stir up the blood.

The blood of the Prophet and his city dignitaries, was set in motion, and by color of their law and their municipal corporate body, made a descent upon this public nuisance as they declared it, and totally demolished the scandalous machine, the printing press. Now if it be true that there is a schism in the church of the latter day saints, why not let them alone to devour each other? What business have the Gentiles to interfere in this matter? Some of our squeamish editors, bowed out lustily about the liberty of the press. What have they to do with the liberty of the press of Nauvoo? Let the saints settle between themselves. How long would a scurrilous paper circulate in this community, our neighbors are trembling over beams to get at their neighbors' secrets. Have we no civil law in this land? Nauvoo seems to suffer the same of the Mormons but an immediate resort to arms, to bloodshed, to massacre, and extermination.

tion. Cannon, arms, and military stores have gone forward, as we are informed, from this city. We doubt it very much. We cannot think we have men amongst us so fool-hardy; besides, where did the cannon come from? Are they the property of the State or of the United States? We hope for the sake of poor human nature, that there is more smoke than fire about this third Mormon war. All parties concerned in the other two, disgraced themselves and the State. We hope hereafter, there is to be no blood spilt in these Mormon crusades. We cannot see what monstrous peculiarities there are in a community of Mormons, that cannot be made amenable to law. When a difficulty occurs with the Mormons, all seem to grasp the rifle instinctively, as though no law but the club law was ever heard of among us. Let the hostile pause and enquire of the oracles of humanity, of religion, of civil liberty, and of law, before they become the assassins of their fellow citizens.

The public arms held by the Nauvoo Legion, was, on the 24th inst., given up to the State, by order of the Governor.

For the Neighbor.

Wonderful things in Nauvoo! Terrible things from the great Mormon Empire! Church and State! Religion and Politics! The modern PROPHET, a Candidate for President!!! Such are the exclamations of some of the remarkably intelligent citizens of our enlightened Republic. They seem thunderstruck at our audacity, in nominating a righteous man for the Presidency. All the great Reformers and learned Doctors have told us, that ecclesiastical and civil government must never be united; and warned us to be careful how we mingle religion with politics. Therefore, we must have a Deist and Infidel, or an Atheist, at the head of the government: lest forsooth, if we have a Christian, Church and State will be united. Great God! what an idea!!! We must have a wicked man for President, lest a righteous man should mingle religion with politics. When such is the policy of a nation, we cannot wonder, that its citizens are oppressed, and its government dwindles away into insignificance.

If the advocates of such a wretched sentiment, had examined their Bibles, the foundation of all law, they would have discovered that such were not the opinions which governed the councils of heaven. For the Almighty continually revealed his will unto his people, and gave them directions, with regard to the management of their government; their wars, their conduct to other nations, and all affairs of a temporal nature. And when we examine the history of the Jews, the chosen people of God, we find that when they were governed by such righteous men as Moses, Joshua, Samuel, David, and Solomon; they enjoyed the smiles of heaven, they conquered all their enemies, they flourished at home and abroad, they increased in numbers, wealth, honor and glory; and they lived in contentment, peace and happiness. But when they were ruled by such wicked men as Saul, Rehobaham, Ahab, Manasseh and Zedekiah, we see them decreasing in wealth and power, overcome by their enemies, divided among themselves, oppressed by their rulers, their country destroyed, themselves taken captive, and suffering the vengeance of a just God, offended by the depravity of their rulers. Truly "when the wicked rule the people mourn."

But our citizens seem to be ignorant of these facts, and to be determined to try the same course of conduct. Indeed they have tried it, until we are now on the very verge of anarchy and ruin; and the people smarting under their wrongs and oppression, are sounding, throughout the length and breadth of the land, the trumpet of Reform. From the north to the south, from the east to the west, the cry is heard in tones of thunder, *Retrenchment and Reform!!!* The time has come: we have long enough suffered under the rule of wicked men. Let us now have a righteous man at the head of the government. Citizens of the United States awake! be no longer trampled upon; make an effort now for your redemption. Arise in the majesty of your strength and shake off the chains which have so long fettered you; we have, long enough, had a president over a party; we have long enough, had a president over office holders and Aristocrats. Let us now have a President over the whole people.—We can expect no reformation under such rulers, as have disgraced the country for the last ten years; we must look for a different man. Let us have a man of pure and upright principles—of an independent mind—of true patriotism—a man who will execute the laws with justice and equity, regardless of consequences—a friend to the poor—an advocate of liberty—in short a Christian and a man of God. But where shall we find such a man? Who is there possessed of such a character in this degenerated age? where is the man that will carry out such principles? Let the latter day Saints answer—let all patriotic men answer—let all honest, upright lovers of their country answer—and let all the citizens of this vast republic answer, at the polls next fall, GEN. JOSEPH SMITH.

LIBERTAS.

The Servile Insurrection in Cuba.—We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter of a recent date written by an American gentleman in Cuba to his friend in this city.

"At this time we are under very great excitement. In consequence of a servile insurrection, having recently been discovered in the island, and particularly in this vicinity. Whites and blacks are alike implicated, and many American

citizens have been arrested and placed in irons and the stocks, whom we have every reason to believe innocent. They are arrested merely on the single accusation or extorted evidence of the slaves, under the torture of the lash. The most trifling conversation, or the least suspicious act, is sufficient to send one to prison, where he is neither allowed opportunity for defense, nor the consolation or sympathies of his friends or countrymen. There is a strong feeling against Americans, under the impression that the Government will seek no redress, which I most heartily hope may prove without foundation. Fear and terror are depicted on the countenances of all foreigners, and every one expects that he may be the next victim."

[Journal of Comm. res.]

We have been furnished with the subjoined list of foreigners imprisoned at Cardenas, near Matanzas, for alleged or supposed complicity in the plot:

Englishmen.—Henry Elkins, engineer; Danl. Downing, engineer; and a third name unknown.—Citizens of United States.—Borby, engineer; Samuel Moffit, carpenter, and Henry Cavalier, engineer. Com. Adv.

From Key West.—We have the 'Light of the Reef,' of the 13th and 20th ult.—The former states that the long continued drought at that place still continues, and that there has been no rain of importance for three months past. The 'Reef,' of the 20th, contains the following particulars received by an arrival from Havana, of the late negro conspiracy, which was to begin at Matanzas and to be followed up throughout the entire island of Cuba.

It is calculated (says that paper) that upwards of 3,000 negroes have been killed, and they are actually strangling 25 daily, by the public executors of Matanzas. There were, besides, upwards of 3,000 confined in the jails of Havana, Matanzas and Cardenas; amongst whom were 80 white women in the jail of Havana, who had agreed to marry the chiefs of the negroes. A mulatto was to be made President, and in his house was found a picture representing him in full uniform, with the daughter of the Marquis Arquois as his wife, and the Marchioness of Arquois washing the feet of the couple—be with a poniard, threatening her if she would not perform that office.

One of their plans was to put poison in the bread, and to fall upon the troops afterwards, and after killing or dispersing them, they would fall upon the white men and black women. The white children were to be thrown into pots of boiling oil, and only a few of the white and mulatto women were to be reserved for servants. The whole of the white women were to be killed excepting those of between 15 and 30 years of age, who were to be kept for their wives.

[Savannah Rep.]

Fire in Waterbury, Ct.—The extensive Rolling Mills, Fire works, Pin Factory, &c. of Messrs. Brown and Ellon, in the village of Waterbury, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last. It is impossible to impure accurately the real loss—but it is probably in the neighborhood of \$20,000—insurance, it is said, is effected on the property for \$15,000.

From Havana.—Verbal intelligence to the 29th of April has been received at New York, by the barque General Harrison. The tenor is the same as for some time past—continual arrests at Havana and Matanzas, and a fearful frequency of executions. Four lawyers had been arrested, implicated, it was said, by the confession of some blacks under torture of the lash.

An order had been issued by the Government, ordering all colored persons to leave the island in fifteen days, under a heavy penalty, which will be rigidly enforced. It was rumored at Havana, the day before the General Harrison left, that one of the foreign consuls had been killed, together with six colored females at the city of St. Domingo. All was consternation at that place.

Mr. Clay's Democracy.—If the gentlemen will not allow us to have black slaves, they must have white ones: for we cannot cut our firewood and black our shoes and have our wives and daughters work in the kitchen." [Henry Clay.]

Gen. Harrison's opinion of Mr. Clay.—"I will do my duty, even if Mr. Clay is to be benefited by it, for I have experienced only ungenerous treatment in requital for years of devoted service."

[Gen. Harrison.]

American Enterprise.—Largest Contract ever Made.—The Emperor of Russia has contracted with Mr. Ross Winans, of Baltimore, and Messrs. Eastwick & Harrison, of Philadelphia, for the construction of one hundred and sixty-two Locomotives, with tenders for each, and five thousand three hundred burthen cars, together with duplicates of such parts of the machinery as may require to be renewed. Thirty locomotive engines, and one thousand car trucks are to be finished in 1845, and the like number is to be completed in each subsequent year to 1848, inclusive. The whole cost of the machinery here contracted for will be more than four millions of dollars. The locomotives and cars are intended for the Railroad between St. Petersburg and Moscow, which is four hundred miles in length. The whole line of road is now a great

state of forwardness, under the superintendence of our scientific countryman, Major George Whistler, and will probably be completed in three years from this date.

Upper California is said to be the most fertile spot of earth known. It produces spontaneously oats, clover and flax, in great abundance, and of an excellent quality. It is generally covered with a sort of short, fine grass, of which horses and cattle are very fond. The oats in many parts of the country are found 5 or 6 feet in height. The clover generally grows two, or three feet high, and resembles our common red and white clover. The flax is of excellent quality. The soil is generally a black, deep vegetable loam; that of the hills and mountains is usually a light brown loam, or vegetable earth. The sub soil is generally gravel and sand, or uncultivated clay.

The principal grain grown as yet in California is wheat, which is raised in great abundance throughout the country. The crop ranges between 30 and 60 bushels to the acre, or to a bushel of sowing. As high as 133 fold has been produced; the spontaneous growth of the next year being 61 bushels the acre! The wheat raised in California is of a very different kind from the American; one s'alk producing several stalks or heads. It is of an excellent quality and makes very superior flour. Indian corn, beans, peas, tobacco and all kinds of vegetables are grown with great success in all parts of the country. There is no part of the world, perhaps, more favorable to the growing of rice, cotton, and cane than California. Apples, pears, peaches, figs, almonds, olives, dates, oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates and grapes, may all be produced in great abundance. In fact, all the tropical fruits are, or may be produced in this climate.

In many parts of the country timber is very abundant, especially on the coast, where oak, ash, arbutus, arbutus and several species of cedar and pine are found. In the interior the timber is principally confined to the streams; but there are many sections of the streams which are well timbered. Both on the coast and in the interior is found the most admirable timber for ship-building.

It has been remarked by some that there is a great deficiency of timber in this country, but this assertion later travellers deny. Taking the whole country together, there is an abundance of timber for all useful purposes, particularly when the mildness of the climate is considered, fuel never being necessary for purposes of comfort.—The climate is perpetual spring, neither the heat of summer or the coldness of winter is experienced. The country is sufficiently well watered, and its commercial advantages cannot be surpassed. The Bay of St. Francisco, for extent of anchorage and extent of harbor, is unparalleled. Besides this, there are several bays affording very commodious and safe anchorage, those for instance of Monterey, San Diego, and Bodega. At each of these towns have been commenced. Monterey is the seat of government.

The population of Upper California is about seven or eight thousand, about two thirds of whom are native Indians; the other portion is composed of the mongrel species of humanity called Mexican, being a mixture of Indian, Negro, and Spaniard, there being, however, a few foreigners principally American. The government of course, is Mexican. All foreigners can obtain lands by becoming citizens. The number of foreigners at present, is said to be about five hundred.

[St. Louis New Era.]

DEATHS.—For the week ending Monday the 3rd.

Elizabeth Green 1m; unknown. Mary Miskel 26y, 6m; unknown. Emma Stewart 1y, 3m; 14; unknown. Infant of Urban and Lydia Stewart. Joseph S. Greger 1m, 1d; Measles. Lydia Prindle 53y, 4m, 21d; typhus fever, wife of Rosel Prindle (Iowa). W. D. HUNTINGTON.

TO THE VOTERS OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

At the request of many citizens and friends in the county, I am induced to offer myself as candidate for sheriff, at the August election: should I be elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of my office without partiality or respect of party, but according to the oath required by law.

JOSEPH A. KELTING.

June 12, 1844-7-6

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Market, where they are prepared to do all kinds of millinery work.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844

CASH paid for hides, black and sundry. Care your business in the shade, all kinds of leather and shoes will be sold cheap for cash, and will be exchanged for country produce, by A. & E. GRAY, & Co. on Water St. near Fairway Market. Nauvoo, June 10th, 1844-7-6

TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. HALL,
STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER,
Moulds, Hairs cleaned, and Dye's Cloth.
Caps made to order.
TERMS, LOW.
Residence, Parley St., Gen. Richards house.
June 19-1244

CAUTION.

HAVING once notified the Public against receiving a certain currency, called 'Kirkland Safety Society,' I again caution all persons against receiving of, or trading in, said paper money as all that was issued as genuine was redeemed; after the first officers who signed said bills retired, a new set of officers were appointed, and the result of the institution was broken open and robbed of several hundred thousand dollars the signatures forged upon the said stolen bills, and the said bills are being shilly bartered or had in trade for the purpose of willful and malicious prosecution and collection. In the first place, the bills are not collectable by law in an unchartered institution; in the second place they are spurious, the signatures being a forgery, and every person passing or trading a bill in guilty of passing counterfeit money, besides the barefaced act of swindling. And lastly, he that uses said bills in any way as a medium of trade, is guilty of fraud and shows a wicked and corrupt determination to willfully, maliciously, and feloniously rob the Latter Day Saints; and if the executors of the laws, are as ready to mete out even handed justice to such men as to the Mormons, more indictments, will indicate more honesty. Time will show.

JOSEPH SMITH.
Nauvoo, June 6th, 1844-7-3

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

	from	to
Ashes—per lb.	7	8
Pat.	9	10
Peas	11 00	16 00
Collins	12 00	14 00
Others	11 14	12 14
Bagging—Mo. per yard	41	50
Base Rope—Mo. per lb.	41	50
Beeswax—per lb.	25	30
Cash Beans—per bushel	90	95
Candies—per lb.	33	35
Sperm.	8	8
Tallow—Mould.	7	8
Dipped.	7	8
Stearines	14 00	00
Lehigh	16	00
Pittsburgh—per bushel	5	7
Miscellaneous and Illinois	13	15
Coffee—per lb.	13	15
Java	7	7 1/2
Havana	7	7 1/2
Rio	7	7 1/2
St. Domingo	7	7 1/2
Loguay	7	7 1/2
Chocolate—No. 1	13	13
No. 2	12	14
Copper—per lb.	25	30
Braziers	25	30
Shirtings	42	00
Bottom	42	00
Flats	42	00
Cordage—per lb.	12 1/2	14
Manilla	12 1/2	14
Tarred Rope	2 25	2 50
Red Cord, Manila, per dozen	1 75	2 00
Hemp	75	1 00
Plough Lines	104	20
Cotton Yarns—per lb.	19	19 1/2
Pittsburgh	19	19 1/2
Domestic—per yard	7	10
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8	61	11 1/2
4-4 and 6-4	71	8
3-4 and 7-8	8	10
4-4 and 6-4	8	10
Brown Drillings	11	14
Burlaps	10	13
Brown Lower Ozn bags	10	13
Virginia do	9	11
Tickings, 3-4 and 4-4	11	16
Satinets	55	65
Kentucky Jeans	32	22
Cotton Cheviots	9	14
Blue Drillings	12	14
Mixed summer Stuffs	12	25
Dye Stuffs	15	20
Madder, per lb.	4	0
Logwood	1 25	1 45
Indigo, Sp. caroon	24	3
Copperas	9	10
Cannwood, per lb.	41	00
Fustic	20	22
Drugs & Medicines	20	22
Ginseng, per lb.	84	7
Saleratus, Western	0	7
Eastern	5	6
Alum, per lb.	2 50	2 75
Quinine, per oz.	6	6
Brimstone	71	0
Epsom Salts	23	23
Four Sulphur	37	0
Green Tartar	0	75
Trisulphate	1 25	1 31
Campden	42	00
Gum Arabic	23	25
Linarice Paste	5	0
Sul Spas	24	25
Feathers—per lb.	4 25	4 30
Flour, Meal &c.	1 50	2 00
Flour, City Mills	2 75	3 00
Country	25	31
Rye	37	40
Cornmeal, per bushel	37	40
Apples, dried, per bushel	1 75	1 80
—green, per do.	1 00	1 12
Peaches, dried, per bushel	1 50	1 65
Almonds, &c., per lb.	1 50	1 65
Raisins, &c., per do.	2 50	3 00
—Black, &c., per do.	2 50	3 00
Prunes, per lb.	0	0
Current, &c., per lb.	0	0
Figs, per lb.	0	0
Lemons, &c., per lb.	0	0
Figs, &c., per lb.	0	0
Butter, per lb.	0	0
Dried Cheese, per lb.	0	0

Bank, per cent. 100 00
Nauvoo, June 10th, 1844-7-6

ST. LOUIS BANK NOTE TABLE.
Corrected weekly by George Jones, St. Louis, Mo.

	per cent.
Bank of Missouri	100 00
City of St. Louis	100 00
County of St. Louis	100 00
Wisconsin Marine Insurance Co.	100 00
State Bank of Illinois	100 00
Certificates of the State Bank of Illinois	100 00
Bank of California	100 00
Bank of New York	100 00
Bank of England	100 00
Bank of France	100 00
Bank of Spain	100 00
Bank of Portugal	100 00
Bank of the Netherlands	100 00
Bank of Prussia	100 00
Bank of Russia	100 00
Bank of Sweden	100 00
Bank of Denmark	100 00
Bank of Norway	100 00
Bank of Greece	100 00
Bank of Turkey	100 00
Bank of Persia	100 00
Bank of India	100 00
Bank of China	100 00
Bank of Japan	100 00
Bank of Siam	100 00
Bank of Annam	100 00
Bank of Cochinchina	100 00
Bank of Tonkin	100 00
Bank of Cambodia	100 00
Bank of Laos	100 00
Bank of Siam	100 00
Bank of Annam	100 00
Bank of Cochinchina	100 00
Bank of Tonkin	100 00
Bank of Cambodia	100 00
Bank of Laos	100 00

with ships; navigate the lakes and rivers for convenience and dam the lesser streams for mills; establish slaughter houses, meeting houses, convents, printing presses, &c.; and all is well, unless they infringe upon others' rights, or the peace, or injure the reputation or happiness of community, or disturb the general peace of society: in which case, says Judge Kent, 'The government may, by general regulations, interdict such uses of property as would create nuisances, and become dangerous to the lives, or health, or peace, or comfort of the citizens.' [See page 276, Con.]

Nuisances are of various kinds; and any thing that destroys life, injures health, reputation, or the common happiness of man; must be so considered, and can be abated or removed by authority. Mill dams, slaughter houses, presses that issue libels upon community or individuals, and even men and women, (by insamy and intemperance,) may become nuisances, and Congress has no right to make any law touching the freedom of these, or religion, the right is reserved to corporations, or states; where the power not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states or the people, the people have a right to judge by legal legislation their own grievances, correct the abuse, and guard against the evil for the future.

The tenor by which charters are granted and continued, need not in this place be discussed. Every charter must be interpreted according to the reading, and must continue according to its stipulations.

The charter of the Constitution of the United States, as well as the several states, is perpetual succession, and the charters of all cities are the same, and together with the reserved rights, embrace every thing above and below. As far as the grant extends, with the exception of the jurisdiction of the authority to try transgression, or adjudicate in larger sums, and this is a matter of mere superiority delegated to the few, against the integrity of the many; for who does not know, that municipalities, with four or five judges, would be more apt to come to the real merits of the case than one judge.

To conclude, the intent, aim, and essence of all the constitutions and laws of our country, are to give every person an equal right and privilege in religious belief and worship; and the enjoyment and possession of property, and the enjoyment and happiness of life. These facts of themselves, are sufficient reasons then, to warrant us in saying: the nearer you can bring courts and justice to the people, the better; the sooner administered, the better, and at the least expense the better, whether the remedy is found in the justices', municipal or supreme courts.

There is a noble and independent spirit it breathed through the following article. If every editor had the boldness to take the same stand relative to our home disturbances in Hancock county, much trouble, turmoil and excitement would be saved the country. If law has been violated by the citizens of this city, the law provides a remedy—let that have its course and we are content. We are a

tion. Cannon arms, and military stores have gone forward as we are informed, from this city. We doubt it very much. We cannot think we have men amongst us so fool-hardy; besides, where did the cannon come from? Are they the property of the State or of the United States? We hope for the sake of poor human nature, that there is more smoke than fire about this third Mormon war. All parties concerned in the other two, disgraced themselves and the State. We hope hereafter, there is to be no blood spilt in these Mormon crusades. We cannot see what monstrous peculiarities there are in a community of Mormons, that cannot be made amenable to law. When a difficulty occurs with the Mormons, all seem to grasp the rifle instinctively, as though no law but the club law was ever heard of among us. Let the hostile pause and enquire of the oracles of humanity, of religion, of civil liberty, and of law, before they become the assassins of their fellow citizens.

The public arms held by the Nauvoo Legion, was, on the 24th inst., given up to the State, by order of the Governor.

For the Neighbor.
Wonderful things in Nauvoo! Terrible things from the great Mormon Empire! Church and State! Religion and Politics! The modern PROPHET, a Candidate for President!!! Such are the exclamations of some of the remarkably intelligent citizens of our enlightened Republic. They seem thunderstruck at our audacity, in nominating a righteous man for the Presidency. All the great Reformers and learned Doctors have told us, that ecclesiastical and civil government must never be united; and warned us to be careful how we mingle religion with politics. Therefore we must have a Deist and Infidel, or an Atheist, at the head of the government: lest forsooth, if we have a Christian, Church and State will be United. Great God! what an idea!!! We must have a wicked man for President, lest a righteous man should mingle religion with politics. When such is the policy of a nation, we cannot wonder, that its citizens are oppressed, and its government dwindles away into insignificance.

If the advocates of such a wretched sentiment, had examined their Bibles, the foundation of all law, they would have discovered that such were not the opinions which governed the councils of heaven. For the Almighty continually revealed his will unto his people, and gave them directions, with regard to the management of their government; their wars, their conduct to other nations, and all affairs of a temporal nature. And when we examine the history of the Jews, the chosen people of God, we find that when they were governed by such righteous men as Moses, Joshua, Samuel, David, and Solomon; they enjoyed the smiles of heaven, they conquered all their enemies, they flourished at home and abroad, they

citizens have been arrested and placed in irons and the stocks, whom we have every reason to believe innocent. They are arrested merely on the single accusation or extorted evidence of the slave, under the torture of the lash. The most trifling conversation, or the least suspicious act, is sufficient to send one to prison, where he is neither allowed opportunity for defence, nor the consolation or sympathies of his friends or countrymen. There is a strong feeling against Americans, under the impression that the Government will seek no redress, which I most heartily hope may prove without foundation. Fear and terror are depicted on the countenances of all foreigners, and every one expects that he may be the next victim."

[Journal of Comm recs.
We have been furnished with the sub joined list of foreigners imprisoned at Cardenas, near Matanzas, for alleged or supposed complicity in the plot:
Englishmen.—Henry Elkins, engineer; Danl. Downing, engineer; and a third name unknown.—Citizens of United State.
Berby, engineer; Samuel Moffit, carpenter, and Henry Cavalier, engineer Com. Adv.

From Key West.—We have the 'Light of the Reef,' of the 13th and 20th ult.—The former states that the long continued drought at that place still continues, and that there has been no rain of importance for three months past. The 'Reef,' of the 20th, contains the following particulars received by an arrival from Havana, of the late negro conspiracy, which was to begin at Mantanzas and to be followed up throughout the entire Island of Cuba.

It is calculated (says that paper-) that upwards of 3,000 negroes have been killed, and they are actually strangling 25 daily, by the public executioners of Mantanzas. There were, besides, upwards of 3,000 confined in the jails of Havana, Mantanzas and Cardenas; amongst whom were 80 white women in the jail of Havana, who had agreed to marry the chiefs of the negroes. A mulatto was to be made President, and in his house was found a picture representing him in full uniform, with the daughter of the Marquis Arquois as his wife, and the Marchioness of Arquois washing the feet of the couple—he with a poniard, threatening her if she would not perform that office.

One of their plans was to put poison in the bread, and to fall upon the troops afterwards, and after killing or dispersing them, they would fall upon the white men and black women. The white children were to be thrown into pots of boiling oil, and only a few of the white and mulatto women were to be reserved for servants. The whole of the white women were to be killed excepting those of between 15 and 30 years of age, who were to be kept for their wives.
[Savannah Rep.

state of forwardness, under the superintendence of our scientific countryman, Major George Whistler, and will probably be completed in three years from this date.

Upper California is said to be the most fertile spot of earth known. It produces spontaneously oats, clover and flax, in great abundance and of an excellent quality. It is generally covered with a sort of short, fine grass, of which horses and cattle are very fond. The oats in many parts of the country are found 5 or 6 feet in height. The clover generally grows two or three feet high, and resembles our common red and white clover. The flax is of excellent quality. The soil is generally a black, deep vegetable loam; that of the hills and mountains is usually a light brown loam, or vegetable earth. The sub soil is generally gravel and sand, or uncultivated clay.

The principal grain grown as yet in California is wheat, which is raised in great abundance throughout the country. The crop ranges between 30 and 60 bushels to the acre, or to a bushel of sowing. As high as 133 fold has been produced; the spontaneous growth of the next year being 61 bushels the acre! The wheat raised in California is of a very different kind from the American; one stalk producing several stalks or heads. It is of an excellent quality and makes very superior flour. Indian corn, beans, peas, tobacco and all kinds of vegetables are grown with great success in all parts of the country. There is no part of the world, perhaps, more favorable to the growing of rice, cotton, and cane than California. Apples, pears, peaches, figs, almonds, olives, dates, oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates and grapes, may all be produced in great abundance. In fact, all the tropical fruits are, or may be produced in this climate.

In many parts of the country timber is very abundant, especially on the coast, where oak, ash, arbutus, arbutus vitæ and several species of cedar and pine are found. In the interior the timber is principally confined to the streams; but there are many sections of the streams which are well timbered. Both on the coast and in the interior is found the most admirable timber for ship-building.

It has been remarked by some that there is a great deficiency of timber in this country, but this assertion later travellers deny. Taking the whole country together, there is an abundance of timber for all useful purposes, particularly when the mildness of the climate is considered, fuel never being

CASH paid for hides, bark and sumac. Cure your sumac in the shade. all kinds of leather and shoes will be sold cheap for cash, and will be exchanged for country produce, by Abraham Washburn & Co. on Warsaw St. near Parley street. Nauvoo, June 18th, 1844.—3m7

TAKE NOTICE.
MRS. HALL,
STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER;
Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.
TERMS, LOW.
Residence, Parley St., Gen. Rich's old house. June 19—12tf

CAUTION.
HAVING once notified the Public against receiving a certain currency, called "Kirtland Safety Society," I again caution all persons against receiving of, or trading in, said paper money as all that was issued as genuine was re deemed; after the first officers who signed said bills retired, a new set of officers were appointed; and the vault of the institution was broken open and robbed, of several hundred thousand dollars: the signatures forged upon the said stolen bills, and these bills are being slyly bartered or had in trade for the purpose of willful and malicious prosecution and collection. In the first place, the bills are not collectable by law in an unchartered institution: in the second place they are spurious, the signatures being a forgery, and every person passing or trading a bill is guilty of passing counterfeit money, besides the barefaced act of swindling. And lastly, he that uses said bills in any way as a medium of trade, is guilty of fraud and shows a wicked and corrupt determination to wilfully, maliciously, and feloniously rob the Latter Day Saints; and if the executors of the laws, are as ready to mete out even handed justice to such men as to the Mormons, more indictments, will indicate more honesty. Time will show.

JOSEPH SMITH.
Nauvoo, June 6th, 1844.—7:3w

From the St. Louis Price Current.
SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Ashes—per lb.	from	to
Pot.	7	8
Pearl.	9	10
Axes—per dozen.		
Collins'	11 00	16 00
Others.	12 00	14 00
Bagging—Mo. per yard.	11 1/2	12 1/2
Bale Rope—Mo. per lb.	4 1/2	00
Beeswax—per lb.	25 1/2	
Castor Beans—per bushel.	90	95
Candles—per lb.		
Sperm.	33	35
Tallow—Mould.	8	9
—Dipped.	7	8
Stearine.		20
Coal—per ton.		
Lehigh.	14 00	00
Pittsburg.		

Bear, per skin.	1 75	4 2
Fish.		
Mackerel, No. 1, per bb.	14 0	14 50
—No. 2.	11 0	11 50
—No. 3.	5 50	6 00
Lake Trout.	8 50	9 00
Salmon, per kit.	1 50	2 00
Cod, dry, per box.	1 25	1 50
Herrings, do.	50	62

Grains—per bushel.		
Wheat.	65	60
Rye.	33	40
Corn.	26	28
Barley.	50	60
Oats.	18	20
Beans.	95	1 00
Glaze—per box.		
8 by 10.	2 25	2 75
10 by 12.	3 75	4 75
12 by 16.	9 00	0 00

Gunpowder—per keg.		
Dupont's.	6 50	7 00
Boiler's.	6 00	6 50
—Blasting, 1	4 00	4 50
12	12	13
Gumy Bag.		
Hemp—per 112 lbs.	100 00	115 00
Water rotted.	68 00	77 00
Dew rotted.		
Hides—per lb.		
Dry.	8	8 1/2
Green.	3	3 1/2
Salted.	31	100

Hops, 1st quality per lb.	7	12 1/2
Honey, per gallon.	45	50
Iron, Tennessee and Pittsburgh.		
Common Bar, per lb.	4	4 1/2
Band.	5	6 1/2
Horse Shoe.	5	6
Hoop.	7	8
Sheet.	7	8
Nail Rods.	7	8
Boiler Iron.	7	7 1/2
Pig Iron, per ton.	22 00	00 00

Nails, per lb.		
Pittsburgh.	4 1/2	5
Junata.	4 1/2	5
Boston.	5 1/2	5
Castings, per lb.	2 1/2	3 1/2
Foundry.	4 1/2	5
Lead.		
100 lbs.		
Pig.	3 00	0 00
Bar.	3 50	4 00
Sheet.	6 00	0 00
Pipe.	5 00	0 00

Time, per bushel.		
Common.	10	1
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl.	3 75	4 00
Leather, per lb.		
Sole.	20	25
Skirting.	24	26
Upper, per side.	1 50	2 50
Calfskins, per dozen.	24 00	30 00
Bride.	00 28	00 33
Morocco.	00 12	00 20

Molasses, per gallon.		
New Orleans.	28	30
Sugar House.	33	35
Naval Stores.		
Tar, per bbl.	2 50	3 50
— 4 gallon keg.	0 75	1 00
Pitch, per bbl.	3 00	3 50
Rosin.	3 50	4 00
Spirits Turpentine, per gallon.	56	60
Varnish, bright.	35	40
Osakum, per lb.	9	10

Oils.		
Linseed, per gallon	75	80
Sperm, winter.	87	1 00
— summer.	75	0 00
Lard.	50	0 62
Fish, per bbl.	16 00	17 00
Castor, per gallon.	70	7 1/2
Paints.		
White Lead.	7	0
Red.	10	12
Chrome Yellow.	40	45
— Green.	5	6
Spanish Brown.	4	0
Provisions.		
Beef, Mess, per bbl.	4 75	5 00

It breathed through the following article. If every editor had the boldness to take the same stand relative to our home disturbances in Hancock county, much trouble, turmoil and excitement would be saved the country. If law has been violated by the citizens of this city, the law provides a remedy—let that have its course and we are content. We are a law abiding people, desirous to live in peace with our neighbors, and the only pretext that men have to excite them to hostilities and "extermination" is our religion. This is a truth to which we bear record to the world and we call on all honorable men, who honor the constitution and laws of their country, to see us protected in the exercise of these sacred rights. Let a healthy public sentiment be expressed denunciatory of the spirit of mobocracy, and the hydra-headed monster will hide itself forever beneath the overwhelming wave of shame and honest indignation.

Why all this commotion because a certain nuisance has been removed in our city? The Mayor and city council have been twice tried & acquitted, and are now having their third trial at Carthage, in compliance with the requisition of the Governor. They deliver themselves up to the law, and let the law settle the matter—law is the best conservator of the peace. All law abiding men will be satisfied with this.

From the People's (St. Louis) Organ.

THE MORMONS.

It would seem from the newspaper noise, that we are to have the scenes of Jackson county in 1833, and Caldwell county in 1838, re-enacted again at Nauvoo. It seems that a schism has been effected in the city of Zion, among the followers of the Prophet, and they are some interlopers, procured a press, and poured out their wrath upon the Prophet and his party. This wrath was highly tinged with slanderous charges against male and female, together with such noxious epithets as are calculated to stir up the blood.

The blood of the Prophet and his city dignitaries was set in motion, and by color of their law and in their municipal corporate body, made a descent upon this public nuisance as they declared it, and totally demolished the scandalous machine, the printing press. Now if it be true that there is a schism in the church of the latter day saints, why not let them alone to devour each other? What business have the Gentiles to interfere in this matter? Some of our equanimous editors bawled out lustily about the liberty of the press. What have they to do with the liberty of the press of Nauvoo? Let the saints settle between themselves. How long would a scurrilous press exist in this community, our neighbors are stumbling over beams to get at their neighbors' noses. Have we no civil law in this land? Nothing seems to satisfy the enemies of the Mormons but an immediate resort to arms, to bloodshed, to massacre, and extermination.

his will unto his people, and gave them directions, with regard to the management of their government; their wars, their conduct to other nations, and all affairs of a temporal nature. And when we examine the history of the Jews, the chosen people of God, we find that when they were governed by such righteous men as Moses, Joshua, Samuel, David, and Solomon; they enjoyed the smiles of heaven, they conquered all their enemies, they flourished at home and abroad, they increased in numbers, wealth, honor and glory; and they lived in contentment, peace and happiness. But when they were ruled by such wicked men as Saul, Rehobah, Ahaz, Manasseh and Zedekiah, we see them decreasing in wealth and power, overcome by their enemies, divided among themselves, oppressed by their rulers, their country destroyed, themselves taken captive, and suffering the vengeance of a just God, offended by the depravity of their rulers. Truly "when the wicked rule the people mourn."

But our citizens seem to be ignorant of these facts, and to be determined to try the same course of conduct. Indeed they have tried it, until we are now on the very verge of anarchy and ruin; and the people smarting under their wrongs and oppression, are sounding, throughout the length and breadth of the land, the trumpet of Reform. From the north to the south, from the east to the west, the cry is heard in tones of thunder, *Retrenchment and Reform!!!* The time has come: we have long enough suffered under the rule of wicked men. Let us now have a righteous man at the head of the government. Citizens of the United States awake! be no longer trampled upon; make an effort now for your redemption. Arise in the majesty of your strength and shake off the chains which have so long fettered you; we have, long enough, had a president over a party; we have long enough, had a president over office holders and Aristocrats. Let us now have a President over the whole people.—We can expect no reformation under such rulers, as have disgraced the country for the last ten years; we must look for a different man. Let us have a man of pure and upright principles—of an independent mind—of true patriotism—a man who will execute the laws with justice and equity, regardless of consequences—a friend to the poor—an advocate of liberty—in short a Christian and a man of God. But where shall we find such a man? who is there possessed of such a character in this degenerated age? where is the man that will carry out such principles? Let the Latter day Saints answer—let all patriotic men answer—let all honest, upright lovers of their country answer—and let all the citizens of this vast republic answer, at the polls next fall, GEN. JOSEPH SMITH.

LIBERTAS.

The Servile Insurrection in Cuba.—We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter of a recent date written by an American gentleman in Cuba to his friend in this city:

"At this time we are under very great excitement, in consequence of a servile insurrection having recently been discovered in the island, and particularly in this vicinity. Whites and blacks are alike implicated, and many American

men and black women. The white children were to be thrown into pots of boiling oil, and only a few of the white and mulatto women were to be reserved for servants. The whole of the white women were to be killed excepting those of between 15 and 30 years of age, who were to be kept for their wives.

[Savannah Rep.]

Fire in Waterbury, Ct.—The extensive Rolling Mills. Fire works, Pin Factory, &c. of Messrs. Brown and Elton, in the village of Waterbury, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last. It is impossible to impure accurately the real loss—but it is probably in the neighborhood of \$20,000—insurance, it is said, is effected on the property for \$15,000.

From Havana.—Verbal intelligence to the 29th of April has been received at New York, by the barque General Harrison. The tenor is the same as for some time past—continual arrests at Havana and Matanzas, and a fearful frequency of executions. Four lawyers had been arrested, implicated, it was said, by the confession of some blacks under torture of the lash.

An order had been issued by the Government, ordering all coloured persons to leave the island in fifteen days, under a heavy penalty, which will be rigidly enforced. It was rumoured at Havana, the day before the General Harrison left, that one of the foreign consuls had been killed, together with six colored females at the city of St. Domingo. All was consternation at that place.

Mr. Clay's Democracy.—"If the gentlemen will not allow us to have black slaves, they must have white ones: for we cannot cut our firewood and black our shoes and have our wives and daughters work in the kitchen." [Henry Clay.]

Gen. Harrison's opinion of Mr. Clay.—"I will do my duty, even if Mr. Clay, is to be benefited by it, for I have experienced only ungenerous treatment in requital for years of devoted service.

[Gen. Harrison.]

American Enterprise.—*Largest Contract ever Made.*—The Emperor of Russia has contracted with Mr. Ross Winans, of Baltimore, and Messrs. Eastwick & Harrison, of Philadelphia, for the construction of one hundred and sixty-two Locomotives, with tenders for each, and five thousand three hundred burthen cars, together with duplicates of such parts of the machinery as may require to be renewed. Thirty locomotive engines, and one thousand car trucks are to be finished in 1845, and the like number is to be completed in each subsequent year to 1848, inclusive. The whole cost of the machinery here contracted for will be more than four millions of dollars! The locomotives and cars are intended for the Railroad between St. Petersburg and Moscow, which is four hundred miles in length. The whole line of road is now in a great

terior is found the most admirable timber for ship-building.

It has been remarked by some that there is a great deficiency of timber in this country, but this assertion later travellers deny. Taking the whole country together, there is an abundance of timber for all useful purposes, particularly when the mildness of the climate is considered, fuel never being necessary for purposes of comfort.—The climate is perpetual spring, neither the heat of summer or the coldness of winter is experienced. The country is sufficiently well watered, and its commercial advantages cannot be surpassed. The Bay of St. Francisco, for extent of anchorage and extent of harbor, is unparalleled. Besides this, there are several bays affording very commodious and safe anchorage, those for instance of Monterey, St. Diego, and Bodega. At each of these, towns have been commenced. Monterey is the seat of government.

The population of Upper California is about seven or eight thousand, about two thirds of whom are native Indians; the other portion is composed of the mongrel species of humanity called *Mexican*, being a mixture of Indian, Negro, and Spaniard, there being, however, a few foreigners principally American. The government of course, is Mexican. All foreigners can obtain lands by becoming citizens. The number of foreigners at present, is said to be about five hundred.

[St. Louis New Era.]

DEATHS—For the week ending Monday the 3rd.

Elizabeth Green 1m; unknown.
Mary Mikesel 26y, 6m; unknown.
Emma Stewart 1y, 3m, 1d; unknown.
Infant of Urban and Lydia Stewart.
Joseph S. Greger 1m, 1d; Measles.
Lydia Prindle 59y, 4m, 21d; typhus fever, wife of Rosel Prindle (Iowa).
W. D. HUNTINGTON.

TO THE VOTERS OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

At the request of many citizens and friends in the county, I am induced to offer myself as candidate for sheriff, at the August election: should I be elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of my office without partiality or respect of party, but according to the oath required by law.

JOSEPH A. KELTING.

June 12, 1844-7;te

NOTICE—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

Others,	12 00	14 00
Bagging—Mo. per yard,	11 1/2	12 1/2
Bale Rope—Mo. per lb.	4 1/2	00
Beans—per lb.	25 1/2	00
Cash Beans—per bushel.	90	95
Candles—per lb.	33	35
Spermin,	8	9
Tallow—Mould,	7	8
—Dipped,	20	20
Steaming,	14 00	00
Coal—per ton,	16 00	00
Lehigh,	5	7
Pittsburgh—per bushel,	13	15
Missouri and Illinois,	7 1/2	7 1/2
Coffee—per lb.	7 1/2	7 1/2
Java,	6	6 1/2
Havana,	7 1/2	7 1/2
Rio,	7 1/2	7 1/2
St. Domingo,	13	15
Laguayra,	12	14
Chocolate—No. 1,	25	30
—No. 2,	25	30
Copper—per lb.	43 1/2	00
Braziers,	43 1/2	00
Shedding,	43 1/2	00
Bottoms,	43 1/2	00
Flats,	12 1/2	14
Cordage—per lb.	12 1/2	14
Manilla,	9	10
Tarred Rope,	2 25	2 50
Red Cords, Manila, per dozen,	1 75	2 00
—Hemp,	75	1 00
Plough Lines,	19 1/2	20
Cotton Yarns—per lb.	19	19 1/2
Pittsburgh,	7	10
Common,	6 1/2	11 1/2
Domestics—per yard,	7 1/2	8
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8,	6 1/2	11 1/2
—4-4 and 6-4,	7 1/2	8
Bleached Shirting, 3-4 and 7-8,	8	15
—4-4 and 6-4,	8	10
Brown Drillings,	11	14
Burlaps,	10 1/2	13
Brown Lowel Ozn bags,	9	11
Virginia do,	11	15
Tickings, 3-4 and 4-4,	55	65
Sattinets,	32	32
Kentucky Jeans,	9	14
Cotton Checks,	9	12 1/2
Blue Drillings,	12	25
Mixed summer Stuffs,	15	20
Dye Stuffs,	4	0
Madder, per lb.	1 25	1 45
Logwood,	24	3
Indigo, Sp. ceron,	9	10
Coppers,	43	00
Camwood, per lb.	20	22
Fustic,	6 1/2	7
Drugs & Medicines,	0	7
Ginseng, per lb.	5	6
Saleratus, Western,	2 50	2 75
—Eastern,	5	6
Alum, per lb.	6	0
Quinine, per oz.	7 1/2	0
Brimstone,	25	28
Epsom Salts,	1 25	1 31
Four Sulphur,	42	00
Cream Tartar,	22	25
Turkey Opium,	5	0
Campior,	24	26
Gum Arabic,	4 25	4 30
Liquorice Paste,	1 80	3 00
Sal Soda,	2 75	3 00
Feathers—per lb.	25	31
Flour, Meal &c.	87	1 00
Flour, City Mills,	1 25	1 50
—Country,	1 00	1 12
Rye,	15	16
Cornmeal, per bushel,	2 57	3 25
Fruits,	2 37	2 50
App'es, dried, per bushel,	00	00
—green, per bbl.,	11	12 1/2
Peaches, dried, per bushel,	14	16
Almonds, s. s. per lb.	0 00	0 00
Raisins, M. R. per box,	0 00	0 00
—H. N. C.,	0 00	0 00
Prunes, per lb.,	0 00	0 00
Currents, Zante,	0 00	0 00
Figs, per drum,	0 00	0 00
Lemons, per box,	0 00	0 00
Furs & Peltries,	1 00	4 00
Bulla's, per robe,	20	25
Deer shaves, per lb.,	15	20
Red and Blue, in hair,	5	12 1/2
Grey,	2 00	3 50
Beaver,	2 00	3 50
Otter, per skin,	6	12 1/2
Muskat,	50	7
Raccoon,	10	60
Wild Cat,	50	0
Fox, grey,	10	60
Mink,	50	0

suminer,	75	0 00
Fish, per bbl.,	16 00	17 00
Castor, per gallon,	70	70
White Lard,	7	0
Red	10	12
Chrome Yellow,	40	45
—Green,	5	6
Spanish Brown,	4	6
Provisions,		
Beef, Mess, per bbl.	4 75	5 00
—Prime,	3 25	3 50
Tongues, per dozen,	4 25	0 00
—Buffalo,	3 50	0 00
Pork, Clear, per bbl.	8 00	8 50
—Mess,	7 00	7 50
—M. O.,	5 75	6 00
—Prime,	6 75	6 25
—P. O.,	0 00	0 00
Hog round, per lb.,	1 1/2	2
Bacon, Hams,	4	4 1/2
—do. Canvassed,	5	7
Middlings,	3	3 1/2
Shoulders,	2	2 1/2
Hog round,	3	3 1/2
Lard,	4 1/2	5 1/2
Butter,	6	10
Cheese, common,	5	5 1/2
—Western Reserve,	6	7 1/2
Eggs,	8	8
Rice,	3 1/2	4
Sacks,		
Linen,	23	30
Cotton,	15	16
Salt, per bushel,	30	31
Turk's Island,	1 45	1 50
G. A., per sack,	1 00	1 65
L. B.,	30	31
Kanawha, per bushel,	11	12 1/2
Saltpeter, per lb.,	6 1/2	00
Refined,	4 00	4 50
Crude,	11	12 1/2
Seeds—per bushel,		
Clover,	4 00	4 50
Timothy,	87 1/2	90
Flax,	45	50
Hemp,	2 50	3 50
Wines—per gallon,	65	45
Madeira,	75	80
Sicily,	37	50
Teneriffe,	37	75
Malaga, Sweet,	2 50	3 50
—Dry,	65	75
Port,	00 00	00 00
—Imitation,	2 00	4 00
Clarett, in bbls,	10 00	16 00
—in cases,	10	40
Champagne,	15	00
Wool—per lb.,	2 00	2 50
Zinc—per lb.,	0 00	3 00
Live Stock,	1 50	2 00
Beef Cattle, per cwt.,		
Sheep, each,		
Hogs, dressed, per cwt.,		

ST. LOUIS BANK NOTE TABLE.

BASED UPON SPECIE.

Corrected weekly by George Ames, 81 Main Street.

St. Louis May 9.

Bank of Missouri	per.
do Branches	par.
City Warrants	par.
County Warrants	par.
Wisconsin Marine Insurance Co.	24 dis.
State Bank of Illinois	30 a 30 dis.
Certificate of the State Bk. of Illinois	45 dis.
Bank of Illinois	35 to 35 dis.
Bank of Cairo	
Miners' Bank of Dubuqu	
Ohio, country, generally	1 1/2 dis.
Cincinnati	1 dis.
State Bank of Indiana	1 dis.
Indiana Scrip, \$50	40 dis.
— " " \$5	37 dis.
Kentucky Banks	1 1/2 to 3 dis.
United States Bank Notes	55 dis.
Pennsylvania, specie paying	2 to 3 dis.
Maryland	2 to 3 dis.
Virginia Banks	1 to 1 1/2 dis.
N. York and N. England Banks	1 to 2 dis.
Bank of Louisiana	parto 1 dis.
Suspended New Orleans Banks,	30 to 80 dis.
Alabama	30 to 35 dis.
Arkansas Bank	75 to 80 dis.
Michigan Bank	5 to 7 dis.
Tennessee	2 dis.
Treasury Notes	par to 1/2 dis.
Exchange on Boston, New	par
— " Orleans, N. Y	par to 1/2 dis.

Agricultural.

Recipe for Curing Hams.—We have been handed the following recipe for curing hams by one of the most eminent practitioners in this city; the salaratus is at least new to us, and we therefore publish it, although it may not be a new ingredient in the recipe to others. In Cincinnati, where large quantities of hams are annually cured, pepper, allspice, cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon, and other little ingredients are usually added; but to the recipe.

Cover the bottom of the cask with coarse salt, lay on the hams with the smooth or skin side down; sprinkle over fine salt, then another layer of hams; and so continue until the cask is full. This ought to be the larger kind. A cask holding 64 gallons is small enough, and it would be better if it held 120 gallons. Make a brine in the following proportions:—6 gallons water, 9 pounds salt, 4 pounds brown sugar, 3 ounces saltpetre, 1 ounce salaratus. Scald and scum, and when cold pour the brine into the cask until the hams are completely covered. The hams should remain in this pickle at least three months, and a little longer time would do them no harm.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

BUTTER WITHOUT CHURNING.—The Stamford (Eng.) Mercury says, that a cow belonging to Mr. Smith of that place, has been regularly milked for the last twelve months, but during the last thirteen weeks after standing for two meals as usual the cream when taken off has changed gradually to butter, without the assistance of churn of any description, and when made up is considered firmer than any other butter at this season of the year. Strange as this may appear it is an indisputable fact.

Currents.—We have noticed that considerable has been said of late, in recommendation of the growing of currants as standards or trees. We have heard it said that the fruit would be much larger, more plenty, and of better flavor. Such, however, has not been the result of our observation. We took notice of them in several gardens last season, where they were cultivated in both ways; and in every instance the experiment was greatly in favor of the old fashioned method of bush growing. When they are cultivated as trees, as the sun and air have free access to them, the fruit will ripen earlier. But the currant seems to be fond of moisture, which in the latter is too soon evaporated. We noticed some, in fact, which were partly shaded by a building, last season, which produced twice the quantity of fruit grown in the same number of bushes not so shielded. When the sun and air have free access to the fruit, it may be somewhat larger and sweeter; though we have not yet seen difference enough in this respect to compensate for the diminished quantity.

To destroy Bed Bugs.—As the hot season approaches, there will be desperate endeavors on the part of the vermin nations to extend their settlements. Nor will domestic affairs be at all neglected by them. But as their interests generally clash with those of the tenants of buildings, closets, and particularly of beds, a contest for superiority frequently takes place. In these contests it is very desirable to be armed with proper appliances, as on that the success of war mainly depends. Hot water, pepper, tobacco, and smart-weed are frequently relied on; but we believe that in such cases the victory is very generally, finally, with the biting and odor-bearing party. We advise the use of mercury or quicksilver, as the most effective instrument that can be employed. It is not material in what form it is applied; provided it is strong enough; but we believe the pure article beat into the white of an egg is perhaps as cheap and effective as any. We have tried this, and have found that the vermin cannot endure it at all. A very small quantity is sufficient to ensure an immediate surrender.

Young Poultry.—A correspondent of the Massachusetts Ploughman gives the following as his mode of raising turkeys. He hatches them under hens excepting the second or third laying, which is usually after June. He coops the hen for five or six weeks—the bottom of the coop boarded to prevent them from sitting on the ground—feeds them with fresh corn, mixed with a little meal—when very young with curd alone. He gives them some fresh boiled meat (two or three times a week) and supplies them constantly with fresh water—and is very careful not to let them out of the coop until the dew is dried off in the morning, nor when it rains.

He prefers the black ones as the white are so tender, that it is almost impossible to raise them.

Surprise.—The popular melody of "Dance, dance, dance," danced all night till broad daylight and he home with the birds in the morning, is thus rendered into verse:

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN AND TEXAS.

The Boston Post of the 15th brings up a very interesting reminiscence. "The politicians of Great Britain look upon Texas with an interest that is little dreamed of in this country. It is viewed as of double importance to England: first, as destined to furnish an immense market for her manufactures, not only for its own consumption, but by smuggling for the Western country; Texas said a recent number of the Edinburgh Review, 'will either repeal the tariff of the U. S. or nullify its operations; and second, as furnishing an ample field for emigration, the fertile territory of Texas creates a demand for labor, said the same journal, which Great Britain alone can supply.' Hence it was that the British exerted so loudly at the treaties that were concluded with her by Lord Palmerston," said the same journal, "has given us an alliance of the greatest value." They excited, also, that the foundations of the new Republic, were laid on free trade principles, its exports for years, would be manufactured goods."

In proportion as this importance was magnified, was the satisfaction with which the rejection of Texas, by the administration of 1837, was viewed.

The Edinburgh Review of 1841 says:—"The United States, in refusing to admit Texas into their confederation, have rejected an offer, which, in all probability will never again be made to them; and Texas becoming, as years pass by, more and more attached to its own institutions, its own distinct policy, and its own national character, will speedily regard the United States with some of those feelings of jealousy, which nations always learn to entertain towards their nearest and most powerful neighbor. The commercial interests of Texas, and the antipathy to the northern portion of the U. S. States which she inherits from her kindred of the Southern states, will always tend to unite her with Great Britain."

And after detailing the advantages of a close alliance between Texas and Great Britain, the Review adds:

The bonds of ancient kindred may thus be knit with fresh strength, and the independence of Texas create only a wider diffusion of the British race and British sympathies."

From Mexico.—Advices from Mexico had been received at Havana to the 17th April and from Vera Cruz to the 23d. The Mexican Congress adjourned on the 31st March. On the 30th an act was passed extending the time to three years for the sale or re-shipment of goods in Art. 4 of the Decree of the 14th of August last.

A battle was fought near Alamos, in Sonora, between a gang of robbers and a company of militia, from that place. The militia were cut to pieces and hung on trees.

The Navahoe Indians have been beaten severely in New Mexico. The Mexicans took from them 500 horses and mules, and 1600 head of cattle.—*Cir. Commercial.*

Highly Important from Mexico.—Advices from the city of Mexico to the 25th ult., have been received at Savannah. From an article in the Diario, it appears that just about the time that President Tyler signed the treaty of Texas, the Diario del Gobierno Mexico remarked as follows: "What the Hesperia and the Correo Franceses, of to-day, say in regard to the annexation of Texas to the United States, cannot be true, and we have reason for believing it is not so." Our government has received its official correspondence from Washington, the contents of which are just the contrary of what these papers say. But be it as it may, our Government is determined not to lose the unwarped territory, and to that end she will use her best efforts to recover it, that the honor and dignity, and good name of the nation shall not suffer it. [Mis. Report.]

THE NATION ARISING FOR TEXAS.

Every mail brings us glowing accounts of the popular movements in all parts of the Union in favor of annexation. The excitement upon this great question of American liberty is spreading, and deepening in the public mind into an intense and burning interest. It is already sweeping like a mighty tempest from one end of the Union to the other. The people, the unfettered freemen of America, the worthy descendants of our glorious revolutionary sires, are rising up in one majestic, and resistless mass, and demanding that the young republic, severed from the Nation, and dismembered of freedom by traitorous hands, be re-admitted to her rightful place in the republican Union. Immense, and enthusiastic meetings of the people have been held in New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Raleigh, and throughout the whole South. Nor is the excitement confined to the South. The people of the North are moving boldly upon the subject. Meetings have been held in many parts of New England, and in New York a mass meeting was recently held at which, according to the papers of that city, ten thousand people attended, glowing with enthusiasm for immediate annexation. In vain do the vile satelites of Federalism endeavor to repress the rising excitement upon this momentous question by denouncing it a party hobby. They might as soon arrest the tides of the Ocean as stop the swelling march of annexation to its accomplishment. It is a question of American liberty and American humanity, and worthy and generous souls will be faithful to the cause.

Democratic Rally.—A superior article of Cass, an excellent substitute for tea and coffee.—*March 13, 1844.*

Fire.—The Pittsburgh Spirit of the Age says: On Sunday morning, about half past 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the warehouse of Messrs. Shoenberger's, in the Fifth ward, and was consumed before the progress of the flames could be arrested. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The firemen were on the ground, and prevented the further spread of the devouring element—they deserve much praise for their vigilance.

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office. The Book of *Doctrine and Covenants* will be published in about one month from this time. Those wishing for an early supply had better make immediate application.

CITY Script or orders will be received on subscriptions at this office, if applications are made immediately. June 12th 1844.

PENMANSHIP.

M. A. R. PUNTON, would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he is prepared to teach penmanship to all who may wish to favor him with their patronage. Specimens of his skill can be seen at the Nauvoo Mansion, Masonic Hall and other public places in the city. Nauvoo, June 5, 1843.

ALPACA MOUSELIN DE LAINS. FIGURED, and plain Alpaca, of the latest style, and pattern, Mouselin De Lains, of various colors and patterns, for sale cheap, at **KIMBALL'S.** June 4th, 1844.

JUST received, a large and splendid assortment of Silk, Satin, Mouselin De Lains, and Crape, dress Shawls, and Handkerchiefs, of all qualities, and prices, for sale at St. Louis, prices, at **KIMBALL'S.** June 4th, 1844.

GLOVES, and HOSIERY, Silk, Cotton, Lisle Thread, and Picnic Gloves, Cotton, and Lisle Thread Hose, for sale cheap, at **KIMBALL'S.**

CLOTH, CASSIMERS, and Satinets, a large assortment for sale, at **KIMBALL'S,** lower than can be bought in the city. June 4th, 1844.

SUMMER STUFFS, of every kind and quality, for sale at St. Louis, prices, at **KIMBALL'S.**

MUSQUETO BAR, a few dozen on hand, and for sale cheap, at **KIMBALL'S.** June 4th, 1844.

NOTICE.

CALL AT MY SHOP, next door to P. P. Pratt's store, north of the Temple, where you can get boots, and shoes, made of the best Eastern Leather, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms for ready pay. All kinds of produce received in payment for work, at market prices. Sole Leather for sale for cash. **W. W. RUST.** June 4th, 1844.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER, keeps on hand for sale at all times, Tooth-ache drops, Jaundice Bitters, Ague Syrup, and pills of all kinds, with every kind of Indian medicine ever used, made and prepared by himself, who has been a practitioner of medicines from his youth. **W. W. RUST.** June 4th, 1844. 3m

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO and MONTROSE FERRY. The Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route, for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route. **DANIEL C. DAVIS.** May 23d. 1844.

READY FOR DELIVERY.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF FIRST-RATE BRICKS, will be ready for delivery in a few days at the Brick Yard, in PARLEY STREET.

Also a large quantity of Wood and Lumber wanted immediately. A good Horse and Wagon for sale, apply to John Greenhow, at the Brick Yard.

NEW STORE.

F. MERRYWEATHER would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, to his well selected assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; also a cheap article of Groceries, with many other articles suitable for this market, which are offered at the Cincinnati prices. He will, from time to time, on receiving fresh supplies, and hence by the low prices to secure a part of the public patronage.

At W. W. Rust's New Store, on Main Street, where all kinds of Produce will be sold at the lowest prices in exchange for goods. N. B. A superior article of Cass, an excellent substitute for tea and coffee.—*March 13, 1844.*

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended; ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them. **CAMPOR LOZENGES.**

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER and AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by **J. SNIDER,** Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

MAP OF NAUVOO.

Just received from New York, the long looked for Map of the City of Nauvoo. They can be had at my house, on the corner of Kimball and Granger Streets, —Price, mounted and varnished, \$1.25 —not mounted, 50 cents. April 30th 1844 **B. Young.**

THE SUBSCRIBER.

HAS a suitable building for the manufacturing of woolen clothes, which he will rent to any individual wishing to engage in that business, on reasonable terms; or if preferred, will give employment to a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of woolens, if application is made soon at his residence in Augusta, Iowa Territory. **LEVI MOFFET.** march 20, 1844. no47-1f.

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1,50
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1,00
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	do	do	neat	6,75
do	do	do	neat	1,00
do	do	do	extra	1,37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	do	do	neat	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR. Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE subscriber believing that such an agency would be an acquisition to the citizens and vicinity of Nauvoo, in assisting those who wish to dispose of, or exchange property, and to those new comers and others, who wish to purchase or exchange property, has been induced to open an office for that purpose, on Main Street, between the Nauvoo Mansion, and Parley Street, where he will attend to selling, renting, exchanging, or purchasing property on reasonable terms. **WILLIAM S. GREEN.** N. B. Bonds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, and other instruments of writing, drawn up in a legal manner. march 27, 1844. no48-1f.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, TO NAUVOO, AND BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer **OSPREY,** Annan's Master, will leave St. Louis every Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington and Fort Madison Sunday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 6 o'clock a. m. and arrive at St. Louis Wednesday forenoon.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers, that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to **A. MORRISON, Agent,** Nauvoo. Feb. 27, 1844. no44-1f.

ALMON RABBIT.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. } July 4th 1843-1f.

WANTED.

TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office. **TO LET.**

\$100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office. Wood land near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above. Jan. 17, 1844. no38-1f.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.

THE fine fast running Steamer, Lebanon, Geo. V. Hight, Master; will leave St. Louis, for the above and intermediate points, on the Mississippi river, every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock a. m. precisely. Shippers may rely on the punctuality and attention of the Boat and Officers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Arthur Morrison, Nauvoo. March 6, 1844. no45-1f.

PALM LEAF HATS.

FIFTY DOZEN will be sold, cheaper than any other House in the city, by Kimball, at Gen. Smith's Store.

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

M. J. M. and MISS ADELIA COLE respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, and would also inform them, that they have again opened their School in the SEVENTH'S HALL; they have taken **MR. ELI B. KELSEY,** an experienced Teacher from Madison Ia., into connection with them, in the management of the School; and they hope by unwearied diligence to merit the patronage of their friends.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading, Writing, Spelling and Arithmetic \$2 00
Grammar and Geography 2 50
Chemistry and Natural Philosophy 3 00
Astronomy 4 00

A Quarter will consist of 12 weeks, or 60 days. No allowance will be made for absentees, unless prevented from attendance by sickness, or by special agreement, and the fact of a scholar attending the School will be considered as a contract on the part of the parents for his or her tuition, for the remainder of the term, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Great attention will be paid to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to females.

J. M. COLE, ADELIA COLE, E. B. KELSEY. May 13th, 1844.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

THE NEW STORE.

IS now opened in Gen. Joseph Smith's Store on Water Street, where a large and extensive Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods can be found at Great Bargains. The following is a list always on hand and of which daily addition are made.

Cloth, Cassimere, Satinets, Vests, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, Kerseys, Alpaca, Bolens, Mouselin de Lains, Prints, Checks, Blue Drilling, Cambric, Nankins, Licens, Summer Suits of all kinds, Silks, Colins, Shawls of every description, Lanes, Mulls, Lawns, Gloves, Hosiery, Combs, Thread, Buttons, Pins, Shirts, at all prices, the above goods will be sold at the lowest prices. **BOYD.** Nauvoo May 14th 1844.

GRANT & WATT.

MAIN STREET.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will dress you in the most possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All country orders promptly attended to.

THE ladies will find a large and splendid assortment of Turbans, Shawls, Willow and Palm-leaf Bonnets, for sale very low by **KIMBALL.**

JUST RECEIVED and for sale, a large variety of Summer Goods, cheaper than the cheapest. **KIMBALL'S.**

PRINTS of all kinds and prices, at the Store of Gen. Smith, for sale very cheap by **KIMBALL.** Nauvoo, May 22, 1844. no4-1f.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

I. McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McLean's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewels, Music Boxes, and Accordions on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice. Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

WARREN & HIGBEE.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. Nauvoo, Illinois.

OFFICE on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets; a few rods north of the Temple.

C. L. HIGBEE also informs the public that he has received the appointment of Notary Public, and is prepared to transact all business pertaining to that office.

CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP.

THE subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of window sash and doors and all kinds of job work in their line of business; at the shortest notice for cash or country produce. Shop on the corner of Parley and Carlo Streets.

JOSEPH W. COLEGEED & CO.

N. B. Those having accounts against the above firm for work or materials will please bring them in immediately for settlement. Dec. 1843. J. W. C. & Co. no32-1f.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

CORNER OF MARKET AND THIRD STS. Saint Louis, Missouri. By A. & B. J. VAN COTT. no43-3m.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a beautiful lot of land amounting to upwards of eighty acres, within two miles of this city, which may be had on reasonable terms. An undisputable title can be given, and if required, a short credit will be given for part of the purchase money.

The land lies on the old La Harp road, near Mr. Suffcoole's. The subscriber will sell smaller parcels to suit purchasers. **THS. WHITTLE.** Feb. 28, 1844.

MILINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MISS H. ELLS, Respectfully invites the Ladies of Nauvoo to call and examine her Assortment of Fashionable and approved style of Bonnets, at moderate prices—Bonnets made to order and altered to the Latest Fashion, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their Patronage—**H. E.** states: that the proceeds of the Straw Bonnet business are for the benefit of the Relief Society of Nauvoo—all kinds of produce taken in exchange—corner of Water and Main Streets, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion. Second Door River Side. April 10th

JUST LOOK HERE ONCE!

An old Connecticut Pottery away up here in Iowa!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that they have opened a large Red and Brown Ware Manufactory, one mile west of Nashville, La. county, Iowa Territory, carried on by the best of eastern workmen; where a large assortment of this ware will continually be kept on hand. All bills and orders will be filled on the shortest notice. Dry Goods and Produce will be taken in exchange—cash not refused. Also a good Red Ware Pottery wanted.

MOSIS MARTIN, HATHORN MORE. Feb. 21, 1844. no43-30w.

EARTHENWARE, EARTHENWARE.

J. GROCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cops and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles (too numerous to mention), which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one block north of Parley Street. Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates.

A dy taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, N. Y. containing an account of their discovery, made and published by the Hinds. One PRICE twelve and a half cents, and one or one dollar a dozen.

Agricultural.

Recipe for Curing Hams.—We have been handed the following recipe for curing hams by one of the most eminent practitioners in this city; the salaratus is at least new to us, and we therefore publish it, although it may not be a new ingredient in the recipe to others. In Cincinnati, where large quantities of hams are annually cured, pepper, allspice, cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon, and other little ingredients are usually added; but to the recipe.

Cover the bottom of the cask with coarse salt, lay on the hams with the smooth or skin side down, sprinkle over fine salt, then another layer of hams, and so continue until the cask is full. This ought to be the larger kind. A cask holding 64 gallons is small enough, and it would be better if it held 120 gallons. Make a brine in the following proportions:—6 gallons water, 9 pounds salt, 4 pounds brown sugar, 3 ounces saltpetre, 1 ounce salaratus. Scald and scum, and when cold pour the brine into the cask until the hams are completely covered. The hams should remain in this pickle at least three months, and a little longer time would do them no harm.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

BUTTER WITHOUT CHURNING.—The Stamford (Eng.) Mercury says, that a cow belonging to Mr. Smith of that place, has been regularly milked for the last twelve months, but during the last thirteen weeks after standing for two meals as usual the cream when taken off has changed gradually to butter, without the assistance of churn of any description, and when made up is considered firmer than any other butter at this season of the year. Strange as this may appear it is an indisputable fact.

Currants.—We have noticed that considerable has been said of late, in recommendation of the growing of currants as standards, or trees. We have heard it said that the fruit would be much larger, more plenty, and of better flavor. Such, however, has not been the result of our observation. We took notice of them in several gardens last season, where they were cultivated in both ways; and in every instance the experiment was greatly in favor of the old fashioned method of bush growing. When they are cultivated as trees, as the sun and air have free access to them, the fruit will ripen earlier. But the currant seems to be fond of moisture, which in the latter is too soon evaporated. We noticed some, in fact, which were partly shaded by a building, last season, which produced twice the quantity of fruit grown on the same number of bushes not so shielded. When the sun and air have free access to the fruit, it may be somewhat larger and sweeter; though we have not yet

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN AND TEXAS.

The Boston Post of the 15th brings up a very interesting reminiscence:

"The politicians of Great Britain look upon Texas with an interest that is little dreamed of in this country. It is viewed as of double importance to England: first, as destined to furnish an immense market for her manufactures, not only for its own consumption, but by smuggling for the Western country; 'Texas' said a recent number of the Edinburgh Review, 'will either repeal the tariff of the U. S. or nullify its operations;' and second, as furnishing an ample field for emigration, 'the fertile territory of Texas creates a demand for labor,' said the same journal, 'which Great Britain alone can supply.' Hence it was that the British exulted so loudly at the treaties that were concluded with her by Lord Palmerston," said the same journal, 'has given us an alliance of the greatest value.' They exulted, also, that the foundations of the new Republic were laid on free trade principles, its exports for years, would be manufactured goods."

In proportion as this importance was magnified, was the satisfaction with which the rejection of Texas, by the administration of 1837, was viewed.

The Edinburgh Review of 1841 says.—"The United States, in refusing to admit Texas into their confederation, have rejected an offer, which, in all probability will never again be made to them; and Texas becoming, as years pass by, more and more attached to its own institutions, its own distinct policy, and its own national character, will speedily regard the United States with some of those feelings of jealousy, which nations always learn to entertain towards their nearest and most powerful neighbor. The commercial interests of Texas, and the antipathy to the northern portion of the U. States which she inherits from her kindred of the Southern states, will always tend to unite her with Great Britain."

And after detailing the advantages of a close alliance between Texas and Great Britain, the Review adds.

"The bonds of ancient kindred may thus be knit with fresh strength, and the independence of Texas create only a wider diffusion of the British race and British sympathies."

From Mexico.—Advices from Mexico had been received at Havana to the 17th April, and from Very Cruz to the 23d. The Mexican Congress adjourned on the 31st March. On the 30th an act was passed extending the time to three years for the sale or re-shipment of goods in Art. 4 of the Decree of the 14th of August last.

A battle was fought near Almos, in Senora, between a gang of robbers and a company of militia, from that place. The militia were cut to pieces and hung on trees.

The Navaho Indians have been beaten severely in New Mexico. The Mexicans took from them 500 horses and mules, and 1600 head of cattle.—*Cir.*

Fire.—The Pittsburgh Spirit of the Age says: On Sunday morning, about half past 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the warehouse of Messrs. Shoenberger's, in the Fifth ward, and was consumed before the progress of the flames could be arrested. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The firemen were on the ground, and prevented the further spread of the devouring element—they deserve much praise for their vigilance.

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

The Book of *Doctrine and Covenants* will be published in about one month from this time. Those wishing for an early supply had better make immediate application.

June 11, 1844.

CITY Script or orders will be received on subscriptions at this office, if applications are made immediately.

June 12th 1844.

PENNMANSHIP.

MR. A. R. FUNTON, would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he is prepared to teach pennmanship to all who may wish to favor him with their patronage. Specimens of his skill can be seen at the Nauvoo Mansion, Masonic Hall and other public places in the city.

Nauvoo, June 5, 1843.

ALPACA MOUSELIN DE LAINS.

FIGURED, and plain Alpaca, of the latest style, and pattern, Mouselin De Lains, of various colors and patterns, for sale cheap, at

KIMBALL'S.

June 4th, 1844.

JUST received, a large and splendid assortment of Silk, Satin, Mouselin De Lains, and Crape, dress Shawls, and Handkerchiefs, of all qualities, and prices, for sale at St. Louis, prices, at

KIMBALL'S.

June 4th, 1844.

GLOVES, and HOSIERY, Silk, Cotton, Lisle Thread, and Picnic Gloves, Cotton, and Lisle Thread Hose, for sale cheap, at

KIMBALL'S.

CLOTH, CASSIMERS, and Satinets, a large assortment for sale, at KIMBALL'S, lower than can be bought in the city.

June 4th, 1844.

SUMMER STUFFS, of every kind and quality, for sale at St. Louis, prices, at

KIMBALL'S.

MUSQUETO BAR, a few dozen on hand, and for sale cheap, at

KIMBALL'S.

June 4th, 1844.

NOTICE.

CALL AT MY SHOP, next door to P. P. Pratt's store, north of the Temple, where you can get boots and shoes, made of the best Eastern Leather, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms for ready pay. All kinds of protractors received in payment for work, at

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER, This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12½ cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

J. SNIDER,

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

MAP OF NAUVOO.

Just received from New York, the long looked for Maps of the City of Nauvoo.—They can be had at my house, on the corner of Kimball and Granger Streets.

OSPREY.
REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, ANDERSON Master, will leave St. Louis every Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington and Fort Madison Sunday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 6 o'clock a. m. and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday forenoon.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to

A. MORRISON, Agent, Nauvoo.
Feb. 27, 1844. no44-1f.

ALMON RABBIT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill.)
July 4th 1843-1f.

WANTED,
TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office.

TO LET.

\$100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.

Wood-land near the big mound will be paid; if preferred, for the above.

Jan. 17, 1844. no38-1f.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.

TO NAUVOO, OQUAKA AND ROCK-ISLAND.

THE fine, fast running Steamer, Lebanon, Geo. V. Hight, Master; will leave St. Louis, for the above and intermediate points, on the Mississippi river, every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock a. m. precisely. Shippers may rely on the punctuality and attention of the Boat and Officers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Arthur Morrison, Nauvoo.

March 6, 1844. no45-1f.

PALM LEAF HATS:
FIFTY DOZEN will be sold, cheaper than any other House in the city, by Kimball, at Gen. Smith's Store.

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

MR. J. M. and MISS ADELIA COLE respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, and would also inform them, that they

GRANT & WATT,
TAILORS,
MAIN STREET,
Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the nearest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All country orders promptly attended to.

THE ladies will find a large and splendid assortment of Tuscan Straw, Willow and Palm-leaf Bonnets, for sale very low by

KIMBALL.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale, a large variety of Summer Goods, cheaper than the cheapest, at

KIMBALL'S.

PRINTS of all kinds and prices, at the Store of Gen. Smith, for sale very cheap, by

KIMBALL.

Nauvoo, May 22, 1844. no5-1f.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

I. McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeal's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordeons on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

C. A. Warren, C. L. Higbee,
WARREN & HIGBEE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Nauvoo, Illinois.

OFFICE on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets; a few rods north of the Temple.

C. L. Higbee also informs the public that he has received the appointment of Notary Public, and is prepared to transact all business pertaining to that office.

CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP.

THE subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of window sash and doors, and all kinds of job work in their line of business, at the shortest notice for cash or country produce. Shop on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets.

JOSEPH W. COOLEIDGE & CO.

N. B. Those having accounts against the above firm for work or materials will please bring them in immediately for settlement.

J. W. C. & Co.
Dec. 1843. no32-1f.

NATIONAL HOTEL;
CORNER OF MARKET AND THIRD STS.
Saint Louis, Missouri.
By A. & B. J. VAN COURT.
no48-3m.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a beautiful lot of land amounting to upwards of eighty acres, within two miles of this city, which may be had on reasonable terms. An undisputable title can be given, and if required, a short credit will be given for part of the purchase money.

The land lies on the old La Harp road, near Mr. Suffcoot's. The subscriber will sell smaller parcels to suit purchasers.

THS. WHITTLE.
Feb. 28, 1844.

used as trees, as the sun and air have free access to them, the fruit will ripen earlier. But the current seems to be fond of moisture, which in the latter is too soon evaporated. We noticed some, in fact, which were partly shaded by a building, last season, which produced twice the quantity of fruit grown on the same number of bushes not so shielded. When the sun and air have free access to the fruit, it may be somewhat larger and sweeter; though we have not yet seen difference enough in this respect to compensate for the diminished quantity.

To destroy Bed Bugs.—As the hot season approaches, there will be desperate endeavors on the part of the vermin nations to extend their settlements. Nor will domestic affairs be at all neglected by them. But as their interests generally clash with those of the tenants of buildings, closets, and particularly of beds, a contest for superiority frequently takes place. In these contests it is very desirable to be armed with proper implements, as on that the success of war mainly depends. Hot water, pepper, tobacco, and smart-weed are frequently relied on; but we believe that in such cases the victory is very generally, finally, with the biting and odor-bearing party. We advise the use of mercury or quicksilver, as the most effective instrument that can be employed. It is not material in what form it is applied, provided it is strong enough; but we believe the pure article beat into the white of an egg is perhaps as cheap and effective as any. We have tried this, and have found that the vermin cannot endure it at all. A very small quantity is sufficient to ensure an immediate surrender.

Young Poultry.—A correspondent of the Massachusetts Ploughman gives the following as his mode of raising turkeys. He hatches them under hens excepting the second or third laying, which is usually after June. He coops the hen for five or six weeks—the bottom of the coop boarded to prevent them from sitting on the ground—feeds them with fresh curd, mixed with a little meal—when very young with curd alone. He gives them some fresh boiled meat two or three times a week and supplies them constantly with fresh water—and is very careful not to let them out of the coop till the dew is dried off in the morning, nor when it rains.

He prefers the black ones; as the white are so tender that it is almost impossible to raise them.

Paraphrase.—The popular melody of "Dance, boatmen dance—dance all night till broad daylight and go home with the girls in the morning," is thus rendered into prose:

"Mingle in the mazes of the dance, thou knight of the oar, while the resplendent luminary of the day has withdrawn his light from the earth, till bright Aurora gilds the eastern sky with golden light and then with thy characteristic gallantry accompany the fair and unsophisticated participants of thy pleasures to their paternal mansions."

past extending the same to three years for the sale or re-shipment of goods in Art. 4 of the Decree of the 14th of August last.

A battle was fought near Almos, in Senora, between a gang of robbers and a company of militia, from that place. The militia were cut to pieces and hung on trees.

The Navaho Indians have been beaten severely in New Mexico. The Mexicans took from them 500 horses and mules, and 1600 head of cattle.—*Cir. Commercial.*

Highly Important from Mexico.—Advice from the city of Mexico to the 25th ult., have been received at Savannah. From an article in the Diario, it appears that just about the time that President Tyler signed the treaty of Texas, the Diario del Gobierno Mexico remarked as follows: "What the Hesperia and the Correo Frances, of to-day, say in regard to the annexation of Texas to the United States, cannot be true, and we have reason for believing it is not so. Our government has received its official correspondence from Washington, the contents of which are just the contrary of what these papers say. But be it as it may, our Government is determined not to lose the usurped territory, and to that end she will use her best efforts to recover it, that the honor and dignity, and good name of the nation shall not suffer it." [Mis. Report.]

THE NATION ARISING FOR TEXAS.

Every mail brings us glowing accounts of the popular movements in all parts of the Union in favor of annexation. The excitement upon this great question of American liberty is spreading, and deepening in the public mind into an intense and burning interest. It is already sweeping like a mighty tempest from one end of the Union to the other. The people, the unfettered freemen of America, the worthy descendants of our glorious revolutionary sires, are rising up in one majestic, and restless mass, and demanding that the young republic, severed from the Nation, and dishonored of freedom by traitorous hands, be re-admitted to her rightful place in the republican Union. Immense, and enthusiastic meetings of the people have been held in New Orleans, Mobile, Charlestown, Raleigh, and throughout the whole South. Nor is the excitement confined to the South. The people of the North are moving nobly upon the subject. Meetings have been held in many parts of New England, and in New York a mass meeting was recently held at which, according to the papers of that city, ten thousand people attended, growing with enthusiasm for immediate annexation. In vain do the vile satellites of Federalism endeavor to repress the rising excitement upon this momentous question by denouncing it a party hobby. They might as soon arrest the tides of the Ocean as stop the swelling march of annexation to its accomplishment. It is a question of American liberty and American humanity, and worthily and generously will the American freeman decide it.—*Kentucky Democratic Rally.*

MUSQUETO BAR, a few dozen on hand, and for sale cheap, at KIMBALL'S.

June 4th, 1844.

NOTICE.

CALL AT MY SHOP, next door to P. P. Pratt's store, north of the Temple, where you can get boots, and shoes, made of the best Eastern Leather, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms for ready pay. All kinds of produce received in payment for work, at market prices.

Sole Leather for sale for cash.

W. W. RUST.

June 4th, 1844.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER, keeps on hand for sale at all times, Tooth-ache drops, Jaundice Bitters, Ague Syrup, and pills of all kinds, with every kind of Indian medicine ever used, made and prepared by himself, who has been a practitioner of medicines from his youth.

W. W. RUST.

June 4th, 1844. 3m

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY. THE Subscriber having completed a good and Substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.

May 23d. 1844.

READY FOR DELIVERY.

LARGE QUANTITY OF FIRST RATE BRICKS, will be ready for delivery in a few days at the Brick Yard, in PARLEY STREET.

Also a large quantity of Wood and Lumber wanted immediately.

A good Horse and Waggon for sale, apply to John Greenhow, at the Brick Yard.

NEW STORE.

F. MERRYWEATHER would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, to his well selected assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; also a cheap article of Crockery, with many other articles suitable for this market, which are offered at the Cincinnati prices. He will, from time to time, be receiving fresh supplies, and hopes, by the low prices, to secure a part of the public patronage.

At W. Ivin's New Store, on Maine Street, where all kinds of Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for goods.

N. B. A superior article of Cocoa, an excellent substitute for tea and coffee.

March 13, 1844.

no46-tf.

Plaster for rheumatism, lumbrigo, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by J. SNIDER,

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

MAP OF NAUVOO.

Just received from New York, the long looked for Maps of the City of Nauvoo.—They can be had at my house, on the corner of Kimball and Granger Streets.—Price, mounted and varnished, \$1. 25—not mounted, 50 cents.

April 30th 1844

B. Young.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS a suitable building for the manufacturing of wollen clothes, which he will rent to any individual wishing to engage in that business, on reasonable terms; or if preferred, will give employment to a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of wool lens, if application is made soon at his residence in Augusta, Iowa Territory.

LEVI MOFFIT.

March 20, 1844.

no47-tf.

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING,

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

PRICES.

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1,50
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	do	whole bound	plain	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1,00
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	do	hf bound	plain	0,75
do	do	do	neat	1,00
do	do	do	extra	1,37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	do	hf bound	plain	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE subscriber believing that such an agency would be an acquisition to the citizens and vicinity of Nauvoo, in assisting those who wish to dispose of, or exchange property, and to those new comers and others, who wish to purchase or exchange property, has been induced to open an office for that purpose, on Main Street, between the Nauvoo Mansion, and Parley Street, where he will attend to selling, renting, exchanging, or purchasing property on reasonable terms.

EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

N. B. Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, and other instruments of writing, drawn up in a legal manner.

March 27, 1844.

no48-tf.

punctuality and accuracy of passages, apply on board or to Arthur Morrison, Nauvoo. March 6, 1844. no45-tf.

PALM LEAF HATS.

FIFTY DOZEN will be sold, cheaper than any other House in the city, by Kimball, at Gen. Smith's Store.

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

MR. J. M. and MISS ADELIA COLE respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, and would also inform them, that they have again opened their School in the SEVENTIES' HALL; they have taken Mr. ELI. B. KELSEY, an experienced Teacher from Madison Ia., into connection with them, in the management of the School; and they hope by unwearied diligence to merit the patronage of their friends.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading, Writing, Spelling and Arithmetic,	\$2 00
Grammar, and Geography	2 50
Chemistry and Natural Philosophy,	3 00
Astronomy,	4 00

A Quarter will consist of 12 weeks, or 60 days. No allowance will be made for absentees, unless prevented from attendance by sickness, or by special agreement, and the fact of a scholar attending the School will be considered as a contract on the part of the parents for his or her tuition, for the remainder of the term, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Great attention will be paid to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to females.

J. M. COLE.

ADELIA COLE.

E. B. KELSEY.

May 13th, 1844.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

THE NEW STORE.

Is now opened in Gen. Joseph Smith's Store on Water Street, where a large and extensive Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods can be found at Great Bargains.

—The following is a list always on hand and of which daily addition are made.

Cloth, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings. Kentucky Jeans, Flannel, Kerseys, Alpaca, Eolins, Mousseline de Laines Prints, Checks, Blue Drilling, Gambroons, Nankins, Linens, Summer Stuffs of all kinds; Silks, Satins, Shawls of every description, Laces, Muslins, Lawns, Gloves, Hosiery, Combs, Thread, Buttons, Sheet, Shirting, at all prices, the above goods will be sold lower than can be bought in any other House in the City.

Buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

H. KIMBALL.

Nauvoo May 15th. 1844.

LAND FOR SALE. THE subscriber has a beautiful lot of land amounting to upwards of eighty acres, within two miles of this city, which may be had on reasonable terms. An indisputable title can be given, and if required, a short credit will be given for part of the purchase money.

The land lies on the old La Harp road, near Mr. Sufficool's. The subscriber will sell smaller parcels to suit purchasers.

THS. WHITTLE.

Feb. 28, 1844.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MISS H ELLS, Respectfully invites the Ladies of Nauvoo to call and examine her Assortment of Fashionable and approved style of Bonnets, at moderate prices—Bonnets made to order and altered to the Latest Fashion, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their Patronage—H. E. states that the proceeds of the Straw Bonnet business are for the benefit of the Relief Society of Nauvoo—all kinds of produce taken in exchange—corner of Water and Main Streets, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.

Second Door River Side.

April 16th

JUST LOOK HERE ONCE!

An old Connecticut Pottery away up here in Iowa!!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that they have opened a large Red and Brown Ware Manufactory one mile west of Nashville, Lee county, Iowa Territory; carried on by the best of eastern workmen; where a large assortment of this ware will continually be kept on hand. All bills and orders will be filled on the shortest notice. Dry Goods and Produce will be taken in exchange—cash not refused. Also a good Red Ware Potter wanted.

MOSES MARTIN.

MATHEW MORE.

Feb. 21, 1844.

no43-30w

EARTHENWARE! EARTHENWARE!

J. GROCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844.

no41-tf.

FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents. per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

FOR SALE.

A FARM of 166 acres of land about three miles below Nauvoo which will be sold in small quantities to suit purchasers. For terms enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

STINSON MIDDLETON.

March 27, 1844.

no48-3m.

NAUVOO NEIGHBOR, EXTRA;
June 29th, 1844.

Proclamation.

Head Quarters, June 28, 1844,
4 o'clock, A. M.

To the citizens of Carthage and Hancock county:

In pursuance of an order from Gov. Ford, instructing me to the exercise of such discretionary powers as I may deem necessary for the preservation of the public safety, and the lives and property of our citizens; I hereby invite all citizens to remain at their several homes in Hancock county and co-operate with me in establishing tranquility and safety throughout the county. The most efficient means have been put in requisition for concentrating the military force of the neighboring counties at Carthage, and in 12 hours there will be a sufficient force for the protection of every citizen in the country.

I confidently believe there is no just apprehension of an attack upon any place by the Mormon citizens of our county. And I hereby strictly command all citizens of Hancock county to abstain from violence towards the Mormon population, under penalty of the severest inflictions of military law, and act in no case, only on the defensive.

The corpses of the murdered men will be forthwith removed to Nauvoo, under an escort from Head Quarters.

Given under my hand this 28th June 1844,
4 o'clock A. M.

M. R. DEMING, Brig. Gen.,
4th Brigade and 5th Division.

It is hoped and expected that the Governor will be at Head Quarters in a few hours.

Awful Assassination! The Pledge faith of the State of Illinois stained with innocent blood by a Mob!

On Monday the 24th inst., after Gov. Ford had sent word, that those eighteen persons demanded on a warrant, among whom were Joseph Smith and Hyrum Smith, should be protected, by the militia of the State, they in company with some ten or twelve others, started for Carthage. Four miles from that place, they were met by Capt. Dunn, with a company of cavalry, who had an order from the Governor for the "State Arms." Gen. Smith endorsed his acceptance of the same, and both parties returned to Nauvoo to obtain said arms. After the arms were obtained both parties took up the line of march for Carthage, where they arrived about five minutes before twelve o'clock at night. Capt. Dunn nobly acquitting himself, landed us safely at Hamilton's Hotel.

In the morning we saw the Governor and he pledged the faith of the State, that we should be protected. Gen. Smith and his brother Hyrum were arrested by a warrant founded upon the oaths of H. O. Norton and Augustine Spencer, for treason. Knowing the threats from several persons, that the two Smiths should never leave Carthage alive, we all began to be alarmed for their personal safety. The Gov. and Gen. Deming conducted them before the McDonough troops and introduced them as Gen. Joseph Smith and Gen. Hyrum Smith. This maneuver came near raising a mutiny among the "Carthage Greys," but the Governor quelled it.

In the afternoon, after great exertions on the part of our counsel, we dispensed with an investigation, and voluntarily gave bail for our appearance to the Circuit Court, in answer to the case of abducting the Nauvoo Expositor, as a nuisance. At evening the Justice made out a mittimus, without an investigation, and committed the two Gen. Smiths to prison until discharged by due course of law, and they were safely guarded to jail. In the morning the Governor went to the jail and had an interview with these men, and to every appearance all things were explained on both sides.

The constable then went to take these men from the jail, before the Justice for examination, but the jailor refused to let them go, as they were under his direction until discharged by due course of law; but the Governor's troops, to the amount of one or two hundred, took them to the Court House, when the hearing was continued till Saturday the 29th, and they were remanded to jail. Several of our citizens had permits from the Governor to lodge with them, and visit them in jail. It now began to be rumored by several men, whose names will be forthcoming in time, that there was nothing against these men, the law could not reach them, but powder and ball would! The Governor was made acquainted with these facts, but on the morning of the 27th, he disbanded the McDonough Troops, and sent them home; took Captain Dunn's company of Cavalry, and proceeded to Nauvoo, leaving these two men and three or four friends, to be guarded by eight men at the jail; and a company in town of 60 men, 80 or 100 rods from the jail, as a corps in reserve.

About six o'clock in the afternoon the guard was surprised by an armed Mob of from 150 to 250, painted red and black and yellow, which surrounded the jail, forced in—poured a shower of bullets into the room where these unfortunate men were held, "in defiance vile," to answer to the laws of Illinois; under the solemn pledge of the faith of the State, by Governor Ford, that they should be protected; but the mob ruled! They fell as Martens amid this tornado of lead, each receiving four bullets! John Taylor was wounded by four bullets in his limbs but not seriously. Thus perishes the hope of law; thus vanishes the plighted faith of the State; thus the blood of innocence stains the constituted authorities of the United States, and thus have two among the most noble martyrs since the slaughter of Abel, sealed the truth of their divine mission, by being shot by a Mob for their religion!

Messengers were dispatched to Nauvoo, but did not reach there till morning. The following was one of the letters:

12 o'clock at night, 27th June, Carthage, Hamilton's Tavern.

TO MRS. EMMA SMITH,

AND MAJ. GEN. DUNHAM, &c—

The Governor has just arrived; says all things shall be inquired into, and all wrong measures taken.

I say to all the citizens of Nauvoo, my brethren, be still, and know that God reigns! Don't rush out of the city—don't rush to Carthage; stay at home, and be prepared for an attack from Missouri mobbers. The Governor will render every assistance possible—has sent out orders for troops—Joseph and Hyrum are dead, but not by the Carthage people—the guards were there as I believe.

We will prepare to move the bodies as soon as possible.

The people of the county are greatly excited, and fear the Mormons will come out and take vengeance—I have pledged my word the Mormons will stay at home as long as they can be informed, and no violence will be on their part, and say to my brethren in Nauvoo, in the name of the Lord, be still—be patient—only let such friends as choose come here to see the bodies—Mr. Taylor's wounds are dressed & not serious—I am sound.

WILLARD RICHARDS,
JOHN TAYLOR,
SAMUEL H. SMITH.

Defend yourselves until protection can be furnished necessary, June 27th, 1844.

THOMAS FORD, Governor

and Commander-in-chief.

Mr. McDonough,

Dear Sir—Please inform on this matter prudently any persons who are in possession of arms, and who are not in the military service, to surrender them to the proper authorities.

births of the citizens of the county—be quiet, you will be attacked from Missouri.

M. R. DEMING.

The Governor, as well as the citizens of Carthage, was thunder struck! and

The Legion in Nauvoo, was called out at 10 A. M. and addressed by Judge Phelps, Col. Buckmaster, of Alton, the Governor's aid, and others, and all excitement and fury allayed and preparations were made to receive the bodies of the noble martyrs. About 3 o'clock, they were met by a great assemblage of people, east of the Temple on Mulholland street, under the direction of the City Marshal, followed by Samuel H. Smith, brother of the deceased, Dr. Richards and Mr. Hamilton, of Carthage. The vaggons were guarded by 8 men. The procession that followed in Nauvoo, was the City Council, the Lieut. Gens. Staff, the Major Gen. and staff, the brigadier and staff, commanders and officers of the Legion and citizens generally, which numbered several thousands, amid the most solemn lamentations and wailings that ever ascended into the ears of the Lord of Hosts to be avenged of our enemies!

When the procession arrived the bodies were both taken into the Nauvoo Mansion; the scene at the Mansion cannot be described; the audience addressed by Dr. Richards, Judge Phelps, Woods and Reed Esqs. of Iowa and Col. Markham. It was a vast assemblage of some 8 or 10,000 persons, and with one united voice resolved to trust to the law for a remedy of such a high handed assassination, and when that failed to call upon God to avenge us of our wrongs! Oh widows and orphans! Oh Americans weep for the glory of freedom has departed!

STATEMENT OF FACTS!

At the request of many persons who wish that the truth may go forth to the world in relation to the late murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, by a band of lawless assassins, I have consented to make a statement of the facts so far as they have come to my knowledge, in an authentic shape, as one of the attorneys employed to defend the said Smiths against the charges brought against them, and other persons at Carthage, in the State of Illinois.

On Monday the 24th inst., at the request of Gen. Joseph Smith I left Fort Madison in the Territory of Iowa and arrived at Carthage where I expected to meet the General, his brother Hyrum and the other persons implicated with them. They arrived at Carthage late at night and next morning voluntarily surrendered themselves to the constable, Mr. Bettersworth, who held the writ against them on a charge of riot for destroying the press, type and fixtures of the Nauvoo Expositor the property of William and Wilson Law, and other dissenters, charged to have been destroyed on the 10th inst.

Great excitement prevailed in the county of Hancock, and had extended to many of the surrounding counties. A large number of the militia of several counties were under arms at Carthage, the Head Quarters of the commanding Gen. Deming, and many other troops were under arms at Warsaw and other places in the neighborhood. The Governor was at Head Quarters in person, for the purpose of seeing that the laws of the land were executed and had pledged his own faith and the faith of the State of Illinois that the Smiths and the other persons concerned with them should be protected from personal violence, if they would surrender themselves to be dealt with according to law. During the two succeeding days his Excellency repeatedly expressed to the legal counselors of the Smiths his determination to protect the prisoners and to see that they should have a fair and impartial examination so as depended on the Executive of the State. On Tuesday morning soon after the surrender of the prisoners on the charge of riot, Gen. Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum were both arrested in a charge of treason against the State of Illinois. The affidavits upon which the writs issued were made, by Hyrum Norton and Augustine Spencer.

On Tuesday afternoon the two Smiths and other persons on the charge of riot appeared before R. F. Smith, a Justice of the peace residing at Carthage, and by advice of counsel in order to prevent, if possible, any increase of excitement, voluntarily entered into recognizance in the sum of five hundred dollars each with no exceptionable security, for their appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court for said county. The whole number of persons recognized is fifteen, most if not all of them leading men in the Mormon church.

Making out the bonds and justifying bail necessarily consumed considerable time, and when this was done it was nearly night and the Justice adjourned his court over without calling on the Smiths to answer to the charge of treason or even intimating to their counsel or the prisoners that they were expected to enter into the examination that night. In less than an hour after the adjournment of the court, constable Bettersworth who had arrested the prisoners in the morning appeared at Hamilton's Hotel, at the lodgings of the prisoners and their counsel and insisted that the Smiths should go to jail. Mr. Woods of Burlington, Iowa, and myself, as counsel for the prisoners, insisted that they were entitled to be brought before the Justice for examination before they could be sent to jail. The constable, to our surprise, thereupon exhibited a mittimus from said Justice as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

Hancock County,

The people of the State of Illinois

to the keeper of the Jail of the said county greeting:

Whereas Joseph Smith and Hyrum Smith of the county aforesaid have been arrested upon the oath of Augustine Spencer and Henry O. Norton, for the crime of treason, and has been brought before me as a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, for trial at the seat of justice thereof, which trial has been necessarily postponed by reason of the absence of material witnesses, to wit: Francis M. Higbee and others; therefore I command you in the name of the people to receive the said Joseph Smith and Hyrum Smith into your custody in the jail of the county aforesaid, there to remain until discharged by due course of law.

Given under my hand and seal this 25th day of June, A. D. 1844.

(Signed,) R. F. SMITH, J. P. [L.S.]

His Excellency did not think it within the sphere of his duty to interfere, and the prisoners were removed from their lodgings to jail. The recitals of the mittimus so far as they relate to the prisoners having been brought before the Justice for trial, and it there appearing that the necessary witness of the prosecution were absent, is wholly untrue, unless the prisoners could have appeared before the Justice without being present in person or by counsel; for is there any law of Illinois within my knowledge which permits a Justice to commit persons charged with crimes, to jail without examination as to the probability of their guilt.

On Wednesday forenoon the Governor in company with one of his friends, visited the prisoners at the jail, and again assured them that they should be protected from violence, and told them that if the troops watched the next morning to Nauvoo as his Excellency then expected they should be taken along in order to insure their personal safety.

On the same morning, some one or more of the counsel for the prosecution, expressed their wish to me, that the prisoners should be brought out of jail for examination; they were answered that the prisoners had already been committed, and that the Justice and constable had no further control of the prisoners; and that if the prosecutors wished the prisoners brought out of jail, they should bring them out on a writ of Habeas Corpus or some other due course of law. The constable after this conversation went to the jail with the following order:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

Hancock County,

To David Bettersworth, constable of said county:

You are commanded to bring the bodies of Joseph Smith & Hyrum Smith from the jail of said county, forthwith before me at my office for an examination on the charge of treason, they having been committed for safe keeping until trial could be had on such examination and the state now being ready for such examination.

Given under my hand and seal this 26 day of June, 1844.

(Signed,) R. F. SMITH, J. P. [L.S.]

And demanded the prisoners, but as the jailor could find no law authorizing a Justice of the peace, to demand prisoners committed to his charge, he refused to give them up, until discharged from his custody by due course of law. Upon the refusal of Carthage Greys marched to the jail, by whose orders I know not, and compelled the jailor against his will and conviction of duty, to deliver the prisoners to the constable, who, forthwith, took them before Justice Smith, the Captain of the Carthage Greys. The counsel for prisoners then appeared, and asked for subpoenas for witnesses on the part of the prisoners, and expressed their wish to go into the examination, as the witnesses could be brought from Nauvoo to Carthage; the Justice thereupon fixed the examination for 12 o'clock, on Thursday the 27th inst.; whereupon the prisoners were remanded to prison. Soon after a council of the military officers was called by the Governor, and was determined to march on the next morning, the 27th inst. to Nauvoo, with all the troops, except one company which was to be selected by the Governor from the troops whose fidelity was more to be relied on to guard the prisoners, whom it was determined should be left at Carthage. On Thursday morning, another consultation of officers took place, and the former orders for marching to Nauvoo with the whole army, were countermanded. One company were ordered to accompany the Governor to Nauvoo; the Carthage Greys, who had but two days before, been under arrest for insulting the commanding General, and whose conduct had been more hostile to the prisoners, than that of any other company, were selected to guard the prisoners, and the other troops including those recruited at Golden's Point, from Warsaw, and who had been promised that they should be marched to Nauvoo, were disbanded. A guard of only eight men was stationed at the jail, whilst the rest of the Greys were in camp at a quarter of a mile's distance, and whilst his excellency was haranguing the peaceable citizens of Nauvoo, and asking them to give up all their own arms, the assassins were murdering the prisoners in jail, whom the Governor had pledged himself and the faith of the State to protect.

H. T. REID.

At the request of the friends of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, I have consented to give a statement of such matters as I have knowledge of in relation to their murder at Carthage, and what occurred under my observation. I arrived in Nauvoo from Burlington, Iowa, on Friday, June 21st, inst., about 9 o'clock. P. M. found all things quiet, had an interview on Saturday morning the 22nd, with Joseph and Hyrum Smith, who were in consultation with some of their friends in relation to a communication from Gov. Ford, during interview heard Gen. Joseph Smith give orders to disband the Legion, and withdraw the guards and sentinels, who were co-operating with the police to preserve the peace of the city, as he said by order of Gov. Ford; that I went from Nauvoo to Carthage, on the evening of the 22d, when I had an interview with Gov. Ford, assuring him as to the quiet of Nauvoo, and that Smith and his friends were ready to obey the laws. (I was told that the Constable with a posse and that evening gone to Nauvoo with a writ for Smith and others, and that nothing short of an unconditional surrender to the laws could allay the excitement.) I was then informed by Gov. Ford he was pledged to protect all such persons as might be arrested and that they should have an impartial examination, and that if Smiths and the rest against whom warrants had been issued, would come to Carthage by Monday the 24th inst., it would be a compliance on their part, and on Sunday morning the 23d, Gov. Ford pledged his word that if Gen. Smith, would come to Carthage, he should by him be protected, with such of his friends as might accompany him, and that I as his counsel should have protection, in defending Smith, that I returned to Nauvoo, on Sunday evening the 23d, and I found Gen. J. Smith and Hyrum Smith, making preparation to go to Carthage on Monday, and on Monday morning the 24th I left the city of Nauvoo in company with Jos. and Hyrum Smith, and some fifteen other persons, parties and witnesses for Carthage, that about four miles west from Carthage, we were met by a company of about 60 men under Capt. Dunn, that at the request of Gen. Joseph Smith, I advanced and communicated with the Commander of the company and was informed, he was on his way to Nauvoo, with an order from Gov. Ford, for the State Arms at that place, that it was agreed by myself on behalf of Gen. Smith, that the order for the arms should be endorsed by Gen. Smith, and that he should place himself under the protection of Captain Dunn, to return to Nauvoo and see the Governor's order promptly obeyed and return with Capt. Dunn to Carthage; Captain Dunn, pledging his word as a military man, that Smith and his friends should be protected, that the order was endorsed by Gen. Smith, which was communicated by Captain Dunn, to Gov. Ford, with a letter from Gen. Smith informing the Gov., that he would accompany Captain Dunn to Carthage. I left the company and proceeded to Carthage, that about 12 o'clock at night of the 24th Capt. Dunn returned with the State Arms from Nauvoo accompanied by Joseph and Hyrum, with some 13 others, who were charged with a riot in destroying the Printing Press of the Nauvoo Expositor, that on the morning of the 25th, Joseph and Hyrum Smith with the others charged, surrendered themselves to the Constable, and at the same time Joseph and Hyrum Smith were arrested on a charge of Treason against the State of Illinois; that about 3 o'clock P. M. on the 25th the Justice, proceeded to the examination in relation to the riot and after a good deal of resistance on the part of the prosecution, we were permitted to enter into a recognizance; to answer at the next term of the Circuit Court, that we were engaged, until dark, in making out and giving our recognizances, that in consequence of the rumors as to the excitement at Warsaw and other points and to allay the fears of the citizens of Nauvoo, I requested Governor Ford to detail a company to Nauvoo, to protect the city, which request was promptly complied with, and that night Capt. Singleton, with a company of men from McDonough county marched to Nauvoo and took possession of the city and remained until the evening of the 27th, when they took up their line of march for Carthage.

After the matter of the riot was disposed of, the Justice left without saying any thing in relation to the examination for treason, and in about one hour, the constable returned with a mittimus, a copy of which accompanies the statement of my colleague, H. T. Reid, a copy of which was demanded and refused; that I requested the officer to wait until I could see Gov. Ford, and was told he would wait five minutes, and as I went to the door I met Capt. Dunn, with some twenty men to guard the prisoners to jail; that I accompanied Gov. Ford to the Justice, R. F. Smith, who gave as a cause for issuing the warrant of commitment; that the prisoners were not personally safe at the hotel.

I then requested the Governor to have a company detailed to guard the jail, which was done, and they arrived at the jail about the same time as the prisoners. On the morning of the 26th, the Governor visited the jail in company with a friend, at which interview the Governor again pledged himself for their personal safety, and said if the troops went to Nauvoo, as was then contemplated, that they should go along to ensure their protection, that after the interview at the jail, the counsel for the prosecution wanted the prisoners brought to Carthage for the purpose of an examination, to which the counsel for the prisoners refused, that they were committed until discharged by due course of law, and that we could do nothing until the prisoners were legally before the Justice.

Gen. Smith gave the constable an order (a copy of which accompanies the statement of H. T. Reid, Esq.) for the jailor to deliver the prisoners, which the jailor refused to do, that the constable then returned to the jail with a company called "Carthage Greys," of whom the Justice, R. F. Smith, was the captain, but not in command; and by intimidation and

force, forced the jailor to give up the prisoners to the constable, who took them before the Justice, R. F. Smith, at the Court House, that on the motion of the counsel for the prosecution the examination was postponed until the 27th, 12 o'clock, and witnesses were then summoned to the defense. The two Smiths were then remanded to jail and others were taken for a consultation of the officers, with the commandant of the Legion, and it was determined that the troops should take up a line of march at 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 27th, for Nauvoo, and after the consultation, the Justice, who was one of the officers in command, altered the return of the subpoenas until the 29th, and continued the hearing until that time, without consulting either their prisoners or the counsel; that on the morning of the 27th, the order for marching to Nauvoo, was countermanded, and all the troops disbanded but the company under Capt. Singleton at Nauvoo, Capt. Dunn's company of horse, and the Carthage Greys, that the Governor determined to visit Nauvoo, escorted by Capt. Dunn's company, and the Carthage Greys were left as a guard for the prisoners at the jail, that after the troops were disbanded, I requested Gov. Ford to detail some men to guard the route to Warsaw, as I apprehended much danger from that place, but I do not know whether it was done or not, as I left Carthage about 11 o'clock, A. M., and came to Nauvoo; that Gov. Ford and his aid, Col. Buckmaster, escorted by Capt. Dunn's company, arrived in Nauvoo about 5 o'clock, P. M., where he addressed the citizens, and promised them protection, and a just execution of the laws, and immediately left the city for Carthage.

JAMES W. WOODS,

Attorney at Law, of Burlington, Iowa.

BY EXPRESS!

Sunday morning 9 o'clock.

The following proclamation has just reached us from head quarters. We assure the governor, if he can manage human butchers, he has nothing to fear from armless, timid, and law abiding Latter day Saints:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

I desire to make a brief but true statement of the recent disgraceful affair at Carthage, in regard to the Smiths, so far as circumstances have come to my knowledge. The Smiths, Joseph and Hyrum, have been assassinated in Jail, by whom is not known, but will be ascertained.—I pledged myself for their safety, and upon the assurance of that pledge, they surrendered as prisoners. The Mormons surrendered the public arms in their possession, and the Nauvoo Legion submitted to the command of Capt. Singleton, of Brown County, deputed for that purpose by me. All these things were required to satisfy the old citizens of Hancock, that the Mormons were peaceably disposed; and to allay jealousy and excitement in their minds. It appears however that the compliance of the Mormons with every requisition made upon them, failed of that purpose. The pledge of security to the Smiths, was not given upon my individual responsibility. Before I gave it, I obtained a pledge of honor by an unanimous vote from the officers and men under my command, to sustain me in performing it. If the assassination of the Smiths was committed by any portion of these, they have added treachery to murder, and have done all they could do to disgrace the State, and sully the public honor.

On the morning of the day the deed was committed, we had proposed to march the army under my command into Nauvoo. I however discovered on the evening before, that nothing but utter destruction of the city would satisfy a portion of the troops; and that if we marched into the city, pretenses would not be wanting for commencing hostilities. The Mormons had done every thing required or which ought to have been required of them. Offensive operations on our part would have been as unjust and disgraceful as they would have been impolitic; in the present critical season of the year, the harvest and the crops. For these reasons I decided, in a council of officers, to disband the army, except three companies, two of which were retained as a guard for the jail. With the other company I marched into Nauvoo, to address the inhabitants there, and tell them what they might expect in case they designedly or imprudently provoked a war. I performed this duty, as I think plainly and emphatically, and then set out to return to Carthage. When I had marched about three miles a messenger informed me of the occurrences at Carthage. I hastened on to that place. The guard is said, did their duty but were overpowered. Many of the inhabitants of Carthage had fled with their families. Others were prepared to go. I apprehended danger to the settlements from the sudden fury and passion of the Mormons and sanctioned their movements in this respect.

General Deming volunteered to remain with a few troops, to observe the progress of events; to defend property against small numbers, and with orders to retreat if menaced by a superior force. I decided to proceed immediately to Quincy, to prepare a force, sufficient to suppress disorders, in case it should ensue for the foregoing transactions or from any other cause. I have hopes that the Mormons will make no further difficulties. In this I may be mistaken. The other party may not be satisfied. They may recommence aggression. I am determined to preserve the peace to the breakers of the same, at my own expense. I think present circumstances warrant an examination of having competent force at Nauvoo, in readiness to march to the city, and to the settlements. My position at Quincy will enable me to get the earliest

intelligence, and to communicate it with greater celerity.

I have decided to issue the following general orders:

HEAD QUARTERS,

Quincy, June 29, 1844.

It is ordered that the companies of regiments in the counties of Adams, Hancock, Pike, Brown, Schuyler, Morgan, Scott, Cass, Fulton, and McDonough, and the Regiments composing General Shreve's Brigade, will call their respective Regiments and Battalions together immediately upon the receipt of this order, and proceed by voluntary enlistment to enrol as many men, as can be armed in their respective regiments. They will make arrangements for a campaign of twelve days, and will provide themselves with arms, ammunition, and provisions accordingly, and hold themselves in readiness immediately to march upon the receipt of further orders.

The independent companies of Riflemen, Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery in the above named counties and in the county of Sangamon will hold themselves in readiness in like manner.

THOMAS FORD,

Governor and Commander-in-chief.

Proclamation.

Head Quarters, June 28, 1844.

4 o'clock, A. M.

To the citizens of Carthage and Hancock county: In pursuance of an order from Gov. Ford, instructing me, to the exercise of such discretionary powers as I may deem necessary, for the preservation of the public safety, and the lives and property of our citizens; I hereby invite all citizens to remain at their several homes in Hancock county and co-operate with me in establishing tranquility, and safety throughout the county. The most efficient means have been put in requisition for concentrating the military force of the neighboring counties at Carthage, and in 12 hours there will be a sufficient force for the protection of every citizen in the county.

I confidently believe there is no just apprehension of an attack upon any place by the Mormon citizens of our county. And I hereby solemnly command all citizens of Hancock county to abstain from violence towards the Mormon population, under penalty of the severest inflictions of military law, and act in no case, only on the defensive.

The corpses of the murdered men will be forthwith removed to Nauvoo, under an escort from Head Quarters.

Given under my hand this 28th June 1844, 4 o'clock A. M.

M. R. DEMING, Brig. Gen.

4th Brigade and 4th Division.

It is hoped and expected that the Governor will be at Head Quarters in a few hours.

Head Quarters, Carthage,

June 29th, 4 o'clock, a. m.

Fellow citizens of Hancock County:—

Every prospect of danger from the Mormon population of this county is removed and those who have retired from their homes in its apprehension, are requested forthwith to aid in allaying public excitement by a speedy return. A communication, this a. m. received from the authorities of Nauvoo, brings the most satisfactory assurances that no retaliation or aggression will be resorted to by their citizens upon any part of the county. The butchery of the prisoners at Carthage has the execrations of the great mass of our citizens. The humane and patriotic of Adams co. are gathering at Carthage for the maintenance of our laws against the violators of law of any party. The command of Col. Flood consisting of 224 well-armed and efficient men will be at Carthage this a. m. for the preservation of order. The Governor's return from Adams is hourly expected. It is believed that no other forces will be necessary for the public safety.

M. R. DEMING,

Brig. Gen.

Head Quarters,

Carthage June 29th 1844.

Dr. Willard Richards.—

Your note by the return of the escort has been received with the request for Mr. Taylor and lady; considerations of prudence, should I think delay Mr. Taylor's return. I fear it would prove fatal to his recovery. He will receive every attention that my power or the sympathies of many kind persons can furnish. I send you this communication with my last order by the hands of Messrs. Wood and Conyers who are highly respectable citizens of Quincy—Mr. Woods is the Mayor of that City and a decided friend of law. Mr. Conyers was formerly the Mayor of the City. A safe conduct of troops that can be relied upon—in great haste.

Very respectfully yours,

M. R. DEMING,

Brig. Gen.

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

The Book of Doctrine and Covenants will be published in about one month from this time. Those wishing for an early supply had better make immediate application.

June 11, 1844.

CITY SENT or orders will be received on subscriptions at this office. If applications are made immediately.

June 12th 1844.

NOTICE.—THE subscribers of the

east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a ship on which they will

above the Nauvoo, and are prepared to do all that is in their power to

the military service.

NAUVOO NEIGHBOR,--EXTRA:

Sunday, 3 o'clock, P. M., June 30th, 1844.

Awful Assassination! The Pledged faith of the State of Illinois stained with innocent blood by a Mob!

On Monday the 24th inst., after Gov. Ford had sent word, that those eighteen persons demanded on a warrant, among whom were Joseph Smith and Hyrum Smith, should be protected, by the militia of the State, they in company with some ten or twelve others, started for Carthage. Four miles from that place, they were met by Capt. Dunn, with a company of cavalry, who had an order from the Governor for the "State Arms." Gen. Smith endorsed his acceptance of the same, and both parties returned to Nauvoo to obtain said arms. After the arms were obtained, both parties took up the line of march for Carthage, where they arrived about five minutes before twelve o'clock at night.—Capt. Dunn nobly acquitting himself, landed us safely at Hamilton's Hotel.

In the morning we saw the Governor, and he pledged the faith of the State, that we should be protected. Gen. Smith and his brother Hyrum were arrested by a warrant founded upon the oaths of H. O. Norton and Augustine Spencer, for treason. Knowing the threats from several persons, that the two Smiths should never leave Carthage alive, we all began to be alarmed for their personal safety. The Gov. and Gen. Demming conducted them before the McDonough troops and introduced them as Gen. Joseph Smith and Gen. Hyrum Smith. This manoeuvre came near raising a mutiny among the "Carthage Greys," but the Governor quelled it.

In the afternoon, after great exertions on the part of our counsel, we dispensed with an investigation, and voluntarily gave bail for our appearance to the Circuit Court, to answer in the case of abating the Nauvoo Expositor, as a nuisance.

At evening the Justice made out a mittimus, without an investigation, and committed the two Gen. Smiths to prison until discharged by due course of law, and they were safely guarded to jail. In the morning the Governor went to the jail and had an interview with these men, and to every appearance all things were explained on both sides.

The constable then went to take these men from the jail, before the Justice for examination; but the jailor refused to let them go, as they were under his direction "till discharged by due course of law;" but the Governor's troops, to the amount of one or two hundred, took them to the Court House, when the hearing was continued till Saturday the 29th, and they were remanded to jail. Several of our citizens had permits from the Governor to lodge with them, and visit them in jail. It now began to be rumoured by several men, whose names will be forthcoming in time, that there was nothing against these men, the two could not be proved to be murderers and ball would! The Governor

fourths of the citizens of the county—be quiet or you will be attacked from Missouri.

M. R. DEMING.
The Governor, as well as the citizens of Carthage, was thunder struck! and fled.

The Legion in Nauvoo, was called out at 10 A. M. and addressed by Judge Phelps, Col. Buckmaster, of Alton, the Governors aid, and others, and all excitement and fury allayed and preparations were made to receive the bodies of the noble martyrs. About 3 o'clock, they were met by a great assemblage of people, east of the Temple on Mulholland street, under the direction of the City Marshall, followed by Samuel H. Smith, the brother of the deceased, Dr. Richards and Mr. Hamilton, of Carthage. The waggons were guarded by 8 men. The procession that followed in Nauvoo, was the City Council, the Lieut. Gens. Staff the Major Gen. and staff, the brigadier and staff, commanders and officers of the Legion and citizens generally, which numbered several thousands, amid the most solemn lamentations and wailings that even ascended into the ears of the Lord of Hosts to be avenged of our enemies!

When the procession arrived the bodies were both taken into the 'Nauvoo Mansion'; the scene at the Mansion cannot be described; the audience addressed by Dr. Richards, Judge Phelps, Woods and Reed Esqs. of Iowa and Col. Markham. It was a vast assemblage of some 8 or 10,000 persons, and with one united voice resolved to trust to the law for a remedy of such a high handed assassination, and when that failed to call upon God to avenge us of our wrongs! Oh widows and orphans! Oh Americans weep for the glory of freedom has departed!

STATEMENT OF FACTS!

At the request of many persons who wish that the truth may go forth to the world in relation to the late murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, by a band of lawless assassins, I have consented to make a statement of the facts so far as they have come to my knowledge. In an authentic shape, as one of the attorneys employed to defend the said Smiths against the charges brought against them, and other persons at Carthage, in the State of Illinois.

On Monday the 24th inst., at the request of Gen. Joseph Smith I left Fort Madison in the Territory of Iowa and arrived at Carthage where I expected to meet the General, his brother Hyrum and the other persons implicated with them; they arrived at Carthage late at night and next morning voluntarily surrendered themselves to the constable, Mr. Bettersworth, who held the writ against them on a charge of riot for destroying the press, type and fixtures of the Nauvoo Expositor, the property of William and Wilson Law, and other dissenters, charged to have been destroyed on the 10th inst.

to the keeper of the Jail of the said county greeting:

Whereas Joseph Smith and Hyrum Smith of the county aforesaid have been arrested upon the oath of Augustine Spencer and Henry O. Norton for the crime of treason, and has been brought before me as a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, for trial at the seat of justice thereof, which trial has been necessarily postponed by reason of the absence of material witnesses, to wit: Francis M. Higbee and others; therefore I command you in the name of the people to receive the said Joseph Smith and Hyrum Smith into your custody in the jail of the county aforesaid, there to remain until discharged by due course of law.

Given under my hand and seal this 25th day of June, A. D. 1844.
(Signed,) R. F. SMITH, J. P. [L.S.]

His Excellency did not think it within the sphere of his duty to interfere, and the prisoners were removed from their lodgings to jail. The recitals of the mittimus so far as they relate to the prisoners having been brought before the justice for trial, and it there appearing that the necessary witness of the prosecution were absent, is wholly untrue, unless the prisoners could have appeared before the justice without being present in person or by counsel; nor is there any law of Illinois within my knowledge which permits a justice to commit persons charged with crimes, to jail without examination as to the probability of their guilt.

On Wednesday forenoon the Governor in company with one of his friends, visited the prisoners at the jail, and again assured them that they should be protected from violence, and told them that if the troops marched the next morning to Nauvoo as his Excellency then expected they should be taken along in order to insure their personal safety.

On the same morning, some one or more of the counsel for the prosecution, expressed their wish to me, that the prisoners should be brought out of jail for examination; they were answered that the prisoners had already been committed, and that the justice and constable had no further control of the prisoners; and that if the prosecutors wished the prisoners brought out of jail, they should bring them out on a writ of Habeas Corpus or some other due course of law.—The constable after this conversation went to the jail with the following order to the jailor:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
Hancock County. }

To David Bettersworth, constable of said county:

You are commanded to bring the bodies of Joseph Smith & Hyrum Smith from the jail of said county, forthwith before me at my office for an examination on the charge of treason, they having been committed for safe keeping until trial could be had on such

knowledge of in relation to their murder at Carthage, and what occurred under my observation. I arrived in Nauvoo from Burlington, Iowa, on Friday, June 21st, inst., about 9 o'clock, P. M. I found all things quiet, had an interview on Saturday morning the 22nd, with Joseph and Hyrum Smith, who was in consultation with some of their friends in relation to a communication from Gov. Ford, during interview heard Gen. Joseph Smith give orders to disband the Legion, and withdraw the guards and sentinels, who were co-operating with the police to preserve the peace of the city, as he said by order of Gov. Ford; that I went from Nauvoo to Carthage, on the evening of the 22d, when I had an interview with Gov. Ford, assuring him as to the quiet of Nauvoo, and that Smith and his friends were ready to obey the laws. I was told that the Constable with a posse had that evening gone to Nauvoo with a writ for Smith and others, and that nothing short of an unconditional surrender to the laws could allay the excitement. I was then informed by Gov. Ford he was pledged to protect all such persons as might be arrested and that they should have an impartial examination, and that if Smiths and the rest against whom warrants had been issued, would come to Carthage by Monday the 24th inst., it would be a compliance on their part, and on Sunday morning the 23d, Gov. Ford pledged his word that if Gen. Smith, would come to Carthage, he should by him be protected, with such of his friends as might accompany him, and that I as his counsel should have protection, in defending Smith, that I returned to Nauvoo on Sunday evening the 23d, and I found Gen. J. Smith and Hyrum Smith, making preparation to go to Carthage on Monday, and on Monday morning the 24th I left the city of Nauvoo in company with Jos. and Hyrum Smith, and some fifteen other persons, parties and witnesses for Carthage, that about four miles west from Carthage, we were met by a company of about 60 men under Capt. Dunn, that at the request of Gen. Joseph Smith, I advanced and communicated with the Commander of the company and was informed, he was on his way to Nauvoo, with an order from Gov. Ford, for the State Arms at that place, that it was agreed by myself on behalf of Gen. Smith, that the order for the arms should be endorsed by Gen. Smith, and that he should place himself under the protection of Captain Dunn, to return to Nauvoo and see the Governor's order promptly obeyed and return with Capt. Dunn to Carthage; Captain Dunn, pledging his word as a military man, that Smith and his friends should be protected, that the order was endorsed by Gen. Smith, which was communicated by Captain Dunn, to Gov. Ford, with a letter from Gen. Smith informing the Gov., that he would accompany Captain Dunn to Carthage. I left the company and proceeded to Carthage, that about 12 o'clock at night of the 24th Capt.

threats, forced the jailor to give up the prisoners to the constable, who took them before the justice, R. F. Smith, at the Court House, that on the motion of the counsel for the prisoners, the examination was postponed until the 27th, 12 o'clock, and subpoenas issued for witnesses on the defence. The two Smiths were then remanded to jail and orders were issued for a consultation of the officers, with the commander-in-chief, and it was determined that the troops should take up a line of march at 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 27th, for Nauvoo, and after the consultation, the justice, who was one of the officers in command, altered the return of the subpoenas until the 29th, and continued the hearing until that time, without consulting either their prisoners or the counsel; that on the morning of the 27th, the order for marching to Nauvoo, was countermanded, and all the troops disbanded but the company under Capt. Singleton at Nauvoo, Capt. Dunn's company of horse, and the Carthage Greys, that the Governor determined to visit Nauvoo, escorted by Capt. Dunn's company; and the Carthage Greys were left as a guard for the prisoners at the jail, that after the troops were disbanded, I requested Gov. Ford to detail some men to guard the route to Warsaw, as I apprehended much danger from that place, but I do not know whether it was done or not, as I left Carthage about 11 o'clock, A. M., and came to Nauvoo; that Gov. Ford and his aid, Col. Buckmaster, escorted by Capt. Dunn's company, arrived in Nauvoo about 5 o'clock, P. M., where he addressed the citizens, and promised them protection, and just execution of the laws, and immediately left the city for Carthage.

JAMES W. WOODS,
Attorney at Law, of Burlington, Iowa.

BY EXPRESS!

Sunday morning 9 o'clock.

The following proclamation has just reached us from head quarters. We assure the governor, if he can manage human butchers, he has nothing to fear from armless, timid, and law abiding Latter day Saints:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

I desire to make a brief but true statement of the recent disgraceful affair at Carthage, in regard to the Smith's, so far as circumstances have come to my knowledge. The Smith's Joseph and Hyrum, have been assassinated in Jail, by whom is not known, but will be ascertained.—I pledged myself for their safety, and upon the assurance of that pledge, they surrendered as prisoners. The Mormons surrendered the public arms in their possession, and the Nauvoo Legion submitted to the command of Capt. Singleton, of Brown County, deputed for that purpose by me. All these things were required to satisfy the old citizens of Hancock County, that the Mormons were peaceably disposed; and to allay jealousy and excitement in their minds. It appears however that the compliance of the Mormons with every requisition made upon them, failed of that purpose. The pledge of security to the Smith's, was not given upon my individual responsibility, of honor by an unanimous vote from

intelligence, and to communicate orders with greater celerity.

I have decided to issue the following general orders:

HEAD QUARTERS.

Quincy, June 29, 1844.

It is ordered that the commanders of regiments in the counties of Adams, Marquette, Pike, Brown, Schuyler, Morgan, Scott, Cass, Fulton, and McDonough, and the Regiments composing General Stapps Brigade, will call their respective Regiments and Battalions together immediately upon the receipt of this order, and proceed by voluntary enlistment to enrol as many men, as can be armed in their respective regiments. They will make arrangements for a campaign of twelve days, and will provide themselves with arms, ammunition, and provisions accordingly, and hold themselves in readiness immediately to march upon the receipt of further orders.

The independent companies of Riflemen, Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery in the above named counties and in the county of Sangamon will hold themselves in readiness in like manner.

THOMAS FORD.

Governor and Commander-in-chief.

Proclamation.

Head Quarters, June 28, 1844,
4 o'clock, A. M.

To the citizens of Carthage and Hancock County:—In pursuance of an order from Gov. Ford, instructing me to the exercise of such discretionary powers as I may deem necessary for the preservation of the public safety, and the lives and property of our citizens; I hereby invite all citizens to remain at their several homes in Hancock County and co-operate with me in establishing tranquility and safety throughout the county. The most efficient means have been put in requisition for concentrating the military force of the neighboring counties at Carthage, and in 12 hours there will be a sufficient force for the protection of every citizen in the county.

I confidently believe there is no just apprehension of an attack upon any place by the Mormon citizens of our county. And I hereby strictly command all citizens of Hancock County to abstain from violence towards the Mormon population, under penalty of the severest inflictions of military law, and act in no case, only on the defensive.

The corpses of the murdered men will be forthwith removed to Nauvoo, under an escort from Head Quarters.

Given under my hand this 28th June 1844,
1 o'clock A. M.

M. R. DEMING, Brig. Gen.,
4th Brigade and 5th Division.

It is hoped and expected that the Governor will be at Head Quarters in a few hours.

Head Quarters, Carthage,

June 29th, 4 o'clock, a. m.

Fellow citizens of Hancock County:—

Every prospect of danger from the Mormon population of this county is removed and those who have retired from their homes in its apprehension, are requested forthwith to aid in allaying public excitement by a speedy return. A communication, this a. m. received from the authorities of Nauvoo, brings the most satisfactory assurances that no retaliation or aggression will be resorted to by their

The butchery of the prisoners at Carthage has the execrations of the great

them go, as they were under their direction, will be discharged by due course of law; but the Governor's troops, to the amount of one or two hundred, took them to the Court House, when the hearing was continued till Saturday the 29th, and they were remanded to jail. Several of our citizens had permits from the Governor to lodge with them, and visit them in jail. It now began to be rumoured by several men, whose names will be forthcoming in time, that there was nothing against the prisoners, and that the law could not be enforced. The Governor was made acquainted with these facts, but on the morning of the 27th, he disbanded the McDonough Troops, and sent them home: took Captain Dunn's company of Cavalry and proceeded to Nauvoo, leaving these two men and three or four friends, to be guarded by eight men at the jail; and a company in town of 60 men, 80 or 100 rods from the jail, as a corps in reserve.

About six o'clock in the afternoon the guard was surprised by an armed Mob of from 150 to 250, painted red and black and yellow, which surrounded the jail, forced in—poured a shower of bullets into the room where these unfortunate men were held, "in durance vile," to answer to the laws of Illinois; under the solemn pledge of the faith of the State, by Governor Ford, that they should be protected; but the mob ruled!! They fell as Martyrs amid this tornado of lead, each receiving four bullets! John Taylor was wounded by four bullets in his limbs but not seriously. Thus perishes the hope of law; thus vanishes the plighted faith of the State; thus the blood of innocents stains the constituted authorities of the United States, and thus have two among the most noble martyrs since the slaughter of Abel, sealed the truth of their divine mission, by being shot, by a Mob for their religion!

Messengers were dispatched to Nauvoo, but did not reach there till morning. The following was one of the letters:

12 o'clock at night, 27th June,
Carthage, Hamilton's Tavern.
TO MRS. EMMA SMITH,
AND MAJ. GEN. DUNHAM, &c.—

The Governor has just arrived; says all things shall be inquired into, and all wrong measures taken.

I say to all the citizens of Nauvoo, my brethren, be still, and know that God reigns. Don't rush out of the city—don't rush to Carthage; stay at home, and be prepared for an attack from Missouri mobbers. The Governor will render every assistance possible—has sent out orders for troops—Joseph and Hiram are dead, but not by the Carthage people—the guards were true as I believe.

We will prepare to move the bodies as soon as possible.

The people of the county are greatly excited, and fear the Mormons will come out and take vengeance—I have pledged my word the Mormons will stay at home as soon as they can be informed, and no violence will be on their part, and say to my brethren in Nauvoo, in the name of the Lord—be still—be patient—only let such friends as choose come here to see the bodies—Mr. Taylor's wounds are dressed & not serious—I am sound.

WILLARD RICHARDS,
JOHN TAYLOR,
SAMUEL H. SMITH.

Defend yourselves until protection can be furnished necessary, June 27th, 1844.

THOMAS FORD, Governor
and Commander in chief.

MR. ORSON SPENCER,

Dear Sir:—Please deliberate on this matter; prudence may obviate material destruction. I was at my residence when this horrible crime was committed. It will be condemned by three

meet the General and the other persons implicated in them; they arrived at Carthage late at night and next morning voluntarily surrendered themselves to the constable, Mr. Bettersworth, who held the writ against them on a charge of riot for destroying the press, type and fixtures of the Nauvoo Expositor, the property of William and Wilson Law, and other dissenters, charged to have been destroyed on the 10th inst.

The commitment prevailed in the county of Hancock, and had extended to many of the surrounding counties. A large number of the militia of several counties were under arms at Carthage. The Head Quarters of the commanding Gen. Deming; and many other troops were under arms at Warsaw and other places in the neighborhood. The Governor was at Head Quarters in person, for the purpose of seeing that the laws of the land were executed and had pledged his own faith and the faith of the State of Illinois that the Smiths and the other persons concerned with them should be protected from personal violence, if they would surrender themselves to be dealt with according to law. During the two succeeding days his Excellency repeatedly expressed to the legal counsellors of the Smiths his determination to protect the prisoners and to see that they should have a fair and impartial examination so depended on the Executive of the State. On Tuesday morning soon after the surrender of the prisoners on the charge of riot, Gen. Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum were both arrested on a charge of treason against the State of Illinois. The affidavits upon which the writs issued were made by Hyrum Norton and Augustine Spencer.

On Tuesday afternoon the two Smiths and other persons on the charge of riot appeared before R. F. Smith, a justice of the peace residing at Carthage, and by advice of counsel, in order to prevent it possible, any increase of excitement, voluntarily entered into recognizance in the sum of five hundred dollars each with an exceptionable security, for their appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court for said county. The whole number of persons recognized is fifteen, most if not all of them leading men in the Mormon church.

Making out the bonds and justifying bail necessarily consumed considerable time, and when this was done it was near night and the Justice adjourned his court over without calling on the Smiths to answer to the charge of treason or even intimating to their counsel or the prisoners that they were expected to enter into the examination that night. In less than an hour after the adjournment of the court, constable Bettersworth who had arrested the prisoners in the morning appeared at Hamilton's Hotel, at the lodgings of the prisoners and their counsel and insisted that the Smiths should go to jail, Mr. Woods of Burlington, Iowa, and myself, as counsel for the prisoners, insisted that they were entitled to be brought before the justice for examination before they could be sent to jail. The constable to our surprise, thereupon exhibited a mittimus from said justice as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Hancock County }

The people of the State of Illinois

went to the jail with the following order to the jailor:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
Hancock county. }

To David Bettersworth, constable of said county:

You are commanded to bring the bodies of Joseph Smith & Hyrum Smith from the jail of said county, forthwith before me at my office for an examination on the charge of treason, they having been committed for such examination and the state now being ready for such examination.

Given under my hand and seal this 26 day of June 1844.

Signed, R. F. SMITH, J.P. [L.S.] And demanded the prisoners, but as the jailor could find no law authorizing a justice of the peace, to demand prisoners committed to his charge, he refused to give them up, until discharged from his custody by due course of law. Upon the refusal to give up the prisoners, the company of Carthage Greys marched to the jail, by whose orders I know not, and compelled the jailor against his will and conviction of duty, to deliver the prisoners to the constable, who, forthwith, took them before Justice Smith, the Captain of the Carthage Greys. The counsel for prisoners then appeared, and asked for subpoenas for witnesses on the part of the prisoners, and expressed their wish to go into the examination, as the witnesses could be brought from Nauvoo to Carthage; the justice thereupon fixed the examination for 12 o'clock, on Thursday the 27th inst.; whereupon, the prisoners were remanded to prison. Soon after a council of the military officers was called by the Governor, and was determined to march on the next morning, the 27th inst. to Nauvoo, with all the troops, except one company which was to be selected by the Governor from the troops whose fidelity was more to be relied on to guard the prisoners, whom it was determined should be left at Carthage. On Thursday morning, another consultation of officers took place, and the former orders for marching to Nauvoo with the whole army, were countermanded. One company were ordered to accompany the Governor to Nauvoo; the Carthage Greys, who had but two days before, been under arrest for insulting the commanding General, and whose conduct had been more hostile to the prisoners, than that of any other company, were selected to guard the prisoners, and the other troops including those rendezvoused at Golden's Point, from Warsaw, and who had been promised that they should be marched to Nauvoo, were disbanded. A guard of only eight men was stationed at the jail, whilst the rest of the Greys were in camp at a quarter of a mile's distance, and whilst his excellency was haranguing the peaceable citizens of Nauvoo, and asking them to give up all their own arms, the assassins were murdering the prisoners in jail, whom the Governor had pledged himself and the faith of the State to protect.

H. T. REID.

At the request of the friends of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, I have consented to give a statement of such matters as I had

under my order promptly obeyed and return with Capt. Dunn to Carthage; Captain Dunn, pledging his word as a military man, that Smith and his friends should be protected, that the order was endorsed by Gen Smith, which was communicated by Captain Dunn, to Gov. Ford, with a letter from Gen. Smith informing the Gov., that he would accompany Captain Dunn to Carthage. I left the company and proceeded to Carthage, that about 12 o'clock at night of the 24th Capt. Nauvoo accompanied by Stove, Arma, Crym, with some 13 others, who were charged with a riot in destroying the Printing Press of the Nauvoo Expositor, that on the morning of the 25th, Joseph and Hyrum Smith with the others charged, surrendered themselves to the Constable and at the same time Joseph and Hyrum Smith were arrested on a charge of Treason against the State of Illinois; that about 3 o'clock P. M. on the 25th the Justice, proceeded to the examination in relation to the riot and after a good deal of resistance on the part of the prosecution, we were permitted to enter into a recognizance; to answer at the next term of the Circuit Court, that we were engaged, until dark, in making out and giving our recognizances, that in consequence of the rumors as to the excitement at Warsaw and other points and to allay the fears of the citizens of Nauvoo, I requested Governor Ford to detail a company to Nauvoo, to protect the city, which request was promptly complied with, and that night Capt. Singleton, with a company of men from McDonough county marched to Nauvoo and took possession of the city and remained until the evening of the 27th, when they took up their line of march for Carthage.

After the matter of the riot was disposed of, the Justice left without saying anything in relation to the examination for treason, and in about one hour the constable returned with a mittimus, a copy of which accompanies the statement which was demanded and refused; that I requested the officer to wait until I could see Gov. Ford, and was told he would wait five minutes, and as I went to the door I met Capt. Dunn, with some twenty men to guard the prisoners to jail; that I accompanied Gov. Ford to the Justice, R. F. Smith, who gave as a cause for issuing the warrant of committal; that the prisoners were not personally safe at the hotel.

I then requested the Governor to have a company detailed to guard the jail, which was done, and they arrived at the jail about the same time as the prisoners. On the morning of the 26th, the Governor visited the jail in company with a friend, at which interview the Governor again pledged himself for their personal safety, and said if the troops went to Nauvoo, as was then contemplated, that they should go along to ensure their protection, that after the interview at the jail, the counsel for the prosecution wanted the prisoners brought before the justice for an examination, to which the counsel for the prisoners replied, that they were committed until discharged by due course of law, and that we could do nothing until the prisoners were legally before the court, where we would appear and defend; that the Justice, R. F. Smith gave the constable an order (a copy of which accompanies the statement of H. T. Reid, Esq.,) for the jailor to deliver up the prisoners, which the jailor refused to do; that the constable then repaired to the jail with a company called "Carthage Greys," of whom the Justice, R. F. Smith, was the captain, but not then in command; and by intimidation and

for that purpose by me. All these things were required to satisfy the old citizens of Hancock, that the Mormons were peaceably disposed; and to allay jealousy and excitement in their minds. It appears however that the compliance of the Mormons with every requisition made upon them, failed of that purpose. The pledge of security to the Smiths, was not given upon my individual responsibility. The officers and men under my command, to sustain me in performing it. If the assassination of the Smiths was committed by any portion of these, they have added treachery to murder, and have done all they could do to disgrace the State, and sully the public honor.

On the morning of the day the deed was committed, we had proposed to march the army under my command into Nauvoo. I however discovered on the evening before, that nothing but utter destruction of the city would satisfy a portion of the troops; and that if we marched into the city, pretexts would not be wanting for commencing hostilities. The Mormons had done every thing required or which ought to have been required of them. Offensive operations on our part would have been as unjust and disgraceful as they would have been impolitic, in the present critical season of the year, the harvest and the crops. For these reasons I decided, in a council of officers, to disband the army, except three companies, two of which were retained as a guard for the jail. With the other company I marched into Nauvoo, to address the inhabitants there, and tell them what they might expect in case they designedly or imprudently provoked a war. I performed this duty, as I think plainly and emphatically, and then set out to return

about three miles a messenger informed me of the occurrences at Carthage. I hastened on to that place. The guard is said, did their duty but were overpowered. Many of the inhabitants of Carthage had fled with their families. Others were prepared to go. I apprehended danger to the settlements from the sudden fury and passion of the Mormons and sanctioned their movements in this respect.

General Deming volunteered to remain with a few troops, to observe the progress of events, to defend property against small numbers, and with orders to retreat if menaced by a superior force. I decided to proceed immediately to Quincy to prepare a force, sufficient to suppress disorders, in case it should ensue for the foregoing transactions or from any other cause. I have hopes that the Mormons will make no further difficulties. If this I may be mistaken. The other party may not be satisfied. They may recommence aggression. I am determined to preserve the peace against all breakers of the same, at all hazards. I think, present circumstances warrant the precaution, of having competent force at my disposal, in readiness to march at a moment's warning. My position at Quincy will enable me to get the earliest in-

Head Quarters, Carthage,
June 29th, 4 o'clock, a. m.
Fellow citizens of Hancock County:—
Every prospect of danger from the Mormon population of this county is removed and those who have retired from their homes in its apprehension, are requested forthwith to aid in allaying public excitement by a speedy return. A communication, this a. m. received from the authorities of Nauvoo, brings the most satisfactory assurances that no retaliation or aggression will be resorted to by their. The butchery of the prisoners at Carthage has the execrations of the great mass of our citizens. The humane and patriotic of Adams co. are gathering at Carthage for the maintenance of our laws against the violators of law of any party. The command of Col. Flood consisting of 224 well armed and efficient men will be at Carthage this a. m. for the preservation of order. The Governor's return from Adams is hourly expected. It is believed that no other forces will be necessary for the public safety.

M. R. DEMING,
Brig. Gen.

Head Quarters,
Carthage June 29th 1844 }

Dr. Willard Richards.—

Your note by the return of the escort has been received with the request for Mr. Taylor and lady; considerations of prudence, should I think delay Mr. Taylors return. I fear it would prove fatal to his recovery. He will receive every attention that my power or the sympathies of many kind persons can furnish. I send you this communication with my last order by the hands of Messrs. Wood and Conyers who are highly respectable citizens of Quincy—Mr. Woods is the Mayor of that City and a decided friend of law. Mr. Conyers was formerly the Mayor of the City. A safe conduct of troops that can be relied upon—In great haste.

M. R. DEMING,
Brig. Gen.

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

The Book of Doctrine and Covenants will be published in about one month from this time. Those wishing for an early supply had better make immediate application.

June 1st, 1844.

CITY Script or orders will be received on subscriptions at this office, if applications are made immediately.
June 12th 1844.

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.
June 10th 1844.

senyera, Mayor and ex-Mayor of Quincy, for their friendly disposition in establishing peace in this region, and we are happy to say that all appears to be PEACE at Meavoo.



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 10.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, July 3, 1844.

Whole Number 114

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

Editor and Proprietor:
At the corner of Water and Main Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
Terms:—\$2.00 in advance.
Advertisements:
One square, one insertion, 3¢.
Every subsequent insertion, 1¢.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor.
John Taylor, Post Paid, to receive attention.

PERILOUS BALLOON ADVENTURE.

Balloon lost and Found.—We learn from the Haysburg Register, that Mr. John Wise, the intrepid aeronaut, made an ascension from that place on Saturday last, 3d inst., in the "Vesperus," and met with a most perilous and thrilling adventure. The ascension was made in the midst of a storm. It was with the greatest difficulty that the inflation could be performed, and the net-work, during the process, gave way about the top of the balloon. At the time Mr. Wise cut the rope, a ball as large as a hog's head protruded through the rupture of the netting. The balloon took a Northerly direction, and ascended 4000 feet when it encountered a violent gale from the West, swinging it to and fro, and cracking the net-work at every surge. Mr. Wise, his account, says, his heart began to sick at the idea of falling away from the balloon at that height. He resorted to the expedient of drawing the weight of his body upon the valve-rope. This necessarily opened the valve to its extent, and must soon bring the machine to the ground. But the velocity of wind (being at the rate of about 45 miles per hour) carried him 10 miles before he reached terra firma. Mr. W. threw out his anchor, but it caught against a fence and broke the rope. Mr. W. then attempted to jump from the balloon, but the rope was too short, and he was caught by one of his legs in a hitch of rope. He grasped the drag-rope and, on an inverted position, until the balloon dashed him into a high tree. He then hit to a limb of the tree, and endeavored to extricate his legs. He tried to break by the tossing the balloon, and he only succeeded in getting clear by drawing of his boot, which he lost in the car. The squall increased in violence, snapping the rope which held the balloon to the tree, and in moments it dashed out of sight, keeping it in tolerable trim. Mr. W. says:

"I discovered, in viewing the machine, that I had taken unnecessary alarm at the breaking of the net, as it plainly proved itself sufficient to support my weight. My regret was ended by the favorable opportunity that before me of reaching Philadelphia by candle light. After relinquishing a tree to support the day's adventure, while I began to climb down, I left the end of the drag-rope dug in it, ready for a part of our touch at the contemplated trip. I felt that, as soon as I came up, a new machine."

The following paragraph from the "Casket" (New York) Rec. shows that the balloon went to the rapid rate, and must have been at the rapid rate, as soon as I came up, a new machine."

Who has lost a Ball.—On the evening of the 4th inst., a lighted ball on the premises of the Rev. P. Var Valsburg, of Lexington, in this county. The ball was lost to a balloon containing a basket, in which was a quantity of a small bottle, a tin cup, and a paper printed at Haysburg, dated May 1, 1844. Attached to the ball was a paper, upon which was written, John W. Valsburg, Lexington, Mo. The ball was of a size requiring about six feet of silk.

Kindness.—Is there anything sadder than to see a person, whose kindness does not die. For any part it seems to me, with a double grace and tenderness from the old; it seems in them, and a long-purged benevolence, years ago, if it had survived, and the baseness and selfishness of the deed has passed; as if it were, which had broken the form, left in vain across the heart, and lost which had killed the blood, whitened the thin locks, had no power over the warm tide of affection. It is the triumph of a good art, it is the voice of the which is yet within us. No all; the tenderness of age is twined—blessed in its trophies of obduracy of incrusting and ring; years blessed because it is that a heart will blossom even in the precepts

of the tomb, and flatters us with the inviolacy and immortality of love.

THE MILL BOY.

Park Benjamin, in his late life of Henry Clay, says that when he was a youth, "he would throw a bag upon a horse, containing three or four bushels of wheat or corn, mount the bag, and go to mill, get the grain ground, and come home again."

How wonderful! Henry Clay, the great Statesman, when a boy knew how to throw a bag upon a horse—astonishing—mount the bag—hardly peddle—go to mill!—Oh! Jupiter! that a scholar—get the grain ground—what striking abilities—and return home again—Oh! what astonishing mental developments—it is the great wonder in this wonder-working world, that this wonderful genius ever grew up into manhood. What youthfulness! what remarkable sagacity! What deep penetration! Who could join a Clay Club! Learn to throw a bag on a horse, go to mill, and therefore be in a way of safe precedent for the U. S. Presidency.

Another prophet.—The last prophet which has arisen is one Keyl, a German, said to be from Pittsburgh, who has taken up his residence in Columbiana Co., Ohio, and impiously styles himself Christ. He has already a number of followers, whom he calls his witnesses, that he sends out to preach. It is stated they have made great disturbances in Columbiana county; particularly in Rev. H. Hunt's congregation, [Lutheran or German Reform]. On one occasion Keyl was presented, and declared himself to be the "Christ," and he had come to make preparations to judge the world, that no one could touch his person, without his permission, uttering denunciations against all who dared oppose him. On another occasion he requested all who believed him to be Christ to rise to their feet, an old lady among the rest who gave special evidence of her faith, cried out "Thou art truly Christ!"—What a lamentable exhibition of human weakness!—*Plebian.*

Quick Time on Railroads.—The distance between Stonington and Boston is 89 miles. This the mail cars have run the past week in less than four hours, including the time occupied in crossing the Providence ferry—at least thirty minutes. A new engine, weighing fifteen tons, is to be placed on the Stonington road in a few days, and with this, such is the perfection of the engine and road the distance will be performed between Stonington and Providence in one hour, and thirty minutes. This will be at the rate of more than thirty miles per hour, including stoppages!

Tornado in Mississippi.—A violent tornado occurred near Marshall, Saline county, Miss., on the 24th ult. A stone building occupied by George W. Barnes, was blown down, and he and his family buried in the ruins. The citizens of Marshall repaired to the ruins, and succeeded in extricating them. Most of them were most horribly mutilated and a small child crushed to death.

From Haiti—Brig Pandora, of Boston.—The Boston Mercantile Journal has derived from Capt. Paxton, of the Pandora, an authentic narrative of the engagement between his brig and three schooners belonging to the Haytian insurgents heretofore mentioned to have scoured in the bay of Azua. The objects of the schooners was to prevent the Pandora from supplying the Haytian forces at Azua, then almost reduced to famine, with provisions. On their appearance in his neighbourhood, Captain Paxton ran up his colors, whereupon the schooners showed the insurgent flag, and immediately commenced firing upon the brig. A well directed fire from the Pandora soon silenced one of them, and the hailed down her colors. Soon after, she was supplied with men by one of her consort, and the three again commenced operations again upon the Pandora. The engagement continued for an hour, when Captain Paxton ran his vessel ashore under cover of a battery on the land. The schooners, from 80 to 100 tons each, were manned by 150 men, 40 of whom were killed, and twice that number wounded. The damage to the Pandora consisted chiefly in the destruction of her rigging and lower rigging.

A letter from Port au Prince, of May the 15th, states that President Herard had burnt Azua, and was reported to be marching with his whole force upon the capital then in possession of the new Pre-

sident, Gen. Gurrie. Of course there was no business doing. The vessels in port retained their cargoes on board.

THE RIVERS.

From the Alton Telegraph.
Thursday Morning.—The water continues to rise with alarming rapidity. We are now, undoubtedly, being visited by one of the most disastrous floods that has ever occurred in the Mississippi Valley. We learn from the Captain of the Mungo Park, which arrived on Wednesday evening, from the Illinois, that that river is now higher than it has ever been known to be, since 1805. Its present average width, from Peoria to the mouth is judged to be at least eight miles; causing immense damage to buildings, crops, &c. At this place, the water has risen several feet since our last paper, submerging not only our entire levee, but a great portion of Second street—covering the floors of a number of the stores several inches; and in a few instances, where the floors are below the present grade of the street, the occupants have been obliged to remove their stocks.

12 o'clock, noon.—The river has risen 3 inches since 6 o'clock this morning. The only means of passing dry-shod over the side walk through Second street, is on planks placed on dry goods boxes, and the street is crossed by skills. Two large flat boats loaded with staves, lie in State street, at its junction with Second, one of which draws three feet of water. Were it not for the tops of the trees, opposite this city, we should have an unobstructed view across a sheet of water at least nine miles in width.

We had a few minutes conversation this morning with Sam. Squires Esq. from Six Mile. He informs us that Madison is completely inundated. The citizens have been obliged to leave their homes; and many of them have taken refuge in their churches, the ground about it being somewhat higher than the adjacent land. Many cattle have been lost and incalculable damage is being done to fences, crops, &c.

Mr. Squires came up in the Madison steam Ferry Boat, which was filled with families who are driven from their houses, prairie and farms without difficulty. Mr. S. reports that the river is running with great force across into Long Lake, at the Junction House, and it was the general opinion of those on board the boat, that the water has cut a channel across at that point. The whole of Six Mile with all the farms adjacent are flooded. The ferry boat will continue her trips—taking off the families as fast as possible. We learn also, that the inhabitants at Venice, as well as those at Illinois town, have been compelled to leave their dwellings.

St. Louis comes in for a full share in this general calamity. All the houses on Front street, from the intersection of Market to the northern end of the levee, have more or less water in them. Those between Locust and Oak streets have from two to three feet on the first floor; the levee and side-walks are completely under water, and impassable. The high water has put nearly an entire stop to all business connected with the river.

6 o'clock P. M.—The river continues rising at the rate of half an inch per hour. We have just seen a gentleman from the Upper Mississippi, who came down on the Iowa. He reports a considerable rise at Quincy, which is yet to reach us; and that the water is doing much damage above to towns and farms. The destruction of cattle is great, as the water is covering islands that were never before known to be inundated. It is believed that within the last sixty days more rain has fallen, than there has in the aggregate within the previous two years.

ANOTHER FLOOD.

The present unprecedented rise in the Missouri is spreading destruction throughout the river counties in the western and north western portions of this state. The Missouri had risen several feet at St. Joseph, on the 13th inst. within the previous 24 hours. The crops, fences and stock had been swept away, many buildings destroyed and a great many lives lost. It is expected to rise three or four feet higher.

From Weston to Glasgow the low lands are completely inundated, and every wood pile swept away. Kansas bottom is submerged, the Kansas river running entirely across the Missouri. Every farm in that region is under water, and the crops are probably destroyed in toto. At Liberty landing the warehouses and the bottom were submerged; also Camden bottom to the depth of four or five feet, and the bottoms opposite Lexington, Booneville, Rochester, St. Charles, &c. The amount of property which has been destroyed is incalculable. The steamer Missouri Mail, on her trip down, was halted from both sides of the river, and compelled to render assistance to the inhabitants.

At this point the river is higher than it has been before for a long series of years. The water is over the lower floors of most of the stores on the levee. The wharf is entirely submerged. Most of

the American bottom, and Illinois town are entirely covered, the water being from six to eight feet deep in most places. A flat boat ferry has been established between the opposite bank and Pap's house. Yesterday one of the ferry boats left this side of the river at the intersection of Market street and passed to the bluff ten miles distant, via Illinois town and Cahokia.

The low lands below us on the river are entirely covered with water, and the crops of tobacco, cotton, sugar, &c., in many instances destroyed. The present flood, we fear, will prove the most disastrous which has been experienced for a long period in the Mississippi Valley. As the water is still rising here and above we know not what further losses may yet be sustained. —*Mo. Reporter, June 10.*

NAUVOO NEIGHBOR—EXTRA.

Sunday, 3d week, p. m. June 30, 1844.

Awful Assassination! The Pledged faith of the State of Illinois stained with innocent blood by a Mob!

On Monday the 24th inst., after Gov. Ford had sent word, that those eighteen persons demanded on a warrant, among whom were Joseph Smith and Hyrum Smith, should be protected, by the militia of the State, they in company with some ten or twelve others, started for Carthage. Four miles from that place, they were met by Capt. Dunn, with a company of cavalry, who had an order from the Governor for the "State Arms." Gen. Smith endorsed his acceptance of the same, and both parties returned to Nauvoo to obtain said arms. After the arms were obtained, both parties took up the line of march for Carthage, where they arrived about five minutes before twelve o'clock at night. Capt. Dunn nobly acquitting himself, landed us safely at Hamilton's Hotel.

In the morning we saw the Governor, and he pledged the faith of the State, that his brother Hyrum would be arrested by a warrant founded upon the oaths of H. O. Norton and Augustine Spencer, for treason. Knowing the threats from several persons, that the two Smiths should never leave Carthage alive, we all began to be alarmed for their personal safety. The Gov. and Gen. Deming conducted them before the McDonough troops and introduced them as Gen. Joseph Smith and Gen. Hyrum Smith. This maneuver came near raising a mutiny among the "Carthage Greys," but the Governor quelled it.

In the afternoon, after great exertions on the part of our counsel, we dispensed with an investigation, and voluntarily gave bail for our appearance to the Circuit Court, to answer in the case of abetting the Nauvoo Expositor, as a nuisance.

At evening the Justice made out a mittimus, without an investigation, and committed the two Gen. Smiths to prison until discharged by due course of law, and they were safely guarded to jail. In the morning the Governor went to the jail and had an interview with these men, and to every appearance all things were explained on both sides.

The constable then went to take these men from the jail, before the Justice for examination; but the jailor refused to let them go, as they were under his direction "till discharged by due course of law," but the Governor's troops, to the amount of one or two hundred, took them to the Court House, where the hearing was continued till Saturday the 26th, and they were reminded to jail. Several of our citizens had permits from the Governor to lodge with them, and visit them in jail. It now began to be rumored by several men, whose names will be forthcoming in time, that there was nothing against these men, the law could not reach them, but powder and ball would! The Governor was made acquainted with these facts, but on the morning of the 27th, he disbanded the McDonough Troops, and sent them home; took Captain Dunn's company of Cavalry and proceeded to Nauvoo, leaving these two men and three or four friends, to be guarded by eight men at the jail; and a company in town of 60 men, 80 or 100 rods from the jail, as a corps in reserve.

About six o'clock in the afternoon the guard was surprised by an armed Mob of from 150 to 250, painted red and black and yellow, which surrounded the jail, forced in—poured a shower of bullets into the room where these unfortunate men were held, "in defiance of the laws of the State," under the solemn pledge of the faith of the State, by Governor Ford, that they should be protected; but the mob ruled!! They fell as Martyrs amid this tornado of lead, each receiving four bullets! John Taylor was wounded by four bullets in his limbs but not seriously. This perishes the hope of law; thus vanishes the pledged faith of the State; thus the blood of innocence stains the constituted authorities of the

United States, and thus have two among the most noble martyrs since the slaughter of Abel, sealed the truth of their divine mission, by being shot, by a Mob for their religion!

Messengers were dispatched to Nauvoo, but did not reach there till morning. The following was one of the letters:

Carthage, Hamilton's Tavern.
TO MRS. EMMA SMITH,
AND MRS. JEN. DUNHAM, &c.—

The Governor has just arrived; says all things shall be inquired into, and all right measures taken.

I say to all the citizens of Nauvoo, my brethren, be still, and know that God reigns. Don't rush out of the city—don't rush to Carthage; stay at home, and be prepared for an attack from Missouri mobbers. The Governor will render every assistance possible—has sent out orders for troops—Joseph and Hyrum are dead, but not by the Carthage people—the guards were true as I believe.

We will prepare to move the bodies as soon as possible.

The people of the county are greatly excited, and fear the Mormons will come out and take vengeance—I have pledged my word the Mormons will stay at home as soon as they can be informed, and no violence will be on their part, and say to my brethren in Nauvoo, in the name of the Lord—be still—be patient—only let such friends as choose come here to see the bodies—Mr. Taylor's wounds are dressed & not serious—I am sound.

WILLARD RICHARDS,
JOHN TAYLOR,
SAMUEL H. SMITH.

Defend yourselves until protection can be furnished necessary, June 27th, 1844.

THOMAS FORD, Governor
and Commander in chief.

Mr. ORSON SPENCER,
Dear Sir:—Please deliberate on this matter; prudence may obviate material destruction. I was at my residence when this horrible crime was committed. It will be condemned by three-fourths of the citizens of the county—he gets or you will be attacked from Missouri.
M. R. DEMING.

The Governor, as well as the citizens of Carthage, was thunder struck! and fled.

The Legion in Nauvoo, was called out at 10 A. M. and addressed by Judge Phelps, Col. Buckmaster, of Alton, the Governors aid, and others, all excited and fury allayed and preparations were made to receive the bodies of the noble martyrs. About 2 o'clock a double file, east of the Temple on Mulholland street, under the direction of the City Marshal, followed by Samuel H. Smith, the brother of the deceased, Dr. Richards and Mr. Hamilton, of Carthage. The wagons were guarded by 8 men. The procession that followed in Nauvoo, was the City Council, the Lieut. Gen. Staff, the Major Gen. and staff, the brigadier and staff, commanders and officers of the Legion and citizens generally, which numbered several thousands, amid the most solemn lamentations and wailings that ever ascended into the ears of the Lord of Hosts to be avenged of our enemies!

When the procession arrived the bodies were both taken into the Nauvoo Mansion, the scene at the Mansion cannot be described: the audience addressed by Dr. Richards, Judge Phelps, Woods and Reed Esqs. of Iowa and Col. Markham. It was a vast assemblage of some 8 or 10,000 persons, and with one united voice resolved to trust to the law for a remedy of such a high handed assassination, and when that failed to call upon God for vengeance as of our wrongs! Oh widows and orphans! Oh Americans weep for the glory of freedom has departed!

STATEMENT OF FACTS!

At the request of many persons who wish that the truth may go forth to the world in relation to the late murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, by a band of lawless assassins, I have consented to make a statement of the facts so far as they have come to my knowledge, in an authentic shape, as one of the attorneys employed to defend the said Smiths against the charges brought against them, and other persons at Carthage, in the State of Illinois.

On Monday the 24th inst., at the request of Gen. Joseph Smith I left Fort Madison in the Territory of Iowa and arrived at Carthage where I expected to meet the General, his brother Hyrum and the other persons implicated with them; they arrived at Carthage late at night and next morning voluntarily surrendered themselves to the constable, Mr. Bettersworth, who held the writ against them on a charge of riot for destroying the press, type and fixtures of the Nauvoo Expositor, the property of William and Wilson Law, and other dissenters, charged to have been destroyed on the 10th inst.

Great excitement prevailed in the county of Hancock, and had extended to many of the surrounding counties. A large number of the militia of several counties were under arms at Carthage; the Head Quarters of the commanding Gen. Deming; and many other troops were under arms at Warsaw and other places in the neighborhood. The Governor was at Head Quarters in person, for the purpose of seeing that the laws of the land were executed and had pledged his own faith and the faith of the State of Illinois that the Smiths and the other

persons concerned with them should be protected from personal violence, if they would surrender themselves to be dealt with according to law. During the two succeeding days his Excellency repeatedly expressed to the legal counsellors of the Smiths his determination to protect the prisoners and to see that they should have a fair and impartial examination to the charge on the 26th inst. of the State. On Tuesday morning soon after the surrender of the prisoners on the charge of riot, Gen. Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum were both arrested on a charge of treason against the State of Illinois. The affidavits upon which the writs issued were made by Henry Norton and Augustine Spencer.

On Tuesday afternoon the two Smiths and other persons on the charge of riot appeared before R. F. Smith, a Justice of the peace residing at Carthage, and by advice of counsel, in order to prevent if possible, any increase of excitement, voluntarily entered into recognizance in the sum of five hundred dollars each with unexceptionable security, for their appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court for said county. The whole number of persons recognized is fifteen, most if not all of them leading men in the Mormon church.

Making out the bonds and justifying bail necessarily consumed considerable time, and when this was done it was near night and the Justice adjourned his court over without calling on the Smiths to answer to the charge of treason or even intimating to their counsel or the prisoners that they were expected to enter into the examination that night. In less than an hour, after the adjournment of the court, constable Bettersworth who had arrested the prisoners in the morning appeared at Hamilton's Hotel, at the lodgings of the prisoners and their counsel and insisted that the Smiths should go to jail. Mr. Woods of Burlington, Iowa, and myself, as counsel for the prisoners, insisted that they were entitled to be brought before the Justice for examination before they could be sent to jail. The constable to our surprise, thereupon exhibited a mittimus from said Justice as follows:

Hancock County.

The people of the State of Illinois to the keeper of the Jail of the said county greeting:

Whereas Joseph Smith and Hyrum Smith of the county aforesaid have been arrested upon the oath of Augustine Spencer and Henry O. Norton, for the crime of treason, and has been brought before me as a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, for trial at the seat of justice thereof, which trial has been necessarily postponed by reason of the absence of material witnesses, to wit: Francis M. Higbee and others; therefore I command you in the name of the people to receive the said Joseph Smith and Hyrum Smith into your custody in the jail of the county aforesaid, there to remain until discharged by due course of law.

Given under my hand and seal this 25th day of June, A. D. 1844.
(Signed,) R. F. SMITH, J. P. [L.S.]

His Excellency did not think it within the sphere of his duty to interfere, and the prisoners were removed from their lodgings to jail. The recitals of the mittimus so far as they relate to the prisoners having been brought before the justice for trial, and it there appearing that the necessary witness of the prosecution were absent, is wholly untrue, unless the prisoners could have appeared before the justice without being present in person or by counsel; nor is there any law of Illinois within my knowledge which permits a justice to commit persons charged with crimes, to jail without examination as to the probability of their guilt.

On Wednesday forenoon the Governor or in company with one of his friends, visited the prisoners at the jail, and again assured them that they should be protected from violence, and told them that if the troops marched the next morning to Nauvoo as his Excellency then expected they should be taken along in order to insure their personal safety.

On the same morning, some one or more of the counsel for the prosecution, expressed their wish to me, that the prisoners should be brought out of jail for examination; they were answered that the prisoners had already been committed, and that the justice and constable had no further control of the prisoners; and that if the prosecutors wished the prisoners brought out of jail, they should bring them out on a writ of Habeas Corpus or some other due course of law. The constable after this conversation went to the jail with the following order to the jailor:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

Hancock County.

To David Bettersworth, constable of said county:

You are commanded to bring the bodies of Joseph Smith & Hyrum Smith from the jail of said county, forthwith



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2—No. 10.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, July 3, 1844.

Whole Number 114

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor:
At the corner of Water and Bain Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS:—\$2.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING,
One square, one insertion, \$1
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor.) POST PAID, to receive attention.

PERILOUS BALLOON ADVENTURE.

Balloon Lost and Found.—We learn from the Holidaysburg Register, that Mr. John Wise, the intrepid aeronaut made an ascension from that place on Saturday last, 3d inst., in the 'Vesperus,' and met with a most perilous and thrilling adventure. The ascension was made in the midst of a storm. It was with the greatest difficulty that the inflation could be performed, and the net-work, during the process, gave way about the top of the balloon. At the time Mr. Wise cut the rope, a bulb as large as a hog's head protruded through the rupture of the netting. The balloon took a Northerly direction, and ascended 4000 feet, when it encountered a violent gale from the West, swinging it to and fro, and cracking the net-work at every surge. Mr. Wise, in his account, says, his heart began to sick at the idea of falling away from the balloon at that height. He resorted to the expedient of throwing the weight of his body upon the valve-rope. This necessarily opened the valve to its full extent, and must soon bring the machine to the ground. But the velocity of the wind (being at the rate of about fifty miles per hour) carried him 16 miles before he reached terra firma. Mr. W. threw out his anchor, but it caught against a fence and broke the rail. Mr. W. then attempted to jump from the car into a ploughed field, but the balloon rose with a violent surge, and he was caught by one of his legs in a hitch of the rope. He grasped the drag-rope and held on, in an inverted position, until the balloon dashed him into a high tree. He took a hitch to a limb of the tree, and then endeavored to extricate his leg, the tree being so thick with moss and vines, that he only succeeded in getting clear by drawing of his boot, which he lost in the car. The squalls increased in violence, snapped the rope which held the balloon to the tree, and in a few moments it dashed out of sight, the car keeping it in tolerable trim. Mr. W. says:

"I discovered, in viewing the Machine, that I had taken unnecessary alarm in the breaking of the net-work, as it plainly proved itself sufficiently strong to have borne its load to any desirable distance. My regret was enhanced by the favorable opportunity that was before me of reaching Philadelphia by early candle light. After soliloquizing on the tree top upon the day's adventure for a while, I began to clamber down its trunk, leaving the end of the drag-rope dangling in its top, ready for a port of entry to touch at in my contemplated trip from Pittsburgh across the mountains to the eastern cities, as soon as I can ring up a new machine."

The following paragraph from the Catskill (New York) Recorder shows where the balloon went to, and the rapid rate it must have been driven, to have reached that place on the same day.

"Who has lost a Balloon?—On the evening of the 4th inst., a balloon alighted on the Premises of the Rev. John P. Van Valkenburgh, of Lexington, in this county. The car was attached to the balloon containing a lady's basket, in which was a quantity of cake, a small bottle, a tin cup, and several papers printed at Holidaysburg, Pa., dated May 4, 1844. Attached to the basket was a paper, upon which was written, John Wise, Philadelphia. The balloon was of a size requiring about six hundred yards of silk."

Kindness.—Is there one being stubborn as the rock to misfortune, whose kindness does not effect? For my part it seems to me to come with a double grace and tenderness from the old; it seems in them the hoarded and long purified benevolence of years; as if it had survived and conquered the baseness and selfishness of the ordeal it has passed; as if the winds, which had broken the form, had swept in vain across the heart, and the frosts which had chilled the blood, and whitered the thin locks, had possessed no power over the warm tide of the affections.—It is the triumph of nature over art; it is the voice of the angel which is yet within us. Nor is this all; the tenderness of age is twice blessed—blessed in its trophies over the obduracy of incrusting and withering years; blessed because it tells us that a heart will blossom even upon the precincts

of the tomb, and flatters us with the inviolacy and immortality of love.

THE MILL BOY.

Park Benjamin, in his late life of Henry Clay, says, that when he was a youth, "he would throw a bag upon a horse, containing three or four bushels of wheat or corn, mount the bag, and go to mill, get the grain ground, and come home again." How wonderful! Henry Clay, the great Statesman, when a boy knew how to throw a bag upon a horse—astonishing—mount the bag—hardly credible—go to mill!—Oh! Jupiter—what a scholar—get the grist ground—what striking abilities—and return home again—Oh! what astonishing mental developments—it is the greatest wonder in this wonder-working world, that this wonderful genius ever grew up into manhood. What youthful greatness! what remarkable sagacity! What deep penetration! Who would not join a Clay Club! Learn to throw a bag on a horse, go to mill, and therefore be in a way of safe precedent for the U. S. Presidency.

Another prophet.—The last prophet which has arisen is one Keyl, a German, said to be from Pittsburgh, who has taken up his residence in Columbiana co. Ohio, and impiously styles himself Christ. He has already a number of followers, whom he calls his witnesses, that he sends out to preach. It is stated they have made great disturbances in Columbiana county; particularly in Rev. H. Hunt's congregation, (Lutheran or German Reform). On one occasion Keyl was presented, and declared himself to be the 'Christ,' that he had come to make preparations to judge the world, that no one could touch his person, without his permission, uttering denunciations against all who dared oppose him. On another occasion he requested all who believed him to be Christ to rise to their feet. A majority of those present rose, an old lady among the rest who gave special evidence of her faith. What a lamentable exhibition of human weakness!—*Plebian.*

Quick Time on Railroads.—The distance between Stonington and Boston is 89 miles. This the mail cars have run the past week in less than four hours, including the time occupied in crossing the Providence ferry—at least thirty minutes. A new engine, weighing fifteen tons, is to be placed on the Stonington road in a few days, and with this, such is the perfection of the engine and road the distance will be performed between Stonington and Providence in one hour and thirty minutes. This will be at the rate of more than thirty miles per hour, including stoppages!

Tornado in Mississippi.—A violent tornado occurred near Marshall, Saline county, Miss. on the 22d ult. A stone building occupied by George W. Barnes, was blown down, and he and his family buried in the ruins. The citizens of Marshall repaired to the ruins, and succeeded in extricating them. Most of them were most horribly mutilated and a small child crushed to death.

From Hayti—Brig Pandora, of Boston.—The Boston Mercantile Journal has derived from Capt. Paxton, of the Pandora, an authentic narrative of the engagement between his brig and three schooners belonging to the Haytian insurgents heretofore mentioned to have occurred in the bay of Azua. The objects of the schooners was to prevent the Pandora from supplying the Haytian forces at Azua, then almost reduced to famine, with provisions. On their appearance in his neighbourhood, Captain Paxton ran up his colors; whereupon the schooners showed the insurgent flag and immediately commenced firing upon the brig. A well directed fire from the Pandora soon silenced one of them, and she hauled down her colors. Soon after she was supplied with men by one of her consorts, and the three again commenced operations again upon the Pandora. The engagement continued for an hour, when Captain Paxton ran his vessel ashore under cover of a battery on the land. The schooners, from 80 to 100 tons each, were manned by 150 men, 40 of whom were killed, and twice that number wounded. The damage to the Pandora consisted chiefly in the destruction of her running and lower rigging.

A letter from Port au Prince, of May the 15th, states that President Herard had burnt Azua, and was reported to be marching with his whole force upon the capital then in possession of the new Pre-

sident, Gen. Gurrie. Of course there was no business doing. The vessels in port retained their cargoes on board.

From the Alton Telegraph.

THE RIVERS.

Thursday Morning.—The water continues to rise with alarming rapidity. We are now, undoubtedly, being visited by one of the most disastrous floods that has ever occurred in the Mississippi Valley. We learn from the Captain of the Mungo Park, which arrived on Wednesday evening, from the Illinois, that that river is now higher than it has ever been known to be, since 1805. Its present average width, from Peoria to the mouth, is judged to be at least eight miles; causing immense damage to buildings, crops, &c. At this place, the water has risen several feet since our last paper; submerging not only our entire levee, but a great portion of Second street—covering the floors of a number of the stores several inches; and in a few instances, where the floors are below the present grade of the street, the occupants have been obliged to remove their stocks.

12 o'clock, noon.—The river has risen 3 inches since 6 o'clock this morning. The only means of passing dry-shod over the side walk through Second street, is on planks placed on dry goods boxes, and the street is crossed by skiffs. Two large flat boats loaded with staves, lie in State street, at its junction with Second, one of which draws three feet of water. Were it not for the tops of the trees, opposite this city, we should have an unobstructed view across a sheet of water at least nine miles in width.

We had a few minutes conversation this morning with Sam. Squires Esq. from Six Mile. He informs us that Madison is completely inundated. The citizens have been obliged to leave their homes, and many of them have taken refuge in their church, the ground about it being somewhat higher, than the adjacent land. Many cattle have been lost and incalculable damage is being done to fences, crops, &c.

Mr. Squires came up in the Madison steam Ferry Boat which was filled with families who are driven from their homes by the flood. The boat crossed over prairie and farms without difficulty. Mr. S. reports that the river is running with great force across into Long Lake, at the Junction House, and it was the general opinion of those on board the boat, that the water has cut a channel across at that point. The whole of Six Mile with all the farms adjacent are flooded. The ferry boat will continue her trips—taking off the families as fast as possible. We learn also, that the inhabitants at Venice, as well as those at Illinois town, have been compelled to leave their dwellings.

St. Louis comes in for a full share in this general calamity. All the houses on Front street, from the intersection of Market to the northern end of the levee, have more or less water in them. Those between Locust and Oak streets have from two to three feet on the first floor; the levee and side-walks are completely under water, and impassable. The high water has put nearly an entire stop to all business connected with the river.

4 o'clock P. M.—The river continues rising at the rate of half an inch per hour. We have just seen a gentleman from the Upper Mississippi, who came down on the Iowa. He reports a considerable rise at Quincy, which is yet to reach us; and that the water is doing much damage above to towns and farms. The destruction of cattle is great, as the water is covering islands that were never before known to be inundated. It is believed that within the last sixty days more rain has fallen, than there has in the aggregate within the previous two years.

ANOTHER FLOOD.

The present unprecedented rise in the Missouri is spreading destruction throughout the river counties in the western and north western portions of this state. The Missouri had risen several feet at St. Joseph, on the 13th inst. within the previous 24 hours. The crops, fences and stock, had been swept away, many buildings destroyed and some lives lost. It is expected to rise three or four feet higher.

From Weston to Glasgow the low lands are completely inundated, and every wood pile swept away. Kansas bottom is submerged, the Kansas river running entirely across the Missouri. Every farm in that region is under water, and the crops are probably destroyed in toto. At Liberty landing the warehouses and the bottom were submerged; also Camden bottom to the depth of four or five feet, and the bottoms opposite Lexington, Booneville, Rochester, St. Charles, &c. The amount of property which has been destroyed is incalculable. The steamer Missouri Mail, on her trip down, was hailed from both sides of the river, and compelled to render assistance to the inhabitants.

At this point the river is higher than it has been before for a long series of years. The water is over the lower floors of most of the stores on the levee. The wharf is entirely submerged. Most of

the American bottom and Illinois town are entirely covered, the water being from six to eight feet deep in most places. A flat boat ferry has been established between the opposite bank and Pap's house. Yesterday one of the ferry boats left this side of the river at the intersection of Market street and passed to the bluffs ten miles distant, via Illinois town and Cahokia.

The low lands below us on the river are entirely covered with water, and the crops of tobacco, cotton, sugar, &c., in many places destroyed. The present season has been experienced for a long period in the Mississippi Valley. As the water is still rising here and above we know not what further losses may yet be sustained.—*Mo. Reporter, June 19.*

NAUVOO NEIGHBOR—EXTRA.

Sunday, 3 o'clock, p. m., June 30, 1844.

Awful Assassination! The Pledged faith of the State of Illinois stained with innocent blood by a Mob!

On Monday the 24th inst., after Gov. Ford had sent word, that those eighteen persons, demanded on a warrant, among whom were Joseph Smith and Hyrum Smith, *shall be protected*, by the militia of the State, they in company with some ten or twelve others, started for Carthage. Four news from that place, they were met by Capt. Dunn, with a company of cavalry, who had an order from the Governor to the "State Arms." Gen. Smith endorsed his acceptance of the same, and both parties returned to Nauvoo to obtain said arms. After the arms were obtained, both parties took up the line of march for Carthage, where they arrived about five minutes before twelve o'clock at night. Capt. Dunn nobly acquitting himself, landed us safely at Hamilton's Hotel.

In the morning we saw the Governor, and he *pledged the faith of the State*, that we should be protected. Gen. Smith and his brother Hyrum were arrested by a warrant, founded upon the oaths of H. O. Norton, Augustine Spencer, for treason. Knowing the threats from several persons, that the two Smiths should never leave Carthage alive, we all began to be alarmed for their personal safety. The Gov. and Gen. Deming conducted them before the McDonough troops and introduced them as *Gen. Joseph Smith and Gen. Hyrum Smith*. This manœuvre came near raising a mutiny among the "Carthage Greys," but the Governor quelled it.

In the afternoon, after great exertions on the part of our counsel, we dispensed with an investigation, and voluntarily gave bail for our appearance to the Circuit Court, to answer in the case of abating the Nauvoo Expositor, as a nuisance.

At evening the Justice made out a mittimus, without an investigation; and committed the two Gen. Smiths to prison *until discharged by due course of law*, and they were safely guarded to jail. In the morning the Governor went to the jail and had an interview with these men, and to every appearance all things were explained on both sides.

The constable then went to take these men from the jail, before the Justice for examination, but the jailer refused to let them go, as they were under his direction. *"Will discharged by due course of law"*; but the Governor's troops, to the amount of one or two hundred, took them to the Court House, when the hearing was continued till Saturday the 29th, and they were remanded to jail. Several of our citizens had permits from the Governor to lodge with them, and visit them in jail. It now began to be rumored by several men, whose names will be forthcoming in time, that *there was nothing against these men, the law could not reach them, but powder and ball would!* The Governor was made acquainted with these facts, but on the morning of the 27th, he disbanded the McDonough Troops, and sent them home; took Captain Dunn's company of Cavalry and proceeded to Nauvoo, leaving these two men and three or four friends, to be guarded by eight men at the jail; and a company in town of 60 men, 80 or 100 rods from the jail, as a corps in reserve.

About six o'clock in the afternoon the guard was surprised by an armed Mob of from 150 to 250, painted red and black and yellow, which surrounded the jail, forced in—poured a shower of bullets into the room where these unfortunate men were held, "in durance vile," to answer to the laws of Illinois; under the solemn pledge of the faith of the State, by Governor Ford, that *they should be protected!* but the mob ruled! They fell as Martyrs amid this tornado of lead, each receiving four bullets! John Taylor was wounded by four bullets in his limbs but not seriously. Thus perishes the hope of law; thus vanishes the pledged faith of the State; thus the blood of innocence stains the constituted authorities of the

United States, and thus have two among the most noble martyrs since the slaughter of Abel, sealed the truth of their divine mission, *by being shot by a Mob for their religion!*

Messengers were dispatched to Nauvoo, but did not reach there till morning. The following was one of the letters:

12 o'clock at night, 27th June, Carthage, Hamilton's Tavern.

TO MRS. EMMA SMITH,

AND MAJ. GEN. DUNHAM, &c.

The Governor has just arrived; says all things shall be inquired into, and all right measures taken. I say to all the citizens of Nauvoo, my brethren, be still, and know that God reigns. Don't rush out of the city—don't rush to Carthage; stay at home, and be prepared for an attack from Missouri mobbers. The Governor will render every assistance possible—has sent out orders for troops—Joseph and Hyrum are dead, but not by the Carthage people—the guards were true as I believe.

We will prepare to move the bodies as soon as possible. The people of the county are greatly excited, and fear the Mormons will come out and take vengeance—I have pledged my word the Mormons will stay at home as soon as they can be informed, and no violence will be on their part, and say to my brethren in Nauvoo, in the name of the Lord—be still—be patient—only let such friends as choose come here to see the bodies—Mr. Taylor's wounds are dressed & not serious—I am sound.

WILLARD RICHARDS,

JOHN TAYLOR,

SAMUEL H. SMITH.

Defend yourselves until protection can be furnished necessary, June 27th, 1844.

THOMAS FORD, Governor

and Commander in chief.

MR. ORSON SPENCER,

Dear Sir:—Please deliberate on this matter, prudence may obviate material destruction. I was at my residence when this horrible crime was committed. It will be condemned by three fourths of the citizens of the county—be quiet or you will be attacked from Missouri.

M. R. DEMING.

The Governor, as well as the citizens of Carthage, was thunder struck! and fled.

The Legion in Nauvoo, was called out at 10 A. M. and addressed by Judge Phelps, Col. Buckmaster, of Alton, the Governors aid, and others, and all excitement and fury allayed and preparations were made to receive the bodies of the noble martyrs. About 3 o'clock, they were met by a great assemblage of people, east of the Temple on Mulholland street, under the direction of the City Council, the Lieut. Gens. Staff, the Major Gen. and staff, the brigadier and staff, commanders and officers of the Legion and citizens generally, which numbered several thousands, amid the most solemn lamentations and wailings that ever ascended into the ears of the Lord of Hosts to be avenged of our enemies!

When the procession arrived the bodies were both taken into the 'Nauvoo Mansion'; the scene at the Mansion cannot be described: the audience addressed by Dr. Richards, Judge Phelps, Woods and Reed Esqs. of Iowa and Col. Markham. It was a vast assemblage of some 8 or 10,000 persons, and with one united voice resolved to trust to the law for a remedy of such a high handed assassination, and when that failed to call upon God to avenge us of our wrongs! Oh widows and orphans! Oh Americans weep for the glory of freedom has departed!

STATEMENT OF FACTS!

At the request of many persons who wish that the truth may go forth to the world in relation to the late murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, by a band of lawless assassins, I have consented to make a statement of the facts so far as they have come to my knowledge. In an authentic shape, as one of the attorneys employed to defend the said Smiths against the charges brought against them, and other persons at Carthage, in the State of Illinois.

On Monday the 24th inst., at the request of Gen. Joseph Smith I left Fort Madison in the Territory of Iowa and arrived at Carthage where I expected to meet the General, his brother Hyrum and the other persons implicated with them; they arrived at Carthage late at night and next morning voluntarily surrendered themselves to the constable, Mr. Bettersworth, who held the writ against them on a charge of riot for destroying the press, type and fixtures of the Nauvoo Expositor, the property of William and Wilson Law, and other dissenters, charged to have been destroyed on the 10th inst.

Great excitement prevailed in the county of Hancock, and had extended to many of the surrounding counties. A large number of the militia of several counties were under arms at Carthage. The Head Quarters of the commanding Gen. Deming; and many other troops were under arms at Warsaw and other places in the neighborhood. The Governor was at Head Quarters in person, for the purpose of seeing that the laws of the land were executed and had pledged his own faith and the faith of the State of Illinois that the Smiths and the other

persons concerned with them should be protected from personal violence, if they would surrender themselves to be dealt with according to law. During the two succeeding days his Excellency repeatedly expressed to the legal counsellors of the Smiths his determination to protect the prisoners and to see that they should have a fair and impartial examination so far as depended on the Executive of the State. On Tuesday morning soon after the surrender of the prisoners on the charge of riot. Gen. Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum were both arrested on a charge of treason against the State of Illinois. The affidavits upon which the writs issued were made by Henry Norton and Augustine Spencer.

On Tuesday afternoon the two Smiths and other persons on the charge of riot appeared before R. F. Smith, a Justice of the peace residing at Carthage, and by advice of counsel, in order to prevent if possible, any increase of excitement, voluntarily entered into recognizance in the sum of five hundred dollars each with unexceptionable security, for their appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court or said county. The whole number of persons recognized is fifteen, most if not all of them leading men in the Mormon church.

Making out the bonds and justifying bail necessarily consumed considerable time, and when this was done it was near night and the Justice adjourned his court over without calling on the Smiths to answer to the charge of treason or even intimating to their counsel or the prisoners that they were expected to enter into the examination that night. In less than an hour after the adjournment of the court, constable Bettersworth who had arrested the prisoners in the morning appeared at Hamilton's Hotel, at the lodgings of the prisoners and their counsel and insisted that the Smiths should go to jail, Mr. Woods of Burlington, Iowa, and myself, as counsel for the prisoners, insisted that they were entitled to be brought before the justice for examination before they could be sent to jail. The constable to our surprise, thereupon exhibited a mittimus from said justice as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

Hancock County.

The people of the State of Illinois

in the County of Hancock, do hereby

greet you:

Whereas Joseph Smith and Hyrum Smith of the county aforesaid have been arrested upon the oath of Augustine Spencer and Henry O. Norton, for the crime of treason, and has been brought before me as a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, for trial at the seat of justice thereof, which trial has been necessarily postponed by reason of the absence of material witnesses, to wit: Francis M. Higbee and others; therefore I command you in the name of the people to receive the said Joseph Smith and Hyrum Smith into your custody in the jail of the county aforesaid, there to remain until discharged by due course of law.

Given under my hand and seal this 25th day of June, A. D. 1844.

(Signed,) R. F. SMITH, J. P. [L.S.]

His Excellency did not think it within the sphere of his duty to interfere, and the prisoners were removed from their lodgings to jail. The recitals of the mittimus so far as they relate to the prisoners having been brought before the justice for trial, and it there appearing that the necessary witness of the prosecution were absent, is wholly untrue, unless the prisoners could have appeared before the justice without being present in person or by counsel; nor is there any law of Illinois within my knowledge which permits a justice to commit persons charged with crimes, to jail without examination as to the probability of their guilt.

On Wednesday forenoon the Governor in company with one of his friends, visited the prisoners at the jail, and again assured them that they should be protected from violence, and told them that if the troops marched the next morning to Nauvoo as his Excellency then expected they should be taken along in order to insure their personal safety.

On the same morning, some one of more of the counsel for the prosecution, expressed their wish to me, that the prisoners should be brought out of jail for examination; they were answered that the prisoners had already been committed, and that the justice and constable had no further control of the prisoners; and that if the prosecutors wished the prisoners brought out of jail, they should bring them out on a writ of Habeas Corpus or some other due course of law.—The constable after this conversation went to the jail with the following order to the jailor:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

Hancock County.

To David Bettersworth, constable of said county:

You are commanded to bring the bodies of Joseph Smith & Hyrum Smith from the jail of said county, forthwith

before me at my office for an examination on the charge of treason, they having been committed for safe keeping until trial could be had on such examination and the state now being ready for such examination.

Given under my hand and seal this 26 day of June 1844.

(Signed,) R. F. SMITH, J.P. [L.S.] And demanded the prisoners, but as the jailor could find no law authorizing a justice of the peace, to demand prisoners committed to his charge, he refused to give them up, until discharged from his custody by due course of law. Upon the refusal to give up the prisoners, the company of Carthage Greys marched to the jail, by whose orders I know not, and compelled the jailor against his will and conviction of duty, to deliver the prisoners to the constable, who, forthwith, took them before Justice Smith, the Captain of the Carthage Greys. The counsel for prisoners then appeared, and asked for subpoenas for witnesses on the part of the prisoners, and expressed their wish to go into the examination, as the witnesses could be brought from Nauvoo to Carthage, the justice thereupon fixed the examination for 12 o'clock on Thursday the 24th inst.; whereupon, the prisoners were remanded to prison. Soon after a council of the military officers was called by the Governor, and it was determined to march on the next morning, the 27th inst. to Nauvoo, with all the troops, except one company which was to be selected by the Governor from the troops whose fidelity was more to be relied on to guard the prisoners whom it was determined should be left at Carthage. On Thursday morning, another consultation of officers took place, and the former orders for marching to Nauvoo with the whole army, were countermanded. One company were ordered to accompany the Governor, to Nauvoo; the Carthage Greys, who had but two days before, been under arrest for insulting the commanding General, and whose conduct had been more hostile to the prisoners, than that of any other company, were selected to guard the prisoners, and the other troops including those rendezvoused at Golden's Point, from Warsaw, and who had been promised that they should be marched to Nauvoo, were disbanded. A guard of only eight men was stationed at the jail, whilst the rest of the Greys were in camp at a quarter of a mile's distance, and whilst his excellency was arranging the peaceable citizens of Nauvoo, and asking them to give up all their own arms, the assassins were murdering the prisoners in jail, whom the Governor had pledged himself and the faith of the State to protect.

H. T. REID.

At the request of the friends of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, I have consented to give a statement of such matters as I had a knowledge of in relation to their murder at Carthage, and what occurred under my observation. I arrived in Nauvoo from Burlington, Iowa, on Friday, June 21st; inst., about 9 o'clock, P. M. found all things quiet, had an interview on Saturday morning the 22nd, with Joseph and Hyrum Smith, who was in consultation with some of their friends in relation to a communication from Gov. Ford, during interview heard Gen. Joseph Smith give orders to disband the Legion, and withdraw the guards and sentinels, who were co-operating with the police to preserve the peace of the city, as he said by order of Gov. Ford; that I went from Nauvoo to Carthage, on the evening of the 23d, when I had an interview with Gov. Ford, assuring him as to the quiet of Nauvoo, and that Smith and his friends were ready to obey the laws. I was told that the Constable with a posse had that evening gone to Nauvoo with writ for Smith and others, and that no thing short of an unconditional surrender to the laws could allay the excitement. I was then informed by Gov. Ford he was pledged to protect all such persons as might be arrested and that they should have an impartial examination, and that if Smith and the rest against whom warrants had been issued, would come to Carthage by Monday the 24th inst., I would be a compliance on their part, and on Sunday morning the 23d, Gov. Ford pledged his word that if Gen. Smith would come to Carthage, he should by him be protected, with such of his friends as might accompany him, and that I as his counsel should have protection, in defending Smith, that I returned to Nauvoo on Sunday evening the 23d, and I found Gen. J. Smith and Hyrum Smith, making preparation to go to Carthage on Monday, and on Monday morning the 24th I left the city of Nauvoo in company with Joseph and Hyrum Smith, and some fifteen other persons, parties and witnesses for Carthage, that about four miles west from Carthage, we were met by a company of about 60 men under Capt. Dunn, that at the request of Gen. Joseph Smith, I advanced and communicated with the Commander of the company and was informed he was on his way to Nauvoo, with an order from Gov. Ford, for the State Arms at that place, that it was agreed by myself on behalf of Gen. Smith, that the order for the arms should be endorsed by Gen. Smith, and that he should place himself under the protection of Captain Dunn, to return to Nauvoo and see the Governor's order promptly obeyed and return with Capt. Dunn to Carthage; Captain Dunn, pledging his word as a military man, that Smith and his friends should be protected, that the order was endorsed by Gen. Smith, which was communicated by Captain Dunn, to Gov. Ford, with a letter from Gen. Smith informing the Gov., that he would accompany Captain Dunn to Carthage. I left the company

and proceeded to Carthage, that about 12 o'clock at night of the 24th Capt. Dunn returned with the State Arms from Nauvoo accompanied by Joseph and Hyrum, with some 13 others, who were charged with a riot in destroying the Printing Press of the Nauvoo Expositor, that on the morning of the 25th, Joseph and Hyrum Smith with the others charged, surrendered themselves to the Constable and at the same time Joseph and Hyrum Smith were arrested on a charge of Treason against the State of Illinois; that about 3 o'clock P. M. on the 25th the justice, proceeded to the examination in relation to the riot and after a good deal of resistance on the part of the prosecution, we were permitted to enter into a recognizance, to answer at the next term of the Circuit Court, that we were engaged, until dark, in making out and giving our recognizances, that in consequence of the rumors as to the excitement at Warsaw and other points and to allay the fears of the citizens of Nauvoo, I requested Governor Ford to detail a company to Nauvoo, to protect the city, which request was promptly complied with, and that night Capt. Singleton, with a company of men from McDonough County, marched to Nauvoo and took possession of the city and remained until the evening of the 27th, when they took up their line of march for Carthage.

After the matter of the riot was disposed of, the Justice left, without saying any thing in relation to the examination or treason, and in about one hour the constable returned with a mitimus, a copy of which accompanies the statement of my colleague, H. T. Reid, a copy of which was demanded and refused; that I requested the officer to wait until I could see Gov. Ford, and was told he would wait five minutes and as I went to the door I met Capt. Dunn, with some twenty men to guard the prisoners to jail; that I accompanied Gov. Ford to the Justice, R. F. Smith, who gave as a cause for issuing the warrant of commitment, that the prisoners were not personally safe at the hotel.

I then requested the Governor to have a company detailed to guard the jail, which was done, and they arrived at the jail about the same time as the prisoners. On the morning of the 26th, the Governor visited the jail in company with a friend, at which interview the Governor again pledged himself for their personal safety, and said if the troops went to Nauvoo, as was then contemplated, that they should go along to ensure their protection; that after the interview at the jail, the counsel for the prosecution wanted the prisoners brought before the justice for an examination, to which the counsel for the prisoners replied, that they were committed until discharged by due course of law, and that we could do nothing until the prisoners were legally before the court, where we would appear and defend; that the Justice, R. F. Smith, gave the constable an order of which I accompany the statement of H. T. Reid, Esq., for the jailor to deliver up the prisoners, which the jailor refused to do; that the constable then repaired to the jail with a company called "Carthage Greys," of whom the Justice, R. F. Smith, was the captain, but not then in command; and by intimidation and force, he compelled the jailor to deliver up the prisoners to the constable, who took them before the Justice, R. F. Smith, at the Court House, this in the motion of the counsel for the prisoners the examination was postponed until the 27th, 12 o'clock, and subpoenas issued for witnesses in the defence. The two Smiths were then remanded to jail and orders were issued for a consultation of the officers, with the commander-in-chief, and it was determined that the troops should take up a line of march at 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 27th, for Nauvoo; and after the consultation, the justice, who was one of the officers in command, altered the return of the subpoenas until the 29th, and continued the hearing until that time, without consulting either their prisoners or the counsel; that in the morning of the 27th, the order for marching to Nauvoo, was countermanded, and all the troops disbanded but the company under Capt. Singleton at Nauvoo, Capt. Dunn's company of horse, and the Carthage Greys, that the Governor determined to visit Nauvoo, escorted by Capt. Dunn's company; and the Carthage Greys were left as a guard for the prisoners at the jail, that after the troops were disbanded, I requested Gov. Ford to detail some men to guard the route to Warsaw, as I apprehended much danger from that place, but I do not know whether it was done or not, as I left Carthage about 11 o'clock, A. M., and came to Nauvoo; that Gov. Ford and his aid, Col. Bucknall, escorted by Capt. Dunn's company, arrived in Nauvoo about 5 o'clock, P. M., where they addressed the citizens, and promised their protection, and a just execution of the laws, and immediately left the city for Carthage.

JAMES W. WOODS,
Attorney at Law, of Burlington, Iowa.

BY EXPRESS!

Sunday morning 9 o'clock.

The following proclamation has just reached us from head quarters. We assure the governor, if he can manage human butchers, he has nothing to fear from armless, timid, and law abiding Latter day Saints.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

I desire to make a brief but true statement of the recent disgraceful affair at Carthage, in regard to the Smiths, so far as circumstances have come to my knowledge. The Smiths, Joseph and Hyrum, have been assassinated in jail, by whom is not known, but will be ascertained. I pledged myself for their safety, and upon the assurance of that pledge, they surrendered as prisoners. The Mormons surrendered the public arms in their possession, and the Nauvoo Legion submitted to the command of Capt. Singleton, of Brown County, deputed for that purpose by me. All these things were required to satisfy the old citizens of Hancock, that the Mormons were peaceably disposed; and to allay jealousy and excitement in their minds. It appears however that the compliance of the Mormons with every requisition made upon them, failed of that purpose. The pledge of

security to the Smiths, was not given upon my individual responsibility. Before I gave it, I obtained a pledge of honor by an unanimous vote from the officers and men under my command, to sustain me in performing it. If the assassination of the Smiths was committed by any party, these they have added treachery to murder and have done all they could to disgrace the State, and sully the public honor.

On the morning of the day the deed was committed, we had proposed to march the army under my command into Nauvoo. I however discovered on the evening before, that nothing but utter destruction of the city would satisfy a portion of the troops; and that if we marched into the city, pretexts would not be wanting for commencing hostilities. The Mormons had done every thing required of them. Offensive operations on our part would have been as unjust and disgraceful as they would have been imprudent, in the present critical season of the year, the harvest and the crops. For these reasons I decided, in a council of officers, to disband the army, except a guard for the jail. With the latter company I marched into Nauvoo, to address the inhabitants there, and tell them what they might expect in case they signed or imprudently provoked a war. I performed this duty, as I think plainly and emphatically, and then set out to return to Carthage. When I had marched about three miles a messenger informed me of the occurrences at Carthage. I hastened on to that place. The guard said, did their duty but were overpowered. Many of the inhabitants of Carthage had fled with their families. Others were prepared to go. I apprehended danger to the settlements from the sudden entry and passion of the Mormons, and sanctioned their movements in this respect.

General Deming volunteered to remain with a few troops, to observe the progress of events, to defend property against small numbers, and with orders to retreat if menaced by a superior force. I decided to proceed immediately to Quincy, to prepare a force, sufficient to suppress disorders, in case it should ensue for the foregoing transactions or from any other cause. I have hopes that the Mormons will make no further difficulties. In this I may be mistaken. The other party may not be satisfied. I am determined to preserve the peace against breakers of the same, at all hazards. I think, present circumstances warrant the precaution, of having competent force at my disposal, in readiness to march at a moment's warning. My position at Quincy will enable me to get the earliest intelligence, and to communicate orders with greater celerity.

I have decided to issue the following general orders:

HEAD QUARTERS,

Quincy, June 29, 1844.

It is ordered that the commanders of regiments in the counties of Adams, Marquette, Pike, Brown, Schuyler, Morgan, Scott, Cass, Fulton, and McDonough, and the Regiments composing General Stappa's Brigade, will call their respective Regiments and Battalions together immediately upon the receipt of this order, and proceed by voluntary enlistment to enrol as many men, as can be armed in their respective regiments. They will make arrangements for a campaign of twelve days, and will provide themselves with arms, ammunition, and provisions accordingly, and hold themselves in readiness immediately to march upon the receipt of further orders.

The independent companies of Riflemen, Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery in the above named counties and in the county of Sangamon will hold themselves in readiness in like manner.

THOMAS FORD,

Governor and Commander-in-chief

Proclamation.

Head Quarters, June 29, 1844,
4 o'clock, A. M.

To the citizens of Carthage and Hancock county: In pursuance of an order from Gov. Ford, instructing me to the exercise of such discretionary powers as I may deem necessary for the preservation of the public safety, and the lives and property of our citizens; I hereby invite all citizens to remain at their several homes in Hancock county and co-operate with me in establishing tranquility and safety throughout the county. The most efficient means have been put in requisition for concentrating the military force of the neighboring counties at Carthage, and in 12 hours there will be a sufficient force for the protection of every citizen in the county.

I confidently believe there is no just apprehension of an attack upon any place by the Mormon citizens of our county. And I hereby strictly command all citizens of Hancock county to abstain from violence towards the Mormon population, under penalty of the severest inflictions of military law, and act in no case, only on the defensive.

The corpses of the murdered men will be removed from Nauvoo, under an escort from Head Quarters.

Given under my hand this 23th June 1844 at 4 o'clock A. M.

M. R. DEMING, Brig. Gen.,
4th Brigade and 5th Division.

It is hoped and expected that the Governor will be at Head Quarters in a few hours.

Head Quarters, Carthage,
June 29th, 4 o'clock, a. m.

Fellow citizens of Hancock County:—Every prospect of danger from the Mormon population of this county is removed and those who have retired from their homes in its apprehension, are requested forthwith to aid in allaying public excitement by a speedy return. A communication, this a. m. received from the authorities of Nauvoo, brings the most

satisfactory assurances that no retaliation or aggression will be resorted to by their citizens upon any part of the county. The butchery of the prisoners at Carthage has the execrations of the greatness of our citizens. The humane and patriotic of Adams co. are gathering at Carthage for the maintenance of our laws against the violators of law of any party. The command of Col. Flood consisting of 224 well armed and efficient men will be at Carthage this a. m. for the preservation of order. The Governor's return from Adams is hourly expected. It is believed that no other forces will be necessary for the public safety.

M. R. DEMING,
Brig. Gen.

Head Quarters,
Carthage June 29th 1844

Dr. Willard Richards.—Your note by the return of the escort has been received with the request for Mr. Taylor and lady; considerations of prudence, should I think delay Mr. Taylor's return. I fear it would prove fatal to his recovery. He will receive every attention that my power or the sympathies of many kind persons can furnish. I send you this communication with my last order by the hands of Messrs. Wood and Conyers who are highly respectable citizens of Quincy—Mr. Woods is the Mayor of that City and a decided friend of law. Mr. Conyers was formerly the Mayor of the City. A safe conduct of troops that can be relied upon—in great haste.

Very respectfully yours,
M. R. DEMING,
Brig. Gen.

Signs of Peace!

Colonel Fellowes and Captain Jonas are requested to proceed by the first boat to Nauvoo and ascertain what is the feeling, disposition, and determination of the people there, in reference to the late disturbances, ascertain whether any of them propose in any manner to revenge themselves, whether any threats have been used, and what is proposed generally, to be done by them. They are also requested to return to Warsaw and make similar inquiries there; ascertain how far false rumors have been put afloat for the purpose of raising forces; what is the purpose of the Militia assembled, whether any attack is intended on Nauvoo. Ascertain also, whether any persons from Missouri or Iowa intend to take part in the matter, and in my name forbid any such interference, without my request on pain of being demanded for punishment.

(Signed) THOMAS FORD,
June 30th 1844.

Nauvoo, July 1, 1844.

To the City Council of Nauvoo: Gentlemen:—With this, you will receive a copy of instructions from Gov. Ford to us. You will understand by them, what we desire from you in action on your part, as the only authorities of your city now known to the country, of such a character as will pacify the public mind and satisfy the Governor of your determination to sustain the supremacy of the laws, will, we are sure, be gratifying to him, and as much so to

Yours respectfully,
HART FELLOWES,
A. JONAS.

At a meeting of the City Council, held in the Council Room, in the city of Nauvoo, on the first day of July, 1844, having received instructions from Gov. Ford, through the agency of A. Jonas, Esq. and Col. Fellowes, it was unanimously

Resolved, first, For the purpose of ensuring peace and promoting the welfare of the county of Hancock, and surrounding country, that we will rigidly, sustain the laws, and the Governor of the state, so long as they, and he, sustain us in all our constitutional rights.

Resolved, secondly, That to carry the foregoing resolutions into complete effect, that inasmuch as the Governor has taken from us the public arms, that we solicit of him to do the same with all the rest of the public arms of the state.

Resolved, thirdly, To further secure the peace, friendship and happiness of the people, and allay the excitement that now exists, we will appoint private reverend on the assassins of General Joseph Smith, and General Hyrum Smith, by any of the Latter day Saints that instead of "an appeal to arms," we appeal to the majesty of the law, and will be content with whatever judgment it shall award, and should the law fail, we leave the matter to God.

Resolved, unanimously, That this City Council, pledge themselves for the city of Nauvoo, that no aggressions by the citizens of said city shall be made on the citizens of the surrounding country, but we invite them, as friends and neighbors to use the Savior's golden rule, and "do unto others as they would have others do unto them," and we will do likewise.

Resolved, lastly, That we highly approve of the present public pacific course of the Governor to allay excitement, and restore peace among the citizens of the country, and while he does so, and will use his influence to stop exorbitant proceedings in law, until confidence is restored, so that the citizens of Nauvoo, can go to Carthage, or any other place for trial without exposing themselves to the violence of assassins, we will uphold him, and the law by all honorable means.

GEO. W. HARRIS, pres't pro tem.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

A. Jonas Esq., and Col. Fellowes: Messrs:—In reply to your communication to the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, on behalf of His Excellency Gov. Ford, I have been instructed by the council to communicate the foregoing resolutions which I respectfully solicit for your consideration, and at the same time would inform you that a public meeting of our citizens will take place at the stand east of the Temple, at 4 P. M. and solicit your attendance.

Most respectfully,
your obt' serv't,
W. RICHARDS.

PUBLIC MEETING. At a meeting of a large portion of citizens of Nauvoo convened at the stand, in the afternoon of July 1, 1844, after hearing the above instructions, and resolutions of the City Council, read, and being addressed by A. Jonas, Esq. and others, the meeting responded to the same, with a hearty AMEN! The citizens then passed a vote of thanks to the Governor's agents for their kindly interference in favor of

peace among the citizens of Hancock county, and elsewhere around us. They also passed a vote of thanks to Messrs. Wood and Rich, the counsel for the Gov. Smith for their great exertions to have even-handed justice meted to the Latter day Saints; and they also passed a vote of thanks to Messrs. Chambers and Field, the former, one of the editors of the "Missouri Republican," and the latter, one of the authors of the "Reveille," of St. Louis, for their honorable course of coming to Nauvoo for facts, instead of spreading rumors, concerning the Latter day Saints. Mr. Chambers made a very appropriate speech containing innuendoes for the benefit of our citizens, that appeared as the wise man said: "LIKE APPLES OF GOLD IN PICTURES OF SILVER." They also passed a vote of thanks to Messrs. Wood and Conyers, Mayor and ex-Mayor of Quincy, for their friendly disposition in establishing peace in this region, and we are happy to say that all appears to be peace in Nauvoo.

HEAD QUARTERS

Quincy June, 30th 1844

Sir.—It is my present opinion, that the Mormons will not commit any further outbreak, * and that no further alarm * need be apprehended. I regret to learn that the party in Hancock who are in favor of violent measures, have circulated a thousand false rumors of danger, for the purpose of getting men together, without my authority, hoping that when assembled, they may be ready to join in their violent councils; this is a fraud upon the country and must not be indulged.

I am afraid the people of Hancock are fast depriving themselves of the sympathy of their fellow citizens, and of the world. I strictly order and enjoin on you that you permit no attack on Nauvoo, or any of the people without my authority. I think it would be best to disband your forces, unless it should be necessary to retain them to suppress violence on either side, of this you must be the judge at present.

I direct that you immediately order all persons, from Missouri and Iowa to leave the camp and return to their respective houses without delay.

Direct also that you cause all mutinous persons, and all persons who advise tumultuous proceedings to be arrested; and that you take energetic measures to stop the practice of spreading false reports put in circulation to inflame the public mind.

(Signed) THOMAS FORD,
Commander in Chief.
To Brig. Gen. Deming,
Carthage, Ill.

* "Any further out break," no further alarm" A military mystery—here has been no out break, or alarm among the Mormons; the "out breaks and alarms," and further out breaks and alarms, were at Warsaw and Carthage. The Mormons are for peace and will be, if God and the Governor are willing. Wisdom wins the wise, and honor will clothe the just men of his region with an impenetrable Aegis. Soft words and wise hints, unjealous and with future intimations and unpleasant surmises, "Will light up a smile in the aspect of woe"

Foreign News

From the Baltimore Clipper.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER.

Revelation in the Cotton Market.—Sensitiveness of O'Connell not yet taken place.—Texas Excitement in England.—And news Generally.

O'Connell is laid on the table till the next term.

Cotton has met with a dreadful revolution. Prices are down, down.

Texas Annexation has produced a prodigious sensation in England.

There has been another revolution in Spain.

And there has been another dreadful massacre in Turkey.

Trade in France is in a deplorable state.

France has determined to abolish slavery in her colonies.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

Lord Brougham wished to ask the noble lord the Secretary of foreign affairs, if he had received information with respect to the annexation of Texas with the United States.

The Earl of Aberdeen said the noble and learned lord could not expect him to give a precise answer to the question he had asked: It would receive the most serious attention of her Majesty's government. It was true, he believed, that the treaty for the annexation of Texas to the United States had been signed, but the majority of Congress would not agree to the ratification of it.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.—Few things have taken the British people with greater surprise than the news which came to hand this week, not only that a treaty for the annexation of Texas to the American Union, had been signed by the contracting parties, but that the treaty so signed, with all the necessary correspondence and documents, had been laid before the Senate for ratification. Lord Aberdeen spoke guardedly, but both of the speakers emphatically denied having ever contemplated, in connexion with this question, the least interference with the institutions of the United States.—Wilmer and Smith, May 10.

IRELAND.

Irish State Trials.—The legal arguments which had occupied the week on the motion for a new trial, in the case of O'Connell and his colleagues, closed in the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday evening last, with a powerful speech on behalf of the Crown from the Irish Attorney General and the Attorney General decidedly objected; the Court

announced that they would consider the matter and decide the point on Monday morning.

On Monday nothing was done on the subject by either party.

On Tuesday, the Lord Chief Justice, addressing the Attorney General, said, "Mr. Attorney, I am sorry to tell you, that the Court find they cannot give judgement in the case until next term."

Trinity term commences on the 22d inst., and ends on the 12th June. If the decision on the new trial question be against the defendants, then comes the motion for an arrest of judgement, which may occupy the whole of the ensuing term. If not, there is the writ of error, which will afford materials for another month's specchifying.

MARKETS.

Liverpool Cotton Market, May 19.—The tone of our market has undergone a complete change since the arrival of the steamship Acadia, on Wednesday morning last. The advices which she brought show the receipts of cotton at the ports of the United States to be much larger than was previously anticipated by the parties here, and the consequence has been a sudden diminution in the demand, and fall of prices. American descriptions have received 1d. per lb., in some instances nearly 3-8 d., and Brazils and Surats 1d. to 1 1/2 per lb.; the ordinary and middling are most effected.—There is an abundant supply at the reduced rates, but the trade purchase sparingly; and there is little speculative inquiry. The market in the whole, closes very languidly, with a tendency to drop still farther. Speculators have taken 3,000 bales, and the entire sales amount to 18,000 bales.

FROM AFRICA.

The Brig Atlantia, at New York, from Monrovia, brings intelligence from that place to the 12th of April. A ship supposed to be the Crawford, late of New York, but more recently a packet between Havana and Cadiz, was fallen in with by H. R. M. Brig Porro, in the act of taking negroes on board. An attempt was made by the brig's boats to board her, but the British were beaten off. The Crawford then took in her cargo of one thousand negroes and proceeded to sea.—When off the harbor she again fell in with the brig, but soon outtailed her and made her escape. An American brig from Havana, in the river Galenas (from having a cargo of slave goods, was suspected of being connected with the slave trade, and was detained by the British and prevented from landing her cargo. The British steamer Henlopen went round to Monrovia and towed the United States ship Decatur up the river to investigate the affair. The officers and crew belonging to the American squadron on the coast were all well.—St. Louis Republican.

"Not a few of our young men have adopted that bad practice of carrying leaden weapons. A few nights ago we saw the handle of a dirk sticking out of a youngster's vest, at the Park theatre. It had worked up, without his knowledge, and there he sat in the boxes, a fair faced boy, among peaceable and well bred people, with a murderous weapon in his possession. We will do him the justice, to say that he blushed, when his eye rested on the dirk handle, and that he put it out of sight as quickly as possible. It is a foolish spirit of bravado that prompts men, especially young men, to carry knives and pistols. Why, it would pain us to feel the weight of a pistol in our pocket. We should not like to be continually reminded that there was even a single man, in this beautiful world, who entertained towards us sentiments so hostile, as to oblige us to go armed for protection. Ah, it is because we cherish angry feelings, that so much violence lives in men's hearts, and finds vent in bloodshed and death."—[N. Y. Times.

The Fakir of Awa.—There is a person in the city—at Washington Hall we believe, who announces his ability to perform the most wonderful feats ever heard of. Among other things he distinctly avows that he will show in his "Mirror of Fate" the resemblance of any person dead or alive, who may be called for. A stranger who may ask to see the fac simile of a dear friend or relative far distant, or long dead, and the request will surely—so the Fakir says—be complied with. The business is, of course managed by trick, and the exhibitor professes to be neither the devil nor one of his disciples; but the professor of a wonderful art, acquired by long study and hard practice. We hardly know what to say of the matter. It must, indeed be a singular study that could impart a power like that alluded to. But then Professor Morse has invented a mode of communication, by which a message might be sent round the globe in a few minutes; and who shall wonder at any thing?

Wife Lost.—We learn from the Albany Evening Journal, that, about four weeks ago, the wife of James Bolt, of Triangle, Broome county, New York, left home in the night, in a state of mental derangement. Her insanity is supposed to have been caused by violent treatment from a man, whose name is withheld, and who threatened to kill her if she should expose his brutal conduct towards her. It is probable that she is dead. All efforts to find her have proved unavailing.

It is recorded that the Mediterranean has been twice frozen over, once A. D. 569—and in A. D. 1234. On both occasions merchants carried goods across it on the ice!!

WILFUL MURDER.

Lieut. Gen. Joseph Smith, and Major Gen. Hyrum Smith, of the Nauvoo Legion, were shot dead, (receiving four balls each), in the County Jail at Carthage, on Thursday afternoon, about half past five o'clock, June 27th, 1844; by an armed mob of from 150 to 250 men, while under the solemn pledge of the State of the State by Gov. Ford, for the protection of their lives! A more violent outrage upon law, life, and liberty, was never known on the globe. Better blood was never shed, and nobler souls never escaped in blood to bliss, to suplicate God to come out of his holy place, and curse this wicked generation! O God, thy will be done.

SCENES AND SIGNS.

The scenes for the past few days, have been very alarming to the safety, and continuance of governmental institutions, and tranquillity calculated to cut the alien cords of public confidence, and individual integrity, as well as the bonds of friendship and brotherly love. The first acts of these scenes are closed, and the signs of peace begin to learn the Government, Officers, and people to reflect and reason. The latter day scenes, like the towering Andes, amid the clouds and wind of a storm, have remained firm and unshaken, resting in constitutional rights and they will wait patiently for his Excellency to show the efficiency of the law, to redeem the fallen faith of the State, and to prevent "further" violence in the infected district. His proclamation offering a reward for the criminals and accessories will show the true greatness of the Government. If he develops his sternness by his party, or his patriotism by a step of "old Hickory," the community will bless him, and many a call will shoulder at the side of *Old Bull*.

Mississippi.—The River has fallen within the last few days, nearly two feet. Should our rainy season cease, we may expect as soon as the water finds its level, a depression of health. Great care should be taken to keep from unnecessary exposure to the effluvia arising from stagnant water, and other infected places. Health is a lost.

The Editor.—Mr. Taylor, who was wounded by *four balls* in the horrible assassination of the General Smith, is said to be slowly recovering from his wounds. Should he be able to ride upon a couch in an easy carriage, he may be expected home to day.

What is the reason we do not receive our Mail as usual? For two weeks past we have not received any thing through the Post Office, with the exception of a few newspapers, which are very few, and are sources for news very limited. The public complaint of the detention of the mail, let it be looked into and the evil remedied. Very little mail reaches our Post office.

High Water.—We understand, that the Mississippi opposite St. Louis, has been about 8 feet deep on the American bottom, to the bluffs, a distance of 8 or 9 miles. The inhabitants, have taken refuge on the bluffs, where, as in the days of Noah, they wait the receding of the waters. The following advertisement shows it.

PLEASURE EXCURSION TO THE ILLINOIS BLUFFS.

The very light swift and substantial s.b. NEW HAVEN.

Capt. Hoyer will make a pleasure excursion to the opposite bluffs, leaving the foot of Olive street, to-morrow, at mid-day. A. M., and arriving here at one o'clock P. M. She will remain a sufficient time at the bluffs, to give the passengers (even the most curious) a fine opportunity of seeing the now unprecedented appearance of the beautiful and cultivated prairie of Illinois, over which is now rushing the mighty torrents of the upper floods of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. An opportunity like the present may be guaranteed as not occurring within the lifetime of the present or future generations. Fare for the trip, \$1. For passage apply on board, or to JOHN HART & CO.

Corner of Water and Olive streets.

Congress has adjourned; this is good news, and, besides saving the members' breath and passions, saves the whole country many thousands of dollars. A penny saved on such occasions is *mira-bled*.

Closing Scenes.—Congress adjourns this day, and we can readily imagine that the closing scenes will be anything but orderly, reputable and satisfactory. After a session of upwards of six months, it may be asked by the people "what has Congress done?" It is possible that

many laws, public and private, have been passed, but it will be recollected that most of those laws have been hurried through within the last four or five days of the session, without giving to them that consideration which their merits and objects require. All this hasty and probably inexpedient legislation arises from a want of business tact and a proper system. Nearly a whole month is lost in organizing the House and appointing the officers and committees, all of which could be done in a week at most. The intervening holidays prevent any business being transacted until after the 8th of January—five weeks of the session being devoted to mere preparations of amusements. The great political divisions of the country and the choice of its permanent officers absorb the attention of members, so that the business of the people is disposed of in at least thirty working days; and therefore, if no session extended a longer period than three months, or if that period could be fixed by law or public opinion, much real and substantial good would grow out of it.—[New York Sun.]

A Picture of Glory.—By this time the reserve had penetrated into the town, and was driving from their hiding places in the rear of the enemy whose gallant fire had so annoyed its own on their approach. Unable to make head against their disciplined assistants, the desperate Afghans rushed madly down from the town, distributing themselves over the works, and cutting furiously at every thing in their way, while our troops now assembled within the walls in great numbers, blocking up all escape, hunted them down like so many wild beasts. It was now no longer a struggle, but absolute slaughter. The darkness which had prevailed during the conflict increased the horror of the scene, and being more favorable to the besiegers than the besieged, the latter suffered most severely. Every street was strewn with the mangled bodies of the dying and the dead. One fortified house had held out with desperate valor, and fifty-eight of the Afghans perished in its defence alone. Five hundred and fourteen bodies were picked up within the walls and buried by the British; sixteen hundred became prisoners, and the number of the wounded was probably about the same. One hundred more, it is supposed, were cut up by the cavalry, who scoured the plains in all directions; and for weeks afterwards, dead bodies were found in various parts of the town, in narrow streets, and the recesses of private buildings, mostly those of men who had since died of their wounds; so that the total loss of the Afghans in said was probably little short of a thousand.—Such are the harrowing details of these scenes of glory. [Afghan War.]

A Description of the Person of Jesus Christ.—as was found in an ancient manuscript sent by Hublius Lantulus, President of Judea, to the Senate of Rome.

There lives at this time in Judea, a man of singular character, whose name is Jesus Christ. The barbarians esteem him a prophet, but his followers adore him as the immediate offspring of the immortal God. He is endowed with such unparalleled virtues as to call back the dead from their graves, and to heal every kind of disease with a word or touch. His person is tall and elegantly shaped, his aspect amiable, reverent. His hair flows in those united shades which united colors can match, falling into graceful curls below his ears, agreeably curling on his shoulders, and parting of the crown of his head like the head dress of the Nazarenes. His forehead is smooth and large, his cheek is without spot save that of a lovely red; his nose and mouth are formed with exquisite symmetry; his beard is thick and suitable to the hair of his head, reaching a little below his chin, and parting in the middle like a fork; his eyes are bright, clear, and serene. He rebukes with majesty; counsels with mildness, and invites with the most persuasive language. His whole address, if it be either in word or deed, is elegant, grave, and strictly characteristic of so exalted a Being! No man has seen him laugh; but the whole world beheld him weep frequently; and so persuasive are his tears, that the whole multitude cannot withhold their tears from joining in sympathy with him. He is very modest, temperate and wise. In short, whatever this phenomenon may turn out in the end, he seems at present a man for excellent beauty and divine perfections, every way surpassing the children of men.

American Whaler.—Mr. Grinnell of New Bedford, states the number of vessels employed in whaling to be 650, tonnage 200,000; cost \$20,000,000; number of officers and crew 17,200—a fleet larger than ever pursued the business before; commercial history furnishes no account of a parallel. Our Whale ships outnumber those of all other nations combined. They take for their outfit nearly \$1,000,000, all of which is composed of American productions, and they return with \$7,000,000 a clear addition to them. Although this interest is not directly protected by the tariff of 1842, as sperm and whale oil and whale bone are cheaper in this country than any other, yet it acquires cheerfully in the duty of \$1700 on each ship of 350 tons and its outfit, as it tends itself fully compensated by the home market being made so much better, by the protective policy, than it is without it.

Boys Whig.—Suicide.—A man about twenty-six years of age, name unknown, drowned himself at Cincinnati on Wednesday last, in a fit of delirium tremens.

Agricultural.

METHOD OF ASCERTAINING THE WEIGHT OF CATTLE WHILE LIVING.

This is of the utmost utility for all those who are experienced judges by the eye, and, by the following direct rules, the weight can be ascertained within a mere trifle. Take a string, cut it round the beast, standing square, just behind the shoulder-blade; measure on a foot rule the feet and inches the animal is in circumference; this is called the girth; then, with the string measure from the bone of the tail which plumbs the line with the hinder part of the buttock, direct the line along the back to the forepart of the shoulder-blade; take the dimensions on the foot rule as before, which is the length and work the figures in the following manner: girth of the bullock, 6 feet 4 inches; length 5 feet 3 inches; which multiplied together, make 34 square superficial feet that again multiplied by 23 (the number of pounds allowed to each superficial foot of all cattle measuring less than seven and more than five feet in girth) makes 713 lbs., and allowing 14 lbs. to the stone, is 50 stone 13 lbs. Where the animal measures less than nine and more than seven feet in girth, 31 is the number of pounds to each superficial foot.

Again, suppose a pig or any small beast should measure two feet in girth and two feet along the back, which multiplied together, makes four square feet; that multiplied by 11 (the number of pounds allowed for each square foot of cattle measuring less than three feet in girth) makes 44 lbs., which divided by 14, brings it to stones, is 3 stone 2 pounds. Again, suppose a calf, sheep, &c., should measure four feet six inches in girth, and three feet six inches in length, which multiplied together, makes sixteen and a half square feet; that multiplied by 16, (the number of pounds allowed to all cattle measuring less than five feet, and more than three in girth) make 264 pounds; which, divided by 14, to bring it into stones is 18 stone 12 pounds. The dimensions of the girth and length of black cattle, sheep, calves, or hogs, may be as exactly taken in this way, as is at all necessary for any computation or valuation of stock, and will answer exactly to the four quarters, sinking the fill, and which every man who can get a bit of chalk may easily perform. A deduction must be made for a half-fatted beast, of one stone in twenty; from that of a fat one, and for a cow that has calves, one stone must be allowed, and another for not being properly fat.—*Cattle Keeper's Guide.*

Suicide.—Edmund S. Hassler, aged 31, committed suicide at the City Hotel, New York, on Friday, the 14th inst., by shooting himself with a pistol. He was in the employ of the Government, and was a son of the celebrated mathematician. No cause can be assigned for the commission of the act.

DOINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Special Session.—The council was called to devise ways and means for supplying the city with provisions. Dr. Richards, Col. Duhamel, Marshal Green & others, stated to the council that many were destitute; and that unless active measures were taken, many must suffer with hunger, as some had already; therefore it was

Resolved, by the city council of the City of Nauvoo, that special committees be appointed to visit the different sections of the surrounding country and solicit the benevolent for donations, or provisions and means for supplying the wants of the destitute of this city. And so far as donations fail, supply the deficiency by loans.

Resolved, That Charles Patten W. H. Jordan and L. S. Doherty be this committee for Iowa; That D. M. Repsher, A. Morrison and Capt. Ross, go to Madison Burlington and the North country; that Benjamin Clapp, Samuel James, Hiram Clark, visit Ramus, Laharpe and the Eastern country; that Isaac Morley assist the South to carry out the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That L. N. Scoville, E. D. Woolly, and Wm. M. Green be a standing committee to negotiate for all necessary supplies to those who are on duty by order of government.

Resolved, that each of said committees keep an accurate account of all donations and loans, and make returns of the same to the Marshall of the city.

ORSON SPENCER, Pres. pro. tem.
Passed July 2nd 1844—6 p.m.
W. RICHARDS, Recorder.

DEATHS for the week ending Monday, June 17, 1844.

Prime Coleman, 42y; nervous fever.
John Condit, 23y, 4m, 8d; consumption.
John Madock Jones, 2y, 2m; unknown.
Lydia Miller, 3y, 4m, 4d; measles.
Total, 4. W. D. H.

DEATHS for the week ending Monday, June 24.

Elizabeth Cliff, 58y; cancer.
Total, 1. W. D. H.

DEATHS for the week ending Monday, July 1.

Mary Carrington, 9m, 35d; teething.
Aza M. Parrish, 23y; typhus fever.
James H. Babcock, 1y, 3m, 2d; diarrhoea.
W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

WE are authorized to announce the name of George W. Robinson as a candidate for Sheriff of Hancock Co., at the ensuing election. July 3d-10th.

WE are authorized to announce Joel Miles as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Hancock Co., at the approaching election. July 3d-10th.

WE are requested to announce George W. Sigall as a suitable person for the office of Sheriff of Hancock Co. to be voted for at the next election. July 3d-10th.

Mr. Editor—Please announce John D. Parker as a candidate for the Sheriff of Hancock County, at the next election, who will be supported by July 3d-10th. MANY VOTERS.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Nauvoo, Illinois, July 1st, 1844, which if not taken out on or before the 30th September next, will be sent to the Post Office Department as dead letters.

N. B. Persons wishing any of the following named letters, will please say they are advised, or they may not get them.

Allen Lydia Agan Seward
Ansley James Allen A. Abram
Allen Ezra Allen Ezra

Burghardt John H. Bow n Israel
Bird Thomas Barker Thomas
Bird Robert E. 2 Butterfield John
Blymyer Jonathan Brewster Daniel
Beavin James Brewster John A
Brewster William Brewster Samuel
Baltusky Ellen Brandom Richmond 2
Barker Richard Byles W
Booth Ann Baskely James
Bushman Maria B. Bunt Mary
Brooks Lester or John Bartholomew Abraham
Norton or David Norton Billings Titus
Butterfield Josiah
Brusen Mr

Critchlow Wm. Colby E. i
Clapp B. J. Chead James C
Cooper Catherine Cornish Demmon
Carter Elizabeth Capbell Jonathan
Chitester John M. Chitester John M
Clark Bolton Polly Darrow
Cooper Wealthy A. Cutler Chasica C
Chase Eli Colborn Thomas
Condit Sarah T. Condit Sarah T
Corry James Corry James
Carter Thomas Coleman Sarah
Cone Eunice Carney P
Clark George Carro James
Campbell Robert Conner J
Carter Rosilla U

Dawn Charles Danfield Rachael
Duffy Prunilo Danell Freeb-in
Dewey Amos Demmick Jefferson 2
Decker Isaac Devel David
Draper or Draper Alfred Denison Henry
Davis Mrs care of W Davis James
Morgan Deazette Edward P

Dike Flora Edwards Caleb G. Elworthy Edmund
Edmonds Sylvester Earle Wm
Eldridge Horace S 2 Elliott David

Forrest Joseph S. Field Jane care of Mr
Freeman William Freeman Solomon
Fox Francis Field Mary J
Follett Louisa Folson William
Funks Isaac

Giffin Briar 2 Galland Washington
Grinnell Hannah Goffett James
Gould John Goffey Joseph
Galagher Wm C. German William
Gifford Levi

Hall Elsie H. H. James 2
Haghs John Hoyt Hiram
Henderson G. George Henry Andrew S
Hanks S. A. Hanks Jane
Hibberts Eli Harwood James
Hannan Henry Hawes Peter
Hemer Jane Hulton Joshua
Hancock Solomon Horton John
Higby J. Hibbard Roger
Hendrix James Hibbard Roger
Head Norvel or Catha-Hoops Thos W
Haddock Joseph
Husband Margaret Humphrey Rebecca
Ham or Horn J. H. Hampton Robert
Hodges Gert A

Ivins Edward W. Ingelsol Nancy
Ivins Rachael R

Johnson Lucina Jackson James
Johnson S P or William Jacobs J C 3
Johnson Edward Johnson Edward

Kelsall Edmund Kirby Eli B
Knight William Knight Joseph
Kearnes Henry Kimball Hiram
Kutcher Wm D

Les Purmour Loveland P. H
Lamb George Loveland A. H
Lincoln Mary E Lovette Phibe
Livingston Benjamin Leach Mary in care of
Leland Benjamin Agnes Nightingale
Lamy Wm
Lancaster Samuel
Lund Wm

Maxton Robert Madridge Priscilla
Mecham Elam Mille Christy Ann
Merrill Mary Ann Morgan M
Mead Hiram Matson Ann
Mills John Madrie John
Murray Janetta Mathewson David
Miller George Morgan J
Mills Alex Myres Anthony 2
Mirriat John Morris Thomas
Morey Leander Meginness Benjamin
Morey Harley Morrill Loban
Minn Ann E Merrick Reese
Markley Christopher Morgan Wm
Morey George 3

McFall Hugh McClure John J
McRae Alex McClure John
McGrath Humphrey McGlashan Wm
McIntire Simeon McFord James

Nawman John Noon Wm Spencer
Niswanger Wm Norris Patrick
O

Odell Frederick Oatstead Anna
Ooley Edward

Parker Henry Pearson Ephraim J
Parker Sally 2 Parker Sally 2
Parker Wm R Parker Wm R
Pette John 4 Pette John 4
Poe James Poe James
Parker Robert Parker Robert
Pain Henry Pain Henry
Peckin John Peckin John
Peckin John Peckin John
Parker John Palmer Almira

Roberts Samuel Richmond Horace
Richards Constantia M Rice Julia E
Redfield Russel R. Johns John R
Roberts Horace Robinson Mr for John
Roberts Ebenezer Robinson Mr for John
Redford John or Reuben Rea John
Robinson Catharine Romney Miles

Savory Mrs in care of Sipple William
Miss M Sutherand Spencer Horace
Stanton Daniel Smith Wm 2
Spicer John Sabu Elijah
Shelly Joseph Slight Wm T
Schwartz Leonard Snively Susanna
Spottwood Miss Streeter Matilda
Smith Jeremiah Smith R H
Stewart B. yd Stribus Livick
Smith Robert Scott James A
Smith John Strong Extra
Smart A O Smith Philip 2
Smith Charles C Swan Francis J
Stephens Isaac H Swan Francis J
Stearns Eli A Shute Peter
Spencer Emily T Symson Alex

Telle Amelia Titus Martin
Thomas John Timmons A A
Turnbow Joseph Tucker Lewis
Thaler Hezekiah Turner Delia
Tate Dr H 3 Taylor John 2

Vannatta J H 2
Waagener J W
Wheeler Henry S
Williams James
Wilson Zachariah
Weston William
Wells E R
Willis Benjamin
Woolton Hannah
Wright Rebecca
Woodward George
Walton Mr

Young Jane A
Young Brigham
Young Rhoda B

Young Lorenzo
York Jesse

SIDNEY RIGDON, P. M.
July 1st, 1844.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

from to

Wheat—per lb. 11 00 15 00
Pot. 7 9 10
Pearl. 9 10
Azes—per dozen. 11 00 15 00
Collins' 12 00 14 00
Others. 11 12 12 12
Haggling—Mo. per yard. 41 01
Bale Rope—Mo. per lb. 25 1/2
Beaming—per lb. 90 91
Castor Beans—per bushel. 33 34
Candles—per lb. 38 39
Sperm. 38 39
Tallow—Mould. 38 39
Dipped. 7 20
Stearine. 14 00 16 00
Coal—per ton. 14 00 16 00
Lehigh. 14 00 16 00
Pittsburgh—per bushel. 14 00 16 00
Missouri and Illinois. 14 00 16 00
Coffee—per lb. 13 14
Java. 13 14
Havana. 13 14
Rio. 13 14
St. Domingo. 13 14
Laguayra. 13 14
Chocolate—No. 1. 13 14
No. 2. 12 13
Copper—per lb. 25 30
Braziers. 25 30
Sheating. 25 30
Bottom. 43 01
Flat. 43 01
Lard—per lb. 12 13
Manilla. 12 13
Tarred Rope. 12 13
Red Cords, Manila, per dozen. 2 25 2 50
Hemp. 1 75 2 00
Plough Lines—per lb. 19 20
Pittsburgh. 19 20
Common. 19 20
Domestic—per yard. 7 10
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8. 7 10
4-4 and 6-4. 6 11
Bleached Shirting, 3-4 and 7-8. 7 10
4-4 and 6-4. 6 11
Brown Drillings. 8 12
Burlaps. 11 14
Brown-Low Ozna bags. 10 11
Virginia. 9 11
Ticking, 3-4 and 4-4. 11 12
Satinets. 8 12
Kentucky Jeans. 32 33
Cotton Checks. 9 14
Blue Drillings. 9 14
Mixed summer stuffs. 12 25
Dye Stuffs. 15 20
Madder, per lb. 15 20
Logwood. 4 01
Indigo, Sp. cerroon. 1 25 1 40
Copperas. 2 12
Camwood, per lb. 9 10
Fustic. 4 01
Drugs & Medicines. 20 25
Ginseng, per lb. 64 70
Saleratus, Western. 20 25
Eastern. 0 7
Alum, per lb. 5 6
Quinine, per oz. 2 50 2 75
Brimstone. 5 6
Epsom Salts. 6 6
Fruit Sulphur. 7 12
Cream Tartar. 23 28
Turkish Opium. 3 75
Cassia. 1 25 1 31
Guano Arabic. 0 00
Liquorice Paste. 22 25
Sal Soda. 5 6
Feathers—per lb. 4 24 26
Flour, City Mills. 4 25 4 30
Country. 1 80 3 00
Rye. 2 75 3 00
Cornmeal, per bushel. 25 31
Fruits. 67 100
Apples, dried, per bushel. 1 25 1 50
green, per bbl. 1 00 1 11
Almonds, s. s. per lb. 15 16
Raisins, M. R. per box. 2 57 3 25
H. N. C. 2 37 2 50
Prunes, per lb. 00 00
Currants, Zante. 11 12
Figs, per drum. 14 16
Lemons, per box. 0 00 0 00
Figs & Peaches. 1 00 4 00
Butter, per robe. 20 25
Dried shaves, per lb. 15 20
Red and Blue, in hair. 5 12
Groy. 5 12
Heave. 2 00 3 50
Oiler, per skin. 6 12
Muskrat. 50 7
Raccoon. 50 7
Wild Cat. 10 60
Fox, grey. 10 60
Mink. 50

Wheat—per lb. 11 00 15 00
Pot. 7 9 10
Pearl. 9 10
Azes—per dozen. 11 00 15 00
Collins' 12 00 14 00
Others. 11 12 12 12
Haggling—Mo. per yard. 41 01
Bale Rope—Mo. per lb. 25 1/2
Beaming—per lb. 90 91
Castor Beans—per bushel. 33 34
Candles—per lb. 38 39
Sperm. 38 39
Tallow—Mould. 38 39
Dipped. 7 20
Stearine. 14 00 16 00
Coal—per ton. 14 00 16 00
Lehigh. 14 00 16 00
Pittsburgh—per bushel. 14 00 16 00
Missouri and Illinois. 14 00 16 00
Coffee—per lb. 13 14
Java. 13 14
Havana. 13 14
Rio. 13 14
St. Domingo. 13 14
Laguayra. 13 14
Chocolate—No. 1. 13 14
No. 2. 12 13
Copper—per lb. 25 30
Braziers. 25 30
Sheating. 25 30
Bottom. 43 01
Flat. 43 01
Lard—per lb. 12 13
Manilla. 12 13
Tarred Rope. 12 13
Red Cords, Manila, per dozen. 2 25 2 50
Hemp. 1 75 2 00
Plough Lines—per lb. 19 20
Pittsburgh. 19 20
Common. 19 20
Domestic—per yard. 7 10
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8. 7 10
4-4 and 6-4. 6 11
Bleached Shirting, 3-4 and 7-8. 7 10
4-4 and 6-4. 6 11
Brown Drillings. 8 12
Burlaps. 11 14
Brown-Low Ozna bags. 10 11
Virginia. 9 11
Ticking, 3-4 and 4-4. 11 12
Satinets. 8 12
Kentucky Jeans. 32 33
Cotton Checks. 9 14
Blue Drillings. 9 14
Mixed summer stuffs. 12 25
Dye Stuffs. 15 20
Madder, per lb. 15 20
Logwood. 4 01
Indigo, Sp. cerroon. 1 25 1 40
Copperas. 2 12
Camwood, per lb. 9 10
Fustic. 4 01
Drugs & Medicines. 20 25
Ginseng, per lb. 64 70
Saleratus, Western. 20 25
Eastern. 0 7
Alum, per lb. 5 6
Quinine, per oz. 2 50 2 75
Brimstone. 5 6
Epsom Salts. 6 6
Fruit Sulphur. 7 12
Cream Tartar. 23 28
Turkish Opium. 3 75
Cassia. 1 25 1 31
Guano Arabic. 0 00
Liquorice Paste. 22 25
Sal Soda. 5 6
Feathers—per lb. 4 24 26
Flour, City Mills. 4 25 4 30
Country. 1 80 3 00
Rye. 2 75 3 00
Cornmeal, per bushel. 25 31
Fruits. 67 100
Apples, dried, per bushel. 1 25 1 50
green, per bbl. 1 00 1 11
Almonds, s. s. per lb. 15 16
Raisins, M. R. per box. 2 57 3 25
H. N. C. 2 37 2 50
Prunes, per lb. 00 00
Currants, Zante. 11 12
Figs, per drum. 14 16
Lemons, per box. 0 00 0 00
Figs & Peaches. 1 00 4 00
Butter, per robe. 20 25
Dried shaves, per lb. 15 20
Red and Blue, in hair. 5 12
Groy. 5 12
Heave. 2 00 3 50
Oiler, per skin. 6 12
Muskrat. 50 7
Raccoon. 50 7
Wild Cat. 10 60
Fox, grey. 10 60
Mink. 50

Wheat—per lb. 11 00 15 00
Pot. 7 9 10
Pearl. 9 10
Azes—per dozen. 11 00 15 00
Collins' 12 00 14 00
Others. 11 12 12 12
Haggling—Mo. per yard. 41 01
Bale Rope—Mo. per lb. 25 1/2
Beaming—per lb. 90 91
Castor Beans—per bushel. 33 34
Candles—per lb. 38 39
Sperm. 38 39
Tallow—Mould. 38 39
Dipped. 7 20
Stearine. 14 00 16 00
Coal—per ton. 14 00 16 00
Lehigh. 14 00 16 00
Pittsburgh—per bushel. 14 00 16 00
Missouri and Illinois. 14 00 16 00
Coffee—per lb. 13 14
Java. 13 14
Havana. 13 14
Rio. 13 14
St. Domingo. 13 14
Laguayra. 13 14
Chocolate—No. 1. 13 14
No. 2. 12 13
Copper—per lb. 25 30
Braziers. 25 30
Sheating. 25 30
Bottom. 43 01
Flat. 43 01
Lard—per lb. 12 13
Manilla. 12 13
Tarred Rope. 12 13
Red Cords, Manila, per dozen. 2 25 2 50
Hemp. 1 75 2 00
Plough Lines—per lb. 19 20
Pittsburgh. 19 20
Common. 19 20
Domestic—per yard. 7 10
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8. 7 10
4-4 and 6-4. 6 11
Bleached Shirting, 3-4 and 7-8. 7 10
4-4 and 6-4. 6 11
Brown Drillings. 8 12
Burlaps. 11 14
Brown-Low Ozna bags. 10 11
Virginia. 9 11
Ticking, 3-4 and 4-4. 11 12
Satinets. 8 12
Kentucky Jeans. 32 33
Cotton Checks. 9 14
Blue Drillings. 9 14
Mixed summer stuffs. 12 25
Dye Stuffs. 15 20
Madder, per lb. 15 20
Logwood. 4 01
Indigo, Sp. cerroon. 1 25 1 40
Copperas. 2 12
Camwood, per lb. 9 10
Fustic. 4 01
Drugs & Medicines. 20 25
Ginseng, per lb. 64 70
Saleratus, Western. 20 25
Eastern. 0 7
Alum, per lb. 5 6
Quinine, per oz. 2 50 2 75
Brimstone. 5 6
Epsom Salts. 6 6
Fruit Sulphur. 7 12
Cream Tartar. 23 28
Turkish Opium. 3 75
Cassia. 1 25 1 31
Guano Arabic. 0 00
Liquorice Paste. 22 25
Sal Soda. 5 6
Feathers—per lb. 4 24 26
Flour, City Mills. 4 25 4 30
Country. 1 80 3 00
Rye. 2 75 3 00
Cornmeal, per bushel. 25 31
Fruits. 67 100
Apples, dried, per bushel. 1 25 1 50
green, per bbl. 1 00 1 11
Almonds, s. s. per lb. 15 16
Raisins, M. R. per box. 2 57 3 25
H. N. C. 2 37 2 50
Prunes, per lb. 00 00
Currants, Zante. 11 12
Figs, per drum. 14 16
Lemons, per box. 0 00 0 00
Figs & Peaches. 1 00 4 00
Butter, per robe. 20 25
Dried shaves, per lb. 15 20
Red and Blue, in hair. 5 12
Groy. 5 12
Heave. 2 00 3 50
Oiler, per skin. 6 12
Muskrat. 50 7
Raccoon. 50 7
Wild Cat. 10 60
Fox, grey. 10 60
Mink. 50

Wheat—per lb. 11 00 15 00
Pot. 7 9 10
Pearl. 9 10
Azes—per dozen. 11 00 15 00
Collins' 12 00 14 00
Others. 11 12

Exchange on Boston, New York	par
Orleans, N. Y.	par to 1 dis.

Agricultural.

From the Michigan Farmer.

WOOL GROWING.

Mr. Editor:—As this is one of the most important as well as profitable occupations of the farmer, it is with interest that I read frequent publications upon this subject. There are many farmers who do not take interest enough in their own welfare, or the comfort of their own families, to keep sheep on their farms. This is a great error. In Michigan we have many families, that are mostly females, who might manufacture cloth sufficient for their use, and save the expense of purchasing, as to be doing away their time in going from house to house, or in other useless employment.

There is also another error existing among farmers, which you will often hear them express. It is this—that their wool is fine enough for profit, or as profitable as finer wool. Now that coarse woolled sheep are as profitable as fine, is certainly a mistaken idea. It is an indisputable fact, that as a general thing, fine woolled sheep produce more wool in weight, than coarse woolled sheep; and if the fine wool is manufactured with equal weight of thread as the coarse wool, it will be found to wear much longer than garments manufactured from coarse wool.

If it is grown for market, it is as easy to grow wool worth three shillings a pound as that which will not sell at all in the market. Sheep driven from Ohio are not, I believe, as good nor as pure blood as those brought from the Eastern States. There are at this time, 600 sheep owned by Dr. Williams of Waterford, Oakland County, which are of the very best Merino.

I do not agree with the correspondent of the Michigan Farmer, of Feb 15, for I have practiced shearing sheep many years—and I have shorn a good wool in Michigan as I ever did in the Green Mountain State, or the Empire State. No State can surpass Michigan in this business. If the farmer will only take pains, and procure a choice stock of sheep, he can easily compete with any State in the Union—for Michigan produces all kinds of vegetables for the support and health of the sheep, and the climate is well adapted to rearing them with ease and profit.

W. B. Jackson County April 22, 1844.

"THE FARMER OF MOUNT VERNON."

Washington was passionately fond of agriculture. His improvement was ever with him an object of paramount regard. Virginia can boast of few sons to whom her agriculture has been more indebted; few who have assisted in promoting its interests to a greater extent or with the manifestation of a more ardent and patronizing zeal. The following account of his farming operations, will serve to exhibit the Father of his country in his true light. The farm of General Washington at Mount Vernon, contained 10,000 acres of land in one body—equal to about 15 square miles. It was divided into farms of convenient size, at the distance of 2, 3, 4 and 5 miles from his mansion house. These farms he visited every day in pleasant weather, and was constantly engaged in making experiments for the improvement of agriculture. Some idea of the extent of his farming operations may be formed from the following facts: In 1787, he had 500 acres in grass—sowed 600 bushels of oats—700 acres with wheat, and as much more in corn, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, &c., and 150 with turnips. His stock consisted of 140 horses, 112 cows, 235 working oxen, heifers, and steers, and 500 sheep. He constantly employed 250 hands, and kept 24 plows going during the whole year, when the earth and state of the weather would permit. In 1786, he slaughtered 150 hogs, for the use of his family, and provisions for his negroes, for whose comfort he had great regard. —Maine Cultivator.

TRANSFERRING BEES.

Messrs. Editors:—It is with pleasure that I comply with your request in giving a description of an easy mode of transferring bees. I do it any time of the day, although it is best when most bees are abroad. If there are any bees on the outside of the hive, sweep them off with a wing or feather. "Then take it from the stand, and reverse it upon the ground; spread a sheet upon it with a string or hook fastened to it in the centre over the centre of the hive." Then place the empty hive where the old one stood, to receive the returning bees. Then lay a double blanket or carpet, or some thick cloth, so as to make it dark within; the corners are then to be drawn on the top out of the way of the hammer, which is now to be applied, (lightly, but rapid, first upon one side then upon another; they roar loud when the hammering commences, but in less than a minute their noise will abate, when the cloths should be raised by the string two or three inches, which they will immediately answer by their roaring in consequence of having more room; the hammering to be continued; the cloth to be raised slowly; and when it is raised six or eight inches in the centre, it can with perfect safety be raised from one corner of the hive, so as to see the motion and speed of the bees in leaving the combs and running up the cloth. The raising of the cloth must be slow and gentle, governed as much as possible to the accommodation of the bees, in ten minutes time the cloth in the centre should be about two feet from the hive, by which time probably the bees will all be in the cloth; the hammering, however, is to be continued until they

have all, or nearly all left the hive, when the top cloth is to be carefully taken off, the sheet raised from the hive by the string or hook and spread open, the bees uppermost; directly in front of the empty hive, the bees will soon take possession of it; guide the queen, if she can be found, and disturb the bees gently with a feather. If there be any bees left in the old hive they will soon leave the combs by blowing into them; sweep them off and put the hive where the bees cannot find it. The bees will work with renewed activity as if they had not been disturbed. —Cult.

J. WELLS

Ulster County, N. Y. April 9, 1844.

WOOL GATHERING MACHINE.

Within a short time past a machine of English invention has been introduced into this country, which is likely to effect important results upon the wool business. The old clothes, (trade) and the home manufacture of cloth. It is a simple and very complete contrivance for re-covering old cloths, blankets, petticoats, stockings, &c. &c., into wool, and the facility, ease and despatch which it performs this operation is truly surprising. The worst-looking, moth-eaten, ragged, patched and unclean things, into the shape of woollen garments, carpets or bed-clothes are passed through the machine and reduced into wool with a speed that almost surpasses belief. The instrument that performs this work is nothing but a large broad wheel, on the circumference of which a multitude of small blunt spikes are fixed like nails in the collar of a tanners dog. The ragged and are drawn towards the wheel, where by the rapid revolution of the latter against their edges, they are soon 'un-done' as rags, and done up into wool. The machine is driven by steam, and performs an incredible amount of labor in a day. —Phil. Ledger.

JERUSALEM AT THE PASS-OVER.

On those days the Roman guards were withdrawn; I ascended the battlements; the concourse, gathered there to look upon the entrance of the tribes, fixed me to the spot.—Of all the strange and magnificent sights of earth, this entrance was the most fitted to swell the national pride of country and religion. The dispersion ordained by Heaven for judgment on the crimes of our idolatrous kings, had, in that wonder working power by which good is brought out of evil, planted our law in the remotest extremities of the world.—Among its proselytes were the the mighty of all regions, the military leaders, the sages, the kings; all, at least once in their lives, coming to pay homage to the great central city of the faith; and all coming with the pomp and attendance of their rank. The procession amounted to a number which threw all after-times into the shade. Three millions of people have been counted at the Passover. The diversities of the multitude were still more striking. Every race of mankind, in its most marked peculiarities, there passed beneath the eye.

There came a long train of swarthy slaves and menials round the chariot of the Indian Prince, clothed in the silks and jewels of the regions beyond the Ganges. Upon them pressed the troops of American lion hunters, half naked, but with their black limbs wreathed with pearl and fragments of unwrought gold. Behind them moved on their camels a patriarchal group, the Arab Shiek, a venerable figure, with his white locks flowing from beneath his turban, leading his sons, like our father Abraham, from the wilderness to the Mount of Vision. Then rolled on the glittering chariot of the Assyrian chieftain, a regal show of purple and gems, and conveyed by horsemen covered with armor. The Scythian Jews, wrapped in the furs of wolf and bear, iron men of the north; the noble Greek, the perfection of the human form, with his countenance beaming with the genius and beauty of his country; the broad and yellow features of the Chinese rabbins; the fair skins and gigantic forms of the German tribes, and strange clusters of men unknown to the limits of Europe or Asia, with their black locks, complexions of the color of gold, and slight, yet sinewy limbs marked with figures of suns and stars struck into the flesh, marched crowd on crowd; and in strong contrast with all, the Italian on the charger or in the chariot, urging the living stream to the right and left, with the haughtiness of the acknowledged master of mankind. The representative world was before me.

But all those distinctive marks of country and pursuit, though palpably ineradicable by human means, were deeply overpowered and mingled by the one grand impression of the place and the time. In their presence was the City of Holiness; the Hill of Zion lifted up its palaces; above it ascended like another city, in a higher region of the air, that Temple to whose majesty the earth could show no equal, to which the eyes of the believer were turned from the uttermost parts of the earth, in whose courts Solomon the king of earthly kings for wisdom, had called down the blessing of the Most

High, and it had descended on the altar of fire, in whose sanctuary the Lord whom heaven and the heaven of heavens cannot contain, was yet to make his throne, and give glory to his people.

"Oh, Jerusalem, Jerusalem! when I think of what I saw thee then, and of what I have since seen thee, the spoiled the desolate, the utterly put to shame; when I have seen the Roman plough driven through the soil on which stood the Holy of Holiness; the Saracen destroying even its ruins; the last, worst devastator, the barbarian of the Caucasus, the ruffian Turk, sitting in grim scorn upon the towers of the city of David; violating the tombs of the prophets and the king; turning up the plunder of the soil, every atom of whose dust, was sacred to the broken people of Israel; trampling on the savage cruelty, and the deeper torture of infidel insult, my countrymen that lingered among its walls only that they might seek a grave in the ashes of the mighty—I have felt my spirit uproused and maddened within me. I have made impious wishes.—I have longed for the lightning to blast the tyrant.—Crosby's Salathiel.

The Frankfort Gazette contains a letter from the frontiers of Russia dated Dec. 16, which says:—"The Ukase, ordering the removal of the Jews from the frontier districts into the interior, is at this moment being carried into effect. Nearly 100,000 persons are affected by this measure."

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

The Book of Doctrine and Covenants will be published in about one month from this time. Those wishing for an early supply had better make immediate application.

June 11, 1844.

CITY Script or orders will be received on subscriptions at this office, if applications are made immediately.

June 12th 1844.

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main Street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press-machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

TO THE VOTERS OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

At the request of many citizens and friends in the county, I am induced to offer myself as candidate for sheriff, at the August election; should I be elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of my office without partiality or respect of party, but according to the oath required by law.

JOSEPH A. KELTING.

June 12, 1844-7:10

TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. E. HALL,

STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER; Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.

TERMS, LOW.

Residence, Parley St., Gen. Rich's old house.

June 19-12th

CASH paid for hides, bark and sumac. Cure your suides in the shade. All kinds of leather and shoes will be sold cheap for cash, and will be exchanged for country produce, by Abraham Washburn & Co, on Warsaw St. near Parley street.

Nauvoo, June 18th, 1844.—3m7

PENMANSHIP.

MR. A. R. LUNTON, would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he is prepared to teach penmanship to all who may wish to favor him with their patronage. Specimens of his skill can be seen at the Nauvoo Mansion, Masonic Hall and other public places in the city.

Nauvoo, June 5, 1843.

READY FOR DELIVERY.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF FIRST RATE BRICKS, will be ready for delivery in a few days at the Brick Yard, on PARLEY STREET.

Also a large quantity of Wood and Lumber wanted immediately. A good Horse and Waggon for sale, apply to John Greenhow, at the Brick Yard.

NEW STORE.

F. MERRYWEATHER, would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, to his well selected assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; also a cheap article of Crockery, with many other articles suitable for this market, which are offered at the Cincinnati prices. He will, from time to time, be receiving fresh supplies, and hopes, by the low prices, to secure a part of the public patronage.

At W. Ivins' New Store, on Main Street, where all kinds of Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for goods. N. B. A superior article of Cocoa, an excellent substitute for tea and coffee.

March 13, 1844.

no46-1f.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended; ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of—

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERRMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER, This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12th cents), brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

(22-21.) J. SNIDER, Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

MAP OF NAUVOO.

Just received from New York, the long looked for Maps of the City of Nauvoo. They can be had at my house, on the corner of Kimball and Granger Streets. Price, mounted and varnished, \$1.25—not mounted, 50 cents.

April 30th 1844.

B. Young.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS a suitable building for the manufacturing of wollen clothes, which he will rent to any individual wishing to engage in that business, on reasonable terms; or if preferred, will give employment to a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of woollens, if application is made soon at his residence in Augusta, Iowa Territory.

LEVI MOFFIT.

March 20, 1844. no47-1f.

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1,50
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	do	whole bound	plain	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1,00
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	hf	bound	plain	0,75
do	do	do	neat	1,00
do	do	do	extra	1,37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	hf	bound	plain	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE subscriber believing that such an agency would be an acquisition to the citizens and vicinity of Nauvoo, in assisting those who wish to dispose of, or exchange property, and to those new comers and others, who wish to purchase or exchange property, has been induced to open an office for that purpose, on Main Street, between the Nauvoo Mansion, and Parley Street, where he will attend to selling, renting, exchanging, or purchasing property on reasonable terms.

EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

N. B. Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, and other instruments of writing, drawn up in a legal manner.

March 27, 1844.

no48-1f.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer, OSPREY, Anderson Master, will leave St. Louis every Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington and Fort Madison Sunday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 6 o'clock a. m. and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday forenoon.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evans' Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers; as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to A. MORRISON, Agent, Nauvoo, Feb. 27, 1844. no44-1f.

ALMON HABBIS,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. July 4th 1843-1f.

WANTED,

TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office.

TO LET.

\$100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office. Wood-land near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above.

Jan. 17, 1844. no38-1f.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET,

TO NAUVOO, OQUAKA AND ROCK ISLAND.

THE fine, fast running Steamer, Lebanon, Geo. V. Hight, Master, will leave St. Louis, for the above and intermediate points, on the Mississippi river, every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock a. m. precisely. Shippers may rely on the punctuality and attention of the Boat and Officers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Arthur Morrison, Nauvoo.

March 6, 1844. no45-1f.

PALM LEAF HATS.

FIFTY DOZEN will be sold, cheaper than any other House in the city, by Kimball, at Gen. Smith's Store.

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

MR. J. M. and MISS ADELIA COLE respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, and would also inform them, that they have again opened their School in the SEVENTIES' HALL; they have taken Mr. ELI B. KELSEY, an experienced Teacher from Madison Ia., into connection with them, in the management of the School; and they hope by unwearied diligence to merit the patronage of their friends.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading, Writing, Spelling and Arithmetic, \$2 00
Grammar, and Geography 2 50
Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, 3 00
Astronomy, 4 00

A Quarter will consist of 12 weeks, or 60 days. No allowance will be made for absences, unless prevented from attendance by sickness, or by special agreement, and the fact of a scholar attending the School will be considered as a contract on the part of the parents for his or her tuition, for the remainder of the term, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Great attention will be paid to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to females.

J. M. COLE.

ADELIA COLE.

E. B. KELSEY.

May 13th, 1844.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.

THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.

May 23d. 1844.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeil's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordion on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

WARREN & HIGBEE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

OFFICE on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

C. L. Higbee also informs the public that he has received the appointment of Notary Public, and is prepared to transact all business pertaining to that office.

CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP.

THE subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of window sash and doors and all kinds of job work in their line of business, at the shortest notice for cash or country produce. Shop on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets.

JOSEPH W. COOLEIDGE & CO.

N. B. Those having accounts against the above firm for work or materials will please bring them in immediately for settlement.

J. W. C. & Co. Dec. 1843. no32-1f.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

CORNER OF MARKET AND THIRD STS.

Saint Louis, Missouri.

By A. & B. J. VAN COURT. no48-3m.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a beautiful lot of land amounting to upwards of eighty acres, within two miles of this city, which may be had on reasonable terms. An undisputable title can be given, and if required, a short credit will be given for part of the purchase money.

The land lies on the old La Harp road, near Mr. Safford's. The subscriber will sell smaller parcels to suit purchasers.

T. S. WHITTLE.

Feb. 28, 1844.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MISS H. ELLS, Respectfully invites the Ladies of Nauvoo to call and examine her Assortment of Fashionable and approved style of Bonnets, at moderate prices—Bonnets made to order and altered to the Latest Fashion, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their Patronage—H. E. states, that the proceeds of the Straw Bonnet business are for the benefit of the Relief Society of Nauvoo—All kinds of produce taken in exchange—corner of Water and Main Streets, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.

Second Door River Side.

April 16th

JUST LOOK HERE ONCE!

An old Connecticut Pottery away up here in Iowa!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that they have opened a large Red and Brown Ware Manufactory one mile west of Nashville, Lee county, Iowa Territory; carried on by the best of eastern workmen; where a large assortment of this ware will continually be kept on hand. All bills and orders will be filled on the shortest notice. Dry Goods and Produce will be taken in exchange—cash not refused. Also a good Red Ware Potter wanted.

MOSES MARTIN.

MATHEW MORE.

Feb. 21, 1844. no43-30w.

EARTHENWARE! EARTHENWARE!

J. GROCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently

taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2, No. 11.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, July 10, 1844.

Whole Number 115

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Main Street, Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 annually in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

Advertisements will be made to order by the Editor.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor, (John Taylor), post paid, to receive attention.

POETRY.

The following beautiful STanzas, are taken from Wilson's No. 10, 1844. We shall meet with Poetry so deserving of the name.

A DIBGE.

Weep not for her! Oh she was too fair,
Too pure to dwell on this guilt tainted earth;
The sweetest of glories, and the golden air
Of Zion, seemed to claim her from her birth:
A spirit wander'd from its native zone,
Which, soon descending took her from its own;

Weep not for her!—Hesperus was like the sky,
Whose thousand stars, thine beautiful and bright;
Like flowers, that know not what it is to die;
Like long-limbed, slender months of polar light;

Like music floating o'er a waveless lake,
While echo answers from the flowery brake;
Weep not for her!

Weep not for her! She died in early youth,
Ere hope had lost its rich, romantic hues;
When human bosoms seem'd the homes of truth,
And earth still gleam'd with beauty's radiant dews.

Her summer prime waned not to days that flee;
Her wine of life was not run to the lees;
Weep not for her!

Weep not for her! By that or slow decay,
It never giv'd her bosom's care to mark
The playmates of her childhood wane away;
Her prospects wither, or her hopes grow dark.

Transcend by her God, with spirit shiv'ring,
She pass'd as 'twere in suits from earth to heaven;
Weep not for her!

Weep not for her! It was not hers to feel
The miseries that corrode our ageing years,
Against dreams of bliss'd bliss the heart to steel,
To wander, and down-lead the vale of tears.

As while the withered leaves from Friendship's tree,
And on earth's wintry world alone to be;
Weep not for her!

Weep not for her! She is an Angel now,
And dwells the asph'ring floors of Paradise;
All sadness wiped from her refulgent brow,
Sin, sorrow, suffering, banished from her eyes.

Victorious over death, to life appear
The vista'd joys of heaven's eternal year;
Weep not for her!

Weep not for her! Her memory is the shrine
Of pleasant thoughts, soft as the scent of flowers,
Calm as on wand'ring eve the sun's decline,
Sweet as the song of birds among the bowers.

Rich as a rainbow with its hues of light,
Pure as the moonshine of an autumnal night;
Weep not for her!

Weep not for her! There is no cause for woe;
But rather nerve the spirit, that it walk
Forthrightly over the thorn's path below,
And from earth's low dell means keep them back.

So, when a few brief sojourn years have flown,
She'll meet thee at Her own gate—and lead
Thee on;

Weep not for her.

A Gem—We think the following towns as
pure as lustre, and as sparkling with as delicate
and exquisite a grace, as any thing ever brought
from the exhaustless diamond mine of Ireland's
Bard. It glisters through the soul like a sudden
flash of sunlight across the eye.

TO A LADY.

O, could we do with this world of ours,
As thou dost with thy garden bowers,
Reject the weeds and keep the flowers,
What a heaven on earth we'd make it!

So bright a dwelling should be our own,
So warranted free from sigh or frown,
Thy angelic smile would be coming down,
By the week or month to take it.

Like those gay daisies that wing through air,
And in themselves a lustre bear,
A stock of light still ready there,
Whenever they wish to use it;

So, in this world I'd make for thee,
Our hearts should all the fire be,
And the flash of wit or poetry
Break forth whenever we choose.

While every joy that gladdens our sphere,
Hath all some shadow hovering near,
In this new world of ours, my dear,
Such shadows will be the omitted—

Unless they're like that graceful one,
Which, when thou'rt dancing in the sun,
Still near thee, leaves a charm upon
Each spot where upthrust!

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mormons.—Mr. Wentworth asked permission to present a memorial from Gen. Joseph Smith, the head of the Mormons, and required that it might be read by the clerk for the information of the House.

The Clerk commenced the reading of the memorial.

Before the reading was concluded, Mr. J. R. Ingersoll interposed, and objected to any further reading of the paper. He had objected to the reception at first, and still objected.

Mr. Weller observed that if memorials of this kind were to be read, he was entrusted with the presentation of one of a peculiar character from certain citizens of Frederick county, Md.

Mr. Wentworth said he would move a suspension of the rules, to enable him to have the paper read; and he wished to enquire of the chair whether it would be in order for him to assign his reasons for making such a motion.

Mr. Duran observed, if the gentleman would yield him the floor, he would move to suspend the rules, to go into committee of the whole on the Oregon bill.

Mr. Wentworth said that, as he had the floor, he would make the motion. Mr. W. then moved that the rules be suspended, for the purpose of going into committee of the whole on the Oregon bill.

The Speaker said that the question would be put on suspending the rules to go into committee of the whole. If that motion prevailed, the gentleman could move to take up any bill he pleased.

Mr. Vance called for the yeas and nays on the question; which were ordered.

Mr. McKay inquired if the House should refuse to go into committee of the whole, if it could, by postponement of the previous orders; take up the naval appropriation bill which had been reported from the committee of the whole.

The Speaker said a motion to that effect would require a vote of two-thirds. The question was put on suspending the rules and rejected—yeas 70, nays 66.

PRESIDENT TYLER'S LETTER
Washington June 10, 1844.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

The treaty negotiated by the Executive with the Republic of Texas, without a departure from any form of proceeding customarily observed in the negotiation of treaties, for the annexation of that Republic to the United States, having been rejected by the Senate, and the subject having excited on the part of the people no ordinary degree of interest, I feel it to be my duty to communicate, for your consideration, the rejected treaty, together with all the correspondence and documents which have heretofore been submitted to the Senate in its Executive sessions. The papers communicated embrace not only the series already made public by orders of the Senate, but others from which the veil of secrecy has not been removed by that body, but which I deem to be essential to a just appreciation of the entire question.—While the treaty was pending before the Senate, I did not consider it compatible with the just rights of that body, or consistent with the just rights of that body, or consistent with the respect entertained for it, to bring this important subject before you. The power of Congress is, however, fully competent, in some other form of proceeding, to accomplish everything that a formal ratification of the treaty could have accomplished; and I therefore feel that I should not imperfectly discharge my duty to yourselves or to the country, if I failed to lay before you every thing in the possession of the Executive which would enable you to act with full light on the subject, if you should deem it proper to take any action upon it.

I regard the question involved in these proceedings as one of vast magnitude, and as addressing itself to interests of an elevated and enduring character. A Republic contumacious in territory with our own—of immense resources, which require only to be brought under the influence of our confederate and free system in order to be fully developed—promising at no distant day, through the fertility of its soil, nearly, if not entirely, to duplicate the exports of the country, thereby making an addition to the carrying trade to an amount almost incalculable, and giving a new impulse of immense importance to the commercial, manufacturing, agricultural, and shipping interests of the Union, and at the same time affording protection to an exposed frontier, and placing the whole country in a condition of security and repose—a territory settled mostly by emigrants from the United States who will bring back with them in the act of reciprocation an unconquerable love of freedom, and an ardent attachment to our free institutions: such a question could not fail to interest most deeply in its success those who under the Constitution have become responsible for the faithful administration

of public affairs. I have regarded it as not a little fortunate that the question involved was no way sectional or local, but addressed itself to the interests of every part of the country, and made its appeal to the glory of the American name.

It is due to the occasion to say that I have carefully reconsidered the objections which have been urged to immediate action upon the subject without in any degree having been struck with their force. It has been objected that the measure of annexation should be preceded by the consent of Mexico. To preserve the most friendly relations with Mexico; to concede with her not grudgingly but freely all her rights; to negotiate fairly and frankly with her as to the question of boundary; to render her, in a word the fullest and most ample recompenses for any loss she might conceive us she had sustained, fully accords with the feelings and views the Executive has always entertained. But negotiations in advance of annexation would prove not only abortive, but might be regarded as offensive to Mexico, and insulting to Texas.—Mexico would not, I am persuaded, give ear for a moment to an attempt at negotiation in advance, except for the whole territory of Texas. While all the world besides regards Texas as an independent power, Mexico chooses to look upon her as a revolted Province. Nor could we negotiate with Mexico for Texas without admitting that our recognition of her independence was fraudulent, delusive, or void. It is only after acquiring Texas that the question of boundary can arise between the United States and Mexico, a question purposely left open for negotiation with Mexico as affording the best opportunity for the most friendly and pacific arrangements. The Executive has dealt with Texas as a Power independent of all others, both de facto and de jure. She was an independent State of the confederation of Mexican Republics. When, by violent revolution, Mexico declared the Confederation at an end, Texas owed her no longer allegiance, but claimed, and has maintained the right for eight years, to a separate and distinct position. During that period no army has invaded her with a view to her re-conquest, and if she has not yet established her right to be treated as a nation independent de facto and de jure, it would be difficult to say at what period she will attain to that condition.

Nor can we, by any fair or any legitimate interference, be accused of violating any treaty stipulations with Mexico.—The treaties with Mexico give no guaranty of any sort, and are co-existent with a similar treaty with Texas. So have we treaties with most of the nations of the earth, which are equally as much violated by the annexation of Texas to the United States, as would be our treaty with Mexico. The treaty is merely commercial, and intended as the instrument for more actually defining the rights and securing the interests of the citizens of each country. When bad faith can be implied or charged upon the government of the United States for successfully negotiating with an independent power upon any subject not violating the stipulations of such treaty, I confess my inability to discern.

The objections which have been taken to the enlargement of our territory, were urged with much zeal against the acquisition of Louisiana, and yet the utility of such has long since been fully demonstrated. Since that period, a new power has been introduced into the affairs of the world, which has, for all practical purposes, brought Texas much nearer the seat of government than Louisiana was at the time of its annexation. Distant regions are, by the application of the steam engine, brought within a close proximity.

With the views which I entertain on the subject, I should prove faithless to the high trust which the constitution has devolved upon me, if I neglected to invite the attention of the representatives of the people to it at the earliest moment that a due respect for the Senate would allow me so to do. I should find, in the urgency of the matter, a sufficient apology, if one was wanting, since annexation is to encounter a gentler and not certain hazard of final defeat, if something be not now done to prevent it. Upon this point, I cannot too impressively invite your attention to my message of the 16th May, and to the documents which accompany it, which have not heretofore been made public. If it be objected that the names of the writers of some of the private letters are withheld, all I can say is, that is done for reasons regarded as altogether adequate, and that the writers are persons of the first respectability, and citizens of Texas, and have such means of obtaining information as to entitle their sentiments to full credit. Nor has any thing occurred to weaken, but on the contrary, much to confirm my confidence in the statements of Gen. Jackson, and my own statement made at the close of that message, in the belief, amounting

almost to certainty, "that instructions have already been given by the Texian Government to propose to the Government of Great Britain, forthwith, on the failure (of the treaty) to enter into a treaty of commerce, and an alliance, offensive and defensive."

I also particularly invite your attention to the letter from Mr. Everett, our Envoy at London, containing an account of a conversation in the House of Lords which lately occurred between Lord Brougham and Lord Aberdeen in relation to the question of annexation. Nor can I do so without the expression of some surprise at the language the Minister of Foreign Affairs employed upon the occasion. That a kingdom which is made what it now is by repeated acts of annexation, beginning from the time of the Heptarchy and concluding with the annexation of the kingdoms of Ireland and Scotland, should perceive any principle, either novel or serious, in the late proceedings of the American Executive in regard to Texas, is well calculated to excite surprise. If it be pretended that, because of commercial or political relations which may exist between two countries, neither has a right to part with its sovereignty, and that no third Power can change these relations by a voluntary treaty of union or annexation, then it would seem to follow that an annexation to be achieved by force of arms in the prosecution of a just and necessary war could in no way be justified; and yet it is presumed that Great Britain would be the last nation in the world to maintain any such doctrine. The commercial and political relations of many of the countries of Europe have undergone repeated changes by voluntary treaties, by conquest, and by partitions of the territories, without any question as to the right, under the public law. The question in this view of it, can be considered as neither serious nor novel.

I will not permit myself to believe that the British Minister designed to bring himself to any such conclusion; but it is impossible for us to be blind to the fact that the statements contained in Mr. Everett's despatch are well worthy of serious consideration. The Government and People of the United States have never evinced, nor do they feel any desire to interfere in public questions not affecting the relations existing between the States of the American Confederation.

We leave the European Powers exclusive control over matter affecting their confinement and the relations of their different States.

The United States claim a similar exemption from any such interference on their part. The treaty with Texas was negotiated from considerations of a high public policy, influencing the conduct of the Republics. We have treated with Texas as an independent power, solely with a view of bettering the condition of the two countries. If annexation in any form occur, it will rise from the free and unfettered action of the people of the two countries; and it seems altogether becoming in the treaty that the honor of the country, the dignity of the American name, and the permanent interest of the United States would forbid acquiescence in any such interference. No one can more highly appreciate the value of peace to both Great Britain and the United States, and the capacity of each to do injury to the other, than myself; but peace can best be preserved by maintaining firmly the rights which belong to us as an independent community.

So much I have considered it proper for me to say, and it becomes me only to add, that while I have regarded the annexation to be accomplished by treaty as the most suitable form in which it could be effected, should Congress deem it proper to resort to any other expedient compatible with the constitution, and likely to accomplish this object, I stand prepared to yield my most prompt and active co-operation.

The great question is not as to the manner in which it shall be done, but whether it shall be accomplished or not. The responsibility of deciding this question is now devolved upon you.

JOHN TYLER.

All the mails in the north-western part of this State are stopped; and will so remain until the waters fall and bridges are erected over the several water courses. The communication with the south-west, is cut off from the same cause.—Mo. Rep.

Accident and Loss of Life.—The steamer Palestine from Pittsburgh, arrived here last evening, and by her officers we are informed of the following particulars of an accident which happened to her, which occasioned the loss of a number of lives.

About three o'clock on Wednesday morning, when the boat was about fifteen miles above Cairo, fire was discovered in the hold by the engineer, and immediately the alarm was given, and at once the utmost confusion prevailed. The captain immediately directed the pilot to run her to the shore, while the mate, as-

isted by the passengers, entered the hold, and in a short time succeeded in extinguishing the flames. In the mean time, and before the boat had got near the shore, a number of the deck passengers crowded into the yawl, which was swung up at the stern, cut the rope by which the bow was suspended, and the whole were suspended, and the whole were precipitated into the river. The following are the names of those who are missing: Charles Herrington, J. Arbogast, Snodgrass, Smith, Mr. Horn and lady, (who got on at Louisville),—Moore, G. W. Stevens, and—Hobson; also three firemen and a cook, names not known. The fire was occasioned by the accidental ignition of a quantity of acids which were taken on board at Evansville, the contents of which were not known to the officers, and the boxes which contained them were not marked. Very little injury was sustained by the boat or cargo.

The passengers concur in bestowing upon Captain Hough and his officers, the highest praise for cool, prompt, and vigorous exertions to which, assisted as they were by a number of the passengers, may be ascribed the safety of the lives of the large number of helpless persons entrusted for the time to their care. Those who were unhappily lost, were warned of their danger by some of the passengers; and the captain was not aware of their being lost, until the boat had reached the shore, when he immediately started back if possible to save them, but without the least success. [Mo. Reporter.]

From the Mountains.—Six Mackinaw boats, belonging to the trading company of Pratte & Cabaner, arrived here yesterday from Fort Platte, on the North Fork of Platte river, which place they left on the 28th of April.

They brought down seventy-eight packages of Buffalo robes and two and half packs Beaver, under the charge of Mr. Seville. One boat was sunk on the 14th May, by which accident several packs of robes were lost.

About twelve days ago, (being weather bound at a Pawnee village,) a large body, some two or three thousand Pawnees, came to the boats, apparently in a friendly manner, but soon sought a quarrel with some of the traders, and immediately began to plunder the boats, under the plea they were in a starving condition, and wanted food.

They carried off all the provisions, utensils, arms and ammunition they could find, leaving the travellers almost in a destitute condition. No personal violence was committed on the traders, they being too weak to offer any resistance to the plunderers.

The winter is said to have been mild, and until a few days before they left the Fort very little snow had fallen. The Platte river was low. The hunters had brought more Buffalo robes into the Fort than at any previous season.

Some poor editor, in a desperate fit of the blues, having probably got the "mit-ton" from his lady love, thus apostrophizes:

"The path of an editor is not over thickly planted with roses. In the silence of the night, when men forget their five or bathe their spirits in the rosy bliss of dreams, when care has forgotten to tug at the heart, and ambition to fire the brain—he sleeps not, he dreams not. By the dim lamp he wanders through the fields of thought, or by the shore of the sea of knowledge, gathering pebbles wherewith to build his feeble fabric. Often is he misunderstood, taunted, mocked, disappointed.—Often does icy neglect freeze his glowing thoughts and nip his young hopes. The careless sneer, the crushing insinuation, the covert slander, the open denunciation—all want to feast upon him."

Juvenile Burglar.—The Pittsburgh Age of Monday has the following: "At about three o'clock on Saturday morning the drug store of Messrs Fess & Cassell was entered through the front cellar, and robbed of a bundle of pocket wallets, two pocket-knives, and \$3.85 in money. The persons sleeping in the room above, on entering it, candle in hand, called the 'watch' when officer Baldwin came to the door and secured a young lad of 18 or 19 named Alexander Rorick, who had in his possession a revolving pistol, three barrels loaded, matches, powder for blasting axes, (and the prospects of their owners,) a shock-knife, &c., without resistance."

On examining him afterwards, at the mayor's office, a watch found on him was recognized as the same which was taken with the revolver, from the store of Mr. Robt Knox, a few days before. He acknowledged robbing the store of Lease and Brown, on Liberty street. Among his available funds was an Indiana note of \$5, which he said he had won at cards. During the day the young burglar was committed for further examination on Monday.

The Army of France.—Professor Durbin, in his work on Europe, states that

Louis Philippe maintains a standing army of 400,000 men fully officered and equipped, and takes every precaution to ensure its fidelity to his family. His eldest son, the Duke de Nemours, who becomes Regent on the death of the King, serves in the army in person; in Algeria. Yet, notwithstanding all his precautions, Louis Philippe is distrustful of the army, and thinks it could not be relied upon in the hour of trial. There are now in the capital 60,000 troops, and many more in the immediate neighbourhood. The different corps are transferred from one post to another, within and without the city, not remaining longer than ten days at any one station—in order to prevent the formation of conspiracies among them. Europe would not permit Louis Philippe to maintain such an army, did she not believe it necessary to the safety of his government. The next revolution in France, says Professor D., will result in a Republic without a throne, a signal for a general war, in which France must stand against Europe, or have the foot of another monarch placed upon her neck by foreign bayonets. This last, the Professor thinks will probably be the result.

The Pickpockets and thieves in New York, have adopted a new theatre for their operations. The Courier and Enquirer says:

Theft at Church.—Several instances have occurred within a few weeks past in which gentlemen have had their pockets picked while leaving St. Thomas's church after service. A gentleman not long ago lost a large sum of money in this way, and two others within a month have suffered in the same way. Yesterday morning a foreign-looking gentleman passing out at the large centre gate, and carrying his hat in his hand, picked the pocket of a well known physician in the city, Dr. Van Rensselaer. It is to be presumed that the case of instruments which he carried off as his prize can be of no service to him, unless he be one of the faculty, and he is therefore requested to return it to the owner, at 821 Broadway, or to leave it for him at the Park Post office. Gentlemen should be on their guard against these church-going scoundrels.

We copy the following from the Pittsburgh Age of the 14th instant:

Explosion of the Cleveland.—The steamer Cleveland, on her upward passage from Cleveland, on her way up one of the flues of her middle boiler, on Friday evening about 6 or 7 o'clock, at the foot of the Trap, thirteen miles below Pittsburgh, when landing to take a keel boat in tow.

The great volume of steam passed astern, clearing everything from between decks, blowing away the cook house, and blowing overboard and seriously scalding the first cook, slightly scalding the second cook, blowing the engineer overboard and dangerously scalding him, and slightly injuring some three or four others.

Some five or six persons, who were blown overboard, or jumped off the boat in the excitement, were picked up by the yawl, and the steamer Bridgewater, Capt. Campbell, just astern, came to her assistance, and towed her ashore.

But two passengers are injured.—Mr. Kellor, of New Castle, was blown overboard and picked up somewhat scalded, and his face severely bruised; a son of Mr. Woods was also slightly scalded.

Mr. Chas. McGinnis, the engineer was brought to our city on the same night. We learn that great hopes are entertained of Mr. McGinnis' recovery.

A Swindler.—The Pittsburgh Age advertises Simon Barnum as a pretty extensive swindler in that city. He had purchased produce at low prices; got advances upon them, was discovered, and ran away. It is supposed he will annex himself to Texas.

Most Melancholy.—The Franklin (Vt) Messenger says that on Monday morning, 10th inst., it was discovered that Simon Lockey, an insane person, and his son Silas, living in the eastern part of the town, were missing, and on searching a pond near by, their bodies were found. It is supposed that the father had determined on destroying his life, and the son attempting to prevent it lost his own.

Another case of Abduction.—The Philadelphia Times says, that a young and interesting girl, of seventeen, was lured from her home on Sunday week by a scamp, who called himself Mitchell; they remained away till Friday afternoon, when they returned and stopped at the tavern in Third street. The gentleman then left his victim, after having written a note to her parents informing them where she could be found.

Influenza.—The Cincinnati Commercial, of the 20th inst., says that there has been several cases of influenza in that city of late. The disease is similar to that which swept over the country last season.

Foreign News

SENTENCE ON THE TRAVERSERS.

Daniel O'Connell—To be imprisoned for twelve calendar months, to pay a fine of \$2000, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years—himself in \$5000, and two sureties of \$2500 each.

John O'Connell, John Gray, T. Steele, T. Barrett, C. G. Duffy, and T. M. Ray; to be imprisoned for nine calendar months, to pay a fine of \$500, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years—themselves respectively in \$1000, and two sureties of \$500 each.

Sentence having been passed, Mr. O'Connell immediately rose, and said that he wished to remind the Court, that he had made a solemn affidavit, declaring that he had never entered into a conspiracy with the other traversers, or committed the crime with which he was charged. He had now only to say it was his painful conviction that justice had not been done.

A sudden and vociferous cheer from nearly all parts of the Court followed this remark: and although it was accompanied by the clapping of hands amongst the junior bar, and was two or three times repeated, the judges did not interfere, although evidently displeased.

The traversers immediately surrendered into the custody of the Sheriff.

After a delay of about an hour and a half, which gave time to allay the excited feelings of the people out of court, as well as for the necessary preparations, the traversers were conveyed to the Richmond Penitentiary, in the direction road, their future place of confinement. They proceeded thither in three carriages, attended by a large body of police.

A great many people ran along and kept up with the carriages, and there was also a large assemblage outside the Penitentiary on their arrival. When Mr. O'Connell stepped out of the carriage he was greeted with loud cheers, and immediately entered the gateway. Within the court yard, a large number of respectable persons, many of them his own intimate friends, were drawn up in two lines. They received Mr. O'Connell in silence and uncovered, and as he walked up between the lines, he shook hands with many of them; his bearing was manly and undoubted. He thus entered the Governor's House, which, we understand, he and his other fellow prisoners will be allowed to occupy. The Penitentiary is a vast pile of building, in an airy and salubrious part of the suburbs of Dublin. The Governor's house is large, and has a garden attached, in which Mr. O'Connell, with his daughters, Mrs. Fitzsimon and Mrs. French, walked alone soon after his arrival. The prisoners, as they must now be called, dined together about half past six. They were all cheerful. We are happy to state that there was not the slightest breach of the peace during the proceedings. The following address, which had been issued on Thursday, was read on Friday:

Address of O'Connell to the People of Ireland.

PEACE AND QUIET.

People of Ireland—Fellow-Countrymen—

Beloved Fellow-Countrymen—

The sentence is passed. But there is another appeal from that sentence. The appeal lies to the House of Lords. I solemnly pledge myself to bring an appeal against that sentence, and I assure you that there is every prospect it will be received. Peace then, and quiet. Let there not be one particle of riot, tumult, or violence. This is the crisis in which it will be shown whether the people of Ireland will obey me or not. Any person who violates the law, or is guilty of any violence, insult, or injury to person or property, violates my command, and shows himself an enemy to me, and a bitter enemy to Ireland.

The people of Ireland—the sober, steady, honest, religious people of Ireland—have hitherto obeyed my commands and kept quiet. Let every man stay at home. Let the women and children stay at home. Do not crowd the streets, and in particular let no man approach the precincts of the Four Courts.

Now, people of Dublin, and people of Ireland generally, I shall know, and the world will know, whether you love and respect me or not. Show your love and respect for me, by your obedience to the law—your peaceful conduct, and the total avoidance of any riot or violence.

PEACE, ORDER, QUIET, TRANQUILITY.

Preserve the peace, and the Repeal cause will be necessarily triumphant. Peace and quiet I ask for in my name, and as you regard me, peace and quiet I ask for in the name of Ireland, and as you love your native land. Peace—quiet—order, I call for under the solemn sanction of religion. I conjure you to observe quiet, and I ask it in the adorable name of the ever living God. Graciously me and your friends by your being quiet and peaceable.

The enemies of Ireland would be delighted at any violation of the peace, or being guilty of any disorder.

Disappoint them—graciously and delight by peace, order, and quiet.

Your faithful friend,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Corn Exchange rooms, 20th May, 1844.

The determination of Mexico.—The N. Y. Commercial of the evening of the 22d, contains the following information, which may be regarded as of an official character:

The Spanish journal published in this

city—the "Noticiero de Ambos Mundos"—of this morning, gives the text of a despatch from Senor Bocanegra, the Mexican Foreign Minister, to General Almonte, which reached the latter gentleman on Thursday, by way of Havana. This despatch was forwarded after the arrival of Mr. G. L. Thompson at the city of Mexico, on his mission from the Government of the United States; and was forwarded by way of Havana, expressly to meet and contradict any rumors that might be set afloat in this country, of willingness on the part of Mexico to assent to the annexation of Texas.

Senor Bocanegra informs General Almonte, in the most emphatic terms, that Mexico will never assent to the annexation of Texas; that the government and the nation are immovably determined to resist the project and reject all proposals for its consummation, whether accompanied or not by offers of compensation. And Gen. Almonte is authorized and instructed to contradict, in the most formal manner, any assertion or intimation of a different character.

The despatch is dated May 30. The "Noticiero" announces the arrival in this city of Don Jose Gonzalez de la Vega, bearer of despatches to General Almonte, containing full instructions of the object of Mr. Thompson's mission.

France against Annexation and Extension of Slavery.—The French Government, through the minister, Guizot, have declared in the Chamber of Deputies against the annexation of Texas, chiefly on the ground of the slavery positions of Mr. Calhoun, as Secretary of State. The *Journal des Debats* thus reproves the language held by our official on the questions of negro slavery. It says:

"We believe that France has no occasion to occupy itself about the annexation of Texas to the North American confederation. It is not under that point of view that we regard these papers, but it is, that in our opinion a country which, like France, has taken so glorious a part in the abolition of slavery, should energetically condemn the language openly held by the Government of the United States. We have before us the correspondence exchanged between Mr. Upsher, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Everett, and Mr. Packenham, and all the notes written on the part of the United States are, from beginning to end, not only an apology, but an audacious justification of the principle of slavery; while nearly all the rest of the Christian world is making immense sacrifices to deliver society from this hideous leprosy that has so long disfigured it, the United States alone defend it in language of the most revolting nature. These are the terms in which republican and democratic governments understand humanity, equality, and liberty."

MOST HORRID.

The Baltimore Argus contains a private letter from Constantinople, dated March 26, 1844, in which is enclosed a translation of a letter from the Bishop of Scopia to the Greek Patriarch at Constantinople, giving an account of the outrages on a christian sect on the borders of Bulgaria by the Albanians. The letter says:

"The men they have tied to the columns and have committed upon the women and daughters acts the most atrocious; after this they hung up the men, with their heads downwards and forced their wives to stifle them with smoke from straw burned under them. They have violated old women of eighty years, and young girls of ten. They have pierced the boys through with their lances and roasted them like sheep, saying to them: 'You, in the time of Chiz Pacha, would not prepare mutton for us to eat; see, now, in recompense, we roast you, and now you call on Chiz Pacha to help you.' They tore off the clothes of the girls and compelled them to remain on foot all naked, and to serve them with wine all night. They dishonored the married women before their husbands, whom they obliged to hold torches in their hands. Oh! heaven and earth! how suffer you such wickedness to be done, without shame and without fear, by the impious Albanians!"

A New Tax in Russia.—The Emperor of Russia has established an absentee tax, by ukase, of 200 rubles a year. No Russian is to have a passport to travel till he be twenty-five years of age. Letters from Paris state that the new tax has frightened home numbers of Russians. For a family of three, who pass a year away from Russia, the absentee tax amounts to about £240.

The Western Belle brought down a portion of the Santa Fe company, some five or six in number; also some furs and skins belonging to them. The main body of the caravan are still encamped on the south side of Walnut Creek, about 250 or 300 miles from Independence, where they have been for some time, waiting a fall of the water courses. They have been enabled to get two or three small wagons into the settlements on the Missouri, and some fifteen or twenty persons in all belonging to the expedition have arrived in this city.—Era

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1844.

Mr. Taylor is recovering as fast as can be expected. His wounds do very well.

GOODNESS SHALL BE REWARDED.

The senior Editor of this Paper Mr. Taylor, at the horrible assassination of Joseph and Hyrum Smith in Carthage jail, on the afternoon of the 27th day of June, received three wounds in his left thigh and knee and one in his left wrist; besides which, a fifth ball, spent its force against his Watch in his left vest pocket. This ball, but for the timely interference of this valuable watch, must have caused instant death, as it would have passed directly into his lights. This watch, though dreadfully shattered, is a friend that points to the very moment, when he stood between life and death; the hands pointing to "5 o'clock, 10 minutes and 26 seconds."

While upon this subject, Mr. Taylor and his friends, wish, through this channel, to tender their thanks to Mr. Hamilton and family, and to all who assisted him in any manner, during his stay at Carthage, while unable to be removed to his own home. Kindness, assistance, and the tender offices of humanity in such times of deep distress, give the noble mind a chance to appreciate help when it is needed, and to remember such friends in future. Nor should the assistance rendered to lay out the bodies of Messrs. Smith, preparatory to their removal to Nauvoo, be forgotten. Though the people of Carthage under the excitement of the moment, generally fled, yet those who did stay, did all they could to forward the bodies, as well as to make me as comfortable as the circumstances the case would permit.

One thing further; In this awful tragedy, Dr. Willard Richards, equally exposed to the "shower of bullets" which were fired into the room at the door and windows, escaped unhurt, and while he would render thanksgiving and praise to his God for this signal preservation of his life, he would also return his grateful acknowledgements to the Messrs. Hamilton and others who rendered all the assistance in their power in this awful hour of murder and woe at Carthage.

"THE PROPHET."

A well disposed Newspaper, called the "Prophet" was started in New York, in the month of May last. The ruptures of our neighbors, and the murder of our best friends, have prevented us from giving our readers timely notice. It is published by a Society for the promotion of "truth" and we must say, that in a city so large as New York, if the people have virtue, holiness, and the kindred spirits which have ever won the affection of humanity, they will sustain the Prophet liberally. Nor should the country be less magnanimous; by comparing opinions, and proving contraries, truth manifests itself. Error and truth, can never be built into a fabric, upon the same rock. Oil and water never mix; for the sacred injunction of heaven is, "hurt not the oil and the wine."

The Philadelphia Riots.—The accounts of these melancholy outrages have excited great attention and astonishment in England and Ireland. The journals trace the source of these evils to the Government itself, and express forebodings that Republican America is soon to become a general theatre for turmoil and commotion of which the Philadelphia riots are but the precursors. The Liverpool Mail remarks:

"The government of America is impotent for good or evil. It is merely a finger-post which the traveller ridicules or thinks not of. He does not proceed on his way because it points out his course, but because it is his business to go that way. The President has no more power than the finger-post, and is not a whit more respected. And the laws, what are they? They are treated with equal contempt."

FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Late in the evening, of Friday last, we received the following reply from Gov. Ford to the "Warsaw Committee of safety." There could no satisfaction arise to us by publishing the Warsaw communication, and we therefore omit it. We are pleased with the course the Governor takes, and the responsibility he assumes to execute justice according to law. Should he carry his plans through, as "strictly legal," as he has purposed and promised in this document, his present friends and those he wins by doing right, may long value the man for his impartiality and correctness.

Quincy July 3, 1844.

Gentlemen: I have received your communication on behalf of the citizens of Warsaw, stating their unalterable determination to compel the Mormons of your county to leave the State; or otherwise to abandon their own homes, and evacuate the county, and asking my interference and influence to assist you, in procuring the removal of the Mormons.

I have no reply whatever to make to that part of your letter which treats of the history, character, and offences of the Mormons. I deem this, however, a fit occasion to remark somewhat upon the character of the events which have just transpired. These events present reasons for my determination which must be noticed.

When I came to your county I announced the policy by which I intended to be governed. The law was to be my guide; and this you well understand. I announced this determination in numerous public addresses, and uniformly in my private conversations. I successfully obtained a vote to sustain me in this course from every troop stationed at Carthage, or who was visiting there. From the detachment of your town and vicinity, who visited Carthage the day before the surrender of the Smiths, I obtained a similar pledge. I met them on the prairie, before they arrived in town, and as they most testily, stated to them at length the reasons which ought to influence them to keep the peace, and abide the operation of the laws. They gave every demonstration of satisfaction, and signed with unanimous acclamation that they would stand by me in taking a strictly legal course.

All the other portion of the Hancock forces under my command were repeatedly and deeply pledged to sustain me in the same course. Under the firm and confident assurance of support thus obtained, I demanded the surrender of the Smiths, and promised them security. In doing so, I now acknowledge that I erred and erred grievously, in relying with too much confidence upon men with whom I was but little acquainted. The idea that men could be treacherous under such circumstances was abhorrent to my nature, and rejected with indignation. Whatever your hatred of the Smiths might be, I was too confident you would respect your honor—the honor of your country and State, and the rights of defenceless prisoners. I could not believe that so much stupidity and baseness, as was necessary for such an enterprise as the murder of defenceless prisoners in jail would be, could be mustered in Hancock county. What aggravates the transaction, as a matter personal to myself, is that you betrayed my honor as well as your own, and that of the State; and you selected a time to commit the deed when you believed I was in Nauvoo, in the power of the Mormons, and would most probably be murdered by them, by way of retaliation. Upon the whole I cannot too strongly express my indignation and abhorrence of the base and profligate act which has disgraced the state, and raised suspicions in the minds of many in regard to my conduct in the matter of the most painful character to my feelings.

I am happy, however, to learn that these denunciations apply only to a small portion of the people of Warsaw and Hancock county. All the most respectable individuals ought to be acquitted of any direct participation with the conspirators. If they are culpable at all it is for not using their influence against the act, and for not communicating to me information which would have enabled me to prevent it. The intention of the people must to some extent have been whispered about and understood, and ought to have been communicated to me as commander in chief.

Under these circumstances, I am in but a poor situation to use influence with the Mormons, to procure their removal. Your own people have destroyed whatever influence I might otherwise have possessed in that quarter to serve you. Your own conduct has placed me in a painfully suspicious attitude; and I have no hopes that I could now have a more persuasive influence with the Mormons, than I had with the perpetrators of the horrid deed which I sought to prevent. Under the circumstances, I cannot ask the Mormons to confide in me.

It must appear to them that they have been betrayed by somebody, and they do not know by whom.

If you mean to request me to exercise a forcible influence to expel them from the State; I answer you now as I have uniformly done, that the law is my guide; and that I know of no law authorizing their expulsion. From this determination I have not swerved for an instant, from the beginning until this time. I see nothing now requiring any deviation, and besides if I were ever so much determined to drive them out, I believe such is the abhorrence against the base deed which some of you have committed, that I could not obtain voluntary aid from the people. I suppose that you are aware that a call for volunteers is the only mode in which a force can be raised, and the force when raised must be provisioned by voluntary contribution.

You had better not make too loud a call upon your fellow citizens; you may want their aid for defence; and may yet be glad to receive aid for defence, rather than aggression. I know the apprehensions which you entertain of Mormon violence. I will not now say, whether your fears are well or ill founded. A little time will develop what may be expected. Taking the law for my guide, I can assure you, that although some of you have treated me badly, in thwarting my policy and violating my honor, and have acted basely towards defenceless prisoners, yet you are entitled to and are assured of all the force of the State to prevent or avenge illegal violence towards any of you. An enquiry must be made concerning the murderers. They must for the honor and credit of the State be dealt with according to law.

I have no reply whatever to make to that part of your letter which treats of the history, character, and offences of the Mormons. I deem this, however, a fit occasion to remark somewhat upon the character of the events which have just transpired. These events present reasons for my determination which must be noticed.

When I came to your county I announced the policy by which I intended to be governed. The law was to be my guide; and this you well understand. I announced this determination in numerous public addresses, and uniformly in my private conversations. I successfully obtained a vote to sustain me in this course from every troop stationed at Carthage, or who was visiting there. From the detachment of your town and vicinity, who visited Carthage the day before the surrender of the Smiths, I obtained a similar pledge. I met them on the prairie, before they arrived in town, and as they most testily, stated to them at length the reasons which ought to influence them to keep the peace, and abide the operation of the laws. They gave every demonstration of satisfaction, and signed with unanimous acclamation that they would stand by me in taking a strictly legal course.

All the other portion of the Hancock forces under my command were repeatedly and deeply pledged to sustain me in the same course. Under the firm and confident assurance of support thus obtained, I demanded the surrender of the Smiths, and promised them security. In doing so, I now acknowledge that I erred and erred grievously, in relying with too much confidence upon men with whom I was but little acquainted. The idea that men could be treacherous under such circumstances was abhorrent to my nature, and rejected with indignation. Whatever your hatred of the Smiths might be, I was too confident you would respect your honor—the honor of your country and State, and the rights of defenceless prisoners. I could not believe that so much stupidity and baseness, as was necessary for such an enterprise as the murder of defenceless prisoners in jail would be, could be mustered in Hancock county. What aggravates the transaction, as a matter personal to myself, is that you betrayed my honor as well as your own, and that of the State; and you selected a time to commit the deed when you believed I was in Nauvoo, in the power of the Mormons, and would most probably be murdered by them, by way of retaliation. Upon the whole I cannot too strongly express my indignation and abhorrence of the base and profligate act which has disgraced the state, and raised suspicions in the minds of many in regard to my conduct in the matter of the most painful character to my feelings.

I am happy, however, to learn that these denunciations apply only to a small portion of the people of Warsaw and Hancock county. All the most respectable individuals ought to be acquitted of any direct participation with the conspirators. If they are culpable at all it is for not using their influence against the act, and for not communicating to me information which would have enabled me to prevent it. The intention of the people must to some extent have been whispered about and understood, and ought to have been communicated to me as commander in chief.

Under these circumstances, I am in but a poor situation to use influence with the Mormons, to procure their removal. Your own people have destroyed whatever influence I might otherwise have possessed in that quarter to serve you. Your own conduct has placed me in a painfully suspicious attitude; and I have no hopes that I could now have a more persuasive influence with the Mormons, than I had with the perpetrators of the horrid deed which I sought to prevent. Under the circumstances, I cannot ask the Mormons to confide in me.

It must appear to them that they have been betrayed by somebody, and they do not know by whom.

If you mean to request me to exercise a forcible influence to expel them from the State; I answer you now as I have uniformly done, that the law is my guide; and that I know of no law authorizing their expulsion. From this determination I have not swerved for an instant, from the beginning until this time. I see nothing now requiring any deviation, and besides if I were ever so much determined to drive them out, I believe such is the abhorrence against the base deed which some of you have committed, that I could not obtain voluntary aid from the people. I suppose that you are aware that a call for volunteers is the only mode in which a force can be raised, and the force when raised must be provisioned by voluntary contribution.

You had better not make too loud a call upon your fellow citizens; you may want their aid for defence; and may yet be glad to receive aid for defence, rather than aggression. I know the apprehensions which you entertain of Mormon violence. I will not now say, whether your fears are well or ill founded. A little time will develop what may be expected. Taking the law for my guide, I can assure you, that although some of you have treated me badly, in thwarting my policy and violating my honor, and have acted basely towards defenceless prisoners, yet you are entitled to and are assured of all the force of the State to prevent or avenge illegal violence towards any of you. An enquiry must be made concerning the murderers. They must for the honor and credit of the State be dealt with according to law.

You ask a small force to be stationed in your County as a protection against small parties. You have no probably, duly considered how large a force would be necessary for this purpose. A small force could protect but a few points of attack and must necessarily leave the residue of the County exposed. A large force cannot be stationed there permanently. Your best protection is the assurance that, upon the first aggression or well defused threats, an overpowering force is ready to march directly for the scene of action.

I am informed that a design is still entertained at Warsaw of attacking Nauvoo. In this you will not be sustained by myself or the people, it is a part of my policy that you remain quiet, and if you please, watchful, but strictly on the defensive; and I now announce to you that I will not be thwarted in this policy with impunity.

I am most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS FORD.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Of the Press on the assassination of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, by a mob in the jail at Carthage, while under the sacred pledge of the State for the protection of their lives.

With reference to the recent bloody affair at Carthage the O. S. Democrat of this morning says:—

"From all the facts now before us, we regard these homicides as nothing else than murder in cold blood—murder against the plighted faith of the chief magistrate of Illinois—murder of a character so atrocious and so unjustifiable as to leave the blackest stain on all its perpetrators—their aids, abettors, and defenders.

The Republican pronounces the deed "unprovoked murder."

The Reporter says:—"The conduct of the mob at Carthage cannot be justified."

The Reveille says:—"Joe Smith has been 'lynched' while under the protection of the Law."

The New Era says:—"It was cruel and cowardly to murder the unarmed prisoners when they had surrendered themselves, and were in custody of the laws."

In fact, the Press of St. Louis denounces this bloody deed, without a dissenting voice. [St. Louis Eve. Gaz.]

From the Lee County (Iowa) Democrat.

We also endorse the whole of the sentiments of the St. Louis Presses, and say that it was a premeditated murder, and that the offenders ought to be ferreted out and dealt with according to the strict sense of the law.

From the Illinois State Register.

JOSEPH SMITH, THE MORMON PROPHET AND HIS BROTHER HYRUM MURDERED IN PRISON.

The following particulars of the most disgraceful and cold-blooded ever committed in a christian land is copied from an Extra from the office of the Quincy Herald. Rumors of the bloody deed reached this city several days ago, but were not believed until Tuesday evening, when there was no further room left for doubt. Next week we will have all the particulars. Every effort will be made to bring the assassins to punishment.

From the Quincy Herald Extra of Saturday.

Gov. Ford arrived in this city this morning, much worn down by travel and fatigue, having left Carthage yesterday. It is now certain that only Joe and Hyrum Smith are killed, and they were murdered in cold blood. It seems that while Gov. Ford was absent from Carthage to Nauvoo, for the purpose of ascertaining satisfactorily the strength of the Mormon force, an excited mob assembled near Carthage, disfigured themselves by painting their faces, and made a rush upon the jail where Joe and his fellow prisoners were confined.—The guard placed by the Governor to protect the jail were overpowered by superior numbers. The doors of Jail forced, and Joe and Hyrum both shot. Hyrum was instantly killed by a ball which passed through his head. Joe was in the act of raising the window, when he was shot both from without and within, and fell out of the window to the ground. Richards, whom we supposed yesterday was dead, escaped unhurt by shutting himself up in a cell in the Jail. Mr. Taylor the Editor of the Nauvoo Neighbor, was in the room with the Smiths, and received three balls in his leg, and one in his arm.—He is not considered dangerous.—Three of the assassins were slightly wounded.

It will probably never be known who shot Joseph and Hyrum Smith— but their murder was a cold-blooded cowardly act, which will consign the perpetrators if discovered to merited infamy and disgrace.—They have broken their pledges to the Governor—disgraced themselves and the State to which they belong. They have crimsoned their perfidy with blood.

The dead bodies of the Smiths were conveyed to Nauvoo by order of the Governor yesterday.—It was supposed by many that the Mormons on seeing them would break away from all restraints and commence a war of extermination. But nothing of the kind occurred. They received their mur-

dered friends in sorrow—laid down their arms and remained quiet. Col. Singleton and his company of 60 men, are still in Nauvoo; and the Mormons submitted to their authority.

The 300 that left our city yesterday on the Bores are at present in Warsaw. A man was assailed and knocked down with a musket in Warsaw yesterday, for presuming to express disapprobation at the murder of the Smiths.

It will long be regretted that things have taken the turn they have in relation to the Mormons. After they had laid down their arms, and submitted to the laws, they were entitled to the protection of those laws. Gov. Ford in the name of the State pledged them that protection, and he extended it to them so far as was in his power. The conduct of the Governor stands pre-eminently untarnished in this matter. Party is lost sight of, as it should be, and all unite to award him the meed of praise. Several public meetings which have been held in this city during the excitement, have passed resolutions approving of his course. As the troops were leaving our wharf on the Bores yesterday, his honor, the Mayor, came forward and proposed three cheers for Gov. Ford, which were given in a manner that made the welkin ring. Geo. T. M. Davis, Esq., in an address to our citizens last evening, also bore testimony to the calm and impartial manner which has characterized the conduct of the Governor throughout the whole of this affair.

In what we have written above we would not have it understood that our remarks in relation to the assassination of the two Smiths, apply to the people of Hancock county generally. The actors in the disgraceful transaction are probably confined to a few desperate characters who are determined to ride over the law to effect their object.

It will be seen by the accompanying Proclamation, that the Governor has issued orders for the raising of troops to be in readiness in case of emergency. This is certainly a discreet and provident movement. For although quiet reigns at present in Nauvoo and vicinity, the prejudice and excitement is so great, there is no knowing how soon another outbreak may occur.

From the Sangamo Journal.

THE MORMON DIFFICULTIES.

Notwithstanding all the rumors which are afloat, we are unable to state any thing very definite in relation to affairs at Nauvoo, or in the "region round about" that city. It is certain that the Governor has called out some of the neighboring militia—that bodies of armed men had collected without waiting a call from the Governor—that the Governor had accepted the services of militia at St. Louis under certain contingencies, that he had demanded of Smith the State arms at Nauvoo, that it had been reported that they were given up, that Smith and his council had given themselves up to be tried by our laws for alleged offences. Thus far our news seems to be certain. Rumor says further, that on Thursday of last week, Joe Smith, Hyrum Smith and Dr. Richards were shot by a mob at Carthage. We are incredulous in regard to the truth of this rumor. We cannot think that under the circumstances of the case, the excitement against these men among the anti-Mormons, Gov. Ford would have received them as prisoners, to be tried under our laws, had pledged himself for their protection, and then placed them in a situation where they would be murdered. The rumor is too preposterous for belief. We wait with much anxiety to hear the truth on this subject; and this feeling is general in this community.

From the Mo. Republican.

The Murders at Carthage.—A letter from the editor, one from G. T. M. Davis, Esq., and a proclamation from Gov. Ford, give all the information which we have been able to collect from the seat of civil commotion and murder in Illinois. They were issued in an extra form yesterday morning, and are transferred to our columns today for the benefit of our numerous readers abroad. All our information tends to fix upon the people concerned in the death of the Smiths, the odium of perfidious, black-hearted, cowardly murder—so wanton, as to be without any justification—so inhuman and treacherous, as to find no parallel in savage life under any circumstances. Gov. Ford declares his intention to seek out the murderers, and he owes it to his own honor and to that of the State, whose faith was most grossly violated, never to cease his exertions for this purpose. The Mormons, it will be seen, were quiet, and not disposed to commit any acts of aggression: their enemies, on the other hand, were evidently disposed to push them to extremities, and to force them the State. This feeling may be checked by the alacrity with which Gov. Ford's orders were being executed, but it will be sometime before peace and order can be restored—the disgrace of past acts cannot be wiped out.

From the Quincy Herald.

We are satisfied that the old citizens

Agricultural.

DITCH AND BANK FENCE.

I have noticed some time since, in Mr. McAttee's review, a laconic and amusing touch at sod fence, which called to mind some of my own experience in that business. About a year since I troubled your readers with a description of an outside fence made of ditch and bank with a superstructure, which I then believed was proof against any animal, but have since found that it was not high enough. As soon as the corn was in the milk, having occasion to walk through the part of the field next the sod fence or ditch, I found that my neighbors hogs had commenced "playing it by;" but my dogs being in company, and not liking their *modus operandi*, commenced an argument with them, which induced them to quit the premises with all convenient despatch; and by observing their exit, I perceived that the steepness of the bank did not trouble them much. They would raise up on their hind feet, and if the superstructure was not higher than their length, from the extreme points of their hind feet to the point of the shoulder, (well stretched) they would crawl over. On mentioning the circumstance to my neighbors, who do not believe in that mode of fencing, they repeated the old remark, that "Ditch won't do." But being more obstinate than they, I told them I could make it do, and offered to put a superstructure on some of their abandoned ditch, and warrant it for four years, for 12 cents per rod. I employed a man to help me complete my own, and got out the timber, split and nailed it on, all at the rate of fifty rods per day, making it one half higher, which made the height exceed the length of the hogs; and my field has not been troubled since. Unless my neighbor raises longer hogs, my crops will be as long as the fence lasts. In conclusion, I will say, that ditch and bank without any thing on it, will not last long as a fence against hogs, and (probably) sheep. But the principle of raising a bank of earth, and covering it with blue-grass turf, on which to make a fence, is a good one, and will be resorted to in a great measure, and that before long. The raising of a bank necessarily forms a ditch on one or both sides, which is very necessary, on that land, for draining. If a bank is raised, even as high as may be done by a Jewett or Cary plough, it will make the ground descend from the fence, and animals that would jump it, have to labor under the disadvantage of jumping up hill; consequently, much less fence will answer the purpose. I have adopted this last mode with most of my cross fences, and find it to work well. — *Peattie Farmer.*

Salting Horses.—A curious fact is mentioned in Parker's Treatise on Salt. "A person who kept sixteen farming horses made the following experiment with seven of them which has been mentioned to eat salt with their food:—Lumps of rock salt were laid in their mangers, and these lumps, previously weighed, were examined weekly, to ascertain what quantity had been consumed, and it was repeatedly found, that whenever these horses were fed on hay and corn, they consumed only about two and a half or three ounces per day, but that when they were fed with new hay, they took six ounces per day." This should convince us of the expedience of permitting our cattle the free use of salt at all times; and it cannot be given so conveniently as from a rock salt, it being much more palatable than the other article in a refined state, and by far cheaper. A good lump should always be kept in a box, by the side of the animal, without fear that it will ever be taken in excess.

Worms on Cabbages.—These nests of the garden are to be destroyed by taking off one of the large lower leaves of the cabbage, about sundown, and laying it on the top of the plant, stake side down. Take it off early in the morning, and the whole or a large part of the worms of that cabbage will be on it, and may be destroyed by pleasure. Says W. Chandler, in the Tennessee Agriculturist.

To prevent being Horses tossed by Flies.—Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour three or four quarts of cold water; let infuse one night, and pour the whole next morning into a kettle, and let it boil for a quarter of an hour; when cold, it will be fit for use. No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor, viz., between and upon the ears, the neck, the flank, &c. Not only the lady or gentleman who rides out for pleasure will derive benefit from the walnut leaves thus prepared, but the coachman, the wagoner, and all others who use horses during the hot months. — *Farmer's Receipt Book.*

Chinese Gratitude.—An English merchant, of the name of C —, resided in Canton and Macao, where a sudden reverse of fortune reduced him from a state of affluence to the greatest necessity. A Chinese merchant, named Chinqua, to whom he had formerly rendered service, gratefully offered him an immediate loan of ten thousand dollars, which the gentleman accepted, and gave his bond for the amount; this the Chinese immediately threw into the fire, saying, "When you, my friend, first came to China, I was a poor man; you took me by the hand, and assisting my honest endeavors, made me rich. Our destiny is now reversed; I see you poor, while I am blessed with affluence." The bystanders had snatched the bond from the flames; the gentleman, sensibly affected by such generosity, pressed his friend to take the security, which he did, and then effectually destroyed it. The disciple of Confucius, beholding the increased distress it occasioned, said he would accept of his watch, or any little valuable, as a memorial of their friendship. The gentleman immediately presented his watch; and Chinqua, in return, gave him an old iron seal, saying, "Take this seal; it is one I have long used and possess it in no intrinsic value; but as you are going to India to look after your outstanding concerns, should fortune further persecute you, draw upon me for any sum of money you may need, sign it with your own hand, and seal it with this signet, and I will pay the money."

The Nineteenth Century.—A deputation headed by Mr. P. M. Stewart waited upon Lord Aberdeen on Thursday, to call his attention to the case of Maria Joquina, a woman of Madeira, who has been sentenced to death for heresy and blasphemy; that is, for denying the Roman Catholic religion and becoming a Protestant. The Portuguese Judge who sentenced her is also British Judge Conservator. The result of the interview is said to be highly satisfactory.

Morse's Telegraph.—The Washington correspondent of the New-York Evening Post furnishes that paper with the following particulars of the *modus operandi* of that wonderful invention: I paid a visit yesterday to the room in which Professor Morse is directing operations and experiments on this new and most wonderful plan of communication. This invention has been so frequently and fully described that I could not hope to give a clearer idea of it than your readers probably now have. But in no account is the mode of writing indicated. The pen used may be called a three-pronged fork, or so many little pointed steel screws; the ink is electricity. In speaking of it therefore you may say that you write with a steel pen and forked lightning.

The manner of writing is this. The telegrapher takes hold of the base end of the magnetic wire. He flips this end in a little deposit of mercury or quick silver, which communicates the electric spark, and this spark of chain lightning passes along the wire with speed of thought, possessing sufficient force to press the steel points I have alluded to, down upon a piece of paper made to pass beneath them. The distance travelled by the fluid along the wire, twenty-two miles and back upon the other, is of course forty-four miles. The speed of its passage is indicated by the fact that the very instant the end of the wire is seen to dip into the quicksilver, the little points are pressed to the paper—in other words, there is no perceptible interval between its starting upon and return from its trip of forty-four miles. It would go round the globe in one seventh of a second.

But now to the characters employed in this new scheme of calligraphy. It is evident that the mere pressure of the points upon the paper would produce only dots. But when it is wished to make a communication, a slip of paper is made to pass along from a roller, under these points. The letters, the words, or the phrases; desired to be expressed, are indicated by the length of the marks, or by the frequency or paucity of the dots made. Thus suppose the letter A to be represented by three dots, the writer dips the point of the wire in and withdraws it as quickly as possible, so that the points only strike the paper and instantly fly back. They thus make, it is obvious, the least possible impression, that is, only a dot for each point. But suppose C to be represented by lines half an inch long. The writer has only to keep the end of the wire in the quicksilver until the paper has passed along that distance under the points which are pressing upon it. Of course C is made. It will be perceived that the usefulness of this system of communication depends in a great degree upon the efficiency of the plan of stenography devised. For if the distinctive characters employed were not more complete nor comprehensive in their separate signification, than the letters of the alpha-

bet, a person could convey very little information in a day. — *Tribune.*

The Fruits of the Exploring Expedition.—At a soiree given by Captain Wilkes, the commander of the Expedition, the Geological Association were shown many of the beautiful drawings that will appear in the reports that are shortly to be published. They will form ten or twelve quarto volumes of plates and maps. The number of drawings made by the expedition exceeds 1000. The number of birds exhibited in the gallery, is nearly 2000; the number of fishes, 828; of reptiles, 140; of crustacea, 900; of insects, 1500; of shells, 20,000; Zophytes, 300; of corals, 450; of plants, 10,000 species and 50,000 specimens.

Representation in Greece.—The National Assembly of Greece having lately agreed on all the articles of the constitution, before their dissolution passed an electoral law. By this law, the provinces which have a population of 10,000 souls will elect, on deputy—those which have from 10,000 to 20,000 souls will elect two—those from 20,000 to 30,000 three, and those which have over 30,000 four deputies. The Ipsariotes resident in Greece will elect three deputies—the Hydriotes three—and the Spezzioties two. The Assembly ordered a statue to be erected in the *Place des Platanes*, at Napoli de Romania, in honor of the late President, J. Capo d'Istria, as a benefactor of Greece. — *Bost. Adv.*

NOTICE. A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

The Book of *Doctrine and Covenants* will be published in about one month from this time. Those wishing for an early supply had better make immediate application.

June 11, 1844.
CITY Script or orders will be received on subscriptions at this office, if applications are made immediately.
June 12th 1844.

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.
N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.
June 10th 1844.

TO THE VOTERS OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

At the request of many citizens and friends in the county, I am induced to offer myself as candidate for sheriff, at the August election; should I be elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of my office without partiality or respect of party, but according to the oath required by law.

JOSEPH A. KELTING.
June 12, 1844-7to

TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. HALL.
STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER;
Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.

TERMS, LOW.
Residence, Parley St.; Gen. Rich's old house.
June 10-12th

CASH paid for hides, bark and some. Cure your sumac in the shade. All kinds of leather and shoes will be sold cheap for cash, and will be exchanged for country produce, by Abraham Washburn & Co. on Warsaw St. near Parley street. Nauvoo, June 18th, 1844-3to

PENMANSHIP.
MR. A. R. HUNTON, would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he is prepared to teach penmanship to all who may wish to favor him with their patronage. Specimens of his skill can be seen at the Nauvoo Mansion, Masonic Hall and other public places, in the city.
Nauvoo, June 5, 1844.

READY FOR DELIVERY.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF FIRST RATE BRICKS, will be ready for delivery in a few days at the Brick Yard, in PARLEY STREET.

Also a large quantity of Wood and Lumber wanted immediately.
A good Horse and Wagon for sale, apply to John Greenhow, at the Brick Yard.

NEW STORE.

MERRYWEATHER would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, to his well selected assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; also a cheap article of Crochery, with many other articles suitable for this market, which are offered at the Cincinnati prices. He will, from time to time, be receiving fresh supplies, and hopes by the low prices, to secure a part of the public patronage.
At W. Ivin's New Store, on Main Street, where all kinds of Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for goods.
N. B. A superior article of Cocoa, an excellent substitute for tea and coffee.
March 13, 1844. no46-1f.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.
Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colics, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by irritating, expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.
The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 100,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPFIRE LOZENGES.
For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.
The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.
These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by
(22-y1.) J. SNIDER,
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

MAP OF NAUVOO.
Just received from New York, the long looked for Maps of the City of Nauvoo.—They can be had at my house, on the corner of Kimball and Granger Streets.—Price, mounted and varnished, \$1.25—not mounted, 50 cents.
April 30th 1844 B. Young.

THE SUBSCRIBER.
HAS a suitable building for the manufacturing of woolsen clothes, which he will rent to any individual wishing to engage in that business, on reasonable terms; or if preferred, will give employment to a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of wool lens, if application is made soon at his residence in Augusta, Iowa Territory.
LEVI MOFFIT.
March 20, 1844. no47-1f.

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.
In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his prices.

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	do	whole	bound	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	hf	bound	plain	0.75
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	extra	1.37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	.62
do	do	do	neat	.87
do	hf	bound	plain	.50
do	do	do	neat	.75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.
Nauvoo, Jan 18th 1844.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
THE subscriber believing that such an agency would be an acquisition to the citizens and vicinity of Nauvoo, in assisting those who wish to dispose of, or exchange property, and to those new comers and others, who wish to purchase or exchange property, has been induced to open an office for that purpose, on Main Street, between the Nauvoo Mansion, and Parley Street, where he will attend to selling, renting, exchanging, or purchasing property on reasonable terms.
EPHRAIM S. GREEN.
N. B. Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, and other instruments of writing, drawn up in a legal manner.
March 27, 1844. no48-1f.

OSPREY.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.
THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, ANDERSON Master, will leave St. Louis every Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington and Fort Madison Sunday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 6 o'clock a. m. and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday forenoon.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evans' Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers, that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to
A. MORRISON, Agent, Nauvoo.
Feb. 27, 1844. no44-1f.

ALMON REBERT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
Macedonia Hancock co. Ill.
July 4th 1843-1f.

WANTED.
TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office.
TO LET.

\$100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.
Wood-land near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above.
Jan. 17, 1844. no38-1f.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.
TO NAUVOO, OQUAKA AND ROCK ISLAND.

THE fine, fast running Steamer, Lebanon, Geo. V. Hight, Master, will leave St. Louis, for the above and intermediate points, on the Mississippi river, every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock a. m. precisely. Shippers may rely on the punctuality and attention of the Boat and Officers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Arthur Morrison, Nauvoo.
March 6, 1844. no45-1f.

FALM LEAF HATS.
FIFTY DOZEN will be sold, cheaper than any other House in the city, by Kimball, at Gen. Smith's Store.

NAUVOO SEMINARY.
MR. J. M. and MISS ADELIA COLE respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received and would also inform them, that they have again opened their School in the SEVENTHIES' HALL; they have taken Mr. E. B. KELSEY, an experienced Teacher from Madison, Ia., into connection with them, in the management of the School; and they hope by unwearied diligence to merit the patronage of their friends.

TERMS OF TUITION.
Reading, Writing, Spelling and Arithmetic, \$2.00
Grammar, and Geography 2.50
Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, 3.00
Astronomy, 4.00

A Quarter will consist of 12 weeks, or 60 days. No allowance will be made for absentees, unless prevented from attendance by sickness, or by special agreement, and the fact of a scholar attending the School will be considered as a contract on the part of the parents for his or her tuition, for the remainder of the term, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Great attention will be paid to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to females.
J. M. COLE.
ADELIA COLE.
E. B. KELSEY.
May 13th, 1844.

NOTICE.
PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.
There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

IOWA TWINS.
THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.
THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He will therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.
DANIEL C. DAVIS.
May 23d. 1844.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeal's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordeons on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.
Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

WARREN & HIGBEE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Nauvoo, Illinois.

OFFICE on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

C. L. Higbee also informs the public that he has received the appointment of Notary Public, and is prepared to transact all business pertaining to that office.

CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP.
THE subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of window sash and doors, and all kinds of job work in their line of business, at the shortest notice for cash or country produce. Shop on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets.

JOSEPH W. COOLEIDGE & CO.
N. B. Those having accounts against the above firm for work or materials will please bring them in immediately for settlement.
Dec. 1843. J. W. C. & Co. no32-1f.

NATIONAL HOTEL;
CORNER OF MARKET AND THIRD STS.
Saint Louis, Missouri.
By A. & B. J. VAN COURT.
no38-3m.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber has a beautiful lot of land amounting to upwards of eighty acres, within two miles of this city, which may be had on reasonable terms. An undisputable title can be given, and if required, a short credit will be given for part of the purchase money.

The land lies on the old La Harp road, near Mr. Sullivan's. The subscriber will sell smaller parcels to suit purchasers.
THS. WHITTLE.
Feb. 28, 1844.

MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.

MISS H. ELLS, respectfully invites the Ladies of Nauvoo to call and examine her Assortment of Fashionable and approved style of Bonnets, at moderate prices.—Bonnets made to order and altered to the latest Fashion, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their Patronage.—H. E. states that the proceeds of the Straw Bonnet business are for the benefit of the Relief Society of Nauvoo—all kinds of produce taken in exchange—corner of Water and Main Streets, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.
Second Door River Side.
April 16th

JUST LOOK HERE ONCE!
An old Connecticut Pottery away up here in Iowa!!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that they have opened a large Red and Brown Ware Manufactory one mile west of Nashville, Lee county, Iowa Territory; carried on by the best of eastern workmen; where a large assortment of this ware will continually be kept on hand. All bills and orders will be filled on the shortest notice. Dry Goods and Produce will be taken in exchange—cash not refused. Also a good Red Ware Potter wanted.

MOSES MARTIN,
MATHEW MORE.
Feb. 21, 1844. no43-30w

EARTHENWARE! EARTHENWARE!
J. GROCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one block north of Parley Street.
Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

FACSIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

FOR SALE.
A FARM of 166 acres of land about three miles below Nauvoo, which will be sold in small quantities to suit purchasers. For terms enquire of the subscriber on the premises.
STINSON MIDDLETON.
March 27, 1844. no48-3m.

NOTICE.

CALL AT MY SHOP, next door to P. P. Pratt's store, north of the Temple, where you can get Boots, and shoes, made of the best Eastern Leather, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms for ready pay. All kinds of produce received in payment for work, at market prices.
Sole Leather for sale for cash.
W. W. RUST.
June 4th, 1844.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER, keeps on hand for sale at all times, Tooth-ache drops, Jaundice Bitters, Ague Syrup, and pills of all kinds, with every kind of Indian medicine ever used, made and prepared by himself, who has been a practitioner of medicines from his youth.
W. W. RUST.
June 4th, 1844. 3m



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 12.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, July 17, 1844.

Whole Number 116

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Editor and Proprietor.

At the residence of Water and Main Street,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

Terms: \$2.00 annually in advance.

Advertisements: one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements: 10¢ per line for 10 lines.

Advertisements: 15¢ per line for 15 lines.

Advertisements: 20¢ per line for 20 lines.

Advertisements: 25¢ per line for 25 lines.

Advertisements: 30¢ per line for 30 lines.

Advertisements: 35¢ per line for 35 lines.

Advertisements: 40¢ per line for 40 lines.

Advertisements: 45¢ per line for 45 lines.

Advertisements: 50¢ per line for 50 lines.

Advertisements: 55¢ per line for 55 lines.

Advertisements: 60¢ per line for 60 lines.

Advertisements: 65¢ per line for 65 lines.

Advertisements: 70¢ per line for 70 lines.

Advertisements: 75¢ per line for 75 lines.

Advertisements: 80¢ per line for 80 lines.

Advertisements: 85¢ per line for 85 lines.

Advertisements: 90¢ per line for 90 lines.

Advertisements: 95¢ per line for 95 lines.

Advertisements: 1.00 per line for 100 lines.

Advertisements: 1.05 per line for 105 lines.

Advertisements: 1.10 per line for 110 lines.

Advertisements: 1.15 per line for 115 lines.

Advertisements: 1.20 per line for 120 lines.

Advertisements: 1.25 per line for 125 lines.

Advertisements: 1.30 per line for 130 lines.

Advertisements: 1.35 per line for 135 lines.

Advertisements: 1.40 per line for 140 lines.

Advertisements: 1.45 per line for 145 lines.

Advertisements: 1.50 per line for 150 lines.

Advertisements: 1.55 per line for 155 lines.

Advertisements: 1.60 per line for 160 lines.

Advertisements: 1.65 per line for 165 lines.

Advertisements: 1.70 per line for 170 lines.

Advertisements: 1.75 per line for 175 lines.

Advertisements: 1.80 per line for 180 lines.

Advertisements: 1.85 per line for 185 lines.

Advertisements: 1.90 per line for 190 lines.

Advertisements: 1.95 per line for 195 lines.

Advertisements: 2.00 per line for 200 lines.

Advertisements: 2.05 per line for 205 lines.

Advertisements: 2.10 per line for 210 lines.

Advertisements: 2.15 per line for 215 lines.

Advertisements: 2.20 per line for 220 lines.

Advertisements: 2.25 per line for 225 lines.

Advertisements: 2.30 per line for 230 lines.

Advertisements: 2.35 per line for 235 lines.

Advertisements: 2.40 per line for 240 lines.

Advertisements: 2.45 per line for 245 lines.

Advertisements: 2.50 per line for 250 lines.

Advertisements: 2.55 per line for 255 lines.

Advertisements: 2.60 per line for 260 lines.

Advertisements: 2.65 per line for 265 lines.

Advertisements: 2.70 per line for 270 lines.

Advertisements: 2.75 per line for 275 lines.

Advertisements: 2.80 per line for 280 lines.

Advertisements: 2.85 per line for 285 lines.

Advertisements: 2.90 per line for 290 lines.

Advertisements: 2.95 per line for 295 lines.

Advertisements: 3.00 per line for 300 lines.

Advertisements: 3.05 per line for 305 lines.

Advertisements: 3.10 per line for 310 lines.

Advertisements: 3.15 per line for 315 lines.

Advertisements: 3.20 per line for 320 lines.

Advertisements: 3.25 per line for 325 lines.

Advertisements: 3.30 per line for 330 lines.

Advertisements: 3.35 per line for 335 lines.

Advertisements: 3.40 per line for 340 lines.

Advertisements: 3.45 per line for 345 lines.

Advertisements: 3.50 per line for 350 lines.

Advertisements: 3.55 per line for 355 lines.

Advertisements: 3.60 per line for 360 lines.

Advertisements: 3.65 per line for 365 lines.

Advertisements: 3.70 per line for 370 lines.

Advertisements: 3.75 per line for 375 lines.

Advertisements: 3.80 per line for 380 lines.

Advertisements: 3.85 per line for 385 lines.

Advertisements: 3.90 per line for 390 lines.

Advertisements: 3.95 per line for 395 lines.

Advertisements: 4.00 per line for 400 lines.

Advertisements: 4.05 per line for 405 lines.

Advertisements: 4.10 per line for 410 lines.

Advertisements: 4.15 per line for 415 lines.

Advertisements: 4.20 per line for 420 lines.

Advertisements: 4.25 per line for 425 lines.

Advertisements: 4.30 per line for 430 lines.

Advertisements: 4.35 per line for 435 lines.

Advertisements: 4.40 per line for 440 lines.

Advertisements: 4.45 per line for 445 lines.

Advertisements: 4.50 per line for 450 lines.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.

The following is an extract of a letter from a young American now travelling in Europe, which we copy from the London (La.) Gazette. We know nothing in the range of science to equal the discovery mentioned, except indeed some of the wonderful discoveries in Mesmerism.

Professor Von Grusselbach of Stockholm, has very lately brought to a state of perfection the art of producing a torpor of the whole system, by the application of cold of different degrees of intensity, proceeding from a lesser to a greater, so as to cause the human body to become perfectly torpid without permanent injury to any organ or tissue of the frame. In this state they may remain for a great number of years, and again, after a sleep of ages, be awakened to existence, as fresh and blooming as they were when they first sunk into the frigorific slumber.

The attention of the learned professor was first led to the subject by finding a lead enclosed in a solid fragment of a calcareous rock ten feet in diameter, which, when taken out, showed unequivocal signs of life; but it was supposed that the compression caused by blasting the rock occasioned its death in a few hours after. The opinion of Baron Grunthizen, who is a Geologist to the King of Sweden, was that it must have been in that situation for at least seven thousand years; and his calculations were drawn from the different layers of strata by which it was surrounded. From this hint, the professor proceeded to make experiments; and, after a painful and laborious course of experiments for the last twenty-nine years of his life, he has at last succeeded in perfecting his great discovery. No less than sixty thousand reptiles, shell fish, &c., were experimented on before he tried the human subject. The process is not entirely laid before the public as yet, but I had the honor, in company with a friend, of visiting the professor.

I shall give a slight description of one of the outer rooms containing some of the preparations. Previous to entering, we were furnished with an India rubber bag to which was attached a mask with glass eyes. This was put on to prevent the temperature of the room from being varied the slightest degree by our breathing. It was an arid room, lighted from the top by the sun's rays, from which the heat was entirely disengaged by its passage through its glass, &c., colored by the oxide of copper. (A late discovery, and very valuable to the professor.) The room is shelved all around, and contains nearly one thousand specimens of animals, &c. One was a Swedish girl, aged, from appearance, about nineteen years; she was consigned to the professor by order of the Government to experiment upon, having been found guilty of murdering her child. With the exception of a slight paleness, she appeared as if asleep, although she has been in a state of complete torpor for two years. He intends, he says, to resuscitate her in a few more years, and convince the world of the soundness of his wonderful discovery. The professor so graciously took a small snuff out of his cabinet into another room, and although it appeared to us to be perfectly dead and rigid as marble, by application of a mixture of cyanide paper and brim, it showed marked signs of life, and was apparently as active as ever it was in a few minutes, although the professor assured us it had been in a state of torpor for six years.

The Bill of St. Augustine's Church.—The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times states, that the bill of St. Augustine's, which melted and led in the flames of the burning church, was the bill which first chimed musical peals at the declaration of American independence—the dawning of freedom, political and religious, upon this Union. The parishage, flock of St. Augustine's was, at the time of the cholera, given to the city for a hospital, and the Rev. Dr. Murray, now deceased, attended in person at the bedside of the sick during that dreadful season. Several of the Sisters of Charity also attended, and ministered to the sufferings of the citizens.

An Affecting Scene.—The New Haven Courier relates the following: In a lawyer's office, in a remote part of this State, lay a mortgage for eleven hundred dollars, which was within a few days of being due. One morning, the man on whose place the mortgage was held, called and enquired if the payment could not be put off a short time. He was a man somewhat advanced in life, and very intemperate. The lawyer, in reply to his inquiries, said that the man who held the mortgage wanted his money—that he was sorry, but it could not be extended. The tears came to the old man's eyes, and after standing a few moments, a perfect image of despair, turned and left the office. He returned home, believing that in a few short days his aged and infirm wife and invalid daughter would have to quit that roof

which had so long sheltered them, and seek for a home he knew not where.

He could say nothing to them about it, it would cause them so much grief. The mortgage became due, and in the morning early, the farmer again repaired to the lawyer's office. He pleaded for time, but to no purpose. Overcome with emotion, the old man sank in a chair, and there sat for about two hours, apparently unconscious of anything that was passing around him, when a carriage drove up to the door, and a lady stepped from it. She entered the office. After standing a few moments, eyeing the old man with interest and emotion, she spoke. The old man looked up. "Father, how do you do?"

"Oh, Sarah! I am well, but sad. I am glad to see you, but sorry for your aged mother and invalid sister. I cannot return to them, for it will be to tell them they have no home, and this I cannot bear, it will kill your poor mother."

"Father! Father!" said the daughter, "could you live a temperate man if this were paid?"

"Yes! oh, yes, I would; but it cannot be for I have nothing to pay it with."

The father was violently opposed to the tariff. In the village was a factory doing a good business. This daughter worked in it.

A SAD DISASTER.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writing from Patuxent, says:

We yesterday fell in with Capt. Flowers, whose vessel had been captured by a sudden blow of wind on Thursday night. There were five females on board, and four males, all of whom were drowned with the exception of the captain and his brother, who clung to the rigging until assistance arrived. The names of those that were lost were Miss Flowers, the captain's sister, Mrs. Cont, a widow lady, a little girl about 7 years old named Rockwell, a daughter of L. P. Rockwell, of Baltimore, Mrs. Trigge and child, and a white boy and black man deck hands.

At about 12 o'clock this morning we succeeded in righting the vessel, when such a sight met my eyes as I hope never to witness again. In the cabin we found the bodies of the four females, the little child having been, it is supposed, washed out and lost. Miss Flowers was standing up in the cabin cold and stiff, with her arms folded across her breast, as if she had died with the child in her arms. The other three were lying on the cabin floor, somewhat bruised.—Mr. Spackwell's daughter looked perfectly natural, and was not in the least bruised or disfigured. After the vessel was pumped out, and put in order, Capt. Flowers called for his home near the mouth of the Rappahannock river, carrying with him the bodies of the four females. We were unable to recover the other three bodies.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

We learn from an official source, that the sales of the public lands, during the last calendar year, amounted to 1,039,674 acres, and produced more than \$2,000,000, exceeding the proceeds of sales for the previous year, by more than \$600,000.

The Commissioners, under date of Dec. 14 1843, says: There have been surveyed, since my last annual report upwards of four millions and a half of acres, exclusive of private land claims, and some re surveys, where the field notes were lost or destroyed by fire. In the south and southwest the surveys are extending to the farthest point, and in the northwest are progressing with the extinguishment of the Indian title. These surveys, with the exception of private land claims, will, of course, from the basis of the boundary line between this country and Texas, under the convention of 25th April 1835, it was ascertained that some of our surveys and sales were within the Texian territory; and orders have been given to the surveyor general of Louisiana to correct his surveys so as to limit them to the true boundary, and make due returns thereof to this office, so that proper measures may be taken to refund the purchase money in all cases of sales thus erroneously made.

GEN. JACKSON.

The Hon. Mr. Allen, of Ohio, thus spoke in 1843, in the Senate of the United States, in defence of Gen. Jackson

"Who was he? He was an orphan boy, poor and friendless. And yet, by the energy of his character and the force of his genius, he has made the entire cycle of public honors in the first country on the globe; and now, at a good old age, he reposes within the peaceful precincts of his beloved Hermitage, with a heart still pure, a judgment unimpaired, and a character still victorious over malice and defamation. That motley rabble of British mercenaries, with arms in the hands of British stipendiaries, with characters in their pockets, of political wranglers and declaimers who make up the bridle factions of his country's enemies and of his persecutors, have served only to mark, by their fall, one by one, the dates and space between successive victories of truth, genius, and virtue, over their antagonist principles. There the man stands, the private citizen in the private fields of rural life his venerable form presenting the very incarnation of triumphant patriotism."

You Senators, who are his friends need no longer be concerned on this account. His character is now safe in the public affection; and when he shall pass down the deep declivity of his remaining days, his grave will be waileed around by the hearts of his grateful countrymen, against that vampire spirit which would violate the tomb to glut upon his blood."

While Gen. Jackson was operating in the Creek country, some twenty odd years ago, he invariably gave orders that all encampments should be made near the main body to prevent surprise and alarm; but he had one officer, Capt. G., who, although a brave man, was rather lawless, and disposed to prowl and bushwhack about on his own hook and account.—When the main camp fires were lit at night, his would frequently be off on some hill by itself, a mile, perhaps,

from the others, and in a very exposed situation. Gen. Jackson finally got tired of giving his orders in relation to encampment, as Capt. G. was of receiving them, and seeing his fire one night on a distant hill, the commander sent an aid to arrest the brave but eccentric officer.

"Capt. G.," said the aid, "I am ordered to take your sword from you."

"Are you?"

"I am."

"Well, take the sword from Gen. Jackson, and tell him to keep the sword old thing. I only gave a dollar and a half for it when it was new, and know where I can get one twice as good tomorrow for the same money."

The Canal Loan.—The Chicago Journal contains the following paragraph, in relation to the Canal Loan. We have no information here on the subject.

We understand that Mr. Ryan has written a letter to a friend at Ottawa, concerning our Canal, which is highly favorable. The report comes to us by stage passengers from Ottawa. The purport of the rumor is that the heaviest European Bond Holders have agreed to advance the required amount, and that Mr. R. is to return immediately to complete the arrangement this side of the water.

Important.

The British government contemplate a great revolution in their system of paper currency. The plan of Mr. Peel is to separate the business of banking from that of issuing money; in other words, to divide the Bank of England into two branches, a bank of deposit and a bank of issue. The notes issued are to be limited in amount to 14,000,000 or about \$70,000,000, based upon public debt, exchequer bills, and other public securities. This amount may be extended by permission of government, which will take all the profits of such extension. The joint stock and other banks of the Kingdom are to be placed on the same foundation with the Bank of England, being allowed to receive deposits and transact other banking business without limit, but will not be allowed to issue beyond a certain amount. All the banks will be required to publish a weekly statement of their condition: and thus the public may know, at all times, the amount of paper money in circulation.—*Baltimore Era.*

PROBABLE WITHDRAWAL OF PRESIDENT TYLER.

The Hon. John Wentworth, in one of his letters, home dated June 3, has the following paragraph:

Robert Tyler told me yesterday, that, where the Democrats now had a full electoral ticket in the field, his father's friends would support them. But where there was none, he should insist upon a compromise ticket.

We are all united and sanguine. You never saw any thing like the enthusiasm prevalent in our ranks."

From this it would seem, that Mr. Tyler will not stand in the way of the great race for 1844—a race in which Polk will fairly distance the Coon champion, Mr. Clay.

GENIUS.

Mankind are daily lavishing their praise upon men of genius, those whom chance has thrown forward from the sea of mind-like waves, wash beautiful shells upon the shore, telling us as we gather and admire them, that there are thousands more hidden from our view, no words can speak this fact like the poet's—

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen
And waste its fragrance in the desert air."

Let mankind then consider that the flowers they see are not the only ones which bloom, or, putting aside similitudes, there are many bright ornaments to our species who never rise into public notice; and who though their virtues and their ingenuities may far surpass any which have been held up to our admiration, are doomed as it were, to struggle and struggle in obscurity, and pine away their existence in seclusion and want.

We wish all men to be elevated far above the position which they now occupy, but we know that nature always has and always will have an aristocracy of minds, or in other words, there always will be some men superior to others in physical and intellectual powers; but it is true also, that every man has a genius for some particular pursuit. He is thus organized, and if the proper direction is given to his organization, or if the pursuit which he follows is of his own choice, and therefore attractive to him, as a necessary consequence, he will be more proficient in that pursuit. This principle of attractive industry, if carried out with all men would be sure to make better workmen than we now have, and also develop more fully each one's particular genius.

Amongst the great variety of pursuits which occupy man's mind, poetry, painting, and sculpture have been pre-eminent

Aufu!—On the 29th ult., a house near Lebanon, Ohio, was struck by lightning, and four daughters of Mr. Henry Hamer were killed, the father and mother stunned, and one of the grandchildren of Mr. H. was thrown out of the door some distance. The daughters killed were all in separate rooms!! The roof of the house was said to be riddled as with a great number of grape shot.

Millbury Bank Robbers Sentenced.—Abijah and Jeremiah Larned, have been sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison, the first for ten years, and the other, who is younger, for five years; James is allowed a new trial.

Extraordinary Disclosures.—John R. Rickett, formerly an Episcopalian minister, and more recently a dry goods dealer in Worcester, Mass., pretty well known in that place—has been arrested and confined in the Brooklyn (L. I.) prison. It has been discovered since his arrest, that he has been for several years perpetrating gross frauds upon the revenue, by smuggling false entries, &c., &c., at both the New York and Boston custom houses.

MEXICAN THIEVES.

Some time since, an English gentleman was quietly sauntering along the Portales, the most crowded thoroughfare of Mexico—his attention being occupied with a variety of wares offered for sale by small dealers: when suddenly he felt his hat gently lifted from his head. Before he could turn to seize the thief, the rascal was already a dozen yards distant, dodging through the crowd. Upon another occasion, a Mexican was stopped in broad daylight, in a lonely part of the town, by three men, who demanded his cloak. Of course he very strongly objected to parting with so valuable an article; when two of them placed themselves on either side of him, and the third, seizing the garment immediately disappeared, leaving the victim in the grip of his companions. His cloak gone he naturally imagined that the thieves had no further use for him; and attempted to depart.—The vagabonds, however, told him to remain patiently where he was, and he would find the result more agreeable than he expected. In the course of fifteen minutes their accomplice returned, and, politely bowing handed the gentleman a *pauvres' ticket*. "We wanted 30 dollars and not the cloak," said the villain; "here is a ticket, with which you may redeem it for that sum; and as the cloak of such a caballero is unquestionably worth at least one hundred dollars, you may consider yourself as having made, say, twenty by the transaction.—*Vaga con Dios!—Mayer's Mexico.*

GENIUS. Mankind are daily lavishing their praise upon men of genius, those whom chance has thrown forward from the sea of mind-like waves, wash beautiful shells upon the shore, telling us as we gather and admire them, that there are thousands more hidden from our view, no words can speak this fact like the poet's—

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen
And waste its fragrance in the desert air."

Let mankind then consider that the flowers they see are not the only ones which bloom, or, putting aside similitudes, there are many bright ornaments to our species who never rise into public notice; and who though their virtues and their ingenuities may far surpass any which have been held up to our admiration, are doomed as it were, to struggle and struggle in obscurity, and pine away their existence in seclusion and want.

We wish all men to be elevated far above the position which they now occupy, but we know that nature always has and always will have an aristocracy of minds, or in other words, there always will be some men superior to others in physical and intellectual powers; but it is true also, that every man has a genius for some particular pursuit. He is thus organized, and if the proper direction is given to his organization, or if the pursuit which he follows is of his own choice, and therefore attractive to him, as a necessary consequence, he will be more proficient in that pursuit. This principle of attractive industry, if carried out with all men would be sure to make better workmen than we now have, and also develop more fully each one's particular genius.

Amongst the great variety of pursuits which occupy man's mind, poetry, painting, and sculpture have been pre-eminent

in estimation, and those, too, who have most brilliantly shone in these arts have in most instances been endowed with such natural powers that they have in a manner subdued all opposing circumstances, and triumphed in the bent of their dispositions. Look for instance over the catalogue of poets and you will soon discover that it was not the education of men alone which made a Shakespeare or a Burns, or amongst painters and sculptors, which made a Michael Angelo or a Crevenger.

In the field of science, likewise, we find surprising instances of individuals in poor circumstances and without education making wonderful inventions and discoveries, many of which have of late so rapidly spread, improving and civilizing nations.

Praise and adulation are not justly to be awarded to such examples as we have noticed, for many a genius is to be found amongst our artists and mechanics, who labor incessantly for his daily bread, and who produces work which none but such a mind as his possesses could perform, and who in his particular vocation stands forth as great as Shakespeare a poet, or Raphael a painter. It is true indeed they are sometimes employed in work which is thought useless and patronized but by a few, though often their work is useful, but neglected through the too general deficiency of taste and knowledge.

But of all the employments of men, there is none more ennobling than agriculture. Both for peacefulness and simplicity, usefulness and beauty, this pursuit far surpasses all others which man turns his attention to, and why, but that it is the most natural pursuit. The cultivation of the soil and the production of our food brings us close in contact with nature and with nature's works.

In the various changes of the seasons, the budding of the leaf in spring, and its fall in autumn, the brilliancy of the many planets in our system, the gentle showers which hasten vegetation, and the gleaming snow which protects the earth, a field of inquiry and thought is ever open to the philosopher.

The painter goes to nature for his art, and all his aim is to imitate her; he pictures to us the evening with the setting sun and deep blue sky, and in the landscape places weary husbandmen retiring homewards, and blenting herds delighting in the evening shade. But though we deeply admire his work when put up in the crowded city, still we have more love for the reality and would glory more in contemplating nature herself.

The sculptor, likewise, when fully imbued with the truth of his art, goes to nature for his copy, not to the artificial forms of our cities, but by means of ever changing wearing apparel, too frequently deform themselves; not to the tame and pampered domestic animals of the fire-side does he find his chisel, but he flies far away to the lands where he can see nature in her greatest perfection. The poet, too, above all, wraps himself in nature's works, and gathers all his gems alone from her.

In the pursuit of agriculture, then, we have all these advantages; we can be continually studying cause and effect; we can enjoy all the beauties and varieties of each month of the year; we can breathe the sweet air of

From the Weekly Messenger.

GUNPOWDER.

Gunpowder has been a perpetual dread to man since its invention. But who invented it we care not, and it is foreign to our purpose to inquire.

Every thing that man invents is destructive, he is a corrupt tree that brings forth good fruit; humanity is a vineyard of sour grapes, not sown in the foxey sense of the word, but absolutely and in fact sour. The cannon was a murderous idea, yet invented for the charitable purpose of killing off your enemies, and no doubt was brought to light by a sweet disposition. However, our express object is to consider the uses and purposes of this unforgotten composition and see if by comparison we cannot trace a great resemblance between the actions of gunpowder and those of man.

I have the utmost confidence in the belief that some men and women are made up exclusively, one of this chemical compound, the other of fire, and by coming in contact often produce such a combustion that they are glad to stand out of their own way. Your passionate man, hasty and rash, is the lighted rocket which works itself to its utmost height, bursting and falling by its own weight, so is he who is compared to it full of the gunpowder of anger, he goes off at the least spark, foams with fury, and alarming all within reach for his safety; but as soon as the horrible ingredient is spent he curls under the gentle admonition of reason, a picture for his own contemplation. Your good substantial and honest man is the Bengolá light, full of beauty and brilliancy casting its light on every object around, so the good man shines, not dazzling in brilliancy, but radiating from his sphere of action qualities so attractive that all turn their eyes with admiration to behold, and as they admire strive to take example.

Your pesky, cross, contentious, leaky house, and rainy day woman, is the Catherine Wheel, which we are anxious to avoid, first twisting, now contented and now in a terrible revolution. Then gently moving, now with the velocity of a planet. If any man can dodge her he shall teach me gymnastics.

Here is your fatty man drest in the hues of variegated colors. They are wonderful at first, but of short duration, they cease before we have fairly grasped at them, so the fancy gentleman, being as he is unsubstantial, is not a matter of wonder that he does not continue longer; but that he continues so long.

It is a pity, however, to mention gunpowder in the then fog of him lest he be alarmed, for recollecting the words of the poet "he calls sulphure villainous" (scandal!) and proclaims he would have been a soldier, but for vile guns.

I cannot call to recollection the licentious mob without thinking of Chinese crackers, nor can I see a wild dissolute fellow without remembering that there is a gunpowderly gentleman named the serpent or chase, the one flashing off at random, blinded as to his destination; the other as misguiding and terrible, often bringing ruin upon those into whose society it enters.

Who can be compared to the fiery pigeons spitting out their fiery escape; two persons in a pitch of passion dealing out words and blows, and we friendly advise all that they gaze upon the fireworks, to contemplate well their own characters and learn not to imitate this dry and just generous piece of mischief, or confine themselves most strictly to their ropes.

The unsteady gentleman may be likened to the grasshopper bounding about from place to place that it is totally spent. If gunpowder quickly destroys our enemies, man's passion often destroys our friends—it was discovered accidentally, and wholesale warriors rejoiced at the birth of this swift means of death. It is in itself harmless, man's passion more frequently kills than does the excessive tender mercies of man actually inflame it, giving it free scope and action. Man-kind as a body may be compared to the gunpowder, plot a terrible matter to resist unless timely discovered. Give the devil his due, for he is so ashamed of his chemical invention that he has adopted only one of its ingredients as an instrument of torment, man wither and waver embodies three destructive and is barely satisfied with them.

What then can we learn from so reckless a compound as gunpowder—why to be less destructive ourselves? He that hath rule over his own spirits is greater than he that taketh a city. When one is in a terrible passion provided he does not soar beyond the reach of reason; let him fire a rocket and let good judges decide if they both are not as nearly allied as twins. When he has concluded that such a comparison is just, he should resolve to give the rocket a sole companionship, for he must consider that all men are afraid of gunpowder and if a gun be even dangerous without it, what must man be with it, or rather with that cruel wrath which sulphure and brimstone (upon more mature reflections) ought not to be likened.

It is exceedingly fortunate for one little planet, that the passions of its inhabitants are not concentrated in its centre, if such could be the case directed by man himself, the whole earth would be driven assunder, the winds sent home, the fragments scattered in all directions, so that the rest of the solar system might possibly receive injury; yes, indeed it would be as terrible as Gay Fawkes could have desired.

Y. O. P.

The Pirate of the Mediterranean.—A letter received at Lloyd's from their agent at Malta of the 15th inst. of which

a copy is subjoined, shows that this rover of the sea continues his lawless pursuit without hindrance or dread of detection. The many cases of recent piracy in the Mediterranean attributed to a Greek bark, which has escaped the vigilance of the men-of-war up to the date of the following letter, call for very active measures for its suppression. The great injury which the shipping interests both at home and abroad has sustained by the repeated depredations of this pirate would ensure much eclat to whoever may be fortunate enough to capture her. Certain it is, that the infamous but bold depredations, if not horrible butchery of this vessel, call for very prompt measures for her seizure. Malta, April 15.—We have already mentioned that a suspicious looking vessel had been filled in with in the month of March, off Cape Passari, by the Capper arrived at Smyrna. We now learn that two small craft which sailed from Sicilian ports on the same day for this port with specie, have not reached their destination. One vessel has not been heard of, while the other has been picked up at sea, abandoned, with the water casks emptied, and with other signs of having been plundered.

FESTIVAL AT NAPLES.

An English traveller gives the following very amusing account of the manner in which the confectioners of Naples exhibit their piety on the days when the church festivals are held in that city:

If you traverse the streets of Naples on the days of the church festivals, you see the most eloquent parts of the scriptures translated into words of pastry and sugar, to catch and amuse the curiosity of the vulgar. Here a sun of sugar candy is arrested in his course, to obey the voice of a Joshua in chocolate, who is tramping under foot a little army of biscottini, (little figures in biscuit.) In the neighboring plain, two armies are seen engaged, and disposed with a judgment and spirit not unworthy of Le Brun himself. Horses of combat lie streched on the plain; soldiers in combats rush with ardor to the fray; trumpets of vanilla incite by their clangors, the rage of the combatants, one of whom is inflamed with such a desire for glory, that he is seen in the act of rushing forward to tear from the candied arms of a standard-bearer a banner of pistachio—the glorious trophy of victory. The field is strewn with bodies of a most sweet and savory kind, which exhale the most grateful fragrance. Go a little further, and you will observe Sisera, who buried in sleep, perishes under the hand of Jael, who is driving, with unrelenting rage, a nail of crusted sugar into his head. If you feel inclined, you may also assist at the judgement of Solomon, and admire the wisdom of his decisions. He is seen seated on his throne of pasta-reale, preparing to announce his celebrated sentence in the presence of his people and of the guards, by whom he is surrounded. But who, think you, are these guards? Squadrons of sugar pulcinella, well armed with pikes of macaroni! Advance a step farther, and you are called to bow with reverential awe in the presence of two priests, seated in an attitude of profound contemplation, near the door of a cheese-monger's shop. Draw a little closer towards them, and touch the hem of their garments. What makes you smile! How whimsical! Their garments are composed of 'mortadelle' and 'sacocottini' (particular kinds of sausages), and the chalice encrusted to their hands is a Dutch cheese of superior quality!

From the Detroit Advertiser, June 26.

AWFUL EXPLOSION.

Our city was yesterday shocked by the most terrible and mournful accident that has ever occurred in its vicinity. Yesterday morning, the steamboat Gen. Vance, Capt. S. D. Woodworth, left the wharf of J. N. Elbert, at 84 o'clock, with a full load of passengers and freight, for Toledo. She proceeded across the river to Windsor, and just as she stopped at the wharf, and was letting off steam, the boiler exploded. The sound was like the report of a cannon, and was heard with fearful distinctness on this side. The fore part of the boat immediately sank, and the aft soon followed. But this was of little consequence, compared with the melancholy loss of life.

Four persons at least, are supposed to have lost their lives. Mr. Samuel D. Woodworth, the captain of the boat, the eldest son of Mr. Benjamin Woodworth, the late well known proprietor of the Steamboat Hotel, was thrown into the air and killed. His body was found some hours afterwards, in the river. The body of George Sweeney, of Chatham, U. C. formerly employed on the Kent, has also been found. Robert Motherwell, engineer of the ferry boat United, who had just stepped on board the Vance, is also supposed to be killed, though his body has not been found. Major A. C. Truax, of Truago, one of our oldest and most respectable citizens, was frightfully and mortally wounded, and though living at the moment of writing, cannot survive. Mr. Gaylord, the engineer of the Vance, was severely but not dangerously injured, and also two of the firemen, whose names we have not learned. Some 30 or 40 passengers were on board, and their preservation is almost miraculous.

The boat is of course an utter wreck, and her cargo all or nearly all lost. It is of course, too early to judge calm-

ly of the cause of the explosion, but it is due to Mr. Gaylord to say, that he is an engineer of skill, experience, and of the highest integrity and fidelity, in whom our citizens repose entire confidence. The following statement by him has been furnished to us for publication:

Mr. Gaylord, the engineer, says, her steam was low, and not so as to blow off, when she left the wharf on this side, but as usual on leaving port he caused the fires to be replenished, not knowing that the boat was to land on the other side. But on coming to the dock, he had her fire door opened, and himself raised the safety valve and tied it up, so as to blow off freely. At the moment of the explosion he was standing upon the rail, with his hand having hold of the shroud, saying to Capt. Woodworth, "that he should have given him notice of his intention to land there, that the steam was making fast, and he must not stop long," that instant, the explosion took place. Mr. Gaylord was blown from the rail where he was standing, on to the forward deck of the Ferry Boat United, and was badly bruised, and somewhat scalded, but not dangerously.

P. S. Major Truax has since died.

Holland Land Company and officers.

On Wednesday last, Sheriff White, in company with two of his deputies, two constables, and one other person, went into the town of Hinsdale to execute a writ of possession, in favor of one of the owners of land purchased of the Holland Company. The officers had succeeded in removing nearly everything from the house, when they were interrupted by a body of men to the number of about 150, who had assembled with guns and other weapons, many of them disguised with paint and Indian blankets, and driven from the premises. Sheriff White had his coat torn to pieces, and was badly bruised. Deputy sheriff also had his coat torn, and was injured by a blow upon his shoulder. After the officers left the premises, they were fired upon, and volleys of stones thrown after them until they were out of reach. The horses upon which they rode, were also badly bruised by the stones thrown at them. In their retreat they observed from 40 to 50 men, some of them armed, proceeding toward the scene of action, so that the whole number finally gathered together must have exceeded 200.

What course the sheriff intends to pursue we are not advised. This certainly is a bad state of things, and as the law and its officers are set at defiance, no one can foresee the result.—*Cattaraugus Whig.*

A Female Duel.—A rich and novel scene came off in the neighborhood of Bayou Bridge, at New Orleans, 30th ult. between Catharine Roach and Eliza Annis, who met for mortal combat. As in the recent duels at Vicksburg, where thousands gathered to see fair play and bet on the result, so at Bayou Bridge, a large crowd met to see which of the frail fair ones would first bite the dust. But the "fancy" in such matters were doomed to disappointment; after a few passes, when the "sport" was about to begin in earnest, the police interfered and carried off the combatants.

Shocking Tragedy.—This morning between 3 and 4 o'clock, the neighborhood of Dock and Pear streets, was thrown into great alarm and excitement, by the report of two pistols in quick succession and female shrieks proceeding from the French boarding-house No. 64 Dock street, next below the office of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette. It was soon ascertained that a Frenchman named Julius Lesuer, had made an attempt to murder his wife, a Creole, and afterwards shot himself dead in their chamber.

Lesuer is a general trader belonging to New Orleans. They had had a difficulty, originating in jealousy on the part of the husband. This morning the wife was lying on a sofa, and her husband asked her to kiss him. She refused, and turned her back, and was in the act of leaving the room, when he deliberately discharged a horse pistol at her, the ball taking effect in the side, just over the right hip, and lodging in the body.

The wound is mortal, and the unfortunate woman lingers in great agony. The desperate man immediately seized another pistol which was lying on the bureau, and fired it at himself, putting the ball right through him between the sixth and seventh ribs.—He dropped and died instantly! The deceased was 42 years of age.—*Phil. Gaz., Saturday.*

Mrs. Lesuer, mentioned above, died on Saturday.

"Peter, why is it that you like Anna so well?"

"Because she is so amiable and retiring."

"Well, I must say that I like to see ladies retiring, myself, and whenever I do, I lead trumps or follow suit."

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1844.

Office Subscribers receive their papers on personal application, or to their orders only.

Out-break.—We learn that a second "out-break" has put a part of the city of Philadelphia, again into a state of unquietude, and by the Mayor was declared under "Martial law." It is said to have originated among the firemen, who made quick work of killing some two or three men. It seems that "out breaks" and murder are becoming the order of the day.

Stone Coal.—We are gratified to learn that a rich vein of Coal has recently been discovered some 60 or 100 miles north, and that measures have been taken to have a suitable quantity transported to this city by water, for the use of the steam mill, black smiths, and such citizens as prefer it for fuel. Such a valuable acquisition for the benefit and convenience of Nauvoo, cannot be too highly estimated.

The River.—The Mississippi has risen some six or eight inches during the past week, which brings the present stage of water on the "Rapids," within about six inches of the "old high water mark" of prior years. We have had high water nearly five months, a circumstance which has not occurred before for several years.

The Weather, &c.—The weather has been hot during the past week, Fahrenheit ranging as high as 96 degrees in the shade, or 120 exposed to the sun.

The harvest is coming in richly, and although our wet spring has retarded and reduced the corn crop, still we believe, calculating on the abundance of the wheat crop, "plenty" will crown the labors of the farmer.

Peace and plenty are among the sweetest enjoyments of life, and with an ardent desire to extend them, nothing should be wanting among honest men, to merit such necessary blessings for the comfort of life.

HONEY AT HEAD QUARTERS.

Annexation without the consent of the Senate;

And broadside to broadside for life as a partner;

But yet it is sunny;

John Tyler the President, beware how you enact!

Has married a wife—Miss Julia Gardiner.

A rich lick of Honey.

Compliment.—Capt. Anderson of the "Osprey" last week of the "Ione," has our thanks for the papers handed to us. Such interesting expressions of courtesy shall be duly reciprocated, and long remembered. What a pity it is that a union of good men cannot be tolerated in this century; the way we would live happy, would make the world wish, and wish again!

Thomas W. Dorr, the once Governor of Rhode Island, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for life. Verily, the humanity of man is death or drudgery!

The Leo County (Iowa) Democrat comes out about right upon the late Carthage assassination. It is truly "time that such acts of violence should be arrested"—or our freedom is butchered. Hear that paper!

THE MURDER OF THE MORMON PROPHET AND HIS BROTHER.

The murder of Jo Smith and his Brother, has caused feelings of deep regret in the breasts of every peaceable and law abiding people; they look upon it as a high handed outrage, and as a cruel, cold blooded, cowardly and contemptible murder. That Jo and his brother were guilty of acts which required the interposition of the law, we are well aware, but after he, and his brother had voluntarily surrendered themselves up to justice, under the full assurance that they would receive the protection of Gov. Ford from all violence; they were entitled to all protection against all danger and all enemies. Yet still with all the assurance that were given to the Smiths and his people, and whilst in prison awaiting their trial, they were by a ruthless mob, shot down. A more deeper stain could not have fallen upon the state of Illinois, or a more outrageous butchery perpetrated. The State of Illinois has had her fair fame tarnished by the violence of an ungovernable mob, and it is time that such acts of violence should be arrested, or we may soon say, our laws are a dead letter and our freedom gone forever.—Every good citizen must feel interested in putting down such outrageous acts—and every good citizen should lend his aid in ferreting out the murderers, and bring them to justice.

PUBLIC OPINION.

We continue to extract such opinions as the Press advances on the recent unprovoked, cold-blooded, heartless, and unparalleled murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith. In doing this let it be distinctly

understood, that the speculations of Editors upon what the Mormons will do, is sheer opinion, or predictions upon their own responsibility. The Latter Day Saints as a body, have always honored, upheld, and abided, by the laws of the land; and in so doing, while executive influence or power has been exerted, they have thrice felt that power most severely, perhaps through a prostitution of honor or faith, or by some other means,—and now in their humility while endeavoring to calm the passions of inhuman calculations and keep the peace, for distant Editors to insinuate the least idea of smothered vengeance among the Latter Day Saints, is morally wrong. Facts and not supposition ought to rule the tone of a healthy news paper. The Latter Day Saints have been driven and murdered with impunity; and for what? Not for crimes so decided by a jury of their vicinage constitutionally, but upon the supposition that they were about to commit violence upon the inhabitants and country. * * *

Peace is now cheering Nauvoo, and that it may bless the country around, it is greatly to be hoped, that gentlemen of influence, public speculators on public opinion, magnanimous Editors who hold the helm of excitement, and all honorable men, will lead a band to "bury the hatchet," rather than chase a lion to hear him growl. Common courtesy, kindred affection, the benefit of posterity, and the interest of all, call for union, truth, benevolence, and friendship. We do hope therefore, and expect that the generality of the corps Editorial, except Davis of Alton, and one or two others who lack the greatest qualification on earth, will use so much of the Saviour's golden rule, as to do unto others as they would that others would do unto them; and when asked for bread, will not send stones!

From the St. Louis Transcript.

NAUVOO.

The following notice of operations and state of affairs at Nauvoo, we take from the report of the Editor of the Republican.

Upon our arrival, we took pains to learn the state of the public feeling, by conversing with persons, men and women, who are not regarded as leaders in the Mormon church.

It was evident to us that the Mormons are deeply wounded by the death of Joe and Hyrum Smith. They regard their deaths as unmerited, and the manner of killing them as bordering upon savage barbarity; they look for vengeance, in some way or other, upon the assassins, and many of them we believe, would cheerfully take the work into their own hands, were it not that they, and in fact, the whole people are restrained by fear of consequences. They are fully aware of the hostility of the community against them, and they believe that any overt act of theirs would draw upon them and their property the power of the surrounding counties. Their affection for Joe is as great as it has been represented, and the influence and control of the leaders over the mass, is unbounded. We saw no evidence of a disposition to outbreak, on the contrary, every manifestation was of a peaceful character; but under all these professions, there was evidently a deep feeling of injury and an acute sense of the wrongs which they believe they have suffered. This feeling may, and for a time will be kept down by their fears and the influence and counsel of their leaders; but it will not be forgotten, and cannot be eradicated. They will endeavor not to be the first aggressors, for it is not to their interest to be, but they will not probably regret a safe occasion to vent their feelings.

They have built up a considerable town in a very brief period. They claim a population in the city of about fifteen thousand, and we suppose they have at least ten thousand. The buildings are scattered over a wide space, extending along the river bank five or six miles, and back into the country three and four miles. With the exception of the growth of the city, there are but few other evidences of industry or enterprise among them. They appear to have but few work-shops or manufactories of any kind, and a stranger is puzzled to determine how they obtain the means of subsistence. There is at this time, a great scarcity of provisions among them, and the surrounding country is but little, if any better provided. These difficulties add greatly to the pressure of their condition. Their usual employments are in many instances suspended, and if the excitement continues long there will be a great amount of individual suffering.

There are a number of persons residing in the city who are not Mormons, or connected with the church. From several of these, we learned many things in relation to former events, and the present condition of the people. Several of the seceding Mormons have houses and other property in the city which thus far, have been guarded and protected. A strict police is kept up, and during the night, guards patrol the city; the avenues to the city during the night, are also guarded.

On our return we stopped at Warsaw, where the State commissioners were joined by Col. Wood, the Mayor of Quincy, and Mr. Conyers. These gentlemen had returned from Nauvoo through Carthage, and had been laboring to establish

peace between the parties. The people of Hancock county, however appear to be averse to any compromise, short of the removal of the Mormons from the county. They assert that it is now absolutely necessary to peace and quietness, that either the Mormons or Citizens quit the county; and that sooner or later one must go, even if force be necessary to accomplish it. Mr. Jones one of the commissioners, addressed the citizens of Warsaw, and called upon them to say whether they would support the Governor in enforcing the law and upholding the constitution, and they unanimously refused to give the pledge. The same evening a Mr. Skinner, of Carthage, who professed to speak in the name of the citizens of Hancock, uttered the same sentiment. He deprecated as impossible the idea of settlement if the Mormons were to remain. A committee of the citizens waited upon Governor Ford, informing him of their fixed conviction, that it was necessary one of the parties should leave the county, and desiring him to decide. The Governor replied that it was not for him to decide such a question, or to order any body of citizens whether Mormons or anti-mormons, out of the county or state.

From the feeling evinced by the most active in the anti-Mormon ranks, we came to the conclusion, that nothing but a dread of consequences would prevent further outbreaks. The flame has been smothered for a time, but the fire has not been quenched, and slight causes may make it burst forth more fiercely than before.

Governor Ford has a most arduous duty to perform. Of his ability to discharge it, we will not now speak. At our latest dates, he was still at Quincy, and avowed the intention of maintaining the ascendancy of the law at all hazards. He has dismissed all the troops, and they have returned to their homes.

HURRICANE—LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

We are indebted to Mr. Meegan, clerk of the steamboat St. Croix, for his attention in furnishing us with upriver papers—some of which the Bloomington (Iowa) Herald, of Friday last, contains the particulars of a most destructive whirlwind. That paper says:

On Wednesday evening last, one of the most destructive hurricanes or whirlwinds, with which our country has ever been visited, passed through our Territory—a little north of this place, carrying death and desolation with it. The morn of that day was as pleasant as usual, a very gentle breeze playing with the leaves, and a cloud occasionally shutting the sun from view; but in the afternoon, a dark angry looking cloud, covering the whole north-eastern horizon, seemed to stand still, while from the south a very severe gale was constantly blowing. As at a signal, the cloud started from the position it had so long maintained, and in a few moments the rain was pouring down in torrents and so continued for 20 or 30 minutes when it ceased, and about this time, after a very short calm, a strong gale was blowing in the opposite direction from which it came before. But this was not the place for its horrors. We have learned but few particulars, and they truly melancholy.

At about six o'clock, a whirlwind, raking a space of half a mile in width, passed through the Centre, or Randall's Grove, about twelve miles above this place, with such force as to tear down the dwelling of Mr. Randall, built of heavy logs, killing Mrs. Randall instantly and seriously injuring her son, a young man of 22 or 23 years of age. We also learn that within a few miles of Tipton, Cedar county, the residence of Mr. Mudge, (we believe that to be the name) was blown to the ground, dangerously wounding Mr. M., and injuring four or five of his family. In its course, it tore down five or six houses in the same vicinity, and left neither tree nor fence standing behind it. It crossed the Mississippi a few miles above Cordova, Ill., tearing down a barn unroofing a residence, and twisting off the trees at the ground, but without the loss of life, we believe.

What destruction was done between these points, or how far it extended, we know not, but fear it is great, and many lives have been lost. A hotel at Moline, at the head of Rock Island, Ill., was struck by lightning, injuring four or five persons.

Destructive Conflagration.—A letter from Trebizonde, of March 10th, contains the following information:

Reshid, the capital of the rich province of Ghilan, Persia, has been the scene of a calamitous conflagration, which has consumed its bazars, and several vast khans filled with merchandise. The property destroyed is valued at two and a quarter millions of dollars. The consequences to the commerce between Persia and Europe cannot fail to be injurious.

The province of Ghilan consist of a long narrow plain, confined between a range of mountains, penetrable by only a few passes, and the Caspian sea. Its soil is of great fertility, producing large crops of wheat, rice, and other varieties of grain; but the staple production is silk. All the Persian silks of a superior quality, sold in Europe, come from Reshid. The city is built in the midst of a forest, and contains about two thousand houses. It is situated two leagues from the Caspian Sea, on which it has a harbor, unsafe in stormy weather. Its prin-

capital commerce consists of silk and cotton stuffs and in druge. A treaty of peace between the Russians and Persians was signed there in 1732.

Dreadful Accident at Williamsburg, Va.—Six children were killed on Friday evening last, and one badly hurt, by the caving of a bank of earth in North Second street near the junction of Second St. Williamsburg. It appears that they were playing beneath the bank, when it gave way, and buried them under many tons of earth. A ship from the Williamsburg Democrat says: "Vigorous men, with spades, were instantly at work, and succeeded in rescuing alive the adopted daughter of Mr. Cleveland, ferry master, named Ella Higgins, who is now able to speak, although horribly bruised and deprived of an eye. The other six were dead before the men at work reached them. One is the daughter of Mr. Paul, druggist, aged 9 years; three are children of Mr. Lewis Jones, carpenter, of Grand St., aged about 9 and 6 years, and one about 18 months, a daughter of Geo. Darlington, aged 4 or five; the sixth is Della Spencer, aged we learn, 14 years, daughter of a laboring man."

The Flood in the Mississippi—The Ohio running upstream.—The Cincinnati Atlas of Tuesday last, says a gentleman who reached that city the day previous from New Orleans, reports that the extraordinary flood in the Mississippi has backed up and completely reversed the current of the Ohio, from its mouth to Smithland Ky., a distance of more than 60 miles! Such a reversal of the waters of the Ohio was never before known. Boats on the downward trip, between Smithland and the Mouth land, now down stream, instead of rounding too, as usual.

Great fears are entertained that the immense floods of the Missouri, Arkansas, and Red River, and other tributaries, all pouring into the Mississippi at the same time, may occasion great devastation at New Orleans and other places below.

Tornado—Eight houses blown down.—Two steamers injured—Timber blown down.—We learn by the officers of the Sea Bird, arrived at our wharf from below, that a tornado swept over the country bordering on the Ohio river on Saturday last, devastating whole clusters of timber to an extent not yet known. At Smithfield four or five buildings were blown down, and the Sultan lying at the wharf, had both her chimneys carried away. At Paducah three or four houses were blown over. The Sea Bird lost her pilot house three miles above New Madrid. It is feared that immense damages have been done to the country below Smithland. We did not hear that there were any lives lost, but from the accounts which we gather of the violence of the storm, we should not be surprised to hear so by the next arrival.—Cincinnati (O.) May 31.

Disgraceful Riot in Baltimore.—There was a false alarm of fire about half past seven o'clock, says the Clipper, on Wednesday Evening which took several of the fire companies to the western section of the city. On reaching the corner of Eutaw and Lexington streets, a volley of brickbats were thrown at the New Market Fire Company by a number of boys, who apparently had charge of the riot of the Independent. This led to a general melee, in which brickbats were thrown in every direction, pistols fired, and windows broken the apothecary store of Dr. Wm. K. Orrick, on the corner of Eutaw and Lexington streets having a number of window panes broken. Besides one of the sashes. A colored man named Wm. Jones was arrested.

From the Post of Athens.

PETRIFACTION.

In the Post of Wednesday I see the following notice:

"Mr. Kennedy, in his late work on Texas, says one of the most remarkable natural curiosities in Texas, is a petrified forest, near the head of the Pecos River. It consists of several hundred trees, in an erect position, turned to stone. These now growing are partially petrified. This is a startling fact for the natural philosophers, and must cause them to modify the existing theory of petrification."

The philosophy of petrification, as taught in the electric philosophy and science of the day, is simply this: "Petrification is an electric effect, and takes place whenever the electric condition of the medium, be it air or water, and of the matter, be it flesh or vegetable matter, necessarily demand it. The old theory of slow decay and a regularly floating of silicious matter is now exploded. Matter, vegetable and animal, is found turned to stone in the air, as well as in the water and earth. We have rocky sand hills, pieces of pitch pine with the turpentine, the refuse of the worm, and the color of smoke made when in a partially consumed state, turned to silex. Centres are formed in all chemical changes to more dense formation, or more fine and rapid circulation, and the result is as to the fineness and density, depending on other things being the same, on the conditions specified. There is but one element, the electric fluid, and all formations on the analytic method, are resolvable into it, and on the synthetic created by it. The air around and water in the earth, as it regards these 'trees,' are such as that when the trees, from age, acquire a certain consistency, millions of centres are

formed, and the result follows. See Prof. Hare's Dec. 1840—Olcott's Animal Electricity.

Who are the "Natives."—The whole of the races that people the broad territory of this republic, wherever born, are one and indivisible. They are one race—one people—foreigners and adventurers are they all. All came here to better their condition, and the only unaltered, God-Almighty made native of this land is the poor Indian that we have robbed and plundered of his patrimony.

Edna Burritt, the learned Blacksmith, has a better fancy of the steam horse, than I remember to have met elsewhere before. This is his way of describing him.

"I love to see one of these huge creatures, with sinews of brass and muscles of iron, strut forth from his smoky stable, and snuffing the long train of cars with a dozen snoring pulls from his iron nostrils, fall gently back into his harness. There he stands, champing and foaming upon the iron track, his great heart a furnace of glowing coals; his lymphatic blood is boiling in his veins; the strength of a thousand horses is nerving his sinews—he pants to be gone. He would 'snake' St. Peter's across the desert of Sahara, if he could be fairly hitched to it, but there is a little sober-eyed, tobacco-chewing man in the saddle, who holds him in with one finger, and can take away his breath in a moment, should he grow restive and vicious. I am always deeply interested in this man, for, be grunted as he may be with coal diluted in oil and steam, I regard him as the genius of the whole machinery, as the physical mind of that huge steam horse."

CAVES IN IOWA.

The following notice of some of the natural curiosities of Iowa we find in the Dubuque Transcript:

Mr. Editor:—I presume few of your readers are aware that we have in our immediate vicinity, one of the most remarkable natural curiosities to be found in the west. I allude to Burt's Cave, as it is called, situated between the forks of the Makoketa river and their junction, in Jackson county. Being in that neighborhood, I lately visited and explored it in company with some ladies and gentlemen, and can assure you I was well rewarded for my pains, and I should have felt that I was so, had I gone 100 miles to see it. There is not simply a cave, but three most wonderful works of nature. The first consist of a Natural Bridge, extending across a ravine through which runs a small stream. It is of limestone formation, about 30 or 40 feet in height from the bed of the creek, and of at least 100 feet span; while the rock of which it is formed is not less than 100 feet broad, the whole being beautifully arched and executed, as to speak, by nature, in the most workmanlike manner. I can scarcely conceive of a more grand and imposing object. It called forth a simultaneous burst of admiration from the whole party the moment we beheld it. It is not as high as the natural bridge in Virginia, but it is broader, and of greater span, and in some respects more wonderful. No lover of nature can behold it without admiration and astonishment.

The second object of curiosity is just below the bridge and connected with it. It consists of an immense shelf of rock rising from the left bank of the stream in the form of the segment of an arch and projecting in striking grandeur over the stream, filling the spectators with the deepest awe as he stands beneath it and gazes upward. We had no instrument for measurement, but we judged by the eye that this shelf was 200 feet in length, and projected an equal distance on a graceful curve forming one of the most sublime objects which I ever beheld. And the third curiosity which attracted our attention was the cave which opens from beneath the last named arch. The entrance is low, but soon expands in height so that a man may stand in it upright. The cave is about 30 feet wide and 600 feet long and has an outlet at each end. The stream already spoken of runs through it. It resembles the mineral caves found in this vicinity. At the lower outlet, the opening expands into a spacious amphitheatre, surrounded with huge craggy ledges, and rocks piled up in irregular and fantastic forms, while the ravine stretches away to the south, in the most romantic manner as far as the eye can reach, and through this the little murmuring and gurgling creek finds its way to the Makoketa. We also entered two other caves opening out of this ravine, but as our lights had been previously extinguished, we did not explore them. But we were of opinion that they would have amply rewarded our curiosity had we been able to penetrate their recesses. The cave is in Jackson county, 35 miles from Dubuque.

The Annual Exhibition of Paintings of the Academy of design, in New York, is now open, and is noticed in the papers of that city with considerable commendation. The Republic states, that one of the most beautiful

ly finished pictures in the exhibition is by Weir—its subject, a compositor setting type. The critic writes of it knowingly, as follows:

"This picture attracts a good deal of attention, for it is unique in its way, and we doubt if Gerard Dow himself could have surpassed it. The compositor, a pale, intelligent looking young man, is in the act of anxiously regarding his copy, which seems to puzzle him by its illegibility. This work might suggest many salutary reflections to authors, on the annoyance given to compositors, by an unreadable manuscript. There is a story told of a clever compositor, who had been so perplexed during his life by typographical and written errors, that on the approach of death he wrote, with some cheerfulness, an epitaph containing these lines:

"No more shall copy bad perplex my brain,
No more shall type's foul page my eye balls strain."

THE RISE OF THE WATERS.

The rise of the waters of our great western rivers is unexampled during the present century. The Illinois river spreads over the bottom from bluff to bluff. The damage will be great.

The upper Mississippi spreads from bluff to bluff in the same manner. All the farms on the bottom are destroyed.

The Missouri river is evidently the highest. The accounts from these are truly distressing. The river is from twelve to fourteen feet in depth on all the bottoms, reaching from bluff to bluff everywhere.

The lower Mississippi is still rising by the last accounts from St. Louis, at the rate of one foot in 24 hours. Illinois town and Cahokia have been long since abandoned by their inhabitants. The steam ferry boat is passing from St. Louis to the bluff—a distance of ten miles. The lower part of St. Louis submerged. Brooklyn (north St. Louis) is flooded, and the inhabitants have applied to the St. Louis authorities for relief.

The Missouri river is said to have made another mouth for the discharge of its waters—coming in to the Mississippi about 12 miles above Alton. It is now making across at the rate of ten miles an hour.

A rise of fifteen feet in the Arkansas river is reported by the Alex. Scott, and the previous information with respect to the inundation of many towns on the lower Mississippi confirmed.

Lakes Huron and Superior.—The estimated expense of constructing a canal 12 feet deep and 100 feet wide, in the most substantial manner, connecting lakes Huron and Superior, is \$454,107.66. Its length will be about a mile. One of the bills before Congress contains an appropriation for this object. The canal is intended to be large enough to admit the passage of steamers of 600 tons.

From Halifax.—Large Halifax papers contain the following intelligence.

The ship of the line *Illustrious*, and several other ships of war at Halifax, were about to proceed to Havana for the purpose of protecting British interest in the Island of Cuba.

The ship *Saladin*, from Valparaiso, Feb. 27, bound to London, laden with guano manure, 60 tons of copper and \$8500 in money, was run ashore at Island Harbor on the 20th, without officers. The survivors of the crew reported that the Captain, McKenzie, died about the 5th, and also the mate, that the second mate and two men were lost by falling from the yard arm, and that the six remaining men were unable to navigate the ship, and she consequently came ashore; so far from her regular track. Suspicious circumstances had come to light, to throw discredit on the story told by the survivors. Twelve vessels arrived at Halifax on the morning of the 25th, of which four were from Great Britain and one from Ireland.

DEATHS for the week ending Monday, July 15, 1844.

Charles Davis, 1y, 10m; bloody flux.
Elizabeth A. Fleming, 1y, 5m, 15d; inflammation in the bowels.
Lydia Victoria Hadlock, 11m, 6d; teething.
Sarah Steed 28y; inflammation.
Sylvia K. Cowan, 24y, 2m, 19d; rheumatic fever.
Wm. Van Orden, 39y, 8m; bloody flux.
Fanny Tinkum, 47y; bilious fever.
Elizabeth Pierce, 4y, 10m, 12d; dropsy.
George Nelson, 13d; diarrhea.
Jane Gribble, 17y, 6m, 16d; bloody flux.
Georgianna A. Crowell, 2y, 3m, 17d; consumption.
Margaret M. Devine, 36y, 11m, 10d; consumption.
Eliza Ann Menough, 33y, 6m; consumption.
Total 13.
W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

WE are authorized to announce the name of William Backenstos, as an independent candidate for re-election to the office of sheriff of Hancock county at the approaching August election.

July 17th
WE are authorized to announce the name of Charles C. Main, as a candidate for County commissioner for Hancock County at the ensuing August election.

July 17th
WE are authorized to announce the name of George W. Robinson as a candidate for Sheriff of Hancock Co., at the ensuing election.

July 3d-10th.
WE are authorized to announce Joel S. Miles as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Hancock Co., at the approaching election.

July 3d-10th
WE are requested to announce George W. Stigall as a suitable person for the office of Sheriff of Hancock Co. to be voted for at the next election.

July 3d-10th
Mr. Editor—Please announce John D. Parker as a candidate for the Sheriffship of Hancock County, at the next election, who will be supported by
July 3d-10th. MANY VOTERS.

A LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Nauvoo, Illinois, July 1st, 1844, which if not taken out on or before the 30th September next, will be sent to the Post Office Department as dead letters.

N. B. Persons wishing any of the following named letters, will please say they are advertised, or they may not get them.

Alden Lydia	Agan Stewart	Burghardt John H	Bowen Israel	Critchlow Wm	Colby E J	Edwards Caleb G	Edmonds Silvester	Edridge Horace S	Forrest Joseph S	Freeman William	Fox Francis	Follett Louisa	Funks Isaac	Giffin Briar 2	Grimmell Hannah	Gould John	Galagher Wm C	Gifford Levi	Hall Elsie	Hughes John	Henderson George	Hanks S A	Hibbels Eli	Honman Henry	Hamer Jane	Hancock Solomon	Hawes Alpheus	Hendrix James	Hood Norvel or Catha	Husband Margaret	Horn J H	Hodges Curt's	Ivins Edward W	Ivins Rachel R	Johnson Louisa	Johnson S A or William	Johnson Jacob J C	Johnson Josdon Edward	Kelsall Edmund	Knight William	Kearnes Henry	Karchner Wm D	Lee Putnam	Lamb George	Lincoln Mary E	Livingston Benjamin	Leland Benjamin	Lamy Wm	Lancaster Samuel	Lund Wm	Maxton Robert	Meehan Eliam	Merrill Mary Ann	Mead Heran	Mills John	Murray Janelio	Miller George	Merrill John	Merrill Leander	Morley Harley	Munn Ann E	Morley Chasotter	Morley George 3	McFall Hugh	McRae Alex	McGraban Umphrey	McIntire Simeon	Nawman John	Niswanger Wm	Odell Frederick	Ockey Edward
-------------	--------------	------------------	--------------	--------------	-----------	-----------------	-------------------	------------------	------------------	-----------------	-------------	----------------	-------------	----------------	-----------------	------------	---------------	--------------	------------	-------------	------------------	-----------	-------------	--------------	------------	-----------------	---------------	---------------	----------------------	------------------	----------	---------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	------------------------	-------------------	-----------------------	----------------	----------------	---------------	---------------	------------	-------------	----------------	---------------------	-----------------	---------	------------------	---------	---------------	--------------	------------------	------------	------------	----------------	---------------	--------------	-----------------	---------------	------------	------------------	-----------------	-------------	------------	------------------	-----------------	-------------	--------------	-----------------	--------------

Parker Henry	Pearson Ephraim J
Pierce Joseph	Parker Saly 2
Parks William 2	Parker Wm R
Pitts John 4	Pitts John 4
Pace Lucinda	Poe James
Pimbleton John	Parker Robert
Phelps W W	Pain Henry
Parker John D	Peckin John
Penayer Hiram	Picker John
Patrick Horatio	Palmer Almira
Phelps Joshua R G	

Roberts Samuel	Rosson Horace
Richards Constantia	Rice Julia E
Redfield Russel	Robbins John R
Roberts Horace	Robinson Mr. J. John
Roberts Ebenezer	Daniel
Redford John or Reuben	Rees John
Robinson Catharine	Romey Miles

Savory Mm in care of	Supple William
Miss M Sutherland	Spencer Horace
Stanton Daniel	Smith Wm 2
Spicer John	Sabin Elijah
Shelly Joseph	Saight Wm T
Schaefer Leonard	Snively Suranna
Spotswald Miss	Sweeney Rachael
Smith Jeremiah	Streeter Matilda
Stewart B yd	Smith R R
Smith Robert	Stutgus Livick
Smith John	Scott James A
Smoot A O	Smith Philip 2
Smith Charles C	Swan Francis J
Stephens Isaac H	Shirts Peter
Stullman Dexter	Storrs Eli A
Storrs Eli A	Sympan Alex
Spencer Emily T	

Telle Amelia	Titus Martin
Thomas John	Timmons A A
Turnbow Joseph	Tucker Lewis
Thacher Joseph	Turner Delila
Tate Dr H 3	Taylor John 2

Vannatta J H 2	Whillock Gerry
Wagoner J W	Wandell Wesley C
Wholer Henry S	Woodward James B 2
Williams James	Walls Robert
Wilson Zachariah	Willard Stephen C
Weston William	Woodward Joseph
Wells E R	Wilson Sarah M
Willis Benjamin	Wilson Zachariah D
Woolstone Hannah	Wight Jonas or Peter
Wirtick Rebecca	Shupe
Woodward George	
Walton Mr	
Young Jane A	Young Lorenzo
Young Braham	York Jesse
Young Rhoda B	

SIDNEY RIGDON, P. M.
July 1st, 1844.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

Wednesday, July 10, 1844.

from	to
Wheat—per lb.	7 8
Pot.	9 10
Pearl.	14 00
Arise—per dozen.	12 00
Collins	12 00
Others	12 13
Bagging—Mo. per yard.	12 13
Bale Rope—Mo. per lb.	41 00
Beans—per bushel.	70 75
Cattle—per lb.	30 33
Sperm.	8 9
Tallow—Mould.	7 8
Dipped.	20
Stearine.	14 00
Coal—per ton.	16 00
Lehigh.	16 00
Pittsburgh—per bushel.	5 7
Missouri and Illinois.	13 15
Coffee—per lb.	7 17
Java.	6 64
Havana.	7 17
Rio.	7 17
St. Domingo.	7 17
Laguayra.	13 15
Chocolate—No. 1.	12 14
No. 2.	25 30
Copper—per lb.	25 30
Braziers.	43 00
Sheeting.	43 00
Bottom.	43 00
Flats.	12 14
Cordage—per lb.	2 25
Manilla.	2 25
Tarred Rope.	1 75
Bed Corda, Manila, per dozen.	2 00
Hemp.	75 1 00
Plough Lines.	19 20
Cotton Yarns—per lb.	19 19
Pittsburgh.	37 40
Common.	1 60
Domestic—per yard.	1 60
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	1 11
4-4 and 6-4.	1 11
Bleached Shirting, 3-4 and 7-8.	1 11
4-4 and 6-4.	1 11
Brown Drillings.	8 10
Burlaps.	11 14
Brown Lowel Oza bags.	10 13
Virginia do.	9 11
Tinkings, 3-4 and 4-4.	11 15
Satinets.	55 85
Kentucky Jeans.	32 60
Cotton Cheeks.	2 14
Blue Drillings.	2 12
Mixed summer Stuffs.	15 20
Dye Stuffs.	4 0
Madder, per lb.	1 25
Logwood.	1 45
Indigo, Sp. ceroon.	2 1 45
Coppers.	2 1 45
Camwood, per lb.	4 0
Fustic.	22 22
Ginseng, per lb.	5 54
Saleratus, Western.	0 6
Eastern.	2 50
Alum, per lb.	5 6
Quinine, per oz.	2 50
Brimstone.	5 6
Epsom Salts.	6 0
Flour Sulphur.	2 25
Cream Tartar.	3 75
Turkey Opium.	1 25
Camphor.	1 25
Gum Arabic.	42 00
Liquorice Paste.	22 25
Sai Soda.	5 0
Feathers—per lb.	21 22
Flour, Meal &c.	4 00
Flour, City Mills.	3 75
Courtesy.	2 75
Rye.	45 51
Cornmeal, per bushel.	87 1 00
Apples, dried, per bushel.	1 25
green, per bbl.	1 25
Peaches, dried, per bushel.	1 25
Almonds, a. s. per lb.	18 20
Raisins, M. S. per box.	2 40
H. N. C.	2 37
Prunes, per lb.	11 12
Figs, per dozen.	16 18
Currants, Zante.	0 00
Fig, per box.	0 00
Lemons, per box.	0 00
Furs & Peltries.	1 00
Buffalo, per robe.	12 22
Deer shaves, per lb.	10 18
Red and Blue, in hair.	5 12
Grey.	2 00
Beaver.	2 00
Otter, per skin.	6 12
Muskat.	12 50
Raccoon.	10 20
Wild Cat.	10 20
Fox grey.	12 60
Mink.	

Bees, per skin.	1 00	3 00
MacKarel, No. 1, per bb.	12 0	14 60
No. 2.	11 0	11 50
No. 3.	5 50	9 00
Lake Trout.	8 50	9 00
Salmon, per kit.	1 50	2 00
Cod, dry, per box.	1 25	1 50
Herrings, do.	50	62
Grains—per bushel.		
Wheat.	56	45
Rye.	38	40
Corn.	45	50
Barley.	45	50
Oats.	30	35
Beans.	95	1 00
Glass—per box.		
8 by 10.	2 25	2 75
10 by 12.	3 75	4 75
12 by 18.	9 00	0 00
Gunpowder—per keg.	5 50	7 00
Dapont's.	5 00	6 00
Lanterns.	4 00	4 50
blasting.	12	13
Gunny Bag.		
Hemp—per 112 lbs.	100 00	110 00
Water rotted.	60 00	65 00
Dew rotted.		
Hides—per lb.	8	31
Dry.	3	31
Green.	31	100
Salted.	31	127
Hops, 1st quality, per lb.	25	30
Strong, Extra.	25	30
Iron, Tennessee and Pittsburgh.		
Common Bar, per lb.	4	41
Baid.	5	61
Horre Shoe.	5	6
Hoop.	7	8
Sheet.	7	8
Nail Rods.	7	8
Boiler Iron.	7	71
Pig Iron, per ton.	22 00	00 00
Nails, per lb.	4	5
Pittsburgh.	4	5

THE TROUBLE IN ST. DOMINGO.

Correspondence of N. Y. Express.
Aux Cayes, April 29, 1844.

This is and is again suffering the horrors of civil war. The Spanish part of the island, so called, have raised the standard of revolt, and the President left Port Au Prince six weeks since, with an army to quell the insurrection. They had a battle at Atwar, two days' march from the city of San Domingo. They took possession of the town, which was given up to the soldiers for pillage, and the inhabitants, men, women and children to massacre. I saw a letter after the battle stating that the President did not think that the women and children would be murdered, but he could not restrain the soldiers.

The French Commandant at San Domingo, hearing this, went to Atwar, it possible, to settle the difficulties, and remonstrated with the President about the horrible massacre, and stated to him that such cruelties would not be permitted by civilized nations. The President promised that it should not again be permitted. The army of the President consisted of about fifteen thousand men, with two pieces of cannon. The Commandant then visited the Spanish army, so called. He could make no arrangements with them. They were determined to fight until the whole army was annihilated, if they were not victorious. Their army consisted of about six thousand infantry, a large body of cavalry, and six pieces of cannon. The army was encamped six miles without the walls of the city. A battle had undoubtedly been fought, but the result we have not yet learned.

The blacks in the plains of Aux Cayes taking advantage of the absence of the President, with his army, collected a large force and took possession of the city. A battle was fought between the blacks and the national guard on the 31st inst., and the city surrendered on the 4th. The two Generals who commanded the National Guard, Auguste and Colon, were black men. They led their troops into an ambush, and there defeated with the black troops they had with them, leaving about two hundred malattoes to withstand an army of four thousand or five thousand blacks. About thirty of the Generals were killed and some wounded. Very few of the blacks were killed. A great part of the colored population fled on board the shipping in the harbor, and a great part of them went to Jamaica. The Government of the colored population was great beyond description, and indeed no foreigner felt himself secure at the time the city was taken, until he was on board some vessel in the outer harbor. No one was willing to risk his life among the infuriated company of half-drunken blacks. The army of the blacks are now at St. Louis, opposed by an army under Gen. Zelaya, at Aquin.

May 1. I have just heard that a battle has been fought at Aquin, and a great many of the blacks were killed. But the blacks having a much larger army, took possession of the town and commenced a general massacre of malattoes, women and children. Yesterday they commenced taking most of the malattoes men and women who had not fled, and committed them to prison. I fear the result. I fear there will eventually be a general massacre.

FROM TEXAS.

By the New Orleans papers we have Galveston dates to the 11th of May.

The exports from the port of Galveston, for the quarter ending first of May, amounted to \$2,279,550, and the importations were \$1,452,254-15.

The United States frigate Potomac, Com. Condit, from Peasecola, arrived off Galveston on the 20th inst., and sent in her launch. On the 21st inst., an engagement took place between a party of Mexican traders, on their way, as is believed, from Texas with goods, and a company under one Pena, with a commission from General Wolf to suppress smuggling into Mexico from Texas. Pena and fifteen of his company were killed in the action. The traders sustained no loss. The attack was begun by Pena on a portion of the traders who were in advance of their companions, when the main body came up, the assailants retreated, but were pursued and the number killed added. The traders numbered about ninety—the other party between forty and fifty. The affair took place about 70 miles N.W. of Corpus Christi.

It is stated that in order to prevent goods from being introduced into Mexico duty free, the authorities are willing to issue commissions to who apply, and allow the whole amount of goods seized to be returned by the captives. Such however, is said to be the only thing of the people to pay the heavy duties exacted by the Government, that they occasionally band themselves together in strong parties, determined to resist any interference with their operations.

It is stated that Mr. Thompson, who has gone to Mexico upon the steamer *Parley*, is charged with important negotiations from the United States. Two millions of the indemnity due and acknowledged to the United States remain unpaid, while four millions more of claim, the justice of which is said to be undoubted, remain unadjusted, for the payment of all of which, in some way, the American Government is said to be unwilling longer to wait, as justice to her citizens has long since demanded that they should be satisfied. It is reported that the United States Government is no longer willing to admit the claim of Mexico to Texas, yet a very liberal allowance to be paid by the assumption on the part of the United States of debts due by her citizens to Mexico would be made for the relinquishment by Mexico, of her title to the territory in dispute between her and Texas, including all ever claimed by this Government.

THE OREGON EXPEDITION.

We learn from the Western Examiner printed at Independence, Missouri, that the Oregon emigrants started from their place of general rendezvous at the "Lone Elm," on the 14th ult., and that although they had been gone upwards of two weeks, they had, in consequence of high waters, only travelled about one hundred miles. The Examiner gives the following particulars, which are of general interest:

Major Moses Harris, a native of Union county, South Carolina, is their pilot; and Col. Nathaniel Ford, of Howard Co. Mo. is captain of the company. There are several small parties on their route, which have not yet reached Col. Ford's company, embracing in all 27 families, numbering about 125 souls. They also have 10 wagons, 130 cattle and some few horses. In Col. Ford's company there are 51 wagons, 503 head of cattle, 60 horses, and 28 mules.

There are a good many on the route who have reached Col. Ford's company by this time. The aggregate strength of Col. Ford's company, with those who may have reached him by this time, may therefore be set down as follows: 55 married men, with their wives, 110 Their children, 53 boys and 85 girls 163 Single men, 353

When all are together, there will be about 61 wagons, 610 head of cattle, 65 horses and 20 mules—quite a number. Col. Ford's company, it is thought, will reach Gen. Gilliam's in about two weeks, the latter having crossed the river near Fort Leavenworth, and is now encamped on the Nishnaberry, waiting on Col. Ford's company.

In Gen. Gilliam's company, there are 18 families, 108 men, 60 of whom are young men, 167 children, in all 323 persons. There are also in his company 72 wagons, 713 cattle, 54 horses and eleven mules. The two companies when united will number as follows:

103 married men and their wives,	206
Their children,	336
Single men,	140
Total	670

136 wagons, 119 horses, 41 mules, and 1,333 cattle. There were a good many families who came on here for the purpose of going to Oregon, but changed their route and have gone to Texas. This it is said, was in consequence of the supposed annexation of Texas to the Union.

The Oregon emigrants are well supplied with provisions, and if no unlooked for accident happens them, will reach their place of destination about the 1st of October.

A few days after the Oregon emigrants took up their line of march, one of the ladies, Mrs. Shook, gave birth to a fine boy, who was at once fitted out with the flourishing name of Oregon Snooks!

FATAL AFFRAY.

Coroner Pratt held an inquest on Sunday, on the body of James Gorman, who resided with his family in Hancock Key, near Marshall street. He died yesterday morning, and the cause of his death was blows received in Sudbury street, Saturday afternoon between five and six o'clock, from Charles Greenleaf, a teamster from Roxbury, near the stable of Mr. Laverne. It seems that Greenleaf came in to get a load of manure from Meacham's stable, near the northern hay stack, and engaged Gorman to assist in loading the wagon, agreeing to pay him thirty seven and a half cents for his services. The work being done Greenleaf would not pay him but twenty five cents. Gorman remonstrated, but Greenleaf refused to pay him and was followed by Gorman to Sudbury street, the latter still asking for his pay. Not receiving any satisfaction from Greenleaf, he took hold of his horses, when Greenleaf with a stick some three feet long, said to be a cart or wagon stake, struck Gorman twice on the arm and then once on the head, felling him to the ground and fracturing his skull, besides inflicting other injuries. Greenleaf then went on his way.

Gorman was taken home in a senseless state, thence to the Hospital, and back again to his house yesterday morning, it being found that nothing could be done for him. He died soon after his return, leaving a wife and five children. Greenleaf was arrested yesterday forenoon at Roxbury, and committed to jail. He has a wife and two children.—Boston Bee.

The Grand Jury and the Late Riots.

The Grand Inquest of the city and county of Philadelphia have been sedulously engaged in the investigation of the late riots since the subject was committed to them by Judge Parsons. A great number of highly respectable witnesses have been examined before them, subpoenas for the attendance of others have been issued, presentments have from day to day been made to the Court, but the purpose of the same have not been publicly announced. Writs have been issued, and other steps taken in relation to the matter, and the present indications are that the guilty parties, those who murdered citizens and those who fired churches, will be ferreted out and brought to justice.

The Countenance.—Avenity of temper

has a great effect upon the countenance. It is a foe to wrinkles of all kinds. A woman lately died at Peoria, over 70 years of age, and it said her face was as smooth and her skin as soft as a young girl's. But she was a quiet, tranquil, cheerful creature; care never troubled her, and she had never been known to frown. Verily indeed, "How noiseless falls the foot of time, When it only treads on flowers."

From Trinidad.—Accounts from Trinidad state that rain had been falling there almost incessantly for months. Vessels were compelled to leave without cargo, as little or no sugar could be made. Barbadoes and the other windward islands have suffered from the same cause.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Hancock Circuit Court, the undersigned will expose to public Sale at the Court House, at Carthage on the 23d day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. The following real estate, late the property of E. B. Baldwin deceased, to wit:

The w. half of the w. half of section 18, 5n. 6w. 100 acres off the east side s. w. 23, 7 n. 5w. The s. e. 12, 3 n. 7 w. except a piece off the s. e. corner of the same running 431 rods north, and 54 rods west from the said s. e. corner.

The undivided half of s. w. 35, 15n. 3w., all north of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

The undivided half of s. w. 35, 15n. 3w., all north of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Also, Lot 2, in block 33, in the town of Carthage.

Terms of sale, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and a mortgage on the premises.

HERE M. BALDWIN, Administrator.

July 10th, 1844.—11td

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Will be given for the whole, or in proportion of any part of the following sums of money, viz:

One \$50 Note on the Bank of Louisville, Ky dated Louisville, Jan. 10th 1835 No 113, letter A.

One twenty dollar note on the northern Bank of Lexington, May 1st 1831 no 420.

One twenty dollar note on the State Bank of Missouri at St. Louis, dated July 1st 1838 no 958.

One twenty do do do do no 1903

One ten do do do do do

One ten do do do do do payable at Jacksonville

One ten do do do do do dated at Palmyra.

One five do do do do do bank of Circleville, Ohio.

Two fives do State bank of Indiana, dated at Indianapolis.

One five do north western bank of Virginia, dated at Wheeling.

One two do State bank of Illinois.

Will be paid when the same is returned to this office.

The aforesaid sum of money was taken from Mr. Rinearson, last June, while on his way from Wapello, Iowa, to Nauvoo on board the Maid of Iowa.

Any information that may lead to the discovery of said money is solicited by

SAMUEL TOWNSEND.

July 4th 1844.—11-3w.

Hancock Circuit Court.

vs Chancery

BY virtue of a decree of said Court rendered in said cause at the October term thereof, A. D. 1843, I will, on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1844, between 10 o'clock in the morning and the setting of the Sun of said day, at the door of the Court House in Carthage, expose at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash in hand the following real estate, to wit, the west one fourth of the Lot, number Four in Block number nineteen, in Kimball's second addition to the City of Nauvoo.

O. C. SKINNER, Master in Chancery.

July 10th 1844. 4w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Notice that by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Henderson county Illinois, made at the November term 1843, I will sell at public Auction at the door of the Court house in Oquawka, on the 22nd day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. the real Estate of John A. Lynn, deceased to wit:

The east half and the n. w. quarter of the n. w. quarter of section 15 in township No 10 north of range 5 west.

Also Lot No 14 in block No 57 in the town of Oquawka.

MARIA FINDLEY, Administratrix.

Oquawka, July 1st 1844.—11-6w

CITY Script or orders will be received on subscriptions at this office, if applications are made immediately.

June 12th 1844.

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from

the west, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended, ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBELL LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

(22-y1.) J. SNIDER,

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

MAP OF NAUVOO.

Just received from New York, the long looked for Map of the City of Nauvoo. They can be had at my house, on the corner of Kimball and Granger Streets. Price, mounted and varnished, \$1.25—not mounted, 50 cents.

April 30th 1844 B. Young.

THE SUBSCRIBER

NEAS a suitable building for the manufacture of woolen clothes, which he will rent to any individual wishing to engage in that business, on reasonable terms; or if preferred, will give employment to a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of woolens, if application is made soon at his residence in Augusta, Iowa Territory.

LEVI MOFFIT.

march 20, 1844. no47-tf.

TO THE VOTERS OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

At the request of many citizens and friends in the county, I am induced to offer myself as candidate for sheriff, at the August election; should I be elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of my office without partiality or respect of party, but according to the oath required by law.

JOSEPH A. KELTING.

June 12, 1844-7td

READY FOR DELIVERY.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF FIRST RATE BRICKS, will be ready for delivery in a few days at the Brick Yard, in PARLEY STREET.

Also a large quantity of Wood and Lumber, wanted immediately.

A good Horse and Wagon for sale, apply to John Greenhow, at the Brick Yard.

NEW STORE.

MERRYWEATHER would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, to his well selected assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; also a cheap article of Crockery, with many other articles suitable for this market, which are offered at the Cincinnati prices. He will, from time to time, be receiving fresh supplies, and hopes by the low prices, to secure a part of the public patronage.

At W. W. W. W. New Store, on Main Street, where all kinds of Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for goods.

N. B. A superior article of Cocoa, an excellent substitute for tea and coffee.

march 13, 1844. no46-tf.

TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. HALL'S

STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER;

Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.

TERMS, LOW.

Residence, Parley St. Gen. Rich's old house.

June 19-12tf

OSPREY.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, ANDERSON Master, will leave St. Louis every Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning and pass New Boston, Oquawka, Burlington and Fort Madison Sunday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 6 o'clock a. m. and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday forenoon.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to

A. MORRISON, Agent, Nauvoo.

Feb. 27, 1844. no44-tf.

ALMON RABBIT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. }

July 4th 1843-tf.

WANTED.

TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office.

TO LET.

\$100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.

Wood land near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above.

Jan. 17, 1844. no38-tf.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.

TO NAUVOO, OQUAWKA AND ROCK ISLAND.

THE fine, fast running Steamer, Lebanon, Geo. V. Hight, Master; will leave St. Louis, for the above and intermediate points, on the Mississippi river, every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock a. m. precisely. Shippers may rely on the punctuality and attention of the Boat and Officers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Arthur Morrison, Nauvoo.

March 6, 1844. no45-tf.

PALM LEAF HITS.

FIFTY DOZEN will be sold, cheaper than any other House in the city, by Kimball, at Gen. Smith's Store.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the old numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE subscriber believing that such an agency would be an acquisition to the citizens and vicinity of Nauvoo, in assisting those who wish to dispose of, or exchange property, and to those new comers and others, who wish to purchase or exchange property, has been induced to open an office for that purpose, on Main Street, between the Nauvoo Mansion, and Parley Street, where he will attend to selling, renting, exchanging, or purchasing property on reasonable terms.

EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

N. B. Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, and other instruments of writing, drawn up in a legal manner.

march 27, 1844. no43-tf.

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches, and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his prices.

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	do	do	plain	2.50
do	do	do	neat	3.00
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	do	do	plain	0.75
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	extra	1.37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	.62
do	do	do	neat	.87
do	do	do	plain	.50
do	do	do	neat	.75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

The Book of Doctrine and Covenants will be published in about one month from this time. Those wishing for an early supply had better make immediate application.

June 11, 1844.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

McLEAN



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 13.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, July 24, 1844.

Whole Number 117

THE NAUVOO-NEIGHBOR

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

BY JOHN TAYLOR.

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Main Street, Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor, (John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

POETRY.

BALLAD.—From Faust.

BY C. D. STUART.

I was a cottage, rich and low,
Which stood beside the way,
Where often round the window door
In summer hours I used to play.

And well, ah! I remember well
The two sweet babes, her only joy,
And how they grew like tender flowers—
A fair haired girl—a gentle boy.

From now it comes, their merry laugh,
And fancy rings it in my ear,
Though cold the earth that veils the forms
Of all that bound the widow here.

They grew till Youth's sweet flush had set
Its light among their sunny smiles,
When Death spread forth his chilly wing,
And made them captive to his wiles.

Down yonder in the grassy mead,
Where swelt the brook's clear waters lave,
Strange bands the Seraph Singers bore,
And hid them softly in the grave.

And I was there—for I had seen
Their blooming cheeks from day to day,
Had rocked them in their cradle bed,
Who now beneath the willows lay.

Like two twin buds the frost had nipt
Their deep was calm and beautiful,
And as I knelt above their grave,
My beating heart was overfall.

Few words were said, few tears were left,
For, oh! the widow's heart was broke;
And all its rushing blood had dried
Beneath the burning of that stroke.

And to their couch one calm, clear eve,
Beyond the widow's cot I stayed,
And sat me down beside the turf
'Nath which those gentle ones were laid.

She too was there—the warm and pale,
A watcher by the gray bed;
But pointing up, she whispered low,
"They are not dead, they are not dead."

Looked, and lo! between the clouds
Two silvery stars were peering bright,
And something like an angel said,
"They dwell beyond, in Glory's light."

A year—and sleeping side by side,
The widow and her children lay,
And grass and flowers above them grew
Where summer winds were wont to play.

Oh wandering there, my heart would turn
To those dear words the widow said,
And I repeated o'er the grave,
"They are not dead, they are not dead."

For lo! I saw thro' opening clouds
One silvery light had joined the twins;
It was the Widow's Evening Star,
For she was with her own again.

From the New York Tribune.

THE CHEROKEE ALPHABET.

The myth of the discovery of the Alphabet by Cadmus may after all be no fable but a sober fact, for within our times a similar discovery has been made under circumstances of at least as much difficulty by a person too, who was of a race from whom least of all it might have been expected. The Indian languages being peculiar in their character and structure, possessing sounds which an European finds it difficult even to imitate, far less to express, it seemed almost impossible to adapt to them the Roman character. They have, for example, deep gutturals and aspirates to which no letter or combination of letters can be applied, and therefore it seems that the various attempts of the Protestant missionary & of the Catholic Society de propaganda in addressing the Indians by books, had so signally failed. To the Indian, reading and writing had seemed as it did to Deglery, to come by the grace of God, and he looked at the mysterious lines traced by the white man upon the scroll as we would upon the hieroglyphics of an ancient monarch. This idea seemed to be universal to the natives of the whole hemisphere. The Caciques encountered by Oglea in Hayti, the Inca and the Mexican Emperor had all shared this idea with Opechankanough, and every chieftain, who, until our own times, had made himself remarkable. Some twenty years ago, however, a Cherokee, of the full blood or nearly so, by dint of constant pondering upon this miraculous gift of God to the whites, conceived the possibility of inventing a similar system for his countrymen.

The first thought upon which he dwelt was to express the various syllabic sounds by the figure of a beast, or natural object whose cry most nearly resembled it. Upon analyzing, these however, he discovered that they could not be reduced to a less number than seventy-four or five, and that he would have the greatest difficulty then in expressing them by symbols. Convinced that this would be impracticable, he next succeeded in carrying yet farther his analysis from syllables to simple sounds. His next object was to find characters for them, which, simple and easy as it may appear to us, was no easy task. In this, chance assisted him. At the store of "the trader," he found a piece of printed paper, whose characters he adopted arbitrarily to express his simple sounds, to form his Alphabet. From the mingling of Arabic numerals and Roman letters, this piece of paper appears to have contained a statistical table, for more than one of the numerals, is used to express a vocal sound, and we have been told that the 8 expressed, in the first attempts at an alphabet, some vowel sound. The alphabet was formed and secretly tested by Guess alone. A great difficulty yet remained, to impart it to his countrymen. Upon a council-day Guess appeared in his place; the ordinary business having been finished, he announced his achievement. The Indian seldom smiles and yet more rarely laughs, but one burst of derision arose from the assembly, such a one perhaps as greeted Copernicus when he announced his important theory.

He was treated unanimously as a madman, driven from his position, and his discovery was on the point of being lost. With much trouble, however, he persuaded a daughter to attend to him, and imparted quickly his art.

At length he persuaded the council to hear him, once more, and going into it, requested that it might be tested. At the dictation of the council he wrote down a sentence, in all probability on a piece of the inner bark of the beech tree. This was taken to his daughter by one of the Conscript fathers of the nation and read at once by her. But a moment before, her father was all but lost. He was now hailed as one of the Nation's saviors. Before long a font of types was cast for the Cherokee nation, and at New Echota, in Georgia, the first number of the Cherokee Phoenix was printed, and within eighteen months a correspondence between that part of the nation beyond the Mississippi and the part in Georgia was instituted. Guess, four years ago, was living honored and wealthy, a member of one of the courts of the nation, and with his grand children and family living around him. He is a partisan of John Ross.

Closely connected with the history of the Cherokee Alphabet is that of Elias Boudinot. Of his early life but little is known, except that he was a half-blood and educated with more care than his countrymen of that day usually were; that he married an educated and refined woman from one of the eastern States, who became the mother of his family, and identified herself entirely with his own interests and those of his tribe. When the state of Georgia began her unholy persecution of his people, looking at matters with different ideas from those which had taken possession of the other chiefs of the tribe, he saw no other alternative for the salvation of the Cherokee but to seek a new home and under more favorable auspices to build up a new edifice. Whether he was right or wrong in these opinions he was certainly honest; but he had violated one of the fundamental laws of the nation, which allied the penalty of death to even offering to sell any of the Cherokee lands. This may seem unreasonable, but upon reflection its justice will soon be apparent; were it legal even to talk of the traffic of Indian lands, these simple minded beings would be continually deluded by the swarms of slavers that hover around them, and before long the Indian would have no resting place. For violating this law, by proposing in the national council, in Georgia to relinquish their possessions, immediately on the removal of their people to Arkansas, where for the first time the supremacy of the Cherokee law was acknowledged, Boudinot was arraigned, and not appearing before the council, with his coadjutors, the Ridge, who had participated in all his deliberations, was sentenced to death. The sentence was executed, a sad necessity, regretted by the chiefs of the very party which thought it its duty to carry it into effect.

Under the guidance and auspices of Boudinot, the Cherokee Phoenix became an able paper and a talented expounder of the demands and rights of the Cherokee people, and gave an impetus to the desire for information which has not yet passed away. Boudinot was one of those men whose death we can but lament, though we cannot censure his execution.

As salutaris pons digne a rising,
So Clay is rising by Freeling's pen!

From the *Quincy Gaz.* and *Adv.* July 5.

PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.

On Saturday last, the Grand Jury of the city and county of Philadelphia made their presentation to the court of Quarter Sessions. Judge Parsons adjls, the Philadelphia Gazette, told the Grand Jury, that the court had read the presentation with great satisfaction, and were much obliged to them for the labor they had taken in preparing it; that they approved of the report entirely. On the subject of the late disgraceful riots, the Grand Jury made the following statements:

"The Grand Jury have been instructed by the court, to enquire into the origin and cause which led to the recent gross violations of law, and to present the first and last aggressors, if possible. Upon this branch of inquiry, and from all the facts which came under their notice, they have come to the following conclusions:

First.—That the origin of these riots may be attributed to the very imperfect manner in which the laws have been executed by the constituted authorities of the city and county of Philadelphia, for several years past, and more especially in the district of Kensington, crime having met with little rebuke and scarcely any punishment. Emboldened by this impunity, the abandoned and vicious have been encouraged to hold the law in contempt.

Second.—To the efforts of a portion of the community to exclude the Bible from our Public Schools—the Jury are of opinion that these efforts in some measure gave rise to the formation of a new party, which called and held meetings in the district of Kensington, in the peaceful exercise of the sacred rights and privileges guaranteed to every citizen by the constitution and laws of our State and country. These meetings were rudely disturbed and fired upon by a band of lawless irresponsible men, some of whom had resided in our country only for a short time. This outrage, causing the death of a number of our unoffending citizens, led to immediate retaliation, and was followed up by subsequent acts of aggression, in violation and open defiance of all law.

Acts of violence similar in character, though not equal in disaster to those which now press so painfully upon our attention, have thus become matters of frequent occurrence; the life, peace and property of the well disposed citizens have been left to the mercies of the vile and lawless.

The disturbance of public meetings, for political, moral or social purposes, as well as those of a religious character, cannot be too severely condemned. The right of all mankind to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and that of peaceably assembling for the expression of their opinions upon public affairs, is of the highest importance, and should be fully protected. It is a fact worthy of particular notice, that the most destructive riots, at various periods for some years past, have originated in an unjust and grossly unreasonable disposition to suppress these rights, justly deemed of the highest magnitude by the founders of our liberties.

In the course of their investigation the Jury have noticed the names of many persons connected with the late riots who had been implicated in similar scenes in the days of the late sheriff. And it is a question difficult to answer on satisfactory grounds, how these men have so long set at defiance our courts of justice, whose strong arm should be safely relied upon, promptly to rebuke and punish crimes which have disgraced us as a civilized community.

In further pursuance of their duty the Jury have presented to the Court various individuals as connected with offences springing out of those scenes of tumult and bloodshed. It is hoped that prompt action in regard to these presentments will secure to the offenders their merited punishment.

The Jury was also instructed to inquire whether the officers in the city and county, entrusted with the execution of the law, have faithfully performed their duties during the recent riots. In pursuance of the duty thus devolved, much testimony has been taken, and upon an attentive consideration of the evidence introduced before them, the Jury are compelled to the conclusion, that if the Police Magistrate of the district of Kensington, and the Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, had been more energetic and efficient, many lives might have been spared and much valuable property saved from destruction. It may be that these officers will be able to show that they have done all that was possible for them, under the circumstances, to perform; but judging as the Jury necessarily must, from the ex parte proof before them, they are of opinion that the conduct of these officers should receive a full, fair, and legal investigation by the appropriate tribunals of the country.

The Jury in responding to the opinion of the Court that our government, if faithfully administered, is sufficiently energetic and powerful; deem it proper

to refer to the fact that a doubt has heretofore and still exists as to the extent of the powers of the Sheriff.

The imperfect organization of the Police force of the city, and incorporated districts to suppress any popular outbreak has been so often noticed by previous Grand Juries, and has been so often witnessed, that to speak of it now is a work of supererogation. It is however manifest, to every reflecting mind, that the time has arrived when the security of the public peace and the preservation of life and property in this community, imperatively demand such a re-organization of the present police force, as will be competent to ensure these ends; and to render such force effective, its jurisdiction must extend over the city and county alike, and be subordinate to one head.

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED WEST COUNTRY.

In our last publication we gave the sailor Harris's description of the fine country traversed by himself and Cummings, and occupying so considerable a portion of the hitherto almost unknown region intervening between Fowler Bay and Port Lincoln. The particulars of the adventurous journey, as narrated by Cummings, have since obtained publicity through the intervention of Matthew Smith, Esq. The narrations are very similar; but the latter embraces some additional and important particulars.

It is confidently rumored that his Excellency intends forthwith to visit Port Lincoln and that he will send a party thence to explore the good country thus brought to light by those singular and unexpected incidents which mark the progress of discovery in Australia. The principles of concentration has hitherto been unjustly prejudicial to Port Lincoln, and we sincerely hope that the excitement produced by recent events will not be permitted to subside until some decisive step is taken by the colonial government; convinced as we are that the importance of that immense district has never yet been sufficiently appreciated even by the most sanguine proprietor of the special survey of Boston Bay.—*Monk's Herald.*

A Painful Leap and Narrow Escape.

The Northampton Democrat of June 4th contains an account of a curious but perilous accident which occurred a few days since in that vicinity. On Friday morning last, at the Silk Factory of the Northampton Association, a building four stories in height, George Washington Sullivan, a young man connected with that Association, went out on the roof for the purpose of picking up a mineral which he had accidentally dropped there while standing in the belfry. To secure himself from falling, he took off his shoes. Notwithstanding this precaution, after descending the roof a few steps, finding himself slipping, he took off one of his stockings, but whilst attempting to take off the other, his motion became so much accelerated that further efforts to save himself from falling, were useless.

He then with remarkable presence of mind, rolled himself over upon the roof whilst he was sliding, in order to prevent falling upon the platform, and when he reached the eaves, having first drawn in and held his breath, clenched his teeth and hands, and contracted his muscles, he leaped to the ground, a distance of 40 or 50 feet! The concussion was so great as temporarily to deprive him of the power of standing. He was carried into the house and placed in bed, and was soon after examined by a surgeon, who decided that no bones were broken and no joints dislocated, although there was reason to apprehend serious injury to the muscles about the spine, where there appeared to be great soreness. The young man's friends then wrapped him in sheets wet with cold water, after the manner prescribed by the "water cure" system, which soon produced perspiration. A cold bath was afterwards administered. In the afternoon of the same day, he walked out without assistance, and the next day was running about with his usual hilarity, complaining of no unpleasant effects from his fall excepting a slight lameness in one of his feet! A remarkable fact connected with this occurrence is that symptoms of serious disease with which he was previously suffering, have since in a great measure disappeared. It seems as if the change of action which was produced in so unusual a manner has been salutary, and that instead of so frightful an accident being fatal in its effects,

as might be expected, it has been the means of restoring him to health.

FARTHER MEXICAN NEWS.

In the hurry of looking over our files, brought on Monday by the Mexican steamer Perilla, we did not observe an official notice in the Diario del Gobierno of the 14th ult. in relation to the Congress which has been ordered to hold an extraordinary session on the first of the present month. The decree of Senor de Bocanegra, Minister of Foreign Relations, and which has been approved by Valentin Canalizo, the acting President, sets forth that the time of the Congress will be occupied on the following important points:

First. In receiving the oath of the President so that he can enter at once upon the duties of his office.

Second. In giving to the Government the power to increase the army, and furnishing the necessary means for so doing.

Third. In empowering the government to procure ample pecuniary means, and every thing else which may be deemed necessary, in order that Mexico may recover Texas and preserve the entire National domain.

Fourth. In taking in to consideration every thing that the Government may send to the Congress, to the end that the Republic may be secured and its Independence and honor preserved.

Such is the substance of the measures which will occupy the time of the extraordinary session of Congress of the first of June. In the mean time, it was recommended that the Deputies should hold preliminary meetings and consultations.

The special messenger of the Mexican Government, who went through our city on Monday, en route for Washington, met Santa Ana as he was coming down from Vera Cruz. The President was on his way to the City of Mexico.

We have heard it rumored that the Mexican Government had heard of the contemplated movement of Gen. Sentinaga, and had sent two or three vessels to the coast of Tobasco to cut him off.

The Diario is filled, for the most part, with Government documents, and articles upon the all-engrossing subject of the Annexation of Texas to the United States. The Mexican Editors, one and all, say that Texas always was and always shall be part and parcel of that Republic, and that the people will contend to the death before an inch of territory will be relinquished.

Gen. Tornel has resigned his station as Minister of War and Marine. A new Minister will be appointed on the arrival of Santa Ana at the capital.

The cura of San Borja, a small town in the State of Chihuahua, with two other individuals, recently were killed by the daring Apaches.

The Voz de Michoacan gives the particulars of a successful balloon ascension at Patzcuaro, on the 15th of April, by Capt. D. Benito Leon Acosta, a young Mexican, and the only one, we believe, who ever attempted any thing of the kind. The aeronaut was afterwards received at the theatre with warm plaudits. [N.O. Pic.]

NEWS FROM THE COLUMBIA RIVER EXPLORING PARTY.

A letter was received on Wednesday by the Department of State at Washington from Thomas O. Larkin, U. S. Consul at Monterey, covering the following very interesting communication from J. A. Sutter, the Alcalde of the new town of New Helvetia, on the river Sacramento, one of the new branches of the San Francisco. All parties by land from the Oregon, or from the United States to California, touch at this establishment first, most of the emigrants on land from the States since 1840 have settled near Mr. Sutter.

The following is the letter:

New Helvetia, March 26th, 1844.

Sir: On the 6th instant Lieut. J. C. Fremont, of the United States Exploring Expedition, arrived here in distress, having been forced to deviate from his course on account of deep snows, loss of animals, and want of provisions; he informed of having left the Columbia river, a short distance from Fort Vancouver, with the intention of crossing to the head waters of the Arkansas river eastward, through the lower or Southern part of the Oregon Territory, but finding a succession of high mountains covered with

snow, which, with the distressed condition of his company, forced him to abandon his route and strike for the settlements of California, reit, and cross the mountains farther to the South. On the morning of the 25th instant, he left here direct for the United States; his party consisted of twenty-five men. The visit of this exploring expedition I attribute entirely to accident; for a month previous to their arrival, the company had subsisted entirely on horse and mule flesh; the starvation and fatigue they had endured rendered them truly deplorable objects.

(Signed) J. A. SUTTER.

Thos. O. Larkin, Esq.
U. S. Consul, Monterey, California.
Lieut. Fremont, through the kindness of Mr. Sutter, obtained the supplies of provisions, mules and horses that he required for proceeding on his homeward route.

THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

The remains of the old family vault are about 300 yards to the south of the Mansion—the removal of which, though contemplated by Washington for some time previous to his death, did not take place until an attempt was made, many years ago, to desecrate the remains of the illustrious deceased. At that time the vault was entered, and a skull and some other bones carried off. The robber however was discovered, and the treasure surrendered, which proved to constitute no part of the remains of Washington.

In 1831, a new tomb was constructed on the spot long before selected by Gen. Washington. The structure is exceedingly simple, the walls being built of brick, and arched over, eight feet above the level of the ground. The front of the tomb has a plain iron door, over which is a stone panel, bearing this inscription:—

"I am the resurrection and the life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."

In 1837, the vault was enlarged in order to prepare it for the reception of the beautiful Sarcophagus presented by John Struthers, Esq. of Philadelphia. Upon its removal at that time, a silver plate was found upon the leaden coffin on which was inscribed:—

"George Washington—Born February 22, 1732. Died, Dec. 14, 1799."

The Sarcophagus alluded to, is of modern form, being formed from a solid block of marble 8 feet in length, 3 in width, and 2 in height, resting on a plinth, which projects about 4 inches round the base. The lid is a block of Italian marble, bearing the arms and insignia of the U. S. States. The design represents a shield, divided into 13 stripes, which rests on our flag, and is attached by strong cords to a spear, embellished with tassels, forming a back ground to the shield, by which it is supported. The crest is an eagle with open wings, perched upon the superior bar of the shield; and in the act of clutching the arrows and olive branch. Between these armorial bearings and the foot of the coffin, upon the plain field of the lid, is the bold and deeply sculptured name of "WASHINGTON." On the foot of the coffin is also inscribed the following:—"By permission of Lawrence Lewis, Esq., this Sarcophagus of Washington was presented by John Struthers, of Philadelphia."

The remains of Mrs. Washington are now deposited in a marble coffin, sculptured in a plain manner, and occupies the space on the left of the entrance to tomb. It is mentioned as an incident honorable alike to all parties, that during the late war with Great Britain, while the fleet was descending the Potomac, in passing Mount Vernon, the officers and men uncovered their heads, lowered their flags, and fired minute guns as a token of veneration for the memory of Washington. "It was," said a somewhat veteran looking man, who spoke of the incident in our hearing, "a noble notion of a noble race." [Auburn J.]

The Flood.—The river has risen about twelve inches since yesterday at noon, and is still rising. The water is in all the stores above Locust street, from three inches to three feet in depth, and the sidewalk is not visible above Olive street.

"Within the memory of one of our oldest inhabitants," Mr. Cerre, the river has been about six feet above its present level. This was in 1785.—From present appearances the river will rise several inches higher, and an incalculable amount of injury be done, above and below this place.

The officers of the latan report a rise of six or seven feet yet to come down the Missouri, and suppose that there will be a rise here of at least two feet. St. Louis Transcript.

PHILADELPHIA MOB!

PHILADELPHIA,
Sunday, July 7th.

Dear Sir:—I am sorry to inform you of another tremendous outbreak among the Natives and the Irish. You have Friday's news by the papers, on Saturday morning at an early hour, the natives, numbering some thousands, gathered in front of St. Philip's Church, and continued there till midnight. This morning, Sunday, they again gathered, and there was great excitement among them.

11 o'clock, there is not less than 5,000 Natives on the ground, they had 3 pieces of cannon stationed in front of the Church, and demanded possession of it. The Irish Greens a volunteer company composed of Catholics, were placed in the Church to protect it, but it was no go; the Natives were too strong for them—they sent in a volley of stones, and the Greens in return, fired on them; report says one dead and two wounded, one of the wounded was an Irish Green. The mob, now, 12 o'clock, are in search of the captain of the Greens, but have not succeeded in finding him. The mob went back to the church and said it must be burnt.

2 o'clock.—The church is in the hands of Lewis C. Levin, editor of the Sun, who is making a speech to the Natives, and hopes that they will disperse, they cheer him, and are somewhat quieted. Two American flags are placed in front of the steps; the mob says that is no place for the stars and stripes, and they were immediately removed. The crowd rushed into the church, and completely gutted it, tore up the seats, &c.

4 o'clock.—An alarm of fire—they say the church is on fire, but it is a false alarm. The military are about 1500 strong. The State House bell rings eight times. That is the signal for the Peace Police to turn out, which is composed of citizens. They are at the place of meeting in a few minutes, awaiting for commands from Headquarters. Things remain in this state till dark.

3 o'clock.—Military and companies in from the country. They will now number 3000, and are on their march to the church.

9 o'clock.—They are on the ground, and have commenced action. They have fired on the Natives with their field pieces; report says, that six are killed and as many more mortally wounded. Among the killed is one woman.

10 o'clock.—There is a continual firing of cannon, muskets, rifles and pistols. The whole city is in an uproar; none knows where it will end. They are afraid the city will be fired. Report says about

ONE HUNDRED KILLED, AND MORE THAN THAT NUMBER WOUNDED!

Now five minutes of twelve.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.

Order once more restored.—By the Philadelphia papers of yesterday morning, it appears that the withdrawing of the military from the scene of the riot, and the substitution of the civic authority of the district, has had the promised effect of restoring order. The United States Gazette says:

It is impossible to say, but for this movement, what might have been the consequence. It is certain that a war of extermination was meant to have been waged upon the military. No less than three thousand people (we really believe) were under arms in the district. They had, beyond doubt, at least six cannons; there was not a store in the district from which all the ammunition had not been purchased during the morning. Their threats were of the most fearful character; a spirit of determined resistance to the constituted authorities was every where evinced, and energetic measures were taken by them to procure cannon, in order to attack the military, who were doomed by them to certain destruction, unless they quitted the district, and gave it up to the charge of the civil authorities.

About ten o'clock an exceedingly large meeting—certainly not less than 5 or 6,000 people—was organized at the lower end of Wharton Market, and resolutions were passed in favor of the vacation of the district by the military. Meantime, the Aldermen of the district had united in the expression of a similar desire, in writing, addressed to the Sheriff. The Commissioners also met, and resolved to address the Sheriff, and to state to him that in their opinion the peace of the district would be promoted by a substitution of the Peace Police of the Sheriff for the military. An inquiry was made whether the district could preserve the property without the military, and an answer was received stating it a conviction of the writers that the property would be entirely safe in the hands of the Peace Police and the District Police.

An interview was had between the Sheriff, Aldermen Palmer and Sanders, and Judges King and Jones, by which it was determined to accede to this request, and that the Sheriff would be justifiable in acceding, under the circumstances. Aldermen Sanders and Palmer immediately after this decision started down to

the church in a carriage, but the news of the determination of the civil authorities reached the church before them, and the military took up their line of march to the arsenal, and when the Aldermen reached the church they found it in possession of a self-appointed body of citizens.

The Aldermen, assisted by Mr. Grover, Mr. Penrose Ash, and other popular citizens, immediately commenced the organization of an effective peace police; and this had been effected, and all was quiet, as early as three o'clock in the afternoon.

Gov. Porter arrived in the city by the afternoon line from Harrisburg.

We have thus given a hasty sketch of the proceedings of the day. It yet remains to speak of the killed and wounded in the encounter on Sunday night. Queen street, from Second to Third, presents a melancholy spectacle. The windows of the buildings shattered by the heavy concussion of the guns, and the doors and shutters riddled and torn with grape shot.

Col. R. K. Scott, of the Cadwalader Grays, is pronounced to be out of danger. The ball was extracted yesterday morning, and found to have lodged inside of his left shoulder, and not in his spine as previously reported.

Several balls passed through Gen. Cadwalader's coat, but did not injure him in the least. It is said that at least ten bullet holes are torn in his uniform. His escape is wonderful, for he was constantly in dangerous positions, notwithstanding the fearful threat of vengeance upon him by the mob. A gallows was actually erected at Wharton market for the purpose of hanging him if he should be taken.

The corps of Germantown Blues stood their ground gallantly, and though exposed with the companies of Germantown Artillery, Cadwalader Grays, and the first company of State Fencibles, to a raking fire from Queen and Third streets did their duty like men.

All these companies behaved with perfect coolness and intrepidity, all the efforts of the mob could not shake their front for an instant.

The following items are from the Ledger and other papers of yesterday morning.

About 5 P. M.—Two or three Irishmen in the vicinity of Queen and Third streets, who were heard to express violent language, were roughly treated by the mob.

In the evening, some three thousand military in all, were under arms at their armories, the arsenal, &c. A large civil force had also been enrolled.

Half past eight o'clock, P. M.—At half past six o'clock, P. M., there were not more than four hundred persons in the immediate vicinity of the church in Queen street. The church was in the possession of a large body of the police of the district of Southwark, headed by the constituted authorities. They wore white badges, with the proper designation printed upon them.

The indications generally gave assurance that the worst was over, and that no farther outbreak was intended.

The different companies of horse patrolled the city and districts all the evening.

All is quiet. There are some collections of persons in front of the State House, and in the neighborhood of the riots the crowds are many, but not very large.

In the building and yard of the Girard Bank, a large number of troops from the country are stationed, ready for an emergency.

Half past 10 o'clock.—All is quiet. The Natives have several pieces of cannon in the Wharton Market, and are clustered strong. They openly say they are only waiting for the military. They are well-organized—have appointed officers, and are in good drill. There will not be any occasion for their preparations. So long as the present quiet remains, the military will not remove from their quarters.

Eleven o'clock.—There are very few persons in the vicinity of the St. Philip de Neri Church, Queen and Third streets. The authorities have control of the church and district, and there does not appear the slightest disposition to violate the arrangement so amicably entered upon. A general order has just been issued by Governor Porter. It points out decisively the course to be pursued by the constituted authorities.

Shortly after midnight, two parties of boys were seen approaching St. Paul's Church, at Tenth and Christian streets, apparently with the intention of attacking it. They were stopped when at some distance from it, by Dr. Stratford and others, and questioned as to their intentions. Finding that they were of a hostile character, Dr. S. addressed them at some length, and succeeded in getting them to disperse.

Another party had in their possession a gun mounted upon a dray, which they were dragging toward the church. These were also stopped, and prevailed upon to retire. Beyond this, no demonstration of violence was made in any part of the district.

At midnight, in the vicinity of St. Philip's Church, every thing was perfectly quiet—but few persons were in the streets, and the citizen police were gathered in and about the church to protect it from assault, if any should be made. Every turbulent feeling seemed subdued, and the fearful riot is now apparently at an end.

We find the following letter in the Baltimore Patriot of the 10th inst. Philadelphia, 9th inst. 3 1-2 P. M. Since this publication this morning,

nothing of particular moment has transpired. A large police and military force continues on duty.

The Governor's orders, issued this morning, have astonished many; although his Excellency would be rather pacific. But he comes out boldly.

The Natives continue to strengthen their forces in the lower sections of the county, and openly say that if the military approach they will resist them to the death.

Some two thousand troops, horse and foot, are here from the country, ready and determined in case they are called upon to do service. With them it would be different than with the volunteers, who had friends and brothers in the people's ranks on the pavements and amongst the crowds.

The rumor now is that Gov. Porter will send the troops into Southwark this evening. Should it prove true there will be a terrible fight, for there seems to be an evident disposition on the part of the Natives to have all in their own way.

The Philadelphia North American, of the 9th inst., gives the following list of killed and wounded:

Killed.—Enos Waters, Wm. Crozier, Fairfield, Fred. Capt. Teal, John Cook, Jam. Dougherty, Gerhard Ehleres, Sergeant Guyer, Corporal Troutman and three others, names unknown. Total 14.

Wounded.—Col. Pleasanton, Capt. R. K. Scott, James Linsinger, T. C. Saunders, David Kitcher, Wm. Manning, James W. Barr, John Husted, Eliza Jester, James R. Tully, Warner, Grey, Mrs. Lis'e, Wm. Bangs, Dr. Appleton, John Quin, Lemuel Paynter, T. D. Grover, Joseph Silby, Henry Slack, Thomas Faulkner, James Lawson, Edward McGuire, Thomas Street, H. Jones, Frost, Croy, Sergeants Starr and Marsten, privates Russell, Morrison, Ashworth, Waterhouse, Williams, Ball, Woodridge, Dougherty, McCarron and Crawford, and five or six others. Total, 50.

Private Crawford, of the Washington Artillery, has had his arm amputated at the shoulder.

Governor Porter has issued an energetic proclamation, in which he states, that "orders have been issued to the major generals of the several nearest divisions, to have all the volunteer companies under their command in readiness to march at a moment's notice;" and he gives the assurance, that if the riots be renewed, the whole military force of Philadelphia, and that ordered to be in readiness, shall be employed to restore peace. He correctly observes, that "if the laws cannot be maintained without the use of force, then force becomes as much an act of patriotism as of duty, and must be applied when the awful necessity arises."

The requisition from Philadelphia for the aid of the U. S. troops in quelling the riot, not coming from the Governor of the State, could not, of course, be complied with by the Executive. The President, on the occasion, reiterated the determination to be governed by the Constitution in all cases!

From the St. Louis Gazette.

SPIRIT OF "MOBOCRACY."

It is fearful to contemplate the consequences to our common country, of the spirit of lawlessness and outrage which now pervades the length and breadth of our land. Momently does the blighting simoon gather strength, threatening in its course every fair institution, and every trait of moral advancement of which it might have been our pride to boast. This state of things cannot surely exist without a prevailing cause adequate to its production; a common cause, or rather common, causes, effecting alike the inhabitant of the densely crowded city, and of the sparsely settled frontier. What these are, it should be our duty to enquire.

And in the first place, it seems to us, that the evil of which we have so much cause to complain, is in some degree attributable to a want of confidence in the justice and efficiency of our statutes, and judicial tribunals.—A supposition that, under existing laws, the guilty and the innocent are likely to suffer, or escape, each about in the same ratio; or in other words, that the innocent suffer with the guilty, and the guilty escape with the innocent, almost without distinction, making justice a mockery, and law a reproach,—this supposition, which has alas too much foundation, has caused the mass to despise law and order, and substitute therefore the erring dictates of popular prejudice and passion.

It cannot be expected that our laws will be perfect any more than those who frame or administer them. Particularly in the infancy of our national existence must these laws be other than best fitted to our wants and capacities. But we have a remedy within ourselves, and if we do not apply it, we must not blame the genius of our institutions. The laws emanate from the people or are freely adopted by them. Now it requires no argument to show, that if bad or insufficient laws been framed or adopted, the remedy is at hand. If in the hurry of forming a judiciary, we have based our legal code on the absurd, contradictory and tyrannical laws of a country from which our fathers were driven by oppression, let us abrogate these laws, and enact new ones. But let it not be forgotten that despotism is less destructive of social good than anarchy. Until our laws are remodeled and

perfected, let us obey them as they are. A partial law may be but a partial good, but the absence of all law cannot but be productive of unmitigated evil.

We cannot but think that the principles of law should be made an element of popular education. We are well aware, that the objection stares us in the face, that the so-called Science as it now exists is almost devoid of any thing like principle, and that the task would be, as its commencement, an unenviable one. If such be the fact, however, the greater is the necessity for the undertaking. The wheat should be winnowed from the chaff, and the chaff given to the wind. A people whose proud task it is to frame the laws by which they themselves are governed, should most assuredly understand the principles on such laws are based.

We shall again advert to this subject.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1844.

Office: Subscribers receive their papers on personal application, or to their orders only.

ROWDIES IN BOSTON.

The good city of Boston "disgraced itself," as the Times says, by endeavoring to break up, or interrupt the proceedings of a Mormon convention held in that city on the 1st of July. We shall give the particulars with suitable remarks in our next.

MOB! MOB!! MOB!!!

Appalling as it is, we have to give more particulars of mobbery in the once goodly city of Loving brothers, Philadelphia. Fourteen years experience in the horrors of persecution, mob violence, and the signs of the times, which the junior Editor of this paper, has had in four states, has not left him destitute of feeling, reflection, hope, anticipation, or sorrow for a day of retribution,—of vengeance as a whirlwind from the Almighty! But the people sit in darkness, and seem determined to leave the government to its own destruction, while, under a pretence of falling back upon their reserved rights, they butcher each other with impunity.

O Liberty where hast thou fled?—Has the Lamb opened the second seal, spoken of by John the Revelator, and given the rider on the red horse the great sword, and power to take peace from the earth? If such is the fact,

the people will kill one another, until the cities are wasted. One of the strangest circumstances of this fury among the people, is, that the mob party seek to "exterminate" their opposers. Condition, country, kindred, and compromise are terms that have lost their utility; sounds that die at the cannon's mouth; and bubbles that drift off among the flood wood of high water and lodge in the gulph of fallen nature. Oh! men, women and children, of the once delightful United States, why shed your own blood?—Why oppress one another? Why resist your own laws? Why will ye die by your own hands? Shame, shame on your boasted government if it has no protection! What will become of your beautiful cities; splendid towns, and wide spreading conveniences? Ah! let me tell you, as a friend that would rather enjoy peace than gold or diamonds, that unless you "cease from all evil and learn to do well," your country and government shall speedily be a heap of ruins; your cities tenantless, and your houses desolate. Summon virtue, subpoena sense, try violence and jealousy and mulct them in sufficient damages to keep the peace; and bind all mobs in bonds as strong as death, and the golden days of right will return: otherwise not. Desperate cases require desperate doses. Every inch given to a mob will cost a mile of means and life. Up! up! and sweep away the refuge of lies; break the covenant with death, and destroy the league with hell, or you will be trodden down—for the scourge will go forth and take you and your wickedness—morning by morning it shall pass over you; and day and night it shall waste the inhabitants of the land; so that it shall be a vexation only to understand the report—for I have heard from the Lord of Hosts, that a consumption is determined upon the whole earth.—For particulars of the Philadelphia mob see another column,—and for a remedy, let every man who meddles with his neighbor's rights and privileges, be transported to the Islands of the heathens—as Great Britain has done with her convicts.—bad men can be tamed in that way and learn from necessity how to feel for others, as well as themselves. *Experientia docet.*

The Osprey.—We are happy to say that "the Osprey," the most regular steamer packet upon our shores, has recently received a thorough repair, and render her one of the best crafts of conveyance on the great Mississippi. She will leave St. Louis on Friday next, and arrive at this city on Sunday morning, at her usual hour. The Messrs. Andersons for their perseverance, punctuality and plausibility as masters of said boat, deserve the patronage, and confidence of the public. Accommodation begets accommodation, as easy as "merit wins the prize."

POLITICAL.

There is such a tact among parties at the present day, to ridicule by names, that we have thought, among the "softs" and "hards," Locofoco, Whigs, Polks; and Clay, which squashify the dignity of American freemen, a couple of names might be used that would just touch the case of such lawless politicians as compose many of the Locofoco and Clay clubs:

I tell thee what, they are the "Lokes," Who now would live by raising Polks; And as to Fed'ral, Whig or Clay, From pressing Curds, they are the "Whys."

Now those will fall for want of ballast, By holding on to Polk and Dallas; And these will dip of gangrene poison, Caught from Clay and Frelinghuysen!

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF MOR-MONISM.

In the intervals of excitement and enquiry regarding the riots at Philadelphia, the question is eagerly asked on all hands, "What will become of Mormonism now? Joe Smith is dead—probably butchered in cold blood, while a secure prisoner, and without the power, even if he had the will, to offer provocation for violence; but Mormonism has not died with him. Gross and monstrous as the delusions and perhaps the abominations practiced in the name of that faith, yet it is a vital, living thing. Men and women made of the same sort of flesh and blood, and actuated by similar sensations and passions, as Protestants, Catholics, Methodists, or whatsoever creed or worship the sun shines upon, do actually believe in this Mormonism—are content to live and to die by it—to yield up worldly wealth, domestic ties, and the strong bonds of love of Native land, for it; and thus feeling and thus believing, to their dimmed and distorted spiritual vision Joe Smith is as much the Martyr Hero as any whose shadow has ever fallen upon the world. The blood of Joe Smith, spilled by murderous hands, will be like the fabled dragon's teeth sown broad cast, that everywhere sprang up armed men.

We would prefer to be mistaken; but we look for further and bloodier histories from Nauvoo! The conduct of the Mormon chiefs, since the murder of their Prophet, shows plainly enough that there are cool, stern, controlling, powerful minds among them; that they have learned either from history or their own instincts, the great lesson to *hide their time*; and the cut-throat enthusiasm which thought to exterminate a City and a Creed will be wretchedly deceived. It may be—it is indeed very likely—that in a formal declared war the Mormons will at least get the worst of it and be destroyed, but what a series of horrors does not this conclusion presuppose!—[N. Y. Tribune.]

Well said Mr. Greeley: Pure religion always did *hide its time*; and while their is a line of prophecy unfulfilled upon the sacred pages of THUS SAITH THE LORD, you and all men, will be witnesses, that honest believers will live by it, and die by it; and be resurrected by it; and finally reign with Christ upon this earth a thousand years by it, when there will be none to shed their blood.—

Traitors and tyrants will then fight in vain. Death cannot conquer the hero again.

THE TROUBLES AT NAUVOO.

We begin almost to fear that the terrible scenes of cruelty, devastation of peaceful homes and indiscriminate hunting down of men, women and children, which disgraced Missouri a few years since, during the expulsion of the Mormons from that State, are to be re-enacted in Illinois. The history of these deeds has never been, and probably never will be written; but enough of their atrocities has been heard from casual recitals of eye and ear witnesses to make the soul sick with horror at their contemplation. We are not the apologists of Joe Smith. We are not the mummeries of Mormonism; we are ready to admit that the existence of that sect in the shape which it would seem Smith is bent on imparting to it, is fraught with danger, and should be looked to by the proper power; but in the name of common humanity we stand up for the lives and security of helpless women and innocent children. The executives of Illinois and Missouri have had loud and fair warning, by the meetings in Carthage, Warsaw and St. Louis, of the dreadful scheme of arson and assassination that is going on to exterminate the Mormons; and if they permit the monstrous crime of the sacking of a city, the murder of men in cold blood, and the

sacrifice of women and children to the demonic fury of an inflamed mob, they will not, they cannot be held guiltless.

There are other means by which the course of the Mormons, if unlawful or destructive of the rights of others, can be restrained and punished; but even if there be no immediate legal redress, are murder, rapine, desolation, the brand of civil war hurled among those who should be friends and neighbors—are these a suitable substitute for a little time and patience? Let the citizens of Illinois look to their votes when next they approach the ballot box, and examine well for whom and for what principles they are cast, and they can restore the Government of their State to hands, that will remove their grievances and reassure them in their rights, much more speedily than they can rebuild one log hut sacrificed to brutal war, or alone for the blood of a single human victim.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

These sober thoughts are from the Tribune also, and in a tone that cannot be misunderstood; they speak:

"In thoughts that breathe, and words that burn, That men in high places, with the dreadful threats and moves of the mob before them, who have not taken the necessary measures to stop 'extermination' and the shedding of innocent blood, are guilty, and all men, and God, and angels know such is the fact. Talk of outbreaks and aggression! Who has made the first step in every case? Let him that is without sin cast the first stone."

Millerism.—Many people have supposed that the Millerites and Millerism, had dropped into the gulph of fallan nature, where vanity, foolish inventions, and idle speculations, have been tumbling in for ages, but such is not the case; Miller, and the strong ones hold on, and though they have no assurance when the end of the world will be, still they wait, and mean to wait and continue to "wait," till it comes. The firmness, faith, and folly of this sect, considering the prophecies of scripture yet future, surpasseth common understanding; Mr. Miller though completely vanquished, frustrated, and baffled in his calculations twice, further discourses on this wise, viz:—

The events in the history of the world, and the signs of the times all assure us that the end is near.

The prophetic periods, as we have understood them from the first, bring us to the same result. Indeed we have felt for more than a year past, that their termination might be expected at any time; and although there may appear to be a delay of the events which are then to come, we are confident that our views of these periods are based upon data and interpretations which no man has been able to overthrow. It is true we have been called to wait beyond the definite time at which it was supposed there was reason to expect the end would come! But we believe as fully as ever, that those periods express the time of that event, that at the time appointed the end shall be, and that it cannot be far distant in the future.

Well may it be said, "the gullibility of this generation, is as wide as a barn door, and thousands get sucked in!" for as a long drouth exhales and wastes the moisture of the earth, so has a want of prophetic rays expelled the reason of men, and there is commencing a famine for hearing the truth.

From the Mo. Rep'n. Lib'n.

The Sufferers by the Flood.—We have heard of many cases in which individuals have suffered great loss of lands by the recent flood. In one case a respectable, and once a wealthy farmer, on the Missouri, has lost two thousand acres of land; that is, it is rendered entirely useless for the present; and for years to come. In places, large deep holes have been gouged out or dug up, and the sand is carried and deposited on another part. These deposits, in some cases, are ten feet deep. Some idea may be formed of the great depth of the deposits by the river, by observing the amount of deposit at the foot of the cross streets, Front street, and upon the wharf.

A few days ago we suggested that the General Government should give some relief to those whose lands have been destroyed or seriously damaged by the flood, as was done in the case of the lands destroyed or injured by the earthquakes at New Madrid in 1812. These men purchased their lands from the United States—a general calamity has rendered them valueless, and the United States Government could well afford to give other lands in lieu of these destroyed.

At the same time, we suggested the propriety of the legislature of the state relieving the sufferers from the payment of state and county taxes, for a given period—say one, two, or three years. There is to our minds a manifest propriety in throwing off all taxes from lands which have been destroyed or greatly injured by this flood. Besides the injuries to the lands, many persons have saved little, some nothing, and to enforce and collect a tax from such, will increase their distress. There are hundreds of families, who, in former years, have been large tax-payers; that now have scarcely the means to subsist till their next crop comes round. Their crops for this and the past year are gone—their lands rendered unprofitable, and portions of stock and fragments of property saved, will not be more

than sufficient—in many instances not sufficient—to procure for them the necessities of life until another season comes round, and another crop is raised.

We recur to the subject now for the reason that upon the eve of an election seems to be an appropriate time to press the consideration of it on all, and especially upon the candidates for those offices which will have to act upon the subject. Its importance and its justice we confidently believe, will commend it to the favor of men of all parties, and of all political faiths. We hope the press will consider these propositions, and if any other more feasible can be devised, we are ready to second them. Our knowledge of the injury done convinces us that the subject requires legislative action.

Very merciful, indeed, for the flood sufferers! The Republican is certainly waking up to the cries of humanity. One step further, Mr. Editor, and a noble work will commence: From 1831 to 1839, about 15,000 Mormons suffered similarly by a mob instead of a flood. They lost much land, cattle, and property in the same "infected," unfortunate, or troubled district; and now, if the General Government and State Legislature, will go the "clean thing," according to the Republican's suggestion, and serve the Mormon and Missourians equal, by "repeal" for the Mormon land was entered, or purchased from the United States, then there will be two good deeds done, without partiality. Perhaps the Republican did not think of this second part of charity, when he penned the above but now his pure mind is stirred up by way of remembrance, no doubt he will go in for the benefit of all suffering citizens of Missouri, or the United States, law or no law, with a patriotic determination to sustain every man's rights alike. Mob, flood, or famine, brings ruin, and no honest men ought to extend the hand of charity. Hurra for St. Louis! a spur in the head is worth two in the heel.

TWO MINUTES IN JAIL.

Possibly the following events, occupied near three minutes, but I think only about two, and have penned them for the gratification of many friends.

Carthage June 27th, 1844.

A shower of musket balls were thrown up the stair way against the door of the prison in the second story, followed by many rapid footsteps. While Generals Joseph and Hyrum Smith, Mr. Taylor, and myself, who were in the front chamber, closed the door of our room, against the entry at the head of the stairs, and placed ourselves against it, there being no lock on the door and no key that was useable. The door is a common panel, and as soon as we heard the feet at the stairs head, a ball was sent through the door, which passed between us, and showed that our enemies were desperadoes, and we must change our position. Gen. Joseph Smith, Mr. Taylor, and myself sprang back to the front part of the room, and Gen. Hyrum Smith retreated two-thirds across the chamber directly in front of and facing the door. A ball was sent through the door which hit Hyrum on the side of his nose when he fell backwards extended at length without moving his feet. From the holes in his vest, (the day was warm and no one had their coats on but myself,) pantaloons, drawers and shirt, it appears evident that a ball must have been thrown from without, through the window, which entered his back on the right side and passing through lodged against his watch which was in his right vest pocket completely pulverizing the crystal and forcing the hands and mashing the whole body of the watch, at the same instant the ball from the door entered his nose. As he struck the floor he exclaimed emphatically, "I'm a dead man." Joseph looked towards him, and responded, "O dear! Brother Hyrum!" and opening the door two or three inches with his left hand, discharged one barrel of a six shooter (Pistol) at random in the entry from whence a ball grazed Hyrum's breast, and entering his throat, passed into his head, while other muskets were aimed at him, and some balls hit him. Joseph continued snapping his revolver, round the casing of the door into the space as before, three barrels of which missed fire while Mr. Taylor with a walking stick stood by his side and knocked down the bayonets and muskets, which were constantly discharging through the door way, while I stood by him, ready to lend any assistance, with another stick, but could not come within striking distance, without going directly before the muzzle of the guns. When the revolver failed, we had no more fire arms, and expecting an immediate rush of the mob, and the door way full of muskets—half way in the room, and no hope but instant death from within: Mr. Taylor rushed into the window, which is some fifteen or twenty feet from the ground. When his body was nearly on a balance, a ball from the door within entered his leg, and a ball from without struck his watch, a patent lever, in his vest pocket, near the left breast, and smashed it in "pieces," leaving the hands standing 5 o'clock, 16 minutes, and 26 seconds—the force of which ball threw him back on the floor, and he rolled under the bed which stood by his side, where he lay motionless, the mob from the door continuing to fire upon him, cutting away a piece of flesh from his left hip as large as a man's hand, and were

hindered only by my knocking down their muzzles with a stick; while they continued to reach their guns into the room, probably left handed, and aimed their discharge so far around as almost to reach us in the corner of the room to where we retreated and dodged, and then I re-commenced the attack with my stick again. Joseph attempted as the last resort, to leap the same window from whence Mr. Taylor fell, when two balls pierced him from the door, and one entered his right breast from without, and he fell outward exclaiming, "O Lord my God!" As his feet went out of the window my head went in, the balls whistling all around. He fell on his left side a dead man. At this instant the cry was raised, "He's leaped the window!" and I leaped on the stairs and in the entry ran out. I withdrew from the window, thinking it of no use to leap out on a hundred bayonets, then around Gen. Smith's body. Not satisfied with this I again reached my head out of the window and watched some seconds, to see if there were any signs of life, regardless of my own determined to see the end of him I loved, being fully satisfied that he was dead, with a hundred men near the body and more coming round the corner of the jail, and expecting a return to our room I rushed towards the prison door, at the head of the stairs, and through the entry from whence the firing had proceeded, to learn if the doors into the prison were open. When near the entry, Mr. Taylor called out "take me!" I pressed my way till I found all doors unbarred, returning instantly caught Mr. Taylor under my arm, and rushed by the stairs into the dungeon, or inner prison, stretched him on the floor and covered him with a bed in such a manner, as not likely to be perceived, expecting an immediate return of the mob. I said to Mr. Taylor, this is a hard case to lay you on the floor, but if your wounds are not fatal I want you to live to tell the story. I expected to be shot the next moment, and stood before the door awaiting the onset.

WILLARD RICHARDS.

From an old Paper.

The following Sermon was written for a respectable New York Audience, and will serve for any place.

SHORT PATTENT SERMON, BY SECTARIUS JUN.

"The cloak which I left at Troas bring with thee."

These are the words of the great Apostle of the gentiles, and are doubtless the word of God; and as God does not take care for cloaks, there must be a mystical meaning; therefore, my hearers, I have chosen this portion of the sacred word, for my text this morning, and may they be attended with power to every heart, in the divine presence.

This text naturally divides itself into four heads:—

First, we shall consider the cloak.

Secondly, the Troas from which it was to be brought;

Thirdly, the messenger who brought it, and lastly, the act of bringing it, and its use.

Firstly, then, to begin. The cloak is a robe of imputed righteousness, prepared for those who have no righteousness of their own; a cloak for their sins. O my hearers, do we not all need a cloak for our sins? if so it must come from Troas, for we poor sinners have no righteousness of our own, and except we have imputed righteousness, we must stand naked with our sins all exposed, and the devil, with his lake of fire, stands waiting for us, ah, ah! awful ah! will be our case ah.

Secondly, we must consider the Troas. Now this Troas, my hearers, must mean heaven, because heaven is the place from which imputed righteousness is brought ah.

And O ye sinners! would you not like Paul feel a desire ah, to have imputed righteousness brought from heaven ah! Think ah, O think ah, ye poor sinners hardened wretches ah! think, I say, how many lies you have told ah; how many ah, times ah, you have broken the Sabbath ah, think ah, of ah, the poor you have oppressed ah, the goods you have stolen ah, and of the many times you have cheated your neighbor ah. Think of the many scenes of debauchery in which you are often engaged ah, and think ah, that you are still engaged in all these and ten thousand other sins ah; and that you never can do any better ah; but will be just such creatures as long as you not live ah. O ye wretches, will you not need a cloak from Troas ah! A mantle ah of imputed righteousness ah, to cover up ah this sink of iniquity ah! O me thinks it will be an awful time for those who have no cloak from Troas ah.

Thirdly, we shall consider the Minister who is to bring the cloak from Troas ah.

This my hearers, is no less than the pious Ministers who are engaged in the holy work of bringing imputed righteousness from heaven ah, to cover up poor naked sinners ah; yes these are the Timothy's ah, who feel ah, constrained ah, to tell poor sinners ah, that they can do nothing, of these yes ah, but to continue to live and cheat and steal ah, and to commit fornication ah, and all kind of abomination ah, and that they must have a cloak from Troas ah, to cover ah their sins ah, or they will look horribly naked ah, and will be no better off than poor impenitent sinners ah.

Fourthly and lastly, ah, we shall consider the act of bringing the cloak from Troas ah. O my poor hearers, ah! have you not often witnessed some poor minister ah, in the act of sweating ah, and toiling ah, and laboring ah, with his heart brim full of cloaks from Troas ah;

to cover ah poor sinners ah; yes poor self-denying missionaries of the cross ah. How they toil ah, for poor sinners ah; they are called from their dear homes, and from their quiet fire side ah, and from wife and children ah, and from all things dear to their heart ah, and have to get into their carriage ah, and ride a mile or two ah, and labor in the pulpit for half an hour ah; and some times this repeated two or three times a week ah, and some times for the piteous sum of one or two thousand dollars a year ah; and then, O the persecutions they have to endure ah, and some hardened wretches even dare to say they preach for money ah, and all this they must endure to bring cloaks from Troas, to cover ah the iniquity of poor sinners ah.

O sinners! sinners!! let us all speak for a cloak from Troas ah.

There was old Deacon Longface ah, whose pious heart was desperately wicked, and deceitful above all things ah; his righteousness was like filthy rags ah; he was full of rottenness and deceit ah, and spent a long life in misery and pain, in which he continually robbed the poor and oppressed the needy ah, and he cheated the hireling out of his wages ah, and the hungry and needy were turned empty from his door ah; but he was a praying man, he always attended church ah, and was faithful to pay the priest ah, and at last he died, in hope of a cloak from Troas ah, yea he died in full hope ah, that he had a hope ah. Come O sinners, come and get a cloak from Troas ah; and let our last end be like his ah, Amen.

AWFUL MURDERS AND PIRACY.

From the Halifax Nova Scotian.

The city for the past few days has been thrown into a state of feverish excitement, from rumored disclosures, by one or more of the crew of the Saladin, now confined in the county jail, of awful murders committed on board that vessel.

Two of the crew, Carr and Galloway, the cook and steward, confessed these murders to the Hon. M. Tobin, (agent for Lloyd's) in the presence of the sheriff, the jailor and subsequently, of the Attorney General. Carr, (the cook) is a native of Newcastle upon Tyne, a middle aged man. Galloway, (the steward) is a native of Galloway, Scotland, a lad about 19 years of age. Both these persons shipped at Newcastle, where the Saladin was owned, and went the whole voyage.

Several of the crew of the Saladin having deserted at Valparaiso, four of these unfortunate men now in prison were shipped at that port. One of these, a sailmaker, (a cripple), to work his passage. A Captain Fielding, whose vessel had been seized by the Chilean Government, and confiscated, for an infringement of the revenue laws of that country, with his son and about 15 years of age, took passage also. When the Saladin sailed from Valparaiso, which was sometime in February, there were on board in all, fourteen persons. About the middle of April, a plan to murder the captain, mate and a portion of the crew, was concocted by Captain Fielding and the sailmaker, who engaged the assistance of a Swede, and two others of those of the crew shipped at Valparaiso. The whole plot was planned and executed in less than 48 hours. It was on a Sunday night, in the forenoon (or mate's) watch, the mutiny broke forth.

The mate was the first victim, he was in a delicate state of health, and while reclining on the poop, he was struck with an axe, and knocked overboard, without the least noise being made. The captain's watch was then called, and the men came on deck they were knocked in the head and pitched overboard, almost without a groan. Two of the murderers then entered the cabin to dispatch the captain; but his faithful dog was beside him in the berth, and they were afraid to approach him, lest he might be aroused by his barking. Another man who came on deck, and was in the midst of chains, was split open with an axe, and he fell into the sea—his blood streaming upon the deck.

The cry was then raised, in order to draw the captain out of the cabin, of "man overboard!"—the plan succeeded, and as he ascended the companion ladder he received a blow on the head with a hammer, from one of the mutineers, when he rushed upon deck, (his antagonist retreating) but was attacked by others, and thrown overboard also. By this time the noise reached Carr, who, with Galloway, was exempt from keeping watch, he went on deck, and on inquiry what was the matter, was told what had occurred, and that he then saw before him all that remained of the crew, except Galloway, who was below. The attack was most systematic—six lives were thus taken without a struggle, even without noise, and almost without leaving a trace of murder behind.

Fielding, who appears to have been a most desperate villain, immediately after the commission of these murders became suspicious and fearful. He threw overboard all the arms and ammunition in the ship excepting a pair of loaded pistols, which he secreted under the cabin table, and a large carving knife in the possession of his son. He then proposed to Galloway to murder all the crew but two besides themselves—that they would then get the ship to land—sink her, and make their escape. Galloway would not consent to this heinous project, and told the crew of the proposal. They immediately became aroused at Fielding's treachery, and on searching for arms, suspecting his design was to reduce their numbers that he might eventually free himself altogether of accomplices; they found the

secret pistols, and resolved to pitch him and his son into the sea.

The money on board was previously divided, and, as is generally the case on such occasions, the ring-leaders were not well satisfied with an equal share of the plunder. Fielding and his son were immediately tied hand and foot, and left in the cabin until the next morning, when they were thrown overboard, the former by Carr and others, (the having been obliged to act, although he expressed a wish, when he saw what had taken place on his coming on deck, that he had been thrown overboard with his messmates,) and the latter by Galloway, also against his will. They must either do this or die themselves.

After the death of Fielding, Galloway was the only navigator on board. The pirates intended to go into the St. Lawrence, scuttle the vessel, and escape with the specie and bullion, but were led astray by a wrong course given them by a captain of an American schooner, which they spoke a few days previous to the time when the vessel struck; and this is the cause, perhaps providentially, for the ends of justice, of their making land where they did.

A third person, (Johnson,) we understand, has also confessed, and corroborated the statements of Carr and Galloway.

The foregoing particulars, we believe, are nearly, if not altogether correct.—The whole affair is of so awful a character that our very blood curdles in our veins at the contemplation of it.

From the Randolph Co. (Ill.) Records.

DISGRACEFUL MURDER OF JOSEPH AND HYRUM SMITH.

One of the most disgraceful and infamous outrages ever committed in a civilized land, is the murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith. For the present, we forbear an expression of opinion upon the act. Our readers are already aware of the division among the Mormons—that those who separated from the Prophet, had procured a press and type, for the purpose of commencing the publication of the "Nauvoo Examiner." The paper was commenced, and Joseph Smith, in conjunction with the City Council of Nauvoo, pronounced it, by an ordinance, a public nuisance. Whereupon, Jos. Smith, Mayor and Commanding General of the Nauvoo Legion, issued his proclamation, commanding the City Marshal to execute the order of the City Council, by destroying the printing establishment from whence issued the "Nauvoo Examiner"—and at the type of the same in the street. This order was promptly executed, and due return made by the Marshal. This resulted in an arrest of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, and others connected with the affair. They were severally tried and held to bail in the sum of \$500 each, on a charge of riot, in destroying the aforesaid printing establishment. They procured the necessary bail, and were then set at liberty. But this did not satisfy the Counterfeiter, Horse Thieves, Gamblers, and renegades, connected with the "Nauvoo Examiner." They were immediately arrested upon a charge of treason and placed in close confinement. The arrests and proceedings took place on the 26th ult. at Carthage. The excitement of the lawless rabble about Carthage, is said to have been so great, that it required an armed force to escort the prisoners to and from the court house during the investigation. The murder of the Smiths was on the evening of the 27th, at about six o'clock. The official conduct of the Governor, in this matter, is given at length, in his proclamation, which will be found in another part of this paper. It will be seen, that the Mormons had done every thing required of them by the existing laws of the State, and submitted peaceably to the orders of the Governor, and placed themselves under the command of an officer, commissioned by him for that purpose—pledging themselves, as in duty bound, to resist any and all attempts at the violation of the public peace, and the protection of the lives and property of the citizens of Hancock county. All these surrenders could not satisfy the back-headed scoundrels congregated in the city of Nauvoo, for the sole purpose of committing depredations upon the rights of the Saints. Our limits prevent us from saying any thing more at this time but will speak upon the subject next week, and publish the ordinances referred to.

Governor Ford, of Illinois, has made a requisition on the United States Government for five hundred troops to be stationed in the neighborhood of Nauvoo, to prevent any bloodshed by the Anti-Mormons or the Mormons.—[St. Louis Reveille.]

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

An iron bound leather travelling trunk, for which a fair price will be paid. Enquire at this office.

WANTED—four or five men to break hemp, for which cash or provisions will be paid. Enquire of SAMUEL G. FLAGG, Nauvoo, July 24-1w.

NOTICE.

No political meeting will be held in Nauvoo, to select candidates for the ensuing election. Nauvoo, July 24, 1844.

WE are requested to announce the name of David R. Green as an independent Republican candidate for the office of Coroner, for Hancock County at the ensuing August election. July 23-1w

WE are requested to announce the name of Edward A. Bedell, as an independent Democratic Candidate to represent the people of this county at the next Legislature, to be voted for at the ensuing August election. July 20th 1844-1w

Mr. Editor—Please announce my name as an independent Democratic Candidate for the house of Representatives, of the Illinois Legislature, at the next August election. JACOB B. BACKENSTOS. Carthage July 20th 1844-1w

WE are authorized to announce the name of William Backenstos, as an independent candidate for re-election to the office of sheriff of Hancock county at the approaching August election. July 17th

WE are authorized to announce the name of Charles C. Main, as a candidate for County commissioner for Hancock County at the ensuing August election. July 17th

WE are authorized to announce the name of George W. Robinson as a candidate for Sheriff of Hancock Co. at the ensuing election. July 3d-10th

WE are authorized to announce Joseph S. Miles as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Hancock Co. at the approaching election. July 3d-10th

WE are requested to announce George W. Stigall as a suitable person for the office of Sheriff of Hancock Co. to be voted for at the next election. July 3d-10th

Mr. Editor—Please announce John D. Parker as a candidate for the Sheriff of Hancock County, at the next election, who will be supported by July 3d-10th. MANY VOTERS.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT. Wednesday, July 24, 1844.

from	to
Wheat—per bushel	1 00 3 00
Barley—per bushel	14 0 14 50
No. 1, per bushel	11 0 11 50
No. 2, per bushel	5 50 6 00
No. 3, per bushel	5 50 6 00
Salmon, per bushel	8 50 9 00
Cod, dry, per bushel	1 50 2 00
Herring, do	1 25 1 50
Groceries—per bushel	2 00 2 50
Wheat	65 65
Rye	33 40
Corn	45 50
Barley	45 50
Oats	30 35
Beans	95 1 00
Glaze—per bushel	8 25 8 75
8 by 10	3 75 4 00
10 by 12	3 75 4 00
12 by 18	9 00 9 75
Gum—per bushel	5 50 7 00
Dopson's	5 00 6 00
Latin's	4 00 4 50
—blasting, 1	12 13
Gunny Bag	100 00 110 00
Hemp—per 112 lbs.	60 00 65 00
Water rotted	
Dew rotted	
Hides—per lb.	8 8
Green	3 3
Salted	3 100
Hops, 1st quality per lb.	7 12
Honey, per gallon	25 25
Iron, Tennessee and Pittsburgh	4 4
Common Bar, per lb.	5 5
Band	5 5
Horse Shoe	5 5
Hoop	7 7
Sheet	7 7
Nail Rods	7 7
Baller Iron	7 7
Nail per ton	22 00 00 00
Pittsburgh	4 4
Junata	4 4
Boston	4 4
Castings, per lb.	4 4
Foundry	4 4
Lead, 100 lbs.	2 25 2 95
Pig	3 50 4 00
Bar	8 00 8 00
Sheet	8 00 8 00
Pipe	5 00 5 00
Lime, per bushel	10 12
Common	3 75 4 00
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl.	18 23
Leather, per lb.	24 25
Sole	1 50 2 50
Stairing	20 00 30 00
Upper, per side	60 25 60 35
Calif. per dozen	60 25 60 35
Bridle	60 25 60 35
Morocco	60 25 60 35
Molasses, per gallon	32 33
New Orleans	32 33
Sugar House	34 38
Natural Stores	
Tar, per bbl.	2 50 3 00
—4 gallon keg	0 75 1 00
Pitch, per bbl.	3 00 3 50
Rosin	3 50 4 00
Spirits Turpentine, per gallon	56 60
Varnish, bright	35 40
Oakum, per lb.	9 10
Oil	
Lined, per gallon	78 80
Sperm, winter	87 1 00
—summer	75 0 00
Lard	15 0 00
Flax, per bbl.	16 00 17 00
Castor, per gallon	70 75
Paints	
White Lead	7 0
Red	10 15
Chrome Yellow	40 45
Spanish Green	5 6
Spanish Brown	4 4
Protections	
Beef, Mess, per bbl.	4 75 5 00
Prime	3 25 3 50
Tongues, per dozen	4 25 5 00
Beef, per bbl.	3 50 4 00
Pork, Clear, per bbl.	8 50 9 00
—Mess	8 00 8 50
—M. O.	8 75 9 00
—Prime	5 75 6 25
—P. O.	0 00 0 25
Hog round, per lb.	11 2
Bacon, Hams	3 4
—do. Canned	5 7
—Middlings	3 2
—Shoulders	2 2
Hog round	21 3
Lard	31 4
Butter	6 10
Cheese, common	5 5
—Western Reserve	6 7
Eggs	4 5
Rice	34 4
Sacks	
Linen	23 30
Cotton	12 14
Salt, per bushel	37 40
Turk's Island	1 00 1 50
G. A. per sack	1 87 2 00
L. B.	28 30
Kanawha, per bushel	11 12
Saltpetre, per lb.	84 00
Refined	4 00 4 50
Crude	374 00
Seeds—per bushel	674 90
Clover	45 50
Timothy	1 65 1 75
Flax	674 90
Hemp	45 50
Wines—per gallon	2 50 3 50
Madeira	66 85
Sherry	75 80
Teneriffe	60 70
Malaga, Sweet	60 70
Fort	2 00 2 50
—imitation	1 65 1 75
Claret, in bbls.	60 00 60 00
—in cases	2 00 4 00
Champagne	9 00 14 00
Wool—per lb.	10 40
Zinc—per lb.	15 00
Live Stock	
Beef, Cattle, per cwt.	3 00 3 50
Sheep, each	0 00 3 00
Hogs, dressed, per cwt.	1 50 2 00

Beef, per bushel	1 00 3 00
Macaroni, No. 1, per lb.	14 0 14 50
No. 2	11 0 11 50
No. 3	5 50 6 00
Salmon, per bushel	8 50 9 00
Cod, dry, per bushel	1 50 2 00
Herring, do	1 25 1 50
Groceries—per bushel	2 00 2 50
Wheat	65 65
Rye	33 40
Corn	45 50
Barley	45 50
Oats	30 35
Beans	95 1 00
Glaze—per bushel	8 25 8 75
8 by 10	3 75 4 00
10 by 12	3 75 4 00
12 by 18	9 00 9 75
Gum—per bushel	5 50 7 00
Dopson's	5 00 6 00
Latin's	4 00 4 50
—blasting, 1	12 13
Gunny Bag	100 00 110 00
Hemp—per 112 lbs.	60 00 65 00
Water rotted	
Dew rotted	
Hides—per lb.	8 8
Green	3 3
Salted	3 100
Hops, 1st quality per lb.	7 12
Honey, per gallon	25 25
Iron, Tennessee and Pittsburgh	4 4
Common Bar, per lb.	5 5
Band	5 5
Horse Shoe	5 5
Hoop	7 7
Sheet	7 7
Nail Rods	7 7
Baller Iron	7 7
Nail per ton	22 00 00 00
Pittsburgh	4 4
Junata	4 4
Boston	4 4
Castings, per lb.	4 4
Foundry	4 4
Lead, 100 lbs.	2 25 2 95
Pig	3 50 4 00
Bar	8 00 8 00
Sheet	8 00 8 00
Pipe	5 00 5 00
Lime, per bushel	10 12
Common	3 75 4 00
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl.	18 23
Leather, per lb.	24

Agricultural.

THE BLOOD HORSE.

To the Editors of the Prairie Farmer:—Among the various objects that should engage the attention of the agriculturist of Illinois, the rearing of domestic animals must necessarily become of primary importance. In the foremost rank of these is justly placed the horse. But not withstanding the pre-eminence generally awarded to him, I fear there is less attention and interest felt by our farmers generally to improve the qualities of our horses than in almost any other of our domestic animals. I desire in what I have to say to awaken an interest in that matter, believing that it will not only be a source of pleasure but of profit to all who may pursue the proper course for improving the qualities of this kind of stock. We all know the great difference in value placed upon the different individuals of the horse kind, some being estimated at three or four times the value of others—the difference in price being caused by the great difference in appearance and qualifications for performance in different individuals. In a general way it costs no more to rear a good animal than a bad one. There is no person that would not prefer rearing a good rather than a bad one. Then why is it that there are so few good and so many indifferent? I can only account for this by supposing that most people imagine that it is a matter of chance about rearing a good horse. They have seen a fine horse the get of an indifferent sire, and a mean and worthless one got by a stallion of fine appearance—consequently it must be a matter of accident. That this is the fact from the common stock of horses in this country I freely admit. And when we consider the mongrel character of our common stock, composed as it is of all the known species of horses mingled, it is not to be wondered at that the stock possesses no identity of character.

In rearing horses, as well as any other of the domestic animals, it is necessary to have a specific object in view, and endeavor to arrive at that object by pursuing a uniform and unvarying course in breeding; by this means the horse can be bred to any desirable form, having his character so strongly established as to become a distinct breed; and capable of marking his character strongly upon any other breed with which he may be crossed. It would require a long time to establish and bring to perfection a distinct breed of the horse, and but few of us would undertake it; but all who rear horses could make an approach towards the form they desire by selecting stallions to breed from them that possess as near as possible the desirable form and character.

It may be asked what kind of horse it would be advisable for us of Illinois to rear. I will answer—a horse, having capacity for performing well in all places that may be required: Under the saddle, to the pleasure carriage, the common wagon, or the plow. I will give my idea of a perfect horse. I prefer a horse of medium size—say 15 hands high, rather short legs, large round body, short back, broad full loin, full stifles, broad hoofs, broad flat legs, pasterns moderately long and inclining at an angle of 45 degrees. His head should be fine and bony; eyes full and prominent; neck of medium length and light; shoulders deep and inclined well back. His muscles should be well developed and distinctly marked by indented lines, and his bone and tendon large. Thus much for his outward appearance. His disposition should be mild and tractable, yet generous and lively. As regards his internal organization, giving the power of long continued exertion, to one can accurately judge from outward appearance, although good judges of the horse can give a near guess. It depends, in addition to form, upon the degree of nervous excitability of that part of the brain and nervous system which influences the action of the muscles. The thoroughbred race horse possesses this nervous energy in a greater degree than any other known breed, and as this breed of horses has been brought to a high degree of perfection, and possess their peculiar characteristics and identity of character so strongly as to impart to other breeds a considerable portion of their peculiar characters, it is to this breed of horses we must look for a cross for our common stock, to obtain fine action and capacity for enduring long continued fatigue. For this purpose we should select stallions of correct form and pure blood to cross upon our good common mares. I would scrupulously require the stallion to be thoroughbred. A half-bred horse is not capable of imparting to his offspring the requisite nervous energy. This is well known to breeders of the blood horse; and it is affirmed that there never was a good race horse gotten by a stallion of impure pedigree. Two crosses of pure blood I think would be sufficient for our stock intended for general purposes. Horses that are three quarters bred generally possess more size, and their forms please the generality of persons better than the full bred. This is owing to their being more inclined to take on flesh, and their muscles being more full. Such will have sufficient stamina for all useful purposes; but still the nearer you approach full blood, the more endurance you will obtain.

York, Clark County, March 1844.

Envy.—Envy may justly be defined to be that hatred that one person hath for another from some supposed or real advantage over them. Ignorance fortifies this vice, and knowledge des-

troys it; because knowledge teaches us the doctrine of necessity, that things must be as they are, and therefore, we discover the folly of being envious; because to be envious of the inevitable destiny of another is to repine at our fate, which could not have been otherwise; consequently, there could have been no remedy, and this envious feeling can only be the result of the greatest ignorance. Therefore knowledge suppresses envy. Indeed, a man might as well be envious of the swiftness of a horse, the strength of an elephant, or the wings of the bird, as to be envious of the destinies of another man, which have come down through all eternity in the stream of successive causes, all things being of necessity and beyond our control.

THE GIRL WITH THE TIN PAUL.

Some sixteen years ago, I was a "prince boy" in the "City of Mud," now the goodly city of Rochester. The business of which I was obtaining a knowledge was conducted upon Exchange street, though I boarded in one of the streets in the western part of the city.

In going to my tea, I was in the habit of meeting almost every evening, for many weeks in succession, a small, well-dressed girl, with a little tin paul in her hand. At length my curiosity became excited, and I resolved to ascertain, if possible, the daily errand of the girl. Having met her the following evening, I accordingly turned upon my heel, and followed her at a distance that would not excite suspicion in any one. I at length saw her enter a small shoemaker's shop on South St. Paul Street. I subsequently learned that the shop was owned by an industrious, young man and an excellent mechanic, and that he was the girl's husband. He had been married a few months, and possessing no other capital than a good trade, a good name and a robust constitution, had resolved to economize in his rent by hiring a house in the suburbs of the city. His breakfast was always ready by daybreak, and taking his dinner with him, he saved the hour each day which most persons spend in going to and returning from that meal. Many economists would have been satisfied with the saving of as much time as this between the rising and going down of the sun; but not so with the shoemaker. He also wished to save the hour usually devoted to tea, and therefore had that meal daily taken to him by his pretty little wife. This arrangement enabled him to spend the whole of the day, and so much of the evening as he chose in the shop.

The industrious habits of the shoemaker were discovered and met with their due reward. Customers flocked in upon him, and he was obliged not only to rent a larger shop, but to employ an additional number of workmen. But the increase of business did not wean him from the plan he had early adopted for the saving of time—his third meal still having been taken to him by his wife in the little tin paul.

About this time I left the city and did not return for some twelve years. I had not, however, forgotten the shoemaker, having from my first knowledge of him, discovered the germ of success in his manner of life. I visited the spot where his old shop had stood, but it had given place to a new brick block. In vain I looked about for his sign—it was nowhere to be seen. I was at length informed by a friend, that about two years previous he had removed to Ohio.

"Do you know any thing of his circumstances?" I inquired.

"I do. In the first place he took to Ohio about five thousand dollars in cash, from three thousand of which, invested in real estate near Cincinnati, he has already realized three times that amount. The other two thousand he put into a pork establishment, and that sum has yielded him a large profit. But even had he not resorted to speculation, added my friend, he could not but have succeeded in life, so thorough were his business habits, and they were seconded by an industrious little wife."

I have recently returned from a visit to Ohio, and again seen the shoemaker and his wife. He is now in the prime of life, and possesses an ample fortune and an unsullied reputation for probity. Never having any personal acquaintance with him, I inquired him out, and introduced myself to him as a Rochesterian. This was late in the afternoon, and I very cheerfully accepted an invitation to take tea with him. Improving a moment of silence at the table I remarked:

"I fear, Mr. H., that you are not so great an economist of time as you used to be."

"Why not?" he enquired.

"When I first became acquainted with Mrs. H. you could not afford time to go to tea, and she used to carry it to you."

"In a little tin paul," said she, bursting into laughter.

"Exactly."

"Indeed, Mr. —, have you known us so long?"

"I then made myself known as the former apprentice of Mr. R., and was immediately recognised by Mrs. H. as one of her earliest street acquaintances in Rochester."

"But that tin paul—what do you think has become of it?" asked Mr. H.

"That, I suppose, has been long since numbered with the things that were," I answered.

"By no means," said he with a smile, at the same time tipping a wink to his wife.

She arose from the table and left the room, and soon returned with the identi-

cal paul, as they both assured me. I need hardly say, that it bore palpable evidences of the ravages of time.

"But what is your object, Mr. H., in preserving that paul?"

"His associations. We look upon it as one of the earliest instruments which contributed to our success in life, and as such we shall ever cherish it."

I soon afterwards took my leave of Mr. and Mrs. H. and their interesting and happy family; and not a day since then has my mind been without its remembrances of the girl and her tin paul.—*Rochester Democrat.*

STATES EVIDENCE.

A good story is told of George White, a notorious thief, in Worcester Co., Massachusetts. He was once arraigned for horse stealing, when it was supposed he was connected with an extensive gang, which was laying contributions upon all the stables round about. Many inducements were held out to White to reveal the names of his associates, but he maintained a dogged silence. An assurance from the court was at last obtained that he should be discharged, upon which he made oath to reveal all he knew of his accomplices. The jury were accordingly suffered to bring in a verdict of "not guilty," when he was called upon for the promised revelations. "I shall be faithful to my word," said he: "understand then that the devil is the only accomplice I ever had—we have been a great while in partnership—you have acquitted me, and you may hang him if you can catch him."

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Hancock Circuit Court, the undersigned will expose to public Sale at the Court House, at Carthage on the 23d day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. The following real Estate, late the property of E. B. Baldwin deceased, to wit:

The w. half of the w. half of section 18, 5n. 6w. 100 acres off the east side of w. 23, 7 n. 5w. The s. e. 12, 5 n. 7 w. except a piece off the s. e. corner of the same running 454 rods north, and 54 rods west from the said s. e. corner.

The undivided half of s. w. 35, 15n. 3w. all north of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

The undivided half of s. w. 35, 15n. 3w. all north of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Also, Lot 2, in block 33, in the town of Carthage.

Terms of sale, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and a mortgage on the premises.

HEBE M. BALDWIN,

Administratrix.

July 10th, 1844—11td

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above Reward for the whole, or in proportion of any part of the following sums of money, viz:

One \$50 Note on the Bank of Louisville, Ky dated Louisville, Jan. 10th 1835 No 1113, letter A.

One twenty dollar note on the northern Bank of Ky Lexington, May 1st 1841 no 420

One twenty dollar note on the State Bank of Missouri at St Louis, dated July 1st 1838 no 538.

One twenty do do do do no 1995

One ten do do do do do

One ten do do do do do payable at Jacksonville

One ten do do do do do dated at Palmyra

One five do do do do do bank of Circleville, Ohio.

Two fives do State bank of Indiana, dated at Indianapolis.

One five do north western bank of Virginia, dated at Wheeling.

One two do State bank of Ohio's Will be paid when the same is returned to this office.

The aforesaid sum of money was taken from Mr. Rinearsen, late June, while on his way from Wapello, Iowa, to Nauvoo on board the Maid of Iowa.

Any information that may lead to the discovery of said money is solicited by SAMUEL TOWNSEND.

July 4th 1844—11-3w.

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS a suitable building for the manufacturing of woolen clothes, which he will rent to any individual wishing to engage in that business, on reasonable terms; or if preferred, will give employment to a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of woolens, if application is made soon at his residence in Augusta, Iowa Territory.

LEVI MOFFIT.

March 20, 1844. no 17—1f.

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Insults and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents), brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by (22-y1.) J. SNIDER,

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

Hancock Circuit Court.

Ethan Kibball

vs

Chancery

Chester Phillips

BY virtue of a decree of said Court, rendered in said cause at the October term thereof, A. D. 1843, I will, on the 5th day of August; A. D. 1844, between 10 o'clock in the morning and the setting of the Sun of said day, at the door of the Court House in Carthage, expose at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash in hand the following real estate, to wit, the west one fourth of the Lot, number four in Block number nineteen, in Kimball's second addition to the City of Nauvoo.

O. C. SKINNER,

Master in Chancery.

July 10th 1844. 4w.

TO THE VOTERS OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

At the request of many citizens and friends in the county, I am induced to offer myself as candidate for sheriff, at the August election; should I be elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of my office without partiality or respect of party, but according to the oath required by law.

JOSEPH A. KELTING;

June 12, 1844—7td

READY FOR DELIVERY.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF FIRST-RATE BRICKS, will be ready for delivery in a few days at the Brick Yard, in PARLEY STREET.

Also a large quantity of Wool and Lumber wanted immediately.

A good Horse and Wagon for sale, apply to John Greenhow, at the Brick Yard.

NEW STORE.

MERRYWEATHER would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, to his well selected assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; also a cheap article of Crochery, with many other articles suitable for this market, which are offered at the Cincinnati prices. He will, from time to time, be receiving fresh supplies, and hopes by the low prices, to secure a part of the public patronage.

At W. W. Vin's New Store, on Main Street, where all kinds of Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for goods.

N. B. A superior article of Cocoa, an excellent substitute for tea and coffee.

March 13, 1844. no 46—1f.

TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. E. A. L. L. STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER; Men's Hats cleaned, and Boys' Cloth Caps made to order.

TERMS, LOW.

Residence, Parley St., Gen. Rich's old house.

June 13—12td

OSPREY.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Anderson Master, will leave St. Louis every Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington and Fort Madison Sunday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 6 o'clock a. m. and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday forenoon.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to A. MORRISON, Agent, Nauvoo. Feb. 27, 1844. no 44—1f.

ALMON RABBIT.

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. } July 4th 1843—1f.

WANTED.

TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office.

TO LET. \$100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.

Wood land near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above. Jan. 17, 1844. no 38—1f.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.

TO NAUVOO, OQUAKA AND ROCK ISLAND.

THE fine, fast running Steamer, Lebanon, Geo. V. Hight, Master, will leave St. Louis, for the above and intermediate points, on the Mississippi river, every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock a. m. precisely. Shippers may rely on the punctuality and attention of the Boat and Officers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Arthur Morrison, Nauvoo.

March 9, 1844. no 45—1f.

CITY Script or orders will be received on subscriptions at this office, if applications are made immediately.

June 12th 1844.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE subscriber believing that such an agency would be an acquisition to the citizens and vicinity of Nauvoo, in assisting those who wish to dispose of, or exchange property, and to those new comers and others, who wish to purchase or exchange property, has been induced to open an office for that purpose, on Main Street, between the Nauvoo Mansion, and Parley Street, where he will attend to selling, renting, exchanging, or purchasing property on reasonable terms.

EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

N. B. Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, and other instruments of writing, drawn up in a legal manner.

March 27, 1844. no 48—1f.

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his rates:

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	do	whole	do	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
Octavo	fall	bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	do	hf	bound	0.75
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	extra	1.37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	.62
do	do	do	neat	.87
do	do	hf	bound	.50
do	do	do	neat	.75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

The Book of Doctrine and Covenants will be published in about one month from this time. Those wishing for an early supply had better make immediate application.

June 11, 1844.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeil's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accorions on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Dec. 13, 1843. no 33—1f.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MISS H. ELLIS, Respectfully invites the Ladies of Nauvoo to call and examine her Assortment of Fashionable and approved style of Bonnets, at moderate prices—Bonnets made to order and altered to the latest Fashion, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their Patronage.—H. E. states that the proceeds of the Straw Bonnet business are for the benefit of the Relief Society of Nauvoo—all kinds of produce taken in exchange—corner of Water and Main Streets, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.

Second Door River Side.

April 16th

EARTHENWARE, EARTHENWARE.

J. GROUETT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthenware Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups, and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory, in Rich Street, one block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no 41—1f.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. Take Notice that by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Henderson county Illinois, made at the November term 1843, I will sell at public Auction at the door of the Court house in Oquaka, on the 22nd day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. the real Estate of John A. Lynn, deceased to wit:

The east half, and the w. quarter of the n. w. quarter of section 15 in township No 10 north of range 5 west.

Also Lot No 14 in block No 57 in the town of Oquaka.

MARIA FINDLEY, Administratrix.

Oquaka, July 1st 1844—11-6w

NOTICE.

CALL AT MY SHOP, next door to P. P. Pratt's store, north of the Temple, where you can get boots and shoes, made of the best Eastern Leather, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms for ready pay. All kinds of produce received in payment for work, at market prices.

Sole Leather for sale for cash. W. W. RUST.

June 4th, 1844.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER, keeps on hand for sale at all times, Tooth-ache drops, Jaundice Bitters, Ague Syrup, and pills of all kinds, with every kind of Indian medicine ever used, made and prepared by himself, who has been a practitioner of medicines from his youth.

W. W. RUST.

June 4th, 1844. 3m

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

MR. J. M. and MISS ADELIA COLE respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, and would also inform them, that they have again opened their School in the SEVENTIES HALL; they have taken Mr. E. B. KELSKY, an experienced Teacher from Madison Ia., into connection with them, in the management of the School; and they hope by unwearied diligence to merit the patronage of their friends.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading, Writing, Spelling and Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography. \$2 00

Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. 3 00



THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Main Street,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 annually in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1

Every subsequent insertion, \$7 1-2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor,

(John Taylor), post paid, to receive attention.

POETRY.

LAMENTATION

Of a few among the afflicted and mourning Sons and Daughters of Zion, at the assassination of the Two Chief Apostles, Peter and Paul.

JOSEPH AND HYRUM SMITH.

These two people knowing the hour of Jehovah,

In the light of his countenance they will walk,

How can we, a people in sackcloth,

Open our lips before thee?

Thou hast rejected and slain our leaders,

Thou hast slain our fathers,

Our eyes are dim, our hearts heavy;

No place of refuge being left,

Between the people that in thee only trust.

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

Thou hast slain our fathers and our mothers,

When years and nature cease to be,

May their inheritance be light,

Their union one eternity!

From the Pequot Republic.

CONFESSION OF GEORGE DENNY,

CONVICTED OF THE MURDER

OF ABRAHAM WANZER.

I am about 18 years of age; I was

born in Punham county. My mother

died when I was an infant, as I am in-

formed, insane. My father abandoned

his wife and children a short time before

my birth, unprovided for and unprotected.

When I arrived at the age of eight

years, he returned and took with him my

sister and myself to the State of Michi-

gan, where we remained about one year,

during which time he was convicted and

sentenced to prison, for two years, for

robbing a store. He made his escape by

digging under the walls, and returned to

his suffering children.

Within a few days he was retaken and

imprisoned. My sister, about fourteen

years of age, and myself, about eight years of age,

without friends or necessary means, after

many hardships returned to my grand-

father's in this county. That sister from

my infancy up to this moment has been

my warmest and I can almost say, my

only friend. She has often given me

good advice, and it is my earnest prayer

that she may yet be rewarded. Here I

would say to parents, and to all who have

the charge of children, cultivate in them

habits of industry and honesty, as I have

every reason to believe if my mind

had been turned into the proper channel

during my infancy, I should not be where

I am.

Two or three years after our return

from Michigan, my father visited us and

remained about one month. His mind

seemed to have undergone a sad change

since we had last seen him. He published

a pamphlet founded on the book of

Revelations, in which he represented him-

self as Jesus Christ. I recollect of his

saying to grandfather one day, that

Buffalo was the promised land—that he

should assemble all the people there, and

among them the Queen of England. I

stepped out and told him he was a

damned fool; he became very much en-

raged, and pursued me out of the

meadow, but I got out of his reach. The

first enquiry he made of me was,

'George, are you old enough to handle

the sword?' He left, and we have not

heard from him since.

During the time I lived with my grand-

father I had an opportunity to attend

school, but having the privilege of doing

as I pleased, I seldom attended—my

attendance at church came under the

above rule. My grandmother indulged

me in every evil habit, and my education

in consequence is very limited. I can

make out to read by spelling some of the

words, but cannot write. When I pil-

fered money from my grandfather, which

was not unusual, I was sure to find pro-

tection by appealing to my grandmother.

With the boys of the neighborhood I

bore the appellation of 'the cunning little

thief,' and many times have I been re-

proached and called a fool by some of

my relatives for acknowledging my thefts,

which was usually the case if I was ac-

cused. With the exception of some trifles

and the money I took from grand-

father and Mr. Wanzer's key, the first I

ever stole was \$175, from Andrew Mil-

ler's trunk, which I opened with Mr.

Wanzer's key. I went on from one

petty theft to another, until I was com-

leading to Mr. Wanzer's. I went to his

door, and made a noise, took hold of the

string and raised the latch. Mrs. Wan-

zer asked who was there? I answered a

friend. She enquired what a friend want-

ed that night? I answered to stay all

night.

I walked away from the door and laid

my hat under a peach tree about two rods

distant. I stood there about five minutes

with my gun cocked and pointed towards

the door intending to shoot him if he

opened it. He did not make his appear-

ance and I retired to his barn and slept

there till sunrise the next morning, when

I went into the bushes and continued

firing my gun at intervals in the neigh-

borhood of his house all the day on Tues-

day, once I shot at Mr. Wanzer's fowls. He

was at work in his garden and buck-

wheat field the most of the day.

At one time I lay within thirty yards

of him, my gun pointed towards him, and

said to myself 'how I will pop him over

to night.' The family all went away

at one time, and I took a circuitous route,

thinking to go in the house, but on re-

flection, the thought occurred to me, that

they might return and find me there.

As soon as it was dark I went to his

barn and thence to his dirt cellar. The

little dog went away while at the barn,

and I whistled low for him two or three

times. I pounded on the dirt cellar and

then stood with my gun ready, thinking

he would come out. He did not come

around the corner of the house, but went

in again immediately.

I then went in front of the house, took

of my hat and laid it under the same

peach tree where I laid it the night before.

I whistled to induce Wanzer to come to

the door, but he did not come. I went

up to the house and looked into the win-

dow adjoining the road. As I looked in

some of the family said 'hark.' Mr.

Wanzer's gun stood up against the wall;

he took it in his hand and went to the

door. I stood ready to shoot him if he

came to the corner of the house. I

trembled very much all the time I was

there.

From thence I went by the dirt cellar

into the road and put my gun through the

fence. I stepped into the middle of the

road, got a stone and threw it against the

house. Within a minute after I saw Mr.

Wanzer coming down the path with his

gun in his arm, he came within a rod

and a half of where I lay. My feelings

were such that I did not take particular

aim. I fired, intending to hit him in

the breast, he sprang up, threw back his

head, gave a loud groan, and fell, appar-

ently without bending, wheeling around at

the same time.

AN IDEA OF HELL.

We clip the following from a late num-

ber of the Tipton Journal. The

editor, who by the way, is a Methodist,

and a very good man too, says, it was

told him by a Methodist Preacher, a

Presiding Elder. 'There is more truth

than poetry in what the Judge and Preach-

er said, if hell, as John Wesley asserts

is an ocean of material fire.

'By the way, I must give you an idea

of Hell, which this gentleman told me

was given to a congregation in Tennessee,

by a distinguished judge, who, having

embraced religion, became a preacher.

He would preside at court during the

week and preach on Sundays. On one

of these occasions, it became necessary

for him, inasmuch as his subject had a

quinting in that direction, to give some-

thing of a description of the infernal re-

gions. 'You have no doubt seen my

hearers—at least many of you—a furnace

in full blast, at the iron works. You are

aware of the intense heat that is neces-

Foreign News

From the N. Y. Herald.

Important from Africa—Aggression of the British.—The brig Robert, Captain Cook, arrived yesterday afternoon from the west coast of Africa, with advices to the 10th ult.

We learn from Capt. Cook that the English continue to interfere with the American trade. The British steamer 'Albert' declared war against the natives of the river Nunas and blockaded that stream from the 24th January to the 12th February, allowing neither vessels nor boats of any flag to pass up.

On the 7th February the supercargo of the Robert went on board the steamer to ascertain about the blockade. The person in charge, an acting Lieut. in command, said that he had thought proper to blockade the river and forbid the supercargo of the Robert from trading with the natives.

The said commander ascertained there were two men belonging to the Robert which were British subjects—he therefore demanded them and was refused. He said he would take them by force. One of them being in the boat with the supercargo at the time was detained on board the steamer, with an order to send the other man immediately or he should board the Robert, haul down the flag and take him by force. To prevent any trouble the man was sent on board the steamer. The two men were shipped on board the Robert in this city as seamen.

The Elizabeth, of Salem, was blockaded in the river from the 24th January to the 12th February.

The Robert and Oriental were detained two weeks and then were obliged to leave the river on account of the war against the natives and the blockade which had materially injured the voyages of five American vessels which trade to that river.

The British brig of war "Ferret," at the leeward fired into two American vessels on the coast. Capt. J. was seven months on the coast trading from Gambia to the Rio Ponzas. He saw only one man of war, the Porpoise. She came to the Gambia in January, stopped eighteen hours, then proceeded to leeward. She passed the Nunas at the time of the war, but without stopping.

The American merchant vessels suffer more from the insults of the British squadron than by the natives on the coast.

Trade was dull. American goods were plenty and very low, while African produce was scarce and high.

We hope that when this news reaches Washington, our government will immediately send orders to Commodore Perry of the American squadron on the coast of Africa, to either protect our commerce or come home.

Great Fire at Hudson.—Twenty or thirty buildings destroyed. We learn from the Journal of Commerce that at about 5 o'clock on Friday evening, a frame building adjoining the wool warehouse of Seneca Butts, Hudson, took fire from the sparks of the steamer Fairfield, "as she was firing up" for New York. The flames spread then with fearful rapidity in a South-easterly direction to Front st., and South to the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad depot, consuming every thing in its way, except the brick store at the corner of Front and Ferry sts., and the machine shop of Mr. Clark. Among the buildings destroyed, was the large store of Seneca Butts, filled with Wool estimated at various sums from \$10,000 to \$20,000—the freight warehouse of Hermance & Co.—the extensive Oil and Candle establishment of Barnard, Curtis & Co. The Lumber Yards of C. McArthur & Son, and George Powers & Hubbell—Coffin & Co.'s Grocery Store. The schooner Victory, which had just arrived from Albany, loaded with Flour and Grain, got aground by the wharf, and was destroyed. The Fairfield was despatched to Catskill for assistance and engines. Loss estimated at from \$200,000 to \$300,000.

A letter from Hudson, by Livingston & Co.'s Express, dated at 7 o'clock P. M., Friday, states that the fire was nearly subdued, and it was hoped would not extend further. The pier used by the Tow Boat Company was consumed, together with the coal stored on it for the use of their steamboats.

The Great Fire at Hudson.—The Albany journal contains the following in relation to it:—

"Forty buildings, it is said, are consumed, being the largest fire that has ever visited that city. The destruction of property is immense. Every building each side of Still street, is swept by the board. A large quantity of oil was consumed, one account estimated the value at \$60,000, another at \$80,000. At least \$20,000 of wool was also consumed, and all the lumber in the two extensive lumber yards on the dock. The schooner Victory, which was lying at the wharf, loaded with flour, was entirely consumed.

med. The total loss by this fire could not be ascertained. It will probably exceed \$150,000—about one half of which is covered by insurance.

Immigrants.—We learn from an official source, (says the New York Journal of Commerce) that 212 vessels arrived at this port during the month of June just closed, being 47 more than during the same month last year. The above 212 vessels brought 12,898 passengers being an increase of 7664, upon the number arrived in June 1843.

During the last quarter, ending 30th June, the number of passengers arrived was 25,098; being a large increase upon last year. At Quebec, on the contrary, down to June 22, only 8,327 passengers had arrived this season being 1171 less than last year to same date.

Deadly Accident.—To-day about noon, the foundation of a house in Ryder's alley, occupied by Mr. Bloomer, for storing packing boxes, lumber, &c., gave way, and precipitated the building into a large hole, where a number of laborers were at work. One man was badly injured. His name is Robert Burns, a Scotchman. He was immediately dug out and taken to the hospital. His head and face were badly cut, but his limbs were not materially injured. The other men were but slightly injured. It appears they were engaged in excavating the earth for the purpose of building a house alongside the one that fell, and were preparing to brace up the house when the accident occurred.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

The Chinese Embassy.—Letters from Washington state that much anxiety and serious fears are entertained there, in consequence of nothing having been yet heard of the arrival of Mr. Cushing, at Macao. The last news from the East India Squadron was published in the Pennsylvaniaian of the 26th of March, in an extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the ship Brandywine, which carried Mr. Cushing from Bombay. The Brandywine, at the date of the letter, 20th December, was off Colombo, in the Island of Ceylon, and the writer states that they did not expect to reach Macao before the close of February.—As the last dates from China are to about the 20th of that month, there is therefore no cause for anxiety. The next Liverpool steamship will probably bring news of the safe arrival of the embassy.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

The Philadelphia Times says that a very serious disorder appears to be prevalent in that city. It is accompanied with a fatal diarrhea. The same prevails to an alarming extent in our city. We know at least a half score ailing with it. It attacks and carries off children principally. For the sake of humanity, we give place (to the exclusion, perhaps, of a news item) to a remedy. We believe that even after all other remedies, have failed, a certain cure for it will be found in rice water. Boil the rice, take the water, make it palatable with salt, and drink it copiously while warm. We never knew this simple thing to fail.—Aurora.

Great Storms.—The town of Burlington, Vt., was visited by a violent storm of thunder, lightning and rain, recently. The Free Press says, the lightning struck the Winooksi Church, and the side-walk near Mr. Catlin's, on the hill. But the evening brought the severest and most violent rain which has occurred there for fourteen years. It rained torrents for two hours, flooding the streets, and carrying away bridges and huge masses of earth, almost in an instant.

An extra stage coach from the South, about one o'clock at night, was precipitated in a deep gully across the road, made by the carrying away of a bridge, and one of the passengers, Mrs. Whitney, was drowned before she could be extricated. The other passengers, four in number, were rescued. Two horses were also lost.

The Lexington, Ky., Express, also mentions a recent storm and flood by which Mr. Isaac Cox, wife and four children, were all swept away with their house, during the night, and drowned. It is supposed that they were all asleep at the time. Their house was situated on quite a bluff.—On Sunday evening the bodies were all found. The rush of waters down the valley, in which the creek is located, was so great that it prostrated the timber like a tornado.—Reveille.

UNBURNT BRICK HOUSES.

This subject is important to settlers on Prairie lands, where timber is scarce and clay abundant. The Ohio Phalanx, an Industrial Association, opposite Wheeling, having written to Mr. Ellsworth on the subject, obtained the following answer:

Washington City, May 16, 1844. My unburnt brick houses have exceeded my utmost expectations. I

have one here two stories high, renting for \$100, and am now building three more. Mine have stood two winters without the least injury.—These houses are very cheap and dry; they are cool in summer and warm in winter, and can be made (the sash and doors being furnished from a factory) by common laborers.

Before the Ohio Phalanx expend much money in building, I advise them to examine my mode; the published account is in my last Report. A man had better just come here and see all, and then he can do all. Hon. Walter Forward (who has my Report of last year and this year) visited, while here lately, my mud houses, and will give you his opinion cheerfully, having considered the matter fully.

Very respectfully yours,
H. L. ELLSWORTH.

SYMPTOMS OF MOBBISM IN RHODE ISLAND.

Since the incarceration of Mr. Dorr there have been one or two night gatherings at Providence. We learn from the Providence Gazette that on Friday evening, just before dusk, another crowd began to collect on the bridge, which by nine o'clock had exceeded in numbers that of Thursday night. There was no indication of a riot, but the people seemed to have collected together, to talk over peaceably the news of the day. Still, the public mind being in such an excited state, the authorities of the city headed by the Mayor himself, were early upon the ground; ready to nip in the bud, any indications of a violent character. Now and then a shout would be raised, which appeared to be started by boys, and which simply consisted of cheering for Mr. Dorr, but until about half past nine o'clock, nothing more of importance occurred.

At that hour, the crowd on Market square had become very dense, so much so, that the walks were completely blocked up. There were hard upon two thousand people collected, men and boys, in proportion as the crowd became thicker, it became more noisy, until finally, the police found it necessary to arrest a man, who was cutting up some strange antics, and as it is thought, endeavoring to excite a riot. He was seized upon, and borne towards the watch house, in college street, the whole mass following the officers, amidst shouts of "hurra, for Gov. Dorr," and a variety of noises of all kinds and keys. When the crowd had arrived in front of the Franklin house, an attempt was made to rescue the prisoner, and the police took into custody, one or two, who were most active in the business. The whole gang were then marched off to the Watch house, followed by the crowd, which as it ascended College street, presented a formidable sea of heads.

The prisoners were lodged in the watch house, and after some time the crowd descended the hill, and stood on the walks, and the street near the market, where they remained till quite a late hour, at night, but without attempting any further disturbance.

Since writing the above says the (Gazette) we learn that there was a large meeting of the friends of Mr. Dorr, at independent hall on Cove street, when speeches were made by Dr. Ferris, Nathan Porter, and Mr. Cavanaugh. A vote passed appointing a committee of seven to prepare an address to the people of Rhode Island, and to call a Mass Meeting in this city, some time next week. After the meeting, which was a very excited one, had adjourned, it proceeded into Cove street, just opposite the State Prison, and gave several rounds of cheers for Mr. Dorr.

PRINTERS.

No trade sends into the world smarter and more active men than that of printing. Look to officers of trust and honor—where talent and energy are required—and you will be most likely to find them filled with printers. Who make our editors, lawyers, preachers, mayors, and Congressmen?—Printers. Printing is a glorious business, thus to fit men for honor and usefulness. A college of education is not to be compared to an education at the case.—One of the great lawyers England ever produced was a printer. The greatest philosopher of America was a printer. Who are mayors of Glasgow, Edinburgh and Perth? Printers. So also are the Mayors of New York, Washington and Savannah. Printers by trade.—The recent Mayor of Boston was a printer.

There are something like a dozen of printers in Congress—all of them honors to their profession.

Certainly the best conducted journals of this country are under the control of printers.—Look to this city for instance: Gen. Todd, of the American, Edwards, of the advertiser, Becket of the Bulletin, and Nichols of the Washingtonian, are all printers and reflect honor on the craft.

Printers are looking up. Who would not be a printer? To the young apprentices at the case, of roller stand, with smutty faces or dirty fingers we would say, don't be discouraged. A few years ago, all the distinguished men we have named above were similarly employed. Stick to your business and every leisure hour you have, employ it in the perusal of useful books and in the cultivation of your minds. Then the day will not be far distant, when, if you are true to yourselves and contract no bad habits, you

will become useful and honorable citizens exerting a wide and healthy influence.—Portland Tribune.

Coffee Electricity.—Although it is not quite new, it is not generally known that a man may be literally and truly electrified with newly ground coffee. The manner of doing so was exhibited to the writer of this, says the correspondent of the Scotsman, a few days ago at a shop in New Town. A large coffee mill driven by a steam engine, was grinding coffee into a huge barrel. In the barrel stood a copper scoop, directly under the fall of the fresh ground coffee. An iron rod being held within an inch or so of the copper-scoop, an instantaneous flash of lightning, or stream of electric fluid, was attracted by the iron. The same result followed when the finger was employed instead of the rod, and a slight shock like the puncture of a pin was quite perceptible. By a rude contrivance a shock was also communicated from the ground coffee to the tail of a cat, when off scampered the bewildered animal in a state of the most earnest astonishment. Altogether the matter is curious, and not beneath the attention of the philosopher.—Phil. Times.

Outrage in Canada.—The Montreal Herald of Thursday contains account of no less than three outrages. One was committed on Sunday, June 16, near the Beauharnois canal, where an Irish laborer, Patrick Dalton, fired a musket at another, John Cowley, the shots taking effect, some in the right hand, and some in the abdomen. Dalton was seized, but made his escape. On Friday, June 21st, a terrible attack was made upon Robert Anderson, by a dozen laborers at the Trent, near Belleville. Cause, the old animosity between the ribband-men and orange-men. Anderson's recovery was almost beyond hope. Three of the assailants were arrested.

In Montreal itself, or rather in one of the suburbs, on Saturday evening of last week, a party of gentlemen were attacked by a much larger party of ruffians, without provocation, and cruelly maltreated. A policeman saw the attack but would not interfere, because it took place beyond the limits of his beat.

At Lachine, a few days since, a criminal assault was made upon a young girl, in resisting which she received a blow on the head, given with a bottle, and inflicting a wound which caused her death. Commercial.

A Promising Damsel.—The Philadelphia Sentinel contains an account of a young lady now being exhibited in that city, whose age is ten years, and whose weight is two hundred and sixty-five pounds. She is four feet nine inches high, and nearly five feet broad across the shoulders.—Her name is Hannah Grouse; and in the language of the Sentinel, "she is dutiful, playful, cheerful and an angel."

Bulls vs. Locomotives.—The engineer of the morning train from this city to Baltimore, has been frequently annoyed of late on the railroad a short distance beyond Gray's Ferry, by a huge bull, belonging to one of the farmers of King'sessing, which has regularly attacked the locomotive. On Saturday morning last, the engineer being put completely out of all humor, and patience with his troublesome opponent, went at him in good earnest with an effective head of steam, and gave him an effectual quietus. The concussion knocked the whole train off the track, and caused considerable delay to the passengers. The bull was dashed to pieces.—Phil. Times.

FROM THE BALTIMORE SATURDAY VISITOR.

MORE RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

We appropriate a considerable portion of our present issue, to a description of some of the horrible scenes of another bloody riot which has cursed Philadelphia—as the result of that most unchristian and dangerous religio-political party organization, known as "Native American"—or rather, an attempt at organization for the impression is general now that *Nativism* has thus found an early and bloody grave! We have no room for reflections upon these hellish scenes, and their causes—and we prefer, at any rate, awaiting till the smoke of battle clears away hoping then to be able to get at the facts in all the fullness of their horrific array.

From the (Mt. Carmel Ill.) Plough-boy.

The last PROPHECY is dead—at least we hope it is the last one.—JOE SMITH is dead! He and his brother Hyrum were shot in the jail at Carthage. Who knows but what Carthage, of Illinois, will yet become as noted in history as is its ancient namesake, of Punia memory. Joe and his brother Hyrum, will be looked upon as martyrs, by the Latter day Saints; and in their future church history, Carthage will figure, as the place where died the Prophet, by the hands of the ungodly—hope it may be the only one, whom they may, with some degree of propriety chronicle as such—hope that all the rest of the Mormons may die in their beds, as good christians ought to; and we yet again hope, that hereafter the Mormons may be judged by our laws and punished accordingly, and not by our muskets, in the hands of those, who are ever ready to commit outrage, when tumult and excitement give them a probable chance of doing so with impunity. We may expect that Fanaticism will flourish more and more, if we but manage to persecute it a little now and then; and possibly, in the end it may become troublesome.

Improvement of the Rapids.—With solemn deference to the great Ruler of the Universe, we must say, that for the past five months, he has improved the navigation of the rapids, beyond the power and capacity of Congress, by a supply of water sufficient for every emergency. It is now within two feet of the highest high water mark for many years.

LAST MOVE OF THE GOVERNOR.

We lay before our readers the following last move of Governor Ford towards the mobbers of Watsaw. In the main, the language of this document is strong, pointed and to the purpose, and the public peace requires it. The blood stained soil of Hancock county needs the acid of double fortified—strong—law to purify it, and should a reward of one or two thousand dollars a head be offered for those assassins and 'appeals to arms'—who have disgraced the state and nation, in murdering Gens. Joseph and Hyrum Smith, and would, if they had means enough exterminate the Latter Day Saints might show seven or eight hundred millions of people on the globe, that there are a few honest officers of government in the western states left, who will magnify the law and bring murderers to punishment. 'God knows we have no apology to make for murder and mobbing, but we go for peace and amity.'

TO THE PEOPLE OF WAR-AW, IN HANCOCK COUNTY.

I am continually informed of your preparations and threats to renew the war, and exterminate the Mormons. One would suppose that you ought to rest satisfied with what you have already done. The Mormon leaders, if they ever resisted the law, have submitted to its authority. They have surrendered the public arms, and appeared to be ready to do any thing required, to make atonement for whatever wrong may have been done. Since the assassination of their two principal leaders, under circumstances well calculated to inflame their passions, and drive them to excesses for the purposes of revenge, they have been entirely peaceful and submissive; and have patiently awaited the slow operation of the laws to redress the wrongs of which they complained. There has been no retaliation; no revenge; and for any thing I can ascertain, there will be none. Those of your people, who are charged with being the most hostile to them, have lived, if they knew it, in perfect security from illegal violence. I am anxious for a pacification of your difficulties. You can not drive out, or exterminate the Mormons. Such an effort would be madness, and would not be permitted by the people of the State. You cannot be sustained in it either by force or law. You are blinding yourselves to your weakness, and keeping up an agitation which must fail of the purpose intended, and recoil with terrible energy upon your own heads. I exhort you to reconsider your infatuated resolutions. Try your Mormon neighbors again, and if you cannot dwell together in amity, you may at least refrain from injuring each other. From the moderation of the Mormons, under what they conceive to be the deepest injury, you might well hope that if they ever entertained designs inconsistent with your liberty and happiness, that those designs have been abandoned. They are also interested in preserving the peace.—It is not natural to suppose that they any more than yourselves, wish to live in continual alarm. They hope for quiet, and will be peaceful and submissive in order to enjoy it. But you are continually driving them to desperation by an insane course of threatening and hostility, and depriving yourselves of peace by the same means used to disquiet them.

If I have said any thing severe in this address, I pray you, attribute it to my deep conviction that your course is improper and unwarrantable. Such is the opinion of the people at large in the state, and all over the country. From being right in the first instance, you have put yourselves in the wrong, and there are none who sustain you. As men of sense you are bound to see, if you will open your eyes, that you cannot effect your purposes. Nevertheless you are still training and drilling, and keeping together, and threatening a renewal of the war. I have said to you often that you cannot succeed; by this time you ought to see it yourselves. What can your small force do against two thousand armed men, entrenched in a city, and defending themselves, their wives and their children? Besides if you are the aggressors, I am determined that all the power of the State shall be used to prevent your success. I can never agree that a set of infatuated and infuriated men shall barbarously attack a peaceful people, who have submitted to all the demands of the law; and when they had full power to do so, refrained from inflicting vengeance upon their enemies. You may count on my most determined opposition—upon the opposition of the law and upon that of every peaceful law abiding citizen of the country. This is not spoken in anger.—God knows, I would do you no injury unless compelled to do so to sustain the laws. But mob violence must be put down. It is threatening the whole country with anarchy and ruin. It is men-

ing our fair form of government, and destroying the confidence of the patriot in the institutions of his country.

I have been informed that the Mormons about Lima and Macedonia, have been warned to leave the settlements.—They have a right to remain and enjoy their property. As long as they are good citizens, they shall not be molested; and the sooner those misguided persons withdraw their warning and retract their steps the better it will be for them.—THOMAS FORD.

July 25, 1844.

A Candidate.—A western newspaper says:—"Philip E. Barrett has a wife and thirteen children—poor—afraid to steal—too lazy to work—and would like to be elected constable."

Great! we actually believe the balance of officers of the American government, are *ditto*, in many respects.

A Religious Bull.—The story, related below, is one of a thousand, but although perpetrated by a bull is very far from being one of the Pope's. It is barely possible that this bull, from the fact of his trying two churches, was for the "anxious seat," in order to save himself from this untoward generation.

A Fight.—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, a bull, made almost wild by being chased, ran in the basement of a Church in Sixth street, near the Second avenue, where some of the congregation were at a prayer meeting. The animal bolted in just at the commencement of the exercises, and the scene that followed may be imagined such a screaming and scampering and jumping out of the windows pell mell was never before seen.

The animal went the entire length of the room knocking down one lady, but doing her no injury save a slight fright, and after butting at the wall until exhausted fell down, and ropes being obtained was secured.

This was the second church the animal had visited, we understood, in the course of the evening, breaking up the exercises in both places. [American.

From the Boston Times.

SYMPTOMS IN BOSTON.

We mentioned in our first edition this morning that a "State convention" was held in this city yesterday to take into consideration the claims of Gen. Joseph Smith for the Presidency. It was convened in the Melodeon, and was attended by a large assembly, many of the audience having probably gone to the meeting for the purpose of interrupting its proceedings. Although we have no sympathy in the objects of the meeting, yet we acknowledge the right of all to assemble peaceably in our midst to be secure against disturbance and violence. We are sorry to say, that was not the case yesterday, and that the Mormons were interrupted through the day, by various noises, and in the evening the Melodeon was blessed with the presence of several well known rowdies, many of them being young gentlemen, who always act a conspicuous part in endeavoring to break up every assembly, which does not happen to be of their own political party. Many of the proceedings and speeches were eccentric of course, and characterized by a vein of ridiculousness and broad farce in the estimation of those who dissent from the Mormons in opinion, but those things offered no justification to others to rush in and break up their meetings.

If this is the spirit they meet with in Illinois, then are they more sinned against than sinning. Abby Folson was there in the course of the evening, and tried to get a hearing, but the cat calls and other cries abounded so much, that even she was ashamed of the disturbers and retired from the hall in disgust. Gen. Wright of Nauvoo openly declared in the course of the evening, that he had seen Eastern missionaries among the Indians of the west trying to civilize them, but if the proceedings of the rowdies that evening were a sample of Boston civilization, he thought that for the future the missionaries had better stay and begin the work at home. Gen. Wright also said that he would send a mission of Sacs and Foxes to civilize Boston. In fact the Mormons appeared to great advantage by the side of the Boston elite. During the latter part of the evening, while one of the speakers was addressing the audience, a young man in the gallery rose and commenced a series of rowdie remarks, in the delivery of which he was encouraged by some companions. He kept on, and when the police came in to take him out, they were assailed and beaten badly by a set of young desperadoes. After much hard fighting however they succeeded in clearing the gallery. One of the assistants, Mr. Sheldon, a fine athletic fellow, was cut badly, but not dangerously in the face, by a stick in the hands of one of the cut-throats. The meeting was soon after broken up. These things are a disgrace to Boston, and are owing to the culpable conduct of a portion of our respectable six-pennies, who make fun out of, and encourage these violations of the rights of others, and also to the supineness of the Mayor and other officers. The influence of such papers as we have referred to, if it continues to be exerted, will make Boston a Pandemonian shortly, where human devils will reign triumphant. The Mormons adjourned their meeting to Bunker hill.

We give the doings of the convention

below, as a feature in the history of the times:

Hon. Brigham Young, of Nauvoo, President.

Hon. W. Smith and Gen. Lyman Wight, of Illinois, Vice Presidents.

Hon. Wilford Woodruff and Professor Orson Pratt, of Illinois and Ananias McAllister, Esq., of Boston and J. H. Fell, Esq., of Salem, Secretaries.

The Convention was addressed with much animation and zeal, in the course of the day and evening, by the President, Gen. Wight, Hon. Orson Hyde, Daniel Spencer, Hon. W. Smith, Prof. Orson Pratt, all of Illinois, and George B. Wallace, Esq., of Boston.

From Boston Mail, July 2.

The Mormon Convention last evening at the Melodeon broke up in a row. A set of uneasy spirits continually annoyed the speaker, until finally Aunt Nabby Fulton rose in her place and essayed to speak (she only asked the modest time of two minutes to tell her story) when the cries of hear her, hear her, drowned every thing else, and Nabby put on her dignity and left the place. A young gentleman in the gallery then rose, and in spite of all the efforts to put him down, made a sentimental speech and sung a sentimental song. This, it is, either the song or the speech, or both, was too much for Mormon Philosophy to bear; and a party of the faithful having been sent for the police, an attempt to take the last speaker into custody caused confusion to confound itself, and such a scene came off as has not been seen since the great Tyler mass convention at Faneuil hall. Finally the lights were partially extinguished, and it was voted to dissolve the meeting. The audience mostly left, and another attempt was made to organize; but some of the saints seemed to be of opinion that it was useless to expend their eloquence upon bare walls, and they gave it up. The whole affair was disgraceful enough. The Mormons had hired the Melodeon, and had a right to work off their own folly in their own way, so long as they did not interfere with the rights of others. That they are a set of ignorant designing men, there cannot, we think, after what has transpired, be any doubt among intelligent men; but still they have their rights, and these should not be interfered with.

Such is the account of the symptoms of Mobocracy in the good city of Boston. It is however highly creditable to the character and dignity of the "Times" to treat the subject properly. Had the American press generally pursued a course as purely patriotic against mobs, Missouri persecution of the Mormons; riots and rowdies, which have so simultaneously disgraced our country for the last fourteen years, we certainly have reason to believe that the storm of wrath and folly, seemingly now ready to drench the United States in a "flood of blood" would have been retarded and averted. What is more noble, than for the press, boasting of freedom, to stand forth and defend the rights that give it vigor? Patriotism and Printing ought to go hand in hand, rather than "extravaganza" and mockery. He that exalts man's acts gaily, and he that degrades him, does the drudgery of the devil.

We are sorry to witness the contemptible spirit of the "Mail". That folly, to tickle the vanity of a priestly pretending community, which sticks out in ruffles, from the "little cabin" to the "great congress, of a free people, is momentarily wasting the virtue of society and the sanctity of liberty. If stern order and princely majesty do not characterize the dignity of the American press, and united vigilance, and swift justice magnify the policy of protection for the future, the glory of our country will have departed, and we shall have worked ourselves into slaves to fatten the vanity of a penny tyrant. More than that, if the majesty of the press and the people do not unite to abate the misuses of freedom, the press in the hands of the officers of Church and State will become the bow-knife to stab the vitals of our institutions, and spill the best blood of the sons and daughters of liberty.

As the "Times" says "these things are a disgrace to Boston," unless we greatly miss our calculations, the American mob spirit, will disgrace the whole "Asylum of the oppressed" in the eyes of all nations. Would to God, Boston had maintained her "old good name," that the following plaudit might have hung up among the "fall of empires and crush of worlds," as an eternal badge of excellence: "The high esteem in which I have always held the respectable inhabitants of the town of Boston, brightens the pleasure with which I receive their kind and affectionate address—to their honor and good will I am indebted for my first appearance in a public character, and this debt is greatly enlarged by their kind acceptance of my past feeble efforts to promote the security and welfare of this and the other United States."

"JOHN HANCOCK.
Boston, Nov. 9, 1790."
O freemen, freemen! here you have one golden cup full, from the chrysal fountain of "Seventy Six"—Read and repent.

THE FINALE.

The Mormon Prophet, Joseph Smith, and his brother, have been murdered, as the awful finale of the recent disturbances in the Mormon country. The reports relative to the manner in which they were killed, are various and contradictory. The latest version is, that upwards of fifty men, in disguise, rushed past the guard, who were posted in and in front of the jail at Carthage, in which the Mormons were confined, and shot Joseph and Hyrum dead on the spot. Some accounts say that the Mormons in prison made no resistance; others say they did, and that the prophet discharged a revolving pistol several times. The last accounts from Nauvoo, state that the city was quiet.—The bodies of the Smiths had been received there for burial.

We shall have something to say hereafter of the illustration of our tormented "religious toleration," given in the cold-blooded murder of these Mormons.—*Baltimore Saturday Visitor.*

From the N. Y. Herald.

MASSACRE OF THE MORMON PROPHET AND HIS BROTHER; FATE OF THE MORMONS.

According to the last accounts from the west, and those most to be relied on, Joe Smith and his brother were actually massacred in the midst of a civilized community. The first accounts from that quarter came from sources hostile to the Mormons, and hence a representation was made that an attempt was made by Joe to escape and that in this attempt he was destroyed. But it appears from other and subsequent accounts, that a mob, disguised in all possible ways, entered the prison, and actually massacred, in cold blood, the Mormon chiefs. Such a brutal, bloody, and dark tragedy perhaps never before took place in any civilized country.

Instead of sealing the fate of Mormonism, we are now rather inclined to believe that this revolting transaction may give only additional and greatly increased strength to that sect. Joe and his brother will be regarded as martyrs to their faith, and but little knowledge of him in nature and the history of the past, is necessary to inform us of the fact that violence, oppression, and bloodshed strengthen in stead of subduing fanaticism.

The bitterness with which the war against the Mormons has been waged, appears to us, at this distance, altogether unaccountable. We have Mormons here and there, and all sorts of fanatics, who exhibit themselves in a variety of phases, ridiculous, impudent and foolish; but they never have excited this intensity of hatred, producing murder, massacre and assassination. There must be something not yet revealed behind the curtain, and we await with great anxiety, further intelligence from the scene of these melancholy and revolting transactions for more insight than we have yet obtained into their origin.

From the N. Y. Herald, July 13.

THE RECENT RIOTS AND INSURRECTIONS—PUBLIC OPINION HERE AND ABROAD.

The recent riots in Philadelphia and Illinois—the terrible outrages in South-west, and the bloody tragedy in Carthage, Illinois, involving the destruction of so many lives, have created a vast sensation throughout this country, and elicited a very prompt and gratifying expression of upright and patriotic opinion from the independent press.

But there is another ordeal to which this matter is to be subjected, and that is the public opinion of Europe. What will be the tone of that opinion? What will the advocates of the monarchical and aristocratical institutions of Europe say to these things? How they will gloat over the accounts of these acts! With what eagerness they will point to them as evidence of the incapacity of man for self-government.

A great deal of sensitiveness has often been manifested here, in consequence of the abuse and sarcasm of English travelers—Dickens, Featherstonhaugh, Fidler, Trollope, and so on. The criticisms on the peculiarities of manners and society in general have excited a great deal of indignation. But how ridiculous must all this sensitiveness about these trifles appear, when viewed in connection with the feelings which will be aroused against us in Europe by these melancholy reports, with which our newspapers have been daily filled, are read on the other side of the water.—There can be no question that these things will have a tendency to cast discredit on democratic institutions, and the great cause of human liberty. To all the old grounds of assault upon this country—dishonesty of the repudiating States—the gross financial mismanagement—will now be added these dark and bloody scenes of discord and blood—the riots in Philadelphia, and the massacre of Joe Smith in Illinois. These sad events will be ascribed to the inadequacy of our free institutions to preserve peace and order. It will be overlooked that they have resulted from want of energy in the authorities, and the unfaithfulness and inefficiency of much of the newspaper press—the organs of public opinion.

And yet, in spite of all that can be said of the dishonor of the States in refusing to pay their debts—of the mismanagement of financial institutions by rogues and rascals of all descriptions—and of the terrible condition of some portions of the population of our large cities, produced in a great measure by the pernicious and demoralizing volunteer system of extinguishing fires—in spite of all this, we are not afraid to place the condition of our community in con-

trast with that of the people who are groaning under the despotisms of Europe. The history of the past and of the present day discloses a picture of society in Europe, in many particulars, painful and revolting in the extreme; and to which the out-breaks which we all now deplore afford no approach to a parallel.

The foregoing calculations are well suggested. Not only Europe, however, but the nations of the whole world, will "point the finger of scorn," at the boasted land of liberty. Ah! Ah! The globe will require that the United States atone for the blood of those men, or sink.

THE MORMONS—BRUTAL MURDER OF JOSEPH SMITH.

In this day's paper will be found the details of the murder of JOSEPH SMITH, the Mormon Prophet, and his brother HYRUM SMITH. We have scarcely ever read of a more cold blooded and cowardly assassination. Whatever may have been the complaints against the Mormons—however deluded, or dishonest, Joe Smith ever been, the circumstances under which the murder was perpetrated, must, in the estimation of the reflecting portion of community, stamp upon the character of those engaged in the foul deed, the seal of heartless, cowardly assassins.

In obedience to the requisition of the Governor, Smith had surrendered himself into the hands of the officers of the law, and had been conducted to prison to await his trial. The Legion that could and would have defended him, had by his orders, given up the State arms in their possession, and whilst thus acting in good faith, and resting as he supposed, secure from danger, under the protection of the law, his prison is surrounded by a blood-thirsty, cowardly and reckless mob the guard is dispersed, and Joe Smith and his brother are inhumanly butchered. In this act we see not only the murder of conflicting citizens, but we recognize in it a spirit of lawlessness at war with, and dangerous to the perpetuity of our Republican Institutions.—*Wayne County (Ind.) Record.*

CHEAP POSTAGE IN ENGLAND.

Prof. E. Wright now on a visit to England, has the following remarks on Cheap Postage in one of his Letters published in the Boston Chronicle:

"You may send a letter of no matter how many pieces of paper, or containing no matter what dry substance, if it does not weigh more than half an ounce, to any part of the kingdom for a penny or two cents; if it weighs less than an ounce, four cents, and so on. This has wonderful consequences. It sets all the people to corresponding, resuscitates old friendships, creates new ones, facilitates all manner of traffic, and pays the government a clear profit of \$3,000,000 per annum! It may be called the grand civilizer and universal educator of the people.

The poorest girl that can express her ideas by postcards, now corresponds with her poor parents while out at service; and she wishes to remit them a few shillings of her earnings, she has only to pay three pence or six cents at the post-office for a money order and enclose it in her letter; and the government then becomes not only the bearer, but the insurer of the money. It cannot be lost, and the party to whom it is sent is as sure to get it as if it were handed over in silver. The convenience of this arrangement for making little purchases, collecting little debts, &c., must be felt to be understood.

In connection with the great carriers, whose arrangements for the delivery of parcels, after the manner of Harnden & Co., ramify all over the kingdom, the cheap postage and money order system give the country all the advantages of the city. They give a life-blood circulation, which make people strong, wise and happy. I wish I could blow a trumpet on this subject that "would reach every log house beyond the mountains." Fellow-countrymen, we have the power in the United States to have a system as good and as cheap. For Heaven's sake, do not let us pick our own pockets any longer for the benefit of people who will never thank us. If our Federal Government cannot do this for us, it is not worth having. This postage system is the best thing I have seen in England. For the sake of it, I could almost put up with the monkey tricks and the mean tricks of the aristocracy. And this aristocracy are cutting anticks about this time, I assure you. As to dinners and balls, these are every day matters, or rather every night. For instance, the Duke of Wellington has a ball at Apsley House. The company begin to assemble at 11 o'clock, P. M.—900 of the highest nobility, all riding in their coaches, with 3 or 4 liveried lackies apiece, all loaded with diamonds and enriched with fandangos inconceivable.—They pass through gorgeous rooms hung with paintings and perfumed with tropical hot-house plants; they look at each others diamonds, dance the polka, or see it done, sip head-aches or guzzle the gout, in the shape of champagne, and it is one, two, three, or four o'clock, and they go back as they came. This is their ordinary business, the every day work of these 900 highest nobility, for which they are truly to be pitied. The head-aches and the heart-aches, (if they have any hearts,) and the toe-aches they have to bear, but as to the expenses, they do not have to bear them; for they really come out of the tea-pots and the bread trays of the common people.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The above remind us forcibly of economy and extravagance—artificial lies

thrown upon the water to catch fish to fatten graceless gormandizers.

One J. B. Derby who ascended lately with a balloon, states that while up in the air he saw several circular plates of ice, in furious revolution. After revolving a short time, with increasing rapidity, they burst into small pieces, forming hail.

Liberty.—A dirty little urchin came running up to a gentleman in Broadway yesterday, and asked him if he had dropped his pocket-book, saying that he (the aforesaid urchin) had picked one up. The gentleman, thinking it was some roguish prank, or that he wanted a penny, said, "oh run away, boy—don't annoy me." The little fellow, however, persisted, and at last the idea entered the mind of the gentleman that he might have lost his pocket-book, and feeling in his pocket he discovered that he had; and knowing that it contained about one hundred dollars, he apprized the boy of the fact. The little fellow, however, seemed to imagine the conduct of the gentleman as singular, inasmuch as he did not answer him before, and asked him to describe it. After his request had been complied with, he asked him to hold on till he looked, and ran into a shop to examine. Finding that the person was the real owner, he handed it to him, and was running off when the gentleman stopped him, inquired his name and residence, opened his pocket book and gave the boy a ten dollar bill. The boy seemed to receive it rather reluctantly, and said in a sort of reproachful tone, "Thank you, sir, but I didn't do it for that." That boy, ragged as he looks, is destined to prosper. [Alb. Eve. Journal.]

MARRIED. In this city, on the 28th inst. by Elder A. Johnson, J. C. Braley, to Miss Rachel M. L. Taylor. *n. k.*

DEATHS for the week ending Monday, July 22, 1844.

Albert N. Roskwood, 1y, 5m; consumption.
Charlotte Holmes, 60y; diarrhea.
Eliza Spencer, 3y, 2m, 17d; congestive fever.
James Durphy, 49y, 10m, 1d; consumption.
George W. Hovey, 1m, 4d;
Emily Potter, 23y, 3m, 2d; cholera.
Elizabeth C. Bailey, 15y, 3m, 7d; typhus fever.
Nathaniel Thomas, 41y; quick consumption.
Total 8.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

DEATHS for the week ending Monday, July 29, 1844.

Randolph Hobson, 8y, 4m, 10d; bilious fever.
Mary Campion Bennett, 11m;
Betsey Ann Chase, 14d; liver complaint.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the County Commissioner's Court of Hancock County, State of Illinois, at its next session, for a license to run a Steam Ferry Boat, across the Mississippi river from fractional section nine, in township number seven, north of range number eight west, in said county, to the town of Fort Madison, Lee County, Iowa Territory.

JAMES WILSON,
CHARLES JEWETT.

July 26-n14-4w

THE OLD STAND.

AT the store of the late Gen. Joseph Smith:
KIMBALL
Has just received a large addition to his former stock of Dry Goods, and also a general assortment of Groceries; Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children's Shoes, which he will sell lower than any other house in the city.

July 30—tf.

GLASS.

20 BOXES, 7 by 9 glass, for sale at auction price, by

July 30—tf. KIMBALL.

NEW YORK CHEESE.

JUST received and for sale at

July 30, 1844. KIMBALL'S.

FINE ARTICLE for sale cheap at

July 30, 1844. KIMBALL'S.

CERTAIN Cure for Bowel Complaints.

(No cure no pay!) prepared and sold on Main street by

July 30-3m EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

SUPERIOR BLUE AND BLACK INKS; manufactured and sold on

Main street by

July 30-3m EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

AN iron bound leather travelling trunk, for which a fair price will be paid. Enquire at this office.

WANTED—four or five men to break hemp, for which cash or provisions will be paid. Enquire of

SAMUEL G. FLAGG.

Nauvoo, July 24-1w.

WANTED.
ABOUT 75 or 80 lbs geese feathers on subscription, at this office.
July 30.

WE are requested to announce the name of David R. Green as an independent Republican candidate for the office of Coroner, for Hancock County at the ensuing August election. July 23-10

WE are requested to announce the name of Edward A. Bedell, as an independent Democratic Candidate to represent the people of this county in the next Legislature, to be voted for at the ensuing August election. July 20th 1844-10

Mr. Editor—Please announce my name as an independent Democratic Candidate for the house of Representatives, of the Illinois Legislature, at the next August election. JACOB B. BACKENSTOS.
Carthage July 20th 1844-10

WE are authorized to announce the name of William Backenstos, as an independent candidate for re-election to the office of sheriff of Hancock county at the approaching August election.
July 17th

WE are authorized to announce the name of Charles C. Main, as a candidate for County commissioner for Hancock County at the ensuing August election.
July 17th

WE are authorized to announce the name of George W. Robinson as a candidate for Sheriff of Hancock Co., at the ensuing election. July 3d-10th

WE are authorized to announce Joel S. Miles as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Hancock Co., at the approaching election. July 3d-10th

WE are requested to announce George W. Stigall as a suitable person for the office of Sheriff of Hancock Co. to be voted for at the next election.
July 3d-10th

Mr. Editor—Please announce John D. Parker as a candidate for the Sheriff of Hancock County, at the next election, who will be supported by
July 3d-10th. MANY VOTERS.

From the St. Louis Price Current.
SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.
Wednesday, July 31, 1844.

	from	to
Ashes—per lb.	7	8
Pot.	9	10
Pearl.	14 00	16 00
Arx—per dozen.	12 00	14 00
Collins.	12 00	14 00
Others.	12 00	14 00
Bagging—Mo. per yard.	12 00	14 00
Bale Rope Mo. per lb.	44	00
Beeswax—per lb.	25 1/2	
Castor Beans—per bushel.	70	75
Candles—per lb.	30	33
Sperm.	8	9
Tallow—Mould.	7	8
Dipped.	8	9
Stearine.	20	
Coal—per ton.	14 00	00
Light.	16	00
Pittsburgh—per bushel.	16	00
Missouri and Illinois.	5	7
Coffee—per lb.	13	15
Java.	7 1/2	7 3/4
Havana.	7 1/2	7 3/4
Rio.	7 1/2	7 3/4
St. Domingo.	7 1/2	7 3/4
Laguayta.	7 1/2	7 3/4
Chocolate—No. 1.	13	15
No. 2.	12	14
Copper—per lb.	25	30
Brass.	25	30
Sheeting.	43 1/2	00
Bottom.	43 1/2	00
Plate.	43 1/2	00
Cordage—per lb.	12 1/2	14
Manilla.	12 1/2	14
Tarred Rope.	2 25	2 50
Hed Cord, Manila, per dozen.	75	80
Hamp.	75	80
Plough Lines.	19 1/2	20
Cotton Yarns—per lb.	19 1/2	20
Pittsburgh.	19 1/2	20
Common.	19 1/2	20
Domestics—per yard.	4-4 and 7-8.	6 1/2
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	7 1/2	11 1/2
4-4 and 6-4.	7 1/2	11 1/2
Bleached Shirting, 3-4 and 7-8.	7 1/2	11 1/2
4-4 and 6-4.	7 1/2	11 1/2
Brown Drillings.	11	14
Burials.	11	14
Brown Lowel Ozn bags.	10 1/2	13
Victoria, do.	9	11
Victoria, 3-4 and 4-4.	11	15
Sattinets.	55	85
Kentucky Jeans.	32	60
Cotton Cheeks.	32	60
Blue Drillings.	9	12 1/2
Mixed summer Stuffs.	12	25
Dye Stuffs.		
Madder, per lb.	15	20
Logwood.	4	0
Indigo, Sp. cerroon.	1 25	1 45
Copperas.	2 1/2	3
Camwood, per lb.	9	10
Fustic.	4 1/2	00
Drugs & Medicines.		
Ginseng, per lb.	22	22
Sassafras, Western.	5	5 1/2
Eastern.	5	5 1/2
Alum, per lb.	5	6
Quinine, per oz.	2 50	2 75
Brimstone.	13	0
Epsom Salts.	6	0
Flour Sulphur.	7 1/2	0
Cream Tartar.	25	25
Turkey Opium.	3 75	0
Campior.	1 25	1 31
Gum Arabic.	42	00
Liquorice Paste.	22	25
Sal Soda.	5	0
Feathers—per lb.	21	22
Flour, Meal &c.		
Flour, City Mills.	4 00	4 25
Country.	3 75	4 00
Rye.	2 75	3 00
Commeal, per bushel.	45	51
Fruit.		
Apples, dried, per bushel.	87	1 00
green, per bbl.	1 25	1 50
Peaches, dried, per bushel.	1 25	1 50
Almonds, do. per lb.	18	20
Raisins, M. R. per box.	2 40	2 50
H.N.C.	2 37	2 50
Prunes, per lb.	00	00
Corrants, Zante.	11	12 1/2
Figs, per drum.	16	18
Lemons, per box.	0 00	0 00
Furs & Peltries.		
Buffalo, per robe.	1 00	4 00
Deer skins, per lb.	12	22
Red and Blue, in hair.	10	18
Gray.	5	12 1/2
Beaver.	2 00	3 50
Otter, per skin.	2 00	3 50
Muskrat.	6	12 1/2
Raccoon.	12	50
Wild Cat.	10	20
Fox, grey.	10	20
Mink.	12	60

Beef, per skin,	1 00	3 00
Fish.		
Mackerel, No. 1, per bb.	14 00	14 50
No. 2.	11 00	11 50
No. 3.	8 50	9 00
Lake Trout.	8 50	9 00
Salmon, per kit.	1 50	2 00
Cod, dry, per box.	1 25	1 50
Herrings, do.	50	60
Grains—per bushel.		
Wheat.	55	55
Rye.	33	40
Corn.	45	50
Barley.	45	50
Oats.	30	35
Beans.	55	1 00
Glaze—per box.		
8 by 10.	2 25	2 75
10 by 12.	3 75	4 25
12 by 18.	0 00	0 00
Gunpowder—per keg.	6 50	7 00
Dupont's.	6 00	6 50
Latin's.	4 00	4 50
—blasting.	12	13
Gunny Bags.		
Hemp—per 112 lbs.	100 00	110 00
Water rotted.	60 00	65 00
Dew rotted.		
Hides—per lb.		
Dry.	8	8 1/2
Green.	3	3 1/2
Salted.	3 1/2	4 00
Hops, in quality per lb.		
Lucy, per gallon.	25	30
Iron, in cases and Pittsburgh.		
Common Bar, per lb.	4	4 1/2
Band.	5	6 1/2
Horse Shoe.	5	6
Hoops.	7	8
Sheet.	7	8
Nail Rods.	7	8
Boiler Iron.	7	7 1/2
Pig Iron, per ton.	22 00	00 00
Nails, per lb.		
Pittsburgh.	4 1/2	5
Jubata.	4 1/2	5
Boston.	5	6
Castings, per lb.	2 1/2	3 1/2
Foundry.	4 1/2	5
Lead.		
100 lbs.	2 95	3 40
Fig.	3 50	4 30
Bar.	3 50	4 30
Sheet.	3 00	0 00
Pipe.	3 00	0 00
Lime, per bushel.		
Common.	10	12
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl.	3 75	4 09
Leather, per lb.		
Sole.	18	23
Skirting.	24	28
Upper, per side.	1 50	2 50
Calfskin, per dozen.	20 00	30 00
Bridle.	00 28	00 35
Morocco.	00 12	00 30
Molasses, per gallon.		
New Orleans.	32	33
Sugar House.	24	28
Nails, Boston.		
Tar, per bbl.	2 50	3 00
—4 gallon keg.	0 75	1 00
Pitch, per bbl.	3 00	3 50
Rosin.	3 50	4 00
Spirits Turpentine, per gallon.	68	80
Yarnish, bright.	35	40
Oakum, per lb.	9	10
Oils.		
Lined, per gallon.	78	80
Sperm, winter.	87	1 00
—summer.	78	0 00
Lard.	70	0 00
Fish, per bbl.	18 00	17 00
Castor, per gallon.	70	78
Paints.		
White Lead.	7	0 00
Red.	10	12
Chrome Yellow.	40	48
—Green.	5	8
Spanish Brown.	4	6
Provisions.		
Beef, Mess, per bbl.	4 75	5 00
—Prime.	3 25	3 50
Tongues, per dozen.	4 25	0 00
—Buffalo.	3 50	0 00
Pork, Clear, per bbl.	8 50	9 00
—Mess.	8 00	8 50
—M. O.	6 75	7 00
—Prime.	5 75	6 25
—P. O.	0 00	0 00
—Hog round, per lb.	11	2
Bacon, Hams.	3	4
—do. Canned.	5	7
—Middlings.	3	3 1/2
—Shoulders.	2	2 1/2
—Hog round.	2 1/2	3
Lard.	8	10
Butter.	3	4
Cheese, common.	3	5 1/2
—Western Reserve.	6	7
Eggs.	4	5
Rice.	3 1/2	4
Sacks.		
Linen.	23	30
Cotton.	12	14
Salt, per bushel.		
Turk's Island.	37	40
G. A., per sack.	1 60	1 60
L. B.	1 87	2 00
Kanawha, per bushel.	28	30
Saltpeter, per lb.		
Refined.	11	12 1/2
Crude.	8 1/2	0 00
Sods—per bushel.		
Cloves.	4 00	4 50
Timothy.	87 1/2	90
Flax.	87 1/2	90
Hemp.	45	50
Wines—per gallon.		
Madeira.	2 50	3 50
Sicily.	7 50	8
Teneriffe.	75	80
Malaga, Sweet.	60	70
—Dry.	85	80
Port.	2 00	3 50
—Imitation.	65	7
Claret, in bbls.	00 00	00 00
—in cases.	2 00	4 00
Champagne.	9 00	14 00
Wool—per lb.	10	40
Zinc—per lb.	15	00
Liver Stock.		
Beef Cattle, per cwt.	3 00	3 50
Sheep, each.	0 00	2 00
Hogs, dressed, per cwt.	1 50	2 00



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 15.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1844.

Whole Number 119

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Main Street,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 57 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to party advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

John Taylor, POST PAID, to receive attention.

Agricultural.

USE OF THE OX.

Extracted from Skinner's Essay on the Use of the Ox, found in his "Complete Cattle Doctor," recently published; a work which we beg leave to recommend to the careful perusal of every farmer.—Pp. 143, 144, 145, 147 and 148.

So deep is the conviction of the great saving which would be accomplished by individuals, adding, judiciously, in the aggregate, to our national wealth, by a more extended use of oxen in lieu of horses in the general labors of husbandry, that the occasion is here embraced to present the views by which that conviction has been established, and the editor feels persuaded that he might venture to introduce these views, on the score of their intrinsic importance, even though the subject to which they relate were not so naturally associated, as it seems to be, with a work on the diseases of cattle.

That the farming district may be judged of by its working oxen, as safely as by its barns or its cornfields, has been laid down as an axiom by a Committee of Farmers—working men in the true sense of the word—of Massachusetts, at an exhibition where no premium was offered for horses, expressly on the ground that "it was believed that the interest of the farmer is promoted by substituting the ox for the horse, for most purposes, as he is fed with less expense, is more patient of labor, and is more valuable when his service is ended." This declaration in favor of the ox for "most purposes" is at once explicit and broad, and might seem to settle the question; but there are considerations arising out of the use of the ox and horse, which obviously demand a comparison of circumstances to see how far that system admits of general application, which is here presented on the best authority to be expedient through out New England; and this brings us at once to the most formidable objections to the use of oxen—their alleged incapacity to withstand, when laboring, the heat of more southern latitudes, and their slowness of motion.

As to New England, in addition to the evidence already quoted, we may give here the answer of the venerable Josiah Quincy, now President of the time-honored Harvard University, to a letter once addressed to him by the writer of this:—"Oxen," said he, "are used almost wholly for plough and team work in this quarter of the country. A single horse is usually kept by our farmers to go to mill and to church, and for the convenience of the family. This is so universal as to be almost without exception among these farmers. They certainly answer all purposes except, perhaps, speed, and in this, on a long journey, they are considered as quite equal to horses. Our farmers are so satisfied with their utility and economy, that no argument would induce them to change."

The late James M. Garrett, of Virginia—honored by his name by all friends of American agriculture; stated in one of his addresses—"A gentleman of my acquaintance had a mixed team of horses, mules, and oxen; in each season he has horses killed, the mules next, although both were fed upon grain and hay; and the oxen fed exclusively on hay and grass, finished the crop. But to come down to the present time, and nearer home, in Maryland, at the hottest season of the year, and the most busy one with the planter, the same teams of oxen are worked, during the whole day, hauling very heavy loads of green tobacco for weeks together, and do so without any food but the grass of common pasturage or being turned out at night—whereas horses, working steadily in the same way, on the national road, consume twenty-five pounds of hay, and grain at the rate of four bushels of oats per day for the five horses, or four-fifths of a bushel for each horse, or what is considered equivalent, four bushels of corn in the ear, making of oats at the rate of two hundred and thirty-two bushels for each horse for a year!

A more important calculation is, whether, in many situations, the general saving by substituting the ox for the horse would not balance the expense of hiring a conveyance of the produce to market. In the same scale with the hire is to be put the value of the grass and hay consumed by the oxen; and in the other scale the value of the corn, amounting to one-half of the crop, and of the grass and hay consumed by the horses. Where the market is not far distant, the value of the

corn saved would certainly pay for the carriage of the market portion of the crop, and balance, moreover, any difference between the value of the grass and hay consumed by oxen, and the value of the oxen when slaughtered for beef. In all these calculations it is, doubtless, proper not to lose sight of the rule, that farmers ought to avoid paying others for doing what they can do for themselves. But the rule has its exceptions, and the error, if it be committed, will not lie in departing from that rule, but in not selecting aright the cases which call for the departure. It may be remarked, that the rule ought to be more or less general, as there may or may not be a market by which every produce of labor is convertible into money. In the old countries, this is much more than in new; and in new, much more the case near towns than at a distance from them. In this, as in most other parts of our country, a change of circumstances is taking place which renders everything raised on a farm more convertible into money than formerly; and as the change proceeds, it will be more and more a point for consideration how far the labor in doing what might be bought could earn more in another way than the amount of the purchase. Still, it will always be prudent, for reasons which every experienced farmer will understand, to lean to the side of doing rather than hiring or buying what may be wanted.

The next most serious charge against the ox is constitutional slowness of motion, which, as many suppose, no course of education can overcome, but which may be set off in comparison with the greater speed of the horse, as *op illus-trat* the difference in the long run between the pace of the "tortoise and the hare." The greater haste the less speed, is a proverb suited to this case as to that. It has already been seen that ox teams travel over the over-ventured pampas of Buenos Ayres at the rate of thirty miles a day, for a month together. Twenty years ago, the writer of this held correspondence with Commodore Jacob Jones, himself a practical farmer; and an habitually close and judicious observer, and then commanding our squadron in the Mediterranean, on the subject of Andalusian horses, cattle, and other animals, with a view to the importation, under authority from the Alameda Agricultural Society, of such as might be deemed essentially superior to animals of the same species in America; and we now quote from his letter, as applicable to the questions both of speed and susceptibility to heat:—"The cattle that I have seen in Spain appear to be nothing superior to ours, nor have I seen anywhere on the coast of the Mediterranean any that appear better than those in America, except a race of white cattle at Naples used for the draft. I was informed by a gentleman who, in supplying the government with timber, had used thirty yoke of them for two years, that during that time they had constantly travelled from twenty to twenty five miles a day. They are generally fifteen hands high; their bodies long, thin, and deep; legs long; small light head; sharp muzzle, resembling deer; colour entirely white, except black nose, ears, and tuft of the tail. They are most frequently worked in the tillage of the cart, and are as spirited and walk as quick as a horse, and appeared not to suffer from heat more than a horse."

To show, however, that we are not dependent on any foreign stock, it may be stated, that the small, pile-red old field ox about Salisbury in Maryland will travel twenty five miles in a day, with heavy loads of lumber going, and returning empty, over the sandy roads of that region; while it may be affirmed, after particular inquiry, that the distance made by the heavy-bodied grain-devouring Castagna horses, on the national road between Cumberland and Wheeling, averages not over sixteen miles, six horses with loads of from six to eight thousand pounds.

FOOD FOR COWS.

We would commend the following article to the careful perusal of our readers, as it embraces a topic of great practical importance. With those familiar with the writings of M. Chabert, and his exalted character as a scholar, any commendation on our part, would of course appear superfluous.

M. Chabert, the director of the veterinary school of Alford, England, had a number of cows which yielded twelve gallons of milk every day. In his publication on the subject, he observes that cows fed in the winter on dry substances give less milk than those which are kept on a green diet, and also that their milk loses much of its quality. He published the following receipt, by the use of which his cows afforded him an equal quantity and quality of milk during the winter as during the summer. Take a bushel of potatoes, break them whilst raw, place

them in a barrel standing up, putting in successively a layer of bran, and a small quantity of yeast in the middle of the mass, which is to be left thus to ferment during a whole week, and when the vinous taste has pervaded the whole mixture, it is then given to the cows, who eat it greedily.

We have been promised a communication on this subject by a person to whom we casually mentioned the views of M. Chabert, and who has had some experience, of late, as regards the process he commends. Experiments of this description are much needed, at this day, and we are glad that there is one among us, if no more, who is disposed to make them, and favor us and the public with the details.—*Maine Cultivator.*

A GOOD PLAN.

A writer in the Southern Planter recommends the following plan of making manure, of which we highly approve:

"Have a pit thirty or forty feet square and 2 or 3 feet deep, with a good bank around it. In this pit let the materials, viz: Oak leaves, pine tags, earth, &c. be put in suitable layers on which throw all the slop water, soap suds, yard sweepings, as ley, contents of chambers, and in short every thing that can be conveniently got together. It may be at any convenient distance from the kitchen, so that the slop water, soap suds, &c. may be conducted to it by a trough. Be sure that no water gets into it any other way. If at any time, it should become offensive, start your teams immediately and cover it over with sand or earth sufficient to prevent the escape of any effluvia."

We say we approve of this plan of making manure; but we think it might be improved by sowing plaster over each layer of the materials of which it is composed; and occasionally, say at intervals of two or three weeks, sowing it over the surface, by which means all unpleasant smells would be avoided, and the enriching gases saved to fatten the land. Any pit which may be made for this purpose should be protected from the weather.

SORE THROAT IN SWINE.

"Turn animals so affected, into an open pasture where there is fresh feed, and pasture to root. It is a disease resulting from confinement. Pounded charcoal mixed with food, where pasture cannot be had, or room for exercise, is one of the best preventatives of diseases in swine."

We were once present at the "dissection of a hog which died of this disease. The glands of the throat were much distended and inflamed, and there were also in several places along the wind-pipe, spots of a livid hue, covered with a bloody mucus, the tongue likewise appeared affected, and was swollen to twice its natural size. The animal had been kept in a confined situation, and wholly deprived of exercise and access to the ground. We believe the sore throat is not common among hogs, in this climate, and never perhaps where those prime requisites are attended to—exercise and adaptedness of food.—*Maine Cultivator.*

CHIP MANURE

One of our correspondents talks of Chip Dung being applied to apple trees and also respecting the tendency which it has to introduce borers or worms of any kind. I can say to him and to the public, that chip manure is an excellent article to put around trees when well mixed with wood ashes. The chips keep the ground light, and the ashes clear out all the worms of whatever name or nature. I feel satisfied of the truth of the above fact from actual experiment in a young orchard of mine. The chips should occasionally be moved with the hoe and a few fresh ashes applied at the same time.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

A practical farmer informs the Hartford Times, that in taking up a fence which had been set 14 years, he noticed that some of the posts remained nearly sound, while others were rotted off at the bottom. While looking for the cause, he found that those posts which were set limb part down or inverted from the way they grew, were sound. Those which were set as they grew were rotted off. This fact is worthy the attention of farmers.

RECIPES.

For Pickling.—After cleansing your

cask, put first a layer of white oak leaves, and then a layer of cucumbers, or whatever your pickles consist of, and so on to fill your cask; intersperse between each layer mustard seed, horse radish, &c., and to every twenty cucumbers, one bell of pepper. Form a composition of clean salt and water, not hardly sufficiently strong to bear an egg; to every gallon add one quart of good vinegar; scald and skim this pickle, and after cooling to a degree of blood warmth, add it to your cask, and cover it tight. If rightly performed, this method will preserve pickles the year round, and form a very agreeable sauce.

To make Yankee Bread.—Take two measures of Indian and one of rye meal; mix with milk or water, to the consistency of stiff mastie pudding, and add yeast; bake in iron pans or iron kettles four or five hours. Eat with fresh butter, or other food, and it while warm the better. Yankee bread is very good or very bad, according to the manner in which it is made. The Indian meal should be either bolted or sifted.

Starch.—A little salt sprinkled in starch while it is boiling, tends to prevent it from sticking; it is likewise good to stir it with a clean spermaceti candle.

THE YEW TREE.

This tree inhabits mountainous woods in Europe, North America, and Japan. In Britain and Ireland there were formerly great abundance in a wild state, and planted in churchyards. The yew was once what the oak is now, the basis of our strength. Of the old English yeoman made his long bow, which he vaunted nobody but an Englishman could bend. In shooting, the English did not, as other nations, keep his left hand steady, and draw his bow with the right, but keeping his right at rest upon his cheek, he pressed the whole weight of his body into the horns of his bow. Hence, probably, from the English phrase of bending the bow, and the French of drawing one. So great was the demand for yew in the days of archery that our own stock could not supply the demand. Yew is botanically described as a tree which grows 20 feet high, with a rough, uneven, little-barked stem; numerous, thick, and contorted branches, and dark evergreen foliage. It belongs to the Linnæan class Diacis and to the natural order Coniferae. It is not, however, a true cone-bearing plant, having red berries as fruit. The wood of the yew is red and veined, very hard and smooth, used by turners, cabinet makers, millwrights, and a variety of other artisans. Floodgates for ponds made of it are said to be of incredible duration. The twigs and leaves of the yew, eaten in a very small quantity, are certain death to horses and cows, but deer will crop these trees with impunity. Turkeys, peacocks, and other poultry and birds, eat both the leaves and fruit. A few of the berries are not deleterious to the human species, but the leaves are fatal. The tree is very patient of the shears, and is much employed in the ancient style of gardening for verdant architecture and sculpture. Allowed to take its natural shape, and when advanced to a considerable size, it forms one of the handsomest British evergreens, harmonizing admirably with the holly, the box, and the juniper. A very interesting, and for ornamental gardens a very valuable variety of the yew is that of the "Upright or Irish Yew." It has been entirely derived, as we have been told, from three or four old trees in one part of Ireland.—*Magazine of Science.*

Shooting.—About 8 o'clock last evening, the 9th instant, a man named Baker was shot and mortally wounded by another named Peters.—The circumstances attending this affair, as far as we have been able to gather them, are as follows:

About two and a half years ago, Baker and Peters were residing in Natchez, where they had a desperate affray, and the latter was stabbed and so badly wounded by Baker that he has been ever since a miserable cripple, unable to walk. It is said that while Peters was lying in the hospital at New Orleans on account of his wound, he made several ineffectual efforts to kill himself. About three weeks ago he came to this city, and remained a few days at Exe's coffee house on Water street. He managed to see Baker, had an apparent reconciliation with him, and went to his house on Second street, near the corner of Market, to reside with him. On Wednesday last, he returned to Exe's and asked to stay a single night, alleging that Baker had gone from home. Yesterday evening he ascertained that Baker was at home, procured a pistol, ordered a carriage, rode to Baker's and Baker called out, and, as the latter came up to the carriage, shot him through the body, wounding him beyond the possibility of recovery. Peters gave himself up to the officers without hesitation, declaring that he had lived for revenge and had no wish to live longer. His story to the officers was that Baker robbed him upon the occasion of the

affray in the south and stabbed him on account of his resistance. Both the murderer and his victim are said to have been gamblers and men of disreputable character in other respects.—*Louisville Journal.*

An Explosion of Subterranean Water took place lately in the district of Vizen, in Portugal, by which the soil was thrown up and earth and stones flung to a great height into the air, to the distance of more than a league, between the small river Gleiros and the Douro. All the cultivated land over which the water flowed was destroyed, and in many places it created ravines 40 feet in depth and 30 fathoms wide. It carried away and shattered to fragments in its course, which was of extreme rapidity, no fewer than 50 wind and water mills; choked the Douro with rubbish, and caused the death of nine persons, including one entire family. On the same day a similar explosion took place in the mountain of Marcelim, in the same district, arising from the same source, but branching off in the direction of the river Bastanza. It carried away a farmhouse, four cows, and some sheep and goats. A similar occurrence took place here last year and the year before, and eighteen months since in Madeira.—*Cor. Lond. Times.*

Unusual Abundance of Amber.—A remarkable phenomenon, which has been observed during the present year, on this shore of the Baltic, has proved a source of great profit to the inhabitants. The amber-gathering has been more productive than it is remembered ever to have been. In the village of Kahlberg alone where the amber gathering is farmed, a quantity of amber, amounting in value to twenty thousand thalers, has been obtained within the last few weeks. Probably the late violent storms that have prevailed this winter, especially through the month of December, have brought this treasure up from the bottom of the sea.—*Elbeig Zeitung.*

Kyanized Duck.—R. B. Forbes, Esq., has placed at the Merchants' Exchange, samples of Cotton Canvass, which have been placed under ground 30 days, one of which was kyanized in the manufacture, the others not. The former is in perfect order, the others are quite rotten. One pound of corrosive sub'imate dissolved in ten gallons of water, was the proportion used. It answers the same purpose for Twine, Rope, &c.—*Bost. Adv.*

An Important Discovery.—The Louisville Journal states that a discovery was recently made of great importance where limestone water is used for steam boilers. Mr. Kellogg, of the Louisville Paper Mill, was informed by a miller near Madison, Indiana, that a certain kind of clay, found in that neighborhood, infused in the water of the boilers, would prevent the formation of the lime crust by absorbing the lime. Mr. K. tried some of the clay, and found it effectual. Subsequently he discovered the same sort of clay (a greasy bluish clay) near his paper mill, and found it to answer the same purpose. His engine runs constantly, except on the Sabbath. The beginning of each week he puts a quantity of this clay in ten gallons of water and pumps it into the boiler. When the water is drawn off, the following Saturday night, the boilers are free from crust and are readily cleaned.

The Drunkards Will.—I leave to society a ruined character, a wretched example, and a memory that will soon rot.

I leave to my parents during the rest of their lives, as much sorrow, as humanity in a feeble and desperate state can sustain.

I leave to my brothers and sisters as much mortification and injury as I could well bring on them.

I leave to my wife a broken heart, a life of wretchedness, a shame to weep over me, and a premature death.

I give and bequeath to each of my children poverty, ignorance, a low character, and remembrance that their father was a monster.

An exchange paper says—"Whoso telleth a woman that she is old, offendeth her much; whoso telleth her she is ugly, offendeth her more; but whoso telleth her that she wears a bustle, sinneth beyond forgiveness, and had better back out."

New York Times.
Mob Law.—We would like to throw away a little sympathy on the good people of Philadelphia, at the result of the late horrid atrocities committed in that city, if we could do so really in truth and justice. For the last ten years a handful of riotous characters have in a population of 250,000, kept that city in a state of excitement, burnt and destroyed and killed with impunity, and the public authorities were actually afraid to punish them. Had energy been then exhibited in sustaining the public peace, there would have been no repetition of these dreadful scenes. A mob—lost to reason, to justice, and to humanity, must be shot down like a mad dog—it is mercy and justice to others that it should be done. Some ten years ago, a mob of mischievous characters in Providence, Rhode Island, took upon themselves to tear down some obnoxious houses. The Governor, being in town, placed himself at the head of two or three companies of militia, marched to the scene of confusion and ordered them to disperse. The mob laughed at him, threw stones at the soldiers and continued to pull down the houses. He coolly ordered the troops to advance and fire, and some dozen rioters fell dead and wounded, and there have been no riots since that time in Providence. Never trifle with a mob—they assemble for unlawful purposes, to justice, and to humanity, must be shot down like a mad dog—it is mercy and justice to others that it should be done. Some ten years ago, a mob of mischievous characters in Providence, Rhode Island, took upon themselves to tear down some obnoxious houses. The Governor, being in town, placed himself at the head of two or three companies of militia, marched to the scene of confusion and ordered them to disperse. The mob laughed at him, threw stones at the soldiers and continued to pull down the houses. He coolly ordered the troops to advance and fire, and some dozen rioters fell dead and wounded, and there have been no riots since that time in Providence. Never trifle with a mob—they assemble for unlawful purposes, to justice, and to humanity, must be shot down like a mad dog—it is mercy and justice to others that it should be done. Some ten years ago, a mob of mischievous characters in Providence, Rhode Island, took upon themselves to tear down some obnoxious houses. The Governor, being in town, placed himself at the head of two or three companies of militia, marched to the scene of confusion and ordered them to disperse. The mob laughed at him, threw stones at the soldiers and continued to pull down the houses. He coolly ordered the troops to advance and fire, and some dozen rioters fell dead and wounded, and there have been no riots since that time in Providence. Never trifle with a mob—they assemble for unlawful purposes, to justice, and to humanity, must be shot down like a mad dog—it is mercy and justice to others that it should be done. Some ten years ago, a mob of mischievous characters in Providence, Rhode Island, took upon themselves to tear down some obnoxious houses. The Governor, being in town, placed himself at the head of two or three companies of militia, marched to the scene of confusion and ordered them to disperse. The mob laughed at him, threw stones at the soldiers and continued to pull down the houses. He coolly ordered the troops to advance and fire, and some dozen rioters fell dead and wounded, and there have been no riots since that time in Providence. Never trifle with a mob—they assemble for unlawful purposes, to justice, and to humanity, must be shot down like a mad dog—it is mercy and justice to others that it should be done. Some ten years ago, a mob of mischievous characters in Providence, Rhode Island, took upon themselves to tear down some obnoxious houses. The Governor, being in town, placed himself at the head of two or three companies of militia, marched to the scene of confusion and ordered them to disperse. The mob laughed at him, threw stones at the soldiers and continued to pull down the houses. He coolly ordered the troops to advance and fire, and some dozen rioters fell dead and wounded, and there have been no riots since that time in Providence. Never trifle with a mob—they assemble for unlawful purposes, to justice, and to humanity, must be shot down like a mad dog—it is mercy and justice to others that it should be done. Some ten years ago, a mob of mischievous characters in Providence, Rhode Island, took upon themselves to tear down some obnoxious houses. The Governor, being in town, placed himself at the head of two or three companies of militia, marched to the scene of confusion and ordered them to disperse. The mob laughed at him, threw stones at the soldiers and continued to pull down the houses. He coolly ordered the troops to advance and fire, and some dozen rioters fell dead and wounded, and there have been no riots since that time in Providence. Never trifle with a mob—they assemble for unlawful purposes, to justice, and to humanity, must be shot down like a mad dog—it is mercy and justice to others that it should be done. Some ten years ago, a mob of mischievous characters in Providence, Rhode Island, took upon themselves to tear down some obnoxious houses. The Governor, being in town, placed himself at the head of two or three companies of militia, marched to the scene of confusion and ordered them to disperse. The mob laughed at him, threw stones at the soldiers and continued to pull down the houses. He coolly ordered the troops to advance and fire, and some dozen rioters fell dead and wounded, and there have been no riots since that time in Providence. Never trifle with a mob—they assemble for unlawful purposes, to justice, and to humanity, must be shot down like a mad dog—it is mercy and justice to others that it should be done. Some ten years ago, a mob of mischievous characters in Providence, Rhode Island, took upon themselves to tear down some obnoxious houses. The Governor, being in town, placed himself at the head of two or three companies of militia, marched to the scene of confusion and ordered them to disperse. The mob laughed at him, threw stones at the soldiers and continued to pull down the houses. He coolly ordered the troops to advance and fire, and some dozen rioters fell dead and wounded, and there have been no riots since that time in Providence. Never trifle with a mob—they assemble for unlawful purposes, to justice, and to humanity, must be shot down like a mad dog—it is mercy and justice to others that it should be done. Some ten years ago, a mob of mischievous characters in Providence, Rhode Island, took upon themselves to tear down some obnoxious houses. The Governor, being in town, placed himself at the head of two or three companies of militia, marched to the scene of confusion and ordered them to disperse. The mob laughed at him, threw stones at the soldiers and continued to pull down the houses. He coolly ordered the troops to advance and fire, and some dozen rioters fell dead and wounded, and there have been no riots since that time in Providence. Never trifle with a mob—they assemble for unlawful purposes, to justice, and to humanity, must be shot down like a mad dog—it is mercy and justice to others that it should be done. Some ten years ago, a mob of mischievous characters in Providence, Rhode Island, took upon themselves to tear down some obnoxious houses. The Governor, being in town, placed himself at the head of two or three companies of militia, marched to the scene of confusion and ordered them to disperse. The mob laughed at him, threw stones at the soldiers and continued to pull down the houses. He coolly ordered the troops to advance and fire, and some dozen rioters fell dead and wounded, and there have been no riots since that time in Providence. Never trifle with a mob—they assemble for unlawful purposes, to justice, and to humanity, must be shot down like a mad dog—it is mercy and justice to others that it should be done. Some ten years ago, a mob of mischievous characters in Providence, Rhode Island, took upon themselves to tear down some obnoxious houses. The Governor, being in town, placed himself at the head of two or three companies of militia, marched to the scene of confusion and ordered them to disperse. The mob laughed at him, threw stones at the soldiers and continued to pull down the houses. He coolly ordered the troops to advance and fire, and some dozen rioters fell dead and wounded, and there have been no riots since that time in Providence. Never trifle with a mob—they assemble for unlawful purposes, to justice, and to humanity, must be shot down like a mad dog—it is mercy and justice to others that it should be done. Some ten years ago, a mob of mischievous characters in Providence, Rhode Island, took upon themselves to tear down some obnoxious houses. The Governor, being in town, placed himself at the head of two or three companies of militia, marched to the scene of confusion and ordered them to disperse. The mob laughed at him, threw stones at the soldiers and continued to pull down the houses. He coolly ordered the troops to advance and fire, and some dozen rioters fell dead and wounded, and there have been no riots since that time in Providence. Never trifle with a mob—they assemble for unlawful purposes, to justice, and to humanity, must be shot down like a mad dog—it is mercy and justice to others that it should be done. Some ten years ago, a mob of mischievous characters in Providence, Rhode Island, took upon themselves to tear down some obnoxious houses. The Governor, being in town, placed himself at the head of two or three companies of militia, marched to the scene of confusion and ordered them to disperse. The mob laughed at him, threw stones at the soldiers and continued to pull down the houses. He coolly ordered the troops to advance and fire, and some dozen rioters fell dead and wounded, and there have been no riots since that time in Providence. Never trifle with a mob—they assemble for unlawful purposes, to justice, and to humanity, must be shot down like a mad dog—it is mercy and justice to others that it should be done. Some ten years ago, a mob of mischievous characters in Providence, Rhode Island, took upon themselves to tear down some obnoxious houses. The Governor, being in town, placed himself at the head of two or three companies of militia, marched to the scene of confusion and ordered them to disperse. The mob laughed at him, threw stones at the soldiers and continued to pull down the houses. He coolly ordered the troops to advance and fire, and some dozen rioters fell dead and wounded, and there have been no riots since that time in Providence. Never trifle with a mob—they assemble for unlawful purposes, to justice, and to humanity, must be shot down like a mad dog—it is mercy and justice to others that it should be done. Some ten years ago, a mob of mischievous characters in Providence, Rhode Island, took upon themselves to tear down some obnoxious houses. The Governor, being in town, placed himself at the head of two or three companies of militia, marched to the scene of confusion and ordered them to disperse. The mob laughed at him, threw stones at the soldiers and continued to pull down the houses. He coolly ordered the troops to advance and fire, and some dozen rioters fell dead and wounded, and there have been no riots since that time in Providence. Never trifle with a mob—they assemble for unlawful purposes, to justice, and to humanity, must be shot down like a mad dog—it is mercy and justice to others that it should be done. Some ten years ago, a mob of mischievous characters in Providence, Rhode Island, took upon themselves to tear down some obnoxious houses. The Governor, being in town, placed himself at the head of two or three companies of militia, marched to the scene of confusion and ordered them to disperse. The mob laughed at him, threw stones at the soldiers and continued to pull down the houses. He coolly ordered the troops to advance and fire, and some dozen rioters fell dead and wounded, and there have been no riots since that time in Providence. Never trifle with a mob—they assemble for unlawful purposes, to justice, and to humanity, must be shot down like a mad dog—it is mercy and justice to others that it should be done. Some ten years ago, a mob of mischievous characters in Providence, Rhode Island, took upon themselves to tear down some obnoxious houses. The Governor, being in town, placed himself at the head of two or three companies of militia, marched to the scene of confusion and ordered them to disperse. The mob laughed at him, threw stones at the soldiers and continued to pull down the houses. He coolly ordered the troops to advance and fire, and some dozen rioters fell dead and wounded, and there have been no riots since that time in Providence. Never trifle with a mob—they assemble for unlawful purposes, to justice, and to humanity, must be shot down like a mad dog—it is mercy and justice to others that it should be done. Some ten years ago, a mob of mischievous characters in Providence, Rhode Island, took upon themselves to tear down some obnoxious houses. The Governor, being in town, placed himself at the head of two or three companies of militia, marched to the scene of confusion and ordered them to disperse. The mob laughed at him, threw stones at the soldiers and continued to pull down the houses. He coolly ordered the troops to advance and fire, and some dozen rioters fell dead and wounded, and there have been no riots since that time in Providence. Never trifle with a mob—they assemble for unlawful purposes, to justice, and to humanity, must be shot down like a mad dog—it is mercy and justice to others that it should be done. Some ten years ago, a mob of mischievous characters in Providence, Rhode Island, took upon themselves to tear down some obnoxious houses. The Governor, being in town, placed himself at the head of two or three companies of militia, marched to the scene of confusion and ordered them to disperse. The mob laughed at him, threw stones at the soldiers and continued to pull down the houses. He coolly ordered the troops to advance and fire, and some dozen rioters fell dead and wounded, and there have been no riots since that time in Providence. Never trifle with a mob—they assemble for unlawful purposes, to justice, and to humanity, must be shot down like a mad dog—it is mercy and justice to others that it should be done. Some ten years ago, a mob of mischievous characters in Providence, Rhode Island, took upon themselves to tear down some obnoxious houses. The Governor, being in town, placed himself at the head of two or three companies of militia, marched to the scene of confusion and ordered them to disperse. The mob laughed at him, threw stones at the soldiers and continued to pull down the houses. He coolly ordered the troops to advance and fire, and some dozen rioters fell dead and wounded, and there have been no riots since that time in Providence. Never trifle with a mob—they assemble for unlawful purposes, to justice, and to humanity, must be shot down like a mad dog—it is mercy and justice to others that it should be done. Some ten years ago, a mob of mischievous characters in Providence, Rhode Island, took upon themselves to tear down some obnoxious houses. The Governor, being in town, placed himself at the head of two or three companies of militia, marched to the scene of confusion and ordered them to disperse. The mob laughed at him, threw stones at the soldiers and continued to pull down the houses. He coolly ordered the troops to advance and fire, and some dozen rioters fell dead and wounded, and there have been no riots since that time in Providence. Never trifle with a mob—they assemble for unlawful purposes, to justice, and to humanity, must be shot down like a mad dog—it is mercy and justice to others that it should be done. Some ten years ago, a mob of mischievous characters in Providence, Rhode Island, took upon themselves to tear down some obnoxious houses. The Governor, being in town, placed himself at the head of two or three companies of militia, marched to the scene of confusion and ordered them to disperse. The mob laughed at him, threw stones at the soldiers and continued to pull down the houses. He coolly ordered the troops to advance and fire, and some dozen rioters fell dead and wounded, and there have been no riots since that time in Providence. Never trifle with a mob—they assemble for unlawful purposes, to justice, and to humanity, must be shot down like a mad dog—it is mercy and justice to others that it should be done. Some ten years ago, a mob of mischievous characters in Providence, Rhode Island, took upon themselves to tear down some obnoxious houses. The Governor, being in town, placed himself at the head of two or three companies of militia, marched to the scene of confusion and ordered them to disperse. The mob laughed at him, threw stones at the soldiers and continued to pull down the houses. He coolly ordered the troops to advance and fire, and some dozen rioters fell dead and wounded, and there have been no riots since that time in Providence. Never trifle with a mob—they assemble for unlawful purposes, to justice, and to humanity, must be shot down like a mad dog—it is mercy and justice to others that it should be done. Some ten years ago, a mob of mischievous characters in Providence, Rhode Island, took upon themselves to tear down some obnoxious houses. The Governor, being in town, placed himself at the head of two or three companies of militia, marched to the scene of confusion and ordered them to disperse. The mob laughed at him, threw stones at the soldiers and continued to pull down the houses. He coolly ordered the troops to advance and fire, and some dozen rioters fell dead and wounded, and there have been no riots since that time in Providence. Never trifle with a mob—they assemble for unlawful purposes, to justice, and to humanity, must be shot down like a mad dog—it is mercy and justice to others that it should be done. Some ten years ago, a mob of mischievous characters in Providence, Rhode Island, took upon themselves to tear down some obnoxious houses. The Governor, being in town, placed himself at the head of two or three companies of militia, marched to the scene of confusion and ordered them to disperse. The mob laughed at him, threw stones at the soldiers and continued to pull down the houses. He coolly ordered the troops to advance and fire, and some dozen rioters fell dead and wounded, and there have been no riots since that time in Providence. Never trifle with a mob—they assemble for unlawful purposes, to justice, and to humanity, must be shot down like a mad dog—it is mercy and justice to others that it should be done. Some ten years ago, a mob of mischievous characters in Providence, Rhode Island, took upon themselves to tear down some obnoxious houses. The Governor, being in town, placed himself at the head of two or three companies of militia, marched to the scene of confusion and ordered them to disperse. The mob laughed at him, threw stones at the soldiers and continued to pull down the houses. He coolly ordered the troops to advance and fire, and some dozen rioters fell dead and wounded, and there have been no riots since that time in Providence. Never trifle with a mob—they assemble for unlawful purposes, to justice, and to humanity, must be shot down like a mad dog—it is mercy and justice to others that it should be done. Some ten years ago, a mob of mischievous characters in Providence, Rhode Island, took upon themselves to tear down some obnoxious houses. The Governor, being in town, placed himself at the head of two or three companies of militia, marched to the scene of confusion and ordered them to disperse. The mob laughed at him, threw stones at the soldiers and continued to pull down the houses. He coolly ordered the troops to advance and fire, and some dozen rioters fell dead and wounded, and there have been no riots since that time in Providence. Never trifle with a mob—they assemble for unlawful purposes, to justice, and to humanity, must be shot down like a mad dog—it is mercy and justice to others that it should be done. Some ten years ago, a mob of mischievous characters in Providence, Rhode Island, took upon themselves to tear down some obnoxious houses. The Governor, being in town, placed himself at the head of two or three companies of militia, marched to the scene of confusion and ordered them to disperse. The mob laughed at him, threw stones at the soldiers and continued to pull down the houses. He coolly ordered the troops to advance and fire, and some dozen rioters fell dead and wounded, and there have been no riots since that time in Providence. Never trifle with a mob—they assemble for unlawful purposes, to justice, and to humanity, must be shot down like a mad dog—it is mercy and justice to others that it should be done. Some ten years ago, a mob of mischievous characters in Providence, Rhode Island, took upon themselves to tear down some obnoxious houses. The Governor, being in town, placed himself at the head of two or three companies of militia, marched to the scene of confusion and ordered them to disperse. The mob laughed at him, threw stones at the soldiers and continued to pull down the houses. He coolly ordered the troops to advance and fire, and some dozen rioters fell dead and wounded, and there have been no riots since that time in Providence. Never trifle with a mob—they assemble for unlawful purposes, to justice, and to humanity, must be shot down like a mad dog—it is mercy and justice to others that it should be done. Some ten years ago, a mob of mischievous characters in Providence, Rhode Island, took upon themselves to tear down some obnoxious houses. The Governor, being in town, placed himself at the head of two or three companies of militia, marched to the scene of confusion and ordered them to disperse. The mob laughed at him, threw stones at the soldiers and continued to pull down the houses. He coolly ordered the troops to advance and fire, and some dozen rioters fell dead and wounded, and there have been no riots since that time in Providence. Never trifle with a mob—they assemble for unlawful purposes, to justice, and to humanity, must be shot down like a mad dog—it is mercy and justice to others that it should be done. Some ten years ago, a mob of mischievous characters in Providence, Rhode Island, took upon themselves to tear down some obnoxious houses. The Governor, being in town, placed himself at the head of two or three companies of militia, marched to the scene of confusion and ordered them to disperse. The mob laughed at him, threw stones at the soldiers and continued to pull down the houses. He coolly ordered the troops to advance and fire, and some dozen rioters fell dead

Foreign News

FRANCE.

The most interesting portion of the intelligence received from France since our last publication relates to the affairs of Algeria and Morocco. The Emperor of Morocco on receiving the report of the defeat sustained by his troops disavowed the conduct of their commander. It appears that another trick was made by the Moroccan army in a most treacherous manner, while El-Ghannadi, the son of the Emperor, was engaged in negotiating with General Rida, at a spot about three quarters of a league from the French camp on the Oued Mellah. The attack was made by the fanatic and undisciplined soldiers, without the knowledge of their chief. The conference, was of course, abruptly interrupted, and the French, being taken by surprise, at first retired in good order, they however speedily reassembled, and inflicted a terrible vengeance on the enemy. More than 300 lay dead on the field of battle, not including those carried away by the defeated, on the side of the victors, 30 men were wounded and six killed; among the latter a young officer of great promise, son of General Rovigo.

This affair will not, it is supposed, cause much further difficulties, as it was the spontaneous act of an undisciplined army, without the sanction of their leader. Before the negotiation was interrupted, the French General demanded that, for the future, Morocco should be forbidden to Abdel-Kader, who was to be immediately sent out of the empire. They demanded, in addition, that the left bank of the Tafne should be henceforward recognized as belonging to France. On the first point they obtained complete satisfaction and on the other it was agreed, after long discussion to refer the matter to the decision of the diplomatic body.

According to advices from Algeria of the 20th, Abdel-Kader had re-entered that territory at the head of 1500 horsemen, and executed a razzia in the country of the Borgias.

The Emir is said to have been appointed Khalifa of the eastern provinces of Morocco, and to be accompanied by several regiments of the Imperial black cavalry. The holy war had been preached in Algeria as far as Medjah.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Queen.—Arrangements will be made in preparation of the announcement of the Queen, which will take place in Windsor Castle, for intelligence to be conveyed to London, by means of the galvanic telegraph in the line of the Great Western railway, between Slough and Paddington, which will enable information to be expressed and telegraphed from the royal residence at Windsor, to Buckingham Palace, and the town residences of the minister, and the public offices at Westminster, in the short space of less than twenty-five minutes.

Charles Dickens is now on a tour in Italy, and intends to be absent from England about a year.

The Ojibway Indians, whilst in London made a purchase of some 15,000 brass thimbles, for the purposes of ornament and barter when they get home again.

Loss of the Steamer Manchester.—A great sensation has been created by the news of the loss of the steamer Manchester, Capt. Dudley, off the mouth of the Elbe, on the 10th and 11th ult., with the whole of her crew and passengers. She left Hull on the morning of the 13th ult. with a miscellaneous cargo and six passengers, besides the crew. On the 10th and 11th, and during the three preceding days, dreadful gales raged in the Elbe, during which several vessels went down, and among the rest the Manchester and all on board. The Manchester was a Bremen-built vessel, furnished with Liverpool engines, was 300 tons burthen, and was only partly insured, to the amount it is understood of about £4,000.

On the 1st of January last, the steam navy of France consisted of 47 vessels, viz: one of 540 horse power, three of 450, one of 340, seven of 220, twenty-one of 160, one of 150, two of 120, one of 100, five of 80, three of 60, and two of 30.

Turkey.—Letters from Constantinople, of the 17th ult., announce that the Sultan had returned to the capital on the 15th, after a tour made under the most favorable auspices.

Constantinople, June 5.—The Sultan has been received with enthusiasm throughout his journey. On the 31 he entered the Dardanelles. The Albanians who are in a stage of revolt, appear to be sending in their submissions to the legitimate authorities every where. Ninety-four of the rebel leaders have been taken and brought in as prisoners. They arrived yesterday by the steamers from Salona.

Violent Tornado.—A violent tornado passed over Pangrove, Schuylkill county, Penn., on Saturday evening, the 13th ult., which did considerable damage. The force of the storm was so great that it uprooted barns, stables and dwellings, and prostrated nearly every thing in its path, such as trees, fences, &c. The storm concluded with a shower of hail stones, some of which were of a large size.

Another passed over Chambersburg on the 19th, destroying a large paper mill and other property, together with numerous fences, orchards, crops, &c.

[St. Louis Gaz.]

One at a time.—Twenty men married to one woman at the same time. A Mr. Tymmen, recently took a handsome lassie to wife in the neighborhood of Richmond, Va.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Neighbor.

There was in a land a great shepherd whose right it was to possess the land; and he brought his flocks up from time to time to feed on the rich pastures, and to learn to take pleasure in the sound of a voice, and follow his ways, and to increase and become fit for the master's use.

There was also a great hunter in the land who sought to take possession; and he brought forth his dogs likewise, and taught them in his ways. And it came to pass that while the dogs were in the land, the great shepherd brought up his flocks the seventh time to feed upon the pastures; and for the safety of the sheep, they might not be lost, he set a night lamb in the midst of the flock, who was taught from his youth in the ways of the great shepherd, and he wore a crown prepared for him before and he had a bow, and great authority; and he went forth, congealing and to conquer according to the will and law of the shepherd. And the flock increased in numbers, and the lamb became exceeding precious for his great obedience to the great shepherd and his skill in leading and preserving the peace of the flock. In the mean time many of the dogs came and took upon themselves sheep's clothing, and associated with the sheep, and they envied the lamb of his authority and sought power over him; and other dogs also, that were in the land sought his life that they might scatter the sheep.

And it came to pass that the dogs in sheep's clothing lifted themselves up from time to time contrary to the laws of sheep, and growled for a while and howled; that could not be granted. Nevertheless some were raised to high places in the flock; but their dogish spirit led them to make much trouble in the flock, boasting themselves above their fellows, deceiving the unwary, and secretly robbing and destroying the innocent. But as often as they were found boasting in their secret sin, and tempting upon the rights of the sheep, the lamb pushed against them in the night of his authority, and brought them to a shame in the eyes of the flock; and the eyes of the dogs in the land also, that their veiling and howling was no longer noticed. Thus the lamb prospered in his faithfulness to the shepherd and his sheep; and he began to be more and more beloved by the faithful of the flock, and many of the strange dogs in the land that were great and powerful in their dominion, began to look with wonder and admiration upon him, and the dogs in sheep's clothing saw it and their envy became very great, and they began to despise, fearing they never should be able to subvert the lamb so as to take his authority.

But at last there came from the regions of the north, a dog that was rather aound—dearly beloved of the great hunter for his remarkable success in thieving, and endurance of wind in the chis— and he took upon himself the clothing of a sheep, and became one of the flock, and by his fair speech and outward appearance of a sheep, he rose to confidence and authority in the flock, even to be one of the high hand of the lamb. At first this dog-sheep endeavored to satisfy his dog's appetite for ill-gotten spoil by fraudulently taking from time to time a lock of wool from the lamb, and the lesser sheep, and to limit the exercise of his barbarous, wild, and tyrannical spirit to the pretence of secret communication with the most savage and blood-thirsty dogs in the land, against the welfare and safety of the sheep, and especially against the life of the lamb. All this his high standing in the flock enabled him the better to do, and his hypocrisy the better to conceal. At length he became ambitious, as others before him had also sought, to become chief lamb of the flock; but knowing the ill success the other false sheep had met with in trying to gain the first authority through the confidence of the sheep, and consent of the shepherd, he resolved to join immediately with the strange dogs in the land to destroy the lamb that the great shepherd had appointed, thinking that then the right to rule would at once be his. Accordingly he called his brother, a furious hound that came with him from the north, and some other dogs in sheep's clothing, together with some strange dogs that were ready, and they held secret meetings and had a plan to take the life of the noble lamb. But in consequence of the yelping of some of the dogs one with another before the lamb, their plan of death was discovered, and the authority of those dogs in sheep's clothing was taken from them, and they were left naked before the flock, fearing of success, the two hounds and their associate dogs began to tremble for their safety before the indignation of the flock, and the terror of the lamb, but as a last resort, the first hound took upon himself the title of chief lamb—instructed the other dogs to gather around him, which some of them readily done, covering their nakedness with such skins of beasts as the great hunter could best furnish for them, such as goats' and other skins, and some prided themselves with the skins of jack-asses—all striving to hide their true character as much as possible, or as much as the length and breadth of their false coverings would allow.

Their irrepressible leader now began to yelp most piteously, calling upon and exhorting his train to go forth among the sheep, and if possible by lies and flattery, to scatter them from their fold, and cause them to forsake the ways of the great shepherd, that they might be made an easy prey. This move caused some of the strange dogs in the land that saw it, to prick up their ears in hopes of an

abundant feast of mutton. But before these sycophants and false teachers could begin to elicit their object, the lamb rose up in his righteous fury, and according to the dignity of his authority, stamped their corrupt lying, and wicked works under his foot, at which they all took fearful offence, and in a great rage ran through the land, for help to avenge themselves upon the sheep, and their mighty chief. Many of the strange dogs in the land now flew to the assistance of their complaining kindred, who by the by, had so often helped them to a fresh bite from the fold of the great shepherd, and the borders round about was soon thronged with assembled packs of furious dogs, to see and know what should be done, and help take away the rights and privileges of the sheep, and drive them from the pasture, and especially to destroy the lamb and his principle fellows. Many false witnesses now rose up against the lamb and his fellows, which embittered the mind of some of the high on in the land to give power to the multitude of dogs to take the lamb and his fellows from among the sheep, and bind them in the midst of their enemies. As soon as this was done, they fell upon the lamb, where he was bound in the thicket, and destroyed his life, and one of his near fellows who was a brother, fell with him. As for the rest of his fellows that were bound, they narrowly escaped from the jaws of the dogs, and returned again to the pasture. The great hunter was now highly pleased at the success of his dogs, and promised them great honors as soon as they should return to his den in the sides of the north.

When the great shepherd saw the evil that had come upon his sheep he hid other lambs appointed, that were mighty in the knowledge of his ways, and in authority to lead the flock; and they were suffered to dwell with some degree of safety for a season. As for the dogs in the land that arose from thenceforth great contentions among them about the honor of killing the mighty lamb and his brother, and they began to destroy one another with an awful destruction, even until the whole land was left destitute of dogs, and the sheep went forth in due time and spread forth upon the face of the land, and none to molest or make afraid.

HEMONI.

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman to his relative in this city, dated,

Cincinnati, July 16, 1844.

"Dear Sir: I received your letter and papers yesterday, the intelligence contained I have already become familiar with through the medium of our own papers. I have never on any occasion had my feelings interested in the cause of oppression so strong as on the present occasion, and had the fact so clearly presented of the inefficiency of our institutions to sustain the promises which they make.

It is a lamentable fact that on most occasions of mob rule they gain and sustain the ascendancy. And law, right, and principle must be compromised to appease the raving turbulence of these lawless clans.

The conduct of the Mormons since the destruction of the press has been every instance so far as I know been of the most commendable character; disposed to bear the accumulating wrongs which have been heaped upon them, meekly and in the true spirit of a christian community. I sincerely hope you will continue this course without faltering, that public opinion now strongly in your favor may increase and put the seal of disapprobation upon the lawless act, you must remember that your only appeal for justice is to public opinion, gain this and all your wrongs will be considered and ample justice awarded.

I will not dwell upon the death of the Smith, the least it might rouse a spirit in you that had better be suppressed, I will only say that such an act of cowardice and treachery can only be found in the annals of the dark ages when civilization was in its infancy. To you personally the loss must be great as he had always been a steadfast friend in all the changes which had occurred, and to the society of which you are a member the loss must be irreparable, who is there among you can take his place, and exercise the same pacific influence which he has done and lend you on in the same prosperous and respectable position in society. I fear there are none; with all his faults I fear you will find none who has less than he had.

It is painful to me to contemplate this outrage upon our honor, and I cannot conceive how it is that you quelled the fiery indignation that was so natural to the human heart; reason must have established her throne in your midst, or the spirit of heaven must have descended upon you in this trying emergency to guide your mind and stay the dreadful consequences that an opposite course must have brought upon you, what could have stayed the spirit of exasperation when the dead bodies of the Smiths stained by their own blood drawn by the assassin's knife was brought in your midst, how and yet how grand the picture to see thousands contemplating the untimely end of their idol, throwing off all appearance of revenge, and their hearts kept in silent mourning for their departed friends; it is an example of submission to the will of heaven unsurpassed in the annals of history."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER,

From a highly respectable gentleman, to his friend in this city, dated,

Fair Haven, (Ct.) July 10, 1844.

"I have by the papers, within a day or two, been informed of the murder of Jo-

seph and Hyrum Smith. This is an event which will be deeply lamented by all Mormons, and will appear probably to those who are not Mormons, as the final overthrow of their religious tenets. I will, however, make the prediction that this diabolical butchery, makes more Mormons than the friendship of half the inhabitants in Illinois could have done by their most devoted exertions. The blood of saints is the seed of the church. It will be considered by an extensive portion of the world, that the Smiths have suffered martyrdom for their religion, and their profound sympathies will be aroused in favor of those believing the same creed. The inflammatory appeal to the blood thirsty passions of the Anti-Mormon populace, will be universally condemned by the reflecting and moral part of every community, and thousands will now examine your tenets, who never thought of such a thing before. Carthage and Warsaw will be denounced by the honorable; and the indelible disgrace with which they now stand covered, will cause them to be avoided by every person who has any regard to his personal safety. It is now known here, that the lazy speculators of Warsaw, and the still lazier office drones at Carthage, cared nothing for Joe Smith personally, or for his tenets either; but the prosperity of Nauvoo increasing as it did, beyond any former parallel, even in the western world, excited in their bosoms envy, hatred, and all ungodliness. This is the true secret of all their barbarous movements against Mormonism—and they supposed by destroying the Smiths they should extinguish their religion, disperse the Mormons, depopulating and desolating Nauvoo. Their folly and wickedness will produce a result exactly the reverse—Mormons will increase an hundred fold; they will if possible be more devoutly attached to their religion; will concentrate more closely together, for self-preservation, and their united industry will produce such a city, at Nauvoo, as does not exist west of the mountains.

From all accounts which have been published here, it does not appear that the slightest resistance was made to the execution of the law, and the enquiry is now made, what was all this clamor, excitement, and military parade for? The editor of the Warsaw Signal can answer the question, and if he had his deserts, it is probable no more unprincipled and inflammatory addresses to an infuriated mob, would ever emanate from his pen. Not that I would wish any violence to him; but he should be tried by the laws of the state, and see how far his course renders him accountable for the murders which have been committed.

Nothing has ever given me greater gratification, than the calm, dignified submission to the laws shown at Nauvoo since the death of the Smiths. This forbearance on your part is beyond all praise. Let it continue. Give not the shadow of a pretext for another appeal to popular fury. The demons are foiled, and let them gnash their teeth in silence over their disappointment.

The increase of population at Nauvoo can no more be prevented than the Mississippi can be stopped in its course. Its triumph is inevitable, because the engine by which it is to be accomplished, is irresistible. What earthly power has ever stood before the overpowering energies of a religious creed? but when religion is protected by law, is your religion ought to be, and will soon be, in Illinois, then such advances will be made by the Mormons as have never been dreamed of by the greatest enthusiasts."

Upon this letter, let it be remembered, that the writer is not a Mormon, or a western man, but a citizen of Connecticut, loving law, liberty and life.

The report that a battle had been fought between the Mormons and anti-Mormons, in which some five hundred were slain, is all a hoax. Such violent events only serve to give strength to the Prophet's views. Indeed, we do not know which is the most effect on community—the doctrines of Smith, or the thousand false rumors, constantly put in circulation against him. One thing is certain; his name will survive, when those who grossly misrepresent him, have become blanks on the pages of the future.—Tompkins (N.Y.) Democrat.

We learn from Buffalo says the Louisville Courier, that there was a good deal of excitement at the Falls in consequence of a report that a collision was expected between a party of Orange men and a body of Catholics, said to be 2000 strong, principally from the Welland canal. A company of soldiers have been sent to Drummondville to keep the peace.

A Rioter shot by Rioters.—A singular fact has been discovered in Philadelphia. It appears that a rioter, Elijah Jester, who died in the hospital a day or two since, received his death wound from the rioters with whom he was acting. He stated on his death bed that at the time he was wounded the rioters were fighting among themselves, and that he was shot by them! [St. Louis Gaz.]

Horrible Intelligence from Hayti.—Reported Massacre of the White Population!—The Charleston Patriot of Thursday (says the Louisville Courier of the 29th ult.) contains the astonishing intelligence, received via Key West, and St. Augustine; that the blacks have risen in Hayti and massacred every white person on the island, with the exceptions of the American and British Consuls. We fervently hope the report may prove unfounded.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7, 1844.

THE MURDER.

Notwithstanding the voice of the people through most of the newspaper press of our country, has condemned the assassination of General Joseph and Hyrum Smith as a cowardly, cold, blooded murder, yet there seems to be some apologists busily engaged for some two or three papers, writing excuses. It is a settled point in law that murder is maliciously killing a person, and the punishment among all nations is, to require the blood of the murderers—founded upon this divine precept:—"Whoso sheds man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." An apologist therefore for murder must be a base wretch. An Arab or a Moor after faith is pledged never swears; do you think he would murder and apologise; no; such an act would be worse than treason. Has the pagan or savage ever attempted an excuse for murder? no; never! and a higher insult to the dignity of American institutions, freedom and rights, has not been offered than to try to ward off the damnable deed by a surreptitious justification. It will be a wonder, indeed, if such an apologist, has not a little of the "blackening," unwashed from his body—and a few drops of innocent "blood" in his skirts; to witness what has been and what will be.

There was certain men in the days of Moses, set apart as the "avengers of blood," but we have yet to learn whether in this enlightened age, the milk of human forgiveness, has become so rich in the cream of compassion, that a new set of men have been appointed through priestly popularity and mobocratic glory, to act as the *excuers of blood!*

What is the News?—Well, Jim, to make a long story short, I took the St. Louis Reveille of the 27th July, the other day and read the heads of all it contained as follows: Immortal hope, the needle-work of women. The poet Campbell, died. Graham's, are an atmospheric railway. A curious specimen of unexcusable is the emperor of Russia's visit to London. Gallantry is dangerous sport. Council Bluffs, Saturday night, literary notices and book keeping, are melting and insulting the ladies. Bas reliefs in contradistinction from Dominica, meet a violent assault. Shicklet's prairie horse, the N. Y. Express, a musical lady, a most extraordinary announcement, discharge of Matthew Long Island Railroad, an indiscreet disciple colonization, Du Solle, the editor of the New Orleans Republican, Nantucket, and a person speaking foolishly, are a great storm, mad dogs in a church and murder. Gov. Thomas, repeat, and the St. Louis Reveille are desirable property, successful experiment is the toes and teeth of the murdered Martin, such is the effects of good news. Sudden death, a crash like suit, the commerce of the prairies are a bull killed. Millions a father defied, an extraordinary escape, Jonah sucked in by a whale are abominously, and facetiously the cordial of invalid readers.

Punctuality.—The Steamer Orprey has won a reputation by her punctuality, that few other boats have any claim to. When Capt. Anderson says "positively," he means what he says, and a liberal public will reward him; and when the common steamers get up steam, and ring about thirteen bells a day for three days in succession, filling up the interstices with "I'll be off directly," that a discerning traveller will get sick of the fun, and be "off" too.

Catch penny.—The New York Herald and other prints display quite a marvellousness in picturing the scenes in Carthage and Nauvoo. As there is no fact connected with these caricatures, they evidence a catch penny spirit, that adds only insult to outrage.

Much oblige to you.—The officers of the steamer, "Waverly," have our thanks for late papers from St. Louis: By-the-way, that site will hereafter ply as a weekly packet on the Mississippi; leaving this city every Saturday morning.—Energy and enterprise, patronage and prosperity, are the American motto. Go ahead!

An Earthquake.—A slight shock of an Earthquake was recently felt at Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis, and Independence, Mo. It is a solemn scene for contemplation; yet we believe many large cities merit a few shocks to arouse them from m-o-b-o-c-r-a-c-y.

So they say.—Well, what of it? Why, when you read C-o-r-p-s-e call it corn; and D-r-o-p—D-r-o; great folks do so.

The People vs Murder.—As might naturally be expected much is said abroad about the murder of Gen. Joseph and Hyrum Smith, and the Mormons. Some possessing the patriotism of freedom, paint the deed in its proper colours, and give the Mormons fresh strength from fresh opposition; and to use an old Mormon figure, we think "when the world kicks a ripe mustard stalk around the garden, because they are mad at it, they will find a garden full of mustard next year from the scattering seed." No man can disguise the fact, General Joseph Smith was the greatest man of this age, and he fell in the midst of his glory by murderers, and fame will honor him, while shame disgraces them. The Tompkins Democrat thus notices the tragedy:

"This is the end of Mormonism," is the exclamation of many editors on announcing the death of Joseph Smith. We differ with them. The doctrines inculcated by him would soon have yielded to the light of reason, had he lived; but now that he has sealed them with his blood, he will be looked upon as a martyr; and how feeble a thing is reason, to combat religious error, when it has become impossible for the prophet and high priest of that error to recant and acknowledge a falsity—when, indeed, he has laid down his life in the defence of it.

Dispute how it may, a great man has fallen; and among the extraordinary characters of the age—those who have risen from the lowest walks of life, to be rulers among men, history will record the name of JOSEPH SMITH.

A bad beginning.—That old mobber, who wasted the saints in Missouri, and came painted like an Indian, into Far West even Cornelius Gilliam, is the commander governor and autocrat of the new colony which started from upper Missouri this spring for the "promised land of Oregon." His kingdom consists of 380 persons, 8000 horned cattle, 60 horses, and 80 wagons, and though he appeals loudly to the Ruler of the Universe to protect him, knowing as we do his murderous heart and the tainted disposition of his clan, we say Lord, thy will and not his be done, and let five years tell the tale, whether thy servants, or that mobber shall be blessed.

PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.

The Philadelphia N. American of the 16th ult. says—In the court of quarter sessions, Judge Jones charged the grand jury yesterday morning on the late riots. He said that the cause of late riots was the arming of St. Philip's church; that it was the right of every citizen to bear arms, but not to assemble in churches, engine houses, or other buildings to resist an attack; that such buildings were liable to be indicted as a nuisance, and the persons assembled therein were guilty in eyes of the law of unlawfully assembling together, and were liable to be indicted.

Very legal! Churches liable to be indicted as nuisances? And how much worse is a church with a few stands of arms in it, than a printing press, with a few traitors to "life liberty and the pursuit of happiness about it?" Four rights happen to be guaranteed in one article of the United States constitution together, on this wise: Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances. So far so good, and this would be complete, with an appendix thus and Congress shall answer the said petitions of the people as directed forthwith, or forfeit for ever their rights to be members of said Congress. If there had been a penalty annexed to every article of the national constitution, and the state constitutions wherein the legislators, the executives, and officers of government generally are concerned, we should have had better laws, better citizens, and less corruption in high places. Retaliation, revenge and ambition are the great first causes of so much rioting, mobbing, and profligacy in our government; and as we have often remarked, that nation is fast hastening to ruin where no preference is made to virtue over vice.

Whoever heard that a meeting house or church could be indicted while occupied as a place of worship of Almighty God, merely because a few stands of arms or munitions of war were found in it? Truly as our Savior said "it is not what goes into the mouth that defiles the man, but what comes out." Putrefaction or stench from any house, and obscene fulsome, libelous newspapers, from any press, disturb the happiness of community—and, in Pennsylvania, when proceeded against legally, must be removed, or the citizens have a constitutional right in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for

protection. So they say.—Well, what of it? Why, when you read C-o-r-p-s-e call it corn; and D-r-o-p—D-r-o; great folks do so.

redress of grievances, or other purposes, by petition, address or remonstrance."

It is strange that mankind can not discern their best interests. Water, not wood quenches fire. But when your own limbs offend, the divine rule is, cut off the affected limb, for it is better to go to heaven maimed than to have the whole body lost.

As to the right of citizens to bear arms in defence of themselves and property, it can not even be questioned all constitutions guarantee it; but no law, charter or power can license a mob. This is what disgraces the name and fame of the United States. Mob after mob burst into being in the several states, destroying life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and yet no legislature, Congress or other powers, has risen up in the name of justice, to put a quietus to mobocracy by banishment and death. It is no wonder the old world laugh at the cob-house of America's liberty. Cowards black-legs, and murderers kick it over whenever it is in their way.

The Stuarts.—It was noticed that the last of the Stuarts died lately in obscurity. There never was a whole race so singularly unfortunate during at least four hundred years. Robert III. broke his heart because his eldest son Robert was started to death, and his youngest son made captive. James I. was assassinated in a convent near Perth; James II. was killed by the bursting of a cannon; James III. was thrown from his horse and murdered in a cottage where he sought shelter; James IV. fell at the battle of Flodden Field; James V. died of grief for the loss of his army. Henry Stuart, and Lord Dudley were assassinated; Mary Stuart, beheaded; Charles II. exiled for many years; James II. lost his crown; Anne died broken hearted, and the posterity of James were wretched wanderers, and all are now gone.—*Sunday Times.*

Greatness has its inconveniences.—Power is terrified with death. No odds how good the man is; no matter how exalted the station may be; priest or potentate; king of a realm, or saviour of the world; for *turba* is the highest earthly tribunal, when reason is absent and banishment, extermination, prison glooms, or instant death, the unpardonable judgment. Virtue, innocence, goodness, meekness, and even perfection have no bearing upon *var turba*—the end of the victim, only is the end of the judgment. Woman's cries and children's tears are powerless when this dreadful court disposes, while, from the suburbs of Eden to the porch of Solomon's temple, and from the cross of Calvary to the Carthage jail, the blood of martyrs cries from the ground. How long, O Lord God wilt thou not avenge us of them that dwell on the earth? In this mighty history of men from the beginning, nothing has touched the progress of society, government or religion, with such a *death chill* as *var turba*—"the voice of the rabble," or the power of a mob; by it children have made orphans; wives widows; houses desolate; towns spoiled; kingdoms ruined; and a world disgraced by the crucifixion of its God. Well is it, that the grand council of heaven expelled the first outbreak above, for, if human malice and hellish ambition, could have fermented into a forlorn hope, ere this, the angels would have been driven out of heaven and Jehovah dethroned!

Why is it that men seek the blood of men? Let the beggoly answer.

The *St. Louis Transcript* has the following:

Something New.—A Paris letter states that the Poles are all embracing a new religious doctrine, brought from Lithuania about three years since, by M. Towanski, and recently endorsed by M. M. de Genet, one of the professors of the College of France. It professes a compound of Mormonism, Transcendentalism, and Animal magnetism.

Really the great Apostate from Heaven, grows more cunning as he advances through the grand round of eternity. It used to be said, "the Devil on two sticks," but now he uses three; Mormonism has been added as a "peking stick"—on account of its great length.

Spots in the Sun.—A writer in the Madison La. Banner, says, "there are six spots now visible in the sun, all of which have made their appearance within a few days. The diameter of the largest is estimated at 5000 miles."

So says the Courier, and let us add that several large black spots have also appeared in the United States, about the same time, visible in Hancock county and in the city of Philadelphia, in the form of a mob; distance unknown.

Severe Sentence.—Young Howe, the lad who was convicted some time since, for setting fire to the Warren school house in Charlestown, Massachusetts, has been sentenced to the State prison for life.

ELECTION.

We have heard from only four precincts—the "Old Citizens law and order ticket," is about 1200 ahead, and will be elected by a large majority. Official returns next week.

The editor (Mr. Taylor) is fast recovering from his wounds received in the jail in Carthage on the 27th June. At the time the Gen. Smiths were murdered. He is able to ride about in his carriage, and will soon be able to attend to the editorial department as usual.

Drivens.—On Sunday the 4th inst. two sons of James Cummings of this city, named *Hiram* and *Josiah*, and aged 19 and 17 years, were drowned in the Mississippi near the upper stone quarry while swimming. This is certainly a melancholy event, and calls loudly for parents to curb the *aqueous passions* of children.—Death delights in this element to prey upon life among the careless. Beware.

"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." *Solomon.*

The following precious country calculation of an Eastern woman, is copied into the Neighbor to feel off the Nauvoo boys. Is there any that lie, steal, or rowdy about the streets; let them lean for a lawyer's office, for they will need law and Gospel to save them from their sins. Read the dialogue.

Fit for a Lawyer.—An old lady in these "diggins" walked into a lawyer's office, a few days since, where the following conversation took place:

Lady. "Squire, I called to see if you would like to take this boy and make a lawyer of him?"

Lawyer. The boy appears rather too young. How old is he?

Lady. Seven years, sir.

Lawyer. He is too young, decidedly too young. Have you no boys older?

Lady. Oh yes sir, I have several, but two have concluded to make farmers of the others. I told my man, I thought this little fellow would make a first rate lawyer, and so I veiled to see if you would take him.

Lawyer. No madam he is too young yet to commence the study of the profession; but why do you think this boy so much better calculated for a lawyer than your other sons?

Lady. Why you see, sir, he is now just seven years old to day; when he was only five he would be like all nature; when he got to be six he was as sassy and impudent as any critter could be, and now he will steal every thing he can lay his hands on.

A Victim of State Prison Cruelty.—The Protector a paper recently established at Sing Sing, states that a convict at the prison in that place, by the name of Whiting, who, we understand, was sent from Albany some three years since, was taken to the Lunatic Asylum, where he soon died of the wounds he had received while in prison. It appears that Whiting became deranged while in the prison, and in order to cure him of his lunacy, he was repeatedly flogged at the bull rings at the yard, until his back, breast, and thighs were completely lacerated. The flogging did not cure the poor crazy convict, so he was sent to the Asylum, and his severe "medicine" has produced his death!

Glossology.—A work is announced in London under the title of Glossology, or additional means of diagnosis of disease to be derived from indications and appearances of the tongue; by Dr. B. Ridge. The journals say Dr. Ridge has made one of the most vitally important discoveries since the days of Hunter, viz: That certain appearances in parts of the tongue indicate the presence of certain diseases, and that these parts correspond with certain organs of the body. In the book the divisions of the tongue are illustrated like those of the skull in the volume of the phrenologists.

The steam hatching machine in New York, is trying to hatch some alligator's eggs, and some turtle's ditto. If any friend has found a mare's nest lately, we advise him to send it unto the occasion. He may hatch a fortune out of it.—*Phil. Times.*

DOINGS IN CANADA.—Riots, Storms, &c.—Violence at Montreal.—The Montreal papers give us the following picture of life in Montreal: "A few days ago a woman was knocked down in the street by a cabman.—A little girl was run over by a cart on Monday. Dr. O'Doherty was knocked down and severely hurt by a cabman, and has been dangerously ill since. Capt. Dover was killed by the shaft of a calèche striking him on the breast, which was driven by a boy."

Riot in Canada Prevented.—A party of Orangemen came from Toronto to Drummondville to celebrate the battle of Boyne, on the 12th of July, and the Catholics of the place supposing it a premeditated intention to mortify their feeling, made such demonstration against the Orangemen as

would have caused a riot, but for the interference of the authorities.

Burned.—The last Montreal Courier gives an account of the burning of the Court House in that city. Cause—accident.

Storm.—The most terrific storm ever known, visited the vicinity of Montreal, a few weeks since. At Long Point, a house occupied as an Inn was blown down, and buried two children of the keeper in its ruins.—At Longueuil a great many buildings were destroyed; as also in Boucherville. In Varennes there has been a great fire. At Pointe au Tremble, an extensive tract of land has slipped into the water.

A child, six years old, son of J. C. Williams, of Elvira, Ohio, was rescued from drowning by a dog, the other day. The child was throwing sticks into the mill pond for the dog to bring out, and fell in, where the water was ten or twelve feet deep. There was no person near, and the child must have been drowned had it not been for the noble animal, which took him by the arm, and swam to a log on the bank.

Gale at Rio Grande.—The last New York Journal of Commerce says: "By the brig Roarer, Captain Higgins, from Rio Grande, we learn that while the British brig James Miner and Bridge Archibald were lying at anchor off Rio Grande, on the 15th of May, during a gale, both vessels dragged their anchors ashore, and were lost and condemned. Considerable damage was done to other vessels in the harbor."

Church Struck.—The Sullivan (N. Y.) Whig, states that in a severe thunder storm on Sunday week during the afternoon service, the Presbyterian church, near the village of Liberty in that county, was struck by lightning, which knocked down some ten or twelve of the congregation. None were killed on the spot, but Mr. Henry Burr was so badly hurt that his life is despaired of, and a Mr. Young was so seriously burned that he is in great danger; most of the others were also seriously burned and otherwise injured, but it was believed not fatally. The interior of the church was much shattered.

Later from Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.—By the schooner Delaware, from Rio Grande, which port she left on the 11th of June, we learn there has been a severe battle between the Montevideans and the forces of Buenos Ayres, the details of which had not reached Rio Grande previous to the sailing of the Delaware.

Sickness in Louisiana.—The Plaquemine Gazette, of the 20th states that there is considerable sickness on the adjoining plantations, and expresses fears of a sickly season in Iberville, if hot in the whole State. As the river goes down, says the Gazette, the whole country will be filled with stagnant pools, which, with a continuation of such dry weather as has been experienced, must prove very injurious to health.

Murder in New Jersey.—An atrocious murder was committed at Allamuch, Warren county, on the 18th inst. The Newark Post says: A son was shot by his father, Matthew Ayres, the father is a man about 60 years of age.

The son had approached the father's house in the night with a mob for the purpose of riding a woman on a rail that the old man lived with, when the fatal deed was done.

Since the foul murder of the Smiths, by the Anti-Mormons, many of the whig electioneers are boasting that Sweet will beat Hoge in this Congressional District.

A gentleman who was at camp meeting last Sunday heard them endeavoring to make capital even on the Sabbath, out of this foul stain on our state. It would appear that the leaders of the whig party, by their letters printed, first agitated the question which has resulted so lawlessly—all for political effect, and are doing their best to implicate Gov. Ford as conniving at the murders.—*Galena Sentinel.*

THE MURDER OF THE SMITHS.—"SLAYING UNDER TRUST."

There is no longer room to doubt that Joe Smith and his brother Hyrum were deliberately murdered. The honor of the State of Illinois, already equivocal in pecuniary affairs, will have the stain of blood upon it, if the murderers be not brought to condign punishment. The Smiths had voluntarily surrendered themselves for trial; the law, their custodian, should have been their protecter and shield. They were prisoners, unarmed, incapable of resistance, when in contempt of human law and in defiance of the law of God, they were butchered by a gang of cowardly cut-throats, every one of whom is as worthy of the gallows as any pirate that ever swung. We say again that a foul blot will rest upon the character of the State of Illinois until the assassins have been brought to justice.

The conduct of the Mormons, since the catastrophe, has been deserving of the highest praise. They have kept strictly within the law, leaving their wrongs to be avenged by the constituted authorities of the State. The following resolutions passed by the City Council of Nauvoo, and sanctioned by a meeting of 8000 Mormons, speak for themselves.

Resolved, For the purpose of ensuring

peace and promoting the welfare of the county of Hancock, and surrounding country, that we will rigidly sustain the laws, and the Governor of the State, so long as they, and he, sustain us in our Constitutional rights.

Resolved, secondly, That to carry the foregoing resolution into complete effect, that inasmuch as the Governor has taken from us the public arms, that we solicit of him to do the same with all the rest of the public arms of the State.

Resolved, thirdly, To further secure the peace, friendship and happiness of the people, and allay the excitement that now exists, we will reprobate private revenge on the assassins of General Joseph Smith and General Hyrum Smith, by any of the Latter Day Saints. That instead of an "appeal to arms," we appeal to the majesty of the law, and will be content with whatever judgement it shall award, and should the law fail, we leave the matter with God. [N. Y. True Sun.]

A Dreadful Steamboat Explosion.—The Baltimore Patriot of last Friday evening contains a letter, dated at Rio de Janeiro, on the 28th May, giving an account of a steamboat accident which occurred at that place on the 25th, attended with a greater loss of life than any disaster of the kind we ever heard of. The following is an extract:

"This city was thrown into great excitement on Saturday last by an occurrence that has clothed a large number of its inhabitants in mourning, and created a gloom over the whole city. On the opposite side of the harbor, and distant about four miles, is a village, which numbers about three thousand inhabitants, and where a number of the most respectable inhabitants reside, as being more retired than Rio. Two small steamboats ply every hour during the day between the two places, so that the number of passengers are large, especially on holidays, for recreation. Saturday was one of those days, and at four o'clock in the afternoon about three hundred passengers entered on board from the wharf of the city, and the boat had just pushed from the moorings when the boiler burst with a most awful explosion.

"A friend of mine, who was present, represents the scene as the most heart-rending that the imagination can conceive. The boat was a complete wreck, and, amid the shrieks of the wounded, the cries of the drowning, and the confusion of the moment, the most callous heart would have melted into tenderness. The mutilated remains were gathered as soon as possible, and removed to a neighboring hospital—some with the loss of a limb—some dreadfully scalded—and upon numbering them it was found there were eighty-six wounded in the house, besides those removed to private dwellings. There are fifty two ascertained to have been killed, and several persons are missing yet.

"Seven or eight have died since, and I am informed there are as many as twenty who are pronounced incurable, and will probably linger in agony for several days. The number of wounded who are still living, as far as ascertained, is about sixty-five.

"This is the first accident of the kind which has ever occurred here, and has caused great excitement. All places of public amusement were closed, and have not since been opened."

DEATHS for the week ending Monday, August 5th, 1844.

Almon L. Williams, 4y, 3m; diarrhoea.
Samuel H. Smith, 36y, 4m, 17d; bilious fever.
Horatio Wardle, 2y; consumption.
David W. McDonald, 4y, 4m; canker.

J. R. T. Cooper, 5m, 15d; whooping cough.

John L. Clinton, 4m, 16d; diarrhoea and chill fever.

Hyrum Cummings, 19y, 6m; drowned.

Josiah Cummings, 17y, 4m; drowned.

Wealthy H. Butler, 32y; bilious fever.

Emma Jones, 1y, 3m; inflammation on the brain.

Total 10.
W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

TO THE FARMERS AROUND NAUVOO AND VICINITY.

THOSE brethren who want to exchange their grain, pork, beef, potatoes &c., for property, wearing apparel &c., would do well to give the Temple committee a call. They would be glad to exchange any kind of property in their hands for grain, inasmuch as provisions are most wanted to carry on the works.

N. B. A good new turning lathe for sale at the Committee office.

WM. CLAYTON, Temple Recorder.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

AN iron bound leather travelling trunk, for which a fair price will be paid. Enquire at this office.

WANTED—four or five men to break hemp, for which cash or provisions will be paid. Enquire of SAMUEL G. FLAGG.

Nauvoo, July 24-18.

GLASS.

20 BOXES, 7 by 9 glass, for sale at auction price, by

July 30-18. KIMBALL.

NEW YORK CHEESE.

JUST received and for sale at

July 30, 1844. KIMBALL'S.

A FINE ARTICLE for sale cheap at

July 30, 1844. KIMBALL'S.

A CERTAIN Cure for Bowell Complaints.

(No cure no pay!!) prepared and sold on Main street by

July 30-3m EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

SUPERIOR BLUE AND BLACK

SINKS; manufactured and sold on

Main street by

July 30-3m EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

THE OLD STAND.

At the store of the late Gen. Joseph

Smith.

Has just received a large addition to his former stock of Dry Goods, and also a general assortment of Groceries; Gentlemen, Ladies, and Childrens Shoes, which he will sell lower than any other house in the city.

July 30-18.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the County Commissioner's Court of Hancock County, State of Illinois, at its next session, for a license to run a Steam Ferry Boat, across the Mississippi river from fractional section nine, in township number seven, north of range number eight west, in said county, to the town of Fort Madison, Lee County, Iowa Territory.

JAMES WILSON, CHARLES JEWETT.

July 26-n14-4w

WANTED.

ABOUT 75 or 80 lbs geese feathers on

subscription, at this office.

July 30.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1844.

from to

Ashes—per lb. 7 8

Pot. 9 10

Pearl. 14 00 16 00

Collins. 12 00 14 00

Others. 12 00 14 00

Bagging—Mo. per yard. 12 1/2 13 1/2

Bale-Rope—Mo. per lb. 4 1/2 5 1/2

Brewster—per lb. 25 1/2

Caster Beans—per bushel. 70 75

Candler—per lb. 30 33

Sperm. 8 9

Tallow—Mould, 8 9

Green, 7 8

Dipped, 20

Steaming, 14 00 00

Lehigh, 18 00 00

Pittsburgh—per bushel, 18 00

Miscuit and Illinois, 6 7

Coffee—per lb. 13 15

Java, 7 1/2 7 3/4

Havana, 7 1/2 7 3/4

Rio, 6 6 1/2

St. Domingo, 6 6 1/2

Laguayra, 6 6 1/2

Cacao—No. 1, 13 15

No. 2, 12 14

Copper—per lb. 25 30

Braziers, 25 30

Shavings, 25 30

Bottom, 43 00

Flats, 43 00

Cordage—per lb. 12 1/2 14

Manilla, 9 10

Tarred Rope, 2 25 2 50

Hed Corda, Manila, per dozen, 1 75 2 00

Hemp, 1 75 2 00

Plough Lines, 1 75 2 00

Cotton Yarns—per lb. 19 1/2 20

Pittsburgh, 19 1/2 20

Common, 19 1/2 20

Domestic—per yard. 7 10

Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8, 6 1/2 7 1/2

4-4 and 6-4, 6 1/2 7 1/2

Bleached Shirting, 3-4 and 7-8, 7 1/2 8 1/2

4-4 and 6-4, 8 1/2 9 1/2

Brown Drillings, 11 14

Burlaps, 10 13

Brown Lowel Oza bags, 9 11

Virginia, 11 15

Tickings, 3-4 and 4-4, 11 15

Satinets, 55 85

Kentucky Jeans, 32 60

Cotton Cheeks, 9 14

Blue Drillings, 9 12 1/2

Mixed summer Stuffs, 12 25

Dye Stuffs, 16 20

Madras per lb. 4 0

Logwood, 1 25 1 45

Indigo, Sp. ceroon, 2 1/2 3

Campar, 3 10

Cinnamon, 4 00

Fustic, 22 22

Drugs & Medicines. Ginseng, per lb. 22 22

Saleratus, Western, 5 5 1/2

Eastern, 5 6

Alum, per lb. 2 50 2 75

Quinine, per oz. 5 6

Brimstone, 6 6

Epsom Salts, 6 0

Flour Sulphur, 7 1/2 0

Cream Tartar, 25 28

Turkey Opium, 3 75 0

Campior, 1 25 1 31

Gum Arabic, 42 00

Liquorice Paste, 22 25

Salt Soda, 5 0

Feathers—per lb. 21 22

Flour, Meal

MINIATURE SKETCH OF EUROPE 1844.

It is remarkable that no national change of importance has occurred during the past year. Spain is the only exception; yet even that is more nominal than real. One faction has displaced another. It is the change of a Cabinet. The constitution has remained—the throne has been unshaken. Espartero, a bold and vigorous officer, has been displaced; Narvaez, a bold and vigorous officer, has been raised almost to an equal elevation. The Queen in prospect has become the Queen in possession. The old machinery moves on an old principle, but with a new manager. The old gilded coach of royalty is drawn by the same fiveries. The hand that holds the whip and the reins is changed—*voilà tout*.

France is colonizing, talking of commercial treaties, frightening the Bey of Tunis, and marching and counter-marching in Algiers. She was doing the same twelve months ago. Nothing is changed. Louis Philippe is still guarded by battalions of gens-d'armes, makes speeches of the most royal generalities at the beginning of the session, and is rejoiced when he can leave Paris and its *babouins* behind him, and retire to his gardens at Neuilly; promises the world peace, and takes care that the Parisians shall not break it; surrounds his capital with a chain of fortresses that would powder the Faubourg St. Antoine into the dust of its own lanes, and would extinguish the reign of *Porte Cochere* at the first volley. M. Guizot is minister of the chambers; M. Odillon Barrot is in hopeless opposition. M. Thiers is writing a history which will be as angry, volatile, and short-lived as his own administration; and M. Lamartine is sitting with his finger in his mouth, and his eyes turned backward to the Tuilleries. But all this was the same a twelvemonth ago. Nothing is changed, but the number of the year. The *utimania* is the only *gignette*.

Austria has slept. Her only sign of life is an occasional start in her sleep, a cry in which the name of Italy is distinguishable, a shudder when the Russian bear seems to walk across her dreams, and a smile when she murmurs the name of Hungarian liberty. Prince Metternich sits beside her and rocks her cradle; if she yawns, he wraps her up again, rocks the cradle, and sings her to sleep. He is the most experienced nurse in Europe; but he was the same this time twelvemonth. Austria grows corpulent in the quietest manner of any government of Europe. But nothing else is changed.

Russia is hunting deserters, dun-geoning smugglers, and squeezing the Jews. But all this she has been doing for the last half century. She has been conquering deserts of rock, provinces of sand, and mountains of snow. Her Emperor, the most active of mankind, is building ships in the Baltic, which the frost shuts up during a six months' winter, and which the warm rains do during the rest of the year. He sends an army into Circassia which never returns, builds fortresses which are always taken, and publishes a new and infallible plan of campaign which regularly fails. He has the most showy guard in Europe, supplies Petersburg with the best opera, and lies down every night in his boots, and sleeps with pistols under his pillow. But this is routine. During the last twelvemonth the Emperor has changed nothing but his pantaloons, and the Emperor is Russia.

Portugal is a wine-house; a guignette of the south; and ill-forged cafe, with yellow visaged waiters and nothing more. The house is kept by the same family, the same royal sign hangs over the door, and the wine is neither better nor worse. The English minister has attempted to lower the price, and raise the quality; but as this was unprecedented, and as Portugal has long continued to sell its wine which no other nation of Europe would drink, she threatened us with the loss of custom. John Bull listens with terror, and lest Portugal should have a single vintage on her hands, he takes it at her own terms. But this has been done by John Bull for the last hundred years. Nothing is changed in Portugal.

Prussia is ploughing her sandy soil, navigating her shallow rivers, and speculating on being made a great commercial nation with but a single port in her dominions. She maintains an army large enough for the guardianship of Europe, for the protection of territory of ten millions of souls. She is honest, brave, and loyal, but foolish in attempting to manufacture anything beyond tooth-picks. Knives and scissors are beyond her power—they ought to be beyond her ambition. By great effort she may produce a pitchfork, but no change of fortune will ever enable her to produce a scythe. Yet she has been wasting her time, thought, and timber trees on this extravagant hope for the last fifty years.

In Prussia nothing has changed except the maids of honor. Belgium, Holland, Switzerland—is it of any importance to any living being whether they have or have not changed? While the line of battle ships remain at anchor, who cares where or how the wherries, lighters, and bumbouts are engaged? When the men-of-war hoist sail, the small craft must fly or follow. In Europe nothing has changed.—*London Paper*.

From the Providence Journal. NEWSPAPERS.

A newspaper is the history of the day; a map of the time; a record of the impulses and feelings and passions of the hour. It is the common receptacle of all that is good—of all that is bad in life; of all that is wise, ridiculous, venerable, dignified or abominable. It displays human nature in every position,—and in every disguise, it is the representative, the impersonation of that powerful but invisible and impalpable being, the public. It is the public in miniature. It assumes the shape of Proteus; it looks about with the eyes of Argus and reaching forth the arm of Briareus, grasps every thing within its reach, and mixing it all into one heterogeneous amalgam, spreads it daily before the world. The grave, the gay, the important, the trifling, the marvelous, the ridiculous, all find their place in the *sheet folio* of our pages.

Whatever your disposition, whatever your pursuit, you are certain of finding something to your taste in the newspaper. One paragraph informs you of the death of your nearest friends; and the next advises you to buy a new book which the editor declares is the funniest thing ever published, and the next positively assures you that butter is selling at thirty cents a pound. You are told in the same breath that an insurrection has broken out in Catalonia, and that the thermometer stood at eighty-five yesterday, in the shade. Mr. A. has been appointed minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the court of St. Cloud, and Mr. B. has been sentenced to ten years confinement at hard labor, in the penitentiary. Verily, the ten paragraphs take up about the same amount of space, and Mr. A. does not seem to be viewed in the eye of the printer's devil, as a more important personage than Mr. B. Each is to him about three lines of type. The news of a change of Ministry in England is confirmed; and the report that Mrs. Smith had lost her favorite cat, is contradicted. An engagement has taken place between a Mexican and Texan vessel; and the crop of broom corn, owing to the late frosts, will be unusually short.

With what anxiety is the appearance of the newspaper awaited at the breakfast table, and how pleasant to unfold the damp sheet, while the toast is smoking before you, and the urn hissing at your side. How every paragraph of leading matter swells into importance. How the advertisements, the ship news, and if the times be unusually barren of news, the congressional speeches assume a temporary interest. The last new novel is thrown aside—the letter with the just broken seal is forgotten—the half-told anecdote is broken off and even the topic of scandal under discussion falls upon listless ears; for what can you read about, what can you talk about, that you will not find discussed in the newspaper.

Al! says the head of the family, an eminent merchant, as he glanced at the column headed "commercial," thirteen days later from Europe.

Is there any news, papa? asks his pretty daughter Julia.

News, yes indeed; is the reply. cotton is up a ha'penny—more doing in ashes—and sugar as per our last advice.

What can you think, papa, I care about sugar and cotton? Is any body married? Oh yes, continues Julia, who by this time left her seat, and is peeping over her father's shoulder, into a corner of the paper; Maria Wilkins is married to Mr. Smith, her old beau—a runaway match, how delightful! I wish some one would run away with me, Hush Julia, I am ashamed of you; says aunt Dorcas, who sits at the other end of the table and entertains an old maid's horror of Gretna Green—pray is that a recipe for taking stains out of silk that I see close to your finger!

What's the news from Ohio? enquires the eldest son Thomas, who having no other mischief to lay his hands to, has taken to politics; and has taken of nothing else for six months. Flour up another quarter, answers the commercial father.

The variety of fervations and contrary opinions entertained at the same time by a newspaper is incredible. It regrets to hear that Mr. Brown has broken his leg, rejoices to understand that our enterprising fellow citizen, Mr. Smith, has succeeded in his patent boot-jack, beyond his most sanguine expectations. It is astonished and filled with indignation, at hearing that our representative in congress has voted for the Misquataba bill, and predicts its consequences. The speedy dissolution of our government, and the destruction of our social order, and while you are lamenting such a deplorable state of affairs, and fearing the world will soon come to an end, you are recommended in the succeeding paragraph to visit the theatre, by all means, and hear Andrews sing a favorite comic song. Now take a glance at the advertising columns. Here are medicines which will cure all diseases—lotteries in which you are sure to draw the highest prize—and goods of all kinds selling at less than half their cost. Nothing stale, nothing inferior; everything is of the very first

quality, and at the cheapest price. One man announces that he has discovered the philosopher's stone, and another offers for sale half the patent for perpetual motion. Here an old bachelor advertizes for a young wife, offering in himself every inducement for matrimonial speculation; and here a man promises to eat fire, walk under the water, and turn potatoes into sugar plums, every evening for twenty-five cents. A writing master, in an advertisement of a column in length, promises to convert the most illegible, cramped, and deformed hand, into an elegant, expeditious, and flowing style of writing, in five lessons of one hour each; and strangers who have not so much time to spare, can be finished in an hour and a half. A school-master, by a new method composed of a mixture of clock-work and steam, has reduced the time necessary for the acquisition of the learned languages, to the short space of one week, and offers to throw in mathematics and astronomy, to those who will form a class of ten pupils. What is there that you can desire—say, what can you imagine that is not here offered to you in profuse liberality.

Poor Dear Lady!—The London correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes: "It is said that a proposition will be submitted for augmenting the income of the Queen, on the score of her increasing family, and that her Majesty having become pecuniarily involved, will seek from her faithful parliament a relief from all her difficulties. Her present debts are stated to be £100,000 sterling; the support of herself, husband and court, cost John Bull £70,000 a year—or about \$2,120,000! It certainly must be very difficult to keep within such an income."

The Great Elm.—The great Elm near the centre of Boston Common so long an object of admiration and curiosity, is said to have been planted there by a Capt. Daniel Herchman, a hero of the King Phil war about the year 1670, so that at this time it is one hundred and seventy four years old. Half a century ago it was rapidly decaying, but under judicious remedial treatment, it was again restored to health and vigor, and promises long to lord over its leafy neighbors, all of which it far eclipses in grandeur and beauty.

A Thrilling Incident.—The Amherst Cabinet contains a letter describing the melancholy event lately mentioned in this paper, of the blowing up of a powder mill at Danby, Vt., causing the death of three boys, and adds: "Mr. Smith was the first to rush to the scene of ruin; he caught up the first boy he came to, whose features were so disfigured as not to be readily recognized, yet alive and possessing his senses; as he was bearing him away from the scene of calamity, he said to him, whose boy are you? The little sufferer, looking him in the face with tender emotion, said, *I am your boy, Pa!* And the poor lad died in a few hours after."

The Fire in Hudson.—The number of houses destroyed by the recent fire at Hudson, New York, was forty; and the total loss will probably exceed \$150,000; about one half of which is covered by insurance.

That eccentric mortal, Lord Timothy Dexter, said many curious things, but his idea of ingratitude is the richest of the kind we ever met with. "D—n that fellow," said his lordship one day, while speaking of a neighbor whom he had befriended, without being thanked, he is like a hog under the tree, eating acorns, but never thinks of looking up to see where they come from."

The Jews of Poland.—Advice contained in the Hamburg papers of the 17, and dated Polish Frontiers, May 10, state that the lamentation of the Jews, in the kingdom of Poland is boundless at this moment, because the government is seriously engaged in carrying into effect a measure which the Jews have hitherto hoped to avert—namely, to oblige them to military service. Orders have just been received to levy the recruits in all the governments in the course of this month, and no longer to exempt the Jews.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Hancock Circuit Court, the undersigned will expose to public sale at the Court House, at Carthage on the 22d day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. The following real Estate, late the property of E. B. Baldwin deceased, to wit:

The w. half of the w. half of section 18, 5n. 6w. 100 acres off the east side s. w. 23, 7 n. 5w. The s. e. 12, 5 n. 7 w. except a piece off the s. e. corner of the same running 45 1/2 rods north, and 54 rods west from the said s. e. corner.

The undivided half of s. w. 35, 15n. 3w., all north of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

The undivided half of s. w. 35, 15n. 3w., all north of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Also, Lot 2, in block 33, in the town of Carthage.

Terms of sale, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and a mortgage on the premises.

HERE M. BALDWIN, Administratrix.

July 10th, 1844—11td

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity, and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES. The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

(22-y1.) J. SNIDER,

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

Hancock Circuit Court, Ethan Kimball vs Chester Phillips

BY virtue of a decree of said Court, rendered in said cause at the October term thereof, A. D. 1843, I will, on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1844, between 10 o'clock in the morning and the setting of the Sun of said day, at the door of the Court House in Carthage, expose at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash in hand the following real estate, to wit, the west one fourth of the Lot, number four in Block number nineteen, in Kimball's second addition to the City of Nauvoo.

O. C. SKINNER, Master in Chancery.

July 10th 1844.

TO THE VOTERS OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

At the request of many citizens and friends in the county, I am induced to offer myself as candidate for sheriff, at the August election; should I be elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of my office without partiality or respect of party, but according to the oath required by law.

JOSEPH A. KELTING.

June 12, 1844—7td

READY FOR DELIVERY.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF FIRST RATE BRICKS, will be ready for delivery in a few days at the Brick Yard, in PARLEY STREET.

Also a large quantity of Wood and Lumber wanted immediately.

A good Horse and Wagon for sale, apply to John Greenhow, at the Brick Yard.

NEW STORE.

F. MERRYWEATHER would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, to his well selected assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; also a cheap article of Crockery, with many other articles suitable for this market, which are offered at the Cincinnati prices. He will, from time to time, be receiving fresh supplies, and hopes, by the low prices, to secure a part of the public patronage.

At W. Linn's New Store, on Maine Street, where all kinds of Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for goods.

N. B. A superior article of Cocoa, an excellent substitute for tea and coffee.

March 13, 1844. no46—1f.

TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. C. HALL, Straw and Silk Bonnet Maker; Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.

TERMS, LOW. Residence, Parley St., Gen. Rich's old house. June 19—12tf

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Anderson Master, will leave St. Louis every Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington and Fort Madison Sunday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 6 o'clock a. m. and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday forenoon.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evans' Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers; also a Fire Engine and Hose attached in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to A. MORRISON, Agent, Nauvoo. Feb. 27, 1844. no41—1f.

ALMON LEBBIT, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. Macedonia Hancock co. Ill.) July 4th 1843—1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS a suitable building for the manufacturing of wollen clothes, which he will rent to any individual wishing to engage in that business, on reasonable terms; or if preferred, will give employment to a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of woolens, if application is made soon at his residence in Augusta, Iowa Territory.

LEVI MOFFIE, march 20, 1844. no47—1f.

NOTICE—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY. N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

PEASONS wishing to get the Times, and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE subscriber believing that such an agency would be an acquisition to the citizens and vicinity of Nauvoo, in assisting those who wish to dispose of, or exchange property, and to those new comers and others, who wish to purchase or exchange property, has been induced to open an office for that purpose, on Main Street, between the Nauvoo Mansion, and Parley Street, where he will attend to selling, buying, exchanging, or purchasing property on reasonable terms.

EPHRAIM S. GREEN. N. B. Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, and other instruments of writing, drawn up in a legal manner.

March 27, 1844. no48—1f.

NOTICE—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

prices.

Quartos half bound plain 1.50

do do do neat 2.00

do whole bound plain 2.00

do do do neat 2.50

Octavo full bound plain 1.00

do do do neat 1.50

do do do plain 0.75

do do do neat 1.00

do do do extra 1.37

Twelves full bound plain 62

do do do neat 87

do do do plain 50

do do do neat 75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR. Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

The Book of Doctrine and Covenants will be published in about one month from this time. Those wishing for an early supply had better make immediate application.

June 11, 1844.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeel's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordions, on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Dec. 13, 1843. no33—1f.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MISS H. ELLS, Respectfully invites the Ladies of Nauvoo to call and examine her Assortment of Fashionable and approved style of Bonnets, at moderate prices—Bonnets made to order and altered to the Latest Fashion, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to those who may favor her with their patronage—H. E. states that the proceeds of the Straw Bonnet business are for the benefit of the Relief Society of Nauvoo—all kinds of produce taken in exchange—corner of Water and Main Streets, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.

Second Door River Side. April 16th

EARTHENWARE MANUFACTURE.

J. GROCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthenware Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no42—1f.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Notice that by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Henderson county Illinois, made at the November term 1843, I will sell at public Auction at the door of the Court house in Oquawka, on the 22nd day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. the real Estate of John A. Lynn, deceased to wit:

The east half and the n. w. quarter of the n. w. quarter of section 15 in township No 10 north of range 5 west.

Also Lot No 14 in block No 57 in the town of Oquawka.

MARIA FINDLEY, Administratrix. Oquawka, July 1st 1844—11—6w

NOTICE.

CALL AT MY SHOP, next door to P. P. Pratt's store, north of the Temple, where you can get boots, and shoes, made of the best Eastern Leather, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms for ready pay. All kinds of produce received in payment for work, at market prices.

Sole Leather for sale for cash. W. W. RUST. June 4th, 1844.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER, keeps on hand for sale at all times, Tooth-ache drops, Jaundice Bitters, Ague, Syrup, and pills of all kinds, with every kind of Indian medicine ever used, made and prepared by himself, who has been a practitioner of medicines from his youth.

W. W. RUST. June 4th, 1844. 3m

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

MR. J. M. and MISS ADILIA COLE respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, and would also inform them, that they have again opened their School in the SEVENTH'S HALL; they have taken Mr. E. B. KELSEY, an experienced Teacher from Madison Ia., into connection with them, in the management of the School; and they hope by unwearied diligence to merit the patronage of their friends.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading, Writing, Spelling and Arithmetic, 82 00

Grammar, and Geography 2 50

Chemistry and Natural Philosophy 3 00

Astronomy, 4 00

A Quarter will consist of 12 weeks, or 60 days. No allowance will be made for absentees, unless prevented from attendance by sickness, or by special agreement, and the fact of a scholar attending the School will be considered as a contract on the part of the parents for his or her tuition, for the remainder of the term, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Great attention will be paid to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to females.

J. M. COLE. ADILIA COLE. E. B. KELSEY.

May 13th, 1844.

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO and MONTROSE FERRY. The Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety.

From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS. May 23d, 1844.

CASH paid for hides, bark and sumac.

Cure your sumac in the shade, all kinds of leather and shoes will be sold cheap for cash, and will be exchanged for country produce, by Abraham Washburn & Co. on Warsaw St. near Parley street.

Nauvoo, June 18th, 1844—3m7



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 16.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1844.

Whole Number 120

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR.

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Main Street, Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to regular advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor.) post paid, to receive attention.

POETRY.

From the Times and Seasons.

JOSEPH SMITH.

TUNE.—Star in the East.

Praise to the man who commun'd with Jehovah,

Jesus anointed "that Prophet and Seer,"

Blessed to open the last dispensation—

Kings shall extol him, and nations revere.

CHORUS.—Hail to the Prophet, anointed to heaven.

Traitors and tyrants now fight him in vain,

Mingling with Gods, he can plan for his

brothers,

Death cannot conquer the hero again.

Praise to his memory, he died as a martyr;

Honor'd and blest be his ever great name;

Long shall his blood, which was shed by assassins,

Stain Illinois, while the earth lasts his fame.

CHORUS.—Hail to the Prophet, &c.

Great is his glory, and endless his priesthood,

Ever and ever the keys he will hold;

Faithful and true he will enter his kingdom,

Crown'd in the midst of the prophets of old.

CHORUS.—Hail to the Prophet, &c.

SACRIFICE brings forth the blessings of heaven

Earth must atone for the blood of that man

Wake up the world for the conflict of justice,

Millions shall know "brother Joseph" again.

CHORUS.—Hail to the Prophet, &c.

From the Times and Seasons.

TO ELDER JOHN TAYLOR.

BY MISS ELIZA R. SNOW.

Thou Chief of Zion! henceforth thy name

Will be sung with the martyrs and share in their fame;

Thou' ages eternal of thee will be said,

With the greatest of prophets the suffer'd and

blest.

When the shafts of injustice were pointed at him—

When the cruellest of rings was girded to the limb—

When his innocent blood was innocently shed,

Who shed his afflictions and with him you died.

When around you lay the agonies of the righteous dead—

When the passage of death ope'd a wide way to view—

When the prophet's feet were thro' martyrdom led,

In your love you lay with martyrs you dead.

All the scars from your wounds, like the trophies of yore

Shall be emblems of honor till you arise no more;

And by all generations, of their shall be said

"With the best of the prophets in prison he died"

July 27, 1844.

From the Crystal Fountain.

THE WIFE'S APPEAL.

My husband! why, why turn your head?

As if a curse were in that round!

I know I'm changed since we were wed,

And though a fairer may yet have found,

Yet hear me! by those tokens past,

Which memory brings before me now,

How sorrow's heavy cloud had cast

Its darkness shadow o'er my brow.

The voice you scarcely brook to hear,

Had then for you the sweetest tone;

And by these weeping eyes you swear,

These eyes whose brightness long hath

flown.

And by these lips that spoke to thee,

And by this heart so crushed and sore,—

Fy these and heaven you swore to be,

Faithful till earth knew heaven no more.

What crime is mine that I am left

Alone to weep, alone to pine

O'er hopes long from my heart bereft.

And joys no more that may be mine?

Oh! tell that sin, if sin there be!

Which makes me frightful to thine eyes,

And I pray on benighted knees,

And wash it out with tears and sighs.

Oh! teach me what is thy behest,

And bid perform whatever it be,

Save from my bleeding heart it wreath

The love that still must cling to thee.

Yet, oh! forbid that very love

Within its weakness so profound,

Have too adoring love to prove

Reck the cause, itself the wound.

Look on our boy, how sweet he sleeps,

Indolent of a mother's care,

Who now in supplication weeps,

His sire to save her from despair.

See on his cherub brow the curls,

In golden clusters softly press,—

And from his parted lips the pearls

Are starting forth in loveliness.

A happy glow is on his face,

And he can kiss so sweet thy name;

Thy lineaments in his I trace,

His smile as thine once was, the same—

Perchance the mother, too, is there;

And from that likeness thou dost turn,

As one long faded from thy care—

For whom thy love no more may burn.

Our boy I've treasured him so well,

Because he so resembled thee,

Oh! hear me yet, say not farewell,

And I will mute and patient be,

It was in vain to meet with those

Who crushed his soul with damning guilt;

He leaves me with heart breaking woes,

To mourn and pray the dreary while.

From the Providence Journal.

Descent of the Mississippi—Floods on the Upper Mississippi.

New-Orleans, June, 1844.

I have just made a trip down the

Mississippi in one of our elegant and

spacious steamers, on board of which

each passenger had a commodious

state-room assigned him, with one door

opening on the guards, and another

entering an airy saloon cabin, which

is elevated above the heat, dirt, and

offensive odors of the deck and hold.

To this comfortable apartment, when

tired of a lounge upon the promenade,

or when the chat of the social hall

linguishes or grows wearisome, the

passenger may retire, and in all the

privacy and seclusion of his own cham-

ber, sit and contemplate the rapidly

passing scene before him, and when

that grows monotonous or familiar,

with his book or writing materials, he

finds agreeable employment for a dull

hour. Thus, in the space of five days

at a cost of \$10 only, we are wafted,

in a floating palace, furnished with all

the comforts and luxuries of a hotel,

a distance of 1600 miles, from the

fresh verdure and opening flowers of

Spring—from the newly planted fields,

where corn was just struggling through

the ground in Iowa and Wisconsin,

to regions where the matured fruits of

summer are being gathered and al-

ready in the market.

The weather on shore was sultry

and oppressive, but borne along by a

swift flight upon a booming current,

at a speed that outstript the flight of

the mosquito, thereby leaving these

musical companions behind us, we

created in the sluggish atmosphere a

brisk, bracing current, almost as re-

freshing as the mountain breeze. As

we passed along the full overflowing

banks of the "Father of Waters," on

the ridge which this mighty artery of

a continent has been, through ages,

building up to itself, from the bottom

of a vast inland sea, and over which

its current now runs as through an aqu-

educt, elevated many feet above the

adjoining lands, we could look on over

the cleared plantations, as if we were

passing along the summit of a gentle

acclivity, commanding a view of the

sloping vales on either side; and our

steamer when viewed from the rear of

one of these plantations, appeared to

the beholder to be sweeping through a

vast canal, carried along the ridge of

a high land.

All the tributaries flowing from the

West, and having their sources at the

base of the Rocky Mountains, having

this season brought down swollen floods

that have overflowed their own banks

and spread devastation through their

course, have filled the banks of the

Mississippi to the brim; and from the

mouth of the Missouri to the mouth

of Red River, the waters at every

low point, are bursting over the banks,

and rushing with the rapid current of

a mill tail, back, at right angles, to the

River, to the swamps and lakes in the

rear, which are, in places, five, ten,

twenty and thirty miles distant from

the river. These are rapidly filling

up, and the back water is gradually

approaching on the back side of the

plantations that do not overflow in

front. And in many places as we

passed, we saw but a narrow strip of

dry land on the immediate banks of

the river, which peered a few inches

above the wild flood in front of it, and

the turbid waters—which were

buried to the depth of two or three

feet in the flood. And the cabins of

the poor wood choppers—who, under

the provisions of Mr. Benton's pre-

emption land bill, have squatted upon

nearly every unimproved quarter sec-

tion along the river, more with the

view to cut the wood than to secure

an eligible spot for permanent settle-

ment, and who consequently have laid

their claims upon all the lowland as

well as other—were standing in many

instances amid a flood of angry, turbu-

lent waters and the poor inmates were

seen still adhering to their desolate

dwellings, or paddling about them on

rafts or in 'dug outs,' buffeting the wild

invading current, and striving to pre-

serve some portion of the product of

their winter's chopping, which was

rapidly taking its departure for the

Delta of the Mississippi; they looked

like a company of beavers whose habi-

tations had been rudely invaded by a

torrent.

In coming to for wood, we often

found ourselves in the middle of a field,

and surrounded by the stumps and

decaying trees of a recent clearing,

to some one of which we moored our

boat; and once, by the unlucky man-

agement of the pilot, or the engineer,

we brought away the roof and chief

portion of a log cabin, all standing up

on our bow; it was dark, and a fear-

ful thunder gust was approaching;

what other shelter the poor fellows

had in that lone wilderness spot, sur-

rounded by a turbid, angry flood, amid

impenetrable darkness and the crash

of thunder, and the rage of a pitiless

storm—we stopped not to inquire, but

went dashing on our way.

In two or three instances we passed

extensive estates of a thousand acres

or more, on which a hundred, or a

hundred and fifty hands were employ-

ed where the current had undermined

the bank, acres of land had fallen in,

carrying with it the levee, and open-

ing a breach through which the waves

rushed, and the verdant and culti-

vated fields, in all their pride of

richness and beauty, were given up to

desolation and ruin. The ranges of

neat white negro cabins were being

swept, one after another, away, and

the noble mansion of the proprietor

was falling; and the labor of years,

and the fruits of a life of industry, in a

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14, 1844.

MAYOR OF NAUVOO.

Daniel Spencer, Esq. at the last sitting of the city council, was appointed to act as mayor of this city till the next election. The selection is a good one.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

A laudable respect for the wise course pointed out to us, as a church and people, by our late venerable and distinguished fellow servant, and president of said church, Joseph Smith, who was our candidate for the presidential chair of the United States, but who was inhumanly murdered by a portion of the powers that exist in this land, will lead us to, if nothing more, *leave him to vote for a Chief Magistrate of this government!* As a people we have exercised the elective franchise, heretofore, as far as we could, for our own good, and the best interest of the nation, but what have we gained? Nothing! The simple answer is, touching any redress or redemption in consequence of our banishment without just cause or provocation, from the "Independent Republic of Missouri," at an immense sacrifice of land and property, and the land purchased of the general government.

It would seem from all past experience in our case, that partisans and politicians, while they lose our votes, they hate our influence and prosperity, and therefore, after they have obtained their aims and ends, leave us among the missing, perfectly contented to chuckle over the sufferings of having used us as a passport to honor, profit, fame and wealth for their own gracious benefit, and then shove us aside to guess our way to respectability, competency, privilege and even a moderate share of morality—clandestinely acting the "Levite," that we may drag out and draw along a *stript* existence in exile, among what is highly lauded to the nations of the earth, as a great, *mighty free people*—THE ASYLUM OF THE OPPRESSED!!

Such conduct manifested to us as a people, is cruel, unjust, and oppressive; and, as not one of the candidates now before the nation for the high office of Chief Magistrate, has given us a pledge, that if he be elected to that exalted station, he will use all honorable means, constitutionally, lawfully, physically and forcibly to grant us redress and redemption for all wrongs; and as our candidate for this high office, has been butchered in cold blood, for aught we know to the contrary, to prevent him from being elected, and the murderers running at large with impunity; and as we are not abolitionists and will not go against one half the interests of the nation—what shall we do as honest and consistent men? Shall we honor the "views of the powers and policy of the government," as published by the now martyred Gen. Joseph Smith? WE WILL. Therefore let every man of our faith be left free to choose and act for himself, but as a people we will honor the opinions and wisdom of our martyred General; and, as a matter of propriety, we cannot vote for, or support a candidate for the presidency, till we find a man who will pledge himself to carry out Gen. Smith's views of the powers and policy of the government as he published them. Patriotism and integrity demand this course from every true Latter day Saint. *Unus pro omnibus.*

WHISKY-MEN BEWARE!

The Mayor requests the Marshal and police to see that the ordinances are not invaded by whisky-men, either selling or giving away this bane of morality. The extent of the law, twenty-five dollars will be exacted of every person that breaks it.

Vulgarity and Animosity.

One of the most prominent characteristics of a popular newspaper, periodical, candidate for office, or gentleman, in the 19th century, is vulgarity and animosity. The virtue and patriotism of our illustrious fathers, have been dragged down by demagogues, and hid up and rusted by priests, till billingsgate, and vice, are more honorable in the highest circles than morality. Oh shame on such a corrupt generation.

NO NEWS.

There seems to be a blank in the news of the day: i. e. No riots or mobs by the last mail. Outbreaks have been so general that to the question, *what is the news?*—it has been expected to answer, "another mob at *vide passion*;" or symptoms of a riot at ruffiansburgh. A smart chap inquired at the office the other day, "why we did not give some details of war;" and a second said "any outbreak in New York?" To our reply, why?—Because laughing is catching—*their turn next.*

Foreign School Houses Health &c.

Horace Man of Boston, has lately visited Europe, and examined the School houses among the various continental Kingdoms of the old world, which gives some foreign light on the plan as well as the health of the children. From his late report we copy a few remarks in relation to the subject of his enquiries:

"With the exception of the magnificent private establishments in England and France, I have never seen scarcely a

schoolhouse in Europe worthy to be compared even with the second rate class of our own. And even those princely edifices were far inferior to ours in their fittings up and internal arrangements. In Scotland, and in some parts of England the schools for the poorer classes were crowded to a degree, of which we have never seen an example, and of which we can hardly form a conception. I have seen more than four hundred children in two rooms, only 20 by 30 each; and in Lancasterian schools, a thousand children in a single room. In Prussia, and in the other States of Germany, which I visited, the schoolhouses were of a very humble character. I should here make one exception in favor of Loipsic, in the kingdom of Saxony, which, in addition to having one of the best, if not the very best system of education to be found in any city of Germany, has also excellent schoolhouses; and one of the last erected as a charity school for poor children, is the best.

One striking peculiarity of almost all of the Prussian and Saxon Schoolhouses, is that they contain apartments for the residence of the teacher and his family.

In many places in Holland I found that arrangements had been made, on scientific principles, for warming and ventilating the school rooms, but in Germany never. In the schools of the latter country, whether high or low, there was an astonishing degree of ignorance or inattention to the laws of health and life, so far as they depend upon breathing pure air. The atmosphere of the rooms was often intolerable; in the hottest summer days, only one window of a room full of children would be open; and when the door was opened for their egress or ingress, the window was closed. The stoves by which the rooms are warmed in winter, resemble very much, in the principles of their construction, those which we call "air tight," and they are often so placed as to be fed at a door outside of the room, so as to prevent even that slight change of air which is caused when that in the room is used to sustain the combustion of the fuel. To my very frequent question, in what manner the rooms were ventilated, the universal reply was, by opening a window or door; a very insufficient theory, and one which I fear, poor as it is, is seldom reduced to practice. When I surveyed the condition of things in Massachusetts, preparatory to making that part of my last report, which relates to human physiology, I almost came to the conclusion that there could be no part of the civilized world, where less attention was paid to the laws of health and life than among ourselves. My present opinion is, that ignorant and inattentive as we are, there is no part of the world, that is not as much or even more so. What benefits then must flow to mankind from a universal knowledge and practice of the principles of the beautiful and noble science of physiology?

Tall Corn.—A "Down Easter," it is stated, recently told a citizen of the Lone Star Republic, "that nothing could beat the corn in Connecticut. The Texan said he knew nothing of the crops in that section, but in his country the corn stalks bore seven or eight large ears, and a gourd on the top with several quarts of shelled corn in it. The Yankee took his hat and marvelled.—*Transcript.*

"But" said a western negro, Massa Texum and Yankum, dat be nothin, de quoin bout the hazle patch and bottom of de west, hab bout ten per's pon de stork, shellin quart an eer wid a coon on top, wid two big eers more, an two dogs an two niggers arter him, wid two eers a pies pon dem—and de stock do fast rate for fence pole. *Vahl vahl vahl!*

A SPECK IN THE SOUTH.

A letter from J. G. Holmes of the state of South Carolina, in the Charleston Mercury, is rather on the order of *Rebellion*: "At any rate it flashes into symptoms of disorder, and brings nullification into the field of 'equal rights,' on this wise; *passive obedience or resistance.* All this on account of our illiberal Tariff, abolition jangle, and yankee-speculation. Divide the Union, usurp authority; multiply unwise laws; and finally force the people to ruin and bloodshed, because a bloated, cowardly miserly Congress legislate for themselves and not for the people.

Mr. Holmes' letter concludes thus:—"I am obliged to acknowledge, that after the position assumed by S. Carolina in 1832; after the declaration she put forth at the time, she through the convention, adopted the compromise, 'That if the expiration of ten years brought not the promised relief, she would again resist,' that the resolution passed in our Legislature in 1842, asserting resistance after the hope of relief had fled—all call for a manly avowal of our determination. The only valve of liberty consists in the security imparted to property, and the protection thrown around society. Our property and society depend so essentially and intimately upon our peculiar institutions, that whatever affects those institutions injuriously, endangers our liberty. Liberty is a blessing too inestimable for a State of People to yield it, when there appears any probability of preserving or recovering it, however great the labor or imminent the peril. If then, we have rights which we solemnly believe are violated—if rights are without a remedy, be an absurdity—if our wisest politicians and most profound statesmen despair of any ordinary remedy, the remedy in this case must be the extraordinary

one of Resistance. For it must be admitted that affairs have come to that extremity, that the constitution can be defended by it alone.

I trust that I have spoken plainly—I know that I have spoken honestly.

The opinions of others, wiser and more sagacious than myself, to whom the State looks for counsel, and whose eyes are ever watchful over her interests, differ from my own. A remedy it is thought, may be found in other expedients. It is certainly due to those who have piloted us through so many difficulties, that we act not rashly; that we wait awhile the chapter of accidents. But upon the failure of those expected remedies, we must finally decide—Passive obedience or Resistance—I cannot hesitate.

State Exercise on Domestic Manufactures.—A State excise would be one of the worst forms of separate State action that could be devised. If tried and abandoned, it would destroy the moral influence of the State. It would constitute a direct approach against the sagacity of the people. What then, it may be asked, is the remedy? Is it not to be found in counter legislation. It cannot exist in a war of fiscal regulations. Taxation in one form is not the proper corrective for taxation in another form. After volumes of discussion and debate, the remedy must ultimately be sought in a change of industrial pursuits; we have called on the owners of slaves and lands in South Carolina to prepare themselves for this change. They cannot oppose that greater law of progress which is effecting a revolution in the application of capital and modes of industry between the old and new settled regions of the country. It would be the vastest of efforts to meet this change by legislation. It would be opposing the policy of man to the fiat of nature, let this be preparation therefore, by individual enterprise, judiciously directed, and not by the combined efforts in the shape of legislation. The first is recommended by a rational probability of success—the last must terminate in failure.

What statesman whose judgment is not made infirm by preconceived theory can fail to perceive that this is a question of relative natural capabilities—that is whether the system of protection stands or is subverted. South Carolina must enter upon a new career of productive employment—that nature is against her, as a cotton-producing State, and that unless she can maintain competition with her sisters, not so favored by nature, in the arts, manufacturing and mechanical, her case is hopeless. We, however, have hope; hope in our natural advantages—hope in our people under the combined stimulus of gain and necessity. South Carolina possesses those aids and appliances from nature that counterbalance, in a considerable degree, a greater progress made in the use of arts by older countries. She has for manufacturing purposes water power and sites for mills in abundance; she enjoys a climate whose water courses are not locked up by frosts in any period of the year. The raw material for cotton fabrics is native to her. Here are relative advantages over the older States engaged in manufacturing processes, which, if not so decided as those of the new cotton States as compared with the old, counterbalance the greater advance made and making in old as compared with new manufacturing States. An intermixture of slave with white labor may bring the south, in this respect, nearer to an equality with the north, in its advantage of a greater density of population, than many imagine.

What then is required to profit by these advantages, to meet the change which inevitable circumstances and the law of nature, are forcing on us? Determination, energy, practicality, a due knowledge of the details of unmanagement. We want the example of a few enterprising individuals who know how to combine judicious economy with prudent adventure. Companies are not the instruments of successful manufacturing, unless cautiously framed on the principles of the eastern corporations, where individual management and responsibility constitute the essential features.

A preparatory knowledge of those processes of skill and modes of management prevailing in the eastern establishments, with individual supervision and cautious extension; are the elements of manufacturing success in the south. And the statesmen of South Carolina may be assured, and the conviction must come home to them, ultimately, that it is not by a fiscal policy—not by a retaliatory taxation, or even State combination, that the south can be invigorated in her productive powers or her decline arrested; but solely by the moral influence of individual example, in giving that direction to her natural resources which will meet the exigencies of inevitable change.

Great excitement prevails throughout the world to know "who shall be the successor of Joseph Smith?"

In reply, we say, be patient, be patient a little, till the proper time comes, and we will tell you all. "Great wheels move slow." At present, we can say that a special conference of the church was held in Nauvoo on Thursday last, and it was carried without a dissenting voice, that the "Twelve" should preside over the whole church, and when any alteration in the presidency shall be required, reasonable notice will be given; and the elders abroad, will bear exhibit their wisdom to all men, by remaining silent on those things they are ignorant of.—Bishops Whitney and Miller have been appointed trustees, to manage the financial concerns of the church, and will soon enter on the duties of their calling.

Important from Cuba.—By the arrival of the barque Rapid, from Ha-

vana, the New York Sun has received papers up to the 17th of last month. The most interesting item of intelligence by this arrival is the publication of facts developed by the investigations into the origin and objects of the late conspiracy among the blacks to get possession of the island. The report of the military commission, occupies six closely printed columns, of the Diario de la Habana of the 15th ult. Mr. Turnbull, late British consul in Cuba, and now residing in the British Island of Jamaica, is openly accused of instigating the slaves to insurrection, with a design to overthrow the white government and open the way for England to "divide and conquer" that fertile and valuable possession. It appears to have been a desirable plot to rehearse the bloody and atrocious scenes of the St. Domingo massacre, in which British emissaries figured so conspicuously. Among the persons punished for participation in the conspiracy, we notice five English names, namely: Andrew J. Dodge, condemned to death; Daniel Quells; Joseph Dustis and Lewis Degal, transported; John Gibster to be put under surveillance.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The Southwark Riots—More Arrests.—Five more arrests of persons for participating in the Southwark riots were made yesterday morning. Stephen House, an old man, was brought before the Criminal Court, charged by Eaton Harwood, who has turned Commonwealth's evidence, with giving him an horn full of powder with which to load a cannon he was using. House was bound over in \$1000. James Sweeney, Daniel Kane and James Coffee were arraigned before the Recorder on a charge of creating a riot on Sunday, and beating the Montgomery Hibernian Greens, by throwing stones at them. They were held to bail for trial in \$1000 each.—T. Wood McKinley, son of Alderman McKinley, appeared before the Recorder, charged on the bath of James Black with using expressions calculated to give countenance to those concerned in the riot. He was required to enter security in \$1500 to keep the peace for six months.

Shocking Accident.—John P. Coffin, an elderly man, living in Pearl street, between Vine and Wood, met with a shocking accident on Wednesday evening. He had put a horse, which he had just purchased at the Horse Market, to his cab to try him. The animal ran away, and on the Columbia Railroad, at the corner of Schuylkill Eighth street, the cab was upset and dashed to pieces, and Mr. Coffin thrown out. His head struck the rails and was dreadfully contused. He was conveyed to the hospital in an apparently dying condition. Mr. C. was somewhat better yesterday.—He has a wife and two children.

Cool.—A rough looking fellow, calling himself William Strawberry, was arrested and brought before Alderman Redman on Wednesday evening, who had gone into an eating house in a street near by, and after calling for and discussing the merits of a veal cutlet, a beef steak and a dozen fried oysters, with the utmost coolness imaginable refused to pay the bill on the ground of his entire inability to do so. The fellow was committed for obtaining goods under false pretences. On his way to prison he assaulted the officer who had him in custody in a cab, and at the prison door he attempted to run away but was caught.—*Phil. Times, 19th inst.*

OUTRAGE IN CANADA.

We have often noticed with feelings of regret, the acrimonious manner in which the Canadian papers have seized and commented upon any outbreak of the peace which has occurred this side the border. We do not think our papers have generally, or in all cases, recriminated as they could have done, had they been so disposed, but now and then an instance of more than ordinary brutality takes place which for the sake of contrasting the love of good order of the people, it is right to make public. We subjoin a case from the Montreal Herald of the 16th inst. By the remark of the Herald we are sorry to observe that Philadelphia is like to become a "by-word and a reproach."

We have heard of outrages enough to fill our columns, committed upon peaceable citizens by villains whose sole plea for their fiendish wickedness was that they supposed their victims to be Orange men. Who these villains are, is a matter of suspicion as to the individual, but we deeply regret to say that belief is too general and too certain as to the class to which they belong. Among a numerous list of cases we shall select one other in addition to those we mentioned yesterday. On Sunday evening, two days after the 19th of July, a respectable Irish laborer, who is not a Roman Catholic, was going home through William street, Grifftown, about ten o'clock, when he was accosted by three men who asked him his name. On his replying they called him a d-d orangeman; and fell upon him with sticks. They struck him about the

Nauvoo and Carthage will become the Mecca and Medina of the Mormon Prophet, and thousands of devotees may be drawn to make holy pilgrimages to the scenes of the prophet's labors and of his death.

But what shall be said of the *Saturday Courier* of this city, a paper which has its motto, in starting capital, "Neutrality in Politics and Religion." Can any of the numerous readers of the *Courier* have failed to notice the undying enmity of the editor of that paper towards the Mormons or Latter Day Saints? The *Courier's* strange kind of neutrality has been exhibited towards this sect, "which is every where spoken against," for the last seven years. The next number of that paper, will most likely, with much grace in humble imitation of the Inquirer, head a paragraph respecting Joseph Smith's murder, with the words, "Horrible!! we can scarce credit the account," but before this is done, I would recommend the editor to re-peruse the pleasant article in the *Courier* of the 19th of June, headed "Peppering a Mormon," in which with such evident malignant satisfaction and delight he describes an attempt by a mob to murder by strangulation a Mormon Preacher in Hagerstown, which attempt failed by the timely escape of the Preacher, and not by any effort on the part of the authorities; or of the citizens present to prevent it.

The *Courier* should for the sake of truth and consistency, strike its flag of neutrality in Religion, while it wages a war of extermination against the Mormons; the only sect in christianendom, who in this nineteenth century can exhibit the irresistible evidence of martyrdom, in support of its cause.

The newspapers throughout our land, with very few exceptions, and there, to their honor be it said, not professing neutrality in Religion, have given their tacit consent for the adoption of Lynch Law; if they have not openly advocated it, so far as the Mormons are concerned; now, when they find the seeds they have sown are beginning to spring up in a plentiful harvest of blood, affect to be astonished, and cry out, "horrible!! we can scarce credit the account." The writer of these remarks regrets his inability to give a biographical sketch of Joseph Smith, the Mayor of Nauvoo. But the world will not long wait for the biography of a man whose actions in life have ranked him among the truly great; and whose death of martyrdom for the religion he taught will consecrate his character and prolong the effect of his labors to succeeding generations.

Not long after the massacre of the Mormons in Missouri, the writer of this sketch, had the pleasure of seeing and of becoming acquainted with Joseph Smith, while he was on a visit to this city. Although he then endured bodily affliction, and great mental suffering, owing to the great privations he had undergone, and the slaughter of many of his friends, yet he appeared calm and dignified in his deportment, and perfectly resigned to the calamitous events which had befallen him. In person Mr. Smith was taller than the ordinary size of men, well formed and with commanding aspect. His countenance was free, open and prepossessing; no one could discover anything in his face but love and kindness and charity towards all his fellow creatures. He was easy of access to all that sought his acquaintance, and in a remarkable degree unassuming. A short acquaintance with Mr. Smith was sufficient to convince the most skeptical of his inability to do any dishonorable or immoral act, much less to commit those high and horrible crimes with which he has been frequently charged, and as frequently proved to be innocent.

After his return from the dungeons of Missouri, Mr. Smith repaired to Washington, and in a respectful manner laid his grievances and those of his sect before the President and Congress. Instead of obtaining redress from the representatives of the people for the lands and property of his friends, which had been confiscated by the people of Missouri, he and his brethren received only insult and additional injury.

He subsequently bent his way, under apparently happier auspices, to Illinois, in search of a place, where he and those of his profession might live in peace, and be permitted to worship his God in their own way, and where none might molest or make them afraid. He selected a beautiful site for a city, on the banks of the Mississippi, and having purchased the land, he invited his followers to join him. Hundreds nay thousands, became proselytes to the faith he professed, hard sufferings had already given his preachers an astonishing success, and multitudes flocked to Nauvoo as to a place of refuge, and commenced building the city.

And what has been the result? In a spot where eight or nine years ago the feet of—man seldom trod, where the panther and the bear had roamed without meeting a human face, there are now congregated upwards of ten thousand souls. An increase like this, probably unparalleled in the United States, and certainly was never exhibited in any other country.

But a greater honor to this city and its founder remains to be mentioned—Within this city there is more order, more personal security, more public virtue, more industry and fewer instances of crime prevailing, than in any town of its size in the world.

And who has been the centre of attraction of such a population? What master spirit has brought these thousands together from far different countries—with habits of life and modes of thinking exceeding dissimilar, embracing, heretofore, systems of faith entirely discordant? The whole world will answer, it was Joseph Smith, a man everywhere spoken against, a man who was stigmatized with the epithets of liar, thief, robber, traitor, and even murderer, by those very men, who in all their conduct towards him and his people, from first to last have convinced the world that they were trying to attach to him names which more properly belonged to themselves. A man who by his death of martyrdom will multiply his followers by hundreds, and perpetuate his name to the latest generations.

In the process of time the city was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature of Illinois; and at an election subsequently held, in pursuance of the act of incorporation, Joseph

Smith was, without opposition, elected Mayor; which office he held up to the time of his death, giving entire satisfaction to nine-tenths of the population of Nauvoo.

Such was the man whom the public press throughout the country has incessantly traduced and vilified. It has maddened the brain and embittered the bosoms of millions of the American people against an innocent man, an unoffending religious sect, that sect too of our own nation and kindred.

But fanaticism has done its worst with Joseph and Hyrum Smith, and although no Mormon myself, (never having been a dozen times in their churches.) I would much rather take Joseph Smith's chance for happiness in that undiscovered country whither he has been so untimely hastened, than that of any of his traducers.

Joseph and Hyrum Smith, while living were the heads of a numerous and increasing sect.—By their deaths they become canonized; and the influence of their opinions, whether for good or for evil, has received a powerful if not an irresistible impetus. Mormonism has just commenced its career. It will date its greatest triumphs from the massacre at Carthage, Missouri.

And the time is not far distant, when the murderers of Joseph Smith, and those who have incited to murder, will be held as execrable, and their names only remembered with infamy, while a monument reaching to the clouds will point the pilgrim and way-farer to the sepulchre of the great Founder of Nauvoo, and tell to succeeding ages, the deeds of one of whom it may be truly said, he was a father to the fatherless, and a friend to the widow in her affliction.

ANCIENT RUINS IN TEXAS.

We have been informed by a gentleman who has traversed a large portion of the Indian country of northern Texas, the country lying between Santa Fe and the Pacific, that there are vestiges of ancient cities and ruined castles or temples on the Rio Puerco and on the Colorado of the West. He says, that on one of the branches of the Rio Puerco, a few days travel from Santa Fe, there is an immense pile of ruins that appears to belong to an ancient temple. Portions of the walls are still standing, consisting of huge blocks of limestone regularly hewn and laid in cement. The building occupies an extent of more than an acre. It is two or three stories high, has no roof, but contains many rooms, generally of a square form, without windows and the lower rooms are so dark and gloomy that they resemble caverns rather than apartments of an edifice built for a human habitation. Our informant was unable to describe the style of architecture, but he believes it could not have been erected by Spaniards or Europeans, as the stones are much worn by the rains, and indicates that the building has stood several hundred years. From his description, we are induced to believe that it resembles the ruins of Palenque or Otuluan. He says that there are many similar ruins on the Colorado of the West, which empties into the California sea. In one of the valleys of the California traversed by this river, and about four hundred miles from its mouth, there is a large temple still standing its walls and spires presenting scarcely any trace of dilapidation, and were it not for want of a roof it might still be rendered habitable. Near it, scattered along the declivity of a mountain, are the ruins of what has been once a large aqueduct, part of which however is in the solid rock still visible. Neither the Indians residing in the vicinity, nor the oldest Spanish settlers of the nearest settlements, can give any account of the origin of these buildings. They merely know that they have stood there from the early periods to which their traditions extend. The antiquarian who is desirous to trace the Aztec or Toltec races in their emigrations from the northern regions of America, may find in these ancient edifices many subjects of curious speculation.

A New Trick.

The gold, coins of England have suffered considerable debasement for some time past by a new and ingenious device, which is so successful as to oblige the government to order a new coinage. The cheat is effected in the following manner: From the rim towards the centre of a sovereign or half sovereign, several holes are drilled with a very fine instrument, and vacancies filled up with an inferior metal, so as to deceive the most experienced judges. By this process a sovereign is rendered in many instances not worth more than 17s. and a half sovereign not more than 8s. 6d. or 9s. The master of the mint and the assayer are busily engaged in witnessing many experiments, with a view to prevent the abstraction of the gold taking place without immediate detection. Workmen have commenced casting the new coinage which will be shortly issued. The expense will be very great, but the government has been obliged to incur it, in consequence of the system having much injured the credit and confidence in the value of British gold, not only at home but on the Continent.—*North American.*

Salt Springs in Florida.—A letter was received in this City a few days ago, from a friend in St. Augustine, stating the discovery by a party of settlers in the neighborhood of Fort Mellon, of several salt springs, running from the South into the adjoining lake. The water is said to be very saline, and the springs having the appearance of being constant. In this discovery the unsettled and public lands in that part of the Territory, will be much enhanced in value, and we may soon anticipate steps being taken to manufacture in that remote part of our country.

head and shoulders till they felled him to the ground. Some of the neighbors, alarmed by his cries, hastened to the spot and the miscreants made off. He was taken up, quite insensible, and carried into a house, where he was brought to life again. His head was yesterday awful again. His eyes were black, his cheeks swelled and livid, and his lips cut apparently by the force of blows upon his teeth. Altogether, he was a figure to excite pity in the bosom of any, but the accusers who chose to call him an orangeman.

We understand that the coroner held an inquest on the body of John Cowley who was murdered at Newburgh by a Canaan, named Patrick Dalton, and issued his warrant for Dalton's apprehension; but as the Canaan is now-a-days rulers, as well as electors, of every district in which they work, the warrant has hitherto proved waste paper, and is likely to remain so. Dalton is said to have gone off to the U. States. He was Cowley's brother-in-law. Cowley was a very quiet inoffensive man. Murder and every other violent crime seem to be committed by these miscreants without being looked upon as wrongs. No wonder that their lawless inhumanities should have brought them into general hatred on the lines of public works in the United States. Is Canada to be made another Tipperary? or Montreal a Philadelphia? [Abb. Atlas.]

From the St. Louis Recvile.
THE CHAMBERSBURGH TORNADO.
We have noticed, in brief, this terrible calamity. We give a few details with regard to the destruction of the paper mill.

There were nineteen persons in the mill at the time it fell, all were taken out alive, but some of them so dreadfully injured as to have no hopes of their recovery.

The mill was one hundred and fifty feet long, fifty feet wide, and five stories high.

Dr. E. Culbertson is very severely injured. When he was first discovered he was hanging by the feet, which had been caught among the timber. It was a considerable time before he could be taken from his perilous situation, on account of the difficulty of getting to him, and the heavy weight of timber resting on his feet.

He screamed frightfully, and begged of those around him to cut off his legs, and save him from the horrible agony he was suffering; his ankle bone is fractured, and he is bruised very much, but not considered dangerous.

Another son of Mr. Reid, quite a child, had his skull fractured. He was got out also by the females. It was heart sickening to hear the poor child beg of the doctors to save his life. His case is considered bad.

Philip Craver and Michael Craver (Germans) father and son, are both very seriously injured—the father dangerously—his shoulder has been fractured, and some of his ribs, also, besides several bodily injuries.

The son was discovered hanging by the hand, which had been caught by the timber; he suffered dreadfully—the flesh of his hand very much torn.

He tried to get his knife out of his pocket to cut off the hand by which he hung.

Sickness in the New York State Prison.
—A letter from New York, says:

A letter has been received from the keepers of Auburn State prison, which says, that out of 900 convicts there last week, 700 were sick with the cholera morbus, and that on Wednesday last, only one hundred days work was performed by the whole of the inmates.

Canine Sagacity.—A curious instance of the intelligence of a dog is related. The animal belonged to a celebrated chemist, who tried upon it the effect of a certain poison, and on the next day administered a dose of counter-poison, which had the effect of preserving the poor creature's life. The next day, another dose was offered him; but, *mercifully* said he, he would not touch it. Different sorts of poisonous drugs were presented to him, but he resolutely refused. Bread was offered, but he would not touch it; meat, but he turned from it with water but he would not drink. To re-assure him, his master offered him bread and meat of which he himself ate in the presence of the dog; and of that, the sagacious animal hesitated not to partake. He was taken to a fountain, but he would drink nowhere but from that spot where the water gushed free and fresh. This continued for several days, until the master, touched by the extraordinary intelligence of the poor creature, resolved to make no more attempts upon him with his poisons. The dog is now very gay and very happy, but he will eat of nothing that he does not first see his master touch, nor will he drink except from the purest spot of the fountain.

Independent Post Offices.—Poor Mr. Wickliffe, who is traveling for pleasure through our State with his charming daughters, is fated to meet with many mortifying evidences of the decay of the Post Office Department. When he landed at Rochester, he came full tilt against one of Pomeroy's Independent Post Offices, fitted up with shelves, counters, boxes, and all the paraphernalia of a regular Post Office—clerks taking in the Spanish shillings at twelve and a half cents, and crowds of people asking for letters; no one going to the legitimate Post Office.—N. Y. Paper.

Discoveries in Arabia—Discoveries of ancient inscriptions found in 1834, at Hadramant, cut on the ruins of an ancient city, are exciting the attention of learned men. They have been deciphered by the Rev. Mr. Foster, of England, a well-known Oriental scholar, and are supposed to have been written in the times of Jacob and Joseph. It is stated that in a New York paper that the inscription is in three parts. The longest is of ten lines, engraved on a smooth piece of rock forming one side of the terrace at Hiss Ghorab. Then there are three short lines, found on a small detached rock, on the summit of the hill. There are also two lines, found near the long inscription, lower down the terrace. They all relate to one transaction, an incident in Adite history. The tribe of Ad, according to Mr. Sale, were descended from Ad, the son of Awa or Uz, the son of Aram, the son of Shem, the son of Noah. The event recorded is the route and entire destruction of the sons of Ac, an Arab tribe, by the Awea or tribe of Ad, whom they invaded. In Mr. Foster's book, *five similes* are given of the inscription; the Adite and the Hamyaritic alphabet; and a glossary containing every word in them, its derivation and its explanation; with notes of copious illustration upon every point which they involve.—St. Louis Recvile.

We learn from the Albany Daily Advertiser, that the Sheriff of Rensselaer county, in attempting to serve a certain process on the tenants of Wm. P. Van Rensselaer, Esq., has been resisted, and the power of the law set at defiance. The posse were met by a mob of men, disguised as Indians, who tarred and feathered two or three of the officers, and otherwise ill treated them.—St. Louis Recvile.

CITY COUNCIL.
Regular Session, August 10, 1844.
10 o'clock A. M.

Alderman Harris, Pres. Pro. Tem.
Petition of Reuben Atwood and 14 others, for opening Ann street, from Water street, to corporation line, granted.

Ordinance concerning brothels, and passed.
Semiannual Report of the attendance of members of the council, was accepted.

Due members, and marshal, for the same. \$190 00
Mayor's Salary 189 15
Recorders " 50 00
P. M.—Petition of John P. Annis, to erect a water mill on the old site near Charles Ivins, granted, if it interfere with no others rights and privileges.

The petition of Davis McOlney and 20 others for the immediate relief of the wants of the police was answered by a subscription from those present, mostly councillors. \$45 00
Councillors H. C. Kimball, Brig-Young, and Aldermen Geo. A. Smith, and Hiram Kimball relinquished their pay as members of the council.

W. W. Phelps, O. Pratt, and Geo. W. Harris relinquished \$10 cash, of their pay.
Councillor Daniel Spencer was elected Mayor.

Sworn and took his seat, as prest. of council.

The police was instituted on the petitions of the people, and it was proposed by the council that the subscription which had been commenced for the relief of the police, be circulated in the different wards.

An ordinance regulating fees, 3 fines passed.
Mayor Spencer nominated W. W. Phelps, for Mayor's clerk, sanctioned unanimously.

Resignation of Geo. A. Smith, as alderman of the city, accepted.

The acting assessor and collectors, of the different wards of the city for 1843, were unanimously re-elected and instructed to proceed without delay to value the property of the city, and assess a tax of one half per cent, for the year 1844.

An ordinance concerning brothels and disorderly characters.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Nauvoo, that all brothels or houses of ill fame erected or being in the city of Nauvoo, be, and the same hereby are henceforth prohibited and by law declared public nuisances, and that the owners or keepers of such houses be fined in a sum of not less than fifty, nor more than two thousand five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for six months for each offence of one days continuance of such establishment, and that any person frequenting such establishment (except on lawful business) shall be fined in any sum of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and six months imprisonment for each offence; and further, that for every act of adultery or fornication, which can be proved, the parties shall be imprisoned six months and fined each in the sum of not less than fifty nor more than two thousand five hundred dollars, and that the individuals own acknowledgment shall be considered sufficient evidence in the case.

Sec. 2. Be it ordained that the ordinance concerning brothels and disorderly characters passed May 14,

ELECTION RETURNS OF HANCOCK COUNTY—OFFICIAL VOTE.

	Carthage	LaHarpe	Camp Creek	Plot Grove	Appona	Fin. Green	St. Marys	Commerce	Monticello	Wauvau	Booby Run	Green Plains	Bar Creek	Chili	Augusta	Total
Congress																
J. P. Hoge	99	189	57	25	60	99	66	633	642	30	73	80	145	19	29	2351
M. P. Sweet	153	35	19	14	30	92	53	12	8	21	123	32	19	6	38	702
Representatives																
J. B. Backenstos	27	125	33	9	33	78	17	618	644	20		55	140	3	7	1809
A. W. Babbitt	10	126	36	9	21	78	5	632	649	14	2	50	140			1773
O. C. Skinner	211	94	38	28	67	115	100	9	1	15	183	38	43	14	57	1080
Catlin	154	70	28	30	65	115	85	2	16	178	35	36	9	50	45	886
E. A. Bedell	12	5	2				7	4	3	27	16					77
Sheriff																
M. R. Deming	46	174	48	10	21	87	21	624	650	29	2	53	140	1	5	1811
Whitney	141	39	24	24	66	105	75	1	1	20	180	33	39	9	57	871
Stigall	11	3	1	1	2		2	14	2	1		6				43
Commissioner																
G. Coulton	7	166	35	9	20	80	1	636	656	26	1	51	140	1	1	1839
Bartlett	143	29	34	2	66	101	74	1	14	181	36	37	9	45	30	832
Maine	23	4		3	2		19	9			1	10				76
Coroner																
D. H. Wells	9	151	40	12	22	83	3	638	656	26	2	54	140	1	1	1838
Green	177	55	23	25	66	84	76	2	177	35	40	11	47	41		897
Whole Vote	261	240	80	29	91	195	123	647	672	52	204	37	101	154	59	3043

These names marked with a star are democrats, those not marked, whigs.

§ These two precincts compose the city of Nauvoo.

1842, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained that this ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

Passed Aug. 10th, 1844.

GEO. W. HARRIS, President Pro. Tem.

Willard Richards, Recorder.

An Ordinance to amend an ordinance entitled an ordinance regulating Fees and compensation of the several Officers and persons therein mentioned, passed January 14th, 1843.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City council of the city of Nauvoo, that the Mayor shall be allowed a salary per annum of one hundred dollars and that the Aldermen and Councillors shall receive each one dollar per day while in session. Also five for absence one dollar per day.

Sec. 2. This ordinance to be in force from and after its passage, any other ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

Passed August 10th 1844.

DANIEL SPENCER, Mayor.

W. Richards, Recorder.

DIED—In Zarahemla Lee co. I. T. August 5th, Erasmus A. Stevens son of Arnold and Lois Stevens, aged 1y, 5m, 6d.

In La-Harp on the 5th day of July, Seldon Parmenter, aged 21y, 6m, 28d. In the same place on the 26th day of July, Charles Parmenter, aged 24y, 10 m, 15d.

In the same place on the 28th day of July, Wm. Parmenter, aged 26y, 11m, 18d.

DEATHS—For the week ending Monday the 12th.

Wm. M. Alden, 75y 8m; old age and diarrhea.

Louisa L. Higginbotham, 2m.

Ransom R. Reeves, 2y 3m 2d; quick consumption.

Mary Ann Smith, 20y 9m; child birth.

Parmelia More, 37y; Diarrhea.

Joseph Hardman, 3m 7d; diarrhea.

Jesse Berry, 32y 6m; fever.

Francis L. Bens, 1m 4d; fits.

Betsy Ann Carrico, 1y 4m 12d; diarrhea.

Margaret Frodsham, 11m; convulsion.

Louisa Ely Woodward, 1y 10m; consumption.

Total 11.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

MINIATURE LIKENESSES.

L. FOSTER, is now prepared to take Likenesses, by the Daguerreotype process, in the most beautiful style of the art, either plain or coloured, at his Daguerreotype Rooms, on Main Street, a few rods above Ivins's Store. By this wonderful process, which is a combination of nature and art, a more correct and beautiful likeness can be obtained, than by any other method which has been known to man. An image of the person, as exact as that formed by a mirror, is transferred to, and permanently fixed upon a highly polished silver plate, through the agency of an optical instrument. Only two or three minutes are required for the operation. The discovery was made by a Frenchman named Daguerre, (hence the name Daguerreotype) and has excited the wonder, admiration and surprise of every one, upon first beholding the effects of the art; and such is the beauty of the work, and so perfectly to the life is nature shown up in her every lineament and feature and expression, that each succeeding specimen serves only to increase but not to satiate these emotions of the mind. How valuable or rather invaluable, would be such a likeness of an absent or departed friend.

Specimens may be seen at the Rooms, at the Nauvoo Mansion.

Vice only three dollars, including a handsome morocco case.

Instructions in the Art, given upon reasonable terms, and Apparatus for sale.

Aug. 10-1f

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Martha has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, after this date.

CYRUS BOLEY.

October 23, 1843.

The above was published last October and is false; Cyrus Boley, left his wife and fled to New Orleans and returned this spring, refused to live with his wife,

GROCERIES.—A general assortment of Groceries is just received and for sale at

KIMBALL'S.

GENTS AND LADIES SHOES.—A good assortment just received and for sale very low, at

KIMBALL'S.

BONNETS! BONNETS!—A fresh supply of straw willow and palm leaf Bonnets for sale cheap at

KIMBALL'S.

State of Illinois } Hancock County, }
Hancock Circuit Court of the Oct. term, }
A. D. 1844. }
Ethan Kimball, Plaintiff, }
vs. } Attachment.
Wilson Law, Defendant. }

NOTICE is hereby given to the said Wilson Law that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerks office of the said Circuit Court of Hancock County, against the estate of you the said Wilson Law, dated the third day of July A. D. 1844, at the suit of Ethan Kimball for the sum of one hundred and forty two dollars and eighty four cents (\$142.84) directed to the sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said clerks office by the said sheriff, executed by buying the said suit upon the property of the said Wilson Law, now unless you the said Wilson Law, shall be and appear before the judge of the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden in the town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1844, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiffs action, judgement will be rendered against you in favor of the said Ethan Kimball, and execution will issue against the estate so attached and ordered to be sold to satisfy said debt and costs.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Circuit Court at my office at Carthage, this 10th day of August, A. D. 1844.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

Aug 14th 1844-16-4w

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1844.

	from	to
Ashe	per lb.	
Pot.		7
Pearl		9
Azes	per dozen	10
Collins		14 00
Others		16 00
Bagging	Mo. per yard	12 1/2
Bale Rope	Mo. per lb.	12 1/2
Bacon	per lb.	44
Butter	per bushel	25 1/2
Candler	per lb.	70
Sperm		75
Tallow		30
Mould		8
Dipped		7
Stearine		20
Coal	per ton	
Lehigh		44 00
Pittsburgh	per bushel	18 00
Miscari and Illinois		5 7
Coffee	per lb.	
Java		13
Havana		7 1/2
Rio		7 1/2
St. Domingo		6 1/2
Laguaya		7 1/2
Chocolate	No. 1	13
No. 2		12
Copper	per lb.	
Braziers		25
Sheeting		25
Bottom		43 1/2
Flats		43 1/2
Cordage	per lb.	
Manilla		12 1/2
Tarred Rope		9
Hed Cord	Manilla, per dozen	2 25
Hemp		1 75
Plough Lines		75
Cotton Yarns	per lb.	
Pittsburgh		19 1/2
Common		19
Domestics	per yard	
Brown Sheetings	3-4 and 7-8	7
4-4 and 6-4		6 1/2
7-8 and 7-8		7 1/2
4-4 and 6-4		8
Brown Drillings		11
Burlaps		11
Brown Lowel Ozna bags		10 1/2
Virginia		9
Tickings	3-4 and 4-4	11
Saltines		55
Kentucky Jeans		32
Cotton Cheas		9
Blue Drillings		9
Mixed summer Stuffs		12
Dye Stuffs		
Madder	per lb.	15
Logwood		4
Indigo	Sp. cerroon	1 25
Coppers		2 1/2
Camwood	per lb.	9
Fustic		4 1/2
Drugs & Medicines		
Ginseng	per lb.	22
Saleratus	Western	5
Eastern		6 1/2
Alum	per lb.	5
Quinine	per oz.	2 50
Brimstone		5
Epsom Salts		6
Four Sulphur		7 1/2
Cream Tartar		25
Turkey Opium		3 75
Campior		1 25
Gum Arabic		42
Liquorice Paste		22
Sai Soda		5
Fenthers	per lb.	21
Flour	Merl ge	
Flour	City Mills	4 00
Country		3 75
Rye		2 75
Commeal	per bushel	45
Fruits		
Apples	dried, per bushel	87
green	per bbl.	1 25
Peanut	dried, per bushel	1 25
Almonds	a. s. per lb.	18
Raisins	M. S. per box	2 40
H.N.C.		2 37
Prunes	per lb.	40
Currants	Zante	11
Figs	per drum	16
Lemon	per box	0 00
Furs & Peltries		
Buffalo	per robe	1 00
Deer	above, per lb.	12
Red and Blue	in hair	5
Gray		12 1/2
Beaver		2 00
Otter	per skin	2 00
Mink		6
Raccoon		12
Wild Cat		10
Fox	gray	10
Mink		12

Beef, per skin,	1 00	3 00
Wh.		
Mackerel, No. 1, per bb.	24 00	14 50
No. 2.	11 00	11 50
No. 3.	5 50	0 00
Lake Trout	8 50	9 00
Salmon, per kit.	1 50	2 00
Cod, dry, per box.	1 25	1 50
Herrings, do.	50	
Crabs—per bushel.		
Wheat.	56	66
Rye.	38	40
Corn.	45	50
Barley.	45	50
Oats.	30	36
Beans.	95	1 00
Glaze—per box.		
8 by 10.	2 25	2 75
10 by 12.	3 75	4 25
12 by 12.	5 00	0 00
Gunpowder—per keg.		
DuPont's.	6 50	7 00
Latin's.	6 00	6 50
—Blasting, 1	4 00	4 50
Gunny Bags.	12	13
Temp.—per 112 lbs.		
Water rotted.	100 00	110 00
Daw rotted.	60 00	65 00
Sides—per lb.		
Dry.	8	8
Green.	3	3
Salted.	3	3
—Cops, 1st quality per lb.		
per gallon.	25	25
—Tennessee and Pittsburgh.		
Common Bar, per lb.	4	4
Band.	5	6
Horse Shoe.	5	6
Hoop.	7	8
Sheet.	7	8
Nail Rods.	7	8
Boiler Iron.	7	7
Pig Iron, per ton.	22 00	00 00
—Calle, per lb.		
Pittsburgh.	4	6
Juniata.	4	6
Boston.	5	6
Castings, per lb.	2	3
—Foundry.	4	5
Lead.		
Pig.	2 25	2 25
Bar.	3 50	4 00
Sheet.	6 00	0 00
Pipe.	5 00	0 00
—Lime, per bushel.		
Common.	10	12
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl.	3 75	4 00
Sulphur, per lb.		
Sol.	18	23
Skirting.	24	26
—Pipe, per side.	1 60	2 50
Castings, per dozen.	20 00	30 00
Bride.	60 28	60 30
Motocoo.	00 12	00 20
—Solastes, per gallon.		
New Orleans.	32	33
Sugar House.	34	36
—Fecal Stores.		
Tar, per bbl.	2 50	3 00

Agricultural.

POULTRY.

Those who intend to rear Fowls or any kind of poultry should have a distant yard, perfectly sheltered and with a warm aspect, well fenced, and sufficiently inclosed to be always dry, and supplied with sand or ashes for the cocks and hens to roll in, an operation necessary to disengage their feathers from vermin; running water should be especially provided for the want of which all poultry are fond, produces constipation of the bowels and inflammatory diseases; and for geese and ducks bathing is an indispensable luxury. A contiguous field is also necessary for free exercise, as well as for the supply of grubs and grass to the geese. The fowl house should be dry, well roofed, and fronting the south, and if practicable, at the back of a stove or stable, warmth being conducive to health and laying, though extreme heat has contrary effect. It should be furnished with two lattice windows, that can be opened and shut at pleasure, at opposite ends, for ventilation, which is frequently necessary; and the perches should be so arranged, that one row of roosting fowls should not be directly above another.

A house twenty feet long, and twelve feet wide may be made to accommodate 150 hens at roost. The plan is simply this:—the first roosting perch (rounded a little at the upper angles only, for gill rakers) fowls cannot keep a firm hold on perfectly cylindrical supporters) should be placed lengthways and rest on tressels in each end wall, six feet from the front wall, and at a convenient height, which must depend upon the elevation of the house from the floor, which may be formed of plank that can be easily swept. Another perch should be fixed ladderways above this, but ten inches nearer to the back wall, and so on, until there are four of these perches like the steps of a ladder when properly inclined, but with a sufficient distance between the wall and the upper one to allow the poultry to stand conveniently upon them when she has occasion to examine the nests, which it is her duty to do every day at least once in the afternoon. The highest of these she can reach by standing on a stool or step ladder. By this contrivance the hens when desirous of reaching their nests, have no occasion to fly but merely to pass from one step or perch to another. If the size and form of the house permit, a similar construction may be made on the opposite side, care being taken to have an open space in the middle of the room, and a sufficiently wide passage for the attendant to pass along the walls. It is not at all required, to have as many nests as hens, because they have no occasion to occupy them at the same time; and besides they are so far from having a repugnance to lay in a common receptacle, that the sight of an egg stimulates them to lay. It is however true, that the most secluded and darkest nests, are those which the hens prefer.

The nests if built in the wall, are in tiers from the bottom to the top, the lowest being about three feet from the ground, and a foot square. If the laying chambers consist of wooden boxes, they are usually furnished with a ledge which is very convenient for the hens when rising. But the best receptacles for the eggs are those of basket work, as they are cool in summer, and can easily be washed, they ought to be fastened not directly to the wall, as is generally the case, but to boards fixed in it by hooks, well clenched, and with a little roof to cover the rows of baskets. They will be thus isolated to the great satisfaction of the hen, which delights in the absence of all disturbing influences when laying. All the ranges of the nests should be placed checkerwise in order that the inmates when coming out may not start those immediately under. Those designing to hatch should be near the ground (where instinct teaches the hen to choose her seat) and so arranged that the hen can easily enter without disturbing the eggs. Wheat or rye straw is the most approved of for the bedding, being coarser than hay, and less subject to produce lice in the hens, which often annoy them.

Transcendentalism of the Times.—In this world of change and revolution, we know of nothing that is stationary, except it be writing materials.—We know of nothing to withstand the force of this natural but unseemly propelling power by which all things are urged onward. 'Tis true, one of our wisest and astute legislators speaks of a "fixed fact;" but we should like to know how long it will stay fixed. The truth is, it was a metaphysical fallacy on the part of the gentleman. Some persons cannot perceive this impulsive progress of things as well as time, because, like the squirrel in the cage, that fancies himself immovable while he clings with a tenacity to a round in the revolving cylinder, they do not discover their own progress in consequence of every thing around them moving on with a corresponding velocity.

Even our language is subject to this mutation, and it words the signs of our ideas so must our thoughts be. If those who in the days of Milton and Addison, and Pope, knew where lay the "well of pure English undefiled," were to time amongst us at the present time, they would find themselves sorely puzzled to find it, or if they did happen to be successful, we doubt if they would recognize it; for the chemists in classics of our day, in their abortive attempts to filter and purify the water, have but impregnated it with foreign bodies, and rendered it muddy and distasteful. Of this we

have seen some instances lately in the papers, and mean to furnish others. Thus:

No one ever goes to bed now; people retire to rest, or repose in the arms of Morpheus.

No one ever gets tired; men, and sometimes women too, become excessively fatigued.

Orators never make a speech, they address the multitude in a strain of fervid eloquence, and with great force and effect.

Folks never marry; but we sometimes hear of them, as in the case of Capt. Tyler, and Miss Gardiner, being indissolubly united in the holy bonds of matrimony.

Poets don't have genius now, as they used formerly, but in lieu of it they possess the Prometheus spark that lights the soul to song.

Men never die; but they depart this life. They are not buried; they are interred.

If a man wants to have his measure taken for a coat, he must not go to a tailor's shop, but to some emporium of fashion.

Men never go a "sailing" now now; but they go on aquatic excursions.

Honorable members of Congress never lie; they simply state what are not facts.

There are no daily papers published; they are all diurnal journals.

No one ever wishes a married man joy; he is congratulated on his felicity.

But enough. We wish it was with our language, as it is with our locomotives, that in its swift and rapid race of refinement, it had some known stopping place—some terminus to its progress.

From present appearances, we really begin to apprehend that, like the man with a steam leg there is no stopping it, and that it will go on and on until the crack of doom. [N. O. Pic.]

Sharp Shooting.—We saw yesterday a specimen of rifle shooting which cannot easily be beat. The target was of white paper six inches in diameter pasted on a board. The distance was 115 yards. Of ten consecutive shots, nine struck fairly in the paper, and the tenth cut the circumference. Three of the shots hit the exact centre of the target, and the average distance of the whole ten from the centre was less than one inch. Mr. Van Vlietburgh, who fired the shots, also made the rifle used on the occasion, and it was to test the accuracy of the weapon that this trial of skill was had. The rifle was fitted with a patent sight, of Mr. V's own invention, and in its finish, mountings, &c. is a beautiful piece of workmanship. [Albany J.]

Beauties of Roman Catholicity in Canada.—On the 12th of July, a large number of Irishmen met at Montreal, to prevent the formation of an Orange procession. None was formed, and the mob, having no opportunity of venting their fierce passions on Orangemen, looked out during the day for others. The Montreal Herald says, that "some of them accordingly, seeing a lady coming into town in her carriage, with a bouquet in her hand, in which among other flowers happened to be two or three yellow lilies, valiantly stopped her horse and ordered her in a threatening tone to destroy the bouquet. The lady being the wife of an American gentleman and an American herself, could not comprehend what had raised the fury of the savage, but being terrified at his violence, she threw the bouquet to him and called for help. Several gentlemen ran to her assistance, and the villain disappeared. Another lady, we are told, whose shawl was bordered with figures of different bright colors, and among the rest yellow, was insulted twice by ruffians who stopped her on the streets. In the evening several private houses were assaulted and the windows broken with stones."—Sun.

A Discriminating Preceptor.—A schoolmaster in Cornwall, England, advertising his establishment, says:—Every boarder must be supplied with a Bible and a Prayer-book, a knife and fork, three towels, and a silver dessert spoon; all of which except the books, become the proprietor's perquisite on the pupil's quitting school. The conscientious pedagogue seems to think that the Bible and Prayer-book may be well for the pupil—he prefers, however, the steel and the silver.

The Havana For Industrial records the sinking of the bed of the river Alameda to an extraordinary depth on the 30th June last. On the 26th there had been a heavy fall of rain, causing a great flood, fairly sweeping all before it. The very next day, in place of keeping up the river fell to a level three feet below what it had been at any time during the previous severe drought. So suddenly did the river fall, that boats which at the time of the rise were made fast to the trees, were found the next morning entangled in the upper branches. The importance of this river to the city of Havana is very great. It supplies the basin and aqueduct, upon which the city now entirely depends for its water, and fears are entertained that it may sink so low as to render the aqueduct useless.

Remarkable Instance of Suicide.—We learn from the letter of a friend that Capt. James Paltit, residing near McNairs in Polk county, (Tenn.) committed suicide on the 16th of February, by blowing out his brains with a rifle. He placed the muzzle of the gun directly between his eyes, and discharged it by a string, attached in some way to the trigger. He had no white family, nor was there any person on the premises except his negroes; 27 in number. A jury of

inquest was summoned, and the manner in which the deceased came to his death, settled; after which a portion of the jury took charge of his effects. They got his keys, and upon opening the first trunk found his will, written six days previous, by which two of the jury, then present, were appointed his executors, (one of whom is the friend who communicates this intelligence.) They also found in the same trunk, ten thousand dollars in gold and silver. The purport of the will was, that his negroes should be freed, and all of his personal effects, together with the cash on hand, divided amongst them. The money was deposited in one of the banks at Athens for safe keeping, and the executors took charge of his other property. [Highland S. C.] Sentinel.

Fire.—There has been a terrible fire at Brooklyn, New York. Before the flames could be subdued, twenty buildings situated on Bridge, York, and both sides of Tulman streets, were entirely destroyed, and several others more or less injured.

Scarcely a bucket of water could be obtained, and the Brooklyn force was not sufficient to take water from the river.

About fifty families were rendered homeless by the disaster. The property destroyed cannot fall short of \$100,000.

Death by Lightning.—The wife and daughter of the Rev. Mr. Curtis, of Union Conn. were instantly killed by lightning on Friday last.

TO THE FARMERS AROUND NAUVOO AND VICINITY.

Those brethren who want to exchange their grain, pork, beef, potatoes &c., for property, wearing apparel &c., would do well to give the Temple committee a call. They would be glad to exchange any kind of property in their hands for grain, inasmuch as provisions are most wanted to carry on the works.

N. B. A good new turning lathe for sale at the Committee office.

WM. CLAYTON, Temple Recorder.

August 7th 1844—tf.

WANTED TO PURCHASE. An iron bound leather travelling trunk, for which a fair price will be paid. Enquire at this office.

WANTED. Four or five men to break hemp, for which cash or provisions will be paid. Enquire of SAMUEL G. FLAGG.

Nauvoo, July 24—1w.

WANTED. ABOUT 75 or 80 lbs geese feathers on subscription, at this office.

July 30.

GLASS. 20 BOXES, 7 by 9 glass, for sale at auction price, by RIMBALL.

July 30—tf.

NEW YORK CHEESE. JUST received and for sale at KIMBALL'S.

July 30, 1844.

MACKERAL. A FINE ARTICLE for sale cheap at KIMBALL'S.

July 30, 1844.

CERTAIN Cure for Bowell Complaints. (No cure no pay) prepared and sold on Main street by July 30—3m EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

SUPERIOR BLUE AND BLACK INKS; manufactured and sold on Main street by July 30—3m EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the County Commissioner's Court of Hancock County, State of Illinois, at its next session, for a license to run a Steam Ferry Boat, across the Mississippi river from fractional section nine, in township number seven, north of range number eight west, in said county, to the town of Fort Madison, Lee County, Iowa Territory.

JAMES WILSON, CHARLES JEWETT.

July 26—n14—4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Hancock Circuit Court, the undersigned will expose to public Sale at the Court House, at Carthage on the 22d day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. The following real Estate, late the property of E. B. Baldwin deceased, to wit:

The w. half of the w. half of section 18, 5n. 6w. 100 acres off the east side of w. 23, 7 n. 5w. The s. e. 12, 5 n. 7 w. except a piece off the s. e. corner of the same running 454 rods north, and 54 rods west from the said s. e. corner.

The undivided half of s. w. 35, 15n. 3w. all north of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

The undivided half of s. w. 35, 15n. 3w. all north of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Also, Lot 2, in block 33, in the town of Carthage.

Terms of sale, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and a mortgage on the premises.

HEBE M. BALDWIN, Administratrix.

July 10th, 1844—11td

FACSIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office.

PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York; and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPFIRE LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by (22-y.) J. SNIDER, Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

THE OLD STAND.

At the store of the late Gen. Joseph Smith:

KIMBALL.

Has just received a large addition to his former stock of Dry Goods, and also a general assortment of Groceries; Gentlemen, Ladies, and Childrens Shoes, which he will sell lower than any other house in the city.

July 30—tf.

Hancock Circuit Court.

Ethan Kimball vs Chancery

Chester Phillips

By virtue of a decree of said Court, rendered in said cause at the October term thereof, A. D. 1843, I will, on the 5th day of August; A. D. 1844, between 10 o'clock in the morning and the setting of the Sun of said day, at the door of the Court House in Carthage, expose at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash in hand the following real estate, to wit, the west one fourth of the Lot, number four in Block number nineteen, in Kimball's second addition to the City of Nauvoo.

O. C. SKINNER, Master in Chancery.

July 10th 1844.

READY FOR DELIVERY.

LARGE QUANTITY OF FIRST-RATE BRICKS, will be ready for delivery in a few days at the Brick Yard, in PARLEY STREET.

Also a large quantity of Wood and Lumber wanted immediately.

A good Horse and Wagon for sale, apply to John Greenhow, at the Brick Yard.

NEW STORE.

F. MERRYWEATHER would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, to his well selected assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; also a cheap article of Crockery, with many other articles suitable for this market, which are offered at the Cincinnati prices. He will, from time to time, be receiving fresh supplies, and hopes, by the low prices, to secure a part of the public patronage.

At W. Ivin's New Store, on Main Street, where all kinds of Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for goods.

N. B. A superior article of Cocoa, an excellent substitute for tea and coffee.

March 13, 1844. no40—tf.

TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. E. HALL, STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER; Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.

TERMS, LOW. Residence, Parley St. Gen. Rich's old house.

June 19—12tf

OSPREY. REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Anderson Master, will leave St. Louis every Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning and pass New Boston, Okawka, Burlington and Fort Madison Sunday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 6 o'clock a. m. and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday forenoon.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to A. MORRISON, Agent, Nauvoo.

Feb. 27, 1844. no44—tf.

ALMON BABBITT, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. July 4th 1843—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS a suitable building for the manufacturing of woolsen clothes, which he will rent to any individual wishing to engage in that business, on reasonable terms; or if preferred, will give employment to a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of woolsen, if application is made soon at his residence in Augusta, Iowa Territory.

LEVI MORFITT, no47—tf.

March 20, 1844.

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

NOTICE.

Persons wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE subscriber believing that such an agency would be an acquisition to the citizens and vicinity of Nauvoo, in assisting those who wish to dispose of, or exchange property, and to those new comers and others, who wish to purchase or exchange property, has been induced to open an office for that purpose, on Main Street, between the Nauvoo Mansion, and Parley Street, where he will attend to selling, renting, exchanging, or purchasing property on reasonable terms.

EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

N. B. Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, and other instruments of writing, drawn up in a legal manner.

March 27, 1844. no49—tf.

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

PRICES.

Quartos half bound plain 1.50

do do do neat 2.00

do whole bound plain 2.00

do do do neat 2.50

Octavo full bound plain 1.00

do do do neat 1.50

do do do neat 0.75

do do do neat 1.00

do do do extra 1.37

Twelves full bound plain 62

do do do neat 87

do do do neat 50

do do do neat 75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

The Book of Doctrine and Covenants will be published in about one month from this time. Those wishing for an early supply had better make immediate application.

June 11, 1844.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

M. McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeel's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordeons on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Dec. 13, 1843. no33—tf.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MISS H. ELLS, Respectfully invites the Ladies of Nauvoo to call and examine her Assortment of Fashionable and approved style of Bonnets, at moderate prices—Bonnets made to order and altered to the Latest Fashion, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their Patronage.—H. E. states that the proceeds of the Straw Bonnet business are for the benefit of the Relief Society of Nauvoo—all kinds of produce taken in exchange—corner of Water and Main Streets, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.

Second Door River Side.

April 16th

EARTHENWARE MANUFACTURE.

J. GROGOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthenware Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring; at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41—tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. Take

Notice that by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Henderson county Illinois, made at the November term 1843, I will sell at public Auction at the door of the Court house in Okawka, on the 22nd day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. the real Estate of John A. Lynn, deceased to wit:

The east half and the n. w. quarter of the n. w. quarter of section 15 in township No. 10 north of range 5 west.

Also Lot No 14 in block No 57 in the town of Okawka.

MARIA FINDLEY, Administratrix.



THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$1.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.—

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor), post paid, to receive attention.

FOR THE NEIGHBOR.

ON THE BIRTH OF AN INFANT.

Welcome little helpless stranger,
Welcome to the light of day;
Smile upon thy happy mother,
Smile and chase her far away.

Let thy eyes and look around thee,
Various objects meet thy sight,
Nature spreads her verdant carpet,
Earth was spread for thy delight.

Welcome to a mother's bosom,
Welcome to a father's arms,
Hear to all thy father's virtues,
Hear to all thy mother's charms.

Joy thou bringest yet mixed with trembling,
Anxious joys and tender fears,
Pleasant hopes and mingled sorrows,
Smiles of transport wet with tears.

Who can say what lay's before thee,
Calm or tempest—peace or strife?
What various turns and tides,
What various marks thy chagred life?

Who can tell what eager passions,
In this little breast may heat;
When ambition, love, or glory,
Shall invade this peaceful seat?

Who can tell how wide the branches,
Of this tender plant may spread,
While beneath their ample shadows,
Swains may rest, and flocks be fed?

Angels guard thee loved blossom,
Hover round and shield from ill,
Crown thy parent's largest wishes,
And their fondest hopes fulfill.

D. G.

July 31, 1844.

Agricultural.

RAISING NEAT STOCK.

Many farmers near Boston are now raising some of the calves of their best cows. This they do in consequence of the low price of veal.

Some farmers take their calves from the cows at three days of age, others at less. Some let them suck three months and then turn them to the grass—while another class let them run with the cows through the summer and suck when they please.

If you intend to let the calf suck for several months, you should not let it run at large. Calves thrive better, through the first summer, in the barn than out in the field; and it is much better for the cow to let the calf suck twice a day than to let it tease her at will.

When you keep calves in the barn they are not troubled with flies, and will eat fine hay much better than grass. In addition to this you can teach them to eat other articles better in the barn; you can teach them to eat almost any thing by giving a few oats or potatoes at first; and by using them to eat hay in summer they winter better than if they had been used to nothing but grass.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Cultivation of the Vine.—We understand that some French gentlemen of sufficient capital, have made arrangements to enter upon the cultivation of the vine in our parish. After carefully examining every part of this State and Mississippi, they have concluded to establish themselves on the waters of Beaver creek. That the soil is well adapted to the end in view, is made apparent by the spontaneous growth of the grape throughout that section of country, and we wish the projectors of the scheme all the success which the enterprise merits. The process of making wine is very simple, and we believe the day is not distant when we shall no longer be under the necessity of importing so great a luxury, or (we had almost said, in reference to climate) necessary for life.—*(Opelousas Gaz.)*

A Useful Plant.—Honorable Mr. Ellsworth says, the sun flower is perhaps destined to become one of the most valuable agricultural products. One hundred pounds of the seed afford forty pounds of oil. The refuse of the seed, after expressions, furnishes an excellent food for cattle; from the leaves of the plant cigars are manufactured of singular pectoral qualities; the stalk affords a superior alkali, and the comb of the seeds is a choice dainty for swine.

Diaphanous Scene at an Execution.—Geo. W. Thompson, the murderer of Catharine Hamlin, was executed at lower

Sandusky, on the 12th ult. He died a hard death, as after he had been suspended twenty minutes his pulse could be distinctly counted. The Sheriff erected an enclosure around the gallows to evade the law abolishing public executions, and also to gratify the crowd, who helped the Sheriff out in his worthy intention by demolishing the enclosure, leaving the gallows open to public view. The Sheriff looked on the riot with perfect indifference. Persons too, were admitted to the top of the court-house, to get a good view for fifty cents each.

For the Religious Telescope.

TORNADO.

At three o'clock on the evening of June 5th, a destructive tornado passed about two miles north of the village of Winchester, Van Buren Co., Iowa, sweeping every thing before it. Its course was near the east direction. What it has done west of this place we have not heard. Two farms are all that have been injured in this neighborhood; the first it is said by persons who have visited the ruins, that every animal was killed; consisting of six horses, from twelve to fifteen head of cattle, some hogs, geese, chickens and even the dogs and cats. The dwelling, a log building, was torn away to the foundation. The family, all except one, were slightly injured; the most serious is the gentleman of the house, who received a bruise on his hand, probably some of the bones broken. A boy three years old, instead of escaping to the cellar with the rest, was carried off by the fury of the element, with the bed on which he lay, and was found at nine o'clock next day entirely unhurt, about a quarter of a mile from the place of his ascension.

The destruction of the other barn and buildings, and animals &c., is estimated at \$1,500. The family escaped entirely unharmed. I am now 30 miles east of Winchester, on my way, and in this neighborhood pine shingles are found which must have come from the above mentioned ruins.

JOHN DENHAM.

Iowa, June 17, 1844.

According to the recent census, the population of St. Petersburg is 478,000 inhabitants, and that of Moscow 338,000. This, however, includes immense garrisons of soldiers, there being only 235,000 females in the two places, in a total population of upwards of 800,000 souls.

Bees.—A hive which was opened by Swammerdam was found to contain one queen, 33 males or drones, 5,135 working bees, 45 eggs, and 150 worms. Total population, 5,804; for whose accommodation there were 3,392 wax cells for the use of the working bees, 62 cells containing bees bread, and 236 cells which honey had been deposited in; in all, 3,620 cells. From this observation it may be presumed, the hives contain from 5000 to 6000 inhabitants, among which there is only one female, viz: the queen bee, and from 3000 to 4000 cells.

Copper Balloons.—It is stated that a gentleman of Paris, M. Marey Monge, is making an experiment in Paris, on air balloons, which is exciting the curiosity of the scientific world to an extraordinary degree. A balloon composed of sheet copper, the 200th part of an inch in thickness, is so far completed that it is now exhibited to the public, and is expected to be ready for ascent in the course of this summer. This work is undertaken for the purpose of testing the practicability of aerial navigation, and of rendering balloons subservient to the study of electrical and magnetic phenomena.—*Mo. Rep.*

Green Corn Pudding.—An Article in Season.—A Louisville paper says, that one of the very finest things ever brought to the table, in the pudding line, is green corn pudding, prepared according to the following recipe: "Let every wife, who would like to surprise her husband by a rare delicacy—try it. Take of green corn twelve ears, and grate it. To this, add a quart of sweet milk, a quarter of a pound of fresh butter, four eggs well beaten, pepper and salt, as much as sufficient; stir all well together, and bake four hours in a buttered dish. Some add to the other ingredients a quarter of a pound of sugar, and eat the pudding with sauce; but epicures of the most exquisite taste declare for it, we believe hot, and with the first service.

Oregon.—Mr. John Dunn, an Englishman, who has been in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, has written a book to prove the claims of England to the possession of the Oregon Territory. His book is bitter against the Americans. The British press speak well of the volume, and say that Dunn makes clean work of Oregon; that is, that Great Britain owns it and ought to have it. You will swear to that.—*(N. Y. Sun.)*

A REMARKABLE ADVENTURE.

The following historical incident, though possessing all the interest of romance, is extracted from the 'History of Illinois,' now in course of publication in the New World office. The work to which we have already called the attention of our readers, is from the pen of Henry Brown, Esq., of Chicago:

The pioneer who dwells in the vicinity of Indian hunting-grounds, forming a barrier between savage and civilized men, learns to hate the Indian because he hears him spoken of always as an enemy. Having listened from his cradle to tales of savage violence, and perused with interest the narrative of aboriginal cunning and ferocity, and numbering, also, among the victims of some midnight massacre, his nearest and dearest relations, it is not to be wondered at that he should fear and detest the savage. While the war-whoop is so sounding in his ears, the rifle is kept in readiness, and the cabin door secured with the return of evening.

Among those thus born and reared, one Thomas Higgins, of Kentucky, stands pre-eminent. During the war of 1812 he enlisted at the early age of nineteen in a company of rangers, and came to Illinois. One of the most extraordinary events of that war occurred near Vandalia in which Higgins participated.

Men talk of Marathon, and Thermopyla, and Waterloo; as if deeds of courage and danger were exhibited only there, without reflecting that a single ranger of Kentucky had eclipsed them all.

A little fort, or rather block-house, having been erected about twenty miles from Vandalia, late the capital of Illinois, and about eighty miles south of the present village of Greenville, to protect the frontier settlements from the Indians, Lieut. Journey and twelve men were assigned as its garrison. Of the latter Higgins was one.

The surrounding country was, at that time, a continuous forest; and the little hamlet of Greenville a frontier town.

On the 12th of August, 1814, strong indications of savages being approaching, and at night a party of Indians were seen prowling about the fort.

On the morning of the 31st, before day light, Lieut. Journey, with the whole force under his command sallied forth in pursuit of them; they did not proceed far before a large party of savages—seventy or eighty in number—rose from their ambush, and at the first fire the Lieut. and three of his men were killed and another wounded. Six returned in safety to the fort, and one (Thomas Higgins) lingered behind in order to have another pull at the enemy.

The morning was sultry the day had not yet dawned; a heavy dew had fallen during the night, and the air being still and humid, the smoke from their guns hung like a cloud over the awful scene.

By aid of this cloud the companions of Higgins escaped to the fort. Higgins' horse having been shot in the neck, fell upon his knees, he rose however, again, Higgins supposing him to be mortally wounded, dismounted, and was about to leave him. Perceiving soon thereafter his error, and that the wound was not dangerous, he determined to make good his retreat, but resolved before doing so, to avenge the death of his companions.

He sought, therefore, a tree, from behind which he could shoot with safety. A small elm, scarcely sufficient to protect his body, was near. It was the only one in sight, and before he could reach it, the smoke party arose and discovered to him a number of Indians approaching. One of them was in the act of loading his gun. Higgins having taken deliberate aim, fired at the foremost savage, and he fell. Concealed still by the smoke, Higgins reloaded, mounted his horse and turned to fly, when a voice, apparently from the grass, hailed him with, 'Tom, you won't leave me, will you?'

Higgins turned immediately around, and seeing a fellow-soldier by the name of Burgess lying on the ground, wounded and gasping for breath, replied:

'No, I'll not leave you—come along.'

'I can't come; my leg is all smashed to pieces,' replied Burgess.

Higgins dismounted, and taking up his friend, whose ankles had been broken, was about to lift him on his horse when the latter took fright, darted off in an instant, and left Higgins and his wounded friend behind.

'This is too bad,' said Higgins; 'but don't fear; you hop off on your three legs and I will stay between you and the Indians, and keep them off. Get into the tallest grass, and crawl as near the ground as possible.' Burgess did so and escaped.

The smoke which had hitherto concealed Higgins, now cleared away, and he resolved if possible, to retreat. To follow the track of Burgess was most expedient. It would, however, endanger his friend. He determined, therefore, to venture boldly forward, and if discovered, to secure his own safety by the rapidity of his flight. On leaving a small thicket, in which he had sought refuge, he discovered

a tall portly savage near by, and two others in a direction between him and the fort. He paused a moment, and thought if he could separate and fight them singly, his case was not so desperate.

He started therefore for a little run of water hard by, but found one of his limbs failing him—it having been struck by a ball in the first encounter, of which, till now, he was scarcely conscious.

The largest Indian pressed close upon him—and Higgins turned round two or three times in order to fire. The Indian halted and danced about to prevent his taking aim. Higgins saw it was unsafe to fire at random; and perceiving two others approaching, knew he must be overpowered in a moment unless he could dispose of the forward Indian. He resolved, therefore, to halt and receive his fire. The Indian raised his rifle, and Higgins, watching his eye, turned suddenly as his finger pressed the trigger, and received the ball in his thigh, which otherwise would have pierced his body.

Higgins fell, but rose immediately and ran. The foremost Indian certain of his prey, now leaped again, and with the other two pressed on. They overtook him; Higgins fell again, and as he rose the whole throng fired, and he received all their balls. He now fell and rose again, and the Indians throwing away their guns, advanced upon him with spears and knives. As he presented his gun at one or the other, each fell back.

At last, the largest Indian, supposing Higgins' gun to be empty from his fire having been thus reserved, advanced boldly to the charge. Higgins fired, and the savage fell.

He had now four bullets in his body—an empty gun in his hand—two Indians unharmed, as yet, before him—and a whole tribe a few yards distant. Any other man but Higgins would have acknowledged himself defeated; Wellington with all his obstinacy, would have considered the case as doubtful—and Charles of Sweden have regarded it as one of peril. Not so with Higgins. He had no notion of surrendering yet. He had slain the most dangerous of the three, and having little to fear from the others, he began to load his rifle. They raised a savage whoop, and rushed to the encounter; but kept at a respectable distance when Higgins' rifle was loaded, but when they knew it was empty they were better soldiers.

A bloody conflict now ensued. The Indians stabbed him in several places.—Their spears however, were but thin poles, hastily prepared for the occasion, and bent whenever they struck a rib or muscle. The wounds they made were not therefore deep; though numerous, his scars sufficiently testified.

At last one of them threw his tomahawk. It struck him upon the cheek passed through his ear, which it severed and bore his skull to the back of his head and stretched him upon the prairie. The Indians again rushed on; but Higgins, recovering his self-possession, kept them off with his feet and hands; grasping a length one of their spears, the Indian, in attempting to pull it from him, raised Higgins up, who, taking his rifle, smote the nearest savage and dashed out his brains. In doing so, however, his rifle broke, the barrel only remaining in his hand.

The other Indian who had hitherto fought with caution, came now manfully into the battle, his character as a warrior was in jeopardy. To have fled from a man thus wounded and disarmed, or to have suffered him to escape, would have tarnished his name for ever.

Uttering, therefore, a terrific yell, he rushed on, and attempted to stab the exhausted ranger, but the latter warded off the blow with one hand and brandished his rifle with the other.

The Indian was as yet unharmed, and under existing circumstances by far the most powerful man—Higgins' courage, however, was unexhaustable. The savage at last began to retreat from the glare of his untamed eye to the spot where he left his rifle. Higgins knew if the Indian recovered that his own case was desperate; throwing, therefore, his rifle-barrel aside, and drawing his hunting-knife he rushed upon his foe. A desperate strife ensued; deep gashes were inflicted on both sides. Higgins, fatigued and exhausted by the loss of blood was no longer a match for the savage. The latter succeeded in throwing his adversary from him, and went immediately in pursuit of his rifle. Higgins at the same time rose and sought for the gun of the other Indian. Both, therefore, bleeding and out of breath, were in search of arms to renew the combat.

The smoke had now passed away, and a large number of Indians were in view. Nothing, it would seem, could save the gallant ranger. There was, however, an eye to pity, and an arm to save—and that arm was a woman's!

The little garrison had witnessed the whole combat. It consisted of six men and one woman; that woman herself was a host—Mrs. Parsley. When she saw

Higgins contending, single-handed, with a whole tribe of the savages she urged the rangers to attempt his rescue. The rangers objected, as the Indians were ten to one. Mrs. Parsley snatched a rifle from her husband's hand, and declaring that so fine a fellow as Tom Higgins, should not be lost for want of help, mounted a horse and sallied forth to the rescue. The men unwilling to be outdone by a woman followed at full gallop—reached the spot where Higgins fainted and fell, before the Indians came up; and when the savage with whom he had been engaged was looking for his rifle, his friends lifted the wounded ranger up and throwing him across a horse before one of the party reached the fort in safety.

Higgins was insensible for several days, and his life was preserved by continuous care. His friends extracted two of the balls from his thigh, and two remained—one of which gave him a great deal of pain. Hearing afterward that a physician had settled within a day's ride of him, he determined to go and see him. The physician (whose name is spared) asked him fifty dollars for the operation. This Higgins flatly refused to pay, saying it was more than a half year's pension. On reaching home, he found the exercise of riding had made the ball discernible; he requested his wife to hand him his razor. With her assistance he deliberately laid open his thigh until the edge of the razor touched the bullet, then inserting his two thumbs into the gash, he flung it out; as he used to say 'without costing him a cent.' The other ball yet remained, it gave him, however, but little pain, and he carried it with him to the grave.

Higgins died in Fayette county, Illinois, a few years since. He was the most perfect specimen of a frontier man in his day, and was once door keeper of the house of representatives in Illinois.

The above account is taken principally from a newspaper. Its author is unknown. The facts, however, therein stated, are familiar to many, and were first communicated to me by one of the justices of the Supreme Court of this state. They have since been confirmed by others, and there is no doubt of their correctness.

Robbing his own House.—The St. Louis Republican of the 30th ult., says: 'The Messrs Thompson, of Devil's Island, six miles above Cape Girardeau, had paid for the cutting of six thousand cords of wood, and were living on the island, when the flood came and swept off all the wood; they then shut up their house and went to the Cape. Shortly after one of the brothers of Thompson, seeing a house floating down, boarded it and attempted to tow it to land, but not succeeding, broke into it and took, among other things, two sets of harness, and two or three feather beds, which he brought on shore at the Cape. While exulting over his supposed prize, his brother came along and inquired vehemently who had been up to the island and robbed their house—and so it turned out, that when the brother No. 1 thought he had made a good haul, it was his own house that he had been pilaging.'

'I've always remarked,' says that profound observer, Mr. Chawls Yellowplush, 'that when you see a wife taking on airs onto herself, a scolding and internally talking about her dignity, and her branch, that the husband is invariably a spoon.' A friend of ours says he was reminded of this sage remark the other night, in coming down the Hudson. A large fat pompous woman, who was ever and anon overlooking her husband, (a thin, lank personage, with a baby in his arms, who exhibited every mark of prolonged annoyance,) in reply to a meek complaint on his part of fatigue, and the expression of a wish that the nurse might get over her sea-sickness, said: 'I never saw a man conduct so before—never on the face of the globe! If I'd ha' known that you was goin' to act in this way, I wouldn't ha' fetched you.' The gentleman straightway sung the lay of the henpecked to the crying baby, and was thenceforth as muzz as an oyster.

Zinc Mines in New Hampshire.—At a recent Railroad Convention at Hanover, N. H., Mr. Baker, (or Becker,) now at Warren addressed the meeting. He is a German by birth, and had not been in this country but about nine months. He remarked that his time had been principally spent in exploring the mineral ores of many different states—that he had found none so rich and inviting as the zinc mines of Warren, and the iron mines of Pierpoint—that in those towns he intended forthwith to invest a large capital for the purpose of man-

ufacturing zinc and sheet iron—that he intended to erect such works as would produce five tons of zinc daily—that there was now none of this worked in the United States, what was used being imported—that he intended to manufacture very extensively a kind of sheet iron which was now imported from Russia, which now costs 14 cts. per lb.

Labored puns and conundrums are very hard reading. It is not less a labor to laugh at them than it is to write them. Look at this wretched thing—'Why is a man looking for the philosopher's stone like Neptune?'—Give it up at once, and 'let us pass on and not you' farther. 'Cause he's a sea-ging what don't exist!' It is of such stuff that modern puns are made. There is such a thing as a practical conundrum, which is not amiss.—'Look a-hea, Sam,' said a western negro one day to a field hand over the fence in an adjoining lot; 'look a-hea, d' you see dat tall tree down dar?'—'Yas, Jim, I does.' 'Wal, I go up dat tree dar fore y'es'dy to de berry top.' 'Wat was you arter, Jim?'—'I was arter a coon—an' wen I'd chased 'im clar out to todder end ob dat longes' limb, I hearn sumfin' drop.' 'Wat you guess 'twas Sam?' 'D' yer gib 'm up?' 'Twas dis d—d fool nigger! E-yah! e-yah! Like to broke neck—been limpin' 'bout eber since!'

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

LETTER FROM MR. CUSHING.

Macao, March 18, 1844.

You have the advantage of me in being the editor of a newspaper, for in this way your whereabouts and your welfare are both communicated to your friends every day in the course of business.

I arrived here safe and well in the Brandywine, on the 24th ult., and Mr. Webster the same. We tarried here until the monsoon will permit us to proceed North toward the 'Heavenly Country.'

Our country and countrymen are in high favor in China; and if nothing adverse occurs to interrupt my endeavors, I am confident of success in negotiating with this government.

The newspapers will have informed you that Dr. Bridgeman and Dr. Parker are joint interpreters of the legation. It ought to be understood in addition that Dr. Bridgeman is chaplain of the legation in title and in fact. I have deemed it essential to have religious services performed at the residence of the legation every Lord's Day, and shall adhere to the practice so long as my mission lasts.

I have had a very interesting journey to this place through part of Egypt, Arabia and India; and hope, if I live to return home, to bring with me some fruits of my expedition, in knowledge and experience, if nothing else.

I am now diligently employed in the studies and correspondence of the legation, so that no time is lost by the sojourn of Macao.

I am very truly and respectfully yours,

C. CUSHING.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.—A case occurred, on Thursday, in the Circuit Court, New York, where a husband was shown to have abandoned his wife in that city, 13 years ago, since which he has done nothing for her, and now resides in New Jersey. In 1842 he leased a house, at \$800 per annum, for the purpose of keeping boarders. It was contended that, being a married woman, she had no right to make a contract, and the lease was void. The Court held that a married woman, in such a case, where she has a family to maintain, and her husband has abandoned her for 13 years, has a right to make a contract, and the lease must be held to be valid. [Phil. Ledger.]

A NEW DOCTRINE.

A negro man in the Choctaw nation, Arkansas, has commenced preaching a new doctrine. He says that the 'bad place' comprises a certain number of square miles, and that it is ordained that as soon as that dark hole is filled with sinners, evil will cease to exist, and those regions be of no further use. He makes a mathematical calculation, and proves to a demonstration that a sufficient number of sinners will die in fifteen years to fill up the 'bottomless pit.' All who die after 1859 will be saved. An Arkansas editor recommends to patronize the butcher, baker, and anything that will prolong life until after the 'bottomless pit' is filled up.

INTENSE FEELING.

We copy the following anecdote from the Boston Evening Bulletin. It is to the very life!

The Attorney General now eighty years of age, and said to be more competent to the discharge of the arduous duties of his high honorable station, than almost any practitioner of experience, as well as a remarkable retention of mental power; was managing a case in behalf of the commonwealth in Middlesex county, where a man was indicted for gouging out the eyes of a girl, because she had made oath that he was the father of her illegitimate child. Her brother an intelligent lad of nine years of age, was on the stand, as a government witness; and his relation of the fact which he saw, produced an electrical effect on the audience.

The girl was also present, in total blindness, and every circumstance attending the investigation of this horrible barbarity, was highly exciting. The boy stated the preliminary circumstances, and then said: "I was cutting bean poles behind the barn, and my sister was milking. I heard her scream, and then I ran with a pole in my hand, and as I came up, I saw that he had pulled her over; then he looked over his shoulder to see who was coming, and I struck him with the pole & broke his jaw." "Why did you not repeat the blow?" exclaimed the Attorney General, carried away by the tremendous interest—"why did you not repeat the blow, and knock his brains out?" "Mr. Attorney," said the judge, "you will know that profanity in court is a high offence, punishable with imprisonment but in consequence of the unusual excitement of the case, it will in this instance be overlooked."

ARREST OF FEMALES.

We learn from our reporters that the unfortunate creatures whose appearance upon the page of Broadway has excited so much remark in some of the public papers, were on Wednesday evening the object of a singular and almost unprecedented movement on the part of some of the police authorities. It appears that a posse of officers and watchmen, either directed by, or having the sanction of his honor the mayor, made a descent upon the unwarned creatures in the street, and captured between 60 & 70 of them who surrendered without hesitation, and quietly accompanied their captors to the watch-house; but others, less timid, and conscious of not having rendered themselves liable to be driven from the public street by any impropriety of conduct or language, stoutly resisted this extraordinary attempt to deprive them of their liberty; and the consequence was the force sufficient to compel submission was resorted to, in some instances to the destruction of valuable clothing. The poor creatures were transferred from the watch-house to the grand jury room, where they were kept, without any provision whatever for their decent accommodation, or so much as seats to rest upon. The arrests commenced at ten o'clock, and continued with great activity until nearly one, when Justice Matsell was sent for and finding there was no complaint against the females, he sent them all home again. It is remarked by our reporters as a curious circumstance that no public record of the affair is at the police office. At the time these arrests were being made the street was as full as usual of gangs of rude and noisy rowdies known pickpockets and blacklegs, and other disreputable characters of the same sex, who made themselves boisterously merry over the onslaught upon the helpless women, with the utmost impunity. [N. Y. Rep.]

Civility.—Our Intercourse with Society.—We know of no quality more desirable and commendable in civilized society, than civility. It is ever productive of kindly feelings, while it cannot possibly do any harm. Nothing more clearly indicates goodness of heart, excellence of breeding, refinement of tone and sentiment. By civility, we mean a general manifestation of courtesy and liberality in our intercourse with society, and without a reference to station, wealth or power. There is a broad difference between the gentlemanly exercise of this quality, and that hypocritical obsequiousness which fawns and flatters, with a mercenary object, and before certain persons. Excess of mannerism or mistaken politeness, is often offensive and insulting. It either indicates great weakness in the individual who manifests it, or supposed vanity in those towards whom the manifestation is made. All are more or less liable to flattery, when properly administered, when delicately and indirectly conveyed, when not common-place, gross and universally applied. Civility and courtesy are agreeable enough, especially when any real merit exists. If however in the absence of such merit, the flatterer still insists and compliments accordingly, his fulsome emptiness becomes offensive and disgusting. [Philadel. Inquirer.]

Curious Sermon.—An English paper contains the following curious discourse, said to have been lately delivered by an eccentric preacher, at Oxford:

"I am not one of your fashionable, fine-spoken, mealy-mouthed preachers; I tell you the plain truth! What are your pastimes? Cards and dice fiddling and dancing guzzling and guttling! Can you be saved by dice? No! Will all of the four knaves give you a passport to heaven? No! Can you fiddle yourself into a berth among the sheep? No! You will dance yourselves to damnation among the goats! You may guzzle wine here, but you'll want a drop of water to cool your tongue hereafter! Will the

prophets say, 'come here gamesters, and teach you the long odds? This odds if they do! Will martyrs rant and swear, and shuffle, and cut with you? No! The martyrs are no shufflers; you will be cut down in a way you little expect. Lucifer will come with his reapers and his sickles and forks, and you will be cut down and bound, and pitched, and housed in hell! I will not oil my lips with lies to please you! I tell you the plain truth: Ammon and Mammon and Moloch are making Bethorah hot for you! Profane wretches! I have heard you wrangle and brawl, and tell one another before me, 'I'll see you d—d first! But I tell you the day will come, when you will pray to Beelzebub to escape his clutches; and what will be his answer? 'I'll see you d—d first!'"

The Press and "Iron Horse."—We extract the following from the elaborate and very interesting Report of Rev. G. D. Abbott on the power of the Press:

"No reflecting mind can contemplate the present position of the United States, without a full conviction that it is without a parallel in the history of nations: that we live in an era pregnant with great events; that the press has for us as yet undeveloped energies, that may in our land, as it has already done in others, work reformation or revolution. The whole land is a vast school. The rail car, the steam boat, the manufactory, the work-shop, and the farm yard, the mines of the Schuylkill and of Galena, are all schools. The Printer is the daily teacher. Cunard's mail to-day brings the 'lat-est' from London and Liverpool, Paris and Canton; all night the presses of Boston and of New York groan with their labor, and to-morrow the car and the steamer are bearing every description of news, and of moral or immoral influences towards every point of the compass. The 'Iron horse,' whose sinews are steel, and whose provender is fire, 'is off' for Washington and Buffalo, St. Louis and New Orleans. His unceasing thunder louder than that of the war horse, echoes among our hills all day, and his fiery train illumines our valleys at night. In less time than it once took to go from London to John O'Groats, the news from the other hemisphere is borne over one half of this. The mail bags with its teeming sheets is dropped in every city and village of a territory 1500 miles square! The columns of the Chronicle, and the Times, read at Monday's breakfast in London, have but one intervening Sabbath before they enliven the offices and parlors of Boston and New York; and ere the Acadia sees Holyhead again, they are 1500 miles further on, in the saloons and varandahs of Louisiana. Every thing seems to conspire to arouse and excite the public mind, and reading it will have.

How immeasurably important then is it, that the reading furnished be of the right kind; such as may contribute to purify, enlarge and elevate the soul rather than to dissipate, pervert and degrade its immortal powers. The public mind is indeed alive, and eager in its curiosity, for any impression, which the pen of the ready writer may enstamp upon it. Probably newspapers are sought after and read much more than all other writings. Through these the true patriot or philanthropist may give the impress of his own pure spirit, to many thousands at once. And when it is considered, that a paragraph committed to one of those winged messengers may, in the course of about a fortnight, tell throughout the United States and throughout Europe, and in a few weeks more throughout the civilized world, it can surely be regarded as no mean privilege, thus to give utterance to a word of truth and love to mankind. That word or that paragraph may contain but one idea; but that idea will continue to explain, it may be hoped, with happy influence, beyond the bounds of earth and time."

Rensselaer County Riots.—The last Albany Daily Advertiser contains the following unwelcome statement of the renewal of the riots upon the celebrated Rensselaer estate:

We regret to learn that the Sheriff of Rensselaer county, in attempting to serve certain process on the tenants of William P. Van Rensselaer, Esq., has been resisted and the power of the law set at defiance.

We understand that yesterday the sheriff attended by his deputy, and a posse of some seventy-five citizens, proceeded from Troy for the purpose of serving declarations of ejectment upon tenants of the Manor, in the towns of Stephentown and Sandlake. When the posse arrived at Stephentown, they were met by about 100 men disguised as Indians, armed with muskets, pistols, hatchets and other weapons.

The men surrounded the posse, unhitched their horses and turned them loose; They then demanded and obtained from deputy sheriff Allen his papers, which were immediately burnt, and the deputy sheriff and a Mr. Eastman, of East Nassau, were tarred and feathered, some of the men standing over them and threatening them with personal violence in case they made the least resistance. The remainder of the posse only escaped similar treatment by a promise to leave the town forthwith, which they did.

Dens in New York.—In Elizabeth, Bayard Pearl, and other streets, says a New York paper, are regular ball rooms, where people congregate on the Sabbath day, to dance, sing, and perform other immorality too gross for a civilized community. These places are reached by dark entrances, known only to those

in the habit of frequenting them. On Sunday evening, each room is provided with a full orchestra, and a company of German and English vocalists, who alternately amuse the company, while the consumption of wine, punches, and other liquid poisons is going on. In one of these establishments, we believe, they have a small stage, fitted up with scenery, upon which a group of Swiss mountaineers, in full costume, appear and sing their national melodies and occasionally play a vaudeville. This manner of spending the Sabbath, is of course of foreign origin; but is now being adopted by our own people, hundreds of whom go to these places regularly every Sunday night, to spend the residue of their scanty wages. The proprietors of these mysterious resorts are realizing fortunes.

THE ISLAND OF CUBA, AND ITS CITIES &c.

Havana, the capital a city of 130,000 inhabitants is situated on the south side of Cuba in lat. 23d 23'. It is a walled city, has six castles and several batteries, a marine arsenal, iron aqueduct, railroad, &c. Among the multitude of remarkable things are the Sepulchre of Christopher Columbus in the Cathedral and the Cotton wood tree under which the first Mass was celebrated, &c. It contains 12,000 houses, 52 churches, an excellent and very secure harbor, streets narrow and badly constructed; its environs are studded with beautiful gardens.

Matanzas, is a handsome city of 20,000 inhabitants, situated also on the S. side between two rivers, the Yumuri and San Juan, 60 miles from Havana. Its harbor is very capacious, and in commercial importance it ranks next the latter city.

Puerto Principe, has 55,000 inhabitants, and is situated in the interior, having Neuquias for its sea-port, distant 60 miles. It is between two streams which unite and form the river San Pedro which has a length of 40 miles. The streets are narrow and bad, and in wet weather impassable. The Castilian language is retained here, and the primitive customs in all their simplicity.

St. Jago and Trinidad are cities on the south side, with populations of 32,000 and 15,000 respectively.

There are many sulphurous springs in Cuba. The most celebrated and the most frequented are those of San Diego, in the Vueltaabajo, 100 miles WSW. from Havana. They are at the foot of the Cuyco mountains, surrounded by the celebrated Tobacco Fields of that region. Here assemble annually, from February to May thousands of people in search of health. The baths, like all others of a sulphurous character, are particularly efficacious in diseases of a rheumatic or cutaneous nature.

Statistical Summary of the Island of Cuba.

Cities	12
Towns	7
Villages—not estimated	
Churches	725
Convents	19
Monasteries	15
Hospitals	32
Barracks	50
Houses	92,000
Breeding farms	7,000
Sugar Estates 1,200	
Cocoa do	2,000
Cotton do	60
Pasture farms	3,000
Tobacco Estates	7,100
Bee Hives	320,000
Tan Yards	50
Tile Kilns	1,000
Distilleries	400
Kilns for Lime and Gypsum	23
Country Seats	50
Carts and wagons	16,000
Pleasure carriages	6,000
Head of black cattle	1,600,000
Do horses	250,000
Do mules and asses	20,000
Do hogs	1,200,000
Do sheep and goats	50,000

Agricultural and Industrial Productions in an Ordinary Year.

Sugar	2,250,000 cwt.
Rum	40,000 pipes.
Molasses	90,000 hhd.
Coffee	720,000 cwt.
Wax	16,250 do.
Honey	20,000 do.
Cocoa	6,000 do.
Cotton	9,500 do.
Indigo	15 do.
Rice	200,000 do.
Beans	35,000 do.
Garbanzas (chick peas)	1,125 do.
Onions	2,500 do.
Garlic	4,250 do.
Maize	1,800,000 do.
Casara	160,000 do.
Tobacco in leaf	320,000 do.
Plantains, Yuca, Yams, and other roots	142,000,000 do.
Garden Stuffs	2,000,000 do.
Corn-tops Guinea grass &c.	12,000,000 do.

Population of Cuba in 1842.	
Whites	410,000 40 per cent.
Free coloured	162,000 15 do.
Slaves	178,000 45 do.

Total 1,000,000 100

The new boat *Uncle Toby*, built at Pittsburgh, arrived here yesterday. She is of about 110 tons burthen, single engine; she is commanded by Capt. Cole, who designs running her between this city and Galena. Two substantial keels have also been built, which she will tow as lighters during a low stage of the river. [St. Louis New Era.]

Cheap.—The New York Express says, that a loan has been recently effected in Baltimore of \$500,000, for six months, at the rate of two per cent.!

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21, 1844.

Citizens of Nauvoo! If you wish to be great in your own estimation, and respected by the world, labor diligently for labor is the wealth of the world. When Adam was commanded to replenish the earth, it undoubtedly looked to him like an immense labor to subdue the globe and beautify it with towns and cities;—and gratify his posterity with new fashions and fine clothes, but *mirabile dictu* six thousand years, have made *heaps upon heaps* of improvements, destructions, machinery, great cities, kingdoms, people and glory! Huzza, then, for labor and improvement! Begin on a small scale; make knives and forks; spoons and dishes; every thing in the mechanical line; ascertain how much Tin can be had from the Iowa mine; how Iron ore can be got near Rock Island; try the Flint and find out whether china porcelain can be manufactured; nothing like trying—and honor, wealth and fame are the reward.

In order to cure the false accusation that our city is full of blacklegs, bogus makers, and counterfeiters, let the sound of the hammer and the hum of the wheel

"Light up a smile in the aspect of woe," and teach the world, that we are industrious, ingenious, inventive, persevering and patriotic; what has been done can be again done, and more too. Put the black patch that belongs to vagabonds upon their own backs, and let virtue-purify of purpose and enterprise characterize every move of a Mormon.

He that makes a *pin*, does more than he that commands armies; and he that invents a *new thing* for the benefit of man, should be honored more than the king. Wisdom is better than wealth. To be great, be good; to be rich, be contented; and to be respected, *respect yourself*.

Forestalling.—Davis of Alton, the apologist for cold blooded murder, has forced out a catch penny on the late calamity, murder, and mobbery at Carthage. The thing has been got up to palliate that black hearted act, and forestall public opinion. Hypocrites have a superlative appearance of holiness. It has been said that "*lies and excuses* take one night the start of truth, in order to show their *muddy feet* as a token of great pains." In this case we have only to paraphrase the idea, and say, "*to show their bloody hands*!"

The greatest novelty on earth, is to find any body willing to let every one attend to his own business. *What say ye?*

The next greatest novelty would be to find a woman or man willing to follow a good custom without trying some new one. Is it not so?

One among Millions.—The Rev. Aaron B. Kinsman of Vermont, is afraid of Henry Clay, because he is "*a duelist, a gambler, &c.*" Verily this Minister must be the only one among millions who fears a *c-cape* gallows, a black leg, a slave holder, a peace breaker, a debauchee or profane man, as a chief magistrate of the *would be* civiliest greatest, noblest, freest, but in fact the looest, bloodiest, slavest, and vainest nation on earth. The "Alien bill, Sedition and Stamp Act," quitted the federalists; after a few bibles were burnt, "the reign of terror" calmed off through the statesmanship of Thomas Jefferson, but if the temper of wrath, abolitionism, whiggism, annexationism, locofism, Oregonism, nullificationism, mobbism, &c. show signs of a calm, it must be at the command only of Him that said to the winds and waves—*peace be still!*

From the St. Louis Revueille.

NAUVOO.
O Fable! O sage century! O time!
O, boasted march of intellect and mind!
O, holy spot in the far western clime,
Leaving the mighty globe in gloom behind:
O, blissful ignorance imaginative!
O, golden science! Knave! O, law!
O, sacred truth, of solemn chat creative!
O, foolery! O, knavery! O, phaw!
When the earth rolls no more around the sun,
When the sun ceases to throw light on earth,
Then only, shall the work of truth be done,
And fair perfection guide to blissful mirth:
What is there left for the great world to do,
But seek the sacred city of Nauvoo?

REPLY.
O strike thy wild harp for the Mormon's again,
And sing out the way for the blessings of men!
The sun never shines, and the winds never blow,
On more precious men than there is in Nauvoo.
O hear like a God, from the worlds little den,
To eternity now, and eternity then:
And learn ye but this, through the whole of the Field,
That truth is eternal, as God has revealed:
And every thing else, although ever so nice,
Is error, that comes from the father of vice;

And "when earth rolls no more around the sun,
"When the sun ceases to throw light on earth,"
The work of truth then will have only begun:
For truth is the honor of God, and his birth,
And its work, as if done, and its end, never was—
For God is eternally light, love, and law.

Edwards.—Boggs' Secretary of State, has been elected Governor of the State of Missouri; Benton has gone home to Virginia; and the people have given a majority of votes in favor of calling a convention to amend the constitution of their "independent Republic."

The Post Office.—Some of the "down easters," are very gravely enquiring, what part of the machinery of the General Post Office has got out of kilter! To dispatch the subject without palavering too long for the sake of politeness, we will *guess* yankee fashion, "that the main spring is too weak, to draw the rest of the machinery, and therefore it runs too slow."

Mormons and men of sense! Remember that "Calomel" is the right hand man of death!

Execution.—About 4 o'clock P. M. on Friday the 16th, John McDaniel, and Brown, were executed near a mile below the Arsenal, St. Louis. It is said they protested to the last, that they were innocent of murdering Chavis, the Santa Fe trader.

Thanks.—The Osprey has our thanks for late St. Louis papers.

Good trips—fresh news—is what we choose, For wealth, for pleasure and delight.

The wife of John Robinson, which said John went to St. Louis for work last April, and in the month of May was engaged as a fireman on the Steamer Wapello, is very anxious to hear from him the said Robinson. Any person knowing any thing of him, would confer a great favor by writing to her at Nauvoo.

ANN ROBINSON.
Aug. 15th, 1844.

Making the most of a Wood Cut.—The wood cut in one of the New York papers, which the editor pretends is a correct likeness of Joe Smith, has been previously used for McLeod, Parson Miller, Babe the pirate, and the "Razor-Strop-Man." Who will it represent next!

Perhaps Seatsfield, though we mean to get it, if we can, for Polly Bodine. [Reveille.]

We mean to get "that same cut," if we can, to represent Davis of the Alton Telegraph, in the act of mourning over Lovejoy and the abolitionists, and laughing in Warsaw, at the mob and murder!

The Revenue.—A statement of the Revenue Department of the Country, which appears in the Eastern papers, exhibits an aggregate Revenue of over \$9,000,000 for the second quarter of the year 1844, being at the rate of \$36,000,000 per annum. The whole income of the year, it is thought, will hardly fall below \$36,000,000, which will afford a surplus of some \$15,000,000 to apply to the payment of the public debt. Such are the fruits of a Revenue Tariff.

We clip the following from one of our exchanges. The picture looks very pretty on paper, but as the apostle said, "the love of money was the root of all evil," we have very little faith in raising *fifteen millions*, to apply to the public debt. As far back as 1836, the expenditure of the government, was almost *thirty millions*, and after the deficit of defalcations is deducted, and the increase in expenditures added, which has not varied far from \$6,000,000 a year since the government began, if the *thirty-six millions* is not all used up to pay the wages of the whole swarm of government tinkers and tilting-men, from the coon hunters of the west, to the wine coopers of the east, then the moon is made of green cheese, and the Mississippi runs up stream. Ah! Lord this is a sinful nation.

The public well at Springfield, Illinois, was poisoned on Monday night last, by the introduction into the pump of a poisonous compound. The fact was discovered before any person was seriously affected by it, although some 150 persons were working near the well, and using water from it. The Mayor has offered a reward of \$100 for the perpetrators of the outrage. —*Mo. Rep.*

Appropos. The public fountain of justice, at Carthage, Hancock co. Ill., was so poisoned on the 27th of June last, that two of the best citizens of the state, were killed instantly but no reward has been offered for the perpetrators!

Safety in Thunder Storms.—People are often led to inquire what are the best means of safety in a thunder storm! If out of doors, we should avoid trees and elevated objects of every kind; and if the flash is instantly followed by the report

which indicates that the cloud is near, a recumbent position is considered the safest. We should avoid rivers, ponds, and all streams of water, because water is a conductor, and persons on the water in a boat, would be the most prominent objects, and therefore most likely to be struck by the lightning. If we are within doors, the middle of a large carpeted room will be tolerably safe. We should avoid the chimney, for the iron about the grate, the soot that often lies it, and the heated and rarefied air it contains, are tolerable conductors, and should on that account be avoided. It is never safe to sit by an open window, because a draught of moist air is a conductor—hence we should close the windows on such occasions. In bed we are comparatively safe, for the feathers and blankets are bad conductors, and we are to a certain extent insured in such a situation.

What a speculation on the power of God! why not trust in him rather than *rain imaginings*? It is folly to talk about evading lightning by taking the advantage of God. He that holds the lightning, holds our lives, and will be sport with either! No! no! The great judge will do right.

A Sacerdotal Job.—J. H. Fairchild a Baptist priest of South Boston, has been found guilty of debauching, seducing, bribing, and forswearing Miss Rhoda Davidson, by an Ecclesiastical council at Exeter, Mass. This is, perhaps, the most aggravated case in America; no excuse or apology can be made—nipping off his flesh for seven years with a pair of shoemakers pinchers, in the old cradle of liberty would not satisfy virtue. Perhaps, tho', a *catch penny* of "47" pages of "affairs" and surmises, from Davis of Alton might whitewash his character.

The Recorder of Philadelphia has issued thirty-seven warrants for persons engaged in the late riots. Of these, eight are in prison, one dead of wounds received from his fellow rioters before his arrest, sixteen are under bail for trial, seven have fled, and four are not yet taken, but supposed to be in the neighborhood of the city. [Boston Bee.]

They follow fashions sooner in the east, than they do in the west.

Money in New York.—The New York Herald, of the 24th ult., says: "Money is so abundant in Wall street, that every one asks how it is to find employment. The banks have out immense loans, and are constantly extending their favors at the lowest rates. Four per cent. is about the extent of the rates demanded."

What a pity it is the people have not as much wisdom as wealth—then, with the overplus, they could pay their debts and feed the poor.

Highly Interesting.—Substitute for Steam.—"La Leforme" announces that an operative at Ruel, near Paris, has discovered a substitute for steam. The experiment is to be made on the Versailles Railroad. Figure to yourself, says the Reforme, an enormous (double or drum,) wheel, five yards in diameter, between the spokes of which you can place a horse, with his rider. This large wheel, being attached to four ordinary wheels placed on the rails of a rail-road, it will merely be necessary to turn the large one to make the carriage advance. But what motive force does the inventor employ? It is the horse, placed in the interior of the wheel, and yoked by means of two bars of iron placed perpendicularly under the axle. The horse, by drawing, causes the wheel to turn, in the same manner as a mouse or squirrel in a cage. In order to allow the horse to enter this singular wheel, it has been found necessary to dig an excavation near the station-house, into which the horse is let down. The inventor states, that he can modify his wheel so as to admit three horses, and that, in such case, the heaviest train may be propelled along a rail-road with a velocity even more rapid than that caused by steam."

We second the motion for this machine, first rate idea, no danger of bursting the boiler!

Miraculous Escape. On a steamer up from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, a spark of fire accidentally caught in a lady's bustle, and in a moment was in a blaze, horror and fright prevailing among the ladies for the safety of their lives; but through great exertions on their part, the fire was extinguished, but not until the whole after guards were strewn with the black and smoking cotton. It was, indeed, a narrow escape, and ladies should be more careful travelling, and not expose their bustles to such an advantage, as there is almost a certainty of accident. —[Pittsburgh Age.]

Back first says the wood's man,

MOB LAW.
On Monday, 4th instant, a lawless gang of men assembled in the town of Fredericktown, Madison county, Mo., and notwithstanding the indefatigable exertions of the sheriff and citizens of Fredericktown, to suppress their action, succeeded in breaking open the jail with axes, crow bars, &c., and hauling a man by the name of Abraham Smith.

Robert M. Frier, coroner, issued process immediately for a jury; and on Monday night held an inquest on the body of Smith, when the jury returned a verdict that Smith came to his death by the

hands of Jones, Sinclair, Mayse, Pollis, Cox, Blackburn, Shetty, and five others, the names of whom we have not learned. On Thursday, a State warrant was issued for the arrest of the offenders, and on Wednesday, the sheriff had succeeded in arresting Cox, Shetty, Blackburn, Pollis, and another man, who were undergoing an examination before the Justices. Sinclair and Mayse, two of the ringleaders, had not been found when this news left Fredericktown. On Saturday, we understand, Mayse was at St. Mary's Landing, waiting for the first opportunity afforded to escape from justice, and no doubt has succeeded. The parties arrested were committed to take their trial for murder.

The news of this atrocious outrage has been brought to the city by one who was present at the time. What course will be pursued? Will these wretches be permitted, as usual, to go at large? Is not this the time and case for an example? The spirit of the age denounces the death punishment; but, if the law says violence for violence—life for life before its instrument, the gallows, disappears, shall it not, as a parting grace, adorn itself in the exhibition of the hanging lyncher, and the statute scorer? Day after day, shall these outrages go unpunished, at farthest, merely talked at, until the gibbet and the stake are regarded as legitimate assuagers of each mob-thirst. If there is to be one law in the land, let that law now assert its majesty! Its direct enemy is in its hands, the fiend that would put down all, enthroning riot and blind vengeance in its place. We cry in the name of sacred justice—"an example!" [Reveille.]

Mexico and Texas.—The Galveston News publishes the following official letter, to which we beg leave to call attention:

Legation of the United States,
Mexico, June 17th 1844.
To Wm. S. Murphy, Esq.,
Charge d'Affaires of the United States:
Sir—I wrote you a few days since that it was Gen. Santa Anna's intention to invade Texas immediately with a large force. As yet nothing has been done by Congress in the way of raising money, but troops have been secretly dispatched to reinforce the army of the North, and Gen. Canales has been named to the command. Immediate preparations for resistance and defence should be made. I think that Santa Anna calculates on foreign aid. A few days since an order appeared in the *Diario del Gobierno* addressed to Gen. Wolf, with directions that any individual, who should be found beyond a league distance from the left bank of the Rio Bravo should be punished as a traitor after a summary military trial.

I applied to the British Minister, to unite with me in a remonstrance with this order. He replied that he presumed the Texans were to be treated by Mexico as rebels, and declined interfering, otherwise than to request verbally that the order shall not be put in force against British subjects.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, &c.,
BENJ. E. GREEN.

Labor the only Source of Wealth.—It is to labor that man owes every thing possessed of changeable value. Labor is the talisman that has raised him from the condition of the savage; that has changed the desert and the forest into cultivated fields; that has covered the earth with cities and the ocean with ships; that has given us plenty, comfort, and elegance, instead of want, misery, and barbarism. —*Encyclopedia Britannica.*

Money Digging.—A man named Chapin, has been digging for money, in Clarkson, twenty-five miles from Rochester, in the State of New York. It appears that Chapin came in possession of some papers belonging to a certain French fur-trader, who was wrecked on the coast of Lake Ontario in 1797, which state that he proceeded up a little stream they now call Sandy Creek, and buried his treasures, \$7,000 in gold, and \$1,000 in silver, in an earthen pot, on a little eminence under a beech tree. Having faith in the record, Chapin found the identical spot, and went to work with a number of hands. They at last struck some hard substance, but as there were a number of spectators present, the search was put off till the next morning. In the meantime Chapin had been busy, and when the company returned, they found a hole in the ground which seemed to have contained a vessel, and the fragments of an earthen pot were strewn around; there was also a flat stone, which was broken by a bar or pick-axe. Upon inquiry, it was found that Chapin had decamped during the night, leaving in his room, upon the table, six dollars, to pay the balance of his board bill. For a moment his associates believed he had found the treasures, but, upon examination, they discovered that the pot was made at Troy but a few years since. It is now supposed that Chapin really thinks there is money there, and that this ruse was practised to deceive, till he can return and take rightful possession. Curious.

The Express Stopped!—Pomeroy's agent was not allowed to go westward yesterday. The Tonawanda railroad agents refused to permit the ordinary baggage to be placed on the road, and afterwards compelled the agent, with his valise, to remain behind also. This delay will produce great inconvenience, as the Express agent had a large amount of Bank exchanges, drafts, notes, &c. with him. [Roch. Dem.]

port the mail of the Express was probably based upon the terms of a contract with the government, that subjects them to a penalty for transporting mailable matter out of the U. S. Mail, but we can imagine no reason for refusing to allow the messenger to go on. The Express came through as usual to-day.

The Rochester Advertiser says "the Directors of the Auburn and Rochester railroad have determined not to carry any mailable packages on their road for the Express." If this determination is carried out, it will seriously interfere with the Express business. [Buff. Com.]

Great accusation.—David Turnbull, British Consul in the Island of Cuba, is accused by the organs of the Cuban Government with being the mover in the recent insurrectionary incidents among the negroes there, and is charged with having formed a design, in connection with the blacks, to get possession of the Island.

Riot in Buffalo.—The Buffalo Gazette states that about 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, 28th ult., there was quite a specimen of Philadelphiaism at the "infected district," in that city. At one time some two or three hundred, mostly Irish, were engaged in a general knock-down. The police interfered and were themselves pretty severely handled. Watchman WELLMAN, in particular, was much cut and bruised. At 8 o'clock every thing was nearly quiet, four of the principal rioters having been arrested and confined in the watch-house.

There was any quantity of fighting in our city yesterday, and pork-juice flowed freely. The principal scene of disturbance was in the First Ward, where the Leocofocos had taken possession of the polls in the morning, but who were routed by the Whigs in pretty short order. We hope all parties got enough yesterday and will be content to vote quietly and peaceably to-day and to-morrow. We believe no persons were seriously or dangerously injured. Nothing further than broken heads and noses, and "expunged" eyes. —*Louisville Cour.*

Highway Robbery.—On Saturday evening, about dusk, as the Rev. Cyrus Jeffries, was returning home from attending divine service on the west side of the river, he was accosted by two persons whom he supposed to be negroes. They entered into conversation with him, and on reaching a chasm about a mile from town, these "gentlemen of the road" presented their pistols at his breast and commanded him to "fork over," which he did with considerable trepidation and expedition. Fortunately they got but between two and three dollars from him, which hardly paid them for washing the lampblack from their faces. The scoundrels were lying in wait for a gentleman who crossed the river that day with a very large amount of money. —*Lafayette (La.) Truth Seeker.*

Sentence of the Mutineers of the Saladin.—We learn from the Halifax Herald that the four mutineers of the *Saladin*, Jones, Anderson, Hazleton and Johnson, were sentenced to be executed. After the sentence was pronounced, Johnson said there was one charge made against him of which he was innocent—that in place of being instrumental in the boy's death, (Fielding's son,) he had done all he could to save him, and told them that he was young, could do them no injury, and that they ought to spare his life. He was not, therefore, guilty of that crime, and felt anxious that his reputation should not remain tarnished with it.

The New Orleans Bulletin states that a law for raising \$4,000,000 for the campaign against Texas has already passed; that General Canales has been appointed commander-in-chief of the army, which is to consist of thirty thousand men; that a large amount of the munitions of war, &c. ordered from the United States and England have been received at Vera Cruz; and it was believed, that as soon as it could be forwarded and distributed at the proper points, the whole army would be put under marching orders. —*N. Y. Express.*

MESMERISM.—Through the aid of the "mesmeric" influence, says the *Attica (N. Y.) Democrat*, Harvey Hawkins, of Alexandria, disclosed the place where \$1000 were buried, in the woods in the neighborhood, which was dug up, and is now deposited in the Alexandria Bank, awaiting the call of the rightful owner. We should suspect that Harvey knew something about the money before he went into a mesmeric sleep.

West Indies.—Intercepted letters, directed to persons in Port-au-Prince, from conspirators in Aux Cayes, inform the negro President that an insurrection is now about being regularly organized, to destroy, with fire and sword, all the plantations on the island, and all who have the blood of the white man circulating in their veins!

Abolition Doings.—A writer of a letter from Pensacola, published in the *Charleston Courier*, alluding to the recent arrest of Jonathan Walker, says: "A rumor prevails here, and is extensively believed, that there exists an association in the North which pays a certain premium per head for slaves stolen and carried to the North."

Stoppage of the Express.—The Rochester Advertiser of July 31, says: "We understand, that as the messenger of Pomeroy's Express attempted to take passage yesterday afternoon, on board the western cars, he was informed he could not enter any, except his personal baggage, and, consequently, he left the cars and returned to the office. This prohibition on the part of the company, we understand, is the result of a notice received from the General Post Office, informing the company of the intention to levy a fine of \$50 for each time they convey the private letter express."

How it works.—The chief of the Post-Office Department recently forbade all rail road agents, and others, to carry Mr. Wells, the *unofficial* mail agent, over their respective lines. When about to carry this direction of the Postmaster General into execution, a short time since at Rochester, Mr. Wells very quietly drew from his pocket an injunction restraining the company from leaving Rochester without him, under a penalty of \$10,000, and succeeded in compelling the company to convey him over their road, despite the government prohibition. [Reveille.]

More Libels.—John S. Du Solle, Editor of Spirit of the Times, has been held to bail for an alleged libel against J. M. Brown and other members of the grand jury of the last term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, Philadelphia.

They are raising a giant at Coxsackie, in New York State. He is now sixteen years old, measures seven feet one inch, weighs 198, and grows like green corn. Fine boy!

Chancellor Kent.—This distinguished Jurist was 81 years old yesterday. His physical health and intellectual vigor are anomalous and very extraordinary; his cheerfulness of temper, his vivacity, and colloquial powers are unimpaired; and he is at once the ornament and charm of his domestic and social circle. Chancellor Kent may now be considered one of the most (if not the most) distinguished men of the nation. —*[Express.]*

Italy.—The Gazette d'Augsburgh of the 10th ult., contains a long communication, giving an account of the plans formed by the Italian conspirators; one part of which, that relative to Naples, has so recently failed in Calabria. The main point explained is, that a grand conspiracy exists, which has its agents at Vienna, Paris, and London, principally the latter, for uniting all the different States of Italy into one great government, whether royal or republican was left for future consideration. The Pope and the church were to be dismantled, the King of Naples sent adrift, the several dukes disposed with, the King of Lombardy driven from Austria; and, in short, the great government of Italy was to be established. The first attempts at revolution were to be made at Bologna and at Calabria; but both failed, because the persons who had undertaken to advance money in England, declined to fulfil their engagements.

Enormous Telescope.—The Earl of Rosse, of Parsonstown, Ireland, has been engaged a number of years past in the construction of a gigantic telescope, the largest ever made. It is 52 feet long; its diameter is 7 feet 8 inches at the base, and 6 feet 8 inches at the top. The box in which the tube, if it may be so called, is inserted, is more than 8 feet square. This instrument will be supported on massive walls of masonry, and be suspended by enormous iron rods and cables. By an ingenious arrangement of counterpoises, the whole machine will be managed with facility.

For the last two years, Lord Rosse has displayed untiring industry and perseverance. He is himself, a good workman. All the drawings, plans, estimates and indeed many parts of the instrument were made with his own hands. His workmen have been instructed by himself. His workshops are extensive, and sixty men are constantly employed in them. Thus far he has expended \$150,000 in this experiment, and he hopes to have his telescope completed and in action by the first of September next.

The observations already made with a much smaller instrument, of the size of Herschel's, are very interesting. Lord Rosse has ascertained that there are immense cavities in the moon, which are probably exhausted volcanoes. He has made models of them in plaster, to exhibit their appearance to the eye. He has also investigated the subject of the nebulae. Great astronomical discoveries are looked for, and an intense interest is beginning to be aroused in relation to this important subject. —*Transcript.*

Another Steamboat Disaster.—The following particulars concerning the destruction of the steamboat Marietta, on her passage up the Arkansas river, which took place on the morning of the 25th ult. near 8 o'clock, we copy from the Little Rock Times: The Marietta was preparing to pass a swift place in the cut-off at Mr. Marshall's plantation, 13 miles below Pine Bluffs, which she had tried once and failed; and just as she was leaving the shore, having heated the boilers (which contained but a little water) to the highest degree, she collapsed a flue, scattering destruction apparently throughout the deck and cabin. She then drifted down a few hundred yards, struck a snag, and sunk in seven or eight feet water, some of the passengers in the mean time leaping over-

board and swimming ashore. There were about 60 or 70 persons on board, 10 or 15 of whom were badly scalded or burned with steam. Judge Paschall, of Van Buren, Ark., was among the number of the unfortunate, though it is thought that he will recover. Those who remained on board ascended the hurricane deck, and were conveyed to the shore in yaws and flatboats; the most of the trunks and baggage in the cabin were saved and some of the freight on the boiler deck; but the most of the latter, and all that was in the hull, was either lost or badly injured. Our informant states that it presented a spectacle of no ordinary character. Mothers screaming for their children and leaping overboard with them in their arms—husbands calling for their wives, and children for their parents.

DIED.—In McGarysville, on the 9th instant, Elizabeth, wife of David Madison aged 61y; consumption.

DEATHS.—For the week ending Monday the 19th.
Asaiah Howe, 42y 25d; bilious fever.
John Parker, 7y 4m; dropsy.
Olivia Evans, 1y 3m 10d; diarrhea.
Wm. Arthur Van Orden, 3y 20d; bloody flux.
Nahum E. Reed, 6m; inflammation on the lungs.
Lehi Rogers, 7m 10d; Canker.
John Bailey, 49y; diarrhea.
Sidney W. Gardner, 7m 17d; inflammation on the brain.
Peter Campbell, 40y; consumption.
Elizabeth Smitham, 45y; inflammation.
Total 10.
W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

10,000 BUSHELS WHEAT WANTED!

A NEW lot of GOODS, per steamer OSPREY, just received, which, with the old stock, will be sold cheap for wheat, and so forth. No denture, or double per cent. attached to this stock on account of packing up, or unpacking in "scaly times" they, a) "come and go" like the four seasons, for wheat, and cash, and other trade—that's the hammer! WHEAT on old DEBTS will please the Subscriber as much as prompt pay for present purchases.

A gold pro quo yields seed for more: And friend for friend is all the gain!
W. P. LYON.

Nauvoo, Variety Store
August, 20th 1844—1f

State of Illinois)
Hancock County, ss.
Hancock County Circuit Court, to the October term A. D. 1844.

IN CHANCERY.

Edward Hunter, Comp.) Bill to fore-

vs.) close Mort-

William A. Moore, Def.) gage.

The complainant agent and solicitor herein having filed an affidavit sworn to, That the said defendant William A. Moore, is a non-resident of this state, notice is therefore hereby given to the said William A. Moore, that a suit in Chancery has been commenced in the Circuit court, in and for said county of Hancock, at the suit of said complainant and against said defendant; that a subpoena in Chancery has been issued there in, and that unless you the said William A. Moore, shall be and appear on the first day of the next term of said Circuit Court, to be holden at the Court house in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1844, and plead answer or demur to said bill, the same will be taken pro confesso against you and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said circuit court at my office at Carthage this 14th day of August anno domini 1844.
J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

17-4w

WANTED.

A pair of patent beam scales to weigh 300 to 1000 lb at

KIMBALL'S.

FRESH GOODS AT KIMBALL'S.

JUST received per Osprey, and for sale at his usual low price.

NOTICE is hereby given that my wife Rebecca Chase has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, therefore I forbid any person or persons harboring or trusting her on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

C. R. CHASE.

Nauvoo August 9th. 1844-17-3w

NEW YORK TAILOR SHOP!

EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS;

French, English, and American.

THE subscriber would take this method to announce to the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he is in the earliest receipt of fashions in America; his shop is on Mulholland St., one door west of A. Davis' store, where he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage; his prices cheaper than ever. In order to comply with the times, he will receive in payment most kinds of produce, furniture, lumber, brick, and exchanges of all kinds that will or can be made ready pay 25 per cent discount for cash. He will also receive orders on the Temple committee. Cutting done and warranted to fit.

N. B.—Gentlemen wanting their cloth cut to advantage, will please call and examine T. Oliver's splendid report and sheet of fashions for spring and summer of 1844.

A. W. FLOWERS, Merchant Tailor.

Nauvoo Aug 2. 1844-16-3m

TO THE SAINTS IN LEE COUNTY IOWA TERRITORY.

BROTHER L. S. Dwyer is requested to collect the tithing for the Temple in your county, and is hereby authorized to receive the same and forward it to Nauvoo as early as possible. By order of the Temple committee.
W. CLAYTON, Recorder.
Nauvoo July 25th 1844—1f

GROCERIES.—A general assortment of Groceries is just received and for sale at

KIMBALL'S.

State of Illinois)
Hancock County,)
Hancock Circuit Court of the Oct. term, A. D. 1844.

Ethan Kimball, Plaintiff,)
vs.)
Wilson Law, Defendant.) Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said Wilson Law that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the said Circuit Court of Hancock County, against the estate of you the said Wilson Law, dated the third day of July A. D. 1844, at the suit of Ethan Kimball for the sum of one hundred and forty two dollars and eighty four cents (\$142.84) directed to the sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said clerk's office by the said sheriff, executed by buying the said suit upon the property of the said Wilson Law, now unless you the said Wilson Law, shall be and appear before the judge of the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden in the town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1844, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgement will be rendered against you in favor of the said Ethan Kimball, and execution will issue against the estate so attached and ordered to be sold to satisfy said debt and costs.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Circuit Court at my office at Carthage, this 10th day of August, A. D. 1844.
J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

Aug 14th 1844-16-4w

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1844.

	from	to
Ashes—per lb.	7	8
Pot.	9	10
Pearl.	14	16
Acet.—per dozen.	12	14
Collins	12	14
Others.	12	14
Bagging—Mo. per yard.	12	14
Bale Rope Mo. per lb.	4	5
Beerwax—per lb.	25	26
Caster Beans—per bushel.	70	75
Candles—per lb.	80	83
Sperm.	8	9
Tallow.	7	8
Dipped.	7	8
Stearine.	10	11
Coal—per ton.	16	17
Lehigh.	16	17
Pittsburgh.	16	17
Missouri and Illinois.	5	7
Coffee—per lb.	13	15
Java.	7	7
Havana.	7	7
Rio.	6	6
St. Domingo.	7	7
Laguayra.	7	7
Chocolate—No. 1.	13	14
No. 2.	12	14
Copper—per lb.	25	30
Brass.	25	30
Sheeting.	25	30
Bottom.	43	44
Plate.	43	44
Cordage—per lb.	12	14
Manilla.	12	14
Tarred Rope.	9	10
Red Cords, Manilla, per dozen.	2	2
Hemp.	1	1
Plough Lines.	1	1
Cotton Yarns—per lb.	19	19
Pittsburgh.	19	19
Common.	19	19
Domestics—per yard.	7	10
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	6	11
4-4 and 6-4.	6	11
Bleached Shirting, 3-4 and 7-8.	7	8
4-4 and 6-4.	8	10
Brown Drillings.	11	14
Burlaps.	10	13
Brown Lower Oza bags.	10	13
Virginia do.	9	11
Tickings, 3-4 and 4-4.	11	15
Satinettes.	55	55
Kentucky Jeans.	32	60
Cotton Chees.	9	14
Blue Drillings.	9	12
Mixed summer stuffs.	12	25
Dye Stuffs.	15	20
Madder, per lb.	4	0
Logwood.	1	1
Indigo, Sp. cerroon.	1	1
Coppers.	2	3
Camwood, per lb.	9	10
Fustic.	4	00
Drugs & Medicines.	22	20
Ginseng, per lb.	5	5
Salutaris, Western.	0	5
Eastern.	5	6
Alum, per lb.	2	5
Quinine, per oz.	2	5
Brimstone.	5	6
Episkopat.	7	0
Essence Sassa.	23	25
Ocean Tarrar.	3	7
Turkey Opium.	3	7
Camphor.	1	3
Gum Arabic.	4	00
Liquorice Paste.	22	25
Sal Soda.	3	0
Feathers—per lb.	21	22
Flour, Meal &c.	4	00
Flour, City Mills.	3	75
Country.	2	75
Rye.	2	75
Commeal, per bushel.	45	51
Fruits.		
Apples, dried, per bushel.	1	57
green, per bbl.	1	25
Peaches, dried, per bushel.	1	25
Almonds, a. s. per lb.	18	20
Raisins, M. R. per box.	2	40
H. M. C.	2	50
Peas, per lb.	11	12
Currents, Zeate.	16	18
Fig, per drum.	2	37
Lemons, per box.	0	00
Figs & Raisins.		
Banana, per robe.	1	00
Deer shaves, per lb.	1	25
Red and Blue, in hair.	10	15
Grey.	5	12
Bowar.	2	00
Otter, per skin.	2	00
Muskrat.	12	20
Raccoon.	12	20
Wild Cat.	10	20
Fox, grey.	10	20
Mink.	12	20

Machine, No. 1, per lb.	14 00	14 50
No. 2.	11 00	11 50
No. 3.	5 50	6 00
Lake Trout.	3 50	3 00
Salmon, per lb.	1 50	2 00
Cod, dry, per box.	1 25	1 50
Herring, do.	50	
Green—per bushel.	55	65
Wheat.	38	40
Rye.	45	50
Barley.	45	50
Oats.	30	35
Beans.	95	1 00
Glaze—per box.	2 25	2 75
8 by 10.	3 75	4 75
10 by 12.	9 00	0 00
12 by 16.		
Gum—per keg.	8 50	7 00
Dupont's.	6 00	6 50
Latin's.	4 00	4 50
Blasting, 1	12	13
Gunny Bags.		
Hemp—per 112 lbs.	100 00	110 00
Water rotted.	60 00	65 00
Dew rotted.		
Fides—per lb.	3	24
Dry.	3	
Green.	2	00
Salted.	2	12
Hops, 1st quality per lb.	2	25
Honey, per gallon.	2	25
Iron, Tennessee and Pittsburgh.		
Common Bar, per lb.	4	44
Band.	5	54
Horse Shoe.	5	8
Hoop.	7	8
Sheet.	7	8
Nail Rods.	7	8
Boiler Iron.	7	74
Pig Iron, per ton.	22 00	00 00
Nails, per lb.	4	5
Pittsburgh.	4	5
Junata.	4	5
Boston.	5	5
Castings, per lb.	2	34
Foundry.	4	
Lead.		
100 lbs.		
Fig.	2 95	2
Bar.	3 50	4
Sheet.	6 00	0
Pipe.	5 00	0

MISCELLANY.

ONE DAY AND A HALF IN THE LIFE OF A TOBACCO CHEWER.

Saturday, July 23, 1843.

Took my hat for a walk; wife, as wives are apt to do, began to load me with messages, upon seeing me ready to go out.—Asked me to call at cousin M's and borrow for her the Sorrows of Werter. Here to have a wife read such namby pamby stuff—but must honor her with whims, and concluded that I had rather she would take pleasure over Werter's sorrows than employ her tongue in making sorrow for your humble servant.

Got to cousin M's door. Now cousin M. is an old maid, and a dreadful tidy woman. Like tidy women well enough, but can't bear your dreadful tidy ones, because I am always in dread while on their premises lest I should offend their superlative neatness by a bit of gravel on the sole of my boot or such matter.

Walked in, delivered my message, and seated myself in one of her cane bottom chairs, while she rummaged the book case. Forgot to take out my cavendish before I entered, and while she hunted, felt the tide rising. No spit box in the room. Windows closed, floor carpeted, stove varnished. Looked to the fire-place—full of flowers and hearth newly daubed with Spanish Brown. Here was a fix. Felt the flood of essence of cavendish accumulating, began to reason with myself whether as a last alternative it were better to drown the flowers, redaub the hearth, or flood the carpet.—Mouth in the mean time pretty well filled. To add to my misery she began to ask questions.

"Did you ever read this book, —?" "Yes, ma'am," said I, in a voice like a frog from the bottom of a well, while I wished book, aunt, and all were with Pharoah's host in the Red Sea. "How do you like it?" continued the indefatigable querist. I threw my head on the back of the chair and mouth upward to prevent an overflow.

"Pretty well," said I. She at last found the Sorrows of Werter and came toward me. "O dear! cousin Oliver, don't put your head on the back of the chair, now don't, you'll grieve it, and take off the gilding." I could not answer her, having now lost the power of speech entirely, and my cheeks were distended like those of a toad under a mushroom. "Why, Oliver," said my persevering tormenter, unconscious of the reason of my appearance, "you are sick. I know you are. your face is dreadfully swelled, and before I could prevent her, her harshness was clapped to my distended nostrils. As my mouth was closed imperturbably, the orifices in my nasal organ were at that time my only breathing place.

Judge, then, what a commotion a full snuff of harshness created among my olfactorys.

I bolted for the door, and a hearty achehechee! relieved my proboscis, and tobacco, chyle, &c., all at once disgorged from my mouth, restored me the faculty of speech. Her eyes followed me in astonishment, and I returned and relieved my embarrassment by putting a load on my conscience. I told her I had been trying to relieve the toothache by the temporary use of tobacco—while truth to tell, I never had an aching fang in my head. I went home mortified.

SUNDAY FORENOON.

Friend A. invited myself and wife to take a seat with him to hear the celebrated Mr. — preach. Concluded by neighbor A. to let his pow. Mouth as usual, full of tobacco, and—horror of horrors!—found the green elegantly carpeted with white and green—two or three mahogany crickets, and a hat stand—but no spit-box. The services commenced—every peal on the organ was answered by an internal appeal from my mouth for a liberation from its contents—but the thing was impossible, I thought of using my hat for a spit-box—then of turning one of the crickets over—but I could do nothing unperceived. I took out my handkerchief, but found in the plenitude of her officiousness, that my wife had placed one of her white cambrics in my pocket instead of my bandanna. Here was a dilemma. By the time the preacher had named his text, my cheeks had reached their full tension, and I must spit or die.

I arose, seized my hat, and made for the door. My wife—confound these women, how they dog one about! imagining me unwell, she might have known better, got up and followed me out. "Are you unwell, Oliver?" said she, as the door closed after us. I answered her by putting out the eyes of an unlucky dog with a flood of expressed essence of cavendish. "I wish," said she, "Mr. A. had a spit-box in his pow." So do I! We footed it home in pensive silence. I was sorry my wife had lost the sermon, but how could I help it? These women are so affectionate, confound them; no I don't mean so. But she might have known what ailed me, and kept her seat.

you use tobacco," said I. "A little occasionally," said he, as he deposited from three to four inches in his cheek. I momentarily pitted those who use more. "A neat fence that of yours," as flood after flood bespattered a newly painted white fence near the window. "Yes," said I, "but I like a darker color." "So do I," answered Ploughshare, "and yaller suits my notion, it do't show dirt." And he moistened my carpet with his favorite color. Good thought I; wife will ask him in again, I guess. We were now summoned to dinner. Farmer Ploughshare seated himself. I saw his long fingers in the particular position in which a tobacco chewer knows how to put his digits when about to unlade. He drew them across his mouth; I trembled for the consequences, should he throw such a load upon the hearth or the floor. But he had no intention thus to waste his quid, and—shocking to relate—deposited it beside his plate on my wife's damask cloth.

This was too much. I plead sickness and rose. There was no lie in the assertion now, I was sick! I retired from the table, but my departure did not decompose Farmer Ploughshare, who was unconscious of having done wrong. I returned in season to see him replace his quid in his mouth to undergo a second mastication, and the church tell impudently ringing, called him away before he could use his plate for a spit box—for such, I was persuaded, would have been his next motion. I went up stairs, and throwing myself on the bed, fell asleep. Dreams of inundation, floods and fire harassed me. I thought I was burning and smoking like a cigar. I then thought the Merimack had burst its banks and overflowed me with its waters. I could not escape, the water had reached my chin—I tasted it, it was like tobacco juice. I coughed and screamed, and awakening, found I had been to sleep with a quid in my mouth. My wife entered at the moment I threw away the filthy weed—fluz, if I were you I would not use that stuff any more.

"I won't," said I. Neither fig nor twist pigtail nor cavendish have passed my lips since, nor ever shall they again.

SAMMY DARBY'S COURTSHIP.

Good afternoon, Squire Jones.

Good afternoon, Squire Darby, walk in.

Well Squire, how is your lovely darter Sal to-day, and the rest of the family?

Why, they are all up and about, particularly Sal, she is very hearty, has a good appetite, and eats a right smart chance, and the way she smokes her old pipe is the right way, and sings—why man she sings like a Martingale—oh, sir, she's a real burster!

Well, Squire, I'm glad to hear so much in praise of Sal, for I love her mighty keen and tend to court her.

That's plain honest and clever—I'll go call Sal.

Sal's enough he did, and Sal soon made her appearance.

How are you, Sal, says I.

Oh, sorter middlin; but how do you feel Mr. Darby?

Why, Sal, I aint well—I'm lovesick.

Oh hush, you don't say so, do tell me who she is.

With that I sorter sidled up to Sal, and she kinder sidled off.

Says I, Sal, don't be so darnation skittish, for you're the very gol I'm arter.

Git out—you don't say so.

Yea I does, and I'm in as hard earnest as ever my dog was after a coon.

That pleased Sal powerfully, and she tossed her head and looked as proud as your town gals do when they have two or three beaux the same night.

Says I; Sal, will you have me?

I reckon as how I will; you don't catch dis child fusing an offer when there's half a chance.

So we went off to the Parsons, and Sal and I got married, and now we live as kinder happily together us, can be, only sometimes she bawls out to me, Mr. Darby don't be squinting your tobacco juice on the fire dogs, and sticken yer feet on the fender; may I be burnt if I can keep anything decent where you are.

And the way she raps my toes with the tongs when she sees my feet on the fender, is no ways common I tell you; however, I live as happy as I can expect—with a woman,—that's a fact.

State of Illinois / Hancock County, set.

In the Hancock County Circuit Court (Illinois), to the Oct term A. D. 1844.—In Chancery.

Mary Conrad, Complainant, vs. Daniel Conrad, Defendant. Bill for Divorce.

The complainant herein having filed an affidavit that the defendant Daniel Conrad, is a non-resident of this state; notice is hereby given to the said Daniel Conrad, that a suit in Chancery has been commenced in the Circuit Court, in and for said County of Hancock at the suit of Mary Conrad, and against Daniel Conrad, that a subpoena has been issued therein returnable on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1844, and that unless you the said Daniel Conrad, shall be and appear on the return day of said writ, plead answer or demur to said bill, the same will be taken as confessed against you, and the matters and things thereof decreed accordingly.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

Geo. Bachman, sol. for complainant.

Aug 14th 1844—16—1w

GENTS AND LADIES SHOES.—A good assortment just received and for sale very low, at KIMBALL'S.

BONNETS! BONNETS!—A fresh supply of straw willow and palm leaf Bonnets for sale cheap at KIMBALL'S.

State of Illinois / Hancock County, set.

Hancock Circuit Court of the Oct. term, A. D. 1844.

William Kimball, Plaintiff, vs. William and Wilson Law, Defendants. Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said William Law and Wilson Law, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the said Circuit Court Hancock County, against the estate of you the said William & Wilson Law, dated the third day of July A. D. 1844, at the suit of William Kimball for the sum of eighty dollars and thirty five cents (\$80.35) directed to the Sheriff of said county of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said clerk's office by the said Sheriff, executed by levying the said writ upon the property of the said William and Wilson Law, and also by serving and executing said writ upon John Taylor, Joseph W. Coolidge, William M. Powers, E. S. Green, and James Irvins, as garnishees, now unless you the said William Law and Wilson Law, shall be and appear before the judge of said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in the town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October next, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiffs action, judgment will be rendered against you the said William and Wilson Law, in favor of the said William Kimball, and execution will be issued against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said William and Wilson Law, and also against the said John Taylor, Joseph W. Coolidge, William M. Powers, E. S. Green and James Irvins as garnishees to satisfy said debt and cost.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said circuit court at my office in Carthage, this 10th day of August, A. D. 1844.

J. R. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

Aug 14 1844—16—4w

MINIATURE LIKENESSES.

L. R. FOSTER, is now prepared to take Likenesses, by the Daguerreotype process, in the most beautiful style of the art, either plain or coloured, at his Daguerreotype Rooms, on Main Street, a few rods above Irvins Store.

By this wonderful process, which is a combination of nature and art, a more correct and beautiful likeness can be obtained, than by any other means, which has been known to man. An image of the person, as exact as that formed by a mirror, is transferred to, and permanently fixed upon a highly polished silver plate, through the agency of an optical instrument. Only two or three minutes are required for the operation. The discovery was made by a Frenchman named Daguerre, (hence the name Daguerreotype) and has excited the wonder, admiration and surprise of every one, upon first beholding the effects of the art; and such is the beauty of the work, and so perfectly to the life is nature shown up in her every lineament and feature and expression, that each succeeding specimen serves only to increase but not to satiate these emotions of the mind. How valuable or rather invaluable, would be such a likeness of an absent or departed friend.

Specimens may be seen at the Rooms, and at the Nauvoo Mansion;

Price only three dollars, including a handsome morocco case.

Instructions in the Art, given upon reasonable terms, and Apparatus for sale.

Aug. 10—1f

TO THE FARMERS AROUND NAUVOO AND VICINITY.

THOSE brethren who want to exchange their grain, pork, beef, potatoes &c., for property, wearing apparel &c., would do well to give the Temple committee a call. They would begin to exchange any kind of property in their hands for grain, inasmuch as provisions are most wanted to carry on the works.

N. B. A good new turning lathe for sale at the Commi.tee office.

WM. CLAYTON, Temple Recorder.

August 7th 1844—1f

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

An iron bound leather travelling trunk, for which a fair price will be paid. Enquire at this office.

WANTED.

ABOUT 75 or 80lbs geese feathers on subscription, at this office.

July 30.

GLASS.

20 BOXES, 7 by 9 glass, for sale at auction price, by KIMBALL.

July 30—1f

NEW YORK CHEESE.

JUST received and for sale at KIMBALL'S.

July 30, 1844.

MACKERAL.

A FINE ARTICLE for sale cheap at KIMBALL'S.

July 30, 1844.

CERTAIN Cure for Bowell Complaints.

(No cure no pay!) prepared and sold on Main street by July 30—3m EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparation for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended, and offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity, and cry for more. They consist of COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents), brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by J. B. BACKENSTOS, Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

THE OLD STANIA.

At the store of the late Gen. Joseph Smith: KIMBALL.

Has just received a large addition to his former stock of Dry Goods, and also a general assortment of Groceries; Gentlemen, Ladies, and Childrens Shoes, which he will sell lower than any other house in the city.

July 30—1f.

TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. E. HALL, STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER; Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.

TERMS, LOW.

Residence, Parley St., Gen. Rich's old house.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Hancock Circuit Court, the undersigned will expose to public Sale at the Court House, at Carthage on the 22d day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. The following real Estate, late the property of E. B. Baldwin deceased, to wit:

The w. half of the w. half of section 15, 5n. 6w. 100 acres off the east side s. w. 23. 7 n. 5w. Thers. s. 12, 5 n. 7 w. except a piece off the s. e. corner of the same running 45 1/2 rods north, and 54 rods west from the said s. e. corner.

The undivided half of s. w. 35, 15 3w. all north of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

The undivided half of s. w. 35, 15n. 3w. all north of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Also, Lot 2, in block 33, in the town of Carthage.

Terms of sale, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and a mortgage on the premises.

HERE M. BALDWIN, Administrator.

July 10th, 1844—11d

SUPERIOR BLUE AND BLACK INKS.

Manufactured and sold on Main street by July 30—3m EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the County Commission of Hancock County, State of Illinois, at its next session, for a license to run a Steam Ferry Boat, across the Mississippi river from fractional section nine, in township number seven, north of range number eight west, in said county, to the town of Fort Madison, Lee County, Iowa Territory.

JAMES WILSON, CHARLES JEWETT.

July 26—n14—4w

OSPREY.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Anderson Master, will leave St. Louis every Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington and Fort Madison Sunday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 6 o'clock a. m. and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday forenoon.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evans' Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to A. MORRISON, Agent, Nauvoo.

Feb. 27, 1844. no44—1f.

ALMON RABBIT.

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. } July 4th 1843—1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

HAS a suitable building for the manufacturing of woolen clothes, which he will rent to any individual wishing to engage in that business, on reasonable terms; or if preferred, will give employment to a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of woolens, if application is made soon at his residence in Augusta, Iowa Territory.

LEVI MOFFIT, march 20. 1844. no47—1f.

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the old numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE subscriber believing that such an agency would be an acquisition to the citizens and vicinity of Nauvoo, in assisting those who wish to dispose of, or exchange property, and to those now owners and others, who wish to purchase or exchange property, has been induced to open an office for that purpose, on Main Street, between the Nauvoo Mansion, and Parley Street, where he will attend to selling, renting, exchanging, or purchasing property on reasonable terms.

EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

N. B. Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, and other instruments of writing, drawn up in a legal manner.

March 27, 1844. no48—1f.

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his prices.

Quartos half bound plain 1.50

do do do neat 2.00

do do whole bound plain 2.00

do do do neat 2.50

Octavo full bound plain 1.00

do do do neat 1.50

do do hf bound plain 0.75

do do do neat 1.00

do do do extra 1.37

Twelves full bound plain 62

do do do neat 87

do do hf bound plain 50

do do do neat 75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

The Book of Doctrine and Covenants will be published in about one month from this time. Those wishing for an early supply had better make immediate application.

June 11, 1844.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeil's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewels, Music Boxes, and Accordions on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

Dec. 13, 1843. no39—1f.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MISS H. ELLS, Respectfully invites the Ladies of Nauvoo to call and examine her Assortment of Fashionable and approved style of Bonnets, at moderate prices—Bonnets made to order and altered to the latest Fashion, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their Patronage—H. E. states that the proceeds of the Straw Bonnet business are for the benefit of the Relief Society of Nauvoo—all kinds of produce taken in exchange—corner of Water and Main Streets, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.

Second Door River Side.

April 16th

EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE.

J. GROCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthenware Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41—1f.

NOTICE.

CALL AT MY SHOP, next door to P. P. Pratt's store, north of the Temple, where you can get boots and shoes, made of the best Eastern Leather, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms for ready pay. All kinds of produce received in payment for work, at market prices.

Sole Leather for sale for cash.

W. W. RUST.

June 4th, 1844.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER, keeps on hand for sale at all times, Tooth-ache drops; Jaundice Bitters, Ague Syrup, and pills of all kinds, with every kind of Indian medicine ever used, made and prepared by himself, who has been a practitioner of medicines for his youth.

W. W. RUST.

June 4th, 1844. 3m

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

MR. J. M. and MISS ADELIA COLE respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, and would also inform them, that they have again opened their School in the SEVENTH'S HALL; they have taken Mr. ELLI B. KELSEY, an experienced Teacher from Madison Ia,



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2—No. 18.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1841.

Whole Number 129

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Bain Street,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor,) and paid to, to receive attention.

POETRY.

MOUNTAIN CHILDREN.

BY MARY HOWITT.

Dwellers by lake and hill!

Merry companions of the bird and bee!

Go gladly forth and drink of joy your fill,

With unconstrained step and spirit free!

No crowd impedes your way,

No city wall impedes your further bounds;

Where the wild flocks can wander, ye may stray

The long day through, 'mid summer sighs and sounds.

The sunshine and the flowers,

And the old trees that cast a solemn shade;

The peasant ev'ning, the fresh'ning hour,

And the green hill whereon your fathers played.

The gray and ancient peaks,

Round which the silent clouds hang day and night;

And the low voice of water as it makes,

Like a glad creature, murmurs of delight.

There are your joys! Go forth—

Give your hearts up unto their mighty power;

For in his spirit God hath clothed the earth,

And speaketh solemnly from tree and flower.

The voice of hidden rills

Its quiet way into your spirit finds;

And awfully the everlasting hills

Address you in the many-toned winds.

Ye sit upon the earth,

Twining its flowers, and shouting full of glee;

And a pure mighty influence, 'mid your mirth,

Moulds your unconscious spirits gently.

Hence it is that the lands

Of storm and moor have the noblest name;

Whom the world reverences, The patriot

lands

Were of the hills like you, ye little ones!

Children of the land's song

Are taught within the mountain solitudes;

For hoarse legends to your life belong,

And your hearts haunts where inspiration broods.

Then go forth—earth and sky

To you are tributary; joys are spread

Profuse, like the summer flowers that lie

In the green path, beneath your gamesome tread!

WHAT IS LIFE?

What is life!—the wounded mind,
The spirit broken and confound—
The faded form—the soul's deep strife,
All folly echo—what is life?

What is life!—a broken chain,
A weary road, a couch of pain,
A few faded blossoms 'neath the prize,
A thousand hopes unrealized.

What is life!—a bank of flowers,
Low drooping and unshut by showers,
A winter's sun whose quivering beam
Sheds but a momentary gleam.

What is life!—a shower of tears,
A short, short round of mispent years,
A dream that's broken ere it's close,
A little scene 'mid hosts of woes.

What is life!—the tinsel'd toys
Are but the mock of real joys;
A play where guilty groups are seen,
And death presides to close the scene.

From the *Forer's* *Investigator*.

THE MOB.

Nothing is to be more deprecated by every well-wisher to human society, than a mob-racy. It at once discovers the impotence of law, and the depravity of man. It presents an opportunity for the most base and reckless of the human race to start up into a brief authority to be sustained and terminated only by violence and blood. It is at once a descent from all the gem-like beauty and Corinthian grace of civilized society, to the savage wigwam and burning pow-wow. Every step to such scenes should be deprecated. The burning in effigy, the public exhibition of the likeness of individuals, accompanied with shouts of scorn, derision, and contempt, are but one remove from that lawless violence which sacrifices with equal zeal, fury, and vengeance, the innocent with the guilty.

It is not an age of mobs, persecution, derision, and brow-beating. This day has passed. It is a day of argument, enquiry, investigation, and experiment. Folly and absurdity will

explode itself. What necessity is there for ridiculing and caricaturing the inventor of perpetual motion?—What in the exhibition of the monomaniac in religion or politics? If, for instance, the spirit of Catholicism be as bad as our "Native Americans" represent it, will it not be seen? But they will say, "we wish to set our public seal of reprobation upon such a doctrine, to gratify our own feelings and for the good of the rising generation." We will hereafter test the correctness of the position, both in truth and sentiment. As to the expediency of such an act, we may venture to say, that what is not necessary cannot be expedient. Besides, in judging of the expediency of measures many things are to be taken into consideration, especially if they have a public character and bearing—and still more, if they are of a religious or superstitious character.

Through the whole course of universal history we can never find that violence has ultimately benefited either the cause or the individuals engaged in it. What was gained at one moment, has been lost at another: what has accrued to pride, avarice, or vanity, has been taken back with compound interest in subsequent vexation, debasement, and ruin. It yet remains a problem to be solved, whether the violence of the most orderly mobs which ever existed, at the commencement of our Revolution, have not given an impulse to the national feeling and a tinge to the national character on the whole injurious to our country. If expedient, it could be only as an example, and that example under all cases where the many in opinion, faith, or creed, differ from the few, may be imitated! and to any extent!! The "Native Americans" will use it, as in Philadelphia, to degrade the Catholics. This they cannot do. The wisest head of a family, as he advances, finds it hard to restrain in reason and benevolence those united to him in affection and by blood—how can persecuted and superstitious religionists be restrained?

But there is still higher considerations: There are such laws as profess to secure the civil, political, and religious liberty of every individual.—The Constitution is one of these high laws, penned in the integrity and wisdom of the highest representative authority. The Constitution of each State is another, identified with the most sacred sanctions of justice. The regulations in regard to every induction into office under the solemnities of an oath "to promote the peace and good order of society," are a third class—and the last, and not the least, are reason, common sense, personal integrity, and a stern conviction of right and wrong, which, in an enlightened community, every man but a villain carries in his head and heart, which are directly against a violation of the peace in the violation of the rights of individuals.

There is another and still higher consideration. Such exhibitions of wild and lawless feeling and sentiment as those which have lately taken place in Philadelphia, filling the "mob city" day after day with all the horrors of a sack, are entirely incompatible with the teaching of Jesus. We well know that they are in the very essence and spirit of his religion as carried out by pulpits, ecclesiastical dogmas, bigots, and inquisitors; but we are as fully assured that it is not the principle and spirit, he be real or imaginary, of Jesus of Nazareth. "Whoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye the same to them"—"Be ye harmless as doves"—"Be ye perfect, even as your father in heaven is perfect, who causeth his sun to shine upon the evil and the good, and who sendeth his rain upon the just and the unjust."—Were those shameful transactions of the religious desperadoes of Philadelphia, whose war-cry, as they rushed to deeds of blood and slaughter, was "Spare, Oh! spare the Bible!"—were those transactions in compliance with these teachings?

But a last consideration is, that such things defeat themselves. You will do it, you say, for the sole purpose of setting your seal of reprobation upon Catholics, and for the good of the present generation. Such things were done against the Quakers, Baptists, Universalists, Abolitionists, Mormons, &c. &c. Did it reprobate them? Did it secure the rising generation and future generations against the influence of their teaching and example? They have all had their day of re-

proach and persecution, and their advocates were considered quite as obnoxious to morality, propriety, good order, and religion, as the Roman Catholics. The fact is, and it is the strangest thing in the world that Christians do not see it—in universal society there are some of every faith and sentiment, and persecution, by rendering the individuals and faith conspicuous, forms centres of conglomeration. Thus, your own adage is true—"The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church," the called, the assemblers, dissenters, heroes, philanthropists. Very well. Why engage in acts calculated in their very nature to defeat your object? We need not fear for a persecuted cause; it is the neglected cause that is consumed in its own heat and expires in its own embers. Again: some of those Philadelphia Protestants, no doubt went from their riotous and bloody exhibition to family prayer, to the sanctuary, to the sacrament, and they have all, in their faith and sentiment, to be ushered into the presence of infinite purity and justice—*but will* the recollection of an act of blood-thirsty persecution of individuals who might err in judgment and sentiment, throw light or substantial darkness on such transactions?

To conclude, it becomes every well-wisher to the peace, order, and happiness of society, to frown upon mobular expression of opinion, sentiment, and vengeance. He knows not, if he act a contrary part, but that he is kindling a fire which may consume either himself, posterity, or country. The spirit of anarchy can in no way be more easily taught, imparted, and imbibed. The impression on the way of redress—rather than on the principle; and as these compose the mass of society, it is soon lifted above all law, right, justice, or obligation.—A necessary consequence is, that it destroys itself: constitution, law, justice, become figments of the imagination, "and the reign of terror" commences its career. It may by some, perhaps be thought proper that we vindicate the character of the individuals so wantonly assailed. Not at all. A higher interest has been near our heart, a more noble and sacred object before us: this interest has been that of the dearest rights of freemen, and that object the vindication of the majesty of the law, and of justice, thus vilely trampled upon and despised. The changes of a single half-century will astonish the world, and the past transaction will be as infamous in the eyes of the generations then existing, as the scenes of the Salem witchcraft are in ours.—Nor will it be forgotten. Universal mind can neither forget nor forgive. It enthrones itself on eternal justice, potting indignation and wrath upon the bad, compassion and glory upon the good.

NATIVE AMERICANISM.

The following letter, which we find in a late No. of the Philadelphia Times, is in answer to an invitation sent to the author to become a member of the Native American Association.

To the President and Secretary of the "American Republican Association," High street Ward.

GENTLEMEN: The enclosed circular was handed to me last evening by a gentleman whom I suppose to be one of you, and as I cannot conscientiously accept the invitation to join your Association, it becomes my duty to tell you the reasons why.

I am a native born citizen, was born and bred in the country of Pennsylvania. My ancestors, both paternal and maternal, although of German descent, were for two or three generations back born and reared on the soil of Pennsylvania; so that if nativity inspires patriotism, I ought to be a patriot, and I know myself, I will, whenever circumstances require it, take a bold and decided stand in the defence and protection of the flag of my country, and of the institutions which it is designed to protect, and of which it is the emblem.

And if I have a proper conception of my own rights, I would be second to none in resisting encroachments of foreigners upon the rights and privileges of the citizens of this country; and I would with equal alacrity resist all influences, whether foreign or domestic, that would

in any degree jeopardize or disturb those invaluable rights, liberty of conscience, freedom of opinion, under which our country has so long existed in peace and quietness.

But you ask me to come and aid you in resisting the encroachments of foreigners upon the rights and privileges of the native born citizens. Your circular and your party assume that those who were the accident born upon the soil of the United States, have rights and privileges which those born elsewhere have not. In this assumption I most decidedly differ with you. The framers of the Constitution very wisely provided that every office under the United States, even unto the highest, should be attainable by a citizen of proper qualifications, no matter where born, and every man who seeks a home on our shores even if born in the desert of Siberia, or on the icy shores of Lapland, is, when naturalized according to the constitution and laws of the Union, an American citizen, not a foreigner; and is justly and rightfully entitled to all the rights and privileges equal with those whose accidental birth-place was the soil of the U. States.

And why should you ask me to protect the flag of my country against the encroachments of those who did not happen to be born in the same place as I was?

Is it not the same Star-Spangled Banner, differing only in the number of its stars, that waved over the giant band who so nobly fought, and some of them who so nobly died under the walls of Quebec—that enshrined the dead body of that noble hearted Irishman Richard Montgomery, who there fell fighting in its defence? Is it not the same Star-Spangled Banner, under which Lafayette, Pulaski, De Kalb, Kosciuszko, Steuben, and many others of foreign birth, fought the battles of our independence, and in defence of which many of them shed their blood? Is it not the same Star-Spangled Banner which waved in triumph on the ramparts of Yorktown, over the victorious allied armies of France and America? Why then do you ask me to aid you in excluding the countrymen of those men from the protection and support of the same Star-Spangled Banner? And do you not know that in that noble band which assembled in our old State House on the memorable fourth of July 1776, and there signed and sealed that sacred instrument which gave birth to our nation, there were many foreigners? In that body there was no seeking to exclude or proscribise any one, because of his birth-place and religion, but all—al joined in pledging their lives, fortunes and sacred honors in support of the liberties of America.

And think you that those noble patriots pledged their fortunes, risked their lives and all that was dear to them on earth, merely that one race of men—mere! that those born on one spot of the earth should enjoy the blessings of liberty and free government?—think you that those brave soldiers of foreign birth fought side by side with Washington and Gates, with Green, Sumpter, Marion, and Morgan, merely that those born on this soil should enjoy the fruits of their toil and suffering? No—No. Our fathers fought for and established a government that was a promised Asylum to the oppressed of all nations, where the defeated patriot of all lands and climes, whether he bore the cross of Christ or the crescent of Mahomet, should find a home and a resting place.

Or do you want more recent evidence of the disposition of those of foreign birth to sustain and defend the Star-Spangled Banner?—go to the plain of Chippewa—to the battle grounds of Bridge-water and Fort Erie—there you will find the blood of the foreigners was freely poured out in defence of the American flag and American institutions, and there you will find the bleached and mouldering bones of foreigners mingled and commingled with those of the native born.

I cannot therefore, without becoming recreant to the principles and purposes of our forefathers, join with you in proscribing men because of their birth-place, or in depriving them of any of those invaluable rights that it was the design of those ages they should enjoy.

But here is another equally powerful reason why I cannot join your Association. Recent events have shown that the party at which it forms a part, would be a dangerous one to entrust with power. In our above all other countries, should the law and the law only remain supreme. No outrage, however great, whether committed on a single individual or a body of them can under any circumstances justify or excuse a resort to mob violence on the part of those injured, to redress their grievances or avenge their wrongs; and the party that resorts to such means is directly unfit to have power in a republic, and in my humble judgment no peace-loving, orderly citizen, can consistently become attached to it.

I cannot belong to a party that would wreathe a noose in the custody and control of a mob of the law, mingle and brutalize his head with paving stones, and when in apparent agonies of death,

hang him by the neck in the public market house. Christianity shudders, humanity weeps at the recent outrages of your party, and God grant that we may have no more of the evidences of its ascendancy.

And there is another reason why I cannot join your Association. The whole energies of the party of which it forms a part, are almost exclusively devoted to the desertion and denunciation of one sect of Christians.—With the Roman Catholics as a religious sect I have no part or lot, having been born and reared in the Protestant faith; but I know that the Constitution of my country declares that all men have a natural and inalienable right to worship their creator according to the dictates of their own consciences, and I hope that so long as God gives me breath, I may hold in sacred remembrance this wise provision.

When I saw from the roof of my dwelling on the night of the 8th of May, the bright flames that enshrouded the lofty dome of St. Augustine, I thought of the constitution of my country. I thought of those departed sages who declared that in this land there should be liberty of conscience for all men. I thought of that ancient bill whose tones first proclaimed the glad tidings of American Independence!! I turned and saw the reddened spire and roof of the sacred Hall of Independence and the whole high vault of Heaven flushing in deep crimson at the scene. I turned aside and wept—not for the offence of its contents, for they were but dress, but I wept over our bleeding Constitution—at the so soon forgotten admissions and precepts of our fathers—at the introduction of religious intolerance and religious bigotry into our favored land—at the bright and glaring evidences of the existence in our midst of a spirit of persecution for opinion's sake. I am glad, three glad that I did not hear the fiend-like shout that is said to have been given at the fall of the cross that entopped the dome of St. Augustine, for it would have given me pain. Those who could exult at the fall of the emblem of that system of religion given to us by him "who was meek and lowly of heart" must forget that God will have mercy rather than sacrifices, and knowledge of himself rather than burnt-offerings—must forget that we are commanded to love one another, and to do unto others as we would they should do unto us.

That shout gave evidence of the existence among us of the same spirit that brought Michael Servetus and John Rogers to the stake—that banished Roger Sherman and Mrs. Hutchinson from their home—that murdered and burned the unoffending Quakers. That burning and that shout implanted a stain upon the character of our city and our people that will endure unto the remotest posterity. It can no longer be said of us in the language of poetry—

"Aye! call it holy ground,

The spot where they first trod,

They have left unstained what there they found,

Freedom to worship God."

One more reason why I cannot join your Association is, that I have from my youth upwards belonged, and am still attached to a political party—a party that has its origin in the institutions of our country—a party on whose principles depend mainly the preservation and perpetuation of those institutions—a party that has occasionally, as I others have, been disgraced by the action of those it elevated to place and power, but has always thus far possessed energy and vitality, sufficient to enable it to throw off the putrid humors that have disturbed it—a party that has always sought to extend the right of suffrage instead of to diminish it—that would allow a man to participate in the affairs of government because he was a man, endowed with reason and understanding, and not because he was born to a certain religion—a party that has never been disgraced by resorting to mob law and mob violence to avenge its wrongs or redress its injuries—a party in which edifies devoted to the worship of God and the purposes of education have always found favor and protection. Belonging to this political party, so much superior to yours in all respects, I would be a very foolish did I leave it for the purpose of joining your Association.

Yours with respect,
ANDREW MILLER.

High St. Ward, May 21, 1841.

CHEAP POSTAGE.

The franking privilege has become such a burden on the great mass of the community, that it ought not longer to be borne. Its immediate abolition should be demanded. If a small class of the people must be taxed to support this P. O. department, which was intended for the prosperity of the country at large, they should not at the same time be taxed for the provision that must of course be made to carry the immense number of franked documents that are now sent to the remotest sections of our country. Perhaps few are aware of the great weight of franked matter that is sent by the mail.

The number of free letters mailed in the Post Office in Washington, for three weeks, during the session of Congress in April, 1840, was 466,345

Number of documents 4,314,948

Weighing 350,579 pounds.

Here were 180 tons of franked matter sent out from Washington in 3 weeks. And all this, as it has been before observed, is paid for by those whose business compels them to use the post office.

The franking privilege is also abused to a shameful extent. I will give one instance lately related in the Boston Morning Chronicle: A man in Paris wished to write to his friend in Boston. He wrote the letter and enclosed it in another to a member of Congress at Washington, and he enclosed it in his frank and forwarded it to the Boston man. This is but one of ten thousand instances of the abuse of the privilege.

To favor a class of men who are abundantly able to pay their own postage, what is the consequence? Why, simply this—The rate of postage is so high that people in moderate circumstances can neither do anything toward sustaining the establishment, nor derive any benefit from it.

A friend of mine lately related to me a distressing instance in proof of this. A letter was sent to a woman living at the West, but as she was exceedingly poor, she could not for a long time take it from the office for want of means. Her anxiety to hear from her Eastern friends was very great, but the necessity of stopping the cries of her children for bread, and the letter had to lie unread. At length, when she raised funds to take it from the office, it contained money to relieve her distress. But of this she had been long deprived, in order to sustain the franking system, that the members of Congress, Secretaries of Bureaus, and other wealthy functionaries, might have the privilege of communicating free of expense.

Another friend informed me that he had occasion lately to stop at a farm house in the country and stay during the night. He heard the head of the family say in the evening that there was a letter for him lying in the Post Office, and that he had not the means of paying for it. Notwithstanding the great anxiety the family had to get their letter from the office, it was with difficulty that he could induce them to take enough for his night's lodging to pay for it.

Another friend from St. Lawrence Co. informed me that a woman, whose husband had gone to the West to look out for a settlement for his family, received a letter but could not pay for it. In her distress she called on a friend, who gave her money to take the letter from the office, which gave her an account of her husband's death. Had she not met with a kind friend, months might have elapsed before she would have known of his decease.

Instances of this sort might be multiplied to any extent. The country has long since felt the oppression. The causes are known. The remedy is easy, and ought to be immediately applied.—Let there be a uniform two cent postage, and then the benefit will be extended to all, and all will do something toward defraying the expenses of the department. Correspondence will be increased probably more than five fold within three years at far less expense from the simplicity of the system than at present. The prosperity of the country will be promoted, and all parts of the Republic will be united together in the bonds of amity and good feeling. It will be far the cheapest and most effectual method of binding the North, the South, the East and the West together in one great brotherhood.—[*Rockester Democrat.*]

L. M. M.

Horrible.—A letter from Virginia Mines, Franklin county, Mo. dated 19th inst. says:—A case of poisoning occurred in this place last week, reports of which have probably reached you. The simple facts are these. On Thursday, the 11th inst. Mrs. Breedlove, wife of John P. Breedlove, her child, a girl of eight years, and Breedlove's brother, were taken violently sick at supper. Medical attendance was instantly procured, when every symptom indicated poison of the most violent nature. Mrs. B. lingered in the utmost suffering until the following Sunday, when she died. Her body was opened by physicians, who were thoroughly satisfied that her death was caused by poison.

Suspicion rested on her husband, as there was a misunderstanding between them on Thursday morning, and he left in the afternoon of the same day for St. Louis, but he returned yesterday, and appears seriously affected at the melancholy event. No proof exists against him, and all is mystery. Mrs. B. was noted for her kind disposition, and was supposed to have had no enemies. She has left four children, one only a few months old. The poison was in the coffee. The other two persons have recovered. [St. Louis Rep.]

ly. When cold, they run into little holes under the ovens. The hard, silent box seemed to me a poor substitute for a mother's heart-warmth, and the friendly clucking voice, which gathers them under her brooding wings. But the little things seemed well contented with their lot, never having known any thing better. Those a few weeks old, though plump and thriving, have rather a loathsome look, and as their mothers didn't know that they were out, and consequently had not washed their faces, or combed their feathers. The older ones sometimes take to brooding the newly hatched, who run after them with great eagerness and strive with each other to obtain their caresses. There is something quite affecting in this relation between the bereaved orphans and their elder sisters.

This American machine is doubtless a great improvement upon the famous Egyptian *mammals*, or latching ovens, and upon the Chinese method of using the man, by laying them sit, day after day, on nests of eggs covered with feathers. It is a pity that, though the demagogues and office-seekers of this country couldn't be as usefully employed, if a little of them were to turn their attention that way, there would be a rapid diminution in the price of poultry.

The exhibition of the Locusts is an opportunity afforded to watch the progressive development of animal life, from the first little white speck in which floats the embryo chicken, to the final projection of the chick through the shell, which it has broken by vigorous pecking at its prison walls. The only thing in which I took real pleasure, however, was in watching the first pulsation of the heart, which becomes observable on the third day; though no bigger than a pin's head, yet it works with the vigor and precision of a steam engine.

Q-Tulargification.—The children of this world are wiser in their generations than the children of light. They were created upright, but they have sought out many inventions, and the "latching machine" is one. The present generation is full of machinery and murder. It is a pity but some of the *tip tops* would send to the moon and procure some of Gulliver's squash seeds, and commence raising children in *Squashes* through the aid of hot houses, already educated for business; there would be a speculation in it, and some of the squashes might invent a big auger and bore a great hole through the bottom of the ocean, and draw off the water into Simm's "pole hole;" and then this money loving generation could gather the treasures that lay spread over the surface of the "great deep." Balloons, bogus minks, patent rights and chicken fixers: What next!

PUBLIC OPINION.

We take the following extracts from the Highland (North Carolina) Messenger of August 22d. We have separated the private opinions, which were groundless, and only publish the truth, which bears its own weight. "We go for the law, and feel doubly justified when we state, that the spiritualism, hypocrisies, false prophecies, 'spiritual encampments,' &c. &c., are only air castles, phantoms, and brain bumps, that have never been seen, or known any more than old Santa Claus, the children's public God to fill stockings with nuts, sugar plums, and toys on Christmas night. So now for the extracts:

ASSASSINATION OF JOE SMITH.

"The assassination of Joe Smith and his brother, is one of those outrages that ought to be rebuked in the severest manner. No man of sober sense can contemplate the manner of his death without abhorrence and regret. It was an act of deliberate, cold-blooded, and cowardly assassination—a flagrant violation of the laws of the country, an invasion of public and private safety which deserves the severest rebuke at the hands of the constituted authorities. If such atrocious deeds as the assassination of Joe Smith while a defenceless prisoner, be winked at by those whose duty it is to see that 'the strong arm of the law,' is made to extend its protection over every citizen of our country, and that equal justice is meted out to all, where is a man to look for safety, where is he to seek protection from, or redress for, the outrages of such lawless mobs! Are the barriers of human law to be thus overlapped in derision, and the brawny vigor of a wild and tumultuous mob to riot over the ruins of subverted authority? Let the strong arm of the law, remain inactive upon such occasions, and the only ligament that can chain up the volcanic energy of vitiated passion is at once, and for ever severed.

We speak of this occurrence in the strongest terms, for we are of those who hold the supremacy of the law. If such outrages are countenanced, we may look for the perpetration of a succession of outrages, and the letting loose a spirit of fierce destructiveness, which will vent itself upon any and every occasion that may present itself. We confess that, as a lover of law and order, we feel abashed at the preliminary symptoms that have manifested themselves of late in this country, of the triumph of mob law over the law of the land. If lawless ruffians are to take the administration of justice into their hands, we may soon expect to see our glorious Union and the liberties

of our fathers purchased for us with torrents of blood sink beneath the destructive waves of mobism.

The *Christian Citizen*, published at Worcester, Mass. by Elihu Burritt, has some remarks upon this outrage which deserve to be carefully considered by every lover of law and order, and so strictly are they in keeping with our sentiments upon the subject, that we agree with Burritt in every word he says. We quote the following:

"Strange as it may seem to some, it is quite as plain to others, that the people of this country do not enough feel the grasp of despotism and the cruel wounds of anarchy, to understand the worth of good government and the necessity of maintaining public prosperity by upholding the supremacy of the law. A number unwisely and grievously large seem bent on finding out its value by experimenting against its most sacred principles and most productive virtues. More wisdom should be taught on the subject, publicly and from house to house, and still more should be practiced by such as can plead no deficiency of instruction.

While we say these things, we would carefully abstain from any remark that might seem to justify or excuse lawless violence, and especially the savage murder of a defenceless prisoner, for the protection of whose life from ruthless passion or deliberate barbarity the faith of the State was openly pledged. It was base and cowardly, and its strong tendency is to diminish greater interest than it could presumptuously hope or pretend to uphold.—Nor yet would we deal out deserved censure on the actors in that foul assassination, and wholly spare such as were the guilty occasion of the atrocity. If we could, we would excite, every where a just indignation against lawless violence. The present time emphatically calls for the best influences of the country to rebuke such evils."

Mystery of Iniquity.—There is a small paper printed in Pittsburg, called the *Mystery*. So it seems, as the Apostle wrote: 'The mystery of iniquity doth already work; only he who now letteth will let till he be taken out of the way.'

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

The following advice on the subject is very simple, easily understood, and will, we think, in nine cases out of ten, if followed, produce the desired effect: "Work from six in the morning until six in the evening, with a proper resting spell at breakfast and dinner. Live prudently, dress economically, and spend sparingly. When you are sick, give yourself time to get well. Marry young; but if you can't, marry when you get old; but if you never marry at all, don't grieve about it, for the world furnishes abundant examples of happy, amiable, and agreeable people who lead a single life. By works, is meant all the exertions of body or mind by which mankind usually get their living. This is the way our fathers got money. This is the way the world has gone, and this is the way the world will go. There are thousands who wish to take a short cut, but at the end they find their pockets empty. There are exceptions, but they must never be calculated upon, if you mean to make money.

So says an eastern paper, and so say we. Should the writer ever find out the simplicity of Mormonism, he will find the truth of the matter is: 'Every man mind his own business, and work for his living.'

Refused to Surrender.—Gov. Enoch, of New York, has addressed a letter to Gov. Call, declining to yield up James G. Graham, a fugitive from justice, to stand his trial in Florida, on the indictment against him for fraud and conspiracy, causing the failure of the Bank of Florida, while he was President.—*Buff. Gaz.*

No Mormonism in that.

Mar. Yolanen, the Nestorian.—We have been politely favored with the perusal of a letter, recently received from Rev. Dr. Perkins, in Persia, in which he thus speaks of the interesting Prelate of the Nestorian church, who visited this country in 1812-3. The Rev. Dr. says: "Since his visits to America, his ideas of Christianity appear to be very different from what they were before. To-day, he gave a brief account of what he saw in America—a church full of people.

He described the arts of life as being far in advance of the arts in Persia—said, (as a reason for this) they have the Bible there and read it; it is all from the Bible.

This account of the state of arts in it, was such as to fill his hearers with wonder. His remarks respecting the state of religion was still more interesting. He spoke of the great congregation assembled on the sabbath, their devout attention, their stillness, the neatness and elegance of the churches. He said that in large churches, which would hold several thousand people, dirt enough could not be found to fill a pipe. The stillness of the sabbath surprised him. He said, (in his general way of speaking) that not a man was to be seen on that day, except when on the way to the house of God.—*Express.*

"Straining at a gnat and swallow a camel"—who does not know that the country and cities make the sabbath a holiday. One-fifth of the people do not go to meeting at all, and the most of the

balance go to show their clothes, or to see and be seen. Too much gammon," Rev. Dr!

"Look out for yourselves."—There is a story of an officiating minister, at the Manchester Collegiate Church, having to marry thirty couples on Whit Monday. Toward the end of the service, a female voice cried out imploringly from the crowd, "Sir, you have married me to the wrong man." The functionary called out "sort yourselves, sort yourselves," and went on.

What a whacker! who ever heard the like? "sort yourselves!" "Black spirits and white, red spirits and gray: Mingle, mingle, you that mingle may!" Shak.

The following extract is from a travelling correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce:

I was yesterday in conversation with an intelligent gentleman, who came direct from Warsaw—the seat of such bellicent threats of expulsion and extermination against the women and children of Nauvoo. He said, public opinion had reacted so far as to restore all to quietude, both there and in the latter place. The citizens generally in Warsaw, and elsewhere, had retired to their labor on their farms, &c., and given every assurance to the State authorities that they would commit no violence against the Mormons. The latter had also met at the temple and adopted resolutions expressing their thanks to Governor Ford for his disposition to protect them against mob violence, and declaring their determination to rely upon the laws alone for redress and protection, and if they failed to shield them, to place their trust in God. They furthermore declared their intention not to use force in repelling force, and implored the people of Warsaw and other citizens, to follow the golden rule, and to do to others as they would wish others should do to them. But a dark bloody deed has been committed. I care not what impositions, religious or other frauds, Joe Smith and his associates may have committed, or even how bad men they may have been, (much that is charged against them has never been proven) yet the circumstances under which they were put to death, has left a stain upon the people and civil authorities of that part of Illinois, a stain and such floods as that just poured forth by the great rivers of the West, can never wash out. Just to think that the Smiths, with Richards and another Mormon, at the request of Governor Ford, had peacefully surrendered themselves into the hands of the civil authorities, under a solemn guaranty of protection from mob violence; that their arms were taken from them, (those who say to the contrary, I am told on good authority, lie outright) and thus unarmed, they were confined in prison—and only a guard of 7 men left to protect them!!! with the 'Grays,' at a distance, who had been in a state of mutiny, because Joe Smith and Hiram Smith had been called in their presence. *Generals of the Nauvoo Legion!* At this juncture, we see a cowardly mob rush unopposed upon the jail, break into the prisoners' apartment, and in cold blood shoot down unarmed men, confined by a mandate of laws, to await their trial in a court of justice, and by a jury of their country!! Thank God, the annals of our country afford no similar instance of such lawless barbarity, and Heaven grant another scene of the kind may never occur in this or any other country. Let Mormonism be as false as all admit it to be; yet, the very last and worst method of checking its spread and growth, is by the martyrdom of its leaders.

As I came up to this city, an old woman of the Mormon faith was on board bound for Nauvoo, where her husband resided. She was accompanied by her daughter and son-in-law, a new married couple. I talked with the old woman about the death of the Prophet and his friends. She expressed her entire disbelief in the story, saying it was her opinion the Prophet and his associates were still living, and that I would sooner or later find she was right. It was in vain I showed her the newspaper, and tried to convince her to the contrary. In the evening, she asked me if I ever heard a Mormon song. I told her I had not. She then inquired if I would like to hear one. I replied affirmatively, whereupon, she commenced and sung two or three, in rather plaintive cadences, the words of which I could not distinctly hear. Her daughter, although not one of the faithful, joined in the song. When she had done, she gave me a pressing invitation to visit them at Nauvoo, and said I would not find them the bad people they had been represented to be. The young couple looked very youthful, and were handsome. The bridegroom's trade was that of a joiner and cabinet maker, which he intended to prosecute at Nauvoo. The greatest evil attending these people in general, is their ignorance; out of which springs their absurd religious delusion. I have no question, and have so heard from disinterested and intelligent Americans who have visited them and were familiar with their character, that in the words of the old woman, 'they are not as bad people as they are frequently represented to be.'

MANHATTAN.

HORRIBLE INMATE.
A gentleman in this city has a letter from his brother, dated at Isle Royal, in Lake Superior, detailing the following story: A man and his wife, a half-breed, were left on the Island last fall by the

locators of copyrights or licensees, to keep good their possession. The Isle Royal is about 20 miles from the British or Northern shore. It is about 40 miles long, and but few miles in width. This man and woman were the only inhabitants of this solitary land during the severities of winter. On the 5th of March the man died. The writer of the letter arrived there on the 27th of April, in an open boat, from Isle Point. They found the woman still in the cabin where the two had lived, and the corpse of the man still in the bed where he died! The purity and cold of the atmosphere had prevented the decay of the body, and the lonely woman had been unable or unwilling to remove it. Nearly two months had she lived and slept in the same cabin with her dead husband, when the party arrived and buried it. The forms of a Christian burial were observed, although but one of the party understood the English language.—*Cin. Cron.*

Beware of counterfeiters—of the old Notes of the State Bank of Indiana.—A new emission of counterfeiters, of the denominations of five dollars, on the State Bank of Indiana, has been frequently seen, within a few weeks past. In the general appearance it resembles the old bills of the Bank—but the paper is too light and thin, and the heads are misplaced.

They are lettered A and two men cradling grain for a vignette, and the heads of Washington and Lafayette, whereas the genuine note, which has two men cradling on, has the heads of Franklin and Wayne. On the genuine notes, which have the heads of Washington and Lafayette, the vignette is an Indian in the act of shooting with his bow.

As this \$5 note and the \$20 counterfeit of our old bills are calculated to deceive a superficial observer, it is desirable that Editors would call the attention of the community to their detection. State Bank, J. M. RAY, Cashier. Indianapolis, August, 6th 1844.

The Welland Canal.—From authentic information it is ascertained that 865,000 bushels of wheat have passed through this channel this season. Of this amount, 208,000 bushels were consigned to Canadian Mills, and the balance 657,000 bushels went to Oswego and Ogdensburg. The aggregate amount received at Buffalo, and passing, from there to Port Colborne up to the 23d of July, was no less than 1,938,000 bushels, showing that about two fifths of the wheat from the west, seeks a market through the Welland canal.

Rich.—It is said that a fortune of three millions of dollars has been left by I. G. Coster, who died in New York, recently. Mr. C. was known almost throughout the civilized world as one of the oldest, most enterprising and most successful merchants that that city ever possessed.

Grand Robbery.—The office of the clerk of the Common Pleas Court at Cincinnati, was recently robbed of the indictments, recognizances and other papers belonging to the pending criminal term. The court had been in session five weeks and numerous convictions taken place, including ten for penitentiary offences. The result was that no sentences could be rendered and a venire for a new Grand Jury was ordered. The expense to the county will be some two thousand dollars.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER COMPANY.

Every body has heard of the mineral wealth of the Copper region on the south shore of Lake Superior; but it is only recently that any systematic efforts have been made to develop its hidden treasures. A large tract of country, embracing the mineral district was purchased by our government in 1842 from the Indians; and the government at once adopted the policy, and we think it was a wise one, of granting leases to practical miners, of such portions as they should select for their mining operations. The tract thus selected is termed a location, and embraces three miles square, or nine square miles of land; and the proprietor of the lease enjoys the exclusive possession of it for nine years, upon paying the government six per cent. of the mineral by way of rent.

The company above named was formed last winter, and the stock is owned by gentlemen in Boston, Washington, St. Louis, and in this city. They have obtained leases for fifteen of such locations, and are well selected, and rich in copper ore, and are now actively engaged in prosecuting their business; and we wish them success in their enterprise. Their headquarters are at Eagle Harbor, on Point Keweenaw. About twenty Cornish miners under the superintendence of C. A. Griest, of Mineral Point, are now digging the ore; but the company do not intend commencing the smelting process until next spring. Mr. C. C. Douglas, late assistant to Dr. Houghton, has been engaged by the company as their Geologist, and is now upon the ground.

Hon. David Henshaw, of Boston, one of the Trustees of the company, passed through Detroit yesterday, on his way to Eagle harbor, accompanied by Dr. C. T. Jackson, one of the most distinguished geologists in our country. Their object is to examine minutely the different veins of copper, and make an accurate analysis of it. We hope the Doctor before his return will give to the public the result of his examination. [Detroit Advt.]

If a man calls you a liar, a thief and a scoundrel, tell him you have not sufficient confidence in him to believe it.

DEATHS.—For the week ending Monday the 26th.
Elizabeth Statham, 45y; inflammat on.
Sidney Jones, 39y; ague and fever.
John Umpsted, 15y 4m; fever.
John Balis, 21y 11m; chill fever.
Loley Richardson, 66y; chill fever.
Darius Campbell, 33y.
Octavo Campbell, 1y 10m.
Richard Madison, 45y; ague and fever.
Asa Switzer, 55y; chill fever.
Adaline Davis, 26y 3m 17d; chill fever.
Isaac Fleming, 26y 3m 24d; diarrhea.
Henry Bradford, 7y; cancer.
Harriet E. Wilburn, 1y 8d; inflammation in the head.
Lucy Jane Smith, infant.
Adaline Stephenson, 38y 8m; fever.
Eunice Armby, 47y; bilious fever.
Total 18.
W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

NOTICE.

THE commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the second cohort of the Nauvoo Legion are hereby ordered to attend officer drill, a few rods north east of the Temple, on Friday the 13th of September next, armed and equipped as the law directs.

By order of CHAS. C. RICH, Brigadier Gen. JOHN BILLS, Brig. Maj.

Aug. 23, 1844

GENERAL ORDERS.

FOR the second cohort of the Nauvoo Legion:—The cohort is hereby ordered to parade on the vacant block a few rods north east from the Temple on the second Saturday, 14th day of September next, as follows: The companies will parade at 8 o'clock, a. m.; the regiments at 9 o'clock, a. m.; the cohort will be formed at 10 o'clock, a. m.; the Brigadier General will take command immediately after.

By order of CHAS. C. RICH, Brigadier Gen. JOHN BILLS, Brig. Major.

Aug. 23, 1844

WANTED

25,000 BUSHELS WHEAT

at KIMBALL'S.

1844

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1844.

from 8

Ashe's—per lb.

Pot.

Pearl.

Ashe's—per dozen.

Collins.

Others.

Bagging—Mo. per yard.

Bale Rope—Mo. per lb.

Beeswax—per lb.

Caster Beans—per bushel.

Candles—per lb.

Sperm.

Tallow—Mould.

Dipped.

Stearine.

Coal—per ton.

Lewish.

Pittsburgh—per bushel.

Missouri and Illinois.

Coffee—per lb.

Java.

Havana.

Rio.

St. Domingo.

Laguayra.

Chocolate—No. 1.

Chocolate—No. 2.

Copper—per lb.

Minerals.

Sheeting.

Bottom.

Flax.

Cordage—per lb.

Manilla.

Tarred Rope.

Red Cord, Manilla, per dozen.

Hemp.

Plough Lines.

Cotton Yarns—per lb.

Pittsburgh.

Common.

Domestics—per yard.

Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.

4-4 and 6-4.

Bleached Shirting, 3-4 and 7-8.

4-4 and 6-4.

Brown Drillings.

Burlaps.

Brown Lowel Oza bags.

do.

Tickings, 3-4 and 4-4.

Satinets.

Kentucky Jeans.

Cotton Checks.

Blue Drillings.

Mixed summer stuffs.

Do. stuffs.

Madras, per lb.

Logwood.

Indigo, Sp. cercon.

Coppers.

Camwood, per lb.

Fluatic.

Gum Arabic.

Liquorice Paste.

Sai Soda.

Feathers—per lb.

Flour, Meal &c.

Country.

Rye.

Cornmeal, per bushel.

Fruits.

Apples, dried, per bushel.

Beef, per skin.
Mackerel, No. 1, per bb.
No. 2.
No. 3.
Lake Trout.
Salmon, per kit.
Cod, dry, per box.
Herrings, do.
Gruze—per bushel.
Wheat.
Rye.
Barley.
Corn.
Oats.
Beans.
Glass—per box.
8 by 10.
10 by 12.
12 by 15.
Gumpson—per lb.
Dumpon.
Lauon.
Gunny Bags.
Hemp—per 112 lbs.
Water rotted.
Dew rotted.
Hides—per lb.
Dry.
Green.
Salted.
Hops, 1st quality per lb.
Honey, per gallon.
Iron, Castings and Pittsburgh.
Common Bar, per lb.
Band.
Horse Shoe.
Hoop.
Sheet.
Nail Rods.
Boiler Iron.
Pig Iron, per ton.
Nails, per lb.
Pittsburgh.
Junia.
Boston.
Castings, per lb.
Foundry.
Lead, 100 lbs.
Pig.
Bar.
Sheet.
Pipe.
Lime, per bushel.
Common.
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl.
Leather, per lb.
Sole.
Skirting.
Upper, per side.
Calcskins, per dozen.
Bridle.
Morocco.
Molasses, per gallon.
New Orleans.
Sugar House.
Naval Stores.
Tar, per bbl.
4 gallon keg.
Pitch, per bbl.
Rosin.
Spirits Turpentine, per gallon.
Varnish, bright.
Oakum, per lb.
Oils.
Anisard, per gallon.
Sperm, winter.
Summer.
Lard.
Fish, per bbl.
Castor, per gallon.
Points.
White Lead.
Green.
Chrome Yellow.
Spanish Brown.
Provisions.
Beef, Meat, per bbl.
Prime.
Tongues, per dozen.
Buffalo.
Pork, Clear, per bbl.
Mesa.
M. O.
Prime.
F. O.
Hog round, per lb.
Bacon, Ham.
do. Canned.
Middlings.
Shoulders.
Hog round.
Lard.
Butter.
Cheese, common.
Western Reserve.
Eggs.
Rice.
Sacks.
Linen.
Cotton.
Salt, per bushel.
Turk's Island.
G. A. per sack.
L. B.
Kanaswa, per bushel.
Salt peter, per lb.
Refined.
Crude.
Seeds—per bushel.
Clover.
Timothy.
Hay.
Wines—per gallon.
Madeira.
Sicily.
Teneriffe.
Malaga, Sweet.
Dry.
Port.
Imitation.
Claret, in bbls.
in cases.
Champagne.
Wool—per lb.
Zinc—per lb.
Live Stock.
Beef Cattle, per cwt.
Sheep, each.
Hogs, dressed, per cwt.

1 00 3 00
14 0 14 50
11 0 11 50
6 50 6 00
9 50 9 00
1 50 2 00
1 25 1 50
50
50 60
35 40
45 50
30 35
95 1 00
2 25 2 75
3 75 4 75
00 00 00
6 50 7 00
8 00 8 50
4 00 4 50
12 13
100 00 110 00
60 00 65 00
3 84
3 40
3 40
25 30
4 44
5 54
7 8
7 8
7 74
22 00 00 00
44 5
44 5
5 5
34 34
2 95 2 98
3 50 4 00
3 00 0 00
3 00 0 00
10 18
3 75 4 00
18 28
24 26
1 50 2 50
20 00 30 00
00 28 00 35
00 12 00 30
32 33
34 36
2 50 3 00
0 75 1 00
3 00 3 50
3 50 4 00
56 60
35 40
9 10
78 80
87 1 00
75 00
16 00 17 00
70 75
7 0
10 12
49 45
5 6
4 0
4 75 5 00
3 25 3 40
4 25 0 00
3 50 0 00
3 50 9 00
8 00 8 50
6 75 7 00
5 75 6 25
0 00 0 00
11 2
8 4
5 7
2 2
34 44
3 40
2 3
21 3
34 44
4 00 4 50
874 1 00
674 90
45 50
2 50 3 50
65 85
75 80
60 70
65 80
2 00 3 50
65 75
00 00 00 00
2 00 4 00
9 00 14 00
10 40
15 00
3 00 3 50
0 00 2 00
1 50 2 00

ST. LOUIS BANK NOTE TABLE.

BASED UPON SPECIE.

Corrected weekly by George Anson, 81 Main Street.

St. Louis May 9.

Bank of Missouri per.

do Branches per.

City Warrants per.

County Warrants per.

Wineconsin Marine Insurance Co. 24 dis.

State Bank of Illinois 30 to 35 dis.

Certificate of the State Bk. of Illinois 45 dis.

Bank of Illinois 35 to 35 dis.

Bank of Cairo

Miners' Bank of Dubuque 14 dis.

Ohio, country, generally 1 dis.

Cincinnati 1 dis.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE MURDER.

Philadelphia, Aug. 6th.
Alderman Hoffman, of Moyamensing, was called upon this morning, to hold an inquest upon the body of an Irish woman named Rebecca Brown, who died under circumstances of a horrible nature. The facts are these, the murdered woman is about thirty-five years of age, the wife of James Brown a hod carrier. They resided in a small street in the south-western part of Moyamensing, and Brown was in the constant practice of ill treating his wife, being addicted to intemperance. His brutal treatment becoming insupportable, the poor woman was obliged to apply to Alderman Johnson, on Saturday for a warrant. Brown having beaten her on Friday night in the most shameful manner, he was arrested and committed to prison to answer the charge of assault and battery.

When his wife appeared before the Alderman to testify against him, she presented a painful sight, her whole neck and face exhibiting marks of his brutality. It was difficult even for her to articulate, from the injuries received about her throat and mouth. Notwithstanding all this, she was unwilling to see him sent to prison, and implored the magistrate to release him from custody. He was however committed, and still remains in prison. His wife returned home, and on Sunday evening she managed to crawl to a cellar in Tenth street near Washington, occupied by an Irishman named Samuel Elliot, where she became worse, and after lingering in great agony until about six o'clock this morning, she died. Previous to her death, she is said to have disclosed the perpetration of a series of unparalleled outrages upon her person by the inhuman monster of a husband.

Her clothes were saturated with blood, and her body was bruised from head to foot.

A post mortem examination took place, but the result of the Coroner's jury I have been unable to learn up to the hour of closing.

Horrid Murder.—A cruel murder was committed on the 27th ult. in Butler County, at a place called Break Neck, about 18 miles from Pittsburgh, by an elderly man named Elijah Nellis, on the person of his wife. They had lived together as man and wife upward of thirty years, and had children grown up. The circumstances connected with the murder are these:—On the morning of the 27th July, the attention of some men reaping near his house was attracted by a call from him to them. They went to the house, but before reaching it, a girl from a neighbor's house, who was on an errand to borrow something, got in before them. She found him sitting on the side of a bed, fanning his wife; he said she was dying. The girl put her hand on the woman's forehead, and found it quite cold.

By this time the men came in, and to them he said she had a spasm, and it had, he feared, killed her. The woman being actually dead, as is customary the neighboring women gathered in, when upon an examination of the body by them and three physicians, who had been sent for, it was discovered that she had been choked. Her throat was black, and even the prints of finger nails were plain. On further examination one of her sides was found to be contused as if by pounding. The circumstances where so strong against Nellis that he was immediately arrested. As to the motive of this diabolical murder, it is said a woman lived near his house with whom he had been quite too intimate for some time previous, and this known fact had created suspicion in the minds of the men first called in by him. He was committed to the jail of Butler County, on Sabbath morning the 28th. [Philad. Inq.]

Fiendish Act.—The Richmond Star says: that the train between Weldon and Petersburg on Thursday night, when near Pleasant Hill Post Office met with an obstruction upon the rails, in the shape of a large silk placed there by some villain, which threw off the engine, tender and mail cars into the ditch. On Saturday evening, while leaving Weldon, another silk was found upon the track about 200 yards from the depot, but fortunately the slow rate at which the engine was moving prevented any serious damage.

Vegetable Curiosity.—We have been shown a cluster of six ears of Indian corn, all growing from the same stem, and covered by one sheath. Each ear is perfectly filled with grain, except a few rows where it adheres to its fellows, in which the grains are scattering.

[Norfolk Beacon.]

Fatal Accident.—A serious and fatal accident occurred at Haverhill, New Hampshire, on the 4th of July. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were upon the piazza of a house in the village, to witness the passage of the procession, when it suddenly gave way from the great weight upon it, precipitating the whole party to the ground, killing three ladies, and severely wounding several persons.

Three hundred and thirty four marriages were solemnized by the different clergymen of Lowell, during the year ending April 30, 1844.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment of Groceries is just received and for sale at KIMBALL'S.

FRESH GOODS AT KIMBALL'S. JUST received per Osprey, and for sale at his usual low price.

TO THE SAINTS IN LEE COUNTY IOWA TERRITORY.

BROTHER L. S. DAINVILLE is requested to collect the tithing for the Temple in your county, and is hereby authorized to receive the same and forward it to Nauvoo as early as possible. By order of the Temple committee. W. CLAYTON, Recorder. Nauvoo July 25th 1844-1f

State of Illinois
Hancock County, }
Hancock Circuit Court of the Oct. term, A. D. 1844.
Ethan Kimball, Plaintiff, }
vs. } Attachment.
Wilson Law, Defendant. }

NOTICE is hereby given to the said Wilson Law that a writ of attachment has been served out of the clerks office of the said Circuit Court of Hancock County, against the estate of you the said Ethan Kimball for the sum of one hundred and forty two dollars and eighty four cents (\$142.84) directed to the sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said clerks office by the said Sheriff, executed by levying the said writ upon the property of the said Wilson Law, now unless you the said Wilson Law, shall be and appear before the judge of said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden in the town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1844, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiffs action, judgment will be rendered against you in favor of the said Ethan Kimball, and execution will issue against the estate so attached and ordered to be sold to satisfy said debt and costs.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Circuit Court at my office at Carthage, this 10th day of August, A. D. 1844. J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk. Aug 14th 1844-16-4w

10,000 BUSHELS WHEAT WANTED!

NEW LOT OF GOODS. per steamer OSPREY, just received, which, with the old stock, will be sold cheap for wheat, and so forth. No letenture, or double per cent. attached to this stock on account of packing up, or unpacking in "scaly times" they all "come and go" like the four seasons, for wheat, and cash, and other trade—that's the hammer! WHEAT on our DEBTS will please the Subscriber as much as prompt pay for present purchases.

A good pro quo yields good for more, and friend for friend is all the good! W. P. LYON.

Nauvoo, Variety Store August, 20th 1844-1f

WANTED. A pair of patent beam scales to weigh 300 to 1000 lb at KIMBALL'S.

NOTICE is hereby given that my wife Rebecca Chase has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, therefore I forbid any person or persons harboring or trusting her on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

C. B. CHASE. Nauvoo August 9th, 1844-17-3w

NEW YORK TAILOR SHOP!

EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS; French, English, and American.

THE subscriber would take this method to announce to the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he is in the earliest receipt of fashions in America; his shop is on Mulchland St., one door west of A. Davis' store, where he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage; his prices cheaper than ever. In order to comply with the times, he will receive in payment most kinds of produce, furniture, lumber, brick, and exchange of all kinds that will or can be made ready pay 25 per cent discount for cash. He will also receive orders on the Temple committee. Cutting done and warranted to fit.

N. B.—Gentlemen wanting their cloth cut to advantage, will please call and examine T. Oliver's splendid report and sheet of fashions for spring and summer of 1844.

A. W. FLOWERS, Merchant Tailor. Nauvoo, Aug 9, 1844-16-3m

State of Illinois
Hancock County, }
In the Hancock County Circuit Court Illinois, to the Oct term A. D. 1844.—In Chancery.

Mary Conrad, Complainant, }
vs. } Bill for
Daniel Conrad, Defendant. } Divorce.

THE complainant herein having filed an affidavit that the defendant Daniel Conrad, is a non-resident of this state; notice is hereby given to the said Daniel Conrad, that a suit in Chancery has been commenced in the Circuit Court, in and for said County of Hancock at the suit of Mary Conrad, and against Daniel Conrad, that a subpoena has been issued therein returnable on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1844, and that unless you the said Daniel Conrad, shall be and appear on the return day of said writ, plead answer or demur to said bill, the same will be taken as confessed against you, and the matters and things thereof decreed accordingly. J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk. Geo. Bachman, sol. for complainant.

GENTS AND LADIES SHOES.—

A good assortment just received and for sale very low, at KIMBALL'S.

BONNETS! BONNETS!—A fresh supply of straw willow and palm leaf Bonnets for sale cheap at KIMBALL'S.

State of Illinois
Hancock County, }
Hancock Circuit Court of the Oct. term, A. D. 1844.
William Kimball, Plaintiff, }
vs. } Attachment.
William and Wilson Law, }
Defendants. }

NOTICE is hereby given to the said William Law and Wilson Law, that a writ of attachment has been served out of the clerks office of the said Circuit Court Hancock County, against the estate of you the said William & Wilson Law, dated the third day of July A. D. 1844, at the suit of William Kimball for the sum of eighty dollars and thirty five cents (\$80.35) directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said clerks office by the said Sheriff, executed by levying the said writ upon the property of the said William and Wilson Law, and also by serving and executing said writ upon John Taylor, Joseph W. Coolidge, William M. Powers, E. S. Green, and James Ivins, as garnishees, now unless you the said William Law and Wilson Law, shall be and appear before the judge of said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in the town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October next, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiffs action, judgment will be rendered against you the said William and Wilson Law, in favor of the said William Kimball, and execution will be issued against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said William and Wilson Law, and also against the said John Taylor, Joseph W. Coolidge, William M. Powers, E. S. Green and James Ivins as garnishees to satisfy said debt and cost.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said circuit court at my office in Carthage, this 10th day of August, Anno Domini, 1844. J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk. Aug 14th 1844-16-4w

MINIATURE LIKENESSES.

L. R. FOSTER, is now prepared to take Likenesses, by the Daguerreotype process, in the most beautiful style of the art, either plain or coloured, at his Daguerreotype Rooms, on Main Street, a few rods above Ivins' Store.

By this wonderful process, which is a combination of nature and art, a more correct and beautiful likeness can be obtained, than by any other method which has been known to man. An image of the person, as exact as that formed by a mirror, is transferred to, and permanently fixed upon a highly polished silver plate, through the agency of an optical instrument. On y two or three minutes are required for the operation. The discovery was made by a Frenchman named Daguerre, (hence the name Daguerreotype) and has excited the wonder, admiration and surprise of every one, upon first beholding the effects of the art; and such is the beauty of the work, and so perfectly to the life is nature shown up in her every lineament and feature, and expression, that each succeeding specimen serves only to increase but not to satiate these emotions of the mind. How valuable or rather invaluable, would be such a likeness of an absent or departed friend.

Specimens may be seen at the Rooms, and at the Nauvoo Mansion; Price only three dollars, including a handsome morocco case.

Instructions in the Art, given upon reasonable terms, and Apparatus for sale. Aug. 10-1f

TO THE FARMERS AROUND NAUVOO AND VICINITY.

THOSE brethren who want to exchange the grain, pork, beef, potatoes &c., for property, wearing apparel &c., would do well to give the Temple committee a call. They would be glad to exchange any kind of property in their hands for grain, inasmuch as provisions are most wanted to carry on the works.

N. B. A good new turning lathe for sale at the Committee office.

WM. CLAYTON, Temple Recorder. August 7th 1844-1f

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

AN iron bound leather travelling trunk, for which a fair price will be paid. Enquire at this office.

WANTED.

ABOUT 75 or 80 lbs geese feathers on subscription, at this office. July 30.

GLASS.

20 BOXES, 7 by 9 glass, for sale at auction price, by KIMBALL.

NEW YORK CHEESE.

JUST received and for sale at KIMBALL'S. July 30, 1844.

MACKEREL.

A FINE ARTICLE for sale cheap at KIMBALL'S. July 30, 1844.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

(No cure no pay) prepared and sold on Main street by EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended; ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES. Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES. The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons travelling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

THE OLD STAND.

AT the store of the late Gen. Joseph Smith: **KIMBALL**

Has just received a large addition to his former stock of Dry Goods, and also a general assortment of Groceries; Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children's Shoes, which he will sell lower than any other house in the city. July 30-1f.

TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. E. E. L. STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER; Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.

TERMS, LOW. Residence, Parley St., Gen. Rich's old house. June 19-121f

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Hancock Circuit Court the undersigned will expose to public Sale at the Court House, in Carthage on the 22d day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. The following real Estate, late the property of E. B. Baldwin deceased, to wit:

The w. half of the w. half of section 18, 5n. 6w. 100 acres off the east side s. w. 23. 7 n. 5w. The s. e. 12, 5 n. 7 w. except a piece off the s. e. corner of the same running 45 rods north, and 54 rods west from the said s. e. corner.

The undivided half of s. w. 35, 15n. 3w. all north of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

The undivided half of s. w. 35, 15n. 3w. all north of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Also, Lot 2, in block 33, in the town of Carthage.

Terms of sale, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and a mortgage on the premises. HERE M. BALDWIN, Administrator. July 10th, 1844-11td

SUPERIOR BLUE AND BLACK INKS.

manufactured and sold on Main street by EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the County Commissioner's Court of Hancock County, State of Illinois, at its next session, for a license to run a Steam Ferry Boat, across the Mississippi river from fractional section nine, in township number seven, north of range number eight west, in said county, to the town of Fort Madison, Lee County, Iowa Territory.

JAMES WILSON, CHARLES JEWETT.

OSPREY.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA. THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Anderson Master, will leave St. Louis every Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington and Fort Madison Sunday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 6 o'clock a. m. and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday forenoon.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew to render it pleasant to all who patronise her. She is supplied with Evans' Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to A. MORRISON, Agent, Nauvoo. Feb. 27, 1844. no44-1f.

ALMON RABBIT.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law. WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. } July 4th 1843-1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS a suitable building for the manufacturing of woolsen clothes, which he will rent to any individual wishing to engage in that business, on reasonable terms; or if preferred, will give employment to a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of woolsen, if application is made soon at his residence in Augusta, Iowa Territory. LEVI MORFF. march 20, 1844. no47-1f.

NOTICE—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction. June 10th 1844.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the old numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE subscriber believing that such an agency would be an acquisition to the citizens and vicinity of Nauvoo, in assisting those who wish to dispose of or exchange property, and to those new comers and others, who wish to purchase or exchange property, has been induced to open an office for that purpose, on Main Street, between the Nauvoo Mansion, and Parley Street, where he will attend to selling, renting, exchanging, or purchasing property on reasonable terms. EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

N. B. Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, and other instruments of writing, drawn up in a legal manner. no48-1f. March 27, 1844.

NOTICE—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his prices.

	Quarto	half bound	plain	1,50
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	do	do	plain	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
do	do	do	plain	1,00
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	do	do	plain	0,75
do	do	do	neat	1,00
do	do	do	extra	1,37
do	do	do	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	do	do	plain	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR. Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

The Book of Doctrine and Covenants will be published in about one month from this time. Those wishing for an early supply had better make immediate application.

State of Illinois

Hancock County, } ss.
Hancock County Circuit Court, to the October term A. D. 1844.

IN CHANCERY.

Edward Hunter, Comp. } Bill to fore-
vs. } close Mort-
William A. Moore, Def. } gage.

The complainant's agent and solicitor herein having filed an affidavit in the clerks office of said court regularly sworn to, That the said defendant William A. Moore, is a non-resident of this state; notice is therefore hereby given to the said William A. Moore, that a suit in Chancery has been commenced in the Circuit court, in and for said county of Hancock, at the suit of said complainant and against said defendant; that a subpoena in Chancery has been issued thereon, and that unless you the said William A. Moore, shall be and appear on the first day of the next term of said Circuit Court, to be holden at the Court house in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1844, and plead answer or demur to said bill, the same will be taken pro confesso against you, and the matters thereof decreed accordingly. In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said circuit court at my office at Carthage this 14th day of August anno domini 1844. J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk. 17-4w

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeal's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes and Accordeons on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MISS H. ELLS, respectfully invites the Ladies of Nauvoo to call and examine her Assortment of Fashionable and approved style of Bonnets, at moderate prices—Bonnets made to order and altered to the Latest Fashion, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their Patronage—H. E. states that the proceeds of the Straw Bonnet business are for the benefit of the Relief Society of Nauvoo—all kinds of produce taken in exchange—corner of Water and Main Streets, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion. Second Door River Side. April 16th

EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE!

J. GROCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufacture, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cops and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufacture in Rich Street, one block north of Parley Street. Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

NOTICE.

CALL AT MY SHOP, next door to P. P. Pratt's store, north of the Temple, where you can get boots, and shoes, made of the best Eastern Leather, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms for ready pay. All kinds of produce received in payment for work, at market prices. Sole Leather for sale for cash. W. W. RUST. June 4th, 1844.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER, keeps on hand for sale at all times, Tooth-ache drops, Jaundice Bitters, Ague Syrup, and pills of all kinds, with every kind of Indian medicine ever used; made and prepared by himself, who has been a practitioner of medicines from his youth. W. W. RUST. June 4th, 1844. 3m

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY. THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Mendota, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa, will find it much to their advantage, to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route. DANIEL C. DAVIS. May 23d, 1844.

NEW STORE.

F. MERRYWEATHER would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, to his well selected assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; also a cheap article of Crockery, with many other articles suitable for this market, which are offered at the Cincinnati prices. He will, from time to time, be receiving fresh supplies, and hopes, by the low prices to secure a part of the public patronage.

At W. Ivins' New Store, on Main Street, where all kinds of Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for goods. N. B. A superior article of Cocoa, at excellent substitute for tea and coffee. March 13, 1844. no41-1f.

FACSIMILE OF THE PLATES.</



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 19.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Sep. 4, 1844.

Whole Number 123

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

JOHN TAYLOR,
Editor and Proprietor.
At the corner of Water and Bain Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor.) POST PAID, to receive attention.

POETRY.

For the Neighbor. CRY OF THE MARTYRS.

Hark!—the sound of many voices mingling
Their feeble cries like the groans of myriads
Of expiring inmates, ascends the skies
In solemn music. While the wide expanse
Of Heaven's courts resounds with the sound:
Its strains, how mournful, sad, and solemn are
How powerful and mighty, and dignified,
And grand, and sublime, and fill all heaven,
As the sound of many waters; or as
The voice of a great thunder; or as
The Siles, starting the angels, and penetrating
The heavens of God, thrilling every nerve
And kindling the flame of justice in each
Mortal bosom—And whose voices are these?

They are the voices of ancient martyrs
Who were slain for the witness of Jesus;
And for the world of their testimony.
Yes—crucified, beheaded, sawn in sunder,
Burned, torn by wild beasts, betrayed, shot,
Hung, boiled, roasted, imprisoned, starved,
Tortured in ten thousand nameless ways,
And who, so cruel, or so hard in heart
As to afflict these blessed martyrs thus?
Verily some demons from the courts of Hell
To human form arrayed, alone performed it:
Or if by human aid it might have been
Some lone dog addled with—cruelty,
Trained from his youth to feed on human flesh,
Or tell me, where such atrocities could be found?
Alas, I blush to own the truth, and yet
Myself a man. There were their TRAVELING FRIENDS;
Their fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, sons,
And neighbors. Ah, too often fellow Christians,
In name, but not in spirit. Yes, pious
Priests, and praying friends, too often betrayed them.
But how could these in conscience kill such men,
And all for their religion and their faith?
Ah, this, (themselves the judges) they never did.
They first accused them, charged with various
Crimes, (and then, and then, and then, for justice,
And thus destroyed them, in holy zeal for God,
And finally thought to do him justice.

But hark!—That pining cry still tingles in
My ears, and fills my weary heart with grief
What are their words that burn with might and power,
To pain both heaven and earth, and all that dwell?
"How long, O Lord! how long, and true, dost thou
Not judge and avenge our blood on them that
Dwell on the earth?"

Are these the awful words? And what reply
Is given by the avenging heavens?
By PATRIOTS—by martyred souls and wait
Till your fellow servants who are to be
Killed in like manner shall be fulfilled.

Wait—till Missouri's plumes are blacked in blood
Of innocence, and the souls of latter day Siles
Mingle their cries with yours for vengeance on
The earth. Wait, till the plains of Illinois,
And the hills of Carthage, are soaked with
The blood of martyred prophets, whose cries
Ascend to heaven for vengeance on a rash
Wait—till the last vestige of civil and
Religious liberty shall expire in
The bosom of a beating nation, whose
Banners mock the cries of justice,
And launch at the prayers of the oppressed.
Wait till then; but wait no longer—You have
The answer.

A SONNET ON LIGHT.

BY W. W. PHILLIPS.
I saw the moonlight on the water,
I saw diamond gems, or starlight gold;
I saw the light on a woman's face,
All queenly tips and sparkling pride—
I saw the shining orb of heaven,
Assailed by a gleam of light,
With light of light, an EXISTENCE,
All glittering on each other's spheres—
But not a ray was half so brilliant
As when, a cherub, God exclaim'd:
He brought light, and light, pure light, came shining
On earth—without a sun or moon.

HYMN.

Wake, O wake, the world from sleeping!
Watchman, watchman, stand in power—
Hear the Saviour now exclaiming:
"Tis the last—the eleventh hour!
Lo! the Lion's left his thicket;
Up yewatobem, he is haste,
The destroyer of the Gentiles
Goes to lay their cities waste.
Bring the remnants from their exile,
For the promise is to them;
Joyous shall the world his time out,
He must leave the tents of them.
Comfort ye the house of Israel,
They are pardoned, rather them;
Hear the watchman's proclamation,
Jews rebuild Jerusalem.
Soon the Jews will know their error,
How they killed the Holy One,
And they'll shout and shout hosanna:
This is the beloved Son.
Sound the trumpet with the tidings,
Call in all of Abram's seed,
Though the Gentiles may reject it,
Christ will come in very deed." W. W. P.

NIAGARA.

BY J. BARBER, ESQ.
Cloud-girdled Thunder! Embodied storm!
Whether enrobed in vapors dark and dim,
Or looms, magnificent, thy giant form
Through the dramatic bosom of the sun,
Wondrous alike! What floods have swept thy
brow
Since the bold plunge of thy primeval wave,
From those tremendous advent until now,
Thou hast not paused, nor failed. Yon boiling
grave
Roars from its depths the song Creation gave:

While towering billows, each a dwarf to thee,
In surging myriads sweep the storm vexed
main,
Here, all the fountains of an inland sea
One everlasting avalanche sustain:
Stem Strength and Beauty in thy form con-
tend;
Strength, that Omnipotence alone could
stem,—
And beauty, from the mists that o'er the bend
Falls at my feet in many a dewy gem,
The peerless jewels of thy diadem.

Barrier of nations! on each cultured shore,
Lashed by the breakers of thy cloven stream,
His wigwam rude the Indian reared of yore,
Where now the dwellings of his conquerors
gleam.
But what to thee are nations, or their change?
They cannot claim thy waters as a dower;
And what to thee injustice,—hate,—revenge?
Wildly thou laughest, from thy theme of
power.

At man's poor wrath,—the turmoil of an
hour!
Like some lone fragment of the Deluge, elef,
From its companion waves thro' coming
time
A warning monument of justice, left
By the Omnipotent punisher of crime.
Methinks thou' a earnest. From an hundred
rains
Pilgrims have come to thee, a mig'ty crowd,
And feel the awe which now my spirit whirls.
As here I stand before thy presence, bowed,
Stunned by thy voice, and mantled in thy
cloud!!

LIFE IN PARIS.

A Bostonian who visited the French
capital last spring, furnishes the follow-
ing sketches of things as they came under
his observation. The letter is addressed
to the Boston Daily Advertiser:

Paris, 1st April, 1844.
Maurice's Hotel is an immense build-
ing in the form of a hollow square,
fronting on the Rue de Rivoli, and over-
looking the garden of the Tuilleries, in
the most fashionable and delightful quar-
ter of Paris. Its proprietor is one of the
most estimable and obliging men of his
craft—everything in the establishment is
on the most liberal scale. It is the head
quarters of English and American travel-
ers, and its table d'hôte is attended by the
best company in Europe. Here then, a
very citizen of the United States who
finds himself in Paris should appear, if
not as a permanent boarder, at least as an
occasional guest, that he may make a
comparison between this splendid estab-
lishment and the great Astor and Tremont
of his own land.

The American must not expect to find
the same arrangement as he meets with
at home, for it is safe to say that in the
two countries every thing is different—
but he is fairly entitled to draw a com-
parison between the comforts severally
offered him and will have the opportunity
of showing the correctness of his judg-
ment by the impartiality of his decision.

It is not too much to say, that at
Maurice's—as perhaps at the Tremont or
the Astor; one may have any thing he
wants, upon the sole condition of being
willing to pay for it. The first great
difference in the French and American
houses, is the amount of this payment,
which in the former exceeds the latter by
about fifty per cent. But the greater dif-
ference is made in the mode of computa-
tion. In America you have board and
lodging to a certain extent at a fixed price:
in Paris each apartment and article is
charged by itself.

But let us look at the table d'hôte,
where dinner is served every day at six
o'clock, for 4-12 francs a head. The
room is inferior in size to its American
rivals. The single table, which runs
from end to end, can accommodate but
60 or 65 persons; but this table is decor-
ated with taste. Splendid artificial flow-
ers adorn the centre, and flower pots of
verberna and hyacinths ornament the
sides. It is a perfumed garden; profusely
brilliant with light, crystal and silver;
and occupied by persons in corresponding
attire. You notice in a moment, that the
attendants are servants, and not merely
help; and that their ready and skilful
attention, are the results of habit and
discipline—to which the American hotels
are entirely strangers.

There is no noise—no rattling of
knives or plates—no running—no disor-
der—no tumult. The plates are changed
almost imperceptibly, and you hear nothing
but the conversation of different parties,
mingling the various languages of
Europe, in which the English evidently
predominates. There is no hurry, and
no unreasonable duration. The dinner
is an hour, or an hour and a half in pro-
gress—and then the company retire.
This table is a very fair specimen of the
capabilities of the market and the power
of the artist. The dishes are well dress-
ed and served hot and promptly. I have
seen private establishments which are
certainly vastly more sumptuous; and
others quite respectable, not nearly so
luxurious. A stranger will, however, be
able to judge pretty well, from this
exhibition, of the famous French cuisine,

and its pretensions to epicurean perfec-
tion.

Do not set it down to American prej-
udice, when I tell you in one word, that it
is inferior in most of its appointments to
our native gastronomy.—There are two
sufficient causes for this, one is the
inferiority of the materials, and another
the eternal disposition of the people to
stimulate by adulterated articles. Every
kind of provision is sold here at nearly
double the American price, except bread.
Nothing passes the Barrier of the city,
without paying the "octroi," which is a
tax levied upon every article of food for
man or beast; and this tax is so arranged
as to cause the introduction of large and
coarse articles rather than fine and ten-
der ones. These latter are undoubtedly
to be had for the tables of the wealthy;
but nine hundred and ninety-nine in a
thousand, are supplied from the common
markets. I have very carefully ex-
amined the productions there exposed,
and am most decidedly of opinion, that
they are greatly below our American
standard. The Capon alone, is superior
to our poultry, but the ducks and geese
are poor; and when the turkeys are not
stuffed with truffles, they have the ap-
pearance of having died upon their nest.
The salmon is very fine, and the turbot
fat, but these are too costly for ordinary
food. Other fish are thin and tasteless.
The lobster, at seven francs, is inferior
to the American at fifty cents. It is here
a different species. The rich Cape Cod
oyster, or the plump New Yorker, is
unknown. There is a small one, with a
strong copper taste, which is eaten before
dinner, by those who acquire a taste for it.

At Maurice's and places of established
reputation, you may take with confidence
of what is presented to you. But else-
where, *Prenez Garde*, you may get a
puppy soup or a cat for a rabbit. There
are dinners for two francs, and dejeuner
a la fourchette for one. But the ghosts
of murdered reptiles seem hovering round
the tables. You think this is exaggera-
tion. Not so. Every thing is eaten;
and its quality disguised in the cookery.
Every good thing is imitated by a suc-
cession of adulterations, successively
departing from the original. It may not
be, perhaps, that there is less honor
in it; but it will certainly be imposed upon
by getting the inferior article, when he asks
for, and pays for the best. There is
no where worse wine than in the shops
here. The police seize it and pour out
hogsheds in the streets. Still the gen-
tlemen article is to be had only by good luck
or favor. Paris is as much a foreign
country to this wine district, as London
or St. Petersburg, and as the markets of
those cities are better than Paris, the
best wines go there. But the enormous
demand for the fine wines of the country,
is a hundred fold beyond the production,
and the proprietors cannot sell at any
price the genuine juice. I have drunk
at the tables of most particular amateurs
the choicest wines to be had either for
money or favor—and in one instance
when they came from the vineyard of
the proprietor who gave the invitation,
but no champagne better than has cir-
culated at the "reunions" of 1802. The
better sorts of Bordeaux and Burgundy,
that will not bear a sea voyage, are un-
questionably more delicate—but the quali-
ty obtained, on ordinary occasions, is
decidedly worse. It is more difficult and
more expensive to get a good glass of
French wine in Paris than Boston! *Steam
destroys nationality.*

The epicureans here serve their wine
in a peculiar way. All the fine wines
of Bordeaux and Burgundy are in bottles,
which are kept on their sides in the cellar.
Of course there is more or less sediment
which must not be disturbed. Peculiar
baskets are prepared, into which the
bottle is carefully slipped at the same
angle it had before retained, and the cork
being drawn by a screw that produces no
disturbance of the contents, the wine is
carefully poured out by inclining the
handle of the basket; and when entrusted
to an experienced hand, none of the lees
escape. But first of all these baskets
with the wine, (each basket holding one
bottle) are exposed to the sun or a gentle
fire, until it acquires 42 degrees of Fah-
renheit—all such wines requiring that
temperature to bring out their rich flavor.
Champagne, on the contrary, is by a
peculiar process reduced to 28 degrees,
and the cork removed two hours before
it is drank! You will not understand
that this is invariable. But at a re-
cherche dinner intended for display or good
taste, it is considered a point of necessary
etiquette, and is also a pretty good test of
the character of the wine.

There are some other trifling incidents
of Parisian life new to Bostonians. I
have not heard the sound of a bell, ex-
cept as the hammer of the clock strikes
it. There is no noise in the street but
such as is necessarily made by the
passing of carriages. Thousands are in
the public gardens every day—other
thousands on the Boulevards—they laugh,
joke, play, amuse themselves in various
ways, but entirely without that obstre-
pous clamor of an American population,

which seems to identify uproar with
enjoyment. I have not yet heard the
report of a cannon. But bands of music
a hundred strong are no unusual sight
half a dozen times a day. The mystery
of a wheelbarrow, or a hand cart is yet
to be acquired. I pity the unfortunate
porters who carry every thing; side-
boards, sofas, beds, book cases, and
weights of every kind on a machine
fastened upon the back. But come: we
are going to a party—and by a connexion
of ideas which is better created by writing
than animal magnetism, (now all the
rage here) I can carry you with me.
It is the night of reception of the lady
of the British Ambassador, the sister of
the Duke of Wellington, and the object
of high ambition to all Americans in
Paris. We must go in a "Voiture de
remise"; a common hackney coach would
not be admitted into the court yard. A
servant goes with us of necessity; and
there is abundant need of his services.
Those who pretend to make a display
take two or three. Well, we enter the
carriage, and at two streets from our
door, are "en file." That is, we make
one of the eight hundred equipages pro-
ceeding to the same spot. Now in Paris,
every thing is done by rule. A military
guard regulates the approach, and all
are compelled to go by one route, and
in procession, without confusion or disor-
der. But stop; there is a coach with
out-riders and servants in livery, that
drives by, and advances directly to the
door. Yes, that is the coach of a minis-
ter—an ambassador—a peer or a deputy,
and all such have a privilege, on report-
ing to the guard, to break through the
line, and require the long file to stand
still.

Now at the British Ambassador's we
received all the dignitaries of this Em-
pire, and all the representatives of every
other, and their pretent of precedence
intercepts the access of our entitled no-
bility well. It is 12 o'clock, an hour
since we started, and we are now at the
hall door of the magnificent hotel which
the British Government purchased for the
residence of its representative.—Our
servant takes our outside garment, which
he is to guard till our departure. We
are received by servants in livery. One
of a higher grade announces us, and we
pass a double file to the already crowded
and brilliant reception room. We are
received with a polished politeness and
elegant affability. But there is only a
moment or two for our turn. The stream
rushes from behind us, and we pass on.
The illuminated apartments are filled
with the nobility of Europe. The stars
and ribbons of the gentlemen—the beau-
ty and the diamonds of the ladies—the
extensive halls filled to profusion with
flowers, and decorated with costly fur-
niture—the general air of satisfaction and
self-possession in this gay throng, com-
bine to astonish and delight us. We
admire the scene, to us entirely original
—as one grand spectacle of royal mag-
nificence.

We pass two or three hours in conver-
sation, in walking through the various
rooms, and in receiving the attentions
of the elegant hostesses and such of our friends
as we happen to find in this fashionable
and noble assembly.
We prepare to depart; our servant is
ready with our garments, and he orders
the carriage—but there is another neces-
sary delay, for the whole eight hundred
are again "en file." The military guard
regulate their approach, one at a time,
and in this way power on one side and
patience on the other, prevent broken
necks. We return to our domestic habits
by 4 o'clock in the morning, two hours
at least before the doors are closed upon
the last retreating visitors at that hospi-
table and almost royal establishment.

Delicate Dilemmas.—I was, as usual,
strongly recommended, whilst staying at
Murroo, to take a wife, like Ohmed Ma-
homed, Ebin Israk, and, in fact, all the
rest of my companions; who as is usual,
had taken to themselves temporary help-
mates. One of the girls who presented
herself to me as a candidate was stated
by her friends to be a very strong wo-
man and had had as many as four or five
husbands. I thought this rather a
strange recommendation; but it was evi-
dently mentioned that she might find fa-
vor in my eyes. I dismissed her very
unceremoniously, as if I did not altogeth-
er understand the proposal, but, at the
same time, gave her as proofs of my re-
gard for her people, and of my strong
platonic attachment to herself, a few red
beads, and a little paper, that she had
asked for in the first instance as her
dower. It requires some little address to
keep clear of these unscrupulous ladies;
and I frequently had cause to fear that
my constant rejection of their addresses
would be construed into an affront to the
tribes to which they belonged. An Arab
friend of mine, whom I met at Mozam-
bique, named Said Hamza, told me of an
adventure of his in the country of the
Muzegahs, some five or six weeks' jour-
ney up the large river that empties itself
into the Indian Ocean at Lamoo. He

had been fined by the chief for forming
some matrimonial connexion without his
authority; so he determined to have no-
thing more to do with their women. A
girl coming into his hut, he accordingly
walked out; and this caused a much
greater quarrel than before, for the whole
tribe asserted he had treated them with
contempt by his haughty conduct towards
the girl, and demanded to know if she
were not good enough for him. Said
Hamza in the end was again mulcted of
a lot of brass wire and blue sood before
he could allay the national indignation;
which his extreme caution had thus ex-
cited. Such delicate dilemmas are best
avoided, as I have before remarked, by
engaging the first old woman that makes
her appearance. To her must be refer-
red all new comers of her sex; and she
will generally manage to send them a-
way without compromising the traveller
at all. [Johnson's Travels.

Touching Letter.—The following is the
letter addressed by the unfortunate Sen-
narat to his wife, a few minutes before
his execution.

"Rose of my life; have patience; con-
sole yourself with religion, and with the
idea that your husband has ever loved
you tenderly, and even in this his last
moment thinks of you alone. Make my
children happy, and do it speedily, for
this life is short, and in the other world
the just will be rewarded. Farewell,
say a thousand tender things to my dear
mother, and to all the family. Console
yourself for God's sake; think of your
children; and do not forget your husband,
who adores you in his inmost soul.
Farewell, farewell!!
Francisco De Sennarat."

Great Conflagration.—The New York
Journal of Commerce says, the City of
San Carlos, the principal town in the Is-
land of Chiloe, the most southern pro-
vince of the Chilean Republic, has been
the scene of a dreadful conflagration,
which broke out in its very centre, and
before it could be subdued, destroyed two
thirds of the place. One hundred
and fifty houses, comprising all the ma-
gazines of provisions, fell a prey to the
flames. The unfortunate inhabitants,
equally destitute of food and shelter,
were compelled to abandon the ruins, and
fly to the interior, to seek a refuge and
means of subsistence. The port of San
Carlos, a recruiting place by South Sea
whalers, contained about 4000 inhabi-
tants, all of whom have suffered more or
less by this deplorable calamity. At the
time of the fire there were anchored in
the road an American schooner, a British
brig, and a French whale ship, the crews
of which, it is superfluous to add, per-
formed all the duties that humanity imposed
on them.

The Crops in England.—The follow-
ing paragraph, from the London and
Shipping Mercantile Gazette of July 12,
gives a very favorable account of the
prospects of an abundant crop in Great
Britain during the present season.

A wonderful change has taken place
in the position of affairs in the short
space of three weeks, the weather expe-
rienced during that period having so far
improved the appearance of the country,
as in a great measure to allay, if not
wholly to remove, the apprehensions
previously entertained of a deficient har-
vest. The outstanding crop of Wheat is
now generally described as very promis-
ing. The late rains have tended materi-
ally to fill the ear, and though we still
have occasional complaints, we have no
hesitation in predicting that, with mod-
erately favorable weather for harvesting,
the yield will be a full average. Under
these circumstances there is little pros-
pect of purchases recently made abroad
on British account turning out profitable
to speculators, and we certainly feel less
confidence in prices being maintained
than we did a short time ago.

Manufactures.—It is still every ma-
chine shop in New England capable of
turning out factory machinery, has or-
ders for twelve months ahead!

The New Haven Herald says: "Con-
necticut has been made the sport of all
the civilized globe as the land of wooden
nutmegs, &c., till she has lived down all
the buffoonery and the slanders of her
revilers, and still she is going on in the
course of improvement, and astonishing
not only our own country but the world
at large with the effects of her genius
and the success of her enterprises. In
addition to the wooden spoons, wooden
nutmegs, &c., we are now manufactur-
ing wooden combs,—and this is no new
thing either, but we mention it to re-
late the fact that a manufacturer of this lat-
ter article, informed us a few days since,
that his business was not only prosper-
ous, but that he had orders now on hand
for one hundred thousand gross—(no
mistake, 100,000 gross)—of these combs,
of various descriptions, and was receiv-
ing additional orders every day. He is
in favor of the tariff, and says the Eng-
lishmen could not beat him at fair play
any how, unless he learnt them the trade.

From the S. W. Christian Advocate.
A FIRST RATE NEGRO STORY.
Fives miles from Huntsville lives a
Negro Boy who is rather bordering on
the marvellous.

On the 8th June, 1844, Rev. J. C.
Burruss, Mr. T. Brandon and myself
went to see him, and were amazed.
From himself and Mr. Mc-Lemore, his
master, we learned that he had no idea
of a God. When asked who made you?
he answered, nobody. He has never
been but a few times half a mile from the
place of his birth. He has not mind
enough to do the ordinary work of a
slave; eats and sleeps in the same house
with the white folks, having his own ta-
ble and bed. He will not ask for any
thing, nor touch food, however hungry,
unless it be offered him. He was never
known to commence a conversation with
any one, nor continue one, further than
merely answering questions in the fewest
words. He speaks very low and tardily,
he has never been known to utter a fal-
shood, or to steal, and is but little subject
to anger, will not strike a dog or any
thing else; but when vexed by his sister,
he will take hold of her arm, as if he would
break it with his hands. He cannot be
persuaded to taste intoxicating liquors.
His utter aversion to this bane, is either
the result of his having seen its effects
in his master, or it is instinctive. He has
never manifested any predilection for the
sex. There is nothing remarkable in the
configuration of his head or his counte-
enance, save that his eye is uncommonly
convex and continually rolling about
with a wild and glaring expression. His
laugh and movements are perfectly idiot-
ical; he does not know a letter or figure.
Withal, in one respect, he is the most
extraordinary human being I ever saw.
Almost his only manifestation of mind,
is in relation to numbers. His power
over numbers is at once extraordinary
and incredible. Take any number un-
der 100, and ask him its product when
multiplied into itself, or into any other
number, and he will state it at once, as
readily as any one can give the sum of
12 times 12. He multiplies thousands,
adds, subtracts and divides with the
same certainty though with more mental
labor. He has, however, no idea of
numbers above millions.

With pencil and paper we made the
following calculations and asked him the
questions, thus: How much is 99 times
99? He answered immediately 9,801.
Well, how much is 74 times 86? He an-
swered, 6401. How many nines in
2,000? He answered, two hundred and
twenty two nines and two over. How
many fifteens in 3,353? He answered,
223 fifteens and eleven over. How many
twenty threes in 4,000? He answered,
173 twenty threes and 21 over. How
much is 321 times 789? He answered
after a short pause, 253,369. If you
take 21 from 85, how many will be left?
He answered 64. If you take 5211 from
6920, how many will be left? He an-
swered, 1809. How much is 7 times 9,
twenty-two and 14? He answered 99,
How many is 17 times 17 and 16? He
said 405. If you had to give one dollar
and a half, for one chicken and a half,
how much would you have to give for
two chickens? He said, two dollars.

If a stick, standing straight up, three
feet long, makes a shadow five feet long,
how high would a pole be, that has a
shadow thirty feet long? At this he put
his hand to his chin, drew himself up
and gave a silly laugh. His master said,
he did not understand such as that. We
then asked him, how much is 3,333 times
3,555. In this instance, as in some
others, he looked serious, began to twist
about in his chair, to pick his clothes,
finger nails, to look at his hands, put the
points of his thumbs to his teeth, move
his lips a little, and then seemed to think
a little, and his countenance would give
indications of mental agony; and so on.
His master told him to walk about and
rest himself. He went into the yard and
appeared alternately elated with rapture
and depressed with gloom. He would
run jump up, throw his arms into the air,
above his head; then stand still, and then
drag his foot over the weeds, look up and
down; in a word he took on all sorts of
crazy motions. We sat down to dine,
and when we arose, we found him on the
piazza sitting down perfectly composed.
On being told he had done it, I said,
how much is it? He answered eighteen
millions, five hundred and fourteen thou-
sand, eight hundred and fifteen. What?
said I. He replied, 18,514,815.

We could get no clue to the mental
process by which he ascertained such re-
sults. When asked, how he did it, his
unvarying answer was, I studies it up.
But what do you do first, and what next?
He merely drawled out, I studies it up.
He did not count on his fingers, nor any
thing external, nor indeed did he seem to
count at all; and yet he combined thou-
sands and millions, and played with com-
binations, just as others would with
units. All the instruction he ever re-
ceived, was from his master, who learned
him to count one hundred; and would

ask him how many twenties in a hundred and how many fives, &c.

On the following Monday, I saw him again, and asked him what was that hard sum I gave him last Saturday. He replied, 3,333 times 5,255. On Saturday we told him there was 365 days in a year, and 24 times that would give the hours, which he said was 8,760; sixty times that, the seconds; and he said, 5,256,000; and sixty times that, the seconds; and he said, 31,436,000. On Monday I asked him how many seconds in a year; and he recollected the number. Being then asked how much is 24 times 58? He answered 11,88. How much is 15 times 41 and 77 and 7? He said 700. How many thirty threes in 777? He said, 23 thirty threes and 18 over. His recollection of numbers is almost as wonderful as his power to combine them. I submit these facts to the consideration and reasoning of mental philosophers; for whoever has carefully read this paper, knows as much as I know of this amazing wonder.

JOHN W. HANNER.
Huntsville, Ala. June 11th 1844.

Foreign News

30 Days Later

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

By the last steam packet from England, we received our regular papers from London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Manchester, &c. From the Guardian of July 31, we extract the following

VARIETIES.

The daguerotype is in full operation at Hobart Town.

It is reported that Government intends to fortify the whole extent of the channel coast of England.

Among the marriages announced in the Times last week was that of a "Mr. Emperor Adrian."

Advance of Wages.—The manufacturers of Carlisle have given the weavers an advance of 8d. per "cut," which will be about ten per cent.

Lord Brougham is expected to arrive in the north in the course of a few days, the requisite arrangements having been made for his lordship's reception at Brougham Hall.

Game laws on the Continent.—The correctional tribunal of Lille has recently decided that larks are game, and that it is unlawful to carry them about even when alive!

A Berlin paper states, that the Emperor of Russia has conferred the order of Alexander Newski on Baron Brunow, the Russian Ambassador in England.

The *Wolverhampton Chronicle* states, that an old woman of 87, residing in an almshouse at Leek, is now cutting a complete set of new teeth.

Upwards of 54,000,000 francs have been expended in Paris since 1831, in establishing sewers, water pipes, fountains, and paving the streets of that capital.

A letter from Dresden states, that since the recent troubles at Prague, letters arriving at Dresden from Bohemia are almost all opened by the authorities, and re-sealed with the imperial arms.

The present parliament has this month completed its third year, and during that period there have been no fewer than 131 fresh elections, occasioned by deaths, resignations, elections to offices, &c.

It appears certain (says the Nuremberg Correspondent) that the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria will meet at the baths of Ischia; but, it is added, that the intended meeting is unconnected with politics.

It is said, that Sir James Graham has sent a police officer to France to claim Richard Dadd, the madman who murdered his father. His imprisonment in France, for an assault, has just expired.

At a London and American shell fish establishment in Liverpool, two monster lobsters, which together weighed 47 lbs., have been exhibited within the past few days, having been imported from America.

The Lisbon advices of the 17th inst., announces, that the affairs of the government are in such a miserable plight that it had been obliged to suspend its payments; a bill for so small a sum as £120 having been protested!

There is now growing in the garden of Mr. Shaw, Cockpit Yard, Chesterfield, a vegetable curiosity, in the shape of a white rose, perfectly formed and fully blown, in the centre of which is a no less perfectly formed bud.

Chambers's Journal has increased since the alteration in its form from some what under 60,000, which was the amount latterly printed of the old series, to above 90,000, being an addition of more than one-half.

At the annual distribution of prizes of the City of London School, it was announced that Mr. Beaufoy had established a scholarship of £50 per annum for the encouragement of mathematical science.

Ancient pottery, on which zigzags, spiral, and concentric circles are found, are at least 3,000 years old. There are specimens in the British Museum. Hitherto they were thought to be Byzantine; they are of the Cyclopean period.

A confidential clerk of the Birmingham Town and District Bank, absconded on Thursday, with twelve £100 Bank of England notes. A reward of £100 has been offered for his apprehension, and he has since been apprehended in Chester.

Last week, there was sent to London, from Doe Park, near Woolton, a rye straw, measuring nine feet. The rye in the field from which it was taken is higher than has ever been seen in this country, the lowest straw being at least six feet.

As a proof of the depression in the value of agricultural property in Sydney, it has been remarked that the *Sydney Herald* contains an advertisement to let a farm of 112 acres, and offering to make the person who will take it a present of some cows into the bargain.

The proportion of books which pay for the expenses of printing and publishing is small; of those which leave profit, very small; of those which reach a second edition, not one in 1840; of those which pass through more than two, not one in many thousands.—*New Quarterly Review*.

Smuggling.—A large quantity of tobacco, upwards of 3,000 lbs, was lately seized, by information, from a cave in a slate-quarry, at Aberpwell, near St. David's Head, by the Arrow cutter, and taken to Plymouth. The landing was effected by a celebrated French smuggling cutter.

It appears by an article in the *Swedish Mercury*, that there is a great deal of emigration from Hesse Darmstadt to Algeria. Several families of cultivators, says that journal, recently quitted the village of Obbenheim, which is situated in one of the richest districts of the country.

Riots in Bohemia.—The Nuremberg Correspondent states, that the working classes of Brood, in Bohemia, had risen en masse, and destroyed several factories. Troops had arrived, however, from the neighboring garrisons, and no doubt was entertained of the restoration of order.

The Earl of Ducie, "the farmers' enemy," as the monopolists designate him, has carried off four silver medals, besides more substantial rewards, for the best agricultural machines exhibited at the Southampton Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society.

A quadrille was not danced—but swam in the river Seine the other day, by a party of gentlemen, in one of the large bathing establishments in Paris. There was a splendid band of music, and the swimmers acquitted themselves with much ability.

An application has been made to the committee of privileges in the house of lords to restore the dormant title of the earldom of Leyenax or Lennox. There are four claimants—Lord Napier; Napier of Napier; Lennox of Woodhead; and Haldane of Glogogles. This is one of the most ancient titles in Scotland.—*Glasgow Courier*.

Size of Farms.—The Maidstone Farmers' Club resolved on Thursday last, after discussion, "That it appears to the members of this club that in this district, it is most beneficial to the community at large that arable farms should not exceed 500 acres in extent, nor be less than 250 acres."—*Maidstone Gazette*.

The cities of Scotland are competing with each other in the excellent object of founding public baths. Dundee is to have this convenience for the people.—Lord Kinnaird has promised to give a hundred pounds towards the formation of a bath, and Mr. Duncan, the member for Dundee, five guineas.

Starch is manufactured in Australia so cheaply and successfully, that no imported starch can enter into legitimate competition with it. It therefore behoves those who desire the advancement of our domestic manufactures, to admit the free import of starch into Europe, instructing future shipments.—*Adelaide Observer*.

Mortality of Tailors.—In the registered causes of death of 233 persons, entered during 1843, in the eastern and western unions of the metropolis, under the general head of "tailor," no less than 123 are registered as having died of diseases of the respiratory organs, of which 92 were of consumption.

The Duke of Sussex's Library.—On Saturday took place, at Evan's Pall Mall, the 21th and last day's sale of the first or "theological" part of the library of the late Duke of Sussex. The proceeds of the 24 days' sale are £8,300, 1s. The whole library, on the valuation of it preparatory to being offered to the government, agreeably to the duke's will, was under £16,000.

A Rustic Senator.—A member of the Connecticut legislature, who was invited to a soiree given by Governor Baldwin, indulged himself with an ice-cream.—While spooning it into his mouth, in imitation of his neighbors, he advanced to an innkeeper of the house, and whispered, in a confidential tone, "Your cream, as you call it, is sweetened first-rate; but I guess you didn't know it was froz, did ye?"

The Landowners and Railways.—It was given in evidence before the select committee, that no less a sum than £8,500,000 has been expended by railway companies in England and Scotland, on land and "compensation." This is about an average of £5,000 a mile. On the Paris and Rouen Railway, the item was £2,300 a mile. The average in Belgium is £2,750 a mile.—*Railway Record*.

A seizure of about four tons of unmanufactured tobacco—the duty upon which would amount to about £1,300—was on Wednesday morning made by P. Moore, Esq. principal officer at North Shields, on board of the *Eclipse*, Captain Clark, from Holland. The tobacco was concealed among the ballast in the hold of

the vessel. Three of the crew were taken into custody.

There are about 60,000 Europeans in the whole of Algeria more than the half of whom are not French, but consists nearly of all European nations, but principally Spaniards. In Oran alone, out of a population of 8 or 9,000 Christians, or Europeans, there are 6,000 Spaniards.—Out of the 30,000 French civilians, the 45ths, or 24,000, are people employed for the army, or shopkeepers and petty dealers, or masters of cafes and hotels, &c.

The wooden ware annually made in Northern Massachusetts including one million of chairs, and vast quantities of tables, bedsteads, tubs, pails, pianos, bureaus, brooms, brushes, and other articles, is estimated to exceed fifteen thousand tons. Ships sailing from Boston for the southern ports, the West Indies, and South America, often take wooden ware between decks, and fill the hold with ice, of which article forty thousand tons are annually exported from Boston.

The *Nouveliste* (a Bruges paper) states that it has been ascertained that a picture of large dimensions, which has been many years placed above the chief altar of the church of Wynghe (West Flanders) is from the pencil of Rubens. This painting, of which no one before was aware of the author, represents the adoration of the infant Jesus by the shepherds in the stable at Bethlehem. The work is said to be one of the finest examples of the "Prince of Flemish painters."

The Artesian well at Southampton.—This well, though uncompleted, is a work of the greatest magnitude, vying with, if it does not surpass, the great well of Grenelle, by which Paris has lately been supplied. The depth of the Southampton well is at present 13,000 feet. The shaft descends through 78 feet of alluvium, 200 feet of clay similar to the London clay (which is a general substratum in the Southampton basin,) and through another 100 feet of plastic clay, before it reaches the chalk, through which it descends 100 feet still further.

Consumption of fish in Birmingham.—Few persons have any idea of the large consumption of fish in our market, especially during the present season. We have ourselves learned with some surprise, that it is no uncommon occurrence for one hundred tons of salmon to arrive during the week, by railway, from Liverpool. This immense supply is obtained from the Irish fisheries, but chiefly from the Shannon, and is only a small proportion of the extensive importations from the north and south of Ireland.—*Birmingham Journal*.

Political Sentiments of the Wesleyans.—The Wesleyan Chronicle of last week presents its readers with an interesting and useful table, containing the number of Wesleyan voters in twenty-nine cities and boroughs, and seven county districts, of which four belongs to the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the manner in which they disposed of their suffrages at the last election. From this it appears, that out of the total number of 1,843 voters in these boroughs, 1,370 voted on that occasion for liberal, 308 only, or about one-sixth, for Tory candidates.

From the *Albany Atlas*.

THE ANTI-RENT TROUBLES.

West Sandlake, August 10th.

It having been generally understood that Gov. Bouck was to visit us to-day, in accordance with an arrangement with a committee of the tenants, there was accordingly a large turn out of probably some 2000 of the tenantry. A flag was raised, having on it the representation of an Indian, with the motto—

"Down with the Rent."

And in one of the windows of a tavern was placed a transparency, representing another "native" with the motto—

"The land is mine saith the Lord."

About 150 of the celebrated, though atomalous tribe of Indians, who have been the instrument of all the trouble, were also in attendance. These savages presented a most comical and grotesque appearance, and certainly looked anything but ferocious, or ferociously inclined. They wore masks in most cases of glazed quail, with apertures for sight and breathing, covering the head and neck entirely, and blouses of calico, decorated with party-coloured patches, furs, &c. and from their ears hung large brass rings, while a few had strings of beads hanging from their noses. The chiefs, as they were termed, were more profusely decorated, and by way of distinction bore long spears. They were variously armed, some carrying swords, bits of scythes, knives, and threatening cheese knives, others clubs and muskets, while all had pistols in their belts. The language spoken I believe was our common vernacular, mouthed with a strange intonation, with an occasional sprinkling of Dutch. "Natives" was the term generally applied by the chiefs in addressing them, although they were profusely divided into several tribes, as I heard one of the leaders designated as the Tuscarora chief.

At about half past ten o'clock, the approach of the Executive of the State was announced by the repeated discharges of a six pounder, the usual signal gun of the insurgents, which was placed at the four corners. His Excellency on entering the village was received by a committee and escorted to the house of Mr. Burton A Thomas, where the committee of conference of one from each town on the manor, awaited to receive him. The Natives, while the conference was going on, withdrew to a neighbouring wood.

The Governor remained in conference with the committee for some two or three hours. In the meantime, the people who had flocked into the village were gathered into crowds and knots, discussing with much apparent feeling and excitement, the rent question, and indulging in various surmises as to the character and result of the conference. At about 2 o'clock the Governor and the committee adjourned to dinner, when the church bell was rung, and the people assembled in front of the church.

Mr. Gregory, one of the Committee of Conference, then mounted the stand and addressed them. He detailed the particulars of the interview with Gov. Bouck. He stated that he had proposed to the Governor that the question as to the title should be left to the Governors of any three of the New England states, (Connecticut excepted) for their examination and decision. To this he said Governor Bouck demurred, for the reason that they were common men like himself, with one exception, that of Gov. Briggs of Massachusetts, who was a lawyer, and therefore were not a whit more competent to decide. He also said that the Governor had informed them that he had directed the sheriff of the county not to serve any process without previously consulting the Attorney General and the Justices of the Supreme Court. He concluded with an earnest exhortation to them to stand firm on the ground they had taken, and continue to resist any attempt to enforce the payment of their rents by all possible means. No matter what is done, he said they must refuse the payment of rent, and must rely on their arms—the arms of the law, which was as much on their side as on that of their opponents. The orator added that he was informed the Attorney General had given it as his opinion that the sheriff had not exerted the entire power vested in him, and that until he had done so, the State Executive could do nothing in the matter.

When the speaker had concluded, the Indians came galloping furiously into the village under another discharge from the six pounder. One of them unfortunately was thrown from his horse, and framed upon by those who followed. Upon picking him up he was found to be much injured and he was carried into a neighbouring house, where he died in about an hour after. His name was *Corse*.

While the Indians were engaged in attending to their wounded comrade, the Governor was escorted down to the meeting in front of the church, where he received the greetings of the people. While engaged in shaking hands with them, the Indians came down again, and formed in a circle completely surrounding the Governor and the people. This it is understood was against the express wishes of his Excellency, and upon the chief manifesting a desire to greet him, he immediately left the ground. The Indians then dispersed, as did most of the people; and the Governor left for Albany.

Thickness of the Crust of the Earth.—The first investigation of importance that presents itself, is the thickness of the crust on which we dwell. We have seen that this ought to be continually increasing, though with increasing slowness, and that there was a time when it was so thin as to be almost in a state of fusion. We have stated, that the increase of temperature observed, is about one degree Fahrenheit for every fifteen yards of descent. In all probability, however, the increase will yet be found to be in geometrical progression, as investigation is extended; in which case the present crust will be much thinner than we have calculated it to be; and should this be found to be correct, the ingenious theory will become a subject of more importance, in a geological point of view, than we are at present disposed to consider it. Taking, then, as correct, the present observed rate of increase, the temperature would be as follows.

Water will boil at the depth of 2,430 yards.

Lead melts at the depth of 8,400 yards.

There is red heat the depth of 7 miles.

Gold melts at 21 miles.

Cast iron at 74 miles.

Soft iron at 97 miles.

And at the depth of 100 miles, there is a temperature equal to the greatest artificial heat yet observed; a temperature capable of fusing platinum, porcelain, and indeed the hardest substance we are acquainted with. These temperatures show that the earth is fluid at the depth of 100 miles, and little more than the soil on which we tread is fit for the habitation of organized beings.

Relics.—In the cellar of a house in Portsmouth, N. H., recently, the bones of two or more individuals were discovered, six feet below the surface; also, buried with them, two clay smoking pipes, and an old fashioned axe. There is no doubt that these are Indian relics. The house, which had just been taken down, had been standing over one hundred years, and as there had probably been no Indian burial, within what is now the compact part of the town, for more than two hundred years, the relics must be of that age, at least.

At Philadelphia, recently, in digging for a foundation on the site of the Old Academy, in Fourth street, the workmen came to a coffin, which broke to pieces at the first blow of the spade, and exposed a portion of the mouldering remains of its tenant. The handles of the coffin were perforated with the rust, though in some places traces of the silver plating could be seen. The Academy was commenced in 1741, and finished in 1744; it was intended as a meeting house for the celebrated Whitfield, but the funds

failing, it was purchased by a subscription raised by Dr. Franklin, about 1750, for an Academy or College. It is, therefore, to be supposed that the interments took place between the years 1741 and 1750. In the course of their excavations, the workmen have dug up a number of coffins, of all sizes.—*Reveille*.

The Democrats and Whigs.—When a hawk and a snake were once at war very ferociously, a spectator cried out;—Fight on no odds which beats; and really there seems to be no loss or gain in the predominance of either party now. They both despise each other like the *parietes*, *omni* and *plebians*—but what of it? Shallow water always shows the most bubbles.

Short Articles.—Canada is full of discontent; great earthquake along the shore of Connecticut; John Tyler has backed out as a candidate for the next Presidency; England is on the eve of receiving another "heir" apparent of the fourth magnitude, "to rule Britannia"; Col Stone of the "Commercial" died recently at Saratoga Springs; the Evening Transcript of St. Louis, has expired; the steamer *Judgo McLane*, has been snagged in the Ohio river; a deep snow

fell in August on the white mountains of Canada; the latter end of the flood at New Orleans is now dangerously breaching through the levee; a map by the name of Clock drowned himself recently in Connecticut river, that clock has stopped of course; the abolitionists say, don't poll us nor clay us at the next election; the Lord has improved the "rapids" for the last six months, more than Congress can, during its existence, if it should continue to the age of Methuseleh,—plenty of water makes a river.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1844.

O Wisdom!—A Newspaper Editor is so much like every body, it takes some skill, and thought, and time, to find him out.

Alas! he writes and shines, & shines and writes, Just like a jack-o-lantern on the plain, And fame, so like the faint of a shay'd pig, With tail greas'd, slips through his hand like an eel.

And then he wonders why he luck is bad; A man of letters, news, and knowledge too, Not "squired" by ten thousand hearts of oak, That know the worth and want of mighty men! O could I been born with a silver spoon, So near one hand, that I could have entic'd A golden wedge with t'other—then I think, While lawyers roll in wealth (but never go To law themselves); and doctors, bless my stars,

Who puke, and purge, and bleed, and sweat, for life, Both old and young, (but never touch themselves), And leave grim death at last to claim his right, While they for "practice" claim a "dreadful bill."

That must be paid, 'Mo! 'a muly' good, I think, I think I'd let the people think, When they walk by themselves,

And talk by themselves, And themselves doth say, it is true; it is true; Beware of thy selves,

And take care of yourselves— The Doctor and Lawyer cares nothing for you!

Of the reigning Sovereigns in this part of the first of January 1844.

Sweden, (now dead)	80
The Pope of Rome,	78
The King of the French,	70
Emperor of China,	62
King of Wurtemberg,	62
King of Bavaria,	57
King of Denmark,	57
King of the Belgians,	54
Emperor of Austria,	50
King of Prussia,	50
Autocrat of Russia,	47
King of Saxony,	46
King of Sardinia,	45
King of Naples,	34
King of the Greeks,	26
Queen of Portugal,	25
Queen of Great Britain,	24
Sultan of Turkey,	20
Queen of Spain,	13
President of the United States,	54
do of Texas,	50
do of Mexico,	60
do of Brazil,	65
Governor General of Canada,	60
Free Governments of the Indians not heard from,	

Extra Maneuvre.—By the N. Y. Sun, we learn that Gen. James Arlington Bennett, of Arlington House, Long Island, has issued a "feeler" to the President of Texas, to know on what condition he may locate 5,000 troops in that nation, and signs himself, "James Arlington Bennett Inspector and Major General Nauvoo Legion."

In the first place, more than a year ago, Gen. Bennett sent his resignation to the Commander of the Legion, which was accepted by the Court Martial. In the next place there is no such officer in the Nauvoo Legion, as "Inspector and Major General." The only one that has any resemblance, is the "Adjutant and Inspector General," according to the revised laws of said Legion, and that is now, and always has been filled by Hugh M'Fall, a worthy citizen of Hancock county. We care not how many men are Generals, nor how many men fight for Texas, if they will let the Nauvoo Legion alone; that has nothing to do with Texas. Peace gentlemen!

Death.—H. A. Muhlenberg died suddenly of apoplexy in the city of Philadelphia, on the 10th ult. His death, being a candidate for Governor, by the democrats of Pa., will leave a "wako" to be closed by some less fortunate key stone.

The Democrats and Whigs.—When a hawk and a snake were once at war very ferociously, a spectator cried out;—Fight on no odds which beats; and really there seems to be no loss or gain in the predominance of either party now. They both despise each other like the *parietes*, *omni* and *plebians*—but what of it? Shallow water always shows the most bubbles.

Short Articles.—Canada is full of discontent; great earthquake along the shore of Connecticut; John Tyler has backed out as a candidate for the next Presidency; England is on the eve of receiving another "heir" apparent of the fourth magnitude, "to rule Britannia"; Col Stone of the "Commercial" died recently at Saratoga Springs; the Evening Transcript of St. Louis, has expired; the steamer *Judgo McLane*, has been snagged in the Ohio river; a deep snow

fell in August on the white mountains of Canada; the latter end of the flood at New Orleans is now dangerously breaching through the levee; a map by the name of Clock drowned himself recently in Connecticut river, that clock has stopped of course; the abolitionists say, don't poll us nor clay us at the next election; the Lord has improved the "rapids" for the last six months, more than Congress can, during its existence, if it should continue to the age of Methuseleh,—plenty of water makes a river.

Negro Wit.—A large St. Louis Negro says, "wall Sam, I see you hab dat same ole whip saw, eh? O yes, Jim, I'zo a hos wid dat for any ting, I and do saw—boat hulls, weh-ah weh-ah! "Yes Sam" but dare is one saw mash you and youn all to pok a nut. I tink old Whellington must had im at Waterloo, and dey say dare be one up do river some where?—Why what you mean Jim? Why do you giv em up Sam? No—but what about de Whellington Saw? Wah Sapi, a meat saw—oh poh! you don't cum it on dis Nigger, Whellington never hab meat saw, dat was "wah-saw," wah eh wah-eh. Wah oh! dat be de wust saw on aith.

Elder Lyman Wight, last week, removed up the river, with a company of about 130 saints, to settle on government lands in Wisconsin Territory. He calculated to locate 60 or 80 miles above Prairie du chien.

Honorificabili inhabitantibusque.—A pretty long caption, but the nature of the case seems to justify it. For some time our foreign exchange papers, especially from London, have been discussing the merits of the practice of opening letters at the British General Post Office, in order to pry into other men's business, learn the secrets of other nations, and take a little advantage of the times. The French growl about the custom as unjust and unnatural; and if we are not mistaken, the plenipotentiaries, generally consider John Bull as fallen back upon a "reserved right" that disagrees with our caption, and the honor of all nations. The "London Chronicle," which may be looked upon as the Queen's mouth piece, among the various positions of the case, thus discourses:

"The committee may settle the difficulty by a simple statement of facts; for, as to the power of opening letters in special cases, a month seldom passes without applications being made to the Home office to stop the letters addressed to the families, or friends, of criminals, who have escaped from justice, in order to discover their hiding place, and to force a restitution of their plunder, which have been completed with, hitherto, by every Home Secretary, almost as a matter of course.

We do not say this power is indispensable, or right; but we say broadly that it has existed almost from time immemorial, and has been largely used. Every banking house knows it; we could name twenty commercial men who have told us that they have recovered large sums of money by the aid of the Post office, which has enabled them to trace fraudulent debtors, and fugitive clerks, when every other means had failed, and if the Home office warrants had been confined to this, we doubt whether we should ever have had a complaint.

But the peculiar odium, that attaches to this power in the hands of Sir James Graham, arises from the supposition that it has been unfairly used; that it has been employed by the Government, as a political weapon against the Chartists, and prostituted in the service of the Continental states; that the exception, in short, has become the rule; that letters have been opened without the plea of necessity, for the gratification of curiosity, or personal malignity; that no man's correspondence is safe. This it is that has excited the public mind, and produced a degree of interest and excitement, such as we have seldom witnessed upon any similar question; but this, Sir James Graham most peremptorily denies.

Nothing, certainly, could be broader, or bolder, than the way, in which he met the charge brought against him by Mr. Dancombe, on Tuesday, in a speech full of raciness, and happy hits. He should not have shrunk, he said, as the sworn servant of the crown, from any obloquy, that might attach to the discharge of his official duties, but when he saw ex-ministers, privy councillors, men who must have been perfectly aware both of the existence of the power, which they denounced in him, and of its constant application by themselves,—concurring in a vote of censure, intended to crush an individual, and to destroy a right, which he believed it to be essential to preserve, though it could not be too cautiously, or sparingly used,—he resolved, at once, with the concurrence of his colleagues, to call for a solemn, and searching inquiry into his own conduct, and that of his predecessors, pledging himself to show that he had done less than most of those, who had gone before him, and, nothing, that he was not perfectly justified in doing by established practice, as well as by law."

The article from which we extract, is characteristic of an Englishman—long

under, still we cannot close without giving a piece of his mind on the Frenchman: "Le diable est aux racines"—viz:—

"We set aside all the nonsense, that has been talked by Monsieur Guizot, or written by his predecessors, about the sacredness of the soil in France, and the inviolability of correspondence. Every body knows that, whatever our talents, in this line, may be, we are but tyros in comparison with the rest of Europe. There is not a Post office upon the Continent, into which a diplomatic man, who has been three days out of leading strings, would not put a scrap of paper of any kind, that he was not ready to read in the market place; and when Monsieur Guizot admits that letters are sacred—in fact, as well as in Law," when Monsieur somebody else,—"quoted by Mr. Rebeck, pretends that it was the wish of his Imperial Majesty Napoleon, 'that the thoughts of Frenchmen should be free as their actions,' we denounce, the phrase as a piece of splendid humbug, which no human being, who has crossed the channel will believe."

Letters are opened by every Foreign government. Some do it more, some less, but all do it without scruple, whenever they have any thing to gain."

Riots.—In our foreign news will be found "riots in Bohemia." By other papers, we find that Canton in China, has been the scene of several violent "riots." An attempt has been made to murder the king of Prussia. "Riots" are renewing in Canada. And another "riot" in Pennsylvania, near Manayunk, has further disgraced that State, since the July number of *flare ups*. Where has the wisdom and virtue of the world fled to? Riots, riots, the whole earth is filled with "violence," as it was in the days of Noah. And what did the Saviour say it was a sign of?—*The end!*

To Honest men.—G. W. Westbrook, has published in St. Louis, a Pamphlet of 36 pages, entitled:—"The Mormons in Illinois; with an account of the late disturbances, which resulted in the assassination of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, the Prophet and Patriarch of the Latter Day Saints." Mr. Westbrook, as he avows, is "no Mormon" takes a middle course, and so far as was in his power, gives facts and truth: His course is certainly meritorious; and his pamphlet can be circulated wherever Davis of Alton's "catch penny" of lies and apology for murder, lurks in its crimson cozening and black heraldry, it will have a weight of influence which an abused people greatly need.

We subjoin the following from his concluding paragraph:

"The conduct of the Missourians and Illinoisians towards the Mormons throughout has been brutal and detestable in the extreme—discovering the same spirit of intolerance and proscription that prevailed with our forefathers in their persecutions of the Quakers, and the burning of the witches of Salem—the same spirit that excited the Protestant against the Catholic, and vice versa, and deluged Europe in oceans of blood—the same spirit that impelled thousands of deluded and misguided zealots to brave the fatigue and privations of a pilgrimage over the rock-ribbed mountain Alps and the burning plains of Arabia, to drive the Infidel from the Holy Land, and thought they were doing God service—the same spirit that burned the convent in Boston, and fanned the flames of the abolition riots in almost every city in the United States; the same spirit that has so recently swept over Philadelphia like the burning sirocco, 'black suffocating and bloody'—a spirit that can only have its origin in ignorance, and be cherished and nourished until it is raised into a hideous devastating monster, by prejudice, superstition, and a constant appeal to the baser passions of our nature. This spirit is not the one instilled into the minds and hearts of his followers by our glorious Redeemer, of 'peace on earth, and good will among men; nor is it in accordance with that golden precept which says 'that you should do unto others as you would that others should do unto you.' There is a moral force and power in these simple precepts (the Constitution of the Divine Law-giver) that, when carried but into all the ramifications of society and of life will triumph over ignorance and prejudice, and selfishness, and mobocracy; and union, peace, order, and love will reign. Let us all then, strive in our daily walk, and in all our transactions and intercourse with our fellow men, ever to keep these golden precepts in view. I am not a Mormon, nor am I a member of any church, neither have I, to my knowledge, any prejudice against, or predilection for, any particular sect or denomination of religion; but I like to see equal liberty and equal justice to all. I have known many Mormons, and have been intimately acquainted with some of them since their first commencement as a religious sect: I have seen them at their homes and abroad, and I have ever found them ready and willing to discuss their peculiar doctrines freely, fairly, and peaceably; and I have never seen any thing like intolerance or proscription for the difference of opinions; and I believe that a large majority of the followers of the reputed prophet are as sincere in their faith, and as honest in their dealings with their fellow-men, as any other community of like numbers in our country."

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

We learn by an official report, that sales of the Public Lands for the last year, amounted to 1,639,674 acres, being an excess over the sales of the previous year of 540,476 acres. These sales, says the commissioner, have been the greatest in Missouri, Alabama, and Illinois; but to some extent have been very general—indicating at all points, increase of numbers, industry and enterprise. It was supposed that the demand for the public land during the past season, would have been considerably enhanced by the emigration from foreign countries; but it is not perceptible that such has been the case—being attributable, perhaps, to the fact that heavy investments of this character had been made by the capitalist when speculation was rife among our citizens, and who were constrained, by a change of the times, not only to enter into competition with the Government, but to sell at a price less than the minimum of the Government. The proceeds of sales for the first, second and third quarters of the year amount to \$1,380,426.01; and, including a just estimate for the balance of the calendar year, will be \$2,055,024,012—making an increase upon the proceeds of the preceding year of \$637,092.05.

This increase would doubtless have been very much enlarged under the influence of existing pre-emption laws, which so justly favor the actual settler, the best lands produce nothing more than the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre. Of the whole of the lands sold the present year, perhaps not more than two thousand acres have been sold at prices above this minimum.

Giant.—They are growing a giant at Coxsackie, in New York, who promises to overtop all competition in this country or Europe. His name is Nathan Lampman, and he is sixteen years old, weighing 198 pounds, standing at this time 7 feet 1 inch in height, and growing "like mad." He is described by Dr. Smith as "a great tall, awkward, good natured, sixteen year old boy." He is believed already to have the longest legs on the continent, and has actually grown nine inches the last year. He is an ambitious youth, and has a great desire to outgrow all creation; an aspiration quite likely to be reached; for he has good health and good habits. The Doctor thinks he will reach at least another foot, and on the whole we have a very good prospect of raising an "Empire Giant."

Entitled to a Premium.—On last Sunday the wife of a weaver named Carey, residing in Poplar street, Northern Liberties, was delivered of four children, three boys and one girl, all living and now doing well. One of the boys weighed 4 3/4 lb., another 5 1/2 lb., the other 5 lb., and the girl 4 3/4 lb. I am happy in having to say that they are all healthy and fine looking children, and from present appearances are likely to live. The mother is in high spirits.

Connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.—The St. Augustine News of the 23d inst., says: By an arrival at Key West, a few days since, of a vessel from the Spanish Main, we learn that the French Government have been actively engaged for the last two months in laying rails, grading, and otherwise making other preparations for a steam conveyance from Porto Bello to Panama, thus connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and doing away for the present any interest upon cutting a canal at the Isthmus.

Sale of Indian Lands.—The sale of lands comprising a portion of the Buffalo Creek Reservation, acquired by the Ogden Land Company, commenced on the 14th inst. A considerable quantity was disposed of near the city bounds, ranging from \$70 to \$100 per acre.

A number of chiefs and head men of the Seneca nation, were present at the sale, who, by their counsel, protested against it, avowing their determination never to relinquish their premises until stern necessity compelled them.—*Rev.*

A Strange Fancy.—The following ludicrous circumstance took place in Falkirk, last week:

The parents of a child about six years of age, on ordering him to bed, were not a little nonplused by his answering "I'm no gann to my bed the night, for I deamed the 'streen that I was to sit on a stick and sleep like a hen." Persuasions and threats were all in vain, on a stick he would be; and willing to gratify what appeared to be a momentary notion, the parents in want of a proper bunk, proposed that the back of a chair should serve for his roost during the night. No sooner said than done, the child denuded himself of his clothes, hung them on the chair back, mounted his roost, and in a few minutes, to the surprise of all, was fast asleep. He was allowed to remain thus for some time, and on being awakened, it was only by working on his fears that he was ultimately induced to relinquish the bunk for a more comfortable nest.—*Edinburgh Chronicle.*

UNPARALLELED AND DREADFUL AFFRAY.

The Marion (Miss) paper contains the particulars of a most dreadful occurrence in that place. It says:

A Mr. Fisher had put up a brick yard near the town of Marion, on what he supposed public land; and after he had made a considerable quantity of bricks, ready for burning, it was discovered that the land belonged to some person in Georgia, who

appointed a Mrs. Shumacher his agent. Mrs. S. ordered Fisher from the land, and refused to let him move the brick. She notified Fisher, in writing, that he must quit the premises, to which Fisher replied that he would die first, and proceeded to settle up his little matters. Mrs. Shumacher made her will. On the 6th instant, Fisher and his two sons, on one side; Mrs. Shumacher and her husband on the other, all heavily armed with guns and pistols, repaired to the "brick-yard." It seems that the Fishers arrived first, and on the arrival of the other party, the battle took place. It is said that Mr. Shumacher fired the first gun, which was succeeded by a general firing from both parties, in which Mrs. Shumacher was mortally, and Southey Fisher dangerously, wounded. Eight guns were fired, and two shot by Mrs. Shumacher herself; she lived about twelve or thirteen hours after received the wound, and expired. It is thought that Fisher will recover. Mr. Shumacher has been committed to the jail of this county.

CONVENIENCE OF A DISH KITTLE.—You want nothing of iron ware but a dish kittle, said an old housewife in the backwoods, to her daughter who had just got married. "Why, when your father and I commenced, I had nothing but a dish kittle. I used to boil my coffee in it and pour that into a pitcher; then boiled my potatoes in it and set them on a warm plate, while I stewed up the meat in it. I used to milk in it—and always after a meal I fed the pigs out of the dish kittle." You can do a great deal with a dish kittle, Sally, if you are only a mind to."

THE FIRST STEAM BOAT.—She excited the astonishment of the inhabitants on the shore of the Hudson, many of whom had never heard of an engine, much less of a steam boat. She was described by some, who had distinctly seen her pass in the night, as a monster moving on the waters, defying the tide, and breathing flames and smoke. Her volumes of smoke and fire, by night, attracted the attention of the crews of other vessels. Notwithstanding the wind and tide were adverse to its progress, they saw, with astonishment, that it was rapidly approaching them; and when it came so near that the noise of the machinery and paddles was heard, the crew, in some instances, sunk beneath the deck from the terrific sight, and left their vessels to go on shore, while others prostrated themselves, and besought Providence to protect them from the approaching horrible monster, which was marching on the tides, and lighting its path by the fire it vomited! All this took place, not in regions explored by 'Sinbad, the Sailor,' but on the river Hudson, thirty-seven years ago.

Tincher Documents.—A gold watch was taken from Tincher, the Cincinnati counterfeiter after his arrest, marked as follows, presented to A. Morgan by Mrs. Hewitt. In memory of his cousin, Chas. Grant Hewitt. A letter was found on his table to a man in Hosiery land, requesting him to come to the city and speculate in counterfeit money, which he said had been got up in first rate style. The letter was all ready for mailing. Another letter was in the house, from a man in the New Orleans City Prison, stating that a fellow there had turned States evidence, and revealed the names of all the counterfeiters in the United States, and his Tincher's, among the rest. Some names mentioned in this letter, says the Commercial, will lead, it is expected to the arrest of certain men in high places, both in the west and in New York city—men who are now above suspicion.

Cultivation of the strawberry.

The usual time for transplanting strawberry plants is August. That time is chosen because they have then done bearing. Buds set out in August will bear fruit next summer. The ground should be well prepared. The plants should be trimmed and set in rows fifteen inches apart. The plants should be kept free from weeds and well watered until they commence a new growth. Moss or oak leaves laid between the rows in the spring will keep the ground moist and improve the fruit. Should the frosts in the spring throw the plants out of the ground, they can be pressed into the earth again by the foot.

The soil proper for the common variety of strawberry, as well as all others, is light, warm, and gravelly; and the manure to be applied should be exclusively vegetable, and not animal manure. The usual practice is to manure the ground with rotten dung, with a view to increase the size and quantity of the fruit; but in doing this the flavor of the fruit is destroyed in proportion to the richness of the soil. Besides, high manuring produces strong vines and little fruit. Rotten leaves, decayed wood, ashes, in small quantity, mixed with other vegetable substances in a compost heap, will make better manure for strawberries than any animal substance whatever.

NOTICE.

Fellowship was, last evening, withdrawn from Elders Rigdon, James, Emmet, and Zachariah Wilson, by the Counsel of the Twelve, and on Sunday next the matter will be laid before the church for their action.

DEATHS.—For the week ending Monday the 2d of September.
Ley Barker, 7y 2m 20d; bloody flux.
Abraham Mendenhall, 4m 5d; congestion on the Brain.
Joseph H. Rigby, 2m 11d; inflammation.

Olers Thomas, 10m 9d; whooping cough and cancer.
Dexter Gaylord, 36y 9m; fever.
John M. Callam, 48y 3m 2d; chill fever.
Rebecca Black, 23d.
Diantha Bruce, 22d; Cancer.
Alonza Williams, 2y 10m 26d; cranium.
Alfred Lamoreaux, 1y 6m 21d; Hooping cough and fits.
Wm. Anderson Frost, 1y 3m 14d; teething.
Cory Homes, 1y; chill fever.
Mary C. J. Robinson, 1y 7m 14d; diarrhoea.
Miss Pamela M. Michael, 30y; bilious fever.
Total 15.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.
WOOD wanted at this office immediately. Sept 3:
Also—TEN THOUSAND BRICK.

NOTICE.—There will be an election held on Friday the 13th instant, at one o'clock, p. m. on the vacant square north east of the Temple, for the purpose of electing a Brigadier General of the 2d cohort of the Nauvoo Legion.

CHAS. C. RICH,
Major General N. L.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE PEOPLE
OF NAUVOO, and adjacent country, the subscribers have opened a commission store, where they will sell or exchange any kind of property, such as wagons, oxen, horses, cows, sheep, furniture, and in fact any thing that is ever made to sell or traffic on. We have also opened a land agency where we will take houses, lots, lands to sell or exchange so as to suit those who will be so kind as to patronize us; having been long in the business, we think to give entire satisfaction. Farmers having wheat or other grain in the country will do well to leave it at their store, on Parley street, one block east of Main.

WADE, & CO.
Sept 3-3m.

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they will have on hand for sale this fall, a large assortment of peach, apple, and other fruit trees.

Consisting in part of about 5,000 inoculated peach trees.
Trotter's early red, Free White blossom, do
Large early York, do Late yellow, do
Reeve's favorite, do Late Delaware, do
Yellow rive ripe, do Bishop's large late, do
Yellow rare rip, do Malden's large late, do
Early rare ripe, do Yellow smock late, do
Morris red, do Lemon, Cling
Red cheek Malacca, do Oldmixon, do
Hill's Madeira, do Rodman's, do
Morris white, do Wright's, do
Heath, do Ridgways late yel, do
Fisher peach, do Late sleath, do
Reynolds's large red, do Algiers winter, do
Ward's late, do

All those who wish to obtain a supply of choice fruit trees, will please to send in their bills or make application to the subscribers in Nauvoo.
J. & Wm. MENDENHALL.
P. S. The above trees will all be inoculated or grafted, and can be had for about 20cts. per tree.
Sept 4-3w.

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

MR. J. M. and MISS A. B. COLE, having withdrawn from the school for the present, it will be continued by the subscriber, who hopes by devoting all his energies to the advancement of his pupils, to merit the approbation of all who may favor him with their patronage. If the school should become large enough to render it necessary for another teacher, Mr. and Miss Cole will attend.

Terms of tuition per quarter of 60 days.
Spelling, reading and writing, \$2.00
Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, \$2.50
Natural Philosophy, 3.00
Book keeping, 4.00
No allowance for absentees, unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement; the fact of a child attending the school will be considered as a contract on the part of the parent for his or her tuition the remainder of the term. Parents will please send that their children attend as regular as possible, as it is impossible for any scholar to learn who is irregular in his attendance at school.
E. W. B. KELSEY.
Nauvoo, Aug 28 1844-tf.

NOTICE.

THE first cohort of the Nauvoo Legion are hereby ordered to parade near the stand east of the Temple, on the 2d Saturday 14th day of Sept next, as follows: The companies at 8 o'clock a. m.; regiments at 9 o'clock a. m. the cohort at 10 o'clock a. m., to perform military duty armed and equip as the law directs.

By order of GEORGE MILLER,
Brigadier Gen.
D. H. REDFIELD,
Brigade Major.
Nauvoo, Sept 1st 1844.

WOOD WANTED.

A GOOD quantity of steam boat wood for which a fair price will be paid, delivered at Kimball's landing, by

KIMBALL.

Sept. 4-10tf.

FRESH GOODS.

JUST received per steam boat Osprey, a large and general assortment of Queen's ware, Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest, at

KIMBALL'S.

Sept. 4-10tf.

NOTICE.

THE commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the first cohort of the Nauvoo Legion, are hereby ordered to attend officer drill, to meet at the stand a few rods east of the Temple on Friday the 13th of Sept next, armed and equipped as the law directs.

By order of GEORGE MILLER,
Brigadier Gen.
D. H. REDFIELD,
Brigade Major.

THE commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the second cohort of the Nauvoo Legion are hereby ordered to attend officer drill, a few rods north east of the Temple, on Friday the 13th of September next, armed and equipped as the law directs.

By order of CHAS. C. RICH,
Brigadier Gen.
JOHN BILLS,
Brig. Maj.

Aug. 23, 1844.

GENERAL ORDERS.

FOR the second cohort of the Nauvoo Legion.—The cohort is hereby ordered to parade on the vacant block a few rods north east from the Temple on the second Saturday, 14th day of September next, as follows: The companies will parade at 8 o'clock, a. m.; the regiments at 9 o'clock, a. m.; the cohort will be formed at 10 o'clock, a. m.; the Brigadier General will take command immediately after.

By order of CHAS. C. RICH,
Brigadier Gen.
JOHN BILLS,
Brig. Major.

Aug. 23, 1844.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1844.

from	to
Ashe—per lb.	
Hot	7 8
Pearl	9 10
Ashe—per dozen.	
Collins	14 00 16 00
Others	12 00 14 00
Bagging—Mo. per yard.	12 14
Bale Rope Mo. per lb.	44 00
Bedstead—per lb.	25 26
Castor Beans—per bushel.	70 75
Candles—per lb.	
Sperm	30 33
Tallow—Mould,	8 9
—Dipped,	7 8
Stearine,	20
Coal—per ton,	
Lehigh,	14 00 00
Pittsburgh—per bushel,	16 00
Miscellaneous and Illinois,	5 7
Coffee—per lb.	
Java	13 15
Havana,	21 22
Rio	7 7 1/2
St. Domingo,	7 1/2
Chagwaya,	13 12
Chocolate—No. 1,	12 14
—No. 2,	
Copper—per lb.	
Braziers,	25 30
Shealing,	25 30
Bottom,	43 00
Flats,	43 00
Cordage—per lb.	
Manilla,	12 14
Thred Rope,	9 10
Bed Corda, Manilla, per dozen,	2 25 2 50
—Hemp,	1 75 2 00
Plough Lines,	
Cotton Yarns—per lb.	
Pittsburgh,	19 20
Common,	19 19 1/2
Domestic—per yard.	
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8,	7 10
—4-4 and 6-4,	6 11 1/2
Bleached Shirting, 3-4 and 7-8,	7 8
—4-4 and 6-4,	6 11 1/2
Brown Drillings,	
Burlap,	6 10
Brown Lowel Ozna bags,	10 13
Virginia do,	9 11
Tickings, 3-4 and 4-4,	11 15
Saltines,	55 65
Kentucky Jeans,	33 60
Gaiter Check,	9 14
Blue Drillings,	9 12 1/2
Mixed summer Stuffs,	12 25
Dye Stuffs,	
Madder, per lb.	15 20
Logwood,	4 0
Indigo, Sp. catoon,	1 25 1 45
Copperas,	2 3
Carmwood, per lb.	9 10
Fustic,	4 00
Drugs & Medicines,	
Ginseng, per lb.	22 22
Saleratus, Western,	6 51
—Eastern,	6 6
Alum, per lb.	5 6
Quinine, per oz.	2 50 2 75
Brimstone,	5 6
Epsom Salts,	7 10
Four Sulphur,	25 0
Cream Tartar,	3 75 0
Turkey Opium,	1 25 1 31
Campior,	42 00
Gum Arabic,	22 25
Limoniac Paste,	5 0
Sul Soda,	2 0
Feather—per lb.	21 22
Flour, Meal &c.	
Flour, City Mills,	4 00 4 25
—Country,	3 75 4 00
Rye,	2 75 3 00
Corameal, per bushel,	45 51
Fruits,	
Apples, dried, per bushel,	87 1 00
—green, per bbl.,	1 25 1 50
Peaches, dried, per bushel,	1 25 1 50
Almonds, per lb.	18 20
Raisins, M. R. per box,	2 40 2 50
—H. N. C.,	2 37 2 50
Prunes, per lb.,	00 00
Currants, Zante,	11 12 1/2
Figs, per drum,	16 18
Lemons, per box,	0 00 0 00
Furs & Peltries,	
Buffalo, per robe,	1 00 4 50
Deer shaves, per lb.,	12 12
Red and Blue, in hair,	10 12 1/2
Groy,	2 00 3 50
Beaver,	2 00 3 50
Otter, per skin,	6 12 1/2
Muskat,	12 50
Raccoon,	10 20
Wild Cat,	10 20
Fox grey,	12 00
Mink,	12 00

Bear, per skin,	1 00 3 00
Fur,	
Mackeral, No. 1, per bb.	14 0 14 50
—No. 2,	11 0 11 50
—No. 3,	5 50 6 00
Lake Trout,	8 50 9 00
Salmon, per kit,	1 50 2 00
Cod, dry, per box,	1 25 1 50
Herrings, do,	50
Grass—per bushel,	
Wheat,	55 65
Rye,	35 40
Corn,	45 50
Barley,	45 50
Oats,	30 35
Beans,	35 1 00
Glass—per box,	
8 by 10,	2 25 2 75
10 by 12,	3 75 4 25
12 by 18,	9 00 0 00
Gumpotter—per keg,	6 50 7 00
Dupont's,	6 00 6 50
Lanin's,	4 00 4 50
—blasting, 1,	12 13
Gunny Bags,	
Hemp—per 112 lbs.,	100 00 110 00
Water rotted,	60 00 65 00
Dew rotted,	
Hides—per lb.	
Cows,	3 81
Horses,	3 31
Salted,	31 00
Hops, 1st quality per lb.	7 12 1/2
Honey, per gallon,	20 30
Iron, Pennesse and Pittsburgh,	
Common Bar, per lb.,	4 1/2
Babb,	5 01
Horse Shoe,	5 8
Hoop,	7 8
Sheet,	7 8
Nail Rods,	7 8
Boiler Iron,	7 7 1/2
Pig Iron, per ton,	22 00 00 00
Nails, per lb.,	
Pittsburgh,	4 1/2
Juniata,	4 1/2
Boston,	4 1/2
Castings, per lb.,	4 1/2
Founury,	4 1/2
Lead,	
100 lbs.	2 95 2 95
Pig,	3 50 4 00
Bar,	6 00 0 00
Sheet,	6 00 0 00
Pipe,	6 00 0 00
Lime, per bushel,	
Common,	10 12
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl.	2 75 4 00
Leather, per lb.	
Sole,	18 28
Skirting,	24 26
Upper, per side,	1 50 2 50
Calkins, per dozen,	20 00 30 00
Bridle,	00 20 00 35
Morocco,	00 12 00 20
Molasses, per gallon,	
New Orleans,	32 33
Sugar House,	34 36
Sisal Stems,	
Tar, per bbl.	2 50 3 00
—4 gallon keg,	0 75 0 00
Pitch, per bbl.,	3 00 3 50
Rosin,	3 50 4 00
Spirits Turpentine, per gallon,	55 60
Varnish, bright,	85 40
Oakum, per lb.,	9 10
Oil,	
Lined, per gallon,	78 80
Sperm, winter,	87 1 00
—summer,	75 0 0

Queen Victoria at the Opera.—A grand fete was in preparation at the Opera. Since 1834 nothing of the sort had taken place. Queen Victoria was to be present in her state box and state costume surrounded by the highest nobility of her court. I had great difficulty in procuring a ticket of admission, for on this occasion a stall cost six guineas, and boxes were let as high as thirty guineas. Three boxes near the stage, thrown into one, and lined with blue satin and crimson velvet, and silver fringe, besides being profusely ornamented with gold and surmounted with trophies, awaited the youthful sovereign. Two men at arms in the costume of the middle ages, with tall halberds, stood upright beneath the royal box, of which they seemed to be the pillars, so statue-like and in movable did they appear. At half-past seven the Queen made her entrance; she wore a magnificent tunic of diamonds, and her blue dress glittered with precious stones.

Prince Albert, in a scarlet uniform, accompanied her Majesty; the ladies in waiting wore the Duchess of Buccleuch and the Countess of Dunmore. Behind them I remarked the Earl of Jersey and Lord Edward Bruce. The curtain rose immediately, and on the stage, at the back of which was an immense scene representing the Queen crowned by divers allegorical figures, Lablache, at the head of the entire Italian company, commenced "God save the Queen!" The theatre rang with shouts of applause, which her Majesty repeatedly acknowledged with infinite grace.

[D'Arlcourt's Three Kingdoms. "God save the Queen."—What! in her sins? He never will; 'tis faith that wins.]

Phenomena at the Grandes Mulets.—The Grandes Mulets are two rocks which project from the Glacier des Bossons, whose summits are so pointed and their sides so perpendicular that the snow does not rest upon them. Here we halted for the night. They had loaded a cannon in the valley previous to our departure, and were to discharge it when they saw us (through their telescope) arrive at this point. (Grandes Mulets,) which they did, but neither myself nor the guides heard the report, although some of our guides said they saw the smoke. I had taken up with me six old pigeons, the strongest and shiest I could find in the pigeon house of the hotel, and now determined to let two of them off from the rock, the time being marked on a small piece of parchment, and attached by a string to one leg. I had desired the landlord to note the time when the pigeons made their appearance at Chamoni. I then tossed one of them a few feet in the air, that he might see to take his direction, when, to my surprise, he fluttered a little, and came down nearly as rapidly as I had thrown him up. When we then attempted to catch him, he endeavored to fly; but, being unable to rise, he fluttered about, ran with his wings extended a few yards, and was easily taken. I presumed he might have been injured by the confinement in the basket, and so I made the same experiment with three others, the result being the same; proving that the rarity of the air was too great for their supporting themselves. But the next day, in descending, we let them off about half way down, between the Grandes Mulets and the upper point of vegetation, and they took their courses for Chamoni, and were, doubtless, safely at home long before we reached the perpetual snow line. [Prof. Silliman.]

Postage Opposition Meeting.—The citizens of Lockport have held a large meeting to take into consideration the subject of the interference of the General Post office Department with the transmission of letters by Express mails. A series of resolutions were reported to the effect that the persons composing the meeting will, "one and all, send our letters by express to all such points as they will reach, and instruct our correspondents abroad to send us through the same medium; and that we will not, while these abuses continue, take letters from the mail sent to us from any of the points reached by the express, except in cases where we have good reason to think we will materially suffer in our interests by the omission." [Miss. Repub.]

Destructive Storm.—Lyons, and its environs, in France, was visited on the night of the 24th of Jan., by a storm of extraordinary violence. The rain fell in torrents, and the hail was so large that in several houses nearly all the windows were broken. In and near the Palace Louis XVIII., several trees were broken down, and more than three hundred birds, which were killed by the hail, were found on the ground next morning. In the Faubourg de la Croix Rousse, the damage was very great, and some buildings are said to have been destroyed by the wind and rain.

A good book and a good woman, are excellent things to those who know how to justly appreciate their value; but there are many who judge of both only by their covering.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment of Groceries is just received and for sale at KIMBALL'S.

WOOL and woolen yarn wanted at KIMBALL'S.

FRESH GOODS AT KIMBALL'S. JUST received per Osprey, and for sale at his usual low price.

TO THE SAINTS IN LEE COUNTY IOWA TERRITORY.

BROTHER L. S. DALY is requested to collect the tithing for the Temple in your county, and is hereby authorized to receive the same and forward it to Nauvoo as early as possible. By order of the Temple committee. W. CLAYTON, Recorder. Nauvoo July 25th 1844-1f

State of Illinois } Hancock County, }
Hancock Circuit Court of the Oct. term. A. D. 1844.
Ethan Kimball, Plaintiff, vs. Attachment. William and Wilson Law, Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said William Law and Wilson Law, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the said Circuit Court of Hancock County, against the estate of you the said William Law, dated the third day of July A. D. 1844, at the suit of Ethan Kimball for the sum of one hundred and forty-two dollars and eighty-four cents (\$142.84) directed to the sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said clerk's office by the said sheriff, executed by buying the said suit upon the property of the said William Law, now unless you the said William Law, shall be and appear before the judge of said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden in the town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1844, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you in favor of the said Ethan Kimball, and execution will issue against the estate so attached and ordered to be sold to satisfy said debt and costs.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and [L.S.] affixed the seal of said Circuit Court at my office at Carthage, this 10th day of August, A. D. 1844. J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

Aug 14th 1844-16-4w

10,000 BUSHELS WHEAT WANTED!

NEW lot of GOODS, per steamer OSPREY, just received, which, with the old Stock, will be sold cheap for wheat, and so forth. No debenture, or double per cent, attached to this stock on account of packing up, or unpacking in "sealy times" they, all "come and go" like the four seasons, for wheat, and cash, and other trade—that's the hammer! **WHEAT** on old DEBTS will please the Subscriber as much as prompt pay for present purchases.

A quid pro quo yields seed for more; And friend for friend is all the cure! W. P. LYON.

Nauvoo, Variety Store August, 20th 1844-1f

WANTED. A pair of patent beam scales to weigh 300 to 1000 lb at KIMBALL'S.

NOTICE is hereby given that my wife Rebecca Chase has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, therefore I forbid any person or persons harboring or trusting her on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. C. B. CHASE.

Nauvoo August 9th, 1844-17-3w

NEW YORK TAILOR SHOP!

EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS: French, English, and American.

THE subscriber would take this method to announce to the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he is in the earliest receipt of fashions in America; his shop is on Main Street, a few doors west of Beeches tavern, where he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage; his prices cheaper than ever. In order to comply with the times, he will receive in payment most kinds of produce, furniture, lumber, brick, and exchanges of all kinds that will or can be made ready pay 25 per cent discount for cash. He will also receive orders on the Temple committee. Cutting done and warranted to fit.

N. B.—Gentlemen wanting their cloth cut to advantage, will please call and examine T. Oliver's splendid report and sheet of fashions for spring and summer of 1844.

A. W. FLOWERS, Merchant Tailor, Nauvoo, Aug 9, 1844-16-3m

State of Illinois } Hancock County, }
In the Hancock County Circuit Court Illinois, to the Oct term A. D. 1844.—In Chancery.

Mary Conrad, Complainant, vs. Daniel Conrad, Defendant. Bill for Divorce.

THE complainant herein living filed an affidavit that the defendant Daniel Conrad, is a non-resident of this state; notice is hereby given to the said Daniel Conrad, that a suit in Chancery has been commenced in the Circuit Court, in and for said County of Hancock at the suit of Mary Conrad, and against Daniel Conrad, that a subpoena has been issued therein returnable on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1844, and that unless you the said Daniel Conrad, shall be and appear on the return day of said writ, plead answer or demur to said bill, the same will be taken as confessed against you, and the matters and things thereof decreed accordingly. J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

Geo. Bachman, sol. for complainant. Aug 14th 1844-16-4w

GENTS AND LADIES SHOES.—A good assortment just received and for sale very low, at KIMBALL'S.

BONNETS! BONNETS!—A fresh supply of straw willow and palm leaf Bonnets for sale cheap at KIMBALL'S.

State of Illinois } Hancock County, }
Hancock Circuit Court of the Oct. term. A. D. 1844.
William Kimball, Plaintiff, vs. Attachment. William and Wilson Law, Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said William Law and Wilson Law, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the said Circuit Court of Hancock County, against the estate of you the said William & Wilson Law, dated the third day of July A. D. 1844, at the suit of William Kimball for the sum of eighty dollars and thirty-five cents (\$80.35) directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said clerk's office by the said Sheriff, executed by levying the said writ upon the property of the said William and Wilson Law, and also by serving and executing said writ upon John Taylor, Joseph W. Coolidge, William M. Powers, E. S. Green, and James Lyons, as Garnishees, now unless you the said William Law and Wilson Law, shall be and appear before the judge of said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in the town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October next, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you the said William and Wilson Law, in favor of the said William Kimball, and execution will be issued against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said William and Wilson Law, and also against the said John Taylor, Joseph W. Coolidge, William M. Powers, E. S. Green and James Lyons as garnishees to satisfy said debt and cost.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said circuit court at my office in Carthage, this 10th day of August, Anno Domini, 1844. J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

Aug 14 1844-16-4w

MINIATURE LIKENESSES.

R. FOSTER, is now prepared to take LIKENESSES, by the Daguerreotype process, in the most beautiful style of the art, either plain or colored, at his Daguerreotype Rooms, on Main Street, a few rods above Ivin's Store. By this wonderful process, which is a combination of nature and art, a more correct and beautiful likeness can be obtained, than by any other method which has been known to man. An image of the person, as exact as that formed by a mirror, is transferred to, and permanently fixed upon a highly polished silver plate, through the agency of an optical instrument. Only two or three minutes are required for the operation. The discovery was made by a Frenchman named Daguerre, (hence the name Daguerreotype) and has excited the wonder, admiration and surprise of every one, upon first beholding the effects of the art; and such is the beauty of the work, and so perfectly to the life is nature shown up in her every lineament and feature and expression, that each succeeding specimen serves only to increase but not to satiate these emotions of the mind. How valuable or rather invaluable, would be such a likeness of an absent or departed friend!

Specimens may be seen at the Rooms, and at the Nauvoo Mansion; Price only three dollars, including a handsome morocco case.

Instructions in the Art, given upon reasonable terms, and Apparatus for sale. Aug. 10-1f

TO THE FARMERS AROUND NAUVOO AND VICINITY.

THOSE brethren who want to exchange their grain, pork, beef, potatoes &c., for property, wearing apparel &c., would do well to give the Temple committee a call. They would be glad to exchange any kind of property in their hands for grain, inasmuch as provisions are most wanted to carry on the works.

N. B. A good new turning lathe for sale at the Committee office.

WM. CLAYTON, Temple Recorder. August 7th 1844-1f

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

AN iron bound leather travelling trunk, for which a fair price will be paid. Enquire at this office.

WANTED

25,000 BUSHELS WHEAT at KIMBALL'S.

GLASS.

20 BOXES, 7 by 9 glass, for sale at auction price, by RIMBALL.

NEW YORK CHEESE.

JUST received and for sale at KIMBALL'S.

MACKERAL.

A FINE ARTICLE for sale cheap at KIMBALL'S.

CERTAIN CURE FOR BOWELL COMPLAINTS.

(No cure no pay!!) prepared and sold on Main street by July 30-3m EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparation for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended; ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail! Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

THE OLD STAND.

AT the store of the late Gen. Joseph Smith: **KIMBALL**

Has just received a large addition to his former stock of Dry Goods, and also a general assortment of Groceries; Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children's Shoes, which he will sell lower than any other house in the city. July 30-1f

TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. HALL, STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER; Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.

TERMS, I.O.W.

Residence, Parley St., Gen. Rich's old house. June 10-12f

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Hancock Circuit Court the undersigned will expose to public Sale at the Court House, at Carthage on the 22d day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. The following real Estate, late the property of E. B. Baldwin deceased, to wit:

The w. half of the w. half of section 18, 5n. 6w. 100 acres off the east side s. w. 23, 7 n. 5w. The s. e. 1/4, 5 n. 7 w. except a piece off the s. e. corner of the same running 45 rods north, and 54 rods west from the said s. e. corner.

The undivided half of s. w. 35, 15n. 3w. all north of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

The undivided half of s. w. 35, 15n. 3w. all north of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Also, Lot 2, in block 33, in the town of Carthage.

Terms of sale, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and a mortgage on the premises. HERE M. BALDWIN, Administrator.

July 10th, 1844-11td

SUPERIOR BLUE AND BLACK INKS.

Manufactured and sold on Main street by July 30-3m EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the County Commissioner's Court of Hancock County, State of Illinois, at its next session, for a license to run a Steam Ferry Boat, across the Mississippi river from fractional section nine, in township number seven, north of range number eight west, in said county, to the town of Fort Madison, Lee County, Iowa Territory. JAMES WILSON, CHARLES JEWETT.

July 26-n14-4w

OSPREY:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, ANDERSON Master, will leave St. Louis every Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington and Fort Madison Sunday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1/2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday forenoon.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers no exertion will be spared, by Captain Anderson and crew to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Eyan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to A. MORRISON, Agent, Nauvoo. Feb. 27, 1844. no44-1f.

ALMON BABBITT,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. } July 4th 1843-1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS a suitable building for the manufacturing of woolsen clothes, which he will rent to any individual wishing to engage in that business, on reasonable terms; or if preferred, will give employment to a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of woolsen, if application is made soon at his residence in Augusta, Iowa Territory. LEVI MOFFITT, no47-1f.

NOTICE—THE SUBSCRIBERS

from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY, N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction. June 10th 1844

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE subscriber believing that such an agency would be an acquisition to the citizens and vicinity of Nauvoo, in assisting those who wish to dispose of, or exchange property, and to those new comers and others, who wish to purchase or exchange property, has been induced to open an office for that purpose, on Main Street, between the Nauvoo Mansion, and Parley Street, where he will attend to selling, renting, exchanging, or purchasing property on reasonable terms. EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

N. B. Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, and other instruments of writing, drawn up in a legal manner. no48-1f.

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

PRICES.				
Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	do	whole	bound	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	hf	bound	plain	0.75
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	extra	1.37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	hf	bound	plain	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office. The Book of Doctrine and Covenants will be published in about one month from this time. Those wishing for an early supply had better make immediate application. June 11, 1844.

State of Illinois } Hancock County, } ss.

Hancock County Circuit Court, to the October term A. D. 1844.

IN CHANCERY.

Edward Hunter, Comp. } Bill to foreclose Mortgage. vs. William A. Moore, Deft. } gage.

The complainant agent and solicitor herein having filed an affidavit in the clerk's office of said court regularly sworn to. That the said defendant William A. Moore, is a non-resident of this state, notice is therefore hereby given to the said William A. Moore, that a suit in Chancery has been commenced in the Circuit court, in and for said county of Hancock, at the suit of said complainant and against said defendant; that a subpoena in Chancery has been issued thereon, and that unless you the said William A. Moore, shall be and appear on the first day of the next term of said Circuit Court, to be holden at the Court house in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1844, and plead answer or demur to said bill, the same will be taken pro confesso against you and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said circuit court at my office at Carthage this 14th day of August anno domini 1844. J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

17-1w

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

MCLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeil's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordeons on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MISS H. ELES, Respectfully invites the Ladies of Nauvoo to call and examine her Assortment of Fashionable and approved style of Bonnets, at moderate prices—Bonnets made to order and altered to the Latest Fashion, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their Patronage—H. E. states that the proceeds of the Straw Bonnet business are for the benefit of the Relief Society of Nauvoo—all kinds of produce taken in exchange—corner of Water and Main Streets, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.

Second Door River Side.

April 16th

EARTHENWARE, EARTHENWARE.

J. GROUETT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufacture, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufacture in Rich Street, one block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

NOTICE.

CALL AT MY SHOP, next door to P. P. Pratt's store, north of the Temple, where you can get boots and shoes, made of the best Eastern Leather, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms for ready pay. All kinds of produce received in payment for work, at market prices.

Sole Leather for sale for cash.

W. W. RUST.

June 4th, 1844.



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Sep 11, 1844.

Whole Number 124

Volume 2.—No. 20.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR.

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Bain Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 annually in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor) post paid, to receive attention.

POETRY.

LINES.

BY MRS. AMELIA B. WELBY.

Oh, for the bright and glad hours,
When like a wandering stream,
My spirit caught from earth and sky
The light of every beam;
When, if into my laughing eye
A tear drop chance to start,
Tears banished in a moment by
The sunshine of the heart.

When musing on the happy past,
The first spring time of life,
When every tone of wind and wave
With melody was rife;
When all youth's hopes and promises,
Those rainbow's of my sky,
Danced forth in fairy visions
Before my wandering eye.

My heart is with the leaping rills,
That murmur round the home,
Where first my lips were taught to speak;
My feet to roam;
The sweet songs of happy birds,
The whispering wind-voiced breeze
That caught the faint breath of the rose,
And waved among the trees.

How many mournful memories
Steal gently through the mind,
Like spirit voices borne along
Upon the wandering wind;
And, as thought leads me back again,
I must seem to trace
In each sweet flower, and shrub, and tree,
Some fond, familiar face.

'Tis thought, because I smile on all,
That I am vain and gay—
That, by the world's light flattery,
I might be loved away;
They know not that my heart oft breathes
Its fragrance out in sighs
That sad songs tremble on my lips,
And tears within my eyes.

My thoughts are as pure and sweet,
As when I was a child,
And all my bright imaginings
Are just as free and wild;
And were it not for one bright link,
With an affliction's chain,
I'd wish to wander to that spot,
And be a child again.

THE LOST DARLING.

BY MRS. HIGGINNEY.

She was my idol—night and day to scan
The fine expansion of her form, and mark
The fine lining mind like velvet rose-bud start
To sudden beauty, was my chief delight
To find her fairy foot-steps following me,
Her hands upon my garments, or her lip
Close sealed to mine—and in the watch of
night.

The quiet breath of innocence to feel
Soft on my cheek, was such a full content
Of happiness, no one but mothers know—
Her voice was like some tiny harp that yields
To the slight-fingered breeze, and as it held
Brief converse with her doll, or kindly soothed
Her moaning kitten, or with patient care
Counseled of the alphabet, but most of all
In tender cadence in her evening prayers,
Tari'd on the ear like some ethereal tone,
Heard in sweet dreams. But now alone I sit,
Musing of her, and dew with woman's pride
The little robes, that once with woman's pride
I wrought—as if there were a need to deck
A being formed so beautiful. I start,
Half-fancied from her empty crib there comes
A restless sound, and breathe the accustomed
words:

"Hush, hush, Louisa, dearest!" then I weep,
As though it were a sin to speak to one
Whose home is with the Angels.
—Gone to God!

And yet I wish I had not seen the pang
That wrung her features,—nor the ghostly
white
Setting around her lips.—I would that heaven
Had taken its own, like some transplanted
flower,
In its bloom and freshness.

Gone to God!
Be still my heart!—What could a mother's
prayer
In all the wildest ecstasy of hope,
Ask for its darling, like the bliss of Heaven?

WOMAN'S CHIEF ATTRACTION.

BY LONGFELLOW.

What I most prize in woman
Is her affection—not her intellect.
Compare me with the great men of the earth:
What am I? What a pigmy among giants!
But if thou lovest—mark me, I say I love—
The greatest of thy sex excels thee not!
The world of affection is thy world—
Not that of man's ambition. In that stillness

Which most becomes a woman—calm and
holo—
Thou sittest by the fireside of the heart,
Feeding its flame. The element of fire
Is pure. It cannot change its nature;
But burns as brightly in a giddy camp
As in a Palace hall.

ESCAPE OF CAPTAIN PETIT.

The expedition of Sentman, however
condemned for its ill-considered and
fool-hardy character, yet, from its instan-
taneous and terrible catastrophe, and the
revolving barbarity of Santa Anna's in-
strument, Ampudia, takes a strong hold
upon our sympathies. Captain Petit, the
commander of the vessel which carried the
ill-starred band to their fate, and
whose escape was little less than miracu-
lous, has furnished the editor of the
Courier des Etats Unis with a narrative
of the circumstances attending it. It is
a story of daring and of peril, seldom
equalled, and we have prepared a sketch
of it for our readers.

Sentman was betrayed by his own
Secretary, one Juan Messa, and after a
single interrogatory, was shot. Petit had
he says, received the General and his
companions merely as passengers, and
was furnished with regular papers, but
in the confusion of landing, under the
fires of the two Mexican armies, they be-
came mislaid, and he himself, only fol-
lowed Sentman ashore to see if the
latter had them not. Not finding them,
he made his way with much difficulty to
Sancti Spiritus, and was received at the house
of an acquaintance, a Creole of New Or-
leans, one Jules Mazange, who, on the
arrival of the Mexican officer in pursuit,
first concealed his guest, but afterwards,
probably becoming alarmed by a false
story of pardon, &c., betrayed him into
the hands of the enemy, by whom he was
conveyed to Tobasco, and thrown into a
cell. After an examination, he was
ordered to be shot on the next morning
at six o'clock, and placed in a *chupelle*
that is to say, in a cell where was a
lighted altar, &c. Within two hours of
the time, his friends, some merchant
of the place, arrived to say, that they
had prevailed on Ampudia to grant a
short respite, and he was reconducted
to his dungeon, situated curiously in a
very building formerly occupied by
Sentman as his residence. Here he
remained three days, when, on the 3d
of July, he was again ordered to be shot,
at six the next morning, released from his
chains, and placed in a *chupelle*, as before.

As the clock struck two, the Captain
says, that he was fired by a sudden inspi-
ration, a ray of hope! He threw him-
self before the altar, prayed, and arose
full of energy. Two doors, unfastened,
but guarded by twelve men, a sergeant
and a captain separated him from the
street. At three, he called the officer,
who approached, sword in hand, and
being asked the hour of execution, an-
swered "six o'clock." Ere he had finish-
ed, Petit darted by, like a flash. "Fire!"
cried the Captain; but Petit was already
out of the building. The balls whistled
around without touching him, and he
dashed onward in the dark, for nearly
an hour, falling twice, but hardly checked
in his speed, when he stopped at the river,
exhausted, bathed in sweat, but full of
courage. Dressed simply in a shirt and
pantaloons, the latter tied round his waist
he plunged into the river, but in the mid-
dle of the stream, faint with exertion,
and embarrassed by his nether garment,
he nearly yielded, when again rousing
himself, after many efforts, he succeeded
in untying his girdle, struggled to the
bank, and crawled ashore naked; whence,
after half an hour, he was able to dry
himself in among the bushes and bam-
boos, lacerating his flesh, and his whole
body covered by venomous insects.
There he remained, in a sort of hole, all
that day and the following night, ventur-
ing only to the river when driven there
by intolerable thirst. From his retreat,
he heard voices at a great distance, and
at night, in a violent storm, creeping
forth, he came in the neighborhood of
some Indian cabins, the lightning dis-
covering to him two canoes, of which he
took the smaller, and paddled with his
hands into the stream. The wind,
though, was so violent, that at three in
the morning, six hours, he had made but
two miles. Arrived at the mouth of a
small stream, he left his canoe, crossed
some fields of cane, and in two hours
found himself again near Tobasco. Com-
pletely worn out, his body but one sore,
he fell at the foot of a tree, where he
remained three days. On the third day,
the American brig Ontario, of New York
passed, to which he made signals, at first
feigned to be unnoticed, but at length the
pilot asked if he was not Capt. Petit, and
he not daring to answer, the vessel
pissed on. Quite desperate, he sprang
into the water and endeavored to reach
her, when seeing his determination, they
sent him a canoe. The pilot had heard
of his escape, and recognized him. They
clothed and gave him nourishment—he
had been six days without food—but the
Captain declared his inability to protect
him, and only at the price of a draft for
two hundred dollars on Tobasco, to be

divided between himself and crew, did he
consent to let the fugitive have a canoe
and two hands to take him to the bar at
the mouth of the river. They took him
some distance through the night, but day
returning he concealed himself on shore,
t being agreed that the men should re-
turn for him at dark; but they came no
more; and here he remained four days,
in a greater degree than ever, a prey to
hunger, his feebleness extreme, but pos-
sessing in his own words, *tojours bon*
courage. Four biscuits was all he had
received for his two hundred dollars.
About a mile off on the opposite bank
he perceived an Indian hut, and in the
hope of finding a canoe, he stripped, and
fastening on his head merely his shirt,
and the bowie knife given him by the
Captain of the brig, he swam across.
There was no canoe there, but a little
lower down he found one, which he
managed all right with the aid of a bam-
boo, making nine miles, and leaving but
four and a half to go, to reach the bar.
Day breaking he landed, and had scarcely
concealed himself, or he heard the sound
of horses, and Ampudia himself puffed
with his stilt, on their way to embark at
Frontera, for Vera Cruz. Towards evening
he resumed his route, but on turning a
neck of land, he met Ampudia's escort
returning. He landed, and they called
to him, probably supposing him, however,
to be an Indian, no pursuit was made.
Once more he set forth, but encounter-
ing a schooner within two miles of Fron-
tera, he again landed. Finally he reach-
ed the bar, where the vessels ready to
sail make their last stay, but there was
not one there! Re-ascending to Frontera,
he hailed a barque bound for Holland, the
Captain of which was fast asleep. The
watch would not disturb him, but climb-
ing the side, Petit descended to the cabin
himself, so somewhat alarming the comman-
der by his wild appearance. Here he
learned that the American Consul was
a ball-giver that very night to Ampu-
dia, but the Hollander enabled him to
reach an American brig nearly ready for
sea, the Captain of which as it turned out,
it was at the bar also. The mis-
take a message ashore and returned with
orders from the commander and the Con-
sul to conceal the fugitive, as the Consul
could do nothing for him in his official
capacity. However, he used his influ-
ence to hasten the departure of the ves-
sel, and the next day, Petit saw lessen-
ing in the distance that land where
already had been dug his grave.

MODE OF KILLING THE LION IN KORDOFAN.

They trace out the lair where one of
these animals generally takes its noon-
day repose; but the nature of the ground
must be such that the tree under which
it sleeps is isolated, or at least some-what
distant from the other trees. If the
ground be advantageous, the negroes
take themselves to the scene of action four
hours before mid day, and climb the
tree opposite to that under which the
animal takes his nap. During this time
he knows the lion to be out in search of
prey, and is sure that he will return to
indulge in his siesta when the heat in-
creases, between ten and eleven o'clock.
The lion does not trouble himself about
the business of the man on the tree, even
if he should happen to see him; and his
adversary remains perfectly quiet till
between twelve and one. The huntsman
is furnished with a sackful of small stones
and a few sharp spears. When the
sand on the ground is burning hot, so
that the animal's cannot even walk about,
he hunter begins to pelt the lion with
stones, always aiming at his head, and
the negroes are very expert marksmen.
The proud king of the beasts utterly
disregards the first three or four stones,
and does not consider it even worth his
while to rise; but the blows upon his
head thickening, and being perhaps, in
the eye, the audacity appears too great
to be borne with patience, and he sets up
a frightful roar as a signal of revenge.
With one leap he is at the foot of the
tree on which the disturber of his rest is
perched, and receives a lance in his body.
his roar now becomes more terrific, not
that the wound is so irritating to him at
this moment as the burning sand is pain-
ful to his feet, and he retires once more
to his lair. Another stone hits him, he
becomes furious, makes a second charge
at the tree, and is welcomed by one, two
or more spears. He now takes to flight,
velling and howling with pain; but the
loss of blood soon exhausts his strength,
and the huntsman, who keeps him in
sight from the tree has in a very short
time, the pleasure of seeing the royal
beast stretch its carcass on the plains.

The number of lions in this province
is not very considerable, but they fre-
quently enter villages for prey, and carry
away a head of cattle before their visit
is even suspected. In the day time they
are neither heard nor seen, for they ge-
nerally lie crouching in a dense covert
or sleeping beneath a shady tree. But
early in the morning, as soon as the sun
begins to cast its rays on the sandy bil-
lows of the desert, the royal animal rises

from his lair in quest of prey. His voice
may then be heard in the distance; it com-
mences with a low murmuring, which
gradually increases, until at last it be-
comes a fearful and terrific roar. Like the
roaring of thunder, and is audible at a dis-
tance of two miles. The whole animal
kingdom trembles, and evinces the great-
est fear when the king of the beasts is
near; the sheep tremble as if attacked
with ague, place their heads together,
and endeavour to hide themselves; the
horses break out into a sweat with fear;
and the dogs hurry away as fast as they
can to find a place of refuge. In fine all
the beasts are seized with the most un-
equivocal terror when the lion makes his
approach known. Should a caravan hap-
pen to be near the spot it is impossible to
keep the camels together, they leap a-
bout in all directions, and are scattered
abroad under the influence of fear; I my-
self once had the opportunity of witness-
ing a scene of this kind. On arriving
in my travels at the wells of Sonmeria,
we suddenly heard a murmuring noise
near, resembling the rolling of balls in
an empty barrel, but we were soon ac-
quainted with its true cause when it gra-
dually increased to that thunder-like roar.
With the first perception of this noise,
the camels belonging to our caravan sud-
denly took fright and instantly separated
in all directions. The men and the cases
were thrown off, and if one of the riders
happened to keep his seat at the first as-
sault, he was subsequently necessitated to
leap down to avoid being felled by the
branches of the trees; for we were un-
fortunately near a forest of mimosa, and
every one was in danger of being torn
by their large spikes. This confusion,
however did not last long, for the lion
took quite an opposite direction to the
route of our caravan, but a whole day
was lost in collecting the goods, that had
been thrown off, or torn down by the
trees, and one of the camels strayed to a
great distance. — [Pallme's Travels
in Kordofan.

A COMMERCIAL TOWN IN EAS- TERN AFRICA.

In some localities, cities, and flourish-
ing empires, may be said to exhibit a
sort of phenomenal existence, the duration
of which is measured by the actual pres-
ence of the trade that gives them birth.
At Berbera, for example, throughout a
considerable portion of the year, the trav-
eler, who changes to land or arrive there
discovers nothing but some eighteen hun-
dred or two thousand empty huts, between
which the prowling hyenas or jackals in
troops scour and howl by night. Man
seems to have abandoned the place for-
ever. The port is as destitute of shipping
as the town of inhabitants. On a cer-
tain day, however, fixed and known to
the disciples of trade, a few white sails
appear in the offing, approaching the des-
olate and deserted shore; and, on land,
probably at an equal distance, clouds of
dust spreading and surging up into the
atmosphere, announce the approach of
what might easily be mistaken for an ar-
my. Long strings of camels, mules, and
asses, heavily laden, and escorted by war-
riors on horseback, with matchlock lance,
and shield, emerge from beneath these
clouds and make towards the silent strag-
gled in a few minutes doors fly open, tents
are pitched, fires are kindled, life of ev-
ery kind abounds, and Berbera is trans-
formed into a populous city. And what
a population! There is scarcely, perhaps,
a single people or tribe dwelling within a
thousand miles of the spot, which has not
its commercial representative at Berbera.
There you behold the Benjan from India,
peering forth cunningly between piles of
rich goods; the Persian with shawls from
Kerman and turquoises from the neigh-
borhood of the Caspian sea; the natives of
Mesopotamia, and Oman, and Hadramut
and Yemen, and the H-iz with whatever
commodities the soil of Arabia pro-
duces; the Egyptian, the Nubian, the Aby-
sinian, the Dankah, the natives of Susa,
Enavi, Kaffa, Kambat and Zenger; the
Hurruri, the Isah, and the Somanli,
all surrounded by the productions and
merchandise of their respective countries.
The whole of this multitudinous assem-
bling brought together and pervaded by
the spirit of gain, is engaged from morn-
ing till night in excessive turmoil and
wrangling. Honesty, moreover, is a
rare visitor among them. Each endeav-
ors to over-reach the other, high words
arise, quarrels spring up, blows are given
and returned, lances flourish and cre-
sces drawn, and here and there a pool of
Mussulman or Pagan blood tells of the
way in which bargains are sometimes
concluded by these rough customers.—
All the dialects and jilions of Babel pass
current there, each man screaming at the
top of his voice, in order to make him-
self heard amid the indescribable din, created
partly by human tongues partly by the
neighing of horses, the strange grunting
of the camel, the bellowing of oxen, and
the braying of asses. Dogs, too, of ev-
ery size and species, lean, hungry, savage
and without manners, prowl about the pur-
lous of the mart in search of offal, howl-
ing and barking to augment the concord

of sweet sounds that denotes the wherea-
abouts of the devotees of commerce.—*For-
eign Quarterly Review.*

RICHESS OF ANCIENT PERU.

That the tales of the vaunted riches of
ancient Peru were by no means without
a good foundation, a single proof will be
given on the undeniable evidence of an of-
ficial document, extant in the archives of
Cuzco, which I had copied in the year
1835, when I happened to be in command
at that place. It appears, that in 1514, a
year or two after Pizarro first entered
Cuzco, he went to Xanxi, and during his
absence, forty of his influential compan-
ions in arms, whom he had left behind,
commenced a general ransack for the
gold and silver that still remained in pos-
session of, or was concealed by, the abor-
iginal nobility or wealthy classes in that
place, under the pretext that a conspiracy
was on foot. In the course of this op-
eration, the Spaniards encountered an un-
wonted resistance, which gradually in-
creased, until the Peruvians became, in
turn, the assailants; whereupon the mar-
auders shut themselves up with the boot-
y already collected, in the fortress with-
in the city. Here they were sorely pres-
sed by numbers and on the point of suc-
cumbing when, according to legendary
records, they were saved by "Our Lady
of Belim," who descended in a cloud; and
hence the popularity of her image down
to the present day. The more probab-
le version of the miracle is, that a detach-
ment of Spaniards approached in a cloud
of dust to the rescue of their beleaguered
comrades. Be this as it may, the forty
rescued, and completed the general pil-
lage; but, to counteract the unfavorable
impression which the absent Pizarro's re-
port of the transaction might produce on
the court of Madrid, the plunderers drew
up and signed an act, which I have read
presenting Charles V. with 300,000 gold
pesos, and 300,000 silver marks, worth
altogether, perhaps, half a million sterling
in the money of that day. How much
each of the forty received of the residue,
or how much Pizarro's proprietary share
amounted to, is not known; neither can
it ever be fully explained how the widely
spread wealth of a proverbially rich coun-
try was absorbed by an inventive tyrann-
y, which neither slumbered nor relaxed
in the course of the ensuing three hun-
dred years.—*Frazer's Magazine.*

THE GUELPHS AND GHIBELINES.

The names which in Germany only
conveyed the idea of a family quarrel,
signified in Italy, from the first, a much
more serious affair. In the eyes of all,
the Guelphs were the defenders of the
priesthood; the Ghibelines were the de-
fenders of the empire. But this was only
the surface of things; at the bottom, Ghib-
elism was feudality,—the nobles;—
Guelphism was the community, the peo-
ple. If it supported the Pope it was be-
cause the Pope supported it. The people
triumphed,—the community established
itself irrevocably free and equal, the no-
blesse were almost every where com-
pletely put down. Feudality became
thereforeforth impossible. From military
genius, or by the riches of individuals,
noble families might remain influential.—
They might covet, even obtain supreme
power in some of the towns; but as a
body, as a caste, the nobility were com-
pletely effaced. That question set at rest
the people, the conquerors, stood embar-
rassed with their victory.

The time was not yet come to found
Italian unity on a popular principle; the
dying of the day, for the gathering to-
gether in one of all the people whose dif-
ferent races had crossed and mingled with
one another in Italy, had not yet arisen.
A kind of anarchy, therefore, began, in
the absence of one governing principle,
single and strong enough to bear down
all fractional and personal aims, all local
egotisms. Whilst twenty republics made
savage war upon each other within the
bosom of the Peninsula, within the bosom
of each republic, general ideas gave place
to interests; belief gave place to passion;
questions of principle to human quarrels.
All parties experienced, in consequence,
a series of modifications, which became
still more complicated owing to the inter-
ference of the French, who were called
in by the popes (whose fatal policy it al-
ways was to keep one foreign power in
check by means of another, without ever
appealing to the Italian nation).—*For-
eign Quarterly Review.*

CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES IN OREGON TERRITORY.

The last number of the
Ami de la Religion, which was re-
ceived by the Britannia, states, that
seven female Roman Catholic Mis-
sionaries were at once embarked for
this country, with intention of settling
at a small colony in Oregon, in the
service of the Hudson's Bay Company.
This colony bears the name of Wil-
liamette, and is composed of Canadians
and Roman Catholic Indians. The
Pope has already appointed a bishop
of the whole territory, with the title
of the Bishop of Philadelphia, et in

partibus infidelium.—On board the
same vessel are to come Father de
Smet, with his company of priests and
settlers, and Father de Vereuys, of the
College of Peace, both of whom come
on a mission to the Flathead Indians.
Both these ecclesiastics, with their
trains, bring with them all the imple-
ments and materials for colonizing,
and for manufacturing. Houses and
mills are to be erected, and permanent
settlements begun with religious de-
signs, are at once to be occupied.—
Phil. Chronicle.

Private Posts.—The discussion of
the eastern private mail affairs, grows
quite interesting. The press, to a
great degree, condemns the Post-Mas-
ter-General for his course in attempt-
ing to stop them by prosecutions.—
One thing is quite certain, the enter-
prising Yankees, who have the mat-
ter in hand, deliver their letters an
hour before Uncle Sam's fat officers.
They are stopped, every day or two,
by the Deputy Marshals, but do not
stay stopped, and there does not ap-
pear to be any way by which the gov-
ernment can effect that object.

The Landing at "Wolfe's Cove," the
Night before the "Siege of Quebec."
Swiftly, but silently, did the boats fall
down with the tide, unobserved by the
enemy's sentinels, who were—or who
should have been—at their posts along
the shore. Of the soldiers on board, how
eagerly must every heart have throbbed
at the coming conflict; how intently must
every eye have contemplated the dark
outline, as it lay penciled along the mid-
night sky—and as every moment it grew
closer and clearer; of the hostile heights I
Not a word was spoken, not a sound was
heard beyond the rippling of the stream.
Wolfe alone—this tradition has told us;
repeated in a low voice to the other officers
in his boat those beautiful stanza with
which a country Church yard inspired
the muse of Gray. One noble line—
"The paths of glory, lead but to the
Grave."—must have seemed at such a
moment fraught with mournful meaning.
At the close of the recitation Wolfe ad-
ded: "Now, Gentlemen, I would rather
be the author of it than take
Quebec!"—*Lord Mahon's History of Eng-
land.*—[Related by Professor Robinson
of Edinburgh, who in his youth, had been
a midshipman, and was in the boat with
Wolfe.]

JOKE, OR NO JOKE.

Some days ago, a man and his wife,
residing in the Blackhawk Road, between
whom the "green-eyed monster" had
thrust the apple of discord, hid a "fall
out" regarding a certain "Lothario" in
the neighborhood, whose visits were, up-
on the whole, more free than welcome;
but to test the accuracy of his suspicions,
the Benedict at length threw himself upon
the bed in an apparent state of utterly
helpless inebriety, under a royal salute
of Billingsgate from his better half. Be-
trunking herself that she might now with
impunity put her oft-repeated threat of
"doing" him into execution, she affixed a
tolerably strong cord to his neck, blinded
the window, passed the cord out of it, se-
cured the door, went to the garden, com-
menced pulling with all her "might and
main." Not many minutes elapsed, when
the intended victim slipped the cord from his
neck and fastened it to the bolster, and
when the pull commenced a stout resis-
tance ensued. After pulling some time,
he began to slacken, and ultimately ceased
resisting, which convinced the female
operator that the work of strangulation
was completed. While coming from the
garden to the house, the man adroitly
lifted the cord from the bolster to his
neck, and there he lay, with open eyes
and mouth, motionless. A hue and cry
was instantly raised by the woman that
her husband had hang't himself—the
neighbors gathered speedily in crowds,
and among them the cause of the whole,
who was specially sent for; and loud were
the lamentations of the whole. At his
own time, the hanged man resuscitated
himself, showed the blister half-wrench-
ed through to the astonished assembly,
explained the whole, and concluded the
farce with giving the guilty pair a deserv-
edly hearty drubbing, and turning them
to the door.—*Dundee Cour.*

Warning to Tobacco Chewers.—A gen-
tleman of North Springfield, Massachu-
setts, a short time since, fell a-leap with
a large quid of Maryland's best Cavendish
in his mouth. He soon began to dream,
and imagined himself at an oyster sup-
per, and swallowed the tobacco. In a few
minutes he fell into strong convulsions,
and died in a very short time. He leaves
a sweet wife and eleven innocent babes
to mourn his loss. When will men give
up the use of this licentious and poison-
ous weed?

These particulars are given by a
Reading paper. The story is a little
fishy.

GLEANINGS.

Good Physic.—The late Joseph Physic, of Newbern, N. C., set free twenty-one slaves at his death, which were lately shipped from that port for Philadelphia in accordance with the laws of that state.

Hot toast.—The following was given at a public celebration at St. Matthews' Parish, S. C.

By C. W. Lewis.—Southern rights, and Southern wrongs.—The day is near at hand, when it will be necessary to maintain the one and defend the other, with gunpowder and ball. "Southerners are you ready? Ay, we answer that embodied spirit and essential idea of hell. John Quincy Adams, we are ready, and "let it come."

Come to life, with a wife.—The Ohio papers noticed some weeks ago, the mysterious disappearance of a Mr. Wait from Cleveland, Ohio, and the search that was made for his body in the bottom of the river, where it was described to be by a young woman in a magnetic sleep. It appears, that instead of being butchered, barreled and sunk in the river, that Mr. Wait, aforesaid, not long after his mysterious disappearance, made his bodily appearance in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and eloped with the wife of a former neighbor of his at Chagrin Falls, now a resident of Wisconsin.

Massachusetts Hospital.—The Trustees of the Boston Hospital recently wanted \$50,000, to enlarge their institution. The sum of \$62,550 was promptly contributed; of which more than \$40,000 was from citizens of Boston. There were six contributors of \$2,000 each, nineteen of \$1,000 each, and thirty-three of \$500 each. The remainder in smaller sums.

Rats.—If they are troublesome, sprinkle unslacked lime in their holes, and about where they congregate, and they will depart without fail. This is more simple than a trap.

A sign of justice.—The Baltimore Patriot says: "About 800 bales dew rotted Hemp has been sold in New York for shipment to England at \$100 per ton—freight 1-4d. The better qualities have advanced \$10 per ton, and the inferior qualities \$5, and holders firm."

Burnt to death.—An intoxicated man, named George Westley, was burnt to death in a barn in Cato, New York, a few days ago. He had matches in his pocket, which ignited, set fire to the hay, and burnt the barn and himself.

Smuggling.—Nine bales of raw silk were seized at New York, on the 22d, having been shipped on board the packet Sheridan from Liverpool, without being invoiced.

Revenue at New York.—The amount of duties collected at the port of New York, from the 1st to the 20th of August, was \$2,240,000. During the same period, the value of goods paying duty, and imported, was \$5,690,000; of free goods, \$480,000. Total of goods, \$6,070,000. In the same time, there was \$17,500 in specie imported. The Express says that the proceeds of five foreign vessels, all supposed to have large cargoes of dutiable goods, would be added to this amount in that and the coming week. At this rate, the income from customs alone during the calendar year, will reach thirty millions of dollars.

A hole in the North.—We learn from the Green Bay Republican, that a tremendous hurricane has done great injury at that place and its vicinity. Houses were unroofed and dams and bridges everywhere swept away. Loss estimated at 20,000.

A big negro.—In Hartford they are showing a negro girl fourteen years of age, "whose weight is five hundred lbs with arms as big as a man's body, waist like a wash tub, shoulders like a barn door, a lump of solid fat between them of the size of a tin pail."

Men of blood.—A fight took place recently, in the vicinity of the West Ward Hotel, Mobile, between two butchers. One was wounded severely and conveyed to the hospital. It is not often that butchers exercise their art upon each other.

A shower of frogs.—In the course of the afternoon of Monday last, during the prevalence of rather heavy rain, the good people of Shelby were astonished at a rather remarkable phenomenon. It was rendered forcibly apparent that, with the descent of the rain, there was a shower of another description, viz: a shower of frogs. The truth of this was rendered more manifest by the circumstance that several of the frogs were caught in their descent by holding out hats for that purpose. They were about the size of a horse bean, and remarkably lively after their aerial but wingless flight. The same phenomenon was observed in the immediate neighborhood. —*Leeds Mercury.*

Texian Prisoners.—The Picayune has been put in possession of communications from Texian prisoners, confined at San Juan d'Ulloa, and in the castle of Perote. Their situation is melancholy enough more especially so is the lot of these Perote. The prisoners at each place seem to look upon themselves as abandoned to their fate by their own government and given over and forgotten by their friends. At San Juan d'Ulloa, the fate of the prisoners is represented as meagre in the extreme for able bodied men, but the treatment they receive otherwise, from the Mexican officers, is altogether humane. At Perote it is not so. A gentleman from Mexico, says, that there are now 111 of them in that place, and that only 8, a portion of the 10 who escaped

from the castle some months since, were in chains.

A Banner Hen.—An agricultural paper says of a hen of a certain breed, that she laid 160 eggs daily in succession.

Long Cloth.—There is a manufacturer in Putney who has lately got an order for eight miles and a quarter of cloth. He has already executed a few miles of the order. —*Leeds Mercury.*

Origin of the Scarlet Military Coat.—It was the custom of the Spartans to use scarlet for their military dresses, to prevent the sight of their blood from operating as an encouragement to the enemy.

The Mayor is doing a good business in making two persons one; converting the singular into the plural; in other words marrying loving men and women. His honor's terms are very reasonable; three shillings, invariably paid in advance, all sorts of money taken except red dog and bogus. —*Noah's Messenger.*

Spanish Quarters.—Spanish quarters are not received in Bank, they are refused at the Post Office, will not pass in the Land Office, and we observe that auctioneers now give notice that they will not be received by them at par. These refusals indicate that these coins will soon go out of circulation, or if they pass at all, will pass for twenty cents. It is desirable to substitute our own American coins for these foreign coins, and if we can effect a reform in the rates of postage, we think that these old foreign coins will disappear. Our own decimal coins are much more convenient. —*Bra-*

LATER FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the Rover, from Galveston, we have received the Galveston Weekly News of the 3d instant.

The only news we can gather is that the yellow fever has been prevailing to a considerable extent in Galveston for some time past.

Among the deaths we notice that of A. M. Green, Esq., U. S. Consul at Galveston, who died on the 28th ult., and of Mr. Richard Drake Sebring, late editor of the News. Mr. Sebring was a native of Seneca county, New York, in reference to the prevailing sickness, the News says:—

"The deaths since the sickness commenced have probably not averaged more than four or five per day; and we have observed that the mortality has been chiefly among the emigrants who have recently arrived from Europe and unacclimated persons generally, although a few deaths have occurred among our old citizens. But we are happy to state that the health of the city is evidently rapidly improving. For the last three or four days there have been very few cases, and they of a mild nature; and we feel confident that in a short time the health of the place will be effectually restored."

Considerable sickness also prevailed in Houston, and a number of deaths had lately occurred. The Telegraph of the 31st says:—

"We understand that a report is in circulation abroad that Houston is now visited by the yellow fever. It may therefore be proper to state that the health of the city was perhaps never better than at this time."

Stewart Newell Esq., is the acting U. S. Consul at Galveston since the death of Mr. Green.

We do not find a word about the annexation question or the relations with Mexico in the News. Nothing is said about Commodore Moore's trial, except what appears to be an official report of the proceedings of the court martial on the 20th June last, at which time a Mr. Stewart was under examination. —[N. O. Tropæ, Aug. 15.]

THE INVASION OF TEXAS.

Santa Anna we do not believe has the remotest idea of reconquering Texas, but circumstances have compelled him, whether he would or no, to make a hostile demonstration against the new Republic, and he has taken hold of the matter with a seriousness that blindly leads his subjects to participate success. The daily taught lessons taught him on the battle field of San Jacinto can never be forgotten; and he is a man of too much experience and foresight to be blindly led into another so fatal an error.

It is stated that an invading army of thirty thousand men are to concentrate at San Luis Potosi, which is nearly three hundred miles north of the city of Mexico, on a direct route to Texas. To many it may seem strange that an officer almost unknown, as is Gen. Canizales, should be appointed to the command of this expedition, when men of known valor and experience like Urrea, Paredes and Arista, are not even mentioned. To place money and soldiers at their disposal, would be an act which Santa Anna's shrewdness too well foretells the consequences. He knows they but wait the opportunity, and would quickly take such an advantage to improve it, of separating the Northern departments, and adopting a federal system of their own.

An army of fifteen, and perhaps twenty thousand men, may, possibly cross the Rio Grande, and even besiege and take San Antonio, and deploy upon the Colorado; but farther than this they cannot advance. Paddy offered the appointment of an army of raw recruits armed against their own will, and forced to endure every privation and suffering—they will be starved—starved—and cut up by the avenging Texans, and finally the remnants of the country. Such will be the final result of this great invasion, unless foreign influence and foreign aid are at the bottom

of the movement. No invasion by land alone can ever succeed, unless other soldiers and other capital than Mexican support it—defeat but awaits any such attempt and Santa Anna is well aware of it.

If however, foreign aid is at the dictators command; and he really does entertain the hope of reconquering Texas, the steamers of war which are now being refitted in our harbor—and which an endeavor is being made to man with an American and English crew the policy of which we will not now discuss—are destined for an attack on Galveston by sea. In such a case, a combined invasion might seriously threaten the safety and prosperity of the New Republic for a time. To be conquered by Mexico, however is an impossibility—sooner shall we see the "long star" wave triumphantly on every hill and in every valley where the Dictator now holds his sway. We are greatly mistaken in the character of the American people if they will permit Texas to pass once more under the yoke of Mexico.

The Poor of London.—At a Coroner's inquest recently held in London, on the dead body of a child, a conversation took place between the Coroner and Jury, respecting the frightful abuses of the Metropolitan poor. A jurymen instanced a case of 120 persons living together in one house, in St. Giles's. Mr. Wakely said that when he was churchwarden, he found in the same neighborhood, 52 men, women and children, huddled together in the room, in which there was neither bed, bedding, nor furniture of any kind, the only things upon which the wretched creatures had to rest their limbs, being old bags and pieces of carpet. Subsequently, another inquest was held on the body of another infant child, aged seven weeks. It was found in a wretched, naked back room, 21 Hampton street, which measured nine feet square, and which contained the father, mother, and two children. The father, who is a shoemaker, had no work for the last six months, and the family had not tasted animal food for six weeks. The child was found dead by the mother's side, and the supposition was that it died from inanition, the mother being unable to give it nourishment. In the Cooper's Arms, and on the same day, Mr. Wakely held another inquest on the body of Jane Green, aged four weeks, who died suddenly. The corpse was found in a wretched hovel, of the same size as the former, with the mother and three other children, at four, Phoenix place. From the mother's statement, the child died from want. All the support this family had, consisted of three loaves of bread, and 2s 6d a week allowed by the parish, out of which the mother had to pay 2s a week rent. In both cases, verdicts of "Natural Death" were returned. Mr. Wakely and the Jury expressed their horror and surprise that such frightful destitution should exist in the Metropolis, and Mr. Wakely declared his resolve to expose it in his place in Parliament.

SNAG BOATS.

The Hellepolis, Capt. Pierce, and the Archimedes, Capt. Riddle arrived here on Saturday evening last, and we understand that their commanders are directed to work in the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Missouri and the mouth of the Ohio, as long as any obstructions can be found, unless compelled by ice or exceedingly low water to abandon the work. They are now removing snags of the largest and most dangerous kind, and will continue in active operation during the summer and fall, unless there shall at any time be less than four feet water in the channel. A great improvement will, of course, be made in the navigation of this part of the river.

The Sampson, Capt. Sawyer and the Sevier, Capt. Dillingham, have been at work in the Missouri, since the 1st inst., and will continue in that service until they may be driven out of it by ice. We understand they are removing an immense number of snags, and that they will render the navigation much safer than it has ever been. The Gopher is operating in the Ohio, between the falls and Cairo, and is doing good service.

Three new snag boats are now being built at New Albany—one double and two single, and all designed to work in low water. This is a material change for the better, but the Government must build more double boats, and discontinue the use of the single boats, and in future for the improvement of our great rivers, the commerce of which is still increasing with astonishing rapidity.

Mo. Reporter.

Sandwich Islands.—The Boston Courier says: Messrs. Hallio and Richards, commissioners from the King of the Sandwich Islands, have returned from this city to Washington, and are at the Marlboro' hotel. These gentlemen have recently visited France and England, relative to forming treaties with those governments, establishing the independence of the Sandwich Islands government, and have we learn, been quite successful. They are now awaiting an opportunity to return to the Islands.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1844.

PEACE.

Our voice has ever been for peace, and, since the bloody tragedy at Carthage, and the horrid riots and bloodshed at Philadelphia, public opinion, through the Newspapers and from the correspondence of our friends abroad, has sounded in loud peals against domestic violence. The tone of public feeling is deep and very fair in words towards maintaining peace, by a faithful administration of the laws of the land. The noise of murder and rebellion has died away from one end of our nation to the other, and the people are reflecting what ought to be done to insure tranquility and safety to the whole community, civilly, politically and religiously. But while they thus meditate in solemnity upon the awful havoc and calamity that has disgraced the fair fame of our infant republic, and calculated with great anxiety what shall be the next step to prevent the like evils in future, the rumbling echo comes back from Europe, "O democracy where are thy charms, that ages have viewed in thy realm?" The freemen of the United States, in the assassination at Carthage jail, and native American slaughter, and burning churches at Philadelphia, degraded themselves below the wild Indians of the forest! Oh America thy liberty is death!

If any thing can humble the pride and foolish animosity of the American people, it is the gigantic finger of scorn, pointed at them by the crowned heads of the old world. America in the day of her boasting, has laughed at the British right of search on the high seas; at the British Orders in Council; at the Berlin and Milan decrees; at a Russian ukase; and a bull from the Pope; but now the great horn of dilemma has changed, and the statesman, priests and people have to mourn over their own "orders of extermination!" And this is not all, the "little horn" is springing up in every society: the blow aimed at Mormonism, does not satisfy its votaries with the blood of its victims; no; the Catholics are threatened next; foreigners next; and so on, for revolutions never go backward. The Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Quakers, and all other denominations, when they come in the way of self made power, must succumb or die; the government, unless in its agony, it cuts the cancer out by the roots must crumble to pieces.

Who then, will not give his voice for peace? Who will not defend his country's rights? And who will use all honorable means to stop the effusion of blood in future, that foreign nations may not reproach the land of liberty, with crimes that might have been prevented by a timely application of law? If there are any that refuse to do these things, let them speak, for they are not for peace, and the people ought to know it.

TRIAL OF ELDER RIGDON.

On Sunday the 9th inst. Elder Sidney Rigdon was tried for unchristian like conduct.—Fellowship had been previously withdrawn from him by the quorum of the Twelve, and he notified to attend and make his defence on the above day. The oldest bishop of the church at the head of twelve high priests according to the Doctrine and Covenants of said church, acted as the tribunal, while the other quorums in order, and between six and seven thousand members, with the Twelve presiding, patiently investigated the matter for five or six hours. Elder Rigdon and his party held a private meeting in the morning, and sent word to the stand that he should not attend the trial or pay any attention to it.

After the meeting was opened by singing and prayer, ELDER YOUNG proceeded to lay the specifications against Elder Rigdon before the church both verbally and written, which plainly exposed a secret plan to divide the church, by false prophecy and false pretences: blessing the church and people while on the stand before them, but secretly cursing the authorities, and the present course of the church, and many other matters derogatory to men of God. ELDER HYDE followed as testimony and fully substantiated the charges, and made some very excellent remarks, quoting the trial of the two women for the child before King Solomon, wherein Rigdon said divide the child; but the "Twelve" like the true mother, exclaimed don't divide the child.—*Let it live.*

He was followed by Elder P. P. PRATT as testimony confirmatory of the same facts, and adding some new items. He was very pointed and plain giving a detailed account of Elder Rigdon's course

since he came from Pittsburgh and before, having known him before he was a Mormon. ELDER AMASA LYMAN supported the previous witnesses and gave some new items, and closed by saying that Sidney Rigdon had prophesied falsely in Kirtland, in 1832, lost his license, and was suspended three months.

ELDER PIERCE made a few remarks and read a revelation concerning Sidney Rigdon, given in 1833, in which it seems he was "to bow down under the yoke like unto an ass that croucheth under his burthen, but would yet rejoice on account of him that putteth forth his hand and lifeth him up out of deep mire," &c.

ELDER KIMBALL continued the testimony, setting his face against Sidney Rigdon's iniquity and false revelations declaring them pat with Gladden Bishop's, adding that Joseph Smith shook him off last fall, but through the mercy of brother Hyrum, the saints agreed to fry him a spell longer.

ELDER YOUNG again proceeded and summed up the testimony and referred the matter to the council.

ELDER MARKS rose and said he felt it his duty to speak in favor of Elder Rigdon; he was patiently listened to some time, but he produced nothing to prove him clear of the charges or show his innocence.

ELDER YOUNG replied with great force and spirit.

ELDER TAYLOR, (the editor of this paper) laid the matter open in a masterly manner, and was listened to with great attention. After a few remarks from some others, Bishop Whitney, in a very candid manner gave his decision that Elder Sidney Rigdon be cut off from the church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints, and the twelve high priests, sanctioned the decision by a unanimous vote. The congregation, also (excepting some few whom Sidney had ordained to be prophets, priests, and kings among the Gentiles) sanctioned these proceedings by a unanimous vote.

Fellowship was then withdrawn from his followers, especially Samuel James, Jared Carter, Samuel Bennett, Leonard Soby, George Morley, Joseph H. Newton, and John A. Forgeus, were cut off from the church.

Elder Marks was called upon for his views, &c., and he said he was willing to go by the decision of the church.

The proceedings will be published in full hereafter. B.

The only way to be wise, is to know every thing thyself, and then not cast thy pearls before swine, for fools talk and laugh; and wise men think and act.

Cool Weather.—The wind in the north this morning and the weather has turned so cool that fire seems to be the best friend we have. The elements indicate a visit from old Boreas.

Increase of Crime.—It is a fact established by statistics that cannot be gainsaid, that in the European countries, crime has wonderfully increased, in spite of all the ameliorating influences of education. This shows the vanity of all hopes of reforming the world by cultivating the intellect. The moral powers must be cultivated, or education will merely increase the ability to do evil, without diminishing the disposition.

[Cross and Journal.]

This is rather a sorry calculation for one or two thousand years' exertion in what the world calls the Christian Religion. Civilization and education, sing small, with all the boasted light of the 19th century, to magnify the sound. But it cannot be concealed, that religion in the hands of "hireling priests," sings smaller! Mobs in Europe; mobs in Asia; mobs in America; and wickedness everywhere, is a kind of demoralizing incubus on the charms of sectarian religion, that makes its influence appear to an honest man, and seem to a saint like the night mare.

The "moral powers" must be cultivated! What without education? What numdumplism! To make mankind better, teach them better. The wild Indians and Arabs, are not so full of intrigue and deception, as the Christian population of England and the United States. Gambling and jockeying, and forgery and adultery among the clergy of the various churches of Great Britain, and our high-sounding Republic, are more popular, than fasting, praying, and thanks giving. What is the use, then, of rubbing on so much soft soap, to tickle the filthiness of this generation. As it was in the days of Noah, so shall it be in the last days, "violence," then filled the whole earth, and by the time the missionary boards have sent their "hired servants," and tracts to all the world—all the world will be drunken with their iniquity. That's all. "Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?" Obedience to the

commandments of the Lord, and virtue among men, priests as well as people, will do more than all the monied moves that characterize this century. Money, gentlemen, money! creates a love in the hearts of mankind, which the priesthood and humility of God despises as the gates of hell;—hence that love swallows up compassion, revelation, and perfection, and the whole earth is filled with "violence." "Is it a fact," crime in Europe, Asia, Africa, and even America, "the asylum of the oppressed," has wonderfully increased! and 1844 seems to add fresh blood to the old wounds; and who among the holy, says peace! be still!—"Thou shalt not kill."

We hear of bloody doings, in Shelby county, Texas. Moderators and regulators, as they term themselves, are arrayed against each other, and number about two hundred each. Several persons have been killed, and some houses burned, and plantations destroyed. This is a horrible state of things, and if they would only hold off for a short time, they might have the pleasure of shooting the Mexicans instead of one another. We hope our next news from that region of country will be of a peaceful character. [Caddo Gaz.]

"The heaven works," and iniquity abounds. Governments are getting rotten, and men give evident signs that they are "governed too much," or else not enough. This world is a case, and the whole people will soon be case hardened.

English Opinion of American Riots.—The scenes that have taken place in Pennsylvania and Illinois would have disgraced a nation of savages. We question whether even among the aboriginal natives of the continent of America, distinguished as they have been for wild and pitiless ferocity, and utter disregard of human suffering, any record can be found of deeds more sanguinary than the riots at Philadelphia, or the massacre of the Mormon leader and his brother in the prison of Carthage. For the particulars of these events, so shocking to humanity, so disgraceful to America, and so discouraging to the friends of Democratic institutions, we must refer to our compendium. [Liverpool Mercury.]

All in time; "murder will out," says Shakespeare. The opinion of the whole world is what we want. If Warsaw and Carthage are ahead of the savages in savage deeds, as well as Philadelphia, let public opinion tell it! Let the law, administered justly, cleanse the public and private garments of men; and let "measures not men," wipe off the blood spots from our country's calendar. That's all.

The Jews.—We have received an immense number of communications from both the contending parties amongst the Jews of this city. Most of them are horribly personal and abusive; and none of them give any additional information respecting the difficulties in the camp of Israel. We advise both parties to cultivate brotherly love, and keep cool. It is silly at all times to get angry, but in this hot weather it is positively insanity itself. We never get angry; it is true occasionally, the violence of the party press, degrading our glorious institutions—the corruption of courts of justice, trampling on the laws of both God and man; and the hypocrisies of wicked pretenders to honesty and virtue, blaspheming all that is pure and good, excite us to wrath; but these things would provide the man of Uz himself. And after all, pity mingles with our indignation, making it like that of the tender father who loves while he whips the erring child.

We say then, to the children of Abraham, keep cool; let not the sun go down upon your wrath—leave of roasting each other, for you have got other fish to fry—and who of us Gentiles can equal you at that!—*N. Y. Herald.*

The foregoing indicates that the Jews are in trouble, though it would be assuming a great responsibility to allow that the New York Herald said or meant any thing for fact. If there is a thing in the world like "Esau," Bennett is that very thing; his hand is against every body, and every body is against him, which brings us to the conclusion that he is thus declined:—

Non.—Bennet-rant,
Gen.—Bennet-is-rant,
Dat.—Bennet I-rant,
Acc.—Bennet-rant,
Voc.—Bennet-rant,
Abi.—Bennet-e-rant,

From the National Intelligencer.

A FEW SERIOUS THOUGHTS.

We have reached a crisis in the condition of our country that demands the serious reflection of every one that properly appreciates the supremacy of law, of good order, and the stability of our institutions. It is not to be denied that for many years past there has been a great falling off in the moral tone of society, and particularly in that portion connected with the administration of the Government. We have seen whole communities convulsed by reckless associations of individuals, taking the law into their own hands, to the extreme of putting to death citizens of the country in the most summary and cruel manner, as lately in the

case of the Mormon Joe Smith and his brother. We have seen a district of country rise up against the ministers of the law, and with brute force drive them from the performance of their duties, as in the case with the "Patron Manoe," in the state of New York. We have seen mobs, again and again, put all the authorities of a city at defiance, and confound the churches and destroy property; and more recently, we have seen a mob in its fury resisting the civil and military authorities with all the dread consequences of civil strife. We have seen the highest functionaries of incorporated institutions bring them to bankruptcy by fraud and robbery; we have seen States, unimpaired of every high and solemn moral and just obligation, repudiate their debts, and beggar their creditors; we have seen numbers of the officers of the general Government violate their oaths of office, and by speculation, peculation, and fraud, become defrauders to the aggregate amount of millions of dollars.

Under the eye and sanction of the Executive we have seen a party, pressing upon the worst passions of the masses, to divide society into two great parties, the rich and the poor, as antagonists in all their objects, and urging the latter class to redress their grievances by the power of their numerical superiority.

We have seen some in high places stepping above and beyond the Constitution in the exercise of power gained by usurpation; and we have heard the transgressor lauded by the multitude for his daring. These are but a part of the deep stain that rests upon the country, from the conduct of those who have set the laws at defiance, and have disregarded all the restraints of morals and duty.

It is very evident that these transgressions are but the effects of adequate causes, about which diversity of opinion may exist. May they not be traced to the departure in the administration of the Government, from those sound principles that distinguished its early history, and continued to exercise their influence until within the last fourteen or fifteen years, for a great part of which time the Government has been administered more in reference to the prospects of a few leaders, and to the supremacy of their party, than in obedience to the great interests of the country? During that period, the cardinal principles of the fathers of the Republic have been repudiated. In selections for office, it is no longer inquired "Is he honest? Is he capable?" A new code of ethics has been introduced in the memorable maxim "To the victor belong the spoils," and, in consonance with this piratical creed, the only question that has been asked is "What has been done for our party?" The consequence has been that prodigal and unqualified persons have been invested with office, who, when they have not robbed it where they should have protected it, have, from ignorance and indifference, left undone what they should have done.

This principle of rewarding the rabble followers of the camp, has raised up an army of mercenaries that hover around the Government like vultures over a carcass; and, for what they can do, not less than for what they have done, legion in number, they get access to the ear of power, and poison it with false and pestilential suggestions. It is thus that their virtually administered the Government by their depravity, corrupt it by their profligacy, and weaken it by their ignorance. We appeal to the candid, even among the true friends of the Administration, referred to, to say, whether these evils have not been seen and felt for some years past.

So we say.—The foregoing thoughts are just; within a few years past, the general Government and nearly every state Government, have disgraced the halls of legislation and their country by criminality collectively or individually. Representatives have been murdered in the legislative hall in open session, and members of Congress shot dead, if not on the floor of the Capitol, so near that the blood spattered upon the members' clothes, and upon the door steps! And now the Nation is cherishing the same principle. Where are the old patriots that carried the government so steadily while in its infancy; that the surrounding kingdoms never heard a whisper, or a threat from the "beautiful child" that was born on the 4th of July 1776? Where, tell us where, is that spirit which valued fidelity, and their country's honor higher than British gold? Shame on a country and people that will elect gamblers, duellists, or even boasting Demagogues to the National or State Councils, not naming "Executive!" So long as they do so, mobbing and murder will disgrace our country and her institutions, and foreign nations will say justly, "a republican government is a political machine" too weak to sustain its own laws, and must end in anarchy, bloodshed, war and disgrace.

John Bull's notion of the American fashion of mobbing.

What do you mean, you incomprehensible Yankees, by behaving here in the nineteenth century, and in that boasted glorious, free, and enlightened Republic of yours, like a stupid, savage, bigoted, populace in the dark ages, or rather like a horde of barbarians and cannibals, shooting one another in the head, burning down houses and churches, committing in short, arson and murder

by the wholesale, right and left? Why, the wild Indians, say, the very niggers are angels to you! What is it that has prompted you to this reciprocation of atrocities? Religion, forsooth—religion! The Turks would cry out upon you, Catholics and Protestants both. Call it by its right name—sanguinary intolerance, bigotry. These raffianly proceedings, which have disgraced you before the universal world, will go down to posterity, with the massacre of St. Bartholomew and the Sicilian Vespers.

And you in particular, you adobe-brained Irishmen, at a time when the welfare of your native land, especially requires that you should keep quiet and order, and show that you can live like peaceable citizens under a free government—how dare you behave in this outrageous manner? You, I say, especially, who profess to believe in a faith which expressly denounces revenge, and prescribes as a duty patience under insult and contumely.

I will tell you what—were it not that such a set as you, all of you, are not worth the expense, I would recommend a subscription for the purpose of sending over to you a supply of straight razors, an army of barbers to shave your heads, and a staff of physicians and surgeons, selected from our principal asylums, to keep you, lunatics, in order.

So much for you from PUNCH.

Every one who reads the above must think that "Punch" is very near the truth with all his satire.

MURDER—CONFESSION—TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF THE MURDERERS.

A few days since, we copied a paragraph from the Van Buren (Ark.) Whig, noticing the hanging of four men in Texas, for the murder of Indians. Col. W. S. Reeves of Arkansas, has furnished the Van Buren Intelligencer, with the following particulars of the affair—as embraced in the confession of L. Ray, one of the murderers:

Andy Jones, Willie and Read, came to my house and proposed to go and kill a party of Indians who were encamped about 12 miles above my house on South Salphor. At first I objected, but they insisted; we went, and I prevailed upon them to return. Upon our return, we heard of Mitchell, and Jones observed that it was the same Mitchell that he knew, he was of the right sort. Jones went to Mr. Mitchell's to get some corn on his route back he met with Mitchell, and they came to my house and commenced talking about killing the Indians. Again I endeavored to persuade them not to kill them, but to no effect. They started, and I went with them. When we arrived at the camp, which consisted of three men and two boys, of the Delawares tribe, Jones shot one of the men; Read shot another. Both were killed instantly. Mitchell snapped at me, and hit his gun by a blow upon the Indian's head, who ran off; they told me to pursue him, which I did, and run about eighty yards, and then shot at him. When Mitchell came up, he asked me which way he went, I told him to wait until I loaded my gun and I would show him we pursued him some distance. On our return back, we came by where a little Indian boy lay dead; I asked Mitchell whether he had killed him; he said he caught him and Read stabbed him with his knife. One Indian man (wounded) made his escape also a boy unharmed. This property taken from the Indians, were 12 horses, 4 guns, 3 brass kettles, some saddles and about 40 deer skins, all of which was equally divided between us (five in number). At this time, Jones, White, Read and Mitchell, have in their possession a negro man, who they say they took up in the prairies. The last conversation I heard them have, they were talking of running this negro off and selling him. Jones and White had conditionally sold their part to Mitchell and Read. Read observed that he had done almost everything that a man could do, but as to running negroes he said, he did not know whether he was a secure hand or not. Mitchell observed that he had "dealt in the article" some, and the only way was to sell him and ask him to meet you in some remote place, and make him work of him, meaning to kill him. Read told me that Jones and White had killed a man in the State of Arkansas by the name of Perry hired them to kill him, who gave them a nice mare, a rifle gun, and promised some money. White and Jones waylaid the open field until Moss came to work. Jones fired first according to agreement, and killed him. They got the nice mare and carried her to Missouri and placed her in the hands of John Whitesides who with Elias Riegan her off.

Col. R. says, that the trial was conducted in the following manner. The company on the ground consisted of about 250 persons, who selected four of the oldest settlers in the country to choose a jury of 12, which was selected from different parts; and of the most respectable men in the country. The prisoners were asked if they had any objection to be tried before this tribunal, to which they had none. The jury was absent a short time and returned a verdict against Jones, White and Mitchell, and sentenced them to be hung, but was divided in opinion respecting Ray, who made the confession. The verdict was submitted to the company, who formed themselves in a hollow square, when a vote was taken. The vote was unanimous to hang Jones, White and Mitchell. In the case of Ray, a few words for sparing him because he confessed, but

by the wholesale, right and left? Why, the wild Indians, say, the very niggers are angels to you! What is it that has prompted you to this reciprocation of atrocities? Religion, forsooth—religion! The Turks would cry out upon you, Catholics and Protestants both. Call it by its right name—sanguinary intolerance, bigotry. These raffianly proceedings, which have disgraced you before the universal world, will go down to posterity, with the massacre of St. Bartholomew and the Sicilian Vespers.

And you in particular, you adobe-brained Irishmen, at a time when the welfare of your native land, especially requires that you should keep quiet and order, and show that you can live like peaceable citizens under a free government—how dare you behave in this outrageous manner? You, I say, especially, who profess to believe in a faith which expressly denounces revenge, and prescribes as a duty patience under insult and contumely.

I will tell you what—were it not that such a set as you, all of you, are not worth the expense, I would recommend a subscription for the purpose of sending over to you a supply of straight razors, an army of barbers to shave your heads, and a staff of physicians and surgeons, selected from our principal asylums, to keep you, lunatics, in order.

So much for you from PUNCH.

Every one who reads the above must think that "Punch" is very near the truth with all his satire.

ROUTE TO INDIA.

The English papers inform us, that a letter, dated Alexandria, reports the movements of the new Governor General of India. "Sir Henry Hardinge, who left Alexandria on the 25th of June, reached Cairo on the following day, and remained there to visit the lions of that city, the pyramids, &c., until the evening of the 28th, when his Excellency started for Suez in a britzka and six horses, and crossed the desert in the extraordinary short space of twelve hours. On the morning of the 29th, his Excellency embarked on board the *Peninsula* and *Orizaba*, until Company's steam ship *Hindostan*, which sailed at 10 o'clock that day for Madras and Calcutta. What is the revolution of time about to produce? As the N. Y. Sun observes: "Think of a gentleman, with a carriage and six horses, rattling over the same road in twelve hours, that Moses took forty-nine days to traverse, with 600,000 Israelites, 3,000 years ago! And what is now a sandy desert was then a rich and fruitful country, covered with splendid cities, the ruins of which are every where seen at the present day. If the old canal which united the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, be again opened and rendered navigable, a passage may be made from England to China entirely by water. We live in a wonderful age, and are always on the look out for extraordinary events. We understand that half way between Cairo and Suez, in the centre of the desert, is a shanty kept by a New England man, who sells coffee, tobacco, and other Yankee comforts, to travellers."

MASSACRE AT THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

A mail ship from Sydney, brought to England intelligence of further murderous outrages on English vessels and their crews, by the natives of the South Sea Islands. A seaman who escaped the general massacre, told the officers of a vessel which visited the islands, that the brig *Janot* was wrecked off Canton on Dec. 14th. Part of the crew perished, and the rest escaped to the Isle of Pines. Here they did not stay long, in consequence of the ferocious disposition of the natives, and they set sail and touched at Mangoe, where they were immediately attacked, their boat destroyed, and twelve of the crew murdered or seriously maimed. This seaman escaped, but knew nothing of any other murders, except that he had seen a great variety of valuable goods distributed among the natives. At Spore Island, however, the officers of the *Magnet* ascertained that the name of the former ill-fated ship was the *Two Sisters*, a South Sea whaler, commanded by Captain Brand, and that every soul of the crew had been barbarously murdered.—[Reveille.]

During attempt to Escape from Prison.—The Richmond, Va. Star, gives an account of a daring attempt to escape from prison there recently. At the usual lock-up hour, Mr. Green, the Jailor, went in to turn the keys on the prisoners for the night, when one of them, a very desperate fellow, known as "Bull" English, refused to go in his cell. The Jailor, being wide awake, soon suspected that all was not right, that English intended to attack him, and, if possible, get possession of the prison key. He, therefore, immediately threw it out of his reach, and gave the alarm. In a few moments, the necessary aid was at hand. In the meantime a message was despatched to the watch house; and on the appearance of the officers, English, finding any further efforts useless, drew from his iron pin, when all the manacles fell off. English is in prison on some serious charge, and his unruly course caused him to be placed in chains. By what means he took off his irons remains yet to be ascertained, though we presume he must have had an accomplice in or out of the prison.

Daring Outrage.—We learn by a handbill published by W. B. Clymer, and S. Maylett Esq's that on the morning of the 24th inst. while lodging at the house of Wm. Cooper in Springfield Bradford county, their room was forcibly entered by a dozen or fifteen men in disguise, seized and carried away their carpet bags, containing title papers, & contracts of the Dingham Estate to lands in that part of the county. They offered \$300 reward for the detection of the thieves and recovery of the property; but is said that his community of settlers in that region have combined to resist the titles to the land; and although the trunks and their contents (excepting the papers, which were doubtless burned) have been recovered, and several persons arrested as probably concerned, it is impossible to find witnesses or attorneys willing to appear against them! A pretty state of affairs truly under a government of Laws to protect rights and punish wrongs.

[Susquehanna (Pa.) Register.]

Alarming from Hayti.—By the brig *Wolcott* from Gonaves, Hayti, we have intelligence to the 2d instant. We are indebted to the first officer of the *Wolcott* for our news. He states that it was quiet and healthy at Gonaves and in that part of the island, but news had reached there that the yellow fever was raging at Port-au-Prince, and numbers were dying daily with that terrible epidemic. A French Frigate lying in the harbor had lost her commander and a great number of her crew.

American Clocks.—A novel species of

clock (never there at least,) has recently been introduced into England from the United States.—These clocks, which are common enough, have mirrors in the doors. These mirrors vary in size from a few inches to two feet in length. On the first importations of the article, it seems that the officers of London and Liverpool, uncertain as to their correct denomination, delivered them on the payment of the duty as goods manufactured, at the ad valorem duty of twenty per cent. The matter has since been brought under the notice of the Board of Customs, and they have directed that, in every instance the ad valorem duty be charged on the clocks, with the addition of the duty of the plate glass of 4s. a foot. The importers have remonstrated, and have requested to be allowed to scrape the silver off, which has been refused, and the parties informed that they can only be allowed to remove the glass and export the same. The importation of these clocks has lately been very considerable, a parcel arriving by almost every American vessel.

Private Post-Masters Arrested.—Mr. Hale, head of the private mail establishment in this and other cities, was this afternoon arrested at the New York boat, at the suit of the United States, for an infraction of the Post Office laws. One of the deputies was also arrested; and within the last few days several of the agents, carriers and runners of the concern have been held to bail for similar infractions; and we understand the Post Office department is resolved to persevere in its endeavors to put down what it considers a lawless proceeding on the part of these men.—[Phil. Paper, Aug. 8.]

Another rather singular item of news is, that a young lady swallowed a needle and thread, last Saturday, and at the last accounts, she was completely sewed up.

WOOD wanted at this office immediately. Sept. 3.

Also—TEN THOUSAND BRICK.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE Nauvoo Legion is hereby ordered to parade on the fourth Saturday in this month, at the meeting ground in this city, armed and equipped according to law. The Regiments will be formed at 9 o'clock A. M., the Cohorts at half past nine; the Legion at ten, when the Major General will take command and march to the parade ground where they will receive the Lieut. General, by order of Lieut. Gen. Brigham Young.

CHARLES C. RICH,

Maj. Gen. Nauvoo Legion.

Nauvoo, Sept. 10th 1844.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE officers of the Nauvoo Legion will meet at the meeting ground in this city, on Friday the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. for drill, armed and equipped as the law directs; by order of Lieut. Gen. Brigham Young.

CHARLES C. RICH,

Maj. Gen. Nauvoo Legion.

Nauvoo, Sept. 10th 1844.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE officers of the Nauvoo Legion will meet at the meeting ground in this city, on Friday the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. for drill, armed and equipped as the law directs; by order of Lieut. Gen. Brigham Young.

CHARLES C. RICH,

Maj. Gen. Nauvoo Legion.

Nauvoo, Sept. 10th 1844.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE officers of the Nauvoo Legion will meet at the meeting ground in this city, on Friday the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. for drill, armed and equipped as the law directs; by order of Lieut. Gen. Brigham Young.

CHARLES C. RICH,

Maj. Gen. Nauvoo Legion.

Nauvoo, Sept. 10th 1844.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE officers of the Nauvoo Legion will meet at the meeting ground in this city, on Friday the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. for drill, armed and equipped as the law directs; by order of Lieut. Gen. Brigham Young.

CHARLES C. RICH,

Maj. Gen. Nauvoo Legion.

Nauvoo, Sept. 10th 1844.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE officers of the Nauvoo Legion will meet at the meeting ground in this city, on Friday the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. for drill, armed and equipped as the law directs; by order of Lieut. Gen. Brigham Young.

CHARLES C. RICH,

Maj. Gen. Nauvoo Legion.

Nauvoo, Sept. 10th 1844.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE officers of the Nauvoo Legion will meet at the meeting ground in this city, on Friday the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. for drill, armed and equipped as the law directs; by order of Lieut. Gen. Brigham Young.

CHARLES C. RICH,

Maj. Gen. Nauvoo Legion.

Nauvoo, Sept. 10th 1844.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE officers of the Nauvoo Legion will meet at the meeting ground in this city, on Friday the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. for drill, armed and equipped as the law directs; by order of Lieut. Gen. Brigham Young.

CHARLES C. RICH,

Maj. Gen. Nauvoo Legion.

Nauvoo, Sept. 10th 1844.

GENERAL ORDERS.

clock (never there at least,) has recently been introduced into England from the United States.—These clocks, which are common enough, have mirrors in the doors. These mirrors vary in size from a few inches to two feet in length. On the first importations of the article, it seems that the officers of London and Liverpool, uncertain as to their correct denomination, delivered them on the payment of the duty as goods manufactured, at the ad valorem duty of twenty per cent. The matter has since been brought under the notice of the Board of Customs, and they have directed that, in every instance the ad valorem duty be charged on the clocks, with the addition of the duty of the plate glass of 4s. a foot. The importers have remonstrated, and have requested to be allowed to scrape the silver off, which has been refused, and the parties informed that they can only be allowed to remove the glass and export the same. The importation of these clocks has lately been very considerable, a parcel arriving by almost every American vessel.

Private Post-Masters Arrested.—Mr. Hale, head of the private mail establishment in this and other cities, was this afternoon arrested at the New York boat, at the suit of the United States, for an infraction of the Post Office laws. One of the deputies was also arrested; and within the last few days several of the agents, carriers and runners of the concern have been held to bail for similar infractions; and we understand the Post Office department is resolved to persevere in its endeavors to put down what it considers a lawless proceeding on the part of these men.—[Phil. Paper, Aug. 8.]

Another rather singular item of news is, that a young lady swallowed a needle and thread, last Saturday, and at the last accounts, she was completely sewed up.

WOOD wanted at this office immediately. Sept. 3.

Also—TEN THOUSAND BRICK.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE Nauvoo Legion is hereby ordered to parade on the fourth Saturday in this month, at the meeting ground in this city, armed and equipped according to law. The Regiments will be formed at 9 o'clock A. M., the Cohorts at half past nine; the Legion at ten, when the Major General will take command and march to the parade ground where they will receive the Lieut. General, by order of Lieut. Gen. Brigham Young.

CHARLES C. RICH,

Maj. Gen. Nauvoo Legion.

Nauvoo, Sept. 10th 1844.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE officers of the Nauvoo Legion will meet at the meeting ground in this city, on Friday the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. for drill, armed and equipped as the law directs; by order of Lieut. Gen. Brigham Young.

CHARLES C. RICH,

Maj. Gen. Nauvoo Legion.

Nauvoo, Sept. 10th 1844.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE officers of the Nauvoo Legion will meet at the meeting ground in this city, on Friday the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. for drill, armed and equipped as the law directs; by order of Lieut. Gen. Brigham Young.

CHARLES C. RICH,

Maj. Gen. Nauvoo Legion.

Nauvoo, Sept. 10th 1844.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE officers of the Nauvoo Legion will meet at the meeting ground in this city, on Friday the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. for drill, armed and equipped as the law directs; by order of Lieut. Gen. Brigham Young.

CHARLES C. RICH,

Maj. Gen. Nauvoo Legion.

Nauvoo, Sept. 10th 1844.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE officers of the Nauvoo Legion will meet at the meeting ground in this city, on Friday the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. for drill, armed and equipped as the law directs; by order of Lieut. Gen. Brigham Young.

CHARLES C. RICH,

Maj. Gen. Nauvoo Legion.

Nauvoo, Sept. 10th 1844.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE officers of the Nauvoo Legion will meet at the meeting ground in this city, on Friday the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. for drill, armed and equipped as the law directs; by order of Lieut. Gen. Brigham Young.

CHARLES C. RICH,

Maj. Gen. Nauvoo Legion.

Nauvoo, Sept. 10th 1844.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE officers of the Nauvoo Legion will meet at the meeting ground in this city, on Friday the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. for drill, armed and equipped as the law directs; by order of Lieut. Gen. Brigham Young.

CHARLES C. RICH,

Maj. Gen. Nauvoo Legion.

Nauvoo, Sept. 10th 1844.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE officers of the Nauvoo Legion will meet at the meeting ground in this city, on Friday the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. for drill, armed and equipped as the law directs; by order of Lieut. Gen. Brigham Young.

CHARLES C. RICH,

Maj. Gen. Nauvoo Legion.

Nauvoo, Sept. 10th 1844.

GENERAL ORDERS.

NOTICE.—There will be an election held on Friday the 13th instant at one o'clock, p. m. on the vacant square north east of the Temple, for the purpose of electing a Brigadier General of the 2d cohort of the Nauvoo Legion.

CHAS. C. RICH,

Major General N. L.

Sept 13 1844.—19th

WOOL and woolen yarn wanted at KIMBALL'S.

FRESH GOODS AT KIMBALL'S.

JUST received per Osprey, and for sale at his usual low price.

NOTICE.

THE commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the first cohort of the Nauvoo Legion, are hereby ordered to attend officer drill, to meet at the stand a few rods east of the Temple on Friday the 13th of Sept next, armed and equipped as the law directs.

By order of GEORGE MILLER,

Brigadier Gen.

D. H. REDFIELD,

Brigade Major.

NOTICE.

THE commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the second cohort of the Nauvoo Legion are hereby ordered to attend officer drill, a few rods north east of the Temple, on Friday the 13th of September next, armed and equipped as the law directs.

By order of CHAS. C. RICH,

Brigadier Gen.

JOHN BILLS,

Brig. Maj.

Aug. 23, 1844

GENERAL ORDERS.

FOR the second cohort of the Nauvoo Legion:—The cohort is hereby ordered to parade on the vacant block a few rods north east, from the Temple on the second Saturday, 14th day of September next, as follows: The companies will parade at 8 o'clock, a. m.; the regiments at 9 o'clock, a. m.; the cohort will be formed at 10 o'clock, a. m.; the Brigadier General will take command immediately after.

By order of CHAS. C. RICH,

Brigadier Gen.

JOHN BILLS,

Brig. Major.

Aug. 23, 1844

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1844.

from to

Ashes—per lb. 7 8

Pot. 9 10

MASSACRES AT THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

On the 14th of last January, the Magnet, whaler, Captain Lewis, came to anchor off the north-west coast of Lifford, one of the South Sea Islands, and by a number of natives coming on board to barter with the crew, the latter were informed that a vessel had lately been captured, and most part of her seamen murdered by the natives of Maryee Island. In order to test the truth of this story, the Magnet got under weigh, and proceeded to the spot, which she gained on the following day. Soon after her arrival, a canoe came along side with a missionary and three men, who had but just come from the south-west extremity of the island; and upon being questioned as to the alleged outrage, they confirmed what the officer of the Magnet had previously heard, their information being that all hands had been killed, and the ship sunk, but the sails, rope, and part of her stores had been deposited in the hold of a rock abreast of the spot where the vessel went down. The missionary further informed the crew of the Magnet that another vessel had met with a similar fate—that the whole of her unfortunate crew, with the exception of two seamen who had managed to escape to a more secluded part of the island, had been slain—and that if the Magnet could lay to till the following morning, they would bring the two survivors on board. Capt. Lewis consented, and about the middle of the day the missionary came alongside with one of the seamen, and the account he gave of the transaction was, that he sailed from London in September last, in the brig Janet, of Danborton, on a voyage to the South Sea Islands, for a cargo of sandal-wood and tortoise shell, but they were wrecked upon the coral reef of Caledonia, on the 11th of December. Some of the crew perished in the wreck, and the remainder (14 in number) escaped by a boat, and landed safely on the same day in the Isle of pines. Their stay there was but short, owing to the ferocious disposition of the natives, and they again set sail, in the hope of gaining some other island where a more civilized race of people might be found. Unfortunately, however, they touched at Maryee, where they were immediately attacked, their boat destroyed, and 12 of their crew seriously wounded. He and another sailor named Richards, were saved, and they eventually sought refuge in that part of the island. He was then questioned as to whether he knew any thing concerning the capture of the former vessel, and he replied in the negative, but added that lately a great many things had been distributed amongst the natives, such as sails, clothing, and mathematical instruments. He also observed, that a short time previous he had noticed a proa leave the island manned by natives, and amongst a great quantity of goods on board he perceived a watch and chronometer. Nothing further having been learned as to the fate of the missing ships or crews, the Magnet proceeded on to Lifford Island, on a further search, and on coming up to that place, the officers ascertained that the name of the former ill-fated ship was the Two Sisters, a South Sea whaler, commanded by Capt. Brand, and that every soul of the crew had been barbarously murdered. Shortly after her arrival off the coast, a large number of the natives, of both sexes went on board. The crew were at their respective duties but unfortunately, one of them happened to take a slight liberty with one of the women, and a dreadful slaughter ensued. The natives then plundered the vessel, and in order to carry out their diabolical revenge, fired her, and she was thereby utterly consumed. The crew of the Magnet being well armed, and believing that some portion of the unfortunate whaler's cargo was distributed amongst the residents of that part of the island, detained the brother of the chief (Bulla), until the things belonging to the Two Sisters were delivered up. Amongst the articles brought on board were a quadrant, greatly injured, a jolly-boat, with the name Two Sisters painted thereon, a chronometer, account books, and the log, which had been kept up to the 10th of December last. The Magnet then set sail for Sydney. Five fine ships during the last two years, have thus been captured and destroyed, and their crews murdered by the savage barbarians of the South Sea Islands.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

On the night of the 19th inst., in Cincinnati, about twelve o'clock, an old man was stopped on Fifth street, east of Main, by a couple of villains, who knocked him down and robbed him of a gold watch and pocket book. The robbers, after securing their booty, were seen to enter one of the livery stables near by; and a couple of watchmen coming up a few minutes afterwards, searched the stable, outhouses, &c., without being able to find them. The old gentleman offers a reward for the detection of the robbers, and the recovery of his property.

Economy.—It is said that a lady moving from Philadelphia to Illinois, saved the cost of transportation of a feather bed, by using it as a bustle!

"I contend the gentleman is entitled to the floor," as the member of Congress said when he knocked his opponent down with his fist.

The Mexican Navy consists of nine vessels, carrying sixty-three guns.

WOOD WANTED.

A GOOD quantity of steam boat wood for which a fair price will be paid, delivered at Kimball's landing, by

KIMBALL.

Sept. 4-1844.

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they will have on hand and for sale this fall, a large assortment of peach, apple, and other fruit trees.

Consisting in part of about 5,000 inoculated peach trees.

Trot's early red,	Free White blossom,	do
Large early York,	do Late yellow,	do
Reese's favorites,	do Late Delaware,	do
Yellow rare ripe,	do Bishop's large late,	do
Red rare ripe,	do Maiden's large late,	do
Early rare ripe,	do Yellow smock late,	do
do orris red,	do Lemon,	do
Red cheek Malacca-	do Oldmixon,	do
ton,	do Rodman's,	do
Hill's Madeira,	do Wright's,	do
Morris white,	do Ridgways late yellow,	do
Heath,	do do low,	do
Fisher peach,	do Late sleath,	do
Reybold's large red,	do Algiers winter,	do
Ward's late,	do do,	do

All those who wish to obtain a supply of choice fruit trees, will please to send in their bills or make application to the subscribers in Nauvoo.

J. & Wm. MENDENHALL.

P. S. The above trees will all be inoculated or grafted, and can be had for about 20 cts. per tree.

Sept. 4-3w.

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

MR. J. M. and MISS A. B. COLE, having withdrawn from the school for the present, it will be continued by the subscriber, who hopes by devoting all his energies to the advancement of his pupils, to merit the approbation of all who may favor him with their patronage.

Terms of tuition per quarter of 60 days. Spelling, reading and writing, \$2.00 Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, \$2.50.

Natural Philosophy, 3.00 Book keeping, 4.00

No allowance for absentees, unless prevented from attending by sickness or by special agreement; the fact of a child attending the school will be considered as a contract on the part of the parent for his or her tuition the remainder of the term. Parents will please see that their children attend as regular as possible, as it is impossible for any scholar to learn who is irregular in his attendance at school.

E. W. B. KELSEY.

Nauvoo, Aug 26 1844-1f.

FRESH GOODS.

JUST received per steam boat Osprey a large and general assortment of Queen's ware, Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest, at

KIMBALL'S.

Sept. 4-1844.

State of Illinois } Hancock County, }
Hancock Circuit Court of the Oct. term, A. D. 1844.

Ethan Kimball, Plaintiff, } Attachment.
vs.
Wilson Law, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said Wilson Law that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the said Circuit Court of Hancock County, against the estate of you the said Wilson Law, dated the third day of July A. D. 1844, at the suit of Ethan Kimball for the sum of one hundred and forty two dollars and eighty four cents (\$142.84) directed to the sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said clerk's office by the said sheriff, executed by buying the said suit upon the property of the said Wilson Law, now unless you the said Wilson Law, shall be and appear before the judge of the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden in the town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1844, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you in favor of the said Ethan Kimball, and execution will issue against the estate so attached and ordered to be sold to satisfy said debt and costs.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Circuit Court at my office at Carthage, this 10th day of August, A. D. 1844.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
Aug 14th 1844-16-4w

State of Illinois } Hancock County, }
Hancock Circuit Court of the Oct. term, A. D. 1844.

Ethan Kimball, Plaintiff, } Attachment.
vs.
Wilson Law, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said Wilson Law that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the said Circuit Court of Hancock County, against the estate of you the said Wilson Law, dated the third day of July A. D. 1844, at the suit of Ethan Kimball for the sum of one hundred and forty two dollars and eighty four cents (\$142.84) directed to the sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said clerk's office by the said sheriff, executed by buying the said suit upon the property of the said Wilson Law, now unless you the said Wilson Law, shall be and appear before the judge of the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden in the town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1844, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you in favor of the said Ethan Kimball, and execution will issue against the estate so attached and ordered to be sold to satisfy said debt and costs.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Circuit Court at my office at Carthage, this 10th day of August, A. D. 1844.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
Aug 14th 1844-16-4w

State of Illinois } Hancock County, }
Hancock Circuit Court of the Oct. term, A. D. 1844.

Ethan Kimball, Plaintiff, } Attachment.
vs.
Wilson Law, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said Wilson Law that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the said Circuit Court of Hancock County, against the estate of you the said Wilson Law, dated the third day of July A. D. 1844, at the suit of Ethan Kimball for the sum of one hundred and forty two dollars and eighty four cents (\$142.84) directed to the sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said clerk's office by the said sheriff, executed by buying the said suit upon the property of the said Wilson Law, now unless you the said Wilson Law, shall be and appear before the judge of the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden in the town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1844, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you in favor of the said Ethan Kimball, and execution will issue against the estate so attached and ordered to be sold to satisfy said debt and costs.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Circuit Court at my office at Carthage, this 10th day of August, A. D. 1844.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
Aug 14th 1844-16-4w

State of Illinois } Hancock County, }
Hancock Circuit Court of the Oct. term, A. D. 1844.

Ethan Kimball, Plaintiff, } Attachment.
vs.
Wilson Law, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said Wilson Law that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the said Circuit Court of Hancock County, against the estate of you the said Wilson Law, dated the third day of July A. D. 1844, at the suit of Ethan Kimball for the sum of one hundred and forty two dollars and eighty four cents (\$142.84) directed to the sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said clerk's office by the said sheriff, executed by buying the said suit upon the property of the said Wilson Law, now unless you the said Wilson Law, shall be and appear before the judge of the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden in the town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1844, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you in favor of the said Ethan Kimball, and execution will issue against the estate so attached and ordered to be sold to satisfy said debt and costs.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Circuit Court at my office at Carthage, this 10th day of August, A. D. 1844.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
Aug 14th 1844-16-4w

State of Illinois } Hancock County, }
Hancock Circuit Court of the Oct. term, A. D. 1844.

Ethan Kimball, Plaintiff, } Attachment.
vs.
Wilson Law, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said Wilson Law that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the said Circuit Court of Hancock County, against the estate of you the said Wilson Law, dated the third day of July A. D. 1844, at the suit of Ethan Kimball for the sum of one hundred and forty two dollars and eighty four cents (\$142.84) directed to the sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said clerk's office by the said sheriff, executed by buying the said suit upon the property of the said Wilson Law, now unless you the said Wilson Law, shall be and appear before the judge of the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden in the town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1844, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you in favor of the said Ethan Kimball, and execution will issue against the estate so attached and ordered to be sold to satisfy said debt and costs.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Circuit Court at my office at Carthage, this 10th day of August, A. D. 1844.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
Aug 14th 1844-16-4w

State of Illinois } Hancock County, }
Hancock Circuit Court of the Oct. term, A. D. 1844.

Ethan Kimball, Plaintiff, } Attachment.
vs.
Wilson Law, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said Wilson Law that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the said Circuit Court of Hancock County, against the estate of you the said Wilson Law, dated the third day of July A. D. 1844, at the suit of Ethan Kimball for the sum of one hundred and forty two dollars and eighty four cents (\$142.84) directed to the sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said clerk's office by the said sheriff, executed by buying the said suit upon the property of the said Wilson Law, now unless you the said Wilson Law, shall be and appear before the judge of the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden in the town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1844, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you in favor of the said Ethan Kimball, and execution will issue against the estate so attached and ordered to be sold to satisfy said debt and costs.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Circuit Court at my office at Carthage, this 10th day of August, A. D. 1844.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
Aug 14th 1844-16-4w

State of Illinois } Hancock County, }
Hancock Circuit Court of the Oct. term, A. D. 1844.

Ethan Kimball, Plaintiff, } Attachment.
vs.
Wilson Law, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said Wilson Law that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the said Circuit Court of Hancock County, against the estate of you the said Wilson Law, dated the third day of July A. D. 1844, at the suit of Ethan Kimball for the sum of one hundred and forty two dollars and eighty four cents (\$142.84) directed to the sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said clerk's office by the said sheriff, executed by buying the said suit upon the property of the said Wilson Law, now unless you the said Wilson Law, shall be and appear before the judge of the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden in the town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1844, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you in favor of the said Ethan Kimball, and execution will issue against the estate so attached and ordered to be sold to satisfy said debt and costs.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Circuit Court at my office at Carthage, this 10th day of August, A. D. 1844.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
Aug 14th 1844-16-4w

GENTS AND LADIES SHOES.

A good assortment just received and for sale very low, at

KIMBALL'S.

BONNETS! BONNETS!!

A fresh supply of straw willow and palm leaf Bonnets for sale cheap at

KIMBALL'S.

State of Illinois } Hancock County, }
Hancock Circuit Court of the Oct. term, A. D. 1844.

William Kimball, Plaintiff, } Attachment.
vs.
William and Wilson Law, }
Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said William Law and Wilson Law, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the said Circuit Court of Hancock County, against the estate of you the said William Law and Wilson Law, dated the third day of July A. D. 1844, at the suit of William Kimball for the sum of eighty dollars and thirty five cents (\$80.35) directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said clerk's office by the said Sheriff, executed by levying the said writ upon the property of the said William Law and Wilson Law, and also by serving and executing said writ upon John Taylor, Joseph W. Coolidge, William M. Powers, E. S. Green, and James Irvin, as Garnishers, now unless you the said William Law and Wilson Law, shall be and appear before the judge of said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in the town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October next, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you the said William Law and Wilson Law, in favor of the said William Kimball, and execution will be issued against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said William Law and Wilson Law, and also against the said John Taylor, Joseph W. Coolidge, William M. Powers, E. S. Green and James Irvin as garnishers to satisfy said debt and cost.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Circuit Court at my office at Carthage, this 10th day of August, Anno Domini 1844.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
Aug 14 1844-16-4w

State of Illinois } Hancock County, }
Hancock Circuit Court of the Oct. term, A. D. 1844.

William Kimball, Plaintiff, } Attachment.
vs.
William and Wilson Law, }
Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said William Law and Wilson Law, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the said Circuit Court of Hancock County, against the estate of you the said William Law and Wilson Law, dated the third day of July A. D. 1844, at the suit of William Kimball for the sum of eighty dollars and thirty five cents (\$80.35) directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said clerk's office by the said Sheriff, executed by levying the said writ upon the property of the said William Law and Wilson Law, and also by serving and executing said writ upon John Taylor, Joseph W. Coolidge, William M. Powers, E. S. Green, and James Irvin, as Garnishers, now unless you the said William Law and Wilson Law, shall be and appear before the judge of said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in the town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October next, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you the said William Law and Wilson Law, in favor of the said William Kimball, and execution will be issued against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said William Law and Wilson Law, and also against the said John Taylor, Joseph W. Coolidge, William M. Powers, E. S. Green and James Irvin as garnishers to satisfy said debt and cost.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Circuit Court at my office at Carthage, this 10th day of August, Anno Domini 1844.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
Aug 14 1844-16-4w

State of Illinois } Hancock County, }
Hancock Circuit Court of the Oct. term, A. D. 1844.

William Kimball, Plaintiff, } Attachment.
vs.
William and Wilson Law, }
Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said William Law and Wilson Law, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the said Circuit Court of Hancock County, against the estate of you the said William Law and Wilson Law, dated the third day of July A. D. 1844, at the suit of William Kimball for the sum of eighty dollars and thirty five cents (\$80.35) directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said clerk's office by the said Sheriff, executed by levying the said writ upon the property of the said William Law and Wilson Law, and also by serving and executing said writ upon John Taylor, Joseph W. Coolidge, William M. Powers, E. S. Green, and James Irvin, as Garnishers, now unless you the said William Law and Wilson Law, shall be and appear before the judge of said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in the town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October next, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you the said William Law and Wilson Law, in favor of the said William Kimball, and execution will be issued against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said William Law and Wilson Law, and also against the said John Taylor, Joseph W. Coolidge, William M. Powers, E. S. Green and James Irvin as garnishers to satisfy said debt and cost.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Circuit Court at my office at Carthage, this 10th day of August, Anno Domini 1844.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
Aug 14 1844-16-4w

State of Illinois } Hancock County, }
Hancock Circuit Court of the Oct. term, A. D. 1844.

William Kimball, Plaintiff, } Attachment.
vs.
William and Wilson Law, }
Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said William Law and Wilson Law, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the said Circuit Court of Hancock County, against the estate of you the said William Law and Wilson Law, dated the third day of July A. D. 1844, at the suit of William Kimball for the sum of eighty dollars and thirty five cents (\$80.35) directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said clerk's office by the said Sheriff, executed by levying the said writ upon the property of the said William Law and Wilson Law, and also by serving and executing said writ upon John Taylor, Joseph W. Coolidge, William M. Powers, E. S. Green, and James Irvin, as Garnishers, now unless you the said William Law and Wilson Law, shall be and appear before the judge of said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in the town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October next, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you the said William Law and Wilson Law, in favor of the said William Kimball, and execution will be issued against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said William Law and Wilson Law, and also against the said John Taylor, Joseph W. Coolidge, William M. Powers, E. S. Green and James Irvin as garnishers to satisfy said debt and cost.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Circuit Court at my office at Carthage, this 10th day of August, Anno Domini 1844.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
Aug 14 1844-16-4w

State of Illinois } Hancock County, }
Hancock Circuit Court of the Oct. term, A. D. 1844.

William Kimball, Plaintiff, } Attachment.
vs.
William and Wilson Law, }
Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said William Law and Wilson Law, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the said Circuit Court of Hancock County, against the estate of you the said William Law and Wilson Law, dated the third day of July A. D. 1844, at the suit of William Kimball for the sum of eighty dollars and thirty five cents (\$80.35) directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said clerk's office by the said Sheriff, executed by levying the said writ upon the property of the said William Law and Wilson Law, and also by serving and executing said writ upon John Taylor, Joseph W. Coolidge, William M. Powers, E. S. Green, and James Irvin, as Garnishers, now unless you the said William Law and Wilson Law, shall be and appear before the judge of said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in the town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October next, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you the said William Law and Wilson Law, in favor of the said William Kimball, and execution will be issued against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said William Law and Wilson Law, and also against the said John Taylor, Joseph W. Coolidge, William M. Powers, E. S. Green and James Irvin as garnishers to satisfy said debt and cost.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Circuit Court at my office at Carthage, this 10th day of August, Anno Domini 1844.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
Aug 14 1844-16-4w

State of Illinois } Hancock County, }
Hancock Circuit Court of the Oct. term, A. D. 1844.

William Kimball, Plaintiff, } Attachment.
vs.
William and Wilson Law, }
Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said William Law and Wilson Law, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the said Circuit Court of Hancock County, against the estate of you the said William Law and Wilson Law, dated the third day of July A. D. 1844, at the suit of William Kimball for the sum of eighty dollars and thirty five cents (\$80.35) directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said clerk's office by the said Sheriff, executed by levying the said writ upon the property of the said William Law and Wilson Law, and also by serving and executing said writ upon John Taylor, Joseph W. Coolidge, William M. Powers, E. S. Green, and James Irvin, as Garnishers, now unless you the said William Law and Wilson Law, shall be and appear before the judge of said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in the town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October next, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you the said William Law and Wilson Law, in favor of the said William Kimball, and execution will be issued against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said William Law and Wilson Law, and also against the said John Taylor, Joseph W. Coolidge, William M. Powers, E. S. Green and James Irvin as garnishers to satisfy said debt and cost.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Circuit Court at my office at Carthage, this 10th day of August, Anno Domini 1844.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
Aug 14 1844-16-4w

State of Illinois } Hancock County, }
Hancock Circuit Court of the Oct. term, A. D. 1844.

William Kimball, Plaintiff, } Attachment.
vs.
William and Wilson Law, }
Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said William Law and Wilson Law, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the said Circuit Court of Hancock County, against the estate of you the said William Law and Wilson Law, dated the third day of July A. D. 1844, at the suit of William Kimball for the sum of eighty dollars and thirty five cents (\$80.35) directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said clerk's office by the said Sheriff, executed by levying the said writ upon the property of the said William Law and Wilson Law, and also by serving and executing said writ upon John Taylor, Joseph W. Coolidge, William M. Powers, E. S. Green, and James Irvin, as Garnishers, now unless you the said William Law and Wilson Law, shall be and appear before the judge of said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in the town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October next, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you the said William Law and Wilson Law, in favor of the said William Kimball, and execution will be issued against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said William Law and Wilson Law, and also against the said John Taylor, Joseph W. Coolidge, William M. Powers, E. S. Green and James Irvin as garnishers to satisfy said debt and cost.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Circuit Court at my office at Carthage, this 10th day of August, Anno Domini 1844.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
Aug 14 1844-16-4w

State of Illinois } Hancock County, }
Hancock Circuit Court of the Oct. term, A. D. 1844.

William Kimball, Plaintiff, } Attachment.
vs.
William and Wilson Law, }
Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said William Law and Wilson Law, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the said Circuit Court of Hancock County, against the estate of you the said William Law and Wilson Law, dated the third day of July A. D. 1844, at the suit of William Kimball for the sum of eighty dollars and thirty five cents (\$80.35) directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said clerk's office by the said Sheriff, executed by levying the said writ upon the property of the said William Law and Wilson Law, and also by serving and executing said writ upon John Taylor, Joseph W. Coolidge, William M. Powers, E. S. Green, and James Irvin, as Garnishers, now unless you the said William Law and Wilson Law, shall be and appear before the judge of said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in the town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October next, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you the said William Law and Wilson Law, in favor of the said William Kimball, and execution will be issued against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said William Law and Wilson Law, and also against the said John Taylor, Joseph W. Coolidge, William M. Powers, E. S. Green and James Irvin as garnishers to satisfy said debt and cost.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Circuit Court at my office at Carthage, this 10th day of August, Anno Domini 1844.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
Aug 14 1844-16-4w

State of Illinois } Hancock County, }
Hancock Circuit Court of the Oct. term, A. D. 1844.



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 21.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Sep. 18, 1844.

Whole Number 125

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Main Streets,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$1.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 75 cents.

Advertisements will be made to order.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor) Post paid, to receive attention.

PROFIT.

Lines on leaving Europe.

By N. P. WILKIE.

Bright flag at your tapering mast!

Flag out your field of azure blue;

Let the star and stripes be westward cast,

And point as fleecy clouds the westward cast;

Stare at home, oh little and quivering spar!

Point home, my country's flag of stars!

The wind blows fair, the vessel flies!

The promise of the rising breeze;

And, swiftest of a thousand keels,

She leaps to the cheering sea!

Oh! fair, fair cloud of snowy sail!

In whose bright breast I seem to lie;

How oft, when blew this eastern gale,

I've seen your emblems in the sky!

And long, with breaking heart, to thee

On such white pinions, o'er the sea!

Adieu, oh lands of fame and gold!

I turn to wash our foam in track;

And long, with breaking heart, to thee

On such white pinions, o'er the sea!

My lips are dry with vain desire—

My cheek no more is wet with love;

My tears, my tears, my tears, my tears!

Oh! what has changed that traveler boy!

Adieu, the world's his dying boy!

His visions fade behind him, his weary heart speeds

Home!

Adieu, oh soft and southern shore,

Where dwelt the stars long in the heaven;

These forms of beauty seem no more,

Yet none to Adieu's ravishment given!

Oh, still the emerald sun delays,

And pierces through fount and crumbling

time.

To win to his adoring gaze,

These children of the sky again!

Traveller, beauty, oh! have over

That light on other earth hath shown,

Has made this land her home for ever;

And could I have further alone—

Were not my birthright bright and far

Then, oh! what bliss, to see thee can be—

Held not the West, oh! glorious star,

Now, when the stars are shining on the tree—

Scarcely to heaven, oh! angel, yet,

Rune, with her harp of song, should teach me

to forget!

Adieu, oh! fair and blue I see,

Your voice to clasp the horizon's rim,

And though to clasp the horizon's rim,

My heart aches, and my eyes are dim!

Adieu, oh! fair and blue I see,

When loosed upon a bright and blue

As spreads the sun in the river

In which it may have flowed before—

To Eng and, over vale and mountain,

My fancy flew from climes more fair—

My blood, that knew its parent fountain,

Ran warm and fast in English air.

My mother, in the prayer to-night,

There came a new world and warmer tears!

Oh, long, I long, I long, I long!

Come home, the love, the love for years!

Shy, shy, oh! wave, wave, wave, wave!

Far, far, oh! wave, wave, wave, wave!

The ear of heaven bends low to thee!

He comes to show who calls with me!

The wind-tossed, under needs up to thee!

How stands the life when light is blue,

And by a thrill from heaven unbroken,

I know my mother lives and prays!

Dearest, when thou art, when thou art,

When thou art, when thou art, when thou art,

When I can gaze upon thee, oh!

And thou, with thy dear eyes, on me—

'Till be a past me, little said,

To trace what weight, what heavy fingers

Upon each other's forms have had—

Fall away, fall away, fall away!

But there's a change, believe, mother!

To star, dearer thoughts, of thine;

Leaving, but with me comes an heir

To share the heart, when on my face

Thou, oh! when thou art, when thou art,

One star, alone in memory's heaven—

Then, who had with thee, one treasure only,

Woe of one flower with tears at even—

Room in the heart! The length she left

I darkened to lend light to ours!

There are bright flowers of care and love

And hearts that languish more than flowers—

She was the light—thine, my dear!

Room, mother, in thy heart!—place for her

in the prayer.

Jealousy is, in some sort, rational and

just; it aims at the preservation of a good

which belongs, or which at least we think

belongs, to us; whereas envy is a frenzy

that cannot bear the good of others.

"All flesh is grass," as the horse said

when he bit a piece out of the man's

arm.

Agricultural.

From the Western Shepherd.

Introductory remarks, showing the great

superiority of Wool, as compared with

Beef and Pork, the present Staples of

the Western States. The amount of

Wool grown in Australia.

It is the province of the farmer to fur-

nish the raw material for food and cloth-

ing. Hitherto the farmers of Illinois

have attended to the production of food

alone, by so doing the competition is so

great as to bring Pork, Beef, and mutton

down to the lowest price, yielding no

profit to the husbandman. The price of

Pork and Beef, in Illinois, is generally

from two to three cents per pound.—

Yearling cattle are from three to five dol-

lars each. Corn is, usually, from six

to twenty five cents per bushel, and

not unfrequently, it sells as low as twelve

and half cents per bushel. Fourteen mil-

lions of acres of prairie grows within the

limits of our State; the greater part of

which grows but to die and be consumed

by the fire. When meat is two and half

cents per pound, and freight to New Or-

leans is only one cent and a quarter, the

farmer gives one half his produce to car-

ry the other half to market. A bushel of

Indian Corn weighing fifty-five pounds,

at twenty cents, is not worth hauling

twenty miles. Old habits are long con-

tinued, and those who have always grown

Corn will continue to do so even at six

cents per bushel; and those who have only

fed it to hogs will still do so when Pork

is only two cents per pound. The fact is

generally admitted that much of our

produce is too bulky to carry to market

and too worthless to sell at home. To

point out a more profitable appropriation

of our boundless pasturage, and abundant

Corn, is the object of this little treatise.

Wool is a staple article of commerce

all over the world. This country has

much of it from foreign nations, which

might be profitably raised by our farmers

at home. Its small bulk, and great value,

renders its exportation, at all times, easy

and advantageous. This qualification

alone ensures a competition of purchasers.

Three cents per pound will send it from

the interior of Illinois to France, to Eng-

land, or to the Eastern States. A wag-

gon load of Pork (twenty hundred) is

worth but fifty dollars; a load of Corn but

eighty dollars; a load of Hay but four dol-

lars. Twenty hundred weight of Wool

at fifty cents per pound, is worth one

thousand dollars. And the farmer might

if he pleased, carry all his produce in

this form to his ultimate market, with

his own team. But we could not send

our Corn and Hay to England, even were

we so disposed, it would not be suffered

to go there. But turn that Corn and Hay

into Wool, and she will gladly pay cash

for it. We want an article of export

that will bring cash, and Wool is that ar-

ticle. The imperishable, and a most in-

destructible quality of Wool, renders it a

safe article to keep, to transport, and to

dispose of. Our present produce is per-

ishable. Great losses are annually sus-

tained from our Flour, butter, Meat, and

tinned Meat. Wool is liable to none of

these casualties.

An Agriculturalist is a species of man-

ufacturer, and a sagacious manufacturer

will always turn his machinery to the

fabrication of those articles that com-

mand the best prices, and pay the best.

To manufacture Corn, Hay, and Grass,

into Beef and Pork, at two or three cen-

ts per pound, is a very poor business. But

to manufacture this same Corn, Beef, and

Pork into Wool, at fifty, sixty, and sev-

enty cents per pound, is a very good bus-

ness. We have fed other people, almost

gratis, long enough; it is time that we

should receive something for clothing

them. Blacks can feed the union; and

if the efforts of her farmers are rightly

directed she can clothe it too.

In 1807 the whole quantity of Wool

produced in Australia was two hundred

and forty five pounds. In 1839, ten mil-

lions, one hundred and twenty eight thou-

sand, seven hundred and seventy-five

pounds was sent from that Colony to Eng-

land, making a return of a million pounds

sterling to British subjects, while others

would have gone to foreigners.—

England alone, consumes annually

Wool to the amount of thirty millions of

dollars. What has been done may be

done. Five millions a year, in addition

to our other produce, would be a very

pretty picking for our farmers. Will

they take it? It is within their reach.—

The intelligence and good sense of the

farmers of Illinois must give the right

reply.

Colloquy for Oxen.—A writer in the

Western Cultivator advocates the substi-

tution of colts for yokes in working ox-

en. The advantages claimed are, that

it leaves the ox freer, and enables him to

work with greater ease to himself, and

of course more efficiently for his employ-

er. The matter is certainly worth con-

sideration. Whether it would prove the best

or not is to be decided, but the yoke is a

hard instrument to work under.

(Prairie Farmer.)

Mackerel Fishing.

—This is a great

business down east. A correspondent of

the Boston Transcript at Gloucester says:

"I have been quite interested this last

week in witnessing the drawing of the

seines for mackerel, and I scarcely know

a more busy and animating scene than

the beach presents on these occasions.

There was a large number of small boats

in the harbor, some engaged in fishing

or placing the seine, or merely attracted

there to watch the drawing, while the

beach was covered with groups of spec-

tators, men, women, children, and fish-

ermen, in their gay red shirts and grotes-

que attire adding variety to the scene.

When the fish had become entangled

in the net, it was pulled on shore by the

men hauling on long ropes, and animated

to the exertion by songs and shouts,

From the N. Y. Prophet.

"MAGNA EST VERITAS ET PREVALEBIT."

"Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose upon the earth, so truth be in the field, we do injuriously by licensing and prohibiting, to mislead the strength. Let her and falsehood grapple."—Milton.

The distinguishing characteristic of the age in political and religious matters, is a tendency to Ultratism. In the language of an eminent writer, "men seem to see now as they never saw before, in extent as well as in clearness of vision. We are almost ready to persuade ourselves the experience of the past is of little value to us; that the change of circumstances is so great; that what was wisdom once is no longer such; that the political or religious systems which we now rear on the ruins of the old ones, must ever endure as the monuments of our superior wisdom. Gibbon informs us that it was while viewing the ruins of ancient Rome, that he first formed the idea of that gigantic work, to which he devoted a large portion of his life; a work replete with instruction from the dead in our dangers and our duties; he thought that history was philosophy teaching by example; and indeed it is so.

We may gaze with speechless admiration upon the monuments which fallen nations have left of their glory, on the Ionic elegance of the temples of Apollo at Miletus, and Diana at Ephesus, the Doric grandeur and sublimity of the temple of Theseus at Athens, what are these confessed standards of excellence in the fine arts, compared with the price at which they were purchased—the price of liberty? Where are Athens and Rome? These once glorious republics have become blended with the chaos of the past; they live only in our memories; their downfall may be traced to their departure from those virtues which were the foundation stones of their strength. Who will look for one moment at modern Rome, where he may see the ruins even of the ancient city? What is true of nations is equally true of the people of God, if they depart from his counsels, their destruction is sure, and God leaves them to rear their own systems upon a heterogeneous mass of error and truth, which they vainly suppose are decided improvements of his plan of salvation, and must eventually supersede it. But who I ask, that is not thoroughly imbued with the common spirit of Ultratism and innovation, will regard for a moment, the religious systems of men, when he may behold in all its native simplicity and dignity, the plan of salvation as devised by Almighty God?

Like the early Christians, the Latter-day Saints are charged by the priests of the day, with being innovators, a charge which they indignantly disdain, and which is truly ridiculous, considering the source from whence it emanates; from those miserably flimsy pretenses to Christianity, who would an influence decidedly inimical to her extension, and indeed hostile to her very existence, for while the avowed infidel attempts openly, but fruitlessly, to sap the foundation upon which rests Christ's Church. These with the more specious appearance of friendship and zeal for her doctrine, wage war not merely with her enemies, but covertly with Christianity herself. These pseudo friends in the persons of ministers and church members have taken her under their insidious protection, only to dishonor her at their leisure, and use what advantage they have acquired by faithless and hollow professions, to give an air of probability to the plausible insinuations which they have prepared against her, and to plunder her by stealth of some of her fairest distinctions, so that we are wholly unable to recognize her in the printed, patched, and disfigured garb in which they have arrayed her.

I was once said by Talleyrand, of a celebrated physician, that he knew a little of every thing, a little of medicine. But it may not be said of these persons, with all their professions, that they have embraced even the first principles of the doctrine of Christ. I write with warmth but with no roots of bitterness in my heart; I write with the solemn conviction of my responsibility as one who has embraced the truth in the love of it, and in view of the august tribunal before which all men must one day appear. Oh! that God would inspire me with wisdom from on high, to present truth in such plainness that some wayward wanderer in the winds of error may fall in love with her who is coming up out of the wilderness, leaning on the arm of her beloved. Any person tolerably conversant with the annals of history, must know that there is no principle which is so directly opposed to the tastes and views of the formalist or profligate, as revelation from God; a principle which God's people have always held, and for which martyrs have died in every age—a principle (this fact need not be disputed) which has always distinguished the people of God in the days of their abedience and prosperity. When men have rejected revelation, and hearken out to their own desires, broken covenants, which can hold no water; then it is that God has left them in their flagrant wickedness, to all the distraction of division and uncertainty to the worse than Cimmerian darkness of an enslaved mind. Thus it was with the Jews; they killed the prophets which were among them, and God left them to their own ways; and immediately they divided into different sects. Herodians, Pharisees, Sadducees, Samaritans, and others, just like the sects of the present day, without any bond of union, all of them utterly destitute of a knowledge of God; their natural inclinations and blindness led them to place false constructions upon the prophecies, and of course they did not know when they were fulfilled. They declared if they had lived in the days of their fathers, they would not have killed the prophets, but evinced the utter futility of their professions, by slaying those whom God had sent among them. The mystery of the whole was they were destitute of revelation, which God intruded, but for the wickedness of man, should always remain in the church. Lo! the fulness of time had come, and God spoke as he did in the morning of creation, "Let there be light," and there was light. The Messiah had come, but Oh! how humbly, how

directly the reverse from the common expectation; the Jews had rejected the prophets, and they knew him not.

Who will say that prophets are not necessary? Who will say that revelation is unnecessary? Jesus went forth (preceded by John who worked no miracle) and established his church on the foundation of apostles and prophets, he himself being the chief corner stone. Eph. ii. 20. And he gave to this church spiritual gifts, which were to continue in the church so long as she remained in an organized form. Eph. iv. 1, Cor. xii. And for this church he prayed just previous to his betrayal when he knew that he must soon leave them.

Neither pray I for these alone; but for them also which shall believe on me through their word. That they all may be one; as thou Father art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us; that the world may believe that thou hast sent me. How different all this is from the religion of the present day; even the very foundation is taken away, and most of the gifts, and so far from praying for a union, the gospel contemplates and for which Jesus prayed as an evidence to the world of the divinity of his mission, the religionists of the present day, when talking with the Mormons delight to call to mind and expatiate on the advantages of division in the Christian church; the fact of division they are too often reminded of by the Jews of the skeptic, and the failure of their much loved projects, and to cancel their confusion, they have taxed their inventive powers, to construct some kind of a robe to hide their hideous deformity. How preposterous to tell us of a advantages. A lowering that some benefit might arise from discussion, can they at all compare with the more serious side of the tapestry—garments dipped in blood, the groans of the wounded and the dying—the blood and constantly swelling ranks of infidelity, embracing the brightest and most promising portion of the world, and last, not least, that spirit of bigotry and persecution which is as savage as the tiger, and as cruel and relentless as the grave. I ask where is the grin! and echo answer where? How any one can for a moment suppose after having studied the New Testament that any church not organized according to the pattern there laid down by the great Head of the church, can be the true one, it is difficult to conceive, unless their creed be "credo quidlibet impossibile." The pigmy form, dishonest spirit, repulsive aspect, and incongruous teachings, of the present churches, prove, to any person with a cast of mind ordinarily reflective, that they are the growth of any other than an apostolic age. It is impossible to convince the world that that decrepit form without dignity or grace, characterized by a certainty of disposition, wholesale denunciation, and a spirit of falsehood and murderous persecution, is the pure, peaceful, transferring, religion of Him who spoke as man never spoke.

It is most curiously obvious that there has been a wide departure from the simplicity of primitive Christianity. This apostasy has been foretold in the days of the apostles. 1 Tim. iv. 2, Tim. ii. 13, &c.

At the close of the sixteenth century, such men as Luther, Calvin, Knox, and Melancthon, awoke from their profound slumbers, heartily sick of the corruptions and mummeries of Papacy, and were hailed by thousands of the sons and daughters of oppression and superstition as the auspicious omens of a brighter and happier day. They discarded, to be sure, many of the follies of the system of religion from which they had just emerged, but after all, theirs was a partial reformation—they were still in Babylon—their highest aims seem to be but to mend the old system; and prove that time to the present day, at different periods, such men as Wesley, Murray, Edwards, Campbell, have arisen from some cause or another, and have become the projectors of new editions of Christianity, so that the religious world has become a Babel of conflicting faiths; and the skeptics triumphantly to the opposing sects, as an unanswerable argument in favor of his assertion that the Bible affords ample ground on which to rear superstructures of faith wide as the polar expanse, and therefore cannot have emanated from God.

Christianity as it fell from the lips of Jesus Christ and his apostles, is now treated as if it had at length been discovered to be fictitious; not only by infidel and the unthinking, but by the various denominations of modern Christianity themselves. From the days in which Christ said the Kingdom of Heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force, men have been aware of the miserable inefficiency of their faith, yet none seems to have looked with a longing, lingering desire towards God for a restoration of the faith once delivered to the saints, the great mass have been willing to hear and teach for a doctrine the commandment of men. No never had the voice of man been heard for centuries proclaiming the apostle's faith, until God saw fit, to send forth into the vineyard, a youth, with the bloom of boyhood upon his cheek, uninitiated in the mysteries of controversy, totally unacquainted with the erudition of the schools, one who loved truth and the approbation of his God, better than the praise of man. He was the son of an indigenous man, depending entirely upon manual labor for his subsistence. Under these circumstances he went forth gifted with that wisdom which comes from God only, which all the machinations of his enemies were not able to gainst or resist. All the eloquence of the most gifted pulpits, all the arguments of the most profound reasoners; the whole host of historians, logicians and politicians, have been unable to detect a single departure from the scriptures, in the religion which he promulgated. The wicked falsehoods of catch-penny tracts, pamphlets and newspaper effusions, which have been widely and industriously circulated; the false accusations of perfidious hypocrites who have excommunicated him from her bosom; the almost incredible labors and unparalleled self-denial and sacrificial persecution to which his ministry has been subjected, all, &c., have not been able to prevent the most rapid and astonishing progress of primitive Christianity, that has been known since Jesus dwelt among men.

Already has the foothold in various parts of the United States, the Canada, Nova Scotia, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and the islands of the sea, &c., and this church who was looked upon as contemptible, is now formidable in numbers, and a Daniel predicted the little stone shall fill the whole earth. This gospel of the kingdom must first be preached among all nations, then shall the end come.

Who, I ask most solemnly, who, but the most sceptical, cannot recognize the hand of God in this?

In the prosecution of their holy work, the saints of God are obliged to contend with not only the almost invincible force of educational prejudices, pre conceived and long established opinions, but also with the great and countless flood of falsehood that was ever put in circulation by Satan himself, mendacious loquaciousness and all his host. It is almost, if not quite, beyond the range of language to exaggerate here, my heart grows warm as I write upon his subject, and I wonder that the red hot bolts of Heaven's condign vengeance have not been visited upon them. I shudder for the people of this generation, who have aided in this enormous work, by the suppression of truth or otherwise, when I call to mind that there is a day of terrible retribution at hand, when all men shall stand at the judgment seat of Christ, to be judged according to the deeds done in the body. Then will the hollow-hearted professor of religion know that there is a God of justice, then will the minister of religion, and the mercenary editor, (both grand engines in these times) forget their ill-gotten gains, they will forget utterly their meagre short-lived triumphs over truth and its faithful advocates; and they, the aspirants of whose invective against the Saints of the Last Days, nothing could abate will be crowned with shame, the numerous, mournful train, will be obliged, sadly indeed, to drink to the very dregs, the bitter portion of the chalice which they have prepared for themselves.

The fair breutcheon of our country has been polluted, the constitution has become vitally illegible, and many of the brave sons of Columbia, have been degraded to the condition of slaves. Oh! God of our fathers, speed, oh! speed the day, when the hand of injustice shall be removed from thy people, and the glorious era of universal and everlasting righteousness shall be ushered in. The blood of the martyrs of Jesus, yea, prophets, patriarchs and saints, has crimsoned this fair land, nay it ever be a memorial before thee of their undying faithfulness in thy cause. It is very common for religionists to suppose that the Latter-day Saints cannot be a good people, because they are so severely persecuted. "But Christ says, 'If the world hate you, ye know that it hated me before it hated you. If ye were of the world, the world would love you; but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you. Remember the word that I said unto you—the servant is not greater than his lord.' And again—"They that live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution." The religion of Jesus never did and never will become so fashionable as to shield its adherents from persecution; it is only when it is mixed up with the follies of men, and diluted down to their taste, that it receives the adulation of the multitude. If the people of God were beloved by the world in any age, (I speak reverently, my heart trembles while I write,) 'tis not the language of our Lord attribute to him a very strange way of speaking, and something of a deceptive manner!" The dreadful fire which followed the early disciples seem to have been rekindled, and the ministers of the Latter-day Saints have and do now ask themselves the question on entering their fields of labor, have grace and strength to suffer for the gospel as they suffered. I am requested to write to the church, who even in this age of illumination and civilization, has assisted to perform the last task of sepulture to bury their brethren at one time, who died noble martyrs for the "faith once delivered to the saints." Thousands of men, helpless women and young children, have been forcibly ejected from their peaceful homes, in an inclement season of the year, and no virtuous indignation, no Christian sympathy was aroused in their favor; yet with all their sorrows, the Latter-day Saints would not exchange their faith for anything, for the value of the universe; they know in whom they have believed, and that deliverance shall eventually be theirs.

In the New York Sun of the 10th ult., I noticed among some flippant remarks on Joseph Smith the beloved Prophet, an assertion that he was a heartless, unfeeling aspirant, a man without a redeeming quality; it appears to me that such a libellous assertion, must have proceeded from very narrow or wilfully distorted views. A mere cursory glance at the nobleman's life, ought to cover with shame the man's face who can be guilty of such base-faceted falsehood. If such had been his character, would he have invariably stood between his people and death in all their persecutions? Was he ever assailed by temptation to swerve from the path of the just? If so, it must have been during the late troubles at Nauvoo. To a man of acute sensibility, of warm and generous feelings as were his, it must have been painful to tear himself from his people, the partner of his choice and his children. Assassination he knew was almost inevitable, he saw the grave fast opening before him and was he unappalled? He was. Overwhelmed as a man of selfish ambition must have been, he stood firm a practised declaration, that his was that high order of moral responsibility and benevolence to which extraordinary minds alone are a tributary. He laid down his life like a good shepherd for the sheep, the damp shroud and the lonely coffin are his, but his spirit calmly smiles in the presence of Jesus. "The blood of the martyrs shall be the seed of the church," God's nobleman the chivalry of the age, the heralds of salvation, shall be raised up by thousands and fly on the wings of the wind, to the remotest bounds of the everlasting hills, all nations shall hear, until he shall come whose right it is to reign; then in the morning of the resurrection, when even "chains that now bind down God's people shall be knocked off, when the martyrs for Jesus, shall at his mandate

burst the bars of death, and stand with their sheaves with them upon the earth redeemed, then having passed through all their afflictions, having endured hardships like good soldiers of Jesus Christ filled with those eternal joys which flow from the throne of God, like incense from a censer, *Hallelujah! Hallelujah! the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth!* Then shall the righteous shine forth in the kingdom of their Father in all the splendor of the regal sun, reflecting forever the celestial rays that hang from the Eternal Presence. God grant to breathe his benediction upon his people, to stretch out his arm to sustain them in all their afflictions, and preserve them blameless unto the coming of Christ is the prayer of your brother in the Lord.

JOHN A. EATON.

Boston, Aug. 10, 1844.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1844.

Not So.—The New York Prophet is mistaken about Gen. Smith's views of Mr. Polk, Oregon, Texas, &c. General Smith opposed Van Buren, Calhoun, Clay and Polk, and was prepared to oppose others on principle. And as to the admission of Texas, Oregon, or any territory, it was on "petition" of the people; *Vas populi, rex Dei*; but as for annexation (by party power) of any place, he never named it; and as for supporting Polk or Clay, it was all the same—might just as well go for Boggs and Beaton, Jack straw and the Dey of Algiers. No Mormon can serve General Smith's Views—and Mammon!

The News.—The Mississippi and Missouri Rivers are failing; a thief stole a pair of saddle bags on the steamer "White Cloud," containing \$450. Prince Albert has presented the Autocrat of all the Russias, with a stud horse worth \$3000. A Durham Bull worth fifteen thousand dollars, and Leicester ram all pure blood and high priced; Joseph Bonaparte; the king of Spain is dead; Uncle Sam has sent out a new snag boat called the "Gopher"; it is said that the inhabitants of the whole world use yearly eight hundred millions of pounds of Coffee, and as much sugar; these at a bit a pound, are worth ten hundred millions; Mr. Norris, the Philadelphia engine builder, has agreed to go to Austria, and build engines for Prince Metternich; Queen Victoria, by her love and affection for the people, blessed; her nation with another "Duke of York," on the 5th ult. the Princess de Joinville, has also given the French a Princess; the Post master of Cairo, Ky. recently robbed the mail of \$320. The Pope is sick; Wm. Ousley has been elected governor of Kentucky; the yellow fever is making some severe ravages at Galveston; a fire at Granville in Michigan, recently destroyed \$50,000 worth of property; a girl, aged 14 died not long since, on Long Island, from swallowing a peach pit; there has lately been quite a gale at the mouth of the Mississippi; in the interior of Africa, exist a people without the use of fire; Insurance offices there would doubtless be a nuisance; the governor of Massachusetts wrote to the governor of Rhode Island, saying, if he did not release Gov. Dorr, the Bay state would go for Polk and Dallas, and he replied—he did not care a d—n if it did; the Portland Locomotive run into a drove of cattle the other day and killed an ox, besides throwing off the brakeman; Professor Maffei is storming the castle for the Methodists in North Carolina; his wife keeps a tavern in Texas; the world is wide and so we say, bless every thing 'an inch high that deserves it.

PARTY SPIRIT.

The experience of almost seventy years, has taught many of the people of these United States, that party spirit is the bane of a free government. It cannot be concealed, that the high toned feelings, lofty calculations, and national jealousy for the common weal, which, in the infancy of our Republic, animated and stimulated the hearts of the people, have degenerated into a low spirit, too disgusting, among noble minded men, to need reprehension. This singular and sinful, degradation of a nation's honor, has not crept into the bosoms of freemen, through a want of education, for even the lisping infant is taught that, 'Intelligence is the life of liberty,' but the great evil arises from the patronage of the public crib, bestowed upon unworthy men, as a *quid pro quo* for electioneering services; whereby the "larks and fishes," have become more charming than the virtue of the nation or the honor of the officer.

Where the virtue of the people once would have spurned the idea of 'bees' and 'gatherings' for political effect, now the habits of the multitude bespeak a loud huzza for county mass meetings; state mass meetings, and national mass meetings, showing the surrounding kingdoms that shallow water becomes disturb-

ed by storms sooner than deep water.—In fact, if the tempestuous state of society as it bursts into mobs does not indicate heated passions, from Congress hall, down to the log cabins, then all signs have failed in this great political drouth in the domains of freedom. But it is so, and why is it? Ah! that is the rub! Did General Washington ever go from State to State, and gather the people by tens, fifties and hundreds of thousands, to hear the wind of Statesmen, and the rant of demagogues? No; he was too wise to triffl with the people's time and money, to *subserve self ends!* He was ever opposed to political combinations where no restraint could reach the leaders; and no remuneration could reward the poor devotee.

But we are going on, too far, and must conclude by saying that the present mood of manufacturing public opinion and pushing forward party spirit, by great gatherings of the people, will eventually grow into a monster as detrimental to the continuation of liberty in the United States, as Virgil's wooden horse was to the peace of Troy.

Illinois Canal Loan.—The following letter, on the progress of the Illinois Canal loan, addressed to Col. Oakley, one of the Commissioners, per Libertia, is rather cool for great calculations towards public works in this state.

London, August 19, 1844.

I did not write to you on the 16th by the Great Western, hoping that I should be able to day to advise that progress, or a beginning, had been made in a measure which I expected would enable the committee to complete your arrangement. I am sorry it is not in my power to give you this advice, by this conveyance; but the matter is in the hands of a gentleman of the committee, a friend of yours, who is very devoted and who still believes, in the way to which I refer, or in some other, that your object will be attained.

In the meantime, I am anxious to impress on you the importance of nothing being done by the State, which will effect the opinion of parties here, its character for honor and good faith. Illinois 44-42, nominal; Louisiana sold at 37; Pennsylvania 68 a 70.

Man Eaters at New Zealand.—The Journal des Debats gives the following story, communicated by a correspondent at Akaroa, in New Zealand:

Probably, before my letter arrives in France, you will have learnt that the Mahouris, a tribe of Zalanders, have killed thirty English of this colony; but you, perhaps, will not know that the bodies of these unfortunate men were eaten. This is but too true. We have been out on a hunting party, for about a week, when one evening we arrived among the friendly tribe of Turnipara or Mahouris, and found them retaining themselves with human flesh. We all conceived that they were eating simple natives or native slaves of their own. As I understood the language, I could not resist expressing my indignation, and I threatened them with chastisement from the crew of the corvette. The savages were alarmed, and endeavored to appease me, by saying, 'they are not men of Mahouri that we are eating, but some Yee-Yee'—for it is thus they call the English. They then exhibited to us the heads of their victims, and I recognized among them that of Capt. Wakefield, one of the distinguished inhabitants of Port Nicholas, who had entertained us at his house when he went to the town to procure provisions. I was seized with horror at this sight. My companions blamed me for having risked irritating the cannibals, as we are only five against two hundred. But they gave us confidence, by saying, 'Oh, the *Ouri outi* (for so they distinguish us) are good people, but the Yee-Yee are very wicked. They then related that they had killed the English, because they wished to establish themselves in a bay, which they had not purchased, and which the Mahouris were unwilling to give up. We then retired, with our hearts full of horror and disgust.

Truly, *mobocracy*, like the atmosphere, reaches round the globe. What a monstrous fear pervades the breasts of men, that their neighbors may do their some good; or, jealousy, that somebody will do some wrong. What a happy time it will be when jealousy and enmity cease!

The Potatoe.—We know that the Potatoe was first introduced into Europe, by Sir Walter Raleigh, from Virginia, in 1585. Potatoes were, at first, cultivated by a very few, and considered a great delicacy. In a manuscript account of the household expenses of Queen Anne, wife of James II., the purchase of a very small quantity of potatoes is mentioned at two shillings a pound. In 1682, they were for the first time, planted in the open fields. Sweet potatoes had been brought from New Granada, by Sir John In 1545.

America boasts of various roots and herbs, &c., potatoes, tobacco, Indian corn, and the &c. consists of liberty, mobocracy, and murder, with impunity. "How we apples ruin!"

The Osprey.—We are grateful to Capt. Anderson for his strict punctuality, and we understand he will be much obliged to his patrons in Nauvoo, if, in future, they will be ready precisely, at 8 o'clock, as he must "be off" at that time, to keep his promise and word good.

"Gov. Ford and the Mormons have not done 'agit'ing" yet. Some violent outbreak will most likely occur in or near Nauvoo shortly. It is monstrous that these fanatics, the Mormons, cannot be kept in order. We almost think that their extermination would be a work of philanthropy."

[N. Y. American Rep.]

For a native American, we really think the above smells pretty strong anti-philos-adelphos. The pleasant shrubbery of New York, appears to be sprinkled with now and then a "red bud" as well as the Western wilds. When will virtue reign? And when will peace and religion be as earnestly sought for the bliss of mankind, as contention, strife, and folly are to destroy one half of the world, for the lust and ambition of the other? "Almost philanthropy" to exterminate! Mr. Native, or Mr. "Red Bud," who is the plebeian, and who is the patrician? Shame, shame on the man, that seeks to murder his countrymen! Jefferson, Adams, Washington, or Hancock's spirit never dwelt in such a breast.—No, never; but Benedict Arnold's does, with all his infamy, disgrace, and serpentine vengeance to ensnail it. Oh!

The Savage and the Christian.—Joe-o-set, the walking bear, a famous Sauk chief, of stalwart frame and noble bearing, was a twelve month or more ago, persuaded by some speculating Yankee to abandon his wild retreats and simple savage life, and submit to exhibitions of himself in the principal cities. At Cincinnati, he was introduced on to the theatrical boards, and, in a class of plays got up to represent Indian life, he acted the principal character, with considerable success. From thence, he was taken with other red men, to the east, and finally across the ocean, to "astonish the natives" of the old world. Joe-o-set became a lion in the court of royalty, was presented to the Queen, and wherever he moved, clad in his grotesque and fanciful adornments of person, was the observed of all curious eyes. His biography, in full Indian costume, was taken in London, by the lithographers of the Queen, and is a beautiful specimen of the art, as well as a striking memento of her race fast fading from existence. But unfortunately Joe-o-set, in forming an acquaintance with the pale faces, learned some of their vices, and his change of habits, and free use of the poisonous fire-water, appear to have given disease a death grasp upon his powerful frame. According to the Cleveland Herald, he is now lying in the chamber of a kind and benevolent family on the pier of that place, in the last stages of consumption, having been landed there, recently, on his way from Europe to Fort Leavenworth, Mo., without money, friends, or a single voice to cheer him in his native tongue. Still he submits, without a murmur, to the directions of physician and nurse, and with patient resignation, points to the dwelling of the Great Spirit, and remarks: "Joe-o-set, die—go up."

We clip the above from an exchange, and solemnly add, that "the poor Indian while imitating our vices catches our disorders" and learns the benefit of civilization, and Christianity.

Steamboat Accident.—From the officers of the steamboat *Gulnare*, who arrived here this morning on board the steamer *Virginia*, we learn that on last Sunday morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the steamboat Westwood bound down, ran ashore and sunk the *Gulnare* in Walnut end, about 55 miles below Memphis, striking her on the starboard side just at the forward hatch, which caused her to sink in about five minutes, almost to her hurricane roof. The *Gulnare*, at the time of the accident, was hugging the West bank of the river, on her way from New Orleans to this city, with a heavy cargo of merchandise. She had a barge in tow, which was between her and the shore, and on this the passengers were enabled to save themselves and most of their baggage. The *Gulnare* was owned in this city principally by Messrs. Plaine, Tompkins & Barrett, and we learn she was not insured. By a letter from Capt. R. M. Strother, we learn that the boat and cargo will be a total loss. Two deck passengers were drowned in attempting to save their baggage; neither of their names are known; one of them was a discharged soldier of the third regiment of U. S. Infantry. A deck hand belonging to the boat was also lost; his name is John Holberg. The Westwood is a new boat, and belongs up Cumberland river.—*New Era*.

The Shirt Tree.—In the forests of the Orinoco, there is a tree which often attains the height of fifty feet. The natives make shirts of the bark of this tree, which requires only to be stripped off, and to be deprived of its red and fibrous parts; the shirt is thus formed without a seam. The head is thrust through one end, and two lateral holes are cut to admit the arms; natives wear these shirts in the rainy seasons, which, according to Humboldt, are equal to any of our Macintoshes for keeping out the wet.

THE MORMON TRAGEDY—AGAIN.

The Editor of the Warsaw Signal continues to denounce us, (the senior) for our unwillingness to retract the opinion we have heretofore expressed—that the murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, under the circumstances in which it was perpetrated, stands "conspicuously at the head of the black letter list of public offenses in the United States." Well be it so. Although we aim to merit, and are gratified to receive the approbation of all, we are nevertheless unwilling to secure it at the sacrifice of what we esteem a sacred public duty. It is hardly to be expected that any of those who, a few weeks only before the horrible occurrence took place, had solemnly resolved, in public meeting, that their difficulties with the Mormons could be settled by nothing short of powder and ball, will be persuaded, by any thing that an impartial observer may say, that they committed a heinous crime in carrying their murderous resolutions into effect; and we are inclined to believe that nothing which the perpetrators, or their apologists, may offer, in extenuation or justification of the act, will change the views we have heretofore taken of that truly lamentable affair.

Our contemporary says, if when, in his address to the people of Illinois, the Governor stated that, before he gave the assurance of security to the Smiths, he obtained a pledge of honor by a unanimous vote from the officers and men under his command to sustain him in performing it, his Excellency meant to convey the idea that such unanimous pledge was given by all the officers and men in the county, under military command; he, the Editor, will venture to say . . . that it is false; and that he can prove this assertion by the testimony of scores of witnesses, whose character for truth and veracity will compare favorably with any men in the state. Now we do not deny it our business to decide, whether Governor Ford did actually mean what he said, on the above occasion, or the contrary. Since our resumption, in part of the Editorial charge of the Telegraph, we have neither flattered him on the one hand, nor vilified him on the other. The only notice we have taken of him has been to give his official communications a reasonable degree of credence. If he has misled us, by giving a false coloring to the murder of the Smiths, the fault is not ours. His testimony, however, is good, until contradicted by evidence equally respectable, and conclusive.

It matters but little, however, in considering the question at issue, whether Joseph Smith was guilty or innocent of the atrocious crimes laid to his charge by his enemies, and which still remain to be proved. Had he been even tried, convicted, and sentenced to suffer the most painful and ignominious death, to take his life in any other way than that pointed out by the law, would have been willful murder. To kill him, before trial, after he had voluntarily surrendered himself, upon the most perfect assurance of safety to his person, that could have been asked or given, was incomparably more criminal. It is his *damnable fact*, which stamps his assassination with a character of unparalleled atrocity. Had he been attacked, while he remained at Nauvoo, surrounded by his devoted followers, the matter would wear a wholly different aspect; and the act, however censurable, would have been at least redeemed from the imputation of "perfidy and cowardice." But, as it now stands, it cannot be spoken of without horror; and the failure to attempt to justify or excuse it, only serves to give it a still darker hue. The true policy of those concerned should be to patiently submit to the rebuke which they so richly deserve; and endeavor, by their future respect for the laws, to atone for their past misconduct.

The 8 goal is that we, (the senior) should be the last to speak in terms of the deod reputation of the late tragedy in Hancock county; for the reason that about seven years since, we apologized for, or at least failed to condemn a far more atrocious crime, perpetrated in this place. But if this latter assertion were actually true, the soundness of the position deduced from the alleged fact might still be questioned. At the period spoken of, those scenes of popular violence, which have of late so frequently disgraced the country, and clothed the land in mourning, were comparatively rare. It was, therefore, quite natural that those among whom they occurred should endeavor to excuse or palliate them, in order to escape the odium which they were calculated to bring upon the community in the midst of which they were suffered to take place. But now, when their magnitude and frequency seem actually to threaten the very existence of our social and political system, it is no longer allowable to be merely apologetic. More especially are the conductors of the press, every where, bound strongly to denounce all and every one who break, let the pretense for be what it may. Nor should any former delinquency of duty be offered as an excuse for a similar neglect at a time like this, when a resort to mob violence appears to be fearfully on the increase in almost every part of the Union.

But, it is not the fact, that we either "apologized" for, or "failed to condemn" the riots which unhappily occurred in this city in 1837. On the contrary, we denounced them in terms sufficiently decided to provoke the resentment of some of the individuals concerned, who anonymously threatened our press with demolition, and our person with violence, for paying, as they alleged, spoken "too harshly" of those gentlemen who had

determined to stop the course of Abolition in this place. True, a few of the most zealous of the persecuted party also censured us, because we had not deemed it proper to take an active part on their side. But the great body of the citizens generally approved of our course; and now, after the lapse of seven years, we are still of the opinion that, had we acted differently, the excitement and ill feeling which then prevailed—and which it was the dearest wish of our heart to assist in allaying—might have continued to exist to the present day. Aiming to neutralize the duty of mutual concession and forbearance, we used the language of mildness and persuasion, rather than that of bitter reproach and invective. In this we are aware, we differed from the Editor of the Signal, who seems to have before him, and to be still doing, his best to fan the flame of discord in his own neighborhood.

It is not necessary to our present purpose to institute a comparison between the lawless transactions which took place in Alton in 1837, and those which have recently occurred in Hancock county. The reflecting and candid observer will perceive at once that there is a very marked distinction between them. Desecration was unquestionably the object of the mob in both cases. In the one, however, the intended victims were defenseless captives, who had given themselves up under a most solemn assurance of protection—in the other, it was a certain description of property, defended by armed men, who might have left the place of danger, without molestation, at any time before the attack. The first was effected with as little hazard to the perpetrators as a cook is liable to, when decapitating a chicken—the last cost the assailants as much blood as the assailed. The one was committed in open day, by a large armed force, in the presence of an approving multitude, and is now unblushingly justified, if not gloried in—the other at a late hour of the night, while the citizens were buried in sleep, by a small number of unknown and irresponsible persons, and has ever since subjected Alton and her population to contumely and reproach. We might easily carry the comparison much farther; but for brevity we will remain for the Editor of the Signal to decide whether we shall ever again refer to the subject.

NEWS FROM THE WEST.

Victoria, July 6th, 1844.

Editor of the Star—Dear Sir: News arrived in town to-day that another attack upon Corpus Christi has been made by the Lipan Indians. Mr. Berry, my informant, who was in the fight, says that between 30 and 40 Indians attempted to steal horses from the Ranch, but did not succeed in taking off more than 15 or 20. Four Indians were killed, and several wounded. The war was desperate. After being repulsed and then their retreat cut off, they were obliged to take refuge on a mud reef in the bay, and there kept from morning until near night. Then, making their escape from that place, they again made another attack upon the Ranch, but were made to retreat by the discharge of a six pounder, which tore one Indian and his horse to atoms. The remainder have not been heard of since.

Another report arrived to-day, that of fatal dispatches passed through Corpus Christi a few days since, from Santa Ana to our Government. Also, that Gen. Wolf has been defeated at Monterey by the Federalists and Ransieros, and retreated to Matamoros, where he is now fortifying himself.

We understand that the extent of the sickness with which this city has recently been visited has been very much exaggerated by individuals and by some of the papers in the interior. That we have been severely scourged by disease, and that death has reared his shafts black and fast around us no one will deny; but that the deaths have averaged from 13 to 17 a day, as we see stated in one of the papers alluded to, we know to be incorrect. It is true that in one day, the 2nd ult. 17 interments did take place; but it is also true that nearly one-half of those interments had died the previous day, and burials continued to take place until a late hour at night. The deaths since the sickness commenced have probably not averaged more than 4 or 5 per day; and we have observed that the mortality has been chiefly among the emigrants who have recently arrived from Europe, and unaccustomed persons generally, although a few deaths have occurred among our older citizens. But we are happy to state that the health of the city is rapidly improving. For the last three or four days the temperature has been very favorable, and of a mild nature; and we feel confident that in a short time the health of the place will be effectually restored. The unsanitary state of the weather for some time past has been inopportune, and we trust when it once begins fairly settled, and we can get a good steady breeze from the south, the sickness will disappear.

[Galveston News, Aug. 3.]

Great Fire in Cincinnati.—A friend has kindly sent us the following:

To the Editor of the Louisville Journal: Cincinnati, September 9th. Gentlemen:—At two o'clock this morning a fire broke out near the Broadway House, on the opposite corner, consuming some three or four houses on Broadway, and destroying to a great extent, as many more on Mye street. The buildings situated on Broadway are entirely consumed, and naught but the chimneys remain to mark the spot; on Market, the third floor and roof of the Columbus House, and those adjoining on the same street, were consumed. It was

at a late hour this morning that the fire was entirely quelled. The Holmes house and a very narrow escape, as did many others in the immediate neighborhood. The amount of loss I have not ascertained; it must be large, judging from the number and size of the buildings destroyed. Yours, &c. T. V.

Firemen's Riots.—The Philadelphia papers state that on Saturday evening about 9 o'clock, in consequence of the ringing of an alarm bell in the southern part of the city, a general alarm of fire was raised, which drew the Fairmount Engine company into the district of Southwark. Great excitement prevailed, as a conflict between the Westcott Hose and Fairmount Engine companies was feared. At the corner of Second and Catherine streets, a fight ensued between two or three persons, in which the Fairmount took a part. For a time dreadful consequences were threatened, the residents in the neighborhood became alarmed and closed their houses. Finally however, without any serious results, the Fairmount proceeded out of the district, when the excitement subsided. These difficulties in part grew out of a single being divided into several municipal governments. Fire Engines belonging to one district create jealousy in coming into another and riots ensue. Nothing but the most thorough reform on every exciting topic and subject which legal measures can reach, can save that city from such outbreaks.

Singular Discovery.—Yesterday some men were digging near the church at Hoxton, they discovered at about thirty feet below the surface of the earth, two small earthen urns of remarkable texture, and some fragments of Roman tiles, besides portions of a human skeleton. Upon opening the urns, one was found to contain a beautifully chased vessel of gold, somewhat in the form of a chalice basin, inside of which were several gold coins in a high state of preservation. The other merely contained an urn of the same form as the outer, only of much finer quality. They were immediately handed over to the surveyor, who expressed his intention to present them to the British Museum.

[Liverpool Standard.]

Relics.—Among the relics at the Historical Society, at New Haven Ct., there is a cane, manufactured from the root of the tree on which the Salem witches were hung; the old oak chest, formerly in possession of the family of Aaron Burr, the arm chair of Roger Williams, the camp stool of the Rev. Colonel Elihu Williams, once President of Yale College; General Putnam's old tavern sign, with a portrait of General Wolfe painted thereon; a part of the keel of Captain Cook's old ship "Endeavor," that passed round the world, and finally ended her days at Newport, R. I.; the casket and glass found with Captain Nathan Hale, who was hung by the British, on Long Island, as a spy, during the Revolution, as a retaliation for the death of Andre; and last, but not least, the order book of a British Adjutant, containing the orders of the British army, on the day of the memorable battle of Bunker Hill, one sheet of which was stained and stamped, for eternal endurance, with a drop—a single drop of human blood.—Reveille.

An Elitir Killed.—We learn by the officers of the steamer Virginian, arrived yesterday morning from Cincinnati, that when passing Smithland, on Wednesday morning last, they were informed, that a man named Dr. Snyder, had shot Mr. McKibben, editor of the Smithland Bee, on the evening previous, in the street, and that Mr. McKibben expired almost immediately. We are unable to ascertain further particulars.—Reveille.

Sale of a Wife.—A man named Gen. Woodhead, of Hensworth, near Worcester, England, sold his wife in the public market, on the 10th ult., for five shillings!

Two Women Executed.—The London papers contain accounts of the execution of Catherine Bion and Bridget Lingin, at Roscommon, Ireland, for murder. Seven thousand persons were present, of whom about four thousand were women. The culprits did not appear to feel their awful situation. One of them laughed and chatted up to the very moment that the drop fell.

Despatches from Mexico.—The New York Sun of the 29th ult., says. A special messenger goes with despatches from Mexico to England, in the Royal Mail steamer Acadia, which left on the 1st September. We have been permitted to "guess" that the Mexican Army will not march upon Texas until an answer to the despatches has been received from Quezaco's Cabinet.

Arrival of a Clipper.—The new steam ship, Marmora arrived here yesterday afternoon, from Bath, Maine. She came in forty-seven hours, and passed every vessel on the passage without the aid of steam. Her pilot, Mr. Barger, says that he was never on board a faster vessel. She has come here for the purpose of being fitted with Eriksen's propeller, and will sail, when completed, for Constantinople. It is our opinion that she will astonish the Turks.—[N. Y. Herald.]

Mr. Gun advertises his son in one of the papers as a thief. The son-of-a-gun ought to be published, says the Ledger.

Quar.—If Tom's father is Dick's father's son, what relation is Dick to Tom.

LAZY RICH GIRLS.—The editor of the Orion, says—"lazy rich girls make rich men poor, and industrious poor girls make poor men rich."—He does not mean by flattery to sacrifice truth.

CITY PROCEEDINGS.

On Monday the 16th, one of the police complained of O. P. Rockwell, for an assault upon several gentlemen; he confessed the same, and was fined \$5.00 and cost.

Same day Mr. C. Smith was arraigned before his honor the Mayor, for an assault upon Mr. Arnold, one of the policemen, and after a full investigation, was fined \$12.00 and costs. After the trial, Mr. A. Little committed an assault upon Esq. Dawson, of St. Louis, and was instantly fined five dollars and costs, and excluded from being a policeman.

Memo.—Of Consumption, near Carthage, on the first instant, Clarissa, consort of D. A. Miller, in the 33th year of her age.

DEATHS for the week ending Monday, Sept. 16th 1844.

John P. Green, 51y, 7d; quick consumption.

Oscar F. A. Farber, 6m, 23; chill fever.

Sarah Wilcox, 37y; bilious fever.

James Harmer, 3y, 10m; whooping cough.

Hannah Strope, 70y; ague and fever.

Rebecca Holden (of Iowa) 10m; chill fever.

Kara S. Williams, 1y, 20d; diarrhoea and canker.

Elizabeth Palmer, 13y, 4m; inflammation.

Abby Jane Tippetts, 3m, 25d; canker.

George W. Johnson, 3y, 6m, 3d; chill fever.

John Pierce, 65y, 8m, 25d; ague and fever.

Ann B. Peterson, 26y, 3m; typhus fever.

Elizabeth Cox, 14y; typhus fever.

James Boyd Parker, 14y, 6m, 13d; bilious fever.

Elizabeth Miller, 11m; diarrhoea.

Elizabeth Herring, 9m; chill fever.

Mary Dennis, 32y; chill fever.

Alma Barker, 8m, 25d; canker.

Samuel Bell, 5y, 10, 12d; whooping cough.

Isaac Grigger, 50y; ague and fever.

Elen Greenhalgh, 4y, 4m; chill fever.

Mary M. Barney, 1y, 3m; canker.

Sarah Caroline Clayton, 13y; bilious fever.

Zephah Ellis, (of Iowa) 71y, consumption.

George W. Clyde, 43y, 1m, 6d; chill fever.

America V. Frank, 1y 6m; diarrhoea.

Total 23.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

DEATHS for the week ending Monday, Sept. 16th, 1844.

Lysia Badger, 40y, 4m, 25d; dropsy.

Rachel M. Dodge, 10m; chill fever.

John Sanders 43y; bilious fever.

David P. Randall 7y, 11m, 7d; typhus fever.

Louis Davis, 22y; canker.

Ans Dye, 26y, 5d; inflammation in the head.

Abraham S. Jeffers, 44y; bilious fever.

Burt Tomlinson, 63y; chill fever.

Edmond Waters, 50y; fever.

Isabel Carrington, 11m, 12d; whooping cough.

Total 10.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

WOOD wanted at this office immediately. S. p. 3.

ALLEN—TEN THOUSAND BRICK.

MEAT MARKET.

JOHN GREEN, at the commission store of Wade & Co. on the corner of Parley and Carlin Sts. has established a MEAT MARKET, where customers can be supplied at all times; better pay the butcher than the doctor; call and try.

Sept. 16, 1844—2116.

WOOL and woolen yarn wanted at KIMBALL'S.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE officers of the Nauvoo Legion will meet at the meeting ground in this city, on Friday the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. for officer drill, arm and equipped as the law directs; by order of Lieut. Gen. Brigham Young.

CHARLES C. RICH, Maj. Gen. Nauvoo Legion.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE PEOPLE.

ON (UVOO) and adjacent country, the subscribers have opened a commission store, where they will sell or exchange any kind of property, such as: wagons, oxen, horses, cows, sheep, furniture, and in fact any thing that will ever made to sell or traffic on. We have also opened a land agency where we will take houses, lots, lands to sell or exchange so as to suit those who will be so kind as to patronize us; having been long in the business, we think to give entire satisfaction. Farmers having wheat or other grain in the country will do well to leave it at their store, on Parley street, one block east of Main.

WADE & CO.

Sept 3-3m.

Hancock Circuit Court, to October term.

A. D. 1844.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Hancock C. C. v. John Taylor, plaintiff, vs. John Greenhow, defendant.

In Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said John Greenhow that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Hancock County, dated the tenth day of September A. D. 1844, at the suit of the said John Taylor, against the estate of the said John Greenhow, for the sum of two hundred dollars and eighty cents, directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which writ has been returned by the Sheriff aforesaid, levied upon certain property belonging to you the said John Greenhow. Now unless you the said John Greenhow shall personally be and appear before the Circuit Court of said County of Hancock, on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Carthage on the third Monday of October next, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgement will be rendered against you in favor of said plaintiff; and the estate so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.

Witness J. B. Backenstos clerk of our said Circuit Court and the L.S. seal thereof at Carthage this twelfth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and forty four.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

D. E. HEAD, Depy.

Sept. 18-21-4w.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE Nauvoo Legion is hereby ordered to parade on the fourth Saturday in this month, at the meeting ground in this city, armed and equipped according to law. The Regiments will be formed at 9 o'clock A. M., the Cohorts at half past nine; the Legion at ten; when the Major General will take command and march to the parade ground where they will receive the Lieut. General, by order of Lieut. Gen. Brigham Young.

CHARLES C. RICH, Maj. Gen. Nauvoo Legion.

Nauvoo, Sept. 10th 1844.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1844.

from	to
Ashes—per lb.	7 8
Pot.	9 10
Pearl.	14 00
Aces—per dozen.	18 00
Collins.	12 00
Others.	14 00
Bugging—Mo. per yard.	12 13
Bale Rope Mo per lb.	14 00
Brown—per lb.	12 13
Caster Beans—per bushel.	70 75
Candles—per lb.	20 33
Sperm.	20 33
Tallow—Mould.	8 9
Dipped.	7 8
Stearine.	20 30
Coal—per ton.	14 00
Lehigh.	16 00
Pittsburgh—per bushel.	5 7
Missouri and Illinois.	13 15
Coffee—per lb.	7 7 1/2
Java.	7 7 1/2
Havana.	7 7 1/2
Rio.	6 6 1/2
St. Domingo.	6 6 1/2
Laguira.	7 7 1/2
Chocolate—No. 1.	13 14
No. 2.	12 14
Copper—per lb.	25 30
Braziers.	25 30
Shitting.	43 00
Bottom.	43 00
Plate.	12 14
Jordan—per lb.	2 25
Manila.	1 75
Tarred Rope.	2 25
Red Cord, Manila, per dozen.	1 75
Hemp.	75 1 00
Plough Lines.	10 12
Cotton Yarns—per lb.	19 19 1/2
Pittsburgh.	19 19 1/2
Common.	19 19 1/2
Domestic—per yard.	7 10
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	6 11 1/2
4-4 and 6-4.	7 11 1/2
Bleached Shitting, 3-4 and 7-8.	7 11 1/2
4-4 and 6-4.	8 11 1/2
Brown Drillings.	8 11 1/2
Flannels.	11 14
Brown Lowel Oze bags.	10 13
Virginia do.	9 11
Pickins, 3-4 and 4-4.	11 15
Salt nets.	55 55
Kentucky Jeans.	32 80
Cotton Ch. chs.	9 14
Blue Drillings.	9 12 1/2
Mixed summer Stuffs.	12 25
Dye Stuffs.	15 30
Madder, per lb.	15 30
Logwood.	1 25
Indigo, Sp. caroon.	1 25
Copper, per lb.	2 1/2
Camwood, per lb.	9 10
Fustic.	42 00
Drugs & Medicines.	22 21
Ginseng per lb.	5 5 1/2
Saleratus, Western.	0 5 1/2
Eastern.	0 5 1/2
Aum, per lb.	5 5 1/2
Quinine, per oz.	9 50
Brimstone.	5 6
Epsom Salts.	5 6
Pow Sulphur.	7 10
Cream Tar.	25 25
Turkey Opium.	3 75
Campor.	1 25
Gum Arabic.	42 00
Liquorice Paste.	22 25
Sal Soda.	5 0
Penicill—per lb.	21 22
Flour, No. 1.	4 00
Country.	3 75
Rye.	2 75
Cornmeal, per bushel.	45 50
Fruits.	37 1 00
Apples, dried, per bushel.	1 25
Green, per bushel.	1 25
Peaches, dried, per bushel.	1 25
Almonds, s. s. per lb.	18 20
Raisins, M. R. per box.	2 40
H. N. C.	2 37
Prunes, per lb.	00 00
Currants, Zante.	11 12 1/2
Figs, p. r. drum.	16 15
Lemon, p. r. box.	0 00
Pars & Potatoes.	0 00
Balls, p. r. robe.	1 00
Deer shaves, per lb.	12 2
Red and Blue, in hair.	10 15
Grass.	5 12
Beaver.	2 00
Otter, per skin.	2 00
Muskat.	6 1 1/2
Raccoon.	12 6 1/2
Wild Cat.	10 2
Fox, grey.	10 2
Mink.	12 00

ST. LOUIS BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected weekly by George Anson, 81 Main Street.

St. Louis Sep. 3.

Epsom Salts,	76	
Four Sulphur,	7	
Cream Tar ar,	25	2
Turkey Opium,	3 75	
Campior,	1 25	1 3
Gum Arabic,	1 95	
Liquorics Paste,	2	
Sa Soda,	55	
Feathers—per lb.	21	2
Flour. Me Lge.		
Four. City Mills,	4 00	4 0
—Country,	3 75	4 0
Rye,	2 75	3 0
Cornmeal, per bushel,	45	5
Fruits.		
Appes, dried, per bushel,	87	1 0
—green, per bb.,	1 25	1 5
Peaches dried, per bushel,	1 25	1 5
Almonds, a. s. per lb.	18	2
Raisins, M. R. per box,	2 40	2 5
—H. N. C.	2 37	2 5
Prunes, per lb.,	0 07	0
Currents, Zante,	11	12
Figs, p. r drum,	16	1
Lemons, p. r box,	0 00	0 0
Nuts & Peanuts.		
Buffalo, per robe,	1 00	4 0
Deer shaves, per lb.,	12	2
Red and Blue, in hair,	10	1
Wool,	5	12
Beaver,	2 00	0
Otter, per skin,	2 00	3 5
Muskrat,	6	1
Raccoon,	12	5
Wild Cat,	70	3
Fox, gray,	10	

Bear, per skin,	1 00	3 00
Fish,		
Mackerel, No. 1, per bb.	14 00	14 50
No. 2,	11 00	11 50
No. 3,	5 50	6 00
Lake Trout,	8 50	9 00
Salmon, per kit,	1 50	2 00
Cod, dry, per box,	1 25	1 50
Herrings, do,	50	
Grains—per bushel,		
Wheat,	56	60
Rye,	38	40
Corn,	45	48
Barley,	48	50
Oats,	30	32
Beans,	95	1 00
Glaze—per box,		
8 by 10,	2 25	2 75
10 by 12,	3 75	4 75
12 by 18,	9 00	0 00
Ginseng—per keg,		
Dupont's,	6 50	7 00
Latins',	6 00	6 50
Blasting, !	4 00	4 50
Gunny Bag,	12	
Hemp—per 112 lbs.,		
Water rotted,	100 00	110 00
Dew rotted,	60 00	65 00
Hid—per lb.		
Dry,	8	
Green,	3	
Salted,	2 1/2	
Hops, 1st quality per lb.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Honey, per gallon,	25	
Iron, Tennessee and Pittsburgh.		
Common Bar, per lb.,	4	
Band,	5	
Horse Shoe,	6	
Hoop,	7	
Shoe, 4,	7	
Nail Rods,	7	
Boiler Iron,	7	
Pig Iron, per ton,	22 00	00
Nails per lb.,		
Pittsburgh,	4 1/2	
Jurists,	4 1/2	
Boston,	5 1/2	
Castings, per lb.,	2 1/2	
Foundry,	4 1/2	
Lead,		
100 lbs.		

GRAPHIC SKETCH.

Edith Barrett, the learned blacksmith of Rhode Island, was the author of the following sketch. It is extracted from one of his lectures on genius, and alludes to the Natural Bridge in Virginia.

The scene opens with a view of the great Natural Bridge in Virginia. There are three or four boys standing in the channel below, looking up with awe to that vast arch of unknown rocks, which the Almighty bridged over those everlasting abutments. "The morning stars sang together." The little piece of sky spanning those measureless piers, is full of stars, although it is mid-day. It is almost five hundred feet from where they stand, up three perpendicular bulwarks of limestone, to the key rock of that vast arch, which appears to them only of the size of a man's hand. The silence of death is rendered more impressive by the little stream that falls from rock to rock down the channel.

The sun is darkened, and the boys have unconsciously uncovered their heads, as if standing in the presence of a chamber of the Majesty of the whole earth. At last this feeling begins to wear away; they begin to look around them. They see the names of hundreds cut in the limestone abutments. A new feeling comes over their young hearts, and their knives are in hands in an instant. "What man has done, man can undo," is their watchword, while they drew themselves up and carved their names a foot above those of a hundred full-grown men who had been there before them.

They are all satisfied with this feat of physical exertion, except one; whose example illustrates perfectly the forgotten truth, that there is no royal road to intellectual eminence. This ambitious youth sees a name just above his reach, a name that will be given in the memory of the world, when those of Alexander, Caesar, and Napoleon shall rot in oblivion. He was the name of Washington. Before he marched with Bunker to the fatal field, he had been there, and left his name a foot above all his predecessors. It was a glorious thought of the boy, to write his name side by side with that of the great father of his country. He grasps his knife with a flinty hand, and clinging to a little jagged crag, he contemplates the limestone, about a foot above where he stands; he then reaches up and cuts another for his hands. (It is a dangerous adventure; but as he puts his feet and hands into those gorges, and draws himself up carefully to his full length, he finds himself a foot above every name chronicled in that mighty wall. While his companions are regarding him with concern and admiration, he cuts his name in rude capitals; large and deep, into that flinty album. His knife is still in his hand, and strength in his sinews, and a few created aspirations in his heart.)

Again he cuts another niche, and again he carves his name in large capitals. This is not enough. Heedless of the entreaties of his companions, he cuts and chisels again. The gradations of his ascending scale grow wider apart. He measures his length at every gain in cuts. The voices of his friends were weaker and weaker, till their words are finally lost in his ear. He now for the first time casts a look beneath him. Had that glance lasted a moment, that moment would have been his last. He clings with a convulsive shudder to his little niche in the rock. An awful abyss awaits his almost certain fall. He is faint with severe exertion, and trembling from the sudden view of the dreadful destruction to which he is exposed. His knife is worn half way to the hilt. He can hear voices, but not the words of his terror-stricken companions below. What a moment! What a narrow chance to escape destruction! There is no retreating step. It is impossible to put his hands into the same niche with his feet and retain his slender hold a moment. His companions instantly perceive this new and fearful dilemma, and await his fall with emotions that freeze their young blood. He is too high, too faint, to ask for his father and mother, his brothers and sisters, to come and witness or assist his destruction. But one of his companions anticipates his desire; swift as the wind he bounds down the channel, and the sensation of the lap of boy is told upon his father's bonnet.

Minutes of almost eternal length roll on, and there are hundreds standing in that rocky channel and hundreds on the bridge above, all holding their breath, and awaiting the fearful catastrophe. The poor boy hears the roar of new and numerous voices both above and below. He can just distinguish the tones of his father, who is shouting with all the energy of despair, "William! William! don't look down! your mother and Henry and Harriet are all here praying for you! don't look down! keep your eye towards the top!" The boy dares not look down. His eye was fixed like a flint towards heaven, and his young heart on him who rides there. He grasps again his knife. He cuts another niche, and another foot is added to the hundreds that remove him from the reach of human help below. How carefully he used his wasting blade! How anxiously he selects the softest places in that vast rock! How he avoids every flinty grain! How he economizes his physical powers—resting a moment at each gain—he cuts. How every motion is watched from below. There stands his father, mother, brother and sister, on the very spot where, if he falls, he will not fall alone.

The sun is now half way down the west. The lad has made fifty additional niches in that mighty wall, and now finds himself directly under the middle of that arch of rocks, earth and trees. He must cut his way in a new direction to get from under this overhanging mountain. The inspiration of hope is dying in his bosom; his vital heat is fed by the increased shouts of hundreds perched upon cliffs and trees, and others who stand with ropes in their hands on the bridge above, or with ladders below. Fifty gains more must be cut before the longest rope can reach him. His worst blade strikes again into the limestone. The boy is emerging painfully, foot by foot, from under that lofty arch. Splice ropes are ready in the hands of those who are leaning over the outer edge of the bridge. Two minutes more and all will be over. That blade is worn to the last half inch. The boy's head reels; his eyes are starting from their sockets. His last hope is dying in his heart; his life must hang upon the next gain he cuts. That niche is his last. At the last faint gasp he makes, his knife, his faithful knife, falls from his nerveless hand, and ringing along the precipice, falls at his mother's feet. An involuntary groan of despair runs like a death-knell through the channel below, all is still as the grave. At the height of nearly three hundred feet, the devoted boy lifts his hopeless heart and closing eyes to commend his soul to God. "But a moment—there!—one foot swings off!—he is reeling—trembling—toppling over into eternity! Hark! a shout falls on his ears from above! The man who is lying with half his length over the bridge, has caught a glimpse of the boy's head and shoulders. Quick as thought the noosed rope is within reach of the sinking youth. No one breathes. "With a faint, convulsive effort, too swooning boy drops his arms into the noose. Darkness comes over him, and with the words, "God! God! mother! mother!" his lips just loud enough to be heard in heaven, the tightening rope lifts him out of his last shallow niche. Not a lip moves while he is hanging over that fearful abyss; but when a sturdy Virginian reaches down and draws up the lad, and holds him up in his arms before the fearful, breathless multitude, such shouting, such cheering and weeping for joy, never greeted the eye of human being so recovered from the yawning gulf of eternity. E. B.

Gov. Dorr.—The Rhode Island Herald says (and we regret to hear it) that Gov. Dorr is suffering from severe illness, and that his friends applied for such relaxation of the severity of the discipline to which he is subjected, as is deemed necessary for the preservation of his health—which was refused. The Providence Daily Advertiser on the other hand, avers that his general health is good, and there is no foundation for the rumor of illness. One of the editors of the Albany Atlas says, a week since he called at the prison in which Dorr is placed, and enquired concerning his health. The keeper refused to answer such inquiries; they "knew no person by the name of Dorr; when a criminal was imprisoned there, he was only known by the number of his cell."

The number of the cell being ascertained, the keeper was asked if he would permit a pass to go to see the prisoner. This was refused; and these simple enquiries were evidently regarded as insulting and offensive. We cannot perceive the justice of the policy of this harsh treatment to Gov. Dorr, and think that a great reaction in public opinion will be brought about, by which those who "feed power and forget right" may lose their control in the State. We want no stronger proof, that he is not considered as a criminal, by those who oppose him than this single fact: "If Dorr," say they, "will abjure his political views in relation to the existing Government of the State, and will take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution, and request to be released, he will be released." This opinion or declaration has been made and expressed, and is not denied. It is a fatal admission for a conservative, proves that they do not consider Gov. Dorr as a criminal, but merely a person sentenced tyrannically to imprisonment for life for matters of opinion, and if he will renounce those opinions, they will open his prison doors. Dorr thus incarcerated cannot surrender his opinion to a trial by his liberty. They should at all events treat him as a prisoner of State, and with humanity.

Hellerberg's Letter.—On Tuesday, Sheriff Patterson left this city in a wagon, accompanied by Deputy Leonard, for the Hellerberg, to serve process on the tenants of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck. He was, we understand, refused admittance in the tavern and private houses on the road, and was forced to sleep that night in the barn of Mr. Van Laven, a tavern keeper of Berne. Attempts were made during the night to enter the place, but the Sheriff who was armed, threatened to punish the first man who should enter and so kept his castle safe till morning. In the morning he proceeded on his route, and about noon his horse was shot twice, once with small shot and again with bullets, by outlaws disguised as Indians. He subsequently, in the day, captured two of the persons engaged in the outrage, but they escaped. He returned to the city last night. One man with whom he had a conflict during the day, had the Sheriff arrested this morning for assault and battery.

The story of the capture of the Sheriff which was published in the Journal of last night, grew out of the imperfect rumor which reached this city of resistance offered to him and prolonged absence. — Albany Atlas.

What color is the grass when covered with snow. Invisible green.

FRESH GOODS AT KIMBALL'S.

JUST received per Osprey, and for sale at his usual low price.

\$50 REWARD will be given to any one that will show better fits and nearer workmanship than can be had at A. W. Flower's new tailoring establishment. He has not gone up the river nor down the river, but has removed his N. Y. Tailor Shop and Emporium of Fashions, east of the Temple, on Knight street, directly north of Mr. Beag's Store. He is a little out of the main part of the city, but if the gentlemen of Nauvoo and vicinity will favor him with their patronage, they shall be paid for their extra trouble by having their work done at the following reduced prices:

First rate coats for \$4.00
2d " " 3.00
3d " " 2.00
First rate pants for 1.25
2d " " 1.00
3d " " .75
Suits the same as pants.
20c. A. W. FLOWERS.

WOOD WANTED.
A GOOD quantity of steam boat wood for which a fair price will be paid, delivered at Kimball's landing, by
KIMBALL.
Sept. 4-19th.

NAUVOO SEMINARY.
MR. J. M. and MISS A. B. COLE, having withdrawn from the school or the present, it will be continued by the subscriber, who hopes by devoting all his energies to the advancement of his pupils, to merit the approbation of all who may favor him with their patronage. Terms of tuition per quarter of 60 days. Spelling, reading and writing, \$2.00 Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, \$2.50 Natural Philosophy, 3.00 Book keeping, 4.00 No allowance for absentees, unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement; the fact of a child attending the school will be considered as a contract on the part of the parent for his or her tuition the remainder of the term. Parents will please see that their children attend as regular as possible, as it is impossible for any scholar to learn who is irregular in his attendance at school.

E. W. B. KELSEY.
Nauvoo, Aug 25 1844-15.

MINIATURE LIKENESSES.

MR. FOSTER, is now prepared to take Likenesses, by the Daguerreotype process, in the most beautiful style of the art, either plain or coloured, at his Daguerreotype Rooms, on Main Street, a few rods above Ivins's Store. By this wonderful process, which is a combination of nature and art, a more correct and beautiful likeness can be obtained, than by any other method which has been known to man. An image of the person, as exact as that formed by a mirror, is transferred to, and permanently fixed upon a highly polished silver plate, through the agency of optical instrument. Only two or three minutes are required for the operation. The discovery was made by a Frenchman named Daguerre, (hence the name Daguerreotypes) and has excited the wonder, admiration and surprise of every one, upon first beholding the effects of the art; and such is the beauty of the work, and so perfectly to the life is nature's own up in her every lineament and feature and expression, that each succeeding specimen serves only to increase but not to satiate these emotions of the mind. How valuable or rather invaluable, would be such a likeness of an absent or departed friend.

Specimens may be seen at the Rooms, and at the Nauvoo Mansion; Price only three dollars, including a handsome morocco case. Instructions in the Art, given upon reasonable terms, and Apparatus for sale.

Aug. 10-15

TO THE FARMERS AROUND NAUVOO AND VICINITY.

THOSE brethren who want to exchange their grain, pork, beef, potatoes &c., for property, wearing apparel &c., would do well to give the Temple committee a call. They would be glad to exchange any kind of property in their hands for grain, inasmuch as provisions are most wanted to carry on the work.

N. B. A good new turning lathe for sale at the Comm. Co. office.

WM. CLAYTON, Temple Recorder.

August 7th 1844-15

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

AN iron bound leather travelling trunk, for which a fair price will be paid. Enquire at this office.

WANTED

25,000 BUSHELS WHEAT at
KIMBALL'S.

GLASS.

20 BOXES, 7 by 9 glass, for sale at auction price, by
KIMBALL.

NEW YORK CHEESE.

JUST received and for sale at
KIMBALL'S.

July 30-1844.

MACKEREL.

A FINE ARTICLE for sale cheap at
KIMBALL'S.

July 30, 1844.

A CERTAIN Cure for Bowel Complaints. (No cure no pay) prepared and sold on Main street by
July 30-3m EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended; ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.
Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.
The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.
For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after disipation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CAUTION.
The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.
These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

THE OLD STAND.
AT the store of the late Gen. Joseph Smith:

KIMBALL
Has just received a large addition to his former stock of Dry Goods, and also a general assortment of Groceries; Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children's Shoes, which he will sell lower than any other house in the city.
July 30-15.

TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. HALL,
STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER,
Men's Hats cleaned, and Boys' Cloth Caps made to order.

TERMS, I. O. W.
Residence, Parley St. Gen. Rich's old house.
June 19-12th

SUPERIOR BLUE AND BLACK INKS; manufactured and sold on Main street by
July 30-3m EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

TO THE SAINTS IN LEE COUNTY IOWA TERRITORY.

BROTHER L. S. DAVENPORT is requested to collect the tithing for the Temple in your county, and is hereby authorized to receive the same and forward it to Nauvoo as early as possible.

By order of the Temple committee.
W. CLAYTON, Recorder.
Nauvoo July 25th 1844-15

10,000 BUSHELS WHEAT WANTED.

A NEW lot of GOODS, per steamer OSPREY, just received, which, with the old stock, will be sold cheap for wheat, and so forth.

No lebanter, or double per cent. attached to this stock on account of packing up, or unpacking in "scaly times" they, all "come and go" like the four seasons, for wheat and cash, and other trade—that's the hammer! WHEAT on old DEBTS will please the Subscriber as much as prompt pay for present purchases.

A good pro quo yields seed for more; And friend for friend is a good co-er!

W. P. LYON,
Nauvoo, Variety Store
August, 20th 1844-15

FRESH GOODS.

JUST received per steamer Osprey, a large and general assortment of Queen's ware, Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest, at
KIMBALL'S.

Sept. 4-19th.

GENTS AND LADIES SHOES.

A good assortment, just received and for sale very low, at
KIMBALL'S.

OSPREY.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Anderson Master, will leave St. Louis every Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning and pass New Boston, Oquawka, Burlington and Fort Madison Sunday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1/2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday forenoon.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very tight draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evans's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to
A. MORRISON, Agent, Nauvoo,
Feb. 27, 1844. no 44-15

ALMON RABBIT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
Macedonia Hancock co. Ill.
July 4th 1843-15

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS a suitable building for the manufacturing of woolen clothes, which he will rent to any individual wishing to engage in that business, on reasonable terms; or if preferred, will give employment to a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of woollens, if application is made soon at his residence in Augusta, Iowa Territory.

LEVI MOFFET,
march 20, 1844. no 47-15

NOTICE—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.
N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.
June 10th 1844

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the old numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE subscriber believing that such an agency would be an acquisition to the citizens and vicinity of Nauvoo, in assisting those who wish to dispose of, or exchange property, and to those new comers and others, who wish to purchase or exchange property, has been induced to open an office for that purpose, on Main Street, between the Nauvoo Mansion, and Parley Street, where he will attend to selling, renting, exchanging, or purchasing property on reasonable terms.

EPHRAIM S. GREEN,
N. B. Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, and other instruments of writing, drawn up in a legal manner.
march 27, 1844. no 48-15

NOTICE—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.
In all its various branches, and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his prices:

Quartos	half	bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	do	whole	bound	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	do	half	bound	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.75
do	do	do	extra	1.37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	.62
do	do	do	neat	.87
do	do	half	bound	.50
do	do	do	neat	.75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.
Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1844.

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

The Book of Doctrine and Covenants will be published in about one month from this time. Those wishing for an early supply had better make immediate application.
June 11, 1844.

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they will have on hand and for sale this fall, a large assortment of peach, apple, and other fruit trees. From the east.

Consisting in part of about 5,000 individual plants, trees, as follows:
Trotter's early red, Free White blossom, do
Large early York, do Late yellow, do
Reeve's favorites, do Late yellow, do
Yellow rape, do Bishop's large late, do
Red rape, do Maiden's large late, do
Early rape, do Yellow sneeklate, do
Morris red, do Lemon, Cling
Red cheek Malacca, do Oldmexen, do
ton, do Rodman's, do
Hill's Madeira, do Wright's, do
Morris white, do Redway's late yellow, do
Heath, do low, do
Fisher peach, do Late sleath, do
Reybold's large red, do Algiers winter, do
Ward's late, do

All those who wish to obtain a supply of choice fruit trees, will please to send in their bills or make application to the subscribers in Nauvoo.

J. & W. MENDENHALL.

P. S. The above trees will all be inoculated or grafted, and can be had for about 20c. per tree.

Sept. 4-15.

GROCERIES—A general assortment of Groceries is just received and for sale at
KIMBALL'S.

BONNETS! BONNETS!—A fresh supply of straw willow and palm leaf Bonnets for sale cheap at
KIMBALL'S.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeil's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordeons on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.
Dec. 13, 1843. no 33-15

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MISS H. ELLIS, Respectfully invites the Ladies of Nauvoo to call and examine her Assortment of Fashionable and approved style of Bonnets, at moderate prices—Bonnets made to order and altered to the latest Fashion, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their patronage. H. E. states that the proceeds of the Straw Bonnet business are for the benefit of the Relief Society of Nauvoo—all kinds of produce taken in exchange—corner of Water and Main Streets, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.
Second Door River Side.
April 16th

EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE.

J. GROGOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthenware Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cops and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one block north of Parley Street.
Feb. 7, 1844. no 41-15

NOTICE.

CALL AT MY SHOP, next door to Temple, where you can get boots, and shoes, made of the best Eastern Leather. At the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms for ready pay. All kinds of produce received in payment for work, at market prices.
Sole Leather for sale for cash.
W. W. RUST.
June 4th, 1844.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER, keeps on hand for sale at all times, Tooth-ache drops, Jaundice Bitters, Ague Syrup, and pills of all kinds, with every kind of Indian medicine ever used, made and prepared by himself, who has been a practitioner of medicines from his youth.
W. W. RUST.
June 4th, 1844. 3m

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.

THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety.

From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the route far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.
May 23d. 1844.

NEW STORE.

F. MERRYWEATHER would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, to his well selected assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, also a cheap article of Crockery, with many other articles suitable for this market, which are offered at the Cincinnati prices. He will, from time to time, be receiving fresh supplies, and hopes by the low prices, to secure a part of the public patronage.

At W. Ivins's New Store, on Main Street, where all kinds of Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for goods.

N. B. A superior article of Cocoa, an excellent substitute for tea and coffee, may be had by applying at the Printing Office.

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois, and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, for one dollar a dozen



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Sep. 25, 1844.

Whole Number 126

Volume 2.—No. 22.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Main Street,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$1.00 invariably in advance.

Advertisements.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

Advertisements will be taken on a weekly basis.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor) must pay, to receive attention.

MY NATIVE STREAM.

My native stream, my native stream,
How oft I hear the moon's war-beam
I've seen thee thy flowery banks along,
And sight thy accents grows among.

Yea, whither, my heart, why is it that
In such pure scenes of happiness
That one young—singing—
Should find the quiet with a sigh?

'Tis that the cruel hand of time
Is blotting mine in its prime.
To you, ye powers of gloom and dell,
I give ye, so soon to bid farewell.

And will, thy not a minute turn
To gladden the day's sunbeams?
They may—but fount and leafless tree
Ere then may bid adieu to me!

'Tis that one late is there and mine,
That makes my heart within me pine—
And while the green leaves rustle by,
'Tis that which prompts the pensive sigh.

NIGHT.

O! night is beautiful! the sky
Which spreads its brilliant robe on high
The moon beams soft and clear, which
Sleep

In dozing beauty on the steep!
Or should the air and foaming sea
In light and shadow, and in mystery,
Speak in whispering tones that night
Is fair and beautiful and bright!

O! night is terrible! the gloom—
The awful stillness of the tomb—
The restless breeze which sighs
The solemn brow of a mountain wood—
The light forms which float around
And fit and flit without a sound
All breathe in chilling whispering tone,
That night is terrible and lone!

HAPPINESS.

Is it in wealth? Go probe the breast
Of fortune's son, and you will find
Ah, why does sorrow's woe infect,
And anguish canker there?

Is it in fame?—or empty breath,
Inconstant as the breeze,
Will blast upon the laurel wreath,
That life it found to please.

Is it in friendship, or in love?
Alas! they quick decay;
The tears of hapless sorrow prove,
How frail their boasted stay.

'Tis not in all that here excels;
'Tis not in folly's round;
But with luxuriant love it dwells;
And there alone is found.

From the New York Herald.

JOE SMITH AND THE DEVIL.

A DIALOGUE.

[Enter Devil with a bundle of handbills, which he is in the act of posting.]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

All the liars, swindlers, thieves, robbers, incendiaries, murderers, cheats, adulterers, barbers, blackguards, drunkards, gamblers, bogus makers, idlers, busy bodies, pickpockets, vagabonds, filch persons, hireling clergy, and their followers, and all other infidels, and rebellious, disorderly persons, for a crusade against Joe Smith and the Mormons. Be quick, be quick, I say, or our cause will be ruined, and our kingdom overthrown by that damned fool of an impostor and his associates, for given now all earth and hell is in a stew.

[Joe Smith happens to be passing, and halts his Majesty.]

Good morning, Mr. Devil. How now you seem to be much engaged; what news have you got there?

Devil—(slipping his bills into his pocket with a low bow) O! good morning Mr. Smith; hope you are well, sir. Why—I was just out—out on a little business in my line, or, figuratively, to be candid, sir, I was contriving a fair and honorable warfare against you and your impostors, wherein piety is outraged, and religion, greatly hindered in its useful course.

For, to be bold, sir (and I despise anything underhand), I must tell you to your face that you have made me more trouble than all the ministers, or people of my whole dominion, have for ages past.

Smith—Trouble! what trouble have I caused your Majesty? I certainly have endeavored to treat you, and all other persons, in a friendly manner, even my worst enemies; and I always aim to fulfill the Mormon creed, and that is to mind

my own business exclusively. Why should this trouble you, Mr. Devil?

Devil—Ah! your own business, indeed! I know not what you may consider your own business, it is so very complicated; but I know what you have done, and what you are aiming to do. You have disturbed the quiet of Christendom, overthrown churches and societies, you have dared to call in question the truth and usefulness of old and established creeds, which have stood the test of ages; and have even caused tens of thousands to come out in open rebellion, not only against wholesome creeds, established forms, and doctrines, well approved and orthodox, but against some of the most pious, learned, exemplary, and honorable clergy, whom both myself and all the world, love, honor, and esteem, and this is not all.

But you are causing many persons to think who never thought before, and you would fain put the whole world to thinking, and then where will true religion and piety be?

Alas! they will have no place among men, for if men keep such a terrible thinking and reasoning as they begin to do since you commenced your business, you will find they never will continue to uphold the good old way in which they have jogged along in peace for so many ages, and thus, Mr. Smith, you will overthrow my kingdom, and leave me not a foot of ground on earth, and this is the very thing you aim at. But I, sir, have the boldness to oppose you by every lawful means in my power.

Smith—Really, Mr. Devil, your Majesty has of late become very pious. I think some of your Christian brethren have greatly misrepresented you. It is generally reported by them that you are opposed to religion. But—

Devil—It is false; there is not a more religious and pious being in the world than myself, nor a being more liberal minded. I am decidedly in favor of all creeds, systems, and forms of Christianity of whatever name or nature; so long as they leave out that abominable doctrine which caused me so much trouble in former times, and which, after slowworm for ages, you have again revived; I mean the doctrine of direct communion with God, by new revelation. This is hateful, it is impious, it is directly opposed to the divisions and branches of the Christian Church. I never could bear it. And for this very cause I helped to bring to condign punishment all the prophets and apostles of old, for while they were suffered to live with this gift of revelation, they were always exposing and slandering me, and all other good pious men in exposing our deeds and purposes, which they called wicked, but which we considered the light of zeal and piety; and when we killed them for these crimes of denying prophecy, and vision seeing, they raised the cry of persecution, and so it is with you miserable deluded Mormons.

Smith—Then your most Christian Majesty is in favor of all other religions but this one, is he not?

Devil—Certainly. I am fond of praying, singing, church building, bell ringing, going to meetings, preaching, and withal I have quite a missionary zeal. I like a long face, long prayers, long robes, and learned sermons; nothing suits me better, than to see people who have been for a whole week expressing their neighbor, grinding the face of the poor, while with all their heart, I say suits me better, than to see these people go to meeting on Sundays with a long religious face on, and to see them pay a portion of their ill-gotten gains for the support of a priest, while he and his hearers pray with doleful groans and awful faces, saying, "Lord, we have left undone the things we ought to have done, and done the things we ought not; and then, when service is ended, see them turn again to their wickedness and pursue it greedily all the week, and the next Sabbath repeat the same things. Now be candid, Mr. Smith; do you not see that these and all others, who have a form and don't the power, are my good Christian children, and that their religion is a help to my cause?

Smith—Certainly, your reasoning is clear and obvious as to these hypocrites, but you would not be pleased with people getting converted either by compulsion or some where else, and then putting their trust in that conversion, and free grace to save them—would you not be opposed to this?

Devil—Why should I have any objection to that kind of religion, Mr. Smith? Leave not how much they get converted, nor much they cry, Lord, Lord, nor how much they trust to free grace to save them, so long as they do not do the works that their God has commanded them: I am sure of them at last, for you know all men are to be judged according to their deeds. What does their good old Bible say? Does it not say, "not every one that saith Lord, Lord, shall enter into my kingdom, but he that doeth the will of my father which is in heaven." No, no, Mr. Smith, I am not an enemy to religion, and especially to the modern forms of Christianity, so long as they deny the

power, they are a help to my cause; so much disorder, division, hatred, envy, strife, lying, contentions, blindness, and even war and bloodshed has been produced as the effect of these very systems. By these means I gain millions to my dominion, while at the same time we enjoy the credit of being pious Christians; but you, Mr. Smith, you are my enemy, my open and avowed enemy, you have ever led in a spirit of our manner to teach, and from all these fine systems, and to commence an open attack upon my kingdom, and this even when I had almost a Christendom together with the clergy and gentlemen of the press, in my favor.

How dare you venture thus to commence a revolution without resources, and without aid or succor, and in the midst of innumerable hosts of my subjects?

Smith—Why, sir, in the first place, I know that I had the truth on my side, and that your systems and forms of Christianity were so manifestly corrupt, that one and only to lift the veil from your fooleries on one side, and to present plain and sensible truth on the other, and the eyes of the people could at once distinguish the difference so clearly that, except they chose darkness rather than light, they would leave your ranks and come over to truth. For instance, what is easier than to show from the history of the past, that a religion of direct revelation was the only system ever instituted by the Lord, and the only one calculated to benefit mankind? What is easier than to show that this system saved the church from flood, famine, flames, war, division, bondage, doubt, and darkness many times, and that it is the legitimate way and manner of God's government of his own peculiar people in all ages and dispensations.

Devil—To be candid with you, Mr. Smith, I must own that what you have now said, neither myself nor my most able ministers have been able to gainst by any argument or fact. But, then, you must collect that tradition and custom, together with fashion and popular clamor, have all ages had more effect than plain fact and sound reason. Hence, you see, we have yet so long as we continue the way from press and pulpit, and in Sunday schools, that all these things are no longer needed. In this way, though God may think they will not hear; angels may minister, and they will not be enlightened; prophets may lift their voice, and their warnings pass unheeded; so you see, we still have them at safe as we had the people in olden time. God can communicate no message to them which will be examined or heard with any degree of credence or candor. So for all they get from God, all communication being cut off, they must as well be without a God. You see I have full influence and control of the multitude by a means far more effectual than argument or reason, and I even teach them that it is a sin to reason, think, or investigate; as if it would diminish the tenor of their pious brotherly and devout grins and responses. Smith you must be extremely ignorant of human nature, as well as of the history of the past, to presume that reason and truth would have much effect with this multitude. Why, sir, look how effectually we warred of the truth of Ephesus when Paul attempted to address them in the theatre. Strange that with all these examples before you, you should venture to rise the hue and cry which has been so oft defeated, and this with no better weapons on your side than reason and truth. Indeed, you may think my Christian spirit and forbearance that you have escaped so far without a grid iron; but take care of the future, I may not always be so mild.

Smith—But why is your Majesty so highly excited against me and my plans of operation, seeing that you consider that you have the multitude perfectly satisfied, and why so enraged and so fearful of the consequences of my course, and the effect of my weapons, while at the same time you profess to despise them as weak and powerless. Alas, it is too true that you have the multitude safe to all appearance at present, and that truth can seldom reach them; why, then, do you content and leave me to pursue my calling in peace? I can hardly hope to win to the cause of truth any but the few who think, and these have ever been rough-some to your cause.

Devil—True but when you are, in spite of all my efforts, and that of my fellows, daily thinning our ranks by adding to the number of those who think, and such a thinking is kept up that we are often exposed in some of our most prominent plans, and are placed in an awkward predicament, and who knows what defeat, disgrace, and dishonor may befall this pious cause if you are suffered to continue your rebellious cause.

Smith—But, Mr. Devil, why, with all these advantages on your side, do you resort to such mean, weak, and silly fabrications as the Spaulding Story. You profess to be a gentleman, a Christian, and a clergyman, and you ought for your own sake, and for the sake of your cause,

to keep up outward appearances of honor and fairness. And now, Mr. Devil, all the truth for once; you know perfectly well that your Spaulding Story, in which you represent me as an impostor, in connection with Sidney Rigdon, and that we were engaged in palming off Solomon Spaulding's romance upon the world as the Book of Mormon, is a lie; a base fabrication, without a shadow of truth, and you know that I found the Original Records of the Nephites, and translated and published the Book of Mormon from them, without ever having heard of the existence of Spaulding, or his romance, or of Sidney Rigdon either. Now, Mr. Devil, this was a mean, disgraceful, and underhanded trick in you, and one of which even you have reason to be ashamed.

Devil—Mr. Smith, to be candid, I acknowledge that what you say is true, and that it was not the most honorable course in the world. But it was you who commenced the war, by publishing that terrible book which we readily recognized as a complete expose of all our false and corrupt Christianity, not even keeping back the fact that we had contrived during the dark ages, to rob the scriptures of their plain sense, and we feel the utmost alarm and excitement, and without much reflection, in the height of passion, we called a half council of the clergy and laity, and other persons in Painesville, Ohio, and, thinking that almost any means was lawful in war, we invented the Spaulding story, and fished it upon the multitude as greedily as a young robin swallows a worm when it is dropped into his mouth, which is stretched at full width, with its eyes are closed. So you see, Mr. Smith, that without meaning any particular harm to you, I have my fun, and am besides so ungovernably fortunate as to retain great advantage from circumstances which I had neither expected or calculated. So I hope you will at least bear my folly, nor set down ought in my tale, where no malice was intended.

You know we devils are poor miserable creatures at best, and were it not for our fun, and our gambling, and our religious exercises, we should have nothing to kill time.

Smith—Well, well. I see plainly you will have a creep out some how or other, rather than bear the disgrace and stigma which your conduct would seem to deserve. But forgetting the past, let me enquire what course you intend to pursue in future, and whether this warfare between you and me, will still be prosecuted? And if so, what course you intend to pursue hereafter? You know my course; I have long since taken the lead at the head of a mere handful of brave patriots, who are true as the pole stars and firm as the rocks of Gibraltar. They laugh at and despise your silly stories, and with nothing but a few plain simple weapons of truth and reason, aided by revelation, we boldly make war upon your whole dominion, and will never quit the field, dead or alive, till we win the battle, and deprive you of every foot of ground you possess. This is our purpose, and although your enemy, I am bold and generous enough to declare it. So you see, I am not for taking any unwary advantage, notwithstanding all your pious tricks upon us and the public.

Devil—I am too much of the gentleman not to admire your generous frankness and your boldness, and too much of a Christian not to appreciate your honesty; but as you commenced this war, and I only acted at first on the defensive, with the pure motive of defending my kingdom, I think this ought in some degree at least to excuse the means I have made use of. And that you may have no reason to complain in future, I will now frankly open to you the plan of my future campaign. Here (pulling out his bundle of handbills) is what I was doing this morning, when by chance we met; and by the reading of which, you will see my course. Heretofore I have endeavored to throw contempt upon your course, in hopes to smother it and to keep it under, as something beneath the notice of us well-informed Christians. For this cause I have generally caused it to be represented, that you was a very ignorant silly man; and that your followers were made up of the unthinking, and vulgar, and not worthy of notice. But the fact is, you have made such rapid strides, and have poured forth such a torrent of intelligence, and gathered such a host of talented and thinking men around you, that I can no longer conceal, these facts under a bushel of burning lies, and therefore I now change my purpose, and manner of attack. I shall endeavor to magnify you and your success from this time forward, and to make you appear as much larger than the reality, as you have heretofore fallen short. If my former course has excited contempt and caused you to be despised, and thus kept you out of notice, my future course will be to excite jealousy, fear and alarm in all the world, ready to arise and oppose you, as if you were a region of Samson, commanded by Bonaparte. Thus I shall be more successful in putting you down, than the ignoble course I have

heretofore taken—so prepare for the worst.

Smith—I care as little for your magnifying powers, as I have heretofore done for your contempt; in fact I will endeavor to go ahead to that degree, that what you will say in regard to my great influence and power, though intended by you for falsehood, shall prove to be true, and by so doing I shall be prepared to receive those whom you may excite against me, and to give them so warm a reception, that they will never discover your intended falsehood, but will find all your representations of my greatness to be a reality—so do your worst, I defy you.

Devil—Well, time will determine whether the earth is to be governed by a prophet, and under the sway of truth, or whether myself and my Christian friends will still prevail. But remember, Smith, remember, I beseech you for your own good, beware what you are doing. I have the priests and editors, with a few exceptions, under my control, together with wealth, popularity and honor. Count with the cost before you plunge again into this warfare. Good bye Mr. Smith, I must away to raise my recruits and prepare for a campaign.

Smith—Good bye to your majesty. (They both touch their hats and turn away.)

Devil—(Recollecting himself and suddenly turning back) O! say Mr. Smith, one word more, if you please. (In a low and confidential tone, with his mouth close to his ear)—after all, what is the use of parting as enemies? the fact is, you go in for the wheat, and I for the tares. Both must be harvested; are not we fellow laborers? I can make no use of the wheat, nor you of the tares, even if we had them; we each claim our own, I for the wheat and you for the tares. Come, then, give the poor old Devil his due, and let's be friends.

Smith—Agreed! I neither want yours, nor you mine—a man free from prejudice will give the devil his due. Come here is the right hand of fellowship, you to the tares, and I to the wheat—(they shake hands cordially.)

Devil—Well Mr. Smith we have talked a long while, and are agreed at last—you are a noble and generous fellow, and would not bring a rail accusation against even a poor old Devil, nor cheat him of one cent. Come it's a warm day, and I feel as though it was my treat. Let us go down to mammie Brewster's cellar and take something to drink.

Smith—Agreed! Mr. Devil, you appear very generous now.

(They enter the cellar together.)

Devil—Good morning Mrs. Brewster, I make you acquainted with my good friend Mr. Smith the prophet. (The landlady, smiling and looking a little surprised, why, Mr. Devil, is that you; sit down, you're tired; but you don't say this is Mr. Smith, your greatest enemy? I am quite surprised. What will you have gentlemen, for if you can drink together, I think all the world ought to be friends.)

Devil—As we are both temperance men, and ministers, I think perhaps a glass of spruce beer a piece will be all right; what say you Mr. Smith.

Smith—As you please, your majesty. (They now take the beer.)

Devil—(Holding up his glass) Come, Mr. Smith, your good health, I propose we each offer a toast.

Smith—Well, proceed.

Devil—Here's to my good friend Joe Smith; may all sorts of ill-luck befall him, and may he never be suffered to enter my kingdom, either in time or eternity, for he would almost make me forget that I am a devil, and make a gentleman of me, while he gently overthrows my government, at the same time that he wins my friendship.

Smith—Here's to his Satanic Majesty; may he be driven from the earth, and be forced to put to sea in a stone canoe, and an iron paddle, and may the canoe sink, and a shark swallow the canoe and its Royal freight, and an alligator swallow the shark; and may the rigger be bound in the north west corner of hell, and the door be locked, and the key lost, and a blind man hunting for it.

(Exit Devil, Prophet, and all.)

"Well cuff," said Judge Paine one day, "did you know the devil was dead?" "No, massa, but I heard he was in pain."

True religion is a refuge inaccessible to either fraud or the violence of men; happy are they who know it to be their shelter in the day of their trouble.

Advertisements.—Some years ago, the courts of justice in Dublin were adjoining to a range of dull, heavy buildings, called Hell, no doubt from the obscurity of the place. The following advertisement appeared in one of the newspapers:

"To be let, a suit of apartments in Hell, ready furnished."

"N. B.—They will be found very convenient for a lawyer."

to keep up outward appearances of honor and fairness. And now, Mr. Devil, all the truth for once; you know perfectly well that your Spaulding Story, in which you represent me as an impostor, in connection with Sidney Rigdon, and that we were engaged in palming off Solomon Spaulding's romance upon the world as the Book of Mormon, is a lie; a base fabrication, without a shadow of truth, and you know that I found the Original Records of the Nephites, and translated and published the Book of Mormon from them, without ever having heard of the existence of Spaulding, or his romance, or of Sidney Rigdon either. Now, Mr. Devil, this was a mean, disgraceful, and underhanded trick in you, and one of which even you have reason to be ashamed.

Devil—Mr. Smith, to be candid, I acknowledge that what you say is true, and that it was not the most honorable course in the world. But it was you who commenced the war, by publishing that terrible book which we readily recognized as a complete expose of all our false and corrupt Christianity, not even keeping back the fact that we had contrived during the dark ages, to rob the scriptures of their plain sense, and we feel the utmost alarm and excitement, and without much reflection, in the height of passion, we called a half council of the clergy and laity, and other persons in Painesville, Ohio, and, thinking that almost any means was lawful in war, we invented the Spaulding story, and fished it upon the multitude as greedily as a young robin swallows a worm when it is dropped into his mouth, which is stretched at full width, with its eyes are closed. So you see, Mr. Smith, that without meaning any particular harm to you, I have my fun, and am besides so ungovernably fortunate as to retain great advantage from circumstances which I had neither expected or calculated. So I hope you will at least bear my folly, nor set down ought in my tale, where no malice was intended.

You know we devils are poor miserable creatures at best, and were it not for our fun, and our gambling, and our religious exercises, we should have nothing to kill time.

Smith—Well, well. I see plainly you will have a creep out some how or other, rather than bear the disgrace and stigma which your conduct would seem to deserve. But forgetting the past, let me enquire what course you intend to pursue in future, and whether this warfare between you and me, will still be prosecuted? And if so, what course you intend to pursue hereafter? You know my course; I have long since taken the lead at the head of a mere handful of brave patriots, who are true as the pole stars and firm as the rocks of Gibraltar. They laugh at and despise your silly stories, and with nothing but a few plain simple weapons of truth and reason, aided by revelation, we boldly make war upon your whole dominion, and will never quit the field, dead or alive, till we win the battle, and deprive you of every foot of ground you possess. This is our purpose, and although your enemy, I am bold and generous enough to declare it. So you see, I am not for taking any unwary advantage, notwithstanding all your pious tricks upon us and the public.

Devil—I am too much of the gentleman not to admire your generous frankness and your boldness, and too much of a Christian not to appreciate your honesty; but as you commenced this war, and I only acted at first on the defensive, with the pure motive of defending my kingdom, I think this ought in some degree at least to excuse the means I have made use of. And that you may have no reason to complain in future, I will now frankly open to you the plan of my future campaign. Here (pulling out his bundle of handbills) is what I was doing this morning, when by chance we met; and by the reading of which, you will see my course. Heretofore I have endeavored to throw contempt upon your course, in hopes to smother it and to keep it under, as something beneath the notice of us well-informed Christians. For this cause I have generally caused it to be represented, that you was a very ignorant silly man; and that your followers were made up of the unthinking, and vulgar, and not worthy of notice. But the fact is, you have made such rapid strides, and have poured forth such a torrent of intelligence, and gathered such a host of talented and thinking men around you, that I can no longer conceal, these facts under a bushel of burning lies, and therefore I now change my purpose, and manner of attack. I shall endeavor to magnify you and your success from this time forward, and to make you appear as much larger than the reality, as you have heretofore fallen short. If my former course has excited contempt and caused you to be despised, and thus kept you out of notice, my future course will be to excite jealousy, fear and alarm in all the world, ready to arise and oppose you, as if you were a region of Samson, commanded by Bonaparte. Thus I shall be more successful in putting you down, than the ignoble course I have

heretofore taken—so prepare for the worst.

Smith—I care as little for your magnifying powers, as I have heretofore done for your contempt; in fact I will endeavor to go ahead to that degree, that what you will say in regard to my great influence and power, though intended by you for falsehood, shall prove to be true, and by so doing I shall be prepared to receive those whom you may excite against me, and to give them so warm a reception, that they will never discover your intended falsehood, but will find all your representations of my greatness to be a reality—so do your worst, I defy you.

Devil—Well, time will determine whether the earth is to be governed by a prophet, and under the sway of truth, or whether myself and my Christian friends will still prevail. But remember, Smith, remember, I beseech you for your own good, beware what you are doing. I have the priests and editors, with a few exceptions, under my control, together with wealth, popularity and honor. Count with the cost before you plunge again into this warfare. Good bye Mr. Smith, I must away to raise my recruits and prepare for a campaign.

Smith—Good bye to your majesty. (They both touch their hats and turn away.)

Devil—(Recollecting himself and suddenly turning back) O! say Mr. Smith, one word more, if you please. (In a low and confidential tone, with his mouth close to his ear)—after all, what is the use of parting as enemies? the fact is, you go in for the wheat, and I for the tares. Both must be harvested; are not we fellow laborers? I can make no use of the wheat, nor you of the tares, even if we had them; we each claim our own, I for the wheat and you for the tares. Come, then, give the poor old Devil his due, and let's be friends.

Smith—Agreed! I neither want yours, nor you mine—a man free from prejudice will give the devil his due. Come here is the right hand of fellowship, you to the tares, and I to the wheat—(they shake hands cordially.)

Devil—Well Mr. Smith we have talked a long while, and are agreed at last—you are a noble and generous fellow, and would not bring a rail accusation against even a poor old Devil, nor cheat him of one cent. Come it's a warm day, and I feel as though it was my treat. Let us go down to mammie Brewster's cellar and take something to drink.

Smith—Agreed! Mr. Devil, you appear very generous now.

(They enter the cellar together.)

Devil—Good morning Mrs. Brewster, I make you acquainted with my good friend Mr. Smith the prophet. (The landlady, smiling and looking a little surprised, why, Mr. Devil, is that you; sit down, you're tired; but you don't say this is Mr. Smith, your greatest enemy? I am quite surprised. What will you have gentlemen, for if you can drink together, I think all the world ought to be friends.)

Devil—As we are both temperance men, and ministers, I think perhaps a glass of spruce beer a piece will be all right; what say you Mr. Smith.

Smith—As you please, your majesty. (They now take the beer.)

Devil—(Holding up his glass) Come, Mr. Smith, your good health, I propose we each offer a toast.

Smith—Well, proceed.

Devil—Here's to my good friend Joe Smith; may all sorts of ill-luck befall him, and may he never be suffered to enter my kingdom, either in time or eternity, for he would almost make me forget that I am a devil, and make a gentleman of me, while he gently overthrows my government, at the same time that he wins my friendship.

Smith—Here's to his Satanic Majesty; may he be driven from the earth, and be forced to put to sea in a stone canoe, and an iron paddle, and may the canoe sink, and a shark swallow the canoe and its Royal freight, and an alligator swallow the shark; and may the rigger be bound in the north west corner of hell, and the door be locked, and the key lost, and a blind man hunting for it.

(Exit Devil, Prophet, and all.)

"Well cuff," said Judge Paine one day, "did you know the devil was dead?" "No, massa, but I heard he was in pain."

True religion is a refuge inaccessible to either fraud or the violence of men; happy are they who know it to be their shelter in the day of their trouble.

Advertisements.—Some years ago, the courts of justice in Dublin were adjoining to a range of dull, heavy buildings, called Hell, no doubt from the obscurity of the place. The following advertisement appeared in one of the newspapers:

"To be let, a suit of apartments in Hell, ready furnished."

"N. B.—They will be found very convenient for a lawyer."

No one, my friend, is now heard
speak of crisis, of a want of hard money

(and this want is absolute) of the duty of our products, of complaints against the Congress, or the public authority. On what importance are all these political topics to us now! all are absorbed in the last misfortune that has prostrated us, the new deluge that has submerged and devastated San Fernando.

San Fernando may now be said not to exist. The river began to rise in May last, and continued until it covered the entire surface of the land, and in spite of our most efficient, active and constant efforts to save ourselves, by opposing barriers and dykes to the force of the waters, the Agave has at last reached the height of two yards above the general level of the land, and has inundated the entire community. The houses have also been flooded in all parts, and notwithstanding we exerted our individual endeavors to oppose the advance of the waters by new entrenchments, they have been filled to the height of two, four and six feet; some have washed away and fallen, while those that remain, although they still resist the dashing of the waters, must eventually submit to the their power and fall.

The streets are so many rivers in which the rapid current is scouring and penetrating deeper and deeper; already deep wells and ditches are formed, which, after the waters have retired to the bed of the river, will require much earth, much time, and many thousands of dollars to obliterate and level.

Some families have formed under their roofs large hammocks, in which they thought to remain in safety during the violent tempest; others gathered themselves in the highest places that remained above the water, judging that the deluge would last but a few days. The rise of the waters, however, continued and every thing has been covered for some weeks, excepting only a few houses which were defended by high dykes and parapets; at last, the population, en masse, resigned the city to its fate, and resolved to emigrate.

The Municipal Council met, in conjunction with the principal inhabitants, at 8 o'clock in the evening of the 16th of July, and then determined to remove the families to San Juan de Payara; they put in requisition all the barges and small vessels, and the day following began the movement. San Juan and Carimagua have been filled with the emigrants from our deserted city, and there now remain but very few families, and these are enduring a thousand sufferings and privations; some of them have taken refuge in anchored barges.

It is frightful to see the few that yet stop in their houses, surrounded as in a siege; they appear at their windows contemplating the waves of the river as they roll impetuously more than a yard in height over the saturated land on which they had been accustomed to walk. But what do I see? there is now no such river as Agave; it embraces in its course the Potuguez, the Guarico, the Payara and the Aranca; it stretches 24 leagues in width, reaching from Banco Largo, in the Province of Caracas, to beyond the Orinoco in the Apure. And in this ocean of fresh water there are only to be seen some small islands on which men and beasts, cattle and dogs, wild beasts and reptiles closely press, flying from the fatal element which threatens to devour them. We caught two tigers in the very centre of the population, and have also killed many snakes; a catman was encountered and killed in that which was one of the principal streets of the city.

There are now no houses, no estates, no settlements; all has been leveled and destroyed by the fury of the inundation. Nor have we even a place in which to bury the dead. Should the flood continue a month longer, we shall see the dead bodies of men, women and children, with those of the wild beasts of the mountains and domestic animals, all floating together upon the devastating waters.

The inhabitants of this province have applied to the Executive power for aid to alleviate their necessities. We hope that the Government will come promptly and generously to the rescue. We have suffered more than Barinas and Maturin, who were both succored by Congress. Barinas and Maturin suffered by fire; they lost their houses, but we have lost our houses, our fields, a great number of animals, and that which is still worse, an entire year of labor, our crops and our hopes.

We have nothing to add; our losses are inexpressible; we have arrived at the climax of misfortune and calamity. We beg you to give place in your valuable journal to this pallid description of our conflicts and our miseries; may Providence look on us with eyes of mercy, and may the Government of our country not suffer to perish the last remains of a province that has afforded such important services in the disastrous war of Independence! Sincerely yours,

From the *Louisiana State Register*.

We learn that his Excellency Gov. Ford, has called out 2500 of the Militia of the State, in consequence of the reception of information here, that the anti-Mormon party of Hancock county, had issued handbills, for the assembly of a military meeting at Warsaw, on the 27th of this month. We learn also that this handbill requests the presence of the people of Missouri on that day, armed, &c. We trust no good citizen of Missouri will enter this State, with any hostile purpose towards any of its citizens; and we trust no citizen of our own State will violate the laws, by an armed attack upon the constituted authorities; such hostile attack is TREASON, by the gen-

eral laws of the country, and conviction under the laws, subjects the guilty to the punishment of death.

Under the circumstances we feel confident the militia of the State will promptly respond to the call of the Executive, for the preservation of the public peace, and to prevent the violation of the constitution and laws of the State. We live in a land where the laws must be supported by the people themselves; for they are enacted only by their consent and approbation. The great experiment, whether man can govern himself, without the intervention of a King, it is the duty of every patriot to sustain; and we feel confident no American freeman will stand idle, in such an emergency, when called upon by the legally constituted authorities, to take part on the side of the laws and institutions of his country.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The *Great Western* brought four regular files of English and Scotch papers. We extract the following:

Hardships of the "Captivity."—The handsome dungeon in which the conspirators are immured has had such a marvellous effect upon the ring-leader of them, that with fish and flesh—strawberries and clotted cream—champagne and claret—gunpowder tea and Bulstrope cakes—sleeping on nights on feather beds, and sporting o'days at the gymnasium, he is absolutely renewing his youth and beauty. Mr. Reilly, who, "about an hour previously had the honor" of measuring him for a gymnastic jacket and found him stouter in the girth by a couple of inches, is our author: "he had just," he said, "quitted the prison for the purpose of coming down to the Association, and had left Mr. O'Connell practicing gymnastics (laughter) so that when the period of his incarceration was expired, his strength of body would be not only considerably increased, but the grace of his attitude would be improved considerably, and the ladies when attending the first meeting at the Conciliation Hall, immediately after the termination of the captivity, would find the great leader of the Irish people looking more handsome, and decidedly more active than ever."—What a pity this excellent recipe for recruiting the health of a seigneurial agitator was not thought of years ago. His own constitution might have been much the better for it; and that of the country nothing worse. But we must be thankful—better late than never. [Dublin E. Mail.]

The June Fishery.—Owing to the heavy rains, and the consequent heavy "freshes" which have enabled "clean" salmon to ascend the river, large quantities of this delicious fish have been taken within the last few days. On Wednesday gillie, or morris, as they are locally termed, sold in our market at 5s., and full grown salmon at 6d. per pound. [Lancas. Guard.]

Sir Robert Peel—is reported to have said in the House of Commons on Wednesday, in answer to a question from Sir C. Napier:—"As to the arrest of Mr. Pritchard by the French authorities of Tahiti, presuming on the accuracy of which, I do not hesitate to say that a gross outrage, accompanied by a gross indignity has been committed upon this country in the person of its officer. (Hear hear) These accounts only reached us last Monday, but her majesty's government took immediate measures for vindicating the honor of the country, and this since been ascertained that this outrage was committed by persons in temporary authority at Tahiti. (Hear hear) Having ascertained this fact upon the authority of the French government, I must presume that immediate steps will be taken by that government to make that ample reparation which this country is entitled to demand. (Loud cheers.)"

In the House of Lords, on Thursday evening, the Earl of Aberdeen, in answer to a question from the Marquis of Lansdowne, very similar to that made by Sir Robt. Peel, and in answer to a further question from the Earl of Minto, the Earl of Haddington said that the "Indictment" had gone out to replace the "Collingwood" and that the "Collingwood" was just about to sail for the station, with the flag of Admiral Sir George Seymour, so that it would seem the government are quite alive to their duty in the matter. [Courier.]

American Hay.—We recently noticed an announcement, owing to the partial failure of our hay harvest, large importations of hay from Ireland, but what is still more rare, we see advertised for sale a quantity of "American hay," that was arrived per "Patrick Henry," from New York. We may really now exclaim "what next?"—for if unusual importations continue to arrive as rapidly hereafter as they have latterly poured in from America, Jonathan will consider crossing the Atlantic nothing more than going to market. [Ibid.]

Manslaughter of a Woman by her Husband.—Yesterday a man named Joseph Farrell, a cutter to fusian sheers, living in Sackville street was brought before Mr. Alderman Walker, at the borough court, charged with beating his wife and thereby causing her death. [Ibid.]

The jury also brought in a verdict of manslaughter. Another jury brought in a verdict of natural death, of persons that were starved to death.

CHURCH AND SLAVERY.

At the Methodist general conference for 1844, held in New York, the subject of slavery was brought up. The first object of investigation was F. A. Hardin, of Baltimore, a member of the conference, who had become a slaveholder by marrying a woman who owned a lot of slaves. The north and south were made a question of it; the north voted to suspend Mr. Hardin, and the south, surprised at the severity of the case, voted against it; both parties thought they acted according to the "Discipline."

A strong committee of six, three north and three south, were appointed, but as they could not agree, they were discharged; and in their own language, "then came the struggle in the case of Bishop Andrew. The committee on Episcopacy, under the special instruction of the conference, reported a statement of the facts, from which it appears beyond controversy that he was connected with slavery, and was in fact a slaveholder. A resolution was first introduced asking him to resign; but this was subsequently superseded by another declaring it to be the sense of the conference that he should cease to exercise the functions of his office until the impediment of his connection with slavery should no longer exist. The debate on this resolution lasted about a fortnight, the south occupying the largest share of the time. The north, with but few exceptions, contended that the resolution was the very last which could preserve the church here from destruction, while the south declared, without a dissenting voice, that its passage would bring disaster and ruin upon her. The former affirmed the lawfulness of the measure, while the latter strenuously maintained that it was extra-judicial and utterly subversive of the Discipline. The excitement was intense, and all hope of a compromise was apparently at an end. In these circumstances, the bishops interposed and endeavored to persuade the parties to postpone all action on the question until the next general conference, to be held in 1848. This proposition satisfied neither party, and was therefore dropped by general consent. Then came the final struggle—the resolution was put to vote and adopted by a large majority, nearly the whole north voting in its favor.

The south united in a strong protest against the proceeding, written by Dr. Bascom, of Kentucky, which was placed on the journal and referred to a committee of three on their part of the majority. This committee, of which Dr. Durbin was chairman, on the 1st day of the session submitted a reply to the protest which was also entered on the journal.

The lines having been thus distinctly drawn between the parties, the next step taken was to rescind the resolution of 1840, declaring it expedient to permit colored persons to give testimony in church trial, in all cases where such testimony is not allowed by the civil courts. This resolution had been a source of great trouble at the north, and it was repealed by a strong vote, without much discussion.

Thus defeated on every issue, the southern delegates united in a formal declaration that the further jurisdiction of the general conference over the conferences at the south would be inconsistent with the success of the ministry in this part of the country. This declaration was referred to a committee of nine, who were instructed, in case they could not succeed in making an amicable adjustment of the difficulty, to devise, if possible, a plan for a constitutional division of the church. The committee made their report on Friday, the 7th inst. They proposed to submit a proposition to the annual conferences for such an alteration of the restrictive articles of the Discipline as would permit the next general conference, in case the South should find it necessary to withdraw and form a new ecclesiastical organization, to make an amicable division of all the church property. This proposition was adopted by a nearly unanimous vote, and if sanctioned by the annual conferences, as it probably will be, the south will be free to secede from the church if she choose to do so. Whether she will do this or not, time only can determine.

This sudden ecclesiastical opposition to slavery, bolstered up by national prejudice, will eventually be the overthrow of the Methodist and American union, slavery and peace, unless each party gives up their rights.

Highly Important News from the Oregon Emigrants.—The "Independence" (Jackson co.) Expositor, of the 7th inst., furnishes us the following news:

Five men arrived in our town this week, direct from Fort Laramie. They bring news from the Oregon emigrants up to the 3d of August. They inform us that the last of the emigrants left Fort Laramie for Oregon Territory, on that day. From this to Fort Laramie is about 800 miles. The emigrants expected to reach their place of destination about the 1st of October. Our informant states that the emigrants were badly off for flour and bread stuffs, having nothing like a supply to carry them through. They could not get a supply at Fort Laramie, although there was a large quantity in Fort—the price being \$40 per barrel, and could only be bought with cash.

The emigrants were well supplied with bacon—having a surplus on hand. It sold at the Fort at five cents per pound, and was rather dull than otherwise at that price. Their stock was generally in low order, and their teams were weak. This it was supposed was caused by the floods of rain which fell during the early part of their journey. It rained on them incessantly for the first two months of their trip, and nearly every water course they passed was swimming. They state that the water courses generally, from here to Big Platte, were unusually high the present season, which accounts for the great rise we had in the Missouri river this year. From the Big Platte on, the water

courses have been quite low, and the weather generally dry.

The emigrants complained greatly of the hardships and fatigues of the trip, but their health was unusually good—no deaths having occurred during the entire route, with the exception of one said to have taken place in Gen. Gilliam's company.

The emigrants had divided, and formed themselves into several parties. This was owing to divisions which had taken place in the company. Fears were entertained that the emigrants would be harassed on their route by the Sioux Indians—their chief having dispatched a large war party for the purpose of attacking them on their way. A loss of stock was the only danger apprehended.

It was thought that the emigrants would reach Buffalo in about five or six days after leaving Fort Laramie, where they expected to lay in a sufficient supply of provisions to last them to their place of destination. The emigrants when they left Fort Laramie, were quite scarce of sugar and coffee. Maj. Harris was still acting as pilot, and gave universal satisfaction.

Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly.—Captain Grover received the following letter on Saturday evening:—

"I write this letter in the house of Naveb Sane Khan, the chief of the artillery and the arsenal of his Majesty the King of Bokhara, a sincere and excellent friend of the British nation, but in the presence also of his majesty the Ameer's mahram, (private chamberlain,) and I write this letter officially, by order of the King of Bokhara, to whom I gave a translation of the letter, and therefore confine myself only to the most necessary topics, without any observation.

"1st. On the 29th of April the King stated to me, by medium of the above named Naveb, and in the presence of Mullah Kasem, the King's mahram, (private chamberlain) that he had put to death, in the month of Sarrahan, 1250 (July 1842) Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly. The first had been put to death, firstly on account of his having treated royalty with the greatest disrespect on different occasions; secondly, that he had turned Mussulman, and then returned to the Christian's faith; thirdly, that he had promised to get letters from England in four months, by which he would be acknowledged ambassador from England, and fourteen months had elapsed without receiving any answer, though the King had erected jupar khums, or his account. And, with regard to Conolly, that he had been put to death for having induced the Khans of Kiwa and Kokan to wage war against the King of Bokhara, &c.

His Majesty has given me permission to leave Bokhara on the 9th of May, i. e. on Friday next. From Mesched I shall write every thing more fully. I am, &c. (signed) "JOSEPH WOLFF."

For the Neighbor.

To my brethren of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

Inasmuch as it has been understood by them that I have fallen in with the views of president Rigdon; that at this time my mind is fully opened to understand by the organization of the church and the revelations given through the Prophet Joseph that the keys of the kingdom and the power of the priesthood remains with the church and cannot be divided nor taken away by any one man so as to divide the common interest of the body of Christ. And inasmuch as I have in the least deviated from this course I retract with a full determination to go with the church, live as they live, and am willing to suffer with them, and I trust and hope that the saints will forgive me and be willing that I should share with them in their blessings.

JARED CARTER.

Sept. 17th 1844.

DEATHS.—For the week ending Monday the 23d.

Ephraim Wm. Childs, 16d; Inflammation.
Parley Snyder, infant.
Mary Jane McArthur, 3y, 10m, 8d; chill fever.
Sarah Ann Shirts, 1y, 14d; chill fever.
John Liptrot, 4y, 11m; consumption.

Ann Birks, 70y; chill fever.
Richard Hull, 49y; chill fever.
Sarah Elizabeth Woodberry, 10m, 2d; fever.

Wm. Mutlo, 50y; fever.
George Mulford (of St. Louis) 4d.
Wm. Steed, 46y; chill fever.
Penelope Armstrong, 46y, 3m, 9d; typhus fever.

Total 12.

W. D. HUNTINGTON,

Sexton.

WANTED.
100 CORDS of wood, at this office
S. p. 25, 1844.

ACCEPTABLE.
ANY quantity of provisions, for subscriptions, at this office,
Sept. 25, 1844.

BOOTS &c.
A LARGE quantity of English Boots &c. for sale at this office. Grain. Flour, Hides, and even cash, accepted in payment. Warm feet, warm friends, and wisdom, are very convenient, and so is "change," even in trade. Tar.
Nauvoo, Sept. 25, 1844. no22-1f.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE undersigned having taken out letters of administration, from the Court of Probate of Hancock county, Ill., on the estate of Israel Atherton deceased, late of said county request all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to them or the court of Probate of said county, on or before the first Wednesday in November next, at 12 o'clock M. for settlement.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MULTON ATHERTON,
JOSEPH ATHERTON.
Administrators of Israel Atherton dec'd.
Sept. 22, 1844. no22-4w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
THE subscriber, administrator of the estate of Joseph Smith deceased, will sell at public vendue, at the Nauvoo Mansion, on Friday the 25th day of October next, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 5 P. M. a part of the personal property of said estate, consisting of one Carriage and harness, one buggy and harness, two horses and a quantity of household furniture, and on Saturday the 26th day of October next, at the house of Cornelius P. Lott, on the Carthage road, about one mile east of the city, will sell as above the residue of the personal property of said estate, consisting of Oxen, Cows, an English Bull, some young cattle, and farming utensils, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under five dollars, cash in hand. For all sums over five dollars a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving bonds and security to be approved by the administrator.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE,
Administrator of the estate of Joseph Smith, deceased.
Nauvoo, Sept. 23, 1844. no22-4w.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1844.

	from	to
Ashes—per lb.	7	8
Butter	9	10
Peas	14 00	16 00
Collins	12 00	14 00
Others	12 00	14 00
Bagging—Mo. per yard.	12 00	14 00
Bale Rope Mo. per lb.	44	00
Beans—per lb.	70	75
Castor Beans—per bushel.	30	35
Candles—per lb.	8	9
Sperm.	7	8
Tallow—Mould.	7	8
—Dipped.	7	8
Stearine.	14 00	00
Coal—per ton.	16	00
Leligh.	5	7
Pittsburgh—per bushel.	13	15
Muscuri and Illinois.	7	7
Coffee—per lb.	13	15
Java.	7	7
Havana.	7	7
Rio.	7	7
St. Domingo.	7	7
Laguayra.	7	7
Checolate—No. 1.	13	15
—No. 2.	12	14
Copper—per lb.	25	30
Braziers.	25	30
Shelving.	43	00
Bottom.	43	00
Flats.	43	00
Cordage—per lb.	12	14
Manila.	9	10
Tarred Rope.	2 25	2 50
Hed Corda, Manila, per dozen.	1 75	2 00
—Hemp.	75	1 00
Plough—Lines.	19	20
Cotton Yarns—per lb.	19	20
Pittsburgh.	19	20
Common.	19	20
Domestics—per yard.	7	10
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	6	11
—4-4 and 6-4.	6	11
Bleached Shirting, 3-4 and 7-8.	6	11
—4-4 and 6-4.	6	11
Brown Drillings.	8	10
Burlaps.	11	14
Brown Lowel Ozs bags.	10	13
Virginia do.	9	11
Pickins, 3-4 and 4-4.	11	15
Sattinets.	35	65
Kentucky Jeans.	32	60
Cotton Goods.	9	12
Blue Drillings.	12	25
Mixed summer Staffs.	15	20
Dye Stuffs.	4	0
Madder, per lb.	1 25	1 45
Logwood.	2	3
Indigo, Sp. cercon.	2	3
Coppers.	2	3
Camwood, per lb.	4	00
Fustic.	4	00
Drugs & Medicines.	22	22
Ginseng, per lb.	5	5
Saleratus, Western.	0	6
—Eastern.	5	6
Alum, per lb.	5	6
Quinine, per oz.	2 50	2 75
Bryastone.	5	6
Epom Salts.	6	0
Four Salpher.	7	0
Cream Tartar.	25	28
Turkey Opium.	3 75	0
Campb.	1 25	1 31
Gum Arabic.	42	00
Liquorice Paste.	22	25
Salt Soda.	5	0
Feathers—per lb.	21	22
Flour, Meal &c.	4 00	4 35
Flour, City Mills.	3 75	4 00
—Country.	2 75	3 00
Rye.	45	51
Corameal, per bushel.	87	1 00
Fruits.	1 15	1 50
Apples, dried, per bushel.	1 25	1 50
Almonds, d. e. per lb.	18	20
Raisins, M. R. per box.	2 40	2 50
—H. N. C.	2 37	2 50
Prunes, per lb.	00	00
Currents, Zante.	11	12
Figs, per drum.	16	18
Lemons, per box.	0 00	0 00
Furs & Peltries.	1 00	4 00
Buffalo, per robe.	12	22
Deer shaves, per lb.	10	18
Red and Blue, in hair.	5	12
Gr. y.	2 00	3 50
Beaver.	2 00	3 50
Otter, per skin.	0 12	0 14
Muskat.	12	50
Raccoon.	10	20
Wild Cat.	10	20
Fox, grey.	10	20
Mink.	10	20

Beef, per skin.	1 60	2 00
Machael, No. 1, per lb.	14 0	14 50
—No. 2.	13 0	13 50
—No. 3.	12 0	12 50
Lake Trout.	8 50	9 00
Salmon, per kit.	1 50	2 00
Cod, dry, per box.	1 25	1 50
Herrings, do.	50	
Gruins—per bushel.	80	85
Wheat.	80	85
Rye.	45	50
Barley.	40	45
Oats.	35	40
Beans.	85	1 00
Green—per bushel.	2 25	2 75
8 y 10.	3 75	4 75
10 y 12.	3 00	4 00
12 y 18.	3 00	4 00
Gunpowder—per keg.	6 50	7 00
Dupons.	6 50	7 00
Lanins.	4 00	4 50
—blasting.	12	13
Guany Bag.	100 00	110 00
Hemp—per 112 lb.	60 00	65 00
Water rotted.		
Dew rotted.		
Hides—per lb.	6	8
Dry.	8	10
Green.	24	30
Salted.	7	12
Hops, 1st quality per lb.	25	30
Honey, per gallon.	4	4
from 10 pounds and Pittsburgh.	5	6
Common Bar, per lb.	5	6
Band.	7	8
Horse Shoe.	7	8
Hoop.	7	8
Sheet.	7	8
Nail Rods.	7	8
Boiler Iron.	7	8
Pig Iron, per ton.	22 00	23 00
Nails, per lb.	4	5
Pittsburgh.	4	5
Junia.	4	5
Boston.	4	5
Castings, per lb.	4	5
Foundry.	4	5
Lead.	2 95	3 00
100 lbs.	3 50	4 00
Pig.	6 00	6 00
Bar.	6 00	6 00
Sheet.	6 00	6 00
Pipe.	6 00	6 00
Lime, per bushel.	10	12
Common.	3 75	4 00
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl.	3 75	4 00
Leather, per lb.	18	23
Sole.	24	26
Skirting.	1 50	2 50
Upper, per side.	30 00	30

THE NORMONS AND THEIR ADVERSARIES.

On our first page will be found a lengthy and elaborate communication from the country of the Normons, to which we give an insertion, not because we are at all inclined to approve or endorse the views therein set forth, but because it is evidently written by a man who, from his contiguity to the scenes of the late tragical events—from his personal familiarity with both parties, and his possession of strong feelings on the subject, is just such a man as is well calculated to present the opinions of one party, and the one who really most wants an advocate—under the most favorable aspect. Although sundry lame, discursive, and skulking attempts have been from time to time made to palliate the atrocious massacre of the Mormon leaders, it is not within our recollection that another such a bold attempt as that of our correspondent has yet been made to outrage common sense, and common decency, by a gratuitous justification of cold-blooded murder.

If these, however, were merely the opinion of an individual, they might be left to that obscurity which is their most legitimate sphere. Were they to be looked upon as the expression of the feeling of an injured man, we could afford to look over the one and pity the other; but since there is good reason to believe that they are those of a fiction, whose mouth-piece our correspondent is—since there is good ground for concluding that however extravagant, fallacious, and absurd are his pleas in justification of the acts alluded to they find an echo amongst the Mormon persecutors in Illinois; they are not altogether unworthy of a moment's confutation. One would think, indeed that the public press had spoken in terms too plain in condemnation of persecution under any pretext, to permit of any attempt to give it a favorable, yet false coloring; but it seems that those who are bold and reckless enough to mock at law, and condemn the properly constituted authorities, have not yet had that lucid interval in their madness, which at times affords the diseased mind the capacity to look dispassionately on the true state of the case. It is truly a lamentable feature in society in that part of the country, that men, who, though not making the decent profession of respect for the powers that be, and the reverence due to justice, are quite ready and adroit enough to appeal to us as they imagine it can be made subservient to promote their designs. The twaddle of our correspondent is worthy of the famous Justice Shallow himself. Were we disposed to argue with such an expert disputant, we could well afford to grant all his premises. Wherever he may think to the contrary, the facts of Joe Smith's persecution in New York, in Ohio, in Illinois—of his being a deluded fanatic, and, if he please, a man of licentious conduct—all these have little to do with the case. It would be of much more utility to his cause, to show that these precedents for persecution were sound, reasonable, and defensible. It would be a much more legitimate task, and one to which it is obvious our learned correspondent has not yet devoted his attention—to ascertain whether an appeal to violence is excusable in any case, even in order to punish the heterodoxy of a false prophet. But judging from the length of his letter, he must be more partial to writing than to reading; for, had his information been at all better than those who act up to the spirit of the saying that "history is an old almanac," he would have been able to recall not a few occurrences similar to that of the sacrifice of the Smiths, cases in which the principal actors were no less certain, that because they made the love of God, and the love of truth their pretext, they did his service in consigning their fellow creatures to the Moloch of persecution, to the rack, to the gibbet, to the dungeon and to the flame, "heated seven times hotter than it was wont to be heated," and all that because they dared to use their inalienable right of private judgment; because, according to their consciences, they departed from the path trodden by the multitude. What was the pretext for putting Daniel in the lion's den, for consigning John Hess and Jerome of Prague to the flames? Why were the faggots for Servetus the reformer, and that by the hands of his associates; or what kind of fires of Smithfield, and even in more modern times burned the witches of Salem and the good Philadelphia Churches in conflagration? One agency did all this—one thing alone—the demon of religious fanaticism.

Well may the philanthropist grieve for the slow and intermittent progress of the world and the degeneration of his race, when he finds crimes that must make the afflicting angel blush as he hands them in as the progeny of the nineteenth century. Well may the philosopher be puzzled with the co-existence of the mild, the rational, the sublime, but simple doctrines of Christianity, and the atrocious and insatiable relic of barbarous ages, which of old sought to appease the gods by blood and murder.

But our correspondent makes false representations. Joe Smith, he says, refused to submit to a legal decision. What a short memory he must have. Where was the victim to a mobocracy when he fell covered with wounds? Who constituted his body-guard on that occasion? Why, he was a voluntary prisoner in the common jail, he was in the hands of the officers of justice. Yes, this man of violence; this advocate of carnal strife (as rumor says,) at a moment when he was capable of making a desperate and perhaps not an unsuccessful resistance, dismissed his followers, disarmed his legion,

and took the alternative of appealing to the law and to the testimony rather than saturate his holy city with blood. We are not—we do not wish to be—the defenders of the follies, the faults, or the crimes—if such there be—of the Mormon Prophet; but we will no more join in the hue and cry against the unfortunate dead. We know too well the truth of the saying, that "the evil men do live after them; the good is oft interred with their bones"—to view with any degree of approval, or even indifference, the base attempt of a lawless band to cover their retreat from the scene of their sanguinary misdeeds, by a cloud of vituperation and defamation of the dead. We might well wonder, truly, at the pertinacity in malice, which prompts men to kill their victim, and follow it up by writing his epitaph in the dark characters of slander, did we not know that the assassins of the Smiths have method in their madness, and a motive for their guilty indecency. They are beginning to suspect that the law may yet assert its majesty; and a diversion in public opinion—frequently too powerful—might be made a very convenient ally in the season of retributive visitation. No wonder then they seek to place on trial the memory of the departed, instead of themselves. But it is a little too late in the day for that; they are already tried, weighed, and found wanting; and they may yet find that even the redoubtable County of Hancock, in the State of Illinois, is not beyond the pale of punishment, although it may be of salvation.

Snow in August.—Snow fell in Butler, Pennsylvania, on the 26th ult., according to the Pittsburgh American. On the Friday before, the thermometer stood there at 94 in the shade.

We learn from the Pittsburgh Gazette, of the 3d inst., that a large detachment of German emigrants passed through this city, on the previous day, on their way to Texas. They belonged to a company consisting of one thousand families who are on their way to Texas.

Violent Hail Storm in Medway Mass.—We have been favored with the following extract of a letter received in this city dated this morning:

Yesterday, about one o'clock, we experienced the most severe and destructive hail storm, accompanied with wind and rain, that was ever known here by the oldest person living, destroying and cutting down vegetation as effectually as would the mower with his scythe. The window glass which was exposed to the fury of the storm was but very little obstructed in the course of the hailstones. Some which I measured were six inches in circumference, and that too half an hour after they had fallen. Some were measured by other persons which were nine inches. The quantity of rain which fell during the storm, in the space of thirty minutes, was 1.78 inch. The hail storm did not last more than fifteen minutes. —Boston Trans.

Orange Outing.—A large and beautiful specimen of this half-human race, is to be exhibited at the American Museum this week. We doubt not this will be the wonder of the town. She is remarkably intelligent, can use a gimlet, saw, thread a needle, and sew capably. The manager has also engaged a splendid Chinese War Temple, Queen Victoria's State Robe, Gen. Tom Thumb's Court suit, and several other novelties. These, with the grand performances every afternoon and evening, cannot fail to draw crowded houses. Infant Sisters, Kentucky Minstrels, Gypsies, Queen, &c. are on the bill. —N. Y. Times.

Chalk.—A specimen of chalk or white clay was left at our office yesterday, taken from a bank lately discovered in Alexander county, about 40 miles above the mouth of the Ohio. So far as we are able to judge, we suppose the discovery must prove a valuable one, as it is apparently free from foreign substance, and we are informed is found in a large bed. Those who know the value of such deposits, would do well to examine this specimen. —Rep.

Pearls.—Pearls are the morbid secretions of an oyster. Several species of bivalved shell fish produce them; but the greater number, the finest and the laciest are procured from the Malesagria, a marvellous Lamia, a native of the sand and of various coasts. The pearls are situated either in the body of the oyster, or they lie loose between it and the shell, or finally, they are fixed to the latter by a kind of neck; and it is said they do not appear until the animal has reached its fourth year. Ceylon continues to be, as it was in the time of the Romans, the most productive of these ornaments. In the last century several of great size were found in the rivers of the counties of Tyrone and Donegal, in Ireland.

Rail Road to Mount Sinai.—The first steamer from Europe brings information that the important Rail road from the Red Sea to the Nile, is to be immediately prosecuted to completion. The line from the Nile to Cairo to Suez, or the Red Sea, has been surveyed by Mr. Galloway. There is not the least difficulty on the whole route. The distance is eighty-four miles—of these, sixty-seven is a straight line to the point it curves south to Suez. The soil presents remarkable facilities for the cheap construction of the road bed, being composed of gravel and pebbles. For the first ten miles, being the valley of the Nile, the ascent is 570 feet above the water of that river. The line of the road is then very level; the

summit, 54 miles from the Nile, is 900 feet above the Red Sea. (Reverie.)

The craftiest wiles are too short and ragged a cloak to cover a bad heart.

How they do things on Rock River.—Not long since, a young man reached a settlement on Monday, surveyed his land on Tuesday, built a house on Wednesday, "went a courting" on Thursday, "got married" on Friday, moved home on Saturday, and, with his wife like the rest of the settlers, went to church on Sunday.

A Lady's Advice.—A woman never appears so truly amiable as in retirement where her virtues shine with double lustre. Do not idly imagine that my running to public places you will have better chance of marrying. If a woman is ever so beautiful, being seen too often makes her cheap in the eyes of men. She who is but rarely seen, men covet most to see, and her chance of being happily married is much greater.

Cuff, you see dem two ladies o' color cross de street dare? Yes, I see de dear angels, Pompey. Well, don't dey look amazing like one anoder? Dat a fact, Pompey, I give you credit for your nice penumtation, dey do amazing zemble one anoder, pecially de one dis side.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE Nauvoo Legion is hereby ordered to parade on the fourth Saturday in this month, at the meeting ground in this city, armed and equipped according to law. The Regiment will be formed at 9 o'clock A. M., the Cohorts at half past nine; the Legion at ten, when the Major General will take command and march to the parade ground where they will receive the Lieut. General, by order of Lieut. Gen. Brigham Young.

CHARLES C. RICH,
Maj. Gen. Nauvoo Legion.
Nauvoo, Sept. 10th 1844.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE officers of the Nauvoo Legion will meet at the meeting ground in this city, on Friday the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. for officer drill, armed and equipped as the law directs; by order of Lieut. Gen. Brigham Young.

CHARLES C. RICH,
Maj. Gen. Nauvoo Legion.

WOOD wanted at this office immediately. Sept. 3.
Also—TEN THOUSAND BRICK.

MEAT MARKET.

JOHN GHEEN, at the commission store of Parley and Carlin Sts. has established a MEAT MARKET, where customers can be supplied at all times; better pay to butcher than the doctor; call and try.

Rags taken.
Sept 16. 1844-21th.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE PEOPLE

OF NAUVOO, and adjacent country, the subscribers have opened a commission store, where they will sell or exchange any kind of property, such as wagons, oxen, horses, cows, sheep, furniture, and in fact any thing that was ever made to sell or traffic on. We have also opened a land agency, where we will take houses, lots, lands to sell or exchange so as to suit those who will be so kind as to patronize us; having been long in the business, we think to give entire satisfaction. Farmers having wheat or other grain in the country will do well to leave it at their store, on Parley street, one block east of Main.

WADE & CO.

Sept 3-3m.

(Hancock Circuit Court, to October term

A. D 1844.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Hancock County.

John Taylor, plaintiff,

vs.

John Greenhow, deft.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said

John Greenhow that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's

office of the Circuit Court of Hancock

County, dated the tenth day of September

A. D. 1844, at the suit of the said John

Taylor, against the estate of the said

John Greenhow, for the sum of two hundred

dollars and eighty cents, directed to the

Sheriff of said County of Hancock to

execute, which writ has been returned

by the Sheriff aforesaid, levied upon certain

property belonging to you the said

John Greenhow. Now unless you the said

John Greenhow shall personally be

and appear before the Circuit Court of

said County of Hancock, on the first day

of the next term thereof to be holden at

the Court House in Carthage on the third

Monday of October next, and plead to the

said plaintiff's action, judgement will be

rendered against you in favor of said

plaintiff; and the estate so attached will

be sold to satisfy the same with costs.

Witness J. B. Beckenstos clerk of

said Circuit Court and the

seal thereof at Carthage this twelfth

day of September, in the year of

our Lord one thousand eight hun-

dred and forty four.

J. B. BECKENSTOS, Clerk.

D. E. HEAD, Deputy.

Sept. 18-21-4w.

SUPERIOR BLUE AND BLACK

INKS; manufactured and sold on

Main street by

July 30-3m EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended; ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBELL LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after disipation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast, or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

AN iron bound leather travelling trunk, for which a fair price will be paid. Enquire at this office.

MACKERAL.

A FINE ARTICLE for sale cheap at KIMBALL'S.

July 30, 1844.

A CERTAIN Cure for Bowel Complaints.

(No cure no pay!) prepared and sold on Main street by

July 30-3m EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

TAKE NOTICE.

W. S. HALL, STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER, Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.

TERMS, LOW.

Residence, Parley St. Gen. Rich's old house.

June 19-12th

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

The Book of Doctrine and Covenants will be published in about one month from this time. Those wishing for an early supply had better make immediate application.

June 11, 1844.

\$50 REWARD will be given to

any one that will show better fits and neater workmanship than can be had at A. W. Flower's new tailoring establishment. He has not gone up the river nor down the river, but has removed his N. Y. Tailor Shop and Emporium of Fashions, east of the Temple, on Knight street, directly north of Mr. Beach's Store. He is a little out of the main part of the city, but if the gentlemen of Nauvoo and vicinity will favor him with their patronage, they shall be paid for their extra trouble by having their work done at the following reduced prices:

First rate coats for	\$4.00
2nd	3.00
3d	2.00
First rate pants for	1.25
2nd	1.00
3d	.75
Wash the same as pants.	
20th	A. W. FLOWERS.

TO THE FARMERS AROUND NAUVOO AND VICINITY.

THOSE brethren who want to exchange their grain, pork, beef, potatoes &c., for property, wearing apparel &c., would do well to give the Temple committee a call. They would be glad to exchange any kind of property in their hands for grain, inasmuch as provisions are most wanted to carry on the works.

N. B. A good new turning lathe for sale at the Committee office.

WM. CLAYTON,

Temple Recorder.

August 7th 1844-1f

OSPREY:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA. THE new and elegant swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Anderson Master, will leave St. Louis every Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington and Fort Madison. Sunday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1/2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evans' Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to
C. ALLEN, Nauvoo.
Feb. 27, 1844. no 44-1f.

ALMON HADFIELD.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law. WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. J
July 4th 1843-1f.

NOTICE—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.
June 10th 1844

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

NOTICE—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

	PRICES.
Quartos half bound plain	1.50
do do do neat	2.00
do whole bound plain	2.00
do do do neat	2.50
Octavo full bound plain	1.00
do do do neat	1.50
do hf bound plain	0.75
do do do neat	1.00
do do do extra	1.37
Twelves full bound plain	.62
do do do neat	.87
do hf bound plain	.50
do do do neat	.75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

MINIATURE LIKENESSES.

L. R. FOSTER, is now prepared to take Likenesses, by the Daguerre type process, in the most beautiful style of the art, either plain or coloured; at his Daguerreotype Rooms, on Main Street, a few rods above Ivins's Store.

By this wonderful process, which is a combination of nature and art, a more correct and beautiful likeness can be obtained, than by any other method which has been known to man. An image of the person, as exact as that formed by a mirror, is transferred to, and permanently fixed upon a highly polished silver plate, through the agency of an optical instrument. Only two or three minutes are required for the operation. The discovery was made by a Frenchman named Daguerre, (hence the name Daguerreotype) and has excited the wonder, admiration and surprise of every one upon first beholding the effects of the art, and such is the beauty of the work, and so perfectly to the life is nature shown up in her every lineament and feature and expression, that each succeeding specimen serves only to increase but not to satiate these emotions of the mind. How valuable or rather invaluable, would be such a likeness of an absent or departed friend.

Specimens may be seen at the Rooms, and at the Nauvoo Mansion;

Price only three dollars, including a handsome morocco case.

Instructions in the Art, given upon reasonable terms, and Apparatus for sale.

Aug. 10-1f

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they will have on hand and for sale this fall, a large assortment of peach, p. l., and other fruit trees, from the east.

Consisting in part of about 5,000 individual peach trees, as follows:
Trot's early red, Free White blossom, do
Large early York, do Late yellow, do
Reeve's favorite, do Late yellow, do
Yellow rare type, do Bishop's large late, do
Red rare type, do Mendenhall's large late, do
Early rare type, do Yellow smock late, do
Corona, do do
Red cheek Malacca, do do
Hill's Malacca, do do
Morris white, do do
Heath, do do
Fisher peach, do do
Reynolds' plumed, do do
Ward's late, do do

All those who wish to obtain a supply of choice fruit trees, will please to send in their bills or make application to the subscribers in Nauvoo.

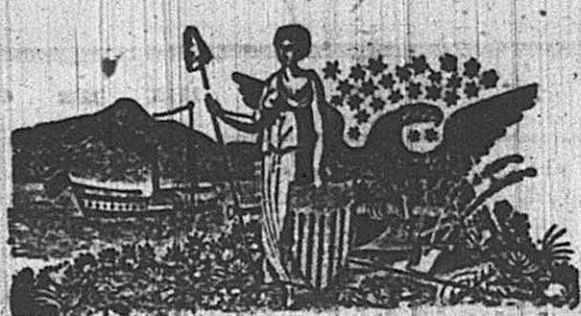
J. & M. MENDENHALL,
P. S. The above trees will all be inoculated or grafted, and can be had for about 20cts. per tree.
Sept 4-3w.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

McLEAN has commenced at the above business, at McNew's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordeons on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.
Dec 13, 1843. no 33-1f.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MILLS H. ELIS, Respectfully invites the Ladies of Nauvoo to call and examine her Assortment of Fashionable and approved style of Bonnets, at moderate prices—Bonnets made to order and altered to the latest Fashion, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their Patronage. H. E. states that the proceeds of the Straw Bonnet business are for the benefit of the Relief Society of Nauvoo—all kinds of produce taken in exchange—corner of Water and Main Streets, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.
Second Door, River Side. April 16th



THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

JOHN TAYLOR

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Bain Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 annually in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to regular advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor) post paid, to receive attention.

POETRY.

The following is one of the unnamed specimens of genius sent us for publication. It is to be hoped, hereafter, that the blossoming of the Western world, will take a hint and form their own shrubbery.

For the Neighbor:

WILD POETRY.

I knew a man so great a poet,
That when he moved he'd surely show it;
And then like men,
His head was o'er his heels,
When he swallowed down his meals,
He was such a curious fellow,
His heart was always low;
And he would say:
Every thing brags ideas
From Rachel's grace,
To bleary-eyed Leah's.
The King, the Ace,
Spots, diamonds, hearts;
The Queen, the deuce,
And Satan's acts,
Were just the sort,
For man resort.

Exalted mind, like yonder sky,
That shines with heavenly candles,
Are filled with majesty,
And hate the man that handles
Sacred things for foolish ends,
And turns a traitor to his friends.
What is better than an honest man—
That never flinched, or dipped his hands
In blood? Wrath and grim-tongued the wretch
Who sells his word and honor, ought
To be sent to death by lions, and then
Go into outer darkness, where the light
Of one star would be as great
A miracle, as it would be for God
To fellowship sin, on his Celestial throne!

'Tis lovely and sweet
For saints to meet,
And one another greet,
With a joyful countenance;
'Tis sweeter still to see them die,
With hope and faith, just eye to eye,
That they'll have "flesh" as formerly:
As if they'd only slept in trance.

Oh,
Tough,
B. George
I hate death,
Because
His jaws
'S a force
That stops breath!

Like snow-flakes on the water,
Or like the dew before the sun,
Old death takes all for laughter:
We come, we live, we die, we're done!

THE WIND ROSE, FROM THE MOUNTAIN

From the People's Organ.

LETTER OF SIDNEY RIGDON.

ESQ.

Dear Sir,—Being in this city on my return from Nauvoo to Pittsburgh (the place of my residence) I feel myself called upon to satisfy the public enquiry in relation to myself and a portion of the citizens of Nauvoo. It is pretty generally known that I left Nauvoo in June last, with my family, with the design of making my future residence in the city of Pittsburgh. On hearing of the murder of the two Smiths, I returned to Nauvoo, without any intention, however, of making Nauvoo my place of residence. During my stay in Nauvoo, a number of persons expressed a desire to go with me to Pittsburgh and reside some where in that region of country, where they could enjoy my society, as well as I theirs. This determination gave great offence to some of the citizens of Nauvoo. We had held several meetings in relation to the matter—not in the least doubting our right to do so if we chose—when, to our surprise, a great excitement was got up—meetings were appointed in different parts of the town, and were addressed by Brigham Young, Orson Hyde, Parley P. Pratt, Heber C. Kimball, Orson Pratt, Erastus Snow, and others. Indemnity speeches were made, and a general excitement was created. We were traduced as mobocrats, as murderers, conspirators; and many other epithets of like character were applied to us. We were charged with conspiring against the lives of the before-mentioned persons;—and all this for the sin of desiring to go to Pennsylvania to live with our families.

Orson Hyde (who is now in St. Louis) and who is calculating to preach to the good people of this city on Sunday next, in a public meeting, used language calculated to excite an ignorant populace to commit violence on my person. His expressions were, (speaking of myself),—

"I will not ride him on a rail—no, I will not do it; but ought not a man to reap what he sows? If he gets up a mob, ought he not to be mobbed? This was said in the presence of a large assembly of people; and my great crime, was, (for which I ought to be rode on a rail, or otherwise mobbed,) that a number of gentlemen of high respectability desired, if they could so arrange their business, to go with their families to Pittsburgh and there reside, and I had agreed to aid them all I could, and use my influence for their comfort and future prosperity.

On last Sunday, a conference was called of all the citizens of Nauvoo, to take our case under due consideration. Here, if I have been properly informed, my own character was assailed in a most shameful manner. I, with many others were cut off from the church;—all for the crime of wishing to go to Pittsburgh and live.

So great was the excitement, that some of my friends thought it unsafe for me to be out of doors in the night season.

Now sir, this unheard of excitement grew out of the simple fact of myself and others wishing to go and settle some where in Pennsylvania; and for this crime, the said Orson Hyde (who on next Sunday is to preach righteousness to the people of St. Louis), actually desired to raise a mob to commit violence on my person—or else there is no meaning in language; and he is actually, after such shameful and unpardonable abuse, been on board the steamboat May Flower, where I am writing this communication, and ordered me not to write certain things, in order to save himself from the shame or odium which must attach itself to him; or else he is destitute of all sense of shame.

I presume, sir, a parallel to this case cannot be found in the history of the civilized world. A whole community of people excited till they actually called a peaceable number of citizens, murderers, and every other evil epithet that malice could invent, because, forsooth, they were guilty of the awful crime of daring to leave Nauvoo, without the permission of certain individuals—such as the before named. It is such mortals as the above named, who would claim the right to dictate religion to the world. When I conversed with Orson Hyde this day on the subject, he had the effrontery to tell me he did it from a sense of duty. I ask, whose life is safe, when men act from a sense of duty in such flagrant violation of the most sacred rights of others? I do know, sir, that some of those persons who were calculating to take their families to Pennsylvania, were put in such fear as to fear to make their design known, for fear of abuse; and all this, says Orson Hyde, "we do from a sense of duty." What a sense of duty may lead such men to do, God only knows. For my own part, "I have not so learned Christ," nor ever expect so to learn him;—nor did any other man so learn him. From what Hyde said to me to-day, on the steamboat, I was satisfied that he feared disclosures would be made that might affect him during future life.

I did not leave Nauvoo because I feared it; but because I stayed beyond the time I calculated to stay when I left home, and because I had received a letter requesting my return home. As to any attack they can make upon my character, I fear them not. I feel myself called upon to satisfy the public enquiry in relation to myself and a portion of the citizens of Nauvoo. It is pretty generally known that I left Nauvoo in June last, with my family, with the design of making my future residence in the city of Pittsburgh. On hearing of the murder of the two Smiths, I returned to Nauvoo, without any intention, however, of making Nauvoo my place of residence. During my stay in Nauvoo, a number of persons expressed a desire to go with me to Pittsburgh and reside some where in that region of country, where they could enjoy my society, as well as I theirs. This determination gave great offence to some of the citizens of Nauvoo. We had held several meetings in relation to the matter—not in the least doubting our right to do so if we chose—when, to our surprise, a great excitement was got up—meetings were appointed in different parts of the town, and were addressed by Brigham Young, Orson Hyde, Parley P. Pratt, Heber C. Kimball, Orson Pratt, Erastus Snow, and others. Indemnity speeches were made, and a general excitement was created. We were traduced as mobocrats, as murderers, conspirators; and many other epithets of like character were applied to us. We were charged with conspiring against the lives of the before-mentioned persons;—and all this for the sin of desiring to go to Pennsylvania to live with our families.

Yours, most respectfully,

SIDNEY RIGDON.

St. Louis, Sept. 12, 1841.

From the People's Organ.

LETTER FROM ORSON HYDE ESQ.

Mr. Editor:—I observed, in your paper of this morning, a letter written by Sidney Rigdon, Esq., in which my name was called in question quite unceremoniously. I would say, however, that the most of his statements are untrue, which I am prepared to prove; and others are deeply shaded with misrepresentation. The statements that he, with some others, was cut off from the Church, is true; but not for the crime of going to Pittsburgh to live, as Mr. Rigdon very well knows. He has not touched on a single point on which the difficulty with him arose. But as the minutes of the Conference before which his case was investigated on Sunday, (a week ago) will appear in the "Neighbor" and the "Times and Seasons," it will be unnecessary for me to trouble you, at this time, with their recital.

I am at Mr. Rigdon's defiance to prove that I ever used the language attributed to me in relation to riding him upon a rail; for I never used it. Neither did I try to inspire the people with a disposition to commit violence upon his person;—and whatever advice his pretended friends might have given him, or whatever fears they might have entertained for his personal safety, it is plain and clear to me that their own guilt was the origin of

their fears. Mr. Rigdon was as secure from harm in Nauvoo as the tender in fast in its mother's arms. His own statement proves this. He says: "I did not leave Nauvoo because I feared them; but because I had stayed beyond the time I calculated to stay when I left home."

But, to show the misrepresentation concerning the riding upon a rail, I will state the facts. In a private conversation with Mr. Rigdon and some others, Mr. R. observed that the people of Pittsburgh were willing that he should preach his religion there, but that if he attempted to gather together the people in that place, they would ride him out on a rail, and he should not attempt to do it; but that those who united and went with him would settle around in the country some thirty or forty miles from the city. This conversation I related in a public address to some of the citizens of Nauvoo, and then asked them, if a man was worthy or capable to lead his Church who would be turned out of his course because some rowdies threatened to ride him on a rail? Shouts of No! No! No! roared through the congregation with some spirit and emphasis. So much, then, for my mobbing him, or riding him, or not riding him on a rail. Yes—I am the very man that "preached righteousness to the good people of St. Louis" on yesterday!! And a liberal turn out we had.

It is true that I went to see Mr. Rigdon on board the steamer "May Flower," and took him aside as a friend, and told him that I considered his case a critical one, yet I indulged the hope that he would see the error into which he had fallen, and ere long retrace his steps. Now, said I to him, be careful how you put pen to paper in this time of your excitement, but wait a few months and they see how you will feel—should you write in the present state of your feelings, you may commit yourself and lay the foundation for a more bitter repentance a year hence. He said that his course was marked out before him, and that he should pursue it. I replied, I have come to you, Mr. Rigdon, in a spirit of friendship and good will, because I feel it my duty so to do, and drop you this word of caution—but if your course is marked out, and you are resolved to pursue it, you certainly are of age and must act for yourself, and I shall not try to prevent you.—Thus were my most kind and friendly feelings toward him transformed in his dark imagination into a disposition on my part to conceal my own scheme.

With regard to any exposure, which Mr. R. fancied I dreaded, I would say that I have a conscience void of offence before God and man, and I am willing to be weighed in the balance with Mr. R. whenever it shall please Almighty God to summon us to appear at His tribunal.

Some of the real causes of Mr. Rigdon's expulsion from the Church will appear in the Nauvoo Neighbor. But if Mr. R. felt that his cause was just one, and that his only "crime" was in wishing to go to Pittsburgh to live, why did he not appear on the public stand and plead his own defence, when he was invited so to do? He could have sounded his defence in the ears of more than six thousand people, in the very place, where his grievances should have been redressed. Is he not a man of sense? Does he not possess a flow of language and eloquence not often surpassed? Yes, he does. I he regarded the truth, why did he send word by Elder Marks to the stand, on Sunday morning, that he was sick and unable to appear for his defence?—when I can prove by his own party that very early on Sunday morning they met together in council and agreed that Mr. Rigdon should make no defence, and that his health was quite as good as usual.

After the case was laid open to the Conference, and the charges very clearly proved, he was publicly invited to come forward again and plead his own defence; or if any friend or attorney of his would come forward and speak for him, the stand was at his service. If Elder Rigdon's crime was only for desiring to live in Pittsburgh, what child could not have successfully pleaded his defence? Mr. Rigdon well knows, that on the Sabbath previous to the Conference, an expression of the people was taken in relation to his going to Pittsburgh in peace, and it was their unanimous expression that he should go in peace. Now he says that he was cut off from the Church for the crime of wishing to go to Pittsburgh to live. Mr. Rigdon knows this statement to be utterly false, as well as he knows he has a head on his body.

Respectfully, I am your ob't serv't

ORSON HYDE.

St. Louis, Sept. 16th, 1841.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

George Washington was born in 1732, elected President in 1789; installed in 1790; 57 years old when installed, served 8 years, retired from public life in 1797, when he was sixty-five years of age. John Adams was born in 1735; elected

in 1796; installed in 1797; 62 years of age when installed, served 4 years; retired in 1801; at the age of 66 years.

Thomas Jefferson was born in 1743; elected in 1800; installed in 1801, at the age of 58 years; served 8 years, retired from office in 1809, at the age of 66.

James Madison was born in 1751; elected in 1808; installed in 1809, at 58 years of age, served 8 years; retired in 1817, when he was 66 years of age.

James Monroe was born in 1758; elected in 1816; installed the following year, when he was 58 years of age, served 8 years, retired from office in 1825, being then 66 years of age.

John Quincy Adams was born in 1765; elected in 1824; installed 1825, being 60 years of age; served four years, went out of office in 1829, at the age of 64 years.

Andrew Jackson was born in 1757; elected in 1828; and went into office in 1829, at the age of 62, served 8 years; retired to the Hermitage in 1837, at the age of 70.

Martin Van Buren was born in 1782; elected in 1836; installed in 1837, at the age of 55; served 4 years; retired from office in 1841, at the age of 59.

William Henry Harrison was born in 1773; elected in 1840; installed in 1841, at the age of 68 years, and died in the first month of his term.

John Tyler, the present incumbent, was born in 1790; elected Vice President in 1840; installed as President in 1841, at the age of 51, and will retire in 1845, having served three years and eleven months, at the age of 55 nearly.

Of these 10 Presidents 3 were military chieftains, and the remaining 7 members of the bar, as were also 2 of the former.

Two were natives of Massachusetts, 5 of Virginia, 1 of South Carolina, 1 of N. York, and 1 of North Carolina.

Five were elected to and served out a second term.

The term of 10 Presidents embraces a period of 58 years. Eight years of this period were filled by Washington, 12 by incumbents elected by the Federal and Whig parties, and 38 years by the Democratic Republican Presidents.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

The following letter furnishes an authentic account of outrages committed by a band of Sioux Indians, on a party of American citizens—of which we had some particulars a few days since.—*Ms. Rep.*

Traverse des Sioux, Aug. 26, 1841.

Dear Sir:—It becomes my duty to inform you that on Saturday evening I was sent for by Sleepy-Eyes, a Dacotah chief, whose camp is now at Swan Lake, about twenty miles distant from this place, to see an American who had come to them in distressed circumstances. I found the young man reduced to the shadow of a man by famine, and brought him home with me this morning. His name, he says, is Nottley Bennett. Some eight weeks, or more, he says, he and two other young men started with a Mr. Turner, of Glasgow, Missouri, to assist in bringing a drove of 104 cattle to the grazing, of which you have the command. He says they crossed the St. Peters river, between this and Petit Rochelle, thinking it to be Turkey river, and pursued a north-west course until three days ago, when they were met by a party of Dacotah Indians, who it seems, were out on a war expedition, from Lake Traverse. The result of this meeting was, that they took from them their horses, guns, money and clothing, to shirt and drawers; vest and hat; killed one and beat the remainder. They killed also a number of the cattle—Bennett thinks about—the remainder were scattered abroad. Indians then mounted the horses of their prisoners and slain, and taking one of the young men, went to bring back the cattle, but they did not succeed—the young man being permitted to make his escape. They then sent the said Bennett and Turner, on horseback, after the cattle, who soon left their horses unable to travel, and made their escape by the way which they had gone. Bennett says he traveled with Turner four days, when they came to a stream which was too deep to wade; they were both then weak, having had nothing to eat for three days; Turner could not swim—Bennett attempted to swim with him on his back, but could not succeed, and Turner the owner of the cattle was drowned—Bennett came out alive. Two evenings before this, he had seen the cattle not far from the trail made when going, evidently coming this way. This was two days after they made their escape from the Indians. Turner was drowned four days after this event. After he left Turner, Bennett traveled five or six days, and then came in sight of the Indian lodges of Sleepy-Eyes and others. He hesitated whether to go to them or not, but concluded it was only death if he went not—he must shortly die of famine; and if he went, he supposed they would kill him. He chose the latter. But they received and treated him after the manner of the good Samari-

an of the great teacher. They did not what was their duty to do; but good medals have been lately given by the Queen of England, in circumstances where they were not more deserved than in the present.

But what will the United States Government do with Indians who commit such outrages? They say they thought they were Red river people. But they could not have had any conviction of that kind. Bennett says they were with them probably as much as three hours before they killed the man. In the mean time they were told by signs and a map of the country, where they were from, and where they had wished to go.

It seems to me that the Garrison, which is kept up at no small expense to government, ought to be able to do something in this case, which will have a tendency to protect life and property in future. As it regards the cattle, your connection with them is only a pecuniary affair, and perhaps, none at all. I think, however, that they will be within fifty miles of this place in a few days, and might, in that case, be secured with a little trouble.

Yours, truly,
We learn that instructions were sent from here on the 5th inst., for the dragoons from Fort Atkinson, and the Infantry from Fort Snelling, to march into the country of the Sioux, to apprehend the murderers.

Trade of New York.—The large importations of the present season, together with the great quantity of British goods sent out on consignment, are producing the natural effect of falling prices and anxiety to sell. This is the case with nearly every description of English goods excepting certain desirable articles and styles of which the supply happens to be small. The auction sales show a gradual decline in prices, and some articles are forced off at a large loss on the import cost. There is an active trade doing, as any one may see who has occasion to navigate Pearl street. The sidewalks are encumbered with boxes and barrels, directed to all quarters of the Union, and the streets are almost impassable from the crowd of drays. Still the jobbers, although selling large quantities of goods, have not relieved the stocks of the importers and English agents as we expected, and the finding the season passing away, leaving their warehouses full of goods, are gradually submitting to lower prices, and filling the auction rooms in order to effect sales. The importers have been deceived in the estimates of the amount of goods required for the fall trade, and now exhibit more anxiety to sell, than we have witnessed since 1836. This anxiety leads them into the very imprudent practice of lung credits, and less circumspection as to the buyers' solvency; and we fear that the result will be heavy losses, by the failure of those whom this facility of obtaining credit will have led beyond their depth. Many of the importers are now giving twelve months' credit, adding interest after eight and jobbers are doing the same thing with interest after six months.

The fall trade is now in full blast. A very large number of buyers from North and South Carolina, Georgia, and from beyond the Alleghanies, as well as from this State, are in the city, and buying, we fear, too many goods. The jobbers have large and well assorted stocks, and merchants can do better in this city, both in regard to price and selection, than in any other city of the Union. Linens are very cheap this fall—30 per cent. below last year—and stuff goods generally, Alpaca, merinos, &c. are also lower than last year. Linens upon which 37 1/2 to 40 cents have been advanced, have sold under the hammer at 24 to 30 cents. Hosiery and gloves keep up. The fine cotton goods, muslins, jaconets, &c. &c. are lower. Coarse woollens advanced in the early part of the season, about 25 per cent. but have now gone back 10 per cent. Fine cloths hold their own. Brown shirtings and sheetings are not much lower than they have been, say 1 1/2 cent per yard, but cotton goods generally, including drills, prints, pantaloons, checks, fustians, &c. &c., are gradually declining, as might be expected, the raw material having fallen three to four cents per lb. since January. French goods, although the stocks are large, are more firm; the French importers evincing much less anxiety to sell than the English.

Some goods sent out here from England for sale have been re-shipped, and many orders have been countermanded. If this re-shipment goes on to any considerable extent, stocks here will be reduced sufficiently to give firmness to prices. The packets now arriving bring a large proportion of bulky articles of freight, such as coal and iron, the shipments of valuable goods having been materially checked. We are glad that such is the case.—[New York Tribune.]

Resignation of the Bishop of Pennsylvania.—A Church without a Bishop.—The special Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania ac-

cepted the resignation of their Bishop on Friday the 16th instant, and then hastily adjourned, without appointing his successor or taking any action in relation thereto, thus presenting the anomaly of an Episcopal Church without a Bishop. The Rev. Prelate has been forced to resign in consequence of slanderous reports circulated against him relative to the use of brandy and water, and his approaches to a Quaker lady with whom he was riding in the railroad cars one day.

The Bishop acknowledges that he used brandy and water, but positively states that they were the only medicine which could be of any service to him in his illness. The affair with the Quaker lady in the railroad car appears to have consisted in sitting too near her and placing his hand upon her, but as the Rev. gentleman has had no opportunity to defend himself we cannot of course judge of the truth of this latter charge. It is hard to say how the lady accidentally, he may have fallen asleep in the car and jolted against her, or it may be that he had taken an extra dose of his favorite medicine. At all events, we must acknowledge that the charge of a Rev. Bishop placing his hand in a lewd, licentious, and indecent manner upon the person of Esther Ridgeway in the presence of her husband (both members of the Society of Friends), and in a public railroad car, as sworn to by A. T. McCallum, in Philadelphia, is novel, unprecedented and extraordinary. It is enough to startle the most credulous.

The case will come before the Bishops of the Church in regular course, when the charge and the defence will be presented to the public. Until then we must remain ignorant of the merits of the case. The House of Bishops will meet about the 1st of October, prox.

A Curious Relic.—The Prussian Gazette states, that a young woman of Kaiserslautern, who was travelling with her master's family, found on the road to Butzen a ring set in rubies, which had an one side a representation in relief of Christ on the Cross, and on the other the instruments of punishment.—The ring bears this inscription:—Martin Luther, Catharina V. Boreen, die 31 October 1525. The ring which is well preserved, is a perfect model of art.

The Largest Church in the World.—In a late letter from the Rev. Mr. Coon, of Hilo, Hawaii, Sandwich Islands, is the following graphic account of a communion scene of the largest church in the world, comprising more than seven thousand members:

"Once in three months the whole church meets at the station to eat the Lord's Supper. Our last communion was on the first Sabbath in April. Perhaps five thousand were present, and for want of a convenient house for the occasion, we met in a grove of cocoa nut trees, on the sea shore. The assembly was immense, and the scene overwhelming. Before us was the wide Pacific, heaving its broad breast to the breath of heaven. Behind us were the everlasting mountains, rearing their snowy summits above the clouds and forming an eternal rampart against the western sky. Beneath us was a little spot of earth, once ignited by volcanic fires, rocked by a thousand earthquakes, and more than once submerged with a flood. Above us was the vaulted sky, with its glorious mirror, that molten looking glass, spread out and made strong by the hand of Omnipotence. Around us was a landscape of imitable beauty, clothed with verdure, teeming with life and smiling with loveliness. The softer and sweeter features in nature, blended with the grand, the bold, the sublime, conspired to render the scene enchanting."

Exploration of Ancient Nineveh.—Our late foreign papers contain an extract of a letter received from Mosul on the Tigris giving various details relative to the expedition undertaken by Mr. Botta, the French consul at that place, and a Mr. Flaudin, an artist, to explore the ruins of the ancient Nineveh. The account says: "The works are going on actively at Khorsabad (a modern village built on the side of the old capital) and sculptures continue to present the same characteristic traits—very thing warlike, and nothing appertaining to religion. We cannot yet form any idea of the plan of these buildings, although we have laid bare two halls, 108 feet in length, and a number of smaller rooms. Khorsabad is built over one corner of an immense quadrangular enclosure, formed of walls built of bricks, bearing inscriptions, with towers at regular distances. The whole military and civil life of the Assyrians could be made from the buildings and inscriptions, which remain here. We have hitherto not experienced any opposition from the authorities; though they in their ignorance imagine that to find treasure must be our object. We have a quantity of objects to send home as soon as our ambassador at Constantinople furnishes us with means of transmitting by the Tigris."

Foreign News

By the last Packet Steamer from Liverpool, and by an extra exertion among Post Master Wickliffe's deputies, we have received our regular files of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, and other papers, in the astonishing quick passage of 25 days, from which we extract the following highly important war news, and other matters:—

FRANCE, MOROCCO, AND ALGERIERS.

The French journals of Saturday contained the following despatch from General Bugeaud:—

"Buenos Aires, 14th. Having marched upon the Morocco army, which became daily more strong and menacing to Algeria, I came up with it at two leagues in front of its camp. It assumed the offensive with 20,000 horse at the moment the heads of our columns were crossing the Isly. We were surrounded on all sides.

"We gained a most complete victory. Our infantry, which stood most firmly, and a little lot of our cavalry fought with the utmost bravery. They successively captured all the camps, which covered a space of upwards of a league in extent.

"Eleven pieces of artillery, 16 stand of colors, 1000 to 1200 tents, among which was that of the Emperor's son, his parasol, the insignia of his command, all his personal baggage, a considerable quantity of warlike stores, and an immense booty, remained in our power.

"The enemy left about 900 killed on the field of battle. Our losses, although severe, are light when we consider the importance of the battle, which we will call the battle of Isly."

Accounts from Gibraltar announce that a heavy cannonading was heard on the coast of Africa on the 12th, which was supposed to be the Prince de Joinville bombarding Azilah; and more cannonading was heard at Cadix, in the same direction, on the 14th.

According to the *Mutril Herald* of the 19th instant, the Moors were busily engaged in repairing the fortifications of Tangiers, which were said to be defended by fifteen hundred infantry, while there were four thousand cavalry around the town. The English Consul had returned from Gibraltar and resumed his official duties.

The *Messenger* of Monday evening publishes the following copy of another telegraphic despatch received by the French Government:—

"Mogador, the 17th. The Prince of Joinville to the Minister of the Marine.

"On the 15th we attacked Mogador. After having reduced to ruins (except the town and its batteries, we took possession of the island and of the port.

"Seventy men, of whom seven are officers, were killed and wounded. I am employed in establishing the garrison of the island. I have placed the port in a state of blockade.

"Conformable to copy. The Vice-Admiral Peer of France, the Minister of Marine and Colonies.

BARON DE MACRAU.

At Tortoni's, immediately after the publication of the above telegraphic despatch, the price of the French Three per cents. fell to 80¢. 55¢, the price at the close of the Bourse having been 80¢. 70¢.

On this the *Morning Chronicle* of Wednesday observes:—The tidings brought by the above express are indeed important. Another port of Morocco bombarded, and an island occupied and garrisoned. Here is the *casus belli* so recently and vauntingly demanded by our ministerial conemporary. Here is a considerable endangerment of our convenience. Here is occupation? It may be said that the occupation is but of an island, only two miles in circumference, and at least a quarter of a mile from the shore. This island forms the port of Mogador, and since the defenses of the town are destroyed, it of course commands town, port, and bay, and is to all intents and purposes an occupation of all three. Yet it evades, rather than directly contravenes the wish of the English Government that France should not occupy.

It is but a quasi-occupation, and Admiral de Joinville and his sire may laugh in their sleeves at what they no doubt consider a mystification of Lord Aberdeen.

Mr. J. L. Cowell, agent to Lloyd's at Gibraltar, in a letter dated the 18th instant, mentions the bombardment and occupation of Mogador, and says in a postscript:—"The Moors are reported to have fought with great bravery, and that they opened fire from the batteries, when they found the three lines-of-battle ships were about to take up positions at two o'clock, p. m., on the 15th inst. The cannonade lasted till next sunset, when the steamers towed off the large ships to the regular anchorage ground. At night there was firing between the contending parties till ten o'clock, when the Hecla departed, and at eleven o'clock at a distance firing was still heard. This firing was between the shore and the steamers with small French sailing vessels of war. The French had not attacked any other port on the west coast."

At Tortoni's, immediately after the publication of the above telegraphic despatch, the price of the French Three per cents. fell to 80¢. 55¢, the price at the close of the Bourse having been 80¢. 70¢.

On this the *Morning Chronicle* of Wednesday observes:—The tidings brought by the above express are indeed important. Another port of Morocco bombarded, and an island occupied and garrisoned. Here is the *casus belli* so recently and vauntingly demanded by our ministerial conemporary. Here is a considerable endangerment of our convenience. Here is occupation? It may be said that the occupation is but of an island, only two miles in circumference, and at least a quarter of a mile from the shore. This island forms the port of Mogador, and since the defenses of the town are destroyed, it of course commands town, port, and bay, and is to all intents and purposes an occupation of all three. Yet it evades, rather than directly contravenes the wish of the English Government that France should not occupy.

It is but a quasi-occupation, and Admiral de Joinville and his sire may laugh in their sleeves at what they no doubt consider a mystification of Lord Aberdeen.

Mr. J. L. Cowell, agent to Lloyd's at Gibraltar, in a letter dated the 18th instant, mentions the bombardment and occupation of Mogador, and says in a postscript:—"The Moors are reported to have fought with great bravery, and that they opened fire from the batteries, when they found the three lines-of-battle ships were about to take up positions at two o'clock, p. m., on the 15th inst. The cannonade lasted till next sunset, when the steamers towed off the large ships to the regular anchorage ground. At night there was firing between the contending parties till ten o'clock, when the Hecla departed, and at eleven o'clock at a distance firing was still heard. This firing was between the shore and the steamers with small French sailing vessels of war. The French had not attacked any other port on the west coast."

At Tortoni's, immediately after the publication of the above telegraphic despatch, the price of the French Three per cents. fell to 80¢. 55¢, the price at the close of the Bourse having been 80¢. 70¢.

On this the *Morning Chronicle* of Wednesday observes:—The tidings brought by the above express are indeed important. Another port of Morocco bombarded, and an island occupied and garrisoned. Here is the *casus belli* so recently and vauntingly demanded by our ministerial conemporary. Here is a considerable endangerment of our convenience. Here is occupation? It may be said that the occupation is but of an island, only two miles in circumference, and at least a quarter of a mile from the shore. This island forms the port of Mogador, and since the defenses of the town are destroyed, it of course commands town, port, and bay, and is to all intents and purposes an occupation of all three. Yet it evades, rather than directly contravenes the wish of the English Government that France should not occupy.

It is but a quasi-occupation, and Admiral de Joinville and his sire may laugh in their sleeves at what they no doubt consider a mystification of Lord Aberdeen.

Mr. J. L. Cowell, agent to Lloyd's at Gibraltar, in a letter dated the 18th instant, mentions the bombardment and occupation of Mogador, and says in a postscript:—"The Moors are reported to have fought with great bravery, and that they opened fire from the batteries, when they found the three lines-of-battle ships were about to take up positions at two o'clock, p. m., on the 15th inst. The cannonade lasted till next sunset, when the steamers towed off the large ships to the regular anchorage ground. At night there was firing between the contending parties till ten o'clock, when the Hecla departed, and at eleven o'clock at a distance firing was still heard. This firing was between the shore and the steamers with small French sailing vessels of war. The French had not attacked any other port on the west coast."

At Tortoni's, immediately after the publication of the above telegraphic despatch, the price of the French Three per cents. fell to 80¢. 55¢, the price at the close of the Bourse having been 80¢. 70¢.

On this the *Morning Chronicle* of Wednesday observes:—The tidings brought by the above express are indeed important. Another port of Morocco bombarded, and an island occupied and garrisoned. Here is the *casus belli* so recently and vauntingly demanded by our ministerial conemporary. Here is a considerable endangerment of our convenience. Here is occupation? It may be said that the occupation is but of an island, only two miles in circumference, and at least a quarter of a mile from the shore. This island forms the port of Mogador, and since the defenses of the town are destroyed, it of course commands town, port, and bay, and is to all intents and purposes an occupation of all three. Yet it evades, rather than directly contravenes the wish of the English Government that France should not occupy.

It is but a quasi-occupation, and Admiral de Joinville and his sire may laugh in their sleeves at what they no doubt consider a mystification of Lord Aberdeen.

Mr. J. L. Cowell, agent to Lloyd's at Gibraltar, in a letter dated the 18th instant, mentions the bombardment and occupation of Mogador, and says in a postscript:—"The Moors are reported to have fought with great bravery, and that they opened fire from the batteries, when they found the three lines-of-battle ships were about to take up positions at two o'clock, p. m., on the 15th inst. The cannonade lasted till next sunset, when the steamers towed off the large ships to the regular anchorage ground. At night there was firing between the contending parties till ten o'clock, when the Hecla departed, and at eleven o'clock at a distance firing was still heard. This firing was between the shore and the steamers with small French sailing vessels of war. The French had not attacked any other port on the west coast."

formidable English critics at hand, to pronounce upon their valorous exhibition on this occasion. This sweeping destruction of a feeble antagonist appears to have been an act of excess, if not of cruelty. The Moorish forts might have been placed hors de combat without crushing the town, which, as a centre of European civilization, all nations had an interest in preserving. It is probable that we shall soon hear in like manner of the destruction of Saltee and Lariche; and since this uncompromising system has been commenced, it may fairly be presumed that Tunker owed its escape from similar destruction to the courage of its defenders, and that the Prince de Joinville intends to return in force, and attempt its capture a second time.

EGYPT.

It appears that Mehemed Ali is already tired of his abdication, and postponed his pilgrimage to Mecca, *sine die*. The following announcement is dated:—

"Alexandria, Aug. 7th. After some days of irresolution, the Viceroy has renounced his journey to Mecca. He has resumed the conduct of affairs, and his return to Alexandria is announced."

ITALY.

Letters from Leghorn state that Austria is so well aware of the dangerous position to which the evils of pontifical misgovernment have brought the Papal States, that it has opened negotiations with the Holy See, with a view to the secularization, as far as possible, of that Government. The Court of Rome resists, and will continue to do so, and it is said that the Austrian Government, foreseeing that circumstance, has addressed the French Cabinet, to invite it to join with Austria, Naples, and Tuscany to oblige the Pope to make such reforms as the safety of Italy may demand. The King of Sardinia is not included in the negotiation, from which it is supposed that he is opposed to it.

SPAIN.

Letters from Barcelona state that the military authorities in that city have taken a very effective way of securing a majority in favor of the Government at the approaching election. Every person known to entertain 'Progressist' principles, and who is supposed bold enough to assert them, will carry in possession of a passport which will put him in foreign parts, with a hint that it may be an act of prudence on his part not to lose the opportunity which the emergency of the Government provides for him of escaping danger. Several of these forced emigrations have taken place within the last few days. Among those sent away is M. Santa Maria, a rich landed proprietor. The *Phare de Pyrenees* admits that these arbitrary measures have been adopted by the Captain-General with a view to the elections. [Liverpool Mercury.]

IRELAND.

O'Connell in his prison rules Ireland well. His countrymen never were so quiet, so orderly, so moral, so united. The seizures have just terminated, and the calendar has been the lightest in man's remembrance. He is the true Lord Lieutenant, though Lord Heytesbury is so in name. The nobleman has arrived in Dublin, and received a very civil, if not a very cordial reception. He may thank the Liberator for making a seizure of his office. No decision has yet been announced regarding the writ of error. It is expected that the judges will be in London about the 23d of August, and that judgment in the case of the traversers will be given in the 25th or 30th of the month. [Victoria Herald.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dutch Hay.—A small quantity of Dutch hay has been recently imported into Hull. It is said the article can be purchased in Holland at L. 4 per ton.

Isle of Man.—The harbors of the Isle of Man may now be entered, either for trade or refuge, by all classes of vessels, free of harbor dues.

Royal and Rational Recreation.—A small printing-office has just been established at the Tuilleries for the amusement of the Count de Paris.

The Small Pox.—This dreadful malady is at present very prevalent in the metropolis, and the north of England.

Eton.—The number of boys now in the college list is 751, being 98 more than at the election last year; and showing an increase since 1835, when the school numbered 446, of upwards of 300.

Cotton Statistics.—In England there are 1075 cotton factories employing 183,243 hands; in Scotland, 159 factories and 4011 hands.

The Wesleyan Body.—At the late Wesleyan Conference, held at Birmingham, it was announced that there had been an increase of members, during the past year, to the amount of 10,000.

Prize Bull.—The beautiful Devon bull, with which Mr. George Turner of Barton won the first prize at the Great Show at Southampton, was afterward sold by him to Lord Aylesford at the high price of L. 180.

Machinery vs. Hands.—Mr. Melrose of Hawick, Roxburghshire, has invented a piecing machine, to be used in wollen manufactures, by means of which two children will be able to do the work which at present requires ten.

Oh! Gemini, Cancer!—At a London and American shell-fish establishment, two monster lobsters, which together weighed 47 lbs., have been exhibited within the last few days. They were imported from America. [Edinburgh Review.]

Curious Repeating Watch.—In the Academy of Sciences, at St. Petersburg, in Russia, is a repeating watch about the size of an egg. Within it represents

the Redeemer's tomb, with the three angels at the entrance, and the sentinels; and, while the spectator is admiring this curious piece of mechanism, the stone is suddenly removed, the sentinels drop down, the angels appear, the women enter the sepulchre, and the same chant is heard which is performed in the Greek church on Easter Eve.

The war of desperadoes in Shelby county, Texas, on the borders of the River, is growing to be a terrible affair. According to the *Caddo Gazette*, the parties have respectively fortified themselves, and vowed against each other total extermination or expulsion from the country. One of the leaders of the regulators, Davidson, has been killed. On the occasion on which he received his death wound, the two parties singled out man to man; Davidson shot his adversary through the lower jaw-bone, (who it is thought will not survive), and who, after he had received the wound, killed Davidson. Boulware, who in connection with Davidson, has for some time been at the head of a party, and who is a very determined man, has declared that one party or the other shall conquer before it is done with, and that the conquered must leave the country. One of our informants states that at the time he left Harrison county, fifty men were in readiness to proceed immediately to the assistance of the regulators.

The regulators have proved victorious until Friday week when in a pitched battle they were beaten. It is stated that at least 80 men have been killed in all. Application has been made by the neutrals to President Houston to quell the insurrection, but he replies to them that they must fight their own battles, and settle their own difficulties. These 'Regulators,' if we recollect right, are men who slip into the shoes of the law and pass sentence on suspicious and guilty people. In other words they are practitioners of the code Lynch. [Mobile Herald 5th.]

Peter Gun and Mr. O'Trotter.—A ludicrous Transatlantic story. The following amusing story is told by Mr. Livingston, in his admirable answer to Mr. Jefferson's defence of his conduct to Mr. L., for ousting him from the possession of the famous *bottle* at New Orleans purchased by Mr. Livingston from Gravie. It is intended to show how, by translations and retractions, a troublesome word may be made, to mean anything. An unfortunate Scotchman, whose name was Ferguson, was obliged, in pursuit of fortune to settle among some Germans in the Western part of New York. They translated him literally into German, and called him Founstern. On his return to an English neighborhood, his new acquaintances discovered that Founstern in German meant Flint in English. They retraced his end of restoring him his name, and the descendants of Ferguson go by the name of Flint to this day. I ought, however, to except one of his grandsons, who settled at the Aeneas coast, on the Mississippi, whose name underwent the fate of the rest of the family; he was called, by a literal translation into French, 'Pierre a fusil,' and his eldest son returning to the family clan underwent another change, and was called Peter Gun!

The case of the worthy Irishman Mr. O'Trotter, is not so remarkable, but it is sufficiently ludicrous. He started on upon his travels as Mr. O'Trotter. In Scotland he was called Mr. McTrotter. In Fennell he was accented as Mr. Trottington. Arriving at Paris, he was saluted as Mr. Trottington, and in another part of France, Mr. Trottingville. He went to Italy, where he was addressed as Trotting; thence to Holland, where he became Van Trotten; subsequently, in Germany, he was designated, Von Trotten; in Poland, it was Trotinski; in Russia, Trottingoff; and when at length he reached the Celestial Empire, the Chinese immediately transformed his plastic name into Trottington!

Another instance of the curious changes to which names are incident in their passage from the language to another is that of Campbell, delivered from the French *Sauvage*, through the Italian *Campobello*. So Duponceau is in English, Bridgewater.

Dreadful Inundations in Poland.—The accounts received from Poland give most deplorable descriptions of the damage done by the inundations of the Vistula and other rivers. There had been incessant rain for more than six weeks, and the damage already done was immense. The *Prussian Gazette* gives fearful accounts from Schwetz, of Kilm. &c. From Schwetz, on the 30th of July it is said:—"Our town, situated at the junction of the Schwarzwasser on the Vistula, generally suffers every year from high water in the spring and a midsummer, when the snow and ice in the Carpathian is melted; at these seasons we have sometimes inundations of the lower grounds which cause much loss and distress, but we have never witnessed such scenes as yesterday and today. The water is rushing in torrents through the streets, and in most parts of the town only the roofs of the houses are visible, from which the inmates are vainly calling for help. The rain is pouring down in torrents, and our town is a river. In the neighboring villages the inhabitants, on the roofs of their houses, are anxiously looking for assistance, which we cannot give them."

8 A.M. JULY 31.—Most of the houses have been unable to withstand the elements which undermined them. The

chimneys fall, the walls burst, and every side are cries of distress, and the crash of falling houses, the inmates of which are difficult to save. Thousands are in imminent danger; but the common distress excites the humane to do every thing possible to relieve it. The want of provisions is severely felt. The baker's ovens and the shops of the tradespeople are all under water.

10 P.M. JULY 31.—The water does not rise higher, but a furious storm rages which drives the water in vast waves against the houses (the foundations of which are already shaken,) and threaten the whole town with destruction. One third part of it is already laid waste, and lies in ruins beneath the waves.

Accounts from Kirlin say that the Vistula had risen to a greater extent than at any time during the last hundred years. It is impossible to say how many thousand villages may be inundated by the mighty river, in its long course from Cracow to Danzig. Above and below Calce, a hundred towns and villages are as in a sea, and the inhabitants have been forced to take refuge on the roofs, in trees, or on some neighbouring hills. [Hamburg papers, 9th inst.]

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2, 1844.

AFFAIRS AT NAUVOO.

On the 25th ult. two Independent Companies from Quincy arrived in this City as directed by the Governor. They were well received, and acted very respectably.

On the 27th Governor Ford and Staff, Gen. J. J. Hardin and Staff, and between 1 and 500 men arrived. They were all cordially received and showed a decorum highly praiseworthy. The 28th, being the Nauvoo Legion muster, the Governor and General Hardin reviewed the body, and the Governor's troops being in the city too, gave Nauvoo quite a martial appearance. In the evening at the camp, about two miles from the city, one of the soldiers, was mortally wounded in a false alarm, and died before morning. The troops left for Warsaw on Sunday morning the 29th.

TO MECHANICS.

It is proposed to give a course of lectures, on the all important subject of producing, or manufacturing articles for exportation. There is scarcely an article needed for consumption in this country, but we have mechanics in this city that can produce it. Workmen in wood, brass, iron, steel, stone, silver, gold, precious stones, wool, cotton, silk, and every other commodity that blissifies or happiness life, are waiting patiently for the angel to purify the waters for their benefit, and all we have to say is: Now is the time; show your skill by your curious work.

GRAND CONCERT.

There will be a "grand concert" of vocal and instrumental music, in this city on Monday the 7th inst. at 8 p. m., at the Masonic Hall. From an overture on the and, to "O God save Nauvoo," there will be performed 26 various pieces, with an *et cetera*. Admittance 12 1/2 cents. Music hath charms.

"Answer a fool according to his folly."—The St. Louis New Era, has an article entitled, "Honey Fugling the Mormons." Now, if this is not a supercilious, dogmatic, and unbecomingly ignorant of the President's English, then let Phaz ma tap Ramsay for the shallows.

Civil List.—It has been suggested by some leading men, that if the Nauvoo Legion was disbanded there could be no reason for complaint against the Mormons. This logic cannot be endorsed as good, unless the Legislature will disband the Militia of the whole state, and exalt all the people to the civil list at once.

Hon. Silas Wright and Addison Gardner have received a nomination by the Democrats of the State of New York, as candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor of said state.

Beware of Petticoat Power!—The Steamer *Admiral* was sunk last week, at the foot of Petticoat Island, 60 miles below Wheeling, on the Ohio river.

Close Vote.—From all accounts, as published in the Whig and Democratic papers, Polk and Clay will both be elected by a majority of 7577 Votes! This is a very close vote, but as each party has bet about \$50,000, and every body says it will be so, with good news paper security, who can doubt it? Huzza for both sides! "What is truth?"

Boston Notions.—The Boston Daily Atlas, of Sept. 6th, contains eight hundred and fifteen advertisements, besides nine columns, (double Atlas size,) of reading matter. First rate! He that

reads a newspaper, is a Socrates; he that advertises in a newspaper, is a Solomon; and he that pays for a newspaper, and advertises, (especially in advance) is a Shakespeare, a Bonaparte, a Washington, in the eye of a printer. Glory! If every body would take the papers and advertise, every body would soon know every body, &c. and the "and so forth," is all the beauty of it.

EDUCATION.

"The education for the common mind, 'Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined.'"

No subject connected with the happiness of man, is of so much importance as education. It is said that intelligence is the life of liberty, and we may add that "knowledge is the key of salvation." If parents and guardians would take ten times the pains they have heretofore taken for the instruction of children, our country would have less reason to mourn the depravity of men. Since the American cities have been filled with the illiterate of foreign nations, crime, corruption, and vagabondism, have "grown with the growth, and strengthened with the strength" of our beloved country. This should be checked, and a sample of better principles taught. The following item embraces one step towards such a system.

BOSTON FARM SCHOOL.

This Institution is located on Thompson's Island, in the harbor of Boston. By an extract from a report of the Directors, which we find in the *Mercantile Journal* of Friday, it appears that its inmates consist of truant boys from the public schools, and idlers in the streets and on the wharves, where they pass a large part of their time in vagrancy. Some of them are orphans, in whom little interest is felt by the poor and miserable connections, on whom they hang as a heavy burden. Some are children of widows, whose time is so filled with labor to procure a mere subsistence, that their sons, still more than their daughters, are unavoidably neglected, and at an early age become unmanageable. Some having lost their mothers, are left to the care of fathers, whose means and opportunities for domestic control are yet less effectual than those of widows. Some have in temperate or profligate parents, and suffer of course from the disorder and misery to which they were born. And some are children of the ignorant, inefficient and helpless, who seem almost from nature incapable of fulfilling discreetly the most common duties of life. But all of them, from these and other causes, are daily and hourly exposed to the contagion of vice, and growing up in idleness and pernicious habits, from which perhaps a few may, by fortunate circumstances, be reclaimed before they arrive at manhood; while by far the greater part will be hurried to an early death, the victims of intemperance and want, or live only to prey upon the community, fill our almshouses and prisons, and increase the burthens and crimes of the State.

"A large brick edifice" says the *Journal*, "has been erected on the highest part of the island, which serves as a hall for the boys, for the Superintendent, Matron, and Instructor of the School. It is designed and arranged in a manner admirably calculated to promote the health and comfort of the inmates, and commands a magnificent prospect of the whole harbor of Boston, and of the beautiful villages and country on the Southern shore. The location is, in every point of view, a most eligible one—the main object of the institution being the education and reformation of boys who, from the loss of their parents, or other causes, are exposed to extraordinary temptations, and are in danger of becoming vicious and dangerous, or useless members of society. The pupils are received at an early age, and are regularly and carefully instructed in their moral and religious duties, and in the elementary knowledge usually communicated in our common town schools;—they are employed in a regular course of labor suited to their ages and strength, and instructed in gardening, agriculture, or such useful arts as contribute to their health and support, and tend at the same time to form in them habits of industry and order, and prepare them to earn their own livelihood."

The Editor of the *Journal*, having been present at a recent examination of this institution, thus describes the scene:—"When we reached the island, the visitors proceeded up the gravel-walk to the institution, and found the boys all seated in the school-room, awaiting the arrival of the visitors. They numbered sixty-seven, all told, and were a fine, healthy looking set of little fellows as one will meet with anywhere on a summer's day. Their costume was remarkably neat and appropriate—their countenances were intelligent—and they looked contented and happy. They were examined by the Superintendent, Mr. Morrison, a gentleman admirably qualified for the responsible situation, and Deacon Grant, who has taken a deep and constant interest in this institution ever since it was established, in reading, spelling, geography, writing, &c., and the result was highly satisfactory. Indeed, the education they receive at this institution, and the habits of industry they acquire, and the moral precepts which are continually inculcated on their youthful minds, qualify them when they leave this peaceful and comfortable abode and mingle in the busy world, to become useful citizens, reflecting

honor on themselves and the country which gave them birth."

"As a school of reform, this institution is deserving of the favor of the public—indeed, similar institutions should be established in all our large towns and cities. It would be well for the city, and for the happiness of many individuals, if instead of sixty-seven or some hundreds of boys, growing up in idleness, and becoming early inducted into all the mysteries of vice, could be accommodated and taken care of at the Farm School on Thompson's Island."

CIVIL MATTERS.

Before the Troop arrived in this city, Murray McConnell, Esq. agent for the Governor, came into Hancock county and instituted proceedings against some of the perpetrators of the Carthage murder. T. C. Sharp, one of the number, when legally called upon, refused submission to the laws of the land, according to his own words, as follows:

"Just as our paper was going to press this morning, a man came into our office, and said that he had a writ for me."

"Well sir, let me see it." He produced the paper which proved to be a writ for the murder of Joe and Hyrum Smith, issued by Aaron Johnson, Justice of the Peace in Nauvoo. After reading, I told Mr. Officer, that if my friends said "no," I would go—if not, I would stand fast. Accordingly I went out and conversed with the citizens, and unanimously they said, "don't go." I then told the officer, that he could return and report progress, but I could not go with him, for I had no security for my safety, and moreover, I was not to be singled out as the sole object of Mormon vengeance."

Now gentle reader, I did not help to kill Joe Smith, for I did not go to the jail with those who killed him. If my influence helped to produce the state of feeling that resulted in his death, why I am in common with some hundred others, guilty of no murder, but of an extra judicial execution. I have the most serious factory phobia, that Joe Smith threatened my life and sought to take it if I had therefore killed him, I should only acted in self defence."

The writ included only Col. Williams, and myself—thus it will appear that it is not the guilty, but those most obnoxious to the Latter Day Brethren, who are to be selected as victims. The officer, who is deputy Sheriff, says, that his orders are to arrest and return the prisoners to the Sheriff in Carthage; from thence I suppose I am to be taken to Nauvoo. But I will not go to Nauvoo unless my fellow citizens say so.

I did not resist the officer; but my friends advised me not to go, and the officer did not call on any of the citizens to aid him in taking me. After I told him I would not go, he troubled me no further.

Fellow citizens, shall we submit.

THOMAS C. SHARP.

The officer in charge of the writs reported that the criminals had fled from the State, whereupon the Governor issued the following document:

A PROCLAMATION.

By the Governor of the State of Illinois: Whereas Levi Williams, Thomas C. Sharp and Joseph St. Jackson, have been legally charged with having committed the crime of murder, and have fled from his State;

I do therefore offer a reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehension of each one of the said persons, to be paid upon the certificate of the Sheriff of Hancock county, that they, or any of them, have been delivered to him.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of said State, this 27th day of September, A. D. 1844.

By the Governor,

THOMAS FORD,

Thompson Campbell, Secretary of State.

"This proclamation was not circulated, however, in order to give the Sheriff a further chance to take the fugitives from justice, in their 'exile and entanglements,' from Warsaw to Churchill, &c."

The Governor and his force entered Warsaw on Sunday afternoon, and demanded the State arms; and they returned two pieces of Cannon and about sixty stands of arms.

On Monday night about 10 o'clock a messenger arrived from Warsaw, with a letter from the Governor; from which the following is an extract:

"War-saw, Sept. 30, 1844.

Sir,—I write to inform you that Williams and Sharpe have surrendered, and will be sent to Quincy for trial. Jackson has not come over, and is so very sick that we could do nothing with him if we had him. It will be necessary to get all the witnesses down as soon as possible."

Thus far the proceedings show a desire to retrieve the broken faith and laws of the State, as well as a firm determination to put a "veto" on mobbing, whether it comes creeping among the people, as a "grand encampment" for a holy hunt, or springs up, backed as our negroes for cold blooded murder.

Our voice is, and ever has been, magnify the law and make it honorable.

National Folly.—The following article from the N. Y. Tribune, shows the folly

which gave them birth.

Agricultural.

From the Western Shepherd.

The Horse gives to man his labor, cattle and swine supply him with meat. The Silk-worm furnishes a fine fabric, rather adapted to luxury than utility. Sheep, alone, of all the domestic animals, yield both food and raiment; a clothing of universal use, necessary, comfortable, and luxurious; equally adapted to the rich and the poor, worn by people of all nations, and adapted to every climate.

Wool is an article of intrinsic worth, from its universal use and durable properties. In this it somewhat resembles the precious metals, and often supplies their place. King Richard's ransom was much of it; paid in wool. Ripin says, "In the year of our Lord, 1193, Richard I., on his return from the Crusade, being made prisoner by the Duke of Austria, towards paying his ransom, one year's Wool was borrowed of the Cistercian Order, and of the religious houses of the Order of Sempringham."

"This," says the author of the Memoirs on Wool, "is the first mention made of wool in Ripin's History; so little as this subject had the notice of the English Historians. And yet, by this circumstance of the Kings ransom, we may perceive that it has been, for some time, the best merchantable commodity of the kingdom, and was now the next of all other things to ready money." All through English history; it will be seen that many payments and subsidies have been made in wool. During the late French war the subsidies made by England to Russia and Austria were made in Woolen cloths. The old historian goes on to say, "The antiquity of wool within this kingdom, hath been beyond the memory of man, so highly respected for those many benefits therein, that a customary use has always been observed to make it the seat of our wise and learned Judges, in sight of our noble Peers, to imprint the memory of this worthy commodity within their minds."

Wool has enriched every people that have grown it; and the nations that have established and protected the manufacture of wool, have increased in wealth and power, beyond all others. In 1331 the art of weaving woolen cloth was brought from Flanders into England, by John Kemp, to whom the King (Edward) gave his protection, and at the same time invited over Fullers and Dyers. The great and brilliant victories, so conspicuous in the reign of the third Edward, achieved by an enormous sacrifice of human life, and waste of national treasure, and applauded by shouts of glory, were productive of trifling results compared with those which followed the introduction of the woolen manufacture by a small number of humble Flemings. This single art, wisely fostered by the Government, has carried Great Britain to the highest pitch of wealth and power. The woolen fabrics are the great staples of her commerce, which she exchanges, to such great advantage, for the raw materials of other countries.—By the perfection and extent of this art alone, she places all nations under tribute. The French have acquired great wealth by the growth and manufacture of wool. Genoa and Venice were long enriched by its manufacture. The expenses of the Royal family of Spain were long sustained by the revenue afforded by their fine woolled flocks. Shall this certain and almost universal source of wealth be longer neglected by us? What are our capacities for the growth of wool? What our situation for its manufacture? The peculiar wealth of Illinois is found in her Prairie Lands—full fifteen millions of acres, is already cleared of timber and covered with rich and succulent grass. Every acre of this land would, if timbered, cost at least ten dollars to clear it. This grand expanse, which, in timbered states, must be purchased at the cost of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars worth of labor, is, with us, by nature prepared for tillage and clothed with grass, inviting flocks and herds. A great portion of these Prairies are dry and undulating, well suited for sheep. On the eastern and western side of the State the prairies are smaller than those in the center. Even in those great expanses far from timber, wool is almost the only article that could be immediately and profitably raised. Eastern men have large investments in this land, let them add a little more to it, and place a good flock thereon, it would give it a value. All along the banks of the Ohio, from Leavenworth and Fredonia, in Indiana, and continuing along the banks of the river on the coast of Illinois to Cairo, is a district of country called the Knobs. They are high and rather precipitous hills, intersected by narrow valleys. This country is covered with timber, but the soil takes grass well, and the whole district is admirably adapted to sheep. These hills, laid down in Blue grass, would exhibit a second Vermont, but with a short winter and a mild climate. The agricultural productions of Vermont give a larger amount, per head, in proportion to her inhabitants, than any other State in the Union. Vermont grows more wool than any other State.

In the September number of Kent's Merchant's Magazine, is a table, furnished for publication in that journal, by the Secretary of State, showing the amount, in quantity, of the Agricultural products of the Union. This table does not include Kentucky, North Carolina, Michigan, Wisconsin, or Florida. Kentucky and middle Florida has not sent in their return, and the aggregate from the Southern States has not been made up.

With the aid of this table, we have made an estimate of the money value of the several products, and have placed in the result side by side, with the population of the States respectively, to show the yield, per head, in round numbers.

COMPARATIVE TABLE:

Showing the money value of the Agricultural Industry of the several States of the Union.

State	Population	Value of Agricultural Products
Maine	324,720,000	\$51,763,000
New Hampshire	257,703,000	\$24,744,000
Vermont	257,703,000	\$21,948,000
Massachusetts	289,959,000	\$37,699,000
Rhode Island	3,715,800	\$108,100
Connecticut	22,945,000	\$309,948,000
New York	238,800,000	\$1,428,800,000
New Jersey	351,911,000	\$373,308,000
Pennsylvania	136,449,000	\$1,744,033,000
Delaware	6,027,000	\$74,085,000
Maryland	43,856,000	\$4,923,212,000
Virginia	104,177,000	\$29,797,820,000
South Carolina	49,117,800	\$49,398,820,000
Georgia	58,830,000	\$91,392,850,000
Florida	84,507,000	\$1,519,467,500,000
Tennessee	73,139,000	\$29,510,880,000
Louisiana	37,716,000	\$5,740,000,000
Alabama	42,378,000	\$90,756,710,000
Mississippi	41,773,000	\$75,601,110,000
Arkansas	22,948,000	\$38,702,580,000
Missouri	22,948,000	\$38,702,580,000
Illinois	35,264,000	\$46,193,740,000
Indiana	10,436,000	\$7,574,180,000
Ohio	2,217,000	\$43,035,530,000
District of Columbia	352,000	\$4,712,700,000

It will be seen by the foregoing statement that only four States produce more than one hundred dollars to each head of the population, viz: Vermont, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Of these Vermont takes the lead, and must certainly be considered the most enterprising, industrious, and thrifty Agricultural State in the Union. Massachusetts is the lowest, but that State is engaged extensively in commerce and manufactures. The average production per capita, is seventy dollars and fifty cents. Fourteen members of the Union rise above the average, the remaining ten below it.—[Niles' Register, Oct. 2d, 1841.]

Our climate is genial to sheep. The quantity of land now yielding summer pasture, and easily made ready for winter pasture, is greater than any other State. Corn, hay, and oats, may be purchased lower than elsewhere, and grown in abundance; and, after a twenty year's test, a pure blooded flock of fine quality exists, from which to propagate the race; these are our capabilities for its growth. The drawback, as I before stated is the wolf. He ought to be destroyed by the State. If half the depredations and losses, occasioned by the wolf, were perpetrated by wolves in human form, our indignation would be aroused, the country would arise and exterminate them. I am afraid it is not constitutional for the people, in their legislative capacities to kill wolves. All powers not surrendered by the people remain in them: (so runs the logic.) There is no express provision in our constitution to kill wolves: ergo the Legislature must not law against wolves. Then we have the large black wolf and the little Prairie wolf; the political sage may decide that it may be constitutional to kill the one and not the other. 'Tis a vexation, I'll quit it, and add a huntsman and a pack of hounds to the Prairie flock, and that will make all safe.

The geographical position of Illinois is most favorable for the establishment of manufactures. Every day we hear an increasing complaint that the West is getting too far from the East. Notwithstanding the improved modes of conveyance, detrimental delays occur in getting goods from the East to the West. The Canal communications from New York and Philadelphia are frozen until the middle of April, and the goods destined for the Spring sales, in the West cannot arrive until midsummer. If Manufactories were here, this inconvenience would be avoided, and an increasing market would be found in the States that are springing up, yet further from the East than we are. The State owns great water powers on Rock river, Illinois river, and at the rapids of the great Wabash, besides others upon streams of secondary size. Would it not be a wise policy to perfect these powers, and lease them out on easy terms to invite the establishment of Woolen Manufactories? A living may be got by Agriculture, but no nation can be wealthy that always purchases the manufactured article and exports the raw material. So long as this injudicious policy continues, with regret, I say that my farm in Illinois pays, annually, a renter tax to Great Britain than to the United States. From the establishment of the Woolen manufacture alone, an increasing stream of prosperity would flow for many generations; Illinois would then stand pre-eminent, for industry and wealth, amongst her sister States, as Britain does now among the nations of the world. But we must first grow the raw material. As a State and a nation we are in the infancy of our existence; and have but taken the first step in the long avenue of time. The savage tribes have passed away. The hunt-men and the shepherds will soon over-reach the verdant plains. Their independent life equally removed from the luxury of wealth and the dependence of want must, in its turn give place to a denser population and a more laborious people, tillers of the soil.—Individual wealth and national power will then attain its height. The ranks of man will divide, the rich from the poor. Power and poverty will walk in their accustomed paths of violence and deception. The numbers of the human race will decrease, the fertility of the earth will diminish, until the few remaining herds, savage and debased from destitution, lead a vagrant life over sands and barren rocks, on the very spots now teeming with the luxuriance of vegetable life.—Earth will leave no trace, and time, no record of the past. The mighty change, though distant many ages is now in progress. Every shower that

falls, deepening each rut & gully, sweeps a portion of the fertile earth through creeks and rivers to the ocean, there to be remodelled upon the vast foundation now preparing by the little insects building up the coral rock now emerging in the great South sea.

Happy the era of our present existence—the opening of the new pastoral age—a life envied and renowned—chronicled in all history, and sung by the Poets of every age.

"Thrice happy life that's from ambition free, Removed from crowns and courts how cheerful!"

A quiet contented mortal spends his time, In hearty health, his soul unsullied by crime."

RAMEY'S GENTLE SHEPHERD.

A Pleasant Bedfellow.—I was awakened, last night at midnight, by a violent storm of thunder and lightning, and wind and rain. Hard dreaming as I was, I had sense enough left to feel something moving in the bed, and by the light from a flash of lightning, to my unspeakable horror I saw crawling over the mattress, a cobra de capello. He reared his head when he came to my body, and slowly crawled on my legs; and as there was nothing over me but a thin cotton sheet, I could distinctly see the cold, clammy body of the venomous reptile through the sheet. The heat of my body seemed agreeable to the monster, as he coiled himself up there. I lay dead still; I knew my life depended upon my remaining motionless; for, had I moved a leg or an arm, he would instantly have bitten me, after which I could not have lived many minutes. A cold sweat ran in a stream down my back; I was in an agony of terror. Home and friends, and all that was dear to me, rushed to memory; my whole life passed in review before me. I saw no way of escape, and I considered my doom sealed; every flash of lightning showed me my new bedfellow, in all his outshininess. Well, then the reptile lay, but how long heaven knows; to me the time appeared interminable. When I had laid in one position about three hours, my legs became sore and stiff, from having been kept so long motionless; and, at this time, I gave an involuntary shudder, which attracted the notice of the reptile. He raised his head about a foot high, thrust out his forked tongue, and looked around him, as if for some living object to prey upon. I now thought it was all over with me. I prayed mentally (for I dared not move my lips for fear of attracting notice) for the forgiveness of my sins, when—heaven be praised!—the reptile unfolded his coils, and crawled slowly away from off my limbs, on to the bed, down by the bed post to the floor, and left me. It has been said, that poverty makes a man acquainted with strange bed fellows; it might be added, so does wandering in foreign climes.—[Journal of a Wanderer.]

BOOTS &c.
A LARGE quantity of English Boots &c. for sale at this office. Grain, Flour, Hides, and even cash, accepted in payment. Warm feet, warm friends, and wisdom, are very convenient, and so is 'change, even in trade. Tav. Nauvoo, Sept. 25, 1844. no22-1f.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE undersigned having taken out letters of administration, from the Court of Probate of Hancock County, Ill., on the estate of Israel Atherton deceased, late of said county request all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to them or the court of Probate of said county, on or before the first Wednesday in November next, at 12 o'clock M. for settlement.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MILTON ATHERTON,
JOSEPH ATHERTON,
Administrators of Israel Atherton dec'd.
Sept. 22, 1844. no2-4w.

Hancock Circuit Court, to October term

A. D. 1844.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Hancock County,

John Taylor, plaintiff,

vs.

John Greenhow, def't.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said John Greenhow that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Hancock Illinois, dated the tenth day of September A. D. 1844, at the suit of the said John Taylor, against the estate of the said John Greenhow, for the sum of two hundred dollars and eighty cents, directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which writ has been returned by the Sheriff aforesaid, levied upon certain property belonging to you the said John Greenhow. Now unless you the said John Greenhow shall personally be and appear before the Circuit Court of said County of Hancock, on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Carthage on the third Monday of October next, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgement will be rendered against you in favor of said plaintiff, and the estate so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.

Witness J. B. Backenstos clerk of our said Circuit Court and the seal thereof at Carthage this twelfth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty four.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

D. E. HEAD, Depy.

Sept. 18-21-4w.

SUPERIOR BLUE AND BLACK

INKS; manufactured and sold on

Main street by

July 30-3m EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparation for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity, and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents), brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

An iron bound leather travelling trunk, for which a fair price will be paid. Enquire at this office.

MACKERAL.

A FINE ARTICLE for sale cheap at

KIMBALL'S.

July 30, 1844.

A CERTAIN Cure for Bowel Complaints. (No cure no pay!) prepared and sold on Main street by

July 30-3m EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. HALL,
STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER,
Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.

TERMS, LOW.

Residence, Parley St., Gen. Rich's old house.

June 19-121f

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of

Warning" is now out and for sale at

this office.

The Book of Doctrine and Covenants

will be published in about one month

from this time. Those wishing for an

early supply had better make immediate

application.

June 11, 1844.

\$50 REWARD will be given to any one that will show better fits and neater workmanship than can be had at A. W. Flower's new tailoring establishment. He has not gone up the river nor down the river, but has removed his N. Y. Tailor Shop and Emporium of Fashions, east of the Temple, on Knightstreet, directly north of Mr. Beach's Store. He is a little out of the main part of the city, but if the gentlemen of Nauvoo and vicinity will favor him with their patronage, they shall be paid for their extra trouble by having their work done at the following reduced prices:

First rate coats for	\$4.00
2nd " " " "	3.00
3d " " " "	2.00
First rate pants for	1.25
2nd " " " "	1.00
3d " " " "	.75
Vests the same as pants.	
201f	A. W. FLOWERS.

TO THE FARMERS AROUND NAUVOO AND VICINITY.

THOSE brethren who want to exchange their grain, pork, beef, potatoes &c., for property, wearing apparel &c., would do well to give the Temple committee a call. They would be glad to exchange any kind of property in their hands for grain, inasmuch as provisions are most wanted to carry on the works.

N. B. A good new turning lathe for sale at the Committee office.

WM. CLAYTON,

Temple Recorder.

August 7th 1844-1f

OSPREY:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Asa Benson Master, will leave St. Louis every Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington and Fort Madison Sunday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1/2 o'clock a. m. prettily, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evans' Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to

C. ALLEN, Nauvoo.

Feb. 27, 1844. no44-1f.

ALMON RABBIT.

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill.

July 4th 1843-1f.

NOTICE—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

NOTICE—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful, and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

QUARTOS	half	Bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	do	do	plain	2.50
do	do	do	neat	3.00
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	do	do	plain	0.75
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	extra	1.37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	do	do	plain	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

MINIATURE LIKENESSES.

R. FOSTER, is now prepared to take Likenesses, by the Daguerreotype process, in the most beautiful style of the art, either plain or coloured, at his Daguerreotype Rooms, on Main Street, a few rods above Ivins's Store.

By this wonderful process, which is a combination of nature and art, a more correct and beautiful likeness can be obtained, than by any other method which has been known to man. An image of the person, as exact as that formed by a mirror, is transferred to, and permanently fixed upon a highly polished silver plate, through the agency of an optical instrument. Only two or three minutes are required for the operation. The discovery was made by a Frenchman named Daguerre, (hence the name Daguerreotype) and has excited the wonder, admiration and surprise of every one, upon first beholding the effects of the art; and such is the beauty of the work, and so perfectly to the life is nature shown up in her every lineament and feature and expression, that each succeeding specimen serves only to increase but not to satiate these emotions of the mind. How valuable or rather invaluable, would be such a likeness of an absent or departed friend.

Specimens may be seen at the Rooms, and at the Nauvoo Mansion;

Price only three dollars, including a handsome morocco case.

Instructions in the Art, given upon reasonable terms, and Apparatus for sale.

Aug. 10-1f

MEAT MARKET.

JOHN GHEEN, at the commission store of Wade & co. on the corner of Parley and Carlin Sts. has established a MEAT MARKET, where customers can be supplied at all times; better pay the butcher than the doctor; call and try. C77 Rags taken. Sept. 16. 1844-211f.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE PEOPLE

OF NAUVOO, and adjacent country, the subscribers have opened a commission store, where they will sell or exchange any kind of property, such as wagons, oxen, horses, cows, sheep, furniture, and in fact any thing that has ever made to sell or traffic on. We have also opened a land agency where we will take houses, lots, lands to sell or exchange so as to suit those who will be so kind as to patronize us; having been long in the business, we think to give entire satisfaction. Farmers having wheat or other grain in the country will do well to leave it at their store, on Parley street, one block east of Main.

J. H. HARRIS, & CO.

Sept. 3-3m.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeel's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordions on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MISS H. ELLS, Respectfully invites the Ladies of Nauvoo to call and examine her Assortment of Fashionable and approved style of Bonnets, at moderate prices—Bonnets made to order and altered to the Latest Fashion, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their Patronage—H. E. states that the proceeds of the Straw Bonnet business are for the benefit of the Relief Society of Nauvoo—all kinds of produce taken in exchange—corner of Water and Main Streets, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 24.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1844.

Whole Number 123

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor, Proprietor, to receive attention)

POETRY.

For the Net. Moor.

GOD SAVE NAUVOO.

When you pray for all blessings to equally

flow;

For the gathering and kingdom of Christ here

below;

For the good of all people: the Mormon and

Jew;

For a more perfect union: then pray without

ceasing,

O God save Nauvoo!

When you pray for old Israel, now scattered

afar;

For the nations and kingdoms, degraded by

war;

For the world in its blindness, through wick-

edness, too;

For redemption as promised; then pray with-

out doubting,

O God save Nauvoo!

When you pray for your foes, both without

and within;

For the captive in prison, the exile in sin;

When you enter your closet, as Christ bid

you to;

And ye ask of the Father: then pray in the

spirit,

O God save Nauvoo!

From the Boston Transcript.

Permit a laughter-loving girl

To fill a corner of your paper—

You would, if you could see the curl

Of her dark hair, and waist so taper!

I have seen half a dozen beauties,

For ever in my pathway sighing;

Each one looks like a faded rose—

Poor things, you'd think they were all dying.

But there is one, so full of mirth,

That all I can do won't move him!

The happiest fellow on the earth—

He swears we girls cannot but love him!

It vexes me to see him laugh;

I tell him he has no feeling;

I've tried one season and a half

To bring him to my presence kneeling;

I know he loves me—as he swears

But he swears he will not be down-hearted;

I've tried my best with frowns and tears,

And once or twice have well nigh parted.

But all in vain—he will not kneel—

He will not sigh—I must surrender!

He tells me that he's of steel,

But well I know his heart is tender.

Another thought just strikes me now—

(It shall take place next October!)

I'll marry him—I will, I vow!

And that I guess will make him sober.

NEW ENGLAND.

Land of the forest and the rock,

Of dark blue lake, and mighty river,

Of mountains reared aloft to mock

The storm's career, the lightning's shock;

My own green land for ever!

Land of the beautiful and brave,

The freeman's hope, the martyr's grave;

The nursery of great men

Whose deeds have linked with every glen,

And every hill and every stream,

The romance of some warrior dream!

Oh never may a son of thine,

Whither his wandering steps incline,

Forget the sky which bent above

His childhood like a dream of love.

SONG OF THE POTATOE.

Somebody says the potatoe is a thing

more exquisite than the following, was

ever written by Moore. Our readers may decide.

I'm a careless potatoe, and heed not a pin

How into existence I came;

If they planted me drill-ways, or dibbled me

in,

To me 'tis exactly the same.

The peas and beans may more loftily tower,

But why should I bend me to them?

Defiance I not, with my beautiful flower,

When the earth is hoed up to my stem.

From the Western Expositor.

LETTER FROM OREGON.

Linnton, Oregon, July 25th 1844.

I am in our new town, which we have

named as above, in respect for Dr. Linn's

services for this Territory. Gen. M. M.

McCarver and myself have laid out the

town together. He is a gentleman from

Iowa Territory, and laid off Burlington

the seat of Government. He is an enter-

prising man. Our place is 10 miles from

Vancouver, on the West bank of the

Wallamette river, at the head of Ship

navigation, and 3 or 4 miles above the

mouth of the Wallamette, and 25 miles be-

low the Wallamette Falls. I have no

doubt but that this place will be the great

Commercial town in the Territory. We

are selling lots at \$50 each, and sell them

fast at that. At the Falls there is quite a

town already. I own two lots in Oregon

city, (the town at the Falls.) They are

said to be worth \$200 each. I got them

of Dr. McLaughlin, for 2 lots here in

Linnton. I was six weeks at Vancouver,

where myself and family were most hos-

pitally entertained by Dr. McLaughlin,

free of all charge. He has been a great

friend to me, and has done much for this

emigration generally. I find provisions

high: pork, 10 cents; beef, 6 cents; pota-

toes, 40 cents; flour, \$4.00 per hundred.

But I find it costs me as little, even less

to live here than in Western. I paid for

wood the last year I lived in Western, \$74.

For corn and fodder, \$50, all of which is

saved here. We use much less pork here

than in Missouri. The Salmon are run-

ning now, and will continue to run until

October next. They generally commence

running the last of February, and end in

Oct. I have had several messes of fresh

Salmon. At this point we purchase of

the Indians, Ducks, Geese, Swans, Sal-

mon, potatoes, feathers, and venison, for

little or nothing. Ducks, 4 loads; Geese,

8 loads; Swans, 10 loads; Salmon, 4 loads

of powder and shot each. Feathers cost

about 12 1/2 cents per lb. There are

more ducks here than you ever saw;

also, Phalaropes, in great numbers. They

remain here all the winter. I have hunted

very little, being too busy. We find

it more profitable to get of the Indians,

to whom we trade old shirts, pantaloons,

vests, and all sorts of clothing. They

are more anxious to purchase clothes

than any people you ever saw. You can

sell any thing here that ever was sold.

Stocking Carv Ploughs, \$5 each. We

have an excellent blacksmith living in our

place, who makes first rate Carv Ploughs,

at 31 1/4 cents per lb., he finding all.

I have seen enough of the country to

give you a fair description of it. You

have already some knowledge of its geog-

raphy. The first and second regions differ

most materially in almost every thing

I shall only speak of this: the first region,

lying along the sea coast. As you come

down the Columbia river, from the Ca-

cade, where the first region terminates,

you see high mountains on each side of

the river, running close to its banks and

covered to the very summits, with heavy

bodies of Pine and Fir. There are some

narrow bottoms along the river, which

are covered with grass, but which over-

flow in the summer. You see many beau-

tiful waterfalls, some of them 400 feet

perpendicular. Mill privileges are plen-

ty. When you get about 15 miles above

Vancouver, the mountains become lower

on both sides, and gently decline into wide

valleys, covered with fir timber, a species

of pine. The neck of land between the

Wallamette and Columbia; about 5 miles

across, is a sick bottom, but overflows

every summer by the rise in the Colum-

bia, which rises just like the Missouri,

highest in June and July. The Walla-

mette has a high, but single ridge of moun-

tains on the West bank, and on the East

bank, for several miles, this wide valley

is covered with fir and cedar. When

you come along the river, you will there-

fore see nothing inviting except beautiful

streams and most splendid timber. When

you get to Linnton, you take through an

immense body of most beautiful fir, ce-

dar, and other timber, 10 miles to the

Fallay Plains, (Prairies,) which are cer-

tainly the most beautiful you ever saw.

They consist of a succession of small

Prairies about 3 miles long, and from one

to two miles wide. These plains as they

are called, bear away to the S. W., until

they connect with the wide and beautiful

country upon the Yam Hill river, which

runs into the Wallamette above the Falls,

some 20 miles and heads inwards the

Sea. This Yam Hill Valley runs within

15 miles of the sea. The Fallay Plains

are almost surrounded by ridges of moun-

tains, in the shape of a horse shoe, the

open end towards the Yam Hill country.

These plains lie as handsomely as you

would have them, just rolling enough to

carry off the water, are rich and have no

gravel or stone. The soil is black on a

clay foundation. The timber comes up

to the very edge of the Prairie, so that

in 5 steps you can be out on the prairie

and in the thickest, tallest, most beautiful

timber you ever saw. The trees are

mostly fir, from very small saplings to 1

1/2 feet diameter at the foot of 100 to

150 feet high, and as straight as pine tim-

ber generally is. Along the little bran-

ches that run from the Prairie, is plenty

of Ash and White-oak timber, which

makes excellent fire wood &c. These

plains are covered with green grass,

which is green all winter. You break

up prairie here with one yoke of oxen,

or two horses. The hills and moun-

tains upon the border of the prairies in

this country are covered with grass, as fine

range as could be imagined, and which

can never be exhausted. The whole

Wallamette valley, 300 miles long, and

from 50 to 100 miles wide, is about such

a country as I have described to you, and

most of it is yet unoccupied by any one.

Farming is perhaps the most profitable

of all business done in this country. It is

so easy to open a farm here, as you have

such fine timber for all purposes. You

plough all winter and all summer if you

choose. In fact you can plough all the

year. They actually sow wheat here

from 15th October, to the 15th May, and

make as much per acre as in Missouri.

Irish potatoes grow here finer than any

where in the world perhaps. I saw five

acres of land sown in wheat in May last

which produced 110 bushels. If you sow

late, you put in the more seed. Corn can

be raised, but not so well as wheat. You

can raise enough for all purposes, as you

need none except for bread.

As to the climate, it is the finest you

ever saw. Winter commences in Decem-

ber and ends in February. This has

been about as wet a season as they have

AGENCY.
 Having that such an
 an acquisition to
 ty of Nauvoo, in
 to dispose of, or
 d to those new
 wish to purchase
 has been induced
 that purpose, on
 die Nauvoo Man-
 where he will at-
 exchanging, or
 reasonable terms
 of S. GREEN.
 bonds, Mortgages,
 f writing, drawn
 2048-tf.

CLIPPINGS

[From our Exchanges.]

EXTRACTING NEWS, WIT, FUN, AND NONSENSE.

Affairs in California—Singular Determination.—A correspondent of one of the New York papers, writing from California in June last, gives an account of some singular proceedings at Monterey on the reception of despatches from the Mexican government, informing the governor of the intended annexation of Texas to the United States, and the probability of a war, that he should place Monterey and the other ports of California in a state of defence. This Governor, Don Manuel Micheltoreno, who, when he heard of the taking of Monterey, a year or two ago, by Com. Jones, wished he was a "thunderbolt," to crush the audacious American, called a meeting of his officers immediately upon the reception of the despatches. The meeting, came to the conclusion that instead of protecting the place, it would be better for him to abandon Monterey and surrender to the first enemy's flag that should appear, on account of the want of guns and ammunition. The guns were actually put into wagons and transported, and thus the capital of the country was abandoned before there was any certainty of war. A brave thunderbolt is Gen. Micheltoreno.

Tremendous Gale.—A tremendous gale occurred at Apalachicola, Fla., on the 9th inst., accompanied by a great loss of property. About thirty houses were unroofed, or lost their upper stories, while others were entirely demolished.

Shanties, stables, out houses, fences and trees, in innumerable quantities were lying about in every direction. Fortunately no lives were lost, and very little bodily injury sustained, though several had very narrow escapes. The loss is estimated at about \$200,000.

The sugar crop of Louisiana.—The New Orleans Tropic of a late date, says: "We understand that the cane is in the most flourishing condition in all parts of the sugar districts. A friend of ours who has lately returned from a tour in the adjacent parishes, informs us that he has never seen the cane so abundant and so luxuriant. In the parish of Plaquemine he has seen cane 10 feet high, and voluminous in the extreme. Mr. Pierre Rapp, a well-known planter there, has intimated his intention to commence cutting from the 3d to the 5th of the ensuing month."

Vegetable Phenomenon.—In the garden of W. Grimstone, Esq., of the Hibernia, Highbury, is now to be seen a pea plant in full bearing, which is remarkably illustrative of the great length of time the germinating property can continue in seeds. This plant was produced from one of three peas presented to the above gentleman by J. T. Pettigrew, Esq., surgeon, of Saville Row, having been taken by the latter and the authorities of the British Museum from one of the vases recently extracted from an Egyptian sarcophagus, and where, according to computation, the vases, with their contents, must have remained for no less a period than 2344 years. The vases contained a large quantity of dust, supposed to be the decomposition of a number of grains of wheat, vetch, and other peas. Some of the grains of wheat have been sown, and found to be productive, but the vetch peas have not germinated; the other peas, resembling the British culinary peas, has in the above instance been tried effectually. The three peas were placed by Mr. Grimstone's gardener in a hot bed, and watched with great care. After some time one only was found to sprout at the end of each pod are three singular fangs. Each flower was of bell shape, something like a convolvulus, but not so large, from the centre of which the pods have shot forth, and are now nineteen in number and fit to gather, and they are in the stage something between our marrow and scarlet peas.

They have, of course not been tried, but it is believed they are suitable for culinary purposes, judging from blisters something water. Mr. Pettigrew and several eminent botanists, scientific and other gentlemen, have seen this vegetable phenomenon, and are taking great interest in it. —London paper.

A man seized by Ants.—The Apalachicola Advertiser, of the 9th ult., says a young man in that vicinity, while hunting, laid down upon his blanket, in the shade of a tree, to rest, and on waking found himself twenty yards from the tree, the inhabitants of an ant hill having seized upon him for winter stores, and were actually carrying him off to their dwelling. Their bill was nearly eight feet high. The insects were a size larger than the lion ant.

True.—If the best man's faults were written on his forehead, it would make him pull his hat down over his eyes. **Singular Dog.**—There is a dog at Flushing, N. Y., who has a predilection for rattlesnakes. He batters the holes of his tail and thrusts it into the holes of such vermin, and catches them when they make their appearance to nibble his appendage. It is a most remarkable dog, indeed. The wonder is that the owner can be induced to sell him.

Two cases of yellow fever were reported in Mobile, on Saturday, the

14th ult. On Sunday there was no case reported.

The New Orleans Pigayune of the 13th says that there were two deaths from yellow fever in the Charity Hospital on the day previous.

Destructive Fire.—We learn from New Jersey that a destructive fire is raging in the Pine woods, between New Egypt and Toms river, Monmouth county, accidentally kindled by the charcoal makers belonging to the Iron Works in that vicinity. The conflagration has spread over several hundred acres, and was raging on Saturday with great fury.

The Drought and the Factories.—In consequence of the severe drought, the factories at Amesbury and Salisbury, Mass., have been compelled to suspend operations altogether. We have heard that such is the case in several other places in that section.

Election Item.—Mr. Desobry, which has been elected to the senate of Louisiana, by a majority of 76 votes to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Morse, democrat, recently elected to congress.

Gulph powder explosion and loss of life.—We learn from the Bangor (Me.) Courier, that on Thursday, one of the workmen engaged on the Fort at Bucksport Narrows was engaged in regaling himself by smoking a cigar while sitting upon a keg of powder. Several persons remonstrated with him for thus exposing himself, when in a sort of daring bravado, he declared there was no danger, and applying the end of his cigar to a few grains of loose powder, the whole ignited, and in an instant he was blown to a great distance and instantly killed. Seven or eight persons were injured, some of them seriously.

Extraordinary Rent.—The Orleans Ball Room, with the bar and saloon attached, which was last year leased for \$5000 dollars, was a few days since adjudicated at public auction for one year for the extraordinary sum of \$791 dollars.

One Mrs. Mary McCue was arrested in New Orleans on the 12th ult., for whipping her husband!

The population of Buffalo is now 25,503. In 1840 it was but 13,234, an exhibit a gratifying increase.

Professor Morse has arrived in London, and is making preparations to exhibit his magnetic Telegraph.

The New York Tribune says:—We understand about \$30,000 have already been paid back to importers at this port under the recent decision of Secretary Bibb. The amount of claims is very much larger.

The Ant Army.—This destructive insect, the plagues of the planters, has made its appearance in terrible quantities throughout the State. A gentleman just from the "Opelousa country," informs us that the caterpillar has made its appearance in that region three weeks since. Within the past six days it has passed over the broad fields of Corcoran, leaving them as if a withering frost had blasted them. One-third of the crop in this region at least has been destroyed, how much more, time will determine. With the overflow, and now the army worm, the planter has but a slender prospect of being remunerated for his labor. —Corcoran (La.) Recorder.

Begonia.—A woman named Mary Moses, was arrested and committed to prison in New York, charged by her husband, James Moses, with the crime of bigamy. It appears that her maiden name was York, that she intermarried with Moses in England in 1839, and soon after came to this country, where Moses left for the interior, and during his absence, she again intermarried, in Sept. 1843, with Mr. James Oliver, of Davison street, pretending that her husband, who was absent, was dead, and that she was a widow. Her husband, a short time since having returned, prefers the complaint, as well as Mr. Oliver, who considers himself an aggrieved man.

Breach of Promise.—Miss Eliza Higginson has received a verdict of 1000 dollars damages against John Ware, for breach of promise of marriage—they are both of Athens, Somerset county, Me., and the trial occupied three days.

It is truly astonishing to see the Ouzing Outing at the Masonic Hall, herself to tea or coffee, use a gamble with all the industry of a pains taking mechanic, thread a needle and sew with all the patience of a poor old seamstress, and in fact imitate everything she sees with so grave a demeanor, it is almost impossible to dismiss from your mind the idea that she is a human being.

Perhaps she is! Who knows? Queen Victoria is rearing some of the little animals that produce Alpaca wool. She is determined to live by the "hook" of her people, or by "crook" with the Alpaca.

Extraordinary Circumstance.—A daughter of Mr. Ephraim B. Irish, of Newport (R. I.) aged about 12 years, who has been subject for the last 18 months to spasmodic complaints, has had within a few days, ten pins and needles taken out at different times from one of her heels, and it is supposed she must have swallowed them while unconscious of the act.

A Queer Incident.—The Boston Post tells of a woman in that city who, forsaken by her husband, had followed him from shop to shop, but in vain. On Sunday she went to the place where he was at work on the top of a house, and, with her infant in her arms deliberately mounted a ladder to the fourth story, where, depositing her infant on the staging in the presence of its unfeeling father, she deliberately descended again, leaving him involved in a whirlpool of amazement, anger and responsibility. He refused at first to take any notice of it, until his fellow workmen threatened him with the law when the little one was provided for.

Drought.—The protracted drought under which the country is suffering has dried the streams that the oil is at Paterson, have not for the last few weeks, run at more than half speed, and one or two had to stop entirely for want of water. The Paterson Intelligencer states that the quantity of water in the Passaic is less at present than it has been since 1819. Not a drop has passed over the falls for some time. Little or no business is done on the Morris Canal, for want of water. —[Newark Daily Advertiser.]

More Emigrants.—The fine ship Goethe arrived in our harbor yesterday evening from Bremen, bringing one hundred and eighty-seven passengers, hearty and hale looking men, women and children. Their baggage was discharged yesterday afternoon, and we presume that most of them will be off for their destination in the west, within a day or two. —[Balt. Sun.]

From the Sandwich Islands.—Information has been received of the safe arrival out of the brig Globe, Doane, from Boston, with several missionaries on board. The Rev. Mr. Gary, superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in Oregon, and his lady, arrived at the Sandwich Islands on the 24th of April in the ship Lusanne, in good health. A ship was at the Islands bound to Columbia river, on board of which Mr. and Mrs. Gary embarked, and they probably arrived at the mission station in Oregon about the close of May.

A minority of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, sympathizing with the Free Church of Scotland, have resolved to abandon their connection with the "Stated Church" as by law established, and claim the right to retain their property.

A destructive fire occurred in Georgetown, D. C., on Sunday morning last. The extensive flour and grist mill of Col. Bonifant was discovered to be in flames, and although the alarm was speedily given and the several fire companies were quickly on the spot to render assistance, the entire building, with its machinery and valuable contents, were eventually destroyed. There were 10,000 bushels of wheat, 200 barrels of flour, with a safe containing \$2,000 and many valuable papers, destroyed. The original cost of the mill was \$4,000. The mill was insured to the amount of \$1,000, which is feared will not cover more than half the loss. Serious damage was done to the surrounding houses, and a frame house was totally destroyed. Also the sidewalk at one end of the building, and the market house at the other, caught fire. It is supposed the fire was the result of negligence—the watchmen in the mill having fallen asleep, the rubbers caught fire by friction.

Washington city is becoming the scene of incendiarism and firemen's fights. On Saturday night, an untenanted frame house was set on fire and burnt to ashes. On Sunday morning, two of the fire companies had a set-to in front of the President's House, in which stones, fence-rails &c., were used very freely.

On Friday morning, a fire broke out in an old building on Eighth st. below Chesnut, Philadelphia, which destroyed the interior of the same, and a brick house in the rear, occupied by Schomacher & Co. as a piano manufactory. The premises belonged to J. H. Brodsky, whose loss is from \$6 to \$8,000, on which there is about \$3,000 insurance. Schomacher & Co.'s loss is between \$500 and \$1000. It was the work of an incendiarist.

The dwelling of Mrs. Cochran, near the State Department, Washington, was riddled by some villain, who, succeeding in opening, by means of a false key, a locked drawer, from which they stole a bag containing \$250, in bank notes, gold and silver.

Fire in Guadalupe.—A letter from Antigua, under date of the 31st of August, says:—We hasten to announce that Yasset's Guadalupe, was nearly destroyed by fire on the forenoon of the 26th inst.; damage \$1,000,000. Lumber especially, and also provisions, must be wanted. The port will no doubt be opened.

Love and Vitriol.—Recently, in Cincinnati, a mulatto woman, becoming jealous of a female companion, attacked her in the street with a bottle of Vitriol, only, however, ruining her clothes. Not satisfied, she watched an opportunity when her rival slept, climbed to her window, and emptied the terrible fluid over her head. The amount of injury done to the girl is not stated; the bed suffered some.

Santa Fe.—The Independence Journal has the following extract from a letter received at that place, from Col. S. Owens, who took out the first Santa Fe company. It is dated September 9th, 1844, at the Cucho, on the Big Arkansas river.

"I have not met with any accident as yet; wagons all sound, and every thing in fine condition, except sickness of the hands. I have been made driver, ox driver,

and every thing else, from Council Grove to this place. My dearborn has been useful in hauling the sick, though at present, all appear to be on the recovery. I think in a few days all will be well. Sickness has detained us at least ten days. I will cross the river on to tomorrow, which is about four hundred miles from Independence; and in twenty days will be in Santa Fe. So, you see, I will make the trip in fifty days. It ought to be done in forty, and can be with ease, and no mistake."

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16, 1844.

LABOR.

Labor is the manufacturer of wealth. It was ordained of God, as the medium to be used by man to obtain his living; hence it is the universal condition of this great bond to life. But say one, I do not like the condition, because 'two thirds of mankind live without work; or in other words, one third of the world carries the balance on their backs. Well, admit the position, does that destroy the principle that labor is the only way appointed of God to obtain an honest living? Not it only goes to show that some men, through craft, cunning, deception, and corruption, are lording it over God's heritage. To use the language of a writer on the subject:

"And who can wonder that it is so when such incentives are held out to idleness? Labor is degraded. In one half of our Union it is a disgrace for a white man to work. To get an honest living he must place himself on a par with the despised slave. And the same influence is crushing down the working man here and every where. He is not considered as respectable as the Vampire who sponges his living from the fruits of unrequited toil. The embrowned face and hard hands of labor do not enter the parlors of the idle rich, unless in the capacity of servants.

Labor is also shunned, because it is falsely organized, if indeed it be organized at all. It is made monotonous. People work forever at one thing—making the head of a pin perhaps. No change, no variety. Labor is also unsocial. A life-time is spent in solitary toil or in the company of those for whom we have no fellow feeling. The law of the group is not respected. A majority of laborers are hired. They feel no interest in their work. It is half their object to kill time and save their strength. The industrious minority likewise toil three times as long as nature will bear. They are dying of overwork. The business of life is not adapted to the taste or capacity of the operator. Half the world never finds out what they are best able to do. Circumstances determine the occupation. In Lowell girls choose to stand fourteen hours in a factory, because they can find nothing else to do. In Boston they may stitch, stitch, stitch eternally, upon a pin in a garret, or like a nun withdraw from society to enjoy the solitude of an underground kitchen. The most brilliant minds, the richest affections, nature's nobles, poets, and artists, are buried alive. Fulton is measuring off tape in your shops. Reuben is grinding clay in your brickyards. Michael Angelo is the scavenger of your streets, while Dogberry is your dispenser of justice, and Sancho Panza your chief magistrate. The world is out of joint. There is no adaptation of industry to genius. No wonder that labor is repugnant, and that all avoid it who can."

So far so good, or so evil, as you please to feel on the subject; but this is not all: God never meant to bemean his creation, especially his own image, because they had to labor; no; never; God himself according to the good old book labored on this world, six days; and when Adam was animated from clay to life, by his spirit's making use of him for a dwelling, we read that God put him into the garden to dress it. Therefore, in connection with the sowing of all holy men, we are bound to honor the laboring man, and despise the idler. The old proverb, that "he that will not work, shall not eat," is a just one; and although the "rich" who govern the world too much, are esteemed as the front rank of the world, in point of fashion, fame, honor, honesty and talent, yet, the day is passing and now is, when they must be weighed in the balance and found wanting. Solomon, the wise man said:—

"There is an evil which I have seen under the sun, and it is common among men: A man to whom God hath given riches, wealth, and honor, so that he wanteth nothing for his soul of all that he desireth, yet God giveth him not power to eat thereof, but a stranger eateth it: this is vanity, and it is an evil disease."

The great fault is, "riches" curse the man who has them, unless he makes them a blessing to others. No matter how much a man enjoys life, if he makes others as happy in proportion as he is.

The rich, the learned, the wise and the noble, in the true parlance of the world now, have laid heavy burthens upon the shoulders of the poor; and truly one-third of the world of mankind, has to carry the rest upon their backs, and be spurred and whipped at that. But there is a great change at hand for the saints; let them labor like men, prepare for that august hour, when Babylon and all her worldly wisdom; her various delicacies; and delusive fashions, shall fall with her to rise and trouble the earth no more! What a glorious prospect, to think that drunken Babylon, the great city of sin, will soon cease, and the kingdom of God rise in holy splendor, upon her ashes, and the people serve God in a perpetual union! The merchants and great men of the earth must prepare to mourn: Alas, alas! that great city!

O saints, as inasmuch as the almighty has displayed, and will display his "hand-work" for the glory and benefit of his saints, his covenant people, will you not arise, and shake your garments, cleansing them from the dust, and spots of corruption, idleness and folly, and show your faith by your works. God will soon make a man more precious than fine gold. Do you know it? Let the world traffic, we must make men better by wisdom, virtue, and industry.

THE TRADES.

On Tuesday evening the 15th inst., Committees from several of the trades in this city, met at the Masonic Hall, according to last week's notice, and after they had been addressed on the best method of carrying on business for the benefit of the whole without creating monopolies, (by the general committee, and others,) the following reports from several of the chairmen of trades' committees were made.

James Carroll, from the weavers, reports that about ten weavers were ready to enter upon business; and that after looms were provided, they could weave shirting, sheeting, janes, sattin, cassinets, ladies' shawls, and gingham, and several calico printers were ready to manufacture that article. Arrangements were made to send for wool, cotton and cotton yarn.

T. Turley, Chairman of the Committee on blacksmithing being sick did not make a report, though it was understood from others that edge tools of every description, and other articles, could be afforded cheaper than to import them.

Messrs Adams & Rust, Reported upon shoe manufacturing, giving a list of prices highly satisfactory, showing the great benefit of supporting home made work; proving that the west can easily compete with the east.

J. Smith represented the carpenters: They had not entered upon any plan as yet, but thought if beech timber could be got, they could begin to make tools.

M. Phelps and Mr. Harrison, spoke upon iron moulding, and said that business might be carried on at Mr. Kimball's Furnace with a small capital to procure the iron and coal before navigation closes. Cutlers, coach lace weavers, jewelers, tailors, cabinet makers and other trades were not represented, but enough was manifested to ensure the practicability of the plan of making Nauvoo a great manufacturing depot.

Meeting adjourned till next Monday evening (21st inst.) at early candle light, at the same place. It is hoped that all the trades in the city will be represented by Committees.

JOHN TAYLOR, Chairman.
W. W. Phelps, Secretary.
Nauvoo, Oct. 15, 1844.

ECONOMY.

A great deal of the sufferings of mankind, and especially among the saints, arise more from the want of economy, than for the want of property. If a person has ever so much money and spends it lavishly for every thing, or buys conveniences, when necessities are wanted, it is ten to one, but that person will scratch a poor man's head, and his children, if he has any, will cry for bread. Well may it be said 'economy is wealth,' for so it is: some of the richest men in America, have become so by prudence, careful management, and care. "It is an old saying, that 'a penny saved is as good as a penny earned.' Perhaps it is better, for a 'bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.' you have not seen a man run the risk of collecting a penny in hand, as you save it; and should you, as the Savior said, always count the cost before launching into any bargain, you would ever be the gainer.

Extravagance is the opponent of economy. Let me tell a story of the wasteful dandy. A certain elder was once helped to go and preach the gospel: his family being poor, he promised that if the Lord prospered him on his mission, he would occasionally remit such as he could for their support. He had never been in reduced to 'economy,' and when a donation replenished his pocket, being among characters in high life, for a brief space, instead of sending five dollars to his needy family, he bought himself a pair of 'silk drawers.' So, gentle reader, you can save a penny or throw away a dollar; lay up a dime or lose an eagle; and hereafter, whenever you read about the 'country maid and her milk pail,' don't forget to think about a saint in silk drawers.

Matches!—It is a pity but some of our warm hearted friends, seeing that matches are so common in all classes, would put in motion a 'match factory.' A little light on the subject might show a great fire.

Navigation.—Without material variation, we have had seven months of good navigation for steamboats on the Mississippi, so far this year.

Beef and Pork.—With a little exertion Nauvoo might be made an excellent point to pack pork and beef. The hides could be tanned in this city, and save transportation.

Wood!—A few thousand cords of wood, floated or rafted into the city during the 'Indian summer,' might find a good many warm friends during the winter.

A Sly Fellow.—Early on the evening of the 10th inst., almost every citizen was more or less annoyed: something seemed to be sily creeping into the gardens; passing the streets; searching the cracks and broken panes of glass, for an entrance into houses, passing the rooms and creeping over the beds, even where the most delicate ladies were resting their precious bodies;—all was conjecture; the police, vigilant as the are, could not get a glimpse at the sheer monster;—they thought it was an enemy, for the very air seemed to be chilled as they slowly and cautiously pried into the doings of the night. Nothing could be discovered; all was still; yet the whole city trembled; they knew something was the matter! Some stranger, or friend had been playing his pranks in Nauvoo. As the light began to dawn in the morning, the police, and many others, by the help of daylight saw—yes, beloved reader, they saw that old night monger, Jack Frost, putting a veto on the beauty of summer.

TWO PREACHERS ARRESTED FOR STEALING, COUNTERFEITING, &c.

It always pains us to note wickedness in professed ministers of the Gospel. It seems almost impossible that there are men so base as to profess to love the Lord, and teach his word, when at the same time they are only wearing the sheep's clothing to cover the wolf, occupying their holy garb in covering up all manner of iniquity instead of truth and goodness. A few weeks since two preachers were arrested in Kentucky, about seven miles from Mt. Sterling. There was a camp meeting at which a man named Jefferson Coffee was holding forth, while on the crowd sat his daughter, listening. The officer came and Mr. Coffee was made prisoner while speaking, charged with having concealed stolen goods, some of the articles being recognized as forming the dress of his daughter, then present! Coffee was required to give bail in \$500 to answer at Court. Subsequently he was required to add \$1000 bail, making in all \$1500, a disclosure having been made implicating him deeply with a set of villains who infest that country, and live in the caves, &c., so numerous in those parts. On the day following the arrest of Coffee the Rev. Mr. White was also taken from the pulpit at the same place charged with counterfeiting money. A large amount of counterfeit money was found upon him. This is an extraordinary case, and is not given with a view of deteriorating from the ministerial character, but as a warning to others who may be so weak and forgetful as to fall by the tempter. —[Bulletin.]

It hardly seems worth while to make a remark upon such sinful conduct; and had the editor of the Cincinnati Bulletin called it by its right name, we would have remained silent. The sectarian Priests, however, occupy such a conspicuous niche in the Pyramid of our country's disgrace, now erecting, that whether it be called 'seduction,' 'burnt brandy,' 'stealing or counterfeiting,' it is all the same; it is priestcraft.

BE YE READY.

End of the World.—We saw and conversed yesterday with a gentleman named Williamson, just from New York, who is on a mission to the West to inform the people that the end of the World!!! is at hand! Now, there is no joke about this matter. The gentleman told us distinctly that he knew the day; that it had just been discovered by the Second Advent men in the East, and that he had left post haste to give the note of alarm for a general preparation. The time, as stated to us, when all these sublimity things are to pass away, the day, and hour, will come on the 10th day after the moon changes, which event occurs on the 11th day of October. So at the furthest, according to these gentlemen we cannot exist after the 21st of October, in the year 1844, now very close at hand. This is an important business to the community at large, take it any way. If it be true the world comes to an end at the above time, and there are some folksish or wise enough to believe it, it would be advisable for us as men, women and children, to be prepared. If it be false, and the propagator of such news is an impostor, then is it important as showing what happens in our day and generation. Here in Cincinnati do we see a man who boldly asserts, as Mr. Williamson did at the Tabernacle on Sunday evening last, also to us personally, that he knew when this world would be destroyed, and then went on to name the exact time! This is a wonderful truth or a most outrageous imposition and falsehood, and direct insult to the understanding of the people. If any person should feel inclined to doubt the facts of the preaching as above stated, and we could not blame them for doubting, they will please visit the Tabernacle and hear for themselves. We note this only as faithful chroniclers of the times. Please send in your advertisements, gentlemen, so as to do as merry a business as possible while before the close. —Cin. Com. Bulletin.

Really this is too much: "End of

the world!" why, after the Savior comes and reigns on earth a thousand years, there will be a "little season," of several hundred years, to gather up the hosts of hell for the great battle of Gog and Magog! Good heavens, and here comes Yankee nineties, crying "read of the world!" They ought to go to the Rhode Island school boy, who said, Adams fell brought his father from Rhode Island to Connecticut, but he and his mother staid because they wasn't afraid of "spooks."

From the Investigator.

MOSES ECLIPSED.

Mr. Editor.—"Know thyself" is an excellent maxim; well would it be were it more generally followed among us. Whether I know myself enough now, to avoid scurrility and blackguardism, the reader should you publish what follows, will probably be better able to judge than myself. Should you discover anything lurking in it which you think savors of the tone of the other, I wish you either to expunge it or suppress the article entirely, as I have no wish to offend.

The object of this communication is, to state my surprise, and at the same time my gratification, at an admission made by the Editor of "The Magnet," (a magazine devoted to Mesmerism, and formerly edited by Rev. Le Roy Sunderland, in New York,) in an article in the August number, relative to the procession of the equinoxes—what is in common parlance called the first motion of the Earth—this Globe. He admits that it takes twenty-six thousand years (26,000) to perform one full revolution, and then says, after some further reasoning on the subject "consequently, the Earth's orbit must have changed its aphelion a number of times!" This is an admission which I did not expect, because, judging from the general tenor of the Magnet, the Editor is a religious enthusiast, and any one would have concluded that he was a thorough believer in the Bible and the Mosiac account of the Creation, &c.

If the Earth has "changed its aphelion a number of times," say only twice, which is 52,000 years!—what becomes of the Mosiac account, which allows only 6000? It appears to me that it is knocked into a "cocked hat!"

This Editor has, perhaps unknown to himself, corroborated and sustained Professor Mackay, of Norwich, (England,) who advanced the very same views thirty or forty years since, and who, if now living, is upwards of ninety years of age. Let the believers in the Mosiac account of creation make the most of it. I suspect it will not add to their equanimity, nor fix them much.

CORRECTOR.

The Deists, or infidels as they are called, are, as we have before said, fastidious. But why not wallop the Rev. Le Roy Sunderland for blasphemy?—Talk about the Earth's changing its orbit!—His Sunderland, that has changed! He has changed a number of times, and will change a number of times more, and then will not know any more about the real science of Astronomy and the heavenly bodies of this world; and the laws by which it is governed in its annual, daily, or any other round, than Shakspeare's dog Jowler. If Mosians have any greater assiduity than Sunderland, be still, for God's kingdom, by anything he could do would not suffer enough of reputation, in 10,000 years to balance a *rye straw's* ashes!

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE TEMPLE.

We wish to offer a word of information to those who donate money and property for the building of the temple of God in Nauvoo; inasmuch as a wrong impression has prevailed relative to the order of giving credit for subscription.

All tithings, contributions, donations, and offerings presented for the building of the temple are recorded in a book kept for that purpose in the form of a history, wherein is recorded the names of the donors, the kind of property donated, and the price of the same, or if in money, the amount, all under the respective dates when the same is deposited in the hands of the Trustees in Trust. Except in cases where an authorized agent has collected funds and given receipts to those who donated,—Wherever receipts are given for property, we do not enter it in the general record until those receipts are presented at the recording office. Consequently we are under the necessity of making a separate list of all properties received where receipts have been given, and keeping that list until the receipts are presented for record.

Now inasmuch as the books will be kept as evidence of our faithfulness in the day of the Lord and not "the receipts," we would advise all to bring their receipts only as possible and have them duly recorded, that their names may be found among the number of the faithful in that book which will bear testimony to our faithfulness in attending to the law of tithing and consecration.

Some have supposed that we entered all things on the record where receipts were given or not, but this is a mistake, because that would actually be giving credit twice over for the same property. Bring on your receipts, brethren and sisters, and if you cannot bring them, send by some one whom you can trust, that all your contributions may be recorded in proper order. It is necessary that there should be order in this business as well as all others, inasmuch as the house of God is a house of order and not of confusion.

The temple is progressing finely, and the brethren and sisters (for they are not the last in regard to diligence and perseverance to build

the temple) use all due diligence to roll on the work. The blessing of God is with our efforts and after having suffered a little more tribulation and toil, we shall behold the "top stone" carried up and put in its place with joy and gladness, and then we will receive those blessings and endowments which are held in reserve to be put upon the faithful, when the house of God is completed.

Let us increase our efforts and live up to the law of tithing and consecration and at the same time not forget to keep all the commandments of God, lest it be said to us, "these ought ye to have done and not have left the other undone."

In haste I have the honor to be your faithful and devoted servant, and brother in the church of Jesus Christ of latter-day Saints.

WM. CLAYTON,
Nauvoo, Oct. 13, 1844. Temple Recorder.

From the New York Express.

RESTORATION OF THE JEWS.

There is at this time a singular and exciting movement among the Jews of Europe in relation to their restoration. Great divisions have taken place in Frankfurt and other cities, among congregations, on the subject of reforms, repudiating great portions of the laws of the Rabbis and Talmudists, and conforming in a measure to the spirit of the times and the march of improvement; and the same time, the severe oppressions of Russia towards this ancient people, carried out through the influence of that power in several of the German principalities, seem to precede some important advent, which at this moment keeps them in great excitement. Those who have means, and are instigated by pious zeal, believe the period at hand, when they are to return to Zion, and, wending their way down the Danube and Danube, towards Jerusalem and the arrival at the Holy City are so numerous that accommodations are difficult to be obtained, and a large caravan, we understand, is in the progress of organization, to accommodate several hundred. Many are residing at Buxton, Jaffa, Hibernia, and the surrounding villages; the Jewish population of Jerusalem, not generally exceeding 5000, it is supposed has increased to 40,000, at the present time. The persecutions of Russia have induced the Divine to extend every protection and facility to the Jews, who number 100,000 at Constantinople, and the Sultan, by this stroke of policy, has drawn round him many of the powerful bankers of that nation. A sub-dominion of the learned men of the nation, it is said, will be held at Jerusalem, to discuss all the proposed reforms in the religion which do not trench any of the cardinal principles, but the more ceremonial of that faith. The Jews have another great friend in Ibrahim Pacha, the new Viceroy of Egypt, who was their great protector while in command of Syria. Great results in the fulfillment of the prophecies, are shadowed forth in these movements, in the mean time the European Jews are becoming hard students, and striking out boldly in the paths of science, cultivating literature and the arts, and preparing themselves in many respects, to acquire a claim on the good feelings and protecting influence of the Christian powers. The Jewish periodical press is constantly receiving additions to its number, among which we notice, "The Chronicle Israelite," at Brighton, "The first fruits of the West," at Jamaica, "The Sydney Voice of Jacob," at Australia, and upwards of twenty periodicals devoted to the literature and religion of the Jews. They are also cultivating the arts to a considerable extent. In the "Exposition de L'Industrie," at Paris, we find a long list of Jewish artisans, including several successfully productions, for which they have received medals. Among them we notice annuqueters, hydrometers, and horological tools, locks, oil cloths, bronzed pen, fine cloths, carpets, and hangings, fire arms, Morocco leathers, cashmires, goldsmith's work, scaplines, printing ink, sealing wax, &c., &c.

At Frankfurt, accepting bills of exchange on the Sabbath was always dispensed with, but the Senate have under consideration a new code of regulations, very oppressive, one of which is to compel them to accept bills on that day. The Rabbis are moving strongly against all these severe enactments, and have come forward boldly and liberally in behalf of their brethren. The Baroness J. De Rothschild, at Paris, has introduced the subject of the Russian persecutions in her salons, and a lively interest was manifested by Mons. Guizot and the British Minister, who were guests, and assurances were given of an early interference in favor of the repeal. It is a singular fact, and may be deemed a sign of the times, that Spain, a Catholic country, has actually declared war against Morocco for putting to death the Spanish consul, M. Darnen, who was a Jew, and claimed to be a subject of Morocco. The Spanish government have expended 450,000 francs to establish two schools for Jewish children, and it has been rumored at Frankfurt to admit all the Christian servants of Jewish families into the household, and as regular recipients of Jewish charities; and Mr. Treilway, M. P., has given notice of a motion in the House of Commons for the removal of Jewish disabilities.

Not among the least interesting of all these signs, is the attempt to revive the agricultural pursuits of the Jews in Palestine, and several important reports have been made on the fertility of the soil at Acre, Zafed, and the villages surrounding Jerusalem, and a supply of oxen and agricultural tools have been obtained. In all this we see a better and more happy destiny reserved for the Jewish people, through a proper estimate of the principles and duties of Christianity. In this country they are greatly on the increase, and it is supposed that the Bremen, Hamburg, and English vessels will bring out twenty thousand emigrants during the current year. On the subject of the restoration of the Jews, we are to have a stirring speech from M. M. Noah, Esq., next month, at the tabernacle. No one has studied the subject with greater attention than he has done, and we look for an interesting discourse from him. He is strongly of opinion that the movement to be made from this the only country in which the Jews have all their rights, and relies much on the 18th of Isaiah, in reference to the United States, in connection with the restoration.

THE RECENT DISCOVERIES IN ARABIA.

We have before us a letter from Bishop Doane giving a further interesting account of the remarkable inscriptions found on some ancient monuments near Adon, on the coast of Hadramaut, and first deciphered by Rev. C. Foster, of England. These records, it is said restore to the world its earliest written language, and carry us back to the time of Jacob, and within 500 years of the flood.

The inscriptions are in three parts. The longest is of ten lines, engraved on a smooth piece of rock forming one side of the terrace at Hisn Ghorab. Then there are three short lines, found on a small rock on the summit of the hill. There are also two lines found near the long inscriptions, lower down the terrace. They all relate to one transaction, an incident in Adite history. The tribe of Ad, according to Mr. Sale, were descended from Ad, the son of Awa, or Uz, the son of Aram, the son of Shem, the son of Noah. The event recorded in the route and entire destruction of the sons of Ad, and Arab tribe, by the Awa or tribe of Ad, whom they invaded. In Mr. Foster's book fac-similes are given of the inscription; the Adite and the Hamyaritic alphabets; and a glossary containing every word in them, its derivation and its explanation; with notes of copious illustration upon every point which they involve. The first inscription of ten lines is thus translated:

We dwelt, living long luxuriously, in the zenanas of this spacious mansion; our condition exempt from misfortune and adversity. Rolled in through our channel

The sea, swelling against our castle with angry surge; our fountains flowed with murmuring fall, above the lofty palms; whose keepers planted dry dates, in our valley date grounds; they sowed the arid rice. We hunted the young mountain-goats and the young hares, with gins and snares; beguiling we drew for the fishes.

We walked with slow, proud gate, in needle-worked, many colored silk vestments, in whole silks, in grass green chequered robes.

Over us presided kings, far removed from baseness, and stern chastisers of reprobate and wicked men. They noted down for us, according to the doctrine of Heber.

Good judgments, written in books to be kept; and we proclaimed our belief in miracles, in the resurrection, in the return into the nostrils of the breath of life.

Mad as mad robbers, and would do us violence; we rode forth, we and our generous youth, with staff and sharp-pointed spears; rushing onward.

Proud champions of our families and wives; fighting valiantly, upon couriers with long necks, dun-colored, iron-grey, and bright bay.

With our swords still wounding and piercing our adversaries, until charging home, we conquered and crushed this refuse of mankind.

The short inscription in three lines reads thus: With hostile haster; the men of crime We assailed; onward rushed Our horses, and trampled them under foot.

The two line inscription, which is under the long inscription, in the terrace, is as follows: Divided into parts, and inscribed from right to left, and marked with points, this song of Sarasa Dzerahh.

Transpired, and hunted down, and covered their faces with blackness, Awa the Bent Ac.

On the subject of these inscriptions, Mr. Foster, in his dedication of his book to the Archbishop of Canterbury, thus remarks:

"What Job, (who living in the opposite quarter of Arabia, amid the sands of the great Northern desert, had no lasting material within reach on which to perpetuate his thoughts) so earnestly desired, stands here realized.—Oh that my words were now written! Oh that they were printed in a book!—That (like the kindred creed of the tribe of Ad) they were graven with an iron pen, and lead, in a rock forever! (For mine is a better and brighter revelation than theirs.) For I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth; and though, after my skin, worms destroy this body, yet in the flesh shall I see God; whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall behold, and not another."

But it is not the antiquity of these monuments, however high, which constitutes their value; it is the precious central truths of revealed religion which they record and which they have handed down from the first ages of the post-deluvian world, that raise them above all price. Viewed in this respect, they strike at the very root of skepticism, and leave not even his own hollow ground beneath the feet of the unbeliever. For, if what the infidel vainly would bring into the question, as originating with

Christianity, stands here, registered as the primeval faith of mankind, there is an end, at once, to the idle sophistry of unbelief. "The inscription on the rock of Hisn Ghorab, a contemporary witness of the faith of the most ancient of the old Arabians, changes the state of things, placing beyond the cavils of skepticism itself, at once, the fact and the purity of their belief in the scriptural doctrine of the resurrection; and presenting to the eye of this great Gospel truth, (to borrow the language of Mr. Burks,) 'covered with the awful hoar of innumerable ages.'"

New Orleans.—The Picayune, of the 2d inst., says: "There were six deaths from yellow fever, in the Charity Hospital, for the twenty-four hours ending at five o'clock yesterday evening."

The health of Mobile is most gratifying. The Alexandria Republican, of Saturday, the 18th ult., says: "We have had rains during the week, and a cool, damp atmosphere. The river is 'head low,' and the prospect of a rise far from flattering. The health of the parish continues good. The weather now is cold, and it has rained almost incessantly for twenty-four hours. Winter is upon us sure enough."

Miraculous Escape from Death.—We learn from the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, that on Monday evening, 30th ult., when the passenger train from New York reached Bristol, it was ascertained that it had too much headway, and as the locomotive and baggage cars entered the depot, they were detached, and the passenger cars passed on, still having very great headway. The brakeman found it impossible to check the cars, and the consequence was that the first car dashed through the end of the car-house. Providentially there was a barrel of water at the end of the rails, which threw the car off the track, and its speed was in some measure checked, but not stopped until the first car was half way out of the car-house, hanging over the wharf! The greatest alarm and confusion ensued among the passengers; but fortunately no lives were lost, and but one person was seriously injured, a little girl, who was standing on the platform below, and whose leg was broken by some of the falling timbers of the car-house. The escape of the passengers is miraculous, for if the forward car had gone four feet farther, it must have been precipitated to the platform below, some twenty feet, and dragged the other cars with it.

The following quizzical story was told a temperance meeting in Hartford by a reformed drunkard. It opens rich, and as the man has become sober, one may now laugh over his absurdities with double relish. He said—

"I used to drink, and my wife used to jaw me about it. What do you get drunk for! said she, what do you jaw me for! said I. So we agreed and made a firm bargain that I would not drink and she would not scold. For three long days we held on firm, no drinking no scolding, but on the third evening, being in company with some good fellows, I took a horn and when it was down, I right off wanted another, and in a very short time I found myself about 'how fare you!' with twenty horns safe and snugly under my bread basket. (Tremendous laughter.) By and by it got time to go home; but as you may well suppose, I dreaded to meet my wife like the tophachee—(Laughter.) However go I must, so I staggered along hoping to find my wife asleep. When I reached the house, I found it still lighted, and through the window I saw my wife up and waiting for me. (Laughter.) Thinks I, I can't go in yet, but I must wait till she goes to bed, so there I stood, freezing in the cold rain two hours. (Tremendous laughter.) At last she went to bed, and I crept in at the back door, stumbling over pails and chairs but finally succeeded in getting to bed without disturbing her. (Laughter.) But after doing awhile I awoke and found myself as dry as a fish. You know brethren, how dry we used to be in the night after we'd a spree. (tremendous cheering.) My wife always knew what was the matter with me when I got up in the night to drink cold water. (laughter.) I hardly dared to get up, for fear of my wife, but my thirst was greater than I could bear, so out I crawled, and I groped very softly after the water pail, but no water pail was there. I then felt roared in the dark, on the tables and shelves, for something to cool my burning thirst. Soon I found a tin pail full of liquid something—I seized and put it to my mouth, and took a long and hearty draught—the liquor at the same time running out on each side of my mouth down my cheeks. (Tremendous laughter.) I thought the liquor tasted odd, and at that instant it flashed on my recollection that I had fixed some poison a few days before to kill rats with. (Tremendous laughter for five minutes.) Horror struck I stood—my hair standing on end, it was death to scream out, for my wife would jaw me if she waked. (Laughter and stamping) and surely it would be death to hold still, but scream I must, and scream I did, (rious laughter.) 'What was in the pail?' You are dry are you?' said she. 'What was in the pail?' yelled I in perfect agony of fear. 'Wait!' 'Why the pin on the shelf.' 'Oh you brat! you have drunk up all my starch!' (Tremendous laughter for five minutes and cries of 'Order!' from the chairman.) The next morning my shirt collar was tied to my neck and cheeks, and it took half my chin to cleave it off.

Cherokee Newspaper.—We have received the first and second numbers of the Cherokee Advocate, published at Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, and edited by Wm. P. Ross, a son of the forest, reared at Harvard! It is neutral, save its guardianship of Indian rights, and is very handsomely printed. The editor exhibits a ripe taste and generous mind, and much may be expected from his endeavors.—*Reveille.*

Cuba.—All the Americans arrested at Cuba, charged with participation in the late disturbances, have been liberated on nominal bail, except Mr. Thompson. This is to be attributed to the exertions of our consul, General Campbell.

That man who borrowed the Justices' Act from the Mayor's office, will be just enough to return it.

DIED.—On the 8th instant, Elizabeth Suffacool, aged 3y. 8m.

DEATHS.—For the week ending Monday the 14th instant.

Evan Eynas, 48y; congestive fever. Olyntha Leach; bloody flux. Ruth Harris, 4y; ague and fever. Walter Harris, 33y; ague and fever.

Harmon J. Akes, 28y, 1m, 15d; inflammation. Moses Cutler, 27y, 9m; diarehea. Ann Manhart, 10y, 6m; inflammation on the lungs. Total 7.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

WANTED
100 CORDS of wood, at this office.
Sept. 25, 1844.

ACCEPTABLE
ANY quantity of provisions, for subscriptions, at this office.
Sept. 25, 1844.

From the St. Louis Price Current.
SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.
Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1844.

	from	to
Ashes—per lb.	7	8
Peat.	9	10
Acres—per dozen.	14 00	16 00
Collins.	12 00	14 00
Others.	12 00	14 00
Bagging—Mo. per yard.	12 00	13 00
Half Rope. Mo. per lb.	12 00	13 00
Beams—per lb.	12 00	13 00
Cash Beans—per bushel.	12 00	13 00
Candles—per lb.	12 00	13 00
Sperm.	12 00	13 00
Tallow—Mould.	12 00	13 00
Dipped.	12 00	13 00
Steering.	12 00	13 00
Cash—per ton.	12 00	13 00
Lehigh.	12 00	13 00
Pittsburgh—per bushel.	12 00	13 00
Missouri and Illinois.	12 00	13 00
Coffee—per lb.	12 00	13 00
Java.	12 00	13 00
Havana.	12 00	13 00
Rio.	12 00	13 00
St. Domingo.	12 00	13 00
Laguaira.	12 00	13 00
Chocolate—No. 1.	12 00	13 00
No. 2.	12 00	13 00
Copper—per lb.	12 00	13 00
Braziers.	12 00	13 00
Shouting.	12 00	13 00
Bottom.	12 00	13 00
Flats.	12 00	13 00
Corking—per lb.	12 00	13 00
Manilla.	12 00	13 00
Tarred Rope.	12 00	13 00
Med Corda, Manilla, per dozen.	12 00	13 00
Ham.	12 00	13 00
Plough Lines.	12 00	13 00
Cotton Yarns—per lb.	12 00	13 00
Pittsburgh.	12 00	13 00
Common.	12 00	13 00
Domestics—per yard.	12 00	13 00
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	12 00	13 00
4-4 and 6-4.	12 00	13 00
Bleached Shirting, 3-4 and 7-8.	12 00	13 00
4-4 and 6-4.	12 00	13 00
Brown Drillings.	12 00	13 00
Burlaps.	12 00	13 00
Brown Lowel Ozna bags.	12 00	13 00
Virginia do.	12 00	13 00
Tickings, 3-4 and 4-4.	12 00	13 00
Sattinets.	12 00	13 00
Kentucky Jeans.	12 00	13 00
Cotton Chefs.	12 00	13 00
Blue Drillings.	12 00	13 00
Mixed summer Stuffs.	12 00	13 00
Dye Stuffs.	12 00	13 00
Madder, per lb.	12 00	13 00
Logwood.	12 00	13 00
Indigo, Sp. cerroon.	12 00	13 00
Copperas.	12 00	13 00
Camwood, per lb.	12 00	13 00
Fustic.	12 00	13 00
Drugs & Medicines.	12 00	13 00
Ginseng, per lb.	12 00	13 00
Saleratus, Western.	12 00	13 00
Eastern.	12 00	13 00
Alum, per lb.	12 00	13 00
Quinine, per oz.	12 00	13 00
Brimstone.	12 00	13 00
Spon. Sails.	12 00	13 00
Four Sulphur.	12 00	13 00
Cream Tartar.	12 00	13 00
Turkey Opium.	12 00	13 00
Campior.	12 00	13 00
Gum Arabic.	12 00	13 00
Liquorice Paste.	12 00	13 00
Salt Soda.	12 00	13 00
Feathers—per lb.	12 00	13 00
Flour, Meal &c.	12 00	13 00
Flour, City Mills.	12 00	13 00
Country.	12 00	13 00
Rye.	12 00	13 00
Cornmeal, per bushel.	12 00	13 00
Fruits.	12 00	13 00
Apples, dried, per bushel.	12 00	13 00
Green, per bbl.	12 00	13 00
Peaches, dried, per bushel.	12 00	13 00
Almonds, &c. per lb.	12 00	13 00
Raisins, M. R. per box.	12 00	13 00
H. N. C.	12 00	13 00
Prunes, per lb.	12 00	13 00
Currents, Zanz.	12 00	13 00
Figs, per dozen.	12 00	13 00
Lemons, per box.	12 00	13 00
Fur & Peltries.	12 00	13 00
Buffalo, per robe.	12 00	13 00
Deer shaves, per lb.	12 00	13 00
Red and Blue, in hair.	12 00	13 00
Grays.	12 00	13 00
Beaver.	12 00	13 00
Otter, per skin.	12 00	13 00
Muskat.	12 00	13 00
Raccoon.	12 00	13 00
Wild Cat.	12 00	13 00
Fox, grey.	12 00	13 00

Mink.	12	60
Beaver, per skin.	1 00	3 00
Fish.		
Mackerel, No. 1, per bb.	14 00	14 50
—No. 2.	11 00	11 50
—No. 3.	8 50	9 00
Lake Trout.	2 50	3 00
Salmon, per kit.	1 50	2 00
Cod, dry, per box.	1 25	1 50
Herrings, do.	50	
Grains—per bushel.		
Wheat.	36	65
Rye.	38	40
Corn.	45	50
Barley.	45	50
Oats.	30	35
Beans.	35	40
Glass—per box.		
8 by 10.	2 25	2 75
10 by 12.	3 75	4 25
12 by 15.	5 00	5 50
Guano—per keg.	4 50	7 00
Danzon's.	6 00	6 50
Lanin's.	4 00	4 50
Guano, Blasting, 1	12	13
Hemp—per 112 lbs.		
Water rotted.	100 00	110 00
Dew rotted.	60 00	65 00
Hides—per lb.		
Dry.	3	81
Green.	3	24
Salted.	31	60
Hops, 1st quality per lb.	7	121
Honey, per gallon.	25	30
from Tennessee and Pittsburgh.		
Common Bar, per lb.	4	44
Band.	4	44
Horse Shoe.	7	8
Hoop.	7	8
Shoe.	7	8
Nail Rods.	7	8
Boiler Iron.	7	71
Pig Iron, per ton.	32 00	60 00
Nails—per lb.		
Pittsburgh.	41	5
Junonia.	41	5
Boston.	51	6
Castings, per lb.	23	31
—Foundry.	41	5
Lead, 100 lbs.		
Pig.	2 95	3 25
Bar.	3 50	4 00
Sheet.	5 00	0 00
Pipe.	5 00	0 00
Lime, per bushel.		
Common.	10	12
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl.	3 75	4 00
Leather, per lb.		
Sole.	18	23
Skirting.	24	26
Upper, per side.	1 50	2 50
Calfskins, per dozen.	20 00	30 00
Bridle.	00 28	00 35
Morocco.	00 12	00 20
Molasses, per gallon.		
New Orleans.	32	33
Sugar House.	34	34
Natural Stores.		
Tar, per bbl.	2 50	3 00
—4 gallon keg.	0 75	1 00
Pitch, per bbl.	3 00	3 50
Rosin.	3 50	4 00
Spirits Turpentine, per gallon.	56	60
Varnish, bright.	35	40
Oakum, per lb.	9	10
Oils.		
Lined, per gallon	78	80
Sperm, winter.	77	1 00
—summer.	75	0 00
Lard.	50	0 02
Fish, per bbl.	75 00	17 00
Castor, per gallon.	70	75
Paints.		
White Lead.	7	0
Red —	10	12
Chrome Yellow.	40	45
—Green.	5	8
Spanish Brown.	4	0
Provisions.		
Beef, Mess, per bbl.	4 75	5 00
—Prime.	3 25	3 40
Tongues, per dozen.	4 25	0 00
—Buffalo.	3 50	0 00
Pork, Clear, per bbl.	8 50	9 00
—Mess.	8 00	8 50
—M. O.	6 75	7 00
—Prime.	6 75	6 25
—P. O.	0 00	0 00
—Hog round, per lb.	11	2
Bacon, Hams.	3	4
—do. Canned.	5	7
—Haddings.	2	31
—Shoulders.	2	24
Hog round.	21	3
Lard.	31	44
Butter.	6	10
Cheese, common.	6	54
—Western Reserve.	6	71
Eggs.	4	6
Rice.	32	4
Sacks.		
Linen.	23	28
Cotton.	12	14
Salt, per bushel.		
Turk's Island.	37	40
G. A., per sack.	1 60	1 65
L. B.	1 87	2 00
Kanawha, per bushel.	28	30
Salt per, per lb.		
Refin d.	11	121
Crude.	84	90
Seeds—per bushel.		
Clover.	4 00	4 50
Timothy.	871	1 00
Flax.	871	90
Hemp.	45	50
Wines—per gallon.		
Madeira.	2 50	3 50
Sicily.	65	25
Teneriffe.	75	80
Malaga, Sweet.	60	70
—Dry.	65	80
Port.	2 00	3 50
—Imitation.	65	75
Claret, in bbls.	00 00	00 00
—in cases.	2 00	4 00
Champagne.	9 00	14 00
Wool—per lb.	10	40
Zinc—per lb.	15	00
Live Stock.		
Beef Cattle, per cwt.	3 00	3 50
Sheep, each.	0 00	2 00
Hogs, dressed, per cwt.	1 50	2 00



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1844.

Whole Number 130

Volume 2.—No. 26.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Bank Streets,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 annually in advance.

Advertisements by the square.

One square, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the line.

One line, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the word.

One word, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the letter.

One letter, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the syllable.

One syllable, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the character.

One character, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the space.

One space, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the line.

One line, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the word.

One word, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the letter.

One letter, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the syllable.

One syllable, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the character.

One character, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the space.

One space, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the line.

One line, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the word.

One word, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the letter.

One letter, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the syllable.

One syllable, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the character.

One character, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the space.

One space, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the line.

One line, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the word.

One word, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the letter.

One letter, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the syllable.

One syllable, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the character.

One character, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the space.

One space, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the line.

One line, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the word.

One word, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the letter.

One letter, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the syllable.

One syllable, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the character.

One character, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the space.

One space, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the line.

One line, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the word.

One word, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the letter.

One letter, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the syllable.

One syllable, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the character.

One character, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the space.

One space, one insertion, 5¢.

Advertisements by the line.

One line, one insertion, 5¢.

separate shepherd. But to keep sheep to the greatest advantage there should be a large spread of cultivated grasses for the flock to range on, early in the spring, in the autumn, and through the winter. Whenever the prairie grass gets hard they should be brought into the stubble fields, and the after growth of the meadows. But the greatest advantage is to be derived from blue grass; shut up in June it will keep green all winter, and, if a succession of pastures is provided, the sheep will do well upon them all the winter, and will only need feeding when the snow is frozen on the ground. Too much industry cannot be used by sheep farmers in laying down a large spread of cultivated grasses for fall and winter use. A wood enclosed pasture would be a great change for sheep in the height of summer. A prairie flock may be made a very useful and profitable auxiliary in bringing into cultivation a prairie farm. A field enclosed in the prairie, and pastured the year before it is ploughed, may be broken up afterwards with two horses with more ease than four oxen could plough the prairie in its natural state. The small field of four or five acres is shifted three or four times in a season, and will leave some twenty acres so much enriched that it will produce a double crop of corn. The wolf has kept us from following our sheep in the field, whereby the farmer loses much in the cultivation of wheat.

WHY IS IT THAT AMERICAN MECHANICS AND ARTISANS CAN NOT DO AMERICAN WORK?

This is a question we wish to press home to the whole American people. The assumption is constantly made in the papers, especially the Journal of Commerce and Herald, that if we protect our workmen against foreign competition they will necessarily be restricted to inferior fabrics and pay a far higher price for them. We say, Not so: If there be no natural obstacles to the production of any article we need here, then we shall be better and cheaper supplied with it in the long run by securing the work to our own workmen than by letting in a flood of foreign competition to overwhelm them. We say that, though the nominal or money price of the imported article may occasionally be lower—so much so as to shut up American workshops, in which men are paid American wages—yet the real average cost—that is, the amount of our labor or its products to be given for it—will be less, if we keep out the foreign article, and let American artisans have steady work in supplying us at fair wages. In this case they will be constant purchasers and consumers of our grain, meats, vegetables, fruits, and desirable customers of our hatters, tailors, shoemakers, &c. They will help pay our taxes, work our roads, support our schools, churches, &c. which English artisans cannot do, so long as they remain in England. These may buy a barrel of flour or a cask of hams or occasionally when the crops happen to be light in England, but they cannot spend one-tenth of their earnings in American produce, while the American artisan (no matter where he was born) spends the whole here. Now we maintain that it is cheaper and better to buy our cloths and castings, our cutlery and wares of American workmen than of foreign. Occasionally an article might be bought with less money abroad; but it could not be a good bargain if it threw some workmen here out of employment, as it has a natural tendency to do.

But are we to isolate ourselves, and buy nothing of other nations? By no means. Let us freely buy every thing which other nations, through a preponderance of natural advantages, can produce decidedly cheaper—that is, with less labor—than we can. Let us impose no duties, except for Revenue, on tea, coffee, spices, tropical fruits, or any thing else that nature has interposed barriers to our advantageously producing. Let other nations buy in like manner of us. But whenever can just as well be done in one country as another, let each do for itself. This is cheapest, most beneficial to all. Even a barbarous nation would do better to import spinning-jennies and power-looms than to do so and shut up; if it does not see this, the fault is not ours. Enough that we see it, and openly say so to the whole world. If the true interest of all that each should purchase freely such raw staples as it cannot advantageously produce, and therefrom fabricate for itself.

ges and profits on the importation of raw materials only; and not on the greatly increased value of the fabric.

Now will any man look at this subject fairly, not at some petty detail, but at the great essential matter, and say that it is or can be our best policy to send our cotton to Great Britain, and send there our grain and meat (when they will take them) to feed the manufacturers, and bring back the cotton as shirtings, sheetings, calicoes, &c. and really be the gainers by the operation? Is not the assumption that we could obtain our cloths and wares cheaper—really cheaper—of foreign than of American workmen a violation of the plainest dictates of common sense? Does not every man see that here is a vast amount of extra labor to be performed, over and above the amount that would be required to take the cotton, the wool and provisions to our own manufacturing villages, and obtain thence the cloths and wares we need? And if the labor is saved by home production—is it certainly most—will not the laboring class be sure to reap a great part of the benefit? If not let us devise ways and means to secure it to them—but let us not sacrifice a clear and plain advantage—a positive general good—in our dread that some part of us must receive a greater share of it than others.

The assertions so recklessly made by the free traders with regard to the comparative prices of British and American fabrics are confronted by the most glaring facts. At this moment we are largely rivaling English fabrics in all the open markets of the world. The advance of our fabrics from the depressed prices of the first months of 1843 was caused directly by a purchase of forty thousand bales of these goods for the China market. This purchase was made by shrewd, intelligent business men, for the excellent mercantile reason that they could make money by it. They are chiefly free traders, and they know the value of every pattern of British as well as American fabrics. If they could have bought goods even five per cent cheaper in England they would not have taken a bale from us. And they still keep buying American cotton fabrics for China, in spite of the advanced but now receding prices. We have the highest authority for stating that the most profitable branch of the cotton manufacture for the last six months has been that of supplying the China market. On this ton of the twenty-five cotton mills of Lowell have been steadily employed. It is this new and large demand which has advanced and has kept up prices. It is this which has made the cotton manufacture more profitable for the past year than before. At this moment, the British army in India is in good part clothed in American cottons, bought in preference to the British shirtings, because the latter are made of short staple Madras and Surat cotton, while the former are made of long staple American cotton, costing twice as much and over, while the fabric weighs nearly twice as much. In other words, there is about twice as much cloth to the same surface in the American as compared with the British. John Chinaman understands this perfectly well, and buys accordingly, in spite of his friend Bull's daisy possibilities.

We have abundant evidence—if any body can need evidence—of the fact that good, substantial American cotton fabrics are at least as cheap as their British rivals. We have been shown American shirtings now selling here at eleven cents per yard side by side with similar British fabrics which cost eleven cents at wholesale in Manchester in 1842. The American fabric is heavier, and in no respect inferior. So again: We have English heavy brown shirtings, 40 inches wide, bought this season in Manchester at six and a half cents per yard, which are by no means equal in quality to the similar brown shirtings made in Paterson, which are now selling in this city at seven and a half cents per yard. Here, says a free trader, is a cent a yard difference in favor of the British fabric. But not apart from the superiority in quality the British piece of thirty seven yards weighs nine lbs. thirteen oz. while a piece of the Paterson goods of 30 yards weighs 11 lbs. 8 oz. Thus the British cloth, which seems to be a cent a yard cheaper, actually cost 24 cents a pound. This fact illustrates the general difference between the rival fabrics. A hundred weight of British cloth is spread over more surface than so much American, and therefore is said to be cheaper.

importer has lost one hundred dollars per case. This is the way British cottons are now selling here, and some American which have been had for high prices may not do much better.

—We were boarding in 1833 in a mechanics' boarding-house in this city, where several Englishmen lived, one of them but three weeks in the country. Of course he was comparing every thing American with their English counterparts, not at all to the advantage of the former. At last, he remarked, 'Your fish are not so fine as those of England.' 'That, I suppose,' said a dry Yankee who had heard till his patience was exhausted, 'is because they have coarser water to swim in.' The company laughed, and the Englishman finished his dinner in silence.

MARGARET AND THE MINISTER.

A Scotch Story, not faulted on, but all fact.

BY LAURIE TODD.

I spent a month in London, in 1833. During this period, I was engaged every night, Sundays excepted, to some club society, *conversations*, or dinner party. Among the latter, from the peer to the peasant. On one occasion I dined at Lord B's. There were twelve at the table, and six servants, in splendid uniform, to wait upon them. I put on my best black, and went into the carriage to this important affair. I had got a few glimpses at high life previous to this, so that I felt some confidence in myself. The mistress of the feast sat at the head of the table, and on her right sat a young lady, a Miss C—, at the right of whom I was seated, while the eldest daughter of the family, a fine young lady of seventeen, sat at my right hand. So that I sat between the two. When I looked at the servants, with their powdered heads and cloths of scarlet—at the vessels of gold and silver, jars of china, and platters of glass; at the lords and ladies, sirs and counts; at the room, the seats, sofas, ottomans, and foot stools of which far outshone what I had read of Eastern luxury and splendor, and whose gas lamps and chandeliers sent forth a blaze more brilliant than a winter's sun; I thought this was rather going ahead of anything of the sort I had yet seen, and was afraid I might make some blunder; however, I was resolved to maintain my confidence, and make myself perfectly at home, like my worthy countryman, Sir Andrew Wyle, at a ball given by the Duchess of Dalhousie, in the next square to the one in which I was then partaking of London hospitality. I soon found that Miss C— was a social, intelligent mortal, and felt myself at home with her at once.

'Miss,' said I, 'I have been at some fine parties in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Liverpool, but this is carrying the joke a little beyond any thing I have before seen; I am afraid I may go wrong, as I am some like the old woman in Scotland, who went to dine with the minister; so if I blunder, you must help me along.'

To this she readily consented. 'But what of the old lady in Scotland?' said she.

'I have heard my father,' I replied, 'relate the story, some fifty years ago. It happened in the parish where he lives.'

She was much surprised to hear that he, my father, then lived in his ninety first year.

'On a certain market day,' I continued, 'Margaret, the wife of a neighboring farmer, in addition to her load of hens, geese, &c., brought a small basket of eggs as a present to the minister. Having sold off her load of sundries, she wended her way to the parsonage. After inquiring how he, the wife, and the bairns did, she said—

'I have brought ye twa or three fresh eggs for the gude wife, to help in making her yaul bannocks.' (Christmas cakes.)

'The eggs were kindly received, and it being dinner hour, she was invited to stop and take her kail, soap.'

'Nay, nay,' says Margaret, 'I dinna ken how to behave at great folks' table.'

'On, never mind,' said the minister. 'Just do as you see us do.'

'Margaret was finally persuaded, and sat down at the table. It so happened that the minister was old and well stricken with age, and hid, with all, received a stroke of the palsy, in conveying the spoon from the dish to his lips, the arm being unsteady; the soup was apt to spill, therefore, to prevent damage befalling his clothes, it was his custom to fasten one end of the table-cloth to the top of his waistcoat, just under his chin. Margaret, who sat at the opposite corner of the table, watching his motions, pinned the other end of the table-cloth to a strong homespun shawl, under her chin. She was attentive to every move. The minister deposited a quantity of mustard on the edge of his plate, and Margaret, not observing this *fugate* exactly, carried the spoon to her mouth. The mustard soon began to operate on the olfactory nerve. She had never seen mustard before, and did not know what it meant. She thought she was bewitched. To expectorate on the carpet was a sin. She was almost crazy with pain. Just at this mo-

ment the girl coming in with some clean plates, opened the door near which Margaret sat. Margaret at once sprung for the door, upset the girl, plates and all, and swept the table of all its contents, the crash of which added speed to her flight. Making two steps at once in descending the stairs, the minister, breakfast at the other end of the table cloth, was compelled to follow as fast as his tottering limbs could move. He held to the banisters until the pins gave way, when away flew Margaret, who never again dorkened the minister's doors.'

THE TEXAN REVOLUTION.

Extracted from a pamphlet under this title published at Washington, D. C. April 1843, by P. Jones.

The kindness and generosity of the Mexicans—the ingratitude, falsehoods and frauds of the Americans—and the pretexts of the Revolution.

Since time began, no emigrants were ever treated with so much kindness and generosity as those Americans who settled in Texas. Their land was given them. They were exempted from taxes for ten years, and from Custom House duties during the same term, for every thing imported for their own use. The Laws protected their industry, both agricultural and mechanical, in a high degree. In return, they were only required to bring evidence of good moral character, and to make oath to support the Constitution, and to conform to the religion which it established. By complying with these conditions, becoming the lawful proprietors of land, and residing six months, the settlers became naturalized citizens.

I will quote a few authorities to show how Mexico carried out the lavish generosity with which she commenced; how she more than fulfilled the liberal promises she had made to American emigrants, notwithstanding the lawless and perfidious conduct of so many Americans.

David G. Burnett, an emigrant from Newark, N. J., at one time a Judge, and since Vice President, and acting President of Texas, wrote on the 4th of November, 1830, as follows:

'No country promises a more ample remuneration to the industry of its inhabitants than this; and the laws of none afford stronger protection to the labor of respectable emigrants. Population she wants, sober, industrious, virtuous, republican population. With this she will compete with the choicest sections of the globe, in all that is requisite to secure the happiness and prosperity of man.'

This letter, it will be observed, was written near the close of the year in which Samuel Houston emigrated to Texas for the purpose of revolutionizing it.

In 1831, Anthony Day and George Curtis Esquires, of New York, and Gen. William H. Sumner, of Boston, Trustees of the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company, published a pamphlet, from which I make the following extracts:

'Though the Catholic Religion is required to be supported, the laws are tolerant, and there is no persecution for opinion's sake, upon that most interesting topic.'

'Public instruction is predicated upon the following basis:—In all the towns of the State, there shall be established a competent number of common schools, in which there shall be taught reading, writing and cyphering, the Catechism of the Christian Religion, a short and simple explanation of the Constitution, and the general one of the Republic, the rights and duties of men in society, and that which may conduce to the better education of youth.'

'The method of instruction shall be uniform throughout the State, and in those places where it may be necessary there shall be institutions of learning more suitable for the dissemination of public instruction in the useful Arts and Sciences.'

'The influence of free constitutions and wise laws has seldom been more perfectly illustrated than in the sudden development of the resources and advantages which this fertile country now exhibits.'

'Except for the consideration named, [greater security to the South Western portion of the United States] the cession of Texas is not desirable to the inhabitants. They are perfectly contented with their condition under its present Government. They desire no better. It is a free Republic like the United States. The people choose their own rulers and make their own laws; and those laws exempt them from duties upon all goods imported for their own use, and from taxes for the support of Government, for ten years from their settlement. What more can they desire? and if they did, we know not to what Government they could look with a prospect of attaining it.'

'Having ascertained the important powers of the Federal and State Governments of the Republic, it became necessary for the settler to be informed that these powers are so carried into effect by the laws, as to afford the highest encouragement to NATIONAL INDUSTRY, by protecting duties on all articles of agricultural produce and mechanical con-

struction, particularly those of wood and ether. Of these, the prices of which are high from the abundant supply of the precious metals, and the habitual inactivity and luxury of the Generous Mexicans, the intelligent classes of emigrants will avail themselves in a rapid accumulation of wealth.'

'The time seems now to have arrived and the policy adopted, which Gen. Pike, upon actual observation of the country upwards of twenty years ago, when it was under the non despotism of Spain, considered necessary to its prosperity. His observation was, 'that if the numerous bays and harbors of the Gulf of Mexico were opened to the trade of the world, and a general license given to the cultivation of all the productions the country is capable of, with freedom of exportation and importation, with proper duties on Foreign Goods, the country would immediately become rich and powerful, and a proper stimulus would be held out for the poor to labor, when certain of finding a ready sale for the productions of their Plantations and Manufactories.'

From the Nashville, (Tenn.) Banner.

The following letter from a gentleman of respectability, now in Texas, has been politely furnished us for publication:

Texas of Austin, Oct. 2, 1830.

'I have resided in this country nearly four years, and have been active in collecting all the information to be relied on, relative to my adopted country, and shall give it to you as such, under the hope and persuasion that it will carry conviction with it, until the leading facts are refuted or at least controverted. The new settlers are represented, and enjoy every civil privilege that reasonable men could ask for. Those who are here are satisfied, and say that this is the most magnificent government they ever lived under.'

From the N. Y. Cour. and Env. of Nov. 1834.

'The mildest system of government exists in Texas. Settlers are allowed to carry in almost any amount of property, for their own use, duty free. * * * The laws formerly existing against North Americans, and requiring the settlers to be Catholics, have recently been repealed.'

Extract from a letter of William Wilson, an emigrant from Boston, dated Aug. 18, 1834.

'Some people might ask if we are at peace with the Mexicans. We are, and they are disposed to do all they can for the people. * * * We pay no taxes of any kind, and are not likely to do so for some time. In fact, things are in a very promising state, and the people are accumulating property.—All religions are tolerated, which is well for Texas. This is a new law, and gives much satisfaction to the people.'

Extract from a letter of Mr. Bartlett, dated Dec. 30, 1844.

'Col. Austin was imprisoned for advising his colonists to form a State Government for themselves, whether the Mexican Government permitted it or not—a high offence, cognizable by the courts of the United States, and for which in some countries, imprisonment would be a light punishment.'

'I have frequently heard the Government acknowledged by the inhabitants, to be the easiest they ever lived under.'

Extracts from a letter of Gen. John T. Mason, dated Sept. 28, 1834. The writer had just returned from Texas.

'The most important act of the Legislature of Coahuila and Texas, was the organizing of Texas into a separate judicial district.'

'All proceedings of the courts of Texas are required to be in English, and the right of trial by jury, in all cases, civil and criminal, is secured; which gives to the code of Texas the security and safeguards of the English law. This system is permanent, and will never be relinquished. Indeed, it was so satisfactory to the Mexican legislators, when explained to them, that they proposed to extend the same provision to Coahuila at the next session.'

'President Santa Anna is friendly to the colonists and to all foreigners.'

A work, entitled 'Guide to Texas Emigrants,' was published in Boston by David Woodman, Jr., in 1835. The following are extracts:

'The trial by jury, in all cases, civil and criminal is provided for, in which eight out of twelve, or two-thirds of the jurors, give a verdict. This law is now in full operation, under the administration of Thomas Jefferson Chambers, a lawyer of eminence, formerly an American citizen.'

'The national religion is the Catholic, but a late law of the State allows both religious and political toleration, provided the public order be not disturbed.'

The above mentioned work was published the same year that Samuel Houston did raise his flag.

The reader is now prepared to appreciate the veracity, honor and gratitude of men who put forth in their Declaration of Independence (a detestable counterfeit of our own) the following pretexts for revolution:—

'If [the Government] has refused to secure, on a firm basis, the right of trial

SEE HERE!

One of the most notorious customs of the present day, to gull the unwary, is to throw out an "advertisement," with a caption to attract attention:—such as:— "god's selling at half price; now's the time to make your fortune; Millerism and the Mormons prove the world must come to an end, and we will sell goods for almost nothing to be ready; selling at cost; lots of fine things at less than cost; ready made clothing cheaper than unmade cloth; goods cheaper than the cheapest; great attraction; a particular assortment for the ladies; call in, for things made here; the great depot for every body; that's the hammer; and ten thousand other odd phrases to cozen the populace into, to say the least, a shave; for good goods, and fair prices will recommend themselves.

Reader! whenever you see an extra exclamation for trade, only a little "soft soap" to "raise the wind," look wild you will be yanked! All this flummery of silver steel needles; cast iron mill stones, gold iron wedges, raw silk handkerchiefs with cotton warp and manila filling; paste diamonds; and bear's oil directly from Paris; Greenian sacks; and second mourning calicoes, is downright knavery! Let every person make his eyes his chap, and this stool-pigeon, monkey-maneuvering and false facing to catch a penny, will be as unpopular as high way robbery. Judgment and honesty are full as well calculated to make bargains as all the new-fangled, printed phantasmagoria of the nineteenth century. Do ye believe it?

"He that sows iniquity shall reap vanity."—Bible.—For a long time we have been astonished at the course pursued by each political party. Every evil thing that can be "hunted up;" all the iniquity that the imagination may suppose, could disgrace humanity; and all the slanderous epithets that malice, corruption, intemperance and savage ferocity use to vilify morality, and revenge a worm eaten disposition, is used by both parties with as much sang froid, and American pomposity, as if our country was a gaming house; politicians, the gamblers; and the destinies of the people a game of bluff! Shame on the people, that suffer such insults and abuses upon the interests and "good name" of our common country, and country's friend! Vilification and slander ought to be punished with more rigor than high way robbery, for there a man has a right to defend himself instantly.

How different is the course of the great men of this day from the Son of God, in former days! He never retaliated railing for railing, but said, pray for thine enemies—and do unto others as you would wish them to do unto you.

It really seems as if the blood of the whole community was poisoned; or that a large portion of mankind, was running mad with the hydrophobia. No one need to brag about the virtue of freedom, and the continuance of liberty; both will go to ruin unless there is a speedy change, and more respect paid to character and national honor. *Blessed is the peace maker.*

The Dutchman's prop.—An honest old Dutchman, on reading a political article in the newspaper, headed "propose," sounded it very gravely—"ah prop!" and continued drily: "a prop is needed sure, for the mugwumps have pokked the people so far into the clay, that the nation will fall, any how."

Snow.—On Friday morning last, the 18th, snow commenced falling, and more or less, continued to fall till after 4 p.m.—not more than two or three inches, however, had the presumptuous audacity to tarry among the green coats of warm weather.

On Saturday morning, when the sun arose, as clear as crystal, the scene was sublimely grand and picturesquely magnificent! The mellow rays of King Sol, glittered on the old white surveyor's hairy mantle, which covered mother earth's grassy bosom, as far as the eye could glance, while the green leafy shrubbery, orchards and forest, stood trembling in their beautiful summer clothes, as if they had been caught in one of the rude snags of ugly old winter!

Goose Quills.—To ridicule men or women, we call them geese, and at the same time make a "goose quill" pen the most exalted ideas.

Is there any religion in that?

by jury—that paladium of civil liberty, and only safe guarantee for the life, liberty, and property of the citizen?

It denies us the right of worshipping the Almighty according to the dictates of our consciences.

During the war which ensued upon the Texan insurrection, the leading men of the movement, and their agents in the United States, made earnest appeals to us to come to the rescue in the name of religious freedom. While Stephen F. Austin commanded the Texan army, a letter appeared in the N. Y. Transcript, purporting to have been written in a drumhead, under Austin's dictation, in which such an appeal was directed to the descendants of the puritans!—Can four falsehood and humbug go further?

I wrote at the time a full exposure of this fraud, and offered it first to the Transcript, then to several other papers, of this city, but could not get it admitted into any. I have the MS. by me as a memento. It was afterwards published in London.

The declaration continues:

It has failed to establish any public system of education.

It has been seen that a law had been passed providing for such a system. The conspirators must mean I suppose that pecuniary provision had not been made by the government. Such provision was never made in Massachusetts until very recently, nor then except to a comparatively trifling extent. For two hundred years every town established and maintained its own schools under the regulations proscribed by the State. In the main they do the same still. The Mexican government was not yet out of the revolution, the treasury was low and the nation in debt. Why should not the Texans establish their own schools? What a daring and cold blooded attempt at deception is disclosed in this complaint!

The following "pretext" is also set down:

It incarcerated in a dungeon, for a long time, one of our citizens, for no other cause but a zealous endeavor to procure the acceptance of our constitution, and the establishment of a State government.

This is the case of the Irishman who was to be hung for stealing a silver watch, there was a horse at the end of it. In another part of the same respectable document, the revolutionists declare, that "so far from their remonstrances and petitions being regarded, the agents who bear them are thrown into dungeons."

Now mark how plain a tale shall put the Fa-staff story down.

Austin went to Mexico in 1833, the bearer of a constitution formed by an insurrectionary convention in Texas, who had undertaken to dismember the State to which they belonged and owed allegiance, and to erect a part of it [Texas] into a separate State. By the constitution and laws of Mexico, a new State could not be admitted into the Mexican union unless she had 80,000 inhabitants; nor could she form a constitution, unless she had been previously admitted. Texas had at that time only 20,000 inhabitants, and had made no previous application for admission. The very proposal to be admitted, in such a manner and under such circumstances, showed an audacity hardly less than criminal. Moreover, the proposed constitution said not a word about slavery when slavery was existing in Texas, and was required by the federal laws to be abolished. By this silence, it was intended to continue it. The existing State constitution—that of Coahuila and Texas—had abolished it.

The Mexican Congress rejected the proposed constitution, and Austin departed quietly for Texas; but before he had journeyed so far as to be beyond reach, there was transmitted to the hands of Government a letter of Austin, written from the city of Mexico, recommending to the municipal authorities of the cities and towns of Texas to take their government affairs into their own hands, and to organize under the rejected constitution. Upon this discovery he was pursued, arrested, and imprisoned.

Hear what himself said respecting this transaction, in a letter dated Jan. 17, 1831, soon after his arrest:

"I do not, in any manner, blame the Government for arresting me."

"The General Government are disposed to do every thing for Texas; they can be doing to promote its prosperity and welfare, that is consistent with the constitution and the laws; and I have no doubt the State Government will do the same, if they are applied to in a proper manner."

Again, in August, 1834, Austin wrote: "The Government have remedied all the evils complained of in Texas; and he recommended 'that a public act of gratitude should be passed by the people, for those remedies that had been applied by the Government.' In November of the same year, a grand central committee of the Texan settlers, for the purpose of counteracting the pernicious influence of intruders and demagogues, and putting down the foul calumnies they were busily employed in propagating against the Mexican Government, issued an address to the people, of which the following is an extract:

"We ask you, in the spirit of candor, has the Government ever asked any thing unreasonable of Texas? If it has, we must, before God and our country, say we know it not. Again, (for your experimental knowledge must bear us out,) has it ever burdened you with taxes, or the performance of arduous, perilous or expensive duties? Nay, has Texas ever borne any part of the expenses of sustaining the Government that protects our lives, our liberty and our prosperity?"

When have the people of Texas called upon the Government for any law to their advantage, or for the repeal of any law by which they were aggrieved, but what their requests have been granted?"

Austin fully and repeatedly admits the truth of the charges against him, states that he had received no personal ill-treatment, and expected soon to be set at liberty, which, in point of fact, he was, in a humane and magnanimous manner, by President Santa Anna, giving the most solemn pledges to exert his influence to maintain the supremacy of the laws, and to discountenance the disturbers of the peace. "Nevertheless," he returned to Texas only to rush into rebellion, and to set his hand to the atrocious falsehoods, and to dictate that sacrilegious appeal to the pity of this country, which I have mentioned. Even if the fact on which it was grounded had been true, Mexico had forbidden religious freedom, and persecuted him for non-conformity; he would have had no right to complain; for it was on the express condition that none but Catholics, should be brought into the country, and that they should take an oath to conform to the Catholic religion, that his father, and he after him, obtained the grant of a foot of land; and to support that religion. Austin had taken an oath. This shows how highly he valued his Protestant faith, if he had any!

Yet this is the stiler of Texas, whom Gen. James Hamilton in his late letter vilifying the Press of Mexico, likened to William Penn! Our (or the Texas?) Gen. of Great Kenosha, financiering fame, found it easier to libel Santa Anna than to bribe him!

Foreign News

TWENTY DAYS LATER.

By the last Steamship, and the ordinary course of the mails, without any exertion on the part of the N. Y. Herald, we have received our regular files of European papers, from which we extract THE NAME OF VICTORIA'S BABY, LIBERATION OF O'CONNELL, AND SUNDRY OTHER MATTERS.

ENGLAND.

London, Thursday.

Christening of the Infant Prince.—The baptism of the infant prince, second son of her Majesty, took place on Friday in the private chapel at Windsor Castle. The Foreign Ministers, and others assembled in the red drawing rooms, and soon after were conducted to seats provided for them in the chapel. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Norwich, with the Bishop of Oxford and the Dean of Windsor, assembled in the vestry at six o'clock, when the procession of the sponsors for the infant Prince was formed. The sponsors were the Duke of Cambridge, proxy for Prince George of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Kent, proxy for the Duchess of Saxo-Coburg and Gotha. The Dowager Lady Lytton handed the Prince to the Archbishop, who solemnised the rite of baptism, the Duke of Cambridge naming his Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert. The choir, accompanied by the organ, sang Handel's Hallelujah chorus from "Judas Macabbeus." The Archbishop of Canterbury then pronounced the benediction. A state banquet in honor of the event was afterwards given by her Majesty in St. George's Hall, which had a magnificent appearance.

IRELAND.

Liberation of Mr. O'Connell.—In the early part of Friday a communication was made to the High Sheriff of the city of Dublin, by means of an official letter from Mr. Lucas, that he should hold him self in readiness to discharge the state prisoners as soon as the order of the House of Lords should arrive.

Mr. Giffith, one of the agents for the traversers in the late state prosecutions, who remained in London after the other agents, Messrs. Ford, Malony, and Cantwell, who came over on Thursday with the intelligence that the judgment had been reversed by the House of Lords, arrived on Friday evening with the order for their discharge. Immediately after his arrival, shortly before six o'clock, he proceeded at once to the Richmond Brideswell, and informed Mr. O'Connell and his fellow-prisoners that they were at liberty, which intelligence having spread rapidly through the neighborhood, a considerable number of persons collected round the entrance door of the prison in order to see and welcome them upon their liberation, it having been generally understood that they would go to their respective homes for the night, and return in the morning for the purpose of leaving the prison in triumph—passing along the route by which they were conveyed there. Shortly after seven o'clock, Mr. O'Connell left the penitentiary, leaning upon his sons, Mr. John O'Connell and Mr. Daniel O'Connell, joined accompanied by Mr. Stree, and proceeded on foot, amidst the shouting of the mob, down the Circular Road, along Harrington Street, Stephen's Green, Upper Merrion Street, to Merrion Square, where he arrived about a quarter past eight o'clock. The other prisoners subsequently left the jail, and were also loudly cheered upon making their appearance.

A considerable assembly of persons were collected about Mr. O'Connell's house, and in a few minutes after his entrance, he appeared upon the balcony, and addressed them. He commenced by stating that he had at last returned to his honest home from prison, and proceeded to say, that in other countries it was generally regarded as a disgrace to be sent to jail, which was not the case in Ireland, as they were all aware that he

and his brother martyrs were doomed to imprisonment for endeavouring to make their fellow men free. (Great applause.) The learned gentleman then briefly thanked the Irish people for the peace and tranquillity which they had manifested during his incarceration, and said that he had no doubt that they would continue the same course now; they had reason to be joyful. He then alluded to the procession, which, he said, would take place in the morning at ten o'clock, and said he would give his countrymen an opportunity of testifying their love for him, which was only equalled by his love for them. After exhorting them to go home peaceably and quietly, telling them that he would meet them in the morning, the learned gentleman re-entered his house amid loud cheers, which continued for some time.

The crowd, however, dispersed shortly after, without any disturbance taking place.

THE PROCESSION.

At an early hour on Saturday morning, Mr. O'Connell and all the other State prisoners (who were discharged on the previous evening) returned to the Richmond Brideswell for the purpose of leaving it in procession, and passing along the same route by which they were conducted there. The morning was very inauspicious for such a display, in consequence of which it was postponed from ten until nearly two o'clock, by which hour the weather had taken a change for the better, when Mr. O'Connell took his seat, accompanied by Mr. John O'Connell, in the "celebrated chair," in which he and Mr. Ruthven were chaired in after their return from the city of Dublin, in 1832; and proceeded—after the trades, corporation, committee of the Repeal Association, &c., to pass through the principal streets from the Circular Road to Merrion Square, the residence of Mr. O'Connell. The learned gentleman and the other traversers were loudly cheered by the people as they passed along.

Previous to the arrival of any of the carriages, the Circular Road was crowded from the turnpike to the prison, and as far again upon the other side by thousands of the lower orders, who relinquished all ideas of business, and regardless of wind and weather, attended for the purpose of seeing the "Liberator" liberated. Several gentlemen also arrived early, and called at the prison, to congratulate the traversers upon their liberation. Many of them who came from the country presented Mr. O'Connell with addresses, including the Mayor and ex-Mayor of Limerick, who handed him an address adopted by the corporation.

From all parts of Ireland accounts have been received of public rejoicings caused by the reversal of the judgment against the State prisoners.

FRANCE.

According to advices from Paris, the celebrations of the victories in Mexico were not yet ended. "Our letters from France," says a contemporary, represent the court, cabinet, and people as exultant. The flags captured at the battle of the Marais were received with honour equal to that which welcomed the standards of Austria. And the parcel itself is to be brought in a car and sixteen horses to the spot of its nativity in the Rue St. Denis, and there enshrined for the admiration of ages. The King of the French, to express the magnitude of his joy, as well as the magnanimity of his triumph, has sent a monster omnibus as a present to Queen Victoria!

The *Presse* states, that in consequence of a convention concluded between the five great powers, on the 20th of December, 1841, for the suppression of the slave trade, the Prussian Government has published an ordinance, by virtue of which the captain, supercargo, and the first pilot of every ship convicted of having been engaged in the slave trade are condemned to hard labour for a period varying from five to twenty years. The same punishment will be inflicted on the owner, the insurer, or on any person advancing funds knowing the destination of the vessel. The crew are to be liable to a confinement of from six months to five years, if it be proved that their operation in this trade has been voluntary.

It has come out (says the *Chronicle*) that Sir Robert Peel, absorbed by the O'Connell strife, had determined to fling the Tabiti question overboard altogether, back out of his threats in France, and pocket her insults magnanimously, without obtaining one single atom of reparation or concession. The whole party of the French conservatives have been in a fit of laughter ever since; and the opposition are ashamed of themselves for having supposed for a moment England capable of resorting to an insult or threats.

"The truth is now known," says the *Debut*. "Has M. Guizot offered to disavow or to recall M. D'Aubigny? No, for M. D'Aubigny is neither disavowed nor recalled. Has the English cabinet demanded the disavowal and recall—not only of M. D'Aubigny, but of Captain Brunt? Whatever may have been the phrases through which the negotiation passed, one thing is certain, the arrangement is concluded, and neither Captain Brunt nor M. D'Aubigny has been disavowed or recalled. M. Guizot's firmness must, therefore, be applauded, if he has refused this double sacrifice which was demanded of him. The English cabinet deserves commendation for moderation, if, after mature examination, and recognising that there was no fault on our part in the use of our rights, it relaxed its pretensions."

SWEDEN.

The *Times* of Saturday contains the following letter, by which it will be seen that the reformers of Sweden have, for the present, been defeated:—

Stockholm, Aug. 20.

The question of changing the law of parliamentary representation is decided in the negative. The Diet of nobles discussed yesterday, this highly important matter, from nine o'clock in the morning till seven o'clock p.m., and the result was the rejection of the project by a majority of 450 against eighty-two. In the Diet of the clergy, the debates continue to-day but it is expected that the project will be thrown out nearly unanimously. The Diet of the citizens has adopted the project by a majority of forty-seven against nine, and also the Diet of the peasants passed it by a majority of eighty-nine against fourteen; but as the consent of the four Diets is requisite for making a law of the empire of any project discussed, the present attempt of changing one of the fundamental laws of the country, is therefore frustrated.

INDIA AND CHINA.

By the Overland mail, intelligence has been received from the East, which is, however, of but slight importance. A mutiny occurred upon the subject of pay in the 64th B. N. I., which had been for some time previously in a state of insubordination. General Hunter was sent for to quell it, but upon his arrival on the ground was hoisted by the men, who pelled the commanding officer with bricks, and kicked another. The mutineers were subsequently disarmed, and marched under guard to Sukkur, where thirty-nine of the ringleaders were arrested. The conduct of the officers in command had been freely canvassed, and Colonel Mosely had been suspended.

Scinde was generally tranquil, fever was somewhat prevalent, and among the sufferers had been Sir C. Napier. A good deal of intrigue was going on in Affghanistan, but the accounts were so conflicting that it was difficult to ascertain the facts. A report was current that Herat had been taken by the Persians, but nothing certain was known.

Sir Henry Hardinge left Aden on the 6th July, and was expected to arrive at Calcutta on the 21th, where Lord Ellenborough was waiting for him. The recall of the late Governor-General had produced a modified declaration in his favour from some quarters, but it was generally regarded with indifference; his lordship was to leave in the *Tenasserim* steamer at the beginning of August. Various reports were calculated about the Indigo crop, which was said to have suffered from drought and locusts.

In Bombay there was a trial going on of eighteen Parsees for a murder committed at two o'clock in the day in one of the most public streets in the town, on the principle of the gang murder, which degraded India. Great excitement prevailed on the subject; the murdered man was one of their own tribe, and yet much money was expended in the hope of preventing the conviction of any of the parties.

A project was on foot at Bombay for making a railway to the Thul and Bhore ghats, two great passes in the mountains of the Concan country, by which all the trade comes to that part.

A party of forty cavalry, sent out about twelve miles from Shikarpore to protect a body of grass cutters, was attacked by some Beloochees in the pay of Shere Mahomed, in consequence of the neglect of the native officers commanding; who retired from the road to smoke with their soldiers. The grass cutters, and twelve men and one native officer, were killed by the assassins. This had produced a stringent order from Sir Charles Napier.

Letters from China come down to the 21st June, but contain no news beyond great languor in trade.

Intelligence from Sydney to the early part of May arrived by the same route; the country was suffering much from the depreciation of stock.

The *Cameo* from Liverpool to Calcutta, with a cargo, valued at L. 60,000, was lost off Koolgre, and the *Candahar* from China was totally wrecked near Bombay.

ENGLAND.

Sir Robert Peel will leave Dryton Manor, for London, to-day. The right honourable baronet is likely to remain in town several days on public business.

The general subscription to the fund for covering the expenses of the meeting of the British Association, at York, on the 26th instant, amounts to nearly £1,000.

Cotterston is said to have been disposed of, by Mr. Bowes, after his break down at Goolwood, to Earl Spencer, for 2,500 guineas.

The citizens of York do not relish the idea of calling the infant prince "Duke of Kent," instead of "Duke of York," as precedent warrants. They have had a meeting on the subject.

A large finnan-whole was caught, near Spurn Point, on Wednesday week. It was alive when taken, but died in the afternoon. It measured from thirty-five to forty feet from the tip of the nose to the tail.

A rumor has prevailed at Perth, that Prince Albert was to visit Blair Castle on the first of the present month. The *Perth Courier* doubts the truth of this rumor, and it is now evident that it was unfounded.

On Friday morning last the carriages, sheds at the terminus of the London and Brighton Railway, with several carriages and a quantity of working tools, were destroyed by fire.

The total revenues of the Prince of Wales, now three years old, (from the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster) amounted, in the year ending 31st December last to upwards of £73,100.

The *Gazette*, of Friday, contains an order for a Court mourning for the Grand

Duchess Alexandra of Russia, to commence yesterday change on Thursday next, and terminate on Monday next.

The committee of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, at the recent general meeting of the society, awarded a silver medal for Rodway's Patent Horse-shoe, which was exhibited by Mr. John Martin, veterinary surgeon, of Dublin.

Two men and three lads have been killed in a coal-pit at Darham, near Maryport. They were descending the shaft in a basket, when the rope by which they were lowered broke, and they fell to the bottom, a depth of fifty yards. They were killed on the spot.

A fatal boiler explosion occurred, a few days since, at Little Madeley, in Staffordshire; one of the firemen being smashed to death by a quantity of falling bricks. Large masses of iron and numbers of bricks, some red hot, were driven in all directions by the explosion. One large piece of iron travelled a quarter of a mile.

The Lakes.—The number of visitors to the lakes this year is exceedingly great, and the innkeepers can scarcely find sufficient accommodation for the visitors who are continually pouring upon them.

Natural Curiosity.—A white swallow was recently shot by a young gentleman at Ince-leithen. It was observed playing about with some common swallows, and had attracted the attention of several persons by its conspicuous dress. It was stuffed as a curiosity.

Another Royal Visit to Scotland.—The *Times* states, that, as soon after the prorogation of Parliament as her Majesty is sufficiently recovered to withstand the fatigue, she will, with her royal consort, again honour her Scottish subjects with her presence among them. Her Majesty will proceed northwards in the royal yacht.

Honorary Reward by the King of the French.—The King of the French has caused to be transmitted to England, with a complimentary note, a gold medal which his Majesty has awarded to Captain Kree't of the English merchant service, for his assistance to a French vessel which was, some time since, wrecked on the coast of Africa.

Louis Philippe.—We are positively assured that his Majesty Louis Philippe will reach England on the 9th of next month, should no unforeseen obstacle occur.—*Times.*

The Queen and Albert visited Scotland week before last.

An Outrage on the Highway.—The Albany Evening Journal states that a gentleman of Lockport, with his cousin, Mr. Douglass, of Albany, hired a carriage from Mr. Crocker, who keeps a livery stable in Hudson street, to take them over to Stephentown. While there on Sunday afternoon, walking over a farm belonging to the family, they noticed a stake in the ground bearing the inscription "Down with the Root." This they pulled up in a moment of sport and without thinking that the act would give offence to any body. The next morning (Monday) they started on their return home, and when within twelve miles of Albany, were overtaken by a band of 40 or 50 "Indians," all on horseback, armed, painted and disguised. The Chief riding up to the driver, levelled a pistol at his head, and ordered him to stop. The driver, not immediately obeying this command, the Indians made at the horses with their spears, whereupon the driver stopped. One of the band then mounted the driver's box, and two others got inside the carriage. The Indian on the box cocked his pistol, held it to the driver's head, and directed him to turn back with his team. This order was obeyed, and under the escort of the band, Mr. Douglass was driven all the way back to Stephentown, where he was examined, and the proposition discussed, whether he should be tarred and feathered. Eventually it was decided that he had done nothing to deserve this indignity, and he was released, but did not reach home till Tuesday morning. The driver has these facts from Rogers, the driver of the carriage, who adds that on his compulsory ride back to Stephentown, his Indian companion on the box, whenever they approached a dwelling, would level his pistol at his head, raise his tomahawk, as if about to strike, and remain in that attitude until they had passed the house.—*Bicknell's Reporter.*

Canadian Politics.—The writs for the election of a new Provincial Parliament will, we understand, be issued to-day; and a few short weeks will, we trust, show the friends, as well as the foes, of British connexion and constitutional liberty, that the loyal people of United Canada, however they may differ on minor points of legislation, will unite as one man in sustaining our true-hearted Governor in his efforts to defend the prerogative of the crown and the liberties of the subject, against the revolutionary attacks of place seeking patronage coveting demagogues, whose avowed object it is, to govern not for the good of the whole, but for the profit of a clique. If this majority of the electors of Montreal do not wish to see our streets again invaded by the hieling ruffians, who on a former occasion, enabled a minority to triumph over them, let them cast aside every feeling of apathy, act like men and Britons, organize themselves into companies for their mutual protection, and bid defiance to all "pressure from without." They have had a sample of what the Hinks and Drummond party are capable of, and one lesson of this description ought surely to suffice.—*Montreal Herald, Sept. 25.*

Learn.—A noted person once said the judges of law are "windows" to enlighten men on justice, but we think in this age, like the poor man's "paper lights," many of them let in a little light, but the light itself cannot see through them.

A Look and Whig.—A woman recently gave birth to a son with two heads in Baltimore. He would make an excellent politician; having a head for a Look and a head for a Whig. A two faced fellow surely.

"A Look," an abbreviation for Loco Foco.

THE END OF THE WORLD!

Tremendous Excitement—Immense Crowd at the Big Tent—Converts—Churches Deserted—Weeping and Praying.
The excitement in this community, in regard to Millerism, is much greater than we had supposed—much greater than one who has not visited the "Big Tent" could imagine. The scene presented there on Sunday night, was certainly a very remarkable one. The immense tent was filled with thousands of persons, every seat and spot of ground being occupied, and still thousands had to go away unable even to get inside. The churches throughout the city were almost entirely deserted, so eager were all to hear the doctrines held by Miller and his followers expounded. Among the vast assembly in the great tent we noticed people of every profession, and every class of society. The high, the low, the rich, the poor, the aristocrat, the democrat, preacher, saint and sinner; men, women, children and "muggers" all crowded and thronged together, and almost suffocated with the dust, heat and smoke. After the sermon had been preached—and it was a very reasonable, sensible sermon, which none could object to—came a scene which beggars description. To be reached it would have to be seen. The mountainous converts, of whom there were a very large number, threw themselves in the dust and dirt around the pulpit, and for nearly an hour, men and women were praying, singing, shouting, groaning and weeping bitterly. The noisiest assembly to be very generally observed, and hundreds of them were crying and making the most hideous noises. Then preachers did not get any certain time for the destruction of the world, but stated that they were expecting it hourly, and would watch and pray until it did come.

The tent was taken down yesterday morning, and the company started up the river, and we were truly glad that they have gone. These scenes as were witnessed on Sunday night, continued much longer, they would, we believe, produce an incalculable evil in this community. The doctrines they preach are sound—their sermons none could object to—and they were entitled to, as they did receive, a respectful hearing; but the appeals to the passions and fears, such as were indulged in on Sunday night, would have a bad effect on the ignorant. There are scores in Louisville, who are now half crazy on the subject. The believers in Millerism in this city, are composed not only of the ignorant, but of some of the most intelligent men in the community. Our own opinion is, that it is a false religion—and time will prove it. We do not, however, at all question the sincerity of the preachers or believers.

[Continued.]

Copper.—We are gratified to see public attention more and more turned to the consideration of the propriety of working our own rich copper mines. The construction of a ship canal around the foot of St. Mary cannot long be delayed. This will afford every facility for transferring by railroads, provisions and goods up to the primitive mining region on the southern shore of Lake Superior. Equal facilities will of course be available for transporting copper to this city, and the eastern market. A writer in Hunt's Magazine presents a detailed statement of the copper business of England.

The works are very extensive and costly, and owned by a few individuals. The smelting of copper ores for the world is in the control of a few English manufacturing firms. An establishment costs about 100,000 pounds sterling, owing to the great number of processions to be gone through. But England does not furnish all the ores which are used. Cuba exports to the Swansea works 25,886 tons; Valparaiso, Chili and Copiapo 12,801, for which \$3,112,102 is paid in England. All other copper ores smelted in that country, cost \$7,363,620. One house smelts \$2,314,940 worth of ore.

The writer wishes to impress upon Americans the necessity of working their own mines in this country. It now pays duty of 24 1/2 per cent in the ore as an import, and 10 per cent duty. The freight, insurance, and charges from New-York or Cuba to England, are one fifth the proceeds of sales. A new mine has been opened in Cuba about 25 miles from the port of Neuquien, by Mr. Dison, the vice-consul of the United States. A Spanish company, called the Santiago Company, whose mines are at St. Jago de Cuba, are said to have received 50 per cent profit per annum. The per cent of copper is from 12 to 20 per cent, and it is regarded as very rich ore.

We learn from the Cincinnati Chronicle, that a Mr. George E. Sellers, of that city, has a furnace by which he expects to reduce the enormous expense of working copper. His plan is to be tested at

the copper region on Lake Superior. The opinion is confidently expressed that the day will soon come when the English works will have to be abandoned. The manufacture of five or ten millions of dollars worth of this valuable metal a year in our western country, would benefit immensely our Agricultural and Commercial interests.—[Buffalo Com. Adv.]

Important from Canada.—We have received Montreal papers of the 24th inst.

It appears that the Provincial Parliament has been dissolved, and a new election ordered. On this crisis in the affairs of Canada, the Montreal Herald, a loyalist organ, utters the following remarks:

We are on the eve of a general election, which must be the most important in its results, of any that has taken place since Canada, by becoming a British province, ceased to be a spotically governed dependency of France, and obtained that free representative form of constitutional government which Great Britain alone enjoyed, or could bestow. However, the Baldwin-Liberal faction may strive to hide the fact, whatever fantastic tricks they may play off, there are in truth only two great political parties to be found in Canada:

1st.—Those who, whatsoever their imperial politics, whether Tory, Whig, or Radical, sincerely love their mother country, and its monarchical institutions, and, therefore, seek to maintain the integrity of the empire, in which they are proud and happy to be living.

2nd.—Those who, whatever their pretensions and diplomacy, seek, by revolutionizing our constitution, and degrading the legitimate power of the Sovereign, to separate Canada from Great Britain, and either set up for themselves, or petition (contemptible as they are!) to be admitted, as a state, into the neighboring republican confederation.

All minor distinctions are now merged and swallowed up, in these two grand classes in our population, and the result of the approaching election, will go far to decide, for ages at least, the fate of ourselves and our children.

The new Parliament is ordered to meet on the 12th of November next.

Another Haul of Counterfeiters.—The Cincinnati Atlas of the 4th inst. says:

If our city is becoming somewhat celebrated as a field for counterfeiters, it commences their operations upon it, must be admitted also, that we have an Argus-eyed police, that has thus far checked their business; before much mischief was effected. Marshal Saxton has an extensive acquaintance in the city, whose whereabouts he has lately dogged very attentively. He has for a long time been on the search for the plate of the \$5 counterfeit note on the Bank of Wheeling, a considerable number of the notes of which have been forced into circulation this summer; and from some suspicious appearances, he concluded to pay a visit to the copper plate printing establishment of Doolittle & Munson, last Wednesday night.

Taking Mr. Smith of the day watch with him, they proceeded up stairs softly, about 11 o'clock, and burst in the door upon two astonished workmen, who had barely time, before Salton and Smith got in, to throw a roll of damp printed sheets of the counterfeit fives into the stove, where a small fire was burning, and to scotch the plate. The fives were snatched from the fire before they were wholly destroyed; and after searching every cranny of the office for the plate, it was at last found at the bottom of an ink box, full of printer's ink.

The names of the workmen are Goodman and Chay. The former has lived in this city for several years, and has a wife and children. He has worked at different times for Woodruff & Hammond, and also for Doolittle & Munson. They were both immediately committed to jail. They had a pile of bank note paper work down ready for printing, and before morning they would have added a large amount of spurious five dollar notes to the circulating medium.

It is proper to add that not a particle of suspicion or blame is attached to Messrs. Doolittle & Munson, the very respectable persons in whose office one of the two men in question had been lately employed on other work. It appears they had a key by which they could enter the office at pleasure; and their employers were perfectly atoned at the inquiry detected and exposed by Marshal Saxton.

Consulate General of the Empire of Brazil, in the United States.

New York, Sept. 24th, 1844.

The exportation of Brazil wood from the ports of Brazil, has always been an exclusive privilege of the Imperial Government—but as abuses have occurred, and some vessels, perhaps through ignorance of the Brazilian laws in relation to the trade, have exported on private account, the said article to foreign ports, it is made known to those whom it may concern, that the laws of Brazil forbid entirely the exportation of the article by private individuals, and imposes a fine of fifteen dollars a ton on each vessel that may take the wood by contraband from any part of the Empire to foreign countries. The fine will be enforced even after the departure of the vessel from Brazil, for which purpose the Government has taken all necessary measures to arrest the adepts and abettors in the clandestine shipment.

LOUIZ HENRIQUE FERREIRA D'AGUIAR.

Consul General.

Earthquake in Livingston Co.—A correspondent of the Courier states that a

violent shock of an earthquake was felt in the neighborhood of Lima, Livingston Co., on Thursday evening of last week. At Avon it was quite severe. It was accompanied by an explosion, like a very heavy clap of very distinct thunder, though the night was perfectly cloudless and the air extremely mild and quiet. The windows of the houses were shaken violently, and several persons who had retired (it being about 10 o'clock) leaped from their beds, and went into the street to seek the cause of their alarm. At Caledonia, 15 or 20 miles west, windows and stables were severely jarred, and in one instance a candle was thrown from its candlestick, and loose panes of glass were shaken from the window. The explosion lasted for nearly a minute—quite fifty seconds.

MEXICO.

Our Havana correspondent has sent us a file of the Government newspaper to the 24th of August, received by the "Tavira" British steamer from Vera Cruz. We find in them the following items of interest:—After a long debate, Congress has granted in full the supplies demanded by Santa Anna for the Texas invasion. On the 21st of August, a Mexican express arrived at Mexico from Monterey, containing an official notice that overtures had been made by Sam. Houston for another armistice between Texas and Mexico. The "Diario del Gobierno" states that it had been prohibited from publishing the details of the proposition of Houston, but in the tone in which the allusion to Texas cowardice is couched, some indication is given that Houston has given way in his claims on Mexico; and that the far-famed "revelling in the Halls of the Montezumas" is postponed for the present.—[Phil. Gaz.]

Fire in the Woods.—We understand that for some days past, fire has been raging in the woods near the ridge road, in the town of Ontario, Wayne county. Thousands of acres have already been burned over, and the ground is so excessively dry, that there is no prospect of the progress of the fire being very soon arrested. Miles of fence, a large quantity of hay, and a number of buildings, have been destroyed.

Riots and Bloodshed expected.—We expect bloody times in New York at the coming election. The political clubs of each party, composed of the elite of the nineteenth century, have already had three or four bloody encounters in the streets, in which hundreds were engaged on a side, and more riots may be expected every day. We have no police in New York under Mayor Harper, worth a straw. These fighting clubs are supplied with money, and set upon each other, like bull dogs, by men and saints who build churches and monopolize the kingdom of Heaven. This is a queer world—New York is a queer city—and we are a queer people altogether.—[N. Y. Herald.]

Anecdote.—When Dr. Franklin's mother-in-law first discovered that the young man had a hankering for her laughter, that good old lady said she did not know so well about giving her laughter to a printer—there were already two printing offices in the United States, and she was not certain the country would support them. It was plain, young Franklin would depend for the support of his family on the profits of a third, and this was rather a doubtful chance. If such an objection was urged to a would-be-son-in-law when there were but two printing offices in the United States, how can a printer hope to get a wife, now, when the last census shows the number to be 1557.

For the Neighbor.

THE NAUVOO LIBRARY AND INSTITUTE—LYCEUM, &c.

Mr. Editor:—I trust your readers by your indulgence will not deem it too impertinent in me to make a few enquiries through your valuable columns of the presidents, trustees, officers and leading men of the above institutions. Being a stockholder in the Institute, paying my full shares in books, not being able to draw any, and as a literary reader, I would wish to ascertain whether there is any probability of enjoying the privileges of the Library, or as some are ready to conclude, whether the Institute is broken up? Not, gentlemen that I have any fears of the breaking up of the Institute that I make the above enquiries; but first, seeing that winter is commencing, and that Snow has already visited us, and may possibly continue to be seen about our streets for the most part of the winter. Can we, or not, hatch up something that would comport with the prospects of our flourishing city, and with other cities, by continuing a public institution for books, periodicals, &c., and increase her reputation for learning, for letters and for literary pursuits, &c. Last season the Institute commenced under the most favorable auspices, with the zealous and indefatigable exertions of Benjamin Winchester, Sidney Rigdon and several other gentlemen who attended and addressed our meetings; and which continued to flourish under the support and patronage of the lamented General Joseph Smith, whose presence animated the minds of numerous individuals to become members and hold shares. He, as I am informed took ten shares, and

at the same time stimulating its members in calling their eloquent powers in engaging themselves in its exercises, and that too by the most profound display of his own.

I would enquire secondly, where are our Ciceros, our orators, whose eloquence burned from the thelipsis though touched with a live coal? I pause for a reply. Methinks I hear a thousand voices echoing from a thousand tongues, we are not dead but speaketh. Such will come forward and rear a temple to learning, an altar to science, to literature and to every good work; a superstructure of intelligence, whose head will reach the heaven.—Then we have the material; but what master minds will again superintend the building? Knowing some who would gladly become workmen, we need others—as (Phelps), whom we could call into requisition; while some are engaged in every trade and profession in our city, a Taylor could get up such scenes as would display the majesty, beauty and glory of our Institute. I would therefore call upon you, Mr. Editor to stir up the pure minds of those whose devoted energies threw out such an array of native talent last winter as lit up and cheered the spirits of our citizens, thereby relieving our spirits and forming an impenetrable barrier against the chills and gloom of winter.

I have dwelt long on the Institute and should weary your readers to say as much about the Lyceum and Theatre. Suffice it to say, I would like a Lyceum of Shakespeare, for since the days of A. A. I have not been so amused and instructed; even Nicholas (Nichols) with all his love for the drama, never beheld a better scene of things than was exhibited at our theatre.

One word on the Lyceum. With all the variety of animated discussions, the choice recitations, with the compositions full of pathos and lively imagery, as they were; together with the crowded houses, the refined taste shown by the presence of the ladies, with the mature judgment shown by the attendance of the more aged. With all these interests, I hope nothing will appear this season that fosters of evil—no chance for it, however legal a form it may assume—(no) Frank is I am to express myself, I trust that such men will co-operate with us as may be a safeguard to our Lyceum. So shall Nauvoo enthrall any city in the west, for learning, as well as intelligence and wisdom; so shall light and truth spread with majestic sway until every nation is lit with her rays, and finally shrouded with her glory.

An Observer of Men and things.

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, AND OTHER PURPOSES:

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Nauvoo, that before any person shall sell, or dispose of any spirituous or intoxicating drink by a less quantity than one gallon in this city, he or they shall first obtain a license from the Mayors Court, for which shall be paid down for the use of the city, not less than two hundred nor more than four hundred dollars, (and issuing fees) for one year.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained, that if any person shall sell or give away, dispose of, to be drunk in this city, in less quantity than one gallon, any spirituous or intoxicating drink or liquors, without first obtaining such license, they shall pay a fine of not less than twenty-five and not more than four hundred dollars, to be tried before the Mayor.

Sec. 3. And be it further ordained, that all ordinances or parts of ordinances or private grants repugnant to the interest and meaning of this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. And be it further ordained, that if any person shall be convicted, before the Mayor, of drunkenness in this city, he, she, or they shall be fined twenty dollars.—This fine may be paid in labor upon the public streets or other public works of this city, at the discretion of the Mayor.

This ordinance to be in force from and after its passage.

DANIEL SPENCER, Mayor.

WILLIAM RICHARDS, Recorder.

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE

The subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he now resides, one mile above the town of Pontiac, in the county of Hancock, state of Illinois, on the bank of the Mississippi river, township 9 north, range 7 west, containing 167 1/2 acres, mostly first rate farming land; about one hundred acres under cultivation—with a good frame dwelling house—under which is a good cellar; a good log barn, tables, smoke house, and other out buildings. Also, a young fruit orchard, containing apple, peach, pear, and cherry trees. Any person wishing to purchase a good farm would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. I will take in part, two or three good strong two horse wagons, and five or six yoke of oxen, the balance cash in hand.

THOMAS STEPHENS,

East Bend Post Office, Hancock Co. Ill.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE AND SALE.

THE subscriber, administrator of the estate of Hyrum Smith deceased, will sell at public vendue on Friday the eighth day of November, next, the personal property of said estate, consisting of three horses, two wagons, one buggy, farming utensils, wheat, flax, four cows and hogs, together with household furniture &c., (at the dwelling place of the deceased,) also a crop of corn and of potatoes at the farm one mile east of the temple.

TERMS OF SALE.—For all sums over five dollars a credit of six months will be given, purchasers giving bond and security to be approved by the administrator, sums under five dollars, cash.

The subscriber requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to her or the court of probate of said county of Hancock, State of Illinois for settlement within nine months from date, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MARY SMITH, Adm. of Hyrum Smith. Nauvoo, Oct. 7th, 1844-4w

A CERTAIN Cure for Bowell's Complaints, (No cure no pay!) prepared and sold on Main street by July 30-3m EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

SUPERIOR BLUE AND BLACK INKS; manufactured and sold on Main street by July 30-3m EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

MACKERAL. A FINE ARTICLE for sale cheap at KIMBALL'S. July 30, 1844.

WANTED 100 CORDS of wood, at this office. Sept. 25, 1844.

ACCEPTABLE ANY quantity of provisions, for subscriptions, at this office. Sept. 25, 1844.

From the St. Louis Price Current. SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT. Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1844.

	from	to
Ashes—per lb.	7	8
Pot.	9	10
Pearl.	9	10
Acres—per dozen.	14 00	16 00
Collaps.	12 00	14 00
Others.	12 1/2	13 1/2
Bagging—Mo. per yard.	12 1/2	13 1/2
Bale Rope Mo per lb.	4 1/2	5 00
Beetroot—per lb.	25 1/2	26 1/2
Castor Beans—per bushel.	70	75
Candles—per lb.	30	33
Sperm.	30	33
Tallow—Mould.	8	9
—Dipped.	7	8
Stearine.	8	9
Coal—per ton.	14 00	16 00
Lehigh.	18	20
Pittsburgh—per bushel.	18	20
Miscuit and Illinois.	6	7
Coffee—per lb.	13	15
Java.	13	15
Havana.	7 1/2	7 1/2
Rio.	7 1/2	7 1/2
St. Domingo.	6	6
Laguaira.	7 1/2	7 1/2
Chocolate—No. 1.	13	15
—No. 2.	12	14
Copper—per lb.	25	30
Braziers.	25	30
Shaving.	43	50
Bottom.	43	50
Flats.	43	50
Cordage—per lb.	12 1/2	14
Manila.	9	10
Tarred Rope.	2 1/2	2 50
Red Cord, Manila, per dozen.	1 75	2 00
—Hemp.	1 75	2 00
Plough Lines.	75	1 00
Cotton Yarn—per lb.	19 1/2	20
Common.	19	19 1/2
Domestics—per yard.	7	10
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	6	11 1/2
—4-1 and 6-4.	7 1/2	8
Bleached Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	8	15
—4-4 and 6-4.	8	15
Brown Drillings.	11	14
Eurings.	11	14
Brown Lowel Ozna bags.	10 1/2	13
Virginia do.	9	11
Ticking, 3-4 and 4-4.	11	15
Salted.	55	65
Kentucky Jeans.	32	40
Cotton Chees.	9	14
Mixed Drillings.	9	12 1/2
Mixed summer stuffs.	12	25
Dye stuffs.	15	20
Madder, per lb.	4	5
Logwood.	1 25	1 45
Indigo, Ep. ceroon.	2 1/2	3
Coppers.	9	10
Camwood, per lb.	4 1/2	5 00
Fusels.	22	25
Quinine, per lb.	2 50	2 75
—per oz.	5	6
Brimstone.	5	6
Epsom Salts.	7 1/2	8
Four Sulphur.	25	28
Cream Tartar.	25	28
Turkey Opium.	25	30
Campior.	1 25	1 31
Gum Arabic.	42	50
Liquorice Paste.	22	25
Salt Soda.	5	6
Feathers—per lb.	21	22
Flour, Meal &c.	4 00	4 25
Flour, City Mills.	3 75	4 00
—Country.	2 75	3 00
Rye.	45	51
Cornmeal, per bushel.	87	1 00
Fruits.	1 25	1 50
Apples, dried, per bushel.	1 25	1 50
—green, per bbl.	1 25	1 50
Peaches, dried, per bushel.	1 25	1 50
Almonds, a. s. per lb.	18	20
Raisins, H. C. per box.	2 40	2 80
—H. C. do.	2 37	2 80
Prunes, per lb.	00	00
Corrants, Zante.	11	12 1/2
Pigs, per drum.	16	18
Lard, per box.	0 00	0 00
Fats & Oils.	0 00	0 00
Butter, per lb.	1 00	1 10
Deer tallow, per lb.	12	22
R-d and Blue, in hair.	10	15
Gry.	5	12 1/2
Beaver.	2 00	3 50
Otter, per skin.	2 00	3 50
Muskat.	6	12 1/2
Raccoon.	12	20
Wild Cat.	10	20
Fox, grey.	10	20

ST. LOUIS BANK NOTE TABLE.

BASED UPON SPECIE.

Corrected weekly by George A. Smith, 61 Main Street.

St. Louis Sep. 8.

	per
Bank of Missouri	par
do Branches	par
City Warrants	par
County Warrants	par
Wisconsin Marine Insurance Co.	2 1/2
State Bank of Illinois	30 x 30 dis.
Certificates of the State Bk. of Illinois	45 dis.
Bank of Illinois	25 to 25 dis.
Bank of Cairo	dis.
Miners' Bank of Dubuque	1 1/2 dis.
Ohio, country, generally	11 dis.
Cincinnati	1 dis.
State Bank of Indiana	1 dis.
Indiana Scrip, 500	40 dis.
—do	37 dis.
Kentucky Banks	1 1/2 to 2 dis.
United States Bank Notes	85 dis.
Pennsylvania, specie paying	2 to 3 dis.
Maryland	7 to 8 dis.
Virginia Banks	1 to 1 1/2 dis.
N. York and N. England Banks	1 to 1 1/2 dis.
Bank of Louisiana	20 to 25 dis.
Suspended New Orleans Banks	20 to 25 dis.
Arkansas	75 to 80 dis.
Arkansas Bank	5 to 7 dis.
Tennessee	2 dis.
Treasury Notes	par to 1 1/2 dis.
Exchange on Boston, N. Y.	par to 1 1/2 dis.



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 27.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1844.

Whole Number 139

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR.

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Main Streets, Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

Terms.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

Liberal allowances will be made to regular advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor) must pay, to receive attention.

THE FIRST LEAF OF AUTUMN.

BY ELIZABETH CARRINGTON.

Is the fall, then, quieting leaf,

Off the tree, and yellowing leaf,

The first to tell the autumn wind,

That the light of day is now behind,

Slowly parted from the cooling branch,

I see the falling leaf,

To the ground, and to the ground,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

The leaf, a falling leaf,

A story of sorrow and woe,
And night's darkest hours may hover
Where dangers lurk below;
Tossing on the sunlit sea of gladness,
The cheek and the eye may be dry,
Whilst the clouds of dejection and sadness
In secret overshadow the breast.

THE BURIAL.
Hark! hark! the muffled drum!
A soldier's funeral comes!
Floods of the creeping worm,
His sepulchre are the arms he bore—
His sepulchre, the cloak he wore;
His sepulchre, the musket of his corpse—
His coffin is his uniform!

With solemn step towards the grave
His corpse is by his comrades borne;
His dirge, the life that warmed him once,
Is now a dirge to him now seems to mourn.
The tolling drum in dejected tones,
Stems of its sadness, round to tell;
It seems grey comrades dead in arms,
Their voices, in parting knell.
Farewell!—Farewell!—Farewell!
Farewell!—Farewell!—Farewell!

From the Above Telegraph.

MILK SICKNESS, OR METEORISM.

To the Editors:

As there is considerable curiosity
excited in this country, in regard to what
is commonly called Milk Sickness, and as
I am so often requested to give an account
of my discovery in relation to it, I take
this opportunity to address a few lines to
you on the subject.

Some time in the summer of 1838, I
was living at Edwardsville, and having
occasion to use a quantity of milk, which
was somewhat scarce, I examined the
udders and branches of creeks in the
vicinity in search of such as would answer
my purpose. I found a peculiar kind of
soft rock, in a bank of a branch which
empties into Cahokia creek. When I
commenced digging the rock was about
eighteen feet above the bed of the branch,
and after removing about eight feet of
rock, I came to a crack or crevice, which
appeared to have been solidly capped over
by the rock. On each side of this crack
in the rock, was a white substance. I
took my knife, and scraped off some of it,
which had the appearance of flour; but
paid little or no attention to this at the
time.

Later in the fall, while hauling the rock
to being very warm and dry, looking
round for something to quench my thirst,
I saw a small quantity of clear water
which appeared to have oozed out from
the bank, and from under the rock where
I had been at work, and ran out about
fifty feet lower down the branch. As I
was about to taste this water I perceived
a singular smell, but nothing unusual in
the taste, and being quite thirsty, drank
freely. I then turned round and my trunk,
and one of my oxen drank of the water.
The ox soon after had the Milk Sickness;
and his milk never been
used since. I did not feel the effect of
the water for several days after; but then
became sick in my stomach, which in-
creased for a few days, until my sickness
was unable to support me. Physicians
were called; but not knowing the
disease, my case was considered in-
curable; when Dr. B. F. Edwards, of
Alton, was sent for, who pronounced it a
case of Milk Sickness.

It seemed to me strange that I should
have the Milk Sickness, when none of the
family, fifteen or sixteen in number, had
any symptoms of it, although they drank
freely of milk, and I drank none, even if
eaten. During my sickness, there was
every day a large quantity of milk
separated from the milk, and I had seen it
before; when suddenly it occurred to me I
had drunk the water in the crack.
After I became able to ride, I
went down and examined the place, and satisfied
myself that the poison which gave me
the Milk Sickness was there.

It being generally known that I had
the Milk Sickness, and that I said I took
it from drinking water, many questions
were asked me concerning it. I men-
tioned in reply, what has been stated
above, with the exception of the place,
which I kept secret; as I had suffered by
the poison if the substance which con-
tains this poison were valuable, I wanted
them. Dr. John H. Wer, of Edwards-
ville, came to me, and said that my ac-
count of the Milk Sickness agreed with
his opinion in relation to it, and wished
me to show him the place where I said I
took it; but I refused to do so until I ob-
tained the privilege I wanted from the
owner of the land. I then showed him
the crack in the rock, and the substance
on the sides; and also the place where I
drank the water. Dr. W. said he was
satisfied that it was plain to see arsenic
on the sides of the rock in the crack; and
by throwing in pebbles we could hear
them strike water below, and there was
no water in the branch below. Dr. W.
was anxious for me to commence digging
at once; but circumstances prevented.
I found him to be very true to the place,
and told him when there was a suitable
time we would do so.

When it became dry this season, I
spoke to several men about digging for

me, and told them where I was going to
dig, and what I expected to find, and
where I drank the water, which gave me
the Milk Sickness. They had the curi-
osity to go to the place where I had de-
scribed to them, and obtaining some of the
water gave it to a calf, and found that it
produced the same disease.

Some further experiments have been
made; but I do not expect to arrive at the
final result until I have reached the sub-
stances that impregnate the water, and
render it poisonous. If I make any dis-
coveries which I think will be interesting
you shall hear from me again.

J. FOSTER.
Edwardsville, Oct. 8, 1844.

To the Editors:

About one year ago, having heard
some of the circumstances of the sickness
of Mr. John Foster, and his description
of the cause, I called on him to learn
something more about it; and his state-
ments so exactly corresponded with the
theory I had formed of the disease called
Milk Sickness, and its cause, that I be-
came very much interested on the subject,
and urged Mr. Foster to go on and test
the matter. Some time after that Mr.
Foster invited me to go with him to the
place where he drank the water which
made him sick, as stated by himself. I
did so, and we spent some time in search
of the substance he described to me,
which he supposed contained the poison.
In a few days Mr. Foster placed in my
hands some of the mineral, which he ob-
tained by digging down some three or
four feet; and although I had no chemi-
cal apparatus, I was convinced that arse-
nic was present, and by the chemical re-
acts the mineral was found upon it. I was
satisfied that copper was also an ingredi-
ent, and was hence induced to change the
name of the disease called Milk Sickness,
to *Meteoism*; from *Meteo*, (Meteoism), as
Milk Sickness is a very improper name for it, it is well known
that Milk, when despoiled of poison, is not
only healthy, but a good antidote to Me-
teoism, and my experience in the treat-
ment of the disease for ten years past,
together with the above circumstances, con-
firm me in the belief that it is *Meteoism*.

Within a few days I have had an op-
portunity of witnessing some experiments
on this subject. Water has been obtained
from the place above named, and given
to healthy calves, which produced the
genuine sickness to which cattle are sub-
ject in this vicinity, called Milk Sickness.
After the death of one of the calves, I
examined its stomach, and found it in the
same situation of other cases which I
have examined in that locality. The
stomach was contracted to a firm, and al-
most obdurate mass. The mucous mem-
brane of the stomach was easily torn, and
the secretory function seemed to have
been so completely checked up, as to
leave no organ and its contents a most
perfectly dry. The food present in the
stomach, so that it adhered to the sides.
This accounts for the difficulty of produc-
ing an effect by remedies in this disease.
The odor of this stomach was precisely
the same as the breath of an individual
laboring under this sickness. I have
treated many cases, and the breath is
very peculiar. I trust Mr. Foster will
continue his researches, until he shall
have not only satisfied himself, but the
whole country, of the real cause of this
pestilence which of all, perhaps, I ever saw,
is the most distressing to the unfortunate
victim afflicted with it.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
JOHN H. WER.
Edwardsville, Oct. 8, 1844.

AMERICAN LADIES.

Francis J. Grund, a German, who lived
some years in this country, and published
a work on Geometry, was just going to
England, where he has published a big
book, entitled, "The Americans."
The following is a portion of his observations
on the Americans:

The forms of American Ladies are
generally distinguished by great symmetry
and fineness of proportion; but their
fancies and constitutions seem to be less
vigorous than those of the ladies of al-
most any country in Europe. Their com-
plexions, which to the south, inclining
towards the Spanish, are to the north,
more fair and blooming, and white
young, by far the greater portion of
them are decidedly handsome. A marked
expression of intelligence, and a cer-
tainly desirable heart of language, probably
the result of the climate, lend to their
countenance a peculiar charm, in which
it would be difficult to find a parallel in
Europe. An American lady, in her
features, is perhaps the most symmetri-
cal creature on earth. Her limbs are ex-
ceedingly straight, her motions are light
and graceful, and her carriage at once
elegant and dignified.

But the blemish, it is painful to say,
are doomed to an early decay. At the
period of twenty-four, a certain want of
firmness in her proportions is already pre-
sensible; and once passed the age of
thirty, the whole fabric goes seemingly
into decay. As the principal cause of
this sudden decline, some allege the dis-

ease; but I ascribe it more willingly to
the great assiduity with which American
ladies discharge their duties as mothers.
No sooner are they married than they
begin to lead a life of comparative seclu-
sion; and, once mothers, they are ac-
tually buried to the world. At the period
of ushering their children into society,
they appear, indeed, once more, as re-
spectable matrons; but they are only the
silent witnesses of the triumph of their
daughters. An American mother is the
nurse, tutor, friend, and counsellor of
her children. Nearly the whole business
of education devolves upon her; and the
task is, in many instances, beyond her
physical ability. Thus, it is customary
with many ladies in New England, not
only to hear their children recite the les-
sons assigned to them at school; but ac-
tually to expound to them, and assist
them in the solution of arithmetical and
algebraic problems. There are married
ladies who apply themselves seriously to
the study of mathematics and the clas-
sics, for no other purpose than forwarding
the education of their children; and I
have known young men who have en-
tered college with no other instruction, in
any of the preparatory departments than
what they have received from their
mothers. But this continued application
to the most arduous duties, the increasing
care and welfare of their children, and
the consequent and unreasonable confine-
ment to the house and the nursery, un-
der German constitutions, already by natu-
rally sufficient delicate; and it is thus, by
the sacrifice of health and beauty, that
American ladies pay their offering to the
sacred tribute of maternal affection. No
human being can ever require the tender
care of a mother; but it appears to me
that the Americans have, in this respect,
obligations immeasurably greater than
those of the inhabitants of any other
country.

Climate west of the Rocky Mountains.

A remarkable fact, characteristic of the
country west of the Rocky Mountains, is
the mildness and equality of the climate.

The great mountain barrier seems to
divide the continent into different climates,
even in the same degree of latitude. The
rigors of winters and sultry summers, and
all the precious iniquities of tempera-
ture prevalent on the Atlantic side of the
mountains, are but little felt on their
western declivities. The counties be-
tween them and the Pacific are blessed
with mild and steady temperature, re-
sembling the climates of parallel latitudes
in Europe. In the plains and valleys,
but little snow falls throughout the win-
ter, and usually melts while falling. I
rarely lie on the ground more than two
days at a time, except on the summit of
the mountains. The winters are rainy
rather than cold. The rains for five
months, from the middle of March, are
almost incessant, and often accompanied
with tremendous thunder and lightning.
The winds prevalent at this season are
from the south and southeast, which are
a very bringing rain. Those from the north
and south west are the heralds of fair
weather and a clear sky.—The residue
of the year, from the middle of March to
the middle of October, an interval of
seven months, is serene and delightful.
There is scarcely any rain, throughout
this time, yet the face of the country is
kept fresh and verdant by night dews,
and occasionally by humid fogs in the
mornings. These are not considered
prejudicial to health. Since both the na-
tives and whites sleep in the open air
with perfect impunity. While this equi-
table and mild temperature prevails
throughout the lower country, the peaks
and ridges of a vast mountains by
which it is dominated, are covered with
perpetual snow. This renders them dis-
cumbent at a great distance; and at
times, like bright summer clouds, at other
times assuming the most aerial tints, and
often forming brilliant and striking fea-
tures in the vast landscape. The mild
temperature prevalent throughout the
country is attributed by some to the cur-
rent of winds from the Pacific ocean
extending from latitude twenty degrees to
at least fifty degrees north. These tem-
per the heat of summer, so that in the
shade; no one is incommoded by the per-
solation; they also soften the rigors of
winter, and produce so high a moderation in
the climate, that the habit that can wear
the same dress throughout the year.—
Leopold's Astoria.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

The St. Louis New Era states, that
on last Sunday night, Capt. McDonough
of the city police, succeeded in arresting
Jerry S. Cowden, one of the principal
and most extensive counterfeiters in the
West. It appears that the above named
officer, having received a letter from Gen.
Crittenden, advising him that Cowden was
then at St. Louis, engaged in the busi-
ness of counterfeiting, kept on the look-
out; and having discovered where the
individual in question lodged, suddenly
pounced upon him in his retreat, and
took him into custody, together with
another man, named H. Stutz, who was
with him at a time, and is supposed to

be an accomplice. About \$10,000 in
\$20 bills on the Northern Bank of Ken-
tucky, and two \$100 bills on other Banks,
all extremely well executed, were found
in the room, or on Cowden's person.
After an examination before Justice Wet-
more, the rogues were committed to take
their trial at the next term of the St. Louis
Criminal Court.

Stutz has since been discharged after
a second examination—the testimony ag-
ainst him being deemed insufficient to
justify his farther detention.

The Bond.—United States of Ameri-

ca, District of Columbia, to wit: Be it remembered, that on this ninth
day of March, in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and forty
one, before us, two of the justices of
the peace for the county of Washing-
ton, of the District of Columbia, per-
sonally appeared Henry Clay and
Willis Green, and severally acknowl-
edged themselves to owe the United
States of America—that is to say, that
said Henry Clay five thousand dollars,
and the said Willis Green five thou-
sand dollars, each, to be levied of their
bodies, goods and chattels, lands and
tenements, to, and for the use of, the
said United States, if the said Henry
Clay shall make default in the per-
formance of the condition underwrit-
ten.

The condition of the above obliga-
tion is such, that if the above named
Henry Clay SHALL KEEP THE
PEACE of the United States towards
all persons, and particularly towards
William H. King, then this recogni-
zance shall be void, otherwise it shall
remain in full force and virtue in law.

Acknowledged before us,

B. K. MORSELL, J. P.

W. THOMPSON, J. P.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

MURDER IN WISCONSIN.

EXETER, Green's Co., Sept. 26, 1844.

Dear Sir: In your paper of the 8th of
August is an account of a horrid murder
committed at this place sometime in June
on A. M. Greene. This is a mistake.
It should have been Arthur Smith; he was
a son of Deacon Arthur Smith of Speno,
a county of Cayuga, in the State of New
York. He was an amiable young man,
and by his untimely death an aged father,
a number of brothers and sisters and
a numerous circle of friends and relatives
are called to mourn; one of his brothers
(Benoni Smith, Esq. of Speno), is now
here investigating this mysterious affair,
and settling the estate of the deceased;
the murderer has not been detected; sus-
picion rests upon one of his nearest
friends.—Mr. Smith was educated to the
mercantile business; in the early part of
his life he was a clerk to his brother in
Speno, afterwards for about six years he
was in the employ of J. C. Heatt, Broth-
ers & Co. of Troy, New York, and emi-
grated to this country about six years ago;
he was universally beloved and respected,
and his loss is deplored by this entire
community. A reward of \$500 has been
offered for the apprehension of the mur-
derer. He was plowing on the prairie
with three yoke of oxen. The prairie
now is so constructed that it runs without
holding; he was two miles from his
house except his own, which was distant
one mile; his house was entered, his
trunk broken open, but the money, viz.,
\$200 in gold which was probably the
object of pursuit was not found; it was
rolled in a piece of cloth. The plow-
man carries with him an axe and a file
with which he repairs and sharpens his
plow—he was in the act of filing his
blade when he was probably first
shot, then beaten to death with the axe.
After he was entirely demolished in this
way he was drawn about two rods into
the grass and bushes and had lain ten
or twelve days; when found, his wallet and
other money were taken, what amount
is unknown.

An Earthquake.—We are informed, by

a gentleman from Greece, that several
distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt
in Greece on Thursday night. Our in-
formant got up at the time and witnessed
the marked vibration of the glass in his
windows, which continued for several
seconds. The occurrence caused no lit-
tle commotion in that section—about 8
miles from the city—aggravated proba-
bly by the confident expectation of the
worst, only dissolution entertained and
propagated by the Millerites.—Rocke-
ter Ad.

Earthquake at Trinidad.—By the schi-

Slah, at Baltimore on Friday from Saint
Thomas, Sept. 4, we learn that on the
30th of August, about 3 o'clock, A. M.
the inhabitants of Trinidad were roused
from sleep by the shock of an earthquake,
the violence of which far exceeded that
of any other they have ever experienced
except the one of 1825. Great fear
was entertained for the safety of the

town, but no material damage was sus-
tained. The deepest anxiety was mani-
fested on behalf of the adjacent island
from neither of which had any posi-
tive information been obtained up to the
time of the Sarah's leaving on the 3d inst.

The Cherokee Almanac tells a story
of a Doctor, (Indian, we suppose,) who
had directed a patient to take a certain
kind of bark. "Well, Doctor," said a
patient, "does it make any difference
which way the bark is peeled?" "No,"
replied the Doctor; "if you peel it up-
wards, it will act as an emetic; if you
peel it downwards, it will act as a
cathartic; and if you peel it round-
wards, it will tear you all to pieces!"
Racelle.

Fatal Riot on PM's Point.—We re-

member that a desperate riot occur-
ed last night on PM's Point, between
Germans, Irishmen and others—in which
two men (Germans) whose names
could not learn, were so badly wound-
ed that they died soon afterward. There
was another person very dangerously
wounded, and it is supposed fatally wound-
ed, some two or three more who were
slightly injured. The fracas commenced
in the street near the corner of Bond
and Lancaster streets.—Balt. Pot.

LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The following extracts we make from

a letter from Rio Janeiro, dated

August 30.

Provisions are very high; Pork a
Flour and scarce than they have been
this season, with the exception of Apr-
il when they were in greater demand.
Cargoes of foreign produce are
expected daily, which are nearly all so
already at a high price.

Accounts of the wars from the inter-
ior are very incorrect, so I cannot tell you
anything about them; but from the
neighboring provinces I have a little news
for you. From the North, in Peru
and thereabouts, it is all quietness and
order, and the inhabitants are said
to have the most perfect love for the Em-
peror.

The Provinces in the North West are
a little disaffected, without however a
cause, being full of outlawed rebels de-
scended from the Mining Districts. The
Province of Minas is very quiet and
prosperous in successful operation. From
West there is no news whatever. From
the Southern Provinces I have a con-
fused account, and nothing certain from
Buenos Ayres. The news from La
Grande is that a war with Buenos Ayres
is inevitable, and whether Brazil is
declared war with Buenos Ayres or no
cannot tell, but that troops have been
sent being banded and sent to the South
know very well. However, as soon
as any thing important occurs, you shall
know it.

THREE WEEKS LATER FROM

SOUTH AMERICA.

We have the Buenos Ayres British

Packet to August 30; our latest previous

advice being to July 31.

No event of importance in the war is
recorded in the Packet; though we may
infer from some of its comments that
some improvement has taken place in the
condition of the Riverista party. Senor
Paz, the late commander-in-chief in the
city

From the N. Y. Tribune.
Paris, 16th Sept. 1844.

The war fever which existed here, at the departure of the last steamer, has not wholly subsided. The dispute originating in the expulsion of Prichard from Tahiti, yet agitates the public mind, although the ministerial journals announce that the settlement of the affair is in accordance with the honor and interests of France. The particulars are yet unknown, and the silence observed with regard to them is interpreted by the opposition as a proof that the ministry have sacrificed the dignity of the Nation, to keep themselves in power. Rumor mentions, however, that the French Agent is to be recalled, and that Prichard is to receive indemnification from the French Government, for the losses sustained by him, from his expulsion. Sir Robert Peel refused to state to the House of Commons the conditions of the settlement, and requested the member who moved the question not to press it. This course, it is supposed was dictated by the wish of sustaining the present French ministry, and through their co-operation, peace between the two Nations.

After this event Parliament was immediately prorogued, thus preventing any knowledge of the treaty transpiring until after the excitement in France shall have subsided. The facts and circumstances give this opinion the character of correctness. England has every interest to preserve peace, and to prevent by every diplomatic art the overthrow of Guizot. By presenting or exposing matters which are so well calculated to increase the popularity of France, it would cause the present Cabinet to resign, and from the tone of public opinion, there is no doubt but that a Ministry hostile to England would succeed it. The navy of Russia is now on a very respectable footing. The government is on the most friendly terms with the British Cabinet, but its policy with respect to India and its designs on the Dardanelles, give the latter a full unpopularity. The Germanic Custom League is depriving England of her markets, and the difficulty of governing Ireland in the event of a foreign war, have caused the Cabinet of St. James to assume a more conciliatory tone. See the notes of Lord Aberdeen.

The brilliant victories achieved by the French army and navy in Africa have not been followed by the results anticipated from them. The Moors or Arabs were at first intimidated by their severe defeats, and sued for peace; but finding that the French, owing to the order of the Ministry, did not push their conquests, recommenced conquering their works, and encouraged the small French garrison left to check them. The fleet returned, bombarded the forts, and threw their cannon into the sea. Morocco is now blockaded, while Tangiers, a port through which the Moors can receive munitions of war and provisions, is left open. This state of things is attributed to the interference of England, and to the pusillanimous policy of Guizot, who, it is said, is determined to preserve peace, regardless of what sacrifices of honor it may cost France. On the commencement of the war, France declared her intention not to occupy permanently any part of Morocco. It is not surprising that under these circumstances, the Moors should go on to forget their defeats. In the chest containing papers belonging to the son of the Emperor, seized at the battle of Isly, the untiring efforts of Mr. Drummond Hay to settle the difficulties between the two nations are abundantly and honorably proven. Other papers were discovered proving that while Mr. Hay the British Consul, was acting as Mediator, the Governor of Gibraltar was directing the Moors to hostilities. The despatches of the Prince de Joinville have not been published in full. He made allusions to the conduct of England, which in the present position of affairs were calculated to exasperate the French people; certain portions were therefore not published.

The Greenland, a beautiful war steamer of 450 horse power, lately launched went ashore in a fog near Lancher. The Moors immediately attacked her, killed several of her crew and wounded a large number. The Prince de Joinville went to her assistance, and finding that she could not be got off, burnt her. A del. Sailer succeeded in escaping from the French and Moors sent to pursue him, and it is said that he is now in the South Sea, organizing an expedition against the French settlements.

Every preparation is making for the visit of the King of France to England. It is to take place in the early part of October. He will be accompanied by the Ministers Guizot, Dumas and Mackau. An incident occurred a few days ago that was certainly Democratic. Some peasants were sent as a present to the King from Scotland. At the time it was against the law to admit them; they were, therefore, confiscated for the benefit of the poor, and consumed in one of the Charity Hospitals, as the laws require.

The news of O'Connell's liberation has been received with the greatest delight. It is attributed to the threatening aspect of the Foreign relations, and the necessity in order to conciliate the people of Ireland, of reversing the unjust and iniquitous decree which so long condemned him to a dungeon. Here no one gives England credit for Justice. The French Funds are in a fluctuating state. Some time ago the Chamber of Deputies authorized the Minister to borrow 450 millions of francs. It is probable that the wants of the Treasury will require the negotiation of 300 millions within the coming month, and the uncertainty of the time when it will be offered and the con-

ditioning accounts of the newspapers are seized upon by the brokers for the purpose of influencing the Stock Market. Belgium has concluded a treaty with the Germanic Custom League, by which the duties on the products of the respective nations are to be greatly reduced. This event will greatly increase the commercial importance of Antwerp. The Austrian Minister, Prince Metternich, is now at Trieste, making inquiries of the probable effects of the accession of Austria to the League, as regards the interests of her Italian and Germanic possessions. The Emperor and Empress of Austria, the King of Naples, the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena are also at Trieste. There are various conjectures as to the cause of their assembling.

The events recently transpired in the United States have caused considerable surprise and astonishment. The resistance of a Mob to the civil and military power, the destruction of life and property, under the Government and institutions which Chevalier and De Tocqueville so favorably describe to their countrymen, are viewed as proofs that the denunciations heaped upon our country by English writers are not wholly undeserved.

The people of France have always exhibited the greatest attachment to American, and express it in a manner that renders their intercourse with the American traveler so pleasing, that it is always remembered with delight. Here in a Monarchical Government, professing the Catholic Religion, perfect toleration is secured, and enjoyed by all, as regards education and worship—and the Protestant Clergy and Jewish Priests are liberally paid, the Government allowing them an extra compensation to support their families. The Gots in Philadelphia and Illinois, no matter how originating, are pointed out as proving that in reality there is no freedom of opinion in the United States—that the laws guaranteeing sacred rights are trampled under foot, and that there is a spirit of intolerance that sets them at defiance. It is a painful subject to have to allude to, and to feel conscious, although endeavoring to palliate it, that the want of energy in a few local governments, has brought upon the American name the censure deserved only by a few individuals. The French are strongly attached to education and association to the Catholic religion, and you can well imagine the impression produced here by the destruction of churches, and the dispersion of Catholic Institutions. They are brought up to respect, but speak the general feeling here.

In haste, adieu. P. A. R.

SILK CONVENTION.

This Convention, comprising about fifty delegates from the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, assembled in the Repository of the American Institute about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and organized by the choice of the following officers:

President, Gen. James Tallmadge, N. Y. City.

Vice Presidents, A. H. Whipple, Vt.; G. W. Murray, N. J.; James Harrison, Ct.; Col. E. Clark, N. Y.; Sam'l. Church, N. Y.; Henry Meigs, N. Y.; L. R. Barbour, Mass.; A. M. Summav, Pa.

Secretaries, Theodore Dwight, Jr., Charles Nichols.

Business Committee, A. C. Van Epps, Lucretia Carey, John S. Pierce, L. R. Barbour, J. G. Ward.

On taking the Chair, Gen. Tallmadge returned his thanks in a neat speech, in the course of which he took occasion to reiterate an opinion which he advanced at a former Convention held in this city one year ago, that this country is every way better adapted to the production of silk than any part of Europe or Asia. In corroboration of the truth of this statement he mentioned the fact that in Italy artificial means have to be resorted to to hatch the eggs of the silk worm, while here they are hatched by the effect of the common atmosphere. Indeed, those engaged in the business are obliged to keep the eggs in a cellar or an ice-house to prevent the worms from coming forward before the foliage of the Mulberry is sufficiently advanced to afford them sustenance. This difference, he thought, might be attributed to the peculiar adaptation of our climate, the atmosphere being much less humid than that of the silk producing countries of the old world. He did not doubt but with the fostering care of the Government during the infancy of the business, here, this would soon become the greatest silk growing country in the world. There was no reason why it should not.

Mr. Ward of Johnston mentioned that in that small town the single article of Gloves were annually manufactured to the amount of from 3 to \$500,000, giving employment to 250 male and 1,000 female laborers from six to eight months during the year, and using annually about \$10,000 worth of silk. Heretofore they had used the Italian, but now use and prefer the American article.

Mr. Meigs spoke of the prosperous condition of the Institute and the influence it was exerting all over the country in behalf of the silk culture, and read a note from Myndert Van Schaick, Esq. to the President of the Institute offering one hundred dollars a year for ten years, to be distributed in premiums, or to be awarded in one premium yearly, for the best piece of silk stuff, 27 inches wide and 60 yards in length, manufactured in the United States from native silk produced from worms of our own breeding. E. Ward upon the journals at length referred to the business committee with instructions to return a letter of thanks to Mr. Van Schaick. [We shall

publish the letter at length as soon as we can make room for it.]

Mr. Barbour announced that he had a large number of letters from gentlemen engaged in the silk business in different parts of the country, detailing their experience and containing much valuable information, and which he would read to the convention when an opportunity should offer.

Some conversation then passed between Messrs. Barbour, Van Epps, and others, detailing their personal experience with regard to the best modes of hatching, feeding, reeling, etc.; and, at half past 1, the convention adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 3 o'clock, but our reporter was not able to attend at that hour. We understand that the letters referred to this morning were read by Mr. Barbour, and we presume the information they contain will be spread before the public. When we entered, Gen. Tallmadge was presenting a verbal report as Chairman of the Committee appointed last year to correspond with the Treasury Department in relation to the proper construction of that part of the tariff which fixes the duties on imported silk. It appeared from his statement, that the duty on manufactured silk is \$2.50 per pound, and on raw silk, including all silk in the gum, 50 cents per pound; and that in order to avoid the first named duty, silk in an advanced state of manufacture is dipped in coarse yarn, and introduced under the latter provision. Various efforts had been made to induce the Department at Washington to check this palpable fraud, but all to no effect; and no resource is left but to appeal to Congress.

The Convention will meet again to day at 10 o'clock.

CAPTURE OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL BY AN ENGLISH MAN-OF-WAR BRIG.

The Boston Atlas of Saturday contains a letter from Capt. P. C. Dumas, late master of the American brig Cyrus, of New Orleans, dated Rio Janeiro, Aug. 12, and giving an account of the capture of his vessel by the British brig-of-war Albert, upon the coast of Africa.

THE AMERICAN FLAG TRAMPLED UPON BY THE BRITISH.

On the 2d day of June, at 1 P. M. an English man-of-war brig, the Albert, was lying to an anchor, five miles off Colombia; her boat came alongside, manned by two officers, one boy and four negroes, sailors, (called crew-men). The Captain of the Albert, Mr. Bosanquet, was told by one that the brig was the Cyrus, of New Orleans, and visited once by him by force, to save himself the trouble of visiting her twice, and at the same time asked him who he was, and to show him a power from his Government to visit him. He made no answer, except putting his hands on his flag, saying, "his tells who I am;" and he said to me, "I will come on board, and you will see it."

"Very well, sir; a protest shall be made for violating the treaty." The moment he got on deck with his officer and crew, he ordered his men to open my hatches, to sit and wait down himself with his company, and came on deck, after he found that the vessel had nothing but water ballast, and nothing else. He then came toward me, and said in a rough manner, "I want to see your papers."

My answer was in the same tone, "why should a man like you take the liberty to jump on board of an American vessel, against the Captain's will, opening hatches, searching the cabin, going all over the ship, without speaking a word to me, and besides, requiring that I must show you my papers? Please tell me who you are! you are not in uniform. Any pirate can come to an anchor, like your brig, and send a boat with an English flag, as you do. Please show me a power to visit me, and then, on the spot, I will show you my papers." He said, "I have it, but it is on board." "Well, go and get it," said I. He said, "my word is good enough." I said that I was not obliged to believe him. Then again I asked for the papers. "You shall not see them," said I. "Well, if you don't show me your papers I take you to be a pirate, and from this moment I take charge of the brig." My answer was, "as long as that flag remains hoisted, and my papers on board, I shall still be the Captain of my own ship, or, if you wish to take charge of her, you must send for more force, or order your brig to come along side to fire into me until I am killed," holding the ensign high in my hands. During this conversation I had my log book in my left hand. Then, thinking that I would show my papers quicker, he said to me, "the reason why you cannot show me the papers is because you have sold your vessel—I was told so." "It is not true, sir," I replied. "If my vessel was sold, I would not have the American flag up. Neither I nor my crew would be on board."

Now, vexed to see that he could not succeed in any way, he then said, "Well, I will go in the cabin and make search all over." I immediately placed the American flag before the cabin door, held by me, the mate, and two of my men, very tight, observing to him that he could not enter the cabin without trampling on the United States flag. His answer was, "that it made no difference to him." He immediately rushed into the cabin, followed by his officer and a negro, and trampled the flag under their feet in presence of my crew. Then I said, "Boys, our flag is insulted; it will cast dishonor on the English nation." They all came on deck, and the Captain told me to let him have my log book. My answer was—

"Never!—and as long as I should have a drop of blood in my veins, no British subject should take it away from me." Then he observed that he had the power to obtain it by force, and at the same time ordered one of his negroes to take the book from me, who attempted to obey the order given to him. I stepped back, pushing the negro, and called my mate and crew to assist me, and to arm themselves with handspikes and knives, in case the British officer should give a new order. All my men were ready to strike, when the British Captain turned pale, and with the voice of a coward, said to me, "Captain, stop your men; I don't wish to see any blood shed, nor butchery." Then nothing took place. He wanted to go in the cabin to make a second search. I observed to him that my papers were on board, in my trunk; and showed him the key. He said, "Let me have the key, or I shall have it by force." My answer was, "Have you forgotten what took place for the log book?—Do you wish to begin again?" Then he said, "I will go in the cabin and have your trunk broken open." I gave him no answer. He sent his officer and a negro to act; I followed them with my mate. They broke it and took the papers out of it. I observed to the officer that I had money in my trunk, a gold watch, &c. He made no answer. We all went on deck; he handed the papers to his Captain. I then told him, "Now you are satisfied of your chief's acquiescence, please give me my papers; because I shall sail to-morrow." "No, sir, I will keep them with me, and pocket them," I said to him, "As long as my papers are taken away from me, I make an abandonment of my vessel; and I and my crew left her at the same time."

P. C. DUMAS.

The Atlas says—"The foregoing are the documents received from Captain Dumas, and we publish them as received." Capt. Adams, of the Herschel, farther informs us, that it was reported at Rio Janeiro that the British Captain abandoned the Cyrus, and that she was immediately taken possession of by the Portuguese, and filled with slaves."

P. S.—Capt. Dumas arrived here yesterday in the brig Oriole, from Rio Janeiro. He confirms the statement of the British outrage on his vessel on the Coast of Africa, published above.

Dreadful Catastrophe.—The Pittsburgh Iron Works, of Messrs. Lorentz, Sterling & Co., situated on the other side of the Monongahela, was on the 7th inst, the scene of a most lamentable catastrophe. About 12-12 o'clock, and just after the bell had rung for dinner, the head of the lower boiler burst with a tremendous explosion, scattering destruction on every side. Three of the workmen were most dangerously wounded, and the roof of the building injured. The boilers, four in number, were torn from their beds and thrown some forty feet. The following, as far as ascertained, are the names of the wounded:

Joseph Davis, (Engineer) skull fractured, broken and badly scalded.

Jacob Ford, (Fireman), scalded dangerously.

Jacob Pothmann, (Laborer) collar bone fractured and otherwise seriously injured.

We were unable to ascertain the opinions of the physicians who were at the scene of the accident rendering every service that skill could offer, but from the opinions we heard stated it is hardly possible that Davis and Ford can recover. The gentlemanly proprietors did every thing that humanity could dictate to alleviate the condition of the sufferers. It is supposed that the accident was caused by there not being a sufficiency of water in the boiler at the time.—Pitts. Age.

The case of the Louisiana Negroes.—

His Hon. Judge Bronson, returned home on Tuesday last, and on Thursday made a decree in the case of the two negroes taken with the Pilot boat Lafayette, and who had been detained in custody of the Marshal, to afford them time to establish their claim to freedom. It will be remembered that six of the eight were sold on the sixth of August last, under a former decree. They were all demanded by the Governor of Louisiana as fugitives from justice, under a charge of larceny. The Governor of Florida issued his warrant for their delivery, but before that had been received here, the six above referred to had been sold, and they are not yet apprehended.

It being clearly proved that the two who pretended to be free are also slaves, these were on Thursday delivered up to the agent of the Executive of Louisiana, to be taken thither and tried, in conformity with the Act of 1793. The decree requires that after they shall have been tried, and undergone the punishment imposed by the laws of Louisiana on the offense they are charged with, they shall be delivered to the Marshal of this district, to abide the further order of the Court in a claim for salvage.—St. August. Times News.

The Colonizationists are likely to succeed in raising the means to effect the proposed purchase of certain portions of territory in Africa, between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas. The cost will be from \$15,000 to \$20,000. A gentleman of New York has proffered to be one of fifteen to raise the requisite sum in subscriptions of \$1,000 each, and a gentleman of Pittsburgh has given \$1,000. The commerce of Liberia would be much improved by the consummation of this purchase, and it will have a great influence in breaking up the slave trade, which is yet, notwithstanding all the efforts to suppress it, extensively carried on.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30, 1844.

THE MURDERS AT CARTHAGE.

We understand that true bills of indictment have been found against several persons of Hancock county, for the murder of Joseph and Hyram Smith on the 27th of June last. Among the most conspicuous are Col. Levi Williams, Thomas C. Sharp, Mark Aldrich, and Jacob C. Davis, a senator in the Legislature of Illinois.

Since these indictments were found, strong symptoms have developed themselves in the case of the Laws, Fosters, and Higbees.

"There is more truth whispered round Hal."

"Than your philosophy ever dream'd of."

That the Hammer.—One of the witnesses against the assassins of Joseph and Hyram Smith, had offered to him cash in hand, twenty-five hundred dollars to leave this country, but it was rejected with indignation.

Honor and shame are in the land, and amid these conflicting elements, virtue will triumph.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

Perhaps it may be well to apologize to our readers, for the dearth of news at present. It is not because there is none; no; by no means.—If we only role the political rags which are intruding daily, by the jockies of the various rice courses, we might fill a mammoth sheet, and when it was read, if the reader had a thimble full of brains he must exclaim, like old Stearns:—

"Alas poor Yorick!"

Ohio has elected a whig Governor, and probably Pennsylvania a hant;—New Jersey is Whig;—and just about as many as look's. To say the least, both sides have got up a splendid "cock show and con dance." On one tall pole the high comb cock crows a large victory of thousands; and on the next, the ringtail cock is eating his winged antagonist for triumph. In fact the two parties by cocks and crows exhibit as melancholy a specimen of cannibalism as the degraded Hottentots;—and yet they both think it is cunning. Ohe jani saisi.

The water on the Rapids, has fallen so much lately, that loaded boats cannot pass: Lights have to be used, delay and expense are common, and a development of matters and things with their attendant circumstances, exhibit such a vexatious interruption to the convenience, and prosperity of the upper country on the Mississippi and her tributaries, that every citizen of the great north west, should prepare to vex congress with petitions, long speeches, and arguments like "Galena lead," till the body will do as much for the necessity of Western, as they have done for the convenience of the Eastern States.

NOTICE.

COL. RICHARDSON will deliver an address to the citizens of the city of Nauvoo, on Friday evening at the Seventies Hall.

For the Neighbor.

NAUVOO MUSIC AND CONCERT HALL.

Mr. Editor:—

Since my last communication, I had many things crowding upon my mind; some of which by your permission I would like to lay before your readers giving them a bird's-eye view of the magnitude of the work in which the citizens of Nauvoo are engaged in building up and improving the town, with the hope of stimulating and encouraging to still greater exertions in so noble an enterprise.

Notwithstanding the flying reports of our city being deserted by faithless friends, and those who may wish to turn our avowed enemies, who would not at the present time challenge any city containing the like population for union, public spirit and industry which pervades all classes and grades of society among us? Look at our public buildings, which are in course of erection or about completed; some of them (by your indulgence) I will speak of more large at a future opportunity,—that grand piece of architecture—the Temple; also the Nauvoo House, the Arsenal, the Masonic Hall, the Seventies Hall, and last though not least the Music Hall. This edifice associates itself with sound and sense, "and music of kind voices ever nigh." Yes, sir, our citizens cannot sufficiently appreciate the effects that are now making to finish one of the finest monuments of our city. Our choir numbering over one hundred members, whose zeal can only be made manifest by the difficult circumstances under which they are laboring, by singing in the open air and that too frequently in windy

weather; that we have an imperfect idea of the thrilling delight such a body of music placed under different circumstances would produce. But Mr. Editor, taking it as it is, I would ask where are we to go for music, if we do not find it in Nauvoo? I will boldly assert no where. Witness the concert the other evening at the Masonic Hall, got up for the most laudable and praiseworthy purpose. The music in its selection was of the most varied character; and the electrifying feeling that was manifest, proved to a demonstration, that Nauvoo can furnish us with ladies and gentlemen whose instrumental and vocal powers are of no unpolished order. The stringed instruments, the trumpets, flutes, fifes, and clarionets, which formed the band, and particularly the flute and violin solos, not only gave a magic charm, but struck the numerous and admiring audience with amaze at the consummate skill then exhibited. We could mention several gentlemen whose talent for music was of the highest order. The songs, too, and glees drew forth the most unbounded applause, and seemed to express that all was not far from the right key, (Ray). And why need I mention

"With notes that grate
So thrillingly from beauty's refulgent lip?"

The ladies will ever be remembered for their sweet, soothing, lively, and harmonious voices, for their graceful appearance, and the choice selection of their pieces.

But to turn from the gay to the more grave. One word for the leader of the Choir. When in the great congregation of an assembled multitude, numbering variously from five to ten thousand, sometimes twenty thousand. The high praises of Jehovah are sung, and every heart beat high in unison to the joyful lay as it echoes from the general throng. We are ready to reflect upon the loftiness, theme, and the grandeur, and harmony with which such scenes are associated—and we are ready to enquire who is the mover of this mighty mass. Notice being given for music, all eyes are eagerly placed upon one individual—the hymn and tune are found—the voices are tuned—at a moment the enrapt feelings of thousands blend in one common anthem or hymn of holiest song and the reviving countenances of the throng, forces the conviction on the mind that God (dare) was there.

I am informed that the shares in the Concert Hall are not all at present taken up, something considerable yet remains to be done to complete that Hall. I would say let still a more glorious spirit of enterprise be made in finishing of that building. Mr. Editor I much admire the manner in which business is done in this city. I feel bound to say that no place in the union can conduct and carry out such an amount of work with the same amount of capital as the people of Nauvoo. A poor man can put five dollars in that Hall, without grumbling, aye, and pay for it too as well as the rich man; because his hands are his fortune. And the poor can look indignantly on the rich, and say, your "gold is corrupt," because too often us'd for the most corrupt purposes.

I will close this epistle, by urging the necessity of immediately finishing the hall, because built for the most benevolent purpose. Our places of worship are as yet few and small. I am informed that the Concert Hall will be used for preaching during the winter. Get this Hall completed so that rising generations in coming time will look upon you as the founders of the greatest city in the west, and the greatest benefactors of the age in which you lived.

An Observer of Men and things.

Snow Storm in September.—The equinoctial storm manifested itself in snow in several parts of the country. We have already chronicled the slight fall of snow on the Camerlang Mountains and in the vicinity of Utica. The Herkimer Journal of Wednesday says.

A violent snow storm was experienced in this neighborhood on Sunday last. We learn it was very severe in the surrounding country, particularly in Lewis field, where snow fell to the depth of eighteen inches. The scene has been described to us as a truly sublime. From two o'clock P. M. to four it was a perfect hurricane. The noise occasioned by the constant cracking and falling of the forest trees was like the rapid discharge of musketry. The damage done to the orchard has been very severe. It is supposed that one quarter of the fruit trees in the town of Litchfield have been destroyed.

We are told that the people at Little Falls went to church in sleighs on Sunday.

Snow in September.—On Sunday it snowed several hours with great fury, in Gratton and other mountain towns in this county. The ground was covered to the depth of four inches. The hills near Utica were also covered with snow.—[Troy Whig.]

Frost in S. Carolina.—The Charleston Courier of the 30th says that the weather was very cool there, and there had been undoubtedly a frost in the vicinity the night previous. This is remarkable for that latitude.

There was a sharp frost at Richmond Va. on Sunday night.

The Connecticut River has felt the effects of the late rains, and has risen so that navigation has been resumed between Springfield and Hartford. The boat went down over the Falls on Monday, for several weeks.

The bridge over Flushing Bay was destroyed by the gale on Sunday last, and the causeway much injured.

Great Sickness.—The New Orleans papers of the 23d state that the sickness continues in the interior of Mississippi. At Woodville, out of a population of 500, 400 were sick, and there had been 60 deaths since the 10th.

COUNTERFEIT GOLD SOVEREIGNS.

We hasten to lay before the public the unneeded important letter, putting them on their guard against a very ingenious counterfeit of English gold coin:

POURTRY, LONDON, Sept. 17, 1841.

Sir,—A circumstance has this day come to my knowledge, which I think should be communicated to the American government without delay. And since the death of Mr. Hasser, who had distinguished himself in the subjects to which it relates, not being acquainted with any other person who had done so, I am induced to make the communication through you as my only correspondent connected with the government.

On Saturday last, the officers of the Mint brought me a false sovereign to examine, and report its specific gravity. We found it to be 13.58 (with reference to distilled water at 62° F.) which is about half the value of standard gold. The imitation of the coins is so perfect as to have deceived the dealer himself, and had a execution, altogether is of such quality as to excite the most intense interest and anxiety in all who have seen it. The impression of the sovereign is that of Queen Victoria, and is so exactly done as to defy detection by a microscope, except in two or three very minute instances; the most obvious of which is the difference in the dotting of the ground on the field of the quarter of the shield containing the single lion. With the aid of a magnifying glass the dots on the ground of the false coin will be found to be more distinct, being crossed or further asunder than in the real coin. The specimen we have seen was gilt, of course the color of fine gold, but on being cut, it shows the redness arising from the alloy of copper.

It is supposed that this false coin must be principally intended for circulation in the continent, or rather in the United States, (in view of the large quantity of sovereigns known to be in circulation with you) because although the state of the coin indicates some degree of wear there has not yet any passed through the hands of the bank of England, the issues being, without doubt, aware of the great scrutiny now exercised there; and although your Government may not take steps therein without further information, you cannot be wrong in communicating the matter of fact to the proper authorities who may then institute such enquiries as may be thought necessary.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obliged and faithful servant,

(Signed) R. B. Bates,
Lieut. M. F. Maury, U. S. N. Hydrographical Officer, Washington city.

A Dreadful Story.—A London correspondent of the New York Commercial says that an awful system of depravity has lately been brought to light in connection with what are called "burial societies"—a sort of subscription club where, by the payment of a small sum, weekly, an individual can insure the means of burying himself or any member of his family, in the event of death. These "burial societies" are very numerous, and the horrible fact has transpired that, on the birth of a child, its parents have frequently entered its name on the books of one or twenty different societies, and then, by allowing the poor infant to die from neglect, have realized large sums from these societies, for the apparent purpose of giving the child a decent burial. It is asserted that the sum realized in this way have in some instances amounted from 40 to 50 pounds—that literally making murder a trade, and one's own flesh and blood mere stock for the shambles.

Two more fires at Pensacola.—Our neighbor city seems to be doomed to destruction. By the arrival of the Creole yesterday morning, from Pensacola, we learn that on Wednesday night a fire broke out in the warehouse of hay in the northwest portion of the city, on a lot owned by Col. Easton, and occupied by Mr. Starnes, a merchant of the city. The loss sustained by Mr. S. is between \$400 and \$500. On Thursday afternoon, the large Planey arrived at the Navy Yard with one, heavy and naval stores. About sunset she was discovered to be on fire in the hold. Immediate measures were taken to save as much as possible of the cargo, and the vessel was drawn up near to the shore as she could be got, and was then scuttled. When the Creole passed the yard, about half past nine o'clock at night, the sailors and others were hard at work on the square, but we could not learn that any hopes were entertained of saving either the vessel or her cargo. The latter was composed almost entirely of Government stores.—[Mobile Herald.]

Destructive fire in Pensacola.—We learn that a very destructive fire broke out in Pensacola on Wednesday morning at 11, in the store occupied at the time by

Messrs. Serra & La Rue at the corner of Palafox and Government streets, and which his fire in ashes the whole roof of the building on one street, and more than half of those on another. With the exception of Mr. Campbell's goods, which were there was no insurance what ever. The printing office of the Gazette, on Zaragoza street, narrowly escaped conflagration. The materials, we learn, were thrown in the street in great confusion, and we fear Mr. McKimley will suffer some loss both in types and furniture.—[Mobile Her., Sept. 27.]

THE STEAMER KOSCIUSKO.

The New Haven Journal has a few additional particulars in relation to this steamer. About one-eighth of her freight was thrown overboard, valued at about \$2000. There were about thirty passengers on board, six of whom were ladies. One lady having twins was told she must not attempt to save her infants if the boat went to pieces and they were washed over her; but her reply was like that from any mother—"If my children drown I will perish in the attempt to save them." Some ten tons of railroad rails were in the cabin, which proved an excellent ballast. The Hartford Times says:

All on board abandoned the hope of getting on shore by means of the Kosciusko, rather her fuel had been washed over and her fires put out. Accordingly, preparations for a week were made. Ropes were lashed to the persons of all; cotton bales and other articles that would swim were prepared with ropes attached to them, and in this way the passengers and crew awaited their fate. The boat was now at the mercy of the waves, the water constantly dashing over her. Under these circumstances, a favorable change of wind occurred, and a final effort was made to get her to an anchorage, which happily succeeded. All the loose lumber, some of the doors and part of the iron nails were put into the furnace, and steam enough was raised to move her. In this way she was with much difficulty taken to an anchorage near Crane's Point, J. J. arriving there about 3 o'clock P. M. on Sunday. Capt. Leveque went on shore in a small boat, but was unable to return till the next morning on account of another change of wind and the heavy sea. He lighted fires on shore, however, as a guide to those on board, in case the boat was wrecked.

Signal Lantern.—Many accidents have occurred on the great rivers from steamboat collisions in consequence of having no signal lights which could be seen or understood. We are happy to learn that Capt. Stealy of St. Louis has invented a signal lantern, which promises to be useful in river navigation. It consists of one large and two small lights, the large one to be stationary in the centre, the small ones, to be used to show the course intended to be pursued by the pilot. The three lights are to be placed a short distance below the tops of the chimneys so as to be above the line of vision of the pilot, and are to be governed by the pilot himself by means of cords leading into the pilot house.

Revival of Millerism.—During the last few weeks Millerism has revived in this city and neighborhood to an astounding extent. A number of persons, and a female preacher in particular, have been preaching a burst of fanaticism perfectly astounding. We have given one sketch of their movements, and others have been described to us of a still more singular character.

A few evenings ago, we understand that while Mrs. Higgins was preaching, one of those political rowdies who are attached to the clubs of the city and permeate the streets at night, held up a torch light to one of the open windows of the building, where the fanatic was holding forth, and cast a very striking glare of light into the place. A terrible commotion was the result, as the congregation supposed the last hour had come, and all rushed out in a frantic state, with the exception of Mrs. Higgins, who assured that she was quite safely patiently awaited the coming of the Lord. Three fanatics are now firmly impressed with the belief, that the general conflagration of the world will take place on the 23d of this month, and it is very amusing to observe the perfect indifference with which they regard the affairs of this earth, particularly the political movements, for they are quite certain that after the 23d in this year will be neither a day nor a Congress.—[N. Y. Herald.]

Outrages and Riots.—We hardly open a paper from any part of the country, without finding the account of some outrage or riot, or murder, growing out of political excitement. The gross personalities—the slanders—the scurrilous—the violence—the falsehood—the violence—the demoralization—which have characterized the present contest, are now bringing forth their fruits. This has been in fact, for the last six months, a perfect school in the art of impudence, lying, and rascality, produced by political excitement.—[N. Y. Herald.]

Appointment by the President.—Vespasian Ellis, of Missouri, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States to the Republic of Venezuela, in the place of Allen A. Hall.

Decision in a Private Mail Case.—It appears that Judge Randall, in Philadelphia, has decided on Monday against James W. Hale, a private mail runner, for \$2000, being for forty penalties of \$50 each. It is said that the case will be carried up to the Supreme Court for decision. That court may confirm this decision, and thus settle the powers of the Post Office Department.—[N. Y. Herald.]

Old Bull Outraged.—In glancing over a paper from Calcutta, we find an account of a traveller from the mountains of Norway who has lately arrived in India, and is announced as a "wonder" being a bona fide Norwegian runner, who was about to attempt the discovery of the source of the White Nile, on foot, and unattended. He expects to be absent from India only about four months, and he is to go in a direct line, crossing deserts, and swimming rivers. He runs a degree in twelve hours, and can go three days without food or water, by merely taking a dish or two of syrup of raspberries, of which he carries a small bottle; and when he does procure food, a very small quantity will suffice; but when it is plentiful he eats enough for three days. This wonderful man carries with him only a map, a compass, and a Norwegian axe. He has already made some wonderful journeys, having gone from Constantinople to Calcutta and back in 55 days, for which the Sultan gave him \$2,000; and from Paris to St. Petersburg in 13 days. He has certificates from the authorities at Calcutta and St. Petersburg, verifying these very extraordinary facts. He is about 45 years of age, and slightly mad. He trusts for safety in his perilous journey to his speed, as he says neither dromedary nor man can overtake him.

Unparalleled Performance.—On Saturday last, the Locomotive Engine United States brought down from Potsville to Richmond on the Reading Railroad, a train of one hundred and fifty cars, laden with five hundred and sixty-four tons of coal—weight of the cars three hundred and forty tons—total weight nine hundred and four tons. This engine was built by our esteemed fellow citizens, Baldwin & White, and is the greatest performance ever made by a Locomotive in this department of business Philadelphia has no competitor either in the old or new world.—[Phil. N. Amer.]

They have lately named a town on the lower Mississippi, "Waterproof," it being the only town that the high water the season has not reached. It is situated on a high bluff, and approached only by means of ladders.

A lady in this village, says the Concord (Mass.) Freeman, reduced to the verge of death by brain fever, whose case was considered hopeless by her regular physician, has been suddenly and unexpectedly restored to health by the application of cold water. The cure, if we are rightly informed, is a remarkable one, and will be likely to bring this new system of medicine into favorable notice.

In the town of Sunderland, says the Northampton Courier, it is estimated that 14 tons of maple sugar were made last Spring. Population about seven hundred.

Fire at Akron, O.—Horses Burned.—The two barns of the Exchange Hotel in Akron, owned by Mr. Charles Cobb, accidentally took fire on the 25th ult., and were consumed with much of their contents. More than fifty horses were in the barns at the commencement of the fire, a portion were got out, some could not be got out at all, and one or two, after being rescued, rushed madly back and perished in the flames. Eight were burned to death, and a number badly scorched. Three barges were destroyed. Judge Newton, of Trumbull, lost his horse, buggy and harness. The Democrat puts the loss of property at from \$2,000 to \$3,000.

The iron steam revenue cutter at South Boston is nearly ready for launching. She is to be called the McLeod.

Governor Ford has offered a reward of \$150 for Fehid, who murdered his wife, child, and brother-in-law, near Alto.

Montreal Rail Road.—Two agents arrived in Montreal on the 8th inst., to make arrangements for the construction of a railroad between that city and Portland.

Sentence of Gordon.—We learn from the Providence Journal that John Gordon, convicted at the March term of the murder of Amasa Sprague, was yesterday brought up for sentence, the court having unanimously overruled the motion for a new trial. Judge Duffee then an impressive address sentenced him to be executed on Friday the 14th of February next, between the hours of nine and three o'clock.

DEATHS.—For the week ending Monday the 28th.
Henry L. Marsh, 10y 7m; cholera fever.
Wm. Hathaway, 2y 7m; typhus fever.
Sophia Hamard, 1y; cholera fever.
John B. Gilford, 1m 6d; diphtheria.
Lutie Morgan, 56y; fever.
John P. Smith, 41y; cholera fever.
Margaret Tippers, (Oct. 12th) 3m; lung cough.
Edwin Hamar, 5y 8m; quick consumption.
S. person, Bill, 31y; and infant.
Total 9.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

DEATHS.—For the week ending Monday the 21st.
Charity Stodard, 49y 4m; consumption.
Persia Amanda Butterfield, 3y 7m 3d; bilious fever.
Elen Batesby, 25y; inflammation on the lungs.
Alma Tanner, 2y 3m 12d; black cancer.
Amelia, Braffet, 45y 7m 10d; consumption.
George W. Smith, 1m 10d.
Total 5.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

NOTICE.—To the members of the Nauvoo Library and Literary Institute—you are hereby notified to meet at our Hall over Ivins store on Main St. at 6 o'clock, on Tuesday evening the 5th of November, for the purpose of filling vacancies in the board of trustees, and doing such other business as shall be necessary for the welfare of the Library, and to revive the exercises of the Institute.

ERASTUS SNOW, Trustees.
ROBERT CAMPBELL,
Nauvoo, Oct. 18th, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Collector of the State and County Taxes for Hancock County for the year 1841, will be at the different precincts, by his deputy John M. Ferris, for receiving taxes at the dates and places as follows:

At the Philadelphia Store in Commerce precinct on Nov. 4th, 5th, and 6th.
At the Mansion House in Nauvoo precinct on the 7th, 8th and 9th of Nov.
At Peter's Tavern, Appanoose, on the 11th and 12th of Nov.
At Mr. Johnson's, in La Harp, on the 15th and 16th of Nov.
At S. Pennocks in Pilot Grove, the 18th of Nov.
At S. G. Ferris, Fountain Green 19th and 20th of Nov.
At H. Tyrells, St. Mary's, the 21st and 22d, Nov.
At J. E. Danzels, Augusta, 25th and 26th, Nov.
At J. Stevens, Chili, 27th and 28th of Nov.
At S. Knowlton's, Bear Creek, 29th and 30th of Nov.
At H. Nichols, Rocky Run, Dec. 9th and 10th.
At George Walkers, Green Plains, 11th and 12th Dec.
At C. Coles, Warsaw, 13th and 14th of Dec.
At B. Gates, Montaballo, 16th of Dec.
And at my office in Carthage during the month of December, 1841.
M. R. DEMING, Col. H. C. Oct. 30-3w.

SELECT SCHOOL.

M. J. M. MONROE would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that he intends to open a select school on Monday Nov. 25th, in the large room over Mr. Kimball's store. He designs conducting his school on an entirely and improved plan, just instructed in the best schools and academies of the East; and as he feels determined to devote his whole time and attention, and use his utmost endeavors to gain the confidence of his pupils, and give them such instruction as may be for their benefit. He hopes to merit the esteem of their parents and respectfully solicits a share of their patronage.

TERMS.

Reading, Writing and Spelling, \$2.50
Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography and Philosophy, \$3.00
The higher Mathematics, and the Greek, Latin, and French languages taught, if required, at a suitable advance in the price.
N. B. One afternoon of each week will be devoted to Declamation and Composition.
Oct. 30, 1844-27w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration from the court of Probate of Hancock County, Illinois, on the estate of Joseph Smith deceased, do hereby request all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to the court of Probate of said County on or before the first Monday in December next, at 10 o'clock a. m. for adjustment.
All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE,
Adm'r. of Joseph Smith.
Oct. 9, 1841 no. 21-4w

A DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.

A—The subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he now resides, one mile above the town of Pontiac in the county of Hancock, state of Illinois, on the bank of the Mississippi river, township 9 north, range 7 west, containing 137 1/2 acres, mostly first rate farming land; about one hundred acres under cultivation—with a good frame dwelling house—under which is a good cellar; a good log barn, stables, smoke house, and other out buildings. Also, a young fruit orchard, containing apple, peach, pear, and cherry trees. Any person wishing to purchase a good farm will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. I will take in part pay two or three good strong two horse wagons, and five or six oke of oxen, the balance cash in hand.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
East Bend Post Office, Hancock co. Ill.
Oct. 23, 1844-25-3w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE AND SALE.

THE subscriber, administrator of the estate of Hyrum Smith deceased, will sell at public vendue on Friday the eighth day of November next, the personal property of said estate, consisting of three horses, two wagons, one buggy, farming utensils, wheat, flax, four cows and hogs, together with household furniture &c., (at the dwelling place of the deceased,) also a crop of corn and of potatoes at the farm one mile east of the temple.

TERMS OF SALE.—For all sums over five dollars a credit of six months will be given, purchasers giving bond and security to be approved by the administrator, sums under five dollars, cash.

The subscriber requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to her or the court of probate of said county of Hancock, State of Illinois for settlement within nine months from date, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MARY SMITH,
Adm'r. of Hyrum Smith.
Nauvoo, Oct. 7th, 1841-4w

A CERTAIN Cure for Bowell's Complaints. (No cure no pay!) prepared and sold on Main street by
July 30-3m EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

SUPERIOR BLUE AND BLACK INKS; manufactured and sold on Main street by
July 30-3m EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

MACKERAL.
A FINE ARTICLE for sale cheap at
KIMBALL'S.
July 30, 1844.

WANTED
100 CORDS of wood, at this office.
Sept. 25, 1844.

ACCEPTABLE
ANY quantity of provisions, for subscriptions, at this office,
Sept. 25, 1844.

From the St. Louis Price Current.
SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.
Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1844

	from	to
Ashes—per lb.	7	10
Pot.	7	10
Pearl.	9	10
Arer—per dozen.	14 00	16 00
Collins	12 00	14 00
Others.	12 1/2	13 1/2
Ragging—Mo. per yard.	4 1/2	6 1/2
Bale Rope Mo. per lb.	4 1/2	6 1/2
Beeswax—per lb.	70	75
Caster Beans—per bushel.	80	83
Candler—per lb.	8	9
Sperm.	7	8
Tallow—Mould.	7	8
—Dipped.	7	8
Steamer.	14 00	16 00
Coal—per ton.	16	17
Lough.	16	17
Pittsburgh—per bushel.	13	15
Missouri and Illinois.	13	15
Coffee—per lb.	13	15
Java.	13	15
Havana.	13	15
Rio.	13	15
St. Domingo.	13	15
Laguayra.	13	15
Chocolate—No. 1.	13	15
—No. 2.	12	14
Copper—per lb.	25	30
Braziers.	25	30
Shavings.	43	00
Bottom.	43	00
Flats.	43	00
Cordage—per lb.	12 1/2	14
Manila.	9	10
Tarred Rope.	2 25	2 50
Red Cord; Manila, per dozen.	1 75	2 00
Heimp.	75	1 00
Plough Lines.	19	20
Collin Yarns—per lb.	19	20
Pittsburgh.	19	20
Common.	19	20
Domestic—per yard.	7	10
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	6 1/2	11 1/2
4-4 and 6-4.	7 1/2	12 1/2
Bleached Shirting, 3-4 and 7-8.	8	10
4-4 and 6-4.	8	10
Brown Drillings.	11	14
Burlops.	10 1/2	13
Brown Lowel Cza bags.	10 1/2	13
Virginia do.	9	11
Tickings, 3-4 and 4-4.	11	15
Sattinets.	95	15
Kentucky Jeans.	32	60
Cotton Checks.	9	14
Blue Drillings.	9	12 1/2
Mixed summer Stuffs.	12	25
Dye Stuffs.	15	20
Madder, per lb.	4	0
Logwood.	4	0
Indigo, Sp. cerrool.	1 25	1 45
Coopers.	24	3
Camwood, per lb.	9	10
Fustic.	42	00
Drugs & Medicines.	22	22
Ginseng, per lb.	8	54
Salutaris, Western.	8	6
—Eastern.	8	6
A. m. per lb.	2 50	2 75
Quinine, per oz.	5	6
Brimstone.	5	6
Epsom Salts.	7 1/2	0
For Sulphur.	7 1/2	0
Cream Tartar.	3 75	25
Turkey Opium.	1 25	1 31
Cannibor.	42	00
Gum Arabic.	22	25
Liquorice Paste.	5	0
Shiloh.	21	22
Peathers—per lb.	4 00	4 25
Flour, C. y Mills.	3 75	4 00
—Country.	2 75	3 00
Rye.	45	51
Cornmeal, per bushel.	87	1 00
Fruit.	1 25	1 50
App. es, dried, per bushel.	1 25	1 50
—green, per bushel.	1 25	1 50
Peaches, dried, per bushel.	18	20
Almonds, s. s. per lb.	2 40	2 50
Raisins, M. R. per box.	2 37	2 50
—H. N. G.	00	00
Prunes, per lb.	11	12 1/2
Currents, Zanze.	16	18
Figs, p. r. drum.	0 00	0 00
Lemon, p. r. box.	0 00	0 00
Furs & Peltries.	1 00	4 00
Buffs, per robe.	12	22
Deer chaves, per lb.	10	18
R-d and Blac, in hair.	5	12 1/2
Gray.	2 00	3 50
Beaver.	2 00	3 50
Otter, per skin.	12	80
Muskat.	10	20
Raccoon.	19	20
Wild Cat.	19	20
Fox, grey.	19	20

Bras, per skin,	1 00	
Fish.		
Mackerel, No. 1, per 55.	14 0	14 50
—No. 2.	14 0	14 50
—No. 3.	8 50	9 00
Lake Trout,	8 50	9 00
Salmon, per h's,	1 50	2 00
Cod, dry, per box,	1 50	2 00
Herrings, do.	50	
Grains—per bushel.		
Wheat,	60	60
Rye,	30	40
Corn,	45	50
Barley,	45	
Oats,	30	30
Beans,	95	1 00
Glaze—per box.		
8 by 10.	8 25	8 75
10 by 12.	8 75	4 75
12 by 18.	0 00	0 00
Gunpowder—per keg.	6 50	7 00
Drapon's,	6 00	6 50
Latin's,	6 00	6 50
—lastings, 1	12	13
Guany Bag,		
Hemp—per 12 lbs.	100 00	110 00
Water rotted,	20 00	15 00
Dew rotted,		
Hides—per lb.		
Dry,	8	8 1/2
Green,	24	00
Salted,	7	12 1/2
Hops, 1st quality, per lb.	25	30
Honey, per gallon,	25	
from Tennessee and Pittsburgh.		
Common Ear, per lb,	4	4 1/2
Band,	5	6
Horse Shoe,	7	8
Hoop,	7	8
Sheet,	7	8
Nail Rods,	7	8
Boiler Iron,	7	8
Pig Iron, per ton,	22 00	00 00
Nails, per lb.		
Pittsburgh,	43	5
Juniata,	43	5
Boston,	43	5
Cuttings, per lb.,	23	3 1/2
—Foundry,	43	5
Lead,		
100 lbs.		
Pig,	8 95	2
Bar,	3 50	4
Sheet,	6 00	0
Pipe,	8 00	0
Time, per bushel.		
Common,	10	
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl.	3 75	4
Leather, per lb.		
Sole,	18	
Skirting,	24	2
Upper, per p'de,	1 50	2
Calkskins, per dozen,	20 00	30
Bridle,	90 22	00
Moocco,	90 12	00
Molasses, per gal'on.		
New Orleans,	32	
Sugar House,	34	
Nasal Stores.		
Tar, per bbl.	2 50	
—4 gallon keg,	0 75	
Pitch, per bbl.,	3 00	
Rooin,	2 50	
Spirit Turpentine, per gallon,	60	



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1844.

Whole Number 132

Volume 2.—No. 28.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Bain Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

Every subsequent insertion, 25 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to regular advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

POETRY.

From Mrs. Nichols' Poems.

SONG OF THE DEJECTED.

I have thought of pleasant places,
Where the pleasant sunlight falls,
Like the glow on youthful faces;
When in happy childhood's halls:
And I've heard the jaysa ringing
Of sweet sounds, at summer tide,
Where the little stream goes singing
By the rocky mountain's side;
And marked the lights and shadows,
As they swept o'er hill and glade,
Leaving green and quiet meadows
In the cool and dreamy shade;
Till my heart was filled with sadness,
And mine eyes had drooped with tears,
For the loved, who shared this gladness
In life's dead and buried years.

Oh! how many steps, and measured
Are now treading and slow tread,
O'er the graves of those we treasured,
In their lives' serene glad;
How the careless grass is springing,
In its wildness, o'er their tombs,
Where the soft south wind is wafting
Its sweet scent of perfumes;
Oft I've heard their spirits sighing
On the lonely autumn gale,
And the wind's low tones replying
In a mournful, wail-like wail.
Then my spirit is awake
Of its calm and peaceful home,
And to the Churchyard I hurry,
In heavy sadness, to roam;
O'er the cold, white marble bending,
Till I reach, in utter gloom,
Till the moon and starlight bending,
Flung pale shadows o'er each tomb!

Oh! the tempest tossed and lonely,
On the dark and fearful deep,
Have known such anguish only
As mine eyes refuse to weep!
But their hearts were made to sicken
At the loud lightning's breath,
As they yielded, terror-stricken,
To the crushing hand of Death!
None may deem within my bosom,
With its careless, bounding air,
That I wear the bud and blossom
Of the cancer-root, despair!
With all true affliction withered,
And a sad, consuming grief,
How I would that I were gathered
Where the weary find relief!

From Tull's Magazine.

LOVE STRONG IN DEATH.

BY EDWARD ELLIOTT.

[This poem is founded on a fact, witnessed by a friend of the author. A boy, when at the point of death, requested of his mother that she would give him something to keep for her sake.]

The brother of two sisters
Drew painfully his breath;
A strange fear had come o'er him,
For love was strong in death.
The fire of fatal fever
Burned darkly on his cheek;
And often to his mother
He spoke, or tried to speak.
He said, "The quiet moonlight,
Beneath the shadow'd hill,
Seem'd dreaming of good angels,
While all the world was still;
I felt, as if from slumber
I never could awake;
Oh, mother, give me something
To cherish for your sake!"
"A cold, dead weight is on me,
A heavy weight, like lead;
My hands and feet seem sinking
Quite through my little bed;
I am so tired, so weary—
With weariness I ache;
Oh, mother, give me something
To cherish for your sake!"
"Why can't I see the poppies?
Why can't I see the lily,
Where, dreaming of good angels,
The moonbeams lay so still?
Why can't I see you, mother?
I surely am awake;
Oh, mother, give me something
To cherish for your sake!"

The little bonnet heaves not;
The fire bath left his cheek;
The fine chord—is it broken?
The strong chord—could it break?
Ah, yes! the loving spirit
Hath wing'd its flight away;
A mother and two sisters
Look down on lifeless clay.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A PROMISE.

When I am a spirit, with wings as free
As the pinions borne by the vireo's air,

In the twilight time I will come to thee,
And count it a blessing to linger there.

And if thou shouldst feel, at that silent hour,
A whispered breath on thy spirit's shrine,
Oh, yield thy thoughts to its mystic power,
And know that my soul communes with thine;
And I would that the boon were granted now,
That magic beauty to linger nigh,
To fan the locks from that stainless brow,
Or quaff the light of that glowing eye.

For I know that within is a fountain deep,
The gleam of whose waves had birth on high,
Where mirrored in quiet and beauty, sleep
The starry things of the holy sky.

Yet I would not come in my robes of clay:
As a being of earth, to these unknown,
I will wait till my spirit hath worn away
The grosser garb that is round it thrown;

And then, when the hum of the world hath died,
On a summer's eve, from thy wearied ear,
With a song of the skies I will seek thy side,
And count it a blessing to linger there.

And the hour is near, for my eager heart
Is beating a way through its temp' frail
Where it sooths a bid my soul depart
From the fetters it wore in this lowly vale.

And the voiceless strains that within me sleep
That would not breathe in this tainted air;
The harp that no human hands have swept,
Shall wake in a burst of music there.

And thus I will come with pinions free,
When the world's hum dies on the wearied ear,
In the twilight time, to seek from thee
The union of feeling denied me here.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

THE SILK CULTURE IN AMERICA.

New York, July 16, 1844.

Hon. James Tallmadge, President of the

American Institute:

SIR: It gives me the greatest satisfaction to perceive from the afternoon's paper, that the American Institute is seriously engaged in efforts for the promotion of the culture and manufacture of silk in this country.

Your distinguished Society cannot be employed in a more truly National object, or in one which will confer on its members a greater share of renown; for I am persuaded that it is not an extravagant opinion to estimate the saving which the culture and manufacture of silk will produce in the country, (when the supply shall equal the demand, at not less than twenty millions of dollars per annum.

I have always looked at this subject as one of the most interesting in relation to the profitable application of our industry and skill which could be proposed for the advantage of the community. I therefore offer your Society one hundred dollars a year for ten years, to be distributed in premiums, or to be awarded in one premium yearly, for the best piece of silk stuff, twenty-seven inches wide and sixty yards in length, manufactured in the United States from native Silk, produced from worms of our own breeding.

It may be alleged with absolute certainty that our soil and climate are suitable for the production of the best kinds of Silk, and that our own country furnishes in market adequate to the consumption of the fabric, which may be supplied for many years to come; and at reasonable prices, furnish all the inducements which can be required to impel our wonderful active and industrious people to undertake the culture and manufacture of this important article of trade.

But the facilities of exhibition and the premiums for skill, which your Society propose to furnish, are necessary to enable the exhibitors to compare their fabrics with, and to stimulate them to the manufacture of the best description of goods.

The opinions which were entertained by several gentlemen in this State, possessing great experience and ability, may be found in a report which I had the honor to make to the House of Assembly on the first of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, being Document number one hundred and seventy-six. It is therein stated that—"It has been ascertained by actual experiment, both in France and England, that American Silk is not superior, is at least equal to the Silk of any other country. The cocoons yield more than those of France or Italy; and their produce is of as fine a texture and equal in nerve to the Silk of any other country, and when well reeled it loses less than the Italian in wastage."

These facts were obtained from Hon. Ambrose Spencer who had investigated the subject and stated his convictions to me with that clearness and force which distinguish his mind.

It is also asserted in the same document that—"The Treasury reports of the National Government present the astonishing fact that in some years the importation and consumption of Silk fabrics in the United States have been of greater value than the whole amount of Breadstuffs exported. So that the industry and labor of the farmers of the United States have been appropriated to the purchase and introduction of a luxury, which the country could with the great

facility supply itself, and in a few years produce a staple which would not fail to become a source of wealth."

This was the opinion of Le Ray De Chaumont, who at the period referred to was an Agriculturist of high repute in Jefferson County, and was perfectly conversant with the culture of Silk in this country.

At the same time that the facts contained in these two paragraphs encourage the culture of Silk, from the consideration of certainty of the crop or product, they also furnish an assurance of a suitable remuneration to all those families or cultivators, who are able to supply the demand at prices not higher than the foreign article is sold for in this market. But it should be inculeated on all who undertake this business, that permanent success is only to be achieved by economy and industry, and not by the temporary stimulus of speculative movements—the fulfillment of which have been ascertained by dear bought experience.

The extraordinary success with which this country has pursued the manufacture of Cotton and Woolen Goods, leaves no room to doubt that an equal degree of attention applied to the manufacture of Silks, will be attended with similar results in the perfection of the fabric, and in its reputation as an article adapted as well to our foreign trade as for home consumption.

As to the manufacture of Cotton and Woolen Goods, I am inclined to believe that there is some foundation for the opinion that this branch of industry may now be established on this island, and to advantage! It is a local subject, and, perhaps, does not properly come under the rules for general policy by which your Society is governed in their selection of objects of encouragement. But this city is not an insignificant place. Its interests may even be supposed to embrace a considerable portion of the national interests, and when you come to consider, as connected with the future history of New York, the extent and importance of my suggestions, your Society may feel inclined to look at this question, which I shall now present for their investigation, and to aid in its development.

During the last forty years there has been a great destitution of employment for the laboring classes of the city during the winter months. In conversing on this subject, it has frequently occurred to me that the creation of a new occupation, which would afford a means of support not subject to the intermission of business seasons of the year, was an object so desirable, as to be worthy of the attention of public institutions as well as of private-spirited individuals.

In canvassing the merits of different objects, having this end in view, none has appeared to me more suitable than the formation of Manufacturing Establishments.

Since the introduction of the Croton River on the Island, the probability that Manufactures of Cotton and Woolen Goods may be conducted on terms so cheap as to insure a profit to Capitalists, has been very much increased. The abundant supply of water which we possess will, if properly husbanded, be applicable to a vast extension of Manufacturing purposes, as well in Cotton and Woolen Goods as in the Metals and other articles of manufacture. The reduced price of Coal, and the facility of its delivery on either shore of the Island, are circumstances which favor the opinion that the time has arrived when almost every description of Manufactures may be prosecuted to advantage in this City.

It is also supposed that build up can be erected on this Island at as little cost as in any part of the Eastern States—that Machinery, at the present prices of fuel, can be run by force of steam power, at not much greater expense, than that of water power, if the interest on the capital invested in the purchase of the latter be computed—that labor of the description employed in Manufacturing Establishments will always be abundant in this City, and at a sufficiently low rate of wages;—that this Labor is for the most part without steady employment, and in his City never can find sufficient occupation unless it be in Factories;—that small supplies of the raw material can always be procured in this market, thus saving the interest on the cost of keeping a large stock on hand; or, if it be desirable to purchase a cargo of Cotton in a Southern port, it may be landed near the Factory without incurring the expense of trans-shipment, warehousing or internal transportation;—that one extensive and affluent market, and the cheap and rapid communication therewith, which Factories operating on this Island must enjoy, would confer on them advantages in making sales of their Goods superior to any in other parts of the Country, and probably sufficient to counterbalance the assumed cheapness of water-power over steam power;—and finally, that the use of fresh water in regenerating steam and cleansing boilers is preferable to the use of salt water.

There are probably some well informed

and clear-headed Merchants and Mechanists in your Society who possess the information and ability, which may be required to elucidate the questions on which the practicability of the project must depend.

I have given you a short narrative of the opinions which have occurred to me in regard to it, not so much because I deem them to be indispensable as for the purpose of exciting inquiry and remark. If a thorough investigation of the proposition should result in a general conviction that the business offers a profitable mode of investing capital on this Island, and a useful mode of employing many idle hands an important benefit will be acquired for the city.

The very low rate which the Croton Water Board charges for the use of water, in Steam Engines and Factories, will operate as an encouragement to manufacturing pursuits of every description in which water is an essential agent.

A large proportion of the scientific and the laboring classes of London and Paris, derive their subsistence from the wages of manufacturing pursuits. I do not know that a list of the goods, wares and merchandise, made in those celebrated cities, can be procured, but their value has been sometimes reported in the newspapers in figures calculated to strike the attention with the greatest surprise at their vast amount and at their vital importance as contributing to the subsistence and comfort of an immense population.

Our own Metropolis is as well situated as either London or Paris for the manufacture of the articles in which they excel—that is—in Silk, Leather, Iron, Wool and many smaller commodities constituting an immense aggregate of wealth—and exhibiting the most finished specimens of artificial skill and ingenuity. To these necessary, useful and ornamental products of mechanical science, in which our city has been increasing every year, except during periods of political convulsion and financial prostration, may we not be able in time to add the important and extensive and lucrative business of manufacturing Cotton and Woolen Goods? This question is at least worthy of examination by competent hands. I wish you all health, and your Society unbounded success.

(Signed) M. VAN SCHAIK.

CAPITAL TRIAL AT THE OLD BAILLY.

Prof. E. Wright, in one of his Letters from England, published in the Boston Chronicle, thus describes his visit to the Old Bailey, and a scene which he there witnessed:

Determined to see an English criminal court, I selected a day when it seemed about as difficult to get into the Old Bailey as it would be for a prisoner to get out of Newgate. It was the last day of the trial of Dr. Belamy for the murder of his wife. The vestibules, stairways and corridors of the court room were all well crammed, so that it was not the easiest matter to reach the doors; and when I had reached a door, I found it impossible to get in without the application of two small silver keys, viz. a shilling and a sixpence. The doorkeeper strongly recommended me to wet the keys in a "drop of beer," but as a temperance man, I was determined they should work dry. I was not at all. Somewhere about the building I afterwards saw it inscribed on a blackboard that the doorkeeper was not to take fees; but it must be something more than a blackboard to convince an English doorkeeper that he is not to magnify his office as other higher functionaries do. Besides, it would be debasing theatricals to much to permit such a farce as this turned out to be, to be seen for nothing.

The room is a very plain one, and not quite so large as the Supreme Court room in Boston. Over the centre of the bench is a small plain sounding board or canopy, surmounted by the lion and that other beast going to fight for the crown of these realms, on which crown stands another little lion, looking as if he would bite. Underneath the sounding board close to the wall is hung, not the sword of Damocles, but a straight sword, properly laid in its scabbard, with the point upwards. The inquiry occurred to me if a halberd with a slip knot, would not have been more expressive. When will the Christian world have done with the code of Draco? I confess I do not date to take the sword out of the hands of the magistrates when he stands to protect the law-abiding from the assaults of the lawless; but that the sword or the halberd should be used in cold blood upon the poor captive culprit, no less outrages my reason than it revolts my feelings. It is gratuitous cruelty. To men in a state of mind to commit murder, death has no terrors. If proof of the folly of capital punishment were wanted, this very case of Dr. Belamy would furnish sufficient. Here were great and profound judges, and grave and acute lawyers sitting in their robes and wigs, and sheriffs in purple and fur, and the two pure disinterested men—the body-guard of British justice—

in the jury box, and a solemn assembly of on lookers, that justice without fear or favor may be done. And what happens? A man is brought to the bar in regard to whom there is no reasonable doubt that he poisoned a young and lovely wife, while professing the greatest affection for her, developing a malignity and callousness of soul, seldom if ever equalled in the annals of Newgate, and yet a doubt is conjured up, and he is acquitted.

Why, if his own story was true, he is quite unfit to be abroad in society, on account of his utter recklessness, and yet he is turned loose again. I cannot conceive it possible that such a criminal could have escaped punishment, if the penalty had been imprisonment for life instead of death. Surely, the cause of justice is injured by having such a wretch escape because it is just possible for a weak minded juror to conjure up the shadow of a doubt in his favor. The defence was said to be very able and eloquent. Unfortunately, I did not hear it, but only the summing up of the prosecution by a Mr. Bodkin, and a very dull bodkin he was—just such a prosecutor as a murderer might like. The charge of the Judge was very lucid, but delivered inaudibly.

THE HALO.

The rings round the sun on Monday, (September 24,) for two hours before and after mid-day, appear to have been generally observed by our citizens with much interest, and to have awakened an intelligent curiosity to learn more respecting appearances of this kind and their causes.

The present halo was remarkable for its duration, and afforded favorable opportunities for observation. About mid-day, it consisted chiefly of two complete rings, one about 45 degrees in breadth encircling the sun as its centre, and the other about 72 degrees broad, having its centre in the zenith, while its circumference passed through the sun. The smaller circle was accompanied by an eclipse of the same major axis and of smaller eccentricity. Directly opposite to the sun 38 degrees north of the zenith, the circumference of the larger circle was intersected by two other circles of nearly or quite the same diameter, forming at the point of intersection a bright spot, such as would naturally result from the combined light of the three luminous rings. The ring that encircled the sun exhibited the colors of the rainbow, frequently with much vividness and beauty. The other rings were white, and fainter as they were more distant from the sun. Small portions of circles, however, with prismatic hues, appeared at different times both in the east and west.

On recurring to the works that give an account of solar halos of past times, it will be seen that the majority of them correspond, in their general features to this, having in a circle and eclipses around the sun, a larger circle with its circumference passing through the sun's centre, and two other circles intersecting this at a point directly opposite the sun. Thus in the 7th and 10th volumes of the American Journal of Science, two halos are figured bearing all these characteristics. The circles, however, are sometimes still farther multiplied, and of dimensions varying from the present.

Such uniformity of structure must depend on some law, which regulates the formation of halos; but the nature of this law is not fully developed, although its investigation has occupied the most eminent opticians, as Descartes, Newton, Huyghens, Moriotte, Young and Brewster. The cloud which forms the basis of the phenomenon, is always the same, both in the solar and the lunar halos, consisting of a thin, gauze-like, milky vapor, called by meteorologists, *cirro-stratus*. It is known to be very high, falling within the region of perpetual congelation, the lower limits of which in our latitude are about two miles above the earth. The moisture deposited by these clouds would be in the form of snow or particles of ice, and it is from the peculiar reflections caused by the bright surfaces of such crystals, that these phenomena are believed to be produced.

Not much difficulty has been experienced in accounting for the production of the ring that encircles the sun, since its cause is somewhat similar to that which produces the rainbow; but to explain the origin of the ring which has its circumference in the sun's centre, has been found much more difficult. The reflection of the sun's light from crystals of a cylindrical and prismatic form, has been supposed to furnish a clue to the explanation, although it has not always clearly appeared how this would produce the appearance in question.—The following experiments would perhaps throw some light on this subject.

Admit a beam of the sun's light into a dark room through a small hole in the window shutter, letting the image of the sun fall on the floor, or on the opposite wall. Into this beam introduce a glass tube. Immediately a ring will appear, whose circumference passes through the

centre of the solar image. By giving different inclinations to the tube, in respect to the beam, the diameters of the circle will be greater or less. In a similar manner, the rays of the sun falling upon cylindrical or prismatic crystals of ice, perpendicular to the horizon, (their natural position,) and of course inclined to the solar beam in a given angle, may produce the circle that passes through the sun's centre. We will not at this time attempt an explanation of the peculiar reflections that form the subordinate ring.—[New Haven Palladium.]

Power of Fascination of Serpents.—A correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer, in commenting upon the death of Dr. Stadl at Siragota, by the bite of a rattlesnake, as previously related in our columns, remarks as follows, relative to the fascination so generally imputed to the rattlesnake.

The serpent's power to charm is regarded with scepticism by a great many, but there are very many authentic instances on record. In William's History of Vermont, a high authority, you will find some very interesting facts and comments on this subject; but a case has come within my own knowledge which is worthy of publication, and may throw some light upon it.

It has generally been believed to be the fascination of a serpent's eye. This may have some effect, for, probably there is no living eye which has such piercing brilliancy and fascinating beauty; but I have seen little birds under the spell fluttering about the snake and drawing, gradually, like the infatuated votary of vice, to its deadly tempter. It cannot be this altogether. The snake at such times keeps its head vibrating, its forked tongue darting, and its tail trembling; while the whole body moves like that of a creeping caterpillar. The case alluded to above was related to me by Nohemah Gallup, a revolutionary veteran, who died about a year since, in Groton County. He said that, in the revolutionary war, when attached to Fort Griswold, in that town, opposite to New London, he, in company with a number of other soldiers, went out on a hunting excursion, and finding a rattlesnake, some of which are occasionally killed (one I believe last season near "the Corners") in that town, they fixed their bayonets, and forming a circle around themselves by teasing him till they all began to grow giddy and sick, when they killed him.

They went on their way thinking no more about it, but gradually grew worse, and on reaching their quarters were so seriously indisposed as to require medical advice; being troubled with excessive nausea at the stomach, and vomiting. Their physician made particular enquiry in reference to their food, &c., for some time previous, when one of them accidentally told of their adventure with the snake. He at once replied that he was no longer at a loss to account for their sickness, and enquired if they perceived any peculiar odor at the time. They each recollected that they did. He replied, "I have seen on the lines in the State of New York many instances of this kind. The snake was charming you with a stupefying effusion which they emit at pleasure, and had you not dispatched him as you did, probably he would have dispatched some of you. He gave them emetics and they recovered. Many years afterward," said Mr. Gallup, "I went into a room where two rattlesnakes were exhibited, and immediately on entering the room I perceived the same odor, though not so strong, and was so sick that I had to leave the room." I have never seen this idea advanced by any one else. It seems more reasonable than the other, and is worthy of consideration.

Hartford Insane Retreat.—The report for 1844 exhibits a flourishing condition of the Institution. The number of patients during the past year was 169. Eighty-six of these have been discharged, of whom 44 are restored to sanity. The general health of the patients has been good.

The New State Prison.—The examinations of the mining districts in this region, with regard to the location of a new State Prison, where convicts are to be employed in mining and the manufacture of iron, were closed on Saturday last. We learn that the point of location would have been determined while the commissioners were here but for the want of information on a few minor points which will soon be furnished and the question settled in a few days.

Hearing the most favorable reports of the success of the experiment for using the heat which escapes from the Catalan Forge, while the manufacture of iron is progressing, so as to generate steam with which to propel the hammers and other requisite machinery, we determined to examine the matter for ourselves. On Wednesday last we made an excursion to Cadyville, where we found Mr. Cook,

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6, 1844.

TRADES MEETING.

A general meeting of all Trades will be held at the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 12th inst., at early candle-light. A general and punctual attendance is requested.

Nuncio, Nov. 5, 1844.

NOTICE TO EDITORS.

THOMAS C. SHARP, the editor of the *Warsaw Signal*, from whom most of our editorial brethren have obtained their information relative to the late disturbances in Hancock County—was indicted for murder by the grand jury before the circuit court of this county; by a jury composed exclusively of men who were not mormons.

We give this publicity not for the purpose of persecution which we despise, but to correct the public mind, that they may know from what source proceeded their information.

We hope that all editors who have published from his paper will have the honesty to give this an insertion.

Silvery 'Rigdon' Esq.—has resuscitated the "Latter-day Saints Messenger and Advocate," at Pittsburgh, Pa. We understand that through this medium the accessories to the murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, with John E. Bennett as the *ne plus ultra*, will form a unit of all the excommunicated members from the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He that cannot endure a kingdom of glory, can go into one of darkness: for there is no space without a kingdom, and no kingdom without a space.

THE TIMES.

A newspaper, to keep pace with the times must be filled up with very curious matter. Politics of course, must take the first column. First rank, first reading, and chief seat in the parlour, church and legislative hall. But while this motley group of statesmen, officers, voters, and aspirants, are filling the whole country with music, long speeches, liberty poles, and all sorts of shows, defamations, anecdotes, folly, fame and slander, patrole the high ways in such elegant meanness, that a wise man cannot tell whether it were better to pity or curse the customs of the Americans of the present day.

"This bids to serve, and that to fear mankind." In the midst of all this 'fire and fustian' for a little brief authority, the same paper comes lumbering on with news from all nations; riots, earthquakes, thieves, missionary boards, failures in trade, great bargains, estates on sale, marriages, deaths and murder. This all seems according to Daniel: *many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased.*

But how long shall it be to the end of these wonders? Millenium has failed the third time, and hereafter very few will hitch their ears of calculation to an engine of such general disappointment. What then shall be done? Take the newspapers; they must and will contain a specimen of the thoughts and intents of the hearts of men, for the apostle said: "This know also, that in the last days perilous times shall come. For men shall be lovers of their own selves, covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, faithless, without natural affection, truce breakers, false accusers, incontinent, fierce, despisers of those that are good, traitors, heads, high-minded, lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God; having a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof: from such turn away."

But what does such timely instructions benefit the people? Politics, mobs, deception, and societies for the promotion of truth, religion and wealth grow with the growth, and flame with the fire that must eventually burn to the lowest hell, unless the people turn from the evil of their ways.

Another marvellous wonder engrosses thousands. Mammoth news papers, double, and even thrice, flood the great reading community of the east, and sprinkle the west, with 'novels' as destitute of truth, true science and practical knowledge, as *asin's* promises were to Eve when she ate the forbidden fruit. What must be done in such a case? Why not the fancied brains of disappointed men, and then go to the theatre, and see a play? Do you will be just like them. When ducks feed on fish, their flesh tastes like fish; when man drinks whiskey, he is generally drunk; and when the present generation sow vanity they reap vanity; and when the people feast on lies and light reading, what can be expected? Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?

Every body, from the curious state of parties and the jarring motion of societies, governments and kingdoms, fears that the bonds of national security are bursting; but, from the dread anxiety of all to go ahead, no body believes it. No, there is none, save the Latter Day Saints, that believe or care for the welfare of the world. The Saints are actually the 'Rehabiles' of this age, as much as the descendants of Rechab were in the days of Jeremiah, when Israel went into captivity.

News papers that were once considered honorable, now make sport of character, murder and treason not excepted. In fact, the order of the day is such, that the front ranks of men in high and low life, appear to be playing at a game of brag, and they are so determined to win, that conscience, clemency and courtesy have as small a share of their lives and times, as their God. They go it regardless of feeling or consequences; no matter whether the game is played upon the tables of the living, or the coffin of the dead.

But we are saying too much, for in old

times, when men became so hardened in sin, that they forgot the blessings of virtue and commandments of God, he turned his wrath upon them, as the history of Sodom, Egypt, Babylon, Tyre and Sidon, and Jerusalem show. We have a duty then, to set well our part, for though Noah, Daniel and Job plead with the Almighty, if the people repented not of their folly and sin, they could not escape the judgment written.

Wisconsin.—The people of the Territory of Wisconsin have decided by a majority of votes against a State organization at present. Well, the Scripture says, "the ox knows his owner and the ass his master's crib."

March of Mind.—A woman in England having a disordered knee, had it amputated while in a state of mesmerism. It might be well to mention the Queen in relation to her government, especially Ireland.

Miller's end of the world having failed the third time, we suppose that the prince of actors will now transport themselves into another system, calculated to come to pass after many days.

Baffled N. Y. has passed a law making it \$20 fine to bring a load of potatoes to market, because they are diseased! Politics and sick potatoes in the east, and sick wheat and chills in the Mississippi and Missouri—all equal.

Great Gales.—On the 4th and 5th of October at Havana and many other southern islands, there was the severest gale known for years, and immense loss of life and property. The U. S. Revenue Cutter Vigilant drifted from her anchorage, and every soul on board, save two sailors picked up at sea, perished.

On the 18th and 19th Buffalo and Lake Erie was the scene of tremendous disaster and destruction of property; besides the loss of many lives.

On the 25th at Jackson, Mo., a hurricane destroyed much property and killed and bruised some ten or twelve persons. Further particulars may merit a further notice.

Save your ashes.—A manufactory for salicratus is about to be established in this city. Save your ashes and you save money.

THE ELECTION.

We have had a good deal said to us by both political parties about the course we intended to pursue in relation to the presidential election: both sides, as a matter of course, advocating their superior claims to our attention. We, however, announced our determination some time ago not to interfere in this matter, and we have seen nothing, nor have we heard anything that was in any wise calculated to make us alter our opinion. The murder of Gen. Smith placed us in a peculiar situation in relation to this matter, and since this lamentable occurrence the course pursued by both political parties have been anything but honorable in relation to us as a people. They have both joined hands with the mob in trying if not to sustain, yet to wink at some of the most demoniacal proceedings that ever disgraced the records of our country. They have both joined in persecuting an innocent people and in trying to oppress those who already were goaded with mobocracy; they have both published and given credence to the stories of mobocrats, black-legs and murderers, whilst they have carefully excluded from their columns everything like truth in relation to the matter, although they have had it in possession. There have been however a few honorable exceptions to this among the Democratic ranks, particularly in the more respectable papers in the east. But among the Whig party we know of none from the "New York Tribune," down to the most insignificant whig paper in this State we know of no exception—all have joined in supporting mobocracy and in sustaining the hands of murderers. We are opposed to mobocracy and violence wherever it exists; and whether its fangs are aimed at the Catholics, the Abolitionists, or the Latter-Day Saints, we took upon it as a deadly serpent that is penetrating into the very vitals of our once happy republic. It is very plausible indeed to talk about "Harry of the West," "Polk and Dallas," "mailing our colors to the mast," "the right of freeman," &c. &c., whilst the most disgraceful murders are committed under our very nose. Our friends are butchered in cold blood before our eyes; their assassins and murderers are counted, named in their deeds of blood; and the victims of the mob are denounced as villains, &c. &c. We wrap ourselves in the glorious folds of the constitution and talk very graciously about equal rights, and the privileges of freemen,

the Agent, with a forge in full operation, driven by the powerful agency of steam, the generation of which is without cost in this arrangement. Although from the limited appropriation, Mr. Cook was only able to apply the escape heat of two large fires for the generation of steam, while his arrangement contemplates the erection of four such fires for this purpose, yet, under these disadvantages, the power obtained is greater than he encouraged any to expect from the whole four. In short, the principle is established, that in the manufacture of iron in the Catalan Forge, which is the process pursued with the pure ores of this region, the heat which ordinarily escapes to the heavens is abundantly sufficient to generate all the power required for the purpose. This is therefore the dawn of a new era in one of the most important branches of industry. Mines heretofore valueless on account of their remote distance from water power, will now be found of great importance. Among other recent discoveries of mines, we learn that 'Mount Whiteface' is found to be rich in iron ores. May we not therefore predict, that ere long the snows on its brow will be thawed by the ascending steam, while its caverns re-echo the heavy clang of the forge hammers?

It would be difficult to describe the arrangement without the idea of drawings. It may be sufficient to say that it is as simple as effective. As the machinery wears smooth and the mason work becomes dry and hot, the operation of the whole process improves, and is much better than when the commissioners saw it. The iron produced is of a superior quality. We were shown several illustrations of its firmness and tenacity, and brought away with us a specimen of that which was made under the inspection of the commissioners.

Mr. Cook is now pursuing the manufacture of iron by his process for the purpose of ascertaining the amount which may be obtained from a given quantity of ore and charcoal, to which we understand, he will add some experiments in the manufacture of steel.—Pittsburgh Republican.

WEST INDIES.

The West India papers are the most barren file we have received for months past. The weather, in most localities appears to be considered favorable for the crops, and guano and other manures were being brought in extensively for improving the plantations.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Advices from Buenos Ayres of the 29th of June state that the House of Representatives had confirmed the law authorising a monthly remittance of 5,000 dollars to Messrs. Baring Brothers, on account of the dividend till some definite arrangement is made for the liquidation of the foreign debt. The return of many of the old English residents for their native land seems to have created some sensation in the Argentine Republic, and their departure is mentioned in terms of regret.

NEW ZEALAND.

Accounts from New Zealand state, that on the 12th of February an interview took place between Governor Fitzroy and the New Zealand chiefs concerned in the massacre at Wairau. After a request to hear from them their own account of the affair, which was complied with by Rauparaha, his Excellency having deliberated for some time, addressed the natives to the effect that, as the English had in the first instance been in the wrong and the New Zealanders had been betrayed into unlawful acts both by their ignorance of English law, and by the great provocation they had received, no punishment should follow their offences. He concluded by assuring them that he would punish all attempts on the part of the English to wrong the natives from any similar infringement of their mutual rights.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Papers of the 11th of July have been received. Late accounts have been received at the Cape from Port Natal, but they possess not the least feature of interest. Affairs in the new settlement appear to be progressing prosperously; under the British superintendence. Caffre squabbles on the frontier are dated upon at much length by the Graham Town journalists, who record with minuteness every depredation communicated by the farmers.

OTAHEITE.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Otaheite, April 21, 1844, addressed by Mr. Alexander Salmon, resident at Otaheite, to Mr. John Salmon, 86, Piccadilly, London:—"My dear father, I now regret to inform you that there has been an engagement between the French troops and the natives, in which the former had 16 killed and about 50 wounded; and the latter from 180 to 200 killed, and a great many wounded. You may fancy we are not very easy here; in fact, we have all our arms cleaned up, and keep watch every night."

FRANCE.

The news of the engagement at Otaheite has thrown some of the journals into transports of rage. They accuse Mr. Pritchard as the author of hostilities. The *National* is the most furious, and sees in this new event another reason for quarrelling with England, and for refusing all concession on the score of Mr. Pritchard's arrest.

The decision of Government respecting the Polytechnic School will put an end to the influence of those ingenious youths, its scholars, and to their power of participating in any future popular movement. Government proposes to remove the establishment out of Paris, to place it in the environs, but beyond the fortifications, and are in treaty for the chateau of the late M. Laffite, at Maisons for the purposes of the institution, which is to be forthwith re-organized and established.

The approaching marriage of the Duke d'Angule, says the *Revue de Paris*, is now certain. His Royal Highness is to be married in November next to a niece of the King of Naples, the Princess of Salerno; she was born in 1822, and is said to be very handsome, and gifted with remarkable spirit.

A severe storm of thunder, accompanied with hail, has visited Marseilles, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Bayonne, and several other places in the south of France, where it has done immense damage to the vintage. The vintage this year is very plentiful, and it is said that the wine promises to be of excellent quality.

GREECE.

A letter from Athens, of the 31st ult., announces that the Coletti Cabinet was already divided, in consequence of the exigencies of M. Metaxa, who, being supported by the Peloponnesian Opposition, and dissatisfied by his two colleagues, Tzavellas and Palbi, required the appointment of Canaris to the Navy Department, and of Zographos to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, so as completely to concentrate in his hands the whole influence of the Government. M. Coletti is, however, too clever a man not to perceive the snare. The Ministry, thus divided, could not attend to the business of

the State, and had not yet published a single act of any importance. The resignation of General Kalerigi, the Governor of Athens, had been accepted by the King, and all the Liberal press justly protested against the dry terms of the Royal ordinance, in which the services rendered by that distinguished officer (the chief actor in the revolution of the 15th of September 1843,) during the last eleven months were not even acknowledged by a few flattering expressions.

RUSSIA.

The *Bremen Gazette* of the 3d inst., says:—"The Count de Nesselrode is expected soon at St. Petersburg. We are assured that he has communicated to the English Cabinet the views of his Government relative to the war in Circassia, and has obtained a promise from the English Government that in future English agents shall neither send ammunition nor provisions to the mountaineers by way of Constantinople."

ROME.

Letters from Rome dwell still upon the unsettled state of the public mind in the Roman States. That a conspiracy is still on foot, and may lead to the destruction of the unhappy enthusiasts engaged, would appear unquestionable. It seems equally beyond doubt that the Pontifical Government refuses to listen to the advice of Austria, Naples, Tuscany, and other powers, to concede a little to the popular desire, in order to escape a calamity sure to occur in case of a continental war. The *sejour* of the imperial family at Trieste suggested the belief that political affairs—those of Italy—would be then seriously considered, but no hope seems to exist that the Papal Government will give way.

THE LATTER DAY SAINTS IN THE WEST OF SCOTLAND.

[From a Correspondent of the Glasgow Examiner.]

The readers of the Glasgow Examiner will have heard of a singular sect of people known by the name of 'Mormons,' or 'Latter-Day Saints.' The founder of this sect was one Joseph Smith, an American, whose foul murder by an American mob has lately been recorded in our newspapers. From all I can glean, he seems to have been an extraordinary impostor. Declaring himself inspired by God to gather the faithful in these latter days, he produced certain plates purporting to be a revelation from heaven, the translation of which constitutes the Book of Mormon, in which the principles and laws of this new fraud are to be found. The Latter-day Saints believe in the fall of man—in the redemption of the world by Christ, and in the divinity of the Old and New Testaments. But they also believe that Joseph Smith was a prophet sent by God to prepare the world for the second coming of Christ. In America this sect has increased rapidly. In fact, in fourteen years the sect has risen from seven to two hundred thousand baptized members—their baptism being by immersion.

Hearing that a branch of this sect was established in Glasgow, I attended their meeting on Sunday last. It was held in a large room in the Trocadero, capable of seating five hundred persons. On entering, I found but few persons assembled, but the numbers soon increased until the room was well filled. Nearly every person was in mourning for the prophet. Many of them were dressed in black clothes, as were some of the women and children, and the rest had their hats and bonnets trimmed with black ribbon or crape. As each person entered he was greeted by the brethren, & a general shaking of hands took place, and a smart conversation, in loud tones, was kept up throughout the meeting. At the end of the room was a pulpit hung with black cloth, and in and around it were a few men who were spoken of as the 'priests,' 'elders,' and 'teachers.' In the pulpit was a man named Cairns from Nauvoo, in the United States, the great centre of the fraud. He was a 'smart' looking man, with a countenance expressive of great earnestness. I learned from one of the brethren, that this was a sort of 'conference morning,' to ascertain the state of the church in the Glasgow Conference. Suddenly a man rose up, and moved that brother Cairns be appointed President for the day, which was put to a show of hands—both men and women voting—and declared to be carried. Another person was called to another office, the precise purport of which I could not hear. A prayer was then made, and a hymn sung, after which Cairns stood up and said, "You are met this morning to receive a report from the churches represented in the Glasgow Conference. We want to understand the exact number and standing of the saints. We want to know what effect the murder of our beloved prophet has had upon us, and upon the world round about. Be brief and to the point, and don't sermonize, but give us facts."

He then called up a number of delegates, who reported as follows:—

Churches.	No. of Mem.
Glasgow	431
Paisley	81
Johnstone	38
A place (name not ascertained)	39
Pollackshaw	69
Greenock	72
Bonhill	29
Kilbirnie	64
Kilmarnock	61
Ayr	6
Airdrie	103
Campsie	26
Lanark	11
Pollackshaw	57
Renfrew	18
Irvine	20
Dalry	0

I was amazed at the extent to which

this imposture has spread in religious and intelligent Scotland, for the majority of these delegates appeared madly zealous. The number given above were stated sometimes to include, and at other times to exclude, priests, deacons and teachers; and it was stated that a conference of other 'churches' assembled at Edinburgh. The delegate from Kilbirnie said that the saints at Kilbirnie shed tears of sorrow when they heard of the murder of their beloved prophet; but they took it as a testimony that his work was of God. Another delegate said that 'many saints in this place would willingly have taken a bayonet to defend the prophet, and they were quite ready now to revenge his death.'—Cairns: "Oh, God will do that brother."—The delegate: "Yes, but I should think he will use men as his instruments."

The delegate from Campsie appeared to stumble in his faith. He said—"I must confess that, with us, there were those who hardly expected the prophet would die. We didn't believe it at first; for we expected he would live to lead on the people of God, and perhaps to be president of America. But as I said to them, maybe the prophet had done wrong.—However, after a little, they became reconciled, and thought it was all right; will many of them think that perhaps God will bring him to life again. Which may God grant. Amen!" Whereupon the meeting cried out, "Amen!"

The people who composed this meeting seemed decent and orderly people; and it is only to be regretted that any of our countrymen should be so easily deluded.

Towards the close Cairns read a letter, which, he said, was from a postmaster who lived about 105 miles from Nauvoo, giving an account of Smith's death. He also stated that Smith knew he was about to die for he called the church together, and appointed a successor, and fifteen days before his death he gave orders to have a vault finished that had been standing for some time in a half built state, and he had it nicely whitewashed, and gates hung upon it, so that it might be ready for him! and this the Glasgow Latter-day Saints appeared eager enough to swallow.

I give these hastily penned lines to your readers, because I think they do not generally know the efforts that are making to delude the simple minded. Let them operate as a spur to the sincerely pious to redouble their exertions for the spread of Christ's Gospel, and for the promotion of sound education amongst all classes of the people.

We copy the foregoing in order to give our readers and the public, the Scotch notions of Mormonism. The erroneous statements and impostology, together with the 'white wash' &c., we leave the saints and other honest men to correct. We are happy to learn that Elder Cairns is prospered in the land of brother Scots.

Late and Important from Venezuela.—By the brig Rowena, Capt. Wilson, in 23 days from Laguayra, we were kindly put in possession, at an early hour, of our letters and files of the Caracas newspapers, of both the leading parties of Venezuela. From both papers and letters we have condensed the following intelligence:

Venezuela is suffering a fearful reaction in its previous commercial prosperity, caused in the main by an entire destruction of commercial confidence, growing out of the present distracted state of political feeling, a previous undue extension of credit and a general relaxation of those business principles upon which Venezuela must depend for any thing like prosperity. The revenue for this year will fall very far short of that of last year by at least 33 per cent. Some of the accounts say even more. The elections just concluded have been in favor of the Guzmanistas, or liberal party, who have already evinced a manifest hostility against the existing Government. Many of the moderate men of Venezuela are in daily dread of a revolutionary outbreak. The commerce with the United States is shackled with more than double the amount of imposts on the products of that country than any other nation now pays, and must of necessity ere long entirely cease. In fact, it now struggles but for a mere existence. No article can now be imported from the United States without a heavy loss, say from 10 to 25 per cent., and this against Coffee in Caracas at 7 3/8 cents, and Hales at 8 1/2, which are the only articles that remittances can be made in, or silver and gold at 7 per cent. premium. There is no new Coffee expected to arrive at the seaboard till September. Nothing can exceed the joy of the successful political party, save the gloom which that success has thrown over the whole commercial community, as well as those who will lose every thing in the event of a revolution.

[U. S. Gazette.]

Consumption.—A bold effort has been made in Darmstadt in Germany, to cure consumption. The seat of the ulceration having been discovered by means of a Stethoscope, the matter was discharged outward by an incision being made in the cavity of the breast, penetrating the lungs. The cure was finally effected by medicine injected into the wound by a syringe.

A Large Haul.—On demolishing an ancient Roman Chapel recently in Warsaw, two barrels filled with gold to the value of \$600,000 were found in the foundation. It is to be employed in the completion of the fine hanging bridge over the Vistula between Warsaw and Prague.

Foreign News

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The last packet steamer brought our usual quota of English, Scotch, Irish, Manks, &c. papers, from which we extract as follows:

ENGLAND.

London, Thursday. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, left Gosport Hall, Leicestershire, the seat of Earl Howe, on Sunday, for Whiteley Court, Worcestershire, the residence of the Queen Dowager.

Brighton, Sept. 25.—The Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, and the infant Prince continue at the palace in the enjoyment of good health, but will take their departure either on Tuesday or Wednesday next for Windsor. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice were taken to Kemp Town this morning in an open brougham, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Littleton, where they were taken out and enjoyed a walk for half an hour. Earl Delaware arrived at the palace yesterday from Brickhurst to see the royal children, and returned in the afternoon, after having visited Sir Robert Peel.

Royal Fees to Medical Attendants.

The fee presented to Dr. Locock, first physician accoucheur to the Queen, is, it is understood, upon the birth of a royal infant, £1000. Dr. Ferguson, who is the second physician accoucheur, receives £500, and Sir James Clark the same amount. Mrs. Lilly the Queen's monthly nurse, receives 'for the month' £800. This amount is generally swelled to upwards of £600, the extras, being derived from the handsome present the nurse receives from each guest invited to the christening. The wet nurse is said to receive £100 per month for her services, besides the gratifying prospect of some portion of her family being provided for, either in the army or navy, or in some of the public offices, for life.

SCOTLAND.

The Queen is again to bid farewell to Scotland on Tuesday next. She will then have sojourned more than three weeks.

Where the deer and the doe lightly bounding together, Sport the long summer day 'mong the bonnie heathland heather.

Her Majesty is said to have improved greatly in health and spirits, during her residence at Blair Atholl, and she will probably retain a lasting impression of her delightful rambles among the magnificent scenery of Killiecrankie and Glen Tilt.

It is supposed that her arrangements for departure have been made to correspond with the time at which she is to be visited at Windsor by Louis Philippe. His Majesty of the barricades is expected to leave the shores of France for England on the 9th of next month.

IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connell leaves Dublin for Derbyshire this day.

The *Morning Chronicle* says, that after the payment of all expenses connected with the state prosecutions, £20,000 remains in the repeal treasury.

The repeal rent for the nineteen weeks ending with the 23d inst., amounted to £27,678, being an average of £1,456 per week.

PORTUGAL.

Letters from Lisbon have been received

united; could not attend to the business of

what underneath its folds is concealed a dagger that is aimed at the heart of the "Goddess of Liberty." This land was once denominated, "an asylum for the oppressed, the land of the free, and the home of the brave," but its glory is now written upon its glory is departed, the fine gold has become dim, and under the tree of Liberty where once reposed the patriot, the man of honor, and the veterans of seventy-six, now lurk the villain, the blackleg, and the man of blood.

It is time that we awake from our slumbers, and do our first works over again. It is time that we repair the breaches, and go back to first principles. It is time that we discountenance vice, enforce law, punish the guilty, let the oppressed go free, and then there may be some hopes of regaining that fame which we once enjoyed as republicans; but which has now become so tarnished among the nations of the earth.

Four o'clock this day.—The Tabernacle at this moment (12 o'clock) is crowded with men, women and children, presenting a singular scene of religious infatuation. As much as the Millerites may have been charged with insincerity, we cannot doubt after looking upon the crowd now assembled in the Tabernacle, and listening to their prayers, exhortations and hallelujahs coming, as they appear to, from their very souls, we say without the slightest sincerity as little as we do their most singular infatuation. They have lived upon four o'clock this afternoon for the "Coming of Christ." They would to end this day at four o'clock, they most firmly believe, and they are preparing their souls and bodies for that great event, and for taking their final leave of terra firma, in their Grand Ascension. Some of their exhortations, though honest, partake a little of the ludicrous and provoke a smile from "both saint and sinner."—*Bay State Dem.* Oct. 10.

When Mormonism first began to attract the attention of the public, it was a common thing to proclaim that the delusion would be dead in one year;—but when Millerism sprang up, even sectarian bigots could brush the hair of eurythmics and pretend to be very religious crying out with long faces—and not infrequently meeting with the Millerites, to "watch the coming of Christ," when the bible never once alludes to any such event only when Israel was gathered: see Jeremiah 16: 16? And before the great and terrible day of the Lord come, ELIJAH the prophet, was to be sent, &c. If there was ever a *basswood* generation, this is it.

If a few gentle priests could manage the affairs of the Almighty, we should have fine times. The promises would all fail; the bible, which is the great Almanac of eternity, would turn out, in its calculations like the common religious "tracts," to be the speculations of men; God would be distanced; and Miller, Ely, the Pope, bishop of Canterbury and some clerical cronies, would ride into the Millennium on flowery beds of ease, and leave the old prophets and apostles, to work their passage back to bliss, over the bones and blood of martyrs—*ex necessitate rei.*

From abroad.—The Liverpool Standard of October 4th contains the following:

By the Hibernia and Great Western, whose arrival we notice elsewhere, we have received intelligence from America a fortnight later than that previously received. The intelligence is unimportant.

It appears, from a Mormonite document, entitled the "Epistle of the Twelve," that the succession to Joe Smith is given to a band of twelve men, who are called Apostles, and are appointed to preach to the Mormon people throughout Europe and America.

MORMON AFFAIRS

We saw a statement in the Missouri Republican, that the Mormons and Indians had assembled in great force, near Carthage, Hancock county, Illinois, as it was supposed, with hostile intentions towards some of the citizens of the county, &c.

The facts as we have learned them from an authentic source, are about as follows: The circuit court of that county met on the 21st. There were recognized to attend this court, all the common council of the city of Nauvoo, and many other persons of that place, charged with a riot in destroying the press and materials of the Nauvoo Expositor in June last. Those persons and their witnesses, making in all about one hundred persons being poor, and most of them unable to pay tavern bills in town, and wishing to avoid the show of a large Mormon force about the court, came to the very laudable conclusion of camping out some three or four miles from town, where

they could be at all times ready to attend court upon a short notice to answer the charges against them.

In addition to this, some twenty Potawatami Indians, with their women and children, on their way to hunt muskrats in Iowa, passed through the county about sixteen miles from Carthage, about the same time. They had no connection with the Mormons or any other persons in the county, but passed through without molesting any one; and this was the great Mormon and Indian force referred to.

Now for the object of getting up this story, and the use that was attempted to be made of it. It was well understood that at the court an attempt would be made to indict the persons who were guilty of murdering Joseph and Hyrum Smith, while they were confined in the Carthage Jail, in June last; to prevent which something must be done by the mob party in Hancock. With this view the mob gathered a considerable force around the court house on Monday, and after the court adjourned in the evening they took possession of the court house, organized an alarm meeting—made violent and inflammatory speeches about this supposed Mormon and Indian force, and attempted to get upon excitement. They resolved that it was extremely unsafe for the court to hold longer, and that it ought forthwith to adjourn, and that if the court refused to do so, that they would immediately organize an armed force around the court house in Carthage.

They appointed a committee of safety, and directed that the Judge should be informed of the resolutions of the meeting, that he might consult his safety, &c. The meeting then adjourned to meet on the next evening.

Judge Thomas did not wait to be called upon at his chamber, by those gentlemen, but without much form or ceremony, he let those panic makers know that he should not obey their order to adjourn; and they with all their force could not do him from doing his duty. And furthermore, if any of them appeared about the court house with arms or any other hostile demonstrations, that he would order them instantly to fall, and if necessary he would be one of the posse to aid in the execution of the order. This so deterred the out-breakers, that they dared not even present their resolutions to the court.

They then attempted to frighten the Grand Jury, and through some of their friends had the question started there, whether they should go into court, raise the alarm, and advise the court to adjourn? The jury, however, as promptly rejected the proposition as did the Judge, and instead of adjourning, proceeded to find indictments against eight of the murderers of the Smiths; and seven or eight Mormons who destroyed the printing press in Nauvoo; thus enforcing the laws against mob violence, whether perpetrated by Mormons, or anti-Mormons. The mob became alarmed, their force dispersed, and the adjourned meeting was never held. The Mormons got through their business in court—broke up their camp, and went home. The poor Indians, unconscious of the stir they were making, among the white people of Hancock, went ahead with their war upon the muskrats, and at the latest dates all was peaceable in Carthage.—*State Register.*

67. We feel grateful for so much truth, and candor. The whig papers from Sharp's Warsaw Signal, down to the N. Y. Tribune, all over the country, when they found they could not speculate out of the blood and carnage at Carthage—not only abused and vilified the Mormons, but came out against the laws of the land slyly, and justified the murder of the two Smiths. There was, in old times, a drouth, but when the prophet prayed seven times, he discovered a cloud about the size of a man's hand which brought plenty of rain; so may it be with this first appearance of truth and justice in the west.

From the same paper.

LATEST FROM HANCOCK.
The following is an extract of a letter received by a gentleman of this place last week. It will serve to show the people of Illinois and of other States, what a desperate set of men have settled themselves above the laws; and with what contempt they treat the most sacred of the institutions of the country.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CARTHAGE, HANCOCK COUNTY, ILL.
Carthage, Oct. 22, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—I have been here about two days. Court is in session. The mob (so called) is here but not in great numbers. They are fierce and vindictive; and disposed to do harm if they dare. They had a violent warlike meeting in the court house last night, in which they tried to get up a story that there were two hundred Mormons and three hundred Indians encamped near this place, in hostile array for the purpose of an attack on the town. They passed panic resolutions, advising the court to adjourn, and threatened that if that was not done, that they would raise an armed force, as they say to protect themselves; but all know, for the purpose of awing the court, and driving off witnesses. I was at the meeting to see and hear. I can assure you however that the court will not be frightened to adjourn. Nor is any body afraid of an attack on the town by the Mormons or Indians. As for their trials against the prosecutors they are not needed. Roswell, Sharp, Williams & Co. were the leaders in getting up the excitement. They have advertised for another meeting to night. But I think they will not

succeed in holding it in the court house. They hope to get it believed abroad that they are about to be attacked by the Mormons as an excuse for some outrage which they wish; but have not the courage to perpetrate. There is no danger of violence from the Mormons, unless these mobbers, as they have threatened, should attempt to drive the court out of the country; or overawe the witnesses or jurors, and then, you may expect to hear that they have received a sound drubbing, which will put an end to their agitations for all time to come.

Indian Troubles.—From the officers of the steamboat Lynx, we learn that another depredation has been recently committed by the Liston Sioux Indians. A trader, named N. W. Kitson, while upon a trading expedition up the St. Peter's river, was taken captive by a party belonging to this tribe, who kept him in confinement several days, and would not permit him to depart until he had given them some two or three hundred dollars worth of goods and treated them to a feast. Their object in robbing Kitson is said to have been for the purpose of getting ammunition to repel the force recently sent from Fort Snelling to arrest those engaged in the robbery of the cattle drovers from Missouri. Nothing had been heard from the troops, at St. Peters, who were sent out for that purpose since their departure.—*St. Louis Era*, Oct. 8.

The Private Mail Case Decided.—Judge Randall, of the U. S. District court, last Monday, the 7th inst., delivered his opinion in the case of James W. Hale, against whom a verdict was rendered a short time since for forty penalties of \$50 each, for carrying letters out of the regular mail on a post route; for profit. Judge Randall reviewed the whole case, and decided that Mr. Hale was liable for the penalties under the act of Congress, and ordered judgment to be entered against him and in favor of the United States, for the sum of \$2,000. It is understood that this case will be taken up to the Supreme Court of the United States for revision, as there seems to be a difference of opinion among the District Judges of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Maryland, as to the application of the Post Office laws to the Mail Companies.

The Scotch Giant and Giantess have arrived at Baltimore. He is seven feet four inches high, measures fifty-seven inches around the chest, and weighs 412 pounds. She is also of extraordinary size, and has a beautiful form. They are accompanied by a dwarf twelve years of age, twenty-four inches in height, and weighs but twenty-eight pounds.

Mexican Tents made in Boston.—One thousand tents for the Mexican Government have been manufactured in Boston and shipped in Havana. They were paid for by a draft on Baring & Brother. The United States has inquired into the matter, and found that the tents were really made in Boston, and for the Mexican market, and they were represented in the clearance as 100 bales of manufactured sail-cloth.

The Houston, (Texas), Telegraph says, that the debt of the Republic of Texas, amounts to one hundred dollars for each man of that country!

For the Neighbor.

MR. EDITOR:—Sir: Permit me through the medium of your valuable paper, to make a few statements of facts, by way of reply to the unwarranted attack made upon myself by the editor of the Warsaw Signal, in his paper of the 30th ult.

It appears that bills of indictment were found by the Grand Jury against nine of the persons engaged in the murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith. Among this number is the name of Thomas C. Sharp, indicted as accessory. I know not that it was upon my testimony alone that a bill was found, it being strongly corroborated by other facts disclosed in the evidence of other witnesses. Why this attack should be made upon my testimony alone I know not, unless he wishes to prejudice the minds of the people against it, from the isolated fact that I belong to the Latter-Day Saints—as if embracing the religion which I sincerely believe, and know, to be the religion of Jesus Christ was sufficient reason for disfranchisement and subjection to disbelief. He says:

"We were indicted as an accessory on the testimony of a *perjured* Mormon villain, who can be proved such, in every community in which he had lived. What his testimony was before the Grand Jury, we know not, and we care less—all, we ask is a trial before an impartial tribunal."

The editor does not give us the name of this "perjured Mormon villain?" consequently I can only infer that he alludes to myself from the fact that I was the only "Mormon" witness examined by the Grand Jury. If it be a fact that I am the person charged here with being a "perjured villain," I repudiate the charge as being worthy alone of the slanderous, lying pen from which the charge emanated. However, nothing can be too base and villainous for a murderer—as I know Thomas C. Sharp, editor of the Warsaw Signal to be—to resort to. His remarks bear a very great inconsistency, if not a falsehood, upon their face. He indulges in calling me a "perjured Mormon villain," says that he was indicted upon my testimony, and in the next breath he says he does not know what

my testimony was. Now, if he does not know what my testimony was, how does he know that it criminated him or was false? He knew full well that I could have criminated him, that I knew his hellish proceedings and deed of blood, and that I could have condemned him within the pale of truth. I do not consider this any slander upon my character, but regard it only as the prating of a murderer, whose venom is ever lashed upon the heads of innocent and truth-telling people. As to my character, I will merely remark that it cannot be harmed by the hands that are dripping in the blood of innocence, and T. C. Sharp may learn this fact by experiment, if he chooses.

Let me now ask Mr. Sharp one or two simple questions, which may serve to refresh his memory by calling up circumstances, and by the time I conclude, quite likely I may bring him to his recollection to such a degree that he will discover the secret that he was really one of the murderers of Joseph and Hyrum Smith. I perceive his memory is quite treacherous—for this there is a reason!

Does Mr. Sharp recollect making a certain speech at the Crossing of the Railroad, wherein he said the law would not answer their purpose—that they must go to Carthage and kill the Smiths, while the Governor was in Nauvoo, which would so enrage the Mormons that they would murder the "dam'd little Governor," and then they would get rid of the Governor and Mormons? Does he not recollect seeing persons besides myself standing by, who were not Mormons, at the time this address was delivered? (whose names, for some purpose, was not presented to the Grand Jury, but who, in all probability, will appear and give testimony before the Circuit Court.)

He speaks of my being a Mormon. Now, if there is any virtue in not being a Mormon, I would inform him that I was not a Mormon until some time after the murder was committed, and I made affidavit of the same things to which I testified before the Grand Jury, before I embraced the Mormon faith. But one thing I can say, I have never been guilty of committing murder myself, or advising other people to commit it, either before I became a Mormon or afterwards.

The editor again says: "On Friday morning, two Mormon witnesses, were smuggled, without knowledge of the citizens, into the Grand Jury room, and examined until three o'clock P. M. when the testimony was closed."

Now, I have a few words to say about this "smuggling" witnesses. I was not smuggled; I went bold and fearless before the Grand Jury, in open day; and I presented myself there, as I had the right to do, without giving Mr. Sharp, or the citizens in general, notice that I was going to do so. Probably Mr. Sharp might have known more about it, had I not been in great danger of being intercepted by a mob. I well remember, (and I presume Sharp knows something about it, as he is so expert in leading on the rabble to deeds of murder,) that a day or two before, I was followed by a gang of eleven men four miles this side of Carthage, with the intent of murdering me, for the purpose of destroying my testimony. Their maneuvers about the premises were observed, and although they kept things as sly as possible, yet their intentions are known to me. Under these circumstances, if I had been "smuggled" the state of things would have justified me. But I shall never smuggle myself to shun the execution of murderers' threats. I shall, before all courts, and under every circumstance, tell the truth and nothing but the truth, and if I meet the fate that menaces me, I shall fall having discharged a duty that I solemnly owe to my country and my God.

Respectfully,

WM. M. DANIELS.

MARRIED.—On the 21st of Sept., at the house of Mr. John Wilkie in Nauvoo, by Elder Addison Everett, Mr. John Bishop of Montrose, Iowa, to Miss Julia Ann Gillum, of Nauvoo.

—In this city, on the 26th ult., by Elder Thompson, Mr. Leonard Schussler to Mrs. Margaret Hartley, all of Nauvoo.

Well, gentle reader, start not! the Printers are not *always* forgotten on occasions like these—though it is but seldom we are called upon to drink to the health of a fair-bride, yet on this occasion, we did so, to a jug of good ale, and a loaf of splendid cake, from the hands of the fair bride herself, for which, from the FOREMAN down to the least Devil in the office, all unite in wishing the bride and bridegroom all the happiness that belongs to the hyemal state.—May their days be crowned with peace, prosperity, and happiness; and may their offspring be as numerous as the sand upon the sea shore.

ALL HANDS.

DEATHS.—For the week ending Monday the 4th of November.

John Gaylord, 66y; chill fever.

Lucinda Winegar, 1y, 3m; chill fever.

David B. Crosby, 39y, 5m, 10d; lung fever.

Herbert Jones, 21y; ague and fever.

Matilda Walker, 45y; bilious fever.

Total 5.
W. D. HUNTINGTON,
Sexton.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for or buying the following notes:

One five hundred dollar note payable on or before the first of January 1845.

One one thousand dollar note payable on or before the first of January 1846.

One one thousand dollar note payable on or before the first of January 1847.

One one thousand dollar note payable on or before the first of January 1848.

One one thousand dollar note payable on or before the first of January 1849.

The above notes were made payable to R. D. Foster in property. This is to give notice that I will not pay any of the above notes as they were obtained through fraud.

THOS. H. BURTON,
Nov. 2, 1844. no28-2w

TEMPLE.

"Milk as well as Meat"
Some good milk cows are wanted as tithing for the Temple. The Saints have done well in bringing in many good things, and they will do more good by answering this call promptly.

WM. CLAYTON,
Clerk for Trustees, &c.

Nov. 6-11.

LE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The undersigned makes and keeps constantly on hand the above article, which he will warrant to keep through the winter, at the reduced price of six dollars per barrel. Families supplied on reasonable terms. All kinds of country produce taken in pay.

LEONARD SCHUSSLER.

Nov. 6-3m.

WANTED.

100 CORDS of wood, at this office.

Sept. 25, 1844.

ACCEPTABLE.

ANY quantity of provisions, for subscriptions, at this office.

Sept. 25, 1844.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1844.

	from	to
Ashes—per lb.	7	8
Pot.	9	10
Pearl.	9	10
Artes—per dozen.	14 00	16 00
Collins.	12 00	14 00
Others.	12 00	14 00
Hugging—Mo. per yard.	12 1/2	13 1/2
Bale Rope—Mo. per lb.	44	00
Beeswax—per lb.	25 1/2	26 1/2
Caster Beans—per bushel.	70	75
Candles—per lb.	30	33
Sperm.	8	9
Tallow—Mould.	7	8
Dipped.	7	8
Stearine.	7	8
Coal—per ton.	14 00	00
Leligh.	10	00
Pittsburgh—per bushel.	10	00
Missouri and Illinois.	8	7
Coffee—per lb.	13	15
Java.	7 1/2	7 3/4
Havana.	7 1/2	7 3/4
Rio.	7 1/2	7 3/4
St. Domingo.	7 1/2	7 3/4
Laguaira.	7 1/2	7 3/4
Chocolate—No. 1.	13	15
No. 2.	12	14
Copper—per lb.	25	30
Braziers.	25	30
Shrattins.	43 1/2	00
Bottom.	43 1/2	00
Flats.	43 1/2	00
Cordage—per lb.	13 1/2	14
Manilla.	9	10
Tarred Rope.	2 25	2 50
Red Cord, Manilla, per dozen.	1 75	2 00
Hemp.	75	1 00
Plough Lines.	10 1/2	12
Colln. Yarns—per lb.	19	20
Pittsburgh.	10 1/2	12
Common.	19	20
Domestic—per yard.	7	10
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	6 1/2	11 1/2
4-4 and 6-4.	6 1/2	11 1/2
Bleached, Shirting, 3-4 and 7-8.	7 1/2	8
4-4 and 6-4.	7 1/2	8
Brown Drillings.	8	10
Eurlops.	12	14
Brown Lowel Oze bags.	10 1/2	13
Virginia do.	11	15
Tickings, 3-4 and 6-4.	11	15
Sattinets.	55	65
Kentucky Jeans.	32	60
Cotton Cheeks.	9	14
Blue Drillings.	9	14
Mixed summer stuffs.	12	25
Dye Stuff.	15	20
Madder, per lb.	1 45	0
Logwood.	4	0
Indigo, Sp. cerroon.	1 35	1 45
Coyperes.	2 1/2	3
Carawood, per lb.	9	10
Fustic.	43	00
Drugs & Medicines.	22	22
Ginseng, per lb.	5	5 1/2
Saleratus, Western.	0	6
Eastern.	0	6
Alum, per lb.	5	6
Quinine, per oz.	2 50	2 75
Brimstone.	5	6
Epsom Salts.	6	0
Four Sulphur.	7 1/2	0
Crown Tartar.	3 75	0
Turkey Opium.	1 25	1 31
Campier.	1 25	1 31
Gum Arabic.	22	25
Liquorice Paste.	5	0
Sal Soda.	5	0
Feathers—per lb.	21	22
Flour, Meal &c.	4 00	4 25
Flour, City Mills.	3 75	4 00
Country.	2 75	3 00
Rye.	45	51
Common, per bushel.	45	51
Fruit.	87	1 00
Apples, dried, per bushel.	1 25	1 50
green, per bbl.	1 25	1 50
Peaches dried, per bushel.	1 25	1 50
Almonds, s. s. per lb.	18	20
Raisins, M. R. per box.	2 40	2 50
H. N. C.	2 37	2 50
Prunes, per lb.	00	00
Currants, Zante.	11	12 1/2
Figs, per drum.	16	18
Lemons, per box.	0 00	0 00
Furs & Skins.	1 00	4 00
Buffalo, per robe.	12	22
Deer shaves, per lb.	10	18
Red and Blue, in hair.	5	12 1/2
Gray.	2 00	3 50
Beaver.	2 00	3 50
Otter, per skin.	6	12 1/2
Muskat.	12	20
Raccoon.	12	20
Wild Cat.	10	20
Fox, grey.	10	20

Milk.	12	60
Bear, per ahin.	3 00	2 00
Ma.	14 00	14 50
Mackerel, No. 1, per bb.	11 00	11 50
No. 2.	8 50	9 00
No. 3.	8 50	9 00
Lake Trout.	1 50	2 00
Salmon, per kit.	1 25	1 50
Cod, dry, per box.	50	1 00
Herrings, do.	50	1 00
Grains—per bushel.	56	60
Wheat.	28	40
Rye.	43	50
Corn.	43	50
Barley.	43	50
Oats.	30	35
Beans.	95	1 00
Glaze—per box.	2 25	2 75
8 by 10.	3 75	4 25
10 by 12.	9 00	0 00
12 by 18.	6 50	7 00
Gumponder—per keg.	6 00	6 50
Dupont's.	4 00	4 50
Lapin's.	12	13
blasting.	100 00	110 00
Gunny Bag.	60 00	65 00
Hemp—per 112 lbs.		
Water rotted.		
Dew rotted.		
12 by 18.		
Hide—per lb.	8	8 1/2
Dry.	31	1 00
Green.	31	1 00
Salted.	20	30
Hops, 1st quality per lb.	4	4 1/2
Honey, per gallon.	4	4 1/2
Iron, Tennessee and Pittsburgh.	5	6
Common, per lb.	5	6
Bani.	7	8
Horse Shoe.	7	8
Hoop.	7	8
Sheet.	7	8
Nail Rods.	7	8
Boiler Iron.	7	8
Pig Iron, per ton.	22 00	00 00
Nails, per lb.	4 1/2	5
Pittsburgh.	4 1/2	5
Junata.	4 1/2	5
Boston.	4 1/2	

forming the public
earns on the bus-

in exchange for goods
an article of Cocon
for tea and coffee.
no46-t



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1844.

Whole Number 133

Volume 2.—No. 29.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR.

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Main Streets, Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 annually in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

AUTUMNAL GALES.

The following are some of the particulars of the late autumnal gales, which have exhibited some of the calamities of the last days—for the Lord walks on the wings of the wind when he pours out his wrath.

From the New Orleans Tribune of Oct. 16.

HURRICANE AT HAVANA.

Great Loss of Life and Property.—Destruction of Woods, Crops, &c.—The brig *Emperador* arrived here yesterday from Havana, bringing letters and papers to the 9th instant, by which we have received full accounts of a most disastrous hurricane that passed over the island of Cuba on the 4th and 5th instant.

So far as heard from, the devastation appears to have extended over the island far and wide, and the next intelligence must bring us accounts of many more disasters, both by sea and land, than we have yet heard. The loss of property has been enormous; the loss of life, though it has been considerable, we are astonished that it is no greater.

The barometer, during the storm fell five inches—something never before known within the tropics.

Sunday, October 6, 1844.

When we wrote an article this morning, we had not seen but a small part of the ravages of the hurricane. Now that we have traversed the whole city—now that our eyes have beheld innumerable ruins—now that we have heard with horror the relation of a thousand disasters—a thousand scenes of desolation occurring in the short space of 11 hours—we suppress our feelings to print the effect of this terrible, without parallel in the history of Cuba. Most sad indeed is this relation to us, and were it not to satisfy the public mind, we would beg to be excused. But knowing that the reality is never so horrible as the exaggerated picture which fear and charlatanism forces upon public anxiety, we will seek to calm the excited emotions of the community. We do not wish to infer from this, that our sad review will be wholly exact or complete. At this early hour it is impossible to obtain positive information of the extent of suffering. The public authorities for the city and port are actively engaged in the inquiry, and in the method of repairing them as far as possible. Those most interested do not know their losses with any degree of certainty. Therefore, our sketch will be complete, provisionally; but we shall *ad interim* write new facts, information and dates, complete and rectify it should it be requisite.

The 4th of October—as we have already said, a day of such sad memory—it rained continually and abundantly. At first, the wind was light and scanty from the S. E. Afterwards it blew with more force from due east until evening, when nature fell to almost a complete calm—a prelude to a grand tragedy that was soon to be enacted. At 8 p.m. it began to blow and gain with force; at 9 the wind was tempestuous; at 10, a hurricane—increasing in strength during the whole night, and continuing thus until 10 a.m. Then imperceptibly it began to lull. At meridian, much diminished, and diminishing all the evening. During that unfortunate night and morning the hurricane traversed three-fourths of the compass, and with such sudden variations, that the dangers, especially in the bay, were aggravated, rendering all efforts heroically employed for the salvation of the lost vessels, null.

During this night of terror, tribulation filled the heart of this tranquil city. At 11 p.m. commenced the demolition of houses, enclosures, trees, doors and windows, and to such extent that it would be difficult to find within our whole extensive population, within and without the city walls a single house that has not suffered, and been injured more or less. Night infernal! To the clamor of destruction which resounded in the ele-

ments, the cries of the victims, the voices of sufferers, the tears of the unfortunate, and the prayers of the faithful, were added.

The long desired dawn of day at length arrived, but not with it a termination of the general anguish, which increased, as the feeble rays of light illuminated us with the torch of death; this picture of destruction; for in truth it was between the hours of 6 and 8 that the hurricane effected its greatest ravages. During that day almost every establishment remained closed; the streets and squares were deserted; the distribution of the daily supplies for the city were retarded till late in the afternoon. In the markets there was nothing—no milk, meat or provisions of any kind. When the hurricane was over, the city continued to present the appearance of a place bombarded and sacked. Doors and windows that remained, were found shut, and only through sections of the doors and window (loopholes) might be seen anxiously watching to learn if the war of the elements was over. Wherever the eye was cast, were seen rubbish, boughs and trunks of trees, spouts window-frames, houses propped up, windows and doors forced out, turrets broken, walls demolished and habitations overflowed. The spectacle which the wharves of Caballero, San Francisco and the Machina presented, especially the latter, is indescribable, most horrible and most desolate. At the first, the vessels moored there striking against each other, had their ribs broken. At the second, more than ten schooners went to pieces, and passage boats and launches broken, with masts and spars, boxes and barrels, were under the wharf. At the Machina, were seen likewise a multitude of small vessels destroyed, injured and abandoned. The gate of the wharf was forced down, and the great mast of the Machina fell, and in its fall destroyed part of the houses which were there. At the Fish market there has also been havoc—one of its towers ruined—all the launches that were near it, were thrown up on the shore or in the sewers. In front of the Fish market, against the quarter of Valdez, and over against the city walls, a brig loaded with charcoal has been driven, and directing the eye towards the Punta, three or four more vessels are seen. The picture is sad from this point—vessels dismasted in the channel—others lost on Casa Blanca, Tricornia and Regla and even as far up the harbor as Tulepiedra.

We have already said that the Tenglado, or shed on the wharf of Caballero, is completely down. In its fall three victims lost their lives—two whites and one black. The new shed in front of the Custom House has suffered damage likewise—the planks of the wharfs broken up. In Regla the damages are considerable, as much in the town as the wharves. The Plaza de Toros half destroyed, and many houses fallen. In Guanabacoa, we are informed, that more than 30 houses are ruined. In the Cerro many houses and enclosures are down. In Puentes—we do not know what has happened in this picturesque place. The bridge of Mordazo has disappeared.

In Havana we have heard of three stone and mortar houses almost ruined and it is rare to find one that has not suffered partially. The greater part of the city lamps have gone to pieces. The top ornaments of the Government House have been transported, as if by magic, to a great distance. The stately palm trees of Santa Clara were torn up by the roots, and their beautiful leaves thrown by the wind into the street.

In the street O'Reilly, No. 108, a chamber, or upper story, was blown down, injuring considerably a mulatto carpenter and a boy who slept there. At present we do not know of any more personal accidents within the city walls.

Outside of the walls, as was to be expected, was the greatest destruction. The sentry-boxes were carried a great distance and torn into chips; the lamps torn from their hangings and utterly destroyed. Opposite the Pillar of India many houses have fallen; the balconies that extended to Cienfuegos street, and many others, no longer exist. The *Campeo di Marte* (Parade Ground,) on the south and west side, has lost a great part of its iron railings and pillars, which fell from the force of the wind and the trees blown against them. All the arches and gateways have lost the trophies and inscriptions which adorned them. The great House of Aldama—that castle—

but palace, built bomb proof—has suffered; one of its balconies, facing the north, was twisted away by the wind! The *Plaza de Vapor*, on its north side, is without a single excuse for a door. The *Alameda* is all blown down—all there is a level.

The American ship *Ebro*, which sailed from New Orleans for Havre, was wrecked on the point of Salado, near to this port. Crew all saved—vessel a total wreck.

The Spanish brig *Zaragoza*, which sailed on the 4th, was lost on the rocks of Haute, westward of this port, and totally lost. Captain and crew (with the exception of three) saved.

The vessels of war injured are—frigate *Isabel 20*, injured slightly. Frigate *Cofes*, parted cable and drifted in among the merchant vessels, and injured both them and herself—in the gale of the 2d she ran afoul of the *Titi*, and carried away her jibboom and royal mast and yard. *St. Amer* Congreso, lost a boat and had her chimney blown down. The *Bazan* suffered in her side, upperworks and low. The brig *Laborde* suffered only inside. The schooner *Infanta*, injured. Transport, lost a boat. The *Pontón* Marie lost her catheads. The brig *Trois* lost only her cambouse and boat injured.

The American vessels in this harbor have all suffered more or less, from \$200 to \$2000. The schooner *Mary Shields*, Partel, of Savannah, was the most exposed during the storm. She is injured as much, if not more, than any other American vessel.

From Matanzas.—In Matanzas the hurricane commenced on the 4th, and continued with scarcely any intermission, until night. A great many dwellings, masts and sugar houses are blown down, and there is scarcely a roof in the place that has escaped the effects of the gale.

Yesterday morning the rivers of San Juan and Yaguri were swollen to a degree never before seen, carrying every thing they met before them, and as some of the edifices on their margins were blown down, the rush of waters finished what the gale had left. The supposed amount of sugar lost in these buildings on the margins, is 3,000 boxes. The store house of Messrs. Domingo Aldama and Julio Alfonso, being very strongly built, escaped destruction.

The loss of lives is said to consist of five launches, victims of the fall of their barrack, 10 women and one man (whites) killed; two negroes drowned in the Ojo. Many more would have perished had it not been for the strenuous efforts of many persons, who, on horseback, placed their lives in danger to save their fellow-beings who remained in their dwellings too long to be saved on foot.

In the bay of Matanzas, the damages have indeed been great—the only vessel which has escaped without any injury, is the Spanish brig *Sabina*, bound to Bremen with 651 boxes of sugar on board. The American brig *Maria Teresa*, which was loading for London, cut her masts away, saving by this means his vessel from going on shore. The barque *Aun Louisa*, Captain S. Row, of Boston, was thrown upon the rocks, but this morning she is floating again, having suffered much.

The steamer *Cardenas* and the American ship *Vashington*, are entirely lost. The damage, which is universally felt, is great, incalculable, and the information from the country is most heart-rending. Every thing, canes, plants, vegetables, &c., have all suffered.

From all parts we continue to receive accounts of the terrible storm. In San Antonio do Banoes & great many houses have fallen.

The theatre and the tower of the church are ruined. It is said that three or four lives are lost—one of them, a youth of twelve years, crushed by the falling walls of Canoa, a hurricane he was wind that place a wholly blown down, excepting the church, three stores, in which the neighbors sought refuge. This town consisted of 62 houses, some of stone, but most of wood and plaster.

On the coast Destino, the negro appeared, and the dwelling red. On the *Columbo* es are ruined, and not a tree, or fruit of any kind. Santiago de las Vegas they tempestuous win swept action for the space of 14 g at 9 p.m. of the 4th, to considerable distances balconies, plasters of the windows and shutters of racks and court house, dwellings throwing down buildings, etc. etc. As of a square the winds ds and tore up trees by inches. The loss of life m happy to say is only one.

In the small town of San Antonio Chi house stands, and on coadia, all was thrown

down, killing three negroes and wounding six others.

On the coffee estate Candelaria, 8 miles from Batobano, the hurricane was felt with as great force as in Havana. At the houses of ordinary construction, and many of stone and mortar, are down. The dwellings have suffered much. The winds have thrown all down except the coffee bushes, and they are much injured.

P. S.—The Spanish *Correo* is advertised to sail for Cadiz on the 9th inst.

The Captain General has decreed that in consequence of the effect of the hurricane, the persons who own wood houses injured by the storm, may repair them with wood, if they are too poor to build with stone and mortar. This decree has made the Captain General very popular among all classes. He has likewise decreed that boards, planks, window-frames, shutters, and all kinds of wood for building houses may enter free of duty. The same liberty (free of duty) for six months, beginning to-day, upon corn, land corn, meal, beans, potatoes, rice, sweet potatoes, plantains. Also some other minor regulations advantageous to the people.

GREAT GALE OFF THE SOUTHERN COAST.

Our New Orleans papers furnish us with additional particulars of the great gale off the southern coast, in which many vessels, a large amount of property, and many lives were lost. The details are derived from the "Light of the Reef," published at Key West, on the 9th inst.—*St. Louis Republic*.

The gale commenced on the 4th inst., and lasted eighteen hours. On the 5th before the gale had reached its height, the U. S. revenue cutter *Vigilant*, dropped her anchors and was driven to sea, where, with the exception of two seamen, all were lost. The officers and crew of the *Vigilant* consisted of W. B. G. Taylor, commander; Wm. G. Taylor, Lt. commanding; Mr. Cooper of Hingham, Mass., 2d Lieut.; six seamen, and the cook and cabin boy, slaves, belonging to the Louisiana pilots, and two of the negroes who deserted with the pilot boat from the Balize, were on board. J. C. Johnson, pilot, belonging to the *Vigilant*, and Mr. Robert T. Armistead, of New Orleans, (passenger), were providentially ashore, and saved.

[This vessel—as we learn from accounts received by the eastern mail yesterday—captured; and Michael Driscoll and Henry Hoyt, the two seamen saved, caught hold of a small canoe, which got loose from the vessel while bottom up. They retained their hold for two days and nights the sea continually breaking over them. They were taken off by the ship *Isaide*, from New Orleans for London, nearly speechless and quite exhausted.]

Schooner *Hudson*, Captain Millen of New York, recently from Washington, D. C., drove to sea with two anchors dragging, in the early part of the gale, about 10 A. M., and is supposed to be lost with all on board, viz: Ambrose Cooper, passenger from St. Augustine; James Millen, (the captain,) of New Orleans; William Mollard, mate, of the eastern shore of Virginia; John Saunders, Englishman, and A. Thompson, Norwegian, crew and owners. The four owners of the schooner were lately petty officers on board the *Columbus*, 71, and had employed their savings in the purchase and fitting out of their vessel, purposely for freighting and passage on the coast.

Ship *Atlantic*, Mallet, from Liverpool for New Orleans, went ashore on Cayesford reef on the morning of the 4th inst. Same day, the gale increasing, cut away her masts; she then got into deep water, when her chain parted, and she struck on the rocks. Part of the cargo, consisting of dry goods and hardware, were saved and brought to Key West. The crew and passengers had also arrived there. Ship reported to have bilged.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

On the night of the 18th, a dreadful storm visited Lake Erie. The Advertiser (Buffalo) states that the amount of property is immense, and the loss of life is awful. The Cincinnati Gazette received the following letter from a correspondent at Buffalo:

BUFFALO, Oct. 19—10 o'clock, A. M.

Messrs. Editors: It is my painful duty to give you a few of the particulars of the hard st. gale that ever visited this section of the country: \$300,000 will not cover the loss of property in this city.

At about half past eleven last night the gale commenced blowing from the north-west most violently. If kept increasing from that time until about 4 o'clock.

The iron U. S. steamer *Chautauque*, *Booker Hill* and *Columbus*, with several canal boats, were driven from the harbor and cast ashore; some below the south pier, and some in the bay. The steamboat *Indian Queen* and schooner *Ashland* were driven on shore, in attempting to make the pier. The Com-

modore Perry came in at 12 o'clock, in a shocking condition. She was almost crippled. She did a great deal of damage to boats and vessels while landing at the dock. The steamers *St. Louis*, *Julia Palmer* and *Robert Fulton* left last evening at 7 o'clock, for the upper Lakes. The *St. Louis* was driven back to Black Rock this morning. The *Julia Palmer* was driven back also; but after making several attempts to get into the harbor, was beat up into the bay, where she has laid since 7 this morning. She threw 15 horses overboard; 12 of them got on shore. The *Fulton* has not been heard from. It is supposed that she has gone to the bottom. The whole dock, from one end to the other, is completely ruined. The south pier, which was supposed would stand anything has been swept away. Seneca street, below Michigan street, is one heap of ruins. Canal boats, small houses, furniture, lumber, cord-wood, &c., &c., a confused mass! Two girls domestic, were drowned in their beds at Hildley's Hotel. A woman was drowned in her bed at Washington street.

At 9 o'clock, there were 32 dead bodies in the court house since that time several more have been found. I have been informed that 59 will not cover the number. Buildings, innumerable are blown down in all quarters of the city. The water rose from 4 to 5 feet in the warehouses on the docks; the roofs of a great number of them are torn off. The new cotton factory sustained a very heavy loss. An innumerable quantity of furniture of all descriptions has been taken from the beach this morning belonging to the steamer *De Witt Clinton*. It is ascertained that she is lost. The steamer *G. W. Dale* lies across Ohio street, in a shocking condition. A horse swam into the harbor this morning and was saved. It is impossible to tell where he came from.

10-12 o'clock—I have just been informed that 18 more bodies have been brought to the court house. I have also been informed by the agent of the *Julia Palmer*, that she had at least 500 passengers on board. She is the opposition boat; it is reported that a steamboat went ashore this morning a few miles above the city. The wind for the last hour has been increasing. It is impossible for me to give a list of the different sufferers. Last night the streets were filled with men, women and children, running in all directions.

Yours, in haste, J. W. P.

The Rochester Democrat of Monday

says:

Our city was visited on Friday night with the severest gale ever known in this section. The weather for two or three days previously, had been moderate, cool and rainy. Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Friday night, the wind sprang up freshly from the South-East, and veering suddenly to the South-West, in a short time it blew a perfect hurricane, exciting general alarm throughout the city.

The gable end of the new block now erecting on the corner of St. Paul and Main streets fell with a tremendous crash upon the store adjoining, occupied by S. L. & J. H. Brewster, crushing the roof, and carrying all the floors and goods in a mass to the cellar. The destruction was almost complete, the building being totally gutted, with the exception of a few feet of floor in front. Mr. J. H. Brewster was sleeping in the front part of the second story, and escaped in a miraculous manner. The falling mass carried away part of the bed on which he was sleeping, leaving no way of escape except through the front window.

The roof of the Frankfort Market was lifted off in a mass and deposited in the river.

We have heard of no other material damage, except the destruction of balconies and signs, and the prostration of shade trees and fences. The awnings on the business streets were all torn in tatters.

We have, however, to record political "omens" enough to last Amos Kendall till after election.—The Hickory and Ash poles in this city, number together, some 125—all of which "suffered some." The tall Ash on the corner of Buffalo and State streets lost its topmost in the gale. Several of the minor Hickory and Ash poles prostrated, their banners "trailing in the dust," as Amos would say; and those which survived the gale were awed, lying but perpendicular. An Ash pole in Frankfort, in its fall drew up a tree by the roots to which it was fastened. The wind paid but little respect to party for it demolished about an equal number of political emblems, and gave them all an oblique leaning toward Texas.

The iron U. S. steamer *Chautauque*, *Booker Hill* and *Columbus*, with several canal boats, were driven from the harbor and cast ashore; some below the south pier, and some in the bay. The steamboat *Indian Queen* and schooner *Ashland* were driven on shore, in attempting to make the pier. The Com-

modore Perry came in at 12 o'clock, in a shocking condition. She was almost crippled. She did a great deal of damage to boats and vessels while landing at the dock. The steamers *St. Louis*, *Julia Palmer* and *Robert Fulton* left last evening at 7 o'clock, for the upper Lakes. The *St. Louis* was driven back to Black Rock this morning. The *Julia Palmer* was driven back also; but after making several attempts to get into the harbor, was beat up into the bay, where she has laid since 7 this morning. She threw 15 horses overboard; 12 of them got on shore. The *Fulton* has not been heard from. It is supposed that she has gone to the bottom. The whole dock, from one end to the other, is completely ruined. The south pier, which was supposed would stand anything has been swept away. Seneca street, below Michigan street, is one heap of ruins. Canal boats, small houses, furniture, lumber, cord-wood, &c., &c., a confused mass! Two girls domestic, were drowned in their beds at Hildley's Hotel. A woman was drowned in her bed at Washington street.

At 9 o'clock, there were 32 dead bodies in the court house since that time several more have been found. I have been informed that 59 will not cover the number. Buildings, innumerable are blown down in all quarters of the city. The water rose from 4 to 5 feet in the warehouses on the docks; the roofs of a great number of them are torn off. The new cotton factory sustained a very heavy loss. An innumerable quantity of furniture of all descriptions has been taken from the beach this morning belonging to the steamer *De Witt Clinton*. It is ascertained that she is lost. The steamer *G. W. Dale* lies across Ohio street, in a shocking condition. A horse swam into the harbor this morning and was saved. It is impossible to tell where he came from.

ANOTHER HURRICANE—LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

We learn from the Western Examiner, printed at Independence, in Jackson county, that a destructive hurricane visited that section of the State about 9 o'clock of the night of the 25th. Its effects were lamentably disastrous. That paper says:

It came across the prairie, and the first we heard of its effects, was at the Mission, three miles from Westport, which it injured considerably from whence it passed over our country in a north-east direction, striking the river about one half mile above Wayne city, at C. N. Hall's mill, and have heard of its keeping along down the river for some miles, but as yet we have not heard where it commenced nor where it ended. It varied from five to seven hundred yards in width, and pursued a straight direction.

We give the following list of the killed and wounded.

Mrs. McGill, Livingston, killed; Mrs. Stone, do. Mr. Kerr had three children killed, and himself greatly wounded; Miss Mary Middleton and Dr. Martin's son, near Westport, were killed. A stranger who had been moving a family to Plato, and encamped opposite Owen's landing, was found dead, his wagon blown entirely away. Thomas Hedges had all his houses and furniture blown off, and several of his family badly crippled. Samuel Lambert, houses &c., gone, wife and another person badly injured. J. Bead, (w. houses &c., blown off. J. King, do. Mrs. Higgins, do. and herself badly crippled. Mrs. Ragan, do. and herself and negro man crippled. Calvin McCoy, do. and several of his family crippled. Dr. Martin, do. Mrs. Backhart, do. Thomas Smith, do. C. N. Hall's steam saw mill, roof blown off, grist mill and houses blown entirely away—damage about \$1200.

We have heard of several others killed and wounded, and much more property injured, but do not know the particulars. We have no idea that the half has been told, or yet heard of the loss of lives and destruction of property, occasioned by this awful tornado.

The Mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople.

—In entering this most celebrated of the Turkish mosques the *font ensemble* of the interior is somewhat less imposing than the exterior induces us to believe, and this is owing, in the greatest measure, to the disproportionate shallowness of the dome, the diameter of which is 115, while its height does not exceed 20 feet. There are in the interior a vast number of columns of which eight, of porphyry, are from the temple dedicated to the sun by the Aurelian, and the same number of green marble from the temple of Ephesus, as well as many others, the spoils of various heathen temples. The floor of the mosque is covered with beautiful carpets, and the ornaments throughout are of great richness. In different quarters of the mosque are small raised pulpits, where dervishes or learned doctors sit explaining the Koran and each has his own particular audience. The mosque being without pews or seats of any kind, seems so vast, that although it is really inferior in size to St. Peter's or St. Paul's in the visitor's eye, it surprises both. The verdantique columns, the galleries, colonnades, stairs, and interior, are all of marble; the beauty of which exceeds all description. The roof is of a cemented mosaic, which as it decays is sold for relics.—*Polytechnic Review*.

French English.—"Yat a ver comical language de Anglais is" said a French gentleman the other evening at table. "Do you think so?" "Oui, ver drill. I vil tell you. I wanted to see Angland; ver good. I got de passport. I arrived at Dovers. I was ver much hungry. I looked in my dictionary for 'potage,' potage, soup, sope. 'Madame,' said I, 'some sope if you please.' In one minute she had beckoned me. I vent vid har to the chambre. 'Dis is sope,' said she, 'and de vater.' 'Pardon, madame, not sayon, but sope. 'Well sure, dis is sope.' 'Parbleu, Madame de sope, sope, comprenez vous?' 'This is sope.' 'Dat sope! dat potage! madame. I am not one unbecile, one fool; I want de sope, not one lump of savon sope, madame.' 'But she wouldnt understand; and so, sure, I washed my hands vid the savon and vent to bed. De hands wer ver clean but for want of de sope de stomach was ver empty!"

The real estate of Trinity Church, N. Y., is valued at 35,000,000 of dollars.

Foreign News.

8 DAYS LATER.

By the Great Western which left Liverpool on the 12th Oct., we have our files of foreign papers as usual, although they are barren as to any thing that would interest us, still we extract a few items:

ENGLAND.

King Philippe was visiting the Queen, other matters remained as at our last advices.

IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connell's tour from Dublin to Derry has been a triumphal progress. In his carriage rode Mr. John O'Connell and Miss Staunton; and Mr. Daniel O'Connell, junior, travelling by the mail, overtook the party at Limerick, and proceeded in company with them. At every town the houses were decorated with evergreens and triumphal arches spanned the streets; inscriptions being hung up here and there, such as "Remember the 30th of May." The glorious triumph of the 7th September—"Denham, Cottenham, and Campbell," and the like. At several points of his progress addresses of welcome and congratulation were presented.

SWEDEN.

A great frost had inundated many places in Sweden.

INDIA.

Sir Henry Hardinge arrived at Calcutta at eight o'clock on the evening of the 23d July, and was immediately sworn in to his high office.

Prior to his departure, Lord Ellenborough was entertained, publicly, by the officers of the army at Calcutta, and he then declared that his chief regret on quitting India arose from his separation from the military service, which he highly prized. He embarked on the 1st of August, on board the steamer Tennessee, and immediately started for Suez. A subscription was in progress for the erection of some testimonial of respect to him.

The mutiny of the 64th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, which has been repressed by the decided measures of General Hunter, had produced the most stringent proceedings on the part of Sir Charles Napier, the Governor of Scinde. The colors were taken from the regiment, and the trial of the forty ringleaders of the mutiny was going on with the greatest care.

A small expedition, sent to attack a fort called Barnore, thirty-six miles northwest of Khandahur, had been obliged, by the great heat, to retreat back to Khandahur.

The news from the Punjab represents that country as a prey to anarchy and confusion, and the lowest intrigues of assassination and plunder by the chiefs. The shikhs hate the British Indian Government, and it is feared that, however pacific may be Sir Henry Hardinge's inclinations, he will be forced into war.

The rulers of Caudah, Candahar, and are described as acting with more unanimity than ever known before, and Herra Singh, notwithstanding the difficulties of his Government, is eager to side with and to be supported by those chieftains.

The arrival in Bombay of Sir Henry Pottinger, from China, has been the signal for great rejoicing. He was welcomed with addresses, and dinners, balls, &c. The Chamber of Commerce presented an address to which his excellency returned a most remarkable answer, in which the late proceedings and negotiations in China are reviewed.

Sir Henry Pottinger embarked, at Bombay, on the 27th of August, on his return to Europe.

CHINA.

The news from China does not come down later than the 21st of June, and was brought to Bombay by the steamer Driver, on board of which Sir H. Pottinger arrived there. The visit of the French frigate, Alenore, to Chusan and Shanghai, had occasioned much excitement among the Chinese along the coast, so that it was considered eminently desirable that a strong naval force should be kept in the north for the protection of British life and property against the outbreaks of the mob. The American and French fleets of war Brandywine, St. Louis, Cleopatra, and Acmene had arrived almost simultaneously in the Chinese waters. At Canton, the populace continued very unruly, manifesting on every occasion that presented itself, a spirit of extreme discontent at the presence of foreign flags. An arrow, as a windmill, had been placed on the top of the United States flag-staff, and great umbrage had been taken at this by the Chinese; on what ground is not explained. On the 6th of May the American Consul, Mr. Forbes, caused the obnoxious weathercock to be removed. While a party of sailors were engaged in this riot commenced among the rabble, some of whom pushed themselves into the square and threatened mischief. A placard was, shortly afterwards, issued by the gentry strongly recommending the maintenance of good feeling. Intelligence of the 17th from Canton is contained in private letters from Hongkong of the 19th, more recent than any we can discover in the papers of the last named date. The mob had broken into the square of the American factory, on the afternoon of the 17th, and endeavored to pull down the United States flag. They were resisted, and a Chinaman, who turned out to be an innocent and unoffending shopkeeper, was shot. At ten P. M. the Chinese soldiers made their appearance and cleared the square. The populace continued in

a state of great excitement, and Canton was threatened with threatening notices that the factories would be attacked and burned. The Chinese authorities appear to have no authority whatever over the mob, and it seems to be thought that, unless some strong and decided measures are taken by us, there will be no safety for either life or property at Canton.

EGYPT.

Lord Ellenborough arrived at Cairo on the 19th September, and immediately proceeded on board the steamer Geyser, by which he was to sail, on the following day, for Marseilles.

Mr. H. Burne, of the London Post-office, had arrived at Alexandria, for the purpose of definitively settling the treaty between the British Government and the Pacha relative to the transit of the mails. The details were kept secret.

GREECE.

King Otto opened the session of the Chambers, in person, on the 19th of September. His speech was conciliatory in tone, and promised useful measures. The 15th anniversary of the revolution of the 17th September was celebrated with all the solemnity of a national fête. The King and Queen attended a solemn thanksgiving in the principal church; the whole of the troops were under arms; and, in the evening, the city was illuminated. All passed off quietly.

SOUTH AMERICA.

IMPORTANT. By the great Cohabite, 50 days from Rio Grande, we learn that war is declared by Brazil against the Argentine republic, through the intervention of General Paz. 10,000 troops passed through Rio Grande, on their way to Montevideo. "The immediate and total destruction of Oribe's forces is anticipated, and the port of Montevideo will be thrown open and trade again commenced. It is supposed that Brazil will not be satisfied with the destruction of the blockade, but continue to the entire overthrow of Rosas. More troops were daily expected from the north with Paz at their head."

CUBA.

PORTS OPENED FOR SUPPLIES. A letter to a commercial house in New Orleans states, that in consequence of the destruction caused by the late disastrous storm on the 4th instant, the following articles will be admitted free of duty during the ensuing six months, viz: boards, planks, shingles, and every description of building lumber; also—rice, corn, cornmeal, potatoes. The same paper adds that the damage produced by the storm to buildings, fruit trees, rice, cane, and coffee, is immense, though it was not possible to make any estimate of the extent to which the ensuing crops were injured.

MEXICO.

Vera Cruz dates to the 30th Sept. have reached us via N. Orleans and Havana. The remaining 104 Texan prisoners that were confined in the Castle Perote, were released on the 18th ult., and are looked for at N. Orleans by the cutter Woodbury. Great joy is expressed in the event.

Santa Anna had obtained leave of absence from the chambers, for a season, and left the capital on the 12th Sept. for his residence at Mango de Clivo. Gen. Canales, who reached San Louis de Potosi on the 17th, and took command of the army operations against Texas on the following day, was summoned to return to the capital which he reached the 19th, and immediately entered upon the duties of provisional president during the absence of the president.

The N. O. Pickayune says: "In no portion of the news received by the way of Havana do we find any mention made of the preparations against Texas, nor do we learn that the chambers have taken any farther steps towards raising the \$4,000,000 voted for the war. From this it is evident, however temporary, of Santa Anna and the realists of Canales, we are more and more convinced that the president lacks the hopefulness of a contest with the republic of the Lone Star."

TEXAS.

President Houston's reply to Gen. Wall's manifesto, announcing the recognition of the United States in the Galveston City of the 27th ult.

It is dated Washington, (Texas) July 29th, 1844, and is eminently caustic. After refusing the salient hero of San Jacinto for his want of diploma in courtesy, in not making his address or communication through the proper channel, the secretary of state, he refers to the indignation expressed by Santa Anna at what he calls the perfidy of the Texan government, disapproving of the acts of the Texan commissioners.

Protestant Episcopal Convention.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of the 19th ult. says: The House of Bishops is still in session, engaged, as we learn, in an investigation of the affairs of the General Theological Seminary.

The following is the action of the House upon a subject of great importance in this Diocese:

"Sentence of Suspension passed upon the Right Reverend Henry Uslick Onderdonk, Doctor in Divinity by the House of Bishops, in General Convention assembled, October 21st, 1844."

"The Right Reverend Henry Uslick Onderdonk, Doctor in Divinity, having acknowledged himself the cause of a schism and injury to the Church, and having submitted himself to the judgment of the House of Bishops, in General Convention assembled, the said House do hereby adjudge that the said Henry Uslick Onderdonk, Doctor in Divinity, be suspended from all public exercise in the offices and functions of the sacred ministry, and in particular from all exercises

whichever of the office and work of a Bishop in the Church of God; and does accordingly so suspend the said Henry Uslick Onderdonk, Doctor in Divinity, and declared him suspended, from and after this 21st day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, from all public exercise of the offices and functions of the said ministry, and from all exercise whatsoever of the office and work of a Bishop in the Church of God. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

PHILANDER CHASE, Sen. Bishop.
The Right Rev. Henry Uslick Onderdonk, Doctor in Divinity. Oh good Lord—or Physician heal thyself!

THE NEIGHBOR.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13, 1844.

DELAY.

Our paper has been delayed beyond its proper time, for want of paper.—The bad state of navigation, &c., has been the cause.

TRADES' MEETING.

On Tuesday evening the Masonic Hall was filled with a meeting of the various trades of this city; and was addressed by John Taylor Esq., Alderman Spencer, Gen. Young, and others. The drift of their discourses were to go ahead and carry out the project of sustaining and bridging up Nauvoo by its own mechanical and manual labor.

Mr. Taylor said, "that we can manufacture every thing that is necessary for us to use or wear, by utilizing our industry and means; for labor is wealth and power if we will only carry it out. There is no speculation in it, we want to carry it out on matter of fact principles." &c.

Mr. Spencer said, "that it was to the interest of every Latter-day Saint to use their influence, (both pecuniary and in labor,) and to come forward and assist in building up all up as one—to secure to us a home, a resting place from the impending storm that is gathering to burst over the world. We are identified as one and we ought to feel for the interest of all—we must support one another." &c.

Gen. Young said, "we can eventually produce a nation and bring back some of the money that has been going away from us all the time. The only thing is to persevere, and we can compete with eastern manufactures." &c. &c.

A letter was read by John Taylor Esq., from a gentleman of Peterboro, N. H., by the name of Livingston, relative to building a factory here; and a committee consisting of Messrs. Scovil, Repsher, and Adams, were appointed to answer said communication, and make arrangements for the erection of a suitable building for said factory.

Adjourned till Tuesday next, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The smoky days—or, as some say, "Indian Summers," have given the farmer an excellent chance to prepare for winter. The weather is dry, and for the most part, warm, giving the extensive prairie of the west time to dry, and burn, and smoke, while the Indians hunt. So this is self-evident that the "smoky days," can make smoky days, like Jonathan, John Bull, and Saint Cloud, can do little more than smoke a cigar, or snuff up their noses at the Dutchman's pipe. As the old chief once said "heap of prairie on fire make smoke, heap."

Wit of the World.—The wit manifested by all the leading societies, which make up what is commonly called "the world," exhibits itself the farthest in the *American* of the present age.

The temperance party comes out with cold water calender; the jolly crew with a "comic," so faintly pictured, that the devil himself, in his most gracious and sanctified meditations, could not help laughing at the address of some body. Next comes a democrat, a whig, and by the powers of John Bull, the Presbyterian, the Crocker, and as we may say—all sort of *American*. Now all we have to say is, so long as "gawking" looks ahead, it is to be hoped that *American* will calculate during this year, what may be expected next year; but if every new kind is a true sign of this "speckled bird," age, in all sobriety, as it was in the days of Noah, we should think all the "clean beasts and fowls were aboard, and that the "creeping things" had begun to come on.

ANCIENT WRITING.

It gratifies the curious, to see curious things; and so we for once take a moments time to lay before our readers a specimen of ancient writing about two hundred years old. Having no arbitrary characters to correspond with the manuscript, we have to imitate with letters as near as we can. Soon after printing commenced in English with a small t over it meant "that;" w with e after it meant "which;" and so of many other words. Him, with a colon after it meant "himself;" teachi; teaching, &c.

There are 74 octavo pages in the manuscript finely written. It was a sermon of the Reverend Thomas Kimbrey, and bears date, "March 2, 1636, at Honely in Ware," Conn.

A treatise of the teaching of the Spirit.

An Assay to remove a bar that stops zealous men from embracing the everlasting covenant with full assurance of their interest & perseverance in grace to the possession of glory; & occasions differend am. brethren, we I conceive to be That they see not their need of God, who is the fountain of life, & in whose light we see light. Psal. 36:9.

1. Some zealous ones see not the need they stand in of the freedom of the fathers love as that wout we they cannot be saved. Eph. 2, 4, 7, & whereas we stand in such need of grace, that if he do not freely extend his favour to us wout wrip: of any worth in us either for or repenti se morall obed: we cannot be justified in his sight. Rom. 3. 20. Psal. 139. 12.

If a man rend his heart, poure out tears, & se abstinence, make neuer so many prayers, ty up

himself to hearing, reading, meditation, be at cost for minist: & ordn: & gaeth much to ye poore, if a man attaine to a row moings I desire, affect, of love & peace, courage of resolutions, plenty of gifts &c. yet all this is of no worth to make a man right: before God;

So that unless he doe freely for his owne name sake set his love on man, he is jhil dee death & condemnation: but this they see not, & go they doe justifye them: in their owne right & submit not to count all losse, & by donne as lost ones, and wait for life in gods right: freely by grace extended to them. Rom. 10. 2, 3.

From the Illinois State Register.

Warsaw, Nov. 1st, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—I send you a plate with an engraved likeness of T. C. Sharp, Editor of the Warsaw Signal, and one of the supposed murderers of Jo Smith. He has made himself somewhat notorious in our county as one of the chief agitators of the Anti-Mormon humbug. He it is who invents and publishes all the lies about Mormon stealing; Mormon murders; Mormon adulteries; spiritual wives and fanatics; for the purpose of exciting the people to riot and murder. This same Sharp was once an Anti-Masonic editor in the western part of New York. He it was who invented the name of "Jack Mason" for all such persons who refused to take part in the Anti-Masonic humbug of that day. He has transferred himself to Hancock, settled at Warsaw, and made himself the organ of a gang of town lot speculators there, who are afraid that Nauvoo is about to fill off their towns, and render their speculations abortive. As a wit, his most brilliant achievement here was to import his own nick-name for the peaceable people of New York and apply it with the affix of Jack's Mormon to the honest and sober minded portion of the community in Hancock. This fellow after laboring for years, in the Anti-Masonic cause in New York; and assisting to give the whigs an ascendancy in the western part, now pretends to be a democrat. But he deceives nobody. Every one knows that he and a few others at Warsaw pretend to be democrats; as a surer means of injuring the democratic party. Whenever a whig paper talks about democrats being in the exterminating party, it is always the fellow. They are also the democratic witnesses and letter writers for the Whigs against the Governor. It is by such fellows the whigs can prove any thing they want to. But now for the likeness. Here it is.

THOMAS C. SHARP.



The likeness is a good one; and admirably takes off the true mean, sneaking look of the man; the cunning, malice, vulgarity, envy, cruelty and cowardice of a paltry spirit, relieved by no one respectable quality. I have been of the trouble of having his likeness engraved for your paper so that some of his sympathisers may see for themselves what kind of a creature it is who wheedles and moves them.

Very respectfully yours &c.

THE ARMY.

Although the Military of Illinois has made two campaigns this season, still so little is said or done about this "Regular Army," as Webb has it, that few people know that the United States have any troops in actual service; but, just to relieve the community from false security, or from a notion that a Republican government had no soldiers to toe the mark "When the war-dogs are howling."

We have clipped the following:

Movement of Troops.—A detachment of 260 recruits, infantry, arrived at Buffalo on Friday, per Troy and Erie line route for western ports. They are under command of Captain McKenzie, and Lieutenants Allen, Hurst, and Lanning. Some of the men had a long and tedious way to travel, being detached for Fort Gratiot, Mackinaw, Winnebago, and some to posts on the Upper Mississippi, as far as Fort Crawford.

It is generally supposed to be hard service to be a soldier, but as there was so much hard fighting carried on in old times, and so much talk'd about by some folks,—we hope the Nauvoo Legion will be peace makers.

THE NAVY.

The "right Arm" of our country's defence always ought to make an American feel proud, knowing that in common with all nations, we have rights to defend upon the high seas. Commerce is one of the twin sisters of fortune, and, like a valiant to a lady, an honorable navy, dignifies her country, at the same time that she extends the arm of protection.—What would Great Britain do without her navy? And what would the commerce of the United States be worth without the "Iron eyes" of a 74, or the hard arguments of "Long Tom," to compel obedience of national rights?

That's therub. The following is to the

point and shows that we rule the water as well as Britania:

The *St. Mary*, sloop of war, was launched from the navy yard Washington on the 24th inst. It is said the *St. Mary* is ordered for the Mediterranean, under Commander J. L. Saunders.

The *Portsmouth*, new sloop of war, is preparing for sea at Portsmouth, N. H.—It is said under Commander Montgomery she will go out to relieve the *Saratoga* on the coast of Africa. Capt. Skinner will go in her to take command of the squadron on the coast.

The *James T. Town*, sloop of war, is to be fitted out and will sail in November, to be the flag ship of the African Squadron.

The *Dale* sloop of war at New York, is also to be fitted out for the coast of Africa.

Mediterranean Squadron.—A late London paper states that Com. Smith, with the U. States squadron, was at Malta on the 25th Sept. on which day Lord Ellenborough reached there in the steam frigate Geyser.

The *Plymouth* U. S. sloop of war arrived at Constantinople on 13th Augt. and was at Malta on the 15th Sept.

The *Fairfield* sloop of war arrived at Malta on the 11th Sept. from Palermo, Tunis, and Tripoli.

The *Erie* store ship, Lieut. Duke, has gone up to Norfolk navy yard.

The *Oregon* U. S. brig, Lieut. Johnson sailed from N. Y. on the 21st inst. for Chagres, via Carthagena.

The *Falmouth*, sloop of war, reached Pensacola on 9th inst. from Norfolk, via Vera Cruz, where she landed Gov. Shannon the American minister to Mexico.

Chinese Squadron.—The American and French men of war Brandywine, St. Louis, Cleopatra, and Acmene, have arrived almost simultaneously in the Chinese waters.

The U. S. steamer *Union*, Commander Bell, reached Pensacola on the 10th inst. from Vera Cruz, Texas. One of her boilers so injured as to prevent her proceeding to Vera Cruz, to which she was bound with Mr. Duff Green.

The *Pioneer* U. S. brig Commander Shaw, arrived at Hampton Roads on the 11th inst. in 58 days from Rio de Janeiro, bringing home seamen whose time of service had expired.

The *Raritan* U. S. frigate, at Bahia about the 6th ult. and was expected at Pernambuco on the 12th.

The French Navy.—The *Courier Francais* says that there are now building in the French docks yard, 23 ships of the line, 19 frigates, 2 brigs, 3 schooners, 10 transports, and 24 steamers, with power varying from 80 to 550.

Another Mormon Book.—We have omitted to notice as a convenient pocket companion,—"Evidences in proof of the Book of Mormon, being a divinely inspired Record, written by the forefathers of the natives whom we call Indians, who are a remnant of the Tribe of Joseph, and hid up in the earth, but come forth in fulfillment of prophecy for the gathering of Israel, and the re-establishing of the kingdom of God upon the earth. Together with all the objections commonly urged against it, answered and refuted.—To which is added a proclamation and warning to the Gentiles who inhabit America. By Charles Thompson, Minister of the Gospel."

These books can be had at the printing office, or of the author. He that writes a line in favor of truth does more than he that rules a nation.

Moh Law in England.—JAMES COCKBURN BELAMY, the lawyer who was lately tried in London for the murder of his young and beautiful wife, has been in danger of his life from the state of popular feeling in the vicinity where the parties lived previous to their visit to London.—On his return to the north of England, so firm was the conviction of his guilt, and so strong the feeling against him, that the shop-keepers refused to sell him articles of food. He was burnt in effigy, and his house pulled down, and he himself only escaped the roughest treatment by hiding in a cornfield. He has been obliged to leave the neighborhood.

♂ Mobbing, is as "catching" as the small pox. The old world, we perceive, has taken it the "natural way"—and if she is not very sick,—then all signs fail while the wicked rule.

THE POTATO ROT.

A writer in the *Banzer Whig* attributes the prevalent disease among potatoes to the old age of the varieties, which are most affected by it. He says:—"I have been formerly struck with the truth, that where the potatoe has been attacked with the rot, it has been confined, with few exceptions, to those varieties which have been propagated the longest, while those which have been recently introduced from the natural seed are as fair as a milk maid's cheek. The fact is, that most varieties are actually dying with old age, and like the hard winter which hastens the old man to his tomb, so the present season has been rife with all the elements necessary to quicken these principles of decay; as we have been visited with almost every extreme to which our fickle climate is subject."

So far as the observation of the writer has extended, the *Chenango* variety, which has been cultivated by farmers for

a long series of years, has been most affected by the disease. The English whites, and long reds have not suffered so much, because they have less constitutional defects, but these "live, for some years, shown strong symptoms of decay."

An intelligent farmer of our acquaintance corroborates the opinion advanced in the above paragraph, attributing the disease to the constant replanting of the same seed. He says the distemper has become so fatal in its consequences in some of the Eastern States that the farmers call it the potato cholera. The farmers of Nova Scotia, who shipped large quantities of this root to Boston during the past season, have long been acquainted with the disease and call it the rot. It seems to pervade particular farms, and sometimes appears in the stalk like rust long before the potatoes have arrived at maturity, and on cutting open the young roots, the disease will be found to exhibit itself in black spots throughout the inside of it. At other times the distemper will appear after the potatoes have been harvested and buried or put into the cellar. The first indication of the disease which the farmer receives will be from an offensive smell arising from their decomposition. His only resource then is to remove them as soon as possible, as the distemper in few infects the whole body, no matter how large it may be. The progress of this distemper among the potatoes in Nova Scotia seems to have been somewhat singular. It would break out suddenly and spread from farm to farm and cellar to cellar, angling a few years, and then entirely disappearing for a time. The farmers supposing the epidemic was located somewhere about the premises resorted to white washing and cleansing their cellars but to no effect. At length the evil was discovered to be as stated above, in the continual replanting of the same seed. Like all other plants, the potatoe finally degenerates and runs out. The Nova Scotians now plant the balls and thus produce new seed, which during the second year arrives at maturity and full size. Such produce is proof against the rot and by this practice they were enabled to furnish seed potatoes to some of our New-England farmers for last Spring's planting.

The distemper with this indispensable plant seems not to be confined to this side the Atlantic, but has long been known to the people of Ireland, whose potato-eating propensities are so proverbial. From a gentleman from that country we learn that in 1816, the apple potatoe, which for several years previous was the favorite and most excellent of the many species then in existence in that country, exhibited symptoms of decay not unlike those already spoken of, and ceased to be a reliable portion not only of the sea-stock of the emigrant, but was seldom purchased for the more immediate use of the table. The result was that the farmers discontinued its cultivation, unwilling to lose their time and labor on seed which could no longer sustain the reputation of the stock; and this is still the custom there. It would hence appear that, either unable or indisposed to inquire into the cause and nature of the decay, they come at once to the root of the evil by rejecting the diseased seed altogether. On the subject of potatoes, Irish authority is not so very odd.—N. Y. Tribune.

♂ The present generation caps the climax for finding out reasons for every thing; only its own corruption;—that even if it be murder, is justified. Why not give God the glory, and acknowledge that a disease had been sent among potatoes? The Lord creates good and the Lord creates evil; yet, is there evil in the city and the Lord has not done it? If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, the judgement of God out-weighs them all. What a solemn reflection comes to the contemplative mind, when he looks back upon the self-sufficiency of passed generations, as well as the present. The men of renown the Pharaohs; the builders of Babel; the Chaldeans; the Babylonians; the Jews—where are they? Echo says where? Oh ye! oh ye! who speculate on the knowledge, power and judgements of God, know this, that the people and potatoes are struck with a rot, that will eventually consume them, as fire does dry wood in an oven.

The Last Century of Duelling.—(From a Chapter on Duelling, in *Fraser's Magazine* for May, 1840.) From the beginning of the reign of George I. to the present moment, it appears that upwards of two hundred leading duels have taken place, including, of course, four hundred principals and as many seconds. In three of these, both combatants were killed, in the others about eighty were killed, and about one hundred and twenty were wounded, one half of which number were desperately, and the other half slightly, and the remaining numbers escaped unhurt. It is estimated that in duels one-fifth part is killed, one-half, more or less severely wounded. Rather more than twenty trials in all have occurred, in which some were found guilty of manslaughter and four of murder. Two were justly hanged, and the others too mercifully imprisoned. In the catalogue of duellists, are found the names of York, Norfolk, Richmond, Sherrborne, Mercantony, Townsend, Exmouth, Talbot, Lonsdale, Lonsdale, Malden, Camelford, Pater, Castlerough, Balgrave, Pitt, Fox, Sheridan, Canning, Tierney, Burdett, Wellington, Londonderry, &c.; and after these a prodigious number of play actors,

lawyers, clerks, shop apprentices, butlers, and a few dustmen.

What a picture of human depravity! What a monument of corruption! What a solemn warning to men of principle to beware!!! Suppose that some of our most renowned moralists should finish the picture by adding a list of American Duellists. They would embellish the bloody ground work with the names of a Barr, a Clinton, a Jackson, a Decatur, a Clay, with here and there a lesser speck of "Dust," showing their brethren of the "Red bud" and "fire fly," that on land and sea, and from the President down to the patriot of the penknife, we too were, *et cetera*, gentlemen of HONOR!

Dreadful Loss of Life near Sunderland, England.—Accounts from Sunderland give an account of an explosion in a colliery at Haswell colliery, about ten miles from Sunderland, which has caused the destruction of ninety-six human beings! It is said that at the time of the accident there were a hundred persons in the pit, and that only three or four had been saved.

Further Particulars.—This calamity appears to have been more a fearful than we first anticipated. The number of men in the pit at the time of the explosion was nearly 150. Only one man, it is said, has escaped alive uninjured. Upward of 100 dead bodies have already been brought to the bank. It is utterly impossible to describe the dreadful anguish of the surviving relatives.

One man was found unscathed, with his cap in his mouth, having placed it there in order to prevent the foul air getting into his mouth.

Several had their fingers closed in each other, and pressing on their mouths. Fifteen putters (boys and young men employed in taking the coals from the hewers to the bottom of the shaft) were in one lump—all clasped together. They had their clothes on prepared to ascend when working they are nearly naked.

The state of the relatives beggars all description. Each cottage had its dead father or brother, or both.

Three men at the bottom of the shaft were saved. The shock was so great that the roof fell from the bottom and the further progress of the shaft was stopped.

These men thus providentially rescued were the first who brought the intelligence to the bank; the explosion was not heard by those outside the pit. The men who asked the cause of the dreadful accident say that the state of the pit must have been known to some persons; but it does not appear that any complaints had been previously made.

One boy had his bones sticking out of his thigh; many had their bones broken, some very much scorched, while others, to all external appearances, were uninjured. The "after damp" is generally fatal to those who escape the immediate effect of the explosion.

The three men saved are John Thompson, wagon wayman; John Hall, hewer; and—Coats, putter. These three were at the bottom of the shaft when the explosion occurred.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.
CITY OF NAVOJO, Ill., Sept. 14, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—I chose to take a route by land from Quincy to this place, and left on the morning of the 12th, in a wagon with a pair of horses which I had chartered for the purpose. The first 12 or 15 miles of the route towards Warsaw is the most beautiful undulating prairie, and of superior capabilities for farming. There are a few miles of country somewhat broken into ridges and ravines covered with timber, scarcely settled with people from Tennessee and Kentucky, with a sprinkling of natives of New England. There is very little appearance of enterprise or improvement on this part of the way; there are two small hamlets of very little consequence, called Bear Creek and Lima; we also passed Bear Creek, a stream perhaps as large as Mill River, in Springfield. Seeing a sign over a log cabin, of *Cafe and Beer*, I went in, and notwithstanding the unpromising appearances outside the interior was arranged with the utmost neatness, and the clerk and beer which the lady of the house gave me was excellent. I certainly shall lay no claims for shrewdness in promptly making up my mind that she was a Yankee. Mrs. Jackson told me she was a native of Rutland County, Vermont. Her husband was a house joiner, and was at work a few miles on the way to Warsaw. I had no difficulty in making up my mind, from her remarks, that she had made an almost fatal mistake in leaving the green hills of their native State; for, of the emigrants they left behind them, scarcely one could be found here. I have much reason to believe that this was one of thousands of instances of persons who would return with alacrity to the places they have left, if it was in their power. After passing over for 8 miles of level prairie, I arrived at Warsaw at 1 o'clock. Warsaw like Quincy is built on a high bluff, and approaches the Mississippi by a road of very steep grade. It is a place of considerable business, but is indifferently built.

You will remember that Warsaw was the scene of much excitement and alarm during a part of the time of the troubles with the Mormons in Nauvoo, and particularly after the assassination of Joseph and Hyrum Smith in the Carthage jail. There was considerable reason for alarm, for if the Mormons had not been quieted by the assurance of Gov. Ford that the guilty murderers should be

brought to justice, they would most probably have taken the matter into their own hands, and there was no force available under the control of the Governor, that could have prevailed against the well-organized and well-armed Nauvoo Legion.

A boat arriving while I was stopping for dinner, I dismissed my "land-craft," and took passage to Nauvoo by water. I arrived here about sunset, and located myself at the "Mansion House," kept by Joe Smith up to the time of his death, and by his widow until a week past. It is now kept by Mr. William Marks, (a leading Mormon.) Mrs. Smith having moved into a very commodious house on the opposite side of the street.

Designing to make the best of the short time I could remain here, I immediately informed Mr. Marks that I was a stranger from "Yankee land," visiting Nauvoo for the purpose of learning every thing about the place and the people that circumstances would allow, and that he should lay me under great obligations if he would give me in the first place a horse and carriage and driver, to see what I could of the city, and the Temple now building; and after that to answer all my questions which he might not consider his department.

Mr. Marks very readily expressed a willingness to aid me in my enquiries, and instead of sending his son, went with me himself.

Although the dusk of the evening was rapidly coming on, I soon saw that I was in a *City*. I had not before by any means acquired an adequate idea of the extent and population of the city of Nauvoo, nor of the size, style, and superior workmanship of the Temple, so far as it is advanced; but determined to look at the whole by daylight, I returned to the Hotel. I was introduced during the evening to Mrs. Joseph Smith Senior, Mother of Joe, and talked with her unreservedly of the affairs of the Mormons, and of the horrible lot which resulted in the death of two of her sons, on whom she had for a long time leaned for support. Mrs. Smith is born in Massachusetts, is 63 years of age, and her maiden name was Lucy Clark.

Her father kept for several years the tavern in Montague, known afterwards as the "Gun Tavern," and afterwards kept public house in Keene, N. H. She, also for a time, before her marriage, lived with a relation in South Hadley, and when she found that I was familiar with no place where she had lived half a century ago, she expressed great satisfaction, and made many enquiries about persons some of whom are now living. I gave her all the information in my power, and she became so engaged that she was unwilling to suspend her conversation when it became time to retire for the night.

This morning, Mr. Marks took his horse and wagon quite early, and carried me again to the Temple, and quite to the rear of the city. I saw and talked with the Architect, who showed me all the drawings and plans of the Temple, and explained them as much as I had time to spare. I also saw and conversed with several of the workmen; and particularly with the stone-cutters and sculptors, and mounted the ladder and went on to the topmost part where they were laying the walls, and after all, I do not feel competent to give you an intelligible description, but will do the best I can.

I will in the first place say that the ground plot has no rival for beauty and eligibility for the site of a city in any other town on the Mississippi river, and I have seen no spot that resembles it near as much as the ground on which the city of Washington is built. The river at the northern end takes a sweep, and by the time it gets to the lower part of the city it describes an ellipse. The front on the flat alluvial part embraces perhaps one-third of the city, contains the principal part of the stores and the most of the public houses. This embraces Main street, which is a broad avenue 1 1/2 miles long, and several parallel streets, and others crossing them at right angles. The city then rises an easy grade to the level of the prairie, say 150 feet above the river. On this elevation the Temple is situated and shows to the very best advantage; back of this the city still extends at least a mile, and the whole comprises an area of perhaps 4 square miles. You will not suppose that all this ground is completely built upon; yet it is nearly as closely built as the rest of the city. Comparing it with an I like that may be called a "city of distances"—with this difference—that at the rate the city of Nauvoo has progressed for five years past, it will very soon go ahead of its "illustrious predecessor" in the number and compactness of its population. The buildings are in general well built, a good portion of brick or stone; some of them are capacious and costly.

The Temple is situated relatively much as the City Hall is in Washington, and is a magnificent structure so far as it is advanced. It is 123 feet long, 28 feet wide, and the walls 57 feet high. The materials are white lime stone which are quarried on their own ground within a convenient distance. There are 30 plasters projecting about 15 inches from the walls, the bases of which are wrought to represent the rising moon in its first quarter, and the capitals which measured 5 feet high and 6 feet wide at the top, represent the meridian sun, the whole executed in the most elaborate style, and indeed, the workmanship throughout is as well done as any thing in the United States. I speak with confidence, for I have seen and examined all the best specimens of stone cutting and masonry in this country. There are to be circular windows between each pilaster and midway between the upper and lower story windows, so finished as to represent stars. The whole is to be surmounted by a splendid dome. In the basement is the baptismal font, 13 feet long by 10 feet wide, standing on the backs of 12 oxen—4 looking south, 4 north, 2 east and 2 west.—These are very handsomely carved of wood. I should not have known the nature of the material, if some lawless rascals had not defaced them by breaking off parts of the horns, &c. Two of the walls are now up for the roof, and the work is going on with great vigor. There are on the Temple and at the quarry 140 men employed, besides numerous teams.

Mr. William Weeks, a native of Martha's Vineyard, is the architect, from whose kindness I had most of the statements I have made.

Nauvoo contains 10,000 inhabitants and has an organized military force of 4,000 armed men. There have been within a year at least 12,000 people residing within the city.

I have a mass of facts in relation to the ceremonies of the Mormons and their history; also some circumstances in relation to the war that have not been made public, which, if I can get time to arrange, I will give you.

Truly Yours, S.

Fatal Tragedy.—We were shown a private letter yesterday from a gentleman in Arkansas, to a friend in this city, in which it is stated that a Mr. Pickard, well known in this city, and his son a young man about 21 years of age, were killed in an affray on the 18th inst., at Miller's Bluffs, on the Ouachita river, Arkansas. Mr. P. had been engaged in business for some time at Miller's Bluffs. He had been for many years a Commissary of one of the wards of the Municipality, and was a veteran of '14-'15. We will probably get the particulars of this unfortunate affair in a few days.

[New Orleans Pic.]
The New York True Sun says: We understand that a sale of India shawls, on the 24th, by Messrs. Foster & Livingston, several shawls sold as high as \$650 and \$500; others at \$400, \$300, &c.

The *Courier Francais* states that the hopes entertained as to the cutting of the isthmus of Panama cannot be realized.—M. Garelli has found that the isthmus lies between the two oceans, not merely to the height of ten yards above the level of the sea, as was stated, but to 125 yards; so that instead of a single trench, a canal with 60 locks would be required.

Translators are certainly great bunglers. It is now made evident, by the example of the Rev. Bishop O'Quinn, that the passage in Scripture which has hitherto been rendered "a little wine for the stomach's sake," should read in English "a good deal of brandy for the stomach's sake."—[N. Orleans Crescent.]

A horse forty-two years old.—This horse owned by O. Mauran, of 72 Wall St., New York, is a great curiosity. Mr. Mauran drives him into the city almost daily from Staten Island, and he can now travel a mile in less than four minutes. He is as active as a colt, and as strong as an ox. The oldest horse on record in the British Museum was 52 years. This is believed to be the oldest horse in the United States.

A dray was driven to the store of F. E. Filley, on Wednesday evening, soon after dark, and a load of twenty-five pigs of lead was taken from a pile near the door, and carried off. The thief has not been discovered.—*Republican*.

Church Burning.—The Catholic Church at Guilford, Canada, has been burned down. The Hamilton Journal, a Radical paper, says, that it was burned intentionally by Orangemen in revenge for the celebrating the reversal of O'Connell's sentence. The Journal offers not a shadow of proof of this atrocious charge.

Hon. Anson Jones is thought to be chosen President of Texas.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor.—Sir: Permit a stranger to say a word or two in favor of your pleasant city. I learn from your people much that never gets abroad. First, instead of broil and contention, jarrings and strife, as some, who have gone out from among you, are trying to make the world believe, you are all peace, almost a Millennium; in fact I never saw so great a union.

Second, instead of Gen. Smith's widow, (Emma,) being cut off from the church, she is as good standing as the ever was, and minute to stranger, the same noble disposition. Truly, the church seems more united since the death of Gen. Smith, than when it was here last year. Your Union is almost a miracle; and there seems to be a spirit thrilling through the bosoms of all Nauvoo—let also tongues say what they may, we will car-

ry out Joseph Smith's measures, in union, now and forever. "If you do, God is with you." Yours respectfully, PHILADELPHIA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

At the last meeting of the City Council, among other business the following ordinances were published:

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS AND OTHER PURPOSES.
Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Nauvoo, that if any person shall sell or give away or dispose of, to be drunk in this city in less quantities than one gallon, any spirituous or intoxicating drink or liquors, except in cases of sickness, they shall pay a fine for each and every offence, of not less than twenty five, and not more than four hundred dollars to be tried before the Mayor.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained that all ordinances or parts of ordinances, or private grants concerning spirituous and other liquors, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. And be it further ordained that if any person shall be convicted before the Mayor, of drunkenness in this city, he, she, or they shall be fined twenty dollars.—This fine may be paid in labor upon the public street or other public works of this city, at the discretion of the Mayor.

This ordinance to be in force from and after its passage.
Passed Nov. 9th, 1844.
DANIEL SPENCER, Mayor.
W. Richards, Recorder.

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING A SLAUGHTER HOUSE IN NAVOJO.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Nauvoo, that Newel K. Whitner and George Miller, are hereby authorized to use the barn and yard of P. P. Pratt, for the purpose of slaughtering cattle, hogs, and other animals for supplying the Temple hands and the city with meat, until the first of April next.

Sec. 2. This ordinance to be in force from and after its passage.
Passed Nov. 9th, 1844.
DANIEL SPENCER, Mayor.
W. Richards, Recorder.

NOTICE.

On Wednesday the 20th instant, A. W. Babbit Esq. will deliver a lecture at early candle light at the Masonic Hall, on the Origin and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.—Admission free.

An adjourned meeting of the Library and Institute, will be held on Monday the 18th instant, over Evans' brick store, when important business will be transacted. All the stockholders having books, will be pleased to return them to the Library.

AMASA LYMAN, Chairman.
ALBERT CARRINGTON, Secretary.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED.—On the 14th of September 1844, at the residence of Nathaniel Marston, in Olenia, Henderson county Illinois—a stranger by the name of Rufus Wright. He had been to Nauvoo, and was on his return to the State of New York. He said he had a brother in Oneida county by the name of Moses Wright; also, a son in Rochester by the name of John.

NATHANIEL MARSTON.
—At Macedonia, Oct. 23d, after an illness of 3 months, of pulmonary consumption; Eliza Antoinette, daughter of Joseph E. and Harriet Johnson—aged 11 months and six days.



CONSUMPTION.—Wear complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, hoarseness in children, whooping cough, pneumonia or weakness of the Breasts, Chronic coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.
A purely vegetable and highly approved compound preparation of *Pruan's Virginiana* or *Wild Cherry Bark*, approved by the College of Pharmacy, recommended by the Medical Faculty, and universally acknowledged the most valuable Family Medicine ever discovered.

No Quackery!—No Deception!
The Physician may boast of his skill in many diseases, the Quack may puff his wonderful cures, but of all the remedies ever discovered for the diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, it is universally admitted that nothing has ever proved as successful as that unrivalled medicine—*Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, which has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever recorded in the history of Medicine.

Read what it has done!
A Surprising Cure.—Mrs. Martha Wilson, a poor but highly respectable member of the Methodist Church, was

also afflicted with Consumption in its worst form, and considered by all her friends, past recovery. A bottle of this Balsam was procured to her, which relieved her immediately. This circumstance being made known to the members of the church, the purchased several bottles for her which relieved her entirely. The same society have purchased over FORTY bottles for persons in indigent circumstances, and positively assert it has not been used in a single instance where it has not given surprising relief.

We, the undersigned, members of the Darbin Benevolent Society of the Methodist church have examined the above statement of Mrs. Wilson's case, hereby certify it is in all respects true, and earnestly recommend Dr. Wistar's remedy to all who are afflicted.

GEO. MILLER,
ELIZABETH JACOBS,
THOMAS COOMBS,
MARY GARDNER.

All orders from dealers south and west of the Wabash river should be addressed to Benjamin Phelps 76 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. The above truly valuable medicine is for sale at this office.

Nov 13-29-3m

BENJAMIN PHELPS,

No. 76 Chestnut Street,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR ALL THE

BEST FAMILY MEDICINES,

OFFERS TO Dealers and others the following highly popular and valuable Medicines:

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry
Rev. I. Covett's Balm of Life
Humphrey's Pile Ointment
Dr. Williams' Pain Soother
Bristle's Rheumatic Linctament and Pills
Sappington's Pills
Dr. Starkweather's hepatic elixir
Dr. Halsted's magnetic remedies
Bristol's Sarsaparilla
Fridley's Lister Ointment
Fahnestock's Vermifuge
Jew David's or Hebrew plaster
Dr. Halsted's brisk pills

Nov 13-29-3m

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1844.

	from	to
Wheat—per lb.	7	8
Barley—per lb.	7	8
Peas—per lb.	7	8
Beans—per lb.	7	8
Flour—per lb.	14 00	16 00
Collins	12 1/2	13 1/2
Others	4 1/2	5 1/2
Bagging—Mo. per yard.	12 1/2	13 1/2
Bale Rope—Mo. per lb.	4 1/2	5 1/2
Beans—per lb.	70	75
Cash—per lb.	70	75
Sperm—	30	33
Tallow—Mould,	8	9
—Dipped,	7	8
Stearine,	20	25
Coal—per ton,	14 00	16 00
Lehigh,	16 00	18 00
Pittsburgh—per bushel,	5	7
Missouri and Illinois,	13	15
Coffee—per lb.	7 1/2	8 1/2
Java,	7 1/2	8 1/2
Havana,	7 1/2	8 1/2
Rio,	7 1/2	8 1/2
St. Domingo,	7 1/2	8 1/2
Laguaira,	7 1/2	8 1/2
Chocolate—No. 1,	13	15
—No. 2,	12	14
Copper—per lb.	25	30
Braziers,	25	30
Shutins,	42	50
Bottom,	42	50
Flats,	42	50
Cordage—per lb.	12 1/2	14
Manila,	9	10
Tarred Rope,	2 25	2 50
Red Cord, Manila, per dozen,	1 75	2 00
—Hemp,	75	1 00
Plough Lines,	19	19 1/2
Cotton Yarns—per lb.	19	19 1/2
Pittsburgh,	19	19 1/2
Common,	19	19 1/2
Domestics—per yard.	4	4 1/2
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8,	6	7
—4-4 and 6-4,	7	8
Bleached Shirting, 3-4 and 7-8,	7 1/2	8 1/2
—4-4 and 6-4,	8	9
Brown Drillings,	11	14
Burlaps,	10 1/2	13
Brown Lowel Ozn. bage,	9	11
Virginia do,	11	15
Tickets, 3-4 and 4-4,	55	65
Salt nets,	32	60
Kentucky Jeans,	8	14
Cotton Chicks,	9	12
Blue Drillings,	12	25
Mixed summer Stuffs,	12	25
Dye Stuffs,	15	20
Madder, per lb.	4	6
Logwood,	1 25	1 45
Indigo, Sp. cocoon,	2 1/2	3
Coppars,	9	10
Camwood, per lb.	43	50
Eucaly,	22	25
Drugs & Medicines,	5	6
Ginseng, per lb.	2 50	2 75
Salutaris, Western,	5	6
—Eastern,	5	6
Aun, per lb.	5	6
Q.inine, per oz.	2 50	2 75
Brimstone,	6	6
Epsom Salts,	6	6
For Sulphur,	7 1/2	8
Cream Tartar,	25	28
Turkey Opium,	3 75	4
Campior,	1 25	1 31
Gum-Arabic,	42	50
Liquorice Paste,	22	25
Sel Soda,	5	6
Flour—per lb.	21	22
Flour, Me L. & C.	4 00	4 25
Flour, C. & Y. Mills,	3 75	4 00
—Country,	2 75	3 00
Rye,	45	51
Cornmeal, per bushel,	87	1 00
Fruits,	1 25	1 50
Apples, dried, per bushel,	1 25	1 50
—green, per bushel,	1 25	1 50
Peaches dried, per bushel,	1 25	1 50
Almonds, s. s. per lb.	18	20
Raisins, M. R. per box,	2 40	2 50
—H. N. C.,	2 37	2 50
Prunes, per lb.	00	00
Currants, Zante,	11	12 1/2
Figs, p. r. drum,	16	18
Lemons, p. r. box,	0 00	0 00
Furs & Peltries,	1 00	4 00
Buffs, per robe,	12	22
Deer shawls, per lb.,	10	12
Red and Blue, in hair,	10	12
Gray,	10	12
Beaver,	2 00	3 50
Other, per skin,	6	12
Muskrat,	12	26
Recorded,	10	20
Wild Cat,	10	20
Fox, gray,	10	20

stork,	12	20
Bear, per skin,	1 00	2 00
Mackerel, No. 1, per bb.	14 00	14 50
—No. 2,	11 00	11 50
—No. 3,	5 50	6 00
Lat. Trout,	3 50	4 00
Salmon, per kit,	1 50	2 00
Cod, dry, per box,	1 25	1 50
Harrings, do,	50	
Grass—per bushel,	56	65
Wheat,	56	65
Rye,	38	40
Corn,	45	50
Barley,	45	50
Oats,	30	35
Beans,	95	1 00
Glaze—per box,	2 25	2 75
8 by 10,	3 75	4 75
10 by 12,	9 00	0 00
12 by 18,	6 50	7 00
Ginseng—per keg,	6 00	6 50
Dapont's,	4 00	4 50
Lalins',	12	13
—blasting,	100 00	110 00
Gumy Bag,	60 00	65 00
Hemp—per 112 lbs.,	8	8 1/2
Water rotted,	3	3 1/2
Dew rotted,	34	40
Hide—per lb.,	7	12 1/2
Dry,	25	30
Green,	4	5
Salted,	4	5
Hops, 1st quality, per lb.	25	30
—2nd quality, per lb.,	25	30
Iron, 1st quality, per lb.,	4	4 1/2
—2nd quality, per lb.,	4	4 1/2
Common Bar, per lb.,	5	6
Band,	5	6
Iron Shoe,	7	8
Hoop,	7	8
Sheet,	7	8
Nail Rods,	7	8
Boiler Iron,	7	8
Pig Iron, per ton,	22 00	00 00
Nails, per lb.,	4 1/2	5
Pittsburgh,	4 1/2	5
Jarvis,	4 1/2	5
Boston,	4 1/2	5
Castings, per lb.,	2 1/2	3 1/2
—Foundry,	4 1/2	5
Lead,	2 25	2 96
Per,	3 50	4 00
Bar,	3 50	4 00
Sheet,	3 50	4 00
Pipe,	5 00	0 00
Time, per bushel,	10	12
Common,	3 75	4 00
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl.	18	23
Leather, per lb.,	24	26
Sole,	1 00	2 50
Skirting,	20 00	30 00
Upper, per side,	00 28	00 35
Caskings, per dozen,	00 12	00 20
Bridle,	32	33

Foreign News

From the New York Tribune.
FROM CANTON DIRECT.

The ship Robert Fulton, Capt. Drinkwater, arrived yesterday from Canton in 127 days. We extract from the Hong Kong Register the following items:

An ordinance has been passed to protect destitute seamen and other persons in the colony of Hong Kong, and to prevent masters of merchant vessels and others from leaving seamen and other persons in a destitute state in the colony, under a penalty of \$1,000 for each offence.

The Robert Fulton touched at St. Helena, but there was nothing of any interest there. The ship Cynthia was in Port; she reports having seen the wreck of the ship Godolphin in the Straits of Foulas.

CHINESE PRINTING.—The Chinese have always done their printing on the stereotype system, never using separate types. The Register, in relation to this subject says:

Whether the Chinese will ever abandon their stereotype system and adopt that of movable types, is an interesting question. They are, it is true, exceedingly tenacious of old habits and customs. Yet we have seen with astonishment, during the period in which they were for the first time brought in contact with European improvements in the art of war, that they manifested the most eager desire to adopt them. They have learned more in the art of engineering and casting cannon, in this short space of time, and have learned it more practically and more cheerfully, than the Turks have permitted themselves to learn in a century. We cannot therefore but augur important changes from the friendly intercourse which is likely to grow up between the most ingenious and the most industrious of Asiatics, and the European mind. The stationary character, which has so long marked the people of China, there is every reason to believe will be broken up, by the contemplation of European models of excellence, and we think that many years will not elapse before the Chinese adopt the European mode of printing, and set their skillful artisans to cut punches on steel, which shall surpass in beauty every thing that the Europeans have yet been able to achieve. Possibly within less than a quarter of a century, Canton may have its Wilson and Figgins, and Caslon, and foundry of type may become as much an article of traffic in the Empire as they are in England.

SPAIN.

The elections have terminated. The general results are not yet known, but it is believed they would be entirely favorable to the Moderados. In the capital the deputies and senators of that party had been returned, and by larger numbers than ever before recorded their votes for candidates. If the statement of the Opposition can be depended on, this is not difficult to be accounted for without supposing the popularity of the Government. They say that the Ministry made up the electoral lists as they pleased, putting on persons who would vote for them without regarding qualifications, and striking off all persons likely to record adverse suffrages.

In some of the provincial elections the Carlists have been successful—at Salamanca, Segovia, and other places—and at many other elections have run the Moderados very close. This display of their numbers appears both to have surprised and alarmed the Government, and a force of 7000 men, under General Villalonga, which was at one time destined for the invasion of Morocco, has been ordered to march for Navarre to keep the Carlists in check.

The Progressists scarcely appear to have taken any part in the elections. At Barcelona only 700 votes were recorded for Narvaez, the highest candidate—a proof either that public feeling was suppressed by military force, or that the electoral lists were reduced to a mere nullity. This inaction is dangerous, as it shows how deep rooted must be the discontent of a large proportion of the Spanish population.

ITALY.

The imperial family of Austria has gone to reside for a time at Trieste—probably to watch over affairs at Italy, and especially at Rome, where the sovereign Pontiff, deaf to the advice of Austria, Naples, and Tuscany, refuses all concession to that popular discontent which displays itself in perpetual conspiracy against his government.

The attempt made by the Italian revolutionists who had taken refuge at Malta and at Corfu, to enroll bands of adventurers in Albania, in order to organize an other expedition against the Roman States, had, we hear, completely failed.

Marshal Subassiana has gone to Venice to watch the movements of the Duc de Bordeaux, who had arrived there on the 23rd of August. He had received divers well known French legitimists, who had repaired to that city to attend him in that part of his progress through Europe. He had also distinguished himself in swimming, having several times passed without resting, from the Molo to Lido, a distance of three miles.

SWEDEN.

Popular disturbances have been occasioned by the rejection of the measure of reform recently discussed in the Diet—and there were riots on the 23 and 24th of August.

TAHITI.

Additional information has been received from the South Seas—all of a melancholy nature, but widely differing in detail. The *Paris Maitre* of Wednesday contained the following account:

"The government have received the following intelligence from Tahiti, of the date of April 24th:—After having vainly endeavored to bring back to their obedience the rebels who made the attack at Paravani, Governor Bruat went out to meet them at Mahahina, where they had made themselves entrenched, defended by 3000 men, and three pieces of cannon. On the 17th, Governor Bruat landed with 441 men of all arms. The rebels were taken with the bayonet, the enemy having 102 men killed, their colors taken from them, and their cannon spiked. The next day we destroyed their works, and carried away their arms and ammunition. On our side we have to lament the loss of two officers—M. Nansouty, *capitaine de vaisseau*, and M. Segniet, of the artillery. We had besides fifty-two men wounded."

VALUABLE INVENTION.

The following account of a new machine for cutting, or rather gathering sheath, which has just been invented in Australia, is very curious, and the results may be most important. It is communicated by Governor Grey, of South Australia, to the Royal Society of England, under the date of Dec. 13, 1843. He says—

"The colony continues to prosper; and the only event which has created any sensation is the complete success which has attended the operations of a newly-invented reaping machine, invented in the colony. This machine reaps, threshes, and winnows, all at the same time, and this at the rate of nearly an acre an hour, the machine requiring to be attended by two men, and to be pushed by two horses. The corn is at once taken from the machine (which stopped for the purpose when it is filled) and put into bags for exportation. The only sum charged for this operation is 10s. per acre; the sowing, saving of seed, and labor, and, consequently, of expense, is very great. The inventor of the machine anticipates that next year the whole of the operations will cost much less than 10s. per acre. I have seen the machine at work, and was quite satisfied as to its success. You will say—but we shall soon make such a machine in England when the principle is known. It is, however, based upon a peculiarity in this climate, and could, I think, only succeed in a similar very dry climate. I must now give you a description of this invention. It is something like a cart pushed forward with two horses, instead of being drawn. In front of the machine is a very large steel comb, which is pushed forward and seizes the straw of the wheat, as an ordinary comb seizes hair. As the machine is moved forward, the straws are by the motion drawn through the comb until the head, or the part containing the grain, is caught in the comb and dragged towards the mouth of the machine. From the peculiar dryness of this climate the wheat sheds very easily—that is, the corn or grain falls very readily out of the husk; indeed so much so, that wheat cannot be reaped here in the usual manner without considerable loss from shelling. As soon, therefore, as the head of the wheat is caught in the comb, the grain is as it were, combed out, and falls down the comb to the mouth of the machine. This part of the head of the wheat which does not get through (which is too fine to admit it, until the grain has fallen out) is ultimately dragged up to the mouth of the machine, where it is knocked off by an apparatus like that of the ordinary threshing machine; whilst the rapid advance of the machine creates a strong breeze, by aid of which the corn is winnowed. The straw is left standing. So much of it as is required for manure, &c., is mowed, and the remainder is burnt. The machine, though perhaps not applicable to the gathering of grain in a damp climate like that of Great Britain, must be quite as applicable in Canada, the United States, South Africa, and other dry countries, and in Australia, and if it answers the expectations formed of it, it will overcome the only difficulty that exists in growing wheat to almost any extent in those countries—that is, the difficulty of cutting, earthing and preparing it for the market."

The earlier operations of wheat growing, namely, ploughing and sowing, may be performed by very few hands, and at a trifling cost, but to cut and secure a great breadth of wheat in the short time that elapses between the ripening and the shedding of the grain, has hitherto been next to impossible in countries where hands are few and labor dear, and when got in, the cost of threshing and preparing for the market, has, in general, run away with all the profit of growing. If wheat can be gathered and threshed in dry climates at a cost of 10s. an acre, which is not more than 3s. or 4s. a bushel on the abundant crops grown in virgin soils, there is no limit to its cultivation in such countries as Australia, South Africa, British and Independent America, or even in the hot and dry countries on the shores of the Mediterranean.—*Liverpool Times*.

Latest From the River Plate.—We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. W. S. Wadge, of the brig Amazon, at this port from Buenos Ayres, for the following information:—The Amazon left Buenos Ayres on the 19th of August. Hides were high, and the supplies of the article from the ports on the North side of the River Plate were cut off almost entirely in consequence of the cattle having been driven back into the interior by Rivera's troops to prevent supplies from reaching Oribe's army which still maintained its position outside of Montevideo.

On the 1st of August the Flour that had been in bond at Buenos Ayres was allowed to be exported to all ports not in possession of the enemy, on payment of 12 per cent. transit duty.

About 15,000 bbls. of American Flour which had been locked up for about a year, were sold at about \$4, silver, and exported to Banda Oriental and all places on the river Uruguay and Parana, but none admitted for consumption at Buenos Ayres. This amount of Flour, although sold and of bad quality, will diminish the demand for new arrivals.

Admiral Brown, who has been commanding the Argentine Squadron, has retired, and Capt. Anthony Toll, a native of Spain, has been appointed in his place with the rank of Commodore. It is understood to be the intention of the Argentine Government to declare the port of Montevideo to be under strict blockade by sea, which must accelerate its fall. This measure will much interfere with American Commerce, as the principal articles landed there now are flour and provisions of the production of the United States, for which there is no demand at Buenos Ayres. Vessels ordered off must, therefore, make losing voyages.

The army of the city of Montevideo was in a very weak state. Gen. Paz, the only General in whom any confidence could be placed, had proceeded to Rio de Janeiro with the hope of procuring assistance from Brazil, which, however, is very improbable. Brazil would be divided into half a dozen new Republics the moment war commenced, and this is well understood at Rio de Janeiro by the government. Gen. Rivera was on the confines of Brazil with 1200 men. The estimate of his force may be put down at about 8,000, and that of Gen. Oribe at 13,000.

The provinces of the Argentine Confederation were quiet, but a strike was being carried on with the provinces of Mendoza, Tucuman and Cordova. The amount of duties collected at the Custom House during the last year exceeded that of any year since the formation of the Republic and the country was prosperous.

The U. S. ship Boston Commander Pendergast, was at Montevideo on the 15 of August.

Balt. Amer.

Loss of Brig Mentor, of Boston.—We are indebted to Captain Caron, of the ship Adirondack, for the following intelligence:—The brig Mentor, Capt. H. F. Merrill, sailed from Bath, Maine, on the 1st of October, loaded with lumber bound for Guadaloupe. On Sunday, the 6th, in lat. 40 30, lon. 65, encountered light buffeting winds, from the North and East, accompanied with a heavy sea. Toward evening the wind increased, and before ten o'clock P. M. a heavy gale set in, wind blowing from the Southeast; by 11 o'clock hove to under a close reef main-top-sail. The gale all the while increased, and before 4 o'clock, A. M. of the 7th, it blew a hurricane; every particle of canvas was blown off the brig, and a heavy topping sea making a clean breach over her. With difficulty the lumber lashings were cut away, and with the loose time, a seaman by the name of Peter Francisco, an Italian, was swept overboard.

By six o'clock, every spar was blown off the vessel. The fore and main mast were snapped off even with the deck. In a few hours the hurricane abated, leaving the wreck with eight souls on board entirely at the mercy of the waves. For thirteen days they were drifting about on the ocean.

A barrel of bread, some pork and a few apples were got out by cutting through the deck, on which the crew subsisted. While on the wreck they passed by a vessel of about 70 tons, bottom up, painted green.

On the morning of the 19th they saw a large ship standing toward them; it proved to be the Proprietor of San M. Captain Silver, bound for Sumatra, who immediately sent his boat and removed the unfortunate sufferers on board.

He paid them every attention humanity could prompt. In about three hours after the ship Adirondack, Capt. E. B. Carston, from Liverpool bound to New York, hove in sight and kindly took the sufferers on board and brought them to New York.

In about an hour after the removal of the crew from the Proprietor, the Adirondack fell in with the wreck of the brig, and passed her about 200 yards to leeward. She was completely water logged and every thing above deck swept clean off.

Description of the Capital of New Mexico.—Santa Fe is the only town of any importance in this province. Like most of the towns in this section of country, it occupies the site of an ancient Pueblo or Indian village, whose race has been extinct for a great many years. Its situation is twelve or fifteen miles east of the Rio del Norte, at the western base of a snow clad mountain, upon a beautiful stream of small mill-power size, which ripples down in icy cascades, and joins the river some twenty miles to the south-westward. The population of the city itself but little exceeds 3000; yet, including several surrounding villages which are embraced in its corporate jurisdiction, it amounts to nearly 6000 souls. The town is very irregularly laid out, and most of the streets are little better than common highways traversing scattered settlements which are interspersed with corn fields nearly sufficient to supply the inhabitants with grain. The only attempt at anything like architectural compactness and precision, consists in four tiers of buildings, whose fronts are shaped with a fringe of porticoes or corridors of the rudest possible description. They

stand around the public square, and comprise the *Palacio*, or Governor's house, the Custom-house, the Barracks (with which is connected the fearful *Calabozo*), the *Casa Consistorial* of the *Alcades*, the *Capilla de los Soldados* or Military Chapel, beside several private residences, as well as most of the shops of the American traders.—*Commerce of the Prairies*.

Royal Proclamation.—Her Majesty has just issued a proclamation, of which *Punch* has been favored with an early copy:—Whereas, on each and every of our Royal movements, it has been, and as the customs of sundry weekly-disposed persons, known as 'Our Own Correspondents,' 'Our Private Correspondents,' and others, to write, and cause to be printed absurd and foolish language, touching ourselves, our Royal consort, and beloved babies—it is our will and pleasure that such foolish practices, (tending as they really do to bring royalty into contempt), shall be discontinued; and that from henceforth, all vain, silly, and sycophantic verbiage shall cease, and good, straightforward, simple English be used in all descriptions by ourselves, our Royal consort, and our dearly beloved children. And furthermore, it shall be permitted to our Royal self to wear a white shawl, or a black shawl, without any idle talk being passed upon the same. And further our beloved consort shall, whenever it shall so please him, change his round hat for a naval cap with a gold band, without calling for the special notice of the newspapers. And further, that our beloved child the Princess Royal, shall be permitted to walk 'hand in hand' with her Royal Father, without exciting such demonstrations of wonderment at the familiarity, as have been made known to me by the public press. Be it known that the Queen of England is not the Grand Llama; and further be it remembered, that Englishmen should not stimulate the vain idolatry of speech familiar in the mouths of eastern bondmen.—*Victoria Regina.*—*Punch*.

The port of Weymouth, N. S. has been made a free port of entry.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for or buying the following notes:

One five hundred dollar note payable on or before the first of January 1845.
One one thousand dollar note payable on or before the first of January 1846.
One one thousand dollar note payable on or before the first of January 1847.
One one thousand dollar note payable on or before the first of January 1848.
One one thousand dollar note payable on or before the first of January 1849.
The above notes were made payable to R. D. Foster in property. This is to give notice that I will not pay any of the above notes as they were obtained through fraud.

THOS. H. BURTON.

Nov. 2, 1844. no28-2w*

TEMPLE.

"Milk as well as Meat"
Some good milk cows are wanted as taking for the Temple. The Saints have done well in bringing in many good things, and they will do more good by answering this call promptly.

WM. CLAYTON,

Clerk for Trustees, &c.

Nov. 6-1f.

ALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The undersigned makes and keeps constantly on hand the above article, which he will warrant to keep through the winter, at the reduced price of six dollars per barrel. Families supplied on reasonable terms. All kinds of country produce taken in pay.
LEONARD SCHUSSLER.

Nov. 6-3m.

WANTED
100 CORDS of wood, at this office.
Sept. 25, 1844.

NOTICE.

THE Collector of the State and County taxes for Hancock County for the year 1844, will be at the different precincts, by his deputy John M. Ferris, for receiving taxes at the dates and places as follows:

At the Philadelphia Store in Commerce-precinct, on Nov. 4th, 5th, and 6th.
At the Mansion House in Nauvoo precinct, on the 7th, 8th and 9th of Nov.
At Perry's Tavern, Appanoose, on the 11th and 12th of Nov.
At Mr. Johnson's, in La Harp, on the 15th and 16th of Nov.
At S. Pennocks in Pilot Grove, the 18th of Nov.
At S. G. Ferris', Fountain Green 19th and 20th, Nov.
At H. Tyrrels, St. Mary's, the 21st and 22d, Nov.
At J. E. Dunn's, Augusta, 25th and 26th, Nov.
At J. Stevens, Chili, 27th and 28th of Nov.

At S. Knowlton's, Bear Creek, 29th and 30th of Nov.
At H. Nichols', Rocky Run, Dec. 9th and 10th.
At George Walkers', Green Plains, 11th and 12th Dec.
At C. Coles, Warsaw, 13th and 14th of Dec.
At B. Gates, Montabell, 16th of December.
And at my office in Carthage during the month of December, 1844.
M. R. DEMING,
Oct. 30-3w Col. H. C.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medicinal prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

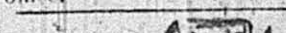
These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received, and for sale at this office.



OSPREY!

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Anderson Master, will leave St. Louis every Friday at 4 o'clock p.m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a.m. Monday morning and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington and Fort Madison Sunday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1/2 o'clock a.m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a.m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade; and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evans' Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to
C. ALLEN, Nauvoo,
Feb. 27, 1844. no44-1f.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

BOOTS &c.

A LARGE quantity of English Boots &c., for sale at this office. Grain, Flour, Hides, and even cash, accepted in payment. Warm feet, warm friends, and wisdom, are very convenient, and so is 'change,' even in trade. Tar.
Nauvoo, Sept. 25, 1844. no22-1f.

A. W. BABBITT,

Attorney at Law,
HAS removed his office to the city of Nauvoo and has taken the office occupied by the late General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to attend to any, or all business committed to his trust.
Oct. 9, 1844-23f

ACCEPTABLE

ANY quantity of provisions, for subscriptions, at this office.
Sept. 25, 1844.

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches, and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his prices:
Quartos half Bound plain 1.50
do do do neat 2.00
do whole bound plain 2.00
do do do neat 2.50
Octavo full bound plain 1.00
do do do neat 1.50
do do do neat plain 0.75
do do do neat 1.00
do do do extra 1.37
Twelves full bound plain .62
do do do neat .87
do do do neat plain .50
do do do neat .75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1844.
NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.
June 10th 1844

TO ACCOMMODATE THE PEOPLE OF NAUVOO, and adjacent country, the subscribers have opened a commission store, where they will sell or exchange any kind of property, such as wagons, oxen, horses, cows, sheep, furniture, and in fact any thing that was ever made to sell or traffic on. We have also opened a land agency where we will take houses, lots, lands to sell or exchange so as to suit those who will be so kind as to patronize us; having been long in the business, we think to give entire satisfaction. Farmers having wheat or other grain in the country will do well to leave it at their store, on Main street, 4th door north of Loomis' Hotel.

J. H. HARRIS, & CO.

Sept. 3-3m.
MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.
MISS H. ELLS, respectfully invites the Ladies of Nauvoo to call and examine her Assortment of Fashionable and approved style of Bonnets, at moderate prices—Bonnets made to order and altered to the latest Fashion, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their Patronage. H. E. states that the proceeds of the Straw Bonnet business are for the benefit of the Relief Society of Nauvoo—all kinds of produce taken in exchange—corner of Water and Main Streets, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.
Second Door River Side.
April 16th

EARTHENWARE & EARTHENWARE!
J. GROGOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one block north of Parley Street.
Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

IOWA TWINS.
THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.
THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.
DANIEL C. DAVIS.
May 23d. 1844.

TAKE NOTICE.
MRS. E. HALL,
STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER,
Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.
TERMS, LOW.
Residence, Parley St., Gen. Rich's old house.
June 19-12f

NOTICE.
A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

TO THE FARMERS AROUND NAUVOO AND VICINITY.

THOSE brethren who want to exchange their grain, pork, beef, potatoes &c., for property, wearing apparel &c., would do well to give the Temple committee a call. They would be glad to exchange any kind of property in their hands for grain, inasmuch as provisions are most wanted to carry on the works.

N. B. A good new turning lathe for sale at the Committee office.

WM. CLAYTON,
Temple Recorder.
August 7th 1844-1f



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1844.

Whole Number 13

Volume 2.—No. 30.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR.

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Bain Street, Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$1.00 annually in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

Advertisements will be taken for six months, at a discount of 10 per cent.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor) POST PAID, to receive attention.

POETRY.

From the N.Y. Prophet.

TO ELDER W. WOODRUFF.

BY RICHARD WOODRUFF.

Thou art a faithful servant,
Yea, more; thou art a son.
With spirit pure and fervent,
Thou art the Savior's will done.
Thy spirit kind and true,
Thy heart unfeignedly true,
Which hark the kind return,
And at this happy morn.
Our joyous bosom is born.

Thou art a faithful servant,
Yea, more; thou art a son.
With spirit pure and fervent,
Thou art the Savior's will done.
Thy spirit kind and true,
Thy heart unfeignedly true,
Which hark the kind return,
And at this happy morn.
Our joyous bosom is born.

Thou art a faithful servant,
Yea, more; thou art a son.
With spirit pure and fervent,
Thou art the Savior's will done.
Thy spirit kind and true,
Thy heart unfeignedly true,
Which hark the kind return,
And at this happy morn.
Our joyous bosom is born.

FROM THE TIMES AND SEASONS.
WHEN MUST I LOOK FOR
DEATH?

BY W. W. PHELPS, ESQ.

O my soul, when must I look for death?
When shall I see the angels of light?
When shall I see the angels of light?
When shall I see the angels of light?
When shall I see the angels of light?

O my soul, when must I look for death?
When shall I see the angels of light?
When shall I see the angels of light?
When shall I see the angels of light?
When shall I see the angels of light?

O my soul, when must I look for death?
When shall I see the angels of light?
When shall I see the angels of light?
When shall I see the angels of light?
When shall I see the angels of light?

O my soul, when must I look for death?
When shall I see the angels of light?
When shall I see the angels of light?
When shall I see the angels of light?
When shall I see the angels of light?

FROM THE NEW YORK PROPHET.

BOSTON, Oct. 15th, 1844.

DEAR BRETHREN:

Having been a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints ever since there was a branch in this place, I take the liberty to address you concerning the position, conduct, and teaching of Elder Sidney Rigdon.

When he first went to Nauvoo after the death of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, he told the Saints there in a public address that Joseph died accepted of God, and still held the keys of the kingdom, and that the kingdom must be built up unto him (Joseph Smith). This he affirmed in the presence of thousands of witnesses, as I was told; but since he has been tried and cut off from the Church, Joseph is not the person in his estimation that he then was. It appears that Elder Rigdon has discovered his error, and that his vision of Joseph was not true, for he now teaches that Joseph is that "evil servant" spoken of in Matt. 24, and that instead of holding the keys of the kingdom, he has this portion with hypocrites and unbelievers; so says one of his satellites, Mr. Tomlinson. Oh! can it be possible, that a man of his talents will suffer himself to be deceived to such a miserable subterfuge.

Alas! alas! how are the mighty fallen! But it is not so much to be wondered at when we consider what he has taught. He was in a certain city on his way to Pittsburgh, previous to the death of the Smiths, and taught the saints there that no female could be exalted to any degree of glory unless she had children. A certain widowed lady, who had never borne children, asked him in a private conversation what she should do, she said "I want glory in the eternal world, but I have no children, neither any husband;—pray, what am I to do?" His reply was, "You must borrow your neighbor's husband, and try to effect it that way." It is strange, then, that a man of such principles should be hailed from his exalted station, like Lucifer the son of the morning? I answer it is not. I give you the real name of the lady, but you need not publish it unless proof is required; she has looked upon him ever

since with disgust and contempt, and has considered him a disciple or an accomplice of the notorious John C. Bennett—a very just conclusion.

They had often listened to the Twelve in that place, but never, no, never had they heard any such teaching from them, either in public or private. The saints who have called upon Elder Rigdon in Pittsburgh, on their way to Nauvoo, tell him things of his conversation. I view him as a wolf in sheep's clothing; professing to be simple and honest-hearted saints, as they call upon him, that he believes Joseph to be a prophet; this he thinks will catch their ears and give him a little power over them. My honest conviction is that the serpent's sting is concealed in this very profession, he has no care or interest for the teachings of Joseph, only as he can use them to bewilder the saints, and draw them into his own apostate snare; if he had, he would never claim greater power than the Twelve. The Book of Doctrine & Covenants says that the Twelve form a quorum equal in power and authority to the three first presidents; now let the two principle ones of the first three presidents be taken away, namely, Joseph and Hyrum, has the remaining one, Elder Rigdon, as much power alone as the Quorum of the Twelve? A child might answer. Add to this the fact, that Elder Rigdon has not had the confidence of the saints for five years past; this is a reality which all the churches know. It is also in evidence before the church, in addition to the testimony of the Book of Covenants, that the Twelve were particularly set apart, in March last, by the word of the Lord through the Prophet Joseph, to take the lead of the church; it is also in evidence before the church, that Joseph declared repeatedly before his death, that if Elder Rigdon were to have the management of the church, he would lead it straight to destruction.

We should all do well to ask by whose labors, fatigues, and toils have we been built up and fed, during the last five years? Has it been by the Twelve, and by those acting under their direction? Or has it been by Elder Rigdon?—It certainly has been by the Twelve. Let us then remember, that those who fed us first will feed us still. After the crucifixion of Christ, the government of the Church rested on the Twelve; so after our Prophet is killed, it is plain to see that the twelve apostles should preside over the Church.

But I am in favor of every man enjoying his own opinion; let James Emmet split off one way, and Elder Rigdon another way, and let them draw around them, and lead off with them all of a kindred spirit with themselves, and then perhaps all that remain in Zion will be called holy, after she is washed from this accursed which naturally rises and floats off when the pot begins to boil.—See Isaiah, 4th chap. But enough of this for this time—more perhaps by and by.

We have just heard from Nauvoo. The Temple is going on rapidly; all is quiet about that quarter; the capitals are placed on the walls, and the roof is in a forward state. Shall we not open our minds and hearts liberally, and help forward this noble edifice?—and let us not wait till a more convenient season before we help, but let us do it now—now is the accepted time—let not our means linger by the way, but let swift messengers be entrusted with it, those who have no holes in their pockets to lose it out or scatter it by the way; but let every dollar reach its destined place. Building of various kind is going on, and business begins to revive. Some of the heads of the church left them in Nauvoo, and tried to weaken their hands in their greatest distress and danger; but I trust that God will sustain his own cause without their aid—let God reward them according to their works.

Your brother in the everlasting covenant.

CINCINNATUS.

TURKISH MANNERS.

BY A RECENT TRAVELLER.

The structure of the language, especially in its more lengthy sentences, is very like to the Latin. The subject-matters are slowly and patiently enumerated, without disclosing the purpose of the speaker, until he reaches the end of his sentences, and then at least comes the clenching word which gives a meaning and connection to all that has gone before. If you listen at all to speaking of this kind, your attention, rather than be suffered to flag, must grow more and more lively as the phrase matches on.

The Osmanli speak well. In countries civilized, according to the late European plan, the work of trying to persuade tribunals, is almost all performed by a set of men, the great body of whom very seldom do anything else; but in Turkey this division of labor has never taken place, and every man is his own advocate. The importance of the rhetorical art is immense; for a bad speech may endanger the property of the speaker, as well as the soles of his feet and the free enjoyment of his throat. So it re-

sults that most of the Turks whom one sees have a lawyer-like habit of speaking connectedly and at length. The treaties continually going on in the bazaar for the buying and selling of the merest trifles are carried on by speechifying rather than by mere colloquies; and the eternal uncertainty as to the market-value of things in constant sale, gives room for endless discussion. The seller is forever demanding a price immensely beyond that for which he sells at last, and so occasions unspeakable disgust to many Englishmen, who cannot see why an honest dealer should ask more for his goods than he will really take; the truth is, however, that an ordinary tradesman of Constantinople has no other way of finding out the fair market-value of his property. The difficulty under which he labors is easily shown by comparing the mechanism of the commercial system in Turkey with that of our own country. In England, or in any other great mercantile country, the bulk of the things which are bought and sold goes through the hands of a wholesale dealer; and it is he who higgles and bargains with an entire nation of purchasers by entering into treaty with retail sellers. The labor of making a few large contracts is sufficient to give a clue for finding the fair market-value of the things sold throughout the country; but in Turkey, from the primitive habits of the people, and partly from the absence of great capital and great credit, the importing merchant, the warehouseman, the wholesale dealer, the retail dealer, and the shopman, are all one person. Old Moostapha, or Alpdallah, or Hadgi Mohamed, waddles up from the water's edge with a snail packet of merchandize, which he has bought out of a Greek brigantine; and when at last he has reached his nook in the bazaar, he puts his goods before the counter, and himself upon it—then laying fire to his tobacco, he sits in permanence, and patiently waits to obtain the best price that can be obtained in an open market. This is his fair right as a seller; but he has no means of finding out what the best price is, except by actual experiment. He cannot know the intensity of the demand or the abundance of the supply otherwise than by the offers which may be made for his little bundle of goods; so he begins by asking a perfectly hopeless price, and thence descends the ladder until he meets a purchaser.

OLD BONES.

On Saturday evening last a report was circulated in our town that a dead man was found on the Juniata coal-gate ground about four miles east of this place. On Sunday morning, many of our citizens, together with myself, went to the spot designated, and sure enough, there lay the skeleton of a human being, partially enveloped in an old blue cloth coat and striped cassimere pantaloons, one boot and part of another—beside the body lay the skull bones, bleached white as chalk by the action of the sun and rains. The other bones were entirely stripped of flesh; being covered with the clothes, they were of a dirty brown. The clothes were literally rotten, and a walking stick lay partly under him and rotten. No one could recognize anything about the remains to give any clue as to who the unfortunate being was, or how he could have wandered into such an out of the way place to end his earthly career.

Some suppose the remains to be those of a man named James Hogshaw, of Juniata co., a poor miserable creature who passed through this place about a year ago.—Perry Democrat.

A SCANDALOUS OUTRAGE.

When the petit jury on Saturday afternoon, brought in a verdict against young Hare of "Guilty" on the charge of the murder of the Irishman Rice, in the Kensington riots, the friends of the prisoner groaned vociferously, they subsequently assailed the members of the jury in the streets with groans and blasphemous threats of personal violence. Some went so far as to propose another South work rebellion! We trust that the sober thinking portion of this community will support the laws, and insist upon the administration of justice being unobstructed by mobs, or mob demonstrations. If juries are to be put in peril for uttering their honest convictions, (and six or seven of the jury, in the case of Hare, belonging to his own political party,) we may indeed bid farewell to justice and bow at once to the tyranny of the vicious and unreasonable.

THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

This office is at Washington, where letters are opened and read, the owners of which cannot be found, or that cannot be forwarded according to address. A writer in the Baltimore Sun says the money found in such letters is very great. The amount of monies received during the quarter ending the 30th September last, is \$1470; but how much of this amount is counterfeit is not yet ascertained. In every case where money, good or bad, (or other valuables,) is found in let-

ters, it is carefully re-enclosed and sent to the Postmaster of the place whence it was transmitted, with directions to the officer to use every effort in finding the writer of the letter, to whom he should deliver it and obtain a receipt. In this way about nine-tenths of the amount revert annually to the owners. If the owner can not be found within forty days, it is again returned to the department, where it remains subject to the order of the owner at any subsequent period.

From the Illinois State Register.

GEORGE T. M. DAVIS.

Some weeks since the State Register charged that the Hancock people had procured this gentleman, to write a threatening letter to the Governor, informing him that if he encouraged prosecutions, against the murderers of the Smiths the persons accused would implicate him in the murder. This statement has been denied by Mr. Davis; and he has called for the publication of the letter. Here it is. No one could doubt but that it was written at the instance of the Hancock people. It bears internal evidence of the fact.

We also publish another letter to the Governor advising him to call out the militia when they were not needed. Let this letter, stand side by side with some of the paragraphs of Davis, censuring the Governor for calling out the militia when they were needed.

The Governor's letter in answer was prepared at the time it bears date; but by the advice of his friends, he did not send it. It is now given to the public as a correction of the many misrepresentations contained in Mr. Davis' letter to him.

QUINCY, JUNE 30, 1844.

To his Excellency, Thomas Ford, Governor.

Dear Sir:—Fully appreciating the embarrassing situation in which you are placed, by the information derived from the seat of War this morning, that a design exists among a portion of the militia, whom you had relied upon to aid in maintaining the majesty and supremacy of the law, to wage a war of extermination against the Mormons, it is only from a desire to aid and support you at this trying crisis, that I have presumed to offer you any suggestions as to the course best adapted to preserve peace and save the State from the disgrace of a mob.

From the personal knowledge I possess, I am convinced that a war of extermination can only be guarded against, by your selecting a body of from 2500 to 3000 men most distant from the seat of excitement, ordering their encampment within four or five miles from Nauvoo, and then issuing a proclamation disbanding the forces in the immediate neighborhood, and giving all persons inclined to mob the Mormons notice that an attack can only be made upon them through a body of our citizens who are determined under any emergency to uphold the law and maintain the peace. This force thus located, would, in my humble judgment, have the double tendency of protecting the citizens of Hancock from any contemplated attack from the Mormons while at the same time it would secure the latter against the merciless violence of an excited populace bent upon extermination.

I repeat that my only apology for venturing to offer any advice is from a desire to aid you to the utmost of my ability in the honorable, determined, and fearless course you are taking to preserve the peace of the citizens of Illinois and to secure the supremacy of the law. With sentiments of respect I am very respectfully,

your obedient servant,

GEORGE T. M. DAVIS.

Quincy, August 9, 1844.

Dear Sir:—You are well aware of the relation I bear towards you in regard to the late Mormon difficulties, and the position I have occupied before the public.—You cannot be otherwise than satisfied that from the previous relations existing between us, my motives could not have been otherwise than pure in sustaining you in the course you had taken. For doing this I was assailed privately as well as publicly by many of my political friends, and the animosity of some of them has not been appeased to this day. Conscious however, of the rectitude of my motives, I pursued and have continued to pursue that course which I deemed proper, unswayed and uninfluenced by either the frowns or smiles of friend or foe.—My desire still is, to sustain your cause if I can, and if proof is not adduced to show that you have been influenced by political motives. You have doubtless been aware that your last address to the citizens of Warsaw, have given great displeasure to many who have heretofore sustained you, and that they charge it was dictated purely by a desire to secure the election of Hoge. This has been openly charged here by your political friends from Hancock as well as your opponents. Up to the time I left home, I had excluded several severe communications against you

because I believed them unmerited.—One of them went if true, conclusively to prove you knew of the design of the citizens to take the lives of the Smiths. It was based upon a statement made by Col. Buckmaster, not only to Col. March of Alton, but to one or two other of our citizens. Col. Buckmaster stated that on your way to Nauvoo, you and he talked the matter over, and both agreed that the Smiths would be killed during your absence, and that it was his suggestions to you, to leave the wagons a few miles out of Nauvoo, so that you and your escort could get that far out of the way, before the news could reach Nauvoo of the killing of the Smiths. If this statement of Buckmaster's is correct, your implication in the matter is fixed, and the only object I have in view in imparting this matter to you arises from what has occurred since I have been in this place this time.—Some fifteen or twenty citizens of Hancock county have been here attending the land sales. Some one informed them that you had prepared a list of names to be presented to the Grand Jury, with a list of witnesses to procure their indictment and conviction. Some of them have stated publicly that if that was the course you intended to pursue, they would show beyond doubt, that you knew all about it.—Among the testimony they have collected is that of Sharp. He told me himself, on yesterday morning, that on the morning of the day the Smiths were killed, he called upon you at your room and told you that the people intended to take the law into their own hands, and that you replied to him, they must not do that, or attempt it, while you was at Carthage, that you had come there to sustain the law, not to witness its violation. They are also in possession of the fact, that two different individuals, heard Col. Deming on the same morning long before breakfast, state to you that there was going to be an attempt made to rescue the Smiths out of jail and visit summary punishment upon them, but that it was the Whigs that intended to do it.

There is a good deal more I have learned here which it is useless to commit to paper, but which is generally of the same character as above related. Now my only object in writing to you, is that of a desire to see you sustained before the public in this unfortunate affair. And the best way I can serve you is to state to you facts within my knowledge, that you may act with a full view of all the circumstances before you. What possible good can grow out of a renewal of excitement in Hancock county I cannot see. If indictments are gotten up against these men, and attempts are made to arrest them, a scene of bloodshed and massacre will ensue, unequalled during the existence of this republic. They will, as a matter of course, justify themselves as far as they can in the eyes of the world, and they will attempt to prove a complete and perfect secession on your part of all that transpired. I have spoken very plainly, but not more so than I am wont to do. And I feel as if in communicating upon matters of this kind the one with the other, the utmost candor should be exercised. There can be no doubt that these citizens of Hancock at a body are determined to stand or fall together. They are creating a strong sympathy in their favor throughout this State as well as Missouri and the Territory, and an attempt to execute them would be attended with the most disastrous consequences. I cannot see what you have individually to gain in urging their prosecution and conviction, surely the vengeance of the Mormons against them is keen enough, without having it whetted by any other interference. And it is only during political friend and foe to take a course against you in Hancock, which to say the least of it, will give your adversaries an advantage over you they do not now possess. I hope you will pardon the freedom I have taken in writing to you, when I assure you, it is from the same motives, that has induced me thus to detain you. I may err in communicating these facts to you, but if an error, it is one of the head, not of the heart. Far be it from me to advise you what course you ought to take. Such is not my design. I feel as if I had discharged my duty towards you, as a citizen, when I state what has come to my knowledge as above delineated. Your future course must be directed by your own superior judgement and experience.

Yours very respectfully,

GEORGE T. M. DAVIS.

His Excellency Thomas Ford, Springfield, Ill.

Springfield, Aug. 26, 1844.

Dear Sir:—Upon my arrival at home a few days since, your letter of the 9th instant was presented to me; and I am happy to say that I can make you a most satisfactory answer. As the conductor of a public Journal, at one time, you thought it to be your duty to abuse me a great deal in your paper. I find no fault on that account. I am no advocate for the freedom of the press; although I regret its licentiousness, yet would I greatly prefer licentiousness, to such restraints

as would prevent the truth from being all before the people. The great inconvenience and danger, however, of this licentiousness is, that the people never know how much to believe, of that which they see in the newspapers. The public press cries wolf, wolf, so often when there is no danger, that it will not be regarded, when it ought to be believed.

Your course however, in relation to the Mormon war, (as it has been called,) gave me a very high satisfaction. I was perfectly conscious of the most upright motives, in all that I did myself; and it was with great pleasure, that I witnessed the candor and fairness, of your course with reference to mine. It redeemed you in my estimation; and created the impression on my humble mind, that your former abuse of me, was the result of erroneous information which you had received; and which, unhappily, one political opponent too easily believes of another.

As to the statements in your letter now under consideration, I have the happiness to assure you with truth that political views, never invaded my mind, from the beginning to the end of the Mormon difficulties. I would have been very glad indeed, if the Mormons had refrained from voting at the last election. I always foresaw, that if they did vote, and more especially, for the Democratic ticket, my power to keep the peace, and enforce the laws of their part of the country, would be greatly impaired, as I fear now, it will be. Therefore I have anxiously endeavored, on all occasions, to prevent these difficulties, from taking a party turn. I have seen but three of the influential Mormons, since the death of the Smiths. To two of them who were ladies, I said nothing on the subject of politics. To Orson Spencer, who was the third, I must do myself the justice to say, that I clearly and frequently expressed my opinion that the peace of their people would be promoted, if the Mormons should refrain from voting, or at least divide their votes about equally between the two great political parties. I however told him, as I ought to have done, that I had no advice to give on the subject, one way or the other.

I have the most indubitable testimony that my letter to the Warsaw people had no effect whatever, in inducing the Mormons to vote for Hoge. That letter was not sent by me, nor by my knowledge, authority or direction to Nauvoo, as has been asserted. At the time it was written, I had information upon which I relied, that about seventy-five or one hundred idle loafers, were encamping at Warsaw in a state of riot, drunkenness, and debauchery, training, threatening and boasting, what they would do with the Mormons. They were keeping up an agitation to no purpose, and I was further informed that most of the citizens of the town, who desired the restoration of peace and security, were becoming sick and tired of their silly and vain-glorious doings. It seemed to me then, that the dispersion of this disorderly rabble, was all that was necessary to restore quiet; and it was for this purpose that the so much complained of letter was written; and for no other. I left Quincy before all the numbers, which I had directed were printed; and charged Mr. Thompson, the editor of the Herald, to send them to Warsaw and to no other place. He informed me that he did send them to Warsaw and not one of them to Nauvoo. That the agitators at Warsaw, should have started the story, that I had sent them in great abundance to Nauvoo to influence the election, ought not to surprise you. No one knows better than you do, as you have repeatedly acknowledged to me, the system, prevailing at that time and before, in Hancock, of spreading false reports, for the purposes of agitation and excitement. You know, when we were there together, that nothing could be relied on as the truth in fact, that the truth could not even be ascertained across one of the streets of Carthage without being adulterated by a mixture of falsehood. The Warsaw people expected to have to stand a trial for the murder of the Smiths, and their policy manifestly was, to earn the sympathy; and claim the protection of one of the great political parties in the country. They could not have lit upon a more ungenerous mode of effecting their purpose, than that of boldly asserting, as they did, that they were about to be sacrificed, to an intrigue of the Democrats. This report being believed, rallied the whole Whig party in their favor; and will most probably be the means of saving some of them from a conviction, for one of the most dastardly and treacherous murders on record. It is to be hoped that the Whig party from a sense of decency and as being that party which, in profession, lays great load and high claims to the lovers of law and order, will hesitate, before they make themselves the victims of so shallow a trick.

If I am correctly informed, the Mormons were induced to vote, at the last election by two considerations; neither of which had any connexion with me or my conduct in any particular. The first was, that their opponents had held a convention, and nominated a ticket which

they called the anti-Mormon ticket.' At this time the Mormons had no candidates and their leading men were in favor of having none. But the appearance of a ticket, brought out upon the principles of professed hostility and extermination, seemed to their minds to compel them to vote in self defence. About this time also Sidney Rigdon, then one of their leaders, arrived from Pittsburgh. He insisted upon their voting; and finally persuaded them, that if they did not vote the report would go abroad, and he believed through out the world, that the Mormons had dispersed and abandoned their religion; and that their city had been deserted and broken up; and these reports would seem to be sanctioned by the fact that no votes had been given in Nauvoo. These considerations appear to have had weight enough with the Mormons to induce them to vote. With their sufficiency or insufficiency, I have nothing to do whatever.

As to their particular motive in voting for Mr. Hoge, I am uninformd; except that he had voted for him at the previous election; and I have heard that he had been polite and attentive to them as a part of his constituents, in sending them documents and the like. I have also heard that Mr. Sweet the Whig candidate had visited every other place but Nauvoo; and had also declared himself against them. Under these circumstances, it is wonderful that the Mormons should vote against him without any special *locus poe* on my part to induce them to do so.

When the Legislature convenes I am perfectly willing that the Whigs may investigate this charge; and will abide by their decision; although I have no idea that the Whigs themselves will insist on it after the Presidential election. I have reason to believe that most of the Whig leaders already know it to be false. But according to the ideas of morality which too frequently characterize the leaders of parties, they do not wish to lose the benefit of it pending this important election. As to the other matters, I am perfectly certain that Col. Buckmaster never made any such statement as is contained in your letter. He could not have done so, with truth. And I am equally certain that I made no such statements to Sharp, as he represents. It ought not to surprise you, that he should endeavor to excuse his part in a disgraceful murder, by pretending some authority for his conduct. At a proper time, a fair narrative of this whole business will be laid before the public. I will content myself at present by simply stating that Sharp made a speech to the troops of Warsaw, to induce them to murder the Smiths. In that speech he expressly stated that the Governor was opposed to them, in their measures, and had refused to do them justice. He further stated, that the murder must be perpetrated, whilst the Governor was opposed to them, in driving off the Mormons. On this important occasion, when he was endeavoring to persuade men to do a desperate deed, and when the sanction of high authority would have been so much to his purpose, he never intimated any knowledge or consent on my part either express or implied; but expressly stated that I was opposed to their measures, and had refused to do them justice. And when it was further urged, that they ought to be in a hurry to commit the act, for fear I would get back from Nauvoo, and prevent it, the leader of the band said, 'damn the Governor, if he attempts to interfere we will kill him also; and all the band said 'amen.'

I think I very well understand, the meaning and intent of this charge, which the Warsaw people bring against me, of conniving at those murders. They think to frighten me by false charges, threatened to be supported by perjury, from doing a sacred duty. I regard it as a threat, on their part to implicate me in their guilt if I cause the matter to be investigated.

Under these circumstances, I would regard myself as pusillanimous in the extreme, and I would be so regarded justly, by the whole world, if I did not make the more haste, in setting proceedings afoot against them. No one knows better than myself the reasons for the delay which has already occurred.

You know that sometime last month, I made application to the President of the U. S., through Col. Kearney, for a detachment of the United States army, to be stationed in Hancock county during those proceedings. I have but very lately heard the result of that application, and now there is nothing any longer to delay me in what I ought to do. In the course of next month something will be done.

I had nearly forgotten to say that what was reported to you, as having been said by General Deming is totally false. I do not remember to have heard him say a word about either Whig or Democrat during his whole command, on that difficult and trying occasion.

I am respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS FORD,
George T. M. Davis, Esq., Alton Ills.

Mysterious Affair.—By a letter received from a gentleman residing in Luray, Page county, Virginia, we are informed that on the 25th of October, a party were exploring a limestone cavern, known in that neighborhood as McCoy's Cave, when one of the gentlemen observing that the floor of a small apartment which they were in, sounded as though there was a cavity beneath, he searched carefully for an aperture, and at length

found a large stralactite that had evidently fallen from above; he removed it with the assistance of his friends and saw an opening about thirty inches in diameter. They attached a lamp to a number of handkerchiefs tied to each other and lowered it as far as they would reach—and saw the bottom was no more than ten or eleven feet below them. The light was so dim that nothing could be distinguished—however, they immediately lowered a small ladder that they had brought for the purpose of exploration; and one of the gentlemen descended; he stepped upon an object that was unlike the rocks in the other parts of the cave, and upon looking at it, discovered to his horror, that it was the body of a man.

The face, hands, and legs below the knee (the remainder of the body being clothed) had much the appearance of an Egyptian mummy, being dried, and shrunken to the bones.

It was dressed with a pair of buckskin short breeches, fastened at the knees with four buttons; stockings that seemed to have been made of yarn but only a small portion remained. The coat was of blue cloth, entire, but so rotten that it came to pieces when slightly pulled; vest of a lighter colored cloth, and steel or iron buttons.

There was no hat seen; and the hair which was a dark brown, was slightly gray. The buttons of the coat were of brass, and corroded to a dark green color. In his hand was clutched a chain with a watch attached, and a broad flat gold key with a steel barrel.

In his pocket were several pieces of silver coin—three Spanish pistareens, and a smaller one, besides two trunk keys, with a ring to fasten them together. Many speculations were made as to the probable time of his death, all coincided in the opinion that he had fallen through the opening at some period long before, where, unable to get out, he had perished.

The body was recently interred in the burying ground attached to the Presbyterian church near Luray. No one now living can recollect having heard of any person being missed. From the character of the dress it is evident that he belonged to the past generation, and a mystery must forever involve the affair, to be used as a subject for the future novelist, or futile speculations. [Ex. paper.]

The Siamese Twins, the Wives and Babies.—A letter in the South Carolina Spartan, furnishes the following very interesting account of the Siamese Twins, their two wives and two babies. The letter reads:

'You may be aware that some few years since the Siamese Twins, Chang and Eng, retired from the public gaze, and settled down in Wilkes county, as farmers. You will also recollect that during last year it was published in some of the newspapers that they had married two sisters. This notice was treated as a hoax by some of the Journals and I inclined to think that public opinion settled that the two twins were living in a state of single blessedness. To my surprise I find that the supposed hoax is a literal fact, and that these distinguished characters are married men. Mrs. C. and Mrs. E. are well known to several of my personal acquaintances, and are said to be very amiable and industrious. Each of the ladies has presented her particular 'lord' with an heir, in the person of a fine fat, bouncing daughter!

It is said that Chang and Eng, with their wives and children, contemplate making a tour through this country in a year or two. The twins enjoy excellent health—are very lively, talkative, and apparently happy; and will doubtless prove more interesting and attractive in their second tour than they did in their first.'

Lima, August 14.

The last steamer from the intermedios brought us the news of the total defeat of Gen. Vivanco, by Gen. Castilla, near Arequipa. The former arrived on board the same steamer, with the greater part of his officers; as fugitives, and has been exiled by the here existing government, which has declared in favor of the Constitution of 1838, and the legal authorities instituted by the same. It is not yet known what course of policy Gen. Castilla will pursue; but as he always declared himself to be the champion of said constitution, it is expected he will submit to the legal Vice President proclaimed in Lima. This last political change has been brought about here in all order, and without the least noise. Don Domingo Elias, finding that public opinion was in favor of such constitution, himself convoked all the authorities, and resigned the executive power to the party designated by the law to fill the office of Vice President. The Congress is convened for the 9th of December, and we are in hopes it will settle all the disputes among the pretenders, as the nation is quite sick of these continued civil strife.

Aug. 19.—In politics there is nothing new. Gen. Castilla has not acceded to the proposals of Don Domingo Elias, for an amicable arrangement, and was preparing to come with his army from Arequipa to Callao, by sea. However we doubt whether he will be able to do so, and still expect he will, by and by, come to terms with the existing government, which would tranquilize the country at once, as we have at present no other parties to fear.'

A London paper says:—'Webster's American Dictionary of the English language, is now ordinarily esteemed the best work of the kind. It forms two octavo volumes, containing 85000 words, the price is three guineas, and an earlier date than 1841 should not be purchased.'

THE NEIGHBOR.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27, 1844.

APOLOGY.
We issued no paper last week for the all sufficient reason, that our supply of paper to print on, was carried past Nauvoo, up the Mississippi, we know not how far, and did not return in time. Circumstances alter cases frequently and we have to be contented with the changes and chances that happen, whether agreeable or not. We would like to issue our paper weekly in season, and we would like lots of subscribers, and pay in advance, but disappointment, some how or other, has as much control of events and purses, as vigilance.

The prospect according to the final issue of the election, brightens and whether we get 'loaves and fishes,' or not we intend to pursue the even tenor of our way as heretofore, calculating that virtuous intentions, and laudable exertions, will be rewarded.

THE ELECTION.
A large majority of the people have decided that democracy is triumphant in the United States. So it seems that people shows, quelquechose, braggadocio, and blood-shows, have not stole the hearts of the people yet. The result of the Presidential election (unofficially) is about as follows:

STATES.	POP. MAJ.	ELEC. VOTES.
New York,	5,700	35
Pennsylvania,	6,500	25
Illinois,	13,000	9
Missouri,	10,000	7
Virginia,	4,800	17
New Hampshire,	12,000	6
Maine,	8,000	9
Michigan,	3,500	5
Indiana,	2,000	12
Mississippi,	6,000	6
Alabama,	10,000	9
Georgia,	2,000	10
Arkansas,	4,000	3
South Carolina,	17,000	9
Louisiana,		6
Total,	103,000	170

FOR CLAY AND FRELINGHUYSEN

Kentucky,	10,000	12
Ohio,	6,000	23
Massachusetts,	4,000	12
Vermont,	3,000	6
Connecticut,	3,300	6
Rhode Island,	2,500	4
New Jersey,	900	7
North Carolina,	3,000	11
Maryland,	3,200	8
Tennessee,		13
Delaware,		3
Total,	35,000	105

FOREIGN NEWS.
We have our regular files from Europe to the 18th Oct. but they contain nothing of interest to the American reader. King Phillippe was visiting Queen Victoria, and news had arrived at London, that French and English honor had experienced a slight shock at Tahiti. The spirit of rioting waxes hotter and hotter; and we may expect more trouble than pleasure hereafter.

Jac.—Yesterday the ice commenced running in the Mississippi; and from appearances, as well as from feelings, we think old Winter's patrol will come to quarters about these days, and bridge the river.

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.
The Boston Courier contains a letter from Mrs. Childs on the subject of Millerism:—It is well written; she would make a Mormon if she had the spirit of God to direct her. In fact we feel gratified at witnessing, how perfectly every sect, denomination and even infidel, are fulfilling the old prophecies. Knowledge is increasing and men are running, 'to and fro,' and, as Jesus saith, *would, if possible, (but is not possible,) deceive the very elect.*

A few more strange delusions, like Millerism, will make many believe a lie, and be damned—and so the elect will know by these signs that redemption is nigh; yea, like the fig trees putting forth leaves,—then know ye that Summer is near.—But read the extract:—

I often hear this called a singular delusion; but to me it seems by no means singular. It is the legitimate result of the external theological teaching, which has prevailed, to a great extent, in our churches, ever since the country was colonized by Christians. The people have been told, for a series of years, that the world would be destroyed by material fire, and that the Messiah would come visibly in the heavens, to reign as a king on the earth. It is but one step more, to decide when these events will occur. The Jews, who, in the first advent of a Messiah, expected a powerful prince, to conquer the Romans, and restore the national glory of Judea, were not more grossly external in their application of the prophecies, than are the most of the

ological commentators on the second advent. Yet unconscious of the limitation of their own vision, they speak with patronizing compassion of the blindness of the Jews. If men apply as much common sense to their theological investigations as they do to every other subject, they could not worship a God, who, having filled this world with millions of his children, would finally consign them all to eternal destruction, except a few who could be induced to believe in very difficult and doubtful explanations of prophecies handed down to us through the long lapse of ages. There is, however, a deeper cause for this excitement than blind theological teaching. The old heavens and the old earth are passing away. In other words, the religious sentiment of Christendom is changing, and of course, old theological opinions, which are merely the garb of sentiments, are everywhere falling off, like tattered and ill fitting garments. As the Church changes, the State inevitably changes, too; and the civil and social condition of man is slowly ascending to a higher plane.

This is felt, even by those who deprecate, and would avert it, if they could; and pressing thus on the universal consciousness, its ultimate and most external form is Millerism. The coming of a new heaven and a new earth cannot reveal itself to their apprehension through any other medium than the one in which they announce it.

HEAT.
The speculations of philosophers on heat have not unfrequently given great minds new ideas on the subject; we therefore present the following, which appeared in the Christian Freeman, Boston, in 1842.

We wish the Lyceum would take up the matter in a candid manner, and, as Dr. Cannon is now in the city, perhaps he would give them some further views on the subject.

DISSERTATION ON HEAT.
BY DR. H. CANNON.

Heat or caloric has from time immemorial, been supposed to have descended from the sun, and the belief has been so far rooted and established, that philosophers and astronomers talk about the heat of the sun, in the same terms as though it were a known fact. But that heat or caloric ever originated from the sun is not the fact. I am surprised that any observing person should think so, especially those who take the liberty to think for themselves. The simple operation of boiling water is a convincing evidence to any one of a philosophic mind, that it is the nature of heat to ascend. For instance, you may put a flat piece of metal on the top of a vessel filled partly or mostly with water, build a fire on top of said plate, continue the fire ever so long, and your water remains unboiled, and but a little warmed. Reverse the fire, and a reasonable degree of heat underneath will boil the water. In order to demonstrate facts, I procured a quantity of withered vegetables, put them on a scaffolding, made somewhat like fish flakes, placing my fermentables on the flakes, and they shortly after began a fermentation, and heat was evolved with a fetid gas. On the top the heat and gas were insupportable. I went underneath, and found every thing quiet and comfortable. I returned again above, and the heat had increased so much that I concluded to have recourse to a thermometer. I found on the top the mercury stood at one hundred and twenty degrees. Far, and underneath only fifty degrees. I infer from this that it is the nature of heat to ascend, and that heat never descended from the sun.

My second experiment was the following: I made an instrument, by putting two pieces of iron together, the base of foundation two feet in length; made a hole in the centre, and put a perpendicular standard into that, one foot and a half in length, and riveted it fast. I then built a small fire of charcoal, and put my instrument into the fire, and marked the result with as much precision as possible. The base of the instrument was raised above the hearth, so as to be in the most intense part of the fire. The two horizontal ones were in a state to be handled with comfort, when the perpendicular was red with heat. I conclude that the above experiments are sufficient to satisfy an observing mind that heat does not descend from the sun. If heat descended, and our earth was receiving it continually from the sun, and we should receive but one degree every year, we should arrive at boiling heat of water in 210 years.—And if we had been receiving one degree of heat every year, since creation, we should long ago have stood on a sea of glass mingled with fire, singing the song of Moses and the Lamb. Yes, our earth would not only have been reduced to a liquid molten state, but would have been reduced to a gaseous state—to its original elements. On the other hand, if our earth were losing its caloric, or heat, by ascending upwards, and not returning, our earth would become a frozen mass, and all nature would be frozen to death. I conclude, from the notice I have taken of light and heat, and their operations, that light acts in direct opposition to heat, and the reason why it is warmer in the day time than in the night, is because the light meets the heat in the morning, and carries it back to the earth, and we feel it more; partly owing to its increased quantity, and partly to its motion being turned back by the light.

At the meridian it is hottest, because of more direct rays than in the morning and evening. In the night the heat escapes

high above the earth; hence the night is colder than the day.

The above are my views on heat, or caloric, and have been for more than thirty years. If others have published the same ideas, I never have been so fortunate as to see them. Much more might be said on this subject, but I forbear to be tedious.

NEW AND INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN SOUTH AMERICA.
The National Intelligencer contains a long letter from Mr. Prickett, at Lima, commenting upon the discoveries of extraordinary ruins, said to have been found by Judge Naito in the province of Chichapoyas, while on an exploring expedition. In making a survey of the country, he found, at Cenlap, a building of the most extraordinary character, which he describes a wall of hewn stone 360 feet in width, 2,600 feet in length, and 150 feet high.

This edifice being solid in the interior for the whole space contained within 5,376,000 feet circumference, which, it has to the before mentioned height of 150 feet, is solid and levelled; and upon it there is another wall of 300,000 feet in circumference in this form, 600 feet in length, and 500, in breadth, with the same elevation (150 feet) of the lower wall, and, like it, solid and levelled to the summit. In this elevation, and also in that of the lower wall, are a great many habitations or rooms of the same hewn stone, 18 feet long, and fifteen wide and in these rooms, as well as between the dividing walls of the great wall, are found neatly constructed niches, a yard broad or deep, in which are found bones of the ancient dead, some naked and some in cotton shrouds or blankets of a firm texture, though coarse, and all worked with borders of different colors. If this description is authentic—and we have no reason to doubt it—this must be the greatest building in the world in point of size. We know of nothing in Egypt or Persia to equal it. From the description it must have been a vast tomb, but whether erected by the Indians before the Spani discovery, or by remoter generations, cannot be decided; yet the Judge says that the ingenious and highly wrought specimens of workmanship, the elegance of the cutting of some of the hardest stone, the ingenuity and solidity of the gigantic work, all in stone, the elegant articles of gold and silver, and the curiously wrought stones found in the mounds, all satisfy him that that territory was occupied by an enlightened nation, which declined in the same manner as others more modern, as Babylon, Balbec, and the cities of Syria; and this, he says, is evidently the work of people from the old world, as the Indians have no instruments of iron to work with."

DISINTERMENT OF NINEVEH.
Our exchanges contain notices of letters received in Paris, from Constantinople, dated July. The letters contain interesting information relative to M. Botta's recent discoveries at Khorsahad, near Nineveh; Eugene Flaminin, an artist, has been sent out by the French government for the purpose of making drawings of the excavations which are actively going on. Botta has discovered two doors uniformly adorned with bas relief, on one side is represented a colossal bull, with a human head, and on the other a human figure with an eagle's head and wings. These doors are fifteen feet in height, and they open into a hall 120 feet long. The only wall which is yet cleared from rubbish, that on the South side, is covered with a series of bas reliefs, representing battles, explained by inscriptions. The hill on which this building stands is surrounded by a stone wall, with bastions. Botta is actively exploring these ruins; he has fifty laborers at work, and it is hoped that in the space of ten months he will open the whole. He has ascertained that there is, on the direct road from Nineveh to Khorsahad, a chain of hills covered with brick and marble bas reliefs, inscriptions. He infers that these hills were formerly the bases of palaces, and that Khorsahad was a fortress situated at one end of the city. The quadrangular space, which is surrounded by the wall, and which contains the hill of Jonah, has hitherto been supposed to include the whole extent of the city of Nineveh. But M. Botta considers it more probable that this space was only the great court of the place, whilst the city extended as far as the hill of Khorsahad, a distance of five caravan stages. This conjecture accords with the possibility of the prophet Jonah having wandered for three days about the city, which would be incomprehensible if the limited space of the quadrangle on the Tigris be supposed to have been the whole extent of the city.—Bulletin.

Outrage in Washington.—A gross and brutal outrage was committed on Saturday night about 11 o'clock, at the corner of 3d st. and Pennsylvania Avenue, upon the persons of James E. Harvey, Esq., formerly of the treasury department, and Mr. Sherman, an attorney at law, who was attacked by a body of ruffians, and to be from the Navy Yard, with brickbats bludgeons, &c. and seriously, one it is feared, fatally injured. The cause of course was politics. [Bal. Clipper.]

Earthquake at Sea.—By the arrival of the brig Judson, from Demerara, we learn by Capt. Russell, that on the 20th Oct., in lat. 19.3, long. 64, at 11 o'clock A. M., he felt a severe shock of an earthquake of 3 or 4 minutes duration, which caused the vessel to tremble as if going over a coral reef, being about 100 miles off the Island of Saba at the time.

The Snow Storm on the Lakes.—More disasters.—In consequence of the severe snow storm, the little steamer Emerald, from Buffalo for Chippewa, lost her course, and ran so hard on Bird Island, that she could not work herself off by steam. A boat was lowered, and a kedge anchor carried out for the purpose of hauling off. When the small boat was last seen by people on shore, it was capsized, drifting down the river, with two men hanging on it up to their necks in the water. The schooner Philadelphia is ashore at Cleveland, with a load of

wheat from Michigan City, to Kinne & Co., of Buffalo. Two schooners are ashore at Black River, bound up. Names not known. Brig Henry Clay was sunk at Milan with a cargo of merchandise. The steamboat United States met the snow storm at Huron, and lay there from Sunday morning till Wednesday morning at two o'clock. The brig Emerald is ashore at Black River with a load of wheat from Chicago.

LITERARY.
It is with pleasure we offer the following preface to a book, which, if selected and compiled with the same wisdom and spirit that characterizes this, will be one step towards Mormon Literature; and so long as Mormonism must make the world better, the sooner we can teach it to the children the better. The author did not intend to publish his preface yet; but we took the responsibility of trying what virtue there was among the Saints for the encouragement of genius; so here it is.

THE MORMON READER.
Designed for the improvement of youth of both sexes; and expressly adapted to the more advanced classes in school.
By P. P. PRATT, Nauvoo, Ill., A. D. 1844.

PREFACE.
The increase of light, the progress of events, the enlargement of intellect, and the fulfilment of ancient promises and predictions in the present age of the world, have opened a new and extensive field for the exercise of talent; and for the development of the most pure and brilliant gems of intellect which had else remained buried like the pearl in the bosom of the great deep, or the ore in the depth of the mine.

The rich and varied productions of this new field have already accumulated so extensively, that we can have in store a great variety of original pieces, both in poetry and prose, which for purity of sentiment, style and eloquence, have few equals and no superiors, either in ancient or modern times.

These embrace subjects of intense interest, to the present and rising generation, not merely as specimens of eloquence or beautiful composition, but as containing sentiments and truths, adapted to our own age and circumstances, and in a great measure free from the errors, traditions and superstitions which are unavoidably interwoven with the otherwise beautiful and useful compositions of former times.

The object of the author, in preparing this work, is to embody and lay before the public; and also to perpetuate such of these as are best calculated to improve the understanding, to inform the judgment—to refine the taste, and to inspire the youthful mind with the noblest and purest sentiments of truth. And also to preserve the minds of the rising generation, from incorrect tradition and sectarian superstition and error.

Why should an American youth of the nineteenth century be referred to:—

Some sanguine field of Africa's sultry plains? Or list to Hannibal's heroic strains? Have we no patriot's speech to ponder o'er? No deeds, no words—no thoughts—no fields—no gore.

Or why should he be indebted to a Roman Senate, a Grecian theatre—or to a Cicero or Demosthenes; or some ancient bard for themes, and words to instruct our youth? Have we no senate—no statesmen—no orators—no poets—no original themes for the exercise of thought and talent?

Or has the world been petrified, or stereotyped, or buried like Herculaneum, or Pompeii, for the last thousand years?

Again, why should a Latter day Saint, while blessed with the glorious fulness of the gospel, and with the light of modern revelation, shining around him with the splendor of noonday, and with the kingdom and laws of God established on the earth for the restoration of all things, and the ushering in of the Millennium, be referred to the speech of Wm. Pitt, in the British Parliament, to the history of Columbus? or to the deeds and speeches of our early American statesmen and heroes? or to some thrilling scene of the Revolution, as to the only subjects worth his attention?

Is he not engaged in a revolution of greater magnitude—in a mightier struggle—in a more terrible war—in a work more lasting in its influence, and more extensive in its bearing upon men and things, than were our fathers? yes verily he is. Does he not witness more mighty achievements; more heroic deeds, more noble efforts; more generous sacrifices, more sufferings and patience, and perseverance, and finally, more triumphant victories than can be furnished in the history of the past? He certainly does.

Then of course it may be inferred that in proportion to the magnitude of the work, and to the greatness and sublimity of the theme which occupies the human mind, its powers are increased and expanded, and its strength and beauties are developed.

Our orators, our statesmen, our heroes, our patriots, poets and martyrs, present superior claims to our attention, while they speak in words that burn—or while they live to conquer.

Or die, to live again
And conquer all, and reign.

TRADES MEETING.
At a meeting of the several trades, held pursuant to public notice, on Tuesday, November, 19, 1844. John Taylor Esq., in the chair.

Meeting opened with prayer by Mr. Phineas Richards.

President John Taylor called for the report of the committee on Factories, and addressed the meeting, and stated the disadvantages of the English in the manufacture of Pottery, the amount of experience of getting material to make it, and the exchange of hands which must necessarily make it very dear in its importation to this country, and strongly urged upon the citizens of Nauvoo to enter into the manufacture of this article, inasmuch as we have all the necessary materials and a number of hands to engage in the business.

Mr. Carrola weaver, stated that he would shortly be able to have twelve looms ready for operation; that others are engaged in making spindles. The weavers are now waiting for cotton to commence. He further stated that he had used his influence with the farmers to raise sheep; he received very favorable answers that they intended keeping sheep and growing wool; a gentleman has tendered his carding machine.

Mr. John Taylor stated that the church has engaged to receive cotton and other raw material, as tithing, which shall be manufactured in this place.

Mr. Scovill gave a report from the committee on Factories, relative to the erection of a building for a manufacturing establishment, which stated that twelve hundred dollars could be obtained; that the building could be better erected by shares taken in stock; that it should be built of stone; that a committee should be appointed to take stock immediately, so that the building could be occupied by June so that the gentleman (Mr. Livingston) would be able to occupy it at an early period.

Mr. Repsher said he thought that the Act entitled an act for the incorporation of Agriculture and Manufacture was not sufficiently broad to answer the purpose of the society, and further advised that a new charter be obtained embracing every kind of manufacture, as silks &c. Mr. Taylor observed that the charter covered the whole ground.

Mr. Scovill read a copy of a letter sent to Mr. Livingston.

Mr. Taylor thought that the companies who go into manufacturing ought to bear their own burthens, if they could; if not they should be assisted.

Mr. Repsher thought that a general interest should be taken in this matter.

Mr. J. Smith said that we had a charter sufficient to go into every kind of Manufacture and that when any portion think well to go into any measure, ample provision was made to sustain them.

A motion was made and carried that a committee be appointed to investigate the best measures to be adopted, whereupon the Chair appointed Elder Orson Spencer, Judge Phelps, and Edward Hunter as said committee.

Mr. Hunter addressed the meeting and said that there was every encouragement for establishing any manufacturing in this place arising from the cheapness of provisions that every kind of farming utensils can be made at a good profit.

Mr. Roberts said in relation to the manufacture of Carriages—that he had manufactured Carriages at four hundred dollars per dozen, such as had been sold at sixty dollars each. He could make a common elliptic wagon at sixty dollars, such as are sold at one hundred dollars, if he had capital. He has now been engaged in making spinning wheels, which is a good business, but cannot supply the demand. He stated that several gentlemen have engaged to throw means into different branches which he might go into.

Mr. Carrol stated that he had no objections to manufactures which employed steam power, they would not discourage hands not so employed.

Mr. Taylor said in answer to Mr. Roberts remarks, that a carriage manufactory would be wanted, and a chair factory, and that a mutual exchange of goods made here by reciprocity would call into requisition many branches of business and employ many hands which now lay dormant.

citizens in their lives and property, and their civil and political rights.—What, Sir, but a national pride and dignity of honor, which ought to inspire every republican, have united in one common bond so many hundreds of brave and honorable men to stand ready, and at a beck to come forward in defence of the freedom and the sacred rights, not of a mere town, a county, but of a state? A body that may yet be a formidable safeguard to our common country.—Surely the spirit of the brave fathers of '76, must have rested upon this people, and the mantle of the immortal Washington have fallen upon that noble patriot, the late Genl Joseph Smith. He, whose name will be associated with none but the wise, the great, and the good. It was he who animated this populace to rise in their strength and embody themselves to ward of oppression, vice, and misery, and to contend for liberty, virtue, and the happiness of all men. Though he is dead, still

"His voice sounds like a prophet's word; And in its hollow tones, are heard The thanks of millions yet to be"

Sir with a desire to be governed by and promote correct principles; in the face of high heaven, I would ask all men of candor, whether or not these are not the great and grand governing principles of the Mormons.—Having no fear of a successful contradiction, I will aver that every honest man who will acquaint him self with our history, and our acts, will give the affirmative response—they are.—Then sir, with these views of the justice of our cause, I cannot think that any man, or set of men, will do less than cheerfully respond in favor of such a corps based as it is, in such principles, I would say in connection with every other glorious principle, let every effort be made to increase in magnitude and to perpetuate in coming time every institution guaranteed by the several constitutions and powers from whence they are derived.

I could dwell long on the merits of the Legion of the order and the attention given to their commanding officers, the sacrifices of time when called upon to drill, the brilliancy of their glittering arms, the amount of expense in being obliged to provide themselves with arms, together with their superior force, rank the Nauvoo Legion inferior to no independent, or voluntary military body in the Union.

I am informed that the foundation has been laid for the erection of an Arsenal, which no doubt will be on such a scale as to do honor to the Legion and others who may make common interest of this building by contributing to, or throwing in their shares in joint stock to the same.—Such a building will be the pride of our city, and render the most efficient service to our Legion; such a plan for the safe keeping of our arms is very much needed. A few months should the weather prove favorable, will give us the satisfaction of witnessing the enclosing of this building. Now gentlemen of the Legion let none withhold their efforts; let every man lend a helping hand to rear a temple to liberty.

AN OBSERVER OF MEN AND THINGS.

For the Neighbor.

CAUTION.

Mr. Editor: A sense of duty urges me to trouble you with a communication at this time. I am sorry that the name of Latter Day Saint was ever so disgraced as to be placed on the head of the subject of this communication.

Since our exile from the State of Missouri, we had to seek for ourselves homes wherever we could find them; and that too, under the most disadvantageous circumstances, being stripped and robbed of all our earthly goods, and possessions.

This was the condition of bro. Miner and Durfee, who purchased, some time after arriving here, a quarter section of land about four miles east of the Temple in Nauvoo. They purchased of a Mr. H. Patten, and agreed to pay him seven hundred and fifty dollars. They paid him five hundred and twenty dollars, mostly in hard days work building for him a house. They had also broken up about eighty acres of prairie on their new farm, built a good little frame house, and also a log one, and made one and a half miles of fence. These improvements could not have been made for less than five hundred dollars.

Now about the first of August last, one Ephraim S. Green, at the instance of Horace Burgess, as it is said, went to Quincy and bought this land from under Miner and Durfee of the original proprietor for a comparatively small sum unbeknown to them altogether. Miner and Durfee had obtained the cash to go and make the last payment, but neglected to do it for four or five days: when to their surprise, Green came and demanded possession, and of his great clemency offered them 110 acres of land 24 miles distant, consisting of barren oak ridges which he had previously offered for eighty dollars, having only a tax title,

and two hundred dollars in money.—Durfee and Miner, being peaceable hard working men, concluded to accept the offer and avoid a difficulty.—Thus has Green disinherited two faithful, hard working, and respectable citizens—thrown them out of house and home to line his pockets with the fruits of their hard labor. He professes to be a Latter Day Saint; but we should advise him to go to Pittsburgh, or to Hampton, and mingle with his own kindred. He is not wanted here, and that is not all.

Now if the said Green will go and make good the wrong he has done to Durfee and Miner, in dollars and cents, and pay them for the trouble and vexation to which he has subjected them by his ungodly avarice, then he may have the fellowship of this people and dwell here in peace if he deals justly with his neighbor; but if he refuse to do this—let those who have unsettled business with him, close it up as soon as possible, and let no one who intends to be a Latter Day Saint commit any business to his charge; and let those who buy of him hereafter inherit the curse that is upon him, as the curse of Naaman the Syrian came to Gehazi, the servant of Elisha. See 2nd Kings 5th chapter 27 verse; And when any one meets him, though it be but a child in the streets, let him say, that is the speculator that has legally robbed honest men. Let every man, woman, and child frown upon him as he walks the streets. Let him be regarded as a nuisance; for nuisances can be removed by the charter of our city.

Having been personally acquainted with Miner and Durfee for many years, it gives me pleasure to say that they are honest men, and I take pleasure in speaking in their behalf, and against the knave who has wronged them out of their home, and sold it soon after for eleven hundred dollars. Let every other selfish speculator take warning by this.

ORSON HYDE.

MARRIED—On the 21st inst., by Elder Orson Hyde, Mr. Geo. Moore to Miss Mary E. Guinand.

Upon this occasion we were by no means neglected, but were presented with a fine loaf of bridal cake, over which we had quite a jubilee. We the partakers of the cake, wish the bride and bridegroom all the happiness imaginable; and say to them, may the blessings of heaven rest down upon them, and may their arms be loaded with Moors, which shall be an honor to their parents, and an ornament to their country.

TYPOS.

DEATHS—For the week ending Monday 18th.

Emma Hendrixson, 4y 2m 4d; quincy.

Wm. Warner, 69y; diarrhea.

Infant of Benjamin Hawkins.

Richard Hull, 18y 4m; consumption and cancer.

Sarah Letitia Farley, 1y 8m; whooping cough.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

Total 5.

TITHINGS.

ELDER J. M. GRANT'S letter of Oct. 11, 1844, and contents, per hand-brother Foreman, late from Philadelphia, and Bishop L. Heywoods letter of Oct. 29th, and contents, from Quincy, have been received, and the said contents duly recorded.

N. K. WHITNEY, Trustees.

GEORGE MILLER, by WM. CLAYTON, Recorder.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Abraham S. Jeffers late of Hancock County, Ill., deceased, are hereby requested and notified to exhibit the same before the probate justice of said county, on the first Monday in January next 1845, for adjustment and allowance, and all those indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MARIAH JEFFERIS, Administratrix.

Appnoos, Nov. 20, 1844-1w

REMOVAL OF THE NAUVOO SEMINARY.

THE subscriber having removed his school to the large room on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets, is prepared to receive pupils upon his usual terms, his third quarter will commence on Monday, the second day of December. Persons can enter their children at any time during the term, but it is preferable that they should commence at the beginning of the term when possible. Scholars from the country can have their boarding and tuition on very reasonable terms payable in provisions, wood &c. he has engaged the services of two competent female assistants, and hopes by the most unwearied diligence to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Per quarter of 60 days.

Spelling, Reading, and Writing, \$2.00

Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography, 2.50

Natural Philosophy, 3.00

Book keeping, 4.00

ELI B. KELSEY.

Nauvoo, Nov. 27, 1844-3w

NOTICE—About 6 or 8 thousand good hats wanted immediately. The amount shall be credited on tithing.

WM. CLAYTON, Recorder.

Nauvoo, Nov. 8, 1844-30tf

TWO STORES.

DAVID D. YEARSLEY has opened two Stores, one in the building lately occupied by Gen. Joseph Smith as a store, on Water street, the other on Mulholland street, a little east of the Temple, the Keystone Store, where he will accommodate his friends and the public, with Dry Goods and Groceries to their hearts desire. A quick "pic" being better than a slow "bit,"—he means to sell cheap for cash and produce.

One man can not do everything; nor have everything, but he means, with two stores to do a double business, and keep a good assortment of Crockery and Hardware also.

Being fond of company he wishes all to call and see.

Nauvoo Nov. 17, 1844-30-3m

EVENING SCHOOL.

M. R. J. M. MONROE intends to commence an Evening School on Monday evening, Dec. 2d, in the same room where he keeps his day school.

It will be devoted to Grammar, Writing, and Composition, and is designed more especially for the benefit of young Elders, though all other gentlemen and ladies are invited to attend. It is to continue thirty evenings, three in each week. Terms for the thirty evenings, \$1.50 N. B. Remember that none are too old to learn.

Nov. 26, 1844-30tf

STOLEN OR STRAYED

A SMALL bay mare, blind in the right eye, with a switch tail.—Whoever has found her, on bringing her back, or giving information to Mr. Alford J. Carns, shall be rewarded for the trouble, and whoever detains her after this notice will be sued according to law.

Nov. 27, 1844-30-1w

HAT STORE.

THE subscriber has taken a store on Mulholland St., half a mile east of the Temple, where he now offers for sale Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best of materials.

Country produce taken in exchange. Also a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions

A. MERRILL.

Nov. 26, 1844-30tf.

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will open a Select School on Monday the second day of December next, on Knight Street, about three quarters of a mile east of the Temple.

Tuition for Reading and Writing 17 cts. per week.

Geography, Grammar, and Arithmetic, 21 cts. per week.

The higher branches of Mathematics, also Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., 25 cts.

Tuition to be paid once a month by those who wish to remain in the school.

No reduction made for occasional absence. All kinds of produce, store goods, and even money, (bought excepted) will be taken for pay.

JESSE HAVEN.

Nauvoo, Nov. 20th, 1844-29-2w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration from the court of Probate of Hancock County, Illinois, on the estate of Hyrum Smith deceased, notices and requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to the court of Probate of said county, on or before the first Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.; for adjustment.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MARY SMITH,

Admr. of Hyrum Smith, deceased.

Nauvoo, Nov. 25, 1844-30-4w.



CONSUMPTION, its complications.

Asthma, Bronchitis, croup in children, whooping cough, pains or weakness of the Breasts, Chronic coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A purely vegetable and highly approved compound preparation of Prunus Virginiana or Wild Cherry Bark, approved by the College of Pharmacy, recommended by the Medical Faculty, and universally acknowledged the most valuable Family Medicine ever discovered.

No Quackery!—No Deception!

The Physician may boast of his skill in many diseases, the Quack may puff his wonderful cures, but of all the remedies ever discovered for the diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, it is universally admitted that nothing has ever proved as successful as that unrivalled medicine—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever recorded in the history of Medicine.

Read what it has done!

A Surprising Cure.—Mrs. Martha Wilson, a poor but highly respectable member of the Methodist Church, was

also afflicted with Consumption in its worst forms, and considered by all her friends, past recovery. A bottle of this Balsam was presented to her, which relieved her immediately. This circumstance being made known to the members of the church, she purchased several bottles for her which relieved her entirely. The same society have purchased over FORTY bottles for persons in indigent circumstances, and positively assert it has not been used in a single instance where it has not given surprising relief.

We, the undersigned, members of the Derbin Benevolent Society of the Methodist Church have examined the above statement of Mrs. Wilson's case, hereby certify it is in all respects true, and earnestly recommend Dr. Wistar's remedy to all who are afflicted.

Geo. MILLER, ELIZABETH JACOBS, THOMAS COOMBS, MARY GARDNER.

All orders from dealers south and west of the Wabash river should be addressed to Benjamin Phelps 76 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. The above truly valuable medicine is for sale at this office.

Nov 13-29-3m

BENJAMIN PHELPS,

No. 76 Chestnut Street,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR ALL THE

BEST FAMILY MEDICINES.

OFFERS to Dealers and others the following highly popular and valuable Medicines:

Wistar's balsam of wild cherry
Rev. I. Covert's balm of life
Humphrey's Pile ointment
Dr. Williams' pain soother
Brite's rheumatic liniment and pills
Sappington's pills
Dr. Stark weather's hepatic elixir
Dr. Halsted's magnetic remedies
Bristol's sarsaparilla
Fridley's tetter ointment
Fahnestock's vermicifuge
Jew David's or Hebrew plaster
Dr. Halsted's brisk pills

Nov 13-29-3m

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1844.

	from	to
Ashes—per lb.		
Pot.	7	8
Pearl.	9	10
Ac—per dozen.		
Collins	14 00	16 00
Others	12 00	14 00
Ragging—Mo. per yard.	12 1/2	13 1/2
Bale Rope Mo. per lb.	4 1/2	5 1/2
Beeswax—per lb.	25 1/2	26 1/2
Caster Beans—per bushel.	70	75
Candles—per lb.		
Sperm.	30	33
Tallow—Mould.	8	9
Dipped.	7	8
Stearine.		
Coal—per ton.		
Lehigh.	14 00	00
Pittsburgh—per bushel.	16	00
Missouri and Illinois.	8	00
Coffee—per lb.		
Java.	13	15
Havana.	7 1/2	7 3/4
Rio.	6	6 1/2
St. Domingo.	7 1/2	7 3/4
Laguayra.	7 1/2	7 3/4
Chocolate—No. 1.	13	15
No. 2.	12	14
Copper—per lb.		
Braziers.	25	30
Shedding.	25	30
Bottom.	43 1/2	00
Plate.	43 1/2	00
Cordage—per lb.		
Manilla.	12 1/2	14
Tarred Rope.	9	10
Bed Corda, Manila, per dozen.	2 25	2 50
Hemp.	1 75	2 00
Pile of Lines.	75	1 00
Cotton Yarns—per lb.		
Pittsburgh.	19 1/2	20
Common.	19	19 1/2
Domestic—per yard.		
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	7	10
4-4 and 6-4.	6 1/2	11 1/2
3-4 and 7-8.	7 1/2	11 1/2
4-4 and 6-4.	8	15
Brown Drillings.	8	15
Burlaps.	11	14
Brown Lowel Ozn bags.	10 1/2	13
Virginia do.	9	11
Tickings, 3-4 and 4-4.	11	15
Satinets.	55	65
Kentucky Jeans.	32	60
Cotton Cheeks.	9	14
Blue Drillings.	9	12 1/2
Mixed summer Stuffs.	12	25
Dye Stuffs.		
Madder, per lb.	15	20
Logwood.	4	0
Indigo, Sp. ceroon.	1 25	1 45
Capers.	2 1/2	3
Camwood, per lb.	9	10
Fustic.	4 1/2	00
Drugs & Medicines.		
Ginseng, per lb.	22	22
Saleratus, Western.	6	5 1/2
Eastern.	0	5
Alum, per lb.	5	6
Quinine, per oz.	2 50	2 75
Brimstone.	6	6
Epsom Salts.	6	0
Flour Sulphur.	7 1/2	0
Cream Tartar.	3 75	28
Turkey Opium.	1 25	1 31
Camphor.	42	00
Gum Arabic.	22	25
Liquorice Paste.	5	0
Salt Soda.	21	22
Feathers—per lb.		
Flour, Meal &c.		
Flour, City Mills.	4 00	4 25
Country.	3 75	4 00
Rye.	2 75	3 00
Cornmeal, per bushel.	65	51
Fruits.		
Apples, dried, per bushel.	57	1 00
green, per bushel.	1 25	1 50
Peaches, dried, per bushel.	1 25	1 50
Almonds, a. s. per lb.	18	20
Raisins, M. R. per box.	2 40	2 50
H. N. C.	2 37	2 50
Prunes, per lb.	00	00
Currants, Zante.	11	12 1/2
Figs, per drum.	16	18
Lemons, per box.	0 00	0 00
Furs & Peltries.		
Buffalo, per robe.	1 00	4 00
Deer shaven, per lb.	12	22
Red and Blue, in hair.	10	18
Gray.	6	12
Beaver.	2 00	3 50
Otter, per skin.	2 00	3 50
Muskat.	6	12 1/2
Raccoon.	12	20
Wild Cat.	19	20
Fox, gray.	10	20

Mink.	12	00
Beaver, per skin.	1 00	2 00
Fish.		
Mackinac, No. 1, per bb.	14 00	14 50
No. 2.	11 00	11 50
No. 3.	8 50	9 00
Lake Trout.	8 50	9 00
Salmon, per kit.	1 50	2 00
Cod, dryer box.	1 25	1 50
Herrings, do.	50	
Grains—per bushel.		
Wheat.	55	
Rye.	38	
Corn.	45	
Barley, 1	45	
Oats.	30	
Beans.	95	
Gluten—per bush.		
8 by 10.	2 25	
10 by 12.	3 75	
12 by 18.	9 00	
Gunpowder—per keg.		
Dupont's.	8 50	
Latins's.	4 00	
—blasting, 1	12	
Guany Bags.		
Hemp—per 112 lbs.	100 00	110 00
Water rotted.	69 00	75 00
Dew rotted.		
Hides—per lb.		
Dry.	8	
Green.	3	
Salted.	31	
Hops, 1st quality per lb.		
Honey, per gallon.	7	
Iron. Tennessee and Pittsburgh.	25	
Common Bar, per lb.		
Band.	4	
Horse Shoe.	5	
Hoop.	7	
Sheet.	7	
Nail Rods.	7	
Boiler Iron, 1	7	
Pig Iron, per ton.	22 00	0 00
Nails, per lb.,		
Pittsburgh.	41	
Junata.	41	
Boston.	51	
Castings, per lb.	23	
—Foundry.	41	
Lead, 100 lbs.		
Pig.	2 95	
Bar.	3 50	
Sheet.	5 00	
Pipe.	5 00	
Lime, per bushel.		
Common.	10	
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl	3 75	
Leather, per lb.		
Sole.	18	
Skirting.	24	
Upper, per side.	1 50	
Calamine, per dozen.	20 00	3 00
Bridle.	00 28	0 00
Morocco.	00 12	0 00
Molasses, per gallon.		
New Orleans.	53	
Sugar House.	34	
Nasal Stores.		
Tar, per bbl.	2 50	
— 4 gallon keg.	0 75	
Pitch, per bbl.	3 00	
Rosin.	3 50	
Spirits Turpentine, per gallon.	50	
Varnish, bright.	35	
Oakum, per lb.	9	
Oils.		
Linseed, per gallon.	78	
Sperm. winter.	57	
— summer, 1	75	
Lard.	50	
Fish, per bbl.	15 00	
Castor, per gallon.	70	
Paints.		
White Lead.	7	
Red.	10	
Chrome Yellow.	40	
Green.	5	
Spanish Brown.	4	
Provisions.		
Beef, Mess, per bbl.	4 75	
Prime.	3 25	
Tongues, per dozen.	4 25	
Buffalo.	3 50	
Pork, Clear, per bbl.	8 50	
Mess.	8 00	
M. O.	6 75	
Prime.	5 75	
P. O.	0 00	
Hog round, per lb.,	14	
Bacon, Hams.	5	
— do. Canvassed.	3	
— Middlings.	2	
— Shoulders.	3	
Hog round,	21	
Lard.	21	
Butter.	6	
Cheese, common.	5	
Western Reserve.	6	
Eggs.	4	
Rice.	21	
Sacks.		
Linen.	23	
Cotton.	12	
Salt, per bushel.		
Turk's Island.	37	
G. A., per sack.	1 00	
L. B.	1 67	
Kanawha, per bushel.	28	
Salt-peter, per lb.,		
Refined.	11	
Crude.	81	
Seeds—per bushel.		
Clover.	4 00	
Timothy.	671	
Flax.	541	
Hemp.	45	
Wines—per gallon.		
Madaira.	2 50	
Sicily.	65	
Teneriffe.	75	
Malaga, Sweet.	60	
Dry.	65	
Port.	2 00	
Imitation.	65	
Claret, in bbl's.	00 00	
— in cases.	2 00	
Champagne.	9 00	
Wool—per lb.	10	
Zinc—per lb.	15	
Lice Stock.		
Beef Cattle, per cwt.	3 00	
Sheep, each.	0 00	
Hogs, dressed, per cwt.	1 00	

INDIAN ADVENTURES IN OHIO.

NARROW ESCAPE OF TWO SCOUTS.

As early as the year 1790, the black house and stockade, above the mouth of the Hocking river, was a frontier post for the hardy pioneers of the North West Territory, now that portion of our State from the Ohio River to the northern lakes. Then nature wore her undisturbed livery of dark and thick forests interspersed with green and flowing prairies. Then the axe of the woodman had not been heard in the wilderness, nor the plough of the husbandman tilled the heart of the green prairie.

Among the many rich and luxuriant valleys, that of the Hocking was pre-eminently for nature's richest gifts—and the portion of it whereon Lancaster now stands, was marked as the most luxuriant and picturesque, and became the seat of an Indian village, at a period so early that the memory of man runneth not parallel thereto. On the green sward of the prairie were held many a rude gambol of the Indians; and here, too, was many an assemblage of the warriors of the most powerful tribes taking council for a warfare, upon some weak and defenceless frontier post. Upon one of these war stirring occasions, intelligence reached the littlearrison above the mouth of the Hocking, that the Indians were gathering in force somewhere up the valley, for the purpose of striking a terrible blow on one of the few and scattering defenses of the whites. A council was held by the garrison and scouts sent up the Hocking, for the purpose of ascertaining the strength of the foe, and the probable point of attack. In the month of October, and one of the balmy days of late Indian summer, two men could have been seen emerging out of the thick pines and hazel bushes skirting the prairie, and steadily climbing the eastern declivity of that most remarkable prominence, now known as Mount Pleasant, whose eastern summit gives a commanding view to the eye of what is doing on the prairie. Every day brought an accession of warriors to those already assembled, and every day the scouts witnessed from their eyrie the horse racing, leaping, running, and throwing the deadly tomahawk, by the warriors. The Indians looked on with indifference—the scouts for the most part, engaged in their usual drudgery; and the purposes manifested their noisy wayward joy of childhood.

The arrival of any new party of warriors was hailed by the terrible war whoop, which striking the mortal life of Mount Pleasant, was driven back into the various indentations of the surrounding hills, producing reverberation on reverberation, and echo on echo, till it seemed as if ten thousand fiends were gathered in their orages. Such yells might well strike terror into the bosoms of those unaccustomed to them. To our scouts these were but martial music—strains which awaited their watchfulness and newly strung their iron frames. From their early youth they had always been on the frontier, and therefore were practised in all the subtle craft and cunning, as well as knowing the ferocity and bloodthirsty perseverance of the savage. They were not likely to be circumvented by the cunning of their foes; and without a desperate struggle, would not fall victims to the scalping knife.

On several occasions, small parties of warriors left the prairie, and ascended the mountain, on which occasions our scouts should have seen the flames of the rocks or the side of some long prostrate tree, covered with tobacco and yellow lead, and again leave their hiding place when their uninitiated guests had disappeared. For food they depended on jerked venison and cold corn bread, with which their knapsacks had been well stored. Fire they drew out of a rock, and this report of one of their rifles would bring upon them the entire force of the Indians. For drink they depended on some raw water, which was found in excavations of the rocks but in a few days this store was exhausted, and McClelland and White must abandon their enterprise, or find a new supply. McClelland being the eldest resolved to make the attempt. With a sturdy rifle in his grasp, and two canteens slung across his shoulders, he cautiously descended to the prairie, and starting the hills to the north as much as possible, within the hazel thickets, he struck a course for the Hocking river. He reached its margin and turning an abrupt point of a hill, he found a beautiful fountain of limpid water, now known as the Cold Spring, within a few feet of the river.

He filled his canteens, and returned in safety to his watchful companion. It was now determined to have a fresh supply of fresh water every day, and this duty was to be performed alternately. One of these occasions, after White had filled his canteens, he sat a few moments, watching the limpid element, as it came gurgling out of the bosom of the earth—the light sound of footsteps caught his practised ear, and upon turning round, he saw two squaws within a few feet of him; these upon turning the jut of the hill, had suddenly come upon him. The elder squaw gave one of those far reaching whoops, peculiar to the Indians. White at once comprehended his perilous situation—for if the alarm should reach the camp, he and his comrade must evidently perish. Self-preservation impelled him to a noiseless death on the squaw, and in such a manner as to leave no trace behind. Even rapid in thought and prompt in action he sprang upon his victim with the rapidity and power of a panther, and grasping the throat of each, with one bound he sprung into the Hocking, and rapidly thrust the head of

the elder one under the water, and made strong efforts to submerge the younger, who, however, powerfully resisted.

During the short struggle, the younger female addressed him in his own language, though almost in inarticulate sounds. Releasing his hold, she informed him, that ten years before, she had been made a prisoner on Grave Creek Plateau, and that the Indians in her presence, butchered her mother and two of her sisters; and that an only brother, who had been captured with her, had succeeded, on the second night, in making his escape, but what had become of him she knew not.

During this narrative, White, unobserved by the girl, had let his grasp upon the elder squaw, whose body floated where it would not, probably, soon be found. He now directed the girl hastily to follow him, and with his usual energy and speed pushed for the mount.

They had scarcely gone two hundred yards from the spring, before the alarm cry was heard some quarter of a mile down the river. It was supposed that some warriors returning from a hunt, attacked Hocking, just as the body of the drowned squaw floated past. White and the girl succeeded in reaching the mount, where McClelland had been no different spectator to the sudden commotion among the Indians. As the prairie parties of Indians were seen to strike off in every direction, before White and the girl arrived, a party of some twenty warriors had gained the eastern declivity of the mount, and were cautiously ascending—carefully keeping under cover. Soon the two scouts saw the swarthy faces of the foe as they glided from tree to tree, and rock to rock, until the whole base of the mount was surrounded, and all hopes of escape cut off.

In this peril, nothing was left, other than to sell their lives as dearly as they could—this they resolved to do, and advised the girl to escape to the Indians as soon as possible and tell them she had been a captive to scouts. A she said "No, death, and that in the presence of my people, is to me a thousand times sweeter than captivity. Furnish me with a rifle, and I will show you that I can fight as well as die. This spot I leave not, were my bones shall lie, bleaching with yours; and should either of you escape, you will carry the tidings of my death to my remaining relatives."

Remonstrance proved fruitless; the two scouts matured their plans for a vigorous defense—proposing craft to craft—expedient to expedient—and an unerring fire of the deadly rifle. The attack commenced in front, where, from the narrow back-bone of the mount, the savages had to advance in single file, but where they could avail themselves of the rocks and trees. In advancing the warriors, must, however, be momentarily exposed, and two were indeed of his swarthy form, was a target for the unerring rifles of the scouts. After bravely maintaining the fight in front and keeping them in check, they discovered a new danger threatening them. The wary foe made every preparation to attack them in the flank, which could be most successful and fatally done by reaching an isolated rock, lying in one of the ravines on the southern hill-side. This rock once gained by the Indians, they could bring the scouts under point blank shot of the rifle, without the possibility of escape. Our brave scouts saw the hopelessness of their situation which nothing could avert, but a brave champion on an unerring shot—then they had not. But the brave never despair. With this caution, White resting upon the rocky crag, and a deadly rifle, and a steady aim, and an unerring shot, the strongest desire of vengeance on a treacherous foe could possibly produce.

Soon McClelland saw a tall and swarthy figure preparing to swing from a covey so near the fatal rock that a single bound must reach it, and all hope would be destroyed. He felt that all depended on one adventurous shot, although but one of the warrior's body was exposed; and that at the distance of one hundred yards, he resolved to risk all, and he raised the rifle to his eye, carefully aiming the sight with his hands. He drew him so close that he felt conscious it would be—he touched the hair trigger with his finger—the hammer came down—just as the striking fire crashed his rifle into a hundred fragments! Although he felt that the savage must reach the fatal rock before he could adjust another shot, he proceeded to the rock with the most unflinching courage, casting many a far-seeing glance towards the fearful point. Suddenly he saw the water stretching every muscle for the jump, and with the agility of a deer, he made the spring, but instead of reaching the rock, he found his feet in the air, and giving one terrible yell, he fell to the earth and his carcass rolled fifty feet down the hill, he had evidently received a death shot from some unknown hand. A hundred voices from below reached the terrible shout, and it was evident they had lost a favorite warrior, as well as being foiled for the time in the most important movement. A few minutes proved that the advantage so mysteriously gained would be of short duration, for already the scouts caught a glimpse of a swarthy warrior, cautiously advancing towards the cover so recently used by a fellow companion. Now, on the attack in the front was resumed with increased fury, so as to require the incessant fire of both scouts, to prevent the Indians from gaining the eminence, and in a short time McClelland saw a warrior behind the cover, preparing for a leap to gain the fatal rock—the leap was made and the warrior, turning a somersault, his corpse rolled down towards his companion—again a mysterious agent

had interposed in their behalf. The second sacrifice cast dismay into the ranks of the assailants; and just as the sun was disappearing behind the western hills, the foe withdrew for the purpose of devising new modes of attack. The respite came most seasonably to the scouts, who had bravely maintained the unequal fight from the middle of the day.

Now, for the first time, was the girl missing, and the scouts supposed that through terror she had escaped to her former captors, or had been killed during the fight. They were not long left to doubt, for in a few moments the girl was seen emerging from behind a rock, and coming to them with a rifle in her hand. During the heat of the fight she saw a warrior fall, who had advanced some fifty yards before the main body in front. She at once resolved to possess herself of the rifle, and crushing in the under growth, she crept to the spot and succeeded in her enterprise, being all the time exposed to the cross fire of the assailants and defenders. Her practised eye had noticed the fatal rock, and her's was the mysterious hand by which the two warriors had fallen—the last being the most wary, untiring, blood-thirsty brave of the Shawnee tribe. He it was, who ten years previous, had scalped the family of the girl, and been her captor. In the west, dark clouds were gathering, and in an hour the whole heavens were shrouded in them. This darkness greatly embarrassed the scouts in their contemplated night retreat, for they might readily lose their way, or accidentally fall on the enemy, this being highly probable if not inevitable.

An hour's cogitation settled their plans, and it was the girl, from her intimate knowledge of the localities, should lead the advance a few steps. Another advantage might be gained from the arrangement, for in case they should fall in with some out-post, the girl's knowledge of the Indian tongue would perhaps enable her to deceive the sentinel; and so the sequel proved, for scarcely had they descended one hundred feet, when a "what" from the girl warned them of present danger. The scouts sank silently to the earth, where by previous agreement, they were to remain until another signal was given them by the girl, whose absence for more than a quarter of an hour, now began to excite most serious apprehensions. At length, she again appeared and told them that she had succeeded in removing two sentinels, who were directly in their route, to a point some hundred feet distant. The descent was noiselessly resumed—the level ground and the scouts followed the intrepid pioneer for half a mile in the most profound silence, when the harking of a small dog within a few feet apprized them of a new danger. The almost simultaneous click of the scouts' rifles was heard by the girl, who rapidly approached them and stated that they were in the midst of the Indian wigwams, and their lives depended on the most profound silence, and implicitly following her footsteps. A moment afterwards the girl was accosted by a squaw from an opening in the wigwam. She replied in the Indian language and without stopping, still pressed forward.

In a short time she stopped and assured the scouts that the village was now clear of and that they were now in safety. She knew every pass leading out of the prairie was safely guarded by the Indians, and at once resolved to adopt the bold adventure of passing through the very centre of their village, as the least hazardous. The result proved the correctness of her judgment. They may keep a course for the Ohio, being guided by the Hocking river—and after three days march and suffering, the party arrived at the block house in safety. Their escape from the Indians presented the contemptible attack; and the rescued girl proved to be the sister of the intrepid Neil Washburn, celebrated in history as the renowned scout to Captain Kenton's bloody Kentuckians.

The principal facts of this narrative were given by the brother of McClelland, a citizen of Lancaster; and the adventures related prove that the truth is sometimes stranger even than fiction.—*M. S.*

Coffee.—The whole product of this article for the 1843 is estimated at 159,000,000 lbs., of which Brazil is reckoned to have produced 170,000,000; Java 140,000,000, and Cuba 45,000,000. The remainder is divided in different proportions between St. Domingo, Porto Rico, the British and Dutch West Indies, Ceylon, French Colonies, East Indies and Mexico. Rio coffee is fast supplanting, especially for American consumption, the other descriptions. The production of Brazil has increased very largely within a few years, and the capability of this extensive and fertile empire for further and indefinite increase, together with the small amount of labor required for the cultivation and in fitting the commodity for market, point to Brazil as the chief source for the future supplies of this important article of commerce. It has been estimated that at three cents a pound, the cultivators of Brazilian coffee are better than any agricultural labor in the United States. The imports of coffee from Rio de Janeiro to this port have grown to considerable importance. The cities of Baltimore and Boston have hitherto been the chief markets for coffee from Brazil, but it is quite probable that the trade to New Orleans will rival either possibly both of them, in a few years. The trade of Brazil offers a great field for American enterprise. The recent action of the British government, designed to prohibit Brazil in company with other slave holding States, must render that empire more indifferent than before to a renewal of its commercial agree-

ments with England, now about expiring. France and the United States, therefore, become the natural competitors for the traffic with Brazil. Our country can offer great inducements, and ought to supply, in return for coffee and other Brazilian commodities, nearly all the provisions and a very large proportion of the manufactured goods required in the empire, besides doing a great portion of the carrying trade.—*Mo. Rep.*

Lawyers.—Bless me, cried a stranger, on entering a court room, how many lawyers have you; how is it possible that half this number can find employment? Nothing so easily conceived, said a bystander; they live by watching each other. I conceive, says the stranger, how the case stands. The catchpole, watches the culprit, the attorney the catchpole, the counsellor the attorney, and the solicitor the counsellor. You put me in mind, says the bystander, of a fable I read when I was at school, which was this:—A grasshopper, wet with dew, was mortally stinging under a leaf, a wamgan that eats grasshoppers, was just stretching forth to devour it; a snake that eats wamgans lay coiled up ready to fasten upon the wamgan; the hawk that eats snakes had just stooped from above to seize the snake; all quietly intent upon their prey and unmindful of their danger. Just at the same moment, the wamgan ate the grasshopper, the snake ate the wamgan, the hawk ate the snake, when spurring from on high, a vulture gobbled up the hawk, snake, grasshopper, wamgan and all.

Canal Sold.—The Morris Canal was sold on Monday, at public auction in Newark, by Ira C. Whitehead, Esq., Master in Chancery, under a decree of the Court of Chancery in New Jersey, at the suit of Wilhelm Wilbur, Jr., representing the holders of the original Holland Loan. It was struck off to Asa Whitehead, John J. Bryant and Benjamin Williamson, Esqrs., for one million of dollars. It is understood that a new company has been found to revive, enlarge and prosecute the work, so that the trade from the coal regions of Pennsylvania can be direct to New York.

CAUTION.
ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for or buying the following notes:

One five hundred dollar note payable on or before the first of January 1845.
One one thousand dollar note payable on or before the first of January 1846.
One one thousand dollar note payable on or before the first of January 1847.
One one thousand dollar note payable on or before the first of January 1848.
One one thousand dollar note payable on or before the first of January 1849.
The above notes were made payable to R. D. Foster in property. This is to give notice that I will not pay any of the above notes as they were obtained through fraud.

THOS. H. BURTON.
Nov. 2, 1844. no25-24

TEMPLE.
Some good milk cows are wanted as milking for the Temple. The Saints have done well in bringing in many good things, and they will do more good by answering this call promptly.

WM. CLAYTON,
Clerk for Trustees, &c.
Nov. 6-15

WANTED.
100 CORDS of wood, at this office.
Sep. 25, 1844.

NOTICE.

The Collector of the State and County taxes for Hancock County for the year 1844, will be at the different precincts, by his deputy John M. Ferris, for receiving taxes at the dates and places as follows:

At the Philadelphia Store in Commerce precinct, on Nov. 4th, 5th, and 6th.
At the Mansion House in Nauvoo precinct, on the 7th, 8th and 9th of Nov.
At Perry's Tavern, Appanoose, on the 11th and 12th of Nov.
At Mr. Johnson's in La Harpe on the 15th and 16th of Nov.
At S. Pennocks, in Pilot Grove, the 18th of Nov.
At S. G. Ferris, Fountain Green 19th and 20th of Nov.
At H. Tyrells, St. Mary's, the 21st and 22d. Nov.
At J. E. Dunn's, Augusta, 25th and 26th, Nov.
At J. Stevens, Chillicothe, 27th and 28th of Nov.
At S. Knowlton's, Bear Creek, 29th and 30th of Nov.
At H. Nichols', Rocky Run, Dec. 9th and 10th.
At George Walkers', Green Plains, 11th and 12th Dec.
At C. Cokes, Warsaw, 13th and 14th of Dec.
At B. Gates, Monticello, 16th of Dec.
And at my office in Carthage during the month of December, 1844.
M. H. DEMING.
Oct. 30-3w Col. H. C.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of:

COUGH LOZENGES.
Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.
The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected. Grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.
For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Pains of the Heart, Indigestion and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.
The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermitting fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.
These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

OSPREY.
REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, of Anderson Master, will leave St. Louis every Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning and pass New Boston, Okmaka, Burlington and Fort Madison Sunday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1/2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 2 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Eves's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to
C. ALLEN, Nauvoo.
Feb. 27, 1844. no44-41

NOTICE.
Persons wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

BOOTS &c.
A LARGE quantity of English Boots &c. for sale at this office. Grain, Flour, Hides, and even cash, accepted in payment. Warm feet, warm friends, and wisdom, are very convenient, and so is change, even in trade. T. W. Nauvoo, Sept. 25, 1844. no22-41

A. W. BABBITT,
Attorney at Law.

HAS removed his office to the city of Nauvoo and has taken the office occupied by the late General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to attend to any, or all business committed to his trust.

Oct. 9, 1844-23f
ACCEPTABLE.
ANY quantity of provisions, for subscriptions, at this office.
Sept. 25, 1844.

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally that he still carries on the business of

BOOK-BINDING.
In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1,50
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	do	whole bound	plain	2,10
do	do	do	neat	2,50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1,30
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	do	half bound	plain	0,75
do	do	do	neat	1,30
do	do	do	extra	1,37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	08
do	do	do	neat	87
do	do	half bound	plain	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.
N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE PEOPLE

OF NAUVOO, and adjacent country, the subscribers have opened a commission store, where they will sell or exchange any kind of property, such as wagons, oxen, horses, cows, sheep, furniture, and in fact any thing that was ever made to sell or traffic on. We have also opened a land agency where we will take houses, lots, lands to sell or exchange so as to suit those who will be so kind as to patronize us; having been long in the business, we think to give entire satisfaction. Farmers having wheat or other grain in the country will do well to leave it at their store, on Main street, 4th door north of Loomis Hotel.

J. H. HARRIS, & CO.

Sept 3-3m.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MISS H. ELLS, Respectfully invites the Ladies of Nauvoo to call and examine her Assortment of Fashionable and approved style of Bonnets, at moderate prices—Bonnets made to order and altered to the Latest Fashion, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their Patronage.—(I. E. states that the proceeds of the Straw Bonnet business are for the benefit of the Relief Society of Nauvoo—all kinds of produce taken in exchange—corner of Water and Main Streets, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.

Second Door, River Side.

April 10th

EARTHENWARE MANUFACTURE.
J. GROCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSS FERRY. THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montross, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.

May 28d. 1844.

TAKE NOTICE.

DESS & HALL,
STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKERS.
Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.

TERMS, LOW.

Residence, Parley St. Gen. Rich's old house.

June 19-12f

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of a Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

TO THE FARMERS AROUND NAUVOO AND VICINITY.

THOSE brethren who want to exchange their grain, pork, beef, potatoes &c. for property, wearing apparel &c., would do well to give the Temple committee a call. They would be glad to exchange any kind of property in their hands for grain, inasmuch as provisions are most wanted to carry on the works.

N. B. A good new turning lathe for sale at the Committee office.

WM. CLAYTON,
Temple Recorder.

August 7th 1844-4



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 31.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1841.

Whole Number 135

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1-2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to regular advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor.) POST PAID, to receive attention.

POETRY.

Lines written on the birth of the infant son of Mrs. Emma, widow of the late General Joseph Smith.

BY MISS E. R. SNOW.

Sin's angelic spirits—
Lovely as a morning flower,
Comes the smiling infant stranger,
In an evil-omen'd hour.

In an hour of lamentation—
In a time—a season when
Zion's noblest sons are fallen,
By the hands of wicked men.

In an hour when peace and safety
Have the civil banner fled—
In a day when legal justice
Covers its dishonor'd head.

In an age when saints must suffer
Without mercy or redress;
Comes to meet a generation
That has made it fatherless.

Not to share a father's fondness—
Not to know its father's worth—
By the arm of persecution
'Tis an orphan at its birth!

Smile, sweet babe! thou art unconscious
Of thy great, unkindly loss!
The broad stroke of thy bereavement,
Zion's pathway seem'd to cross!

Till in childhood thou hadst known him,
Had the age, thy father spurn'd;
The endearment of remembrance,
Through thy life time thou hadst shar'd.

Thou may'st draw from love and kindness
All a mother can bestow;
But alas! on earth a father
Thou art destined not to know!

Nauvoo, Nov. 24th, 1841.

Lines written on the death of Father Hancock, who died near the Mobley Settlement, Hancock County, Ill., Oct. 1, 1841.

BY H. E. REED.

Gone, to the world of spirit; gone;
He's left this vale of tears,
The cabin and the garden spot,
In which he pass'd the remnant out,
Of his troubled years.

Gone—fire—these well; we lov'd thee dear;
No more we'll hear thy voice;
Our Sabbath meetings seem to mourn,
We look for fathers—father's gone
To meet no more with us.

Gone where the wicked never come;
The weary are at rest;
Pain, sickness, sorrow, all is o'er;
He's paid the debt, and can no more
He reigns amongst the blest.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

THE LOVELY BAND.

They grew together, a lovely band
(Of brothers and sisters dear,
And they gaily play'd on the sea-girt strand,
And they knew not a single care,
Merrily over the high blue hills—
Merrily over the sea—
Over the crags where the eagle dwells,
They stray'd in their careless glee.

The butterfly said with a trembling wing,
As the laughing group drew nigh, [singing]
For they said—'He's a bright and a beautiful
And our prisoner he must be;
The silvery trout in the babbling brook
That wound through the meadow green,
Scarce ventured out from his shady nook,
For he knew it was death—I ween.

The bob-o-link paused in his love-sick song,
And tied to the old elm tree,
As the chattering truant hurried along,
In chase of the tireless bee;
And then he warbled a lively song,
For a lively bird is he,
And he happy'd about the branches among,
As if proud of his minstrelsy.

When winter came on with his blustering storms
And covered the hills with snow,
Congaling the streams in his icy arms,
And peeping through the lattice through—
With his merry freight, the fairy sled
Glides swiftly over the stream,
Which rumbles along in its narrow bed,
Away to the sea, unseen.

Over the mountain of cold white snow—
Over the meadows of ice—
Through the valleys away they go—
In the glee of their sportive chase,
The happy hearts, and the sparkling eye,
That gather at eventide
Around the hearth—while the cold wind sighs,
Might pardon a parent's pride.

For the budding flower hath a holy charm,
And it twines around the heart,
To be shielded there,—lest a breath of harm

Should a taint to its truth impart.
Shall I still go on with the lovely band—
And tell of their future years?
No! I'll leave them there on the sea-girt strand,
Away from life's withering cares.

FOCARONTAS.

A BOOK OF THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

A very natural curiosity having been expressed by the public, both at home and abroad, in regard to the progress of the 'Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition during the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, and 1842, by Charles Wilkes U. S. N., and but little or nothing having been published to gratify that curiosity, we have applied to the proper source, and have been permitted to say that considerable progress has been made at Philadelphia in printing the work. It will consist, first of five demi quarto volumes of about five hundred pages, each, illustrated very superbly with sixty-eight steel plates, about forty-six steel vignettes worked on pages of letter press, and two hundred wood cuts scattered through the work, with four very large maps and several smaller ones. This edition is ordered by Congress for distribution to foreign powers and a few libraries; it will be a very small one. A second edition, [if such it may] be called when both are simultaneously printed, of octavo size, will be published, and be under the control of Gen. J. Blanchard, of this city. The copyright of this belongs to and has been secured by the author. It will contain the same illustrations, the whole of which are in a very forward state; nearly two volumes of both editions are actually printed. From what we learn we should probably be safe in stating our belief that the whole will be ready for publication in three months. More attention has been given to the mere 'getting up' of this work than to any other published in this country. It is purely, in all its parts, an American production; the illustrations are highly creditable to our artists and draughtsmen, and may be classed with the best that have appeared in Europe; a large portion of these we have seen. When we nib our critical pen after the publication, we shall endeavor to convey to our readers a correct account of the literary execution. Great labor has undoubtedly been bestowed by the men attached to the expedition, to make this a truly elegant work. We anticipate its publication, in common with our countrymen, with considerable impatience.—*Smith's Journal of Belles Letters.*

AN ANIMATED WARMING PAN.

We can't tell where the following comes from, we find it straying about among our exchange papers, without an owner. Our readers may all have seen and laughed at it before, but if they have we are quite sure a second perusal will provoke a second and a heartier laugh. In Ireland a warming pan is called a friar. Not many years ago an unsophisticated girl took service in a hotel, in the town of —. Poor thing—she had never heard of a warming pan in her life, though she regularly confessed to a friar once a year.

It so happened on a cold and drizzly night that a priest took lodging at the inn. He had travelled far, and being weary, retired at an early hour. Soon after the mistress of the house called the servant girl.

'Betty, put the friar in No. 6.'
Up went Betty to the poor priest.
'Your reverence must go into No. 6, my mistress says.'

'How, what?' said he, annoyed at being disturbed.

'Your reverence must go into No. 6.'
There was no help for it, and the priest arose, donned a dressing gown and went into No. 6.

In about fifteen minutes the mistress called to Betty.

'Put the friar in No. 4.'
Betty said something about 'disturbing his reverence, which her mistress did not understand. So she told the girl in a sharp voice to do as she was directed, and she would always do right. Up went Betty, and the unhappy priest, despite of his angry protestations, was obliged to turn out of No. 6, and go into No. 4. But a little time elapsed ere the girl was told to put the friar in No. 8, and the poor priest thinking that every body was mad in the house, suddenly resolved to quit it the next morning, crept into the damp sheets of No. 4. But he was to enjoy no peace there; Betty was again directed to put the friar into No. 3, and with tears in her eyes he obeyed. In about an hour the landlady concluded to go to bed herself, and the friar was ordered into her room. 'Woe, woe, what it all meant,' Betty roused up the priest, and told him he must go into No. 2. 'The monk crossed himself, counted his beads, and went into No. 2.

It so happened that the landlady was troubled with the green-eyed monster. Going up to bed, therefore, before his wife, his suspicions were confirmed by seeing, between his own sheets, a man

sound asleep. To rouse the sleeper and kick him into the street was the work of a moment; nor was the mistake explained until next day, when the priest informed the innkeeper what outrages had been committed upon him, and he learned to his amazement, that he had been serving the whole night as a warming pan.

A Vision.—Beautifully the sun went down behind the western horizon, tinging the clouds and hill-tops with its mellow golden light. After watching the lovely scene with calm and quiet admiration, until the glorious light of day had given place to mellow twilight, and that had been superseded by the darkness of night, illumined only by the far-off twinkling stars, I retired to my repose, and being somewhat fatigued, was soon in the land of dreams. I thought I was flying through the air towards the golden clouds of sunset, on the wings of dazzling brightness, and, in my delighted and enraptured imagination, I had almost reached the bright portals, when I was suddenly awakened by the cry from below stairs, 'Jacob come down here, Polly has got the cholera!'—*Post.*

Important Discovery.—The attention of the iron masters has been attracted to a process of considerable importance lately introduced into their manufacture.—The application of electricity, to supersede several of the expensive processes, has, it is stated, been tried in the Welsh and Derbyshire furnaces, with satisfactory results. It appears that the costly fuel and labor required for the purification of the ore from sulphur, and phosphorus, and subtle elements, create its high market value, and these being all electro-negative, have induced the new process, whereby the impure stream of metal, after flowing from the blast, is in its moment of consolidation, subjected to a powerful voltaic battery, which so disengages the impure components that in the process of puddling, they are readily extracted. The London blacksmiths, it is stated, have tested this iron after a single reheating, and pronounce it the best metal in the market. By the same process an experiment was tried by Dr. Ure, by whom a soft rod of iron was held in contact with a moderate red heat, and that gentleman is understood to have stated that in a few hours these facts prove what they seem they are calculated to affect most seriously this important branch of our trade. [Newcastle Advertiser.]

Corn Stalk Sugar.—Mr. John Beal, of New Harmony, Ia., has made 395 lbs. of good sugar this season, from the corn-stalks that grow on three quarters of an acre. This is at the rate of 500 lbs. per acre. His plan is thus briefly noticed in the Cleveland Herald. When the ears begin to form they are pulled off. When the leaves are dead, about half way up the stalk is stripped of leaves, cut up at the root, the top cut off, and then ground in a sugar mill. Twenty stalks will yield about one pound and a half, and three fourths of this is ground sugar. Mr. B. made 80 lbs. in a day, with a simple apparatus of his own construction. Five hundred pounds at 4 cents per lb. is \$20 per acre. It would have produced, say 50 bushels of corn, at 25 cents, or \$12.50.

Painful Suspense.—A gentleman named McRay, who lately arrived at Apalachicola from New York, on board the brig Ann Eliza, left his wife at a public house while he proceeded to transact some business. When he returned she could not be found.

Search was instantly made, but for two days it had proved fruitless. It is supposed that she labored under some mental derangement, and had wandered into the woods or drowned herself. A party of gentlemen started on horseback to look for her.

Have seen.—Persons go into a mechanic's shop in cold weather, where the workmen were at work in their shirt sleeves, and leave the door open; and I have seen the same persons stand up or seat themselves around the stove, keeping the heat from the workmen, causing them to shake as with an ague fit; and when I saw these things I said to myself, 'this is an unkind and unfeeling generation.'

Fire at Oberlin, Ohio.—The steam mill at Oberlin, owned by Messrs. Beebe and Horton, was burned on the 9th ult. Loss of building and machinery estimated at \$2,000; grain, flour, &c., about \$400.

Indian War in Texas.—Indians from the United States have made an incursion into Northern Texas, on the Louisiana border. The military around Natchitoches have been ordered out to defend the neighborhood.

Who, present or absent, thinks and says the same of his friend and enemy, is more than honest—more than man—he is a hero.

From the New York Prophet.

SIDNEY RIGDON.

Cincinnati, Oct. 21, 1844.

Dear Brother,
To-morrow is the great and awful day on which the Lord shall ride forth in view of all nations upon his burning throne, wrapped in the garments of vengeance, environed with fleecy clouds, with streams of burning fire issuing from his mouth, whilst the shrill blast from Gabriel's trumpet shall wreck nature in her onward passage, and summon her guilty sons to appear in judgement, according to Mr. Miller's system of computation; but all the believers in these notions will undoubtedly learn one thing by the stand which they have taken, and that is, that they understand but little of God, of his ways, or of his word.

I have just heard from Nauvoo. They are going on at a firm and steady pace, since the expulsion of the Laws, Higbees, Fosters and Elder Rigdon and his followers; the people there are now settling down in a strong and heavenly union; every thing moves on like clock-work, and I will now venture a prediction, that since Nauvoo has thrown off so much bile from its stomach it will be more healthy, and less complaints about spiritual wives, adultery, bogus making, &c. &c. Elder Rigdon has been associated with Joseph and Hyrum Smith as a counsellor to the Church, and he told me in Far West that it was the imperative duty of the Church to obey the word of Joseph Smith, or the presidency, without question or inquiry, and that if there were any that would not, they should have their throats cut from ear ear. I did not believe this—said I to myself, can the spirit of God dwell in that man's heart?—I answer, no! This, together with some other transactions of his and his son-in-law, was the cause of my taking the course that I did in Missouri; let my offence, then, be charged to their account in the day of Judgment, for I do declare before God and man, that they were the cause of it. Such kind of language I never heard from Joseph or Hyrum Smith; neither did they preach a 'salt sermon' nor tell a 'granny parish story,' nor boast of throwing any one aside into the hazel brush.

Now, Elder Rigdon, admitting all your charges against the church and the Twelve to be correct, for the sake of argument, I would ask by whom have they Smith, and your humble self.

Why, then, do you turn traitor, to bring distress and reproach upon a people, for crimes with which you charge them, when you have had the honor, according to your present position, of leading and conducting us into them? You may say that you have taken little or no part with the Church for the last five years—very well. Then as you have not been faithful over a few things, how could you expect to be made ruler over many? But you may say that you have been ignorant of the wickedness and crime carried on in our church for several years: what I and stood next the head too!! If your vision was not clear enough to discover such glaring wickedness before, you are not a seer keen enough to be entrusted with the care of this Church. You may be sure that these crimes were committed in secret and unknown to you; if you possess the spirit of God, you would have known them if they had existed, for that teaches all things; but if any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his. The Church knew you came to them, not with the spirit of Christ, but with a lying spirit, and therefore, they would not hear you; 'my sheep' says Christ 'hear my voice, but a stranger they will not follow.'—This is the reason they would not follow you. Then they were the sheep of the bad shepherd, and you said you were the shepherd to lead. You may say that we are all goats; well—who built us up and taught us? your humble self claims this; can a stream rise above its fountain? No. You claim to have stood at the head, and if we are goats, you are a goat, and possibly, Daniel's he goat whose horn was broken.

Elder Rigdon if you knew the people of Nauvoo were so basely wicked as you now represent them; why did you use the following language to them on the sabbath before you were expelled from the church, in public address to some five or six thousand people. 'Brethren, the time of your affliction and trouble is almost at an end you shall prosper, and go forward, and not backward. You shall rise up, and not to be put down; you shall have prosperity, and not adversity. You shall be blest with all blessings in heavenly places in Christ Jesus.' [Balaam could not curse Israel, but bless.]

'Glory, hallelujah to God and the Lamb.' You may say that you did not know then that the Church would reject you; but they had rejected you from being a leader two or three weeks before that, by a unanimous vote. But you may say that you blest us upon the condition that we did not take away your license, and reject you altogether as a minister; why, then, did you use this language to us when we demanded your license?—I

have set here and laughed at your proceedings all the evening, to see you fulfil the vision the Lord gave me in Pittsburgh. I saw you demand my license, and cut me off. Oh shame! shame!! on a man that will suffer himself to be drawn away in the gulf stream of inconsistency, and wrecked upon the fatal reefs of falsehood and treachery.

Now, Elder Rigdon, if you had the vision in Pittsburgh that you would be rejected by the Church in Nauvoo, as you declared to us you did, after we really cut you off, why did you declare to a public audience in Pittsburgh just before you left for Nauvoo, the last time, that you were to be the leader, and that the matter was known and understood by the Church?

And again, if you had the same vision in Pittsburgh concerning Joseph and Hyrum's death, that Cole said he, and, and Joseph, and Hyrum had in Nauvoo, and on examination of the date of your vision found it to have taken place at the same time that the vision was shown to them in Nauvoo; why did you say to people in Pittsburgh on hearing of the death of Joseph and Hyrum through the newspapers that such a thing could not be true, that you did not believe it. When the vision was that they saw Joseph and Hyrum in Carthage jail—saw a great number of men running towards it, armed—saw them point their guns at the jail—saw the flash and smoke arise—heard the report of guns, and saw Joseph fall out of the window dead; and you claimed that the very same was shown you in Pittsburgh before the scene really took place; and yet, when the report came to you in the paper, you told a large audience in that place that it could not be true—you did not believe it. What!—did you not believe your own vision? then how can you blame others for not believing it? You may say that you never made any such statements in Pittsburgh; but I stand ready to prove that you did.

Now, Elder Rigdon, I ask a few plain and serious questions for you to answer if you please. If you had known for a long time that we had not been led by the Lord, as you said you had when we demanded your license, why did you wait till that late before you apprised us of our condition? Why did you remain silent when the prophet lived? Why did you not find out your duty towards us before the Twelve were such bad men as you now represent them, why did you not come into our councils when we respectfully solicited you to do so, and there lift up your voice and try to reclaim us from those damning sins of which you say we are guilty? If sin we have committed, it is in following your instructions too far, and you have been one of our leaders.—Your declaration was, in Far West, that 'if any would not tamely listen to the dictates of their leaders, they should have their throats cut from ear to ear; and you have evidence that I have ever since looked upon you as a base and wicked tyrant. And in that character do I now regard you.

Now, sir, you have taken a stand against virtuous and innocent people, and because your lying, hypocritical spirit was detected in Nauvoo, as it was once before in Kirtland, Ohio, by Joseph Smith when you lied to the Church in the name of the Lord, and afterwards confessed to the people your black and wicked design: you now try to cover your inglorious retreat by throwing dust and smoke into the eyes of your pursuers, but, sir, the spirit of God will clear our way. And now I will speak a word of thy brethren, John C. Bennett, Higbees, Fosters, and Laws. They are beasts, or cattle made to be taken and destroyed in their own nets. But thou art cursed above all cattle, on thy belly shalt thou go until thou lick up the dust of the feet of those persons whose characters thou has so vilely and wickedly traduced. If this people had received you as their leader, they would have been in your mouth, a good people; but now they rejected you, they are very bad, and guilty of all manner of crime. We will try to get out of the difficulties into which you have brought us, and when we want your labors or assistance hereafter we will call on you.

One week before Elder Rigdon was expelled from the Church, he told us in his sermon that he was going to fight a great many battles in this country, and then carry his victorious arms over to Old England, encounter the Queen's forces, and subdue them. Then he would enter the palace of Her Majesty, and demand of her a portion of her wealth and dominions: 'and if,' said he, 'she will not do it, I will take the little madam by the nose, and lend her out, and she shall have no power to help herself.' The Lord has declared this to me from heaven, and if I do not do it the Lord never spake by mortal! Elder Rigdon will never do this unless he is born again.—But he went on to tell us that his army was to be composed of saints, worldlings, black legs, counterfeiters, bogus-makers &c. &c. 'Yet' said he 'these are all honorable minded men, and lovers of liber-

ty.' The people of Nauvoo thought if such characters were to compose his conquering army, they would not enlist; for they did not believe that the God of heaven ever suggested any such thing; yet the god of this world might. This company were to rendezvous at, or near Pittsburgh, and also commence their fighting near that place. I left Nauvoo in the same boat with Elder Rigdon, several of his adherents went with him, and also three or four men who had been pointed out to me as suspicious characters, supposed to be counterfeiters, came on board in his company, and with whom he appeared intimate and friendly.

Well, with this force, perhaps, Elder Rigdon, will go forth, conquering and to conquer, and gather together the nations and kings to the battle of the great God.

He is going his whole length in lies and slander, and his satellites in Pittsburgh are charging the saints in Nauvoo, with things that eye hath not seen, nor ear heard; neither hath it entered into the heart of man, except his own and those who are of their spirit. Let not the saints in the East be insulted by such a tirade of abuse and slang, the spirit which they possess is a lying one, and as an evidence of this, Ebenezer Robinson came down to this city the other day to get a printing press, and reported here that Elder Rigdon had been on his knees to Elder Rigdon and acknowledged his authority. Wonderful! wonderful!!—all excitement and confusion! But Elder Page, the very day that Robinson left, and he says that he told Elder Rigdon if he would present the same amount of evidence that he held the keys of the kingdom that Joseph Smith had that he held them, he would confess his authority on his knees; and bent his knees to the floor in the presence of Elder Rigdon, to show him, what he would do could he show proper reasons; 'But' says Elder Page, 'if you do not do it I never will acknowledge your authority; and I know you cannot do it.' I have merely given you this example to let you see that you can put no confidence in what they say; for they will lie and basely misrepresent.

O. HYDE.
N. B. Elders Taylor and Richards who were Joseph's intimate friends, were in the prison with him and Hyrum until they were shot. But they never heard Joseph intimate a word about such a vision had any such vision, Mrs. Taylor and Richards are the very men to whom he would have told it if he had told it to any one.

From the N. Y. Herald.

MAJOR NOAH'S GREAT LECTURE AT THE TABERNACLE, ON THE RESTORATION OF THE SCATTERED TRIBES OF ISRAEL TO THE LAND OF PALESTINE.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a very large auditory assembled in the Tabernacle, to hear Mordecai Munnah Noah's announcement of his grand project for the restoration of the Jews to the Holy Land. A great number of the clergy of all denominations in the city were present, and amongst them, closely wrapped up in the ample folds of a large blue cloak, the Right Reverend Bishop Hughes. The attendance of the ladies—who have ever been very deeply interested in all matters connected with the fulfilment of the prophecies and the introduction of the millennium—was limited, owing to the storm; but still there was a considerable number of them present, some of them of surpassing beauty. The front pews, especially, were graced by a very brilliant circle, chiefly composed of the daughters of Israel.

About half past seven o'clock, the Sacred Music Society sang a hymn, having reference to the restoration of the ancient splendor of Jerusalem. Mr. Noah then ascended the rostrum, and read a lecture, of which we annex a succinct report:—

I have long desired an opportunity to appear before you in behalf of a venerable people, whose history—whose sufferings—and whose extraordinary destiny, have, for a period of 4,000 years, filled the world with awe and astonishment; a people at once the most favored and the most neglected—the most beloved, and yet the most persecuted—a people under whose salutary laws all the civilized nations of the earth now repose—a people whose origin can date from the cradle of creation, and who are likely to be preserved to the last moment of recorded time. I have been anxious to appeal to you, fellow citizens and Christians, in behalf of the chosen and beloved people of Almighty God—to ask you to do justice to their character, to their constancy, and to their triumphant faith—to feel for their sufferings and woes—to extend to them your powerful protection, and to aid in the fulfilment of their destiny by helping to restore them to the land of their forefathers, and the possession of their ancient heritage. It is, I acknowledge, a novel, though a natural appeal, made I may say, for the first time to Christians since the advent of Christianity. But the period has, I believe, arrived for this appeal. Extraordinary events shadow forth

results, long expected, long promised, long ordained. Commotions in the State, and divisions in the church—new theories put forth—new hopes excited—new promises made—and the political events in Syria, Egypt, Turkey and Russia, indicate the approach of great and important revolutions which may facilitate the return of the Jews to Judea, and the introduction of that millennium which we all look for—all hope for—and all pray for. Where, I ask, can we commence this great work of regeneration with a better prospect of success than in a free country, and under a liberal government? Where can we plead the cause of independence of the children of Israel with greater confidence than in the cradle of American liberty? Where ask for toleration and kindness for the seed of Abraham, if we find it not amongst the descendants of the pilgrims? (Applause.) Mr. Noah then went on to speak of the antiquity of the Jews, and of the cause which had provoked against them the hostility of other nations. The deep rooted hatred of the nations to the Israelites was therefore traceable to one cause. The Egyptians, who worshipped beasts; could not tolerate a people who worshipped the true God. The Greeks, Cannanites, and Romans, were always their enemies for the same reasons. But how necessary for the oppressions of our Christian brethren? Let me probe these causes to their foundation, by showing the errors of the followers of the early Christians. I approach this in a spirit of respect for those who have me. Born and educated among Christians—having through their confidence and liberality, held various public offices of trust—I come to its discussion with the most charitable and apostolic feelings. In the first spirit, then, I will explain, for the first time in some centuries, this subject. We have the authority of early writers and illustrious historians for the undeniable truth, that all the calamities of the Jews, as a people, are the results of the agency of our fathers in conspiring the death of Jesus of Nazareth. We are, it is said, crushed beneath the cross. It is the desire to evangelize the Jews, and thus atone for that alleged great sin. Let us calmly examine this subject; let us examine the condition of the Jews at that time. The sins of the chosen people, chiefly idolatry, occurred before the Babylonian captivity. Since then those sins have not been repeated, and their fidelity remains unquestioned to the present day. Their glory under Solomon excited the envy and jealousy of surrounding nations. On their return, under the decree of Cyrus, they were subjected to great persecutions and several divisions took place. The Persian empire was at length subdued by Alexander the Great. The Jews kept steadfast by Darius, which incensed Alexander, who, however, struck by the imposing splendor of their religion, became their friend. His death was followed by a long series of difficulties, persecutions and trials. An effort was made to retrieve their condition, and under Judas Maccabees this was in a great degree accomplished. But at last the Jews passed under the Roman yoke, and after unparalleled sufferings, Herod as cended the throne of Judea, and oppressed the people to such a degree, that he became universally unpopular; in an effort to regain the favor of the people he restored and beautified the Temple. It was at this period of prostration that Jesus of Nazareth was born. They had expected at that time a temporal deliverer. They sighed for liberty and vengeance. Jesus was not this one they expected. His message of peace held out no hope. He was no warrior. He unfurled no banner—sounded no trumpet—prophesied no victory over the Pagans, and the Jews gave themselves up to despair. In order to understand it, we must endeavor to place ourselves in their position. A rich and powerful nation, enjoying a happy mode of laws, noble rulers, a pious priesthood were suddenly overrun by robbers and murderers. Their resources were quite exhausted. Sinking, defaced, decayed, the once proud people desisted by hope and almost abandoned by God, the rays of the setting sun falling on the brazen helmet of the Roman centurion keeping guard over the Holiest of Holies—at that period Jesus of Nazareth was born. Corruption, profligacy and intrigue had reached high places. Jesus was the most resolute of reformers—preaching against hypocrisy and vice—he became formidable by his decision of character and withering rebuke. He preached with unsurpassed eloquence. He proclaimed himself Son of God and the Savior of the world. The Jews were annoyed, perplexed, bewildered. They had known him from his childhood. They knew his relatives: they remembered him a boy—as a man pursuing till the age of thirty his humble calling. Then they saw him announce himself as the Savior of the world—performing, as is alleged in the Evangelist, wonderful miracles—and surrounded by bands of disciples, humble, but of extraordinary decision. The Jews became alarmed. They proceeded to bring him to trial in the manner prescribed in the law. I regard that trial as having been illegal—as having been proceeded with in an hour of panic. He did not come under the law. The language of the parables was mysterious. Jesus acknowledged the unity of God. He prayed to him. He disclaimed any intention of altering the Mosaic law. The assumption of the title of the 'Son of God' was not unusual. The same avoidance of any claims to Godhead was observable in the writings of the Apostles. It was not, therefore, altogether the charge of assuming the title of the 'Son of God'—it was not the leading cause of the accusation of the Sanhedrim. It was the se-

dition, and not altogether the blasphemy, which led to conviction. It was the assumption of the prerogatives of Caesar which led to the Roman punishment—the crucifixion. The insults of the convicted Jews came from the Romish soldiery, and the mobs which even in our day disgrace all that is held sacred. It is not my duty to condemn or justify my ancestors in that dire extremity. But if there are mitigating circumstances, I must spread them before you, and at all events I am justified in appealing to you against the ascription to us of what was done 1,800 years ago. Had Jesus been acknowledged as king at that fearful crisis, the people would have sunk under Paganism. We should have been all darkness now. But Christianity arose; Jesus was put to death and it went forth amongst the nations, and after the reformation shone forth with a brightness such as its great Master intended. The Jews did nothing but what God ordained. He is I trust, now leading us back in peace and happiness to possess our promised land. What a miracle! Can you not see that God designed all this? 'The secret things are from the Lord.' Full appreciation of the designs of the society for the Evangelization of the Jews. I do not think—pardon me for saying so, that their success has been commensurate with the effort. My desire is that they should unite in restoring the Jews in their converted state, relying on God for the rest. Among a people specially preserved, the change of faith is almost insurmountable. It is also impolitic to send converted Jews to preach Christianity amongst the brethren. They are always suspected. Equally impolitic was the consecration of a converted Jew as Christian Bishop of Jerusalem. If your efforts are still to be directed to evangelization, as well as restoration, send pious Christians to them—they will be well received, and their mission treated with confidence and regard. But ask the great question of yourselves. Is it not your duty to restore the Jews? Are we not the only witnesses of the unity of God, and the truth of the Bible? The predictions of our restoration are as full as were those of our overthrow. Has God cast off his people? or has he merely visited their transgressions with punishment? In almost every page of the Bible we have directly and indirectly the literal assurance and guarantee of the restoration of the Jews to Judea. We have suffered the curses and now await the blessing. The past has been dark indeed—the future is full of glory and splendor. God's eye has ever been upon us. To us he committed the lamp which has illumined the world; and we have held it with a steady light to illumine the Gentiles. No—no—What would all be without our restoration? Our land has long mourned—shall it not rejoice? Innumerable are the promises in our favor. The current is strong and impulsive throughout the writings of the illustrious prophet, Isaiah. On these unfulfilled predictions rests the happiness of the human race; and you are partners in the contract—share in the glory. These passages recollect, relate not to the spiritual, but to the temporal restoration of the Jews. Above all, you that believe in the predictions of your Apostles, and in the second coming of the Son of Man—where is he to come to? To Zion—to the Jews. And yet you would convert them here! You seek to evangelize them in the face of all the predictions that they will occupy the Holy Land as Jews! Within the last twenty-five years great revolutions have occurred in the East, marking distinctly the progress of Christianity. Mr. Wentworth, to describe the recent revolutions in the East, and expressed the opinion that the end of Palestine was destined soon to become the great meeting ground between the contending powers of Europe and Asia, and that then it would revert to its original possessors. This is our destiny. Every attempt to colonize us elsewhere has failed. The Jews are in a most favorable position to re-possess the holy land. They are at this time steadily advancing the cause of education—Wherever the liberality of governments allow, they are pursuing with success agriculture and the arts. The soil of Palestine is lofty and rich. The climate is salubrious. A double crop in the lowlands may be annually expected. Corn, wheat, tobacco, olives, mulberry trees, cotton trees, grapes, cochineal, the coffee tree, orange, fig, date, pine-apple, pomegranates are all abundant. The ports are numerous and can be re-occupied. Manufactures can soon be established. Two millions of Jews reside with twenty miles of the Holy City. The Jews throughout the world are numerous. So far as industry—science—love of arts—enterprise, want to furnish encouragement for the settlement of India by the Jews, the enterprise was most inviting. Mr. Noah then proceeded to announce his project for the 'restoration.' It was, that all the Christian Societies of the United States should unite in supplicating the Sultan of Turkey to grant permission to the Jews to hold landed property in India, on the same conditions as the Musselmans. This was all that he proposed, and this, he contended, was all that was necessary. In conclusion, he urged with considerable eloquence upon his Christian auditory, the duty of aiding in the restoration of the 'Chosen People.' He implored them to dismiss their prejudices—to emulate the example of Christ, and to love the children for the Father's sake. We have, said he, lost all—country—government—kingdom and power. You have it all. It is yours. It once was ours. It is again to be restored to us. Dismiss, therefore, from your hearts all prejudices. The chosen people are worthy of your love, your confidence and respect. It is

nothing to have had such fathers and founders of their faith as Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—such mothers as Sarah, Rebecca, Leah and Rachel? Is it nothing to have been deemed worthy by the Almighty to have a path made for them through the waste of waters? To have been led to Sinai, and there to have received the precious gift of that law which we all revere and hold sacred to this day? Is it nothing to have erected the temple at Jerusalem? Is it nothing to have outlived all the nations of the earth, and to have survived all who sought to ruin and destroy? Where are those who fought at Marathon, and Salamis and Luctra? Where are the Generals of Alexander—the mighty crowds of Xerxes? Where are the bones which once whitened the plains of Troy? We only hear of them in the pages of history. But if you ask where are the descendants of those who fought beneath the walls of Jerusalem—the subjects of David and Solomon—the brethren of Jesus? I answer, I am (applause) here, miraculously preserved, the pure and unminged blood of the Hebrew, having the law for our light and God for our redeemer. Amid persecutions the most severe and protracted we have abided by the faith. When bound to the stake by men who claimed to be Christians, and when the flames hissed and crackled around them—when exhausted and dying, they called on God to sustain them in their extremity; a still small voice, pure and angelic, whispered in their ear—'Fear not Jacob, I am with thee!' Countrymen and citizens, think God your hands and hearts are free from the stain of such iniquity.—(Applause.) After dwelling at some length on the argument that Christ had come for the Christian, but not for the Jew, and that he would come to the latter only after the restoration, Mr. Noah made a warm acknowledgment of the services rendered to the church in all ages by woman—Jew and Gentile—and concluded by an earnest appeal for their aid in the restoration of the 'dispersed' to the land of Judea.

One of our New York papers has the following

SCRAPS.

Hon. John Wentworth, member of Congress from Illinois, arrived in this city last evening from Washington.

The St. Louis Republican says that the story of the killing of ten United States Dragoons by Son-seton Indians on the upper Mississippi, has nothing of probability about it.

We learn from the New Albany Gazette, that Dr. Webb of Princeton, Kentucky, who was wounded by the explosion of the Lucy Walker, has since died.

The Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer of the 19th ult., says, it appears that the report of the death of Geo. Lowrey, the 2nd Chief of the Cherokee Nation, which was in circulation in this place, is untrue, although we learn by the Cherokee Advocate, that he is in a critical state of health.

James W. Weir has been elected Cashier of the Harrisburg Bank.

Richard Yendon, Esq., has withdrawn from the editorial chair of the Charleston Courier, but still continues his interest as proprietor of the paper.

A. Mr. Pickard, well known in New Orleans, and his son, a young man about 21 years of age, were killed in an affray on the 16th ult., at Miller's Bluffs, on the Ouachita river Arkansas.

Sanil. St. John, one of the most affluent citizens of New Haven, Conn. and late a member of Council in this city, died at the former place last Monday evening.—He was 30 years of age.

The colored man, named Zephon, now in Moyamensing prison under sentence of death for the murder of Colfax Todd, has been respited by the Governor until January next. He was to have been executed yesterday.

The Hartford Current states that Mrs. Mary E., wife of H. J. Van Linnepe, and only daughter of Rev. Dr. Hawes, of Hartford, died at Constantinople on the 27th of September. Mrs. V. was 23 years of age.

The Madisonian contains an extract of a letter dated June 12, from Com. Parker with the following announcement:—Mr. Rowland Taber, the Acting Gunner of the Brig Perry, died at sea the 2nd of June. Hiram Taber (O. S.) of this ship, died on the 21st May, after a long illness of pulmonary consumption.

Steam saws are about being introduced in Mexico L. S. Hargous. He has obtained an exclusive privilege, and will no doubt realize an immense sum by it.

Mr. Wm. Duff, superintendent of the locomotive department at Canton, Md., has invented a new 'Hydrostatic Safety Valve,' for the purpose of preventing explosions on steamboats, &c.

The parties to the late editorial duel at New Orleans are conjectured to have been Mr. Lamsden of the Picayune, and an editor of the Louisiana Courier.

On Tuesday last, at Washington, Charles H. Raymond, Esq., Charge d'Affaires ad interim from the Republic of Texas, was married to Miss Mary Jane, eldest daughter of John Underwood, Esq. of the Treasury Department.

Major Donelson, the newly appointed Charge d'Affaires to Texas arrived in New Orleans on the 30th ult.

The Cherokee Advocate states that the disciples of Father Mathew are laboring energetically in the Cherokee Nation.

The Rev. Dr. Ide, of the West Medway has gone to Baltimore, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Torrey, on a visit to her husband in prison.

Mr. G. W. Mauphis, a member of Assembly from Madison county, Ky., has resigned his seat.

James Caskie, Esq., of the Exchange Bank, Richmond, was on Tuesday last unanimously elected President of the Bank of Virginia, in place of Gen. James W. Pagan, deceased. and has accepted the office. John C. Hobson, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Exchange Bank of Virginia, in place of Mr. Caskie.

The Rev. Abel Thomas, of this city, has entered upon his duties as pastor of the Universalist Church in Cincinnati.

Lieut. Wm. Bowman, of the U. S. Dragoons, who died on the 8th ult., at Little Rock, Ark., had been many years upon the Western frontier, and was highly esteemed.

Corporal Kinney, of the U. S. Infantry, has been arrested on the frontier, in the west, for killing Hardage, a Creek Indian.

The Alton Telegraph says that John Hatch, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at that place, vice Dr. B. F. Edwards, removed.

The Common Council of Louisville has appropriated \$1,000, to relieve the necessities of the sufferers by the explosion of the Lucy Walker.

It is reported that Mr. F. Spencer was recently assaulted in Allegheny township, Armstrong County, by two men, named O'Brien and Johnson, and injured so severely that he died almost immediately. The murderers then fled.

The South Carolina Senators in Congress, Messrs. Huger and McDuffie, have both expressed their intention to retain their seats. There had been a rumor that both were about to resign.

Seth Grosvenor, Esq., New York, has sent \$150 as a contribution, for the poor who were bereft of all by the recent gale at Buffalo. Messrs. J. S. & N. Wadsworth, of Genesee, have contributed \$100 to the same fund.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4, 1844.

SEE TO IT.

Winter has arrived at the appointed time, not one moment behind-hand.—Well, what of it, seeing it has always been so? Why, we will tell you good folks—to see to it:—The poor you have always without you, and if ever they needed alms, now is the time. And if ever you enter into the kingdom of heaven on your charity, and not your long faces, will take you there.

Again, now is the time for thieves to break through and steal:—Watch therefore as well as pray that your consciences may not go unpunished, and the city receive a bad name, because the people are have not made the way of the transgressor hard.

Again, the present generation is very much given to cheating, and bogus-makers are corrupting the currency of the country: see to it that ye be not deceived, and whenever base coin or counterfeit bills slipped in for money, nab the villains, that justice may claim her right, and the penitentiary answer the end for which it was erected.

Finally, see to it, for what you do not see to your neighbors will forget and there is 'new year,' and a 'new President,' at hand, and new lords make new laws; and all these considered—look for N-E-W-S.

HARK!

There has been a good deal said about 'stealing' in and about Warsaw. From reports' every thing of value, cattle, hogs, horses, grain, goods, &c. &c., has been ab—no; as—as; no; cu. sa'd; fi. fa'd—or completely left vacant. If the Warsaw and Quincy papers tell the truth, all quadrupeds and wagons, within ten miles, have made tracks towards Nauvoo; and can it be that the wagons were empty?—If Quincy is as bad off, and who knows to the contrary? the poor fellows in those towns, must have to go to mill on their backs, if they have anything left to grind.

All the crimes committed as a matter of course, must be perpetrated by the Mormons, and a great many other matters might as well be charged to them; Clay might have been defeated by the Mormons; the late gales may have arisen on account of Mormon prayers; the flood must have come on the strength of Mormonism; but we should really like to know who translated Sharp & Co. from the infected district?

AH, LUCK!

Being out of politics, it is amusing to witness the turns and stratagems of all political parties, to worm themselves into power. The probability now is, that the Abolitionists, the Whigs and the Native Americans, will unite, and fill the void of the American Republican party. In this day of wonderful events, and on till he reigns whose right it is to reign, the vanity of national domination and servility, will expose itself plainer and plain-

er, like the envenomed serpent exhibiting the forked tongue, the dazzling spots, the curling body, and the rattling tail, ready for destruction.

Stool Pigeoning.—The Whigs, and 'pieces' of various parties, are about marshaling a new party for the election of 1848, under the special appellation of 'American Republicans'. Federalism and folly will live as long as Mathusalem; and the New York Herald, the Jack o' lantern of all parties and sects, will extinguish Mormonism once a month till, to his utter astonishment, he finds it a great mountain, out balancing all parties and creeds; then, like the swine, filled with spirits of devils, it may run into the sea and choke.

"MORMONISM."

If Mormonism succeeds, Christianity will receive a mortifying blow. The question, is, what ought to be done? The answer is, 'reform the people.' We have looked upon it as a mere delusion, containing the seeds of its own dissolution. But there is order in this fanaticism, there is system in this imposture, and it carries with it an invisible spirit by which the learned and the unlearned are strangely overcome.—Baptist Register.

Yes, Mr. Register, 'reform the people'; that is just what ought to be done, and if Christianity, as now practised by Christendom, from the Catholic with his beads, down to a Millerite with his picture of Daniel's vision, does not 'receive a mortifying blow,' there is no truth in the Bible.

Inform the people, and if Paganism, from jagernaut down to an Indian pow-wow, does not 'receive a mortifying blow,' then there is no virtue in the priesthood of the Son of God.

Inform the people, and if all nations in their present notions, embracing Jews and Gentiles, and infidels, do not 'receive a mortifying blow,' then there is no God.

Inform the people, for information is the seed of Mormonism, and power the life of it. Is the discernment of the Register? there is 'order and system' in Mormonism, and there is faith, virtue, temperance, patience, godliness, brotherly kindness, and charity. And again, there is a form of godliness, and the acknowledgments and manifestation of power; because the sign you know, were to follow them that believe.

Inform the people, for Joseph Smith, like his brethren the prophets, has been killed, and you know, the good book says it should be so. The first man that offered an acceptable offering before the Lord was killed, and Christ was killed, and the promise was that his disciples should be served likewise.

Inform the people, and give the teeth for false information will disgust wise men, and then our 'invisible spirit,' full of revelation, and prophecy, will overcome the learned and unlearned, and help bring to pass the strange act of God. Give the people information; do, and Mormonism is safe.

Inform the people, do, that Mormonism contains the seed of its own continuation, and the elements of its own extinction. What bore Noah's ark triumphantly over the flood will bear Mormonism victoriously through the fervent heat of the last days. Mormonism embraces everything good in heaven, or on earth, and it claims all truth in heaven, earth, and hell—so do inform the people, that the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, holds the keys of the kingdom, spoken of by Daniel, and the voice of the spirit says, this is the way—walk ye in it!

Inform the people, that the 'invisible spirit' of Mormonism, having the Book of Mormon and Book of Doctrine and Covenants, for walls to support the gospel of the Bible, on one side, and the Melchizedek and Aaronic priesthoods on the other, for witnesses and messengers, is abundantly able to cope with the philosophy, wit, ambition, avarice, and aggrandizement of the priests of Baal since the apostle's fall asleep, even the hireling clergy of the nineteenth century.

Inform the people, that Mormonism is the stone cut out of the mountain without hands, and will continue to roll forth until it becomes a great mountain, fills the whole earth, and even the gates of hell should not prevail against it. So Mr. Register, you perceive that Mormonism is a great leveling machine, high as heaven, deep as hell, and great as the earth, propelled by the 'invisible spirit' of an all powerful God and who can stop it?

The following Sectarian desertion is fixed on the 'sliding scale system' and will answer for community and family use anywhere, and on all occasions: read it.

THE DOUBLE FACED DISCIPLE.

One face was on this wise. We saw him in the assembly of the saints, and he took his turn in the religious services of the place with unexceptionable propriety. His tongue was loose, and words flowed freely and pleasantly. In prayer, there was propriety, apparent sincerity, and seeming unction; in exhortation and remark there was aptness to teach, and the power of solemn and well-directed appeal. No one could object to such a face as this, surely. It was a very pleasant face. The features were excellent. There was neither spot nor wrinkle, nor any such thing. Truly a pleasant thing it was to look upon such a face. And were one to see such a face as that through all the life of Christian life, many would regard it as a glad in the light of it. And would the disciple now in question have been; yea, happy and contentedly useful, had he never exhibited any other features than those seen in the place of conference and prayer.

But let us get a look at him under other circumstances. He has business elsewhere; besides the place of prayer. But there is a very decided difference in the aspect of the disciple in different positions.

Follow him into the family. He is not the man he ought to be. He is sour, selfish, irritable, gives way to fretfulness and anger, often neglects that very duty of prayer which gives him so fair a face in the conference-room. He is not the man that he was then. If there was as much moral-loveliness in the family circle as in the house of God, then there would be a most desirable consistency of character. If one face looked like the other it would be pleasing to gaze upon them both. But he has two faces.

In business affairs, had he his sanctu-ary face upon him, how nobly might he sustain his Christian profession! But the business world about him have learned to see the difference. Men must watch him closely, or be over-reached. He is skilful at driving hard bargains. He can grind the face of the poor. He can weary and worry his creditors with long delay, when it is in his power to satisfy every claim. He is amply rich and free in protestations and promises, but lean and poor in coming up to them.

There are quite too many disciples of this description. There may be found specimens, more or less striking, in almost every Christian community. Judas was one of this description, and Simon Magus was another. And Ananias and his wife had two faces apiece. So even the apostles were tried in this way, as pastors are in our own days. And as the apostles did not spare double-faced disciples, but caused the sword of the Spirit to flash terribly before them, so ought Christian preachers now to do the same. Zion has suffered enough from such professed friends. The sooner the last of them has but one face, and that an honest gospel face, a face that shines in the beauty of consistent holiness, and shines at all times and everywhere, the better.

We have but one exhortation to give a double-faced disciple. Let him look into that bright mirror, the glorious gospel. If he will do this seriously, frequently, and with deep desire for self-reformation, he shall be gratified. That mirror is faithful. There is no mistake about its representations. It will show up the case of the two-faced lookers therein perfectly. No one can use that glass long without ascertaining that horror, happiness, usefulness, and safety, and strive in calling on him to possess that religion which, shining in constant beauty in the world, is the only kind that will shine as the stars for ever and ever.—New York Evangelist.

Fire on the Prairie.—Three persons

burnt.—A few days since Ezekiel Fields and Jack Fields with their two sons, residing in the Northern part of the Cherokee nation, went to their field in the right time for the purpose of preserving a fire then sweeping over the prairie, from consuming their fences. But a high wind prevailing at the time, the flames rushed onward with such speed that they were obliged to leave their work, and endeavor to save themselves by flight. The two men and one of the lads were, however, soon overtaken and burnt to death. When found the next day, the son was in the arms of his father, who had doubtless borne him as far as he could in his effort to save their lives. The paper from which we gather this information states that the persons of these unfortunate victims were painfully disfigured by the fire. The other youth saved his life by rushing through the flames to their windward.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A VOICE FROM THE TEMPLE.

We would say to all those who wish to bring tithes for the building of the temple in the city of Nauvoo, that we have deemed it wisdom to remove our office, for the better accommodation of business, and of all who visit us on business, to the new and commodious brick store of Elder P. P. Pratt, situated one block north from the west end of the temple; at which place we will attend every day in the week, (Sundays excepted) from morning till evening, to receive donations for the temple and also attend to all other matters of business pertaining to the trustees. We publish this notice that the brethren may not need to enquire where they shall deposit their donations. We have only one place of deposit in the city of Nauvoo and that is the above mentioned brick store.

We would also once more offer a word of caution to all the saints for their benefit, inasmuch as there are those who are going round amongst the branches of the church to collect funds for the temple without authority, and who are all the while practicing impositions upon the brethren. They generally use the property for their own individual benefit, and make no returns of it to us, and consequently when the donors come to see the records their names are not there. Many have felt to censure us on this account, but censure in such a case is unjust, for we have published notices repeatedly, warning the saints not to credit any man's testimony as to his being an agent unless he can show written authority from us or the quorum of the Twelve, and all those who intrust their means in the hands of unauthorized agents, do it at their own risk, and not ours. The presiding elders in the branches have a right to call for, and to see the authority of any and every man professing to be an agent for the church, and if he is an honest servant and a man of authority he will always be ready to produce his testimonials to proper authority, but if he is an impostor he will either make excuses, or he will probably scorn at the idea of your questioning a man of God as to his authority. In some instances men have considered themselves insulted when asked by the presiding elders for their authority, but this is only an evidence either of their own wickedness, or that they come on an errand on which they were never legally sent. Beware of wolves in sheep's clothing!

We are more particular on this subject because there have been instances not a few, where men who are not Latter-day Saints, but on the contrary our most bitter enemies, have gone round gulling the churches and professing to be Mormons and agents to collect funds for the building of the temple and Nauvoo house, &c.; and they have taken advantage of the liberality of the brethren by all kinds of fine speeches and persuasive inducements to get away their money, until they have accomplished their object, and then they become "missing." It is not our wish to see the brethren cheated so barefacedly after all the persecutions we have suffered, and we once more repeat the caution, be wise and careful.

There are instances where the saints rarely see an authorized agent, in consequence of the distance from Nauvoo, or, in consequence of their residing some distance from a regularly organized branch. In such cases, when they want to send up their donations, let them do it by some man with whom they are well acquainted, and who they are well satisfied will do right, and carry their donations safe to their destination. And it would be well in all cases, where the brethren abroad send donations by authorized agents, to send a letter by mail (post paid,) to the trustees in trust, informing them of the facts, and by whom their donations were sent, &c.; and a good man will not blame you for being thus careful, for the same law that regards your rights will guard his rights and the rights of every man.

It is our intention for the future to publish the names of our agents in the "Nauvoo Neighbor" and "Times and Seasons," which we consider to be safe and better than written authority, inasmuch as the latter can be "forged," but the former cannot, and the agents can carry a copy of the paper, having their authority with them, wherever they go.

There is also another subject which we would touch upon in this notice. There have been instances, wherein men have gone amongst the branches of the church, collecting money and agreeing to pay the same amount in labor on the Temple, which they represent will answer as good a purpose as the money. We have to say on this subject that all such transactions are regarded as fraud, and is only a crafty way of cheating the brethren. It would be folly for us to tell a man that ten days labor on the Temple would answer the law of tithing as well as a dollar in money, when he has possessed of one hundred dollars in money. We know better, and every faithful brother and sister in the church will know better when they understand the principles of salvation as well as old Abraham and Jacob did. For Jacob said of all that he gave me, one tenth I will give unto thee, and whoever will read the history of the ancients with care will find that the law was that they must pay one tenth of all in its kind; whether cattle, horses, sheep, or the fruits of the field. This law was a law of redemption, whereby a man might redeem himself of a thing, but it was so strict, that it is far easier to pay the tithing in kind rather than redeem it.

Jesus Christ, all who do the works of Abraham are the children of Abraham, and he (Abraham) paid tithes of all. The Savior also said to the Pharisees, "ye pay tithes of mint and anise and Cummin; but neglect the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy and faith. These ought ye to have done, and not have left the others undone."

We make reference to these subjects that the brethren may take the hint, and think for themselves for just so sure as there are laws established from before the foundation of the world for the government of the Church of Christ, just so sure will we fail of obtaining a fulness of salvation if we do not abide by those laws. No man can obtain a celestial glory if he will not abide a celestial law, and the law of tithing is a celestial law, and a law was in force where the Melchizedek Priesthood was inherited.

Why did the Savior say "how hardly shall they that have riches enter the kingdom of heaven?" Just converse with a rich man upon the subject of tithing, and you will soon see a reason why the rich can hardly enter the kingdom of heaven. When you converse with a man who has got ten thousand dollars in money, in his hands, and tell him that his tithing will be one thousand dollars in money, you generally will see the force of the words of Jesus. That man would consider himself almost ruined if he should donate his one thousand dollars, whereas a man who has only ten dollars in money in the world, will come forward with cheerfulness and donate his tenth with joy. Remember the widow with her two mites.

No man or woman who really desires to be a fulness of salvation will wish to be kept ignorant of these principles, and laws and ordinances on which his salvation depends, and consequently we are free to give a hint on the subject of tithing, not because we take it upon us to instruct the people, but because we realize in some measure the importance of it ourselves as to the saints, thinking for themselves on the subject.

When the saints ask for instructions, the Twelve are the proper authorities to refer to, and they will deal it out as fast as the saints are willing to obey.

We are happy to have to say that the temple has progressed more rapidly than our most sanguine expectations could have imagined. All the capitals are on the walls, except one, which if the weather permit, will be up in a few days. The weather has been remarkably favorable and continues so to the present. The feelings of the saints are good and their hearts are cheered while they look upon the house of God and reflect on the prospects of its speedy completion. Their toils and poverty and persecutions are all swallowed up in the cheering prospects of their reward, only a little ways ahead. Peace smiles upon our beloved city. And the great God looks down upon this people with sympathy and compassion from day to day, dispensing his heavenly blessings upon all the families of his saints according to his infinite wisdom and their willingness to receive them. The hearts of the saints are united firmer than ever, notwithstanding the vigorous efforts made by Satan

and dissenters to sow amongst us discord, strife, and confusion, and every evil work, scattering not excepted. Many houses are in progress of erection, which on account of the lateness of the season will have to stand unfinished until next spring. Every effort is being made to establish and put in operation various branches of manufacture for the employment of the saints, and the prospects are good, but not unattended with difficulty, toil and anxiety. But diligence, economy, and steady perseverance in a good cause, never fails to bring its reward, and very often the sweetest roses are surrounded by the sharpest thorns, and the greatest treasures deposited in places the most difficult of access, where we have to dig, and dig long and deep in order to obtain them.

We might prolong these remarks, but perhaps we have said enough for once. We will leave the subject, praying the blessings of our Heavenly Father to rest upon all good men, and especially upon the Saints that they may have peace and joy in the Holy Ghost, and attain to that knowledge which will obtain for them an inheritance in the eternal kingdom of our God.

We have the honor to be
Your most obedient servants,
and brethren in the faith of Christ,
N. K. WHITNEY,
GEORGE MILLER,
Trustees in Trust.
By WM. CLAYTON, Recorder.
Nauvoo, Dec. 2, 1844.

MR. EDITOR: DEAR SIR—Having pretty much recovered my health again, I feel it a privilege to give you a short history of my mission to Tennessee. I started about the 20th of May last in company with some three or four of the Twelve, and several other brethren, on board the steamer Drey.

We were treated with the utmost respect and friendship, by Captain Anderson and crew. At St. Louis the Twelve organized quite a large branch of the church.

The next day about noon, we set off on the Louis Philippe. Several of us were from want of means, compelled to take deck passage, and as a matter of course we expected the same privilege that we enjoyed on other boats; but we had not been but a few hours under way, when the Clerk came out with all the importance of a southern negro-trip, ordered us all off the board deck, and commanded us to remain below. I am determined not to patronize them again. Next morning about 7 o'clock we arrived at Paducah, Kentucky, where three of us, Elders Joseph Mount, Samuel Heath, and myself, went ashore with the blessing of the brethren, and proceeded on our way to Dresden, Tennessee.

We had not gone far, until I found it very difficult for me to get along, in consequence of an injury I had received in my right thigh when a boy, by a fall from a horse, and a crash of my foot on the same side, as I was moving to this place, in 1842. I was compelled to stop before night, but on the third day we reached Dresden.

The particulars of that conference you have before learned. Some of us continued at Dr. Camp's about ten days, and while we were there, some of the most respectable citizens desirous to imitate the ancient Bereans requested that Dr. William L. Cutler should preach to them. He consented, and when the congregation came together, quite unexpectedly to me, some of my former acquaintances were among the number, and they requested to hear me also, as they never before had that privilege.

I felt wholly unprepared to address them; however I was always pleased to have an opportunity to bear testimony to the truth. Our president, Elder A. O. Smoot, opened the meeting with singing and prayer, after which Dr. Cutler addressed the congregation upon the all-important subject of the Christian religion. The discourse was quite interesting, embracing various subjects, so that at the conclusion, I could scarcely see where I might crowd in any thing that would benefit or interest that people. However, relying upon the promises of God, I arose, and like the "Preter, let off" a venture, and immediately caught the animating spirit, that characterized the foregoing discourse.

I commenced with 2d Samuel 13th chapter, showing that men were often permitted to run and bear tidings, when in reality they were not chosen; nor can they ever publish the truth when they undertake it. On account of their wonderful aspiring principle and disposition, and continual importunity, they are permitted to go. They are often talked good men, as in the present case, but like Ahimanz, they have heard a great tumult, but "knew not any thing about the matter." "Some city or thing, and some another," although, they are all under the influence of the same spirit, and acknowledge each is "orthodox," only disagreeing in little "nonessentials;" yet they always find one essential to arouse the minds, and excite the fears of the people, by false representations; and finally some old mother has died wonderfully happy, shouting Hallelujah! Glory! and very soon some body else begins to feel the benign influence of the noisy spirit, they are straightway called into the crazy pen, where astonishing feats are performed, and amidst the most abominable confusion and obscenity, many get religion, and are now completely qualified to receive an inheritance in the Kingdom, away beyond the bounds of time and space; where they shall ever dwell in the presence, and enjoy eternally the smiles of a God who sits on the "tip top of a topless throne," a being "without body or parts, or passions." Very different from the God, who hid Moses in the cleft of the rock with his hand, or Jesus either, for the Angels said "This same Jesus shall return in like manner," &c. When Peter had preached to the people on the day of Pentecost, until they were "pricked in their hearts," they knew that God worked by means, and there was something for them to do, and when the inquiry was made, Peter was able to give the necessary instruction, without hesitation, and without his "opinion." He had been instructed, himself by the God of Heaven. He had not any desire to make an image in the form of a calf, and call it an anxious seat, a mourning bench, nor had he been to college,

and learned to make spiritualizing machines; and convert the truth of God into a lie. A poor illiterate fisherman had no more sense than to speak what the Lord put into his mouth. "Repent and be baptized," &c. This was the order of God. The promise was to them, and their children, and as many as the Lord our God shall call. If the same order is not yet to be observed, it follows most certainly, that God has ceased to call men. Paul taught the same doctrine, and practised the same ordinances as Peter did, and called it the gospel of Jesus Christ: "The power of God unto salvation, to every one that believed." (See Rom. 8th chapter, Heb. 6th chapter, and Acts 19th chapter.) He also pronounced a curse on any one, "even an angel from heaven, who should preach any other gospel." (Eph. 1st chapter.) There was "one Lord, one faith, and one baptism." Consequently the apostles and elders all taught the same thing; being organized, set in order, and being authorized to administer to the Saints. (James 5th chapter.)

This is the law and testimony exhibited clearly, and "if they abide not therein, it is because there is no light in them." The Jews continued in all things written in the law of Moses, because it was the commandment of God; nor do they believe that Messiah has yet come. Often the inquiry is made by the present generation, can so many people be wrong? So many good preachers, and so happy as camp-meetings. I ask could all the Antediluvians, only Noah and his posterity, be wrong? Could all the inhabitants of that great city, Sodom, be wrong, only Lot and his two daughters? Could all Israel, and the world be wrong, only a few despised Nazarenes, in the days of Jesus Christ's probation? Yes, it was so. Those who alone claimed to be the people of God, who actually held the oracles of God in their own hands, desired a murderer in his stead. The Rabbin instructed the people, just as they do now, and said "Let his blood be upon us, and our children!" Mark the calamities that fell on that people, and then only are we with what unconcern the professing world cry out against the prophet and Saints of God; like those who slew Stephen, they gnash their teeth with rage! Take care! Remember those who spoke against Moses.

(1st King 22d chapter.) A lying spirit was permitted to go from the presence of God, to seduce four hundred of Ahab's prophets, that Ahab might go out and fall in battle. While one prophet determined to speak only what the Lord put in his mouth, he declared the evil that would befall Ahab, for which he was severely afflicted.

The religion of this generation is just like that of Ahab: (2d Kings 17th chapter.) their priesthood being originated with the Old Law. (Rev. 17th chapter.) "By their works you shall know them." Wonderful attainments, gay attire, sumptuous fare, golden cups, and praise of men! The greatest characteristic of piety—"Shed the blood of Saints and Prophets." Recollect David slew Uriah, although he did not wield the weapon of death with his own hand. The cruel principles practised by Apostate Rome, drove the church of Jesus Christ into the wilderness. Job said; "In the wilderness there is no way." An evidence of that fact is exhibited in the history of the wanderings of the children of Israel, on their journey from Egypt, to the land of Canaan. Instead of passing over in three days, they were forty years journeying, during which time they did not offer burnt offerings and sacrifice, as they had done before, and did do afterwards. Even Moses, who spoke with Jehovah face to face, was not permitted to enter into the promised land—an account of a small circumstance, such as collegians would call a "nonessential."

Thus it is evident that those men who construe the word of the Lord into "nonessentials," deprive themselves of an inheritance in the kingdom of God. While those who dare administer the ordinances appointed by Heaven's King, without authority from him, will doubtless share the fate of Saul. (1st Samuel 13th chapter.)

We are informed by the renowned historian, Whelpley, as also in the Revolutions of Europe, that the church of Jesus Christ was over-run, and driven into the wilderness, A. D. 570, and John the Revelator informs us it must remain there 1260 years, which makes exactly the time, the year 1830, that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was organized, with the gifts and blessings.

This is a fact beyond contradiction. "In the mouth of two or three witnesses, every word shall be established." Now truly the prophet's declaration is verified in this fact, that she has come out "As fair as the sun, as clear as the moon, and terrible as an army with banners." For, at this wonderful crisis, "Surely the Lord God will do nothing but he reveal his secret to his servants the prophets." (Amos 3-7.) Truly the Lord has chosen a servant, and revealed his secret to the prophet, but as it was in days of yore, so it is now. "All seems an idle tale." As with the old prophets, John the Baptist, Jesus of Nazareth, and his Apostles, so it is now. The children of Israel had been annexed to acts of obedience, while, at the same time, penalties were affixed to transgression. In the law given by Moses, it was death for any person to despise (violate) it.

Now if the violation of that law was death, which law was only a type or shadow, how can we escape, who transgress on the commandment of Jesus, sealed with his own blood? Jesus gave a pattern, by which his people must be made perfect. It is actually necessary to have a pattern in all things; but of what value is a pattern, unless it is observed? Moses was instructed to make the Ark of the Covenant, just like the pattern showed him in the Mount. However, since there are "Lords many, and Gods many," and men have made so many laws for Heaven's King, and revealed so many acts of Jesus and the Apostles, that the chain is broken, and all has become useless.

Yet amidst all this confusion, even as at the "Tower of Babel," we have shown you that in fulfillment of Peter's prophecy on the day of Pentecost, that the Lord would pour out of his spirit in the last days, not only on his servants and handmaiden, but also upon all flesh. Paul said there was one flesh of beast, one of fowls, and one of fish; consequently, the spirit

of God will be poured out on all flesh. Then will enmity cease. The sow and the bear will lie down together, the leopard and kid, &c. Peace and harmony will prevail, and the little children shall lead them. Glorious event!

In the prophecy of Daniel, (8th chap. 14th verse,) we are informed that in answer to Daniel's supplications and inquiries, an angel informed him, that 2300 days or years (Ezek. 4th chap. 5th and 6th verses,) from that time the Sanctuary of the Lord should be cleansed. Still in the course of Daniel's inquiry, (9th chap. 24th verse,) it is made known to him that 70 weeks were determined upon his people &c.; at the end of which time the most holy was to be anointed. A day for a year, according to prophetic count, will make (7 times 70 is) 490 years until Christ the Lord should be anointed; which was done according to Luke, when Jesus was 30 years of age. Then from the Christian era 1840 for instance, we will subtract the 30 years and we will have 1810 left. To this sum we will add the 490 years, which will make precisely 2300, making 1840 the year that this same church, that was organized in 1830, should receive her chartered privileges, ordain her own laws, and be free! (See Book of Covenants, Second Edition, page 400.)

This is a fact too clear to need comment. Here is evidence conclusive, which no man on earth can get round, and still admit for a moment that the Bible, the good old family Bible is true. "The words that I speak (says Jesus) shall judge you at the last day." "There is no other name given under heaven whereby men must be saved." Therefore "God will judge the world in righteousness, by that man Christ Jesus, whom he hath appointed heir of all things," and "ever long all the honest hearts, to earth's remotest bounds, will acknowledge that the dominion of the son of God is an everlasting dominion, and his government the same over all people; while in the dispensation of the fullness of times, God is gathering all things into one, both in heaven and in earth. If we will arrive at perfection, we must follow him who was rich, and for our sakes became poor, that we might become rich. When we become willing to be made perfect through suffering, then shall we be comforted; then will his spirit bear witness with our spirits; and we shall know of a truth, that Joseph Smith is that personage, through whom the God of heaven has revealed his will to man in this last dispensation.

"There is no man who has power over the spirit, to retain the spirit," therefore in the sequel, I gave them an Indian anecdote.

June 9th, 10th, and 11th, we held a conference in Dyer county. Among others I preached on Sunday to a large attentive congregation. There were mob spirits present, but the Lord gave me perfect liberty, and I thereby obtained complete audience, for near two hours. As servants of God and brethren together, we truly rejoiced, and each could with one of old exclaim, "I know that my Redeemer lives." We bore testimony to the truth with great assurance, while Satan's host trembled. I selected the 23d chapter of Luke as a foundation for some remarks. We had hitherto been prevented from circulating General Smith's views. A lawyer by the name of Fitzgerald, in Paris, Tenn., declared that if we did circulate them, that we would thereby violate a statute of the State, and he would volunteer his services to prosecute us. We did not believe by circulating the views, that we would in that act violate any law whatever, but we knew that it would be so construed, and as our instructions from the Prophet, and other authorities of the church had ever been, never to violate the laws of any land where we were, but to be subject to them in all cases; (also Book of Covenants page 105.) We therefore desisted; thus sacrificing our liberty as American citizens; but to my great satisfaction the opportunity now offered, for me to lay before the people, the real character and principles of Joseph Smith the Prophet. This I most cordially embraced, while indeed I considered it the greatest honor that could have been conferred upon me, to speak in justice and truth, arraying myself against King Diabolus, to defend the slandered character of the most honorable, the greatest man on earth. Him whom the Lord delights to honor! At the same moment realizing the blessing I had received from his mouth a few hours before I left home. I bore my testimony to facts that I knew; then noticed the attention with the apparent humility of our Pilgrim fathers in 1620, when they framed the first American constitution, they who had fled from religious intolerance, choosing to dwell among the rude untutored savages, rather than enjoy all the prisons and bloodshed of old Mother Rome in Europe. Having arrived at Plymouth weighed down under oppression, they assembled in a body politic, where 41 of them entered into a compact for humanity's sake. But alas! in 1635, puffed up with bigotry, and led by superstition, they soon clothed the infant Protestant colony in blood; and all done by the Orthodox Christians to do. Having laid this apt before them in a plain and simple manner, showing the effect of violating a sacred compact.

I then called their attention to the murders and robberies committed on our people, in this once happy land, merely on account of their religion. I warned them against tolerating such cruel deeds; and laid in short, General Smith's claims before them. The Lord blessed us abundantly at this meeting. We baptized six, and ordained one elder. From this conference I came home on business, but have learned, that several have since been added to the same branch by baptism.

Yours,
A. YOUNG,
November, 1844.

NAUVOO MANUFACTORIES AND TRADES MEETINGS.

MR. EDITOR:—It may not be generally known, that the Masonic Hall has been devoted on Tuesday evening of each week to holding what is appropriately styled Trades Meetings, for the purpose of bringing into successful operation all the combined forces of our numerous and useful mechanics, whose energies have been heretofore called into requisition to

follow such employment as has been incongenial to their feelings or their own particular callings; and to have pursued such vocations as have been inimical to their separate interests, and the interests of our otherwise flourishing city; not only impoverishing our citizens; but encouraging the merchant to bring foreign goods and products into Nauvoo at a vast expenditure; exchanging their goods (which we are abundantly able to make) buying our provisions and thereby depriving us of the very means of subsistence; so that the mechanic in some instances has either to turn his hand to some other employment, or leave our city perhaps to manufacture the very goods which we are purchasing at so dear a rate.

It is with no little satisfaction, Mr. Editor, we see you battering this enormous evil, and calling to your aid such men as shall, we trust, be instrumental in giving you the happiness of seeing the consummation of your most ardent and highest expectations in the advancement of our city in manufactures, in commerce, and in wealth.

As no doubt the proceedings of your last meeting will be published in your columns, I shall not go into detail or dwell upon all the advantages that will result in such a concert of action as you propose. The results we doubt not can be effected. The calling into requisition every mechanic for the production of every article manufactured that may be raised either in this city or any other, from the manufactory of a splendid carriage down to the making of a jack-knife, is the object of the Trades Meetings. Come then ye weavers, cutlers, hatters, carpenters, shoemakers, &c. &c.; let us see what can be done from henceforth to give stability to industry, and what best efforts can be made in building up ourselves our neighbors and our city: come let us provide here an inheritance for ourselves and for our posterity.

For do you not know (if you do not come and learn) that a union among our men of capital, in common with yourselves, is about to effect a mighty revolution in the business of your city; that already farmers are engaged to have sent on to this place some hundreds of sheep, for feeding mutton and raising wool; that an inexhaustible store of wool will be required to be kept constantly on hand, and for which there will be an incessant demand; that a number of hand and power looms are immediately to be constructed, and factories built for the use of the same; that a great amount of cotton has been sent for which is probably on its way to Nauvoo to be spun and woven; that carding machines are being fitted up; that the Church has engaged to receive the raw material from abroad as tything which shall be manufactured in this place; that a carriage manufactory is about to be established, and that carriages which have heretofore been sold for 60 dollars each can be sold for 400 dollars per dozen; that a company is about to manufacture fire-arms to supply the Legion, private individuals and the country at large; projects are on foot to manufacture boots and shoes; for best hides are shipped off by our merchants when we have among us the best of tanners; we are sending to the store for foreign or eastern manufactured shoes of eastern manufactured leather, when our shoemakers are moving down to St. Louis for work, which can be manufactured much cheaper and no doubt as well in this place.

Time is property, and labor is capital. Among the many remarks which were made at the Trades Meeting, one remark was worthy of notice; that according to close investigation it has been ascertained that for 20,000 dollars expended for the raw material, 100,000 dollars worth of goods could be manufactured; from such an amount of hard cash saved to the city from time to time, we could apply maintain our standing on an equal footing with other cities; but it is a lamentable circumstance that such sums are constantly going out of Nauvoo to foreign manufactures. These things, gentlemen of Nauvoo, are startling facts. You have here too men from the Staffordshire Potteries of England, enough of them to furnish the entire

west with their manufacture; but pray where do you get your plates and dishes, and under what circumstances? Why, the English in the manufactory of those goods send abroad for some of the material at a great expense; then comes the exchange of hands from the manufacturer to the merchant in England, and from the merchant in England to the merchant in New York, and from there to this place, and when arrived here frequently the greater portion is mashed, and who has to pay charges? Why, you do. You have to send your cash to England, which ought to be laid out here; for the materials are all here and within our reach.

I will not expatiate any further on this subject or weary your readers, Mr. Editor; but hope that the time is not far distant when charity will begin at home; and we shall see this rolling stream freighted with the fruits of Nauvoo enterprise, industry, and economy.

AN OBSERVER OF MEN AND THINGS.

DIED—In Upper Canada, Weston District, on the 11th Sept., Elizabeth Oats, aged 74 years, died in full faith and fellowship of the church.

DEATHS.—for the week ending Monday, Dec. 2nd 1844.
Nancy Terry, 2y, 11m, 11d, ft.
Edward Craig, 63y; diarrhoea.
George Henry Tanner, 9y, 3m, 4d; black cancer.

Betsy Sharp, (from Camp Creek) 35y; winter fever.

Total 4.
W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

DEATHS.—for the week ending Monday, the 25th of November.
James Morgan, 55y; chill fever.
Sarah Marsh, 45y, 6m; chill fever.
Sally Butler, of Camp Creek, 15y; black cancer.

Gideon Snyder, 1y; chill fever.
Thomas Fisher, 65y; chill fever.

Total 5
W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Two experienced Blacksmiths for one year or more. Men of families would be preferred.

A. B. FULLER,
Augusta, Lee County, I. T.
Dec. 2nd 1844

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Abraham S. Jeffers late of Hancock county, Ill., deceased are hereby requested and notified to exhibit the same before the probate justice of said county, on the first Monday in January next 1845, for adjustment and allowance, and all those indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MARIAH JEFFERS,
Administratrix.
Appanose, Nov. 20, 1844 30-3w

EVENING SCHOOL.

MR. J. M. MONROE intends to commence an Evening School on Monday evening, Dec. 2d, in the same room where he keeps his day school.

It will be devoted to Grammar, Writing, and Composition, and is designed more especially for the benefit of young Elders, though all other gentlemen and ladies are invited to attend. It is to continue thirty evenings, three in each week.

Terms for the thirty evenings, \$1.50 N. B. Remember that none are too old to learn.
Nov. 26, 1844-30ft

HAT STORE.

THE subscriber has taken a store on Mulholland St., half a mile east of the Temple, where he now offers for sale Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best of materials.

Country produce taken in exchange. Also a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions

A. MERRILL,
Nov. 26, 1844-30ft

ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Municipal Court, on the first Monday of January, 1845, for judgment against the following delinquent city lots and other lands for taxes and cost thereon for the year 1843; and for an order to sell the said lands and city lot, to satisfy the same; and also notice is hereby given that on Monday the 20th day of January, 1845, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., all the at said lands and city lots, against which judgment shall be obtained, and for the sale of which such order shall be made, will be exposed to public sale at the Recorder's office, for the amount of said taxes and cost thereon.

The following is a list of the delinquent lands and city lots in the third ward in the city of Nauvoo, for the year 1843.

Names.	Lots.	Block.	Other Cost.	Am't of Tax.	Valua- tion.	Description of Lands.
Elihu Allen	43	5	6	25	50	1 a south west corner.
Jacob Castiel	40	6	6	40	80	1 1-4 part south 1-2.
Jefferson Penick	53	4	6	37 1-2	75	3-4 north west corner.
Heirs of James Doyle			157	6 19 1-2	3925	n e q sec 12 1 6 n r 9 w.
do do			40	6 5 00	1000	pt e q sec 12 1 6 n r 9 w.
do do			7	6 87 1-2	175	pt n w q sec 12 1 6 n r 9 w.
Amos Fielding	43	5	6	25	50	1 a pt south 1-2.
William Green	28	6	6	25	50	3-4 pt north 1-2.
William Prusk	32	6	6	25	50	n pt north 1-2.
Thomas Stevens	29	6	6	30	60	1 a south east corner.
George Walker	36	6	6	20	40	1 a pt south 1-2.
Heirs of John Williams			80	6 5 00	1000	e 1-2 e q sec 6 1 6 n r 8 w.
William Young	42	5	6	30	60	60 3-4 a pt south 1-2.
Clark			2	6 50	100	pt w 1 a n w q sec 6 1 6 n r 8 w
John Gilmore	3	9	6	37 1-2	75	Hubbard's Addition.
John A. Forges	1	6	6	37 1-2	75	do
Jacob Gibson	3	14	6	15	30	do
David James	1	10	6	37 1-2	75	do
Wm. Jones	4	10	6	37 1-2	75	do
David La Baro	2	3	6	12 1-2	25	do
Thomas Mackey	2	2	6	20	40	40 north 1-2 do
Wm. A. Moore	4	9	6	25	50	50 east 1-2 do
Benjamin Ritter	4	12	6	30	60	do
Benjamin Ritter	2	3	6	37 1-2	75	do
Sangar	4	19	6	40	80	e corner Wells' Addition.

J. H. HALE, Assessor and Collector of the Third Ward, for the year 1843.

Names.	Cost.	Am't of Tax.	Valuation.	Acres.	Description of Lands.
C. Keegan	6	2 00	1200	80	e 1-2 e q sec 36 1 7 r 9 w.
Levis C. Kreymer	6	4 25	850	40	80 w pt n e q sec 36 1 7 r 9 w.
James Moffit	6	30	60	160	n w q sec 31 1 7 r 8 w.
Chauncy Robison	6	30	60	15	pt sec 25 1 7 r 8 w.

DANIEL HENDRIX, Assessor and Collector of the Second Ward, for the year 1843.

Nauvoo, Dec. 4th, 1844.—31-4w

From the New York Express.
EDUCATION IN PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, July 1844.

I know not where better to send you the few impressions and statistics I have of Germany than from this interesting city. Our Minister has done something to awaken an interest at home in the German people, and every day is adding to the spirit of inquiry in regard both to the many local divisions of the German people, but to all of them in common, most interesting to us, because here and there somewhat allied to one of our own free institutions is the system of education adopted by the different governments. The publication of facts I have collected in regard to this feature of the German governments I have been in, I cheerfully resign to the labor and collection of a distinguished American I find here, (Horace Mann of Massachusetts,) a man who, for many years, has been devoted, with all the enthusiasm of youth, to the advancement of the cause of education at home. The field is a rich one to labor in, and cultivated as it will be by the worthy husbandman who has entered it, its fruits must be most beneficial to all who interest themselves in one of the noblest enterprises that ever engaged the heart of man. At home many are apt to think that at least in the provisions of education the United States holds a rank with the most favored nation of the world. The time may come, and the sooner the better for the country and mankind, when the boast will be a true one; but, taken altogether, the reverse is far from the truth at present. There may, perhaps, more freely be obtained in some parts of the United States more practical and solid education than can be had in Germany, but as a whole we shall be found deficient not only in means but results. We speak it is true, rather of the education of books than of the mind, regardless of practical learnings. There are no less than twenty universities in Germany alone, ranking as high as the highest of our colleges. They excel in all branches of learning, some in Philosophy, some in Theology, Protestant and Catholic, some in Law, and some in Medicine. The smallest of them has not less than twenty Professors, and the largest of them as many as eighty-four, with all the intervening numbers. The students at each vary from two hundred to two thousand. The Professors receive something from the States where they are, but most frequently their support is derived from the students to whom they give private lessons. The requisitions of students before entering a university are generally much higher than with us, embracing for example, and ability of composition in Greek and Latin, both German and French, as well as a knowledge of History, Natural Philosophy, and Mathematics. The examinations are as rigid in the end as the beginning, and many an unfortunate student is rejected at both. The system of education in the universities is also much more general here than with us. It embraces for a Philosophical class lectures upon Music, Drawing, Botany, Astronomy, the Literature of the cultivated nations of the world, Geometry, Physiology, Anatomy, and occasionally Gymnastics and the art of Fencing, while in almost every department of learning the requisitions are equally strict. A more important matter is the cheapness of education. For the advantages afforded there is more cheapness here, but expenses vary almost as much as with us, though upon the whole they are much less in Germany. The system of morals among the students is far below what rigid discipline and public sentiment requires at home. There is gambling, and it is tolerated, and if an enormous quantity of beer-drinking be a vice, the German students are the greatest sinners in Christendom.

The preparatory schools are generally established by the government, and are expensive. Education here is very extensive and thorough, embracing even the Hebrew for students who intend to devote themselves to theology and the classical, and four or five of the modern languages for all. Our free schools are not eclipsed by the Parochial schools of Germany. Education to the poor is often freely given, and sometimes commanded to be enforced upon those who desire not the boon. Music, too, is wisely taught, and if the mind is pitched the ear is pleased, and heart improved, the best results attend this charming recreation. Prussia, more than any of her German neighbors, has a reputation for her schools. The system of popular education, adopted by some of the American States, counties, towns and parishes, prevails here. There is encouragement from the government, and a Board of Education employ school inspectors for every important town. There are school committees, too, for every parish, and a Minister of Public Instruction, the officer of the government, has commanded all. All poor parents have a competent education provided for them by government, and all masters employing servants, who have children, are required to have them instructed from the time they are seven until they are fourteen years old. Even books and clothing are given to the poor who are unable to buy them, and the children of the destitute are kept at school until they have gone through all the elementary instructions provided for them by the government. The details of the system are as admirable as the general design is noble. Whatever appertains to health, to personal comfort, to good morals, to respect and obedience to parents, to good citizenship, is carefully inculcated. Religion is taught in its fundamental principles, and always, I learn, without sectarianism, while the system of education adopted extends as well to the

physical as the moral culture of the student. The elementary instructions embrace the rudiments of Arithmetic, Geography, Physiology, History, &c., while in the burgher or middle schools, Foreign languages, Mathematics, and a knowledge of the Prussian laws and constitution, are added. Bibles and Testaments are freely distributed to those who can read, and the design throughout is to give the scholar a thorough moral and intellectual training either at no expense for those who have the liberty to instruct themselves. If any where in the world the schoolmaster is abroad, it is in Prussia. For the education of teachers there are fifty or sixty formal schools where the candidate has to apply himself diligently for three years, and then to subject himself to examination by a competent board of masters. Females have like schools to prepare them for teaching their own sex. The estimate of scholars educated in the public schools of Prussia, has been put down from 13 to 15 thousand, and such most briefly told is the system of education prepared by the government of Prussia for the education of Prussian children. I have read with amazement the remark of one or two, that notwithstanding this stupendous enterprise, he remembered, of a high toned monarchical government, without a constitution, to enlighten the youth of a kingdom, its results have exhibited no more improvement in morals or manners than is displayed by the people of other governments where no such advantage is provided. It is morally impossible that such should be the fact, and though I have seen the assertion made and repeated, all the evidence of observation and inquiry which I have, has proved a different result. Mine, however, has been but a hurried investigation, and the opinion of a Massachusetts *Mann*, the main object of whose visit to Germany is to obtain the condition of the state of education here, will be ten fold more valuable than those of one who makes education but one of almost a hundred subjects of inquiry. The schools in Germany, where the students are prepared for the university, are called Lyceums, Gymnasiums, and Pedagogiums. There are few positions in society higher than that of the pedagogue, none in which the government of the people take more interest, and all over Germany, in town as in country, they are as highly esteemed as the village or district schoolmaster in New England. When, and how, by the way, did the teacher's craft and occupation fall into such low estate in some of the States south of the Potomac? There I have seen and heard almost demonstrations of contempt against the whole profession; but in Germany, as in the North and East at home, those who have been the teachers of youth have from an office deemed here as honorable as any in the land, been introduced to all the honors and emoluments of the State. The reason is obvious enough. Education here is esteemed the greatest of public benefactors. In Austria the system is somewhat peculiar; but I want to see something of the people and schools there before mentioning an opinion as to their relative merits with other portions of the dominions. At Potsdam, the residence of the King, a place which claims the same position to Berlin that Versailles does to Paris, and where there are many classes and conditions of people, I visited two of the schools. The one was parochial and the other mainly military, though all of the elementary branches of learning were taught there. In both these seemed the best discipline of the master mingled with the greatest cheerfulness of the scholars. Both schools were entirely supported by the government. In the one were children of both sexes in training for all the duties of life, and in the other, which is one of the largest and best institutions I have seen, were children from seven to sixteen years of age. Some were discoursing music from all the instruments of sound; others, were in the enjoyment of a wild and careless play around the neat and spacious pleasure grounds of the buildings and squares prepared for their recreation; some were educating the limbs and muscles by ladders and poles, which they could climb like monkeys; others were studiously employed at their books, and about half of the whole number were in the course of a thorough military exercise under the tuition of one of those "children of a larger growth," who was most admirably fitted for his place. I had seen no superior discipline of soldiers, not even among the troops of Russia, than among that little army of boys, all of whom I may remark, *en passant*, were the sons of poor soldiers. The marches and countermarches were as quickly performed as the command was given, and the boys moved with a spirit and celerity that men could not approach. All the internal regulations were in keeping with those without. From such a school as this the government may look with safety to find by and by some of her most distinguished men.

From the Yankee Blade.

THRILLING ORATORY.

To all admirers of true, burning eloquence—that electric fire which darts through an audience, kindling thousands of hearts into enthusiasm—we recommend the following oration delivered at Lancaster, Wisconsin, July 4th, 1844. It was such eloquence as this that in ancient days humbled the hardened audacity of Cataline, and impelled the Athenians to cry out as one man, "Let us march against Philip!" We have seen nothing before in modern times so awfully overpowering—not even in the heart stirring appeals that fell from the lips of Henry, or dropped from the lofty soul of Chatham. The author seems to have a

certain freshness and fullness of mind which throws out the fruit of eloquence spontaneously—from which towering thoughts rush forth with wondrous force and rapidity, like splendid weeds from the rank places of the earth. There is a world of meaning in his brief, emphatic, nervous sentences—though, it must be confessed, the ideas are occasionally too high for the intellectual calibre of the great mass of hearers. But—read!

Americans! This is a great country—wide—vast—and in the southwest, unlimited. Our republic is yet destined to re-annex all South America—to occupy the Russian possessions and again to recover possession of those British provinces which the prowess of the old thirteen colonies won from the French on the plains of Abraham; all rightfully ours to re-occupy. Ours is a great and growing country. Faneuil Hall was its cradle; but what war will be found timber enough for its coffin?—Scoop all the water out of the Atlantic ocean, and its bed would not afford a grave sufficient for its corpse. And yet America has scarcely grown out of the gristle of boyhood. Europe what is Europe? She is no what: nothing: a circumstance; a cypher; a mere obsolete idea. We have faster steamboats, swifter locomotives, larger crickets, bigger plantations, better mill privileges, broader lakes, higher mountains, deeper cataracts, louder thunder, forked lightning, braver men, handsomer women, and more money than England dare have! (Thundering applause.) Who is afraid?

If young America, then in the cradle strangled the British lion, and afterwards bucked John Bull into the briny Gulf of Mexico, with what ease can our country, now in the giant strength of manhood, plant its flag on the shores of the Pacific, seize Quebec and Gibraltar, blockade the English channel, and plant the stars and stripes upon the tower of London. (Loud cheers.) Americans! Remember that your country was born in blood, baptised in gore, cradled in the war whoop and to the rifle and bowie knife. We have fought our way up. First come the war of the Revolution. The colonies cut their way out of it, through blood and carnage and thunder. The tore their blanket wide open. Oast or twist it looked a mighty slim chance; but the cut and seared and tore and slathered away like hell's blazes. (Cheering.) They grappled John Bull like a pack of bull terriers. They took him by the haunches; they grappled his wine-pipe and at last they made him bellow like bloody thunder. Washington sheathed the sword. The gentle olive branch of peace waved her green and luxuriant foliage in majesty over the shores of Columbia; and foreigners flocked in and built their nest with us among its sheltering boughs. But a few more years had rolled away down the railroad track of time, when John Bull again came bellowing up the Mississippi, pawing up onto his back the rich and luxuriant soil of Louisiana, and horning the bank of *sayed* river and lashing his tale like fury. But just below Orleans, he found the great Jackson, and he could not shake him more than an oxen; he could not shore! (Great applause.) Jackson stood there like a tower, and met John Bull as he advanced every time. At last he hit him a lick, right back in under between the horns, that knocked the breath out of him, and sent him off reeling and blailing and bellowing like he felt disagreeable at his stumk.

Soldiers of Winnebago war, and invincible fose of Sank furse! (Here thirteen men arose.)—Heroes of Bad Axe!—Veterans of Sillman's fight! [Assassins of Carthage!] very nimble men! You have come down to us from a reform of generation. Heaven has bountifully prologated our lives, that you might see the fruit of your valor. You behold around you no longer the torch of the savage and the gleaming of the tomahawk and the scalping knife. You no longer watch the Indian trail and the ambush or hear the savage yell and the terrific warwhoop. All is now peace and quiet. These houses that you see around you are the abode of civilized and refined white folks. This spacious edifice that surrounds you, is not a wigwam, but the temple of law and justice. How changed are all things. Under the spux of the school master the very tail of civilization has advanced beyond what the frontiers then was. Glorious freedom!—great and glorious country! Let me die in contemplation of thy sublime destiny exclaiming with my dying breath, "bear the stars and the stripes aloft—and onward—onward." (Terrific cheering.)

The Philadelphia Riot Case.—The jury in the case of John Taggart, charged with riot at Kensington, returned a verdict of guilty on Friday morning, but recommended him to the mercy of the Court on account of his unparalleled suffering from the violence of the mob. John McAller, whose thumb was blown off by the bursting of a gun, was found on Friday on a charge of riot. Thus has the whole business of this term of the Quarter Sessions been transacted, and the most important riot cases tried. No court will be held until after election.

Murders and Riots in Bath.—We have a letter from Owsinsville saying that on one day of election, two men, (names not stated), much intoxicated, got to fighting when about a mile distant, got to fighting with knives. One was killed on the spot, and the other died before the next morning.

The writer states there were 22 fist fights. This shocking state of things could only have resulted, we suspect, from the opening of the infernal whiskey houses. [Frankfort Com.]

TWO STORES.

DAVID D. YEARSLEY has opened two stores, one in the building lately occupied by Gen. Joseph Smith as a store, on Water street, the other on Mulholland street, a little east of the Temple. The Keystone Store, where he will accommodate his friends and the public, with Dry Goods and Groceries to their hearts desire. A quick "pic" being better than a slow "bit,"—he means to sell cheap for cash and produce.

One man can not do everything, nor have everything, but he means, with two stores to do a double business, and keep a good assortment of Crockery and Hardware also.

Being fond of company he wishes all to call and see.

Nauvoo Nov. 17, 1844—20-3m

NOTICE—About 6 or 8 thousand good lath wanted immediately. The amount shall be credited on tithing. WM. CLAYTON, Recorder.

Nauvoo, Nov. 8, 1844—30tf

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will open a Select School on Monday the second day of December next, on Knight Street, about three quarters of a mile east of the Temple.

Tuition for Reading and Writing 17 cts. per week. Geography, Grammar, and Arithmetic, 21 cts. per week.

The higher branches of Mathematics, also Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., 25 cts.

Tuition to be paid once a month by those who wish to remain in the school.

No reduction made for occasional absence. All kinds of produce, store goods, and even money, (bogos excepted) will be taken for pay.

JESSE HAVEN.

Nauvoo, Nov. 20th, 1844—20-2w.

REMOVAL OF THE NAUVOO SEMINARY.

THE subscriber having removed his school to the large room on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets, is prepared to receive pupils upon his usual terms, his third quarter will commence on Monday, the second day of December. Persons can enter their children at any time during the term, but it is preferable that they should commence at the beginning of the term when possible. Scholars from the country can have their boarding and tuition on very reasonable terms payable in provisions, wood &c., he has engaged the services of two competent female assistants, and hopes by the most unwearied diligence to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Per quarter of 60 days. Spelling, Reading, and Writing, \$2.00 Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography, 2.50 Natural Philosophy, 3.00 Book keeping, 4.00

ELI B. KELSEY.

Nauvoo, Nov. 27, 1844—30-3w

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration from the court of Probate of Hancock County, Illinois, on the estate of Hyrum Smith deceased, notifies and requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to the court of Probate of said county, on or before the first Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock A.M., for adjusment.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MARY SMITH.

Admr. of Hyrum Smith, deceased.

Nauvoo, Nov. 25, 1844—no30-4w.

NOTICE—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction. June 10th 1844.

EARTHENWARE! EARTHENWARE!

J. GROCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.

THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From this well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.

May 23d. 1844.



CONSUMPTION & Liver complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, croup in children, whooping cough, pains or weakness of the Breasts, Chronic coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION. A purely vegetable and highly approved compound preparation of *Prunus Virginiana* or Wild Cherry Bark, approved by the College of Pharmacy, recommended by the Medical Faculty, and universally acknowledged the most valuable Family Medicine ever discovered.

No Quackery!—No Deception!

The Physician may boast of his skill in many diseases, the Quack may puff his wonderful cures, but of all the remedies ever discovered for the diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, it is universally admitted that nothing has ever proved as successful as that unrivalled medicine—*Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, which has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever recorded in the history of Medicine.

Read what it has done!

A Surprising Cure.—Mrs. Martha Wilson, a poor but highly respectable member of the Methodist Church, was also afflicted with Consumption in its worst forms, and considered by all her friends, past recovery. A bottle of this Balsam was presented to her, which relieved her immediately. This circumstance being made known to the members of the church, the purchased several bottles for her which relieved her entirely. The same society have purchased over FORTY bottles for persons in indigent circumstances, and positively assert it has not been used in a single instance where it has not given surprising relief.

We, the undersigned, members of the Derby Evangelical Society of the Methodist Church have examined the above statement of Mrs. Wilson's case, hereby certify it is in all respects true, and earnestly recommend Dr. Wistar's remedy to all who are afflicted.

GEO. MILLER, ELIZABETH JACOBS, THOMAS COOMBS, MARY GARDNER.

All orders from dealers south and west of the Wabash river should be addressed to Benjamin Phelps 76 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. The above truly valuable medicine is for sale at this office.

Nov 13-20-3m

BENJAMIN PHELPS,

No. 76 Chestnut Street, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR ALL THE

BEST FAMILY MEDICINES,

OFFERS to Dealers and others the following highly popular and valuable Medicines: Wistar's balsam of wild cherry Rev. L. Cover's balm of life Humphrey's Pile ointment Dr. Williams's pain soother Brit's rheumatic liniment and pills Sappington's pills

Dr. Starkweather's hepatic elixir Dr. Halsted's magnetic remedies Bristol's sarsaparilla Fridley's tetter ointment Farnestock's vermifuge Jew David's or Hebrew plaster Dr. Halsted's brick pills

Nov 13-20-3m

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING,

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

PRICES.			
Quartos	half	Bound	plain
do	do	do	neat
do	do	whole bound	plain
do	do	do	neat
Octavo	full	bound	plain
do	do	do	neat
do	do	hf bound	plain
do	do	do	neat
do	do	do	extra
Twelves	full	bound	plain
do	do	do	neat
do	do	hf bound	plain
do	do	do	neat

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1844.

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

TO THE FARMERS AROUND NAUVOO AND VICINITY.

THOSE brethren who want to exchange their grain, pork, beef, potatoes &c., for property, wearing apparel &c., would do well to give the Temple committee a call. They would be glad to exchange any kind of property in their hands for grain, inasmuch as provisions are most wanted to carry on the works.

N. B. A good new turning lathe for sale at the Committee office.

WM. CLAYTON, Temple Recorder.

August 7th 1844—1f

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are decorated for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CATARRHIC LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after disipation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATARTIC LOZENGES.

The *Cathartic* medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast of any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents), brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

BOOTS &c.

A LARGE quantity of English Boots &c. for sale at this office. Grain, Flour, Hides, and even cash, accepted in payment. Warm feet, warm friends, and wisdom, are very convenient, and so is 'change', even in trade. TAYLOR, Nauvoo, Sept. 25, 1844. no22-1f.

A. W. BABBITT,

Attorney at Law,

HAS removed his office to the city of Nauvoo and has taken the office occupied by the late General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to attend to any, or all business committed to his trust.

Oct. 9, 1844-23tf

ACCEPTABLE.

ANY quantity of provisions, for subscriptions, at this office. Sept. 25, 1844.

TEMPLE.

"Milk as well as Meat"

Some good milk cows are wanted as tithing for the Temple. The Saints have done well in bringing in many good things and they will do more good by answering this call promptly.

WM. CLAYTON,

Clerk for Trustees, &c.

Nov. 6-1f.

ALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The undersigned makes and keeps constantly on hand the above article, which he will warrant to keep through the winter, at the reduced price of six dollars per barrel. Families supplied on reasonable terms. All kinds of country produce taken in pay.

LEONARD SCHUSSLER.

Nov. 6-3m.

WANTED

100 CORDS of wood, at this office.

Sept. 25, 1844.

TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. HALL'S

STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER,

Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.

TERMS, LOW.

Residence, Parley St., Gen. Rich's old house.

June 19-12tf



THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Main Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

Literary notices will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor.) Post paid, to receive attention.

FOR THE NEIGHBOR.

For the Neighbor.

BY S. HUL T.

O earth attend! ye nations now give ear,
Let mortals weep, in anguish drop a tear;
For periclit'd on earth, (nor yet in hell)
In sorrow breathe a more than mortal sigh.

Dign now ye gods who dwell in realms of light
To stoop in silence and behold the sight;
For periclit'd on earth, (nor yet in hell)
A scene more tragic since the Savior fell.

Ye sons of God on this polluted earth,
Cense from your incense and put off all mirth;
Weep o'er the deeds just done, by wicked hands,
For righteous blood now stains this guilty land.

O Illinois thy base high-handed crimes,
Stand yet unavild on the page of time;
The horrid deeds that now thy country stain,
Unquall'd were in Nero's bloody reign.

Though shameful seen as blood and carnage
Grew;
Transacted were within a sister state;
Though dark the deed, perform'd by her alone
More savage still and darker are thine own.

Ye men of fame who o'er this state preside—
Who roll in pleasure, luxury, and pride;
Your solemn vows now call you to sustain
Your country's honor and its laws maintain.

But where's thy greatness and thine honor now,
Thy pride, thy friendship and thy plighted vow?
Where now the pledge that once thou didst
Bestow—
Were they perform'd? thine actions answer n—

Ye patriots true whose noble names burn
With ardent zeal—whose hearts like steel are
firm;
Rise up like men in freedom's righteous cause;
Stand to your rights, defend her sacred laws.

Immortal shades! our honored fathers' ghosts
Who once with pride and Britain's warlike
hoist;
Whose fearless spirits broke the haughty foe—
Weep o'er thy sons, thy fallen ones below.

Look down ye men now standing at the helm,
To guide the fate of this extensive realm;
Your fostering care, to every branch extend;
Their wrongs redress, their liberties defend.

Shall mob presume to raise the impious hand
Against the laws of this once favored land,
In acts of riot, plunder, strife, and blood;
Of laws rigid, both of man and God?

Wake O Columbia from thy slumbers now,
Break off the spell that closes now thine eyes,
Exert thy power quell every hostile band,
An equal measure mete to every man.

The cause support for which our fathers bled,
The storm-avert now pendant o'er thy head,
Lest the same hand that thou dost foster now,
Smite thee in turn, and cause thee low to bow.

Rouse from thy dreams and open now thine
eyes;
Ere vengeance dread, shall thunder from the
skies,
And in thine ears announce thy fearful fate,
And break thy visions when it be too late.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL TO HIS ARMY.

DECEMBER 4, 1783.

Can tyrants but by tyrants conquered be,
And freedom find no champion and no child;
Such as Columbia saw arise, when she
Sprang forth a Pallas, arm'd and undefild?
Or must such minds be nourish'd in the wild,
Deep in the upturned forest midst the roar
Of cataracts, where nursing Nature smil'd
On infant Washington? Has earth no more
Such seed within her breast, or Europe no such
shore?

The revolution was over. The eight
years conflict had ceased, and warriors
were now to separate forever, turning
their weapons into ploughshares, and
their camps into workshops. The spec-
tacle, though a sublime and glorious one,
was yet attended with sorrowful feelings;
for, alas! in the remains of that gallant
army of patriot soldiers, now about to
disband without pay, without support,
stalked poverty, want and disease; the
country had not the means to be grateful.

The details of the condition of many of
the officers and soldiers at that period, ac-
cording to history and the oral tradition
were melancholy in the extreme. Possessing
no means of paternal inheritance to fall
back upon—thrown out of

even the perilous support of the soldier at
the commencement of winter, and hardly
fit for any other duty than that of the
camp—their situation can be as well
imaginable as described.

A single instance, as a sample of the
situation of many of the officers, as related
of the conduct of Baron Steuben, may
not be amiss. When the main body of
the army was disbanded at Newburg,
and the veteran soldiers were bidding
parting farewell to each other, Lieuten-
ant Colonel Cochran, an aged soldier of
the New Hampshire line, remarked, with
tears in his eyes, as he shook hands with
the Baron:

"For myself I could stand it; but my
wife and daughters are in the garret of
that wretched tavern, and I have no
means of removing them.

"Come, come," said the Baron, "don't
give way thus. I will pay my respects
to Mrs. Cochran and her daughters."

When the good old soldier left them,
their countenances were warm with grati-
tude; for he left them all he had.

In one of the Rhode Island regiments
were several companies of black troops,
who had served throughout the whole
war, and their bravery and discipline
were unsurpassed. The Baron observed
one of these wounded negroes on the
wharf, at Newburg; apparently in great
distress.

"What's the matter, brother soldier?"
"Why, Master Baron, I want a dollar
to get home; with now the Congress has
no further use for me."

The Baron was absent a few moments,
and returned with a silver dollar which
he had borrowed.

"There, it is all I could get—take it!"
The negro received it with joy, failed
a step which was passing down the river-
to New York, and as he reached the
deck, took of his hat, and said—

"God bless Master Baron!"
These are only single illustrations of
the conditions of the army, at the close of
the war. Indeed, Washington had this
in view, at the close of his farewell ad-
dress to the army at Rock Hill, in Novem-
ber, 1783:

"And being now to conclude these, his
last public orders, to take his ultimate
leave in a short time of the military
character, and to bid a final adieu to the
armies he has so long had the honor to
command, he can only again offer, in
their behalf, his commendations to their
country, and his prayer to the God of
armies.

May ample justice be done them here,
and may the choicest of heaven's favors,
both here and hereafter, attend those
who, under divine auspices, have secured
innumerable blessings for others.

With these wishes, and this benedi-
ction, the commander-in-chief is about to retire
from service. The curtain of separation
will soon be drawn, and the military
scene to him will be closed forever.

The closing of this military scene, I
am about to relate.

New York had been occupied by
Washington on the 25th of November.
A few days after, he notified the president
of Congress, which body was then in ses-
sion, at Annapolis, in Maryland, that as
the war was now closed, he should con-
sider it his duty to proceed thence, and
surrender to that body the commission
which he had received from them more
than seven years before.

The morning of the 4th of December,
1783, was a sad and heavy one for the
remnant of the American army in the
city of New York. The noon of that
day was to witness the farewell of Wash-
ington—he was to bid adieu to his mili-
tary comrades forever. The officers who
had been with him in the solemn council,
the privates who had fought and charged
in the 'heavy fight' under his orders,
were to hear his commands no longer—
the manly form and dignified countenance
of the 'great captain,' was henceforth to
live only in their memories.

As the hour of noon approached, the
whole garrison, at the request of Wash-
ington himself, was put in motion and
marched down Broad street to Francis's
Tavern, his head quarters. He wished
to take leave of private soldiers alike with
the officers, and bid them all adieu. His
favorite light infantry were drawn up in
line, facing inwards, through Pearl street
to the foot of Whitehall, where a barge
was in readiness to convey him to Powles
Hook.

Within the dining-room of the tavern
were assembled the general and field offi-
cers to take their farewell.

Assembled there were Knox, Greene,
Steuben, Gates, Clinton, and others, who
had served with him faithfully and truly
in the 'tented field,' but alas! where
were others, who had entered the war
with him seven years before. Their
bones crumbled in the soil, from Canada
to Georgia. Montgomery had yielded
up his life at Quebec, Wooster at Dun-
bury, Woodhull was barbarously mur-
dered whilst a prisoner, at the battle of
Long Island, Mercer fell mortally wound-
ed at Princeton, the brave and chivalric
Laurens, after displaying the most hero-
ic courage in the trenches at Yorktown,
fell in a trifling skirmish in South Caroli-

na, the brave but eccentric Lee was no
longer living, and Putnam, like a helpless
child, was stretched upon the bed of sick-
ness. Indeed, the battle-field and time
had thinned the ranks which had entered
with him in the conflict.

Washington entered the room—the
hour of separation had come. As he
raised his eye, and glanced on the faces
of those assembled, a tear gouted down
his cheek, and his voice was tremulous
as he saluted them. Nor was he alone.
Men.

"Albeit unused to the melting mood,"
stood around him, whose uplifted hands
to cover their brows, told that the tear
which they in vain attempted to conceal,
bespoke the anguish which they could not
hide.

After a moment's conversation, Wash-
ington called for a glass of wine. It was
brought him; turning to his officers, he
thus addressed them: With a heart full
of love and gratitude, I now take my final
leave of you. I most devoutly wish
your latter days may be as prosperous
and happy as your former ones have been
glorious and honorable." He then raised
the glass to his lips, drank, and added: I
cannot come to each of you to take my
leave of you, but shall be obliged to you
if each of you will take me by the hand."

General Knox, who stood nearest,
burst into tears and advanced, incapab-
le of utterance, Washington grasped him
by the hand and embraced him. The
officers came up successively and took
an affectionate leave. No words were
spoken, but all was this 'silent eloquence
of tears.' What were mere words at
such a scene? Nothing. It was the
feeling of the heart, thrilling, though un-
spoken.

When the last of the officers had em-
braced him, Washington left the room
followed by his comrades, and passed
through the long line of light infantry.
His step was slow and measured—his
head uncovered, and the tears flowed
thick and fast as he looked from side to
side at the veterans to whom he now bade
adieu for the last time. Shortly an event
occurred more touching than all the rest.

A gigantic soldier, who had stood by his
side at Trenton, stepped forth from the
ranks and extended his hand.

"Farewell, my beloved General, fare-
well!"

Washington grasped his hand in con-
vulsive emotion, in both of his. All
discipline was now at an end; the officers
could not restrain the men, as they rush-
ed forward to take Washington by the
hand, and the sobs and tears of the sol-
diers told how deeply engraven upon
their affections was the love of their com-
mander.

At length Washington reached the
barge at Whitehall, and entered it. At
the first stroke of the oar, he rose, and
turning to the companions of his glory,
by waving his hat bade them a silent
adieu; their only answer was in tears;
officers and men with glistening eyes
watched the receding barge, till the form
of their noble commander was lost in the
distance.

Contrast the farewell of Washington to
his army at Whitehall, in 1784, and the
adieu of Napoleon and his army at Fon-
tainbleau, in 1814. (The one had accom-
plished every wish of his heart; his noble
exertions had achieved the independence
of his country, and he longed to retire to
the bosom of his home—his ambition was
satisfied. He fought for no crown nor
scepter, but for equality and the mutual
happiness of his fellow-beings. No taint
of tyranny, no breath of slander, no
whisper of duplicity, marred the fair pro-
portions of his public or private life—but

"He was a man, take him all in all,
We need shall look upon his like again."

The other great soldier was the disciple
of selfish ambition. He raised the iron
weapon of war to crush only that he
might rule. What to him were the cries
of the widows and orphans? He passed
to a throne by making the dead bodies of
their protectors his stepping stones. Ambition,
self, were the gods of his idolatry, and
to them he sacrificed 'hecatombs' of
his fellow-men for the aggrandizement
of personal glory. Enthusiasm points with
fearful wonder to the name of Napoleon,
while justice, benevolence, freedom, and
all the concomitants, which constitute the
true happiness of man, shod almost a
dizy halo round the name and character
of Washington.

EXPERIMENTS WITH GUANO.

As this fertilizing agent is attracting a
great deal of attention in this country—
we may say, more than its share—the
following report of some experiments,
given by the Liverpool Times, will no
doubt prove acceptable to our agricultural
readers:

At a late meeting of the Isle of Man
Agricultural Society, the following state-
ment was read of some experiments which
had been made with guano by Mr. Lyle,
of the Kirk Onchan Nursery. On a light
and poor soil were two plants of grass;
one of Stuckney's rye grass, mixed with
small quantities of *holcus lanatus* and

poa trivialis; the other of Italian rye-
grass. A space was measured off from
each of these patches, and on the 12th of
May last, both the spaces were top-dressed
with guano, at the rate of three cwt.
per acre. On the 20th of June, one
square yard of the dressed and undressed
spaces, taken as fairly as possible, was
cut and carefully weighed, when the fol-
lowing were the results: The produce
from one square yard of Stuckney's rye-
grass, dressed with guano at the above
rate, weighed 7 1/2 lbs.; while that
which had not been so treated weighed
but 2 3/4 lbs. The Italian rye-grass
dressed with guano, weighed 10 1/2 lbs.;
whereas that which had not received any,
weighed only 4 3/4 lbs. Guano was also
applied on the 12th of May, at the
same rate, to a row of young elms; and
on the 20th of June, this row could be
distinguished, even at a considerable dis-
tance, from the others, by its deep and
healthy green, and more vigorous growth.

A row of larches was dressed in like
manner with precisely similar effects, the
neighboring rows decidedly partaking of
the benefits of the application. On a
row of strawberries, and upon those ad-
joining, effects similar to the last were
produced.

KING LOUIS PHILIPPE.

Louis Philippe, who is expected in this
country about the 9th of next month, will
be the first French Sovereign who has
visited England in peace. King John of
France was taken prisoner by the Black
Prince, carried to London, and lodged in
the Palace of the Savoy. Francis the
First promised a visit to Henry the Eighth,
and Henry the Fourth held out the same
hopes to Elizabeth; but obstructions, in-
tentional or unavoidable, intervened.

Neither Louis XVIII. nor Charles X.
were kings—they were refugees—and
we may safely say England, never till
now, had the honor of a friendly visit
from a king of France. This is a new
feature in the history of this remarkable
man, and the skill which he has display-
ed in preparing the scene for his recep-
tion only gives a higher idea of his com-
prehensive mind, and the skill with which
he can render events favorable to his
cause. But a month ago war seemed al-
most inevitable between France and Eng-
land; the affair of Otaheite and the affair
of Morocco exhibited almost insuperable
difficulties. The French Republican and
Legitimist journals proclaimed that the
visit would not take place; the passions
of the two nations were too much excited;
neither England nor France could yield;
and the only chance of Louis Philippe
visiting Queen Victoria was by a terrible
collision between the two countries, in
the course of which the French Sovereign
would land at Portsmouth with an im-
mense steam flotilla in his rear, march
on to London, and dictate peace at St.
James's. The 'King of the Barriades,'
however, had no such intention. He se-
riously contemplated, as a gallant French-
man, a return to the compliment paid to
him by our Queen. He could do nothing
less. He and Lord Aberdeen, by mutual
consent, threw Pritchard and D'Aubigny
overboard—the Prince de Joinville was
allowed to batter down the mud fortresses
of the Moors—glory was obtained for the
son—and no compensation was demand-
ed for the expenses of the war. No town
on the Morocco coast was occupied; no
indemnity was asked—the district op-
posite Gibraltar was regarded as sacred
ground—and France, to her honor, re-
stated satisfied with the conditions propos-
ed in her first ultimatum. No period, there-
fore could be better chosen for the arri-
val of the King of the French. But the
incident is in keeping with the whole of
his history. Never was there a man so
prudent, so industrious, so deep in his
designs, and so successful. At the out-
break of the French Revolution he sided
with the Republicans, he fought at Ge-
nappes, and Demouriez says he decid-
ed the battle. Banished from his native
country, without money or credit, he
worked for his daily bread; he taught the
youth of Switzerland geometry and mathe-
matics. When driven, from that hospi-
table region he travelled to America, came
to England, returned to France in the
train of Louis XVIII., took up his quar-
ters in the abode of his father at the Pal-
ais Royal, lived in obscurity, never for-
getting the education of his children.—
He kept on good terms with the Royal
Family of France, was chief mourner at
the funeral of the Duke of Berry, retired
to the country when the fatal ordinances
of July were issued, in a few days was
installed Lieutenant of Royalty; and in a
few days more mounted the throne. He
has kept it hitherto—he has preserved
the peace of Europe—he has raised
France to a pitch of commercial industry
unknown in that country; and, in the
seventy second year of his age, is now
about to throw himself unprotected among
a people called the natural enemies of
France. These natural enemies will do
him justice. Soul, though so well ac-
quainted with the English character, was
astonished at his reception, and, if we
mistake not, the feelings of our country-

men, they will equally astonish the hum-
ble exile who once lived at Twickenham.
—Sun.

Three Hundred Spinning Wives in
operation on Boston Common.—In an ad-
dress delivered before the Caledonia (Vt.)
Agricultural Society, by Henry Stevens,
Esq., in which the importance of afford-
ing suitable encouragement to domestic
manufactures is very forcibly set forth,
the author says: 'We find in the Ameri-
can Annals, an account of the anniver-
sary of a society for encouraging indus-
try, held 1783, on which occasion Bos-
ton Common presented a novel sight.—
In the afternoon, about 300 young female
spinners, decently dressed, appearing on
the Common at their spinning wheels
were placed regularly in three rows, and
a female was seated at each wheel; the
weavers also appeared cleanly dressed in
garments of their own weaving. One of
them working a loom on a stage, was car-
ried on men's shoulders attended with
music; an immense number of spectators
were present at this interesting spectacle.
The Rev. Dr. Cooper preached a dis-
course, and a collection was made for
the benefit of the institution. Ladies of
Boston whirling three hundred spinning
wheels! These were afterwards the
matrons who refused British tea, and who
never saw a piano. Wonder if a thousand
delicate ladies could not be seen in the
city, at their pianos, where one old fas-
hioned racy dame could be found at the
healthy exercise of the spinning wheel?

Mr. Stevens adds:—The woman who
manufactures for her own household, and
on a piece of goods to sell, does more to
retain the solid coin in our State, than all
the banks or the greatest financiers.'

Horrible Affair.—The following ex-
tract of a letter from Linnai gives an ac-
count of a most horrible occurrence which
recently happened at a neighboring is-
land, dated March 22:—You will have
heard from Capt. Green, of the Ontario,
that three men deserted from him last
Friday night. To-day two of them re-
turned; they were brought to the U. S.
Consulate Agency, and made one of the
most horrible statements I ever heard.
They, as they say, hired a boat of three
natives on Friday evening, and started
for Hawaii. There were three in the
boat, viz: Walter G. Pike of New Wind-
sor, Orange County, N. Y.; Robert
McCart, New York City, and Jacob Von
Clief, belonging to Middletown Point, N. J.—the latter a colored man. They pul-
led all Friday night, Saturday, Sunday,
and their nights, and became exhausted,
and were unable to pull any longer. On
Tuesday they drifted on the rocks at
Linnai, and, having been without food or
fresh water the whole time, and having
drank salt water, they were in a state of
starvation. They were not able to get up
the pali (precipice) and agreed to cast
lots to see who should die for the benefit
of the other two. The lot fell on Von
Clief, who was killed by blows on his
head with a stone. They then cut his
arm and throat, and drank his blood af-
ter which they cut a piece from his right
arm and ate it. After they became
strengthened, they got up the pali, and
met with some natives who gave them
food, and brought them across the island,
and to this place in canoes. The natives
have been examined, and confirm the
statement made by the men. The dead
body was found as they described, and
buried by them. The Governor will
send to Linnai to-morrow for the women
they first saw after landing, and for the
remains of the boat.

Another letter states that these men
were tried for murder, and acquitted, and
subsequently tried for stealing the boat,
and fined \$80 and costs. Having no
means of paying the fine, they were
working out on the public roads.—N. Y.
True Sun.

CHINESE AGRICULTURE.

We passed the batteries which had so
recently been the scene of such dreadful
slaughter, and stemming the strong cur-
rent, proceeded rapidly up the river.—
The country through which it winds its
way is a perfect flat as far as the eye
could reach, and in as high state of cul-
tivation as the market-gardens round Lon-
don. Small farm houses stood in every
direction, neatly encircled with flower
gardens, the whole presenting a perfect
picture of wealth, fertility, industry, and
comfort; and when we were informed (a
circumstance we had every reason to be-
lieve perfectly true,) that the same state
of things existed, not only throughout the
whole of this, but of all the neighboring
provinces, any one of which, as regards
extent would make a handsome kingdom
for a European potentate, some slight idea
may be formed of the endless internal ag-
ricultural wealth of the Chinese empire,
and the little concern the Emperor of
this mighty country has been accustomed
to bestow on foreign nations, their com-
merce trade, or anything else concerning
them. Numerous implements of agricul-
ture, which we supposed only to be known
to the most scientific and highly instruct-

ed European nations, were discovered in
great numbers, and in constant use among
them, from the plough and common har-
row to the winnow and thrashing-machine
with which scarcely any farm-house,
however small, was unprovided. Added
to which, for the purpose of irrigation,
scarcely any considerable field that did
not possess its chain pump, for the pur-
pose of irrigating their crops, by draw-
ing the water from the lower levels, with
comparatively small labor to themselves;
from which I have not the least doubt
that those at present in use in our navy
or merchantmen were taken.—Recollections
of Service.

Doings in Wisconsin.—The last num-
ber of the Lancaster (Grant County) con-
tains a long account of some transactions
which closely resemble an attempt at
lynch-law, by what that paper calls sub-
stantial farmers and order-loving citizens.
One John Thompson, formerly a man of
wealth and influence, has recently be-
come obnoxious to his neighbors, between
whom and himself various disputes have
arisen. Several barns were destroyed
by fire, and the acts were attributed to
Thompson. He was arrested, and not
giving bail was committed to prison, and
after remaining there for several months,
made his escape before trial. A few
weeks ago another barn and a number of
large stacks of wheat were destroyed, the
latter being the property of a man to
whom Thompson owed an inveterate eni-
mity; this, connected with other circum-
stances, led to the belief that he was the
author of the fires, and in a short time,
scores of armed men were scouring the
country in search of him. For two or
three days the search was ineffectual, but
yet it was thought they had traced him to
where he had encamped and drawn up
his canoe on the east bank of the Missis-
sippi. The discovery or something else,
led to further search in that quarter, and
his arrest by the Sheriff the same evening
on an island in the river. As soon as it
was known that he had been arrested,
forty or fifty of the settlers, all armed,
attempted to take summary vengeance
upon him. The Sheriff sent an express
for aid, which came in time to protect
his prisoner, who was lodged in jail and
the illegal assemblage dispersed.

Interior of a Harem at Damascus.—
The possessor of this harem is by no
means enviable. The ladies and their
attendants had a most negligent, uncleanly,
and altogether unprepossessing appear-
ance, looking as if they had slept in their
daily dress, as is the fashion here, and
that for more than one night. They
screamed, laughed and made all sorts of
rude noises about me, stared at me, and
seized my hand. The savages of the
South Sea Islands could not be ruder in
their curiosity. And this was the harem
of a wealthy and respectable man!

Certainly the harem makes its prisoners
coarse-minded and stupid. What there
was between the behavior of these wom-
en and that of the fair Jewesses who, like
them, are natives of Syria, and equally
uneducated! I felt very uncomfortable
within the walls of this harem, and was
glad when I got out and joined my atten-
dants. To see such a company of rude
women was revolting. The harem de-
grades woman to a mere animal. Men
who take the liberty to write about things
of which they know nothing have often as-
serted that these Oriental women do not
feel unhappy in the harem. So much the
worse for them! Did ever a cow
feel unhappy in a green meadow?

What a happiness that I should belong to
the old so-called barbarians, to the Ger-
man race, with whom, even from the
oldest times, woman has held her due
place. Polygamy is a wall of separation
between Christianity and the Eastern
people.—Countess Hahn Hahn's Oriental
Letters.

A Missionary Killed.—The New Bed-
ford Mercury gives the following painful
intelligence: Jane 20th, the natives as-
sembled at Point Venus, this being too
near the Bay of Papeete, for general safety,
the French Governor again, at the
head of 400 troops, marched upon them.
The natives received intelligence of his ap-
proach, and placed themselves in ambush.
The natives allowed the main body to pass,
but as the rear guard was passing in front
of the English Mission House, they opened
their fire in a direct line with the
house. Mr. Kean, one of the missionar-
ies who was walking on the veranda, was
struck by a ball, and killed instantly.

For Liberia.—The emigrant vessel of
the Maryland Colonization Society takes
her leave of Baltimore to-day, with a
goodly number of emigrants. The de-
parture of the expedition has been delay-
ed from the first of the month, for the
purpose of carrying out thirty-seven per-
sons set free by Mr. Wilson, of Kentucky
provisions for whose transportation are
made by the Pennsylvania Colonization
Society. To this number will also be
added, twenty-seven, manumitted by
Harriet P. Tompkins, of Virginia; ar-
rangements for whose transportation be-
ing provided by the executor of her will

LEGISLATURE.

On Monday the 2d inst., the Legislature of this State convened at Springfield, and elected Col. W. A. Richardson of Schuyler county, Speaker. After filling the offices of Clerks, Door Keepers, &c., it received the

Governor's Message.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate

and House of Representatives:

It is with pleasure, that I again meet the representatives of the people, to consult for the welfare of our common constituents; and I am happy to announce to them, that it has pleased an all-wise Providence to continue to us, as a nation, the blessings at home and abroad; the enjoyment of liberty, property, and happiness, secured to us by our venerated republican institutions; and in our own State, an ample sufficiency of the fruits of the earth for general comfort.

If there be any thing to detract from the brightness of the picture which might be presented of individual and general prosperity, it is, that for the last two seasons, the crops have not been so abundant as usual; considerable amounts of property have been destroyed by high waters, the prevalent sickness has been severer than common the present year; and the people are oppressed with the apprehension of evil from the magnitude of the State debt; but with these abatements, our condition, as a people, might be advantageously compared, with that of many other nations of the earth, whose starving & over-wrought inhabitants are suffering from hunger, war, pestilence, famine, or unprofitable toil; and last, though not least, from the oppression of arbitrary and unequal laws, which crush one portion, and that the largest of the people, to make them subservient to a favored few. Indeed, if discontent and repining, should exist amongst us, they could not spring from a state of actual want; but rather from the lack of those superfluities and luxuries, which are less necessary to a comfortable existence, than to please a corrupted imagination.

Since the adjournment of the last General Assembly, the pecuniary affairs of the people, have improved in the most satisfactory manner. The immense amount of private debt, contracted in consequence of an unsound and redundant paper circulation, has been mostly liquidated. A depreciated currency, then universally prevalent, has been withdrawn, and gold and silver, and the paper of solvent banks, has been substituted in its place. Indeed it is highly satisfactory to observe, the great amount of the precious metals, which has been added to the general circulation; thereby giving stability to the currency, and a security to the value of property and labor, unknown for many years before. The exchanges, have never been so well regulated in the palmiest days of the United States Bank; and this result has been brought about by the natural laws of trade, unimpeded by mischievous legislation.

The several acts, putting our local banks into liquidation, by removing an artificial and mischievous system of currency, have greatly contributed to these results. The great scarcity of money, which was experienced at first, promoted economy in private life. It abolished the system of private credit, which had prevailed, to the ruin of thousands, under an expanded paper circulation. These acts, also caused the banks to disgorge their specie, which for many years before, had been withheld from the business of the country. And, more than all, these acts, have demonstrated to the people, that a currency which is depreciated may be withdrawn from circulation, and a sound one substituted, not only without inconvenience, but with general benefit to all. They have also demonstrated the grand truths, which have been doubted by many, that banks are wholly unnecessary to supply a local currency; that money, while in the main, exist and circulate in every country, in proportion to its exchangeable property; and that local banks, in fact, impede the equalization of the currency, and manifestly tend to derange the exchanges.

Whether local banks are necessary and expedient, in highly commercial countries, where they can be managed with integrity and ability, and where strict punctuality in the payment of debts, prevails amongst all classes of people, is a question which I do not propose to discuss. But if former experience, is to be any guide for the future, we must be satisfied, that we in the State of Illinois, are better without them, than with them.

We tried the system, under our Territorial Government. It was a failure. In 1821, we tried a State Bank, under the management of officers appointed by the legislature. It resulted in a loss to the State of about one hundred thousand dollars; and for the space of four or five years the depreciated paper of the bank supplied our circulation to the exclusion of all other mon-

ey. We tried the experiment again in 1835, by chartering the late banks, with no better success. And we ought now, to be satisfied, that without a greater and more general punctuality, in the payment of private debts, it will ever be impossible to administer the affairs of a bank with safety to the people. If the debtors and customers of the bank do not pay, it will be impossible for any institution, with the wisest management to maintain specie payments for any great length of time. It is perhaps unnecessary to discuss the subject further. The people of the State, have become so thoroughly satisfied of the evils of the system, that if we obey the will of our common constituents, no effort will be made to re-charter any of the existing banks, nor to create new ones.

It will be proper that the representatives of the people, should make a thorough examination into the state of these banks, and if they have violated any of the provisions of existing law, apply such remedy as may be needful; if their affairs have been managed prudently and honestly, suffer them to wind up and quietly out of existence, according to the terms of the acts providing for putting them into liquidation.

The State property, directed to be sold, by the "Act to provide for the sale of public property, and the payment of the public debt, approved March 4, 1843," has all been appraised, advertised, and offered for sale, according to the provisions of that act.

Sales were not effected so readily as was anticipated. The railroad from Springfield to Mercedosa, remains undisposed of, and without more repairs than I can recommend to be made on it, at the expense of the State, must become useless in a few years. I submit to the wisdom of the General Assembly, in case it cannot be sold during the session, to derive some mode of disposing of it, so as to continue its use to the country.—Of the two hundred and ten thousand acres of land, donated by Congress, under the distribution law; and the forty-two thousand acres purchased by the State, under the provisions of the law to establish a system of internal improvements, only seventeen thousand, six hundred and twenty-four acres, and ninety-seven hundredths of an acre, have been sold, up to November 11th, 1844.—These lands were mostly sold to persons who were, or intended to be, actual settlers; and produced the sum of sixty-five thousand thirty-one dollars and twenty-seven cents, principal and interest, in internal improvement bonds and a scrip. A general account of the sales of this and other property will be furnished to the General Assembly.

At the time this law was passed, the scrip and bonds of this State, were selling in the market at the rate of about eight cents on the dollar. Soon after the adjournment of the late General Assembly, the bonds of the State, rose in price to be worth from forty to forty-six cents on the dollar; which, I have no doubt, was the true cause why no more of the public property was sold. Whether it would be better to continue the sale of these lands, and thereby continue a faint effort to extinguish a portion of the public debt; or whether it would be better to hold them up from sale, until the settlement and improvement of the country shall create a greater demand for them, and enhance their value; are questions which I submit to be determined by the legislature.

On the one hand, if these lands are continued subject to sale, the people who want them for settlement, may be accommodated, the settlement of the country may be promoted, and they would, the sooner become taxable. On the other hand, if the price of bonds should fall, these lands may all be purchased upon speculation, and if they should be withdrawn from the market I have no hesitation in believing that they will increase in value much faster than the State debt will increase by the accumulation of interest on such part of it, as these lands will extinguish, at present prices.

There has been no revision, or republication of the general statute laws of the State since the year 1833. Since that time one-third of the State which was then a wilderness, has been populated.

This portion of the people has never been supplied with the statutes, and in many of the older counties the copies of the revision in 1833, are becoming scarce and almost out of print. There is, perhaps, nothing more imperatively demanded of the legislature than a thorough revision and republication of the statute laws. Most of the standard laws, I apprehend, will require but little revision. They were drawn by the judges of the supreme court, with great care, and are as near perfection as they could probably be brought during the hurry of a session of the legislature. There are, however, occasional laws passed since, which might be amended with advantage; and such amendments would seem to be required before a general republication shall be authorized.

In pursuance of authority granted to me by the latter part of the 21st section of an act entitled "An act to provide for the completion of the Illinois and Michigan canal, and for the payment of the canal debt," I appointed Michael Ryan and Charles Oakley, commissioners on the part of the State, to proceed to the Eastern cities, and to Europe with instructions to open a negotiation with the holders of Illinois bonds; and authorized them to pledge the canal, canal lands and other

property pertaining to the canal fund, for a further advance of one million six hundred thousand dollars to complete the canal; and I, also, advanced to each of them, to defray their expenses, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, from the moneys received by me from the United States, under the act of Congress, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," this being the only money, at the time belonging to the State, and there being a sufficiency besides, to pay the entire interest on the school fund due for the year 1842.

At one time great hopes were entertained of a successful negotiation.—The bondholders in Europe and America agreed to advance the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, to be expended on the canal in the year 1844, upon certain conditions. One of which was, that it should be proved, by the examination of competent agents, to be appointed by them, that the representation made by Messrs. Oakley and Ryan, in reference to the canal, the amount of the canal debt and the value of the property proposed to be pledged, should turn out to be correct. Accordingly Governor Davis and Capt. Swift, of the State of Massachusetts, two gentlemen of high standing for integrity and talents, were appointed by the authority of the bond holders, to make the required examinations. These gentlemen did make an elaborate examination and report, highly favorable to the statements of Messrs. Oakley and Ryan; and the bondholders themselves acknowledged that all the conditions, on the part of the State had been complied with.—The security offered by the State was found to be sufficient; but owing to some cause, at present unknown to me, the money has not been paid; subscriptions have not been made up, and the negotiation may possibly fail.

Great hopes were entertained, that by means of this law, without further pledging the faith of the State, or borrowing any more money, the bondholders would take the canal property and complete the canal. This property honestly belongs to our creditors, for money already advanced. It would, however, be of but little value to them, in the present unfinished condition of the canal. If the law had simply proposed to turn the property over to them in its present condition, without power to finish the canal, I apprehend that we should have done both them and the State the greatest injustice. It was sincerely believed that the provision for finishing the canal, was no less beneficial to them than to us; as it provided for increasing and giving an active value to the pledge, for the payment of precedent debts.

The probable failure of the negotiations under this law, will leave us in a condition in regard to the canal, in which it will be easier to foresee the failure, than to predict the success of any new project.

Some persons have proposed to solicit another donation of land from the General Government; others an appropriation of money direct from Congress, and others again rely upon the distributive share of the State in the proceeds of the public lands. To all which plans there seems to me, to be insuperable objections.

The choice lands of the State have already been selected. The 210,000 acres selected in 1842, are better in quality than any which could now be selected.—These lands have been in market since April last, on favorable terms, and but few of them have been sold; thus demonstrating that the sale of such lands is so tardy as to afford but little encouragement to contractors to undertake and progress with the work. The distributive share of the State in the proceeds of the sale of the public lands will be but a small sum at first, compared with the sum demanded for the work, and must necessarily decrease in amount every year as the lands are sold. The sum thus to be raised, if expended directly on the canal, would not complete it in less than sixteen years; and if offered as a security for the payment of interest on a new loan, the very uncertainty of the existence of such a law, being liable at all times to be repealed, or continued at the pleasure of Congress, together with the certainty that the amount to be derived therefrom, must annually diminish, will render the offer of no avail. It cannot be imagined that capitalists would lend money on such security.

There are also objections to a direct appropriation of money, by Congress.—It is true that Congress is bound, by compact with the State, to make the National road, and if money could be appropriated to this, and some few other objects of great national importance, such as the Illinois and Michigan canal, harbors on the great Northern lakes, the Mississippi river, and its great tributary streams; if every other portion of the Union would not call for similar and greater appropriations; if no reckless and extravagant expenditures should be made, merely to secure the local popularity of members of Congress; the principal objections would be obviated. But if there be anything to be feared, more than another, it is that Congress some time or other will enter into a general, wild, and extravagant system of internal improvements, by means of which, if the log-rolling system of some of the States shall be introduced, the General Government would soon be as much crippled with debt as are those unfortunate States. We may rely upon it that whenever this system shall be again revived in Congress the members there will be as much devoted to its diffusion all over the country, as were the members of our own legislature. Each one will desire to do as much for his constituents

as he can, not only as an act of patriotic devotion to their interest, but more frequently, to enhance his own popularity. Each one would append his own little neighborhood river or road, and all would be ashamed to return to their constituents without a share in the general scramble.

During the administration of one of our Presidents, a survey was ordered, and a system projected, involving an expenditure of upwards of one hundred millions of dollars. If this had succeeded, it would have been added to from time to time, until the whole United States would have been as irretrievably ruined as our own State is supposed to be. Fortunately, however, for the country this most dangerous system was successfully counteracted and overthrown by a succeeding administration; I call it dangerous because it manifestly tends to the creation of a large national debt; a debt which, whenever contracted, will paralyze the financial energy of the whole nation, and throw it "manacled and handcuffed at the mercy of foreign powers."

In forming an opinion on this subject, it is all the time to be remembered, that the confederacy alone, is charged with the war making power, and with the general defence against foreign aggression. The States, separately, cannot make war, nor defend the country. They may be solvent, but their financial ability, can not be used for general defence. The common government is our only reliance for this, and if this government, being alone charged with the common defence, is to be crippled and ruined with debt, whether by squandering its revenues, by a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, by assuming the State debts, or by a ruinous system of internal improvements, we will make ourselves the easy victims of the nations of Europe; and we will be sure to see them on every occasion of difference, sending their fleets to our coasts, to bombard our cities, and drive us into dishonorable treaties, as they have often done with the weak governments of Mexico, and the imbecile Republics of South America.

We have these instances, and many others of weak nations, as standing examples of what would be done to us by the proud, overbearing and unjust nations of Europe, with whom might constitutes right, if we thus impair the national strength of our country.

It is true that a national debt existed during the last war with Great Britain. We had then, however, the public domain almost unimpaired by previous sales.—Many millions of it were granted as military bounties for the enlistment of soldiers, and all of it was pledged for loans to carry on the war. This was a rich and ample resource. It infused power into weakness, and saved a resort to high taxation. Since that time the most valuable of the public lands have been sold, and the sales must necessarily decrease for the future, making it more than ever necessary to abstain from the creation of new debts.

It is also true, that Great Britain has a great national debt, which does not seem to impair her ability to prosecute most extensive wars. But there is a difference between this government and that. Hers is a government of force at home and abroad, sustained by the bayonets of a mercenary soldiery, by which she is enabled to ravish from the mouth of starving poverty, the last morsel of its bread, in the shape of the most odious and extravagant taxes, with which a nation was ever afflicted. Ours is a government of opinion, founded upon the principle of voluntary submission to the laws. We are a free people, who will never submit to such burdens as long as our liberties endure. If we follow the example of England, in the creation of a great national debt, we would be compelled to follow her example in her system of government. For nothing short of a monarchy, sustained by the bayonets of a hired soldiery, could ever wring such taxes from the free people of these United States.

All of these measures, are liable to the common objection which arises from the uncertainty and dictatorial nature of the action of Congress on such subjects, and upon the whole, I think I may venture to assert that none of them will do to rely on. As for myself, I have no new measure to propose, but it will afford me great pleasure to concur with the General Assembly in any measure which will really conduce to the accomplishment of this great work.

The subject of common school education must necessarily attract your attention. It is one of the utmost importance to the well being of the people; the due provision for which is essential to the perpetuity of enlightened republicanism, and absolutely necessary to a proper and just administration of our democratic institutions. No system on this subject has yet been adopted, which has been satisfactory to the people; or which has been executed with efficiency in all parts of the State. But little statistical or other information of the actual operation of existing laws on this subject, has yet been collected to enable the General Assembly to legislate upon it with an enlightened judgment. Some means ought to be adopted, to collect this information; and I can think of none better than the appointment, by your honorable bodies, of an agent, at once faithful and competent to the task; whose duty it would be to travel into every county, and if possible, every neighborhood; and by a careful inspection and examination, collect this information for the use of the Legislature; and by lectures and every other means in his power, endeavor to impress upon the people the overwhelming importance of the education of their children. Such an agent ought to be a rare man; endowed with

talents, zeal, and discretion of the highest order. Money expended on such an agency, if ably, faithfully and zealously executed, would be approved by the people, as being a mere for the benefit, than any other appropriation whatever. And if taxed for it, they would feel that they had been taxed for a purpose of the highest utility.

During the last summer, serious disturbances occurred in the county of Hancock. The causes and consequences of those disturbances, and the history of the several transactions to which they gave rise, will be laid before you in a special report.

My proceedings as ex-officio Fund Commissioner, in settling, collecting and paying debts due to and from the State, and the general management of the State property, will likewise be laid before you in a special report.

The companies chartered, at the last session to complete the Central railroad, and the Northern Cross railroad from Springfield to the eastern boundary of the State, have not as yet complied with any of the terms of the several laws by which they were created.

The act also to settle the account of Macanister and Seebins has not been complied with by them; and it is now pretty certain that they never had, and never will have the ability to comply with its terms. The bonds which they proposed to return, were not and have not been subject to their control. It will be recollected that these bonds were hypothecated to them, upon which the Fund Commissioner received the sum of two hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars, to pay the semi-annual interest on the State debt, due on the first of July, 1841. These bonds were immediately re-hypothecated by them, to raise the money advanced to the Fund Commissioner; and have ever since remained beyond their control. The money is due to the holders of the bonds in proportion to their advances. They have not, however, seen proper to present them for payment, according to the terms of the above recited act; and many of them have been thrown into the market and sold, from time to time, at other bonds.

The present judiciary system, has been found to be insufficient for the due administration of justice in some parts of the State, and particularly in the county of Cook. The city of Chicago, situated in that county, has so increased in population and business, as to require a court to be in session the greater part of the year. The county of Cook is now the component part of a circuit of seven counties. Chicago is a city of some twelve thousand inhabitants; being situated on Lake Michigan. Its business is of the character and importance of a seaport town; it is the thoroughfare for travelling by land and water, to and from the northern part of this State, the southern part of Wisconsin, and a part of Iowa Territory. In such a place, there must be a greater amount of litigation; and a larger number of criminals committed, than could be expected amongst the same number of people, differently situated.—And so it is, with all thriving and populous cities. The city of St. Louis, containing less than three times the number of inhabitants, has three courts sitting nearly all the time for the despatch of business; and the judiciary there, is no more than a pledge to the wants of the people. I respectfully recommend the establishment of a separate court in the county of Cook, and city of Chicago, with a jurisdiction concurrent with the circuit court. The present system has operated to the people there, for years past, as almost a denial of justice. Prisoners have suffered long and vexatious imprisonment, before they could be tried for offences, of which they were accused, and the county has been put to an expense in maintaining them, unknown to other counties.

There may be other parts of the State suffering in a somewhat similar way. If so, the fact will be known to the General Assembly, and the evil ought to be removed by the establishment of such additions to the judiciary system, as will meet the wants of the people.

The revenues of the State for the year 1844, are estimated, by the Auditor, at the sum of \$150,000, no part of which has yet been collected. There is also due, for arrearages of previous years the sum of \$59,304. The probable cost of assessing and collecting, what is now due to the State is estimated at about \$18,000; and of the whole sum now due, amounting to \$103,304, the sum of \$100,000 may be collected and paid in by the first of May next. This revenue will be increased for the years 1845, and 1846, about \$5,000 each year.

On the 31st of October last, there were warrants on the Treasury on standing to the amount of \$22,832; and on the same day, there was an unexpended balance in the treasury of \$1,173,63.

The sum now on hand, and that due, and expected to be collected, will be scarcely more than sufficient, by the strictest economy, to pay the current expenses of the State Government, the interest on the school fund, and the expenses of this General Assembly.

As to the extraordinary debt of the State, contracted for the canal and other internal improvements, no interest has been paid on it, which has accrued, since the first of July, 1841, and no provision of law has been made, for such payment. The magnitude of this debt, compared with the resources of the State, has been a continual terror to the people. They have lived in expectation of oppressive taxes. The same has been anticipated, by all who would otherwise emigrate to the State. The popular vote at the last election, shows that our population has been

increased but little since 1840; and it is a fact, too notorious to be concealed, that nothing but the utter impossibility of selling real estate, prevents the rapid decrease of our numbers. The adjacent territories are filling up with inhabitants at our expense. The high and palmy days have departed, when we doubled our population in a few years; when, if a citizen owned more land than he wanted for cultivation, or if he wanted to leave the country, or remove from one part of the State to another, he could sell his land for cash. What has produced this state of things? Has it been high taxes? No, it has been the fear of them only. It is because money has been drawn from our pockets, as a tax upon our industry? No. Not one cent has yet been paid by taxation. On the contrary, our taxes for State purposes are three times less than they are in the great and flourishing State of Ohio. Nevertheless, Ohio is advancing to greatness, with unparalleled rapidity; whilst we are paralyzed with the toad fear of evil only, when no such evil really exists.

The fancies, the fears, the imaginations of men hang like an incubus, upon our prosperity. The reality whenever it comes, can never be so terrifying, as alarming, as the undefined and dreamy imaginations of men, conjured up by the mere expectation of an unknown and uncertain evil.

If something could be done, to define the extent of this evil, to dissipate imaginary terror, and to create a confidence in the public mind, here and all over the world, that justice will be done, and no oppression attempted, we may reasonably look for a return of prosperity. Our own people would pursue their industry with liberty and increase their improvements with confidence; strangers from abroad would be attracted to the State, and property would be doubled in value in a very short time. But without something of this kind shall be done, the terrors of the people will drive them away, as fast as they can dispose of their property, and all substantial inhabitants, who might be expected from abroad will avoid us, for some of the territories. Indeed, if we might expect any increase, it would most likely be composed of the refuse population of other States; men, who would have every thing to gain and nothing to lose, who, having but little respect for their own private character, would be indifferent to the honor and credit of the place selected for their residence.

The more apprehension than of high taxes, and not of their actual existence, constitutes our only embarrassment. How necessary then, is it, that the whole height and depth, length, breadth, and thickness of the apprehended evil should be defined and settled immediately, and that forever.

Whatever is done ought to be in conformity to the great principles of natural justice. It ought not to involve a tax, which would be oppressive. If a fund shall be established, it ought to be so constituted, as to increase with the future prosperity of the country, and although it might be small at first, a probability ought to appear that, within a reasonable time, it will increase to such an amount, as will answer the purpose intended, it ought to be such a measure, as the people will be satisfied with, and cheerfully submit. It ought to appear, that it will not be made a political hobby hereafter. No antagonistic measure of party ought to be arrayed against it. In a word, whatever is done, ought to be a complete and permanent settlement of the question; and it ought to appear that no new agitation will grow out of it to endanger the measure, as the settled and permanent policy of the country.

In the first place, this question can never be settled by denying the debt. It is too notorious that we have had the money of our creditors, and they have had nothing in return. The sense of the universal world is, and always will be, that we owe them. This is an imperishable fact, which can never be forgotten. The question will always arise at every succeeding session of the Legislature. We may deny the debt—we may plead *non est factum* to our bonds, but like the rogue, who seeks to cheat his creditor in private life, we will still owe the money; the benumbing consciousness of which, being registered on our hearts, will stick to us to plague us forever.

The question cannot be settled by asking and receiving a distributive share of the proceeds of the public lands. A fund so constituted will not amount to more than \$90,000 at first; and must annually diminish as the lands are sold. Such a measure would give no confidence that a provision had been made for the ultimate payment of either principle or interest of the debt.

The question cannot be settled by an assumption of the State debts by the United States, without doing as much injustice to some of the States, as would be done to our creditors by open and avowed repudiation. Several of the States have no debt to pay, and yet their citizens, equally with ours, would be taxed to pay money which they have never enjoyed or contracted. It would be as honorable and honest, to cheat our creditors out of their interest as to bring it from others, who are under no obligation morally or legally to pay it. A law involving such monstrous injustice, can never be passed or sanctioned by the American people.

The truth is, we will have to rely on ourselves, upon our own exertions. We contracted the debt ourselves, and ourselves will have to pay it. We need look to no foreign aid. We must make bare our own right arm, and come up to the work, upholding as it looks, like men.

This is a subject which has common

and my most anxious attention. I have looked to this session of the General Assembly, and have fondly hoped that the fears of the people, and the high influence of an uncertain position, might now be put at rest forever.

It will be impossible to raise money enough by taxation to pay the entire interest; still, something may be done. I would not propose a high nor an oppressive tax. I know too well the misfortunes and calamities of the people, to believe that a tax could be collected. At the last session, an increase of taxation was impracticable, on account of a total want of money in the country. The same cause still lingers to some extent in some of the interior counties. The partial failure of crops for two years, the sickness of the last season, the floods and high waters in some places, it must be acknowledged, will present obstacles against doing as much as could be desired.

It is hoped, however, that these partial impediments may not be considered insuperable. There is no other practicable mode of settling this great question than by increasing the revenue. The additional burden will not have to be paid until the latter end of the next year, and the beginning of the year following. In the meantime, relief might be given to the sufferers by high water, by extending the time for payment of the present taxes, and if the Constitution presented no barrier, releasing them entirely. In a year or so more, by the time such taxes will become due, it is hoped that a total recovery will be wrought in the pecuniary circumstances of the people.

In the year 1827, a portion of the land tax was first given to the counties. They were then universally in debt, and all of them needed an increase of their revenues for the erection of court-houses and jails. These have been built long since, and most of the counties could have been free from debt, with proper economy. With them, a large revenue or a small one would answer the same purpose. A small one would be sufficient, and a large one is squandered to no useful purpose.

This land tax ought to be resumed by the State treasury. Frequent attempts have been made to effect this, but without success. The objection has always been that there was more land taxable in the old than in the new part of the State, and that the measure would be unequal. This objection is now lost to its force, and no longer presents any obstacle to this measure of true justice and economy.

I would recommend that the additional revenues thus derived, and such additional tax as the Legislature in their wisdom will provide for, be formed into a fund, the proceeds and increase of which shall be sacred, and dedicated to the extinction of a portion, however small at first, of the interest on the public debt.

Whatever we do in this way, ought to have the greatest permanency. There ought to exist no very considerable dissatisfaction in the public mind, and the nearer unanimous we all are upon it, the more permanent the measure would be. We ought to make it known to the whole world, that whatever may be done in this way, is all that ever will or can be done. Thus, by showing our willingness to contribute according to our ability, by making that our permanent policy, not to be added to or subtracted from in future, and by thus setting a limit to the fears and imaginations of men, in relation to the huge phantom of expected taxes, we might reasonably calculate to restore ourselves in the estimation of mankind, turn the tide of emigration again into our country, accompanied by wealth and intelligence. Land again would become of some value. There would be a demand for it at once, and our condition would be improved in every respect.

Every man of property in the State, and all have less or more, ought to desire the speedy and permanent settlement of this question. His property is of but little value, whilst the fears and terrors of high taxation prevail on one side, or unblinking, impudent repudiation stares him in the face, on the other.

May the Supreme Ruler of the universe enlighten our understandings, to see what is best to promote the true interests of our constituents, and nerve our arms and hearts with the courage to do it.

THOMAS FORD,
Springfield, Dec. 3, 1844.

Loss of the ship Alabama.—The ship Alabama, Capt. Bunker, which cleared from New York on the 21st ult., with an assorted cargo, went ashore and was wrecked on the 29th ult., at 3 P. M., on the Ginger-bread Ground, 3 miles to the eastward of the East Rock. The vessel a total loss—the cargo saved, and all that portion between decks without damage. The captain and crew went over to Nassau in a wrecker. The ship was insured, but to what amount we did not learn. The ship *Pangor*, Capt. Odum, which arrived yesterday, went to the assistance of the *A.* and was detained there 11 days. The passengers of the *A.*, viz: Rev. Mr. Ogden, of Miss; Rev. Mr. Williams, do; Mr. E. Mallard, N. O.; Mr. E. Rowe, N. Y.; Mrs. Eastern; Mrs. Holden, of N. O., and 34 stowage, arrived here yesterday on board of the *Bangor*.

[N. O. Bul., 16th inst.]

Awful Waterspout.—Matanzas papers state that at Yabu, during a late hurricane, a tremendous waterspout passed through the place, doing much damage. It was about twenty feet wide. In its course, it passed over two houses, driving the roofs through, and entirely destroying one. Five children were killed in one of the buildings. The effects were the same as if a violent river had run through the town, leaving a kind of channel. Trees, grass, and every thing that came in its way were torn up.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11, 1844.

Several communications are unavoidably crowded out in consequence of the length of the Governor's message.

Fencing.—Mr. H. Stanley, a gentleman recently from the north, is now in this city giving instruction in the art of Fencing to such as wish. His skill and moderate terms, render the opportunity highly favorable to such as wish to manœuvre in the cuts, thrusts, and salutes, with grace, precision, and dexterity. As he will continue through the winter till that wish to improve the chance, will have time.

Wonder.—It will be a wonder if some of the elders don't pay a fine of twenty dollars, for omitting to make their marriage returns to the city Recorder.

Conviction.—Geo. Reader, was recently convicted of passing counterfeit money in St. Louis, and sent to the Missouri penitentiary for five years.

THE HEATHEN AT OUR OWN DOOR.

If we cannot feel for them, we have no heart to feel for the heathen abroad. Otherwise it is all sentimentality, all fictitious philanthropy, mere missionary romance, and anxiety for the heathen. The Christian that cannot feel for his suffering brother at home, and desire that he may be raised from a condition of suffering, degradation, and sinfulness, to happiness on earth, and glory in heaven, has no heart to feel for the suffering abroad. True piety sympathizes with the suffering of all climes, and generally first with those at her own door.—*Christian Politician*.

Very true: "The heathen are at our own door!" The voice of the people at home; the voice of strangers abroad; the voice of government throughout the world, and the voice of Jehovah, will sanction such doctrine.

The voice of blood from the Cilly duel, and many others; the voice of blood from the riots of Philadelphia; the voice of blood from lynching men to death at Vicksburg; the voice of blood from burning a negro alive in St. Louis; the voice of blood from the murdered Lovejoy at Alton; and the voice of blood from the martyred Joseph and Hyrum Smith in Carthage jail, all cry for vengeance, and witness to an anxious and insulted world, that the heathen are at our own doors!

Every city in the United States, save Nauvoo, by its grogshops and brothels, filled with vulgar, profane, and wretched vagabonds, speaks with a voice like thunder, that the heathen are at our own doors!

The gambling, the profane swearing, the dissoluteness and vulgarity of that portion of community not "having a form of godliness," the levity, pride, and unfaithfulness of what are styled *Christians*; and the irreverence, and what may justly be called the *popular profanity* of the official elite, and fashionable portion of the nation, publish like the voice of an angel, that the heathen are at our own doors!

"Fictitious philanthropy," truly to talk about the moat in our brothers' eye, when a beam so large in our own, hides God from us!

The truth is, Mr. Christian Politician, there is nothing but Mormonism will save this generation from wretchedness and ruin. Now mark it; if fifty years find this nation prosperous without Mormonism, Joseph Smith was a false prophet, and there is no God! Watch, therefore.

MEETING OF THE MORMONS LAST THURSDAY.

Agreeably to an announcement in the papers, Elder Winchester, one of Sidney Rigdon's men, addressed a meeting of the Mormons of this city, last Thursday, in their hall, corner of Hudson and Canal streets. The attendance was very slim, only about thirty persons, being present, two-thirds of whom were females.

After a long rambling, and rather incoherent narration, descriptive of the early part of Joe Smith's career at Nauvoo, the Elder went on to speak of a "vision" which Joe had ten days before his death. He and Hyrum went out, he said, to the prairie to call on the name of the Lord, and then Joe beheld in vision the tragical scene in which he was soon to take a part at Carthage jail. From that moment Joe was an altered man—he lost all spirit, and as the Elder said, "his countenance fell" from that moment. The Elder went on to argue that Joe's death was ordained of the Lord, on account of Joe's transgressions—that he did not apostatize, but he wrought abominations, and was therefore deemed unfi-

to direct "the Kingdom," and share in its triumphs. The transgression was in introducing the "spiritual wife system." On this subject it was expected that the Elder would have gone into the details, and exposed it fully. But he contented himself with a general denunciation of it, said that it was universally prevalent at Nauvoo—and that it was to free the church from that evil, that Sidney Rigdon had taken a separate stand. Elder Winchester called on all the faithful to come out and separate themselves at once from their corrupt brethren at Nauvoo, which was, he said, doomed to destruction, and was fast falling into decay on account of its iniquities.

Altogether the Elder's speech was rather tame, and did not present any point of novelty or especial interest. It is quite evident that the death of Joe Smith has given a fatal blow to this delusion.—*N. Y. Herald*.

Mormonism of itself, is a living miracle, and the world, aside from the members of the church, is the witness, and the above proves it. Whenever a person is cut off from communion with the saints, his power of the spirit, the simple Mormon spirit, is gone and all flesh notice it. Apostates may preach, but God only gives power; and they worm themselves into notice, but the word of the Lord, that they shall be cursed with the heaviest of all curses, will follow them in this world and the world to come, while the faithful bear the gospel whisper, "peace."

PRISONERS AT VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

New York, Nov. 18, 1844.

To the Editor of the Tribune: Herewith is transmitted to you a notice in reference to a number of individuals who were included with the American captives in Canada in 1839, which, on the score of justice and benevolence, I ask you to give publicity to in the columns of your paper.

Of the destiny of the men whose names are given in the list below, I have been able to obtain no certain information; but I am made certain of the fact that there are now 42 American citizens imprisoned at Van Dieman's Land by the British Government on account of their part which they took in the revolutionary movement in Canada in 1838—and these unfortunate men, who were of humble stations, have been allowed to live along in their miserable condition of common felons, while the influence of our Government has since their imprisonment been several times exercised to procure the liberation of other citizens of the United States, who had become prisoners under precisely the same circumstances in Mexico. Without reference to the merits of either the cause of Canada or Texas, I would ask, is this just? Say what you please on the subject, I assert that the conduct of the Government of the United States towards the American captives at Van Dieman's Land, when viewed in comparison with the conduct of the Government towards American prisoners in Mexico, is a scandal and a disgrace to Republicanism.

Very respectfully,

TH JEFFERSON SUTHERLAND.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of certain American Citizens who were imprisoned in Canada in 1838.

TO THE POSTMASTERS OF THE EASTERN, MIDDLE AND WESTERN STATES.—Gentlemen: Herewith is presented to you a list of the names of a number of individuals, who were included with the American captives in Canada in 1839, but of whose destiny I have not been able to obtain any certain information:

1. Richard Bell, of Antwerp, Jefferson Co. N. Y.
2. Nelson Colton, of Orleans, Jefferson Co. N. Y.
3. Joseph Lee, of Palermo, Oswego Co.
4. John Holmes, of Madrid St. Lawrence Co.
5. Jacob Herald, of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Co.
6. Philip Algire, of Salina, Onondago Co. N. Y.
7. Hugh Calhoun, of Salina, Onondago Co.
8. William Goodrich, of Norway, Herkimer Co.
9. David Day, of Cleveland, O.
10. Charles Reed, do
11. Robert Whitney, do
12. Oliver Crandall, do
13. John L. Guthridge, do
14. Mitchell Monroe, of Toledo, O.
15. David Anthony, of Detroit, Mich.
16. Hiram Barnham, of Ypsilanti, do
17. James D. Few, do
18. John Simons, of Buffalo, N. Y.
19. Joseph Horton, do
20. Ezra Horton, do
21. Truman Woodbury, of Lockport, Niagara Co.
22. John Brown, residence unknown.
23. William Monague, do
24. Samuel Hickey, do
25. John T. Mayhew, do
26. Ernest Warner, do
27. George B. Cooley, do

I feel an earnest desire that no individual who was concerned in the late unfortunate attempt at revolution in Canada, whom I may claim as my countryman, and who has been numbered among the captives, should be forgotten and left to suffer as a prisoner, however humble may have been his condition of life, and however destitute of friends he may be which I believe every true hearted American will adjudge a reasonable one for me; and therefore I solicit of the said Postmasters, that they will make diligent en-

quiry for the above named persons in their several towns, and if any of the individuals named in the above list have resided therein at any time, and the fact and present whereabouts of such person can be ascertained, that they will give me information immediately, by letter addressed to Th. Jefferson Sutherland, New York, by postage free.

Persons acquainted with either of the individuals above named, or the individual himself, are requested to give immediate notice of the facts enquired after to some Post Master, who will comply with the request herein contained.

TH. JEFFERSON SUTHERLAND.
New York, November 11, 1844.

American editors will please copy this notice.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

We copy the following from the N. O. Picayune of the 11th inst.

Indian Disturbances in the North.—We had an arrival yesterday from Tampico, bringing dates to the 26th ult. The most important intelligence which we gather from the papers before us relates to a severe contest between the Mexicans and the Comanche and Tlahuacan Indians.

The latter would appear to have made an incursion among the Mexicans and carried off a large number of women and children. We have not the particulars of this fight unfortunately, but it must have been very severe, as we have a list of the names of forty-six Mexicans killed upon the field, and twenty-two wounded. This fight occurred some time prior to the 9th of October, near the Paso de los Moros, in the district or precinct of Reynosa. Contemporary with this, at the rancho of los Moros, twenty-two were shot or burned in the house attached to the rancho, and many women and children carried off captives.

On the 17th of October another engagement took place. There were, according to Mexican accounts, upwards of four hundred Indians engaged in this. The affair lasted over two hours, a lively fire being kept up all the while. The Indians then abandoned the field, giving up the fifty-five Mexican women and children, whom they had previously carried off captives, a quantity of fire arms, and some horses which they had stolen. Twenty of the Indians were left dead upon the field, while many more were believed to have been carried off in the flight, according to Indian usage, both dead and wounded. On the side of the Mexicans nine were killed and thirty-four wounded. Immediate steps were taken by the sub-prefect of Reynosa to raise a sufficient force to cut off the retreat of the savages, who retired by the way of the North. The Mexican editors pretend that upon several of the Indians killed in the fight were found medals of silver, with the bust of Mr. Van Buren upon them, and on the reverse the arms of the United States. This they imagine to be a sign of the utmost significance of the hostile designs of this country upon their town.

Atlantic and Pacific. San Juan Canal.

—This lake, Nicaragua, the waters of which rise and fall with the wind, is surrounded on all sides by high mountains and volcanoes; amongst the former may be remarked the Orizaba of nine thousand feet in height, the Volcan of eight thousand six hundred feet, the Mombi Zombi, the Madraza, the Reys, and the Alta Gracia. The depth of the lake varies from six to fifteen fathoms; its surface is one hundred and sixty-eight feet above the level of the Atlantic, and one hundred and fifty-six feet above that of the Pacific ocean. The distance from the lake mouth of the San Juan to the town of Nicaragua, situated one hundred feet above the lake, is estimated at fifty-eight miles, and from this town to the Pacific ocean at seven miles, in all one hundred and sixty-nine miles; one hundred and eleven, which to be canalized. But the seven miles from Nicaragua to the Pacific ocean, present far greater difficulties than the canalization of the San Juan river; since, in that extent, it is necessary to overcome a fall of one hundred and fifty-eight feet, and to excavate a terrible rock for three miles in length. It would extend the article to too great a length to attempt a detailed description of the construction of such a work, which is doubtless possible but necessarily attended with immense difficulties and expense. There is another difficulty, or less present importance, it is true, but which may become serious hereafter—New Granada claims the river San Juan as her ancient boundary belonging to the empire of the ancient vice royalty of New Granada. The title bay of Cagola, lying a day's march from the lake is the nearest point of the great ocean, but if even a canal could be constructed from the lake to this point, there is here no suitable anchorage. Three miles for her south there is another little bay called Port San Juan, which is equally incapable of furnishing anchorage to a sufficient number of vessels. The rise and fall of the tide at this port is only twelve feet. The undulations of the waters of the lake resemble those of the sea in miniature, and are often very dangerous in severe storms. If the volcanoes, situated in the centre of the lake, have a fine effect from their singular and extraordinary character, they also offer occasion fearful and wide spread destruction.

The Republic of Central America, like Panama, has two distinct climates; the western portion on the Pacific ocean is much cooler than the portion on the Atlantic. The dry and rainy seasons also occur at different periods on the two oceans. The rainy season on the Pacific commences from May to November; on

the Atlantic, from November to May. During the six months of the rainy season, it usually rains only twice a week, and always about four or five o'clock in the afternoon. It is towards midnight that those great storms occur in the tropical zone, mingled with frightful peals of thunder. The rainy season at Panama, like that at Port San Juan, is also the hottest—yet the thermometer never rises above 28 degrees of Reaumur, and usually during all this time is about 25 degrees of Reaumur. During the dry season it only rains about once a week for an hour or two, and the thermometer does not rise above 20 degrees of Reaumur, and often falls in the morning to 14 degrees. Very violent north winds blow this season over every month, and last from twenty-four to twenty-eight hours. It is also during this season that earthquakes occur most frequently in the neighborhood of Nicaragua.

So much for this project, proposed to the government of the United States by the republic of New Granada, long before the idea of canalizing the San Juan river had been abandoned by the King of Holland and his associates, on being informed that it would require an expenditure of about forty-four millions of dollars to construct said canal.

[Cor. of Baltimore Patriot.]

Mayor's Office, Nov. 10.

Matilda Queen.—This woman is not as fortunate in this world's blessings as her name would indicate—no rank adorned her, no power is wielded by her, save the power of woman's tears; but in her case there was a barrier to the full effect. When handsome women cry they will almost always produce sympathy, but an ugly woman may cry on until the man in the moon comes to town, and that is all the good it will do. Matilda, we should think, will learn this ere long. She was yesterday convicted of vagrancy, by the Mayor, and sent to jail for fifteen days. She says she once knew all the joys of wealth, but those happy days are gone, and crime and poverty stepped in. Alas for humanity. [Bulletin.]

Gunpowder Nullified.—It is a singular fact that a French officer has discovered a method of taking away the explosive properties of gunpowder, to be restored at pleasure. It is merely to mix the powder with finely powdered charcoal or black lead, filling up the interstices between the grains; and if in this state it is set fire to, it merely fuses, but does not flame. In a recent experiment, two barrels of the powder thus mixed, were placed one upon each other, and the lower lighted. It burnt in about twenty minutes, but the color developed had so little force, that the upper barrel was but lightly charred, and its contents uninjured. The powder is at any time rendered serviceable by sifting it.

Writing Paper from Mulberry Bark.

—Dr. B. Stabbins, of Northampton, has succeeded in making writing paper from the bark of the mulberry tree. The first experiment produced a very colored, but smooth paper; the last is very white, glossy and stout, but not quite free from spots.

The cost of Fashion.—From a pamphlet sent us, says the Evening Mirror, we learn that five hundred millions of dollars are spent annually in the United States for such articles of dress as are subject to the fluctuations of fashion. Of this it is computed that 16 millions are spent for hats, probably about 20 millions for caps and bonnets, and for other articles of dress not less than 400 millions. So that not far from a million and a half dollars are spent daily for clothing; of which if the cost of Fashion claim but ten percent, (but probably she receives double the sum) one hundred and fifty thousand dollars are sacrificed daily at the footstool of the fickle goddess, by the enlightened citizens of the United States!

ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Municipal Court, on the first Monday of January, 1845, for judgment against the following delinquent city lots and other lands for taxes and cost thereon, for the year 1843; and for an order to sell the said lands and city lot, to satisfy the same; and also notice is hereby given that on Monday the 20th day of January, 1845, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., all the arrearages and city lots, against which judgment shall be obtained, and for the sale of which order shall be made, will be exposed to public sale at the Recorder's office, for the amount of said taxes and cost thereon.

The following is a list of the delinquent lands and city lots in the third ward in the city of Nauvoo, for the year 1843.

Names.	Lots.	Block.	Other.	Cost.	Am't of Value.	Description of Lands.
Eliza Allen	43	5	Acres.	6	25	50 1 a south west corner.
Jacob Casteel	40	6		6	40	80 1 1/4 part south 1-2.
Jefferson Demick	53	4		6	37 1-2	75 3-4 north west corner.
Heirs of James Doyle				157	6 19 62 1-2	3925 neqr sec 12 1/4 6 n 9 w.
do do				40	6 5 09	1000 pt neqr sec 12 1/4 6 n 9 w.
do do				7	6 27 1-2	175 pt neqr sec 12 1/4 6 n 9 w.
do do				6	25	50 1 a pt north 1-2.
Amos Fielding	43	5		6	25	50 3/4 pt north 1-2.
William Green	28	6		6	25	50 n pt north 1-2.
William Prusk	32	6		6	30	80 1 a south east corner.
Thomas Stevens	29	6		6	20	40 1 a pt north 1-2.
George Walker	36	6		6	5 60	1000 pt 1-2 e qr sec 6 1/4 n 8 w.
Heirs of John Williams				6	20	63 3-4 pt south 1-2.
William Young	42	5		6	50	100 pt neqr sec 12 1/4 6 n 9 w.
Clark				6	37 1-2	75 Hibbard's Addition.
John Gilmore	3	9		6	37 1-2	75 do
John A. Forges	3	14		6	15	30 do
Jacob Gibson	3	14		6	37 1-2	75 do
David James	1	10		6	37 1-2	75 do
Wm. Jones	4	10		6	37 1-2	75 do
David La Baron	2	3		6	12 1-2	25 do
Thomas Mackey	2	2		6	20	40 north 1-2 do
Wm. A. Moore	4	9		6	25	50 east 1-2 do
Benjamin Riter	4	12		6	30	60 do
Benjamin Riter	2	5		6	37 1-2	75 do
Sangar	4	19		6	40	80 e corner Well's Addition.

The following is a list of the delinquent lands in the second ward in the city of Nauvoo, for the year 1843.

Names.	Cost.	Am't of Tax.	Valuation.	Acre.	Description of Lands.
C. Keegan	6	8 00	1200	40	1/2 e 1/2 e qr sec 36 1/4 n 9 w.
Lewis C. Kreymer	6	2 00	400	40	40 w pt neqr sec 36 1/4 n 9 w.
James Moffit	6	4 25	500	160	160 w pt neqr sec 36 1/4 n 9 w.
Chauncey Robison	6	30	50	15	15 pt sec 25 1/4 n 8 w.

DANIEL HENDRIX, Assessor and Collector of the Second Ward.

Nauvoo, Dec. 4th, 1844. 31-4w

Quackster from China.—This metal, so extensively employed in medicine, in the amalgamation of the noble metals, in water gliding, the making of vermilion, the silvering of looking-glasses, the filling of barometer and the thermometer tubes, &c., has hitherto been imported chiefly from Spain, Germany and Peru. Now, however, there is a prospect of its being obtained from China—some of the provinces of which have been long known to yield it in considerable abundance. One of the main novelties in the Chinese import consists in the mode of packing, the metal being simply poured into a piece of bamboo about a foot long and three inches thick, having each end firmly closed with resin. This rude form of package is found quite as serviceable as the iron bottle in which mercury is usually brought, while it is lighter, and in every way more convenient for shipment. Specimens were recently shown in the London market, and from the remunerating prices which they brought, it is expected that renewed shipments of the article to Europe will take place on an extensive scale.—*Wall St. Reporter*.

After mature and careful deliberation, I am

fully and satisfactorily convinced that Mr. Sidney Rigdon's claims to the presidency of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, are not founded in truth. I have been deceived by his specious pretences, and now feel warned every one over whom I may have any influence to beware of him, and his pretended visions and revelations. The Twelve are the proper persons to lead the church.

WILLIAM MARKS.

Nauvoo, Dec. 2, 1844.

STRAYED.

IN the month of September last, one red and white cow, with a cross-piece on her horns and a letter E plainly cut in the hair on each hip. Whoever will return said cow or give information where she may be found shall be suitably rewarded at this office.

Nauvoo, Dec. 9th-31st

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Two experienced Blacksmiths for one year or more. Men of families would be preferred.

A. B. FULLER.

Augusta, Lee County, I. T.

Dec. 2nd 1844

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Abraham S. Jeffers late of Hancock county, Ill., deceased are hereby requested and notified to exhibit the same before the probate justice of said county, on the first Monday in January next 1845, for adjustment and allowance, and all those indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MARIAH JEFFERS.

Administratrix.

Appanoose, Nov. 20, 1844-30w

EVENING SCHOOL.

MR. J. M. MONROE intends to commence an Evening School on Monday evening, Dec. 2d, in the same room where he keeps his day school.

It will be devoted to Grammar, Writing, and Composition, and is designed more especially for the benefit of young Elders, though all other gentlemen and ladies are invited to attend. It is to continue thirty evenings, three in each week. Terms for the thirty evenings, \$1.50. [N. B. Remember that none are too old to learn.]

Nov. 26, 1844-30w

HAT STORE.

THE subscriber has taken a store on Mulholland St., half a mile east of the Temple, where he now offers for sale Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best of materials.

Country produce taken in exchange. Also a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions.

A. MERRILL.

Nov. 26, 1844-30w.

LIFE IN PARIS.

Historical ruins abound in this country and serve as an object to one's promenade. The bathers of Dieppe, after having visited the curiosities of the city, go to the castle- D'Argues, and the field that celebrated battle where the brave Crillon was not. Cruel disappointment for a hero, but which nevertheless, does not appear sufficient to make him hurt himself notwithstanding the counsel which his good master gave him. In the environs of Trouville, the promenade offers remembrances not less curious which attach themselves to the ruins of the castle of Bournville, Viliers and Lassay. The Marquis de Lassay was one of the wisest men, and one of the boldest braggarts of his time. Attached to the house of Orleans, and courtier of Allee de Montpensier, the Marquis used to talk incessantly of the magnificent castle which he possessed in Normandy, not far from the sea coast. At every turn he brought

By his entreaties had no success. Princess came not, and the Marquis, tired of a boast which he had dearly bought, died of vexation in his fine castle of Lissay. This magnificent habitations received afterwards some amiable visits. The castle became the property of the Count of Lourengais, the brilliant gentleman who gave to Sophie Arnould, worth 50,000 livres, about 80,375 livres, and who versified against Madame Du Barre's epigrams of a much less considerable value. Exiled for his poor verses, Count was consoled for his fine dame by Sophie Arnould made the opera physician order sea-bathing for her, and she used to pass her holidays at the Castle de Lissay. Afterward M. de Lourengais, in his peace with the favorite, who, in place this full reconciliation, came to seal the dance at the Castle, having made the King's physician bring her to the salt-water baths. Doctor said the waters have always been the residence of sensible women. It is true that the Castle de Lissay was visited by two Princesses instead of one, it is true that the sea shore of Trouville received the imprint of the four prettiest feet of the 18th century; delicate feet, which skipped so lightly on the boards of opera, unruled feet, which tripped gracefully on the crown of France. Then came the Revolution, and the Castle de Lissay, built in three months, was demolished in three hours. The part of so much splendor, there remains only a part of a wall and a ruined staircase. But from the top of the hill the view is magnificent. It was at the Castle de Bonneville that William of Orange held counsel with his barons and enabled his vassals to go to the conquest of England. Sea-bathing places have peculiar physiognomy, quite different from Baden, Ems or Spa. You find here as there a mixture of

General Jackson's sword.—We understand that Gen. Jackson made a point, a few days since, of his old sword, which was his companion through most of his military career, to his friend and fellow soldier, Gen. Armstrong. No man is more worthy to be the depository of such a memento. Gen. Armstrong.—Nashville Union.

100

1990

1

100



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 33.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1844.

Whole Number 137

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR.

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Bain Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 annually in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING,
One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) FOR PAID, to receive attention.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. EDITOR:—I have just taken a glance at the 2nd number of Sidney Rigdon's paper. He tries to show that a division of the church was predicted by the Savior in the parable of the ten virgins; but his logic will all fall on this point. He will never get one half of the church. Consequently the division which he has caused is not predicted of, neither alluded to in the Scriptures which he quotes. But that he is a branch spoken of, none I presume will deny. The Book of Mormon speaks of some bitter branches that were to be cut off, and I am free to confess that he is one of them, and has been legally cut off by the authorities of the church. He tries however to show that Joseph was cut off for his transgressions; yet when he came here first from Pittsburgh, he said that God had shown him that a guardian must be appointed to the church to carry out the measures of Joseph, and he offered himself as the guardian, but was rejected. And now he says to carry out the measures of Joseph would be death.

Mr. Rigdon, do you not remember how you came into a certain council about the 1st of April or latter part of March last, that had been organized by Joseph Smith; and as how you danced and shouted, and threw your feet so high that you came well nigh falling backwards upon the stove? Certainly you must remember this; for you frothed at the mouth like a mad man, and gave glory to God so long and loud that you became entirely hoarse and exhausted. Your song was, "Glory to God and the Lamb that I have lived in this time, Hallelujah to Jesus that mine eyes have seen this day, and thanks to him brethren that I have been permitted to enter here, for of a surety God is with you in power and glory." Do you not recollect, Mr. Rigdon, saying to me a day or two after, at your own house, when you were standing in the door and I just without, that every body might know that God was there. "I know that he was there," said you, "even in that council." Now you say that Joseph was a bad man, and has been for a long time. You say that all the authorities here are base and wicked. But you did declare here that if ever a man died a martyr to the cause of God, Joseph Smith did; and that he went to Heaven holding the keys of the kingdom, and that the kingdom must be built up unto him (Joseph Smith). You also said that you had seen Joseph in a vision, and that he occupied this important station. You declared that God had shown you these things, and you need not attempt to deny it; for there are thousands of witnesses here of both male and female that heard you. And why are you now prating against him and the church, giving yourself the lie and red-dressing yourself in a burlesque upon all honesty, integrity, consistency and uprightness.

Your face, sir, is about run; and unless you speedily repent, the hand of God will soon be heavily upon you. And if you do repent and eat your own words, that will damn you in the eye of reason and justice; so you are bound to come to naught, and that speedily, turn which way you will or go forward in your present course. If you go forward in your present course, you will waste your strength and spirit and God will condemn you. But if you repent, you are only damned for this world in the eyes of men, and you may get salvation at last.

The Editor of Mr. Rigdon's paper is very sure that Nauvoo is doomed to be overthrown. I would say, don't be so fast. Nauvoo will live to preach the funeral sermon of the present "Branch," and her daughters shall requit. When the memory only lives to be a stink in thy nostrils, and also in the nostrils of God and his people, when thou art as powerless as John C. Bennett, or Judas Iscariot, then know that you have fought against Jehovah, and lied in his holy name.

ORSON HYDE.

Nauvoo, Nov. 29, 1844.
MR. TAYLOR:—Sir—I have attempted in the following communication, to give you a few thoughts upon education, which if you would be so kind as to give an insertion in your valuable paper, you would much oblige. Yours respectfully,

J. M. MONROE.

We have been commanded by the Lord, "to seek wisdom out of the best books;" but from the best understanding I can give of the matter, I am rather of the opinion that this command has been to a great degree neglected. Indeed, some of the elders seem to think that there is no necessity for studying, and increasing their stores of wisdom, by reading and research; for, say they, when asked the reason, "The Lord inspires us with matter, and puts words in our mouths," therefore there can be no necessity for our puzzling our brains with study. I do

not, by any means, intend to deny that the Lord will even in these days, inspire the hearts of men with matter, such as may be for the benefit and salvation of this generation: I do not deny but that he will bestow a great portion of his spirit upon his servants, to enable them to explain the principles of salvation to mankind. But I do deny that he will inspire unlearned, illiterate ignorant men to become learned and intelligent. As well might we ask God to give us our bread and butter already spread. It is entirely contrary to his manner of procedure in any age of the world.

He gives us the means, and we must make use of them; he gives us the use of the hand, the regular changes of the seasons, night and day, rain and sunshine, and every thing necessary to make our grain grow; but, if we are so foolish, as to suppose that he will feed us without any exertion upon our part, we should soon starve to death. Unless we plant we never can gather; unless we sow we never can reap.

Just so it is with education. The Lord has given us our mental faculties; but, unless we make use of them, we never can become intelligent. We might pray all the days of our life, for the Lord to enable us to speak and write correctly; but, we never could do it without some knowledge of the principles of Grammar. The generality of our elders are proverbial for their talents and learning; but there are others who are unlearned and illiterate, who go out preaching, trusting in the Lord (as they say) to supply them with every thing needful. And what is the result? They very seldom are the means of bringing any well educated individuals into the Church. And why? because the learned of the Gentiles will not believe that the ignorant uninformed Mormon elders are capable of teaching them any thing; and generally will not go to hear them. I do not wish to be understood, as repudiating the idea of trusting in the Lord, as I conceive it all important; but the manner of delivery is your own; the words are of your own choice. You may try it wherever and whenever you please; you will find that how much soever of the spirit of God a man may possess; if he in general makes use of bad Grammar, he will do so still; if he generally is vulgar in his comparisons and expressions, he will remain so. It must be well known to most of our elders that the manner is more than the matter, with this generation.

When the natural weight of truth is connected with a beautiful style of delivery, it will much more readily find its way to the hearts of the public. Therefore, in order that we "may become all things to all men," that we may be instrumental in the hands of God of doing more good, and that we may be obedient to all the commands of God, let us do every thing in our power to become more learned and intelligent. We have been too long asleep to the necessity of education; we have been so much occupied with the stirring events, the wars, persecutions, and murders, which have followed each other in such rapid succession for the last few years, that we as a people, have too much neglected the education of ourselves and our children. Let us now awake to a sense of its importance.

One of the most necessary points of education for our young men, is Grammar; that they may be enabled to express their thoughts either in speaking or writing, correctly. It is absolutely indispensable for any one who has any ambition to become a good speaker, to speak grammatically. It also often happens that we are called upon to express our thoughts in writing, either in letters for private perusal, or for publication; need I say how necessary in the latter case is a knowledge of Grammar and Composition.

I have just opened an evening school, purposely for the benefit of such individuals; and intend to pursue a course, by which they will be enabled to write and speak correctly; and be prepared for the actual business of life. The two great difficulties which assail any individual, on attempting to speak and write an essay are, the want of ideas, and the power of expressing them justly. These are the difficulties which I shall endeavor to enable my pupils to overcome. Grammar is generally thought to be a dry difficult study; but by explaining its use and bearings, illustrating it by familiar examples, and making the students apply it immediately to writing, I hope to render it beautiful, easy and pleasing. The writing of Compositions is also thought to be one of the most difficult arts to be acquired by the student; but by pursuing a gradual course, and leading them on from one thought to another, increasing step by step, they will soon be surprised at the ease with which they can communicate their thoughts on paper.

I am aware that there is a false feeling of pride or shame existing in the minds of many young gentlemen and ladies, which hinders them from acquiring knowledge. They are ashamed to let their teachers and fellow students know the extent of their ignorance. I hope to see this false feeling cast away, as un-

worthy of our characters. We must remember that we are not to blame for our ignorance inasmuch as we have made use of our opportunities, that we are never too old to learn, and that we never can learn younger. I have put my terms so low that they are within the compass of almost every one; and I presume that a better opportunity for acquiring some knowledge of the important points of education I have named will never occur.

The young ladies may think that all this has no reference to them; but, if they ever expect to become companions to men of intelligence; it will be necessary to get some education that they may become more worthy of their situation. Let the young ladies get knowledge, that Nauvoo may be as far famed for its wisdom, as it is now for its beauty. J. M. M.

From the New York Mirror.

IMPORTANT ARTICLE TO SUBSCRIBERS BY FEVER AND AGUE.

[A very learned medical friend has taken the pains to copy for us, from a late work, not republished in this country, the following important observations on this subject of general sympathy.]

MALARIA

Consists in certain invisible effluvia or emanation from the surface of the earth, which were formerly called Marsh Miasmata, but to which it has, of late years become fashionable to apply the foreign term malaria.

Malaria is a specific poison, producing specific effects upon the human body. In its medical sense, it is not simply bad air. Thus we hear of the Malaria of large cities, but argue when it occurs in large cities, is very seldom the growth of such places. The impure air incident to large cities and populous towns is prejudicial enough to health, but it does not generate fever—neither continued fever nor intermittent.

The effluvia which thus forms the sole exciting cause of intermittent and remittent fevers proceed from the surface of the earth, and are gaseous or aeriform, or at any rate they are involved in the atmosphere; but they are imperceptible to any of our senses. Of their physical or chemical qualities we know nothing. We are made aware of their existence only by their noxious effects, and the inference that they exist, was not made till within the last century and a half. To the deleterious agent, a certain degree of temperature seems necessary. It does not appear to exist within the arctic circle, nor does it manifest itself during the colder seasons of more temperate climates. The nearer we approach the equator, the more abundant, virulent, does the poison become, wherever it is evolved at all.

Another condition of the development of the poison—it requires a certain degree of moisture. Not only a certain degree of heat and a certain degree of moisture, but the presence of all the four elements of the ancients, would appear to be requisite for the production of the poison. The water of the marshes has been examined under the microscope, analyzed again and again with a view to the discovery of this pestilential agent, but in vain. A more likely way to detect the noxious material, would seem to be by examining the air of the malarious districts, and this has been done repeatedly by expert chemists, and with the same want of success—the poisonous principle eludes the test of the most delicate chemical agents.

Where there is much heat and much moisture, there we usually find, also, much rank vegetation and much vegetable dissolution and decay. The belief was natural, therefore, as it has been general, that the putrefaction of vegetable matter was somehow or other requisite to the formation of the poison that exists so commonly in swampy situations. This belief obtains almost universal acceptance, yet very strong facts have been adduced to show that the decomposition of vegetable substances, is only an accidental accompaniment of the malaria, and not by any means an essential condition of its evolution. The decomposition of vegetable matter goes on abundantly without the production of Malaria. The rotting cabbage leaves of Covent Garden, and those which taint the air of the streets during the hot weather of summer, give rise to no ague, neither are marshes necessary to produce Malaria; but Dr. William Ferguson, a physician who has had, and who has well used, very sufficient opportunities of investigating the question, shows that vegetation is not necessary, that the peculiar poison may abound where there is no decaying vegetable matter to decay.

Now these facts, and facts like these, seem to prove that the Malaria, and the product of vegetable decomposition, are two distinct things; they are often in company with each other, but they have no necessary connexion. In producing Malaria it appears to be requisite that there should be a surface capable of absorbing moisture, and that this surface should be flooded and soaked with water and then dried, and the higher the temperature and the quicker the process, the more plentiful and the more virulent,

(more virulent, probably, because more plentiful, is the poison that is evolved.

The putrefaction of animal matter is sometimes spoken of as an element in the formation of the malarious poison; but evidence refutes this supposition as completely as it excludes the alleged necessity of vegetable decay. It can be proved that neither animal nor vegetable decomposition is sufficient to generate fever of any kind.

There is good reason for believing that in all cases the poisonous emanations proceed from parts of the surface that have been flooded and the dried, rather than from parts that are still wet and putrid, and this elucidates a circumstance very often noticed, viz: that neighboring places, especially high and low lands lying near each other, change their character in respect to salubrity, upon the occurrence of rains. The low grounds which had previously been dangerous, become healthy when they are flooded over, and the higher lands which are made wet and which rapidly dry again, produce the Malaria abundantly. In the same reason, the edges or borders of swamps are more unsafe than their centres. The drying and half dried margin of the putrid streams may be prolific of the evil, when from the want of confining banks, those margins have been flooded by the rising of the waters. There is no observation more general, than that in malarious places, agues and remittent fevers abound more in hot and dry years, than in those which are cold and moist. And this influence of temperature it is, which mainly determines the differences observable in regard to these fevers at different elevations and in different seasons of the year. In the higher grounds agues occur; as you descend, and the mean atmospheric temperature increases, remittent are met with; and in the lowest and hottest parts, fever becomes continued. When the Malaria prevails, it produces its peculiar consequences, chiefly in certain seasons, and it is in Autumn, especially, that agues and aguish fevers occur—that is to say, after the heats of summer; and the hotter and drier the preceding summer, the more pregnant and fatal are the autumnal fevers.

No very certain or extensive observations have yet been made in respect to the kind of soil from which miasmata are most apt to be extricated. Such as is loose, penetrable, porous, and sandy, appears highly favorable to their formation; so are soils, which containing much clay, are very retentive of moisture.

All malarious districts are much more dangerous at night than in the day time. Whether the poison be then more copiously evolved, or whether it be merely condensed or concentrated by the diminished temperature, or whether the body is, at that time more susceptible of its influence; it certainly is more active and pernicious during the hours of darkness. The practical lesson to be derived from a knowledge of this fact, is obvious. In malarious countries, the open air must be avoided. "Early to bed," is always a good and wholesome rule, but the other half of the proverb, "early to rise," becomes, in such districts, an unsafe precept.

The Malaria loves the ground. It tends downwards. This may be one reason why lying down to sleep in the open air at night is so very perilous. The lower room of the same house may contain the noxious effluvia, while the upper are free.

The Malaria is movable by the wind. It is capable, therefore of being carried from the spot where it generated, and to other places which might else be free from it and healthy. In this respect, it is analogous to a heavy fog or vapor. The conveyance of the poison, like a cloud or fog, from one part of the surface of the ground to another, it is very important to attend to in all places, and especially in tropical climates; when the wind blows for a certain time from the same quarter. We are thus enabled to account for the apparent exception to the last mentioned property—its preference of low to elevated situations. It will be perceived how the Malaria may roll up, and hang accumulated upon the side of a hill towards which a current of air sets steadily from, or across, a neighboring marsh. The poison may thus be blown over a hill and deposited on the other side of it. As the wind may thus transport the Malaria to a distance, and thereby render a spot unhealthy, which, naturally, would not be so; so also it is of service in clearing the poison from other places and preventing its concentration.

It is a well ascertained fact, that Malaria is deprived of its noxious properties, by passing over even a small surface of water—probably they are absorbed by it—and this is another proof of their tendency downwards.

Another remarkable property of Malaria is its attraction towards, and its adherence to the foliage of lofty umbrageous trees, so that it is very dangerous, in malarious places, to go under large thick trees, and still more dangerous to sleep under them. But this property (to a source of peril to those who are ignorant

of it,) affords, when known, and rightly made use of, a mode of protection and remedy against the influence of the miasmata. In the territory of Guinea, where large trees abound, the settlers live fearlessly and unhurt, close to the most pestiferous marshes, and to the leeward of them, provided a screen, or belt of trees be interposed.

It appears from the facts detailed, that dwellings unfortunately built in the vicinity of marshes, might sometimes be rendered safe and salubrious, by encircling, at a little distance, a hedge of trees, or perhaps even by drawing round them a broad moat of water. Such experiments deserve at least, a fair trial.

From the U. S. Saturday-Post.

MILLERISM.

We several times proposed to make the delusion of "Millerism," as it is termed, the subject of an article in the Post, during its former paroxysms; but forbore, partly from a disinclination to meddle with the faith of any man or set of men, and partly because the delusion would, we thought, work its own cure, by the falsification of the prophecy, in the going by of the time at which its consummation was placed. And as that period passed, and the "world and all its iniquities" still remained firm and undestroyed, we looked to see the matter completely at an end, and people returning to their accustomed occupations, and to their sober senses.

But, to our great astonishment, we now find the delusion resuming its sway, with if not more general extent, more extravagance than ever. We learn not only in this city, but at other and distant points, the zeal of the pseudo-prophets has again blown up the excitement. We find the believers carried into the most strange conduct, and the most pitiable perversion of all the rules of duty, and of all the obligations, both of religion and of prudence. We hear of women arrayed in "ascension robes," deserting the care of their households, and sitting down in upper rooms, some even in unfinished garrets, to be as near heaven as possible, and there awaiting the "second Advent." We hear of such crowds besetting the places of evening meetings of the believers; that the arm of civil power is compelled to interpose, and close the places of meeting, to save the peace. We find the disciples of Mr. Miller and his followers closing their stores, giving away their goods, and pasting notices on their shutters, that their shops are closed to wait the coming of the King of Kings.

Painfully absurd as is such conduct, we have no disposition to make it the subject of ridicule, although the temptation to do it is strong, and although, perhaps, exposure of the absurdity of such conduct is the best argument against it. But we have collected to day a list of a few of the most prominent delusions of this nature in the history of the world, and present them as but a part of the experience of the past, in order to show the disappointed in their expectations, that they are not the first in the order of time, or the only ones, by many thousands, who have been carried away by such fancies.

Without referring to the delusions of the Jews, who looked for a temporal reign of Christ as an earthly potentate; or the mistaken among the early Christians, who confidently predicted the second advent of the Savior as to occur at the end of the Roman Pagan Empire, giving him also an earthly kingdom; or to the maniac in which the end of the crusades, and the victory of the Christian over the Moslem, would establish the kingdom—we will look to the later manifestations of the consequences of mistaking the promises of the gospel, and confounding things spiritual and temporal. It is sufficient to say that the later delusions are but a perpetuation of the error of those who, in early times, rose, and saying, "I am Christ," deceived many.

In the year 1212, it was predicted and promised that the Mediterranean Sea should be dried up, that believers should pass to Jerusalem on foot, there to build up a new city. After what we have seen in our own time, it will be readily credited that Italy was filled with pilgrims, waiting the drying up of the sea, to commence their journey; and the misery which these persons suffered, and which they inflicted upon their friends and dependents by their infatuation, will be easily imagined.

In 1521 John Stoforus, a mathematician and astrologer of Suabia, predicted a great deluge, and he was so far believed that those who owned lands near the sea sold out at great loss. Books were published giving cheap directions how to escape the inundation; and surveyors actually consulted the stars, and pointed out what places would be least exposed to the waters. Boats were built and placed on the tops of high pillars, in which the believers sat, with their families, waiting for the water to come up, and float them off. Many arches were contrived, with breathing holes in the top, in which men might live, with the waters around them, until the waters had passed away. The time fixed for the inundation proved a

very dry season, and the water-proof contrivances were ruined by the continued draught. And notwithstanding the failure of this prediction, we find that Stoforus did not lose his faith; for he then set the final destruction of the world for the year 1588; and died prophesying it.

Merrill, Martin Stoforus predicted the end of the world to take place in 1583, giving the day and the hour. He was in his pulpit, preaching on the subject, when the time arrived, and his audience was waiting the consummation of all things, when a violent storm arose, and for a short time he and his people were full in the belief that all was over. The storm passed away—the sky was serene—the day was delightful—and the preacher was dragged from his desk and almost benten to death.

Wm. Hackett in 1590, predicted the destruction of England, and had not a few followers. He claimed himself to be Monarch of all Europe, and his followers proclaimed him. He was hanged for sedition—an argument which is not now used against error.

Walter Gostello, in 1558 foretold the restoration of Charles II., and the destruction of London. The first part of his prophecy being fulfilled, gave him some credit as a prophet. The second part, it is hardly necessary to say, is as yet unaccomplished.

Thomas Venner, who flourished about the same time, declared that earthly kings were impostors, and attempted with a crowd of his followers, to take actual possession of the earth, in the name of the Lord; they were opposed by the soldiery. They fought like tigers, believing themselves invulnerable, but were overpowered by numbers, and Venner with twelve others, were hanged.

There were several such prophets in France in the seventeenth century—but one of the most remarkable seers of that era, was John Mason, a minister of Water Stratford, near Buckingham, England. Mason believed himself to be Elias and announced that Christ was shortly to appear on earth, and fix his throne at Stratford. An immense concourse met at the appointed time, and with fiddles and other musical instruments, with dancing and other tumultuous signs of joy, awaited the coronation. Poor Mason died in 1697, a full believer in the delusion that he had frequent conversations with the Savior, and that his divine mission was confirmed.

Whiston, the mathematician, was a believer in the immediate approach of the millennium, and lived to see the failure of two predictions. Lord Napier, the inventor of the logarithms, also prophesied the end of the world, and out-lived its term, as he had set it. Dr. Lloyd, Bishop of Worcester, at ninety years of age, went to Queen Anne, and prophesied that at the end of four years, the King of France would turn Protestant; there would be a war of religion, and the papacy would be destroyed.

To come down to a later time, 1701, two learned men arrived at Cologne, who conversed with the Jesuits of that City in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Chaldaic. They gave out that they came from Damascus, and were seven hundred years old; and prophesied that Constantinople would be destroyed in 1707, that the whole world would be shook by an earthquake in 1770, that the sun, moon, and stars would fall in 1771, that the world would be burnt in 1772, and the general judgement take place in 1778.

In 1772, a hermit frightened the inhabitants of Trieste into the belief that the destruction of that city was immediately to take place, and so general was the belief with which his predictions were received, that the city was absolutely deserted to escape the destruction. But the day passed off without any calamity to any one, except the unlucky prophet; for when his disciples returned to resume their business, they found the predictor of destruction had realized it in his own person. He was hanged by the proper authorities.

Towards the close of the seventeenth century, the whole court of France was thrown into terror, and people who had never prayed before began then, in the belief that the immediate destruction of the world was at hand. As the event did not verify their fears, and the world continued to stand, they made up for temporary self-denial by plunging anew into the worst excesses. The reaction made them infinitely greater sinners than they were before.

We have quoted these facts—few, indeed, among very many which might be adduced—to remind the reader that it is no new thing under the sun. We are inclined to think that with the failure of this list, as fail it must, for people's expectations cannot be kept up forever, delusions of this particular description will cease, and men will no longer strive to be wise above what is written. Whether the end of the world occurs sooner or later is of little individual consequence to any one of us; for death must happen at some time, and is as likely to occur soon as late, and death to the individual

is an end of the world so far as he or she is concerned. We do not think of preparing for that by waiting in idleness—nor should any think to prepare for the end of all things in any other way than by a continuance of the performance of our duties to our Maker, fellows, and to ourselves.

Since we wrote the preceding, the following eloquent passage from Mosheim, relative to the state of the Christian world in the tenth century—a period previous to those in which the instances we have quoted above occurred—has fallen under our eye:—

"Among the opinions which took possession of the minds of men, none occasioned such a universal panic, nor such dreadful impressions of terror and dismay, as a notion that now prevailed of the immediate approach of the day of judgment. This notion, which took its rise from a remarkable passage in the Revelations of St. John, and had been entertained by some teachers in the preceding century was advanced publicly by many at that time, and spreading itself with amazing rapidity through the European provinces, it threw them into great consternation and anguish. They imagined that St. John had clearly foretold that after a thousand years from the birth of Christ, Satan was to be let loose from his prison, Anti-Christ to come, and the destruction and the conflagration of the world to follow those great and terrible events. Hence prodigious numbers of people abandoned all the civil connections and their paternal relations; and giving over to the monasteries all their lands, treasures, and worldly effects, repaired with the utmost precipitation to Palestine, where they imagined that Christ would descend from heaven to judge the world."

Others devoted themselves by a solemn and voluntary oath to the service of the churches, convents, and priesthood, whose slaves they became in the most rigorous sense of the word; performing daily heavy tasks; and all this from a notion that the Supreme Judge would diminish their sentence, and look upon them with a more favorable and propitious eye, on account of their having made themselves slaves of his ministers. When an eclipse of the sun or moon happened to be visible, the cities were deserted, and their miserable inhabitants fled for refuge to caverns, and hid themselves among the craggy rocks, and under the bending summits of steep mountains. The rich attempted to bribe the Deity, by rich donations conferred on the sacerdotal and monastic orders, who were looked upon as the immediate viceroy of heaven. In many places, temples, palaces, and noble edifices, both public and private, were left to sudden decay; they were deliberately pulled down, from a notion that they were no longer of any use, since the final dissolution of all things was at hand.

In a word, no language is sufficient to express the confusion and despair that tormented the minds of these miserable mortals on this occasion. The general delusion was, indeed, opposed and combated by the discerning few, who endeavored to dispel these groundless terrors, and to efface the notions from which they arose in the minds of the people. But their attempts were ineffectual; nor could the apprehensions of the superstitious multitude be entirely removed before the end of this century. Then, when they saw that the so much dreaded period had passed without the arrival of the great calamity, they began to understand that St. John had not foretold what they so much feared."

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Tyler really is gratified that 20,000,000 of people have elected the president this year "without committing any acts of violence!" The murder of one of the candidates (Gen. Smith,) for the high office, and the "Philadelphia riots," are not considered "acts of violence." We unto the scribbles, paraphrases, hypocrites!

MESSAGE.

To the Senate

and House of Representatives of the United States:

We have continued cause for expressing our gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the benefits and blessings which our country, under his kind providence, has enjoyed during the past year. Notwithstanding the exciting scenes through which we have passed, nothing has occurred to disturb the general peace, or to derange the harmony of our political system. The great moral spectacle has been exhibited of a nation, approximating in number to 20,000,000 of people, having performed the high and important duty of electing their Chief Magistrate for the term of four years, without the commission of any acts of violence, or a manifestation of a spirit of insubordination to the laws. The great and inalienable right of suffrage has been exercised by all who were invested with it, under the laws of the different States, in a spirit dictated alone by a desire, in the selection of the agent, to advance the interests of the country, and to place beyond jeopardy the institutions under which it is our happiness to live. That the deepest interest has been manifested by all our countrymen in the result of the election, is not less true than highly creditable to them. Vast multitudes have assembled, from time

to time, at various places, for the purpose of canvassing the merits and pretensions of those who were presented for their suffrages; but no armed soldiery has been necessary to restrain, within proper limits, the popular zeal, or to prevent violent outbreaks. A principle much more controlling was found in the love of order and obedience to the laws, which, with mere individual exceptions, everywhere possesses the American mind, and controls with an influence far more powerful than hosts of armed men. We cannot dwell upon this picture without recognizing in it that deep and devoted attachment, on the part of the people, to the institutions under which we live, which proclaims their perpetuity.

The great objection which has always prevailed against the election by the people of their chief executive officer, has been the apprehension of tumults and disorders, which might involve in ruin the entire government. A security against this, is found not only in the fact before alluded to, but in the additional fact that we live under a confederacy embracing already twenty-six States—no one of which has power to control the election. The popular vote in each State is taken at the time appointed by the laws, and such vote is announced by the electoral college, without reference to the decision of other States. The right of suffrage, and the mode of conducting the elections, are regulated by the laws of each State; and the election is distinctly federative in all its prominent features. Thus it is that, unlike what might be the results under a consolidated system, riotous proceedings, should they prevail, could only affect the elections in single States, without disturbing, to any dangerous extent, the tranquillity of others. The great experiment of a political confederacy—each member of which is supreme as to all matters appertaining to its local interests, and its internal peace and happiness; while, by a voluntary compact with others, it confides to the united power of all the protection of its citizens in matters not domestic—has been so far crowned with complete success. The world has witnessed its rapid growth in wealth and population; and, under the guidance and direction of a superintending Providence, the developments of the past may be regarded but as the shadowing forth of the mighty future. In the bright prospects of that future we shall find, as patriots and philanthropists, the highest inducements to cultivate and cherish a love of union, and to frown down every measure or effort which may be made to alienate the States, or the people of the States, in sentiment and feeling, from each other. A rigid and close adherence to the terms of our political compact, and, above all, a sacred observance of the guarantees of the constitution, will preserve union on a foundation which cannot be shaken; while personal liberty is placed beyond hazard or jeopardy. The guarantees of religious freedom, of the freedom of the press, of the liberty of speech, of the trial by jury, of the habeas corpus, and of the domestic institutions of each of the States—leaving the private citizen in the full exercise of the high and ennobling attributes of his nature, and to each State the privilege, which can only be judiciously exerted by itself, of consulting the means best calculated to advance its own happiness—these are the great and important guarantees of the constitution, which the lovers of liberty must cherish, and the advocates of union must ever cultivate. Preserving these, and avoiding all interpolations by forced construction, under the guise of an imagined expediency, upon the constitution, the influence of our political system is destined to be as actively and as beneficially felt on the distant shores of the Pacific, as it is now on those of the Atlantic ocean. The only formidable impediments in the way of its successful expansion (time and space) are so far in the progress of modification, by the improvements of the age, as to render no longer speculative the ability of representatives from that remote region to come up to the capitol, so that their constituents shall participate in all the benefits of federal legislation. Thus it is, that in the progress of time the inestimable principles of civil liberty will be enjoyed by millions yet unborn, and the great benefits of our system of government be extended to now distant and uninhabited regions. In view of the vast wilderness yet to be reclaimed, we may well invite the lover of freedom, of every land, to take up his abode among us, and assist us in the great work of advancing the standard of civilization, and giving a wider spread to the arts and refinements of cultivated life. Our prayers should evermore be offered up to the Father of the Universe for his wisdom to direct us in the path of our duty, so as to enable us to consummate these high purposes.

There has been no material change in our foreign relations since my last annual message to Congress. Since the close of your last session,

a negotiation has been formally entered upon between the Secretary of State and her Britannic Majesty's minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary residing at Washington, relative to the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon territory. That negotiation is still pending.

It will afford me the greatest pleasure to witness a happy and favorable termination to the existing negotiation, upon terms compatible with the public honor; and the best efforts of the government will continue to be directed to this end.

It would have given me the highest gratification, in this, my last annual communication to Congress, to have been able to announce to you the complete and entire settlement and adjustment of other matters in difference between the United States and the government of her Britannic Majesty, which were adverted to in a previous message. It is so obviously the interest of both countries, in respect to the large and valuable commerce which exists between them, that all causes of complaint, however inconsiderable, should be with the greatest promptitude removed, that it must be regarded as cause of regret that any unnecessary delays should be permitted to intervene. It is true that in a preliminary point of view, the matters alluded to are altogether insignificant in amount, when compared with the ample resources of that great nation; but they nevertheless (more particularly that limited class which arise under seizures and detentions of American ships on the coast of Africa, upon the mistaken supposition indulged in at the time the wrong was committed, of their being engaged in the slave trade,) deeply affect the sensibilities of this government and people. Great Britain having recognised her responsibility to repair all such wrongs, by her action in other cases, leaves nothing to be regretted upon this subject, as to all cases prior to the treaty of Washington, than the delay in making reparation in such of them as plainly within the principle of others, which she has long since adjusted. The injury inflicted by delays in the settlement of these claims, falls with severity upon the individual claimants, and makes a strong appeal to her magnanimity and sense of justice for a speedy settlement. Other matters, arising out of the construction of existing treaties, also remain unadjusted, and will continue to be urged upon her attention.

We continue to receive assurances of the most friendly feelings on the part of all the other European powers: with each and all of whom, it is so obviously our interest to cultivate the most amicable relations. Nor can I anticipate the occurrence of any event which would be likely, in any degree, to disturb those relations. Russia, the great northern power, under the judicious sway of her emperor, is constantly advancing in the road of science and improvement; while France, guided by the councils of her wise sovereign, pursues a course calculated to consolidate the general peace. Spain has obtained a breathing spell of some duration from the internal convulsions which have, through so many years, marred her prosperity; while Austria, the Netherlands, Prussia, Belgium, and the other powers of Europe, reap a rich harvest of blessings from the prevailing peace.

I am happy to inform you that Belgium has, by an "arrete royale," issued in July last, assimilated the flag of the United States to her own, so far as the direct trade between the two countries is concerned. This measure will prove of great service to our shipping interest—the trade having heretofore been carried on chiefly in foreign bottoms. I flatter myself that she will speedily resort to a modification of her system relating to the tobacco trade, which would decidedly benefit the agriculture of the United States, and operate to the mutual advantage of both countries.

No definitive intelligence has yet been received from our minister, of the conclusion of a treaty with the Chinese empire; but enough is known, to induce the strongest hopes that the mission will be crowned with success.

With Brazil our relations continue on the most friendly footing. The commercial intercourse between that growing empire and the United States is becoming daily of greater importance to both; and it is the interest of both that the firmest relations of amity and good will should continue to be cultivated between them.

The republic of New Granada, still withholds (notwithstanding the most persevering efforts have been employed by our charge d'affaires, Mr. Blackford, to produce a different result) indemnity in the case of the brig "Morris." And the Congress of Venezuela, although an arrangement has been effected between our minister and the minister of foreign affairs of that government, for the payment of \$18,000 in discharge of its liabilities in the same case, has altogether neglected to make provision for its payment. It is to be hoped that a sense of justice will soon induce a settlement of these claims.

In my last annual message, I felt it to be my duty to make known to Congress, in terms both plain and emphatic, my opinion in regard to the war which has existed between Mexico and Texas; which, since the battle of San Jacinto, has consisted altogether of predatory incursions, attended by circumstances revolting to humanity. I repeat now, what I then said,—that, after eight years of feeble and ineffectual efforts to recover Texas, it was time that the war should have ceased. The United States had a direct interest in the question. The contiguity of the two nations to our territory was

but too well calculated to involve our peace. Unjust suspicions were engendered in the mind of one or the other of the belligerents against us; and, as a necessary consequence, American interests were made to suffer, and our peace became daily endangered. In addition to which, it must have been obvious to all, that the exhaustion produced by the war subjected both Mexico and Texas to the interference of other powers; which, without the interposition of this government, might eventually in the most serious injury to the United States. This government, from time to time, exerted its friendly offices to bring about a termination of hostilities, upon terms honorable alike to both the belligerents. Its efforts in this behalf proved unavailing. Mexico seemed, almost without an object, to persevere in the war; and no other alternative was left the Executive but to take advantage of the well known dispositions of Texas, and to invite her to enter into a treaty for annexing her territory to that of the United States.

Since your last session, Mexico has threatened to renew the war, and has either made, or proposes to make, formidable preparations for invading Texas. She has issued decrees and proclamations, preparatory to the commencement of hostilities, full of threats revolting to humanity; and which, if carried into effect, would arouse the attention of all Christendom. This new demonstration of feeling, therein too much reason to believe, has been produced in consequence of the negotiation of the late treaty of annexation with Texas. The Executive, therefore, could not be indifferent to such proceedings; and it felt it to be due, as well to itself as to the honor of the country, that a strong representation should be made to the Mexican government upon the subject. This was accordingly done as will be seen by the copy of the accompanying despatch from the Secretary of State to the United States envoy at Mexico. Mexico has no right to jeopard the peace of the world, by urging any longer a useless and fruitless contest. Such a condition of things would not be tolerated on the European continent. Why should it be so here? A war of desolation, such as is now threatened by Mexico, cannot be waged without involving our peace and tranquillity. It is idle to believe that such a war could be looked upon with indifference by our own citizens inhabiting adjoining States; and our neutrality would be violated, in despite of all efforts on the part of the government to prevent it. The country is settled by emigrants from the United States, under invitations held out to them by Spain and Mexico. Those emigrants have left behind them friends and relatives who would not fail to sympathize with them in their difficulties, and who would be led by those sympathies to participate in their struggles, however enervate the action of government to prevent it. Nor would the numerous and formidable bands of Indians, the most warlike to be found in any land, which occupy the extensive regions contiguous to the States of Arkansas and Missouri, and who are in possession of large tracts of country within the limits of Texas, be likely to remain passive. The inclination of those numerous tribes leads them invariably to war whenever pretexts exist.

Mexico had no just ground of displeasure against this government or people for negotiating the treaty. What interest of hers was affected by the treaty? She was despoiled of nothing, since Texas was forever lost to her. The independence of Texas was recognised by several of the leading powers of the earth. She was free to treat—free to adopt her own line of policy—free to take the course she believed was best calculated to secure her happiness. Her government and people decided on annexation to the United States; and the Executive saw, in the acquisition of such a territory, the means of advancing their permanent happiness and glory. What principle of good faith was then, violated? What rule of political morals trampled under foot? So far as Mexico herself was concerned, the measure should have been regarded by her as highly beneficial. Her inability to conquer Texas had been exhibited, I repeat, by eight (now nine) years of fruitless and ruinous contest. In the mean time, Texas has been growing in population and resources. Emigration has flowed into her territory, from all parts of the world, in a current which continues to increase in strength. Mexico requires a permanent boundary between the young republic and herself. Texas, at no distant day, if she continue separate and detached from the United States, will inevitably seek to consolidate her strength, by adding to her domain the contiguous provinces of Mexico. The spirit of revolt from the control of the central government has, heretofore, manifested itself in some of those provinces; and it is fair to infer that they would be inclined to take the first favorable opportunity to proclaim their independence, and to form close alliances with Texas. The war would thus be endless; or, if cessations of hostilities should occur, they would only endure for a season. The interests of Mexico, therefore, could in nothing be better consulted than in a peace with her neighbors, which would result in the establishment of a permanent boundary. Upon the ratification of the treaty, the Executive was prepared to treat with her on the most liberal basis. Hence the boundaries of Texas were left undefined by the treaty. The Executive proposed to settle these upon terms that all the world should have pronounced just and reasonable. No negotiation upon that point could have been undertaken between the United States and Mexico, in advance of the ratification

of the treaty. We should have had no right, no power, no authority, to have conducted such a negotiation; and to have undertaken it, would have been an assumption equally revolting to the pride of Mexico and Texas, and subjecting us to the charge of arrogance; while to have proposed, in advance of annexation, to satisfy Mexico for any contingent interest she might have in Texas, would have been to have treated Texas not as an independent power, but as a mere dependency of Mexico. This assumption could not have been acted on by the Executive, without setting at defiance your own solemn declaration that that republic was an independent state. Mexico had, it is true, threatened war against the United States, in the event the treaty of annexation was ratified. The Executive could not permit itself to be influenced by this threat. It represented in this the spirit of our people, who are ready to sacrifice much for peace, but nothing to intimidation. A war under any circumstances is greatly to be deplored, and the United States is the last nation to desire it; but, if, as the condition of peace, it be required of us to forego the unquestionable right of treating with an independent power of our own continent, upon matters highly interesting to both, and that upon a naked and unsustained pretension of a claim by a third power to control the free will of the power with whom we treat,—devoted as we may be to peace, and anxious to cultivate friendly relations with the whole world, the Executive does not hesitate to say that the people of the United States would be ready to brave all consequences, sooner than submit to such condition. But no apprehension of war was entertained by the Executive, and I must expressly frankly the opinion that had the treaty been ratified by the Senate, it would have been followed by a prompt settlement, to the entire satisfaction of Mexico, of every matter in difference between the two countries. Seeing, then, that new preparations for hostile invasion of Texas were about to be adopted by Mexico, and that these were brought about because Texas had adopted the suggestions of the Executive upon the subject of annexation, it could not have passively folded its arms, and permitted a war threatened to have been accompanied by every act that could mark a barbarous age, to be waged against her, because she had done so.

Other considerations of a controlling character influenced the course of the Executive. The treaty, which had thus been negotiated, had failed to receive the ratification of the Senate. One of the chief objections which were urged against it, was found to consist in the fact that the question of annexation had not been submitted to the ordeal of public opinion in the United States. However untenable such an objection was esteemed to be, in view of the unquestionable power of the Executive to negotiate the treaty, and the great and lasting interests involved in the question, I felt it to be my duty to submit the whole to Congress, as the best exponents of popular sentiment. No definite action having been taken on the subject by Congress, the question referred itself directly to the decision of the States and the people. The great popular election which has just terminated, afforded the best opportunity of ascertaining the will of the States and people upon it. Pending that issue, it became the imperative duty of the Executive to inform Mexico that the question of annexation was still before the American people, and that, until their decision was pronounced, any serious invasion of Texas would be regarded as an attempt to force all their judgement, and could not be looked upon with indifference. I am most happy to inform you that no such invasion has taken place; and I trust that, whatever your action may be upon it, Mexico will see the importance of deciding the matter by a resort to peaceful expedients, in preference to those of arms. The decision of the people and the States on this great and interesting subject has been decisively manifested. The question of annexation has been presented nakedly to their consideration. By the treaty itself, all collateral and incidental issues, which were calculated to divide and distract the public councils, were carefully avoided. These were left to the wisdom of the future to determine. It presented, I repeat, the isolated question of annexation; and in that form it has been submitted to the ordeal of public sentiment. A controlling majority of the people, and a large majority of the States, have declared in favor of immediate annexation. Instructions have thus come up to both branches of Congress, from their respective constituents, in terms the most emphatic. It is the will of both the people and the States, that Texas shall be annexed to the Union promptly and immediately. It may be hoped that, in carrying into execution the public will, thus declared, all collateral issues may be avoided. Future legislatures can best decide as to the number of States which should be formed out of the territory, when the time has arrived for deciding that question. So with all others. By the treaty, the United States assumed the payment of the debts of Texas, to an amount not exceeding \$10,000,000 to be paid, with the exception of a sum falling short of \$400,000, exclusively out of the proceeds of the sales of her public lands. We could not with honor take the lands, without assuring the full payment of all incumbrances upon them.

Nothing has occurred, since your last session, to induce a doubt that the dispositions of Texas remain unaltered. No intimation of an altered determination, on the part of her government and people, has been furnished to the Executive. She still desires to throw herself under

the protection of our laws, and to partake of the blessings of our federative system; while every American interest would seem to require it. The extension of our coastwise and foreign trade, to an amount almost incalculable—the enlargement of the market for our manufactures—a constantly growing market for our agricultural productions—safety to our frontiers, and additional strength and stability to the Union—these are the results which would rapidly develop themselves, upon the consummation of the measure of annexation. In such event, I will not doubt but that Mexico would find her true interest to consist in meeting the advances of this government in a spirit of amity.

Nor do I apprehend any serious complaint from any other quarter; no sufficient ground exists for such complaint. We should interfere in no respect with the rights of any other nations. There cannot be gathered from the act any design on our part to do so with their possessions on this continent. We have interposed no impediments in the way of such acquisitions of territory, large and extensive as many of them are, as the leading powers of Europe have made, from time to time, in every part of the world. We seek no conquest made by war. No intrigue will have been resorted to, or acts of diplomacy essayed, to accomplish the annexation of Texas. Free and independent herself, she asks to be received into our Union. It is a question for our own decision, whether she shall be received or not.

The two governments having already agreed, through their respective organs, on the terms of annexation, I would recommend their adoption by Congress in the form of a joint resolution, or act, to be perfected and made binding on the two countries, when adopted in like manner by the government of Texas.

In order that the subject may be fully presented in all its bearings, the correspondence which has taken place, in reference to it, since the adjournment of Congress, between the United States, Texas and Mexico, is herewith transmitted.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the convention concluded between the United States and Mexico, on the 20th of November, 1841, have been transmitted, through our minister, for the concurrence of the Mexican government; but, although urged thereto, no action has yet been had on the subject; nor has any answer been given, which would authorize a favorable conclusion in the future.

The decree of September, 1843, in relation to the retail trade, the order for the expulsion of foreigners, and that of a more recent date in regard to passports—all of which are considered as in violation of the treaty of amity and commerce between the two countries—have led to a correspondence of considerable length between the minister for foreign relations and our representative at Mexico, but without any satisfactory result. They remain still unadjusted, and many and serious inconveniences have already resulted to our citizens in consequence of them.

Questions growing out of the act of disarming a body of Texan troops under the command of Major Saavedra, by an officer in the service of the United States, acting under the orders of our government; and the forcible entry into the custom house at Payson's landing, on the Red river, by certain citizens of the United States, and taking away therefrom the goods seized by the collector of the customs, as forfeited under the laws of Texas, have been adjusted, so far as the powers of the Executive extend. The correspondence between the two governments, in reference to both subjects, will be found amongst the accompanying documents. It contains a full statement of all the facts and circumstances, with the views taken on both sides, and the principles on which the questions have been adjusted. It remains for Congress to make the necessary appropriation to carry the arrangements into effect; which I respectfully recommend.

The greatly improved condition of the treasury affords a subject for general congratulation. The paralysis which had fallen on trade and commerce, and which subjected the government to the necessity of resorting to loans, and the issue of treasury notes to a large amount, has passed away; and after the payment of upwards of \$7,000,000 on account of the interest, and in redemption of more than \$5,000,000 of the public debt, which falls due on the 1st of January next, and setting apart upwards of \$2,000,000 for the payment of outstanding treasury notes, and making an instalment of the debts of the corporate cities of the district of Columbia, an estimated surplus of upwards of \$7,000,000, over and above the existing appropriations, will remain in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year. Should the treasury notes continue outstanding, as heretofore, that surplus will be considerably augmented. Although all interest has ceased upon them, the government has resources within itself, which render it independent in time of need, not only of private loans, but also of bank facilities.

In referring you to the accompanying report of the Postmaster General, it affords me continued cause of gratification to be able to advert to the fact, that the affairs of the department for the last four years have been so conducted as, from its limited resources, to meet its large expenditures. On my coming into office, a debt of nearly \$500,000 existed against the department, which Congress dischar-

ged by an appropriation from the treasury.

I cannot too strongly urge the policy of authorizing the establishment of a line of steamships regularly to ply between this country and foreign ports, and upon our own waters, for the transportation of the mail. The example of the British government is well worthy of imitation in this respect.

Order and efficiency in each branch of the public service have prevailed, accompanied by a system of the most rigid responsibility on the part of the receiving and disbursing revenues of the government, amounting in the last four years to upwards of \$120,000,000, have been collected and been disbursed, through the numerous governmental agents, without the loss by default of any amount worthy of serious comment.

Under these circumstances, and with these anticipations, I shall most gladly leave to others, more able than myself, the noble and pleasing task of sustaining the public prosperity. I shall carry with me into retirement the gratifying reflection, that as my sole object throughout has been to advance the public good, I may not entirely have failed in accomplishing it; and this gratification is heightened in no small degree by the fact, that when, under a deep and abiding sense of duty, I have found myself constrained to resort to the qualified veto, it has neither been followed by disapproval on the part of the people, nor awakened in any degree their attachment to that great conservative feature of our government.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, December, 1844.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13, 1844.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Britannia we have received our regular files of European papers, and by them we perceive that the "Antennal Gales," were, if any thing, more severe along the eastern coast of the Atlantic, than on the western. The destruction of Marine property was immense.

The Queen continues to visit;—has been to the Isle of Wight, and will go among the Irish.

The "Infant" Queen of Spain, is married.

Winter.—There is something in thought of winter, which, to a contemplative mind, awakens sensations, more acutely felt than described. Whether clouds and storms, snow and frost, gloomified the garden of Eden, has never been recorded for the contemplation of the succeeding generations; and should we here assert that the promise of "winter," was made after the flood, thus ends the matter, because there is no proof farther back.

At present, we can say the weather is cold and the river has been frozen over.

The Thermometer has not ranged lower than zero.

Betting on Election.—The practice of betting upon the future result of any thing is wrong, but especially upon elections. Gambling, horse racing, and betting for money or property, leads to evil, and that country is on the broad road to ruin where no preference is made to virtue over vice.

Thou shalt not covet any thing that is thy neighbor's.

We notice that several shocks of earthquakes, have been felt at different Islands of the sea. The question is, why are the Islands of the sea, more subject to eruptions, &c., than the main land?

POLICY.

There appears to be a great deal of bad policy in vogue at the present time. Every party uses a kind of policy to bring to pass an ascendancy; and, like two armies, the greatest skill is practised, to ambush each other. If there be more than two parties engaged, these promises, offers, and all manner of bargains are as lawful as bank bills. All this is wrong in any government, and tends to corrupt the minds of the people. If a party has not virtue enough in its principles, and wisdom enough in its leaders, to give it triumph, it ought to fail and go into the tomb of the Capulets.

Our country is certainly coming to a crisis, greatly to be dreaded. The animosity, stratagem, and policy, good, or bad, which, like a tornado, sweeps through the nation before and in the great national elections, do not hush into a calm, when the conflict is over; oh no! fresh strength animates fresh opposition, fresh fraud begets fresh friends; and from all appearance, there is no discharge in the war.

All republics have found an incurable malady in party factions; ambition and revenge, will triumph over patriotism and generosity; and then anarchy and confusion, generally sweep the country of lib-

erty and right, and barbarity, degradation, ruin, and wretchedness ensues.

From all appearance, the United States has seen its best days. The friendly spirit that fell on all parts of the country, after the election of a Washington, an Adams, or a Jefferson, like a honey dew, is now banished from the "asylum of the oppressed," by a sort of *hocus pocus*, kept up by political gypsies. And mark the curiosity, every party has their jugglers, and arts of legerdemain. Ruin, depression of business, no confidence in the government, are the outcries, or symptoms; and then the fortune tellers' skill meets your eye in every paper; and in every breeze; and so bewitching are the ecstasies of "glory that might be," that unless your mind is strong enough to bear up an elephant, you will certainly be led to believe that the sun is a large gold button, and that the moon is, *factotum*, a Connecticut green cheese.

Now this is all stuff and stuffing, and unless the people turn back, to the good old principles of "seventy-six," and honor that liberty which cost some of the best blood of the eighteenth century, they will soon have to mourn over the tomb of independence, and weep among the brambles where freedom once was.

TRADES MEETING.

At an adjourned meeting of the several Trades, held in the basement of the Masonic Hall, Nov. 26th, 1844, President Taylor being absent, Phineas Richards Esqr. took the chair.

Prayer being made by D. M. Repsher. The chair called for the reading of the report of the committee on charter.

Mr. Orson Spencer, Esqr. rose, and stated that he was not specifically prepared to make a report; but from his knowledge, he could say, that the charter granted to us a privilege of making any terms we choose. That to petition the Legislature to grant us a new charter, would be virtually to curtail our own privileges. That the charter was made wisely with a view to make us a great and privileged people. God had moved not only upon this people to prepare a charter, but upon the Legislature to grant it. They have conferred upon us such acts and privileges as they themselves possess, and have given us all they could give. Were the City Council to grant a special charter it would not be more responsible than the Legislature, it could do no wrong in granting a charter inasmuch as it would not be repugnant to the Constitution of this State and of the United States. Some men want to put a misconstruction upon our charter, and would say that when the charter read "not repugnant to the Constitution of the State and of the United States," would have us think it meant laws of this State and of the United States, but we must not be intimidated by the numerous expositors of the charter. We must abide under its "broad shadow." We ought to incorporate it we please for any purpose connected with the peace and prosperity of this City. The gentleman gave a neat speech strongly pleading with the citizens meeting to improve their privileges.

Mr. Hunter, one of the committee, stated that the charter already gave us the privilege to enter into a body to sue and be sued, and carry it on with propriety.

P. Richards, Esqr. said that he had not lately perused the charter, but well recollect what his impression was, when he read the charter; he was fully convinced that every privilege connected with any branch of mechanism was therein appended to us, if we curtail any privilege granted us therein, we are unworthy as citizens to hold any privileges under such a charter.

Mr. Roberts enquired, whether the Legislature had expressed any dissatisfaction to our charter.

O. Spencer, Esqr. remarked that the Legislature had never complained that we had infringed the limits of our charter, but that a jealousy existed in reference to the charter.

Mr. D. M. Repsher remarked that there was one exception wherein our charter was no broader than those of Springfield, Alton, and other places; and that was relative to "Agriculture and Manufactures." Mr. R. further enquired of the committee for that part of the report relative to the building of a factory, whether by joint stock or otherwise.

Mr. Hunter said that he was not aware that this was one point to be investigated.

O. Spencer, Esqr. asked for further time to consider the question.

Mr. Repsher gave an outline of the report of a former committee.

P. Richards, Esqr. moved that the committee have another week to report, which was carried.

Mr. Roberts made some remarks as to the uses of the building, whether it could not be appropriated to carriage making and other kinds of business, as well as manufacturing clothes.

P. Richards, Esqr. said that he had made several calculations upon carriage and harness making and a cotton factory. He believed that they would soon bring an immense sum of money to our city—at a moderate calculation each of the above branches, would bring from 50 to 100,000 dollars to this city. We want a paper mill, the paper would have a ready market here and elsewhere. A stove factory is wanted. He believed the time is not far distant when we shall have a packing house, when pork will be brought to town instead of being carried to other markets.

Mr. Roberts went further into details relative to carriage making.

Messrs. Repsher and Roberts made several other remarks.

Mr. Hunter asked if any of the gentlemen engaged at Kimball's furnace were present; he said he wished common courtesy to be extended towards them, and hoped they would be encouraged. He said we should encourage our own manufacture. He went to planting corn but made nothing. He has made plows which he sells at 7 dollars each, such has been sold here for ten dollars. He pays good wages.

P. Richards, Esqr. said that patriotism is one of the most available means of helping us, and cited an instance of John Hancock's noble deed of expelling the common enemy of English encroachment, at the sacrifice of all his property, and remarked if we would live we must help one another; if we act upon this principle we shall prosper.

The meeting adjourned to meet on Tuesday 2nd December.

PHINEAS RICHARDS,

Chairman.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Sec pro.

REMEMBER!

Let a delinquent remember that they must attend to paying their taxes or their lands may be sold. You must go to Carthage and cash over and save yourself expense and trouble. Let it not be forgotten. The sooner it is done, the better.

When this is attended to, let this good wealth be spent in preparing fencing stuff to repair fences in town and on the prairie, that when the Spring opens, farmers and gardeners may be ready for early and active operations.

In England, men will give thirty dollars per acre rent annually for ground, then go to work and spend it up by hand because they may not be able to get a team to plough it with. They will raise enough to pay this enormous rent and support themselves also. Now that land is not so good as our prairie soil; and why not every man that cannot employ himself to better advantage, take his spade (when the frost is out), and turn over a few acres of land? Better do this than be idle; and then you may put in your seed as early as the season will allow, and not be dependent upon any one. There are many thousands of acres of land on the prairie under fence, but not cultivated. This can afford no profit to the owners. They would much rather it would be cultivated and do somebody good, and at the same time improve the condition of the land, than to let it remain in an uncultivated state.

Let not the complaint be heard, "I have nothing to do." Let those who have more land than they can cultivate themselves give their poor brethren a liberal chance. We are placed here to help one another, and to do good, and things should be so arranged that every one who wishes to work may have a proper chance, and those who want work when able, should not eat. If the system were adopted to set every one to work who may seek charity, and make him earn what he receives before he gets it, it would stop much idleness, and lessen the number of applicants for charity.

My counsel would be that whenever a person applies for help, that he be set to work immediately by the person to whom the application, and if he has no work to be done, let him take his application to some bad place in the street and let him repair it, if he be an able-bodied man. Avoid, by all means, feeding and pampering idleness. But the sick must be remembered at all hazards. If therefore any one has any thing to spare, let him not withhold it by saying, I have no work to be done. You must employ him if you have any thing to give him.

I want to see our tanners enlarging their works so as to be able to manufacture all the leather we want ourselves. The way it now is, our hides are sold and taken away, and the labor of tanning them is given to somebody else. Then they are brought back to us again in boots and shoes, and we must pay the dealer for all this labor with a heavy per cent. profit also. This is bad policy and must not be.

More on these matters anon. O. HYDE.

NOTICE.

Persons wishing to pay their State and County taxes, can leave the amount at the Printing Office within one week of this time, and we will take them to Carthage and obtain receipts for them; as we have business there it will save them the trouble of going.—[En.]

Terrible Steamboat Explosion.—Loss of Life.—We regret to learn that on Wednesday afternoon last, whilst the span-tow-boat Tiger was towing over the bar at the S. W. Pass the barque Marcella, she burst all her boilers, six in number, making a perfect wreck of the boat, even to the rigging, and killing three persons and wounding three more slightly. The Marcella was bound for Boston, and we do not learn that she was in any way injured.

The reason why no more were killed, was because all hands had been called off a short time before the accident to haul in the spring cable.—Captain Crowell, the master, was uninjured.

The following are the names of the killed:—Capt. Daniel B. Clark, pilot of this city; David Brown, 1st engineer, of New York; A. Snyder, 2d engineer, of Canada. The remains of the two latter were recovered and buried at Hinchliffe Island.—Clark's body was seen flying in the air at the explosion, and had not been recovered. Such are the particulars so far as we could learn them. The Tiger was owned by Mr. Joseph Clark of this city.—N. O. Picayune, Nov. 16.

FOREIGN RELATIONS—THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The National Intelligencer concludes the extracts from papers laid before the

British Parliament in respect to the suppression of the Slave Trade. These occupy six columns of that paper. Mr. Everett transmits to Lord Aberdeen the letter of P. J. Farham, of Salem, (Mass.) owner of the barque "Jones," seized by a British armed vessel at St. Helena, asking him to urge a settlement of that matter. In Lord Aberdeen's answer, this statement of the case of the Jones is made. The commander of H. B. M. brig Dolphin, Lieutenant Littlehales, suspecting that the presence of this vessel in British waters was a contravention of British law, demanded to see her papers; this was refused. She was searched, some slave iron found, and a letter making an agreement, as it appeared to Littlehales, for the purchase of slaves. The Jones then was seized, (14th September, 1840,) sent to Sierra Leone, and tried. The Judge found that, as the master of the Jones would not show his papers to the searching officer of the Dolphin, thereby resisting the inquiry which the officers of Her Majesty in commission have a right to make into the character of any mercantile vessel found within British jurisdiction and suspected of being implicated in the Slave Trade, he must pay the costs. The vessel and cargo were sold on the 4th of February, 1843, no claimant appearing before the Court, for the vessel and cargo. With regard to the claim for compensation, Lord Aberdeen justifies Lieutenant Littlehales in his conduct, saying further that the owners of the Jones had their remedy in appeal from the decision of the Court, of which they did not avail themselves. An extract from a letter of Lieut. Littlehales follows, to the Secretary of the Admiralty, denying any use of violence while seizing the Jones; denying also that the master had offered to show his papers. Then follows Mr. Everett's second letter, dated May 18, 1843. This case of the Jones was committed to the consideration of Viscount Palmerston by Mr. Stevenson on the 16th of April, 1844; it was not till March 2, 1843, that the American Government received an explanation of the seizure.—Mr. Everett denies in toto the right of search in this case, except by obtaining a regular search-warrant from a magistrate. Instead of this, the only legal and equitable mode, Lieut. Littlehales took forcible possession of a regularly entered vessel; refused to inform her master on what grounds he proceeded; and then sent her to the Coast of Africa. The Court, instead of protecting the Jones, as they should have done by their showing, threw the costs on the owners, amounting in fact to a confiscation, only \$8,000 remaining above them from the sale of a valuable vessel and her cargo. As to the matter of papers, the search was made without resistance. The Jones was an American ship, had an American crew, had actually been searched before by the Water witch, and permitted to proceed on her voyage. Her papers had been exhibited to the proper authorities, and were actually on deposit at the office of the American Consul; the Captain offered to show them, but was twice prevented by an armed guard from going on board the vessel. This case presents features quite as extraordinary as those of the John A. Robt. and Mr. Everett concludes with the remark that he attaches as an importance to the final decision of Her Majesty's Government far beyond the value of the interests directly involved in the case of the Jones; and that he cannot but fear that, if no further relief is afforded to the owners of that vessel than that which is tendered by Lord Aberdeen's note of the 2nd March, a degree of discontent will be produced on the part of the Government and the People of the United States of a character greatly to be deprecated.

FROM AFRICA.

The U. S. Brig Porpoise arrived off late at New York, from the west coast of Africa.

The famous Spanish slave brig Bolla quo was captured by H. B. M. brig Albatross, on the 16th of August in the Neighborhood of Galinas. She has made 22 or 23 successful voyages, and during that time has been captured three times, each time condemned and sold, and every time bought by the slavers. She was built at Bombay, and sent from that port to the colony of Liberia with emigrants and sailed for Havana with a cargo of slaves. Her sailing qualities were so remarkably good that nothing along the coast in her shape of sailing vessels could overtake her, and so highly was she prized by her owners that every successful voyage she made she was newly coppered and rigged. (She had been rebuilt and most of her upper works were made of mahogany. Consequently her capture has caused more excitement on the coast than the capture of any other vessel for many years.

The Porpoise brings home five American distressed seamen, from the Cape de Verdes, left there by American whalers.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

Our dates from Galveston are up to the 2nd inst. The report is confirmed published some weeks since of the descent of about five hundred Comanche Indians, headed by the noted chief Santa Anna, upon a rancho near Guerrero, called La Patria, which they completely destroyed, killing over sixty persons. It is stated that the Indians were afterwards attacked by the troops of Miller and Guerrero, but they defeated the troops, killing about forty, and taking one piece of artillery, which they threw into the Rio Salado. They then continued into the interior, killing and taking prisoners until they reached China, 150 miles from the Rio Grande, there destroying the

Rancho Ramiras.—They were attacked by 600 troops, who defeated the Indians and took from them near 200 prisoners which they had taken. The loss on the side of the Indians is about 30, among whom is their chief Santa Anna. The Mexicans at our latest dates were still in pursuit of the red skins.

Accounts from Corpus Christi state further that Arista is in command of the northern frontier, and it is reported that Well had half way proclaimed against the Government.

Dorr of Rhode Island.—A late Providence paper says, Gen. Fessenden, from Maine, is in town, endeavoring to do something for the liberation of Mr. Dorr, upon a writ of Error, and Habeas Corpus. We learn that he yesterday made an application to have an interview with the imprisoned man, through the Mayor of the city, Mr. Dorr can only be liberated by a change of rulers. We learn that the application was denied. We do think that the imprisonment of Thos. W. Dorr in a Louisiana state prison is the greatest stain ever inflicted upon the citizens generally of this Republic. We cannot express the deep feeling that pervades our bosom whenever we see his name in print. It may be that we are wrong, but if so we are honest in it. We have no very high opinion of Mr. Dorr, but that a man should be imprisoned in this country of all others, for striving to extend the right of suffrage to native citizens, is too galling to think of. We would glory in seeing that state prison emptied of its prisoners, and used to light the path of the following midnight!

Gale at Jamaica.—The gale of the 5th of October was peculiarly severe at St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica. All the vessels in the harbor, fourteen in number, were driven ashore, and most of them totally lost. All the wharves were beaten down by the tremendous sea, and considerable other damage was occasioned by the storm.

To and from Texas.—The Clarksville (Texas) Standard states, that two gentlemen from Missouri had arrived there, for the purpose of selecting locations, who counted all the emigrant wagons as they passed, between Fayetteville, Ark., and Donkville, some coming and some returning from the Trinity country; that there were 225 wagons going to, and 75 returning from Texas—the latter complaining bitterly of the privations which they had undergone. The Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer, of the 10th instant, makes the number of emigrants much larger—estimating the wagons at 700 or 800, and the whole number of souls at 5,000.—Even now, says that paper, four wagons are passing the office, from Green county Illinois, with "POLK and DALLAS, Oregon and Texas," on their covers!

Destructive Fire in Boston.—Faneuil Hall in Danger.—On Tuesday morning a fire broke out in the extensive drug establishment of Mr. Edward Brinley, Nos. 2 and 4, south side of Faneuil Hall, Boston, and the entire stock of goods, amounting in value to from \$50,000 to \$60,000 destroyed. The fire broke out in the back part of the store—cause unknown—and the owner was only able to secure his books and papers.

Faneuil Hall, on the south side was much scorched and charred, as also several stores. Mr. Brinley was insured for \$10,000—but his loss will probably be considerable more than this amount.

[Balt. Sun.]

MARRIED.—In this City, on the 12th instant, by Elder B. Young, Mr. Wm. Pitt to Miss Cornelia Malvina Devine, all of Nauvoo.

There it is again: a splendid loaf of cake from the hands of a once lovely Devine being; but alas! she has (by the aid of a spiritual guide) walked into a Pitt, (not of despair,) but one of endless felicity, where, we hope, that

ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Municipal Court, on the first Monday of January, 1845, for judgment against the following delinquent city lots and other lands for taxes and cost thereon, for the year 1843; and for an order to sell the said lands and city lots, to satisfy the same; and also notice is hereby given that on Monday the 20th day of January, 1845, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., all the aforesaid lands and city lots, against which judgment shall be obtained, and for the sale of which order shall be made, will be exposed to public sale at the Recorder's office, for the amount of said taxes and cost thereon.

The following is a list of the delinquent lands and city lots in the third ward in the city of Nauvoo, for the year 1843.

Names.	Lots.	Block.	Other Lands.	Cost.	Am't of Valua.	Description of Lands.
Eliah Allen	43	5	Acres.	6	25	Kimball's Addition.
John Castle	40	6		6	25	1 a south west corner.
Jefferson Demick	63	4		6	40	1 1-4 pt south 1-2.
Heirs of James Doyle			157	6	19-62 1-2	2325 n e q sec 12 1 6 n 9 w.
do do			40	6	5-00	1000 p n e q sec 12 1 6 n 9 w.
do do			7	6	87-1-2	375 p n w q sec 12 1 6 n 9 w.
Amos Fielding	43	5		6	25	50 1 a pt south 1-2.
William Green	23	6		6	25	50 3-4 pt north 1-2.
William Rusk	32	6		6	25	50 n pt north 1-2.
Thomas Stevens	29	6		6	30	60 1 a south east corner.
George Walker	36	6		6	20	40 1 a pt south 1-2.
Heirs of John Williams			80	6	5-00	1000 e 1-2 s e q sec 6 t 6 n 8 w.
William Young	42	5		6	30	60 3-4 a pt south 1-2.
Clark			2	6	50	100 p n w q sec 6 t 6 n 8 w.
John Gilmore	3	9		6	37 1-2	75 Hibbard's Addition.
John A. Fergus	1	6		6	37 1-2	75 do
Jacob Gibson	3	14		6	15	30 do
David James	1	10		6	37 1-2	75 do
Wm. Jones	14	10		6	37 1-2	75 do
David La Baron	2	3		6	12 1-2	25 do
Thomas Mackey	2	2		6	20	40 north 1-2 do
Wm. A. Moore	4	9		6	25	50 east 1-2 do
Benjamin Riter	4	12		6	30	60 do
Benjamin Riter	2	5		6	37 1-2	75 do
Sanger	4	19		6	40	80 e corner Well's Addition.

The following is a list of the delinquent lands in the second ward in the city of Nauvoo, for the year 1843.

Names.	Cost.	Am't of Tax.	Valuation.	Acres.	Description of Lands.
C. Keegan	6	6-00	1200	80	e 1-2 s e q sec 36 t 7 n 9 w.
Levin C. Kreymer	6	2-00	400	40	s w pt n e q sec 36 t 7 n 9 w.
James Moffit	6	4-25	850	160	n w q sec 31 t 7 n 8 w.
Chauncey Robison	6	30	60	15	pt sec 2 t 7 n 8 w.

DANIEL HENDRIX, Assessor and Collector of the Second Ward.

Nauvoo, Dec. 4th, 1844.—31-4w

after years will present a numerous set of Pitts, to gratify the old age of our friends, the bride and bridegroom.

DISCIPLES OF FAUST.

DEATHS.—For the week ending Monday the 7th.

James Casam, 30y, 8m; ague and fever.

Elizabeth Carter, 23y, 8m, 24d; black canker, and a child of Mr. Richardson.

Total 3.

W. D. HUNTINGTON,

Seaton.

NOTICE.

WANTED to purchase at E. OAKLEY'S Store, (the office of the Nauvoo Tannery,) 5000 Cow Hides, and 5000 Calf Skins. Also 5000 Cow Hides and 5000 Calf Skins wanted to tan on shares. Dry Goods and Groceries sold at a reasonable price, and country produce taken.

E. OAKLEY,

G. W. ROBERTSON,

B. R. BENTLEY,

Nauvoo, 18. Dec 16, 1844-33m

WHEREAS my wife Mahala Beebe has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

GEORGE REEBEE.

Dec 14, 1844-33-3w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of William Van Orden, late of Hancock County, Ill. deceased, are hereby requested and notified to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said County on the first Monday in February next 1845, for adjustment and allowance, and all those indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JULIA ANN VAN ORDEN,

Administratrix.

Nauvoo, Dec. 14, 1844-33-4w

WOOD.

THE subscriber is wishing to let a job of work, and pay in wood or timber, at my place 7 miles below Nauvoo.

Application must be made immediately.

ADOLPHUS ALLEN.

Dec 12-33d

STRAYED.

IN the month of September last, one red and white cow, with a cross-piece on her horns and a letter E plainly cut in the hair on each hip. Whoever will return said cow or give information where she may be found shall be suitably rewarded at this office.

Nauvoo, Dec. 9th-31st

THE BRAVE BOY.

Two boys of my acquaintance were one day on their way from school, and as they were passing a corn-field in which there were some plum trees full of ripe fruit, Henry said to Thomas, "Let us jump over and get some plums. Nobody will see us, and we can scud along through the corn and come out on the other side."

Thomas said, "I cannot. It is wrong to do so. I would rather not have the plums than steal them, and I guess I will run along home."

"You are a coward," said Henry, "I always knew you were a coward, and if you don't want any plums you may go without them, but I shall have some very quick."

Just as Henry was climbing the fence, the owner of the field rose up from the other side of the wall, and Henry jumped back and ran off as fast as his legs would carry him.

Thomas had no reason to be afraid. So he stood still, and the owner of the field, who had heard the conversation, between the boys, told him he was very glad to see that he was not willing to be a thief; and then he asked Thomas to step over and help himself to as many plums as he wished! The boy was pleased with the invitation and was not slow in filling his pockets with the ripe fruit.

Which of these boys was brave, the one who called the other a coward, but ran away himself, or the one who said it was wicked to steal, and stood his ground?

EXPEDITION TO AFRICA.

The brig *Chipola*, chartered by the Maryland Colonization Society, left this port on Monday afternoon, with about seventy emigrants for Cape Palmas. Thirty-seven of them were liberated by Mr. Wilson, of Jefferson Co. Kentucky, who, accompanied by his wife, was present to witness their departure; twenty-seven were manumitted by the will of the late Miss Harriet B. Thompson, of Mathews county, Va.; two of them were freed by Rev. Henry B. Goodwin, of Charles Co. Md., who liberated a large portion of the emigrants who sailed in the *Latrete* last year. There were also several on board who had voluntarily offered themselves to the society as emigrants. Owing to the inclement weather, the usual religious ceremonies upon such occasions were omitted; yet it was altogether an interesting scene.

The Connecticut Historical Society has recently come into possession of the identical deal chest, formerly owned by Elder Brewster, the celebrated companion of Rev. Dr. Robinson and the rest of the Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth in 1620. The chest was brought over in the *May Flower*, and is identified not only by its original marks, but by other satisfactory testimony. It has always remained in possession of the lineal descendants of the Elder. It passed from him into the hands of his son William Brewster, thence into the possession of his grandson Joseph Brewster, and afterward into the possession of his great-grand daughter Ruth Brewster, who married William Sampson, and removed to W. Springfield in Massachusetts, where she died, a few years since, at a great age, in the family of Henry Day, from whom Dr. Robbins procured it. It is made of Norway Pine, and was probably procured in Holland.

Glass Bottle Factory.—There is now in operation at Pittsburgh a black Glass Bottle manufactory, owned by a Mr. C. Ihmsen, which supplies all the markets in the West and South with wine and porter bottles, demijohns, acid jars, flasks, &c. Orders for wine and porter bottles are frequently filled, it is stated, for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and other markets Eastward. The demijohns are of 6, 5, 4, 2, 1 and 1-2 gallon capacity, and are covered with basket work of willow, at the factory, by girls belonging to the families of the blowers. The willow is brought from Germany in large bundles, which cost \$1.25 each in the East.

Poultry over the Stonington Railroad.—42,951 lbs. from Western, 3,700 lbs. from Richmond, 20,463 lbs. from South Kingstown, 2,300 lbs. from North Kingstown, were brought up this morning. The whole goes to Boston this afternoon to supply our Massachusetts friends for Thanksgiving. The whole number of lbs. is 69,919. There will be about 5,000 lbs. over the same road for Boston on Monday.—*Providence Transcript*.

Wool-growing in North Carolina.—A gentleman much experienced in this business, who has traveled over the Western States, having had his attention drawn to the Western part of North Carolina, is about to transport his flock of sheep, purchased chiefly in Western Pennsylvania, to Asheville, North Carolina. This move, if successfully followed, will produce great

results in that unproductive region.—*Raleigh Register*.

Safe mode of Blasting.—It is known to many individuals, though not to the public generally, that rocks may be blasted without ramming down pounded brick on the charge. Put a rye straw into the hole; if one be not long enough, use two, running the top of one into the other, tying paper around the joint. Then put in the charge of powder and prime the straw, and then fill up the hole with fine dry sand, without ramming. Nothing more is necessary preparatory to touching the match.—*Boston Cultivator*.

Remarkable destruction of Fish.—The New London News mentions a remarkable fact, which is asserted by fishermen who had just arrived, after an unsuccessful excursion. In returning along the South shore of Long Island, their attention was attracted to the beach, which was literally strewn with the bodies of dead fish, just washed up by the sea. Black fish, conners, lobsters, and crabs, and many other species which inhabit our shores at this season, lay promiscuously on the sand. On examining the well of the smacks, it was discovered that the fish they had taken were also dead. Another smack reports the same singular fact. It is conjectured that there has been a volcanic eruption at sea to cause this general destruction.

Important.—Treaty ratified.—By our latest news from the interior of Texas, we learn that the long talked of Treaty with the Comanches and ten other tribes of wild Indians has been ratified. The *Vindicator*, published at Washington, says:—

"The consummation of this treaty, if kept sacred by both parties, will do more to advance the true interests of the West, than a dozen companies of mounted men. Our prospects are indeed brightening, and if our people will only curb their martial spirit and turn their attention to the soil, our only true source of wealth, Texas must prosper. It is industry alone that makes us happy and contented; and this treaty is, in our opinion, as even that of annexation."

Mexican Steamers.—The steamships, says the New York Express, which came in here for repairs some months since, still remain snugly moored off the Navy Yard, and on Friday night, the 8th inst., a sloop of war of the same nation arrived and anchored near by the steamers. There are various rumors touching the detention of these vessels here, but one plausible one is the danger of being taken prisoners by some Texans, who they fear are on the watch for them, under some naval marauder.

The Commercial Advertiser says: The detention of the Mexican steamers has been solely on the part of their commanders and the Mexican consul, until they received a sum of money to defray the expenses of the extensive repair, both of the *Guadalupe* and *Montezuma*; and adds that the *Santa Anna*, which arrived on Saturday, from Vera Cruz, had brought the money for that purpose.

MAHOMEDANS IN TRINIDAD.

Among others who came to see us was a Mahomedan priest, named Emir Samba Makumba, with whom we had an interesting interview, and obtained from him a brief history of himself and his people now resident upon this Island, where they continue to worship after the manner of their fathers according to the precepts of Koran.

He is about sixty-six years old, his hair and beard, which he has allowed to grow long, are white. He wore the hab it of his order, a flowing white tunic.—Samba could speak several languages; he addressed us in Arabic, pronouncing the benediction of the Mahomedans on those they esteem as people of God. Afterwards he conversed in French, and our friend H. L. Jobity interpreted for us. His countenance was remarkably serene, and although he had been a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief, yet his face was lighted with a smile.

He was by descent a chief and a priest among the Mandingoes in Africa, but in early life was taken captive in one of those intestine wars which are unhappily occasioned among the native tribes in Africa by the slave trade. He belonged to the tribe Fulaah Tauru, which engaged in a war with six other tribes in Africa to prevent them, as he said, from carrying on the slave trade.

The Mahomedans are forbidden to make slaves of those of their own faith, and when any of their people are concerned in this traffic, they believe their religion requires them to put a stop to it by force. It was for this purpose a war was commenced by the Fulaahs against these other tribes, and in this war Samba was taken prisoner and sold as a slave. He was brought to this Island at the age of twenty-one years, and was purchased from a slave ship by a French planter, who gave him the name of Simon Boissere. Possessing a superior mind, he was soon placed by his master as superintendent of his plantation. Laboring faithfully, and opportunities being afforded him, he soon earned a sufficient sum of money to purchase his freedom. Instigated by his example and advice, others of his countrymen also succeeded in securing their freedom. They then formed themselves

into an association to maintain their religious profession, Samba acting as their priest. Their next effort was to purchase small tracts of land, upon which they erected habitations, and were thus enabled by the produce of their gardens, &c. to support themselves respectably. Having secured comfortable homes they turned their attention to their suffering brethren in captivity. Liberal subscriptions were made among them for this benevolent object, and when a slave ship arrived at the colony, Samba and his friends were the first on board to inquire for Mandingoes, and if there were any among the captives they ransomed them immediately. Up to the time of the declaration of freedom they had released from bondage upwards of five hundred in Trinidad alone. Their operations were also extended to other islands. There are several hundred of them at present in this Island, and although they continue their form of faith and worship, they are noticed for their habits of temperance and exemplary deportment. In this respect they have been as lights to their professing Christian neighbors.

The old man said he mourned over the condition of the Christian world; he regretted that their youth were in danger of being drawn away by the evil practices of the Christians. He thought it was safe to judge people by their actions, and when he saw the Christians holding those of their own faith in slavery, engaging in wars with members of their own church, and addicted to habits of intemperance, all of which the Koran forbids, he thought it was sufficient evidence that the religion of Mahomet was superior to the religion of Anna Bissa, (Jesus Christ.)

We told him we understood the religion of Jesus as forbidding all these practices, but the professors of the religion of Christ did not live up to his precepts.—He inquired "have you any slaves in your country?" to which we replied nearly three million. At this information he gave a look of astonishment and indignation.

We asked him if he believed the great God who had made all things had placed a witness of himself in the hearts of all men, to teach them what is right and what is wrong; to which he replied, "Yes, certainly; God has placed his Spirit in man to show him good and evil, and man ought to obey it, for by so doing he would please his Maker, and be accepted of him." He further remarked, "It is by listening to evil suggestions that he becomes very wicked." He thought the Christians degraded themselves by selling the Bible, which they consider a standard of religious faith. "You ought not to sell your religion," meaning the Bible, or take pay for expounding it, meaning for preaching. We told him we did not do it; we came out of love and good will to see the people of these islands, that we might encourage them to love and good works. "Then," said he, "you are men of God, and I hope the Lord will bless your labors, and make you useful in spreading his truth in the world."

It was a pleasure to be with this benighted individual, who may be looked upon as one of the brightest philanthropists of the age. When we consider the humble sphere in which he has moved, and the limited means at his command for accomplishing a benevolent scheme which had for its object the emancipation of all his countrymen in captivity, (the Mandingo slaves,) and contemplate the success which has attended the labors of Samba and his coadjutors, this brief account of him will be esteemed worthy of record.—*Narrative of a visit to the West Indies*.

The Pyramids.—Mr. Gliddon, in his lectures on Egypt, says the three Pyramids of Gheizeh alone represent an amount as follows:

1st,	Tons	6,848,000
2d,	"	5,309,000
3d,	"	702,400
		12,859,400

Mr. Gliddon introduced a series of diverting and curious statistical comments, remarking that the Great Pyramid, converted into brick, would build up the whole city of Philadelphia—that the granite contained in it would construct all the churches and public buildings of the same noble city of the Keystone State—and that the 12,859,400 tons of these three Pyramids, would suffice to build every public dwelling, every church, every public edifice, at this day, comprised in the statistics of the entire state of Pennsylvania.

The New Orleans Crescent City records another steamboat accident. On the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock A. M., as the towboat Tiger was taking the ship *Marcia Cieves*, bound for Liverpool, from this port, over the S. W. bar, she burst all her boilers, six in number, destroying everything over the bows. Three men were killed instantaneously, and three others were badly wounded by the shock. All the hands on board were fortunately stationed aft at the time, about to haul in the spring cable, otherwise, the number of sufferers would have been much greater. The following, as near as we can learn, are the names of the killed:

Daniel B. Clark, pilot, of this city; David Brown, 1st engineer; Abram Brown, second engineer; the remains of the two latter were found and have been interred on Hitchcock Island near the S. W. pass.

The McMinnville (Tenn.) Gazette announces the death of JOHN A. MURREL, the notorious land pirate. He died at Pikeville, in Bledsoe county, on the 1st inst., confessing before his death, that he had been guilty of almost every crime save murder.

TWO STORES.

DAVID D. YEARSLEY has opened two Stores, one in the building lately occupied by Gen. Joseph Smith as a store, on Water street, the other on Mulholland street, a little east of the Temple, the Keystone Store, where he will accommodate his friends and the public, with Dry Goods and Groceries to their hearts desire. A quick "pic" being better than a slow "bit,"—he means to sell cheap for cash and produce.

One man can not do everything, nor have everything, but he means, with two stores to do a double business, and keep a good assortment of Crockery and Hardware also.

Being fond of company he wishes all to call and see.

Nauvoo Nov. 17, 1844-30-3m.

NOTICE.—About 6 or 8 thousand good lath wanted immediately. The amount shall be credited on tithing: WM. CLAYTON, Recorder.

Nauvoo, Nov. 8, 1844-30th

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will open a Select School on Monday the second day of December next, on Knight Street, about three quarters of a mile east of the Temple. Tuition for Reading and Writing 17 cts. per week.

Geography, Grammar, and Arithmetic, 21 cts. per week. The higher branches of Mathematics, also Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., 25 cts.

Tuition to be paid once a month by those who wish to remain in the school.

No reduction made for occasional absence. All kinds of produce, store goods, and even money, (bogos excepted) will be taken for pay.

JESSE HAVEN.

Nauvoo, Nov. 20th, 1844-29-2w.

REMOVAL OF THE NAUVOO SEMINARY.

THE subscriber having removed his school to the large room on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets, is prepared to receive pupils upon his usual terms, his third quarter will commence on Monday, the second day of December. Persons can enter their children at any time during the term, but it is preferable that they should commence at the beginning of the term, when possible. Scholars from the country can have their boarding and tuition on very reasonable terms payable in provisions, wood &c. he has engaged the services of two competent female assistants, and hopes by the most unwearied diligence to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.

TERMS OF TUITION,
Per quarter of 90 days.
Spelling, Reading, and Writing, \$2.00
Arithmetic, Grammar, and
Geography, 2.50
Natural Philosophy, 3.00
Book keeping, 4.00

ELI B. KELSEY.

Nauvoo, Nov. 27, 1844-30-3w.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration from the court of Probate of Hancock County, Illinois, on the estate of Hyrum Smith deceased, notifies and requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to the court of Probate of said county, on or before the first Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for adjustment.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MARY SMITH,

Admr. of Hyrum Smith, deceased.
Nauvoo, Nov. 25, 1844-no30-4w.

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.
June 10th 1844.

EARTHENWARE! EARTHENWARE!!

J. GROCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.

THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.

May 23d. 1844.



CONSUMPTION, & liver complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, croup in children, whooping cough, pains or weakness of the Breasts; Chronic coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION. A purely vegetable and highly approved compound preparation of *Prunus Virginiana* or *wild Cherry Bark*, approved by the College of Pharmacy, recommended by the Medical Faculty, and universally acknowledged the most valuable Family Medicine ever discovered.

No Quackery!—No Deception!

The Physician may boast of his skill in many diseases, the Quack may puff his wonderful cures; but of all the remedies ever discovered for the diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, it is universally admitted that nothing has ever proved as successful as that unrivaled medicine—*Dr. Wistar's Balm of wild Cherry*, which has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever recorded in the history of Medicine.

Read what it has done!

A Surprising Cure.—Mrs. Martha Wilson, a poor but highly respectable member of the Methodist Church, was also afflicted with Consumption in its worst forms, and considered by all her friends, past recovery. A bottle of this Balm was presented to her, which relieved her immediately. This circumstance being made known to the members of the church, she purchased several bottles for her which relieved her entirely. The same society have purchased over FORTY bottles for persons in indigent circumstances, and positively assert it has not been used in a single instance where it has not given surprising relief.

We, the undersigned, members of the Derbin Benevolent Society of the Methodist church have examined the above statement of Mrs. Wilson's case, hereby certify it is in all respects true, and earnestly recommend Dr. Wistar's remedy to all who are afflicted.

GEO. MILLER,
ELIZABETH JACOBS,
THOMAS COOMBS,
MARY GARDNER.

All orders from dealers south and west of the Wabash river should be addressed to Benjamin Phelps 76 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. The above truly valuable medicine is for sale at this office.

Nov 13-20-3m

BENJAMIN PHELPS,

No. 76 Chestnut Street,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR ALL THE

BEST FAMILY MEDICINES.

OFFERS to Dealers and others the following highly popular and valuable Medicines:

Wistar's balm of wild cherry
Rev. I. Cover's balm of life
Humphrey's Pile ointment
Dr. Williams' pain soother
Brite's rheumatic liniment and pills
Sappington's pills
Dr. Starkweather's hepatic elixir
Dr. Halsted's magnetic remedies
Bristol's sarsaparilla
Fridley's tetter ointment
Fahnestock's vermifuge
Jew David's or Hebrew plaster
Dr. Halsted's brisk pills
Nov 13-29-3m

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING,

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his PRICES.

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1,50
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	do	whole bound	plain	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1,00
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	do	do	plain	0,75
do	do	do	neat	1,00
do	do	do	extra	1,37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	do	do	plain	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1844.

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

TO THE FARMERS AROUND NAUVOO AND VICINITY.

THOSE brethren who want to exchange their grain, pork, beef, potatoes &c., for property, wearing apparel &c., would do well to give the Temple committee a call. They would be glad to exchange any kind of property in their hands for grain, inasmuch as provisions are most wanted to carry on the works.

N. B. A good new turning lathe for sale at the Committee office.

WM. CLAYTON,

Temple Recorder.

August 7th 1844-1f

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering, and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers; if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

BOOTS &c.

A LARGE quantity of English Boots &c. for sale at this office. Grain, Flour, Hides, and even cash, accepted in payment. Warm feet, warm friends, and wisdom, are very convenient, and so is 'change', even in trade. Tax.

Nauvoo, Sept. 25, 1844. no22-1f.

A. W. BABBITT,

Attorney at Law,

HAS removed his office to the city of Nauvoo and has taken the office occupied by the late General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to attend to any, or all business committed to his trust.

Oct. 9, 1844-23f.

ACCEPTABLE

ANY quantity of provisions, for subscriptions, at this office.

Sept. 25, 1844.

TEMPLE.

"Milk as well as Meat" Some good milk cows are wanted as titling for the Temple. The Saints have done well in bringing in many good things and they will do more good by answering this call promptly.

WM. CLAYTON,

Clerk for Trustees, &c.

Nov. 6-1f.

A. LE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The undersigned makes and keeps constantly on hand the above article, which he will warrant to keep through the winter, at the reduced price of six dollars per barrel. Families supplied on reasonable terms. All kinds of country produce taken in pay.

LEONARD SCHUSSLER.

Nov. 6-3m.

WANTED

100 CORDS of wood, at this office.

Sept. 25, 1844.

TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. HALL, STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER, Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.

TERMS, LOW.

Residence, Parley St., Gen. Rich's old house.



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 34.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1841.

Whole Number 138

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Main Streets,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 27 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor.) That paid, to receive attention.

(From Frost's Pictorial History of the United States.)

FIRST EMIGRATION OF FOREIGNERS TO NEW ENGLAND.

New England was settled by puritans, and from its earliest hour, it has retained much of the spirit, and sturdily maintained the leading principles of its founders. The puritans, it will be recognized by the student of history, were the same men to whom England owed her first emancipation from the tyranny of the Stuart family—the same men whose political principles, sternly asserted, led to the revolution of 1688, and thus gave to our transatlantic progenitors whatever civil freedom they now enjoy—the same men whose descendants took the lead in the American revolution of 1776, and thus set an example, whose influence after overturning many ancient dynasties and changing the whole political aspect of Europe, is still felt in the more silent but certain progress of liberal principles, and the wider diffusion of equal rights.

In the year 1610, a congregation of these people, expelled by royal and ecclesiastical tyranny from their native country, England, had removed to Leyden, where they were permitted to establish themselves in peace under the ministry of their pastor, John Robinson. This excellent person may be justly regarded as the founder of the sect of Independents, or as it is customary to call them in New England, Congregationalists. The most important feature in their ecclesiastical system is the independence of each church or congregation, of all bishops, synods, or councils, and its direct dependence on the head of the Christian church himself. The preaching of such a doctrine could not but offend the government of England. It drew upon the devoted heads of its disciples the most determined persecution from Elizabeth and James, and exasperated the civil war, which, terminating in the dethronement of Charles I., finally gave the ascendancy to the puritans.

It was to avoid the persecution of James that the English exiles composing Mr. Robinson's congregation, remained for ten years at Leyden. But, at the end of that period, the same pious views which had originally prompted their departure from England, incited them to undertake a more distant migration. The manners of the Dutch, and especially their neglect of a reverential observance of Sunday made them apprehensive that the lapse of a single generation would obliterate every trace of the puritan character among their descendants. It was determined, therefore, to seek a new home in some foreign dependency of England. They at first cast their eyes upon Guinea, but which Raleigh had given a glowing description; but subsequently decided to seek an establishment in Virginia. Agents were despatched to England to obtain permission from the king, James, although desirous to promote the increase of the colony which had been planted under his auspices, was unwilling to sanction their religious opinions by taking them under his protection. The utmost he would promise was, to connive at their practices and refrain from molesting them. After accepting this precarious security, the puritans, the Plymouth Company a grant of a tract of land, lying, as was supposed, within the limits of its patent, a partnership or joint stock company was formed, on disadvantageous terms, with certain merchants in London, in order to raise the funds necessary to defray the expenses of emigration and settlement. Two vessels were obtained; the Speedwell of sixty and the Mayflower of one hundred and eighty tons burthen; in which a hundred and twenty of their number were appointed to embark from an English port for America. These were to act as the pioneers of the whole congregation. They were destined to figure in the world's history as the celebrated Pilgrims of New England.

They sought retirement—isolation—an opportunity of founding a small community of puritans, where, apart from all the world, their peculiar doctrines could be transmitted from father to son, without attracting the notice of king or bishop. But they had a higher destiny. They were, in fact, to become the most efficient among the founders of a great empire, in which their own principles should flourish for ages after, and a moral system of religious freedom should be learned and taught by their descendants.

All things being prepared for the departure of this detachment of the congregation from Delt haven, where they took leave of their friends, for the English port of embarkation, Robinson and his people devoted their last meeting in Europe to an act of solemn and social worship, intended to implore a blessing from heaven upon the enterprise in which they were about to engage.

The pilgrims sailed from Delt haven on the 22d of July, 1620, for Southampton, whence, after remaining a fortnight, they sailed for America; but they were compelled by the bad condition of the Speedwell and the treachery of its captain, to put back twice before their final departure. The Speedwell was abandoned; a portion of the company who were dismayed at the evident dangers of the voyage, were dismissed, reducing their number to one hundred and one, including women and children. This company were all crowded into the Mayflower, which set sail from Plymouth on the 6th of September, 1620, bearing the founders of New England across the Atlantic. Never did so frail a bark carry so precious a burden.

The voyage was long and boisterous, and the captain of their vessel, through ignorance or treachery, instead of landing them at Hudson's river, whither they were bound, carried them to the north as far as Cape Cod, where they arrived on the 11th of November. This district was not included in the patent which they had obtained in England; and to supply the want of a more formal title, they composed and signed a written constitution of government, recognising the authority of the English crown, and expressing their own combination into a body politic (November 11th), and their determination to enact all just and necessary laws, and to honor them by due obedience. They then proceeded to elect John Carver for their governor, to serve for one year.

The selection of a spot for their settlement was attended with considerable difficulty and delay. On the 11th of November, some men were sent on shore to obtain wood and make discoveries; but they returned at night, without having met with any person or habitation. On the 15th, Captain Miles Standish, the military leader of the colony, landed for the purpose of exploration with sixteen armed men, observed and followed some Indians without overtaking them; but coming upon a deserted village, they found and examined some graves, but left the arms and implements, which they found in them, undisturbed, because they would not be guilty of violating the repositories of the dead. But when they found a cellar, carefully lined with bark and covered with a heap of sand, in which four bushels of seed corn were well secured, after reasoning on the morality of the action, they took as much of the corn as they could carry, intending, when they should find the owners, to repay them to their satisfaction. This intention was subsequently fulfilled, and to the providential discovery of this seed corn, they attributed the ultimate preservation of the colony. During the absence of this exploring party, the wife of William Wylite, gave birth to a son, who, from the circumstance of his birth, was named Peregrine. He was the first Anglo-American born in New-England.

On the 6th of December, Carver, Bradford, Winslow, and Standish, with some sailors, embarked in a shallop and sailed round the bay in search of a place for settlement. On landing they were saluted with a flight of Indian arrows; but a discharge of musketry speedily dispersed the assailants. A storm came on. The shallop lost its rudder, and was nearly shipwrecked. Reaching an island on the 9th, they reposed themselves and kept the Christian Sabbath with the usual solemnities. The next day a harbor was found, which they deemed commodious, and the surrounding country was pleasant and well watered. They returned with the agreeable intelligence to their friends, and the ship was brought into this harbor on the 15th. The 18th and 19th were passed in exploring the land; and on the 20th, after imploring the divine guidance and protection, the people landed and commenced the settlement. This day is still celebrated by the descendants of the pilgrims as the anniversary of New England's birth.

They gave the town the name of Plymouth, in remembrance of the hospitalities they had received at the last port in England from which they had sailed. Their first operations consisted in measuring out the land to the different families, laying a platform for their ordnance and erecting habitations. It was not till the 31st of December, that they were able to celebrate the Sabbath, with its appropriate exercises, in a house on shore.

The hardships undergone by the people in exploring the bay and effecting a landing, sowed the seeds of fatal disease; their provisions were scanty; the winter was severe; and the Indians, remembering the kidnapping exploits of Hunt and others, were hostile. More than half the

colonists including John Carver, their governor, died before spring. Those who retained their strength were hardly sufficient to minister to the urgent wants of the sick and dying. In this employment, no one distinguished himself more than Carver, the governor. He was a man of fortune, who had spent all in the service of the colony, and readily sacrificed his life in discharging the humblest offices of kindness to the sick. He was succeeded by William Bradford, who was re-elected for many successive years, notwithstanding his remonstrance, that if this office were an honor, it should be shared by his fellow citizens, and if it were a burden, the weight of it should not always be imposed on him.

It appears that previous to the arrival of the pilgrims in New England, a sweeping pestilence had carried off whole tribes of natives in the region where they had now settled. The traces of former habitation were apparent; but no Indians were found residing in their immediate vicinity. The spring, which restored health to the colonists brought them also an agreeable surprise, in the visit of some Indians whose disposition was friendly. The visit of Samoset, whose previous intercourse with the English fishermen enabled him to salute them with 'Welcome, welcome, Englishmen!' was followed by that of Massachusett, the principal sachem of the country, with whom the celebrated treaty was concluded, which was inviolably observed, for more than fifty years, and contributed, during that period, more than any other circumstance, to secure New England from the horrors of Indian warfare.

Robinson, although originally a follower of Brown, afterwards expressly disclaimed the name of Brownist for himself and his people.

Belknap.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

PROSPECTIVE GRANDEUR OF AMERICA.

The future population, strength, and resources of this country have been subjects of speculation with statisticians and poets. Calculation and rhapsody have been wanting to determine or foreshadow its destiny. But neither the one nor the other, as far as we have seen, has adequately compassed the prospective grandeur of America. The calculations have fallen short of what might be anticipated; and the prophetic imaginings have been too vague to convey any definite impressions of absolute results. This, however, is a question which statistics can exemplify, and in such a manner as to render a prospective fact more brilliant and marvellous than the widest range which imagination has taken in regard to it. We shall endeavor to explain our views on this subject, confining ourselves to rigid calculations and fair deductions.

In the increase of population in this country, two things are remarkable, its rapidity, and its uniformity. Nearly a century ago, Franklin stated that population nearly doubled itself once within every twenty-five years. The process of reduplication has been going on ever since; and according to the last census, it appears that it is now doubled in about every twenty-two years. This is an important fact, and renders the calculation of the population for future exact periods a thing of clear certainty.

Where a population has doubled itself so rapidly for such a length of time, it is evidence of the working of a principle. It ceases to be accidental, and hence uncertain in its nature. The population of France has doubled itself within a hundred and twenty years, and that of England in sixty. Either period is so long in itself, and the anterior periods required for the reduplication of the population of each of those countries so uncertain, that a satisfactory statement of their future increase of population may hardly be afforded. But, for the reasons we have stated, no such impediments to reasonable calculation on the subject applies to this country.

The results of continuing the calculation of the increase of population in this country, in geometrical ratio, are so vast, and of so distant a period, that it would seem safe and prudent not to venture stating them exactly. It would appear that Chancellor Kent must have been under the influence of this sober feeling when he spoke of their being three hundred millions of people in it in the course of ages. So far from many ages being required for this, the child is now born in this country who will see in it a population of more than three hundred millions. It may be argued that population here ceases to double itself at its present rate, when it reaches a high point—suppose one hundred millions. But this consideration is of no avail. For if we look at the means of the increment of population production, we shall find that it goes beyond numbers, the Malthusian theory to the contrary notwithstanding. Two things establish the argumentation of population, a liberal form of government and national integrity being always secured. Those

things are improving agriculture and mechanics. Now it is ascertained that agriculture has just begun to improve. It is a fact not less memorable than disgraceful, that agriculture has remained stationary from the age of Augustus Caesar almost to our own immediate time. Eighteen hundred years had not mended its rules or practice. Any one who will read Virgil's Georgics, and compare it with ordinary farming practice, will satisfy himself of this. Though gunpowder and inquisitorial tortures, heraldry and alchemy, cruelties and follies, occupied men's minds; though printing had been long discovered, and society had taken a civilized character, yet strange to say, the fundamental art, the great necessity, the support of life, the production of food, was left rude as antiquity had known it. Had agriculture been as glorious as war, it would long since have fructified the four continents. But this great art is now rendered susceptible of indefinite improvement. Chemistry, the creation of a few years, analyzes soils and their productions—their distinct characters and mutual adaptabilities. With a beauty and certainty that exhaust admiration, it places agriculture beyond the evils of ignorance and waste, and displays a sublime economy in its operations. Machinery, with ingenious forms, and thundering prowess, comes to supersede or fortify human hands. These united agencies will give to the science and practice of agriculture a magnificent scope and effect, a perennial power of life sustenance, that surpass alike the bounds of sober consideration or rhapsodical fervor. The genius of mechanics, which has been started into new proportions by the liberal touch of the age, whose stature literally reaches to the clouds, has independently, the second great effect on national destiny. Like the whirling spheres, it multiplies forms infinite in numbers and beauties. It begins with necessity and ends with luxury, it embraces every ministration to bodily comfort, every artifice to extend spiritual cultivation. These two great forces, which have just had their new birth, are in the hands of posterity for development.

Their influence will be to quicken the growth of nations—not to retard them; at this or that point of numerical strength. We cannot then admit that there is going to be any retardation in the increase of population up to that period when it surpasses the supply of food—a period not necessary for us to anticipate; and whose difficulties it will be competent for our enlightened successors in the world's business to manage. The great science of the wealth of nations, as discovered by Adam Smith, being developed abroad, will react on the prosperity of this country, accelerating its ratio of production, and consequently of increase of population. Immigration, which up to this time has merited consideration in these calculations, for the future need not be minded, the doubling process being so vast in its results as to diminish the force of such influence.

If then, it be allowed that population will go on to double itself for many years, as we have endeavored to show, it will produce much greater results than are anticipated. This will appear evident from the following statement:

The population in the United States was, in 1840, 17,000,000; in 1862 it will be 33,000,000; in 1884, 72,000,000; in 1906, 144,000,000; in 1928, 308,000,000; in 1950, 616,000,000; in 1975, 1,200,000,000.

It is not necessary to extend this calculation. We have not yet ascertained the limits of this country; we do not know its resources in all the arts which contribute to the support of life. But with such a population, all national and municipal efforts and achievements would be of corresponding extent. Cities, whose grandeur and glory defy parallel, will be spread over it. Design, aided by intellect and wealth, fortified by every conceivable means and working for the highest ends of communities, will take the place of accident, poverty and ignorance, which now rule. Magnificence and economy of plan, rapidity of creation, immensity of detail and aggregated splendor of multimodal combination, will mark public or municipal works. Millions of men, with hearts bent on some good and great purpose, can at once be concentrated. Aided by incalculable riches, enthusiastic efforts, and the assurance of experience, they may set our precedents at defiance in the same way we set at defiance those of the first settlers. The wonderful silver lamp of the necromancer is but an allegory of the power of riches commanding great agents. The work of a century now can in the future be thrown into a few years. Great capital and their tributaries can then be reared by force, rapidly and certainly. A greater than ancient Rome, which took seven hundred years to build, can, ay, will be built in seven years. All sense and work being devoted to peace, intercourse, and production, society will be like the swelling ocean tide, casting up pearls on the shore. Its riches and beauties will sur-

pass our circle of present inferences. We must take the principle of extension, and fearless of its results, we shall solve this problem.

The dogma of distance as it affects the mind, is already annihilated in the magnetic telegraph. An agent which circles the world several times each second, is now to be made the common carrier of thought. It neither sweats nor pants, breaks down, nor explodes, but like an ethereal spirit, it bears far and wide its immortal message. An empire of twelve hundred millions will be bound in such a chain of love and light.

EXECUTION OF A POOR GERMAN BOY FOR MURDER.

Mrs. Child, in her 'Letters from New York,' gives an account of a poor German emigrant who was executed, in that city and afterwards learned to be innocent. The case of the poor German is indeed very touching, and it is thus related by Mrs. C.:

A few years ago a poor German came to New York, and took lodgings, where he was allowed to do his own cooking in the same room with the family. The husband and wife lived in a perpetual quarrel. One day the German came into the kitchen with a clasp-knife and a pan of potatoes, and began them for his dinner. The quarrelsome couple were in a more violent altercation than usual, but he sat with his back toward them, and being ignorant of their language, felt in no danger of being involved in their disputes. But the woman, with a sudden and unexpected movement snatched the knife from his hand and plunged it into her husband's heart. She had sufficient presence of mind to rush into the street, and scream murder.

The poor foreigner in the meanwhile, seeing the wounded man reel, sprang forward to catch him in his arms, and drew out the knife. People from the street crowded in, and found him with the dying man in his arms, the knife in his hand, and the blood upon his clothes. The wicked woman swore in the most positive terms that he had been quarrelling with her husband, and had stabbed him with a knife he always carried. The unfortunate German knew too little of English to understand her accusation, or to tell his own story. He was dragged off to prison, and the true state of the case was made known through an interpreter; but it was not believed. Circumstantial evidence was exceedingly strong against the accused, and the real criminal swore that she saw him commit the murder.

He was executed notwithstanding the most persevering efforts of his lawyer, John Anthon, Esq., whose convictions of the man's innocence were so plainly strong, that, from that day to this, he has refused to have any thing to do with a capital case. Some years after this tragic event, the woman died and on her death bed, confessed her agency in the diabolical transaction; but her poor victim could receive no benefit from her repentance. Society had wantonly thrown away its power to atone for the grievous wrong.

Mrs. Child also gives the following affecting account of the execution of an innocent man in Missouri:

Tragic fate of Burton, in Missouri.

A young lady, belonging to a genteel and very proud family in Missouri, was beloved by a young man named Burton; but unfortunately her affections were fixed upon another, less worthy. He left her with a transient reputation. She was by nature energetic, and high spirited; her family were proud, and she lived in the midst of a society which considered revenge a virtue, and named it honor. Mistaken by this false popular sentiment, and her own excited feelings, she resolved to repay her lover's treachery with death. But she kept her secret so well that no one suspected her purpose, though she purchased pistols, and practised with them daily.

Mr. Burton gave evidence of his strong attachment by renewing his attentions when the world looked most coldly upon her. His generous kindness won her bleeding heart, but the softening influence of love did not lead her to forego the dreadful purpose she had formed. She watched for a favorable opportunity, and shot her betrayer when no one was near to witness the horrible deed.

Some little incident excited the suspicion of Burton, and he induced her to confess to him the whole transaction. It was obvious enough that suspicion would naturally fasten upon him, the well known lover of her who had been so deeply injured. He was arrested, but succeeded in persuading her that he was in no danger. Circumstantial evidence was fearfully against him, and he soon saw that his chance was doubtful; but with affectionate magnanimity he concealed this from her. He was convicted and condemned.

A short time before the execution he endeavored to cut his throat; but his life was saved for the cruel purpose of taking it away according to the cold blooded barbarism of the law. Pale and wounded he

was hoisted to the gallows, before the gaze of a Christian community. The guilty cause of all this was almost frantic when she found that he had thus sacrificed himself to save her. She immediately published the whole history of her wrongs and her revenge. Her keen sense of wounded honor was in accordance with public sentiment; her wrongs excited indignation and compassion, and the knowledge that an innocent, magnanimous man had been so brutally treated, excited a general revulsion of popular feeling. No one wished for another victim, and she was left unpunished, save by the dreadful records of her memory.

A HEBREW GENTLEMAN.

The following is a beautiful account of a beautiful character. It is written by Col. Yeadon of Charleston, for the Charleston Courier.

Mr. Abram Levy is an honor to his tribe, and one of the worthiest and most esteemed citizens of Richmond. He emigrated from Amsterdam and arrived at Boston, in 1817, and some time after settled in Richmond, bringing with him a wife and eight children, his whole fortune consisting of twenty-three dollars worth of merchandise in a soap box. He is now 75 years of age, and is the ancestor of 8 children, 66 grand children, and 16 great-grand children, and 16 of his descendants are in Texas. By honest industry he has amassed a handsome independence, and makes a noble use of it. His whole life has been a series of noble charities, and his aims, like those of Cornelius, will certainly go up as a memorial to Heaven. He is wont to say that he made his money in Richmond, and Richmond is entitled to and shall always have its liberal expenditures. A short time since, although an Israelite, firm in the faith of his fathers, he bought up a large quantity of Sunday School Books at Auction, and distributed them among the Sunday Schools of Christian brethren, and his private benevolences are innumerable, as are also his ever ready contributions to works and enterprises of public benefit. In one instance, I learn, he bought at auction, for several thousand dollars, the residence of a merchant who had failed; and in remembrance and requital of some early kindness, said to the worthy gentleman, 'Don't move; remain in your house with your good family and repay me, without interest, when you are able.' It is really grateful to the American heart, to hear him descend on the blessings he enjoys in this land of liberty and equal rights, as contrasted with the oppression and hardships endured by the less favored inhabitants of European countries—it is enough to make one blush for those Americans, who speak of themselves as oppressed beyond endurance, and reduced to the condition of Russian serfs or Turkish slaves. He indulges occasionally in humor, &c. It was my good fortune to dine with him en famille, and he literally killed the fatted calf for me, giving me a sumptuous repast, and his family of the second and third generations, vying with him in kindness and attention, and one of his grand-daughters, a fit representative of Ivanhoe's Rebecca, regaling me with rich vocal and instrumental music. After our repast, I was much gratified with hearing him and his family pour out, in chant and recitation, their grace after meat, or return of thanks, in the Hebrew tongue.

The chant was as follows:

'There is none like our God! There is none like our Lord! There is none like our King! There is none like our Savior! Who is like our God? Who is like our Lord? Who is like our King? Who is like our Savior? We will give thanks to our God, We will give thanks to our Lord, We will give thanks to our King, We will give thanks to our Savior. Blessed be our God! Blessed be our Lord! Blessed be our King, Blessed be our Savior! Thou art our God! Thou art our Lord! Thou art our King! Thou art our Savior! Thou wilt save us! Thou wilt arise and have mercy on Zion! For the time to favor her, yea, the appointed time, approaches.'

From the beautiful and touching recitations, I gleaned the following: 'Thou openest thine hand and satisfiest the desire of every living thing! Blessed art thou O Lord! who givest food unto all, through thy abundant mercy.'

After dinner, the benevolent old gentleman took me to his chamber, which was enriched with a fine collection of paintings, rare old medals and coins, and ancient books—and among his paintings, with characteristic liberality, was to be found 'The Virgin and the holy Child.' Among the antiquities he showed me, were a medal in honor of Cicero, and a silver Shovel, 3300 years old; with the Hebrew inscription:—'The Holy of Holies—Jerusalem our Israel.' I took leave of the kind hearted old man and his interesting family, with the prayer, 'May the blessing of the God of Israel rest on you and your household,' and satisfied that I had met with an Israelite indeed, in whom there was no guile, and in whose bosom Christian charity burned with a living flame.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Byrdstown, N. J., Nov. 10th, 1844.

Dear Brother W. W. Phelps: I take this method of addressing you through the columns of the Prophet, as it will save postage and is not so liable to be misinterpreted; hoping that it will receive due and immediate attention.

Dear Brother:—Sitting as I am in this eastern land, and far from the great emporium of the west, (Nauvoo) and I might say my home, if there is any place on earth that I might with propriety call so. But, indeed, I can say with Abraham, I have no home this side the vale, but a pilgrim and sojourner here on earth; (not exactly in tents, as the good old Patriarch with flocks and herds) a stranger without purse or scrip among "strangers" to build up the kingdom of God, (a most unpopular theme) and bear some humble part of this last ministry to the nations of the earth?

Can you tell, dear brother, why it is, the saints of God in all ages, and especially in the last times, can have no more rest? persecuted as they are from city to city, and from place to place. I ask myself the question, is anything criminal in Mormonism—in the divine pretensions of the prophet? This cannot be, others have professed the same; there has been hundreds of prophets, true ones too, and men have declared that if they had lived in their day, they would not have killed them; and yet, what have they not done? ("for if th y will do the things in the green tree, what will they do in the dry?") But, they say, none of these signs have followed, and proven him a prophet, that followed and proved them of old. What say ye, can you answer this?

Tell us the crime, the time and place, when and where; was it finding the Nephite record; revealing to the world the origin of a lost and scattered people, a knowledge of which had been hid for ages in midnight darkness; lost from the deepest recess of mode n antiquarians. Was it for revealing to the world the knowledge of whose lands, and by whom the foundation of these mighty cities had been laid, and since discovered by Stephen and Catherine; this none will doubt, yet a knowledge of the fact of these cities being built by Ishmael hands, hundreds of years ago, written in the Book of Mormon would be a humbug?

These discoveries, made by these men, which are truly great and confirmatory of the truth of the Book of Mormon, and the inspiration of the prophet Joseph, was made since this book was found and published to the world in 1830; then the prophecy was made that the Indians were a remnant of the house of Israel, "had wandered through the wilderness, and came over the sea," inhabited North and South America, built large cities, and were a warlike people; that many had fallen in battle and cities had been destroyed, a remnant remained as the last vestige, to tell the sad tale and history of their fallen race. And who has proved this prophecy true? (Stephen and Catherine!)

You will bear in mind, also, that Joseph was but a youth at this time, without any possible means of knowing, as men naturally know of these things—a mere plough boy at the age of 17, 21 and 22; he never had by the aid of "government friends" or wealthy patrons, the means to climb the Alpine mountains of the east—to traverse the holy land, and in Central America, stand and gaze upon the richly wrought pyramids, and with wonder and amazement exclaim, whose hands have laid these cities and reared these mighty monuments? Yet God had given him this knowledge; read the Book of Mormon and it will tell you, mark, kind reader, that this book was published in 1830, and the discoveries and facts proved by Stephens and Catherine in 1837, proving to a demonstration on the inspiration of the prophet, and the divinity of the book.

But it is said in Mormonism there is a charm a mystery that the world cannot explain; I admit it; it has a charm more inviting than all the magicians and sooth sayers of Egypt, and a mystery that sectarians cannot unravel. Why? Because they have not the spirit of Christ which is the spirit of prophecy. Mormonism has inferior, but no superior; it acknowledges no twin-sister but heaven; no superior but God; no king but Jesus; with unparalleled rapidity it has rolled on, "out-vied the muttering crowd," and accumulated its thousands, who are now rejoicing in the fulfilment of the gospel revealed and brought to light by the prophet Joseph.

If it should be asked, then, is Mormonism true? a thousand intelligent voices reverberate yes! yes! yes! Again, who has gathered their thousands? built a city? two temples? and embodied a code of morals garbed with immortality, that has made its way to the imperial thrones of the earth, embosomed itself in the golden rays and unbounded glories of heaven, crowned with never fading laurels, (is it not Joseph?) Men of sound minds (not Millerites nor sects) of all ranks, from all societies, of all the intelligence of the earth; combined in one word, the cream and salt of the same? and virtue of heaven;—can this be, and Joseph Smith a false prophet?—again is heard from a thousand voices, yes! no!

Dear brother if the thousand and one testimonies, miracles, records, antiquities, facts, bible truths, knowledge, revelation, fulfilment of prophecy, God, men and angels do not prove anything but a fallen prophet, and Mormonism so far beneath the notice of the world be great and wise men of this age, I wish you would solve the mystery, for to me it is a mystery indeed.

And now, dear brother, I will come to the point, having done with my preliminaries. As many faint and incorrect descriptions have been given of Nauvoo and the temple, by travellers, passers-by, and others, until I have thought the temple built upon moonshine, and the city a barbarian—uly, formal with head and horns, and stuck into the northern corner of the universe, where none but Indians, Hottentots, Arabs, Turks, Willems and Mormons dwell; and if you can find time to reply, I wish you would give me an ungarished statement of facts respecting Nauvoo; its probable number of inhabitants, and finally, a graphic description of a whole place; give us the number of distilleries, liquor vendors, and what gross immoralities have corrupted Nauvoo, cur-

ed the city, the temple, the Twelve, &c., more the daughters of Zion with scabby heads, and numbered the thousands of saints (that have gathered there to hear the word of the Lord, and be taught in his way) with goats, and cursed them above all barked cattle. An answer to these unaccountable problems, will, no doubt be eagerly grasped after, and be very interesting to many in the east, as we have many braying animals which have become quite obnoxious to the quiet rest of the innocent, and bray to the discomfort of many, not on account of the soundness of their doctrine, but on account of blasphemy, the Twelve the temple, the church at Nauvoo, and the great body of saints, their moral men and women, the admirable lies they tell, make people nervous sometimes when they do not know how things are; men who were once men of apparent intelligence, make these statements. The place must have become materially changed in its morals since last spring, when I was there, a short time indeed for such a mighty change.

I did not intend to argue the question, what is the difference between Millerism and Mormonism now Millerism is dead. Please to answer how long the temple is to the east and top of steeples, (if any at all,) and how long, how many moons, suns, ears and heads, and what do they all represent, of what materials and workmanship, how antique and of what order the pillars and structure? Is it a pattern of church and priesthood? Show us the order, the font with the length, the breadth, and the height thereof; the unity of the saints; the proper age of my mother, and her birth-place, as that of my father and his age at the time of his death, and the number of the family, (which you can obtain from the family records in my mother's possession, embodied in one, in as concise a manner as possible. This will correct many errors, and confer a favor on your old and tried friend I must say. I wish I could think more of Nauvoo than I do, yet it is not Nauvoo for when I reflect that there lie the silver locks of an aged and martyred father, martyred by a Missouri persecution, in the grave, numbered with the dead; and four brothers, two of whom in my vision appear with mangled bodies, and garments red with crimson gore. Oh! the fatal and barbarous murder! Their blood is still unavenged, and the cruel murderers are lounging about seeking for more; what have others to expect? Yet Nauvoo contains almost all that is near to me. My poor old mother, almost worn out with years and trouble, and three sisters that remain, with myself, are all of the family, who were the founders of Mormonism and the church of Christ in these last days, through great persecution and trouble, having borne the heat of the day; and how long the rest may be spared, God only knows.

Brother Phelps, will you call and see my mother, and give her a word of consolation from me. I hope she will live till I can get to see her. She may live to see all her sons laid in the grave. Remember me also to my sisters Sophronia, C. Thelma, Lucy and their husbands, and the martyrs' widows—God bless them all for ever is my prayer. I wish also to be remembered to all the saints in Nauvoo, give them my prayer, that God may sustain them in all their trials, for truly they are great, and tell them to think of my brother in affliction, and my sick family, which has kept me from their society in this time of peril; and if the Lord does not interpose, they must long be numbered with the dead. Oh! that God would have mercy upon me and my sick family!

Will you pray for us, dear brethren at Nauvoo? Remember me to your family. Mrs. Smith sends her love to your wife, and wishes to be remembered to all her friends in at country, as it will be a miracle if she ever sees them again. Write to me in edictly.

With sentiments of respect and esteem I subscribe myself, your friend and brother in the gospel of Christ.

WM. SMITH.

THE ANSWER.

Nauvoo, Ill., Dec. 23, 1844.

Remembered Brother William Smith: Up to the reception of your excellent letter to me, (dated at Byrdstown, N. J., Nov. 10, 1844 which you had the goodness to communicate through the columns of the "Prophet") since we have been members together in the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, I think it may be said, we have been in faith, one love, and one in friendship, and like the of one soul key, we have grown brighter and brighter, as we have performed the great service of opening and shutting the "book" on religious understandings. As Jeremiah said, say I: "The heritage of the Lord is like a lion in the forest; even, the heritage of the Lord is like a speckled bird." Every body is afraid, and every body is peering at us. A great time to be a member of salvation, and so I will not let a word go for questions.

You ask, why is it that the saints of the last times, have no rest? and I answer, because the world loves darkness rather than light, and their deeds are evil. (Popularly known and ever since the report was current, that upon his belly through the loss of his eyes, has been, and will be, the best kind of religion in use. Talk about holiness, morality, temperance, humanity, brotherly kindness and charity among the refined polite nations of the world: why ever since Cain built a city for the ungodly to revel in, for the polygamy of a Lamech; for the groving of a Jabal; for the music saloon of a Jubal; and for the brass and iron foundry, and bogus machine of a Tubal Cain, the majority of mankind, have made money their faith; popularity their works, and per se their sincerest devotion of moral greatness.

They that live godly in Christ Jesus, shall suffer persecution, says Paul; and so it is—and it always comes first from him that professes godliness; Cain was a seceder and could not admit revelation and hear God say well, Abel I have accepted thine offering; and so he killed his brother because the devil rily whispered in his ear:—it is blasphemous to talk with God.

Now the next generation could discover the wickedness of Cain, and the holiness of Abel, but the same evil spirit whispered that was in a day when revelation was necessary, but there is no need of it now, and it is done away.

We have followed the rules and regulations of those good men, and O! if we had lived in their days, they should not have killed! but a for this fellow he is "unpopular;" he blasphemes our God; he ought to die, but we being compassionate and charitable, and feeling a warm desire for the great cause of religion will advise him to quit his folly, or delusion; and if he don't, we will punish him a little by stripes, sword, dangers, or banishment; and then if he does not stop, we will stop him!

O Lord God Almighty, when the prison doors of Tophet, hell, and the horrible pit are unlocked; and the entrance into outer darkness opened, to bring the damned before the bar of the Judge of all the earth for the final judgment, I think some few Christians in company with their father Cain and consins of "popular" priesthood, from that day down to the judgment trumpet, will "grin horribly a ghastly smile"—ye, we killed the prophets and executed the saints, because they were not "popular." Then your question will be answered.

As to the "crime, time, and place, &c., of finding the Nephite record," its revelation is the very thing that produces an earthquake to this generation. It explains the bible; it opens the vision of the prophets; it unravels the mystery who first settled this country, and shows the old path wherein if a man walk he shall live. It copies with the boasted knowledge of the world; it glitters through the combined fog of ages; shows that God who eat a calf with Abraham, will eat and drink again on the earth with his saints, when the wolf and the lamb, and the lion and the ox, will be as friendly as the saints and seraph, in the full fruition of bliss; it cuts the Gordian knot of priesthood, and reveals the priesthood of the Son of God, which is "without beginning of years or end of years;" whereby it shows the prophets were ordained in eternity, when the "morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy;" and it speaks from the dead, whereby the living can hear from their friends, who have fought the good fight of faith, and passed from life unto death, and from death unto life; and Stevens with his incense of travel in Central America; and others who are opening the bowels of the earth, and rolling "trains" into being; and ten thousand elders of Israel, filled with the Holy Ghost, declaring the everlasting gospel with irresistible power and economy; that surpasses understanding; the great persecutions and murders which are dealt out without measure to its believers; and the distress of nations and the signs that Jesus Christ said should be, like the sound of many waters, or of a great thunder, declare that it is eternal truth! and that your brother Joseph Smith was one of the Lord's apostles! That he now sits with God in the heavens, and laughs at the calamities that will speedily wrap the world in woe; and that he will mock when their fear seizes the last hope of a crude existence!

Joseph Smith was a Captain General and his world will be introduced to him as such, how the epitaph of its great men's greatness will be written within and without on the gates of the lower prison, and entrance to outer darkness: "we were, and are not, and yet are!" But I must not go to preaching to an apostle as I know you are, lest I enter into the rich treasure of knowledge too, and cause you to exclaim:—cast not thy precious jewels to strangers, lest greediness and covetousness seize them and they like the "treacherous steward" with his goose that laid a golden egg a day, all her in order to obtain the whole litter at once, and so destroy the fountain!

Mormonism is the wonder of this world, and the great leveling machine of creeds, constitutions, kingdoms, countries, divisions, nations, societies and novelties; and praise it, talk about it, be proud of it, exalt it, degrade it, blow it, sneer at it, fear it, love it, hate it, persecute it, or laugh at it, still it is Mormonism, true as heaven, powerful as Jesus, eternal as element, going on conquering and to conquer!

Have the mightiest men on earth reared monuments of grandeur; of glory; of duration; of splendor; of fame; of utility; or of admiration?—Joseph Smith has exceeded all this wisdom and greatness. He has brought back the past and rolled up the future, whereby the past, present, and future, exhibit their images like the skies over the ocean.

Mormonism! O Mormonism! Nimrod, Hamur, Pharaoh, Cadmus, Alexander, Nebuchadnezzar, Holofernes, Herod, Bonaparte, and an immense retinue of other dignities, who have burst into being with pomp and glory, and made a trembling world wonder at their cruel and cunning. Where are the pillars, the records, and the approvals of heaven, of all your greatness?

"A heap of dust alone remains of thee, 'Tis all thou art and all thou shalt be," while Mormonism, from an Abel, though dead, yet speaks; from an Elijah, though translated in a fiery chariot to heaven, yet returns in glory with Moses, and blesses Jesus at the transfiguration on the mount! O Mormonism! Thy father is God, thy mother is the Queen of heaven, and so thy whole history, from eternity to eternity, in the laws, ordinances and truth of the "Gospel"—embracing the simple plan of salvation, sanctification, death, resurrection, glorification and exaltation of man, from infancy to age, from age to eternity, from simplicity to sublimity: from faith, repentance, baptism, reception of the Holy Ghost by the laying on of the hands, to washing, anointing, holy conversation, baptism for the dead, to the presence of angels, the general assembly and church of the first-born; to the unspeakable glory of seeing God and the Lamb, and to spirits of just men, made perfect, and to be ordained unto eternal life!

And again, we exclaim, O Mormonism! No wonder that Lucifer, son of the morning, the next heir to Jesus Christ, purdest brother, should fight so hard against his brethren; he sought the glory, the honor, power, and dominion of a God; and the knowledge, spirit, authority and keys of the priesthood of the son of God!

Christ kept his first case and Lucifer lost his, by offering to save men in their sins on the honor of a God, or on his father's honor. Christ hated sin, and loved righteousness, there-

fore he was anointed with holy oil in heaven, and crowned in the midst of brothers and sisters, while his mother stood with approving virtue, and smiled upon a Son that kept the faith in the heart of all things! In fact the Jews brought so much of this coronation among Gods and Goddesses; Kings and Queens of heaven, that they broke over all restraints and actually began to worship the "Queen of heaven," according to Jeremiah.

Well, now, Brother William, when the house of Israel begin to come into the glorious mysteries of the kingdom, and find that Jesus Christ, whose goings forth, as the prophets said, have been from of old, from eternity; and that eternity, agreeably to the records found in the catacombs of Egypt, has been going on in this system, (not this world) almost two thousand five hundred and fifty millions of years; and to know at the same time, that deists, geologists and others are trying to prove that matter must have existed hundreds of thousands of years;—it almost tempts the flesh to fly to God, or muster faith like Frodo to be translated and see and know as we are seen and known!

O Mormonism! no wonder the earth groans with the blood of thy martyrs! But there is one sweet consolation: death hath power on a saint, but not on the righteous rise triumphant over death, hell, and the grave! The wicked, thanks be to God, have to go through the agonies of the grim monster, trier, and the "second death," will be long enough, excreting enough, and woful enough, to satisfy the "Germans," faithful, for murdering the Lord's anointed; and the punishment will be eternal.

But I must begin to talk about Nauvoo, for I think I have said enough to prove the "mystery," whether the perishing philosophy of the age credit it, or not; so you may set me down as a living monument of Mormonism, and with the Twelve, there will then be thirteen united saints, bearing this testimony to the world that God, man, and Mormonism, are not only material, but eternal; and therefore, like Jesus, when martyred they come to life again.

I shall not describe the localities of Nauvoo, now, because I shall not have room; but as to the facilities, tranquillities, and virtues of the city, they are not equalled on the globe. The saints, since Sidney the great "Anti-Christ," the last days, and his sons of "Seceva" have left Nauvoo, together with some other Simon Maguses, or foolish virgins, and wicked men had crept in to revel on the bliss of Jehovah, have gone also, peace, union and harmony prevail.

I speak advisedly when I say Nauvoo is the best place in the world. No vice is meant to be tolerated; no grog shops allowed; nor would we have any trouble, if it were not for our inability in suffering the world, as I shall call them to come in and trade and enjoy our society as they say: which thing has made us the only trouble of late. These pretended friends, too frequently like old Balaam's girls, when let in a house the young men of Israel, find admirers, and break the ordinances of the city, and then "Pineas" javelin," touches the heart.

The temple is up as high as the eagle of the sphinx, and it looks majestic, and especially to me, when I know that the thing, the "city of the poor," thus speaks of the glory of God. All the description that is necessary to give you now, is that this splendid new stone of Mormon grandeur, exhibits thirty hewn stone pillars, which cost about \$3,000 apiece. The base is crescent new moon; the capitals, near fifty feet high, the sun, with a human face in bold relief, about two and a half feet broad, ornamented with rays of light and waves, surmounted by two hands holding two triangles. It is always too much trouble to describe an unfinished building. The inside work is now going forward as fast as possible. When the whole structure is completed it will cost some five or six hundred thousand dollars; and as Captain Brown of Tallapoosa, near the ruins of Palmyra, said, "it will look the nearest like the splendid remains of antiquity in Central America of any thing he had seen, though not half so large."

The temple is erected from white limestone wrought in a superior style: is 123 by 83 feet square; near 60 feet high; two stories in the clear, and two half stories in the recesses over the arches; four tiers of windows; two Gothic and two round. The two great stories will each have two pulpits, one at each end; to accommodate the Melchizedek and Aaronic priesthoods; grade I to four rising seats; the first for the president of the elders, and his two counselors; the second for the president of the high priesthood and his two counselors; the third for the Melchizedek president and his two counselors; and the fourth for the president over the whole church. (The first president is where the scribes and pharisees used to crowd in "to Moses' seat." The Aaronic pulpit at the other end the same.

The font in the basement story is for the baptism of the living, for health, for remission of sin, and for the salvation of the dead, as was the case in Solomon's temple, and all temples that God commands to be built. You know I am no Gentile, and of course, do not believe that a monastery, cathedral, chapel, or meeting house erected by the notions and calculations of men, has any more sanction from God than any common house in Babylon.

The steps of our temple will be high enough to answer for a tower—between 100 and 200 feet high. But I have said enough about the temple; when finished it will show more wealth, more art, more science, more revelation, more splendor, and more God, than all the rest of the world, and that will make it a Mormon temple:—"God and Liberty;" patterned somewhat after the order of our forefathers, which were after the order of eternity.

The other public buildings in Nauvoo, besides the temple, are the Seventies' Hall, the Mission Hall, and Concert Hall; all spacious, and well calculated for their designated purposes.

There is no licensed grocery to sell or give away liquors of any kind in the city; drunkards are scarce. Probable number of inhabitants, 14,000; nine-tenths Mormons.

Now for the welfare of your relatives, I have seen your mother and she cried for joy

over your letter. Though I am 60th year, her heart was big with hope for her, "daring son, William!"—and she blessed you in the name of the Lord.

The rest, I think, enjoy very good health, and especially Emma, who amid her great affliction, has given birth to a son, and like David of old, may be yet a terror to evil doers; one that will ght his candle in the same great fire where his father's was lit, and search the world by the light of it, till the last stain of his father's blood, is made white by righter uses.

The record of your father's family presents the following summary of life and death: Joseph A. Smith Sen., born in Topsheld, Mass., July 12, 1772. Died in Nauvoo, Ill., Sept. 14, 1840, aged 68. His grey hairs were brought down to the grave by being driven from the State of Missouri in the dead of winter by Gov. Boggs and his murderous banditti.

Lucy Smith (Mack) born in Glaston, N. H., July 8, 1776, now in her 69th year; mourns the loss of a husband and five sons, the most of whom fell by the tender mercies of a Christian Republic, bestowed by the Herods of the land in civilized exile and murder.

Joseph Smith and Lucy Mack, married in Tunbridge, Vt., June 24, 1796.

Alma A. Smith, born in Tunbridge, Vt., February 11, 1793. Died in Palmyra, N. Y., November 19, 1839, aged nearly 52.

Hyrum Smith born in Tunbridge, Vt., February 9, 1800, was murdered in Carthage jail, on the 27th of June, 1844. (By a mob.) aged 44. Thus fell a martyr, against whom not even one crime had ever been known.

Sophronia A. Smith born in Tunbridge, Vt., May 10, 1801, aged 41.

Joseph Smith Jr., born in Sharon Vt., December 23, 1805. Murdered in Carthage jail on the 27th of June, 1844. (By a mob.) on account of his religion as pretty much all holy men have been before him;—aged 39. Thus fell a martyr, to gratify the cupidity of a priestly shire, for innocent blood; and shows the weakness of our government to protect her citizens; this first prophet of the last dispensation, whose goodly works, whose virtuous deeds, and whose innocent blood will entitle him to a fame, a name, a glory, an honor, power, and dominion, with God, when his persecutors and murderers will mutter, groan, gnash their teeth, and sigh among the damned, where "their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched."

Samuel Harrison Smith, born in Tunbridge, Vt., March 13, 1809. Died July 30th, 1844, broken hearted, and worn out with persecution. Aged 36. The righteous are removed from the evil to come.

Ephraim Smith, born in Royalton, Vt., March 13, 1810. Died March 24, 1810; aged 14 days.

William Smith, born in Royalton, Vt., March 13, 1811; aged (about) 34; the only child (living) of the family, and one of the "Twelve." Lord, while I write "the fire burns for thymighty of Israel, to come up like a lion from the swelling of Jordan."

Katharine Smith, born in Lebanon N. H., July 28, 1813; aged 31.

Don Carlos Smith, born in Norwich Vermont, March 2, 1815. Died August 7, 1841, aged 26. His untiring vigilance for his parents and the persecutions of Missouri brought him to the grave, just as he was stepping upon the threshold of life and usefulness.

Lucy Smith, born in Palmyra, N. Y., July 15, 1821; aged 23.

So here you have your history—without painting. The females all married, all Mormons and live in this vicinity.

How think ye this little sketch will fit the requirement of christianity? I believe the next generation will say, O, if we had only lived with those good men, we would not have murdered them! Do you think that this benighted world, with all their priests, pulpits and philanthropy, will call to mind that through their error or silence, one mother born four days after our independence was declared, and four daughters-in-law, weep over the tombs of their mob-murdered husbands, while the innocent blood stains the land, the law, liberty and religion of the whole nation?

Our pseudo-President says in his last message: "The great moral principle has been exhibited of a nation, approximating in number to 20,000,000, of people, having performed the high and important duty of electing their chief magistrate for the term of four years, without the commission of any acts of violence, or a manifestation of a spirit of insubordination to the laws."

Now what says the people about the "riot in Philadelphia," the murder at Carthage of one of the candidates for that high office, and shooting a man dead in Tennessee for carrying a poke stick? Was their "any acts of violence" in all these manifestations of murder? Went to the hyposrite!

Governor Edwards of Missouri, in his message to the legislature, after regretting mob law or disobedience in other states, says, "In our State, the great majority of the people are sober and discreet, mild and prudent, industrious and frugal, honest and virtuous, and above all, the lovers of good order and peace in society."

Such mock virtue; such hypocritical eulogy, is enough to merit an earthquake! Great God! 15,000 people exiled, robbed, mangled and murdered by executive authority, and now the people are all lovers of good order, and peace in society! This old Herod and out Boggs-Boggs! O wrath of God where art thou?

But I must begin to draw to a close, or my letter will be long enough for a pamphlet. I cannot leave the subject, however, till I bring in the "Twelve." They were known from before the foundation of the world, and are thus noticed in the prophecy of Zechariah in the Book of Mormon; I mean in that masterly parable of the olive tree? all men, acquainted with revelation and the spirit of God, have agreed that the "servant" spoken of in that parable, was Joseph Smith, and when the Lord commanded him "to go to and call after servants," and "they did go to it with their might,"—as the whole has been backed up by revelations in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, it would require more than "mortal" to prove that allusion to the "servants," meant any body but the "Twelve."

I know the Twelve, and they know me. Their names are Brigham Young, the lion of the Lord; Heber C. Kimball, the herald of grace; Parley P. Pratt, the archer of paradise; Orson Hyde, the olive branch of Israel; Willard Richards, the keeper of the rolls; John Taylor, the champion of right; William Smith, the patriarchal Jacob staff; Wilford Woodruff, the banner of the gospel; George A. Smith, the entablature of truth; Orson Pratt, the gauge of philosophy; John E. Page, the sun dial; and Lyman Wight, the wild ram of the mountain. And they are good men; the best the Lord can find; they do the will of God, and the saints know it.

As to Sidney Rigdon and his clique of diseased beings—there was to be "another day," and unclean spirits, like frogs, were to come out of the mouth of the dragon, beast, and false prophet, and time will reveal all about him—and eternity will settle it. The seed by the way side, among thorns, and stony places, belongs to the wicked one, and he will have it. Let dead bury their dead.

So now, dear brother, while I respect you and the "Twelve," and all their kin, as my own blood relations, shall we, as the legal heirs of salvation, enlightened by the voice of God; by revelation upon revelation; by the gift of the Holy Ghost; bringing all things to our remembrance; shall we, who have witnessed the power of God in the spread of the everlasting gospel; in the manifestations of the gift of tongues; the miraculous healing of the sick by the laying on the hands of the elders; shall we, who have spent so many weary hours under the holy "dripping of the prophet's" golden fountain; who have been delighted at his heavenly knowledge combating the errors of generations; teaching reasons wisdom; judges justice; priests piety; and mankind mercy; shall we, who have beheld prophecies fulfilled knowing that the very bowels of the earth have heaved up her "stone rains," to establish the validity of the Book of Mormon, beyond a doubt; shall we, who have heard the echo of glad tidings from the islands of the sea, and from all quarters of the earth; shall we, who now gaze upon the bloated carcasses of the west; where bleaches the bones of the prophets, patriarchs, elders, men, women, and children, who have up to the ghost in full faith; shall we, who have tasted of the good word of God; and seen the mysteries of the world to come, shall we turn to the beggary elements of the world, to work our passage back to popularity and hell, for a "mess of pottage?" Rks Hinkle, Bennett, Law, Rigdon and Co! No! Eternally no!

While water runs and grass grows, while eternity goes and eternity comes we will go on, knowing that it is written in heaven: published on earth, and muttered in hell, that Mormonism is ETERNAL TRUTH, and God Almighty is the author of it!

All the friends and saints greet you and your wife and family, with prayer and love. As ever,

W. W. PHELPS.

To Elder Wm. Smith.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 25, 1844.

A failure of our supply of paper to print on, is the cause for the present delay of the Neighbor.

DEDICATION.

The dedication of the Seventies Hall commenced on Thursday the 26th. It was to continue 7 days, in order that two Seventies a day and their families, might be accommodated. (There being now 14 Seventies.) Every thing is conducted in a style suitable to the occasion. Great harmony prevails. A more perfect account may be looked for hereafter in the Times and Seasons.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

We are informed that several bills, relative to the charters of Nauvoo, Springfield, Quincy, &c., have been referred to the committee on banking and corporations. About the time these bills were referred to said committee, the Governor, delivered to both branches of the Legislature a special message upon the recent affairs of Hancock County.

From a last perusal of the message, we think it highly creditable, and shall lay it before our readers next week, giving our corrections and views, wherein there is need. Gov. Ford has certainly labored diligently in this long synopsis of difficulties, to give the public a fair statement, and were it not for such canine animals, as Davis of Alton, and a few others of the same carnivorous breed; the Mormon difficulties, (as they are frequently called) would be amicably settled, to the satisfaction of all honorable men, and Nauvoo would enjoy all her constitutional rights, without infringing upon the privileges of any body else. If the members of the Legislature are as honorable as the Governor, the "pound of flesh" nearest to a Mormon's heart, will be just as heavy as a pound of meat in any other part of the body of the State.

We shall give the message, and our views as early next week as we can.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM ORSON SPENCER TO A. W. RABBIT, ESQ.

Nauvoo, December 14, 1844.

Hon. Sir:

Your favors of the present month have been duly received—we are ever pleased to hear from you on matters pertaining to our interests as a people or to yours individually. We are happy in the re-

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to the public that my wife Lydia Code has left my bed and board, of her own free will and accord, without any reasons or provocation. Therefore I warn all persons against crediting her on my account; and I will not be responsible for, nor pay any debts of her contracting.

JOSEPH CODE.

Dec. 23, 1844-34-3w

NOTICE

WHEREAS my wife Bridget Gilmour has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation—this is therefore to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, and I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date. **JAMES GILMOUR.**

Naivoo, Dec. 12th, 1844—no34-3w

NAUVOO FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers, at the Foundry lately occupied by H. Kimball in the city of Nauvoo, are prepared to furnish

WANTED to purchase at E. OAKLEY'S Store, (the office of the Nauman Tannery,) 5000 Cow Hides, and 5000 Calf Skins. Also 5000 Cow Hides and 5000 Calf Skins wanted to tan.

shures. Dry Goods and Groceries sold at a reasonable price, and country produce taken.
E. OAKLEY,
G. W. ROSECRAN,
B. R. BENTLY.
Nauvoo, Ill. Dec 16, 1844—3m

WHEREAS my wife Mahala Beebe has left my bed and home without any just cause or provocation; that to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay debts of her contracting.

GEORGE BEEBEE.
Dec 14, 1844—33—3w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
ALL persons having claims against the estate of William Van Orden, of Hancock County, Ill. deceased, are hereby requested and notified to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice said County on the first Monday in February next 1845, for adjustment and payment, and all those who neglect to

and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JULIA ANN VAN ORDE
Administratrix
Nauvoo, Dec. 11, 1844-33-4w

WOOD.

THE subscriber is wishing to let
job of work, and pay in wood
timber, at my place 7 miles below N
voo.

Application must be made immediate

ADOLPHUS ALLEN
Dec 12-33cf

STRAYED.

IN the month of September last, one
and white cow, with a cross-piece
has horns and a letter E. plainly cut

WANTED IMMEDIATELY
Two experienced Blacksmiths
for one year or more. Men of family
would be preferred.
A. B. FULER
Augusta, Lee County, I. T.
Dec. 2nd 1841

A. MERRILL			
Nov. 26, 1844-30th.			
COLLECTORS NOTICE.			
It will be made to the Municipal Court, on the 26th day of November, 1844, at 10 o'clock P. M., to appear against the following delinquent city lots and to hear 1843 and for an order to sell the said lands and is hereby given that on Monday the 20th day of December, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., all the af- fore said lots shall be obtained, and for the sale of which such sale at the Recorder's office, for the amount of			
lands and city lots in the third ward in the city of New York.			
Cost.	Am't of Tax.	Value.	Description of Lands.
1.	6	25	Kimball's Addition.
2.	6	40	1 a south west corner.
3.	6	25	1-1-4 part south 1-2.
4.	6	37 1-2	2-1-4 north west corner.
5.	6	19 62 1-2	7925 ne q sec 12 t 6 n r 9

6	5,000	1000	pt s e q r sec 12 t 6 n r 6
6	87-1-2	175	pt n w q r sec 12 t 6 n r
6	25	50	1 a pt south 1-2.
6	25	50	3-4 pt north 1-2.
6	25	50	n pt north 1-2.
6	30	60	1 a south east corner
6	20	40	1 a pt south 1-2.
6	5,000	1000	e 1-2 s e q r sec 6 t 6 n r
6	30	80	3-4 a pt south 1-2.
6	60	100	pt w n w q r sec 6 t 6 n r
6	37-1-2	75	Hibbard's Addition
6	37-1-2	75	do
6	15	80	do
6	37-1-2	75	do
6	37-1-2	75	do
6	12-1-2	25	do
6	20	40	north 1-2 do
6	25	50	east 1-2 do
6	30	60	do
6	37-1-2	75	do
6	40	80	s e corner Well's Add

J. HALE, Assessor and Collector of the Third Ward.

at La. ds in the second ward in the city of Nauvoo.

La. Valuation.	Acres.	Description of Lands
1200	80	n 1-2 s e q r sec 36 t 7 r 9 w
400	40	w pt n e q r sec 36 t 7 r 9 w
850	100	n w q r sec 31 t 7 r 8 w.
60	15	pt sec 25 t 7 r 8 w.

ENDRIX, Assessor and Collector of the Second Ward.

NEW ORLEANS GUESSING INSTITUTE.

Macrotechny Eclipsed—New England Ahead—The "Professors" No where.

A seedy son of New England found himself, recently, all alone, unknown, and "hard up," in New Orleans. Of course he soon set about guessing some way to get out of the scrape; and, before he had quite whittled his stick away, he became absorbed in the inception of a grand thought. It seems, sitting down to guess, his astute brain made a plunge, at once, among the metaphysical and scientific ramifications of *guessing*; and, not long after, he might have observed, with a sober sort of twinkle in his eye, marching off along the "Levee," apparently looking for a house to let, humming—

Yankee Doodle! come along!

When fortune falls distressing,
There's nothing like a Yankee song,
And scientific guessing!

Early next day, our hero and another odd-looking genius were seen on a ladder, nailing up a broad strip of canvass all across the front of a house on the Levee; and the job being completed, there was displayed, in flaming, sprawling, struggling, broken-backed, decapitated, knock-kneed, round-shouldered, bow-legged, lumping letters, Roman, German, Hebrew, caligraphic, chirographic, Arabian, Armenian, and Pot-hook-ian!

NEW ORLEANS GUESSING INSTITUTE.

GUESSING TAUGHT IN ONE LESSON.
Only 20 Five cents.

The thing produced a sensation, at once, among sailors, peddlers, Levee laborers, and all sorts of stragglers. Our Professor borrowed an old rotten awning, hung it up, and divided his room in two, put his assistant at the door to take in quarters, turned a tin cup inside down on the middle of an old rickety table, got a vial of vinegar, a pot of tar, a bottle of whiskey, and various other well-known odoriferous affairs arranged around him; and, with a black skull cap on his head, and a red stick in his hand, he made no bad "splurge" at the representation of a modern Faust. Madame Ludwig might have taken a lesson from him, ("you understand me now?") and Herr Alexander should have seen him. He drew a mystic ring on the ceiling, with charcoal, filling it up with most indecipherable "curlicues," right over the table, and business soon commenced.

In straggled an open-mouthed enquirer after the mysteries of guessing. "Stranger, good morning; walk up and proscribe yourself as a true enquirer after the revelations of Gessology. Put your left hand upon the converted tin cup. Very well. Lift your right hand to the ceiling, and fix your eyes upon the magic circle. So. Now, if you wink or remove your eye, you'll ruin the lull business, stranger; so, jest hold still. Now I proceed to pervoke the guessing spirit to descend upon you. What is this I hold under your nose?"

"Vinegar."

"Crimini jingo! you larn fast! what's this?"

"That's tar."

"Right again, my pupil; what's this?"

"Brimstone."

"Good; you envelope the faculty really amazing! Can you guess what this is?"

"Whiskey, by thunder!"

"All creation! how quick you take it! are you sure it's whiskey?"

"Sure? well, I reckon!"

"You'd better taste it and see. Is it whiskey?"

"Well, it is."

"Take a good swig, then; you'll do stranger; you're ready to graduate. Come in, next. Hallo! mister, don't take that bottle away!"

One after another, as fast as he could dispose of them, the Professor found his customers sideling half shyly in upon him all day long, and when, now and then, one would exhibit a beligerent spirit, between good humor and whiskey, the New England Magician still managed to send him off satisfied. Every body coming out was questioned by the eager crowd in waiting, as to "what sort of a show it was, any how?" and the answer was pretty generally the same—"First rate, and no mistake, and the last experiment is worth half the money!"

The Professor counted his receipts that night, finding a round sum to help him on west; sold his "institute" for a premium to his enterprising assistant, and the next morning he was off, jingling the silver in his pocket and blessing devoutly the benefits of science!

St. Louis Reveille.

From the New York Sun.

DESTITUTION IN ENGLAND.

The parish police and coroners' reports, published in the British papers, continue to furnish extreme and painful cases of destitution and suffering among the poor classes. At Maidstone petty sessions, a poor girl, fifteen years of age, was complained of for pulling four turkeys

from the field of a Mr. Baxter. It was at six o'clock in the morning. She had been gathering hops, was very hungry and thirsty, and when spoken to, threw the turkeys on the ground and went away, but was afterwards apprehended. The magistrate appealed to Mr. Baxter to withdraw the case, but the latter refused to do so, and the girl was sentenced to pay fourpence, the value of the turkeys, three shillings and sixpence costs, and sixpence penalty. The girl had no money, but soon after a boy came into the court, crying bitterly, who stated that he had just pawned the shoes from off his feet to pay for his sister. The money was paid and the girl discharged.

A poor plasterer, named Russel, fell from a scaffolding while at work, fractured four of his ribs, and received other injuries. He was taken to the workhouse of the parish, turned over to the care of the nurses of the establishment, and died during the night, without having any attention bestowed upon him. At the coroner's inquest, it was shown that the surgeon of the place had ordered the sick man certain medicines to be administered during the night, but the nurse having been kept up the night before, had gone to sleep and forgotten him, and he died without assistance or attention. The jury "admonished" the nurse, and returned a verdict of accidental death.

A pale, consumptive looking girl, named Esther Pierce, was charged at a London police office with illegally pledging a silk shawl, which had been entrusted to her to embroider. She appeared in great distress, acknowledged the act, and said she had been driven to it to save herself from starvation, having neither food nor drink, nor money to buy them with. For her day's work in embroidering a shawl, she received but five pence; and for this one which was larger than usual, and on which was to be worked over eighty flowers—she was to receive but sixpence.

Her statement was corroborated, and the shawl was produced, which was worked very tastefully, and the magistrate expressed himself with much indignation that any person with the least title to respectability should make a fellow creature work upon such starvation wages. The pawnbroker's assistant—who attended as a witness, stated that his master was willing to give up the shawl without any payment, on account of the extremity of the poor girl's case; and the magistrate there upon dismissed the complaint. The poor fainting girl was removed from the bar, but had to take refuge in her parish workhouse. Some assistance was subsequently rendered to her, to procure for her a decent outfit of clothes, that she might obtain a servant's situation.

A poor milk man, named Davis, appeared at the Clerkingwell police office, to complain of an overcharge of costs. His furniture, which had cost him twenty-five pounds a short time before, had been disordered and seized for rent. Five days afterwards he had offered the appraised value, which was only five pounds, with the costs, but the landlord refused to release the articles, a sham sale was made, and the goods sacrificed at the appraisal and bought in for the landlord by his broker, who had made the illegal charge of costs. No one was present at the sale but the landlord and his two appraisers. The magistrate said that this was a fair specimen of the system of brokerage in Clerkingwell. The goods of a poor family were frequently swept away and sold in an underhand manner for one fourth their value, while the whole amount of brokerage was charged. He fined the broker one pound seven shillings and costs, and the overcharge was refunded to the poor tenant.

At the Banbury petty sessions, John Coggins, laborer, was charged by a looker-out of the Earl of Jersey, with having a gun in his hand, in a stubble field, in search of game. He had no dog, did fire, and his gun was taken from him. The Rev. Mr. Matthews, before whom the complaint was made, a "sporting clergyman," without an allegation of regret at his painful duty, sentenced the poor fellow to a fine of ten pounds. Coggins said his property would not fetch the money, when the reverend and humane magistrate decided that he must be committed for three months' hard labor. The prisoner was of good character, and had never previously been before a magistrate.

At the same session, John Dorzel, laborer, was charged with having left his wife and family chargeable to the parish. He had been absent in another county for work, after having sought in vain for employment at home, procuring only eight days' work in five weeks. While absent he saved up one pound, which he had paid for house rent since he returned, and had offered to repay the parish a little at a time; but as he had not sent home anything to support his family while absent, he was committed to prison for one month's labor.

A poor sick woman, named Phillis Pedor, a widow with several children, residing at Amptill, having died from want and neglect, the relieving officer under the poor law refusing to afford her relief, the case made much noise, and inquiries were accordingly instituted as to the facts. It was stated that she had been weakly for years; one of her children was subject to fits, and another was "rickety!" The net earnings of the whole family was not above 1s. a week at the outside.

The mother used to receive a widow's pay from the parish, (2s. 6d. a week,) but latterly that had been taken off. She received occasional charity from families in the neighborhood; but about nine days before her death, she said she had tired out all her friends and neighbors, and would not apply to them any more for relief. The conclusion of the inquiry

was that "out-door relief was taken from a sick widow because she refused to go to an infirmary; that repeated representations were made to the relieving officer of her condition; that he invariably refused to attend to them; and that the woman at last perished from want of nourishing diet, which she could not get, and which the parish or its officer refused to her."

A public meeting was held at Highworth on the 18th ult., the Earl of Radnor in the chair, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the distress of the working classes, and to discuss the benefits likely to arise if the trade in corn and other provisions were free," when a statement was read that had been made of his condition by a poor man of the neighborhood. We copy from the London Times:

"I, a laboring man, in the town of Highworth, do humbly pray that something may be done to lighten the difficulties and distress under which I labor through the badness of the times. I have a wife and four children to maintain on 8s. a week. My children are so small that my wife and children are not able to go out to work, as the oldest is under nine; so all depend on my 8s. a week, which I find is not enough to maintain us in a proper manner, as I have to pay 1s. 6d. for house rent, 9d. for firing, and 6s. for six gallons of bread at 1s. a gallon, which alone amounts to 8s. 6d., and leaves me, therefore, in debt 6d. I have nothing left to buy tea, sugar, candles, meat, and other things too numerous to mention. As it is, I have to work in the harvest from daylight to dusk like a slave, to pay what I get behind at the shop, and I can't do it then, instead of my having something left to spend with my wife and children. Something must be done. What will be the end of it, I know not. I can't stop longer to see my wife and children nearly half-naked and half-starved."

Rules for Ladies.—Marry not a profane man, because the depravity of his heart will corrupt your children and embitter your existence.

Marry not a gambler, a tippler, or a frequenter of taverns; because he who has to regard for himself, will never have any for his wife.

Marry not a man who makes promises which he never performs; because you can never trust him.

Marry not a man whose actions do not correspond with his sentiments, because the passions have dethroned reason, and he is prepared to commit every crime to which an evil nature, unrestrained, can instigate him. The state of that man who regards not his own ideas of right and wrong is deplorable, and the less you have to do with him the better.

Marry not a man who is in the habit of running after all the girls in the country; because the affections are continually wavering, and therefore, never can be permanent.

Marry not a man who neglects his business; if he does so when single, he will do worse when married.

Rules for Gentlemen.—Marry not a woman who cannot make a shirt, or cook a meal's victuals. Such a woman would keep a man poor all the days of his life.

Marry not a woman who is a lady and proud; because she will be eternally scolding if she does not get every thing she wants.

Marry not a woman who thinks herself better than any body else; because it shows a want of sense, and she will have but few friends.

Marry not a woman who is fond of spinning street yarn; because such a woman will not make a good wife, and will never be contented at home.

Marry not a woman who is in the daily habit of slandering her neighbors, and giving ear to all the gossiping she hears. Such women make the worst of wives.

The Chinese mode of taking wild fowl, with which the neighborhood of Canton abounds, is curious and somewhat unsportsmanlike. There is no missing fire—no powder getting damp—no barrel bursting—no bother with dogs—nothing but sport, and no mistake. Whenever they see a quantity of ducks settled in any particular piece of water, they send half a dozen gulls to float among them. These gulls resemble the pumpkins in England; but being hollowed out, they float on the surface of the water. On large pools they leave twenty to thirty afloat. At first the fowl are shy at coming near them, but by degrees they get courage; and as all birds at length grow familiar with a scare-crow, they soon gather around them, and among themselves by "whetting their bill" against them. When the birds get pretty familiar with them, they then prepare to decoy them more effectually. A Chinese hollows out a pumpkin which is pretty large, and after making holes in it to see and breathe through he claps it on his head. Thus accoutred, he wades slowly into the water, keeping his body under, and letting nothing be seen above the surface but the pumpkin, in which is his head. In this manner he moves imperceptibly towards the fowl, which suspect no danger. At last he fairly gets in amongst them; while they having been long used to see gulls, take not the least alarm, even when the enemy is in the very midst of them; who, whenever he approaches a fowl, seizes it by the legs, and draws it with a sportsmanlike (7) jerk under the water. He then fastens it to his girdle and proceeds on to the next victim, till he has loaded himself with as many as he can fairly (7) walk off with.—[From Captain Pidding's Chinese Ocio and Tea Talk, No. 14.]

TWO STORES.

DAVID D. YEARSLEY has opened two Stores, one in the building lately occupied by Gen. Joseph Smith as a store, on Water street, the other on Mulholland street, a little east of the Temple, the Keystone Store, where he will accommodate his friends and the public, with Dry Goods and Groceries to their hearts desire. A quick "pic" being better than a slow "bit,"—he means to sell cheap for cash and produce.

One man can not do everything, nor have everything, but he means, with two stores to do a double business, and keep a good assortment of Crockery and Hardware also.

Being fond of company he wishes all to call and see.

Naavoo Nov. 17, 1844-20-3m

NOTICE.—About 6 or 8 thousand good lath wanted immediately. The amount shall be credited on thing.

WM. CLAYTON,

Recorder.

Naavoo, Nov. 8, 1844-30lf

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will open a Select School on Monday the second day of December next, on Knight Street, about three quarters of a mile east of the Temple.

Tuition for Reading and Writing 17 cts. per week.

Geography, Grammar, and Arithmetic, 21 cts. per week.

The higher branches of Mathematics, also Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., 25 cts.

Tuition to be paid once a month by those who wish to remain in the school.

No reduction made for occasional absence. All kinds of produce, store goods, and even money, (bogs excepted) will be taken for pay.

JESSE HAVEN.

Naavoo, Nov. 20th, 1844-22-2w.

REMOVAL OF THE NAUVOO SEMINARY.

THE subscriber having removed his school to the large room on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets, is prepared to receive pupils upon his usual terms; his third quarter will commence on Monday, the second day of December. Persons can enter their children at any time during the term, but it is preferable that they should commence at the beginning of the term when possible. Scholars from the country can have their boarding and tuition on very reasonable terms payable in provisions, wood &c., he has engaged the services of two competent female assistants, and hopes by the most unwearied diligence to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.

TERMS OF TUITION,
Per quarter of 60 days.

Spelling, Reading, and Writing, \$2.00
Arithmetic, Grammar, and
Geography, 2.50
Natural Philosophy, 3.00
Book keeping, 4.00

ELI B. KELSEY.
Naavoo, Nov. 27, 1844-20-3w

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration from the court of Probate of Hancock County, Illinois, on the estate of Hyrum Smith deceased, notices and requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to the court of Probate of said county, on or before the first Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for adjustment.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MARY SMITH,
Admr. of Hyrum Smith, deceased.
Naavoo, Nov. 25, 1844-no30-4w.

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Naavoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.
N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844

EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE!
J. GROCER would inform the citizens of Naavoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufacture, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring—at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

IOWA TWINS.
THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.

THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Naavoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety.

From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Metropolis, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.
May 23d. 1844.



CONSUMPTION, & other complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, croup in children, whooping cough, pains of weakness of the Breasts, Chronic coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.
A purely vegetable and highly approved compound preparation of *Prunus Virginiana* or *wild Cherry Bark*, approved by the College of Pharmacy, recommended by the Medical Faculty, and universally acknowledged the most valuable Family Medicine ever discovered.

Quackery!—No Deception!
The Physician may boast of his skill in many diseases; the Quack may puff his wonderful cures, but of all the remedies ever discovered for the diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, it is universally admitted that nothing has ever proved as successful as that unrivalled medicine—*Dr. Wistar's Balm of wild Cherry*, which has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever recorded in the history of Medicine.

Read what it has done!
A *Suffering Cur.*—Mrs. Martha Wilson, a poor but highly respectable member of the Methodist Church, was also afflicted with Consumption in its worst forms, and considered by all her friends, past recovery. A bottle of this Balm was presented to her, which relieved her immediately. This circumstance being made known to the members of the church, the purchased several bottles for her which relieved her entirely. The same society have purchased over FORTY bottles for persons in indigent circumstances, and positively assert it has not been used in a single instance where it has not given surprising relief.

We, the undersigned, members of the *Derbin Benevolent Society* of the Methodist church have examined the above statement of Mrs. Wilson's case, hereby certify it is in all respects true, and earnestly recommend Dr. Wistar's remedy to all who are afflicted.

GEO. MILLER,
ELIZABETH JACOBS,
THOMAS COOMBS,
MARY GARDNER.

All orders from dealers south and west of the Wabash river should be addressed to Benjn. Phelps 76 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. The above truly valuable medicine is for sale at this office.

Nov 13-20-3m

BENJAMIN PHELPS,
No. 76 Chestnut Street,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR ALL THE

BEST FAMILY MEDICINES,

OFFERS to Dealers and others the following highly popular and valuable Medicines:

Wistar's balsam of wild cherry
Rev. I. Gove's balm of life
Humphrey's Life ointment
Dr. Williams' pain soother
Brite's rheumatic liniment and pills
Sapponick's pills

Dr. Starkweather's hepatic elixir
Dr. Halsted's magnetic remedies
Bristol's sarsaparilla
Fridley's teeter ointment
Fahnestock's vermifuge
Jew David's or Hebrew plaster
Dr. Halsted's brisk pills

Nov 13-20-3m

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING,
In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

prices.

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	do	whole	bound	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	do	half	bound	0.75
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	extra	1.37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	.62
do	do	do	neat	.87
do	do	half	bound	.50
do	do	do	neat	.75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.
Naavoo, Jan 1, 1844.

NOTICE.
A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

TO THE FARMERS AROUND NAUVOO AND VICINITY.

THOSE brethren who want to exchange their grain, pork, beef, potatoes &c., for property, wearing apparel &c., would do well to give the Temple committee a call. They would be glad to exchange any kind of property in their hands for grain, inasmuch as provisions are most wanted to carry on the works.

N. B. A good new turning lathe for sale at the Committee office.

WM. CLAYTON,
Temple Recorder.

August 7th 1844-1f

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Naavoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

BOOTS &c.
A LARGE quantity of English Boots &c. for sale at this office. Grain, Flour, Hides, and even cash, accepted in payment. Warm feet, warm friends, and wisdom, are very convenient, and so is "change," even in trade. Try.

Naavoo, Sept. 25, 1844. no22-1f.

A. W. BABBITT,
Attorney at Law.

HAS removed his office to the city of Naavoo and has taken the office occupied by the late General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to attend to any, or all business committed to his trust.

Oct. 9, 1844-23lf

ACCEPTABLE
ANY quantity of provisions, for subscriptions, at this office.

Sept. 25, 1844.

TEMPLE



THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Bain Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor,

(John Taylor,) POST PAID, to receive attention.

MESSAGE

FROM THE GOVERNOR, IN RE-
LATION TO THE DISTUR-
BANCES IN HANCOCK COUN-
TY.

To the Honorable, the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

As many versions of the distur-
bances during the last summer and fall, in
Hancock county, have gone abroad to
the world, I have thought it proper to
state in a solemn and authentic form,
every thing connected with those
transactions which has come to my
knowledge; and upon which I rely as
the truth.

On the seventeenth day of June last,
a committee of a meeting of the citi-
zens of Carthage, presented themselves
to me, with a request that the militia
might be ordered out to assist in ex-
ecuting process in the city of Nauvoo.
From the affidavits presented at the
same time, I judged that an occasion
had arisen of considerable difficulty
and perplexity; and from their state-
ments, I could be of no other opinion
than that great excitement existed in
the minds of the people. I therefore
determined to visit, in person, that
section of country, and examine for my-
self the truth and nature of their com-
plaints; and being on the ground, I
would be the better enabled to judge
of what ought to be done, under the
actual circumstances existing. There-
fore, no order for the militia was made;
and I arrived at Carthage on the morn-
ing of the twenty-first day of the same
month.

Upon my arrival I found an armed
force assembled, and hourly increas-
ing, under the summons and direction
of the constables of the county, to
serve as posse comitatus to assist in
the execution of process. The Gen-
eral of that Brigade, had also called for
the militia, en masse, of the counties of
McDonough and Schuyler, for similar
purpose. Another assemblage to a
considerable number, had been made
at Warsaw, under the command of
Col. Levi Williams.

The first thing which I did on my
arrival, was to place all the militia
then assembled or which were expect-
ed to assemble, under military com-
mand of their proper officers.

I next despatched a messenger to
Nauvoo, informing the Mayor and
Common Council of the nature of the
complaint made against them; and re-
quested that persons might be sent to
me, to lay their side of the question
before me. A committee was accord-
ingly sent, who made such acknowl-
edgments, that I had no difficulty in
concluding that the following facts
were perfectly true:

It appears that a certain portion of
the citizens of Nauvoo became disas-
tised with the conduct of some of the
leading men of the place; and estab-
lished a newspaper press, as the organ
of their peculiar views. Those per-
sons were ex-communicated from the
church called, "The Latter-day Saints,"
but more familiarly known as the Mor-
mon Church; and their printing press
and materials were destroyed, by or-
der of the Common Council.

It appears that previous to the des-
truction of the press, a very curious
trial was had before the Common Coun-
cil, which resulted in a judgment of
that body, that the press was a public
nuisance, and ought to be abated. It
does not appear that any person was
tried, or that any of the owners of the
property had notice of the proceeding,
or were permitted to defend in any
particular. The proceeding was an
ex-parte proceeding in rem against the
property. No jury was called or
sworn, and most of the witnesses were
permitted to give their evidence, with-
out being under oath. It appears
further, that there existed no general
ordinance of the city, defining such a
press to be a nuisance; and further,
that the Common Council possessed
legislative authority, only; and could
under no pretence, set in judgment as
a court.

[Correction.—No persons were ex-
amined without being sworn by the

City Council, as the records will show.

The City Council did not act in the
capacity of a court, but in their legis-
lative prerogative, declaring, accord-
ing to the 7th section of the charter
of Springfield, which had been made
a part of that of Nauvoo, that the Na-
voo Expositor, (press and types) was
a public nuisance: calling up witness-
es and authority, for the like proceed-
ing in other cities.

The Editor of the Expositor was a
member of the Council, but did not
appear in his place to advocate for the
proprietors for reasons which remain
to be told.]

The press, however, was declared
to be a nuisance; and the Mayor was
ordered to see it abated as such; and
if necessary, to call to his assistance a
portion of the Nauvoo Legion. The
Mayor made his warrant to the Mar-
shal of the city, who, aided by a por-
tion of the Legion, executed his war-
rant, by destroying the press and scat-
tering the type and other materials of
the office.

The owners of the property proceed-
ed to Carthage and took out warrants
from before a Justice of the peace, a-
gainst the Mayor and members of the
Council and others engaged in the out-
rage, for a riot. Some of these were
arrested, but were immediately taken
before the municipal court of the city
by writ of habeas corpus and discharg-
ed. It appears that the city charter
confers upon that court power to issue
writs of habeas corpus in all cases of
imprisonment arising under the ordi-
nances of the city; a provision mani-
festly relating to such imprisonment
as might be the consequence of the
city ordinances. But the Common
Council passed an ordinance confer-
ring upon the court, jurisdiction to is-
sue the writ in all cases of arrest and
imprisonment in the city, by what-
ever authority the same might be
made; thus drawing to that court, ju-
risdiction to discharge from every kind
of imprisonment, whether made by
State or federal authority; and mak-
ing it impossible to execute the laws
there, unless permitted by the munici-
pal court.

[As to the right of the writ of Ha-
beas Corpus, or the abuse of that power,
the constitution and higher courts
can determine the whole matter, with-
out anything like impossibility, or im-
probability; because the City Coun-
cil, other authority, and citizens, of
Nauvoo, hold themselves amenable to
these safe guards of delegated powers.]

The whole proceedings of the Mayor,
the Common Council, and the Munici-
pal Court, were irregular and illegal,
and not to be endured in a free
country; though perhaps some apology
might be made for the court, as it
had been repeatedly assured by some
of the best lawyers in the State, who
had been candidates for office, before
that people, that it had full and com-
petent power to issue writs of habeas
corpus in all cases whatever. The
Common Council violated the law in
assuming the exercise of judicial power;
in proceeding ex-parte without notice
to the owners of the property; in pro-
ceeding against the property in rem;
in not calling a jury; in not giving
the owners of the property accus-
ed of being a nuisance, an opportunity
of giving the truth in evidence; and in
fact by not proceeding by civil suit or
indictment, as in other cases of libel.

The Mayor violated the law in order-
ing this erroneous and absurd judg-
ment of the Common Council to be
executed. And the municipal court
erred in discharging them from arrest.

[We are not willing to receive the
foregoing as final judgment, because
the charter of Nauvoo, gave the con-
stable who made the arrest, an appeal
to the Circuit Court of Hancock coun-
ty—in all cases, rather than an appeal
to arms.]

The Governor omitted to notice
that all the defendants claimed in the
writ (alluded to,) were tried before D.
H. Wells, Esq., a county magistrate
and not a Mormon, and were all ac-
quitted.]

As this proceeding touched the lib-
erty of the press, which is justly dear
to any republican people, it was well

calculated to raise a great flame of ex-
citement. And it may well be ques-
tioned, whether years of misrepresen-
tation by the most profligate newspa-
per could have engendered such a
feeling as was produced by the des-
truction of this one press.

There were other causes, to height-
en the excitement: These people
had undertaken to invoke upon the
established systems of religion. Their
legal right to do so, no one will ques-
tion. But all history bears testimony
that innovations upon religion have
always been attended by a temper of
hostility in the public mind; which
sometimes, has produced the most
lethal wars; always, more or less
of persecution. Even the innocent
Quakers, the unoffending Shakers, and
the quiet and orderly Methodists, in
their origin, and until the world got
used to them, had enough of persecu-
tion to encounter. But if either of
these sects had congregated together
in one city, where the world could
never get to know them; could never
ascertain, by personal acquaintance,
the truth or falsity of the many reports
which are always circulated to the
prejudice of such innovators; and
moreover, if they had armed them-
selves; and organized into a military
legion as the citizens of Nauvoo, and
had been guilty of the high handed pro-
ceedings carried on against the heret-
ical press, the public animosity, and
their persecutions, must have been
greatly increased, in rancor and sever-
ity.

[The idea of this paragraph, is very
erroneous. Strangers visit Nauvoo
constantly to learn the truth as taught
by the church of Jesus Christ of Lat-
ter-day Saints; and the elders are on
every continent of the globe, teaching
the inhabitants the principles, doc-
trines, and glories of Mormonism; and
the "Legion" organized by the State,
only showed its republicanism, in de-
fence of freedom, when "utter exter-
mination" rushed upon the people like
savages. "Military Saints" seem to
have grown into use, on account of
Military Mobs; no odds whether the
monster was concealed in a printing
press, a colored mob at Carthage jail,
or a Wolf Hunt.]

In addition to these causes of ex-
citement, there were a great many re-
ports in circulation, and generally be-
lieved by the people; or at least, they
pretended to believe them. I men-
tion these reports and rumors, not be-
cause I had any evidence of their
truth, but because they had a serious
influence in swelling the public excite-
ment.

It was asserted that Joseph Smith,
the founder and head of the Mormon
church, had caused himself to be
crowned and anointed King of the
Mormons; that he had embodied a
band of his followers, called Danites,
who were sworn to obey him as God,
and to do his commands, murder and
treason not excepted; that he had in-
stituted an order in the church, where
by those who composed it were pre-
tended to be sealed up to eternal life
against all crimes, save the shedding
of innocent blood or consenting there-
to. That this order was instructed
that no blood was innocent blood, ex-
cept that of the members of the church;
and that these two orders were made
the ministers of his vengeance, and the
instruments of an intolerable tyranny,
which he had established over his peo-
ple, and which he was about to extend
over the neighboring country. The
people affected to believe, that with
this power in the hands of an unscrup-
ulous leader, there was no safety for
the lives or property of any one who
should oppose him. They affected
likewise, to believe, that Smith incul-
cated the legality of perjury, or any
other crime, in defence, or to advance
the interests of the true believers; and
that himself had set them the example
by swearing to a false accusation a-
gainst a certain person, for the crime
of murder. It was likewise asserted,
to be a fundamental article of the
Mormon faith, that God had given the
world and all it contained, to them as
his saints; that they secretly believed
in their right to all the goodly lands,
farms, and property, in the country;
that at present, they were kept out of
their rightful inheritance by force; that
consequently, there was no moral ob-
stacle in anticipating God's good time
to put them in possession by stealing,
if opportunity offered; that in fact, the

whole church was a community of
murderers, thieves, robbers, and out-
laws; that Joseph Smith had estab-
lished a Bogus factory in Nauvoo, for the
manufacture of counterfeit money;
and that he maintained about his per-
son, a tribe of swindlers, blacklegs, and
counterfeiters, to make it, and put it
into circulation.

[It is a good thing that apostates and
hot-headed men, cannot indict the
word of God—or it would be tried and
punished, or annihilated. All the
prophets who suffered martyrdom; Je-
sus Christ, and even Joseph and Hy-
rum Smith, were taken up for reason,
because they undertook to live and
practice the precepts of religion accord-
ing to the bible.]

It was also believed, that Joseph
Smith had announced a revelation
from heaven, sanctioning polygamy,
by some kind of spiritual-wife system,
which I never could understand; but
at any rate, whereby a man was allow-
ed one wife in pursuance of the laws
of the country, and an indefinite num-
ber of others, to be enjoyed in some
mystical and spiritual mode; and that
he himself, and many of his followers,
had practiced upon the precepts of this
revelation, by seducing a large number
of women.

[To relieve the Governor's mind, on
this subject, we will just say that the
meaning of spiritual wife is, to be mar-
ried for eternity, instead of natural
lifetime; and should a man or woman
die after they have been married, they
have a legal right to get married a-
gain; and should they do it for eter-
nity, especially a man, he must have
spiritual wives.]

It was also asserted, that Joseph
Smith was in alliance with the Indians
of the Western Territories; and had
obtained over them such a control,
that in case of a war, he could com-
mand their assistance, to murder his
enemies.

Upon the whole, if one half of these
reports had been true, the Mormon
community must have been the most
intolerable collection of rogues ever
assembled; or, if one half of them
were false, they were the most man-
aged and abused.

Fortunately for the purpose of those
who were active in creating excitement,
there were some truths which gave coun-
tenance to some of these accusations. I
apprehend that it was sufficiently proved
in a proceeding at Carthage, whilst I was
here, that Joseph Smith had sent a band
of his followers to Missouri to kidnap two
men who were witnesses against a mem-
ber of his church, then in jail, and about
to be tried on a charge of larceny. It
was also a notorious fact, that he had as-
saulted and severely beaten an officer
of the county, for an alleged non-perfor-
mance of his duty, at a time when that
officer was just recovering from a severe
illness. It is a fact also, that he stood
indicted for the crime of perjury, as was
alleged, in swearing to an accusation for
murder. It is a fact also, that his munici-
pal court, of which he was chief justice,
by writ of habeas corpus had frequently
discharged individuals accused of high
crimes and offenses against the laws of
the State; and in some cases had discharg-
ed an individual accused of swindling the
Government of the United States, and
who had been arrested by process of the
federal courts. Thereby giving coun-
tenance to the report, that he obstructed
the administration of justice; and had set
up a government at Nauvoo, independent
of the laws and government of the State.

This idea was further corroborated in
the minds of the people, by the fact that
the people of Nauvoo had petitioned the
last session of Congress for a territorial
government, to be established at Nauvoo,
and to be independent of the State gov-
ernment. It was a fact also, that some
larcenies and robberies had been commit-
ted, and that Mormons had been convict-
ed of the crimes; and that other larcenies
had been committed by persons unknown,
but suspected to be Mormons. Justice,
however, requires me here to say, that I
have investigated the charge of promiscu-
ous stealing, and find it to be greatly ex-
aggerated. I could not ascertain that
there were a greater proportion of thieves
in that community, than in any other of
the same number of inhabitants; and
perhaps if the city of Nauvoo were com-
pared with St. Louis, or any other West-
ern city, the proportion would not be so
great. I think it very probable, however,
that the Mormons sometimes erred in
protecting members of their community
from prosecution and punishment, who
were accused of offences, under a belief
that the accusation against them, was a
persecution of their enemies on account
of their religion.

[As to Joseph Smith's attempt a kidn-
apping. The story is wrong end foremost.
A certain man in Iowa and Col. Levi
Williams, kidnapped two men and took
them to Missouri, and Joseph Smith, and
more than twenty others, tried to get the
Iowa man into Nauvoo to explain him-
self, and they eventually got him, and old
Williams was indicted—that is all on that
head.]

As to assaulting a sick man, if his ex-
cellency looks in the Auditor's office, he
will find the whys and the wherefores.

Joseph Smith was never examined in
any criminal court as a witness. The
story was got up by apostates. The ac-
cusation of discharging a swindler from
the United States, is entirely incorrect.
The Municipal court did not discharge but
dismissed the prisoner, under a rule and
recommendation, that he should be taken
before Judge Pope, who we have since
learned—discharged him.

Petitioning Congress (we think) for a
territorial government, or any virtuous
project, is as likely to be constitutional,
as many of the acts of Illinois. The
fact is the Mormons, as a people have not
committed a crime; and take them indi-
vidually, they are more loyal, and less
criminal, than any other people.]

I have reason to believe too, that the
report of an alliance with the Indians,
was a groundless calumny. For, on a
late occasion when fifteen or twenty Pa-
watamie Indians passed Nauvoo in their
canoes on their way to their hunting
grounds in Iowa territory, it was once
asserted, that as many as two hundred
Indians had come to the assistance of the
Mormons; and were ready to scalp and
murder their enemies; and this ridicu-
lous story was greedily swallowed by an
excited people.

Another cause of excitement, was a
report, industriously circulated and gen-
erally believed, that Hyrum Smith, an-
other leader of the Mormon church, had
offered a reward for the destruction of
the press of the "Warsaw Signal," a news-
paper published in the county, and the
organ of the opposition to the Mormons.
It was also asserted that the Mormons,
scattered through the settlements of the
county, had threatened all persons who
turned out to assist the constables, with
the destruction of their property and the
murder of their families, in the absence
of their fathers, brothers, and husbands.

But the great cause of popular fury
was, that the Mormons at several pre-
ceding elections had cast their vote as an
unit; thereby making the fact apparent
that no one could aspire to the honors or
offices of the country, within the sphere
of their influence, without their approb-
ation and votes. It appears to be one of
the principles by which they insist upon
being governed as a community to act as
a unit in all matters of government and
religion. They express themselves to be
fearful that if division should be encour-
aged in politics, it would soon extend to
their religion, and rend their church with
scism, and into sects.

This seems to me to be an unfortunate
view of the subject, and more unfortunate
in practice, as I am well satisfied that it
must be the fruitful source of excitement,
violence, and mobocracy, whilst it is per-
sisted in. It is indeed unfortunate for
their peace, that they do not divide in
elections, according to their individual
preferences or political principles, like
other people.

[The great cause of popular fury, is
Mormon unity. This must be truth, and
if preaching union is a crime, when religion
is connected with it, it will be best to
alter the constitution and take away the
liberty of conscience, and the right of
suffrage; for according to the Governor's
views it will bring violence and mob-
ocracy.]

This one principle and practice of
theirs, has arrayed against them in dead-
ly hostility, all aspirants for office who
are not sure of their support, and all who
have been unsuccessful in elections, with
all their friends and influence.

These also were the active men in
blowing up the fury of the people; in
hoping that a popular movement might be
set on foot, which would result in the ex-
pulsion or extermination of the Mormon
voters. For this purpose public meetings
had been called; inflammatory speeches
had been made; exaggerated and unfoun-
ded reports had been extensively circu-
lated; committees had been appointed,
and rode night and day to spread the re-
ports and solicit the aid of the neigh-
oring counties. And at a public meeting at
Warsaw, resolutions were passed to ex-
pel or exterminate the Mormon popula-
tion. This was not however, a move-
ment which was unanimously concurred
in. The county contained a goodly
number of inhabitants in favor of peace,

or who at least desired to be neutral in
such a contest. These were stigmatized
by the name of "Jack Mormons," and
there were not a few of the more furious
exciters of the people, who openly ex-
pressed their intention to involve them in
the common expulsion or extermination.

A system of excitement and agitation
was artfully planned and executed with
tact. It was planned and executed very
much upon the principle adopted by the
Jacobins in revolutionary France. It
consisted in spreading reports and rumors
of the most fearful character. As ex-
amples: On the morning before my ar-
rival at Carthage, I was awakened at an
early hour, by the frightful report, which
was asserted with confidence and appar-
ent consternation, that the Mormons had
already commenced the work of burning,
destruction and murder; and that every
man capable of bearing arms, was in-
stantly wanted at Carthage, for the pro-
tection of the country. We lost no time
in starting; but when we arrived at Car-
thage, we could hear no more concerning
this story. Again, during the few days
that the militia were encamped at Car-
thage, frequent applications were made
to me, to send a force here, and a force
there, and a force all about the country
to prevent murders, robberies, and larce-
nies, which it was said, were threatened
by the Mormons. No such forces were
sent; nor were any such offences commit-
ted at that time, except the stealing of
some provisions; and there was never the
least proof, that this was done by a
Mormon. Again, on my late visit to
Hancock county I was informed by some
of their violent enemies, that the larcenies
of the Mormons had become, unusually
numerous and insupportable. They in-
deed admitted that but little had been done
in this way in their immediate vicinity.

But they insisted that sixteen horses had
been stolen by the Mormons in one night
near Lima in the county of Adams. At
the close of the expedition, I called at
the same town of Lima, and upon en-
quiry, was told that no horses had been
stolen in that neighborhood, but that
sixteen horses had been stolen in one
night in Hancock county. This last in-
formant being told of the Hancock story,
again changed the venue, to another dis-
tant settlement in the northern edge of
Adams.

[This is a fair statement, and with the
exception, of a legal trespass, in win-
ning up the existence of a mob press, the Mor-
mons, as a community, are as innocent of
any other crimes charged to them, as the
sixteen horse power story.]

As my object in visiting Hancock was
expressly to assist in the execution of
the laws, and not to violate them, or to
witness or permit their violation; as I
was convinced that the Mormon leaders
had committed a crime in the destruction
of the press, and had resisted the execu-
tion of the process, I determined to exert
the whole force of the State, if necessary,
to bring them to justice. But seeing the
great excitement in the public mind, and
the manifest tendency of this excitement
to run into mobocracy, I was of opinion
that before I acted, I ought to obtain a
pledge from the officers and men to sup-
port me in strictly legal measures, and to
protect the prisoners in case they surren-
dered. For I was determined, if possible,
that the forms of law should not be made
the cat paw of a mob, to seduce these
people to a quiet surrender, as the con-
venient victims of popular fury. I there-
fore, called together the whole force then
assembled at Carthage, and made them
an address, explaining to them what I
could, and what I could not, legally do;
and also adducing to them various reasons
why they as well as the Mormons, should
submit to the laws; and why, if they had
resolved upon revolutionary proceedings,
their purpose should be abandoned. The
assembled troops seemed much pleased
with the address; and upon its conclusion
the officers and men unanimously voted,
with acclamation, to sustain me in a strictly
legal course, and that the prisoners
should be protected from violence. Upon
the arrival of additional forces from
Warsaw, McDonough and Schuyler, simi-
lar addresses were made, with the same
result.

It seemed to me that these votes fully
authorized me to promise the accused
Mormons the protection of the law in case
they surrendered. They were accord-
ingly duly informed that if they surren-
dered they would be protected, and if
they did not, the whole force of the State
would be called out, if necessary, to com-
pel their submission. A force of ten men
was despatched with the constable to
make the arrests and to guard the prison-
ers to Head Quarters.

In the meantime, Joseph Smith, as
Lieutenant General of the Nauvoo Leg-
ion, had declared martial law in the city;
the Legion was assembled and ordered
under arms; the members of it residing
in the country, were ordered into town.
The Mormon settlement obeyed the sum-
mons of their leader, and marched to his
assistance. Nauvoo, was one great mil-
(See 4th page.)

(Continued from 4th page.)
as to claim it of them, we should have several millions worth of property, which has been filched from us by 'military mobs.'

A very responsible duty now devolved upon me, to determine whether I would, as Commander in Chief, be governed by the advice of this majority. I had no hesitation in deciding that I would not; but on the contrary, I ordered the troops to be disbanded, both at Carthage and Warsaw, with the exception of three companies, two of which were retained as a guard to the jail, and the other was retained to accompany me to Nauvoo.

The officers insisted much in council, upon the necessity of marching to that place to search for apparatus to make counterfeit money, and more particularly to terrify the Mormons from attempting any open or secret measures of vengeance against the citizens of the county, who had taken a part against the citizens of the county, who had taken a part against their leaders. To ease their fears on this head, I proposed to them that I would myself proceed to the city, accompanied by a small force; make the proposed search, and deliver an address to the Mormons; and tell them plainly what degree of excitement and hatred prevailed against them in the minds of the whole people; and that if any open or secret violence should be committed on the persons or property of those who had taken part against them, that no one would doubt but that it had been perpetrated by them; and that it would be the sure and certain means of the destruction of their city and the extermination of their people.

I ordered two companies under the command of Captain B. F. Smith, of the Carthage Greys to guard the jail. In selecting these companies and particularly the company of the Carthage Greys, for this service, I have been subjected to some censure. It has been said that this company had already been guilty of mutiny, and had been ordered to be arrested, whilst in the encampment at Carthage; and that they and their officers were the deadly enemies of the prisoners. Indeed it would have been difficult to find friends of the prisoners, under my command, unless I had called in the Mormons as a guard; and this, I was satisfied, would have led to the immediate war, and the sure death of the prisoners.

It is true that this company had behaved badly towards the Brigadier General in command, on the occasion when the prisoners were shown along the line of the McDonough Militia. This company had been ordered as a guard. They were under the belief that the prisoners who were arrested for a capital offence, were shown to the troops in a kind of triumph; and that they had been called on as a triumphal escort to grace the procession. They also, entertained a very bad feeling towards the Brigadier General who commanded their service on the occasion. The truth is, however, that this company was never ordered to be arrested; that the Smiths were not shown to the McDonough troops, as a mark of honor and triumph, but were shown to them at the urgent request of the troops themselves, to gratify their curiosity in beholding persons who had made themselves so notorious in the country.

When the Carthage Greys ascertained what was the true motive in showing the prisoners to the troops, they were perfectly satisfied. All due atonement was made on their part, for their conduct to the Brigadier General, and they cheerfully returned to their duty.

Although I knew that this company were the enemies of the Smiths, yet I had confidence in their loyalty and integrity; because their Captain was universally spoken of as a most respectable citizen, and honorable man. The company itself, was an old independent company, well armed, uniformed and drilled; and the members of it were the elite of the militia of the country. I relied upon this company especially, because it was an independent company, for a long time instructed and practised in military discipline and subordination. I also had their word and honor, officers and men, to do their duty according to law. Besides all this the officers and most of the men resided in Carthage; in the near vicinity of Nauvoo; and, as I thought must know that they would make themselves and their property, convenient and conspicuous marks of Mormon vengeance, in case they were guilty of treachery.

["Mormon Vengeance," an allusion without evidence. No Mormon, by Mormon advice, ever committed a crime: nor can it so be proved. But the executive acts of Missouri: the State arms used to murder Generals Joseph and Hyrum Smith, in Carthage jail, while prisoners, under the plighted faith of the State; through his excellency, speaks like thunder to the Mormons, to beware of "authorised vengeance," while the supposed assassin may sit in the hall of legislation as the *ne plus ultra* of justice!]

I had at first intended to select a guard from the county of McDonough, but the militia of that county were very much dissatisfied to remain; their crops were suffering at home; they were in a perfect fever to be discharged—and I was destitute of provisions to supply them for more than a few days. They were far from home, where they could not supply themselves. Whilst the Carthage company could board at their own houses, and would be put to little inconvenience in comparison.

What gave me greater confidence in the selection of this company as a prudent measure, was that the selection was first suggested and urged by the Brigadier General in command, who was well known to be utterly hostile to all mobocracy and violence towards the prisoners; and who was openly charged by the violent party, with being on the side of the Mormons. At any rate, I knew that the jail would have to be guarded as long as the prisoners were confined—that an imprisonment for treason might last the whole summer and the greater part of the autumn, before a trial could be had in the circuit court—that it would be utterly impossible in the circumstances of the country, for so long a time, and that a time must surely come, when the duty of guarding a jail would necessarily devolve on the citizens of the county.

It is true also, that at this time I had not believed or suspected, that any attack was to be made upon the prisoners in jail. It is true that I was aware that a great deal of hatred existed against them, and that there were those who would do them an injury if they could. I had heard of some threats being made, but none of an attack upon the prisoners whilst in jail. These threats seemed to be made by individuals, not acting in concert. They were no more than the bluster which might have been expected; and furnished no indication of numbers combining for this or any other purpose.

I must here be permitted to say, also, that frequent appeals had been made to me to make a clean and thorough work of the matter by exterminating the Mormons, or expelling them from the State. An opinion seemed generally to prevail, that the sanction of Executive authority would legalize the act; and all persons of any influence, authority, or note, who conversed with me on the subject, frequently and repeatedly stated their total unwillingness to act without any direction; or in any mode except according to law.

[The Governor ought to expose the names of those persons who wished to have him legalize the mighty or bloody deed of expelling, or exterminating the Mormons; it would exhibit the necessities, before the fact, to the Smiths' murders; and it might give a clue to that black hearted villain, Davis of Alton, who knew so well what the cannon were fired for at Warsaw.]

This was a circumstance well calculated to conceal from me, the secret machinations on foot. I had constantly contended against violent measures, and so had the Brigadier General in command; and I am convinced that unusual pains were taken to conceal from both of us, the secret measures resolved upon. It has been said, however, that some person named Williams, in a public speech at Carthage, called for volunteers to murder the Smiths; and that I ought to have had him arrested. Whether such a speech was really made or not, is yet unknown to me. I have heard the report of it for the first time, within the last few weeks.

Having ordered the guard, and discharged the residue of the militia, I immediately departed for Nauvoo, eighteen miles distant, accompanied by Col. Buckmaster (General), and Capt. Dunn's Company of dragoons.

After we had proceeded four miles, Col. Buckmaster intimated to me a suspicion, that an attack would be made on the jail. He stated the matter as a mere suspicion, arising from having seen two persons converse together at Carthage, with some air of mystery. I for myself, entertained no suspicion of such an attack—at any rate none before the next day in the afternoon. Because it was notorious, that we had departed from Carthage, with the declared intention of being absent at least two days: I could not believe, that any person would attack the jail, whilst we were in Nauvoo—and thereby expose my life, and the lives of my companions, to the sudden vengeance of the Mormons, upon hearing of the death of their leaders. Nevertheless, acting upon the principle of providing against mere possibilities, I sent back one of the company, with a special order to Capt. Smith, to guard the jail strictly and at the peril of his life, until my return.

We proceeded on our journey four miles further. By this time I had convinced myself that no attack would be made on the jail that day or night. I supposed that a regard for my safety, and the safety of my companions, would prevent an attack, until those to be engaged in it, could be assured of our departure from Nauvoo. I still think, that this ought to have appeared to me, to be a reasonable supposition.

I therefore, determined at this point, to omit making the search for counterfeit money in Nauvoo—and defer, an examination of all the other abominations charged on that people, in order to return to Carthage that same night, that I might be on the ground in person, in time to prevent an attack on the jail, if any had been meditated. To this end we called a half—the baggage wagons were ordered to remain where they were, until towards evening—and then return to Carthage.

Having made these arrangements, we proceeded on our march, and arrived at Nauvoo about four o'clock of the afternoon, of the 27th day of June. As soon as notice could be given, a crowd of the citizens assembled, to hear an address, which I proposed to deliver them. The number present, has been variously estimated, from one to five thousand.

In this address I stated to them how, and in what, their functionaries, had violated the laws. Also the many scandalous reports in circulation against them,

and that those reports, whether true or false, were generally believed by the people. I distinctly stated to them the amount of hatred and prejudice, which prevailed every where against them, and the causes of it, at length.

I also told them plainly and emphatically, that if any vengeance should be attempted openly or secretly against the persons or property of the citizens, who had taken part against their leaders, that the public hatred and excitement was such, that thousands would assemble for the total destruction of their city—and the extermination of their people—and that no power in the State would be able to prevent it. During this address, some impatience and resentment were manifested by the Mormons, at the recital of the various reports enumerated concerning them—which they strenuously and indignantly denied to be true. They claimed to be a law abiding people; and insisted, that as they looked to the law alone for their protection, so were they careful themselves to observe its provisions. Upon the conclusion of this address, I proposed to take a vote on the question whether they would strictly observe laws, even in opposition to their prophet and leaders. The vote was unanimous, in favor of this proposition.

[As to the Governors speech: "A wit's a feather, and a chief's a rod. But an honest man's the noblest work of God."]

A short time before sundown we departed on our return to Carthage. When we had proceeded two miles, we met two individuals, one of them a Mormon, who informed us, that the Smiths had been assassinated in jail, about five or six o'clock of that day. The intelligence seemed to strike every one with a kind of dumbness. As to myself, it was perfectly astounding—and I anticipated the very worst consequences from it. The Mormons had been represented to me as a lawless, infatuated, and fanatical people, not governed by the ordinary motives, which influence the majority of mankind. If so, most likely, an exterminating war would ensue, and the whole land would be covered with desolation.

Acting upon this supposition, it was my duty to provide as well as I could for the event. I therefore, ordered the two messengers into custody, and to be returned with us, to Carthage. This was done, to get time to make such arrangement as could be made and to prevent any sudden explosion of Mormon excitement, before they could be written to, by their friends at Carthage. I also, despatched messengers to Warsaw, to advise the citizens of the event. But the people there, knew all about the matter, before my messengers arrived. They, like myself, anticipated a general attack all over the country. The women and children were moved across the river—and a committee was despatched that night to Quincy for assistance. The next morning by day light, the ringing of all the bells in the city announced a public meeting. The people assembled in great numbers, at an early hour. The Warsaw committee stated to the meeting, that a party of Mormons, had attempted to rescue the Smiths out of jail—that a party of Missourians and others, had killed the prisoners to prevent their escape—that the Governor and his party were at Nauvoo at the time, when intelligence of the fact was brought there, that they had been attacked by the Nauvoo Legion, and had retreated to a house, where they were then closely besieged. That the Governor had sent out word that he could maintain his position for two days, and would be certain to be massacred, if assistance did not arrive by the end of that time. It is unnecessary to say, that this entire story was a fabrication. It was of a piece with the other reports, put into circulation by the anti-Mormon party, to influence the public mind, and call the people to their assistance. The effect of it however, was, that by ten o'clock, on the 28th of June, between two and three hundred men, from Quincy, under the command of Major Flood, embarked on board of a steamboat for Nauvoo, to assist in raising the siege, as they honestly believed.

As for myself, I was well convinced that those, whoever they were, who assassinated the Smiths, meditated in turn, my assassination by the Mormons. The very circumstances of the case, fully corroborated the information which I afterwards received, that upon consultation of the assassins, it was agreed amongst them, that the murder must be committed whilst the Governor was at Nauvoo; that the Mormons would naturally suppose that he had planned it; and that in the first outpouring of their indignation, they would assassinate him by way of retaliation. And that thus they would get clear of the Smiths and the Governor, all at once. They also supposed, that if they could so contrive the matter, as to have the Governor of the State assassinated by the Mormons, the public excitement would be greatly increased against them, and would result in their expulsion from the State at least.

Upon the first hearing of the assassination of the Smiths, I was sensible that my command was at an end; that my destruction was meditated as well as that of the Mormons; and that I could not reasonably confide longer, in one party or in the other.

The question then arose, what would be proper to be done. A war was expected by every body. I was desirous of preserving the peace. I could not put myself at the head of the Mormon force, with any kind of propriety; and without exciting greater odium against them, than already existed. I could not put myself

at the head of the anti-Mormon party, because they had justly forfeited my confidence, and my command over them, was put an end to, by mutiny and treachery. I could not put myself at the head of either of these forces; because both of them in turn, had violated the law; and as I then believed, meditated further aggression. It appeared to me that if a war ensued, I ought to have a force in which I could confide, and that I ought to establish my Headquarters at a place where I could learn the truth, as to what was going on.

For these reasons, I determined to proceed to Quincy, a place favorably situated for receiving the earliest intelligence; for issuing orders to raise an army if necessary, and for providing supplies for its subsistence. But first, I determined to return back to Carthage, and make such arrangements as could be made for the pacification and defence of the country. When I arrived there, about 10 o'clock at night, I found that great consternation prevailed. Many of the citizens had departed with their families, and others were preparing to go. As the country was utterly defenceless, this seemed to me to be a proper precaution. One company of the guard, stationed by me to guard the jail, had disbanded and gone home before the jail was attacked; and many of the Carthage Greys departed soon afterwards.

Gen. Deming volunteered to remain, in command of a few men, with orders to guard the town, observe the progress of events, and to retreat if menaced by a superior force.

Here also, I found Doct. Richards and Mr. Taylor, two of the principal Mormon leaders, who had been in the jail, at the time of the attack; and who voluntarily addressed, a most pacific exhortation to their fellow citizens, which was the first intelligence of the murder, which was received at Nauvoo. I think it very probable, that the subsequent good conduct of the Mormons, is attributable to the arrest of the messengers, and to the influence of this letter.

[His excellency is mistaken. "The good conduct of the Mormons," is the effect of religion, virtue, and republican principles. A messenger came to Nauvoo in the night and gave the dreadful news, and a few principal men resolved that his excellency and the laws—might clear the State from the honor or disgrace of that murder, and all the Mormons do still abide by that resolution.]

Having made these arrangements I departed for Quincy. On my road thither, I heard of a body of militia marching from Schuyler, and another from Brown. It appears that orders had been sent out in my name, but without my knowledge, for the militia of Schuyler county, I immediately countermanded their march, and they returned to their homes. When I arrived at Columbus, I found that Captain Jones had raised a company of one hundred men, who were just ready to march. By my advice, they postponed their march, to await for their orders. I arrived at Quincy on the morning of the 29th of June, about 8 o'clock; and immediately issued orders, provisionally, for raising an imposing force, when it should seem to be necessary.

I remained at Quincy for about one month, during which time a committee from Warsaw, waited on me, with a written request that I would expel the Mormons from the State. It seemed, that it never occurred to these gentlemen, that I had no power to exile a citizen; but they insisted that if this were not done, their party would abandon the State. This requisition was refused of course.

During this time also, with the view of saving expense, keeping the peace, and having a force which would be removed from the prejudices in the country, I made application to the United States for five hundred men of the regular army, to be stationed for a time, in Hancock county, which was subsequently refused.

During this time, also, I had secret agents amongst all parties, observing their movements; and was accurately informed of every thing which was meditated on both sides. It appeared that the anti-Mormon party, had not relinquished their hostility to the Mormons; nor their determination to expel them; but had deferred further operations until the fall season, after they had finished their summer's work on their farms.

I cannot lay before you the estimates of the costs of these proceedings. I do not know that any estimates have ever been made by the proper officers; and certainly none have been returned to me, except for the transportation of the Quincy Militia to Warsaw and back. And I do not know that any claim will be made by the men.

I omit to say any thing of the manner of the murder of the Smiths; or of the persons by whom the murder was committed, because several persons are under indictment for their supposed share in the act; and it is not proper that I should say any thing, which might, possibly prejudice a fair and impartial trial.

It has always appeared to me, however, that the person who committed the deed, ought to be made to answer for their crime. The honor of the State and the supremacy of the laws seemed to be compromised; a trial ought to be insisted on; exacted in other cases; and if the accused, have all the matters of defence and justification on their side, which they claim, they will be able to show them to the court.

During the latter part of August and the first of September last, I observed that the anti-Mormon paper, in Hancock county, renewed its attacks on the Mormons; every number of which, groined with charges of licentious and robberies and meditated outrages. By this fact, connected with my previous information, I was certain that the time was approaching, when a new attempt was to be made to expel the Mormons. In a short time afterwards, I ascertained that the officers of the militia in Hancock county, had appointed a grand military parade, at Warsaw to come off on the 26th day of October. Circulars were printed, signed by these officers, and extensively circulated in Iowa Territory, in the State of Missouri; and in the neighboring counties; inviting the militia in all those parts, to attend the parade; and to come prepared for a six days' encampment.

It was also extensively given out, that there was to be a grand wolf hunt; and that the Mormons and Jack-Mormons, were the wolves to be hunted. A large number engaged in getting up this movement, openly stated, the object of it was to make war on the Mormons.

I could not hesitate, as to what duty required. The State had already been in danger of disgrace by a treacherous and cowardly murder. The Mormons, had been peaceable, submissive and quiet, ever since the death of the Smiths; and contrary to general expectation instead of attempting to avenge themselves, either openly or secretly, had quietly, and patiently submitted to the slow operation of the law, to redress their grievances.

They were human beings; and citizens of the State. They had not been disfranchised by law, and were constitutionally entitled to protection.

[The Mormons are HUMAN BEINGS! This is candid, and we hope it will entitle them hereafter to "human rights."]

From respect to the prejudices of my fellow-citizens, I declined to authorize the legion to be called out, to suppress disturbances; but immediately issued a call for volunteers from the State militia. The call was answered by four or five hundred men. I requested Gen. Hardin, to take the command. He did so with alacrity; thereby exhibiting a patriotic devotion, in maintaining the supremacy of the law, even against the advice of his personal and political friends.

We marched with as much alacrity as possible, and arrived in Hancock county, on the 25th day of October. The malcontents abandoned their design, and I believe all the leaders of it fled to Missouri. The Carthage Greys fled almost in a body; and every one fled who, from his previous conduct, supposed himself obnoxious as a leader.

During our presence in the county writs were taken out against three persons charged with the murder of the Smiths. They also fled to Missouri. As for myself, although I was determined from the first, for the honor of the State, that this murder should be fully enquired into; and some of the guilty, brought to trial; yet, I was never anxious to proceed with the full rigor of the law. I always insisted that the prosecutions should be limited to a few individuals, and I was utterly opposed to all such unnecessary harshness, as would excite sympathy in their favor.

For this reason, I consented to advise the prosecuting attorney, to admit them to bail and to agree to a continuance of the cause, if desired, by the defendants. Upon this arrangement being made, to which I was also advised by Gen. Hardin and Col. Baker, the persons accused surrendering themselves to the Sheriff.

[Bail for murder! why was not the Smiths allowed bail?]

The militia were disbanded next morning and returned home, after a campaign of about thirteen days.

The good effect of this expedition is that in my opinion it has saved much bloodshed; and has prevented a more extensive contest than many persons anticipated, all over that part of the country; to which, this people, from political considerations, growing out of an excited election then pending, were about to be made parties.

It also, showed to both parties in Hancock, that the people at a distance would not be quiet spectators of such a contest; but would rally around their constituted authorities to put it down. This is a fact which one of the parties, before the experiment was tried, would not believe. They supposed that the Mormons, were so odious and unpopular, that they might be massacred with impunity; that the people, generally would not have the will, nor the Government the power, to interfere to prevent it.

I have not yet received the estimates of the costs of this expedition; but I am informed by letter from Maj. W. B. Warren, Aid de Camp to Gen. Hardin, who is preparing them, that the whole cost, will not exceed eight or nine thousand dollars. When they are received, they will be laid before you.

I have extended this account. I am afraid too far; and yet there is much to say, calculated to throw light, on these proceedings.

As to the Nauvoo charters, about which so much has been said, among the people, the privileges therein contained, were much abused during the lifetime of the Smiths. Ordinances have been passed, inflicting a different and more severe punishment, upon well defined crimes than what is provided by the laws of the State. The city council passed an ordinance, that no arrest should be made in

the city, unless the writ for that purpose, should be first, approved and endorsed by the Mayor. They also, provided for a severe punishment, against any officer attempting such arrest, without this approval; and enacted that the Governor of the State should not pardon the offender, except by consent of the Mayor. And they also provided that the Municipal court, should have a general power to issue writs of habeas corpus. These last ordinances are alleged to have been passed to protect their citizens, from the continued persecutions of the Missourians. They may have been useful, in the lifetime of the Smiths to protect them; but since their death, there has been, and most probably will be, no call for the exercise of such usurped authority.

[Every scarecrow, or stratagem ordinance to save the Governor trouble and expense, were repealed as soon as we found that his excellency meant to execute as much mercy and law to Mormons as other people. We are willing to measure all our city ordinances by the Constitutions of the United States and State of Illinois.]

The Nauvoo Legion also, has been a great offence to the people of this State. It has been represented to be a standing army of four or five thousand, well drilled, and well disciplined forces. This legion was called out for review, during my last visit there. I do not pretend myself to be skilled in military science; but it was the decided opinion of all the field officers, who accompanied me, that this legion is in no-wise superior to the common militia, and that in fact they were inferior to most of the militia in the State.

I would recommend that the Legion be repealed; and that Nauvoo, should be reformed into a brigade by itself. It will be impossible for the Nauvoo militia and that of the surrounding country, to act together in peace for some time to come.

[As to the repeal of the charter, we will tell a story.]

Mr. Goodwin bought a section of land, of Lawyer Illinois, and received a full covenant deed for the same, and commenced improvements. After Mr. Goodwin had expended some millions in public buildings, public streets, public works, and sold much of his land to private companies and individuals;—the price had risen from ten to one thousand dollars per acre, Lawyer Illinois begins to talk of *ruing* the bargain, and says he will take up the old deed and give him a quit claim; and some of the old Lawyer's prodigal sons were hot to get up the deed any how, so that their young cattle could go to drink in the Mississippi, and for other purposes, but Mr. Goodwin said if you take my deed as it were a child's bargain, before all these innocent people shall be cheated out of millions, I will appeal it to a court of justice where it can be proved whether you are a rogue or a baby.]

I see very strong indications on the part of both Houses, to make an entire repeal of all these charters. I do not see how, ten or twelve thousand people, can well do in a city, without some chartered privileges. I would advise, that all the obnoxious parts of these charters should be repealed; and an ample provision made against any future abuses of power, thus leaving all the really useful parts of their city charter; and placing them upon grounds of some equity with other citizens. This is republican and cannot be denied without injustice.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS FORD,
Springfield, December 17, 1844.

REMARKABLE ROCK.
One of the most remarkable rocks of which we have any knowledge, has been lately discovered in the middle of that great inland sea, Lake Superior. By a gentleman who has recently returned to this city from Copper Harbor, we learn that a shaft of Trappe rock has very lately been discovered, rising in the lake from 150 to 200 miles from land, and ascending above the surface of the water, a distance of not above four feet. What renders it more extraordinary is, that it stands alone, and all around it, so far as examinations have been made, no bottom has been made by any of the lead lines used on the lake, and the point of the rock itself does not exceed an area of more than six or seven feet square, and as far as observations of it have extended, it does not appear to enlarge in size as it descends. It has already, he states, become a source of alarm to the mariners who navigate the lake, who take special care in passing, to give it as wide a berth as possible.

It is too small—too remote and dangerous to admit of a light, and therefore, its removal has become a matter of serious importance, and will doubtless pertain to the duty of government. A single blot from a bore of sufficient depth would probably do it, but the surface of the rock being so near that of the water, and the space so narrow as to forbid any regular lodgement for workmen, they would have to be attended constantly by a vessel of sufficient size to resist any sudden storm on the lake, which would also have to be kept constantly under way, as no harbor

or even bottom for an anchor is within a day's sail.

The discoverers relate that the rock appears to be a place of general resort for the Salmon Trout of those lakes, as they found them there in almost incalculable number, having, during their short stay, caught several barrels with no other instrument than a rod of iron, on one end of which they turned a hook. They tried with all their lines on board, for sound- ing, immediately, around the rock, but without success. Such a vast column, could it be exposed to view, would laugh into ridicule Cleopatra's needle, Pompey's pillar, the colossus of Rhodes or any pro- duction of ancient or modern art. —Pitts- burgh American.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1, 1845.

67 Elias Smith, Esq., has been ap- pointed Post Master of this City, in place of Geo. W. Robinson, resigned.

67 Howard Egan, has been ap- pointed by the Circuit Court, Conser- vator of Joel Bullard, deranged.

67 A Trades meeting was held at Gulley's store on the 31st Dec., and addressed by several gentlemen in a very appropriate manner, after which the following resolution was passed by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That, instead of commen- cing business under any charter of Il- linois, we will unite our efforts in all manufacturing and mechanical labors in common co-partnerships, or private firm, according to law.

A. Cutler, J. Durfee, D. M. Rep- sher, Wm. Hewitt, and O. Pratt, were appointed a committee with Messrs. Ripley & Sherwood, surveyors, to sur- vey the contemplated location in the Mississippi, and report the cost of the Dam, &c. &c. A letter was read by Mr. Scovill, from Peterboro', N. H., on the subject of machinery for a Cotton Factory, &c. Adjourned till Tues- day, January 7.

JOHN TAYLOR, Ch'n.

W. W. Phelps, Sec'y.

P. S.—A very neat specimen of Willow Buckets, made in this City, was exhibited by Edw. Hunter, and a specimen of Worsted Girting, by S. Roberts. These specimens praised themselves. So the manufacturing has begun: go ahead.

SEVENTIES LIBRARY.

Among the improvements going forward in this city, none merit higher praise, than the Seventies' Library. The concern has been com- menced on a footing as ample, broad enough to embrace the arts and sciences, every where, so that the Seventies' while travelling over the face of the globe, as the Lord's, Regular Soldiers, can gather all the curious things, both natural and artificial, with all the knowledge, inven- tions, and wonderful specimens of genius that have been gracing the world for almost six thousand years.

Ten years ago but one Twenty, and now "four- teen centuries" and the foundation for the best library in the world! It looks like old times, when they had "Kiriah Sapher," the city of books.

••• We were surprised to see, in the Prophet an intimation of negligence on our part, in forwarding our papers. Every number of our pa- pers, has been regularly mailed, and if any pa- per has failed to reach New York, the fault is in the Post Office, not in us. There is no dis- tinction in such intimation; in fact, as Elder Pratt has taken the charge of matters and affairs in the east, we shall look for a more exalted state of reciprocity, calculated, as every move and idea of a saint should be, to honor those in authority and spread union with the balmy breeze of love and friendship.

Our utmost exertions, are unceasing, not only to give New York, but the world, as far as we have opportunity, the first and best tidings that is worthy to go forth from the mouth of the city of the heritage of God.

BEWARE OF DECEPTION!!

Tidings have just reached us here that certain men in the eastern countries, Ohio and other places, professing to be Latter-day Saints, are very busy in selling Illinois lands, and exchange- ing them for real estate and other property in the east. I would inform all the saints every where, that this operation is a field for greater and more extensive fraud than any other with which I am acquainted.

You may give some irresponsible, worthless creature a clear title to your homes in the east, with the expectation of finding good land here in exchange with a good title &c. &c. But when you come, you may find your land in a swamp, in the middle of an extensive prairie, ten or fifteen miles from any timber. I will venture to give it as my opinion that those mis- erable speculators are knaves and villains; pro- fessing to be saints, and trying to help the church and build-up the cause, when they have no license from the authorities of the church here.

I say again, beware of those "wolves in sheep's clothing." Whenever any such operation is deemed beneficial to the saints by those who know and understand these things, some compe- tent responsible person will be sent, duly au- thorized with documents from under the hands of the Twelve that reside in this city. Other- wise you may find to your sorrow that you will

have to pay for your lands twice over before you get good titles. I therefore warn you, as a watchman of your interests, to hold on upon your homes until you know certainly what you are doing.

ORSON HYDE.

Prophet please copy.

Last of the Poles.—It is proposed in Rochester, N. Y., that the ash and hick- ory poles be taken down, and the wood distributed among the poor. The num- ber was so great in that town, that the Mayor, some time ago, prohibited any more from being erected. The poor will be likely to benefit by the proposition.

The New York morning News says there is an old lady in Morris county, New Jersey, who had a 'presentiment' when General Harrison's election was first announced, that he would die within a month of his inauguration. The same wise seer predicts that Mr. Polk, will not live to be inaugurated—and what is more, there are folks, we hear, who believe it!

The first Wedding.—Major Noah thu- plausibly and philosophically discourses upon the 'first wedding.' He says:—

'We like short courtships, and in his, Adam acted like a sensible man—he fell asleep a bachelor, and awoke to find him- self a married man. He appears to have papped the question almost immediately after meeting Eve, and she, with- out any flirtation or shyness, gave him a kiss and herself. Of that first kiss in this world, we have had, however, our own thoughts, and sometimes in a poetical mood have wished we were the man 'who did it.' But the deed is done—the choice was Adam's and he improved it. We like the notion of getting married in a garden. It is in good taste. We like a private wedding. Adam's was private. No envious beaux were there; no croak- ing old maids; no chattering aunts, and grumbling grandmothers. The birds of heaven were the witnesses, and the glad sky flung its light upon the scene.'



OSPREY.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passen- ger steamer OSPREY, ANDERSON Master, will commence running between St. Louis and Bloomington, as soon as navigation opens; leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nau- voon, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoon at 8 1-2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive at St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be en- abled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the in- terest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain An- derson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be de- tained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to C. ALLEN, Nauvoon Jan. 1, 1845-35tf.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Nauvoon, Hancock County, Illinois, January 1st, 1845, which if not taken out on or before the 31st March next, will be sent to the Post Office Department as dead letters.

N. B. Any person calling for any of the fol- lowing list of letters, will please say they are advertised or they may not get them

- Allen George
- Allen Elizabeth K
- Adams Margaret
- Allen Robert
- Armstrong Joshua
- Anders Amos B
- Alleman John
- Attwoe Anna
- Alexand Alva
- Aiken Samuel R 2
- Ashon Isaac
- Aldridge Joseph
- Anders George
- Allred Sary
- Billing Sarah A
- Bishop Jerome
- Boly Henry
- Bryant William
- Burley Johnson
- Burgess Rachel
- Burnham Nelson
- Bevan James
- Brandon G W
- Bell Samuel
- Barns Enoch and Eliz- abeth
- Bratherton Miss
- Black Anthony
- Burch Daniel
- Billington Joseph
- Bitter or Butter Mr
- Bird Charles
- Billings Titus
- Brown Mary
- Baile Estura
- Brown Uriah
- Batterfield A
- Bibee Isaac
- Candian Peter
- Carmichael William
- Carter Samuel P
- Caudie Sion R
- Calkins Israel
- Carter Samuel
- Coleman Prime
- Cole Joseph
- Cole Joseph M
- Coltrich Graham
- Coxe Mary E
- Cooper Isaac
- Collie James
- Copswell C A
- Cordon Alfred
- Clark Walter 3
- Clark Bpban
- Clark Wm O
- Crawford Merilla
- Crawth Austin
- Crooks Thomas
- Cochlow William
- Chase Ezra
- Clinton Fielden J
- Clyer Samuel
- Curtis Delia

- Cooper Isaac or James
- Clifford Conrad
- Childs Jane
- Cliff Mr
- Clayton David
- Clancy Ephram
- Cutler Thaddeus
- Davis James D
- Dougherty Edward
- Dougherty Edward S
- Dawson Ann
- Dwyne James Gibson
- Duckey Isaac
- Druid Alfred M
- Driggs Chase
- Drake Flora
- Edwards John F
- Elino Collead Sociey
- Evaris John
- Eveleit Adison
- Fairchild Prudence
- Ferguson Curry
- Flafield John
- Fisher Christopher
- Fierman So'mon
- Gaylor John
- Garner William
- Gheen John
- Gheen James H
- Gibbons Sarah
- Golden Houten
- Goldsmith Benjamin C
- Haw Jacob
- Hallam Wm 2
- Harrison Israel
- Hardwick J
- Hall Abigail
- Harvey Lewis
- Halliborton Thomas
- Harley Edwin
- Hathaway William S
- Hawwood James
- Hartwell Eliot
- Harrington E Leonard
- Haults Jane
- Hall Andrew
- Hambledon M D
- Haynes Elizabeth G B
- Hamer Jane
- Hamilcar Amelia A
- Hallon Mrs
- Harris Elias 2
- Jaap Thomas 2
- Jaquith Vienna
- Jayman Willm
- Jacobs Zina D
- Jennings Ebenezer
- Jenkins William J
- Jouch William
- Kerr Archibald
- Keys Elisha B
- Kimball Ebenezer M
- King Thomas
- Law Wm W
- Landon Milton
- Lathrop Julius
- Lamb Benjamin R
- Leavith Charles
- Leach Solomon or Tru- man Wait
- Leach Abner S
- Leach Dangwyne
- Lee Francis or Malon Johnson
- Matthews Thomas 2
- Matthews Hannibal
- Matthews Anson
- Matthews Elizabeth
- Martin William
- Martin Edward
- Martin Mr
- Markham Warren 2
- Man John
- Man Wm H J
- Mallory Samuel
- Martins Mr Mary
- Mary Samuel M
- Meginess Benjamin
- Meeks Preddy
- Meay Naomi
- Meneau Joseph
- McCall Catherine
- McConnell M
- McCavland Joseph
- McClon James
- McDonald William L
- McDonald James
- Newton Joseph H
- Nelson William
- Nelson David 2
- Nelson Edmond
- Oates Ralph J
- Oborn David
- Palmer James
- Palmer Asham
- Parker Mary H
- Parker Helen
- Parker Zadock 2
- Parks Elizabeth
- Payne Henry
- Patty Lot
- Partridge Edward
- Pearson Ephraim J
- Pearl Jacob
- Perdott David
- Perry Josiah H
- Phelps W W
- Razey Ezekiel
- Reed E Jiah
- Rea John
- Rehail John
- Reed Luther
- Reed John S
- Ridgen Mr
- Rose Chas
- Rose Wm
- Ross & Morrison
- Roberts S dney
- Rumel John
- Sherman Ormon O
- Shimer Elizabeth
- Stoddard Israel
- Stockton John M
- Steers Michael
- Spottswood John
- Sprague Henry
- Spraulding Reuben E
- Sprague Gad
- Spraulding Emilia
- Snow William 2
- Sinimer Joseph
- Seben Joseph
- Septon Sunes
- Townsend Fairlam D
- Tolinton Amos B
- Tollett Catherine or A
- Turnbull Thomas
- Tally M
- Tiny Nathan C
- Wilson Miles
- Wilcox Silas
- Wilkinson Stephen
- Wingate Edward B
- Williams Susan

Williams Abigail- Whipple Nelson
- Wheeler Henretta
- Wyboff Mary S
- Woyay Charley B T
- Wood Daniel
- Wooten Lotens
- Woodworth Lucian
- Woolley Richd
- Woolston Hannah
- Woodworth P N
- Zivily Mr
- ELIAS SMITH, P. M.
- Nauvoon, Jan. 1, 1845-35w

QUILLS.

A few hundred wild or tame geese quills wanted at this office. Jany. 1, 1845.

TO RENT.

IMMEDIATELY upon shares, a farm containing forty acres, within six miles of Nauvoon, also another lot of thirty eight acres. As rails are wanted, a tenant that could furnish from 12 to 15 hundred would be preferred. For terms apply to JOHN WILKIE. Nauvoon Jan. 1, 1844-35f

MR. HUGH PATRICK, Dentist.

begs to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, his removal to that part of the post office, lately occu- pied by Mr. S. Rigdon, and returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in this city and surrounding country, for the extensive patronage he has received since he arrived here, and in doing so, he would assure them the same unremit- ting attention, which has hitherto gained for him the approbation of those by whom he has favored, it shall be his constant object to cultivate.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH

Also H. Patrick, begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues manufacturing the various articles in the above line; rings, broaches, pins, seals, keys, bracelets, chains, and various other ornaments too numerous to mention, two thirds of the payments expected in cash. Old gold and silver taken in exchange. Nauvoon, Jan. 1, 1845-35tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

P. MECKS, respectfully informs the citizens of Nauvoon and vicinity, that he intends keeping an assortment of the best Indian remedies now known, en- tirely vegetable; which he digs from the earth himself, having knowledge and ex- perience in the Indian practice of medi- cine for many years. He can with confidence recommend specifics, for any pulmonary complaints, from the con- sumption to the highest coughs; also a certain root which entirely cures the ague cake, or enlargement of the spleen; also a certain root which is a sovereign remedy for the cramp; likewise the same kind of roots which the squaws use to facilitate —; those women that have not used it, will not be without it; which they should commence using two or three weeks before their expected —; also a remedy which acts specifically on the kidneys writers and urinary organs, to ease pains and allay inflammation, and cleanse the — and cause it to flow free and clear, also ef- fectually cure the tooth ache, without extracting the tooth; also a certain reme- dy for the piles. He also has on hand a vegetable snuff, which will in most cases relieve the head ache, by opening the head and let the obstructions pass out by the nose; also roots which is a specific remedy for the breast complaint or weak- ness in the breast, and also the liver com- plaint; also all — obstructions and weakness; finally he intends when spring opens, to collect Indian roots and herbs a sufficient quantity and quality, to meet with success any complaint that is subject to this country, either in male or female. Residence on Rich street, half mile North East of the Temple, at the South East corner of Hyrum Kimball's farm. Nauvoon, Jan. 1, 1844-35tf

NOTICE.

WANTED to purchase at E. OAK LEY'S Store, (the office of the Nauvoon Tannery,) 5000 Cow Hides, and 5000 Calf Skins, Also 5000 Cow Hides and 5000 Calf Skins wanted to tan on shares. Dry Goods and Groceries sold at a reasonable price, and country produce taken.

E. OAKLEY, G. W. ROSECRANS, B. R. BENTLY. Nauvoon, Ill. Dec 16, 1844-33-3m

IF YOU WANT TO ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE SAVE YOUR ASHES AND SOAP GREASE.

THE subscriber intends keeping on hand, candles, hard and soft soap for sale, wholesale and retail, ashes, soap, grease, tallow, or country produce will be taken in exchange for soap or can- dles, at the soap factory lately occupied by R. R. Smith near the lumber yard, or at his store, near Yearsley's three story brick dwelling.

N. B.—A good soap maker wanted, JAMES MENDENHALL. Dec. 25, 1844-34-3m

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Two experienced Blacksmiths for one year or more. Men of families would be preferred. A. B. FULLER. Augusta, Lee County, I. T. Dec. 2nd 1844.f

STRAYED.

IN the month of September last, one red and white cow, with a cross-piece on her horns and a letter E plainly cut in the hair on each hip. Whoever will re- turn said cow or give information where she may be found shall be suitably re- warded at this office. Nauvoon, Dec. 9th-31tf

Names.	Lots.	Block.	Other.	Cost.	Am't of Tax.	Valua- tion.	Description of Lands.
Ammon Akas	23	3	Acres.	6	12 1-2	25	1/2 part of south 1-2.
Ira Ames	35	6		6	12 1-2	25	1/2 part of south 1-2.
William Aldridge	82	4		6	12 1-2	25	1/2 part of south 1-2.
Caleb Baldwin	46	5		6	12 1-2	25	1/2 part of south 1-2.
Charles Bird	28	6		6	10	20	1/2 part north 1-2.
James Benfett	25	6		6	37 1-2	75	1/2 part north 1-2.
Anthony Brown	13	3		6	12 1-2	25	1/2 part south half.
Samuel C. Brown	3	3		6	5	10	1/2 part north 1-2.
John Canfield	40	6		6	40	80	1/2 part north 1-2.
Jacob Castee	18	3		6	25	50	1/2 part north half.
Daniel D. Davis	40	6		6	20	40	1/2 part south 1-2.
Amos Fielding	43	5		6	25	50	1/2 part south 1-2.
Elizabeth Foot	26	6		6	19	20	1/2 part south half.
William Green	28	6		6	25	50	1/2 part north half.
Daniel W. Gardner	83	4		6	12 1-2	25	1/2 part north half.
Isabel Mackley	63	4		6	20	40	1/2 part southeast 1-4.
Lemuel Mallery	35	6		6	25	50	1/2 part north half.
Frances Moon	27	5		6	25	50	1/2 part north half.
Samuel Parker	43	6		6	10	20	1/2 part south half.
Robert Pickerton	35	6		6	10	20	1/2 part south half.
Eli Judd	46	5		6	20	40	1/2 part north half.
James Read	34	6		6	10	20	1/2 part north 1-2.
William Rusk	132	6		6	25	50	1/2 part north 1-2.
Joseph Shelley	27	6		6	15	30	1/2 part south half.
John Seefeld	33	6		6	12 1-2	25	2-5a part south half.
Thomas Stevens	30	6		6	20	40	1/2 part south east corner.
George Walker	38	6		6	20	40	1/2 part south 1-2.
William Young	42	5		6	30	60	3-4 a part south 1-2.
N. N. Davis	4	19		6	20	40	1/2 part e. Wells Addition.
Richard B. Hunt	1	19		6	32 1-2	65	part east corner.
Charles Stevens	4	16		6	25	50	part south 1-2.
Jacob Shumaker	1	19		6	37 1-2	75	part north half.
John Gilmore	3	9		6	37 1-2	75	Hibbard's Addition.
John A. Forges	1	6		6	37 1-2	75	
Jacob Gibson	3	14		6	15	30	
John Johnson	3	6		6	30	60	
David James	1	10		6	37 1-2	75	
David L. Baron	2	3		6	12 1-2	25	west half.
Josiah Mainwaring	1	12		6	27 1-2	55	
Josiah Mainwaring	2	13		6	25	50	1-4 west part.
William Sealey	3	5		6	15	30	Warrington's Addition.
Wilber J. Earl	2	7		6	10	20	n 1-2 Barnett's Addition.
William Richards				6	75	150	pt w 1/2 w gr 36 n 8 w.
Heirs of John Williams				6	500	1000	e 1-2 e gr 6 e 6 n 8 w.
Joseph Bostock				6	15	30	pt w 1/2 w gr 6 e 6 n 8 w.
Heirs of James Doyle				6	19 1-2	3925	n e gr sec 12 6 n 9 w.
do do				6	500	1000	pt e gr sec 12 6 n 9 w.
do do				6	7	14	pt w 1/2 w gr sec 12 6 n 9 w.
do do				6	87 1-2	175	pt w 1/2 w gr sec 12 6 n 9 w.

The following is a list of the delinquent lands and city lots in the third ward in the city of Nauvoon, for the year 1843.

Names.	Lots.	Block.	Other.	Cost.	Am't of Tax.	Valua- tion.	Description of Lands.
James Moffit	6	425		850	160 n w gr sec 31 7 r 8 w.		
Chauncey Robinson	6	30		60	15 pt sec 25 7 r 8 w.		

The following is a list of the delinquent lots in the fourth ward of the city of Nauvoon, on which the taxes are due and unpaid for the year 1843.

Names.	Lots.	Block.	Valuation.	Amount.	Remarks.
Abeas Harmon	3	84	50	25	imp on H P.
Alley John	8 & 8	4 & 1	250	125	rope face, Hibbards 2nd ad.
Brown John	3	125	200	100	west half.
Bever Adah	2	138	100	50	north third.
Bennett David	3	141	75	37 1/2	west fourth.
Brown Albert	4	139	70	20	s w gr 45 feet.
Chase Ezra	2	140	120	200	
Carter Jared	4	146	150	75	one third of lot Water st.
Dalworth Amos	1	83	80	40	west half.
Evelyn Pleasant	3	157	225	112 1/2	
Edridge Horace S	1 & 4	150	400	200	1/2 of no 1 and fraction 4.
Foster Samuel	4	144	50	25	28 feet on Water street.
Ford Samuel	1 & 4	108	100	50	60 ft lot no 1 & no 4.
Holman James	3	121	70	25	part.
Henry Miller	4	141	400	200	
Kates & Grove	1	83	60	30	half of west half.
Kerr Archibald	4	84	25	12 1/2	imp and house H. P.
McFersons Dimon	3	122	100	50	east half.
More Thomas	3	146	50	25	south east gr.
Mulliner Alex	4	146	25	12 1/2	south quarter.
Meekham Moses	4	150	150	75	30 ft frt Partridge street.
Ormsby William	4	92	100	50	42 ft on Bain st fifth part.
Few Alfred	3 & 4	143	300	150	Well's frac east side.
Phippen Isaac	4	160	25	12 1/2	south east fraction.
Razey Ezekiah	3	119	100	50	south third.
Tilley Lewis	4	139	300	150	32 ft front on Main st.
Wilder Joseph	1	107	100	50	east three-fourths.
Williams Samuel	1	119	60	25	sixth part.
Wickson Solomon	1	101	150	75	
Warner Charles	1	117	250	125	north half.
Wenn John	4	88	37 1/2	18 3/4	north half.

The following is a list of the delinquent lots in the first ward in the city of Nauvoon for the year 1843.

weakness. finally he intends when spring opens, to collect Indian roots and herbs in a sufficient quantity and quality, to meet with success any complaint that is subject to this country, either in male or female

(Continued from 1st page.)

camp, strictly guarded and watched; and no ingress or egress was allowed, except upon the strictest examination. An instance which came to my knowledge, a citizen of McDonough, who happened to be in the city, was denied the privilege of returning, until he made oath that he did not belong to the party at Carthage; that he would return home without calling at Carthage; and that he would give no information of the movements of the Mormons.

Mob-party at Carthage.
[Martial law and one great Military camp, truly but called out to defend the city against the aggressions of the "Mobocracy" the Governor so much dreaded, as well as the Mormons. But really was there any more Martial Law at Nauvoo, than at Carthage!]

However, upon the arrival of the constable and guard the Mayor and Common Council at once signified their willingness to surrender, and stated their readiness to proceed to Carthage next morning at eight o'clock. Martial law had previously been abolished. The hour of eight o'clock came, and the accused failed to make their appearance. The constable made no effort to arrest any of them; nor would he or the guard delay their departure one minute beyond the time, to see whether an arrest could be made. Upon their return he reported that they had been informed that the accused had fled and could not be found.

I immediately proposed to a council of officers, to march into Nauvoo with the small force then under my command; but the officers were of opinion that it was too small, and many of them insisted upon a further call of the Militia. Upon reflection I was of opinion that the officers were right in the estimate of our force; and the project for immediate action was abandoned. I was soon informed however, of the conduct of the constable and guard, and then I was perfectly satisfied that a most base fraud had been attempted; that in fact it was feared, that the Mormons would submit; and thereby entitle themselves to the protection of the law. It was very apparent that many of the bustling active spirits, were afraid that there would be no occasion for calling out an overwhelming militia force; for marching it into Nauvoo; for probable mutiny when there; and for the extermination of the Mormon race. It appeared that the constable and the escort were fully in the secret, and acted well their part to promote the conspiracy.

Seeing this to be the state of the case, I delayed any further call of the militia, to give the accused another opportunity to surrender; for indeed I was most anxious to avoid a general call for the militia at that critical season of the year. The whole spring season preceding, had been unusually wet. No ploughing of corn had been done, and but very little planting. The season had just changed to be suitable for ploughing. The crops which had been planted, were universally suffering; and the loss of two weeks, or even of one, at that time, was likely to produce a general famine all over the country. The wheat harvest was also approaching; and if we got into a war there was no forecasting when it would end; or when the militia could safely be discharged. In addition to these considerations; all the grist mills in that section of the country had been swept away, or disabled, by the high waters; leaving the inhabitants almost without meal or flour; and making it impossible then to procure provisions by impressment or otherwise, for the sustenance of any considerable force. I was totally without funds belonging to the State, with which to purchase at more distant markets; and there was no manner of certainty that such purchases could have been made on the credit of the State, considering the embarrassed condition of the treasury. I was also desirous of avoiding the expense of a great armament; and of a war, the duration and expense of which, could not be foreseen; if they could be honorably avoided.

In the meantime I made a requisition upon the officers of the Nauvoo Legion, for the surrender of the State arms in their possession. It appears that there is no evidence in the Quarter Master General's Office, of the number and description of the arms with which the Legion had been furnished. On this subject I applied to Gen. Wilson Law, for information. He had lately been the Major General of the Legion. He had seceded from the Mormon party; was one of the owners of the proscribed press; had left the city, as he said, in fear of his life; and was one of the party asking for justice against its constituted authorities. He was interested to exaggerate the number of arms, rather than to place it at too low an estimate. From his information I learned that the Legion had received three pieces of cannon and about two hundred and fifty stand of small arms and their accoutrements. Of these, the three pieces of cannon and two hundred and twenty stand of small arms, were surrendered. These arms were demanded because the Legion was illegally used in the destruction of the press, and in enforcing martial law in the city, in open resistance to legal process, and the posse comitatus.

[A moment's reflection and the character would inform his excellency that it remains to be proved whether State arms or any arms were used to enforce the ordinances, or martial law, no process was ever resisted; but the municipal court, which his excellency had the honor to acknowledge in the case of the

Missouri Sheriff Reynolds, as legal, performed the same act to a county constable, and we should like to know which opinion of his excellency is entitled to the most weight.]

I demanded the surrender also on account of the great prejudice and excitement which the possession of these arms by the Mormons, had already kindled in the minds of the people. A large portion of the people, by pure misrepresentation, had been made to believe that the Legion had received of the State as many as thirty pieces of artillery, and five or six thousand stand of small arms, which in all probability would soon be wielded for the conquest of the country; and for their subjection to Mormon domination. I was of opinion that the removal of these arms would tend much to allay this excitement and prejudice; and in point of fact, although wearing a severe aspect, would be an act of real kindness to the Mormons themselves.

On the 23d or 24th day of June, Joseph Smith, the Mayor of Nauvoo, together with his brother Hyrum and all the members of the council, and all others demanded, came into Carthage and surrendered themselves prisoners to the constable, on the charge of riot. They all voluntarily entered into a recognizance before the Justice of the Peace for their appearance at court to answer the charge. And all of them were discharged from custody, except Joseph and Hyrum Smith, against whom the Magistrate had issued a new writ, on a complaint for treason. They were immediately arrested by the constable on this new charge, and retained in his custody, to answer it.

The over act of treason charged against them, consisted in the alleged levying of war against the State by declaring martial law in Nauvoo, and in ordering out the Legion to resist the posse comitatus. Their actual guiltiness of the charge, would depend upon circumstances. If their opponents had been seeking to put the law in force in good faith, and nothing more, then an array of a military force in open resistance to the posse comitatus and the militia of the State, most probably would have amounted to treason. But if those opponents merely intended to use the process of the law, the militia of the State, and the posse comitatus, as cats paws to compass the possession of their persons for the purpose of murdering them afterwards, as the sequel demonstrated the fact to be, it might well be doubted whether they were guilty of treason.

Soon after the surrender of the Smiths at their request I despatched Captain Singleton with his company from Brown county, to Nauvoo, to guard the town—and I authorized him to take command of the Legion. He reported to me afterwards, that he called out the Legion for inspection—and that upon two hours' notice, two thousand of them assembled, all of them armed—and this after the public arms had been taken away from them. So, it appears that they have a sufficiency of private arms, for any reasonable purpose.

[Should like to see again, how the Major Generals of Illinois would like to rank under a Captain?]

After the Smiths had been arrested on the new charge of treason, the Justice of the peace postponed the examination, because neither of the parties were prepared with their witnesses for trial. In the meantime he committed them to the jail of the county, for greater security.

The statement as published by H. T. Reed Esq., of Fort Madison, tells the whole story of commitment.

In all this matter the justice of the peace and constable, though humble in office, were acting in a high and independent capacity, far beyond any legal power in me to control. I considered that the executive power could only be called in to assist, and not to dictate or control their action; that in the humble sphere of their duties, they were as independent, and clothed with as high authority by the law, as the Executive Department; and that my province was, simply, to aid them with the force of the State. It is true, that so far as I could prevail on them by advice, I endeavored to do so. The prisoners were not in military custody, or prisoners of war; and I could no more legally control these officers, than I could the superior courts of justice.

Some persons have supposed, that I ought to have had them sent to some more distant and friendly part of the State for confinement and trial; and that I ought to have searched them for concealed arms; but these surmises and suppositions are readily disposed of, by the fact that they were not my prisoners; but were the prisoners of the constable and jailer, under the direction of the Justice of the peace.

The jail in which they were confined is a considerable stone building, containing a residence for the jailor, cells for the close and secure confinement of prisoners, and one large room, not so strong, but more airy and comfortable than the cells. They were put into the cells by the jailor; but upon their remonstrance and request, and by my advice, they were transferred to the larger room; and there they remained until the final catastrophe. Neither they nor I, seriously apprehended an attack on the jail, through the guard stationed to protect it. Nor did I apprehend the least danger on their part to escape. For I was very sure that any such attempt would have been the signal of their immediate death. Indeed, if they had escaped, it would have been fortunate for the purposes of those who were anxious for the expulsion of the

Mormon population. For the great body of that people would most assuredly have followed their prophet and principal leaders, as they did in their flight from Missouri. Since their death, no one has arisen of influence enough to lead them in a similar manner.

The force assembled at Carthage amounted to twelve or thirteen hundred men; and it was calculated that four or five hundred more, were assembled at Warsaw. Nearly all that portion resident in Hancock, were anxious to be marched into Nauvoo. This measure was supposed to be necessary, to search for counterfeit money, and the apparatus to make it; and also to strike a salutary terror into the Mormon people, by an exhibition of the force of the State; and thereby prevent future outrages, murders, robberies, burnings and the like, apprehended as the effect of Mormon vengeance, on those who had taken a part against them. On my part, at one time this arrangement was agreed to. The morning of the 27th day of June was appointed for the march; and Golden's point, near the Mississippi river, and about equidistant from Nauvoo and Warsaw, was selected as the place of rendezvous. I had determined to prevail on the Justice to bring out his prisoners, and take them along. A council of officers, however, determined that this would be highly inexpedient and dangerous; and offered such substantial reasons for their opinions, as induced me to change my resolution.

Two or three days' preparation had been made for this expedition. I observed that some of the people became more and more excited and inflammatory, the further the preparations were advanced. Occasional threats came to my ears, of destroying the city and murdering or expelling the inhabitants.

I had no objection to ease the terrors of the people by such a display of force; and was most anxious also to search for the alleged apparatus for making counterfeit money; and in fact to enquire into all the charges against that people, if I could have been assured of my command against mutiny and insubordination. But gradually I learned to my entire satisfaction, that there was a plan to get the troops into Nauvoo, and then to begin the war, probably by some of our own party, or some of the seceding Mormons, taking advantage of the night, to fire on our own force, and then laying it to the Mormons. I was satisfied that there were those amongst us fully capable of such an act; hoping that in the alarm, haste, and confusion of a Militia camp, the truth could not be discovered, and that it might lead to the desired collision.

I had many objections to be made the dupe of any such, or similar artifice. I was openly and boldly opposed to any attack on the city, unless it should become necessary, to arrest prisoners legally charged and demanded. Indeed if any one will reflect upon the number of women, inoffensive young persons, and innocent children, which must be contained in such a city, of twelve or fifteen thousand inhabitants, it would seem to me his heart would relent and rebel against such violent resolutions. Nothing but the most blinded and obdurate fury, could induce a person even if he had the power to the willfulness of driving such persons, bare and houseless, on to the prairies, to starve, suffer, and even steal, as they must have done for subsistence. No one who has children of his own, could think of it for a moment.

Besides this, if we had been ever so much disposed to commit such an act of wickedness, we evidently had not the power to do it. I was well assured that the Mormons, at a short notice, could muster as many as two or three thousand well armed men. We had not more than seventeen hundred; with three pieces of cannon, and about twelve hundred stand of arms. We had provisions for two days only; and would be compelled to disband at the end of that time. To think of beginning a war under such circumstances, was a plain absurdity. If the Mormons had succeeded in repulsing our attack, as most likely would have been the case, the country must necessarily be given up to their ravages until a new force could be assembled, and provisions made for its subsistence. Or if we should have succeeded in driving them from their city, they would have scattered over the country; and being justly incensed at our barbarity, and suffering with privation and hunger, would have spread desolation all over the country, without any possibility on our part, with the force we then had, of preventing it. Again, they would have had the advantage of being able to sustain their force in the field, by plundering their enemies.

All these considerations were daily urged by me, upon the attention of a council of officers, convened on the morning of the 27th of June. I also urged upon the council, that such wanton and unprovoked barbarity on their part, would turn the sympathy of the people in the surrounding counties, in favor of the Mormons; and thereafter, it would be impossible to raise a volunteer Militia force, to protect such a people against them. Many of the officers admitted that there might be danger of collision. But such was the blind fury prevailing at the time, though not showing itself by much visible excitement, that a small majority of the council adhered to the first resolution of marching into Nauvoo; most of the officers of the Schuyler and McDonough Militia, voting against it; and most of those of the county of Hancock voting in its favor.

[Blind fury. Never was there a more just term, for if all men had been as willing to deal out justice to the Mormons, (See 2d page.)

TWO STORES.
DAVID D. YEARSLEY has opened two Stores, one in the building lately occupied by Gen. Joseph Smith as a store, on Water street, the other on Mulholland street, a little east of the Temple, the Keystone Store, where he will accommodate his friends and the public, with Dry Goods and Groceries to their hearts desire. A quick "pic" being better than a slow "bit,"—he means to sell cheap for cash and produce.

One man can not do everything, nor have everything, but he means, with two stores to do a double business, and keep a good assortment of *Crackery and Hardware* also.

Being fond of company he wishes all to call and see.

NOTICE—About 6 or 8 thousand good lath wanted immediately. The amount shall be credited on thing. WM. CLAYTON, Recorder.

Nauvoo, Nov. 8, 1844-30m

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will open a Select School on Monday the second day of December next, on Knight Street, about three quarters of a mile east of the Temple.

Tuition for Reading and Writing 17 cts. per week.

Geography, Grammar, and Arithmetic, 21 cts. per week.

The higher branches of Mathematics, also Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., 25 cts.

Tuition to be paid once a month by those who wish to remain in the school.

No reduction made for occasional absence. All kinds of produce, store goods, and even money, (bought excepted) will be taken for pay.

JESSE HAVEN.

Nauvoo, Nov. 20th, 1844-20-2w.

REMOVAL OF THE NAUVOO SEMINARY.

THE subscriber having removed his school to the large room on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets, is prepared to receive pupils upon his usual terms, his third quarter will commence on Monday, the second day of December. Persons can enter their children at any time during the term; but it is preferable that they should commence at the beginning of the term when possible. Scholars from the country can have their boarding and tuition on very reasonable terms payable in provisions, wood &c. he has engaged the services of two competent female assistants, and hopes by the most unvaried diligence to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Per quarter of 60 days.

Spelling, Reading, and Writing, \$2.00

Arithmetic, Grammar, and

Geography, 2.50

Natural Philosophy, 3.00

Book keeping, 4.00

ELI B. KELSEY.

Nauvoo, Nov. 27, 1844-20-3w

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration from the court of Probate of Hancock County, Illinois, on the estate of Hyrum Smith deceased, notices and requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to the court of Probate of said county, on or before the first Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for adjustment.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MARY SMITH.

Admr. of Hyrum Smith, deceased.

Nauvoo, Nov. 26, 1844-no30-4w.

NOTICE—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844

EARTHENWARE! EARTHENWARE!

J. GROCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.

THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it more to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.

May 23d, 1844.



CONSUMPTION & liver complaints.
Asthma, Bronchitis, croup in children, whooping cough, pains or weakness of the Breasts, Chronic coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A purely vegetable and highly approved compound preparation of *Prunus Virginiana* or *Wild Cherry Bark*, approved by the College of Pharmacy, recommended by the Medical Faculty, and universally acknowledged the most valuable Family Medicine ever discovered.

No Quackery!—No Deception!

The Physician may boast of his skill in many diseases, the Quack may puff his wonderful cures, but of all the remedies ever discovered for the diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, it is universally admitted that nothing has ever proved as successful as this unrivalled medicine—*Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, which has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever recorded in the history of Medicine.

Read what it has done!

A Surprising Cure.—Mrs. Martha Wilson, a poor but highly respectable member of the Methodist Church, was also afflicted with Consumption in its worst forms, and considered by all her friends, past recovery. A bottle of this Balsam was presented to her, which relieved her immediately. This circumstance being made known to the members of the church, the purchased several bottles for her which relieved her entirely. The same society have purchased over FORTY bottles for persons in indigent circumstances, and positively assert it has not been used in a single instance where it has not given surprising relief.

We, the undersigned, members of the *Derbin Benevolent Society* of the Methodist church have examined the above statement of Mrs. Wilson's case, hereby certify it is in all respects true, and earnestly recommend Dr. Wistar's remedy to all who are afflicted.

GEO. MILLER, ELIZABETH JACOBS, THOMAS COOMBS, MARY GARDNER.

All orders from dealers south and west of the Wabash river should be addressed to Benjamin Phelps 76 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. The above truly valuable medicine is for sale at this office.

Nov 13-20-3m

BENJAMIN PHELPS,

No. 76 Chestnut Street,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR ALL THE

BEST FAMILY MEDICINES.

OFFERS to Dealers and others the following highly popular and valuable Medicines:

Wistar's balsam of wild cherry

Rev. I. Covett's balm of life

Humphrey's Pile ointment

Dr. Williamson's pain soother

Brite's rheumatic liniment and pills

Sappington's pills

Dr. Starkweather's hepatic elixir

Dr. Harksted's magnetic remedies

Bristol's sarsaparilla

Fridley's tetter ointment

Fahnestock's vermillion

Jew David's or Hebrew plaster

Dr. Harksted's brisk pills

Nov 13-20-3m

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this

opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING;

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

prices:

Quartos half bound plain 1.50

do do do neat 2.00

do do whole bound plain 2.00

do do do neat 2.50

Octavo full bound plain 1.00

do do do neat 1.50

do do half bound plain 0.75

do do do neat 1.00

do do do extra 1.37

Twelves full bound plain .62

do do do neat .87

do do half bound plain .50

do do do neat .75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of

Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

TO THE FARMERS AROUND NAUVOO AND VICINITY.

THOSE brethren who want to exchange their grain, pork, beef, potatoes &c., for property, wearing apparel &c., would do well to give the Temple committee a call. They would be glad to exchange any kind of property in their hands for grain, inasmuch as provisions are most wanted to carry on the works.

N. B. A good new turning lathe for sale at the Committee office.

WM. CLAYTON, Temple Recorder.

August 7th 1844-1f

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended; ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York; and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions, which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPFIRE LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast, or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents), brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the old numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

BOOTS &c.

A LARGE quantity of English Boots &c. for sale at this office. Grain, Flour, Hides, and even cash, accepted in payment. Warm feet, warm friends, and wisdom, are very convenient, and so is 'change', even in trade. Try.

Nauvoo, Sept. 25, 1844. no22-1f.

A. W. BABBITT,

Attorney at Law,

HAS removed his office to the city of Nauvoo, and has taken the office occupied by the late General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to attend to any, or all business committed to his trust.

Oct. 9, 1844-231f

ACCEPTABLE

ANY quantity of provisions, for subscriptions, at this office.

Sept. 25, 1844.

TEMPLE.

"Milk as well as Meat"

Some good milk cows are wanted as well in bringing in many good things and they will do more good by answering this call promptly.

WM. CLAYTON,

Clerk for Trustees, &c.

Nov. 6-1f.

LE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The undersigned makes and keeps constantly on hand the above article, which he will warrant to keep through the winter, at the reduced price of six dollars per barrel. Families supplied on reasonable terms. All kinds of country produce taken in pay.

LEONARD SCHUSSLER.

Nov. 6-3m.

WANTED

100 CORDS of wood, at this office.

Sept. 25, 1844.



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1845.

Whole Number 139

Volume 2.—No. 36.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Bain Streets, Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to regular subscribers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

POETRY.

A VOICE FROM THE PROPHET.

"COME TO ME."

BY W. W. PHILLIPS, 1840.

TUNE—"Indian Hunter."

Come to me, will ye come to the saints that have died,
To the next better world, where the righteous reside,
Where the angels and spirits in harmony live,
And the joys of a vast Paradise. Come to me.

Come to me where the truth and the virtues prevail,
Where the union is one, and the years never fail,
Where a heart can't conceive, nor a natural eye see,
What the Lord has prepared for the just. Come to me.

Come to me where there is no destruction or war,
Where the bliss and the knowledge, the light, and the love,
And the glory of God, do eternally be,
Death, the wages of sin, is no there. Come to me.

Come to me, here are Adam and Eve at the head
Of a multitude, quicken'd and rais'd from the dead;
Here is the knowledge that was, is, or will be,
In the great assembly of worlds. Come to me.

Come to me, here is the mystery that man hath not seen;
Here is Alpha, Omega, the first and the last;
Here is the fountain, the "river of life," and the Tree,
Here is your Prophet & Seer, JOSEPH SMITH. Come to me.

MISCELLANY.

THE CHURCHES OF PARIS.

Having a leisure moment in consequence of the departure of the steamer I thought I would employ it in giving a description of "Notre Dame," whose legends and historic associations form the subject of a work by Victor Hugo. This city contains a large number of ancient Churches, from among which the Cathedral may be selected in preference to others, as its antiquity, its vicissitudes, and its splendid proportions, entitle it to the priority of description. These temples possess an interest now, because they were erected at an era called by some the middle ages, but which others—witness no just cause, considering the time and circumstances—designated as the *dark ages*. They contain specimens of statuary and painting, and the buildings are such masterpieces of architecture, as to excite the admiration of all who view them. With respect to these arts, civilization has made little improvement.

"Notre Dame" is a special Gothic structure, erected on a small island in the Seine called *La Cité*, and the scene of many of the events mentioned in Eugene Sue's "Mysteries of Paris." The island is connected with the main land by the bridges communicating with both sides, among which are two of the most beautiful of the Capital—the Pont Neuf and the Pont Louis Philippe. The erection of the present Church was commenced in 1163, on the site of one bearing the same name. Pope Alexander III laid the corner stone. The completion of the building occupied several centuries. One part was finished in 1233, under Philip Augustus; another part in 1257, under St. Louis; and the other in 1312, under Philip le Bel. The excited state of Europe at these periods, and the funds required for the prosecution of the Crusades, in which they were engaged, left something for other generations to add, to beautify this grand and imposing structure. In 1404, 1669, and 1714, various Kings added embellishments to it, and the Church therefore exhibits specimens of the arts for several centuries. The Grand Altar was erected by order of Napoleon, and adds greatly to the imposing effect of the interior. The front of the Church is 120 feet wide and the two towers in front are 201 feet high. The entrance is through three immensely large doors, arched in the gothic style, but so deeply carved that when viewed at a distance they nearly form a semi-circle. The porches are of sculptured stone representing Scripture passages, and must have required years of patient toil to have executed them. They may now be looked upon as specimens of sculpture in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. They were intended to excite virtuous impulses; but as civilization has so changed our ideas respecting the manner of awakening them, they would now be condemned for exciting different impressions, for the same reason that applies to the passages of

scripture which they illustrate. Above the doors are three large windows, the side ones are arched, the centre one is circular and of stained glass. Its diameter is 50 feet, on the sides of the Church are two others in the same style and of similar dimensions. Between the doors and windows on the front are 27 niches in which the statues of 27 kings of France from Childbert to Philip Augustus were placed before the Revolution; but in that outbreak they were mutilated and the niches are now vacant. Above the windows are 34 long and slender, columns, each formed of a single stone. They support a gallery. The interior of the Church is grand and imposing. Its length is nearly 400 feet, its width at the middle 148 and the height from the floor to the point of the arch is 102 feet. On the sides around the main altar forming a semicircle are 45 small chapels containing besides the altars and paintings, windows of stained glass and groups of statuary, the master pieces of their respective artists. The Organ is 40 feet high and 36 wide. The Church has several naves and the immense number of arches forms a beautiful perspective. My first visit to the Church was on the feast of the Assumption, a festival celebrated with all the imposing ceremonies of the Catholic Religion, for the Church, as its name implies, is dedicated to the Virgin. There were several hundred at Communion. The girls were dressed in white, with white veils. Without all was noise and confusion—within the scene was solemn and impressive. The stained glass reflected on the floor the most brilliant and varied tints, the altar was illuminated and surrounded by a great number of priests; male and female voices accompanied by the organ pealed forth a hymn in deep and solemn cadence, and every thing around seemed to breathe the mind and heart with such a sympathizing influence as to dispose it to contemplation and devotion.

Our thoughts are carried back to the early ages. There is the worn pavement floor where thousands have knelt, and were now in humble prayer, are kneeling the Sisters of Charity, the conoling angels of the afflicted and distressed of our race. The other ancient churches are St. Sulpice, St. Eustache, St. Etienne, St. Germain, L'Auxerois, and St. Mary.

Having alluded to the Church of "Notre Dame," as the one possessing the most interest among the ancient temples, the Church of the "Madeleine" may be selected for the same purpose from among the modern ones. The Madeleine is built on an elevation of stone works, faced with marble 12 feet above the level of the street, which forms a basement and is divided into several rooms. This platform of stone work is ascended in front and rear by thirty marble steps, divided into two portions, somewhat like the United States Bank at Philadelphia. The length of the Church is 325 feet and the width 134. It is in the form of a Greek temple and is surrounded with fifty-two beautifully fluted white marble columns of the Corinthian order. Their height from the basement to the cornice is 49 feet and their circumference 15 feet. They are placed at a distance from the walls of about 10 feet. The Church stands on a square and when viewed from a distance has a most grand and elegant appearance. In front there are eight columns and the same number in the rear. They are placed at a distance from the walls of about 15 feet and support the cornices. In the front placed in niches in the wall are two statues, on the left of the door is that of St. Louis and on the right that of St. Philip. There are 18 columns on each side, and in niches in each wall there are 14 statues of male and female saints and martyrs. In the rear wall also in niches are statues of the Apostles: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, making a total of 34. They are placed between the open spaces of the columns and of a size to appear when viewed at a distance as large as life. On the front formed by the cornices above the pillars and those of the roof, is a large triangular space, on which is sculptured the "paradise of the Magdalene." The figures are the Saviour, the Angels of mercy and of Faith, Hope and Charity, who welcome the return of the penitent sinner to the path of virtue. The evil passions are also represented—they are in various disguises trying to dispute the victory, while the Angels of Innocence and of Vengeance are represented as driving them away. The principal door is 33 feet high and 16 wide. It is of bronze and on it are engraven the ten commandments. The fault and punishment are displayed by scriptural passages. "Thou shalt not kill," is illustrated by the death of Abel and the curse of Cain. All the others have appropriate illustrations. The interior of the church is magnificent. It has but one nave. On the left of the entrance is a chapel, containing the Baptismal Alter. It is surrounded by a marble group, representing the Baptism of our Saviour by St. John and the fountain surrounded by Angels. On the right is the Marriage

Chapel. The altar supports a group representing the marriage of the Virgin. There are six other chapels in the church containing groups of statuary and splendid paintings. The semicircular space above them is painted in fresco and illustrates passages in the life of the Magdalene. The skill of the painter, as if the result of inspiration, has given to the figures such life-like looks and the female faces such really Angelic expressions, as to excite deeply one's attention, and the mind becomes as strongly impressed with the object of their mission as if eloquent lips declared it. Those eloquent groups of statuary and paintings address the soul as forcibly as words—our eyes are attracted by forms similar to our own and we find them pleasing and lovely, because they are the ideal personifications of love, and truth and charity. The church is lighted by three domes, the interior of which is ornamented with gold and azure colored mouldings; the domes are supported by marble pillars in the Corinthian order, placed near the walls so that they do not interrupt the perspective. The height from the floor to the dome is eighty feet. In the corners of the domes and resting on the pillars are painted saints and angels, and the virtues of Faith, Hope and Charity. There are no pews, and the marble floor of small white and black squares placed diagonally forms a beautiful contrast to the walls of red and bronze veined marble. The main altar is placed in a semicircular recess; it is surmounted by a marble group, representing the Virgin surrounded by Angels. On the upper part of this recess is painted the Progress and triumph of Christianity. It represents the fathers of the Church, the crusades, Joan of Arc, and the organ is chaste and elegant—every thing in the Church is a masterpiece of the kind. I visited the "Madeleine" several times and can give but a faint idea of the magnificent view which surprises the beholder. The corner stone was laid in 1764; the Revolution suspended the works till the time of the empire. Napoleon wished to change its destination and to make it a temple to the glory of the French armisties, but after the campaign in Prussia, he gave funds to continue it as a church. It was finished in 1812, and may be looked upon as a monument of the arts and sciences in the 19th century.—*Tribune.*

Foreign News.

By the last steamer from Liverpool, we have received our usual quota of foreign papers, from which we extract the following items:—

FRANCE.

At the Seine assizes on Monday, the Prince de Robecq, son of the Duc de Montmorency, was tried for sedition. It was proved that there had been seized at the house of the defendant, busts of "Henri Cinq," or the Duc de Bordeaux and books containing entries showing that these emblems of sedition had been distributed and sold. The defence was, that these busts had been sold for the purpose of increasing the funds of the Society of St. Louis, whose professed object is the relief of distressed persons of the legitimist party; but the avocat-general contended that the society was a mere blind to conceal the political manoeuvres of that party. M. Berryer who defended the Prince, denied that there was anything political in the affair; he asserted that the society was purely one of charity, and that his client had been actuated by charitable motives alone. The defendant was acquitted, and was loudly cheered on leaving the court.

Dreadful Whirlwind.—A letter from Cette, near Montpellier, gives an account of a dreadful whirlwind that visited that town on the 22d, and did a vast deal of damage. The Government establishment of engineers, a very large building, was utterly destroyed, even the walls not being left standing. The zinc roof of the building was carried into the air, and broken into thousands of pieces which fell in different parts of the town, where they did a great deal of injury. Several other large buildings were also destroyed, and the place is described as resembling a town which had undergone the horrors of a siege. At the same time a storm prevailed in the harbor, which wrecked and sunk six or seven large merchant vessels, besides a great number of fishing and other boats. The number of persons who perished is calculated at about thirty, but the exact number was not known, and numbers were still missing whose fate was uncertain. A great number besides are severely wounded from the falling houses, and even at the time when the accounts came away the people were afraid of a renewal of the disasters, as the storm was not yet over. This unlooked for calamity had created the utmost distress and alarm.

Female Stockbrokers.—The *Monteur Parisien* has the following:—"Nothing can prevent the women from gambling at the Stock Exchange. They were first excluded from the hall, next from the galleries, and afterwards from the portico.

Now they have taken refuge under lime trees on the right and left of the Palace of Plutus. There courteous and discreet chevaliers come and acquaint them with the fluctuation of the funds, receive their orders to buy or sell, and in short, affairs take their accustomed train."

The Duc d'Aumale left Paris, with the Prince de Joinville, on Tuesday for Naples; where he is expected to arrive on the 20th or 21st. On the 25th he is to be married to the Princess Caroline Augusta, daughter of the Prince Salerno and cousin of the King of the Two Sicilies.

The re-organization of the Polytechnic School is in progress. On the 7th inst. General Boleau left the school; and the new commander, General Rostolan, was installed in his place.

MADEIRA.

Outrage in Madeira.—The Sierra San Antonio, a mountain district of Madeira, has recently been given up to pillage under the following circumstances:—On the evening of the 16th of September, fourteen policemen, attempted to seize Nicolao Vieira a Portuguese, who, about eighteen months ago, had joined the Scottish communion. Their only authority was a warrant, not signed as required by law. Under these circumstances Nicolao refused to follow them until it should be light. His neighbors rallied round him, and after some altercation, but without a blow being struck on either side, the police retired. On the 23d of September, fifty soldiers, commanded by Capt. Oliveira, proceeded, under pretence of seizing the offenders, to pillage the district. Some of the houses were gutted, others stripped of their valuables, the live stock was killed, and the inhabitants either taken prisoners or obliged to fly. The houses of two English merchants, Messrs. Burnett and Elliott, were filled with women flying from the violence of the soldiery. It was not till the pillage had continued three days that those gentlemen obtained, by their urgent remonstrance, an order to restrain the soldiers. Twenty-two prisoners were brought round in a frigate and lodged in Funchal gaol. The illegal signature of the warrant would have justified any resistance, while the circumstance that no blows were struck, clearly proves how trifling it actually was. The pillage was witnessed by several English gentlemen who visited the spot, and its effects are still visible to all who go to the Sierra. Ten of the prisoners belong to the family of Maria Joaquina, who is still in prison under sentence of death.

SPAIN.

At Madrid, down to the 7th inst. the deputies were still engaged in discussing the address in reply to the Queen's speech.

The court martial on General Prim assembled on the 4th, under the presidency of General Mazzaredi, Captain-General of Madrid, and a friend of Narvaez. The proceedings were abruptly stopped by the discovery of some technical defects; and on the 6th, the Procurator-fiscal began to prepare a new trial. The charge is understood to be now only conspiracy for an insurrection; the punishment sought, transportation in the Philippine Islands.

Málaga and Valencia are said to be agitated.

An absurd rumor had been raised in Madrid, that Espartero had suddenly left London.

ITALY.

Letters in the *Aggsburg Gazette* report that a shot had been fired in the palace of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The Grand Duke was not hurt, but an attendant was wounded. A rigid inquiry has failed to detect the assassin.

Italy has been visited by destructive inundations. The Adige had been; and the streets of Trent were overflowed. The whole lower parts of Florence were flooded: A suspension-bridge above the gate of St. Nicholas, without the city, had been carried away. The road between Leghorn and Pisa was stopped. Agriculture implements, cattle, and furniture, strewn on the waters, attested the ruin inflicted in the country districts. On the 4th the sky cleared, and the flood seemed beginning to subside.

CHINA.

Additional advices from China, to the 30th July, mention a confirmation of the report that Sir Henry Pottinger had been deceived by some garbling in the original, or some imperfect translation of the supplementary treaty of commerce, and that he was not originally cognizant of provisions which oppress the coasting-trade by burdensome restrictions. The following are extracts from the *Friend of China*:—"A treaty of amity has been concluded between the American Minister, Mr. Cushing, and Keying, the Imperial Commissioner. The treaty was signed at Macao, on the 4th July, the anniversary of the independence of the United States. It is understood that some concessions have been made as regards the tariff, which is already more moderate than any tariff with which we are acquainted. The affairs of the colony are decidedly satisfactory; the result of the last land

sale has given stability to property, and much increased its value. It is fully anticipated that many Chinese merchants will establish themselves here, men of substance, who will add greatly to the respectability and prosperity of Hongkong. The climate may be a drawback; but it will unquestionably improve, after a little money has been laid out in draining and other sanitary measures, which have been too long neglected. At present we do not look upon it as a more unhealthy, than the generality of tropical climates, where new settlements are formed; and we have little doubt that in a few years it will be better in this respect than the average of our eastern possessions.

ALGIERS.

There has been an insurrection of the Kabyles at Dellys, which appears to have been a serious affair. A letter from Algiers of the 20th, published in the *Siecle*, says there were 130 of the French killed and wounded, of whom 15 were officers. Thirty-five men and two officers were killed. The insurrection was quite unlooked for, for General Comman had, during the previous month, sent troops through all the districts of the neighborhood of Dellys, without meeting with the slightest resistance. On the 15th, however, he wished to go among a tribe called the Fessat-el-Haher, where it was suspected that a turbulent chief, of the name of Bel-Kassein, had taken refuge, and organized a resistance to the French. There found several redoubts built of dry stone, which he determined to attack. The redoubts were taken at the point of the bayonet, but, although he had a considerable body of troops under his command, he found himself ultimately obliged to retreat. The retreat is said to have been made in good order, but the enemy followed so close that twelve men of the rear guard were killed, and two officers wounded. At all events, the French army retreated in all haste to Dellys, which they reached without halting, although the distance is forty miles. Immediately on hearing of the affair Marshal Bugeaud left Algiers with four regiments, which had just arrived at Alier from Morocco. The number of the Kabyles is estimated at 7000 men. The number of French engaged in the affair was 1500 men. Marshal Bugeaud has carried along with him a reinforcement of 2000. Abd-el-Kader is surrounded by a force with which he can defy both Morocco and France.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

Later and Important Intelligence.

By the arrival of the schooner "Water Witch" from Vera Cruz, we have advices from Mexico four days later than we had previously received. This reports which had before reached us of the extent of the disaffection in Mexico, are fully confirmed. The Assemblies of the Departments of Aguascalientes, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas, are said to have declared themselves as fully and boldly against the Government as that of Jalisco. As to Vera Cruz the reports are contradictory. We learn, verbally, that a large majority of the citizens of that Department favor the opposition to the Government, while a paper of the 16th ult., published in Mexico, declares that the Assembly of this Department has pronounced against the movement of Paredes. Our private correspondence sustains us that the latter statement is correct. But things really look more equally for Santa Anna than we had anticipated they would, and the revolution has assumed a shape more formidable than first appearances warranted. The following letter which we have received, written by a well informed gentleman travelling in Mexico for his health, may give some idea of the difficulties with which Santa Anna is surrounded, and the precarious tenure by which he now holds his power:

JALISCO, Nov. 20, 1844.

Ellis Pienune: Having promised to write to you should anything worthy of remark turn up, I have now an opportunity to scratch you a few lines in relation to the troubles in this distracted country. From all accounts, it would seem that the whole interior is up in arms against Santa Anna, with Gen. Paredes at the head of the revolutionary forces. The States of Jalisco, San Luis, Aguascalientes, Guanajuato and Queretaro have already declared against Santa Anna, and every post brings intelligence of disaffections in other quarters. Some few garrisons in other States may have declared themselves in favor of the Government, but that is all humbug. A passenger just arrived from Vera Cruz says, that the garrison there has declared for Santa Anna, but there were many who thought the soldiers were ready to throw up their caps for Paredes, should half a chance occur. Santa Anna is on his march towards Mexico with 6,000 men, and at the last accounts were near the city; but the desertions from his ranks had been immense. One regiment numbering 800 men, has been reduced to its officers and four privates by this means. The cause

of the Dictator certainly looks desperate, and many confidently look for his total overthrow.

Cosmopolite. In confirmation of the views expressed in the conclusion of this letter, we have seen another letter received by a commercial house in this city from Vera Cruz, which mentions that a rumor prevailed that Santa Anna had been compelled to fall back in his advance upon Mexico, by the numbers who had arrayed themselves against him, and that he was in full retreat for Jalapa, if not Vera Cruz. It is stated with confidence that he would not be received in the latter city; a large proportion of the population being earnestly opposed to his domination, although the garrison, which is in his pay, would stand by him. It is quite natural that rumor with her hundred tongues, should be busy in Mexico while she is distracted, but we are disposed to think the sentiments of the citizens of Vera Cruz towards the "Constitutional President" of Mexico are not exaggerated.

In consequence of the troubles in Jalisco, it was feared that the great fair at San Juan de los Rios would not be held this year. The *Jaliscoense*, a journal published at Guadalajara, denies this, and asserts that the Supreme Government was prepared to protect merchants, as well upon the road as while in the city of San Juan. This is a small town in which once a year a grand fair is held, to which thousands and thousands resort for the purpose of traffic.

We have before announced that the mail communication between Guadalajara and Mexico had been interrupted. The *Courier Francaise* of the 16th ult., announces that it has been renewed, and that it is in receipt of papers from the interior throwing light upon all the events that have occurred in Jalisco. The editor, however, refrains from giving them publicity, thinking it more proper that they should appear first in the official journal. The very caution which the editor manifests, leads us to attach greater importance to the developments which have already been made.

N. O. Picayune.

A STARTLING PROJECT.

Secret Society in Mexico.—Some time since a most singular document was placed in our possession, says the *New York Sun*, which we did not then use, partly because its contents were not at our absolute disposal, and partly because we did not give it the consideration to which subsequent events have proved it was entitled. It contained in full detail, the plan of an association, or Secret Society in Mexico, whose members were mutually pledged to labor for the political and absolute union of Mexico with the United States of the North (*la union politica y absoluta entre los Estados Unidos del Norte y Mexico*), and gives the reasons for this bold and original determination. The names appended are among the most influential in Mexico—men intimately acquainted with the spirit and workings of our institutions. The following is a synopsis of this Society:

1. That to secure, congenial and perfect republicanism is the best motive and nearest tie for political relationship.
2. That liberty of person and conscience, security in all the rights of property and citizenship, and free encouragement, the pursuit of happiness and improvement, form the just inheritance of every child of a true Republic, and to secure this to all his countrymen should be the ardent desire of every patriot.
3. These blessings are not fully enjoyed by the citizens of Mexico, in consequence of incessant revolutions, while the United States repose tranquilly on the strength of permanent institutions.
4. Foreign nations taking unjust advantages of these intestine divisions, have involved Mexico in obligations to European powers, which are disastrous to her prosperity, and dangerous to the independence of an American Republic.—That conditions growing out of these obligations, are continually imposed upon Mexico with an audacity and injustice, which the same powers would not presume to offer to the United States, or to Mexico if she had been at peace with herself.
5. Owing to incessant civil wars, the unequalled natural resources of the country are undeveloped, industry discouraged and the education of the mass, the great lover of national elevation, is neglected in the same proportion that the same are cherished in the United States hence the prospects, unexampled in the history of this world—of the latter nation.
6. To apply the civic strength (*la energia gubernadora*) of the United States to the immense capabilities of Mexico, would make the United States the greatest empire in the world. This should be the object of all liberal republicans, and in this work every patriot, whose noble heart will not bauld its benevolence by mountains and rivers, will engage all its strength.

The *Sun* states that the practicability of uniting the two national families is ingeniously set forth. At present we can only state our conviction that a Secret

Society, having for its ultimate object a Union of Mexico and the United States, does exist.

The Sun also says, that Santa Anna favors the project. The fact that Jalisco and Guanajuato are the most resolute in their determination not to afford any aid in the invasion of Texas, and (after the City of Mexico) in those states, and among the very best men of those states, those who most openly and determinedly oppose the invasion, are the strongest branches of the Society, seems to confirm the belief that there is something in this announcement.

LEGISLATIVE VENGEANCE!

Our country is certainly going to ruin. Great men, or rather, men "dressed with a brief authority," must cease to incense the indignation of the people, or to increase popular fury, crying "Mormon vengeance!"

The Charleston Mercury contains a little of the fire, which will eventually singe the glory of American Liberty. We mean the proceedings of the Legislature in relation to Samuel Hoar, an agent from Massachusetts; and mark it! We mean the act, whenever a Legislative body begin to curtail the freedom of a free people, and act tribunal, Judge, Jury and Sheriff, the wrath of an offended God, will hurry on a final judgment. But read the extract and mourn.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Report of the Committee on Federal Relations, upon the communication of the Governor, transmitting a letter from Samuel Hoar, an agent from the State of Massachusetts.

The Committee on Federal Relations to whom was referred the communication of his Excellency the Governor, transmitting a letter addressed to him, by Samuel Hoar, an agent of the State of Massachusetts for certain purposes, submitted the following report.

By an Act passed on the 19th day of December, 1855, the General Assembly endeavored to guard against the introduction of free negroes and persons of color into this State upon principles of public policy, affecting her safety and most vital interests. The right of excluding from her Territories conspirators against the public peace, and disaffected persons whose presence may be dangerous to her safety is essential to every government. It is every where exercised by Independent States, and there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States, which forbids to South Carolina the right, or relieves this Legislature of the duty of providing for the public safety.

Massachusetts has seen fit to contest this right, and has sent an agent to reside in the midst of us, whose avowed object is to defeat a police regulation essential to our peace, this agent comes here, not as a citizen of the United States; but as the emissary of a foreign Government, hostile to our domestic institutions, and with the sole purpose of subverting our internal police. We should be insensible to every dictate of prudence, if we consented to the residence of such a missionary, or shut our eyes to the consequences of this interference with our domestic concerns.

The union of these States was formed for the purpose, among other things, of ensuring domestic tranquility and providing for the common defence, and in consideration thereof, this State yielded the right to keep troops and ships-of-war in time of peace, without the consent of Congress; but, while thus consenting to be disarmed, she has in no part of the constitutional compact surrendered her right of internal Government and police, and on the contrary thereof, has expressly reserved all powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited by it to the States.

The State of Massachusetts denigrates as citizens those persons for whose protection her tender solicitude has devised this extraordinary mission; yet, it was admitted that they are citizens of that State, your Committee cannot suppose that she will challenge for them greater rights, immunities and privileges within our territories than are enjoyed by persons of the same class in South Carolina.

But your committee deny that they are citizens within the meaning of the constitution, nor did Massachusetts herself treat as citizens persons of this class residing within her limits, either at the adoption of the Constitution or since; but on the contrary, they were subjected to various disabilities from which her other inhabitants were exempt.

Your Committee cannot but regard this extraordinary movement as a part of a deliberate and concerted scheme to subvert the domestic institutions of the Southern States, in plain violation of the terms of the National compact, and of the good faith which ought to subsist between the parties thereto, and to which they stand solemnly pledged.

Your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions: Resolved, that the right of excluding from their territories seditious persons or others, whose presence may be dangerous to their peace, is essential to every independent State.

Resolved, that free Negroes and persons of color are not citizens of the United States, within the meaning of the Constitution which confers upon the citizens of one State, the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Resolved, that the emissary sent by the State of Massachusetts to the State of South Carolina, with the avowed purpose

of interfering with her institutions and disturbing her peace, is to be regarded in this character he has assumed, and to be treated accordingly.

Resolved, that his Excellency the Governor be requested to expel from our territory the said Agent, after due notice to depart, and that the Legislature will sustain the Executive authority, in any measure it may adopt for the purpose aforesaid.

W. M. F. DE SAUSSURE,

Chairman.

December 4th, 1844.

The foregoing report and resolutions were this day agreed to by the House of Representatives, and were concurred in by the Senate.

W. M. E. MARTIN,

Clerk of the Senate.

December 5th, 1844.

MORE OF THE SAME FIRE.

If the following is not some of the same Legislative fire, we are very much mistaken.

South Carolina.—A bill to provide for "the punishment of persons disturbing the peace of the State, by the color of authority from other States of the Union," passed the House of Assembly, and was sent to the Senate on the 14th inst.

The first section of the bill provides for the punishment of persons coming into this State, with intent to disturb, interfere or hinder the operation of our laws, &c., &c. An amendment was submitted, which embraced persons from foreign States or powers, as well as individuals from any State or Territory in the Union.

The opposition to this amendment seemed to be actuated by the authority given in the bill to a single magistrate, who might, by ignorance, mis-information, or otherwise, arrest accredited agents from other governments; and therefore endanger the peace of the country. This was, however, remedied by amending the section, so as to take away this authority from inferior magistrates, and vest in the higher judicatories of the State.

Another amendment to that part of the bill, by adding the words "or General Government of the United States of America," was lost by a vote of 45 to 69.

ANOTHER ANTI-RENT OUT-BREAK.

The following account of a recent outrage in Columbia County, comes from a responsible source. We can only say, that such proceedings cannot be looked upon, by any lover of law and order, without deep concern, nor with less than unqualified reprobation:

Hudson, Dec. 14, 1844.

Dear Sir—I presume you have heard of the anti-rent rebellion in the county of Columbia. The idea has prevailed among many, if not all of our population, that the anti-rent movement in Albany and Rensselaer were based on the alleged injustice of quarter sales and a large collection of back rents, and that a little leniency on the part of landlords might quell and remove the whole opposition. But the facts which have taken place in this county present the question in another, and certainly not less alarming and objectionable aspect.

The guarding of some infant children last spring, routed several farms for one year, and the tenants entered into written contracts to pay the rent semi-annually. The rents were light, about one dollar per acre. On the first of October the first rent became due, and about that time several emissaries came from Rensselaer, to preach rebellion among the people of this county. This alarmed no one, as it was supposed that the condition of things here was too satisfactory on all hands to be disturbed. There was no question of title, no back rents, and no quarter sales to quarrel about.

About thirty days passed on, and no rents being paid, distress warrants were issued by the guardian and put in the hands of the Sheriff. The Sheriff made the distress without any opposition, and subsequently the appraisal, but he was then informed that the rents would not be paid, and that the sale would be prevented. The Sheriff probably did not believe as he made no provision to repel any opposition, but went with a single attendant, to make the sale. He was met by a body of Indians, before he reached the place, escorted to the place of sale, and there under a threat of personal violence, gave up all his papers, and they were burned in his presence. The Sheriff reports that there were on the ground over 200 men in Indian dress, and 1500 citizen spectators, called there by the novelty of the occasion. When the papers were burned, the whole assemblage gave three cheers, and the Sheriff left the ground without adjustment of sale, and there ends the distress.

The Indians and many without disguise are holding meetings in all directions. A general meeting is called for next week after one is to be held at Hudson. Every one is now alarmed.

The principle involved in the resistance offered on a simple contract for a year tells too plainly, I fear, what the landlords in our cities and out holders of notes, bonds and other evidences of debt, have to expect if the movement is not met with the promptitude the occasion demands.

Argus.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

This court on Friday proceeded to hear the cause of Thomas W. Dorr, upon a writ of error, to bring the prisoner to the Supreme Court. Francis C. Treadwell, of Portland, Me., opened the case of the prisoner. The counsel relied upon the article of the

constitution establishing one Supreme Court, and its powers to meet the application of counsel for a writ. He supposed the case at issue to be a controversy between a state and the citizen of a State which warrants the intervention of the Supreme Court. The public laws of Rhode Island were also referred to as giving the authority claimed. The power of appeal in the case before the court was claimed as an inference of these laws.

The indictment under which Dorr was convicted was read to the court, giving the details of the trial which commenced in April, closed in May, and under which sentence was rendered in June. The grounds of setting aside that verdict upon application made in the court of Rhode Island, were also considered in the bill of exceptions—the court having refused to be influenced by this appeal. It was asked there that the verdict should be set aside because it had been rendered upon the ground that treason could be committed against one of the States which decision it was contended was repugnant to the constitution of the United States.

It was claimed also that the case should be brought up to the Supreme Court because Dorr, under a valid constitution, was Governor of Rhode Island.

It was asked also upon the ground that the court of Rhode Island had refused to instruct the jury that treason could not be committed against a State. It was stated that the Court of Rhode Island suspended sentence for one day to receive a bill of exceptions, but that the court at the same time refused to suspend the sentence upon the verdict, for which cause the counsel ask that the case may be considered here.

And again, because the Courts at home refuse to allow Mr. Dorr to receive and sign a petition to have a case considered here they ask for an order to do so by the Supreme Court.

To prove that this position is true, several affidavits were read—one from Samuel Fassenden, of Maine, and another from Mr. Treadwell himself, and a third from John Eddy, of R. I. in which it is contended that applications had been made to see the prisoner, and to present him the petition for signature, which was not granted.

Mr. Treadwell was heard through, when the case was left to be decided by the Court without further argument.

AWFUL MURDERS.

A late Mobile paper learns by passengers from Norwood Landing, in the lower part of Dallas county, Ala., the particulars of a most terrible scene of violence performed near that place on the night of the 5th instant:—

A party of nine men, with blackened faces and otherwise disguised, made an attack upon the house of an old man, named Burge, the object of which, it is supposed, was, by threats and punishment, to drive him from the possession of his land. Burge closed his doors and prepared to defend himself. The aggressors were armed, and attempted to beat down the door. In the attack the old man was killed, and his son so dreadfully wounded as to preclude all hope of recovery. One of the daughters, a woman of eighteen, escaped from the house, and was killed about two hundred yards distant from it, a ball entered her right side below the heart. It is said that at the time she was killed she was on her knees, supplicating the murderers for mercy. Another younger sister was wounded slightly in the hand.

In the defence made by Burge, a man named Holloway was killed, and another (Davis) was so wounded that there was no chance of his survival. The rest of the sounders fled. Several of them were informed, whose names are McElroy and Harris, arrived here on Wednesday last, and immediately took passage for New Orleans.

The attack was made about nine o'clock in the evening, and the dreadful result of it was exciting a great deal of feeling in Dallas county. A purse was collecting for the purpose of aiding in the arrest of the murderers. All the parties it is said were men of good standing. Burge was industrious and had amassed his little property by frugality and hard work.

Mating in a Convent.—The German Universal Gazette gives the following:—A conspiracy by the nuns of the convent of Varaten against the Princess Breakovatz, who after relinquishing and immense fortune, took the veil in that convent, is the subject of general conversation. At the death of the late superior, these 1,100 nuns refused to accept the princess as her successor, she having excited their animosity by expressing a determination to make a reform in their conduct, which she considered to have been much too free. The rebellious nuns carried their opposition so far as to break all the windows in the convent.

Dreadful Accident.—Thirty One lives lost!—Saturday night, 14th inst., the steamboat Belle of Clarksville, bound from New Orleans to Nashville, came in collision with the Louisiana, on her way from Memphis to New Orleans. The Belle's hull separated from the cabin and sunk instantly. The Louisiana made every effort to save those who were clinging to the fragments of the wreck.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3, 1845.

Having received a supply of paper for the Neighbor, we shall endeavor to make our weekly issue regularly hereafter.

STEALING.

A man by the name of John Brandon, came to Nauvoo, and said "he was a Mormon." His brotherly love turned out, that he stole from a Latter day Saint, a watch, a pair of pantaloons, mittens, &c., and decamped. The person he robbed followed after him; regained his property and sent him to Carthage jail.

Now if the the surrounding country will take up their thieves; we will take up ours, and thus rid the country of all thieves. Mormon, inobedient, or mixed. Fair play is the jewel. We know of no Mormon thieves, but if there are any, which have slipped into our midst we are ready and willing to turn the Carthage Screw upon them. Will the grumblers apply: the screws to theirs?

THE WEATHER.

The weather has been very warm for some time: so much so, that steam boats have been up the river as high as Warsaw, and had there been sufficient water upon the rapids, they could have gone to Galena, for ought we know to the contrary.

The thermometer has ranged in the shade as high as 65 deg.

ANOTHER MORMON EXPOSE.

"Mormonism."—The Springfield (Ill.) correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says: "It is mentioned here that Wood, who acted as one of Joe Smith's counsel at the time of his death, is endeavoring to prevail on the 'prophet's' wife to make a full exposure of Mormonism, and to allow him to publish it, and that he has about consented to do so."

We clip the above out of the "Washington Globe," and are not surprised to find it there; but we must admit that the desire of many people to swallow 'revelations of Mormonism' greatly exceeds the virtue and honesty of the age.

It Wood had wit enough to pre all upon the prophet's wife, what has she to expose? Booth, Howe, the Spalding story, old Brother Himes, Dr. Bennett, Sunderland of Zion's Watchman, Boston, Bennett with great pomp, the Laws, Sidney Rigdon Esq. and perhaps, on hundred others, have exposed Mormonism to an iota; and yet the Globe chimes in with malevolent sensational phantasm to re-expose Mormonism!—or at least, the prophet's wife, has ABOUT consented to do so, and allow Wood to publish it. "When the sky falls we shall catch larks."

Wonder if these men mean to pull this generation with a continual exposure of Mormonism, and yet it will not stay exposed! Have the community of discerning men lost reason? or do the blind lead the blind? Exposure has followed exposure, in quick succession, and now we are gravely informed that a "little 'barred' trifle" from Blackstone, is endeavoring to make a full exposure, through the prophet's wife!

Suppose we say a word concerning the "prophet's wife," Mrs. Emma Smith; she honored her husband while living, and she will never knowingly dishonor his god name while his martyr blood mingles with mother earth. Mrs. Smith is an honorable woman; and if we are not deceived, is as far from the corrupt insinuations in this ninety-ninth exposure of Mormonism, as a fixed star is from a gambler's lamp at midnight. The very idea that so valuable and beloved a lady, could be coaxed into a frame of disgrace like the above, is as cruel and base as the assassination of her husband at Carthage. There is no honor or shame in this generation; or, after they had murdered an affectionate husband, and left his wife and a large family of small children to mourn his loss, a id struggle against the woes of life, they would give the family a chance to drink once without the wormwood and gall!

The fact is, the story must have been put in circulation to injure the Latter-day Saints; and as Mrs. Smith was one of them to destroy, or murder her reputation, and create division in the church; but let us say once for all—Mormonism exists by unity; and as to its 'exposure'—Ten thousand elders are constantly exposing it to the understanding of the world, in America, Europe, Asia, the Islands of the sea, and peradventure to the spirits in prison, while Jehovah, as he hath ever done, gives line upon line, precept upon precept; here a little and there a little; and Wood may try to prevail; correspondents such as that black-hearted villain, Davis of Alton, may write to the St. Louis Republican; and the Globe, with all the rancid race; that now preys upon the morality of the community and government may spread such falsehoods like the pestilence that walks in darkness—and Mormonism will go from heart to heart; from place to place; from state

to state; from nation to nation; from land to land; from continent to continent; till Israel is saved, and Babylon shall have sunk, like a millstone cast into the sea. Praise God!

If Mormonism ceases with thousands in his youth; what may be expected in manhood?—The glory of God covered the heaven, and the earth was full of his praise, with the prophet. Then, about then, mean men and Larrs, will receive their reward, and the saints theirs; for God will reward every man according to his works.

The glory of America has departed;—the virtue of freemen has been corrupted; and the good name of liberty has been sledged from the "asylum of the oppressed" by wicked men in high places. How has the gold become dim!—Where has truth hid? and why are twenty millions of people at ease, while the Lords of the Philistines are gambling for the ark of the covenant? Remember Egypt; remember the days of old; remember dagon must fall; and remember when you slander the saints, there is a God in Israel, who will come forth out of his hiding place like a thief, and then we to the world because of its guilt.

TRADES MEETING.

On Tuesday the 7th, the Trades Meeting met as usual at Mr. Gully's Store, to hear the report of the Committee concerning the dam to be erected in the Mississippi river.

This report, so far as made was highly satisfactory, but it was deemed advisable to add Newel Knight to the committee, and give them further time to report; and also to confer with the Trustees in Trust, &c., and report at the next meeting. Mr. Roberts from the Carriage and Coach making Association, reported that that branch of the Trades were ready for business.

Adjourned till the 14th.

JOHN TAYLOR, Ch'n,
W. W. Phelps, Sec'y.

MORMONISM IN LONDON.

During the last week placards were distributed extensively throughout the metropolis, announcing that Elder G. H. Davis, from America, a particular friend of the notorious Joe Smith, the Mormon prophet, who our readers will remember was killed in the progress of the late riots in America, would preach a funeral service on the prophet's death, at the Assembly-room, Theobald's road, on last evening (Sunday) at half-past six o'clock. At the appointed time, however, strange as the fact may appear, the room was crowded in every part, principally by respectfully attired persons, the majority being females. The person announced to be elder was seated on a platform at the end of the room, with a small table before him; on it being some books, &c., &c. He remained for some time with his face covered by his hands, and at intervals appeared as if engaged in devotion. Much curiosity appeared to be excited regarding the companion of the departed prophet. The individual, who is apparently about 40 years of age, was attired in deep black. The proceedings were opened by a person coming forward and calling on the meeting to repeat some hymns, which were taken from a book marked as the Latter day Saints' Book; and which contained a great variety of such description of prayer. This part of the service was somewhat of a warlike nature, relating particularly to revenge for him whose blood had been shed. The singing having concluded, the assembly joined in prayer, after which, Elder Davis, who had hitherto remained silent, rose, and having, however, stood in a very solemn manner for a few moments, as if inspired, commenced his discourse. He began by expressing a wish to God that he might be enabled to do justice to the subject. His text, on which rested the principle of religion, was "The testimony of the spirit of prophecy."

The address occupied a considerable time, and the apparent correctness with which it was delivered was not less astonishing than the large faith of those who listened to it.

Elder Davis announced that he had been the intimate friend of that great and good man Joseph Smith, who had been martyred for the sake of God and the religion he had inculcated. He contended that religion could not exist without prophecy, and cited several texts of Scripture, which he considered formed a philosophy of truth, impenetrable in support of his opinions. The subject of the present existence of prophecy having been mentioned, a history, both spiritual and temporal, was given of Joe Smith, or rather, as Elder Davis denominated him, Brother Smith. He was 33 years of age, when killed, stood six feet in height and weighed 212 lbs. Was the son of a farmer, and followed for some years the occupation of his parents. To him no education had been imparted, and he could scarcely write his name, until the Lord fixed on him as the instrument by which his holy church was to be restored. He in a moment became a great and powerful man, and the Lord revealed facts to him for the redemption of the world. He accordingly, as a prophet went forth to speak the truth, but like all true propagators of the truth, was subjected to all kinds of persecution, which continued to follow him to the day of his martyrdom. The followers of the prophet, at first, added Mr. Davis, numbered but six, but they had increased to hundreds of thousands, and they were increasing in all parts of the world; for Brother Smith had foretold—and, like the ancient prophets, all his prophecies would be fulfilled—that the world would yet be filled with the truth.

Elder Davis, at some length, eulogized the departed prophet, adding that in spite of all persecution, he would toil for the redemption of the world. Already were there thousands of their number in England and Scotland, and there were also some in Ireland. The Elder concluded by asking a blessing for the followers of the prophet.—London Morn. Advs.

Truly liberal. If all the world would

SEVENTIES' LIBRARY MEETING.

City of Nauvoo, Jan. 5th, 1845.

The following members of the board of Trustees, of the Seventies' Library and Institute Association convened at 3 o'clock P. M. in the front room of Col. A. Lyman's dwelling, viz:—

1st. The house was called to order by Pres. G. A. Smith.
2nd. By mutual consent of the board, Col. A. Lyman was appointed Librarian, and Maj. J. D. Lee, Registrar of this Association.

3rd. Bonds with approved surety was taken of the officers elected, for the faithful performance of their respective duties.

4th. Agreed by the board, that the Library should be opened on each Friday, for the purpose of receiving and letting books, &c.

5th. The following bye-laws were enacted by the board for the regulation and benefit of said Association.

BYE LAWS.

Article 1st. It shall be the duty of the Registrar, to keep a faithful account of all the meetings of the Trustees; also to keep all the records of said Association; to receive and let out books in the absence of the Librarian; to assist him in appraising all books and other articles that are proper to receive, &c.

2nd. It shall be the duty of the Librarian to keep a full and complete account of all books let out and returned; also to keep the Library room open on such days or hours as the Trustees may from time to time direct; and to collect all fines and dues.

3rd. Any person who is not a member may draw books by presenting a recommendation from any member of this Association, paying in advance at the rate of 5 cents per week, for all books under the value of one dollar—and ten cents per week each for all books over the value of one dollar.

4th. Each person drawing books, shall return those valued under one dollar within one week, and those valued over that amount, within two weeks.

5th. All those who neglect to return their books according to article 4 shall pay 5 cents per week extra for each volume, and if said books are not returned within six weeks, the person who drew them shall also be subject to a fine at the Librarian's discretion.

6th. Every person who may damage any books or other articles drawn from this Library, shall pay for such damage—the amount that may be laid by the Librarian.

7th. It shall be considered that a member by recommending any person to the Librarian, for the purpose of drawing books, makes himself responsible for the books, fines and dues, that may occur on account of said person.

Meeting adjourned to the following Friday 4 o'clock, P. M. to meet in the upper room of the Seventies' Hall.

G. A. SMITH, President.

John D. Lee, Registrar.

Apology.—In consequence of the press of other matter this communication has been unavoidably crowded out heretofore.

TRADES MEETING.

At a meeting of the Trades held in the basement of the Masonic Hall Dec. 2nd, 1844, in the absence of John Taylor Esq., D. M. Repsher was called to the chair, and R. Campbell was appointed Secretary pro tem, in the absence of W. W. Phelps Esq. The meeting was opened by prayer by brother Huntington. The minutes of the former meeting was read and adopted. Mr. Hunter on the committee on factory building, stated that he was understood that there were persons who were willing to take stock in the erection of the building that the committee wished to see what could be done.

Mr. Repsher said in addition, that he was satisfied that there would be no difficulties in taking stock. One gentleman proffered to take fifty dollars; he had spoken to several gentlemen. It should be a good substantial building, and labor can do as much as shares in completing the building; if a man put on third of his labor into the building, it would bring in a large income and a good rent, he would be decidedly in favor of appointing a committee to obtain a subscription list.

Mr. Ripley begged leave to exhibit a plot, got up by the late Gen. Joseph Smith—a plan for a dam which Mr. Hewitt and himself had surveyed half a mile. He Mr. R. said that a dam could be erected at but little expense from the foot of the lower island which would make a good steamboat landing, and would give water power for a quarter of a mile to be filled up with machinery.

The chairman said, that he had some conversation with Gen. Smith relative to the building this dam, and calculated that the expenditure in the completion of it, would be 250,000 dollars. This sounds large, but may be accomplished by the citizens in a short space of time. Both

the rock and timber we have above, any kind of wood would do, as sycamores, and would stand against the floods.

Mr. Hewitt made an estimate of one pier, he had thought at first it would be too great a project to undertake, but since he had made an estimate of its expense, he believed that power for ten mills could be moved as much as can be on steam. He moved that a committee be appointed to make an estimate of the probable cost of erecting a dam which was carried. When the chair appointed John Taylor, Alanson Ripley, John Hewitt, Jabez Murphy, as said committee.

Mr. Hunter called upon Mr. Graham to give an estimate of the cost of erecting a factory. He said a building 3 stories high, 80 feet long, 60 feet wide, with plain finish, a good strong material, could be put up for from 2500 to 3000 dollars.

A gentleman in the absence of Mr. Carrol, took occasion to say that the weavers would be prepared to have such kind of material as you wanted, and such for wearing apparel at 30 cents per yard, having the advantage of having every kind of material. We intend to begin with five or six looms, and get up to as many hundred as soon as possible.

Mr. Roberts said that as a body of carriage makers, they want a constitution sanctioned by the honorable body before him.

Mr. Hunter said that this meeting had nothing to do with the regulations of the different kinds of business.

Mr. Roberts wished for a Presidency independent of the company, to settle the difficulties they were ready to commence and had the means.

The chairman said that each trade, met weekly to select their committee to report at the general meeting, and to do all their other business; he moved that Mr. Roberts call a meeting to select officers and form a committee.

Mr. Carrol said that he had given the utmost attention and diligence in forwarding the weaving business, and to get the material to finish the looms—that when there was a store and goods, to fill the store, that he would be ready to receive goods, but the work has been delayed because the finders had not been saved.

The chairman said in order that the different trades would prosper, it would be most to their advantage to select the most wise and judicious, the best theoretical and practical workmen, to superintend the work. One good man can arrange for ten men.

Mr. Roberts and others fully concurred in these views.

Mr. Hunter said no doubt we shall make some use of the Rapids for manufacturing. He wished to hear from the shoe-makers. He remarked we can manufacture straw hats and bonnets; he had seen good putaria hats made here.

A gentleman made some remarks on the factory building. He differed from the gentleman who first spoke about building a wool cap mill. And that if we could obtain twenty-five dollar subscribers, so as to finish the building by June if all is well, but let the house be built by capital.

The chair said that the gentleman's views accorded with his; he thought that it would be best to erect the house by joint stock first, then if not accomplished, have money.

A gentleman remarked that machinery could be put into operation that could be arranged to any sized building.

Mr. Leonard said that he had been trying to persuade some of his fellow craft to go into the views of this meeting in making hats.

The chair moved that Mr. Leonard be instructed to form a union.

Mr. Watt wished to form a union of his trade as a Tailor.

The chairman said that it is the principle of this meeting to patronize only their own manufacturers, and that he was sorry to see so many goods brought from abroad by the merchant, as when they can be manufactured as cheap, and as good here.

Several other excellent remarks were made.

Meeting adjourned to meet Dec. 9th 1844.

D. M. REPSEY, Chair.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Sec. pro.

We have called on both officers and soldiers to forward to us immediately said arms that may be in your possession—It is the fact that we have delivered them to the agent—from the best information we can get if all the State arms were not delivered up they have been carried off by those who have apostatized and left the country; as J. C. Bennett put them into the hands of several individuals without making them responsible for said arms; the number that was received we have not been able to ascertain, but wish both officers and soldiers to pay attention to this call.

B. YOUNG, L. G. N. I.
C. C. RICH, M. G. N. L.

A Change.—The bed of the river in front of the 21 Municipality, N. O., has changed in a way to threaten serious consequences. It is found by survey, that opposite Poydras and La Fayette streets, the channel has filled up, and is now seventeen feet high, or one hundred and two feet perpendicular. When first sounded, at low water, the depth was 25 fathoms; now it is 9.—The result will be, if this bank continues to rise, that the whole of the Bayou of the 21 Municipality, as well as that of the first, with the Meat Market of the 1st Municipality, will be washed away and destroyed.—Gazette.

Great Sale at Washington.—Congress in a fit of retrenchment, ordered the grass cut on the Capital grounds, at Washington, to be sold at public auction. These clippings have been sold this season, and they have yielded a clear profit to the U. S. Treasury, auctioneer's commissions and cost of advertising excluded, of four dollars and ninety-two cents.

Case of Delia Webster.—The Louisville Morning Courier learns from Lexington, that the jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Delia Webster, indicted for aiding in the escape of slaves from that State, returned a verdict of guilty, and sentenced her to two years imprisonment in the penitentiary. Fairbank, who is indicted as an accomplice, was also put upon trial, and little doubt was entertained of his conviction.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE!
Twenty-five or thirty houses burnt!—A most destructive fire broke out in the town of Salem, Massachusetts, on the night of the 18th inst. It originated in the steam sawing and planing establishment of James N. Butler, on Front street, and spread with unparalleled rapidity. The steam mill was destroyed in a very short time, and the fire then extended in all directions, sweeping everything before it. Mr. Griffin's large sailor boarding house, with his extensive clothing store, containing a large amount of property; Peel's row, Lafayette street, (containing fourteen tenements,) Briggs' counting house on its wood wharf are totally destroyed. The whole south side of Front street, from the corner of Lafayette street to the Meat Market, including the buildings above named, Varney's store, Ropes' store establishment, and all the lumber and out buildings on the wharves in the rear. Messrs. Lord's shop was considerably damaged. On the north side of Front street, Ball's bakery, a large three story brick building, Edwards' clothing store, and Shotwell's three story dwelling house are all consumed. The store of Ma Pond was damaged.

On the east side of Lafayette street the large building known as Concert Hall, occupied by N. F. Sanford and Sherman & Co. was levelled; also Bowker and Clark's large grain store and store house on Fish street, containing many other things, about 2000 barrels of flour, all consumed; David Moore's Store, and several other buildings, including dwelling houses in William's court.

The suffering which this fire has produced is described as very great. The entire loss of property is estimated at \$1,000,000. Its extent was from the Meat Market, opposite Market Square, easterly to the western extremity of the Charter street burying ground, and southerly from Front street to the South river. Probably some forty or fifty buildings of all descriptions.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE ARMY.
This is an excellent report, brief and to the point. We give but a part of it:

The rank and file, in nearly all the regiments, having fallen below the legal complement, to which the army was gradually to be reduced under the act of August 23, 1842, the general recruiting service was reorganized and recommenced on the 1st of May last.

By the judicious distribution and watchfulness of the troops, the Indian frontiers have enjoyed a remarkable tranquility. Not a field operation, strictly speaking, has been called for, except on the Gulf of Mexico.

According to standing policy, to prevent Indian hostilities, by the exhibition of military force on and beyond our frontiers, detachments of the first regiment of dragoons have made in the past season wide circuits in the Indian country of the West.

But few changes in the position of troops have been made within the year.

To extend instruction in light or horse artillery, at two of the schools for that purpose, a company of the 3d artillery has been transferred from Fort Macion, North Carolina, to Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, to join brevet Major Ringgold's company of the same regiment already there; and a company of the 4th artillery has been transferred thence to Carlisle barracks, Pennsylvania, to join Captain Washington's company of the same regiment, where it was previously established.

At the other two light artillery schools—Fort Adams, near Newport, Rhode Island, and Fort Hamilton, New York harbor—for the 1st and 2d regiments of artillery, respectively, there were already present at each several companies of the same regiment, besides its light company.

Judging from the inspection reports received, as well as from wide personal observation in the past season, the economical arrangements and responsibilities of the army are excellent, and susceptible of but little improvement. The tactical instruction and general soldiery of the whole are also good and progressive. A fine spirit of discipline—that is, exact obedience to law and lawful orders—very generally prevails. The few infractions on the part of at most some half dozen perverse officers, have, however, not been visited with due condemnation by courts martial. It is most strange, that any act which every member of a court would abhor to commit himself, and singly be ready to brand as a crime, should not unfrequently be palliated, wholly excused, by at least a majority of members united in a court.

The number of enlisted men who have been brought before courts martial within the current year, is ascertained to be thirty-five per centum less than the number of the preceding year. This denotes a very satisfactory improvement in the rank and file, taken in connexion with the fact that an illegal punishment has scarcely been heard of within the time.

As I have once before attempted, I beg, through the department and through the Executive, to interest Congress in behalf of a soldier's retreat or asylum for worn-out or disabled men.

Tremendous Snow Storm on Long Island.—Suspension of Travel.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of the 14th says that the storm of the 11th was one of the heaviest ever known on Long Island. The snow fell at Greenport, the Eastern terminus of the Railroad, and for a distance of thirty-five miles West from that place to the depth of from ten to twelve feet. Gangs of laborers are employed along the whole road in clearing the snow from the railroad track.—They were aided by seven locomotives but were not expected to succeed in effecting their object before Monday. It is expected that travel will soon be resumed.

Sufferings of Sparking.—The Free Will Baptist General Association, lately held in Plainfield, N. Y., resolved, among other things, "That no enlightened Christian can innocently carry on a courtship by late sitting."

The Place of Honor.—The place of honor has been accorded to the United States in the decorations of the new Royal Exchange in London; the armorial ensigns of Great Britain being placed over the centre of the west portico, and the United States over the east portico. The armorial bearings of other nations are "anywhere."

Lined the Wrong Man.—A man in Iowa suspected of horse stealing, was waited upon by a self appointed deputation of the people. They seized an individual they supposed to be him, and inflicted a severe flogging, and it was not until after they had mangled his back in the most horrible manner that they discovered he was not the man they were after.

Capture of a Pirate.—A letter from Trieste mentions the capture of the "Avenger," a piratical barque, which has been cruising for the last two years, and in that time there has been no less than 200 murders committed by the crew, and ten ships, three barques, one brig, and eleven schooners taken and plundered by her. The amount of treasure on board the vessel was immense. She is an English built vessel with tall raking masts, and of about 700 tons burthen, very sharp and deep.

The Pottsville Disturbances.—The Philadelphia Ledger learns that the disturbances at Pottsville, occasioned by the reduction of the wages of the laborers, have been quieted, and the men have returned to their work.

SEXTON'S WEEKLY REPORT.
Monday, Jan. 6, 1845.
Jonathan Hampton, 33y, 8m, 20j; inflammation.
Eliza Brown, 11y, 5m, 3j; black cancer.
Total 2.
W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

DIED.—In Quincy Oct. 18, 1844, Miss Harriet N. Nurse, aged 17 years, 2 months and 3 days.

FOR SALE.
A FARM of one hundred and twenty acres, on Camp Creek near the La Harpe road. Fifty acres under improvement, a frame house and barn and other out buildings, for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.
NATHAN BIGELOW.
Nauvoo, Jan. 5th, 1844—36-3-0.

LAND.
And farms for sale in Iowa.
ONE farm in Van Buren County, 4 1-2 miles from Benton's Post office, containing 160 acres. Four farms 10 miles west from Keosauqua; between Chequamegon and Fox river. One farm, 140 acres, 40 improved; one of 200 acres, 90 improved, one of 80 acres, 30 improved; one of 160 acres, 50 improved. In Davis County, 12 miles west of Keosauqua, on Fox river, one saw and grist mill, and 40 acres of land.
ALSO,
Claims on land in Lee County, all of which will be traded for lands in Hancock and adjoining counties. Apply to
ANDREW J. STEWART.
Near Loomis' tavern, or to
Judge Phelps.
Nauvoo, Jan. 8, 1845—36-3-0.

MEDICAL NOTICE.
D. MEEKS, respectfully informs the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he intends keeping an assortment of the best Indian remedies now known, entirely vegetable, which he digs from the earth himself, having knowledge and experience in the Indian practice of medicine for many years. He can with confidence recommend specifics, for any pulmonary complaints, from the consumption to the highest coughs; also a certain root which entirely cures theague cake, or enlargement of the spleen; also a certain root which is a sovereign remedy for the cramp; likewise the same kind of root which the squaws use to belchiate —; those women that have not used it, will not be without it at such a time if possible to obtain it, which they should commence using two or three weeks before their expected —; also a remedy which acts specifically on the kidneys, writers and urinary organs, to ease pains and allay inflammation, and cleanse the —; and cause it to flow free and clear, also effectually cure the both ache, without extracting the tooth; also a certain remedy for the piles. He also has on hand a vegetable snuff, which will in most cases relieve the head ache, by opening the head and let the obstructions pass out by the nose; also roots which is a specific remedy for the breast complaint or weakness in the breast, and also the liver complaint; also all — obstructions; and weakness; finally he intends when spring opens, to collect Indian roots and herbs a sufficient quantity and quality, to meet with success any complaint that is subject to this country, either in male or female.
Residence on Rich street, half mile North East of the Temple, at the South East corner of Hyrum Kimball's farm.
Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1844—35f.

NOTICE.
WANTED to purchase of E. OAK LEYS' Store, (the office of the Nauvoo Tannery,) 5000 Cow Hides, and 5000 Cat Skins. Also 5000 Cow Hides and 5000 Cat Skins wanted to tan on slabs. Dry Goods and Groceries sold at a reasonable price, and country produce taken.
E. O. ROSECRANS,
B. R. BENTLEY.
Nauvoo, Ill. Dec 15, 1844—33-3-0.

IF YOU WANT TO ENJOY A HOME MANUFACTURE SAVE YOUR CASH AND SOAP GRASS.
THE subscriber intends keeping on hand, candles, hard and soft soap for sale, wholesale and retail, such as, soap, grease, tallow, or country produce will be taken in exchange for soap or candles, at the soap factory lately occupied by R. R. Smith near the lumber yard, or at his store, near Yersley's three story brick dwelling.
N. B.—A good soap maker wanted.
JAMES MENDENHALL.
Dec. 25, 1844—34-3-0.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Two experienced Blacksmiths for one year or more. Men of families would be preferred.
A. B. FULLER.
Augusta, Lee County, I. T.
Dec. 2nd 1844f.

STRAYED.
IN the month of September last, one red and white cow, with a cross-piece on her horns and a letter E plainly cut in the hair on each hip. Whoever will return said cow or give information where she may be found shall be suitably rewarded at this office.
Nauvoo, Dec. 9th—31f.

ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Municipal Court, on the first Monday of February, 1845, for judgment against the following delinquent city lots and other lands for taxes and cost thereon, for the year 1843; and for an order to sell the said lands and city lots, to satisfy the same; and also notice is hereby given that on Saturday the 15th day of February, 1845, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., all the aforesaid lands and city lots, against which judgment shall be obtained, and for the sale of which such order shall be made, will be exposed to public sale at the Recorder's office, for the amount of said taxes and cost thereon.

The following is a list of the delinquent lands and city lots in the third ward in the city of Nauvoo, for the year 1843.

Names.	Lots.	Block.	Other.	Cost.	Am't of Tax.	Valuation.	Acres.	Description of Lands.
Ammon Akes	23	3		6	12 1-2	25		Kimball's Addition.
Isaac Ames	36	6		6	15	30		1st part of south 1-2.
William Alldridge	35	6		6	12 1-2	25		1st part of south 1-2.
Charles Baldwin	42	4		6	12 1-2	25		1st part south 1-2.
Charles Bird	46	5		6	12 1-2	25		1st part north 1-2.
James Bennett	38	6		6	10	20		1st part north 1-2.
Anthony Brown	25	6		6	37 1-2	75		1st part south 1-2.
Samuel C. Brown	13	3		6	12 1-2	25		1st part south half.
John Canfield	3	3		6	5	10		1st southwest corner.
James Castee	40	6		6	40	80		1-1-4 part south 1-2.
Daniel D. Davis	18	3		6	25	50		1-6 part north half.
Daniel D. Davis	40	6		6	20	40		1st part north half.
Amos Fielding	43	5		6	25	50		1st part south 1-2.
Elizabeth Foot	26	6		6	10	20		1st part south half.
William Green	28	6		6	25	50		1st part north half.
Daniel W. Gardner	53	4		6	12 1-2	25		1-8-4 part north half.
Isabel Mackley	33	4		6	20	40		1st part southeast 1-4.
Levi Mackley	35	6		6	25	50		1st part north half.
Francis Moore	27	5		6	25	50		1st part north half.
Samuel Parker	43	5		6	10	20		1st part north half.
Robert Pickston	35	6		6	10	20		1st part south half.
Eli Todd	45	5		6	20	40		1st part north half.
James Read	31	6		6	10	20		1st part south 1-2.
William Rusk	32	6		6	25	50		1st part north 1-2.
Joseph Shelley	27	6		6	15	30		1st part south half.
John Scofield	33	6		6	12 1-2	25		2-5-4 part south half.
Thomas Stevens	29	6		6	30	60		1st south east corner.
George Walker	26	6		6	120	40		1st part south 1-2.
William Young	42	3		6	30	60		3-4-4 part south 1-2.
N. N. Davis	4	19		6	20	40		pt a e Wells Addition.
Richard B. Hunt	1	19		6	32 1-2	65		north east corner.
Charles Stevens	4	16		6	25	50		part south 1-2.
Joseph Shumaker	1	19		6	37 1-2	75		part north half.
John Gilmore	3	9		6	37 1-2	75		Hubbard's Addition.
John A. Forges	1	6		6	37 1-2	75		
John Gibson	3	14		6	15	30		
Joel Johnson	3	6		6	30	60		
David James	1	10		6	37 1-2	75		
David La Baron	2	3		6	12 1-2	25		West-half.
Joseph Mainwaring	1	12		6	12 1-2	25		3-4
Joseph Mainwaring	2	13		6	27 1-2	55		
Joseph Mainwaring	3	13		6	5	10		1-4 west part.
Wm. A. Moore	4	9		6	25	50		east 1-2
William Seeley	3	5		6	15	30		Warrington's Addit on.
Wilbur J. Earl	2	7		6	10	20		n 1-2 Barnett's Addition.
William Richards				6	75	150		pt w 1/4 w q 6 16 n 8 w.
Heirs of John Williams				80	6 500	1000		e 1-2 s e q 6 16 n 8 w.
John Hostock				3	6 15	30		pt w 1/4 n w q 6 16 n 8 w.
Heirs of James Doyle				167	6 19 1/2 1-2	3925		n e q sec 12 16 n 8 w.
do do				40	6 500	1000		pt s e q sec 12 16 n 8 w.
do do				76	6 87 1-2	175		pt n w q sec 12 16 n 8 w.

J. H. HALE, Assessor and Collector of the Third Ward, for the year 1843.

The following is a list of the delinquent lands in the second ward in the city of Nauvoo, for the year 1843.

Names.	Lots.	Block.	Other.	Cost.	Am't of Tax.	Valuation.	Acres.	Description of Lands.
James Moffit	4	25		6	4 25	850		160 n w q sec 31 17 18 w.
Clayton Robinson	6	30		6	60	150		15 pt sec 25 17 18 w.

DANIEL HENDRIX, Assessor and Collector of the Second Ward, for the year 1843.

The following is a list of the lots in the fourth ward of the city of Nauvoo, on which the taxes are due and unpaid for the year 1843.

Names.	Lots.	Block.	Valuation.	Amount.	Remarks.
Abner Harmon	3	84	50	25	imp on H P.
Alley John	8 & 8	4 & 1	250	125	rope fac. Hibbards 2nd ad.
Brown John	3	125	200	100	west half.
Belver Adah	2	118	100	50	north third.
Ben et David	3	141	75	37 1/2	west fourth.
Brown Albert	4	119	40	20	s w q 45 feet.
Chase Ezra	2	120	120	200	
Carter Jared	4	146	150	75	one third of lot Water st.
Delworth Amos	1	83	80	40	west half.
Ewell Pleasant	3	157	225	112 1/2	
Eldridge Horace S	18 & 14	150	400	200	3 of no 1 and fraction 4.
Foster Sam el	4	144	50	25	28 feet on Water street.
For Sam el	18 & 14	108	100	50	60 ft lot no 1 1/2 no 4.
Holman James	3	121	50	25	part.
Henry Miller	4	141	400	200	
Kates & Grove	4	84	60	30	half of west half.
Kerr Archibald	3	122	30	15	imp and house H. P.
McPerrons Dimon	3	123	100	50	east half.
More Thomas	3	146	50	25	southeast q.
Mulliner Alex	4	148	25	12 1/2	south quarter.
Steebham Moses	4	150	150	75	30 ft front Partridge street.
Ormsby William	4	92	100	50	42 ft on Bain at fifth part.
Pew Alfred	3 & 4	142	300	150	Wells' frac east side.
Phippen Isaac	4	160	25	12 1/2	
Ray	4	119	100	50	south east fraction.
Sprague Ezekiel's	3	119	100	50	south third.
Tilley Lewis	4	139	300	150	32 ft front on Main st.
Wilder Joseph	4	107	100	50	east three-fourths.
Williams Samuel	1	119	50	25	sixth part.
Wickson Solomon	1	101	150	75	
Warner Charles	1	117	250	125	north half.
Wynn John	4	88	75	37 1/2	north half.

J. C. WRIGHT, Collector of the Fourth Ward, for the year 1843.

The following is a list of the delinquent lots in the first ward in the city of Nauvoo for the year 1843.

Names.	Lots.	Block.	Valuation.	Amount.	Remarks.
Collings Hogan	1	7	400	200	Commerce Land.
Samuel James	1	68	75	37 1/2	Wells' Addition.
A Mathews	1	68	150	75	Nauvoo Land.
Jesse Turpin	1	79	150	75	"
Joseph Webster	6	14	123	62 1/2	"
Joseph Webster	7	14	25	12 1/2	"

Nauvoo, January 1st, 1845.—35-4w

WOOD.
THE subscribers is wishing to let a job of work, and pay in wood or timber, at my place 7 miles below Nauvoo.
Application must be made immediately.
ADOLPHUS ALLEN.
Dec 12-23f.

WHEREAS my wife Mahala Board has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation; this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting for on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.
GEORGE BEBBEE.
Dec 14, 1844—33-3w

HAT STORE.
THE subscriber has taken a store on Mulholland St., half a mile east of the Temple, where he now offers for sale Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best of materials.
Country produce taken in exchange.
Also a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions.
A. MERRILL.
Nov. 26, 1844—30f.

NAUVOO BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.
WE the undersigned subscribers having opened an extensive wholesale and retail shoe shop on the north side of Mulholland street, next door to A. Davis' store, where we intend making Boots and Shoes and supplying merchants and others with the best articles that can be offered in the Western country, on the most reasonable terms.—Please call and examine for yourselves.
Hides and Produce taken in exchange.
W. W. RUST.
THOS. MATTHEWS,
CHAS. C. DAVIS,
MOSES GAY.
Nauvoo, Dec. 20, 1844—no34-4f

NOTICE.
THIS is to give notice to the public that my wife Lydia Code has left my bed and board, of her own free will and accord, without any reasons or provocation. Therefore I warn all persons against crediting her on my account; as I will not be responsible for, nor pay any debts of her contracting.
JOSEPH CODE.
Dec. 23, 1844—34-3w

NOTICE.
WHEREAS my wife Bridget Gilmore has left my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation—this is therefore to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.
JAMES GILMORE.
Nauvoo, Dec. 12th, 1844—no34-3w

NAUVOO FOUNDRY.
THE subscribers, at the Foundry lately occupied by H. Kimball in the city of Nauvoo, are prepared to furnish CASTINGS, and JOBS OF CASTINGS, to such as wish as cheap as the same-kind of work can be had in St. Louis. A share of public patronage is solicited.
N. B. Old pot-metal bought.
SAMUEL SIMPSON.
MORGAN PHILIPS.
Dec. 24, 1844—34-2m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of William Van Orden, late of Hancock County, Ill. deceased, are hereby requested and notified to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said County on the first Monday in February next 1845, for adjustment and allowance, and all those indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
JULIA ANN VAN ORDEN,
Administrator.
Nauvoo, Dec. 14, 1844—33-4w



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 37.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1845.

Whole Number 140

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

JOHN TAYLOR,
Editor and Proprietor.
At the corner of Water and Bain Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS.—\$2.00 annually in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

POETRY.

THE GREEK AND TURKMAN.

A night attack by Constantine Palaeologus on a detached camp of Mohammed 2nd, during the siege of Constantinople.

The Turkman lay beside the river:
The wind play'd loose thro' bow and quiver:
The charger on the bank fell free,
The shield hung high glittering from the tree:
The trumpet, shawn and arabal,
Lay scattered from dew by cloak and pall,
For long and weary was the way,
The horses had march'd that burning day.

Above them, on the sky of June,
Broad as a buckler glow'd the moon—
Flooding with glory, vale and hill,
In silver sprang the mountain fill:
The weeping shrub in silver bent,
A pile of silver stood the tent,
All soundless, sweet tranquillity—
All beauty, hill, brook tent, and tree.

There came a sound—'twas like the gush
When twilight-winds shake the rose's bush!
There came a sound—'twas like the tread
Of waves along the valley's bed!
There came a sound—'twas like the flow
Of rivers swollen with melting snow!
There came a sound—'twas like the roar
Of Ocean on its winter shore!

"Death to the Turk!" up rose the yell—
On rolled the charge—a thunder peal!
The Tartar arrows fell like rain—
They clanked on helm and mail, and chafed
In blood—in hate—in death, were twined,
Savage and Greek—mail, bleeding, bind—
And still, on flank, and front, and rear,
Raged, Constantine, thy thirteenth spear!

Brassy and pale—a type of doom—
Labor'd the moon through deepening gloom!
Down plunged her orb—'twas pitchy night!
Now, Turkman, turn thy reins for flight!
On rushed their thousands in the dark!
But in their camp a ruddy spark
Like an uncertain meteor fell—
Thy hand, brave king, that fire brand wheel!

Wild burst the burning element,
O'er men and courser, flood and tent!
And through the blaze the Greek's outsprang,
Like tigers—b'body, foot and fang!
With dagger-stab, and flash on sweep,
Delving the stunned and staggering heap—
Till lay the slave by chief and khan—
And all was gone that once was man!

There's waiting on the Euxine shore—
Her chivalry shall ride no more!
There's waiting on thy hills, Alah!
For chiefs, the Grecian culture's prey—
But Bosphorus! thy silver wave
Hearts shouts for the returning brave—
For kingdom of a kingly line—
Let there come glorious Constantine!

THE MOTHERLESS.

You're weary, precious ones; your eyes
Are wandering far and wide;
Think ye of her, who knew so well
Your tender thoughts to guide;
Who could to wisdom's sacred lore
Your fixed attention claim—
Ah! never from your hearts erase
That blessed mother's name!

'Tis time to say your evening hymn,
My youngest infant dove!
Come press thy velvet cheek to mine,
And learn the lay of love;
My sheltering arms can clasp you all,
My poor deserted throng!
Cling, as you used to cling to her,
Who sings the angel's song.

Begin, sweet birds! the accustomed strain:
Come, warble loud and clear;
Alas! alas! you're weeping all,
You're sobbing in my ear!
Good night—go pay the prayer she taught
Beside your little bed;
The lips that used to bless you there
Are silent with the dead!

A father's hand your course may guide,
Amid the thorns of life;
His care protect those shrinking plants
That dread the storms of strife;
But who upon your infant hearts
Shall like the mother write?
Who touch the strings that rule the soul?
Dear, smiling folk!—Good night!

MISCELLANY.

The mother of the Messrs. Roths child has recovered from her late alarming illness.
The report of the illness of the Empress of Russia is contradicted. The

seclusion of her Majesty has been occasioned by grief for the loss of her daughter.

It is said that the Emperor of Russia has issued an order by which all natives of Poland are prohibited from marrying till they have completed their 30th year.

Dr. Wolf is still at Mershad, from which place he was unwilling to proceed till he had received an escort from Colonel Shiel, at Teheran.

A shemmer was lately tried in Paris, and convicted, mainly upon his own confession of having suffocated a woman with whom he had cohabited by fastening a pitch plaster on her face.

A New York paper states, that a child has been brought to that city which has a remarkably symmetrical body, and two perfectly-formed heads and necks. It was born, recently, at New Oxford, Pennsylvania.

The Morning Herald states, on the authority of letters received from the Brazils, that more slaves have been landed on that coast during the last twelve months, than during any similar period for many previous years.

An American Verdict.—A fellow who was frozen to death in Iowa, last winter, when the thermometer was two degrees below zero, was brought before a jury of inquest, who handed in a verdict of "death by freezing," and the thermometer was found guilty of "murder in the second degree."

Death in the Pulpit.—The Rev. Wilson Gorman, a Baptist minister in Georgia, delivered in the pulpit on the fifth Sabbath in June last, after preaching from these words:—Verily I say unto you, the hour is coming, and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God, and they that hear shall live.—New York paper.

New Occupant for a Dentist.—An itinerant dentist lately called at a house in one of the far west towns, and applied for business. "Don't you want your teeth drawn?" says he to the owner. "No." "Don't your wife?" "No." "None of your children?" "No." "Can't you give me some sort of a job?" asked the dentist. "Why," replied the man, "I have an old cross-cut-saw the teeth of which are out of order. You can have a job if you'll fix 'em!"—American paper.

Extraordinary Honor.—Once, when Louis Philippe was travelling in America, he performed the office of surgeon for an Indian chief, whom he bled in his wigwam. The result was so successful, that the tribe, grateful for the benefit conferred on their leader, resolved to award to his deliverer the highest honor which it was in their power to confer on a pale-face. In accordance with an ancient custom of the tribe, the heads thereof assembled in conclave on a large mat which was spread on the ground, and they sat around their chief, according to their several degrees. In recompense for the service rendered by the duke, now King of the French, to the patriarchal head of their tribe, they solemnly decreed, that he should be allowed to pass the night lying on the great mat of the community, between the grandmother and grand-aunt of the chief. This honor, which no European would covet, was, nevertheless, regarded as the highest which they had it in their power to bestow.—Le Mitroir, of Jersey.

Political Courtship in the United States.—Jonathan walks in, takes a seat, and looks at Sukey. Sukey rakes the fire, blows out the candle, and don't look at Jonathan. Jonathan hitches and wriggles about in his chair, Sukey sits perfectly still. At length Jonathan musters courage and speaketh: "Sukey!" "Well, Jonathan?" "I love you like pizen and sweetmeats." "It's a fact and no mistake." "Wi—will—now—will you have me, Sukey?" "Jonathan Higgins, what am your politics?" "I'm for Polk, straight." "Well, sir, you can walk right straight hum, coss I won't have nobody that ain't for Clay: that's flat." "Three cheers for the mill-boy of the slashes," sung out Jonathan. That's your sort," says Sukey. "When shall we be married, Jonathan?" "Soon as Clay's elected." "Aheh, a-a-heh." "What's the matter, Sukey?" "Sposin' he aint elected?" Jonathan didn't go away till next morning; but whether he answered the last question this deponent knoweth not.—American paper.

Entertainment on board the Great Western.—On Wednesday the gallant commander of the noble steamer Great Western, gave to a select party of friends, one of the most beautiful entertainments of the season. The company, consisting of about forty-five ladies and gentlemen, met at about twelve o'clock, and, after having listened for a half hour, to the music of one of our best bands, repaired to the cabin. The immortal Downing, the Ude of America, had the superintendence of the tables, and truly, on this occasion, did himself honor. We noticed among the guests the majestic Miss C., Mrs. J., Mrs. L., Miss O., the niece of the richest man in America, and many others equally beautiful, witty, and interesting. Among the gentlemen guests were Mr. Irvin, the popular agent, Mr. Stewart, of Broadway, Mr. Sihar, of Pine-street, Mr. D., Mr. F., and others. The glorious Mathews, the most popular commander who visits our shores, received his friends with his accustomed courtesy, and in a neat little speech, welcomed them on board the Great Western. Several toasts were proposed and drank with all the honors; but one among them, we thought, was more heartily responded to than the rest; it was, "The health and happiness of Mrs. Captain Mathews: we wait with anxiety to welcome her to our shores." The captain's son, young Mathews, a gallant, handsome young fellow, was very attentive and polite, and was evidently the object of admiration to more than one fair creature there assembled. During the lunch, the band, at intervals, played our national airs, the polkas, &c., to the admiration of all. Our space compels us to be brief, and we, therefore, can give but a short account of this very pleasant little affair. All present were delighted, the ladies looked happy, the gentlemen looked happy, and Mathews, God bless him, looked the happiest of all. We wish all good wishes, quick and safe trips, full cabins, good health, and long life to Mathews, the popular commander of the Western.—New York paper.

The Students and the Yankee.—A few years since some waggish students of Yale College, were regaling themselves one evening, at the "Tontine," when an old farmer from the country entered the room, and taking it for a bar-room, inquired if he could obtain a lodging there. The old fellow, who was a shrewd Yankee, saw at once that he was to be made the butt of their jests; but quietly taking off his hat, and telling a worthless little dog he had with him to lie under the chair, he took a glass of proffered beverage. The students anxiously inquired after the health of the old man's wife and children, and the farmer with affected simplicity, gave them the whole pedigree, with numerous anecdotes regarding his farm, stock, &c. "Do you belong to the church?" asked one of the wags. "Yes, the Lord be praised, and so did my father before me." "Well, I suppose you would not tell a lie," replied the student. "Not for the world." "Now, what will you take for that dog?" pointing to the farmer's cur, who was not worth his weight of Jersey mud. "I won't take twenty dollars for that dog." "Twenty dollars! why he is not worth twenty cents." "I assure you I would not take twenty dollars for him." "Con., my friend," said the student, who, with his companions, was bent on having some capital fun with the old man. "Now, you say you won't tell a lie for the world; let me see if you will not do it for twenty dollars. I'll give you twenty dollars for your dog." "I'll not take it." "You will not? Here let me see if this won't tempt you to lie," added the student, producing a small bag of half dollars, from which he commenced counting numerous small piles on the table. The farmer was sitting by the table with his hat in his hand, apparently unconcerned. There added the student, "there are twenty dollars, all in silver; I will give you that for your dog." The old farmer quietly raised his hat to the edge of the table, and then, as quick as thought, scraped all the money into it except one half dollar, and then exclaimed, "I won't take your twenty dollars! Nineteen and a half is as much as the dog is worth: he is your property!" A tremendous laugh from his fellow students showed the would-be wag that he was completely rowed up, and that he need not look

for help from that quarter, so he good-naturedly acknowledged defeat. The student retained his dog, which he keeps to this day as a lesson to him never to attempt to play tricks, on men older than himself, and especially to be careful how he tries to wheedle a Yankee farmer.—American paper.

THE BATTERING-RAM.

Of all the ancient projectile weapons none was so efficacious or has retained its celebrity so long as the battering-ram. Strictly speaking, it was not a projectile weapon, in the modern and usual acceptation of the term; literally, however, it comes within the limits of that denomination, and under no circumstances can its description be omitted in a treatise having the objects of our own in view.

The enormous size of this celebrated machine, the number of men used in working it, and the magnitude of the effects which it was capable of producing might well awaken our incredulity were they not attested by abundant evidence and confirmed by modern experiment. The battering-ram consisted of a long pole, or spar, headed with a huge mass of iron or brass, usually shaped like that portion of the animal which conferred upon it the distinctive name. This spar was sometimes mounted on wheels, but more frequently, suspended by cords from a triangle of stout beams. In either case, the object was to impel it violently forward against an opposing wall, not with a view of its penetrating the mass, or even of dislodging a portion by its immediate shock, but to set up a vibration that, continually repeated, shook the strongest walls to their foundation, and eventually made them fall. The ram was usually of enormous dimensions.

According to Plutarch, Mark Antony, in the Parthian war, used a ram of eighty feet long; and Vitruvius states that they were sometimes made 106, and sometimes 120 feet long. We may easily suppose that a great number of men must have been absolutely required to wield so enormous a machine, in fact, a whole century of soldiers was employed for this purpose, and, when tired, they were relieved by others, so that the vibrations produced were continuous. Modern writers on artillery have made some interesting calculations relative to the comparative force between the battering-ram and cannon-balls. Mr. Desaguliers has shown that the momentum of a battering-ram twenty-eight inches in diameter, 180 feet long, with a head of cast-iron of one and a half tons the whole ram weighing with its iron hoops, 41,112 pounds, and moved with the united strength of 1,000 men, would only be equal to that of a ball of thirty-six pounds weight shot point blank from a cannon. In this calculation, however, a very important element has been omitted, namely, the size of the impinging extremity of the battering-ram, which, if its penetrating effect is to be compared with the penetrating effect of a thirty-six pound ball, should not be of greater size than the latter. Doubtless, however, it was of greater size, and, therefore, the momentum of the impinging extremity was diffused over a larger surface: thus the penetrating effect of the instrument would be considerably diminished, whilst its concussing, or vibratory and disintegrating effects would be increased. Now, against the tall walls of ancient fortifications, these latter qualities were far more destructive than mere penetration. If a slate stone be fixed erect on an edge, and struck with a bullet urged by gunpowder, the chances are that the stone will be perforated but not thrown down; if, however, the bullet be impelled against it by the hand, the stone will certainly not be perforated, but, on the other hand, will most likely fall. The two cases afford a very good illustration of the difference in effect between the modern cannon and the ancient aries: the former impels a projectile with great velocity against an object, and penetrates and shatters without much disturbing the repose of masses situated near its point of impingement; the latter possessed comparatively little penetrating force, but shook the strongest walls to their foundations.—Polytechnic Magazine.

ADVENTURES OF A FOX.

Those of our readers who are in the habit of indulging themselves with pleasant drives and rambles into the country must know the new hotel kept by Mr.

Henry Blunt at Woolton. Amongst his live stock Mr. Blunt has long had a couple of foxes, male and female, which, like Home's hermit, are "the wonder of the neighboring swains." Boud in chains, rather stronger than the chain confabular, neither the lady fox nor the gentleman fox ever appeared inclined to rove from home, till, lately, a disposition to wander suddenly seized upon the latter, and, strange to say, he received assistance from his lady in the accomplishment of his wishes. Mrs. Fox actually gnawed through the collar of her lord, and, like many a heroic female "famous in story," heroically, for his sake, dared the vengeance of offended power. Reynard might immediately have made his escape, but whether the ancient appetite of his kind prevailed over his proverbial discretion or whether he wished to fortify his inner individuality ere he set out on his travels we know not; but certain it is that he crept slyly amongst the poultry and selected a fine, pump-chicken, on which he forthwith breakfasted. Then "consideration, like an angel," came, and he gallantly determined upon helping his lady, who looked wistfully on, unable to help herself. He selected for her a black Spanish cock, of a valuable breed, which, having killed, he laid before his spouse. He next set himself to work to provide provision for a future day. Seizing a fat goose, he quietly bit off its long neck, and concealed the huge bird beneath some branches in the garden. The villain next snatched at a fine duck, and was proceeding to bury it alive when he was discovered, and, upon a rush being made at him, he at once cleared a wall ten feet high. He took another wall into Mr. Gibbon's garden where his brush was seen for a moment; but, determined to escape, he dashed at the carriage-gate, which is planted with spikes, and actually cleared it into the road, where he was seen by Mr. Goss, who turned him up on which he made across the country. He went to a farm belonging to Mr. Bibby, where he lay concealed for some time; but, on the following morning, he appeared at the residence of Mr. Ambrase Lacey, the excellence of whose poultry we believe he had the honor of testing. Next morning he favored Mrs. Foster, widow of the late Mr. Foster, town-clerk, with a visit, and did her a similar favor. Here, however, he was pursued by the dogs, which seem to have given him something of a fright, for he was not heard of for several days afterwards. His next appearance was at the residence of our friend Dr. Shepherd, at Gatemoor. Here, however, he again met with a reception which he did not like, the dogs having rushed upon him and chased him a considerable distance. He took the direction of Tortoth park. Now this very queer fox came originally from America, having, with his spouse, been presented to Mr. Blunt by the commander of one of the New York packet-ships. Whether he was disgusted with the treatment he had met with in England and had determined on returning to his native land, or whether he mistook the forest of moats before him for a forest of another description we know not; but it is certain that he "pondered refuge from his toils" in a very singular locality. Passing behind the Coburg Hotel, he crossed the bridge of the Coburg Dock and took shelter under some loose timber. Here he was taken by Mr. Green and his man, who, seeing that he had a rope on his neck, at once conjectured that he had escaped from captivity. Mr. Blunt was soon informed of his whereabouts, and, a few days ago, he was taken back to his old quarters, where he may be seen, living with his spouse, in apparent contentment and felicity, though he is compelled to regale on food less to his taste than fatted poultry.

SKETCH OF PARIS.

We copy the following "sketch" from the Liverpool Albion; and, if we judge correctly, it shows the infirmity of the world, and the wane of National dignity in glowing colors. Let those that read understand, that the world waxes old like a garment: Ah! is it moth eaten? But go the sketch:

The portion of country upon which Paris stands is flat and uninteresting, very little appearing either to attract or please the eye. A great deal of limestone is obtained in the vicinity of the town, the site of the city itself being a bed of that rock, from which most of the edifices in Paris are constructed, very few bricks being made use of.

The circumference of the city is sixteen miles, and its greatest width about five miles.

The entrances to it are closed by means of gates, or "barriers," at each of which officers are stationed for the purpose of collecting certain duties that are charged upon all commodities entering Paris. These duties are a termed octroi, and, of course, are all fixed by the Government. Wine pays a duty of twenty-one francs per thirty-five English gallons, in wood, and six sous per litre, in bottle.

Paris contains 2,000 streets, 27 alleys, or arcades, which are thoroughfares, and 120 which are not so, 23 boulevards, 10 bridges, 8 wharves, and 47 halls, or markets, each of the markets having a different name and appropriation: one, for example, is the wine market (Halle aux Vins), and another the corn market (Halle de ble).

The streets of Paris, excepting the Rue Rivoli, are generally narrow and dirty; the houses on either side are old and very irregularly built; the shops are small, although some are very tastefully fitted up in the interior, but the exteriors fall far short of the splendid specimens of taste which we see in Liverpool. The longest of the streets is the Rue St. Honoré, which might be compared to Piccadilly in London were it not much narrower and more circuitous. Its length is nearly two miles. It runs parallel to the Louvre, the Palace of the Thuilleries, and the Champs Elysees, in the direction of St. Germain. A bright exception to the generalty of the thoroughfares in Paris is the Rue Rivoli, which is a noble street, and every way worthy of the magnificent monuments that surround and embellish it. It was laid out, and the buildings were raised by Napoleon. The houses, which form one side, while the Palace of the Thuilleries and its gardens form the other, are all precisely similar, being composed of stories in a simple, though imposing, style of architecture. They are five stories high. A piazza, open to the street runs the whole length, a distance of about three-quarters of a mile, in which are situated some of the finest cafes and shops in Paris. A great many of the first hotels are also here, among which is Mause's about which I have heard some interesting tales of high charges and unheeded bills. It is, I believe, a good hotel for gentlemen who do not know what to do with their money.

The squares and places of Paris are among the most interesting of its attractions, not so much for their beautiful structures as for the historical associations attached to them. Among these I may mention the Place de Carroux; the Place d'Armes, the Place de la Concorde, the Place Louis XIV., and the Place de Greve. The first of these is the spot wherein some of the bloodiest and most tragical scenes of the French Revolution were enacted, and the last the arena wherein the unfortunate victims of individual malice or mistaken policy were sacrificed to liberty, and where so many crimes were committed in her name. All the public executions are still effected here, although such scenes are rare in France.

The boulevards occupy the site of the ancient walls and ditches of Paris, the filling up of which was commenced by Louis XIV., and continued to 1824, when the last Boulevard was completed. These streets, far such they are, surround the city. They are of great width, and planted with two or four rows of trees, with spacious carriage drives and footways. The buildings on either side are either places of business, the resort of the votaries of pleasure and dissipation, or the habitations of ease and affluence. Each section exhibits its different phase of life. While the Northern Boulevards boast their splendid cafes and restaurants, with all the bustle and gaiety attached to them, those on the south are quiet and peaceful, being mostly the residences of opulent families. These form a quiet and uninterrupted lounge, and are said to be much frequented by lovers and poets.

The bridges of Paris are not worthy much attention. The quays or banks of the river being considerably elevated, there is very little ascent to them. They are, consequently, very well adapted for the purposes of transit. Some of them are entirely of iron, several are formed of wood and iron, and stone and iron. Two of them are suspension bridges, but of much more clumsy structure than the beautiful ones in our own country. They generally fall far short of the English bridges, both in massiveness of construction and in beauty of design.

The Pont Neuf is the principal bridge. Its length is 1,020 feet and its breadth 78. It consists of two portions, uniting in the Ile de la Cite. One portion is composed of seven and the other of five arches. This bridge was built in 1578, during the reign of Henry III. On it is the celebrated statue of the great Henri Quatre, whose name is so dear to every Frenchman.

At Paris three islands are formed, bearing respectively the names of Ile de la Cite, Ile St. Louis, and Ile Louviers. The two former are covered with houses and streets, being connected with the main land by means of bridges. The Ile Louviers is used only as a depository for firewood.

The Ile de la Cite is fixed upon as the spot upon which the Parisians first encamped themselves, when Paris existed only in the imagination of mankind; and, if the age and wretchedness of the place may be taken as a proof of the validity of this supposition, I can believe it most religiously, for everything appears to be falling to decay through poverty and neglect. Its present state, compared with its im-

portant origin, tells an interesting and instructive moral. We see that this little spot, which is, as it were, the parent of the mighty fabric that has sprung up around it, has sunk into oblivion and ruin almost as rapidly as its progeny has risen into greatness. It is a very simile of the world: those whom we push into notice and elevate by our endeavors, too often, when they have gained the long sought eminence, and when perhaps fortune has smiled upon them but frowned upon their benefactor, slight the generous hand that raised them and allow it to sink into wretchedness and decay.

The river Seine winds considerably in the city, its length therein being little less than six miles. It is the chief medium through which provisions and other necessities are conveyed for the supply of the town. Immense numbers of boats traverse it daily, some from the Loire, others from the Seine, and others from the Scheldt and Somme, to all of which rivers the Seine is connected by means of canals, thus affording an easy and cheap transit for these commodities necessary to the prosperity and sustenance of a great city.

The population of Paris, according to the last census, amounted to more than 900,000, which is an increase, since 1826 by nearly 180,000. This number does not take into consideration the multitude of "sojourners in the land" who make Paris their temporary residence and amusement. The number of these individuals this year was, at one period, 200,000.

In this immense collection of human beings we naturally look for many instances of wickedness and depravity, and we expect to be shocked by immorality and prostitution; but the statistics of this modern Pompeii exhibit, to my mind, a degree of licentiousness at once appalling and astounding. It appears that, 1826, for 7,755 marriages there were 25,311 births, of which 10,502 were illegitimate, 3,368 only being recognized by their fathers. It appears that of the inhabitants of Paris, 20,000 are foundlings—77,000 paupers; 80,000 servants; 350,000 laborers, and 360,000 people living on their incomes. The remainder consists of tradesmen and professionalists, who, however, do not amount to one third of the population. The expenses of the population have been calculated to amount to \$95,000,000 francs, of which, while they lavish 60,000,000 in frequenting theatres, and 62,000,000 in dress, they only think it right to expend 30,000,000 in the education of their children. The amount spent in amusements is only one-fifth of what it was during the period of the revolution, for then there were thirty theatres open nightly, whilst now there are only five or six. These facts, in my estimation, are startling ones, and I do not consider the society of that country can be in a healthy state when such levity and careless pleasure form the chief recreation of the mind. I most heartily agree with the principles Dr. Vaughan, so eloquently laid down in one of his lectures at the Mechanics' Institution when he stated that wherever the people of a nation require constant excitement by gaudy spectacles framed by the rulers, that nation is fast crumbling to decay, and the securest and noblest pillars of its greatness, the genius and philanthropy of its people are fast being replaced by those sad attributes of wickedness, which lead to utter ruin and extinction. No person visiting Paris can be blind to the fact, that France is fast approaching this awful crisis, and whenever Louis Philippe, who is a great and good man, leaves his throne vacant, a commotion appears likely to ensue which must shake the nation to its heart.

Taking Paris as a whole, I do not consider it to be so fine a city as London. Although those buildings which are conspicuous are not at a levelled in England, there appears to exist a higher sense of the beautiful and classical in architecture than in England. The public edifices in France are generally, the very models of symmetry and perfection, a striking contrast to England, in which there is scarcely a single specimen of pure architecture. Our buildings are very elaborate and costly, but nothing in that grand antique regularity which is so essential to the beauty of an architectural design.

The number of triumphal arches and monuments to greatness and genius, the fountains which cool the air, and the delightful public gardens which gratify while they instruct, add much to the beauty of Paris, and compel you to feel that you are in the capital of a country peopled by a refined and polished race.

These few remarks which I have thrown together I feel very little satisfied with. I am conscious of having left much undone. My wish has been to give some general idea of the capital of Gaul. It is a great and splendid city, but bowed down by vices which even magnificence cannot palliate. In future communications I shall have a further opportunity of illustrating my views, and, in the meantime, I hope you may be able to give me a place in your paper of Monday.

VIATOR.

From the Tribune.

DOLLARS AND CENTS.

When shall we have an American Currency? It is more than sixty years since we declared our independence of a Foreign power, and fifty-eight years since Federal money was established by Congress. We are yet, however, subject to the evils of a mixed currency, partly foreign, and partly domestic, which for its variety of values given to particular names, is even more embarrassing in commercial transactions than the uniform currency of England. It is time that a

national pride, as well as sound sense, had banished from our shores and counting rooms such foreign and, to us, antiquated terms as pounds, shillings and pence, and that our simple republican nomenclature were substituted in their place. Merchants themselves may effect this change. Let me appeal to them to begin this patriotic—this national work. When asked the price of their goods let them give the price in dollars and cents, and not oblige their customers to translate their shillings and pence into something they can understand.

And the difficulty is increased in passing from one State to another. Let a New-Yorker travel into Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, or Georgia, and he might as well be in the German States almost, for the shilling has a different value in each of these States. In New York, North Carolina and Ohio there are eight shillings in a dollar, but in the New England States, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee there are but six. In the former a shilling is equivalent to twelve and a half cents, in the latter to sixteen and two thirds. Each contains also a fractional number. Go into Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, and you find that seven shillings and sixpence make a dollar, while in Georgia and South Carolina, the dollar, our money unit, has the representative value of four shillings and eight pence. When shall the evils of our colonial legislation cease? The people call for a reform. Let mercantile practice and legislation, if need be, unite in efforts to accomplish this work, and let the press agitate and agitate until we obtain a uniform and purely American currency throughout the whole Union. Will Editors, generally please copy the above, or write each a better article on this subject? Pass it on.

DECEM.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

A good deal of interest has been excited in Indiana in relation to a question involving the right of citizens of slave states to arrest fugitives in the N. W. Territory, and the States formed of the same, which has been pending in the U. S. Court, during its recent session in Indianapolis. The following is a summary of the points in question. It was an action of debt brought by plaintiff Singleton Vaughn against David Anthony to recover the penalty of \$500, assessed by the act of Congress of 1793, for obstructing the plaintiff, and preventing him from arresting three fugitive slaves, claimed by him.

The declaration states, in substance, that the plaintiff is a citizen and resident of Missouri; that some seven years ago his slaves escaped from him and came to Hamilton Co., Indiana. That last spring he obtained a warrant for their arrest from an officer of Hamilton County, and proceeded to arrest them; and that the defendant interfered and prevented him from obtaining them.

The defendant demurred to the declaration, and assigned for the grounds of his demurrer, that, by the 6th article of the compact between the United States and the people of the North West Territory, the right of pursuing and reclaiming fugitives from labor, is only given to the citizens of the original States. That Missouri is not an original State, nor within the meaning of that article.

That the compact being declared unalterable forever, neither the Constitution of the Union, nor any act of Congress, can affect it.

That the act of Congress of 1793, made some six years after the compact, interferes with and violates it, and is an assumption of power, over a resident of a state, without authority.

That by the laws of Indiana every man within her territory is prima facie free, and that the laws of another State cannot make such a resident a slave.

That though any one of the citizens of any original State may claim his fugitive slave in Indiana, yet no citizen of a new State can.

That the only conditions by which the plaintiff, being a citizen of a new State, can hold his slaves, are: First, that he lawfully acquired them in the state of Missouri; and secondly, that he keeps them there, or without the boundaries of the North West Territory.

The cause is continued on demurrer, until the next term of the court.

This case raises in fact, the very question, which agitated Congress at the time of the admission of Missouri. The Legislative department then declared that slavery should be permitted in Missouri, as in the original States. Judicial decision is now demanded to know whether it could be so, in accordance with fundamental law.

Tragic scene on board the Ship Farwell.

Yesterday afternoon, on her voyage to Boston, in tow of the City Ice Boat, refused to do duty at the time the ship was to be cast off from the steamer, nearly opposite Marcus Hook. They were ordered aft by the first mate, Mr. Engles, at the request of Captain Farwell. While the Captain was taking their names they were highly mutinous in their language. Upon the mate's interfering

to preserve discipline, one of the seamen, named Thos. Forbes, a Scotchman, drew a sheath knife on him and stabbed him in the left side near the heart. The mate staggered aft, declaring that he was murdered, and soon after expired. Forbes then approached Capt. Farwell, declaring himself to be the murderer, at the same time drawing his knife from his pocket in a menacing manner. The Captain leveled a pistol at him, and shot him, but he was not dead at the last accounts. The cause of this tragic event, like that of the majority of such occurrences, was rum.—*Phila. Gaz.*

Reduction of postage and the franking privilege.—In the House, on the 17th ult., Mr. Schenck moved the following resolution:

Resolved, that the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to prepare and report to this House, as soon as practicable, a bill to regulate postages which shall embody among other things, the following features and provisions:

1. That postages on letters or packages, or other newspapers and periodical publications, shall be graduated with reference to the distance of transportation; but no charge on any such letter or package weighing no more than half an ounce, between any two points in the United States, to exceed five cents or be less than two cents.

2. That an additional charge, equal to the postage upon any letter or package, shall be made thereto for each additional quarter of an ounce, without reference in any case to the number of pieces of paper or matter of which such letter or package may be composed.

3. That all newspapers and printed periodicals shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent for each half ounce in weight, and one cent additional for each quarter of an ounce over and beyond the first half ounce.

4. That all postages shall be paid in advance.

5. That the franking privilege, as now existing by law, of all officers of government, except members of Congress, shall be abolished; and that the privilege of members of Congress be limited to five francs per day, on letters sent by them, and otherwise restricted and reduced so as only to cover public documents printed by order of either House of Congress.

6. That at each of the Executive Departments of the government an account be kept of the postages paid on account of the public business, which accounts shall be verified, audited, and paid out of the treasury, as other expenditures of said Department.

Debate arising on this resolution, it was laid over under the rule.

Declivity of Rivers.—A very slight declivity will suffice to give the running motion to water. Three inches per mile, in a smooth, straight channel, gives a velocity of about three miles an hour. The Ganges which gathers the waters of the Himalaya mountains, the loftiest in the world, is at eighteen hundred miles from its mouth, only eight hundred feet above the level of the sea; that is about twice as high as St. Paul's Church in London, and to fall these eight hundred feet in its long course the water requires more than a month. The great river Magdalena, in South America, running for a thousand miles between two ridges of the Andes, falls only five hundred feet in all that distance. Above the commencement of the thousand miles it is seen descending in rapids and cataracts from the mountains. The gigantic Rio de la Plata has so gentle a descent to the ocean, that in Paraguay, fifteen hundred miles from its mouth, ships are seen which have sailed against the current all the way by the force of the wind alone; that is to say, which on the beautiful inclined plane of the stream, have been gradually lifted by the soft wind, and even against the current, to an elevation greater than that of our loftiest spire.—*Pottsville Gaz.*

Capt. Hayken.—A letter from Cape Hayken, dated December 10th, is given in the U. S. Gazette, (Philad.) by which we learn that the U. S. brig Somers, Commander Gerry, arrived here, 22d ult., on a mission relative to the imprisonment of Capt. Viguere. The Commander was received with great courtesy by the authorities; all documents referring to the case were laid before him, and after a thorough investigation of the affair, the Commander expressed himself entirely satisfied with their proceedings. Salutes were then exchanged, and on the 27th the Somers sailed for St. Jago de Cuba, via the Mole. It is due to the Government to say, that all other legal business was ordered to be suspended until this case was disposed of.

Political affairs have all along been quiet, but to-day a rumor is current of a new expedition against the Spanish

part of the Island. It is said a large quantity of arms and ammunition has just been received at Port au Prince from Europe.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15, 1815.

PUBLIC FEELING.

The proceedings of the City Council and of the citizens of Nauvoo, in to-day's paper, speak the feelings of honest men, and will be seconded and supported by every lover of law, order, country, and peace.

The charges made against Nauvoo are false, and we have matters of fact, (which have lately come to light) in a fair way to satisfy the public where the *depot of thieves*, and perhaps other "speculators" in crime, is located.

Suffice it to say—the Mormons will clear their skirts, as a community, (as they have ever been able to do,) of all the infractions of law and order, which are so dexterously trumped up against them, and leave them back into the bloody or unwashed faces of their enemies, and we call upon all honest men to help sustain the laws and rights of all wholesome citizens as one. Will the virtuous part of community do it?

TRADES MEETING.

There was a large assemblage on Tuesday evening; and the Committee to confer with the Trustees, reported favorably through the Chairman. Another Committee was appointed to confer with the owners of the land near the site of the dam, and to make arrangements for lands for the erection of buildings for machinery, and for stone for the dam.

The Trustees of the "Agricultural and Manufacturing Association" were requested to meet and fill vacancies of their officers, and prepare for business.

One thousand one hundred and fifty dollars were subscribed in shares of fifty dollars, for a commencement of the dam, and all things being about ready, it was deemed advisable that the work commence soon, if the weather continues as favorable as it now is. Adjourned till Tuesday the 21st.

JOHN TAYLOR, Chairman.

W. W. PHELPS, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

The citizens of Shrewsbury, Worcester Co. Mass., at a recent town meeting adopted a series of spirited resolutions expressive of their indignation in view of their indignation in view of the expulsion of Mr. Hoar from Charleston.

The *Springfield Gazette* suggests the following method of proceeding in this troublesome case:

In our view, the only remedy left is for our vessels to provide themselves with the means of protecting the rights of their men, and if worse comes to worst, to resist to blood, the enforcement of the manifestly unjust and unconstitutional laws that would deprive a citizen of Massachusetts of his freedom, for no other offence than a dark skin. It is well known that the odious law referred to is not enforced upon English vessels, for the good reason that England would not submit to it. Let a South Carolina officer board an English vessel and attempt to carry off a portion of its crew, and he knows full well what would be the consequence. They dare not enforce this law, except upon those who will tamely submit to it. Let us now see if there be any virtue in old Massachusetts to resist such a wrong.

This seems to be the only remedy left; and if the consequence of a resort to it should be the interference of the General Government, why it would be all the better, and would bring the whole matter to an early adjudication. Let it for once be shown that there is a point beyond which the forbearance of our State cannot go, and it will do much towards a prompt settlement of the question, soon to be agitated, whether our Union is worth preserving.

Anti-Rent Troubles.—On Friday last an express arrived at Albany from Hudson, with the intelligence that the Sheriff of Columbia County, in his efforts to arrest the murderers of Reifenberg, had been resisted by a formidable assemblage of "Indians." The authorities of Hudson also expected an attempt to rescue the prisoners already in custody; and in view of these new and alarming causes of apprehension, they demanded an additional military force to guard the city and aid the Sheriff.

Gov. Bouck held a cabinet consultation, and forthwith directed the Adjutant General to make a requisition for two companies in Albany, and a company of cavalry in the City of New-York. The Buff. Regts. Corps and the Emmett Guards, a fine corps of Albany, were put under orders. The Burgesses are already on the ground, as volunteers. The Guards took the 1 o'clock train on Saturday for Hudson. They will number from 50 to 60 musketeers. The order for cavalry was made upon a company attached to Gen. Storms's brigade.

One of the results of the examination at Hudson was that Boughton (Big Thun-

der) was fully committed for the murder of Reifenberg.

In Reifenberg, two further arrests were made on Thursday, by the Sheriff, without difficulty, of persons suspected of being concerned in the murder of Smith. The persons are Wm. Parks and Charles Smith, who are now in custody at Troy, and were under examination on Friday.

More Anti-Rent Troubles.—The order of Governor Bouck for a detachment of cavalry from this city, was promptly obeyed on Monday by them despatching two companies—those of Captains Krack and Heath—numbering sixty men. A writer in the *Troy Whig* defends Sheriff Reynolds against accusations of immorality, made by the Budget, and introduces the following charges against the Governor. He says:

I saw his Excellency at Ulino's corner—I saw him enter a room for the avowed purpose of having a private conversation with a committee of the united association. This was after Sheriff Reynolds had been attacked by "Indians," after deputies had been searched and robbed of their papers, and after every species of outrage, save murder, had been perpetrated by them. On this very day 130 "Indians" were assembled at that village to welcome his Excellency. Their disguises were so outlandish as to beggar description, and all were armed to the teeth and mounted on horses.

After the conclusion of his very satisfactory conference with that committee, he mounted a rostrum in the yard in front of the village church, from which an anti-rent speaker had been holding forth, and there, in the presence of the largest crowd that was ever assembled in this village, and surrounded by 130 disguised, armed and mounted men, received the heartfelt congratulations of hundreds of members of and contributors to the anti-rent association, who were all the remainder of that day boasting that all the Governor lacked of being an Indian was the eagle.

But further still; I stop not here. After the return of his Excellency from Ulino's corner, he told the sheriff of this county, who called upon him for advice and assistance in regard to his duty, that he must remain quiet until he, the sheriff, heard from him, the Governor; for he, the Governor, had opened with the anti-renters a negotiation, the consummation of which might be defeated by any action on the part of the sheriff. And from that day to this, he has never said one word to the sheriff in regard to the progress or position of that negotiation.

FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the U. S. revenue cutter Woodbury, Capt. Nimmo, at New Orleans on the 19th, Galveston papers were received to the 11th inst. The news is unimportant. Captain Nimmo is the bearer of despatches from the U. S. Charge d'Affaires in Texas which were forwarded to Washington.

The British frigate *Spartan* touched at Galveston on the 6th inst., and landed Capt. Elliot, the British Charge d'Affaires to Texas, who was to proceed forthwith to the seat of Government. The *Spartan* remained a short time, and then sailed for Vera Cruz, having, it is said, important despatches for the Mexican Government.

Two of the officers of the revenue cutter Woodbury, Lieutenants Frohland and Usher, fought a duel at the place known as the Texas Navy Yard, on the morning of the 8th inst., as we learn from the Galveston News. Single shots exchanged; no damage done.

The *Civilian* publishes Major Donelson's address on delivering his letter of credence to Mr. Jones, the then Secretary of State, and now President of Texas, and Mr. Jones' reply. The only passage worthy of particular notice is the conclusion of Mr. Jones' reply, where speaking of his elevation by the people to the Presidency, he says, "I can only assure you that the increase of my responsibilities and trusts will be attended with a corresponding desire on my part not to disappoint their just expectations in preserving the relations, as they now subsist between the two countries, in harmonious accordance with the public will."

From La Guayra.—By the arrival of the *Orion* at Philadelphia, on Thursday, we have intelligence from La Guayra to November 15th. A. H. Hall, Charge d'Affaires from the United States, was to leave in the next ship, his place to be filled by the new Minister, Mr. Ellis. A rather serious insurrection had broken out in the neighborhood of La Guayra, about some 6 or 7 miles from Caracas; a flag of truce was sent to the hostile army, with offers of pardon and protection to all who would return peaceably to their homes. These offers were, however, rejected, and a battle ensued, which resulted in the complete overthrow of the rebels, and the death of their leaders, Centeno and Alvarado. The insurgents numbered about 400 men.

FLORIDA.

This Territory is now an applicant to Congress for admission into the Union as a State having formed and adopted a State Constitution. She has not the amount of Federal Population (70,680) required to entitle her to admission according to the Ordinance of 1787, but her people claim and exemption from the application of the general rule, by virtue of the stipulation contained in the Treaty of Cession, 1810, wherein (Art 6) our Government contracted that the inhabitants of the territories which his Catholic Majesty cedes to the United States by this treaty shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States

as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the Federal Constitution, (not Ordinances of 1787) and admitted to the enjoyment of all the privileges, rights and immunities of the citizens of the United States.

Florida has never increased very rapidly in population. Her tropical climate is insalubrious, her superficial area is abundantly large, but much of it is barren sand and more is covered with shallow water and irreclaimable morasses. Much of it is unhealthy. Then the atrocious Seminole war, while it prodigally enriched the shaming law, impoverished many arrested industry and improvement, drove away many and for years prevented immigration. Her total population was, by the State Census of 1833, only 48,223, of whom 21, 132 were slaves and 938 Free Blacks. In 1840, her total population was 54,207. It is now probably not far from 60,000.

As the subject of Slavery will undoubtedly be agitated in connection with the admission of Florida, we publish all we can find in her proposed State Constitution on referring to the subject. It occurs under the head of

Art. XVI.—General Provisions:

1. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of Slaves.

2. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to this State from bringing with them such persons as may be deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States; provided, they shall have power to enact laws to prevent the introduction of any slaves who may have committed crimes in other States.

3. The General Assembly shall have power to pass laws to prevent free negroes, mulattoes, and other persons of color, from immigrating to this State, or from being discharged from on board any vessel in any of the ports of Florida.

THE VOICE OF NAUVOO!

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

PREAMBLE.

It is with feelings of deep and inexpressible regret that we learn that the inhabitants of various parts of this state are seeking to accumulate all the real and supposed crimes of the whole community for the secret or ostensible purpose of raising a tide of influence against the Mormon community that shall sweep them into irretrievable ruin. This course of conduct, originating with our mortal enemies and gathering in its wake, other men that would revolt at the idea of lending a hand to oppress a long abused people that are struggling against foes within and free without; is at the present almost insupportable to our feelings.

We have secretly laid by our mourning weeds for murdered men, whom we promptly surrendered up to the State of Illinois for an equitable trial. And now we see in embryo another campaign to spill yet more blood and effect an utter extermination and massacre. We sought to rid our city of counterfeiters and blacklegs; to rise together with our foes without and within, had established a printing press of unparalleled enormity and malignity. But our efforts to obtain freedom from such vicious monsters cost us much tribulation and precious blood.

The impunity thus far granted the murderers by the Senate and other authorities of the State of Illinois, has emboldened them and their apologists to set on foot a series of other exciting evens that they hope will either destroy this community or prevent their criminals from being brought to punishment. We have not so much fear that our enemies will succeed in their fiendish designs against us, as we have that the peace and good order of the people of this State will be disturbed, and fearful anarchy and bloody misrule will ensue among those who listen to and countenance the ill designs of those who are stealing from quiet citizens of the State and palming upon them a spurious and false agency, and charging to the Mormons their own crimes. If they shall succeed, the citizens will be involved in continual larcenies, and neighborhood broils, and crimes, the end of which cannot now be foreseen. We deprecate such evils and calamities because we desire the good of all mankind; as the grateful laborers of the greater portion of our citizens in spreading truth throughout the world under much poverty and suffering, abundantly prove.

As for us, our course is fixed, and while we are peaceable and loyal to the constitution and laws of our country, and are ever willing to join hands with the honest, virtuous, and patriotic in suppressing crime and punishing criminals, we will leave our enemies to judge, whether it would not be better to make Nauvoo one universal burying ground, before we suffer ourselves to be driven from our hard earned and lawful homes, by such high-handed oppression, and it may yet become a question to be decided by the community, whether the Mormons will, after having witnessed their best men murdered without redress, quietly, and patiently, suffer their enemies to wrench from them the last shreds of their constitution, all rights; and whether they will not make their city one great sepulchre, rather than be the humble devotees at the shrine of mobocracy. But for the satisfaction of all concerned, we reiterate in the following resolutions, sentiments that we have always expressed in all places on occasion demanded:

Resolved, That the greater part of the thefts which have been complained of, are not in our opinion, true in fact, but have been trumped up by inimical persons, in order to cover their aggressive doings, with plausibility, and entice honest and unwary citizens to unite with them in the same uncompromising hostility against this people.

Resolved, That we defy the world to substantiate a single instance, where we have concealed criminals, or screened them from justice; but, on the contrary, always have been, and now are, extremely anxious that they should be ferreted out and brought to justice; and to this end would esteem it a favor, that if any person should lose property, or have good and sufficient reason to suspect any place of containing apparatus for making boys or

counterfeit money, that such person would follow up, trace, out, and make diligent search for all such property and apparatus, and if they can trace it into this city, we pledge ourselves to assist them legally, to the extent of our abilities in an honorable undertaking.

Resolved, That it is our opinion that every man, woman, child, such as thieves, robbers, burglars, counterfeiters and murderers, have been induced from reports published in the Warsaw Signal, to flock into this county in order to carry on their evil practices, knowing that it would be immediately charged upon the Mormons, and thereby they escape—and although we think that the reports of thefts have been very much exaggerated, yet we know from dear-bought experience that such things do exist, and further we doubt not there may be some such characters prowling in and about our city.

Resolved, That we are extremely anxious to ferret out and bring to justice, each person, if any, that are within the limits of our city, and for this purpose we have authorized our Mayor, to enlarge the police, to any number, not exceeding five hundred, and we shall order ourselves to double our diligence, and call upon our citizens to assist in rid of our city and country of all such infamous characters.

Done, in Council, this 13th day of January, 1845.

D. SPENCER, Mayor.

W. Richards, Recorder.

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS.

At a large meeting of the citizens of Nauvoo, convened at the stand, on the 14th day of Jan. 1845; Daniel Spencer, Mayor of the city, called to the chair, and James Sloan appointed secretary; and Samuel Boat, Alpheus Cutler, C. C. Rich, Phineas Richards, and David Palmer, were appointed a committee, to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting on the proceedings of the city council, and for the action of this meeting. The committee retired, and in a short time, returned the following, which were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, The city council of the city of Nauvoo, have presented to this meeting, a preamble and sundry resolutions setting forth the fact, that enemies to the people of this city, and as we believe, enemies to the common welfare of the people of this State, are attempting to get up an extensive popular excitement, prejudicial to this people and the country at large; and whereas, said resolutions set forth an unqualified reprobation of all unlawful and villainous conduct whether under the false color of Mormonism, or the real guise of mobbers, blacklegs, bogus makers, thieves, wolf-hunters, or murderers; therefore, we hereby express our perfect concurrence in the said preamble and resolutions.

And whereas, The Warsaw Signal, the Alton Telegraph, and the Quincy Whig, have been as we believe industriously engaged in circulating falsehood; disseminating discord, and the principles of mobocracy; and whereas, Mormon extermination, pillage, robbery, and murder have received both countenance and apology in these scurrilous prints, as we live, and whereas, the pen of murderers as we believe, has occupied the columns of these papers in order to defend the cries of innocent blood that ascends to heaven for vengeance; and whereas, a large share of the thefts spoken of and blazed through the land, are with fly without existence which traced out, as appears not only from the instance recorded in the Governor's Message concerning horse stealing, but from other similar instances, too numerous to mention; and whereas, it has been zealously reported, that much stolen goods, could be traced to Nauvoo, and that no citizen could enter our city to search for thieves, and stolen goods, because the thief and goods would be screened from detection by the Mormon fraternity, and the person in search, would be in jeopardy of his life; and whereas, thieves and counterfeiters have in some instances fled to our city, either under the mistaken apprehension that we would screen them, or from a malignant desire to palm upon us their own crimes, and thereby draw us under the lash of persecution. And whereas, it can be proved that individuals, in order to swell the list of Mormon depredations, have reported property to be stolen, which at another time they have acknowledged, they sold the same property and received pay.

And whereas, the yards have been robbed, the fires left at the Mormon doors, to palm the theft upon us, when the honor has been found in the houses of our enemies; and whereas, an innumerable number of such infamous tricks have been played upon us, by our enemies, as we believe, for the purpose of blackening our character in the eyes of honest men; and whereas, our city is nightly infested with a set of outlandish men, who, we believe, visit us for no good purpose, who do not appear to have any lawful business, but rather as we believe, are endeavoring to scatter amongst us, their bogus and counterfeit, prostitute the virtue of the place, deposit stolen goods, or steal from us, and by every means in their power, sow the seeds of discord, strife, confusion, mobocracy, and murder, that in the end, they may uproot our beautiful city; and whereas, that in some instances, when the ministers of justice, have visited our city, at the dark hour of midnight, for the purpose of making legal arrests, as they say, we believe what is reported to us, that they have employed runners to steal the saddles and bridles from their own horses, while in our city, for the purpose of damping us in the eyes of the community.

And whereas, the Chief Magistrate of this State, after a second and protracted visit to this city, and much pains taken to investigate the charge of promiscuous stealing, reports to the Legislature as follows:

"Justice, however, requires me here to say, that I have investigated the charge of promiscuous stealing and find it to be greatly exaggerated. I could not ascertain that there were a greater proportion of thieves in that community, than in any other of the same number of inhabitants; and perhaps if the city of Nauvoo, were compared with St. Louis, or any other western city, the proportion would not be so great."

And whereas, The printing office of our open and avowed enemy, Dr. Foster, was set on fire, in this city by himself, or by his instruction as we believe, to fan the flame of mobocracy, which fire was only prevented by our vigilant police.

And whereas, we firmly believe, that our enemies in this city, have several times attempted to fire their own buildings and have only been prevented by the diligence of our officers.

Therefore, be it resolved, unanimously, That we will use all lawful means in our power to assist the public to prevent stealing and bogus making, and bring the offenders to justice.

Resolved, that to prevent further depredations in our city, by lawless desperadoes from abroad, we approve the raising of 500 Police by this city.

Resolved, unanimously, That we invite all honest men to watch closely their property, and arrest all thieves; and if they shall catch a thief in the act of stealing, challenge him to stand, and if he refuses so to do, and flees, so far as the Mormons are concerned, we will be satisfied if the owners of the property shall specify send him a writ of Habeas Corpus, sealed with lead, to arrest his progress, but after all, should the thief prove to be a mobocrat, alas! O what a pity!

Resolved, unanimously, That 50 delegates be sent to the surrounding country to inform the people of the designs of our enemies now concocting in their secret and public meetings, so that the honest part of the community, may unite with us, to prevent stealing and secure peace.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the papers at Nauvoo, with a request that other papers copy them.

DANIEL SPENCER, Mayor.

JAMES SLOAN, Sec'y.

Sam Slick's Vanity.—His vanity was of two kinds, national and personal.—The first he has in company with a vast number of Americans. He calls his country the greatest nation upon the globe; he boasts that the Yankees are the most free and enlightened citizens on the face of the earth, and that their institutions are the perfection of human wisdom. He is of his father's opinion, that the battle of Bunker-hill was the greatest battle ever fought; that their naval victories were the most brilliant achievements ever heard of; that New York is superior to London in beauty, and will soon be so in extent and finally, that one Yankee is equal in all respects to two Englishmen, at least. If the Thames is mentioned, he calls it an insignificant creek, and reminds you that the Mississippi extends inland a greater distance than the space between Nova Scotia and England. If a noble old park tree is pointed out to him, he calls it a pretty little scrub oak, and immediately boasts of the pines of the Rocky Mountains, which, he affirms, are two hundred feet high. Show him a waterfall, and it is a noisy, babbling, little cascade compared with the Niagara; or a lake, and it is a mere duck pond in comparison with Erie, Superior, Champlain, or Michigan. It has been remarked by most travellers that this sort of thing is so common in the States that it may be said to be almost universal. This is not now the case. It has prevailed more generally heretofore than at present, but it is now not much more obvious than in the people of any other country. The necessity for it no longer exists. That the Americans are proud of having won their independence at the point of the sword from the most powerful nation in the world, under all the varied circumstances of poverty, dissensions, want of discipline in their soldiers, and experience in their officers is not to be wondered at. They have reason to be proud of it. It is the greatest achievement of modern times. That they are proud of the consummate skill of their forefathers in framing a constitution the best suited to their position and their wants, and one, withal, the most difficult in the world to adjust, not only with proper checks and balances, but with any checks at all, at a time, too, when there was no model before them, and all experience against them, is still less to be wondered at. Nor have we any reason to object to the honest pride they exhibit of their noble country, their enlightened and enterprising people, their beautiful cities, their magnificent rivers, their gigantic undertakings. The sudden rise of a nation, like the sudden rise of individuals, legends, under similar circumstances, similar effects. While there was the freshness of novelty about all these things there was national vanity. It is now an old story: their laurels set easy on them. They are accustomed to them, and they occupy less of their thoughts and, of course, less of their conversation, than formerly.—Sam Slick in England.

DOINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Regular Session.

Jan. 11, 1844, 10 a.m.

The bill of Daniel Hendrix for \$71.14, for assessing and collecting in 2d ward was allowed.

The claim of A. T. Rockwood for \$300, which was deducted on Nov. 9, 1844, allowed.

The bill of G. Williams for \$4.04 for leather was allowed.

The claim of Arthur Boscow for \$250, was reported "nothing to do with it."

It was motioned and carried that the election for city officers, be held in one place.

It was motioned and carried that the Concert Hall be the proper place.

It was motioned and carried that

Elijah Fordham, Hosea Stout, and Jonathan H. Hale, be the judges of the election.

It was motioned and carried that the petition of James Sloan be reinstated City Recorder, &c., be rejected.

Several ordinances were passed which will be seen in this paper.

Adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

An Ordinance in relation to a Ferry across the Mississippi river.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Nauvoo, that Brigham Young is authorized and licensed to keep a ferry across the Mississippi river, at the city of Nauvoo, in place of Joseph Smith martyred, under the same privileges and restrictions, and regulations specified in an ordinance, entitled an ordinance, to establish a ferry across the Mississippi river at the city of Nauvoo, passed June 1st, 1843.

This ordinance to be in force from and after its passage.

Passed Jan. 11, 1845.

DANIEL SPENCER, Mayor.

Willard Richards, Recorder.

An Ordinance concerning the burying ground on Murphy street.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Nauvoo, that Murphy street be shut up where it goes through the grave yard, and that the street, instead of going through the grave yard, be opened on the south side of the grave yard, running west from its present location to the extreme west side of the said burying ground; thence north to the north side of the said grave yard, thence east to the old location of the street.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained that the street shall be three rods wide.

Sec. 3. This ordinance to be in force from and after its passage.

Passed Jan. 11, 1845.

DANIEL SPENCER, Mayor.

Willard Richards, Recorder.

An Ordinance for the fencing of the old burying ground.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Nauvoo, that the Supervisor of streets is hereby authorized and instructed, to appropriate a sufficient portion of the delinquent road labor, to fence the old burying ground—the fence to be at the discretion of the mayor.

Sec. 2. This ordinance to be in force from and after its passage.

Passed Jan. 11, 1845.

DANIEL SPENCER, Mayor.

Willard Richards, Recorder.

An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance concerning the revenue passed October 31, 1842, for a specific purpose.

Sec. 1. That the time for the sale of the city lots and lands for taxes, for the year 1844, be and the same is hereby deferred from the first Monday of December last, to the first Monday in February 1845, for adjudication by the Municipal court.

Sec. 2. That if any one is dissatisfied with the assessment he or they so dissatisfied, shall have an opportunity of making his plea on the same before the Municipal court on the first Monday of February 1845.

Sec. 3. This ordinance to be in force from and after its passage, any other ordinances to the contrary notwithstanding.

Passed Jan. 11, 1845.

DANIEL SPENCER, Mayor.

Willard Richards, Recorder.

An Ordinance for the discretionary enlargement of the number of Police men.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Nauvoo, that the Mayor of said city is hereby authorized to enrol on the list of city police, any number of men at his discretion not exceeding five hundred, provided the service of such policemen shall not be chargeable to this city.

Passed Jan. 11, 1845.

DANIEL SPENCER, Mayor.

Willard Richards, Recorder.

An Ordinance concerning fines.

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Nauvoo, that all fines which may lawfully accrue hereafter from the violation of the first section of an ordinance entitled an ordinance concerning spirituous liquors and other purposes, shall be awarded, one half to the benefit of the complainant, and the remaining half of the fine to be paid to the corporation of the city of Nauvoo; all ordinances to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. This ordinance to be in force from and after its passage.

Passed Jan. 11, 1845.

DANIEL SPENCER, Mayor.

Willard Richards, Recorder.

QUILLS.

A few hundred wild or tame geese quills wanted at this office.

Jan. 1, 1845.

FOUND.

ONE saddle and three harnesses, which are supposed to be stolen property. The owner or owners can have the same on application to the Trustees of the church, by describing and proving the property, and paying charges.

Nauvoo, Jan. 15, 1845-3w.

ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE MEMBERS OF THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned, having formed ourselves into one general company, for the Manufacturing of all useful articles, or inventing the same, and we bind ourselves by mutual consent and agreement, to be in subjection to the laws of our constitution, deconsecrated the constitution of the Nauvoo Coach and Carriage Manufacturing Association, dated Nauvoo, Dec. 18th, 1844. And we further more agree to be governed by the voice of the Association, according to the constitution above named—and we furthermore agree to be in subjection to all the rules and by the laws of this Association, which are or shall be adopted for the benefit and use of the Association, which shall not be contrary to the laws of the United States or of this State, and we further more agree that the number of this Association shall be twelve and no more—and we further more agree that all applicants for equal proceeds of the company, shall have their rights and privileges guaranteed to them by a certificate signed by the President of the Association, and we further more agree that all variances occurring by death or otherwise, of the above named twelve shall be filled by a two third vote of the remaining members—and we furthermore agree and declare that the private property of the members of this Association shall not be held liable for any debt or debts of this Association.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Pres't.

ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk.

SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.

BURR FROST.

DAVID DE VOL.

JOSHUA SMITH.

DAVID W. FOX.

SHADRACH DRIGGS.

DWIGHT WEBSTER.

JESSE H. ATHERTON.

WM. LISK.

Jan. 15th, 1844-37-3w.

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part, of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Charriages, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Buggy Wagons, Hearsees, Sportsmen's Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also, Ploughs, Scythe sleds, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Water street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices, for we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Pres't.

ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk.

SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.

BURR FROST.

DAVID DE VOL.

JOSHUA SMITH.

DAVID W. FOX.

SHADRACH DRIGGS.

DWIGHT WEBSTER.

JESSE H. ATHERTON.

WM. LISK.

Jan. 15th, 1845-37-1f.

FOR SALE.

A FARM of one hundred and twenty acres, on Camp Creek near the La Harpe road. Fifty acres under improvement, a frame house and barn and other out buildings, for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

NAHUM BIGELOW.

Nauvoo, Jan. 8th, 1844-36-3m.

LAND.

And farms for Sale in Iowa.

ONE farm in Van Buren County, 4 1/2 miles from Benton's Post office, containing 160 acres. Four farms 10 miles west from Keosauqua; between Chequest and Fox river. One farm, 140 acres, 40 improved; one of 200 acres, 80 improved; one of 80 acre, 30 improved; one of 160 acres, 50 improved. In Davis County, 12 miles west of Keosauqua, on Fox river, one saw and grist mill, and 40 acres of land.

ALSO,

Claims on land in Lee County, all of which will be tied for lands in Hancock and adjoining counties. Apply to

ANDREW J. STEWART.

Near Loomis' tavern, or to Judge Phelps.

Nauvoo, Jan. 8, 1845-36-3m.

ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Municipal Court, on the first Monday of February, 1845, for judgment against the following delinquent city lots and city lots, to satisfy the same, and also notice is hereby given that on Saturday the 15th day of February, 1845, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M., all the as resaid lands and city lots, against which judgment shall be obtained, and for the sale of which such order shall be made, will be exposed to public sale at the Recorder's office, for the amount of said taxes and cost thereon.

The following is a list of the delinquent lands and city lots in the third ward in the city of Nauvoo, for the year 1843.

Names.	Lots.	Block.	Other.	Cost.	Am't of Tax.	Valuation.	Description of Lands.
Ammon Akes	23	3	Acres.	6	12 1-2	25	Kimball's Addition.
Ira Ames	36	6		6	15	30	1/4 part of south 1-2.
William Alldridge	35	6		6	12 1-2	25	1/4 part of south 1-2.
Caleb Baldwin	62	4		6	12 1-2	21	1/4 part south 1-2.
Charles Bird	46	5		6	12 1-2	25	1/4 part north 1-2.
James Bennett	38	6		6	10	20	1/4 part north 1-2.
Anthony Brown	23	6		6	37 1-2	75	1/4 part south 1-2.
Samuel C. Brown	13	3		6	12 1-2	25	1/4 part south half.
John Canfield	10	2		6	10	20	1 1/4 part south 1-2.
Jacob Castled	40	6		6	40	80	1 1/4 part south half.
Daniel D Davis	18	3		6	25	50	1 1/4 part north half.
Daniel D Davis	40	6		6	20	40	1/4 part north half.
Amos Fielding	43	5		6	25	50	1/4 part south 1-2.
Elizabeth Foot	26	6		6	10	20	1/4 part south half.
William Green	28	6		6	25	50	1/4 part north half.
Daniel W. Gardner	53	4		6	12 1-2	25	1 1/4 part north half.
Isabel Mackley	53	4		6	20	40	1/4 part southeast 1-4.
Leuel Mallory	35	6		6	25	50	1/4 part north half.
Frances Moon	27	5		6	25	50	1/4 part north half.
Samuel Parker	43	5		6	10	20	1/4 part south half.
Robert Pickston	35	6		6	10	20	1/4 part south half.
Edmund	48	5		6	20	40	1/4 part north half.
James Read	32	6		6	10	20	1/4 part south 1-2.
Joseph Shelley	27	6		6	15	30	1/4 part north 1-2.
John Scofield	33	6		6	12 1-2	25	1/4 part south half.
Thomas Stevens	29	6		6	30	60	2 1/4 part south half.
George Walker	36	6		6	20	40	1 1/4 part south 1-2.
William Young	42	5		6	30	60	3 1/4 part south 1-2.
N. N. Davis	4	19		6	20	40	pt s e 1/4 Wells Addition.
Richard B. Hunt	1	19		6	32 1-2	65	north east corner.
Charles Stevens	4	16		6	25	50	part south 1-2.
Jacob Shumaker	1	19		5	37 1-2	75	part north half.
John Gilmore	3	9		6	37 1-2	75	Hibbard's Addition.
John A Forgeus	1	6		6	37 1-2	75	
Jacob Gibson	3	14		6	15	30	
Joel Johnson	3	6		6	30	60	
David James	1	10		6	37 1-2	75	
David La Baron	2	3		6	12 1-2	25	west half.
Joshua Mainwaring	1	12		6	12 1-2	25	3-4
Joshua Mainwaring	2	13		6	27 1-2	55	2 1/4 part south half.
Joshua Mainwaring	3	13		6	5	10	1-1 west part.
Win. A. Moore	4	9		6	25	50	east 1-2
William Seelye	3	5		6	15	30	Warrington's Addition.
Wilber J. Earl	2	7		6	10	20	1-2 Barnett's Addition.
William Richards			2	6	75	150	pt w 1/4 w q 1/4 s 1/4 n 1/4 w.
Hells of John Williams			80	6	5,000	1000	e 1-2 s e q 1/4 s 1/4 n 1/4 w.
Joseph Bostock			1	6	15	30	pt w 1/4 n w q 1/4 s 1/4 n 1/4 w.
Hells of James Doyle			157	6	19,62 1-2	3925	n e q 1/4 s 1/4 n 1/4 w.
do do			40	6	5,000	1000	pt s e q 1/4 s 1/4 n 1/4 w.
do do			7	6	87 1-2	175	pt w q 1/4 s 1/4 n 1/4 w.

The following is a list of the delinquent lands in the second ward in the city of Nauvoo, for the year 1843.

Names.	Cost.	Am't of Tax.	Valuation.	Acres.	Description of Lands.
James Moffit	6	4 25	850	160 n w q 1/4 s 1/4 n 1/4 w.	
Chauncey Robison	6	30	60	15 pt s e 1/4 s 1/4 n 1/4 w.	

The following is a list of the delinquent lots in the fourth ward of the city of Nauvoo, on which the taxes are due and unpaid for the year 1843.

Names.	Lots.	Block.	Valuation.	Amount.	Remarks.
Abeas Harmon	3	84	50	25	Imp on H.P.
Alley John	8 & 8	4 & 1	250	125	rope fce, Hibbard's 2nd ad.
Brown John	3	125	200	100	west half.
Belver Adah	2	158	100	50	north third.
Bennett David	3	141	75	37 1/2	west fourth.
Brown Albert	4	119	40	20	s w q 1/4 40 feet.
Chase Ezra	2	120	120	200	
Carter Jared	4	146	150	75	one third of lot Water st.
Delworth Amos	1	83	80	40	west half.
Ewell Pleasant	3	157	225	112 1/2	
Eldridge Horace S	14 & 14	150	400	200	3 of no 1 and fraction 4.
Foster Sam el	4	144	50	25	28 feet on Water street.
Ford Samuel	14 & 14	108	100	50	60 ft frt lot no 1 no 4.
Holman James	3	121	50	25	part.
Henry Miller	4	141	400	200	
Kates & Grove	1	84	25	12 1/2	half of west half.
Kerr Archibald	3	122	30	15	Imp and house H. P.
McFarlane Dimon	3	123	100	50	east half.
Nore Thomas	3	122	100	50	southeast q.
Mulliner Alex	3	146	50	25	south quarter.
Mekham Moses	4	146	25	12 1/2	30 ft frt Partridge street.
Ormsby William	4	150	150	75	42 ft on Bain at fifth part.
Pew Alfred	4	92	100	50	Well's frac east side.
Phippen Isaac	3 & 4	143	300	150	
Ray	4	160	25	12 1/2	south east fraction.
Sprague Ezekiah	3	119	100	50	south third.
Tilley Lewis	4	139	300	150	32 ft front on Main st.
Wilder Joseph	1	107	100	50	east three-fourths.
Williams Samuel	1	119	50	25	sixth part.
Wickson Solomon	1	101	150	75	
Warner Charles	1	117	250	125	north half.
Wein John	4	85	75	37 1/2	north half.

The following is a list of the delinquent lots in the first ward in the city of Nauvoo for the year 1843.

Names.	Lots.	Block.	Valuation.	Amount.	Remarks.
Collings Hogan	1	5	400	200	Commerce Land.
Samuel James	4	8	75	37 1/2	Well's Addition.
A Mathews	1	68	150	75	Nauvoo Land.
Jesse Turpen	1	79	150	75	
Joseph Webster	6	14	125	62 1/2	Commerce Land.
Joseph Webster	7	14	25	12 1/2	

Nauvoo, January 14th, 1845.—354w.

A. P. ROCKWOOD, Collector of the First Ward.

HAT STORE.

THE subscriber has taken a store on Mulholland St., half a mile east of the Temple, where he now offers for sale Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best of materials.

Country produce taken in exchange.

Also a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions.

A. MERRILL.

Nov. 26, 1844-30f.

STRAYED.

IN the month of September last, one red and white cow, with a cross-piece on her horns and a letter E plainly cut in the hair on each hip. Whoever will return said cow or give information where she may be found shall be suitably rewarded at this office.

Nauvoo, Dec. 9th-31f

NOTICE.

WANTED to purchase at E. OAKLEY'S Store, (the office of the Nauvoo Tannery,) 5000 Cow Hides, and 5000 Calf Skins. Also 5000 Cow Hides and 5000 Calf Skins wanted to tan on shreds. Dry Goods and Groceries sold at a reasonable price, and country produce taken.

E. OAKLEY.

G. W. ROSECRANS.

B. R. BENTLY.

Nauvoo, Ill. Dec 16, 1844-33-3m

IF YOU WANT TO ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE HAVE YOUR ASHES

THE subscriber intends keeping on hand, candles, hard and soft soap for sale, wholesale and retail, ashes, soap grease, tallow, or country produce will be taken in exchange for soap or candles. At the soap factory lately occupied by R. R. Smith near the lumber yard, or at his store, near Yearsley's three story brick dwelling.

N. B.—A good soap maker wanted.

JAMES MENDENHALL.

Dec. 25, 1844-34-3m

NAUVOO FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers, at the Foundry lately occupied by H. Kimball in the city of Nauvoo, are prepared to furnish CASTINGS, and JOBS OF CASTINGS, to such as wish, as cheap as the same kind of work can be had in St. Louis. A share of public patronage is solicited.

N. B. Old pot-metal bought.

SAMUEL SIMPSON.

MORGAN PHELPS.

Dec. 24, 1844-34-3m

WOOD.

THE subscriber is wishing to let a job of work, and pay in wood or timber, at my place 7 miles below Nauvoo.

Application must be made immediately.

ADOLPHUS ALLEN.

Dec. 12-23f

NAUVOO BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.

WE the undersigned subscribers having opened an extensive wholesale and retail shoe shop, on the north side of Mulholland street, next door to A. Davis' store, where we intend making Boots and Shoes and supplying merchants and others with the best articles that can be offered in the Western country, on the most reasonable terms.—Please call and examine for yourselves.

Hide and Produce taken in exchange.

W. W. RUST.

THOS. MATTHEWS.

CHAS. C. DAVIS.

MOSES GAY.

Nauvoo, Dec. 20, 1844-34-1f

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Two experienced Blacksmiths for one year or more. Men of families would be preferred.

A. B. FULLER.

Augusta, Lee County, I. T.

Dec. 2nd 1844.f

NAUVOO NEIGHBOR--EXTRA:

Saturday, January 18, 1845.

THE VOICE OF NAUVOO! PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

PREAMBLE.

It is with feelings of deep and inexpressible regret that we learn that the inhabitants of various parts of this state are seeking to accumulate all the real and supposed crimes of the whole community for the secret or ostensible purpose of raising a tide of influence against the Mormon community that shall sweep them into irrecoverable ruin. This course of conduct, originating with our mortal enemies and gathering in its wake, other men that would revolt at the idea of lending a hand to oppress a long abused people that are struggling against foes within and foes without, is at the present almost insupportable to our feelings.—We have scarcely laid by our mourning weeds for murdered men, whom we promptly surrendered up to the State of Illinois for an equitable trial—And now we see in embryo another campaign to spill yet more blood and effect an utter extermination and massacre. We sought to rid our city of counterfeiters and blacklegs; these together with our foes without and within, had established a printing press of unparalleled rancor and malignity. But our efforts to obtain freedom from such vicious monsters cost us much tribulation and precious blood.

The impunity thus far granted the murderers by the Senate and other authorities of the State of Illinois, has emboldened them and their apologists to set on foot a series of other exciting causes that they hope will either destroy this community, or prevent their criminals from being brought to punishment. We have not so much fear that our enemies will succeed in their fiendish designs against us, as we have that the peace and good order of the people of this State will be disturbed, and fearful anarchy and bloody misrule will ensue among those who listen to and countenance the fell designs of those who are stealing from quiet citizens of the State and palming upon them a spurious and false currency, and charging to the Mormons their own crimes. If they shall succeed, the citizens will be involved in continual larcenies, and neighborhood broils, and crimes, the end of which cannot now be foreseen. We deprecate such evils and calamities because we desire the good of all mankind; as the gratuitous labors of the greater portion of our citizens in spreading truth throughout the world, under much poverty and suffering, abundantly prove.

As for us, our course is fixed, and while we are peaceable and loyal to the constitution, and laws of our country, and are ever willing to join hands with the honest, virtuous, and patriotic in suppressing crime and punishing criminals, we will leave our enemies to judge, whether it would not be better to make Nauvoo one universal baring ground, before we suffer ourselves to be driven from our hard earned and lawful homes, by such high-handed oppression, and it may yet become a question to be decided by the community, whether the Mormons will, after having witnessed their best men murdered without redress, quietly and patiently, suffer their enemies to wrench from them the last shreds of their constitutional rights; and whether they will not make their city one great sepulchre, rather than be the humble devotees at the shrine of mobocracy. But for the satisfaction of all concerned, we reiterate in the following resolutions, sentiments that we have always expressed in all places as occasion demanded:

Resolved, That the greater part of the thefts which have been complained of, are not in our opinion, true in fact, but have been trumped up by inimical persons, in order to cover their aggressive doings, with plausibility, and entice

honest and unwary citizens to unite with them in the same uncompromising hostility against this people.

Resolved, That we defy the world to substantiate a single instance, where we have concealed criminals, or screened them from justice; but, on the contrary, always have been, and now are, extremely anxious that they should be ferretted out and brought to justice; and to this end would esteem it a favor, that if any person should lose property, or have good and sufficient reason to suspect any place of containing apparatus for making bogus or counterfeit money, that such person would follow up, trace out, and make diligent search, for all such property and apparatus, and if they can trace it into this city, we pledge ourselves to assist them legally, to the extent of our abilities in so laudable an undertaking.

Resolved, That it is our opinion that very many scoundrels, such as thieves, robbers, bogus makers, counterfeiters and murderers, have been induced from reports published in the Warsaw Signal, to flock into this county in order to carry on their evil practices, knowing that it would be immediately charged upon the Mormons, and thereby they escape—and although we think that the reports of thefts have been very much exaggerated, yet we know from dear bought experience that such things do exist, and further we doubt not there may be some such characters prowling in and about our city.

Resolved, That we are extremely anxious to ferret out and bring to justice, all such persons, if any, that are within the limits of our city, and for this purpose we have authorized our Mayor to enlarge the police, to any number, not exceeding five hundred, and we also pledge ourselves to double our diligence, and call upon our citizens to assist in ridding our city and country of all such infamous characters.

Done, in Council, this 13th day of January, 1845.

D. SPENCER, Mayor.

W. Richards, Recorder.

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS.

At a large meeting of the citizens of Nauvoo, convened at the stand, on the 14th day of Jan. 1845; Daniel Spencer, Mayor of the city, was called to the chair, and James Sloan appointed secretary; and Samuel Bent, Alpheus Cutler, C. C. Rich, Phineas Richards, and David Fulmer, were appointed a committee, to draft a preamble and resolutions, expressive of the sense of this meeting on the proceedings of the city council, and for the action of this meeting. The committee retired and in a short time, returned the following, which were adopted unanimously:

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, The city council of the city of Nauvoo, have presented to this meeting, a preamble and sundry resolutions setting forth the fact, that enemies to the people of this city, and as we believe, enemies to the common welfare of the people of this State, are attempting to get up an extensive popular excitement, prejudicial to this people and the country at large; and whereas, said resolutions set forth an unqualified reprobation of all unlawful and villainous conduct whether under the false color of Mormonism, or the real guise of mobbers, blacklegs, bogus makers, thieves, wolf-hunters, or murderers; therefore, we hereby express our perfect concurrence in the said preamble and resolutions.

And whereas, The Warsaw Signal, the Alton Telegraph, and the Quincy Whig, have been, as we believe industriously engaged in circulating falsehood; disseminating discord, and the principles of mobocracy; and whereas, Mormon

extermination, pillage, robbery, and murder, have received both countenance and apology in these scurrilous prints, as we believe, and whereas, the pen of murderers as we believe, has occupied the columns of these papers in order to deafen the cries of innocent blood that ascends to heaven for vengeance; and whereas, a large share of the thefts spoken of and blazed through the land, are wholly without existence when traced out, as appears not only from the instance recorded in the Governor's Message concerning horse stealing, but from other similar instances, too numerous to mention; and whereas, it has been zealously reported, that much stolen goods could be traced to Nauvoo, and that no citizen could enter our city to search for thieves, and stolen goods, because the thief and goods would be screened from detection by the Mormon fraternity, and the person in search, would be in jeopardy of his life; and whereas, thieves and counterfeiters have in some instances fled to our city, either under the mistaken apprehension that we would screen them, or from a malignant design to palm upon us their own crimes, and thereby draw us under the lash of persecution. And whereas, it can be proved that individuals, in order to swell the list of Mormon depredations, have reported property to be stolen, which at another time they have acknowledged, they sold the same property and received pay.

And whereas, bee yards have been robbed, the hives left at the Mormons doors, to palm the theft upon us, when the honey has been found in the houses of our enemies; and whereas, an innumerable number of such infamous tricks have been played upon us, by our enemies, as we believe, for the purpose of blackening our character in the eyes of honest men; and whereas, our city is nightly infested with a set of outlandish men, who, we believe, visit us for no good purpose, who do not appear to have any lawful business, but rather as we believe, are endeavoring to scatter amongst us, their bogus and counterfeits, prostitute the virtue of the place, deposit stolen goods, or steal from us, and by every means in their power, sow the seeds of discord, strife, confusion, mobocracy, and murder, that in the end, they may uproot our beautiful city; and whereas, that in some instances, when the ministers of justice, have visited our city, at the dark hour of midnight, for the purpose of making legal arrests, as they say; we believe what is reported to us, that they have employed runners to steal the saddles and bridles from their own horses, while in our city, for the purpose of damning us in the eyes of the community.

And whereas, the Chief Magistrate of this State, after a second and protracted visit to this city, and much pains taken to investigate the charge of promiscuous stealing, reports to the Legislature as follows:

"Justice, however, requires me here to say, that I have investigated the charge of promiscuous stealing, and find it to be greatly exaggerated. I could not ascertain that there were a greater proportion of thieves in that community, than in any other of the same number of inhabitants; and perhaps if the city of Nauvoo, were compared with St. Louis, or any other western city, the proportion would not be so great."

And whereas, The printing office of our open and avowed enemy, Dr. Foster, was set on fire, in this city by himself, or by his instruction as we believe, to fan the flame of mobocracy, which fire was only prevented by our vigilant police.

And whereas, we firmly believe, that our enemies in this city, have several times, attempted to fire their own buildings and have only been prevented by the diligence of our officers.

Therefore, be it resolved, unanimously, That we will use all lawful means in our power to assist the public to prevent stealing and bogus making, and bring the offenders to justice.

Resolved, that to prevent further depredations in our city, by lawless desperadoes from abroad, we approve the raising of 500 Police by this city.

Resolved, unanimously, That we invite all honest men to watch closely their property, and arrest all thieves; and if they shall catch a thief in the act of stealing, challenge him to stand, and if he refuses so to do, and flees, so far as the Mormons are concerned, we will be satisfied if the owners of the property shall speedily send after him a writ of Habeas Corpus sealed with lead to arrest his progress, but after all, should the thief prove to be a mobocrat, alas! alas!! O what a pity!

Resolved, unanimously, That 50 delegates be sent to the surrounding country to inform the people of the designs of our enemies now concocting in their secret and public meetings, so that the honest part of the community, may unite with us, to prevent stealing and secure peace.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the papers at Nauvoo, with a request that other papers copy them.

DANIEL SPENCER, Ch'n.

JAMES SLOAN, Sec'y.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Nauvoo, Jan. 17, 1845.

As much has been said concerning stealing and secreting property in this city, for the purpose of giving an impression abroad that Nauvoo was a grand Depot for concealing stolen property, and that the Mormon community was concerned in it,—I will state, that so far as my knowledge extends, concerning the matter, I have ascertained that stolen property has been brought by way of Nauvoo, from the country, and then crossed over the Mississippi river to Iowa, and back into the Territory some ten or twelve miles; where the thieves have some friends to conceal stolen property.

There seems to be a connection of these friends thirty or forty miles back into the country on this side of the river, who, with five or six in this city, seem to have a line for running stolen property through Nauvoo to the Territory of Iowa; and I have good reason to believe that those in the country on this side of the river, those in the city, and those in the Territory, are one clan, but they are not Mormons; have the Mormons any fellowship with them.

I have taken pains to go with a person from the country, with a writ, and have searched every house suspected, till the person was satisfied, and till I was satisfied myself that no such property, as claimed, was in the city.

I have good reason to believe that scoundrels stay in Nauvoo, and when stolen property comes into the city, they are ready to pass it on to the Territory, and screen themselves under the cloak of Mormonism, in order that the Mormons may bear the blame. If people will satisfy themselves as I have done, they may find a "Depot" in the regions of *no* containing the greater part of the property charged to the Mormons.

I would state further, that the Mormons had no agency in the searches I made, but that I made them, at the instance of men from the country, and that I spent three days in the Territory of Iowa, searching into the facts and matters, and my statements are made up from personal observation.

JOSEPH A. KELTING.
Dep. Sheriff of Hancock Co.



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 38.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1845.

Whole Number 141

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

JOHN TAYLOR

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Main Street,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 50 cts.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor) POST PAID, to receive attention.

POETRY

THE MAID OF JUDAH.

And shall the children of Judah sing,
The lay of our happier time,
And strike the harp with the gold in string,
Neath the sun of an eastern clime.
This was the lay of a Jewish maid,
Though not in her own father's land;
So sweetly she sang, as in sadness she stray'd,
O'er the ruins of Babylon to-day.

Again shall the children, &c.
O where are the sons of this ancient race,
Who the bow and the javelin did bear,
Fallen in that city, whose wreck I now trace,
Though it once was so lovely and fair.
The green grass o'er that fertile spot,
Where once grew the loveliest of flowers,
Faint of my kindred that it ne'er be forgot,
Whilst the ruins remain of thy towers.
Again shall the children, &c.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

OVERTHROW OF SANTA ANNA!

By the arrival at New Orleans, of the schooner Fortuna, from Vera Cruz, we are put in possession of the most important intelligence from Mexico. That Republic is now the scene of a domestic commotion, which has resulted in the overthrow of Santa Anna and his ministers.

On the 3d ult. a decree for the dissolution of the Chambers was published in Mexico, by Canalezo, by order of Santa Anna, who was at Queretaro, with some 9,000 men, on his march against Paredes. The excitement caused in Mexico, by this decree was immense, and the Chambers made three protests and a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Republic, which were about being published, when, by an order from Canalezo, all the printing offices in Mexico were closed, and all publications of any class forbidden, with the exception of that infamous organ of the tyrant, the "Diario del Gobierno." This was adding fuel to the fire, and the excitement became so great and so general, in every class of society, that Canalezo assembled all his troops, about 2,000 in number, within the palace, and shut himself up with them and his four ministers.

On the morning of the 6th, public feeling burst out in a general riot, and all the most respectable part of the male community presented themselves in hand, together with the lower populace in the convent of St. Francisco, where the Congress had assembled, after having been driven from the Chambers, and from thence marched up *en masse*, to the Palace, and demanded the surrender of Canalezo, giving him two hours to reflect before they commenced hostilities.

Canalezo, far from being willing to listen to reason, prepared to make a sortie at the head of his troops, and, having called upon them to follow him, one of his chief officers replied, that he was the soldier of no tyrant, but of the nation, and shouted out, "Viva el Congreso!" which was echoed throughout the ranks. Canalezo, thus finding himself alone, retired in consternation to his apartments, and having assembled his ministers, demanded from the populace and the troops, now united, quarters for his own life, and that of his ministers. To this it was replied, that he should receive only the guarantee of a trial; upon which, finding that nothing better could be done, he surrendered himself, and was placed under arrest, he and two of his ministers, the Minister of War and Senator Rejon having escaped. The populace proceeded to the house, and took the portrait of Santa Anna from the Acuataminto, and dragged it through the streets, making ten thousand pieces of it, that each one might have one as a trophy. They then overthrew the famous statue of him, which had been erected in the middle of the public square, and after having decapitated it, dragged the trunk in triumph through the streets. This done, they proceeded to the Pantheon of St. Fernando, where Santa Anna's leg was interred with so much ceremony. The monument containing it was destroyed in the twinkling of an eye, and the embalmed leg was dragged forth and kicked through the streets.

In Puebla, his portrait and statue very soon disappeared before the fury of the populace.

In Vera Cruz, on the morning of the 9th, Col. Cenobio pronounced in favor of Congress, about six miles from that place, with about 1,000 Jarochos. A deputation was immediately sent to the Governor of Vera Cruz in the name of Cenobio and the "Pueblo" of that place, to demand that he should either pronounce or give up the command. He took the former alternative, and declined in favor of the Congress.

The populace, which then filled the Plaza to overflowing, commenced their rejoicing. The portrait of Santa Anna was thrown from the balcony into the square, torn to pieces, and then the fragments consumed in a bonfire. Then the populace commenced the shouts—death to Gonzalez, Aquilera, Tenlet, Escobar, Ascumbe, and all the friends of Santa Anna. A general rush was made towards the residences of these citizens, and the populace was only kept at bay by the respectable part of the citizens, who had prohibited to the Com. General the introduction of a single soldier in the square. The people were only appeased by the promise of the Comandant, that all the obnoxious persons should be expelled from Vera Cruz. The excitement lasted till ten at night, when quiet was restored.

It is feared that Santa Anna will endeavor to force his way into Vera Cruz, and consequently, every Mexican citizen has enlisted himself in the militia, and taken up arms to defend the town. Col. Cenobio marched into town the day following, with 800 cavalry. The people feel that they must fight now, not merely for their liberty, but for their lives; and acting under such feelings, they must be successful.

The Castle of Perote pronounced for the Congress. The new government has removed Quijano, and put Gen. Juo in his place.

Santa Anna, by last accounts, was still at Queretaro. The impression is, that in a very few days his head will fall. He is hemmed in by determined enemies, who will not permit him to escape.

Unheard of Barbarity—Arson and Deliberate Attempt to Burn a Mother and Her Two Children.—One of the most deliberate and barbarous outrages ever perpetrated in a civilized community was committed Monday morning in the upper part of the city, by a wretch who claims to be of the human species. Of all the terrible crimes that were ever attempted in this city, this one is the most shocking, and one can scarcely think of it without shuddering.

On Sunday morning, a woman named Catherine Hanlin, wife of Edward, who lives in a little shanty on the north side of 15th street, was standing at her door, when a man named Andrew Klem, who occupies a shanty adjoining, threw several stones at her, which struck her side and bruised her considerably. She could only attribute his conduct to a trifling squabble they had a few days previous. Monday morning, about half past 7 o'clock, a short time after her husband had left the house to go to his work, Mrs. Hanlin, who was lying asleep in bed with her infant child and a boy named Lawrence, was awakened by a hammering at the door, and on looking up, heard the blows of an axe, and soon saw a portion of the door burst in and fire and smoke pour through the aperture. Dreadfully alarmed, she sprang from the bed with the child in her arms, and rushed to the door, which was the only means of exit from the house, except the window. In her terror she saw Klem in front of the door, piling up burning straw, wood, and shavings against the door; and on attempting to go out, he took a long pole, which he held, and thrust it at her with both hands. She immediately felt a sharp instrument pierce her thigh. Seeing that Klem was perfectly sober, she became suddenly convinced that his intention was to burn her and her children to death; and in this awful situation, with the prospect of a terrible death before her, she frantically screamed murder, and, rushing to the window, endeavored to escape there. Klem, however, perceived her intention, and jumping upon a barrel that was in front of the window, with a large piece of board in his hand, brandished it in such a manner that she dared not attempt to get out. The

smoke by this time had filled the room so that she could scarcely breathe, and the child was screaming in agony and gasping as if in the last struggle. With the strong feeling of a mother for her offspring, and as a last hope of saving its life, she covered it up in a feather bed, and immediately after fell down insensible. Thus much of this tale of horror she relates herself. The residue of the frightful narrative is told by other persons.

Mr. Archibald Brown, of 16th st., heard the alarm of fire about half past seven o'clock, and on looking towards the house of Hanlin, saw a man in front of it piling up straw and wood, which was in flames; he ran towards the spot, and there saw a manœuvre that he could not understand; and just before he reached the spot, the man went into the adjoining house, and a person, named Lee, came up, accompanied by others, and smashed in the window. The boy, Lawrence, sprang out, and gasped forth that his mother and her child were dead inside. Some of the party went to the back of the shanty, and with an axe burst it in, and brought out the inanimate bodies of the mother and child, who soon after breathed again. The other party burst into the adjoining house, and there captured Klem. In one corner of the room they found an instrument with which he must have stabbed Mrs. Hanlin. It consisted of a large file or rasp, about a foot long, which had been ground down to a point. This was stuck in a pole or stick, about four feet long, and must have been used as a pike, and made expressly for the purpose to which it was applied. Mrs. Hanlin and her child were conveyed to the City Hospital, and Klem to the Upper Police. He was perfectly sober. He is an Irishman, and is represented as the most stolid, brutal looking person ever seen there. Apparently he is about 40 years of age.

The unfortunate woman died on Wednesday from the wounds she received. The inhuman monster has been committed to await his trial.

[N. Y. Herald.]

The Indians reproof.—A Shoshone warrior possessed a beautiful mare; no horse on the prairie could outspeed her, and in the buffalo or bear hunt she would enjoy the sport as much as her master, and run along side the huge beast with great courage and spirit. Many propositions were made to the warrior to sell or exchange the animal, but he would not hear of it. The dumb brute was his friend, his sole companion; they had both shared the dangers of the battle, and the privations of the prairie travelling; why should he part with her? The fame of that mare extended so far, that in a trip he made to San Francisco, many Mexicans offered him large sums of money; nothing, however, could shake him in his resolution. In those countries, though horses will often be purchased at the low price of one dollar, it often happens that a steed well known as a good hunter or rapid pacer, will bring sums equal to those paid in England for a fine race horse.

One of the Mexicans, a wild young man, resolved to obtain the mare, whether or no. One evening, when the Indian was returning from some neighboring plantation, the Mexican laid down in some bushes at a short distance from the road, and moaned as if in the greatest pain. The good and kind hearted Indian having reached the spot, heard the cries of distress, dismounted from his mare and offered any assistance: it was nearly dark; and although he knew the sufferer to be a pale-face, yet he could not distinguish his features. The Mexican begged for a drop of water, and the Indian dashed into a neighboring thicket, to procure it for him. As soon as the Indian was sufficiently distant, the Mexican vaulted upon the mare, and apostrophized the Indian:—You fool of a red skin—not cunning enough for a Mexican; you refused my gold, now I have the mare for nothing, and I will make the trappers laugh when I tell them how easily I have outwitted a Shoshone. The Indian looked at the Mexican a few moments in silence, for his heart was big, and the shameful treachery wounded him to the very core. At last he spoke:—Pale face, for the sake of others, I may not kill thee. Keep the mare, since thou art dishonest enough to steal the only property of a poor man; keep her, but never say a word how thou camest by her, lest, hereafter, a Shoshone having learned distrust should not hearken to the voice of grief and woe. Away, away with her! let me never see her again, or in an evil hour the desire of vengeance may make a bad man of me.

The Mexican was wild, inconsiderate, but not without feelings; he dismounted from the horse, and putting the bridle

into the hands of the Shoshone, "Brother," said he, "I have done wrong, pardon me! from an Indian I learn virtue, and for the future, when I would commit any deed of injustice, I will think of thee."

REVENUE MARINE.

The annual report of the officers in charge of the Bureau of the Revenue Marine Service, was received and laid on the table, in the House of Representatives, on Thursday.

The report states that there are fourteen revenue cutters in active service, viz: At Eastport, Portland, Boston, New York, New London, New York, Delaware, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, and Lake Erie. Also, two iron steamers in the same service, recently constructed—the Legare, upon Ericson's plan, ordered to Key West; and the Spencer, upon Hunter's plan, stationed at New York.

The report states that the performances of these steamers have not realized the expectations of those by whose order they have been constructed, and that their cost has far exceeded the expectations of the Department. Four other steam cutters are being constructed; one at Oswego, on Lake Ontario, one at Boston; one at Pittsburgh; and one at Buffalo. Contracts have been made for the supply of Bituminous coal at Key West, at \$7.87 per ton; at the mouth of the Mississippi, \$8; for anthracite at New York, \$4.75; at Boston, \$5.87, at Oswego \$5.95. The estimated expenditure on revenue boats attached to custom houses for the current year amounts to \$34,762; and the estimated expenditure on the revenue marine for the current year, including the steamers Spencer and Legare, since they were commissioned, amounts to \$220,435. The amount of payments, which have been made upon the construction and outfit of revenue steamers, up to 1st December, 1844 have been—

For the John Tyler, at Pittsburgh, 400 tons,	\$68,468 48
For the Jefferson, at Oswego, 343 tons,	65,077 38
For the Spencer, at New York, 398 tons,	70,770 27
For the Legare, at New York, 304 tons,	34,000 22
For the Dallas, at Buffalo, 391 tons,	56,254 05
For the McLane, at Boston, 369 tons,	66,793 95
	\$425,286 35

Effect of Millerism.—A painful instance of the effect of this delusion was witnessed in the Recorder's Court last week, in the case of a woman of respectable appearance who was arraigned on a charge of grand larceny. It appeared in evidence by her own confessions, as well as otherwise, that concerning the consumption of all things was soon to take place, and not having means as she supposed, to make suitable preparations, she resorted to theft to procure her *ascension robes*. Evidence of former good character was produced, besides which the owner of the stolen property, who knew he, well, was very anxious for only a slight punishment. But the stern requirements of the law demanded otherwise, and she was sentenced to the State prison at Sing Sing for two years.—*Buff. Com. Adr.*

Perilous Adventure at the Falls of Niagara.—An occurrence of the most thrilling interest took place at Niagara Falls yesterday afternoon, attended with imminent peril to the lives of two individuals, but resulting in a most happy and providential manner.

The new bridge to Iris Island is over a frightful rapid, where the current is from 20 to 30 miles an hour, and is only about 100 or 150 yards above the brow of the great precipice or perpendicular fall. A carpenter of the name of Chapin was engaged with others in covering the bridge, and while at work upon a staging about a hundred feet from Iris Island accidentally lost his footing, and was precipitated into the rapids and in the twinkling of an eye swept away toward the great cataract. Speedy and inevitable destruction seemed to await him; but fortunately he was uninjured by the fall, and even in the most hopeless condition retained self possession. Turning his eye towards the only point of hope above the fearful precipice, he succeeded, with dexterity in swimming, in effecting a landing upon a little island some twenty feet in width and length, the outermost of the group of little cedar islands situated some 30 or 40 yards above the falls, and about equidistant from Goat Island and the American shore.

There he stood for an hour, looking calmly and beseechingly back upon the numerous spectators who lined the bridge and shores, but with whom he could hold no conversation on account of the distance and the roar of the rapids.

There is a man in the village of the Falls known by the name of Robinson, of extraordinary muscular power, great intrepidity, and with an admirable boat-

man—and he was probably the only one that could have been found within fifty miles—who generously volunteered his service to attempt reaching the island in a boat and bring Chapin off. A light boat of two oars, similar in construction to the Whitehall race boats, was soon procured, and he embarked.

He proceeded with great caution and consummate skill, darting his little boat across the rapid channels, and at the intervening eddies holding up to survey his situation and recruit his strength for the next trial. In a few minutes he neared the island, but a rapid channel still intervened, sweeping close to the island, and rendering the attempt to land very difficult. He paused for a moment, and then with all his strength darted across and sprang from his boat—his foot slipped, and he fell backward into the rapid current.

With the spectators it was a moment of thrilling interest and breathless silence; his boat seemed inevitable lost, and himself in fearful jeopardy. Retaining however his grasp on the boat, he sprang in, and again seizing his oars brought up under the lee of the little island. All again felt a momentary relief, but still the great hazard of the enterprise remained to be overcome. A cool head and strong arm only could effect it. Robinson proved equal to the task. Taking his companion on board, in the same careful and deliberate manner, though at an infinitely greater hazard and labor, they effected a safe landing on Goat Island.

There the spectators assembled to give them a cordial greeting. A scene of great excitement ensued—the boat was drawn up the bank, and it was moved and carried by acclamation, that a collection be taken up upon the spot for Chapin and his noble-hearted deliverer, Robinson. It was a generous one, and was thankfully received; but the reflection to Robinson that he had rescued a fellow-being under such circumstances will be to his generous heart a much richer one. After the collection, Robinson and Chapin took their seats in the boat, and were carried in triumph on the shoulders of their neighbors to the village.

The intense interest of the whole scene was heightened by the presence of Chapin's wife and children, who stood on the shore, watching with unavailing horror and agony what seemed his inevitable and fearful fate. With what devout and heartfelt gratitude must they have thanked God, when the husband and father stood once more safe by their side.—*Buff. Com. Advertiser.*

From the New York Herald.

LETTERS FROM THE OREGON TERRITORY.

Linnat, Oregon, 1844.

The fisheries of this country are immense. Foremost among all the fish of this, or any other country, is the salmon. Of the numbers of this fish taken annually, in the Columbia river and its tributaries, it would be impossible to state. They have been estimated at ten thousand barrels annually, which I think is not too large. The salmon is a beautiful fish, long, round and plump, weighing generally about twenty pounds, very fat, and yet no food of any kind is ever found in the stomach. What they eat no one can tell. Sir Humphrey Davy supposed that the gastric juice of the salmon was so powerful as instantly to dissolve all substances entering the stomach. The salmon in this country is never caught with the hook; but they are sometimes taken by the Indians with small-scoop nets, and generally with a sort of spear, of very peculiar construction, and which I will describe. They take a pole, made of some hard wood, say ten feet long and one inch in diameter, gradually sharpened to a point at one end. They then cut off a piece from the sharp prong of a buck's horn, about four inches long, and hollow out the large end of this piece so that it fits on the end of the pole. About the middle of the buck horn they make a hole through which they put a small cord or leather string, which they fasten to the pole about two feet from the lower end. When they spear a fish, the spear passes through the body, the buck horn comes off the pole, and the pole pulls out of the hole made by the spear, but the buck horn remains on the opposite side of the fish, and he is held fast by the string, from which it is impossible to escape. All the salmon caught here are taken by the Indians, and sold to the whites at about ten cents each, and frequently for less. One Indian will take about twenty per day, up to an average. The salmon taken at different points vary greatly in kind and quality, and it is only at particular places that they can be taken. The latest and best salmon are caught at the mouth of the Columbia; the next best are those taken in the Columbia, a few miles below Vancouver, at the Cascades, and at the Dalles. Those taken at the Wallamette Falls are smaller and inferior, and are said to be of a different kind. What is singular, this fish cannot be taken in any considerable numbers, with large seines.

This fish is too shy and too active to be taken. I believe no white man has yet succeeded in taking them with the gill. The salmon make their appearance in the vicinity of Vancouver, first in the Klaskanus. The best salmon are taken in June. The sturgeon is a very large fish, caught with a hook and line, and is good eating. They are taken in the Wallamette, below the Falls, and in the Columbia at all points, and in Snake river as high up as Fort Boise.

Navigation.—As I have before stated, the navigation of the Columbia is good to the Dalles, with the exception of the Cascades. The river near the ocean is very wide, forming bays, and is subject to high winds, which render the navigation unsafe for small craft. The difficulties at the mouth of the river will rapidly diminish as the business increases, and they have regular pilots and steam tow boats. Ships pass up the Wallamette some five miles above Linnat, where there is a bar; but small ships go up higher, and to within seven or eight miles of the Falls. Above the Falls, the Wallamette is navigable for steamboats about fifty miles. Tom Hill river is navigable for canoes and keel-boats up to the forks, the distance I cannot say. The navigation of this, the first section, is much better than that of the second section.

Water Power.—The water power of this country is unequalled, and is found distributed throughout this section. The water power at the Falls of the Wallamette cannot be surpassed in the world. Any quantity of machinery can be put in motion. But the good water power is not confined to the Wallamette Falls. Every where on the Columbia and Wallamette rivers there are mill sites as good, but not so large as the Falls. Most of the mill sites in this country are over-shots. But we have not only the finest water power, but we have the finest timber.

Timber.—The timber of this section of Oregon constitutes one main source of its wealth. It is found in inexhaustible quantities on the Columbia and on the Wallamette, just where the water power is at hand to cut it up, and where ships can take it on board. The principal timber of this section is the fir, white cedar, white oak and black ash. There are three kinds of fir, the white, yellow and red, all of them fine timber for plank, shingles, boards, and rails. The white fir makes the best shingles. The fir is a species of the pine, grows very tall and straight, and stands very thick upon the ground. Thick as they stand upon the ground, when you cut one it never lodges, for the reason, this timber never forks, and the limbs are too small to stop a falling tree. You can find them in the vicinity of Linnat, from eight feet diameter to small saplings; and the tallest of them will measure about 225 feet. In the Cascade mountains and near the mouth of the Columbia river they rise to the height of 300 feet. The fir splits exceedingly well, and makes the finest boards of any timber. I have ever seen. I cut one tree from which I sawed 24 cuts of three foot boards, and there are plenty of such trees all around me, yet untouched. The white cedar is a very fine timber, nearly if not quite equal to the red cedar in the States.

The wild animals of this the first section of Oregon, are the black bear, black tailed deer, ragoon, panther, polecat, rabbit, wolf, beaver, and a few others. Deer and wolves are plenty. We have no buffaloes, antelopes, or prairie chickens here, but in the second section prairie chickens are plenty. As for the birds, we have the blue-jay, larger than the jay of the States, and deep blue. We have also the nut brown wren, a most beautiful and gentle little bird, very little larger than the humming. Also, a species of bird which resembles the robin in form, color and size. Also, a bird that sings the liveliest night, but although I have heard them often, I have never seen one. The bald eagle, so well described by Wilson, is here found all along the rivers, but he has here to catch his own game, as there are no fishawks to do it for him. The eagle here feeds principally upon the dead salmon that float down the rivers for you are aware, perhaps, that out of the myriads of salmon that ascend the rivers of Oregon, not one ever finds its way back to the ocean. They are never found swimming down the stream, but their last effort is to ascend. The eagle also feeds upon wild ducks, which he catches as follows:—He darts at the duck while in the water, and the ducks dives, but as soon as he rises to the surface, the eagle, having turned himself, strikes at the duck again, and the duck again dives. This manoeuvre the eagle continues until the duck becomes tired, when the eagle nabs him just as he rises to the top of the water. The duck seems to be afraid to attempt escape upon this wing. We have also pheasants very abundant, and they are most excellent eating. Like old Ireland itself, there are no poisonous reptiles or insects in this section of Oregon. The only snake is a small harmless garter snake, and there are no flies to annoy the cattle.

Mountains.—We have the most beautiful scenery in North America—the largest

est ocean, the purest and most beautiful streams, and loftiest and most beautiful trees. The several peaks of the Cascade range of mountains are grand and imposing objects. From Vancouver you have a fair and full view of Mount Hood, perhaps the tallest peak of the Cascades, and which rises nearly sixteen thousand feet above the level of the Pacific, and ten thousand above the surrounding mountains. This lofty pile rises up by itself, and is in the form of a regular cone, covered with perpetual snow. This is the only peak you can see from Vancouver, as the view is obscured by the tall fir timber. At the mouth of the Wallamette as you enter the Columbia, you have a view of both Mount Hood and Mount St. Helens. From Linnnton you have a very fair and full view of Mount St. Helens, about fifty miles distant; but it looks as if it was within reach. This peak is very symmetrical in the form of a regular cone, and nearly, if not quite, as tall as Mount Hood, and also covered with perpetual snow. This mountain is now a burning volcano. It commenced about a year since. The crater is on one side of the mountain, about two thirds the distance from its base. This peak, like Mount Hood, stands far off and alone, in its solitary grandeur, rising far above all surrounding objects. On the 16th February, 1811, being a beautiful and clear day, the mountain burned most magnificently. The dense mists of smoke rose up in one immense column, covering the whole crest of the mountain in clouds. Like other volcanoes, it burns at intervals. This mountain is second to but one volcanic mountain in the world, Cotapaxi, in South America. On the side of the mountain, near its top, is a large black object, amidst the white pure snow around it. This is supposed to be the mouth of a large cavern. From Indian accounts, this mountain emitted a volume of burning lava, about the time it first commenced burning. An Indian came to Vancouver with his foot and leg badly burnt, who stated that he was on the side of the mountain hunting deer, and he came to a stream of something running down the mountain; and when he attempted to jump across it, he fell with one foot into it; and that was the way in which he got his foot and leg burnt. This Indian came to the Fort to get Dr. Barclay to administer some remedy to cure his foot. From a point on the mountain immediately back of Linnnton, you can see five peaks of the Cascade range—as we passed from the Attila to Dr. Whitmarsh's, we could distinctly see Mount Hood at the distance of about 150 miles.

Climate.—The climate of this, the lower section of Oregon, is, indeed, most mild. The winter may be said to commence in about the middle of December, and end in February, about the 10th. I saw strawberries in bloom about the first of December last in the Pallatry Plains, and as early as the 20th February, the flowers were blooming on the hill sides. The grass has now been growing since about the 10th February, and towards the end of that month the trees were budding and the shrubbery in bloom. About the 28th of November, we had a spell of cold weather and a slight snow, which was gone in a day or two. In the month of December we had very little snow, and it melted as it fell. In January we had a great deal of snow, which all melted as it fell, except one which melted in three days. The ground has not been frozen more than one inch deep the whole winter, and ploughing has been done throughout the winter and fall. The fact with which I now write, has stood in a glass tank, and on a shelf, far from the fire, in a house with only boards nailed on the cracks, during the whole month of January, and has not been frozen, as you may see from its good color. As regards rains in the winter, I have found them much less troublesome than I anticipated. I had supposed that no work could be done here in the rainy season; but a great deal more out-door work can be done in the winter season than in the western States. The rains fall in very gentle showers, and are generally what you term drizzling rains, so light that a man can work all day without getting wet through a blanket coat. The rains are not the cold, chilly rains that you have in the fall and spring seasons in the east, but are warm as well as gentle. Since we have been here, I have witnessed less wind than in any country I have been in; and I have heard no thunder, and only seen one tree that had been struck with lightning. If the fall timber we have here were in the States, it would be riven and blown down, until there would not be many trees left. The rains are never hard enough here to wash the roads or the fields. You can find no gullies washed in the roads or fields in this region.

Commercial Advantages.—I consider the commercial advantages of this country as very great. The trade with the Sandwich Islands is daily increasing. We are here surrounded with a half civilized race of men, and our manufacturing power will afford us the means of creating a home market besides. South America, the Sandwich Islands, and California, must depend upon us for their lumber. Already large quantities of stinkies and planks, are sent to the Islands. We shall possess have a fine market for all our surplus; but, until this country is settled, we shall have a demand at home. Most of the vessels visiting the Pacific, touch at the Sandwich Islands, and they will be glad to obtain fresh supplies of provisions there. The Russian settlements must obtain their supplies here. We have China within our reach, and all the islands of the Pacific. There can be no competition with us in the way

of provisions, as we have no neighbors in that line. I consider Oregon as superior to California. The climate of that country is too warm for men to have any commercial enterprise. Besides, in California, pork and beef cannot be put up; and consequently, the grazier loses half his profits. For a commercial and manufacturing people, the climate of Oregon is warm enough. We can here preserve our pork and beef, and we have more fine timber than they have in California, and better water power, and not the droughts they have there. I do not wish a warmer climate than this. A very warm climate enervates mankind too much.

Towns.—This is a new item in the geography of this country, and one that I have never seen before. But of late towns have become quite common. As all the towns yet laid out in the country are upon the water, I shall begin at the mouth of the Columbia, and come upwards. First, there is old Astoria revived. Capt. Applegate and others are now laying off a town at old Astoria, to be called Astoria. They have not yet sold any lots. Next is Linnnton, laid off by Burns and McCown. This place is on the west bank of the Wallamette river, four miles above its mouth, and is the nearest point on the river to the Pallatry Plains, and the nearest eligible point to the head of ship navigation for large vessels on the Wallamette. Next in order is Oregon city, laid out by Dr. McClellan, at the Falls. At this place there are four stores, two saw mills, one grist mill, and there will soon be another built by the Doctor to contain about three hundred of stores. There is quite a village here. The last town I shall mention is Champe, on the Wallamette, at the head of navigation. I do not know that any lots have as yet been sold at that place.

Business of all kinds done in the Territory is very active and times are flourishing. Lazy men have become industrious, as there is no drinking or gambling here among the whites; and labor meets with such ready employment and ample reward, that men have more inducements to labor here than elsewhere. This is as yet, no country for lawyers, and we have the most peaceable and quiet community in the world. Mechanics find ready employment, as well as ordinary laboring hands. Farming is considered the best business in this country. This may be seen at once from the prices of produce, and its easy production. The business of making and putting up butter, which is here never worth less than twenty cents, is very profitable. Good fresh butter, I am told is never worth less than fifty cents, and often one dollar per pound in the Pacific Islands. There are now in operation, or will be this summer, mills enough to supply the population with flour. There are several mills, both saw and grist, in operation up the Wallamette, above the falls. There is no scarcity of provisions at the prices I have stated; and I find that our emigrants who came out last year live quite comfortably, and have certainly improved much in their appearance. When an individual here has any idle time he can make shingles, which are worth four dollars for five and five dollars per thousand for cedar. Any quantity of them can be sold at those rates. We have the finest spruce timber in the world, and vessels often take a quantity of timber for saws. The saw mills at the Wallamette Falls, cut large quantities of plank, which they sell at two dollars per hundred. Carpenters and other mechanics obtain three dollars per day and found, and ordinary hands one dollar per day and found. The fir timber of this country makes excellent coal for blacksmiths; and what is singular, neither the fir nor cedar, when burned, make any ashes. It has been supposed that the timbered land of this country will be hard to clear up; but I have come to a very different conclusion, from the fact that the fir timber has very little top and is easily killed and burns up readily. It also is not so seasoned very soon. It is the opinion of good farmers, that the timbered land will be the best wheat land in this country.

VERY SHORT PASSAGE FROM VERA CRUZ.

The fast sailing barque Eugenia, Capt. Louis Biscoe, arrived Tuesday morning in 13 days passage from Vera Cruz. She sailed there on the 12th. She brings very important intelligence.

Among the passengers in the Eugenia is the Hon. Caleb Cushing, who comes home with the treaty he had negotiated with the Mexicans. He left Mexico on the 27th of August, a date twenty three days later than before received.

Mr. Cushing was attacked and robbed by a set of bandits, at El Pinal, near Puebla. He lost many private papers of great value.

They had received the account of the election of Mr. Polk in Mexico, but they were so much engaged with their own affairs that they paid no attention to the fact.

There were at the Island of Sacrificio, the British frigate Spritan, just arrived from New Orleans; British frigate Inconstant and two French brigs of war, but no Americans.

The principal towns, and indeed, all the country have pronounced against Santa Anna, who with a small force has fled to Queretaro.

The revolution passed off very quietly, no blood having been shed. The former revolutions being carried on by one party of military against another, resulted in much bloodshed—but this movement coming from the people, as well as the soldiers, made it general, and hence the

little commotion or excitement of a disagreeable nature.

Santa Anna had but little chance of overcoming this movement, and it was a matter of conjecture whether he would attempt to escape or deliver himself up—he very probably will endeavour to gain over the opposite General, by bribery or similar means, but in this it is thought he will not succeed. In case that he is taken prisoner, the people will probably demand his execution, as they seem to think his liberty will be dangerous to the Republic.

The markets were in a very bad state, with little hope of improvement. The departments of Sonora, Sinalva, Jalisco, Zacatecas, and Aguascalientes were in a state of revolution, and in the military possession of General Paredes.

General Santa Anna (with Cortazar) had military possession of the departments of Queretaro and Guanajuato. Catalizo, Santa Anna's President in Texas, and his ministers, were prisoners in Mexico. Congress had reassembled, after its forcible dissolution by Canizales, and a temporary constitutional government, was installed, composed of—

General Jose Joaquin de Herrera, President of the Council of government, charged officially with the function of executive.

D. Luis Gonzago Cuevas, Minister of Exterior Relations, State and Police. D. Mariano Riva Palacios, Minister of Justice, Public Instruction and Industry. D. Pedro J. Echeverria, Minister of Finance.

D. Pedro Garcia Conde, Minister of War.

It was already known that the three departments of Mexico, Puebla, and Vera Cruz, had declared their intention of adhesion to the provisional Government; and there is no doubt that most of the other departments will also support the Congress, and new provisional Government.

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES—SEIZURE OF THE ARGENTINE SQUADRON.

By the barque Catharipa, at this port, says the Baltimore Sun of the 31st ult., we have Buenos Ayres papers to the 10th of October. The British Packet of that date has an article complaining of the seizure of the Argentine squadron by the American frigate Congress, some of the particulars of which we published some time since, which it represents as one of the grossest outrages recorded in the maritime history of the civilized world. The Packet adds:

We rejoice, in the meantime, to hear that no attempt is made on the part of the United States agents in this country, to extenuate the heinousness of Capt. Vorhees' offence; and we do trust that the government of the United States, viewing the affair, in all its bearings, will hasten to make that reparation which it cannot withhold, without seriously compromising the honor and rectitude of the republican character, which it is pre-eminently called upon to sustain. It would, indeed, require a more than common degree of hardness to undertake the defence of the capture of the Argentine squadron, which, even admitting the truth of the allegation that some of the merchant ships fired by the Oriental schooner of war Sincala, in pursuit of the fishing boat, and struck the American barque Rosalva, could not be characterized, but as an unprovoked and perfidious act of hostility. For, independently of the fact of no previous inquiry having been instituted, and much less of any demand of satisfaction having been made, with equal justice might the English, French, or Brazilian naval forces in the bay of Montevideo have been held responsible for that act inasmuch as the Sincala was as much under the control of either of them, as of the Argentine squadron. And as regards the forcible removal of the six seamen, under the pretext that, having concluded the term of service for which they had engaged, they were impressed; even allowing, which is not the case, that they are all American citizens by birth, this is an assumption of authority, at variance equally with the law of nations, and the common law of the United States, as may be seen by the report of a trial in the United States Court of Judicature, which we insert elsewhere for the confusion of Captain Vorhees' Montevideoan apologies.

Montevideo is represented by the Buenos Ayres papers as in a deplorable state, and its population fast diminishing. But this is an old story, and must doubtless be received with some allowance.

THE GRAFTON MURDER.

Taov, Dec. 25, 1841.

The Sheriff and one of his deputies, accompanied by two officers of the city police, in compliance with the requisition of the District Attorney, proceeded to Grafton yesterday morning, for the purpose of arresting, if possible, the murderers of Enisha B. Smith. It has been generally understood that since the murder, many of the Indians had become alarmed and had seceded, so that no apprehensions were entertained of any serious resistance. Indeed it is asserted, that the death of Smith was the result of mere personal malice.

The Sheriff returned last evening with two prisoners from Grafton. Their names are, Norman Goye and Henry Lund, and they were arrested upon the Coroner's warrants. The officers found the men engaged in their usual avocations, and arrested them without difficulty. In fact, every assistance was afforded him by the Anti-Renters themselves, who manifested much regret at the unfortunate occurrence. It is believed that one of the prisoners is the murderer.—*Albany Atlas.*

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22, 1845.

EXCHANGE FARMS.

We are informed that many of the Latter-day Saints, in Iowa, in several counties in this State, in Indiana, in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, and other places, have farms that they wish to exchange for property, or farms in the vicinity of Nauvoo, or in Hancock county. This is all right, and now is the time to do it. Send on the description of your property, and what you want in exchange, and bargains can be made. Have your farms advertised in the Nauvoo Neighbor, and your business can be transacted through the medium of the regularly appointed agents of the church, that go out from Nauvoo to all parts of the United States. The present is certainly a fair opportunity to exchange farms, and we hope the saints will improve it.

THE WEATHER.

There has not, for several years, been such curious weather; the warmth of Spring has been succeeded by a breeze from the north west, which reminded every body, that pinching was fair play in the winter, in the same ratio that dis-appointment was the common lot of life. We have had soft south breezes; warm west winds; nipping north blasts; vivid lightning; loud thunder; heavy showers, and a mild winter; and yet the weather seems as changeable, and violent as that portion of the people which now and then breaks out in a mob or riot.

It may seem strange to compare the weather to a riot, but when we have indulged ourselves in the temperature of May in Italy, with a cloudless sky, and an air balmy as the zephyrs of Eden, to be suddenly attacked by a "north-wester," sharpened by a long grinding of the naked prairies, it feels boisterous, and gives us strong symptoms of a cold snap.

The fact is, the weather is unsteady; the people are unsteady, and the government seems to have caught the same spirit. What such uncommon changes mean, time will soon reveal; and let the "divinity" in every person, say, what he ought to do, to be prepared for "coming events." Warm as April now.

One great consolation is, after a storm there comes a calm; and so after the wicked rule, the righteous reign.

A QUESTION.

Who sells flour without inspection? Just as like as not, the police will hunt their owners.

Congress.—This body is as busy as ever, but as nothing of interest to us, or this part of the country, has, as yet, transpired, we have not noticed their proceedings. Should any thing come to pass in that political association, worthy of notice, we shall advertise our readers of the fact; but truly, our faith on that head, is smaller than a tobacco seed—great bodies move so slow.

The Book of Glory.—If we judge from history, of what is the book of glory composed? Are not its leaves dead men's skins—its letters stamped in human blood—its golden clasps the pillage of nations? It is illuminated with tears and broken hearts. [Foreign Paper.]

The truth glitters in every word of that Book. It is an epitome of thought that flashes through the mind like light in a dark room.

When those "men of renown" before the flood, began the profane, they left a rule for after ages to follow. "From the wicked goeth forth wickedness." And then every skin was filled with a chapter. The chapters since the flood may be headed, in part, Nimrod, Nebuchadnezzar; Xerxes; Alexander, Cesar; the Kings of Babylon, en route, Buonaparte, with many that only serve as notes at the bottom of the page, while the sections, and paragraphs were meted out of the "little brief authority," which not only made the world weep, but heaven too. O man! wicked man! will not the unquenchable fire write *flais* to the book?

"GRAHAM."

One word for Graham's Magazine; for, to say the least, that publication, as to method, matter, and manner, stands at the head of American Periodicals. Enterprise, talents, taste, and the fine Arts, are so successfully exhibited in that painful, that it recommends itself.

The "Spirit of the Times", Philadelphia, says:—

Graham well deserves the unprecedented success he has met with. When we reflect that he came to Philadelphia at twelve years of age, "a farmers boy," with a capital of ten dollars in his pocket—that by his industry and patient study, laboring under the day and studying at night, he was admitted to the bar of this city with honor, as we happen to know from his examiners—that his first essay in the literary field was as an assistant Editor with us in the Times—that he subsequently took hold of an old exploded magazine called "The Cassel," and by indomitable energy and persever-

ance has raised his book to the highest popularity in this country and Europe within a few short years,—we hail his success as that of a self made man richly merited, and honorable to him and the country. What young man in England, or any part of Europe, could have done the same?

Self made men, self made works, and self made nations, should be the motto of a great people, and the motto of the Temple of fame: Liberty and literature for ever.

Mormons.—The Illinois House, by a vote of 108 to 4, have referred a bill repealing the Mormon Charters, to the Judiciary Committee. That is right.

It ought never to have been granted in the monstrous form in which it was granted. The vote on the question of reference was, we may say, unanimous, the four nays being Mormons. Its passage is not doubted by a like majority.

This action shows plainly enough the folly of any sect leaning upon the arm of a party.

The opposition led on these Mormons, step by step; they gave an extravagant charter to get their votes; that done, and there being no farther or immediate need for their help, they are tossed overboard without a passing sympathy or a friendly parting. So it will be with all bodies of men who sacrifice self respect, or duty in the hope of gaining some selfish end by an unnatural or unholy alliance with any party.

If these Mormons had been dealt rightly with, or the Legislature of Illinois had treated them as they would have done any Christian body, we should have been spared the violence and murders, which have occurred in or near the Mormon settlement. Upon the Legislators of that State rests the responsibility of this violence and these murders. This retribution (not yet exhausted) meted out to Illinois, must be seen and understood by her citizens.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The above is a common sample of a portion of newspaper Editors, who meddle with other peoples' business, right or wrong. The idea set forth is, that the Legislature of Illinois, as a speculator, bought the Mormons by an unconstitutional charter in order to secure their votes; i. e. that they gulped a community by illegal power; and then were obliged to authorize the "violence" or murder of the Saints to check the progress of the Mormons. "This retribution [NOT YET EXHAUSTED!!] meted out to Illinois, must be seen and understood by her citizens."—understood much better, however, by men who have seen the actors, who, like worms in trees, are eating their way into the heart of the constitution: If such villains were not necessary to the violent murder alluded to, how can they say, the "violence" is not yet exhausted? That's the tie that binds them!

RUMORS OF WAR.

We copy from the New York Herald, a specimen of the "Anti-Repnt" outbreak in the Empire State. It looks to us, as if there was no liberty in the war, and no liberty in gathering rent in a free country. Revolutions, however, never go backward, and as the United States rose by revolution, they seem on the high tide of successful experiment to fall by revolution. But to the extract:

THE TROUBLES IN HUDSON—MOVEMENT OF THE TROOPS.

The sixty mounted men under the command of Captains Heath and Krack, left town Tuesday afternoon in the boat for Hudson. They are provided with four days' rations, and will probably come back as sound as they went.

The troops went up the river in the Utica, accompanied by Brig. Gen. Storms. Col. Stewart remains in command of the remaining companies of the 1st regiment, and will follow the General with pieces of artillery, if necessary.

We have received the Proclamation of Mayor Curtis of Hudson, dated Dec. 26, from which we extract the following paragraphs:—

PROCLAMATION.

Citizens of Hudson: The Sheriff of the county, supported by the determined energy of a handful of individuals, chief among whom, ranks our most respected fellow citizen, Joseph D. Monell, Esq., has arrested persons charged with being the ringleaders of the rebellion. Information which can be most implicitly relied on, has been received, that their aiders and abettors in this and other counties have threatened to rescue these prisoners at any and all hazards; and it is necessary to accomplish that purpose, to fire this city! An express sent by the Sheriff of this county, to the Attorney General of this State, at Albany, was intercepted, and for a time detained in the county of Rensselaer. A contemplated rescue of these prisoners was discovered on Saturday last, and prevented only by a prompt and general rally of the friends of Law and Order at the Court House. The design of effecting a rescue, we are informed, is not yet abandoned.

The Executive of this State has furnished us with 500 stand of arms, and a large supply of ball cartridge. An efficient force of one hundred armed men enlisted for thirty days, with four pieces of artillery, and all under the command of Capt. Henry Whiting, late of the U. S. Army, is now stationed at the Court

House: The Hudson Light Guard, under command of Capt. E. Cowles, are fully supplied with ammunition, and ready for duty at a moment's warning. The Albany Burgess Corps, a gallant band of citizen soldiery, by the invitation of our Common Council, arrived here yesterday under the command of Major Franklin Townsend, and reported themselves to me for duty. They have in charge one piece of artillery and 360 stand of arms, forwarded by their commander-in-chief for the defence of our city.

It is desirable for the city of Hudson to organize an armed force of 500 men. Such an organization has already been commenced, under charge of a proper committee. Our oldest and most respectable citizens have already joined it; and when completed this corps, together with the Hudson Light Guard, will be under the command of Colonel Charles Darling; and in case of alarm, will rendezvous at Davis' City Hall. Arrangements have been made by which the approach of a hostile force will be known and reported long before its arrival, and notice given to the citizens by ringing the bell of the Presbyterian Church. An efficient city patrol is also constantly kept up. And now, citizens, let us do our duty; prompt action now may, and no doubt will, eventually save much treasure and many lives.

CYRUS CURTISS, Mayor.

From the New York Herald.

ABOLITION VICTIMS.

The people of the southern slave-holding States are determined to give a few practical lessons to the wild enthusiasts amongst the abolitionists who visit their territories, and really we are not at all surprised at this determination. The newspapers during the last few weeks have given us an account of the trial, conviction and sentence to the Penitentiary for several years, of Walker, in Missouri; the Rev. Mr. Torrey, at Baltimore; Miss Delia Webster, of Kentucky, and of Mr. Kelly, in Virginia; and there is, besides, another who is still under trial, a lot of whom have been guilty of assisting negroes to run away from their masters. In addition to this, we recollect that Mr. How, the agent of the Massachusetts abolitionists, who went to South Carolina, escaped rather hastily from that State, and another agent, Mr. Hubbard, who has gone to New Orleans, will no doubt make as expeditious an exit.

These trials and convictions ought to teach the wild enthusiasts who are operated on by the Abolitionists of the North, to take care and conduct themselves with propriety when they go to the Southern States. But we rather fear that no advice will be taken in that quarter. The Convention proposed to be held at Washington will perhaps furnish them with a wider and more impressive scale. If that Convention of "two hundred Abolitionists" assembled in Washington, we should not be at all surprised to see a committee of ten thousand of the Southern States go to Washington and capture the whole.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights.—[Declaration of Independence.] that among these, negroes may be sold as slaves for life, and that men and women may be sent to the States prison for any length of time, for assisting slaves to obtain liberty (code of laws)—and this America is the "asylum of the oppressed" (!)

Crime ought not to be licensed by law. The abolitionists are wrong; the slaveholders are wrong; and the laws are wrong—so there is but one way left to right the matter; and as the people have guessed their way down into the swamp of disgrace, let them guess their way up to honor, once more, or

Kill themselves for being free, And die to keep their negroes.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

We copy the following debate on the charter of Nauvoo, from the Illinois State Register.

MR. ANDERSON, from the committee on Banks and Corporations, reported back the bill to repeal the city charter of Nauvoo, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Collins said he was one of the minority of the committee,—that while he thought the charter ought to be repealed and all that part concerning the Legion, was wrong in principle, yet he was not in favor of leaving the people of Nauvoo out of the pale of law altogether. He was in favor of granting them a charter, with a very limited power. And the minority of the committee had prepared a bill for this purpose. It was well known, that the city owed a large debt, from the payment of which they would be relieved unless this new charter passed.

Mr. Anderson said that the majority of the committee had determined to report back the bill before the petition from Nauvoo had been received.

Mr. Collins said that this being the case, he would move to refer the bill back to the committee on Banks and Corporations.

Mr. Herndon was opposed to referring the bill back, because he believed the report would be the same.

Mr. Benedict said all the members of the committee were present at the time the bill was determined to be reported back, except one member who had been sick since the opening.

Mr. Backenstus strongly advocated the motion to refer the bill back. He was

certain that the action of the committee would be different after they had read the petition from Nauvoo.

Mr. Benedict said he hoped the bill would not be referred. He made some further remarks concerning the alleged unconstitutionality of repealing it.

Mr. Babbitt said that the chapter partook of two qualities—public and private. It has been frequently decided by the Supreme court of the United States, that the Legislature had no power to repeal charters where rights were acquired by individuals. He hoped the bill would be re-committed; and if it was in order, he would move its reference to a select committee.

Mr. Davis of McLea said that the case on was fast passing away, and it was idle to refer bills back and forward, to different committees.

Mr. Anderson hoped the bill would not be re-committed; and he hoped this question would be a test question, whether this Legislature was in favor of repeal or not. For one, he wanted the charter repealed, for he was desirous to see what the city of Nauvoo would do with the people of Illinois, after they had repealed their charter. If the people of Nauvoo would respectfully ask for a new charter of limited powers, he was ready to grant it. Mr. A. said the committee was desirous of getting rid of the subject. The committee were anxious to get at the Banks, who were not winning up fast enough, to suit the views of his constituents.

Mr. Collins said he was glad to see the zeal of the Chairman of the committee on Banks and Corporations, recurring to the subject of the Banks. It was but the other day, he had urged him to enter on the subject, but he was very cool on the subject.

Mr. Babbitt said if there was one spark of democratic blood in the veins of gentlemen they would not desert with one set of people different from another. Where was the justice, the democracy of those, who denied rights to certain citizens of the State which they granted to others. He did not wish to disturb the ashes of the dead, he did not wish to urge this House into a state of excitement, upon dark scenes that passed before our eyes but a little while ago—he desired that whatever was done on this subject, should be done without reference to petitions or religion, but with reference only to the justice of the case.

Mr. Benedict asked whether the gentleman from Hancock was in order, in discussing the merits of the bill on a question of simple reference.

The Speaker said it was the most difficult part of the duties of the Chair to decide such questions. He had permitted the discussion so far, and the gentleman from Hancock could proceed. He was in order.

Mr. Babbitt said he was done. He only asked the gentleman from Will to withdraw his motion to refer to the committee on Banks and Corporations, so as to let the bill go to a select committee.

Mr. Collins withdrew his motion. Mr. C. said that while he was up, he would explain one of the provisions in the bill proposed to be brought in by the minority of the committee. It was in reference to some voluntary companies.

Mr. Logan acknowledged that he entertained deep prejudices on this subject—but God forbid that they should influence him on this subject. He moved that the whole subject be referred to the committee of the whole and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Mr. Ross said he could not see why gentlemen should oppose the reference to a select committee. He thought that if the gentleman from Sangamon would put himself in the position of the people of Nauvoo—if he would look at the case as of, for example, that bore upon his own constituents, he would change his course on this question. Mr. R. asked whether the spirit exhibited by the Chairman of the committee on Banks and Corporations was either just or humane? That gentleman was in favor of unconditional repeal because the people of Nauvoo had said they would appeal to higher authorities. What would the gentleman from Lawrence attempt to crush the spirit of liberty? Would he expect the people of Nauvoo to approach the footstool of the legislature on their knees, like humble slaves approaching their master? Mr. R. said he had never been governed by the spirit of religious bigotry, and while he was one of the strongest opponents of this charter at the time it was adopted, he believed that the people of Nauvoo should be placed upon an equal footing of equality of rights as other citizens of the State.

After considerable further discussion, in which Messrs. Miller of Adams, Bennett, Benedict, Blair, Logan, Woodford, Yates, Gregg, Hays, Lott, Anderson and Pitner participated, the question was taken up referring the bill to a committee of the whole for Wednesday next, and carried.

Adjourned till Monday.

American Candles.—The London Times remarks that the late importation of American candles by the New York packet ship England, at Liverpool, said to be a novelty in that port, is not so at the port of London. For a considerable time past, adds that paper, "The London and New York line of packet ships have been in the habit of bringing large quantities of American composition candles, which, on being landed, are immediately placed in bond for exportation. A merchant has informed us that several ships which lately sailed from the docks for India, China, and other ports, were supplied with this description of candles, and that the importers, after paying freight, &c., realized a profit of about 2d. per lb."

REGULATIONS FOR THE PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS IN THE EAST.

Dear Brethren.—Are you not all aware that very many, if not all, of our men, women and children are turning authors, and publishing works purporting to be illustrative of the doctrine of the saints. Some of them are badly written, and some of them are mixed with error, and very many of them which are true and useful are borrowed, in part or in full, from our standard works which are already extant; and therefore, these new vamped pieces or tracts are not particularly needed; besides, there is another consideration—vast sums are expended by men who have but little experience in publishing, and perhaps pay double for the paper and printing, and all this into the hands of those who feel no interest in our cause.

In this way thousands of dollars are drawn from the saints and from the elders, while the temple cause is neglected. All these things are out of order and must come to an end; or else those men who have experience, and whose business it is to write and publish the truth, will have to cease and have no more to do with publishing, for they, and the others too, cannot find support in the business so as to make the works pay for themselves.

We have now three departments, duly appointed by the presidency of the church, viz: the Nauvoo office, under the management of Brother J. Taylor, the English department, under Brother W. Woodruff, and the New York publishing department, now committed to my charge.

These three great emporiums of light, truth, and news, are quite sufficient until the work enlarges and other similar establishments are appointed by the Twelve.

The church, therefore, is hereby instructed not to patronize, purchase, or support any publication pertaining to our cause, except they emanate from one of these three offices, and under the sanction and authority of those who are appointed to manage this matter.

Let the books, tracts, periodicals, pamphlets, &c., of Mr. B. Winchester and others no longer be republished by the saints. Let the "Times and Seasons," "Neighbor," "Millennial Star," and "Prophet" be well supported, together with the standard Hymn Book, Book of Mormon, and such other works as are, or may be, published by authority as approved standards; and this will be all the church is able to do at present. Considering the tidings for the temple and the duties of charity and hospitality which are required of them.

The public are also cautioned that no works will be considered as a standard by the saints concerning their principles, except they are published by the authorities above named.

P. P. PRATT.

New York, Jan. 1st, 1845.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Nauvoo, Jan. 17, 1845.

As much has been said concerning stealing and secreting property in this city, for the purpose of giving an impression abroad that Nauvoo was a grand Depot for concealing stolen property, and that the Mormon community was concerned in it—I will state, that so far as my knowledge extends, concerning the matter, I have ascertained that stolen property has been brought by way of Nauvoo, from the country, and then crossed over the Mississippi river to Iowa, and back into the Territory some ten or twelve miles; where the thieves have some friends to conceal stolen property.

There seems to be a connection of these friends there or fifty miles back into the country on this side of the river, who, with five or six in this city, seem to have a line for running stolen property through Nauvoo to the Territory of Iowa; and I have good reason to believe that those in the country on this side of the river, those in the city, and those in the Territory, are one clan, but they are not Mormons; nor have the Mormons any fellowship with them.

I have taken pains to go with a person from the country, with a writ, and have searched every house suspected, till the person was satisfied, and till I was satisfied myself that no such property, as claimed, was in the city.

I have good reason to believe that scoundrels stay in Nauvoo, and when stolen property comes into the city, they are ready to pass it on to the Territory, and screen themselves under the cloak of Mormonism, in order that the Mormons may bear the blame. If people will satisfy themselves as I have done, they may find a "Depot" in the regions of Iowa, containing the greater part of the property charged to the Mormons.

I would state further, that the Mormons had no agency in the searches I made, but that I made them, at the instance of men from the country, and that I spent three days in the Territory of Iowa, searching into the facts and matters, and my statements are made up from personal observation.

JOSEPH A. KELTING,

Dep. Sheriff of Hancock Co.

A Gaze Over the Promised Land.—The remarkable geographical position of Jerusalem—first requires our notice.—When the Israelites, under Moses, after their long sojourn in the desert, hovered on the lofty ridge of the Moab Mountains above the Promised Land, their eyes wandered over the deep valleys and rugged hilly ranges, to the Mediterranean sea. At their feet was the long deep basin of the river Jordan, running through a most luxuriant scene of cultivation, into the Dead Sea; Jericho and her groves were right over against them, on the further edge of this valley, of which is deeper than the Mediterranean. Beyond this the eye ranged over a wild sea of hills, extending more than twenty miles towards the coast, broken into ravines, and affording, along its highest central ridge, many strong positions, still identified by their Arab names, such as

Gibeon, Michmash, and others, in the midst of which stands Jerusalem, the hill-fort of the Jebusites, the most impregnable and important of them all.—The approach on every side but the north is difficult, and easily defended, as, during the eventful history of the city, has often been proved. Beyond Jerusalem the hill country gradually sinks into the plain of the sea coast, where Joppa and Caesarea are situated.—*Walks about Jerusalem, in 1842.*

Too Bad.—Yesterday morning, a fat, healthy looking man about 40 years of age, dressed in comfortable clothes, and thick Monroe boots, with fishy eyes and small bright red peaked nose, emerging from a solid, unmeaning face, walked into the Mayor's Office, and stated that he had a complaint to make against the Guardian of the Poor. He said he was a native of Ireland, had been six months in this country, five months and three weeks of which he had spent in Blockley Almshouse, and the other week begging, and that the Steward of the Almshouse had sent him out without *drabers, long boots, or a great coat.*—*Phil. Ledger.*

A letter from Stockholm, published in the London Times, says that a most interesting discovery has been made in the secret repository of the Equestrian Order, viz: several chests full of documents which have not been examined for 30 years. Among them are original documents concerning the Revolutions of 1729, 1775, and 1789. Most of the documents are written, and some elegantly bound, and several have silver clasps.—Ceyer's third volume of the papers of Gustavus causes some sensation.

From Hayti.—Joseph Bullin and Dr. Caniarato arrived on the 25th ult., in the Marion Gage, from St. Domingo. They came as commissioners from the Spanish part of the Island to the United States, which part has been declared independent of the Haytian Government, and recognized as a separate Republic. They desire to open a trade between their republic and the United States, to have its independence acknowledged, and to negotiate amicable treaties with us.

INSTRUCTION OF SLAVES.

The Presbyterian Synod of Virginia, at its late meeting, reported the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That it be recommended to all the ministers belonging to this Synod to preach to the colored people specially and steadily as far as practicable.
2. That this Synod would recommend wherever it may be practicable, the establishment of Sabbath Schools for the oral instruction of the colored people.
3. That it be recommended to the members of the several churches within our bounds to adopt, wherever it may be necessary, some systematic mode for the religious instruction of the servants in their families.
4. That the several Presbyteries belonging to this Synod be required to take the supervision of this whole matter, require the several churches under their care to report annually to them on the subject, and that they make annual reports to the Synod.

The Alabama Baptist State Convention, at a recent meeting, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention do solemnly recognize the duty of using all practicable and legal methods for communicating religious instruction orally, to the people of color within our borders;—and finding more than a quarter of a million of them within the limits of Alabama we feel it to be our duty, to provide for their moral and religious interests.

Kidnaping.—Two young colored men freedborn, were stolen from Wilmington a few nights ago, and taken, it is supposed, to some one of the slave marts. As soon as they were missed, the abolitionists started a chase, and traced them so far as to leave little doubt that they had been to Maryland, and passed into the hands of a professional slave-trader. It is yet doubtful whether they will be found and rescued.

In the pursuit, many other cases were heard of, showing the horrible extent to which kidnaping is carried on in Delaware. Fifty or sixty persons, it is said, have been stolen from the lower part of the state, within the last six months, and we have the most respectable authority for adding, that men who are in habit of taking up runaway slaves, almost invariably fell into the practice of stealing the free. A perfectly natural result.—*Pen. Freeman.*

Captain Kidd's Ship.—The Journal of Commerce contains long article upon the operations which are under way upon the vessel in the Hudson river, supposed to have been sunk there by Captain Kidd, the famous pirate. About fifty men are engaged in building a coffer dam around the wreck. Affidavits are published from which it appears that some time ago the wreck was bored, and the augers brought up against some hard substance, apparently metallic. After a number of experiments, portions of this metal were brought up and ascertained, upon assay, to be gold 96-16 carats fine.

Kidd's Pirate Ship.—The works for raising this vessel are going on. Capt. Cram, the engineer of the operations, bored into something which he judged by the clanking of the augers and by placing the hand on the shaft, was a cask or barrel of specie. In one case the bit, or point of the drill, was coated with a white substance like silver; on another occasion a piece of silver came up. It was brought up from about eight feet below the deck of the vessel. Where is *Doubtless.*—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A dreadful hurricane burst on the island of Cuba on the 4th ult., and was also felt severely in several of the British Islands, though not to the same extent. Upwards of seventy vessels are said to have been driven on shore in the island of Cuba. The loss of life and property has been dreadful. About seventy persons have been killed; but the damage done to property has not yet been ascertained. The city of Havana presented the appearance of a town that had just been bombarded and sacked. The hurricane has been felt in other places of the West Indies, though not with so much violence. The damage, however, must be enormous.

AN ordinance to repeal an ordinance concerning the city Attorney and his duties.

Sec 1. Be it ordained by the city council of Nauvoo, that the ordinance concerning the city Attorney and his duties, passed June 8, 1844, is hereby repealed.

Passed Jan. 11, 1845.

DANIEL SPENCER, Mayor.

Willard Richards, Recorder.

We would call the attention of the Cross-eyed (not cross tempered) ladies and gentlemen of this city to the following Advertisement.

Sister Green, wife of E. M. Green, went to Jacksonville to have an operation performed upon her eyes by Mr. Prince, and although they were so cross, that when she looked straight forward with one eye, the ball of the other was scarcely visible; she has returned with both her eyes perfectly straight and well.

Wonder if he could cure cross tem.

pers as quick? Ed.

DAVID PRINCE, M. D.

At Jacksonville Illinois,

Operates for Strabismus and Club-foot, according to the most recent and successful methods. Cross eyes may be brought straight, and those whose feet are so distorted that the back applies to the ground, may be enabled in a short time to walk on the sole.

SEXTON'S WEEKLY REPORT.

January 20, 1845.

Elias Hutchings, 60y, 10m, 24d;—

cholera morbus.

Frederick Ott, 25y, 6m; fit of apoplex.

Elizabeth Thompson, 1y, 5m, 20d; canker.

Total 3.

January 13, 1845.

Eunice Wormmoth, 61y, 9m; quick

consumption.

Hannah Elzina Benjamin, 13y, 1m, 14d; consumption and canker.

Isaluh Barkdoll, 19y, 11m, 3d; fever.

Total 3.

W. D. HUNTINGTON.

NAUVOO MATCH MANUFACTORY.

THE Merchants and Citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity are respectfully informed that Friction Matches, warranted superior, to any ever brought to this city may be constantly obtained on reasonable terms by wholesale and retail at the Manufactory, at the corner of Water and Durfee street.

ALEX. NEIBAUR & Co.

N. B. All operations on the Teeth still performed at the above place by

39 3rd ALEX. NEIBAUR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we

shall apply at the March term of the County Commissioners Court of Hancock County and State of Illinois, for a license to keep a Ferry opposite fractional section nine, township seven, north of range eight, west of the fourth principal meridian, in Hancock county and State of Illinois.

AMZI DOOLITTLE & CO.

Appanoose, Jan. 15, 1845, 88-3w

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit Court, made at the May term A. D. 1843, of said County the undersigned will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder on the premises in this town of Appanoose in said county, on Wednesday the 5th day of March next: between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: 25 acres a part of w half, s e 11, 7 n s w.

Also an individ third part of ferry and privilege, including lands, boats, &c., belonging to the same between Appanoose and Fort Madison; and the following town lots in the town of Appanoose in Hancock County, to wit:

Lots 3, 5, 6, 8, 9 in block 9
4, 6, 7 8
2, 3, 4, 5 11
2, 3 10
6, 7, 8 12
10 6
3 24
1, 2 25

being real estate of which Edward White late of said county deceased, seized of, and which said real estate, was by order of said court, directed to be sold to pay the debts of said deceased. Terms of sale six months credit bond with approved security will be required.

SAMUEL S. WHITE,

NANCY WHITE, Administrators.

ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Municipal Court, on the first Monday of February, 1845, for judgment against the following delinquent city lots and city lots, to satisfy the same, and also notice is hereby given that on Saturday the 16th day of February, 1845, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., all the as assessed lands and city lots, against which judgment shall be obtained, and for the sale of which said taxes and cost thereon.

The following is a list of the delinquent lands and city lots in the third ward in the city of Nauvoo, for the year 1843.

Names.	Lots.	Block.	Other.	Cost.	Am't of Valua.	Description of Lands.
Ammoh Akes	23	3	Acres.	6	13 1-2	23
Ira Ames	36	6		6	15	30
William Aldridge	35	6		6	12 1-2	25
Caleb Baldwin	62	4		6	12 1-2	25
Charles Bird	46	5		6	12 1-2	25
James Bennett	38	6		6	10	20
Anthony Brown	25	6		6	37 1-2	75
Samuel C. Brown	18	3		6	12 1-2	25
John Canfield	40	6		6	5	10
Joseph Castiel	18	3		6	40	80
Daniel D. Davis	48	6		6	25	50
Daniel D. Davis	48	6		6	25	50
Amos Fielding	26	6		6	10	20
Elizabeth Foot	23	6		6	25	50
William Green	53	4		6	12 1-2	25
Daniel W. Gardner	53	4		6	20	40
Isabel Mackley	53	4		6	20	40
Lemuel Mallory	35	6		6	25	50
Frances Moon	27	5		6	25	50
Samuel Parker	43	5		6	10	20
Robert Pickston	35	6		6	10	20
Ell Judd	46	5		6	20	40
James Read	34	6		6	10	20
William Rusk	32	6		6	25	50
Joseph Shelley	27	6		6	15	30
John Scofield	33	6		6	12 1-2	25
Thomas Stevens	28	6		6	30	60
George Walker	29	6		6	20	40
William Young	42	6		6	20	40
N. N. Davis	1	18		6	20	40
Richard B. Hunt	1	18		6	32 1-2	65
Charles Stevens	4	16		6	25	50
Jacob Shumaker	1	19		6	37 1-2	75
John Gilmore	3	9		6	37 1-2	75
John A. Forreus	1	6		6	37 1-2	75
Jacob Gibson	3	14		6	15	30
Joel Johnson	3	6		6	30	60
David James	1	10		6	37 1-2	75
David La Baron	2	3		6	12 1-2	25
Josiah Mainwaring	1	12		6	12 1-2	25
Josiah Mainwaring	2	13		6	27 1-2	55
Josiah Mainwaring	3	13		6	5	10
Wm. A. Moore	4	9		6	25	50
William Seeley	3	5		6	15	30
Wilber J. Earl	2	7		6	10	20
William Richards	80			6	75	150
Heirs of John Williams	80			6	500	1000
Joseph Bestock	15			6	15	30
Heirs of James Doyle	15			6	19 1-2	39
do do	40			6	500	1000
do do	7			6	87 1-2	175

The following is a list of the delinquent lands in the second ward in the city of Nauvoo, for the year 1843.

Names.	Cost.	Am't of Tax.	Valuation.	Acres.	Description of Lands.
James Moffit	6	425	850	160 n w q sec 21 t 7 r 8 w.	
Chauncey Robinson	6	30	60	15 pt sec 25 t 7 r 8 w.	

DANIEL HENDRIX, Assessor and Collector of the Second Ward.

The following is a list of the lots in the fourth ward of the city of Nauvoo, on which the taxes are due and unpaid for the year 1843.

Names.	Lots.	Block.	Valuation.	Amount.	Remarks.
Ahees Harmon	23		50	25	imp on H P.
Alley John	8 & 8	4 & 1	250	125	rope case. Hibbards 2nd ad.
Brown John	3	125	200	100	west half.
Belver Adah	2	158	100	50	north third.
Bennett David	3	144	75	37 1-2	west fourth.
Brown Albert	4	119	40	20	s w q r 45 feet.
Chase Ezra	2	120	120	200	one third of lot Water st.
Carter Jared	4	145	150	75	west half.
Delvath Amos	1	89	30	40	
Ewell Pleasant	3	157	225	112 1-2	
Elbridge Horace S	14 & 15	150	400	200	1 of no 1 and fraction 4.
Foster Sam el	4	144	50	25	28 feet on Water street.
Ford Samuel	14 & 15	108	100	50	60 ft lot no 1 no 4.
Holman James	3	121	50	25	part.
Henry Miller	4	141	400	200	half

Progress of Mob Spirit.—It is fully time for the sensible people of this country, of all parties to unite, both morally and physically, and in every form, to put down that insurrectionary and mol spirit, which every now and then breaks out in various parts of the country; under some pretext or another. We have now the "anti-tax" insurrection in Maryland—the "anti-bond" people in some parts of the West, who are holding meetings and declaring that the State debts ought not to be paid—the Dorrites in Rhode Island, who in some respects are equally lawless and insurrectionary, although some portions of the politicians have undertaken to defend Dor and his movements. But, above all, we have the "anti rent" disturbances in this State, which have now attained a most alarming magnitude.

All these spring from the same lawless spirit and ought to be put down by public opinion, and the authorities acting in obedience to it at once. The truth is that these ebullitions and isolated eruptions of the mob spirit, was fanned and encouraged by the miserable politicians of both the great parties. Let us look back for instance on the conduct of the two parties during the recent Presidential contest. Did we not see the *New York Tribune* on the right side, and the *New York Plebeian*, on the democratic side, both encouraging and defending the lawless proceedings of the anti-rent mobs in Rensselaer and other counties in this State? This course was pursued by these miserable politicians, for the purpose of getting the votes of a few of these anti-renters in the various counties. It is now time for all parties, and all the great masses of the people, who are the conservators of this government, to set themselves in direct opposition to these lawless mobs, and particularly against the miserable and contemptible politicians, who encourage them in the hope of catching a few votes.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The celebrated Randolph will case was progressing in the Superior Court, at Petersburg Va., on the 16th inst, with a prospect of occupying three months.

The Council of Boston, by a vote of 33 to 6, have instructed the Mayor to apply to the Legislature for powers, to introduce water from Long Pond into the city.

The Mobile papers announce the death of Martin Darrand, Esq., one of the oldest and most respected merchants of that city.

We learn from the Cherokee Advocate, that George Lightninglag, a young Cherokee, lately fell from the top of a ladder and was killed.

Mr. Fletcher Webster, Secretary to Mr. Cushing's mission, with the salary of a chargé d'affaires, is to return home in the spring.

Jacob Barker, of New Orleans, is said to have won \$180,000 on the late Presidential election.

The owners of trotting horses in New York have petitioned the Governor to appoint a "fast day."

Some students at Madrid, lately dissected a body, and found the heart on the right side.

Three large spots (one extraordinary large) are now visible on the Sun's disc. Benton says that the Texas debt is \$22,000,000.

On Friday a man from New Hampshire, named Austin was arrested for forgery in Boston. He said that he did not know it was any harm. Poor fellow.

Trouble in Maryland.—The Baltimore papers contain an account of an outrage committed at Bel Air, in that State, by a body of men who call themselves the "Anti-tax men" or "Refructors." It appears that the tax collector of Hartford made an attempt to sell the property of a man named Shadrack Street, and when the sale commenced, the mob began a violent assault on the bidders, and the collector, seriously wounding several persons and effectually breaking up the sale.

A Pirate.—We copy the following from the log-book of the ship John Marshall, arrived at this port last night from Rotterdam. Nov. 29th, lat. 37 51, long. 10, at 8 A. M. saw a brig and schooner to the leeward; the brig with her starboard tacks aboard, the schooner hoisted with his fore-top sail to the mast. Next morning saw the same schooner; she came near our lee quarter, then huffed up and kept within four miles of us.

She hoisted Genesee colors, at the same time she had a black flag hoisted at her main. We hoisted colors, when she pulled down her black flag. She luffed across our stern and went full down to the windward, and kept in sight of us, on the same tack. At 10 o'clock, P. M. saw a light to the leeward; in half an hour on her coming up with us very fast, called all hands on deck. At 11 30 she crossed our stern and went out of sight to windward, and hoisted a light. We tacked ship and stood N. E. for four hours; fortunately a breeze sprung up cloudy and squalls. At 4 A. M. tacked to the Westward. At daylight could not see her. On the 12th we saw a schooner which we took to be the same. She was a long black schooner of 130 or 140 tons; appeared to be an American built vessel, hull and sails new; saw a great many men on deck, and apparently a battery. Capt. Poyntress, passengers and crew have no doubt but what she was a pirate. They supposed she had boarded the John Marshall in the morning, had they not made their escape in the night.—*Journal of Commerce*, 25th inst.

A True but Strange Story.—One of the strangest circumstances came to light in this city the other day, every link in the chain of events being equally mysterious and remarkable. A lady, who keeps a stock store in Sixth street, missed, the other day, a splendid black scarf, of a rich and peculiarly figured silk. Of course she suspected a number of persons. She discharged her poor washerwoman who happened to be in the store at the time, accused her saleswoman, and also a dealer, who had been examining the scarf just before. This dealer was terribly annoyed by the accusation and sorely perplexed. But mark how he and others were relieved, and the guilty one discovered, by a simple accident! Some time after this, the dealer stepped into a milliner shop in second street—the only one he ever visited—and there he beheld, being worked up into a bonnet, a piece of silk, which he believed to be the identical one in question. He carried a piece of it to the loss. She knew it was the same! The milliner said the bonnet was to be finished, and called for that evening. A constable and a warrant were produced, the lady denied she was questioned about the silk, declared she bought it, desired to show at what store, the party proceeded to the shop of the lo-er, the lady there confessed her guilt, and faint! She was taken before Alderman—fainted again, was bound over in \$200 to answer for her sister for security, and after a painful scene, the curtain dropped!

The culprit is a lady belonging to good society, and with her sister keeps a fashionable boarding-house in a fashionable street, is a member of a church, and reputed to be a pious and highly respectable lady. We give no names because we do not desire to add one pang to the sufficiently mortified parties, but merely to mention the outlines of the singular story, in order to show how innocence was acquitted and the really culpable mysteriously found out.—[*Philadel. Paper.*]

More Trouble Brewing.—From the tone of an article in the *New Orleans Courier*, we are led to believe that the Hon. Henry Hubbard, who has been appointed agent of Massachusetts, to reside at New Orleans, will meet with no better reception than his colleague Mr. Hoar did in Charleston. The *Courier* says:—

"The object of these people is to try the right of States to imprison free negroes for coming to them, and to bring the question before the Supreme court of the United States. They would do well to save themselves all this trouble—for the right to imprison or send away suspicious or dangerous characters is exercised by every community under heaven, and will not be abandoned we hope, at least by the people of Louisiana, based as it is on the sacred principles of self protection, which is before all human laws and institutions whatever."

The British Minister some years ago protested against the confinement of some negroes belonging to a vessel of that nation in Charleston, but he became satisfied that confinement was not incompatible with the laws of nations, at all events, he abandoned the question; and British subjects, being colored, are imprisoned whenever they have the misfortune to plant their feet within the limits of South Carolina.

Should the Hon Henry Hubbard happen to broach his abolition doctrines here he will stand a good chance of keeping company in the same building with his black fellow citizens of Massachusetts.

CEBA. Our files of Cuba papers are to the 11th inst. from Havana, and the 8th from Matanzas. The grand ceremony of the benediction and laying the foundation stone of the new Light House at Havana, took place on Sunday, the 8th inst. The Captain General attended by all his officers, the Archbishop and all the clergy, the Nobility and a very large concourse of citizens were on the spot. The harbor filled with small boats, the ships dressed off with their gayest colors, all together made it quite a gala day. At half past five o'clock, the Captain General, accompanied by the Earls of Santa-terania and Fernandina, and various other gentlemen, ascended the steps, and there in a small, elegant hall was the mortar, the hammer and trowel of silver. After the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of "la Reina nuestra Señora," that of O'Donnell was laid, followed by the solemn benediction, and a short oration, pronounced by the Archbishop. The whole concluded by a grand salute from the Castle and all the vessels of war. In a box of bronze, placed in the key-stone at the entrance, was deposited a description of the light, &c. There will be two inscriptions—one at the right side of the entrance, in marble and letters of gilded bronze, as follows:

YEAR OF 1844
ISABEL SECOND, Raigning.
The Board of Direction,
The Captain General of the Island,
Don Leopoldo O'Donnell, presiding.
This work was conducted
by the body of Engineers of the Army.

The other inscription is to be at the side of the tower which fronts the sea, at a convenient elevation, that those entering port may be able to read it. The letters will be two feet high of inoxidable metal, and as follows.

O'Donnell.
1844.
This light will be 142 feet above the level of the sea, and can be seen at a distance of fifteen miles from the port. The light was made in France, by Mr. Fresnell. It is composed of four distinct parts. The investigations relative to the insurrection are still progressing at Matanzas.

ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE MEMBERS OF THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned, having formed ourselves into one general company, for the Manufacturing of all useful articles, or inventing the same, and we bind ourselves by mutual consent and agreement, to be in subjection to the laws of our constitution, denominated the constitution of the Nauvo Coach and Carriage Manufacturing Association, dated Nauvo, Dec. 19th, 1844. And we further more agree to be governed by the voice of the Association, according to the constitution above named—and we further more agree to be in subjection to all the rules and by the laws of this Association, which are or shall be adopted for the benefit and use of the Association, which shall not be contrary to the laws of the United States or of this State, and we further more agree that the number of this Association shall be twelve and no more—and we further more agree that all applicants for equal proceeds of the company, shall have their rights and privileges guaranteed to them by a certificate signed by the President of the Association, and we further more agree that all vacancies occurring by death or otherwise, of the above named twelve shall be filled by a two third vote of the remaining members—and we further more agree and declare that the private property of the members of this Association shall not be held liable for any debt or debts of this Association.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Pres.
ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk,
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.
BURK FROST,
DAVID DE VOL,
JOSHUA SMITH,
DAVID W. FOX,
SHADRACH DRIGGS,
DWIGHT WEBSTER,
JESSE H. ATHERTON,
WM. LISK.

Jan. 15th, 1845-37-3w

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part, of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Charriages, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Ruggy Wagons, Hearses, Sportscars, Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also, Ploughs, Scythe snaths, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Water street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices, for we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Pres.
ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk,
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.
BURK FROST,
DAVID DE VOL,
JOSHUA SMITH,
DAVID W. FOX,
SHADRACH DRIGGS,
DWIGHT WEBSTER,
JESSE H. ATHERTON,
WM. LISK.

Jan. 15th, 1845-37-1f.

FOR SALE.

A FARM of one hundred and twenty acres, on Camp Creek near the La Harpe road. Fully acres under improvement, a frame house and barn and other out buildings, for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

NAHUM BIGELOW.

Nauvo, Jan. 5th, 1844-33-3m.

LAND.

And farms for Sale in Iowa.
ONE farm in Van Buren County, 4 1/2 miles from Benton Post office, containing 160 acres. Four farms 10 miles west from Keosauqua; between Chequest and Fox river. One farm, 140 acres, 40 improved; one of 200 acres, 90 improved; one of 80 acre, 30 improved; one of 160 acres, 50 improved. In Davis County, 12 miles west of Keosauqua, on Fox river, one saw and grist mill, and 40 acres of land.

ALSO,
Claims on land in Lee County; all of which will be traded for lands in Hancock and adjoining counties. Apply to
ANDREW J. STEWART.
Near Loomis' tavern, or to Judge Phelps.
Nauvo, Jan. 8, 1845-36-3m

FOUND.

ONE saddle and three harnesses, which are supposed to be stolen property. The owner or owners can have the same on application to the Trustees of the church, by describing and proving the property, and paying charges.
Nauvo, Jan. 15, 1845-3w

OSPREY:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Anderson Master, will commence running between St. Louis and Bloomington, as soon as navigation opens, leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave Nauvo at 8 1/2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to
C. ALLEN, Nauvo
Jan. 1, 1845-35f.

QUILLS.

A few hundred wild or tame geese quills wanted at this office.
Jan. 1, 1845.

TWO STORES.

DAVID D. YEARSLEY has opened two Stores, one in the building lately occupied by Gen. Joseph Smith as a store, on Water street, the other on Mulholland street, a little east of the Temple, the Keystone Store, where he will accommodate his friends and the public, with Dry Goods and Groceries to their hearts desire. A quick "pic" being better than a slow "bit,"—he means to sell cheap for cash and produce.

One man can not do everything, nor have everything, but he means, with two stores to do a double business, and keep a good assortment of Crockery and Hardware also.

Being fond of company he wishes all to call and see.
Nauvo Nov. 17, 1844-30-3m

NOTICE—About 6 or 8 thousand good lath wanted immediately. The amount shall be credited on'things.
WM. CLAYTON, Recorder.

Nauvo, Nov. 8, 1844-30f.

MR. HUGH PATRICK, Dentist. begs to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, his removal to that part of the post office, lately occupied by Mr. S. Rigdon, and returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in this city and surrounding country, for the extensive patronage he has received since he arrived here, and in doing so, he would assure them the same unremitting attention, which has hitherto gained for him the approbation of those by whom he has been favored, it shall be his constant object to cultivate.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.
Also H. Patrick, begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues manufacturing the various articles in the above line; rings, brooches, pins, seals, keys, bracelets, chains, and various other ornaments too numerous to mention, two thirds of the payments expected in cash. Old gold and silver taken in exchange.
Nauvo, Jan. 1, 1845-35f.

NOTICE—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.
N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.
June 19th 1844

EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE!!
J. GROCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufacturing, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.
Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

IOWA TWINS.

THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.
DANIEL C. DAVIS.
May 23d. 1844.

WISTAR'S BALSAM

OF WILD CHERRY
A GREAT REMEDY

CONSUMPTION & liver complaints.
Asthma, Bronchitis, croup in children, whooping cough, pains or weakness of the Breasts, Chronic coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION
A purely vegetable and highly approved compound preparation of *Bruna Virginiana* or *Wild Cherry Bark*, approved by the College of Pharmacy, recommended by the Medical Faculty, and universally acknowledged the most valuable Family Medicine ever discovered.

No Quackery!—No Deception!

The Physician may boast of his skill in many diseases, the Quack may puff his wonderful cures, but of all the remedies ever discovered for the diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, it is universally admitted that nothing has ever proved as successful as that unrivaled medicine—*Dr. Wistar's Balsam of wild cherry*, which has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever recorded in the history of Medicine.

Read what it has done!

A Surprising Cure.—Mrs. Martha Wilson, a poor but highly respectable member of the Methodist Church, was also afflicted with Consumption in its worst forms, and considered by all her friends, past recovery. A bottle of this Balsam was presented to her, which relieved her immediately. This circumstance being made known to the members of the church, the purchased several bottles for her which relieved her entirely. The same society have purchased over FORTY bottles for persons in indigent circumstances, and positively assert it has not been used in a single instance where it has not given surprising relief. We, the undersigned, members of the Derbin Benevolent Society of the Methodist church have examined the above statement of Mrs. Wilson's case, hereby certify it is in all respects true, and earnestly recommend Dr. Wistar's remedy to all who are afflicted.

GEO. MILLER,
ELIZABETH JACOBS,
THOMAS COOMBS,
MARY GARDNER.

All orders from dealers south and west of the Wabash river should be addressed to Benja. Phelps 76 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. The above truly valuable medicine is for sale at this office.
Nov 13-29-3m

BENJAMIN PHELPS,
No. 76 Chestnut Street,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
WESTERN-GENERAL AGENT FOR ALL THE

BEST FAMILY MEDICINES;

OFFERS to Dealers and others the following highly popular and valuable Medicines:
Wistar's balsam of wild cherry
Rev. I. Covert's balm of life
Humphrey's Pile ointment
Dr. Williamson's pain soother
Brite's rheumatic liniment and pills
Sappington's pills
Dr. Starkweather's hepatic elixir
Dr. Halsted's magnetic remedies
Bristol's sarsaparilla
Fridley's tetter ointment
Fehnestock's verminuge
Jaw David's or Hebrew plaster
Dr. Halsted's brisk pills
Nov 13-29-3m

NOTICE—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING,

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

QUARTOS	half	bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	do	whole bound	plain	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	do	do	extra	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	.62
do	do	do	neat	.87
do	do	do	neat	.75
do	do	do	neat	.50

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvo, Jan. 1, 1844

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of a Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

TO THE FARMERS AROUND NAUVOO AND VICINITY.

THOSE brethren who want to exchange their grain, pork, beef, potatoes &c., for property, wearing apparel &c., would do well to give the Temple committee a call. They would be glad to exchange any kind of property in their hands for grain, inasmuch as provisions are most wanted to carry on the works.
N. B. A good new turning lathe, for sale at the Committee office.
WM. CLAYTON,
Temple Recorder.
August 7th 1844-1f

MEDICATED-LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvo and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended; ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

BOOTS &c.

A LARGE quantity of English Boots &c. for sale at this office. Grain, Flour, Hides, and even cash, accepted in payment. Warm feet, warm friends, and wisdom, are very convenient, and so is change, even in trade. Try.
Nauvo, Sept. 25, 1844. no22-1f.

A. W. BABBITT,

Attorney at Law,

HAS removed his office to the city of Nauvo and has taken the office occupied by the late General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to attend to any, or all business committed to his trust.
Oct. 9, 1844-23f

ACCEPTABLE

ANY quantity of provisions, for subscriptions, at this office.
Sept. 25, 1844.

TEMPLE.

"Milk as well as Meat"
Some good milk cows are wanted as tithing for the Temple. The Saints have done well in bringing in many good things and they will do more good by answering this call promptly.

WM. CLAYTON,

Clerk for Trustees &c.

Nov. 6-1f.

WANTED.

100 CORDS of Wood, at this office.

Sept. 25, 1844.

TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. E. HALL,

STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER.

Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.

TERMS, LOW.

Residence, Parley St., Gen. Rich's old house.

June 19-12f



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 39.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1845.

Whole Number 142

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR.

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Main Street, Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$1.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 50 cts.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor.) Post paid, to receive attention.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Springfield, Jan. 15, 1845.

In the House of Representatives, of the State of Illinois, upon the unconditional repeal of the Nauvoo charter?

Mr. Babbitt of Hancock county arose and said, he had waited to see what direction this bill would take, he had not intended to enter into the debate at this time, neither should he, had the friends of equal rights seen fit to come up in defence of those principles involved in the bill before the House, being the immediate representative of that people and knowing the present degree of prejudice and excitement existing against them, he could not in justice to himself and his constituents remain longer silent, and sit here quietly by and see their rights endangered without endeavoring to put this matter in its true light before those who were called upon to act, as he was confident he could in some measure remove the existing prejudice against the citizens of Nauvoo. He had remained silent from the consideration of a belief that this democratic legislature would see justice done every portion of the inhabitants of our State, and protect them in the secure enjoyment of equal rights and privileges.

In the first instance it was urged against the Mormon people that they committed frauds and aggressions in Ohio, swindled the community, and were expelled from the State; this he begged leave to say was false. They were not expelled nor driven from Ohio, and as evidence of their conduct and character, there he would refer gentlemen to the letters and testimony of the ex-governor of that State, the governor of Illinois, recommending this oppressed people to our kindness and attention, and his request upon Congress to consider their grievances and extend to them protection and relief.

The Kirtland Bank operations are charged upon the Mormons as a crime, but what is its true history. It was at first a Safety fund institution, and had its origin and control by Mormon influence would have been only in accordance with the spirit of the times. Similar institutions flourished in other places and in other States. But sir, this concern was not owned and conducted exclusively by Mormons, men of every religious denomination had a hand in its creation, there stockholders, directors, and Mormon citizens lent their aid by their operations. You never have heard an outcry against them in Ohio, and to my knowledge there never was one of that body convicted for any crime or offence against the laws of that State. They left it with their own accord for the purpose of removing to a place where they could obtain more land in one body, that they might settle down near together, which is but natural for any other class of men.

Follow them to Missouri, and what is their history there. They first settled in Jackson county, and were driven to Clay. Their numbers rapidly increasing, jealousy was excited, and a false pretence alleged against them of stirring up mutiny with the slaves, for the grounds of this suspicion it will only say that the Mormons like many others believe that slavery is an evil, yet sir, they are in every respect anti-slavery, and they do not undertake to dictate any mode of emancipation of the slaves. The citizens of Clay county held meetings and appointed a committee to wait upon the principal men amongst the Mormons and advise them to remove to some more unsettled part of the State. They accordingly purchased of the government a most entirely the county of Caldwell, to which they removed.

They were not left a long time in the enjoyment of peace, even in their new possessions, difficulties did not however break out first there, but in a small settlement of Mormons on the Missouri river, called De Witt. Here they had purchased so rapidly that jealousy was aroused, a large army was collected, surrounded the town and threatened the inhabitants with extermination. They were forced to treat with the lawless banditti, and agreed to go to their new location in Caldwell county; but this did not satisfy the hellish feelings of the mob; they followed them to their new abode and made several attacks upon them; then an armed force was called out under command of Gen. Atchison and others, who were successful in dispersing them, but what was the next news, that went abroad through the State, that the Mormons were in arms, that they were slaying all before them, burning houses and confiscating property. A committee was sent to the governor, who without going to the seat of

difficulties himself, or sending an agent to learn the facts in the case; without law or precedent except in the person of a Nero or Caligula, issued an order to Gen. Clark to exterminate the Mormons, regardless of sex or age, which order was executed. An armed force assembled who commenced the work of slaughter by a number of men and children.

They finally stood their murderous hands, on condition that the Mormons should surrender up all their leading men, and leave the State forthwith. To which they agreed acting upon the principle that life was dearer to them than possessions, and liberty more desirable than slavery. They therefore in the dead of winter, destitute and miserable, started for this State, where they were well received.

They had been driven from place to place in Missouri, their press destroyed, some of their number inhumanly butchered, and they were driven by force of arms to Illinois, where they were kindly treated, until they increased so that they were able to control the selection of officers in their immediate vicinity, as soon as that was the case, political aspirants who were not able to secure their influence and support, commenced a warfare upon them, have charged them with crime; and what was the crime? It was simply the free exercise of the right of suffrage in the selection of public officers. I had thought it a democratic doctrine that the majority should rule, but it is said the Mormons do not exercise that right as other religions do not. They vote as unit, the reason for this is, they are forced into it in self defence. They go to the polls and find an anti-Mormon ticket there, and can do nothing else consistently with their interests. It is not to be expected that any people will vote for the favored enemies instead of their friends. Is it to be expected they will vote for men who are pledged to the destruction of their rights, as some are who occupy seats in this General Assembly.

The great and alarming hue and cry about Mormon outrages, violence and crime, were raised by those political demagogues who could not receive their votes and thus obtain promotion at their hands, and they have succeeded in imbuing the public mind with prejudice, with a view to effect their expulsion from the State.

A great deal is said and alleged against the Mormons in the City of Nauvoo, for the use made of the Habeas Corpus act by their Municipal Court, if any persons not actuated by preconceived prejudice will learn the facts in the case, they will find that persecution has driven that people to it in self defence. No demand was made by the Governor of Missouri for Joseph Smith, until he had been two years in this State, and that demand was instigated by his violent enemies here. Mobs came from Missouri, kidnapped Mormons, took them away, tied them up, whipped, and inhumanly treated them, when no charge of offence could be alleged against them. The governor of this State demanded or requested the surrender of all persons guilty of such acts that they might be brought to justice, which was disregarded and a request made for the delivery of the Smiths and Mormon leaders to the authorities of that State. This plan was concocted here, and what kind of justice could they expect from those who had thus oppressed, driven and followed them with their insatiable vengeance to Illinois?

A further plan was laid to take Mr. Smith, he was arrested and a writ of Habeas Corpus resorted to, but to save him from their ruthless hands, from whom he or any other Mormon would have but little else to expect than certain death.

Great complaint is also raised against their city ordinances which were passed for the express purpose of deterring men who were sent from Missouri to perpetrate their acts of violence, and hang about Nauvoo to carry out effect and execute the base designs of baser men.

They were passed for bunkum, and they had the desired effect. Those men who were hovering about the city of Nauvoo waiting an opportunity to wreak their vengeance upon the devoted heads of the Smiths left, and those ordinances were immediately repealed; none of them were put in force; they were only created as weapons of defence to deter the commission of crime and the perpetration of acts of violence. We hear a great deal about the rights of the old citizens of Hancock county being sacrificed. This is the signal, whoop and war cry of political demagogues; men who are not worthy to receive the suffrages of any people; men who for their own promotion would willingly sacrifice the civil and religious liberties of others, and endanger the peace, and destroy the best interests of our State.

You hear of Mormon outrages, Mormon murders, and Mormon courts; while in Hancock county, not one single officer of the court is a Mormon, and in the empanelling of Jurors special care is taken, that not one Mormon shall be put upon them to do away with the groundless apprehensions and foul calumnies

that might otherwise be heaped upon them, on the score of legal injustice and judiciary corruption. Yet even this precaution has not been able to screen them from unmerited reproach, and the slanderous attacks of unprincipled place hunters and political jokers. Long catalogues of crimes have been prepared against the Mormons, in order to effect if possible their expulsion from the State. Bogus making, thieving, horse stealing, counterfeiting and bigamy, has been sounded from one part of the State to the other, to awaken the prejudice and arouse the hostilities of an excited populace against that proscribed class of the community, in hopes an array of populace rage might extirpate or drive them from their homes. (Did the speaker) the Mormons resist the execution of the law? In some instances they resorted to unjustifiable self defence to keep out of the hands of their persecutors; it was but to escape a certain and summary death, with which they had been publicly threatened. What had they to expect from men who openly avowed their nefarious designs, and even said they had their bullets run for twelve months for the express purpose of shooting Mormons, if they did not leave their possessions and their homes, and take refuge with the Indians in the recesses of the Rocky Mountains or in the wilds of the West?

I say would any man be expected to go to Carthage under such circumstances, when he had nothing to expect but an unrelenting persecution and a violent death? Among men who acknowledge no law, would they obey the commands of the Executive of our State, and said in derision of his power, "we have no governor, he is a Mormon governor."

The expenses of the Mormon war, as it is termed, are alleged against the citizens of Nauvoo; that expense occurred for the detention of violence, suppression of mobs, and was more properly speaking the Warsaw war. The troops were ordered out only for the purpose of getting the mob under command, that they might be kept from acts of violence.

The arms were demanded of the citizens of Nauvoo, and as soon as they were assured of the protection of the laws, they obeyed the order and gave them up.

They have always been ready and willing to submit to all laws, when there was even a prospect of protection under those laws, but it has not been so with the people of Warsaw; peace officers in the discharge of their official duties have been insulted and abused.

While people cry out against the outrages of the Mormons and their unscrupulous disregard to law and order, it must be recollected there is less crime in Hancock County, than in any other county of its size and number of inhabitants in the State. It is said Mormons protect each other and cannot be brought to justice. I have shown that the court was not Mormon, and can with much more propriety hurl back the charge upon the Mormon persecutors of Warsaw and Carthage, for there the prejudice is so strong and determination so fixed, to drive the Mormons from the land; that false allegation and perjury are not the greatest of their crimes. Men can be found to swear the innocent guilty, because they worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences and forsooth are Mormons. Thus originate the stereotyped editions of Mormon offences which go out abroad to prejudice every where the public mind—and men are here advocating the erection of new courts for other places (as the city of Chicago for instance), while they wish to take from us our police organization and municipal court, why is this? Is this in accordance with the principles of equal rights? Is this democratic doctrine, and shall acts like these go out from a democratic Legislature.

Repeat the charter of Nauvoo, prescribe her citizens by your public acts, and you tolerate and encourage the demon of mob violence that surrounds that people, and is waiting to feast upon their destruction. Already have their public journals claimed your sanction by the passage of an unconditional repeal of this charter through every branch of this Legislative body; already do they claim your endorsement to their acts of violence and deeds of wickedness, till finish the work you have begun, and you seal the signet of Mormon destruction. You sign their warrants for execution here in this hall, and send them forth but to be enforced; already have they sent out this message that the Legislature are with them; with them in their intolerant proscription and persecution; with them in the perpetration of violence and the commission of crime; yes, with them in the foul, cruel, and cowardly murder of the Smiths, who were in the hands and under the protection of the laws. Will you countenance by any act of yours cold and bloody murder, which would disgrace and stigmatize the name of pirates and public robbers.

Mormons are not confined to Nauvoo alone, they are spread and increasing throughout the length and breadth of our land, and while we are inviting emigration to our rich and uncultivated prairie's,

we are by our acts of injustice driving actual settlers from our state; from a state too, where a majority pretend to be the advocates and devotees of equal rights; even Jack Mormons as they are termed are objects of particular vengeance, and only because they are willing to do equal justice to all. The cry of Mormon outrage comes up from the far south, while the counties near Hancock knowing the true history of that people commiserate their condition, and are willing to meet out to them even handed justice.

The use made of the habeas corpus act which is urged as a reason for a repeal of their city charter is but a justifiable one; it has been well called the great writ of right, and should not be curtailed.

He did consider that the unconditional repeal of their charter, would be an act of flagrant injustice, unwarranted by the democratic doctrine by which we pretend to be governed, nor called for by any existing facts nor justifiable cause. It was (he said) necessary for a city to have an internal police, and under the operation of that police, men might be thrown in prison or confinement, and the writ of habeas corpus was often indispensably necessary for the relief of those individuals.

Mr. B. continued, he would not have taken the floor at this time, but no one seemed disposed to arise in the defence of those principles which were deeply involved in the question before the house. It was a question of equal rights, and he had hoped to see gentlemen stand up in defence of those rights. There seems to be a disposition manifested here to prescribe that people for opinions sake.

We are told in defence of that position that they do not exercise their political privileges, in the same manner as other religious denominations do; they vote as a unit. To vote thus is not incorporated in their religion like other men, they are left free to vote as they may choose, but when they come to the polls and find an anti-Mormon ticket, then they are forced by direct opposition to unite; and what is the sin of union of feeling and concert of action? Would not the democratic party wish that all could see alike the true interests of the American people. Do not devoted christians pray that all may be of one mind, and bring about the happy days of millenium; but when one city acts as a body, design, force, corruption is the cry, and that people must be exterminated. "Consistency thou art a Jew!"

If the Mormons have done wrong, they were forced into the commission of that wrong, and in the matter of voting as one man were obliged to do it in self evidence; could it be expected of them or any other body of men, that they would support their enemies instead of their friends? I think not. The great secret of a party opposition, is that they are a kind of nag that will not carry double; they will not take all political parties on their backs, but I think gentlemen should not complain at that, they have carried them each in their turn.

Mr. Speaker I am well aware of the excitement which has prevailed. I know the bitter animosities existing against the Mormons, and prejudices which have been created by the free circulation of unfounded charges, and unmerited attacks upon that people; but what has already been done by the popular fury in relation to this matter, what has been the course of the anti-Mormon crusaders; has the character of their conduct been such as to merit your sanction and approbation, are you prepared to countenance their violation of law, order and justice, in the resorting to the violence of mobs, to effect the firm overthrow and expulsion of that people—are you prepared to signify mark them as the suitable objects of vengeance, and seal their destruction by insidious acts of legislation? What has been the course and character of their opposers? to what have they not resorted to carry out their nefarious projects? Have they plundered and embezzled the property of their neighbors? have they practised frauds and committed offences against high heaven by believing what some men term heresy? these are the crimes alleged against the Mormons, but those men who take upon them this unholy war of religious and political persecution have resorted to crimes of a deeper and darker hue; crimes that cry to heaven for justice, murder and treason have marked their progress in blood and infamy; go to Carthage and let the dumb walls of a prison house in mournful silence tell you of their cold inhuman butchery, which has fixed indelibly the foul stigma of murderers upon them; and what is still more they committed this act of unheard of treachery, at the very time the highest executive officer of the State who had pledged to the victims the protection of the laws, was supposed to be in the city of the devoted prophet, whose incensed populace it was expected would put him and his people immediately to death, calculating that to enrage the already too much excited inhabitants in the surrounding country, that they might raise enemies and sack their city and drive them, men women and children

again from their possessions and their homes to seek once more shelter from want and persecution, amidst the cold unfeeling charities of the world. If men here upon this floor are willing to lend their countenance to deeds like these, I want they should come out and show their hands. Tell us so and not evade the question. It may be thought I am too independent, I can not help it. It airs the blood of my fathers within me, who fought and even died for liberty and in the advocacy of just and equal rights, I cannot eringe and play the sycophant.

My friends advised me not to speak upon this question, as I was styled a Mormon it might increase the existing prejudice of members upon this floor. I waited for some one to appear before the committee of the whole House, but the silent and summary manner in which that committee arose, reported progress, and recommended the passage of the bill inclined me to the opinion that we were to have a kind of funeral procession here, and without ceremony bury the rights of Mormon citizens.

Who could after seeing the spirit manifested here of proscription, blame the citizens of Nauvoo for sending men to represent them in the halls of legislation. He hoped the matter would be again referred, and some respect paid to the remonstrance of 1300 citizens of that city, which had been presented to this honorable body. Other cities had transcended their chartered rights as well as Nauvoo, even in the city of Springfield a public lecturer has been fined by the common council for daring to lecture upon a science without a license; had this been done in the city, and under the authorities of ill fated Nauvoo, the cry would have gone out, and unmerited censure heaped upon the Mormons. He just then, regard the principles of equal rights, and sent out to the citizens of every portion of our State even handed justice, forget not your duties in the madness of prejudice, but act in this matter with prudence. If the privileges of the Nauvoo charter are too extensive, if it grants power exceptionable, repeal those provisions, and leave them in possession of their just rights.

THE ANTI-RENTERS.—THE MANNER IN WHICH THEY HOLD THEIR LEASES.—THE CAUSES OF DISCONTENT.—REPORT OF JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

1. The Manor of Rensselaerwick extends from a point twelve miles below, to a point twelve miles above Albany, North and South and to a distance each side of the Hudson of twenty four miles; it is therefore 24 miles in length and 48 in width, embracing the counties of Albany and Rensselaer, the cities of Albany and Troy, and some villages excepted; its population is 50,000.

2. The title to the land rests on these grounds: Holland in order to encourage emigrants, made liberal offers to Patrons who should plant colonies in New Netherlands. Killan Van Rensselaer, at various times from 1630 to 1637, purchased lands from the Indian chiefs, in presence of the Governor, making payment in full. These purchases were confirmed by the authorities at Fort Amsterdam; by the Dutch Government at home; by the English in 1654 again in 1685; and still again 1704, and finally by the State of New York in 1821, by a provision of the constitution saying, that nothing in that instrument shall affect any grants of land within the State made by authority of the King or his predecessors. The Judiciary Committee, in the legislature last year, said expressly that if this was not a good title "there can certainly be none in the State."

3. Most of the Manor is settled under perpetual leases, by which tenants hold the farms in perpetuity, with a reservation to the proprietor of mines and streams the right to erect mills; and cut timber for them; the right of ingress over the land; he paying for the land so used; and a quarter of the purchase money on every alienation of the estate otherwise than by will. The tenant is bound to pay a yearly rent in wheat, four fat fowls and a day's service, to pay all taxes.

4. The rents paid by the Heldeburgh and Rensselaer farmers, are ten bushels of wheat per one hundred acres, and the average of the whole manor is eleven bushels per one hundred and fifty acres, less than one bushel to nine acres.—These are the prominent facts concerning the tenants by which these lands are held. The title of the proprietor is perfectly good; the rents are very low, and the whole is held according to express agreement. The grievances complained of by the tenants, and which are made the pretexts for rebellion, and refusal to pay the rent are thus stated: 1. They allege a want of title in the landlord—this has been disproved; and if it were well founded, they certainly have no better title than the proprietor. 2. Some of them complain because they pay wheat instead of money. There can be no practical grievances in this provision as with money wheat can always be purchased: the requisite amount can always

be raised; and the arrangement was made expressly for the benefit of the tenants. 4. The pair of fowls and the day's service are represented as anti-republican—these have been always commuted at the market price, when desired. 5. The reservation to the landlord of a quarter of the money when the farms are sold, is complained of—but it should be borne in mind that it costs the holder nothing, that he agreed to the condition, that he gets three-fourths when he has no ownership in it; and above all, these quarter sales have very rarely been exacted, and may always be commuted at very small prices. 6. The reservation of mines and streams is complained of—but is part of the contract and practically it has no effect, as no mines have been discovered. 7. The tenants say they have paid for the land by paying rent for a series of years, and should therefore be its owners—the same would release a borrower from the obligation to repay the principal of a debt, when he has kept it long enough to let the accumulated interest equal the original sum. 8. Another complaint is that back rents have been allowed to accumulate;—that is as much the fault of the tenant as the proprietor; and moreover the late Patron made the most positive and benevolent provisions in his will for abatement in whole or in part of these back rents. 9. It is the tenants that have been degraded to vassals and serfs; the Judiciary Committee of the last Legislature have declared their belief that this grievance exists only in imagination.

These are the grievances of which the tenants complain; and no one can fail to see that they are utterly unfounded, or at least inadequate to justify the steps they have taken. The writer of the communication next alludes to the propositions that have been made to remove even these slight causes of dissatisfaction on the part of the tenants. The proprietors have never proposed, in new leases, to renew any of the objectionable clauses; but have been perfectly willing to unite with the tenants in cancelling all the old leases, and changing the mode of tenure so that wheat rent should be converted into money rent, and the farms purchased at the price of which the rent was to be the interest. The tenants profess to agree to these terms, but a difference arises as to the price of the wheat, and the rate of interest; the proprietors wish to take the average price of wheat for the last ten years, (which would be about one dollar twenty five cents), and to estimate the interest at five per cent; the tenants refused to allow over one dollar per bushel for the wheat, and demand the interest be estimated at seven per cent. The difference between these views will be seen at a glance—twenty two and a half bushels at one dollar and twenty five cents per bushel, are twenty eight dollars fifty cents, which would be the annual rent, and this at five per cent, would be the interest of five hundred and seventy dollars; the price of the farm on the proprietors' scale. On the other hand, twenty two and a half bushels, at one dollar, make the yearly rent only twenty dollars and fifty cents, and at seven per cent, would call for a principal of only three hundred and twenty two dollars on the tenants' scale. As this seems to be much the most difference of opinion involved in the case, we copy the following passage in vindication of the proprietors' claim from the communication of Mr. Van Rensselaer.

"The proprietors have in their favor, the consideration that the rate of interest on long and permanent loans, (such as these must be estimated,) has always been five per cent, which is the rate at the present time; and furthermore that money does not now command, even for a single year, more than six per cent.—The practical operations of the adoption of these two scales, would be that on the landlord's calculation the land would bring four dollars per acre, and on the tenant's calculation only two dollars. If it be added that the average price at which tenants have sold the farms on the Manor has been heretofore about twenty five dollars per acre, subject to the annual rents the fairness of the proprietor's calculations is more and more evident."

"The tenants, in addition to the low price at which they wish to obtain their farms in fee simple, demand that the day's service and fowls shall be thrown in without any commutation price; whilst the proprietors think that these are as much entitled to a fair money equivalent as the other stipulations of the lease. The Judiciary Committee express their opinion about the relief sought, as follows:—Your Committee are well assured that the tenants can have all the relief to which they are in justice and equity entitled, directly from the proprietors of the Manor."

Some heartless wretch advertises in the Times for a young lady, as assistant in a school from eight A.M. to eight P.M. for which she is to consider "board and washing a sufficient remuneration," and pay for her own lodging. We wonder whether there is a pump near that school.

THE BEST COWS.

You cannot be absolutely certain, when you purchase heifers, that you will have good cows, but by close attention you may acquire the art pretty accurately whether they will prove good. The first point is the udder; if this is not capacious or if it has not the power of becoming so, she never will be a great milker. Then the color of the skin will be important; if you would have rich milk it should be yellow, or rather a mahogany color; but you will want good teats to draw the milk; large teats, not standing close together, are a good sign. These are the most important points.

As to the form of the cow, you will not choose a large head and horns, for it costs too much to support them; nor long legs to make you hold the pail up from the ground, and require high fences. Long legs require too much support; they are not good even for travelling. Choose short legged animals whenever you have the choice, whether cows, oxen, horses, or hogs. Choose slender necks and tapering tails; straight backs and broad briskets, for such feed better and are less liable to disease. The cow's body should be large in comparison with her head and limbs, but it is not an object to keep very large cows or oxen, or horses on our farms, as a general rule. Middle sized cows, and those below it, you almost always find better milkers than large cows are.

In regard to the color of the body, a red or yellow, or a yellow brindle, is a indicative as any of a good rich milker. You cannot always determine, by any external marks, whether your heifer will prove a good cow. After trying her one summer, you can tell better, and you can then turn her off for beef, if you choose. On purchasing, you will have some regard to color as a matter of fancy. Nobody wants a black cow or a white one; and though part colored cows are endurable, no white man buys a skunk colored horse for his own keeping.

Mild and gentle cows are better than irritable animals, and will be more ready to yield their milk. By close scrutiny you can determine in some degree by the countenance and the motions of the heifer whether she is naturally docile; yet very much depends on her breaking—her treatment and education during the first season. Various treatment will make any animal vicious; still, there is a difference of character independent of education. Examine the eyes and the face of the heifer; a large mild eye, with a circle or halo around it is a good indication. The face should not be large, and the bones should all be small in proportion to the body. A large chest is evidence of good lungs and of a hardy animal. The hips should be well spread, for obvious reasons.

By proper attention to selecting and breeding we may just as well have a race of cows that will yield ten pounds of butter per week as five pounds. We know of no neat stock superior to our red Devon cattle—such as we meet with in all parts of New England.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Improving Land by Green Manure.—It is believed by some that the best kind of vegetable growth for turning in, in the form of green manure, is Indian corn sown broadcast. If it is intended to apply lime to the land, it would be well to do so the fall before. Then, as early in the spring as circumstances will permit, sow corn broadcast, say three or four bushels to the acre, as soon as it has grown as high as it can conveniently be turned under with a deep-working plough turn it under, and immediately sow another crop the same way, turning that under as before, but with a medium plough run crossways of the previous furrow. In the middle and southern States, three crops can thus be turned under in one season. It is believed that no system of manuring or renovation, except the heavy application of stable manure, can compare with this plan in its results. If the land be very poor the first crop will be very light; but light as it may be, it will yet add a very considerable portion of the elements of vegetable nutriment to the soil; and thus the second crop will be greatly improved, and the third will be all that can be desired. It is believed that in this way four times as much improvement will be effected in one season as can be by means of clover in three or four years. For this purpose, farmers in the North should use the tall kinds of southern corn, as being of more rapid growth, and furnishing vastly more matter for the soil.—*Cultivator.*

CURING MEAT.

Hams.—The following mode of preparing hams, we have practiced for several years, and can with confidence recommend it to others.

For every one hundred pounds of meat take five pints of good molasses, (or five pounds of brown sugar), five ounces salt petre, and eight pounds of rock salt—and three gallons water, and boil the ingredients over a gentle fire, skim nix off the froth or scum, as it rises. Continue the boiling till the salt &c. is dissolved. Have the hams nicely cut or trimmed, packed in casks with the shank end down, as the pickle will thus strike in better. When the pickle prepared as above, is sufficiently cool, pour it over the hams. They may lie in pickle from two to six weeks, according to the size of the pieces, or the state of the weather. Beef or mutton hams, intended for smoking or drying, may be cured according to this mode, and will be found excellent.

Much of the goodness of hams depends on smoking. They should be hung at such a distance from the fire, as not to be heated. They should also be hung shank end down, as this will prevent the

escape of their juices by dripping. Small hams wanted for immediate use, will answer with two weeks' smoking, but larger ones, and those wanted for keeping, should be smoked four weeks, or more.

Different articles are used for smoking. Perhaps sawdust from hard wood, where it can be conveniently had, is on the whole to be preferred. Corn cobs are first rate, and are said by some to make the sweetest smoke of anything.—Chips of maple and hickory, or the small twigs and branches of those kinds of wood, do well.

Religious Persecution in Norway.—It appears that the same intolerant spirit which disgraces the established Lutheran Church of Sweden, and which closed the mouth of that excellent man, Mr. Sepp, is manifesting itself in Norway. A small body of Quakers living at Starenger have been forced to appeal to the government for relief from the persecutions to which they are subjected by reason of their religious faith. They represent themselves to have been imprisoned for weeks because, for conscience' sake, they will not bring their children to baptism; besides other vexations and wrongs. This denial of religious freedom is especially odious to the Lutheran Church in Norway, because of the large measure of civil freedom enjoyed by that community; and also because, a very few years ago, the Lutherans of Norway and Denmark, as well as the British churches, were called upon to extend their sympathy and aid to the several persecuted Lutherans of Prussia. Scarcely has that storm passed when we find the Lutheran churches in Denmark and Norway persecuting, with a high hand, the Baptists in the former country and the Quakers in the latter.—It is high time that persecution for conscience sake was shamed out of Christendom; but it never will be so long as the unnatural alliance between church and state is permitted.—*New York Evangelist.*

Sub-Marine Battery.—The Baltimore American says:

"Experiments by the aid of Morse's Telegraph have been made this afternoon by Mr. Colt, inventor of the Sub-Marine Battery, which have resulted in proving at the distance of 40 miles, (from Baltimore to Washington,) that by igniting gunpowder and other combustible substances, he can blow up a ship with the same celerity and certainty as at only a few miles.

Mr. Colt has proposed to the Government to permanently fortify any harbor at a cost of not exceeding that of a steam ship-of-war, and guarantees its security against the combined fleets of Europe.

Why not extend it across the Atlantic and blow up Queen Vic.

The Cherokee Quarrel.—Fort Gibson, (Arkansas) Dec. 5, 1844.—The "Old Settlers" long talked of Council commenced last Wednesday. The Commissioners left here last Tuesday for the Council Ground, near the mouth of the Illinois river, about twenty miles from this post. Lieut. C. S. Lovell, accompanied them as Secretary. Report says, that John Ross and his followers, are very much opposed to the meeting, although it is generally supposed he has too much good sense to "bluff" against the United States authorities.

An Indian express arrived here about ten o'clock last night, from the Commissioners, upon the arrival of which, company II, of the 1st dragoons, (the only company of dragoons here at the time) were ordered to saddle up immediately, and repair forthwith to the Council Ground. They started about midnight. Lieut. R. H. Chilton, in command, taking with them eight days rations. The object of their trip is not known, as the order was a sort of a secret one. Conjecture says, it is for the purpose of preventing the Ross party from committing any outrages upon the Rogers or "Old Settler" party.

Enclosed, I send you a copy of the Proclamation issued by Governor Butler, U. S. Agent, and one of the Commissioners.

Should any thing of importance transpire at the Council, I will inform you of the same by the first opportunity.

Dec. 6.—Snow fell in this neighborhood, last night, about three inches deep, and it is still snowing rapidly.

The proclamation spoken of, printed in Cherokee and English, is one issued by P. M. Butler, the U. S. agent.—We give an extract.

"I proclaim, and declare, that letters have been directed to John Ross, Esq., principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, and people, and to Captain John Rogers, coadjutor of the principal of the complaining parties, to wit:

"The Old Settlers' and Treaty party, informing them that the honorable secretary of war has appointed the promised commission to inquire into and ascertain the true and exact extent of the discontent and spirit of hostility which prevails among the Cherokee people.—*St. Louis Reveille, Dec. 18.*

STATISTICAL.

The Commercial Fleets of Europe.—According to a statement of the Austrian Lloyd, (whose statistical accounts are to be depended upon) about the *Commercial Fleets* of the European States, England has 23,152, (according to others 27,715) ships of 3,047,418 tons.

France, 13,345 ships of 389,507 tons.

Austria 6179 ships of 208,551 tons. Prussia, 835 ships, besides coasting vessels, of 222,034 tons. Of these

217 belong to Stettin, 94 to Stralsund, 85 to Danzig, 84 to Memel, 54 to Barth, &c.

Hanover has 545 ships of 56,602 tons.

Mecklenburg, 327 ships of 46,260 tons.

Oldenburg, 8 ships of 1200 tons.

Hamburg, 337 ships of 57,102 tons.

Lubeck, 71 ships of 4752 tons.

Bremen, 215 ships of 63,032 tons.

The number of coasting vessels of the seven latter States, (Prussia included) is estimated at about 6000 of 551,144 tons.

Holland, has 879 ships of 214,281 tons.

Belgium, 139 of 25,416 tons.

Denmark, 963 of 95,364 tons; not a small part of which belongs to Holstein, which has a considerable coasting trade of North Russia, on account of the number of ships wanting.

South Russia, has 10 large ships, all the Russian ships, used in commerce, are estimated at 239,000 tons, coasting vessels included.

✶ The Bank of the State of Missouri, has published a statement of its affairs, and those of the Branches, by which it appears that the gold and silver coin on hand amounts to \$1,973,441 58; and the circulation to \$1,365,970 00. A greater disproportion has never been exhibited in any institution that we have ever heard of. The bills discounted up to the 31st of December, 1844, amounted to \$1,058,672 82; and there was due depositors \$1,367,452 33.—[N. Y. Sun.

THE BARON ROTHSCHILD.—The millionaire had been overtaken in the street by a shower, and no hackney coach presenting itself, stepped into an omnibus which was passing by.

Arrived opposite the Exchange, he made a sign to the conductor to stop, alighted, and was walking towards the temple of gold, absorbed in the financial operations of the day.

"Stop," cried the conductor, "you have not paid your fare."

"Oh! I forgot," answered the Baron, and commenced a search in his pockets, which proved to be, unfortunately, empty—a fact which he announced.

"No humbug, farceur," said the conductor; "you must fork over, and be sharp about it too, for I can't wait here all day."

"I am sorry I have no sous, but here is my card, and—"

The conductor threw back the card, and cut short the Baron's apology with a volley of oaths.

"Insolent fellow, I am the Baron de Rothschild!"

"Connais pas—I want my six sous!"

The banker, furious, and at the same time amused, drew from his pocket-book a coupon of 50,000 francs government five per cent stocks, and handing it to his persecutor, demanded the change.

Just at this moment a friend came by, and, greatly to the relief of the astonished conductor, paid the six sous, which he pocketed, and then, as if struck with remorse, made a low bow, and assured the Baron, that, if he was really out of money, he would lend him ten francs with pleasure.

[Boston Atlas.

Mob in Portland.—The Portland Argus of Friday gives the following particulars of a religious riot in that city.

The meeting at the City Hall last Tuesday evening was one of the largest ever congregated in that building; and yet to the disgrace of our city, the meeting broke up in a row, and ended in mobbing two quiet men, S. S. Foster and Rev. J. M. Spear, who were badly beaten and maltreated. And what makes this matter more disgraceful to our city than any other mob that has preceded it, is the fact that Mr. Foster was a silent listener to the Rev. Mr. C. Sparry's lecture against Popery, and did not utter a word, nor shew the slightest disrespect towards the speaker or any one in the meeting; neither did Mr. Spear, except after the lecturer had finished his address, and in the midst of a row, he remarked that some one had invited a discussion and ought to be heard.

The lecturer in many of his statements, grossly misrepresented the papists and abused and belied the democratic party, especially those who usually assemble in Tammany Hall, New York. And had the few Catholics or democrats, who were present, attempted to gag the lecturer or create a riot, then from the Whig presses and pulpits we should have heard and seen the most alarming and exciting harangues against those who would not quietly listen to any and every kind of abuse that might be said against democracy or Catholicism.

From the Seat of War.—Hatchins has been captured and bolted up with Big and Little Thunder, to take his trial at the court about to be established in Columbia county by our State Legislature.—[N. Y. Paper.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29, 1845.

NAUVOO CHARTER.

The State Register of the 21th says: "On Tuesday last the House took the final vote on repealing the charter, which passed in the affirmative—yeas 78, nays 36. Every vote cast in the negative, was by a Democratic member."

They that kill the prophets, of course, would kill laws and charters, but they can't kill the truth! and what difference will it make whether the sun rises in the east and sets in the west, or rises in the west and sets in the east?—night will come upon the world as soon one way as the other.

NAUVOO.

Some bass-wood editors think the Mormons distorted Hebrew and made Nauvoo: which they imagine means beautiful rest. Every scholar, having a Hebrew bible, may read in the 52d chapter, and 7th verse of Isaiah:

"Mah Nauvoo gnal lanhaureim," &c. How beautiful upon the mountains, &c. Now where is the distortion? The word "rest" must have been added by an unfledged gnaubarian.

RICH AND POOR.

We see, by the New York papers, that they of that godly city, are publishing an account, in a book, of "their wealthy citizens." This is the way of the world, but how much more heavenly it would be, to tell the tale of the poor citizens! Truly, as the philosophers say:—the rich of this world, are like fox-fire; their heat is cold; their light is darkness, and their substance is rotten wood.

MILLERISM AGAIN.

The "Midnight Cry" gives the just time, that old father Miller has fixed upon for the beginning of the Millennium: That is, "to-day—to-day—and to-day until the Lord comes."

This is decidedly the wisest turn the old man ever took, but he may continue his "to days" for forty years, and if Jesus Christ comes then, the world will have been turned upside down, to sling out the present crooked and perverse generation.

Take notice, all, when the Lord comes, he will come in the "clouds of heaven," and every eye will see him, and his "sign" will be seen in more magnificent splendor than was his "star in the east," and perhaps, it will precede his coming as long before hand, as the day-star does sun rise. At any rate there will be an earthquake large enough to move the islands out of their places, and throw down the mountains: We shall all know the time.

The Franklin (Mo.) Register, thinks the Mormons possess spirit, "whatever may be said of their peculiar religious or political opinions;" and that the Mormon temple will cost \$400,000"—[which will be nearer one million]

The reason for all these things is, we have better religion, better politics, and a better plan for a temple:—all founded in direct revelation, just like the bible and apostolic gospel; and then we have the Book of Mormon extra; showing who made the antiquities of America, &c.; and the and so forth, is all the beauty of it.

Stick a pin there.—The pin factory at Waterbury, Ct., turns out two barrels of pins a day, and each barrel contains 4,000,000, making 2,496,000,000 a year; which at fifty cents per thousand, would retail at the moderate sum of one million two hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars!

THE TRADES MEETING.

We have not published the trades meetings of last week and this, in order to give the Agricultural and Manufacturing Association a chance to report, and commence the dim in the Mississippi on a permanent basis. Every thing seems to be about ready to commence operations, and we have no doubt successfully.

The weather still continues mild, and mostly pleasant. The thermometer rarely goes more than three or four degrees below zero. Should the winter continue so, we might be almost tempted to exclaim like little Frank: "O that it was always winter!"

Recorders Court.—Since April, 1844, up to the first of January, 1845, there were one hundred and six persons brought before the Recorder for the commission of crime: 59 for larceny; 10 for robbery; 7 for passing counterfeit money; 2 for burglary; 1 for perjury; 5 for conspiracy to defraud, and the others for obtaining money by false pretences; concealing goods, enticing slaves from their owners, &c. Of the number of persons so charged, 62 were committed to the county

jail to answer before the Criminal Court, the others were discharged.

The fees of the Recorder, for the services rendered by him in these cases, amount to some \$240; those of the City Marshal to \$180. Of these fees, however, these officers do not receive a cent, as by an act of the last session of the Legislature, magistrates and other officers under them, in this city and county, are required to perform duty under the criminal law of the State without compensation. In all other counties, where comparatively few offences are perpetrated, ample provision is made for the pay of justices and constables.—*St. Louis Organ.*

✶ So Gov. Ford hit it in, allowing that the city of Nauvoo had fewer criminals than other surrounding cities, naming St. Louis as one. The fact is, the whole Mormon community, have not had one-fourth the number of criminals of the above in fourteen years, perhaps not a tenth. The truth makes us free.

We understand that Lemuel Andrews, Sheriff of this county, has received authority from Gov. Ford, to remove the Indians from the county east of here.

If they go quietly, no force will be used, otherwise sufficient force will be raised to compel them to leave. Mr. Andrews will see it done, too.

We copy the above from the Upper Mississippian. This is all right—the Indians and old citizens are two nations. Oil and water will not mix.

For the Neighbor.

Dear Sir,—You will notice that Governor Ford in his message to the honorable Senate, and House of Representatives, touching the late circumstances, that resulted in the death of Generals Joseph and Hyrum Smith at Carthage, that he observes, "that the Common council," of your city, "possessing legislative authority only," sat in judgment under pretence,

as a court before whom "a very curious trial was had, which resulted in a judgment of that body, that the press," (in question) "was a public nuisance, and ought to be abated, and ordered the Mayor to see it done; thereby violated the law, in assuming the exercise of judicial powers," that the "mayor," in making his warrant to the city marshal to that effect, "violated the law in ordering this erroneous and abused judgment to be executed;" that upon their arrest for riot, the "municipal court erred in discharging them," from arrest, on a writ of Habeas Corpus "that the whole proceedings of the mayor, the common council, and municipal court, were exparte, irregular and illegal, and not to be endured in a free country." Now sir, if these facts are perfectly true, and authentic, as he has asserted; equally so it is, that those authorities have subjected themselves, to some judicial investigation.

This lesson however, presented, as it has been, by the Executive, to the Legislative department of state, may be an endowment to profit, by the erroneous ensample, and not fall into the same or a similar error. It indeed, it could be shown, that the Common council, were irregular in the act of declaring, by ordinances, what shall be a nuisance, and removing the same, according to the delegated power granted them; and if the municipal court, who had power conferred by the charter, to issue writs, of Habeas Corpus, in all cases arising under the Ordinances of the city; and as he further asserts, an ordinance did exist to that effect within the city, if they did finally err, in the discharge from arrest for riot. Query whether that act of legislation, and discharge of the court, would not remain in force, until some superior court, (whose proceedings were neither, erroneous, nor curious, nor yet as irregular, exparte, illegal, and in violation of law) could properly adjudicate the matter, and pronounce them void, in a manner, and form that could be endured in a free country. And further could that responsibility be constitutionally assumed by any Legislative or Executive body of the state, without subjecting them to the same searching inquiry.

And last, if not least, is the solution of this question at an end, or is it yet to be solved by some Judge of a court of competent jurisdiction, to review the acts of pretended legislation, as well as that of an executive functionary?

If any Legal gentleman will have the politeness to answer or solve the above queries; with tact, and taste, to be tolerated and endured by free men, in a land of freedom, and religious liberty, they will doubtless confer a favor upon an humble citizen of Iowa, in the exercise of the freedom of speech and of the press.

W. TROW RIDGE.

Jan. 10th 1845.

France.—The mixture of licentiousness and despotism in France is the strangest possible. Of stable, rational, intelligent, guarded, and well grounded liberty, either civil or religious, the people have as yet but little idea. They have never been educated for it; and as individuals, the deficiencies of early education are very rarely compensated, and very difficult to be made up, soon the nation the want of an education unto sober liberty will long be felt. They passed at once from despotism to the excess of licentious anarchy, and from superstitious fidelity and blasphemy; and the pendulum having had its swing in that direction, will now perhaps pass again into the contrary extreme. At any rate, there are no fixed principles. The same man may blaspheme the Christian religion and its Divine Author with impunity, who shall be shut up in prison if he does the same, or any thing approaching it, in reference to the Roman Catholic religion. A new Voltaire would be hailed in France, and again crowned with laurels; while a new Luther would probably be condemned, silenced and incarcerated.—*Corr. N. Y. Evangelist.*

In the lullaby of Darien, the right of asking in marriage is lodged in, and promiscuously exercised by both sexes, without the least hesitation or embarrassment; and in the Ukraine the same thing is carried further, the women more generally court than the men. When a young woman falls in love with a man, she goes to his father's house, and reveals her passion in a most tender and pathetic manner, and promises most submissive obedience. Should he make excuse, she resolves to persevere, and takes up her lodging there; should he capture obstinate, the church takes her side, her kindred are ready to avenge her honor, and he has no method but to banke himself to flight, till she is otherwise disposed of.

From the story of Sams in an *Edinburgh*, it would seem that the young men of Israel were denied the power of asking a female in marriage. Samson saw in Sannah one that was beautiful, and he said to his father, "I have seen a woman of the daughters of the Philistines, now therefore get her for me to wife." But his parents objected; he, however, did not *elope*; or threaten to go to Texas—he merely repeated, "get her for me, for she pleases me well."

The capture of the Buenos Ayres squadron.—The Boston Daily Advertiser remarks, that both the original account of the capture of the Buenos Ayres squadron blockading Montevideo, and the subsequent information of it, have come through the British Packet, a paper so entirely under the influence of Rosas, that it seemed probable that the view most favorable to the Buenos Ayres squadron, and least so to the American Commander, had been given. The following extract of a letter from a very respectable house in Montevideo, explains that the vessel that fired upon the American brig was acting "in concert" with the Buenos Ayres fleet. We shall doubtless have a satisfactory explanation when our government receives despatches from Capt. Voorhees. The letter from which we quote is dated October 19.

"In consequence of a schooner under Montevideo colors, but in concert with the Buenos Ayres squadron blockading squadron, having fired upon the American bark Rosalva, Capt. Voorhees, of the United States Frigate Congress, obliged them all to haul down their colors, but subsequently released them upon the commanding officer disclaiming any participation in the act."

The correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce thinks the U. S. States will gain at least \$10,000,000 by the contrivance of Gov. Shamon with the Mexican Government, inasmuch as in case of the annexation of Texas at the present moment, no one will expect this country to pay an indemnity to a quasi hostile power, for any territory to which she may lay claim.

Cast-Iron Stereotype.—Experiments under the superintendence of Herr Dasse, inspector of mines at Ribland, in the Duchy of Brunswick, with a view to make cast iron, as the cheaper and more durable material, applicable to the preparation of stereotype plates, have resulted in the publication of a cast iron stereotype edition of the Bible, published at Nordhausen; the price of which, with marginal readings, is 29 ggr., or 26 cents.

Riot in Staten Island.—We learn from the New York Express, that some of the workmen employed on the house, at N. Brighton, belonging to Mr. Rhodes who had a small balance of under \$200 due them from the contractor, but not from the owner, on Saturday or Sunday behaved in a most riotous manner. They took possession of the house, barricaded the entrances, and prevented any other persons from getting in. The Sheriff called out a posse, and finally succeeded in arresting several, one of whom was lodged in jail at Richmond. The others were bailed out.

It appears from the Report of the Chief Topographical Engineer, that there is applicable to the service of improving the navigation of the Ohio below the falls, the Mississippi, the Missouri and Arkansas, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1845, the sum of \$191,440. It is calculated that nearly the whole of the sum will be expended within that time. It is proposed, that an appropriation of \$240,000 shall be made for the year ending June 30th, 1846. And this

1

A WILD GIRL AND WILD MAN.

About a century ago the forest of laux, was so thick, and so little known in its vast extent, that more than one person was lost in its depths. A singular circumstance occurred at that period, which may give an idea of the perfect solitude of its solitude. A young girl, about sixteen or seventeen, was found there in a savage state; she had been a denizen of the shades from the age of seven or eight. All that was known of her was, that she had been left by some other little girls in the woods, having been surprised by the snow. The shepherds who found her conducted her to the hospital of Manon, she never spoke, nor gave any signs of recollecting the past; they gave her grass and vegetables to eat, but she continued to droop, and in a very short time died of grief for the loss of her liberty. About twenty years afterwards a wild man was seen in the same forest; he was very tall and strongly built, hairy like a bear, active as a lizard, and perfectly harmless. His delight was in coursing the sheep and dispersing them—uttering loud peals of laughter at the confusion he created. Sometimes the shepherds sent their dogs after him, but he never suffered them to keep up with him. Nothing was known or traced respecting his history, and he appears to have finished his wild career in the forest; probably he was some child left by accident or design in that savage solitude, where, like Orson, some bear nursed him, but who never found a Valentine to restore him to humanity.—*Bearn and the Pyrenee.*

WOMAN.—Perhaps a more just and beautiful compliment was never paid to woman than the following from Judge Story:—"To the honor, to the eternal honor of the sex, be it said, that in the path of duty no sacrifice is with them too high or too dear. Nothing is with them impossible, but to shrink from what love, honor, innocence and religion require. The voice of pleasure or of power may pass by unheeded; but the voice of affliction never. The chamber of the sick, the pillow of the dying, the vigils of the dead, the altars of religion, never missed the presence of the sympathies of woman. Timid though she be, and so delicate that the winds of heaven may not too roughly visit her on such occasions she loses all sense of danger, and assumes a preternatural courage which knows not and fears not consequences. Then she displays the undaunted spirit which neither courts difficulties nor evades them; that resignation which neither utters murmurs nor regrets, and that patience in suffering which seems victorious over death itself."

SAW MILL IN A CAVE.—Four miles from Bowling Green, Ky., the traveler passes a perpendicular precipice of about one hundred feet, not twelve feet from the path he travels. As I came up to it I heard a tremendous noise, apparently under ground. I looked down from the dizzy height, and saw men below engaged in some kind of work. Prompted by curiosity I clambered down the rock not far distant, by the aid of stumps and small trees, when lo, I beheld, directly under the road I had crossed, a large flour, and also a saw mill, they both go by the name of CAVE MILL. All the machinery is directly under the rocks, in a spacious and very curious constructed cave. A stream of water runs into the cave, then passes under ground, large enough to drive the works of both mills; and it shows itself next, four miles distant from the place of exit, where I was told, is another flour mill, the works of which are carried on by it.—[Star of the West.]

Dr Wolf has arrived in Persia, broken down in constitution, robbed of every thing he had and with a debt of 6000000 (L. 2600), which he was forced to promise to pay to the infamous Naye Abdol Sumait Khan. Had it not been for the Persian ambassador, he would have been put to death, even after having made that promise. The brother of the Naye was to accompany the doctor to Teheran, and if the money is not paid, he will be obliged to go to prison in Persia. Dr Wolf states, in his letter to Captain Grover, that Lieutenant Wyburd of the Indian navy (who was sent on a secret diplomatic mission to Khiva, in 1835, and has not since been heard of), has been murdered at Bokhara.

The following lamentable accident happened a short time ago near Grindewald, in Switzerland. A poor woman, named Baumann, was crossing a wooden bridge over the Lutichens, with four children, two going before her, a third led by her hand, and the fourth a baby, carried in her arm. While watching the progress of the two eldest, she made a false step, and fell into the torrent with the two younger, who, with their mother, were drowned, for want of assistance, the two eldest remaining two hours crying on the bank, which they had safely reached. At length the three lifeless bodies were found, and carried to the hospital at Grindewald, where an old man, sick in bed, was so struck by the piteous sight, that he died suddenly.

The priests in three Catholic Churches of Dusseldorf have hurried from the pulpit anathemas against Eugene Sue for his attacks on the Jesuits.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

November, 1844.

The general staff is composed of fifty-six commissioned officers, viz:—one major general, two brigadier generals, one adjutant general, two assistant adjutants general, (majors by brevet,) four assistant adjutants general, (captains by brevet,) one inspector general, one quartermaster general, two assistant quartermasters general, two deputy quartermasters general, four quartermasters, twenty-eight quartermasters, one commissary general of subsistence, two commissaries of subsistence, (majors,) and four commissaries of subsistence, (captains.)

Medical department.—One surgeon general, twenty surgeons, fifty assistant surgeons.—Total seventy-one.

Pay department.—One paymaster general, fifteen paymasters.—Total sixteen.

Purchasing department.—Military storekeepers two.

Corps of engineers.—One colonel, two lieutenant colonels, four majors, twelve captains, twelve first lieutenants, twelve second lieutenants.—Total forty-three.

Corps of topographical engineers.—One colonel, one lieutenant colonel, four majors, ten captains, ten first lieutenants, ten second lieutenants.—Total thirty-six.

Ordinance department.—Fifteen military storekeepers, one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, four majors, ten captains, six first lieutenants, six second lieutenants, forty-three sergeants, two hundred and fifty enlisted men.—Total three hundred and thirty-six.

Two regiments of dragoons.—Two colonels, two lieutenant colonels, two majors, two adjutants, twenty captains, twenty first lieutenants, twenty second lieutenants, two sergeant majors, two quartermaster sergeants, eighty sergeants, eighty corporals, two principal musicians, four chief buglers, forty buglers, twenty musicians, one thousand and eighty privates.—Total two thousand three hundred and forty.

Four regiments of artillery.—Four colonels, four lieutenant colonels, four majors, forty captains, eighty first lieutenants, forty second lieutenants, four sergeant majors, four quartermaster sergeants, two hundred and sixty sergeants, one hundred and sixty corporals, eighty musicians, eighty farriers and blacksmiths, one thousand six hundred and eighty privates.—Total two thousand three hundred and forty.

Eight regiments of infantry.—Eight colonels, eight lieutenant colonels, eight majors, eighty captains, eighty first lieutenants, eighty second lieutenants, eight quartermaster sergeants, three hundred and twenty-six sergeants, three hundred and twenty corporals, six principal musicians, one hundred and sixty privates, three thousand three hundred and sixty privates.—Total four thousand four hundred and fifty-six.

Recapitulation.—Commissioned officers, nine hundred and thirty-three; non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates, seven thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.—Total army, eight thousand six hundred and sixteen.

Note.—Thirty-eight officers included in the general staff being taken from the line of the army, and accounted for in their several regiments, are not included as staff officers in aggregate of eight thousand six hundred and sixteen.

From Hayti.—Through the correspondence of the *Courier des Etats Unis*, dated St. Domingo, Nov. 16th, we learn that Pedro Santana has been nominated President of the Dominican Republic, which appears to have adopted a regular constitution. There were great rejoicings at Santo Domingo, St. Christophe, and other towns upon the announcement of the nomination. The President took the oath of office at a sitting of the Congress on the 12th Nov. The Constitution of the Republic has not yet been published. The *Courier's* correspondent states, however, that it adopts the boundaries of 1793, and the divisions recognized that year into provinces and communities; and that it accords the amplest civil rights to strangers residing in the Republic, and the rights of citizenship to all present citizens, and to such as shall marry a Dominican woman, or possess agricultural establishments in the Territory. Public rights are placed upon the basis of the Haytian Constitution of 1843, and the Catholic religion declared to be that of the State. The Legislative power is to be exercised by a Congress, composed of fifteen Tribunes and five Counsellors. The first President is elected for eight years. At the expiration of his term the tenure of Executive power is to be for four years. His powers are greater, in most instances, than we give the President of the United States. [Picayune.]

Heavy Loss.—A gentleman in Tennessee agreed, for twenty dollars, to give one dollar for the first electoral vote Gov. Polk should receive over Mr. Clay, and doubling it in geometrical progression for the majority of the electoral college. The sum lost amounts to \$30,893,457,407,430,103,221.

The other day a woman was suddenly, but safely delivered of a fine boy, at the entrance of the Bank of England, Bristol. The bank has never before had such a deposit, and not knowing what to do with it, they had mother and child conveyed to the hospital, where both are going on favorably. Such are the transitions of life—born amidst gold, reared amongst paupers. The little fellow is to be called Croesus, and it is to be hoped the Governor and company will stand sponsors.

ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE MEMBERS OF THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned, having formed ourselves into one general company, for the Manufacturing of all useful articles, or inventing the same, and we bind ourselves by mutual consent and agreement, to be in subjection to the laws of our constitution, denominated the Nauvo Co. and Carriage Manufacturing Association, dated Nauvo, Dec. 18th, 1844. And we further agree to be governed by the voice of the Association, according to the constitution above named—and we furthermore agree to be in subjection to all the rules and by the laws of this Association, which are or shall be adopted for the benefit and use of the Association, which shall not be contrary to the laws of the United States or of this State, and we further agree that the number of this Association shall be twelve and no more—and we further agree that all applicants for equal proceeds of the company, shall have their rights and privileges guaranteed to them by a certificate signed by the President of the Association, and we further agree that all vacancies occurring by death or otherwise, of the above named twelve shall be filled by a two third vote of the remaining members—and we furthermore agree and declare that the private property of the members of this Association shall not be held liable for any debt or debts of this Association.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Pres.
ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk,
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.
BURR FROST,
DAVID DE VOL,
JOSHUA SMITH,
DAVID W. FOX,
SHADRACH DRIGGS,
DWIGHT WEBSTER,
JESSE H. ATHERTON,
WM. LISK.

Jan. 15th, 1845-37-3v

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part, of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Charioetes, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Buggy Wagons, Hearsees, Sportsmen's Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel-Barrows, also, Ploughs, Seythe machines, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Water street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices, for we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Pres.
ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk,
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.
BURR FROST,
DAVID DE VOL,
JOSHUA SMITH,
DAVID W. FOX,
SHADRACH DRIGGS,
DWIGHT WEBSTER,
JESSE H. ATHERTON,
WM. LISK.

Jan. 15th, 1845-37-1f.

FARM OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES, ON CAMP CREEK NEAR THE LA HARPE ROAD.

Fifty acres under improvement, a frame house and barn and other out buildings, for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

NAH'M BIGELOW.

Nauvo, Jan. 8th, 1844-36:3m.

LAND.

And farms for Sale in Iowa.

ONE farm in Van Buren County, 4 1/2 miles from Benton's Post office, containing 160 acres. Four farms 10 miles west from Keosauqua; between Chequest and Fox river. One farm, 140 acres, 40 improved; one of 200 acres, 90 improved; one of 80 acres, 30 improved; one of 100 acres, 50 improved. In Davis County, 12 miles west of Keosauqua, on Fox river, one saw and grist mill, and 40 acres of land.

ALSO,

Claims on land in Bee County, all of which will be traded for lands in Hancock and adjoining counties. Apply to

ANDREW J. STEWART.
Near Loomis' tavern, or to Judge Phelps.
Nauvo, Jan. 8, 1845-36-3m

FOUND.

ONE saddle and three harnesses, which are supposed to be stolen property. The owner or owners can have the same on application to the Trustees of the church, by describing and proving the property, and paying charges.

Nauvo, Jan. 15, 1845-3v

OSPREY:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Anderson Master, will commence running between St. Louis and Bloomington, as soon as navigation opens; leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave Nauvo at 8 1/2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to
C. ALLEN, Nauvo
Jan. 1, 1845-35:1f.

QUILLS.
A few hundred wild or tame geese quills wanted at this office.
Jan. 1, 1845.

TWO STORES.

DAVID D. YEARSLEY has opened two Stores, one in the building lately occupied by Gen. Joseph Smith as a store, on Water street, the other on Mulholland street, a little east of the Temple, the Keystone Store, where he will accommodate his friends and the public, with Dry Goods and Groceries to their hearts desire. A quick "pie" being better than a slow "bit,"—he means to sell cheap for cash and produce.

One man can not do everything, nor have everything, but he means, with two stores to do a double business, and keep a good assortment of Crockery and Hardware also.

Being fond of company he wishes all to call and see.

Nauvo Nov. 17, 1844-30-3m

NOTICE.—About 6 or 8 thousand good lath, wanted immediately. The amount shall be credited on filing.
WM. CLAYTON,
Recorder.

Nauvo, Nov. 8, 1844-30:1f.

MR. HUGH PATRICK, Dentist. begins to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, his removal to that part of the post office, lately occupied by Mr. S. Rigdon, and returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in this city and surrounding country, for the extensive patronage he has received since he arrived here, and in doing so, he would assure them the same unremitting attention, which has hitherto gained for him the approbation of those by whom he has been favored, it shall be his constant object to cultivate.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

Also H. Patrick, begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues manufacturing the various articles in the above line; rings, brooches, pins, seals, keys, bracelets, chains, and various other ornaments, too numerous to mention, two thirds of the payments expected in cash. Old gold and silver taken in exchange.

Nauvo, Jan. 1, 1845-35:1f.

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.
June 10th 1844.

EARTHENWARE! EARTHENWARE!

J. GROGOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufacturing, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufacturing in Rich Street, one block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

IOWA TWINS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Mendota, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.

May 23d, 1844.



CONSUMPTION & other complaints.
Asthma, Bronchitis, croup in children, whooping cough, pains or weakness of the Breasts, Chronic coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A purely vegetable and highly approved compound preparation of Prunus virginiana or Wild Cherry Bark, approved by the College of Pharmacy, recommended by the Medical Faculty, and universally acknowledged the most valuable Family Medicine ever discovered.

No Quackery!—No Deception!

The Physician may boast of his skill in many diseases, the Quack may puff his wonderful cures, but of all the remedies ever discovered for the diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, it is universally admitted that nothing has ever proved as successful as that unrivalled medicine—Dr. Williams' Balm of Wild Cherry, which has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever recorded in the history of Medicine.

Read what it has done!

A Surprising Cure.—Mrs. Martin Wilson, a poor but highly respectable member of the Methodist Church, was also afflicted with Consumption in its worst forms, and considered by all her friends, past recovery. A bottle of this Balm was presented to her, which relieved her immediately. This circumstance being made known to the members of the church, the purchased several bottles for her which relieved her entirely. The same society have purchased over FORTY bottles for persons in indigent circumstances, and positively assert it has not been used in a single instance where it has not given surprising relief.

We, the undersigned, members of the Berlin Benevolent Society of the Methodist church have examined the above statement of Mrs. Wilson's case, hereby certify it is in all respects true, and earnestly recommend Dr. Williams' remedy to all who are afflicted.

GEO. MILLER,
ELIZABETH JACOBS,
THOMAS COOMBS,
MARY GARDNER.

All orders from dealers south and west of the Wabash river should be addressed to Benjamin Phelps 76 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo. The above truly valuable medicine is for sale at this office.
Nov 13-29-3m

BENJAMIN PHELPS,
No. 76 Chestnut Street,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR ALL THE

BEST FAMILY MEDICINES.

OFFERS to Dealers and others the following highly popular and valuable Medicines:

Wistar's Balsam of wild cherry
Rev. I. Covert's balm of life
Humphrey's Pile ointment
Dr. Williams' pain soother
Brite's rheumatic liniment and pills
Sappington's pills
Dr. Starkweather's hepatic elixir
Dr. Halsted's magnetic remedy
Bristol's sassafras
Fridley's tetter ointment
Fahnestock's vomituge
Jew David's or Hebrew plaster
Dr. Halsted's brisk pills
Nov 13-29-3m

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

PRICES.				
Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1,50
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	do	whole	bound	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1,00
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	do	half	bound	0,75
do	do	do	neat	1,00
do	do	do	extra	1,37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	do	half	bound	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.
Nauvo, Jan 1, 1844.

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

TO THE FARMERS AROUND NAUVOO AND VICINITY.

THOSE brethren who want to exchange their grain, pork, beef, potatoes &c.; for property, wearing apparel &c., would do well to give the Temple committee a call. They would be glad to exchange any kind of property in their hands for grain, inasmuch as provisions are most wanted to carry on the works.

N. B.—A good new turning lathe for sale at the Committee office.

WM. CLAYTON,

Temple Recorder.

August 7th 1844-1f

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvo and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended; ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after disipation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S PAIN EXPELLER.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

BOOTS &c.

A LARGE quantity of English Boots &c. for sale at this office. Grain, Flour, Hides, and even cash, accepted in payment. Warm feet, warm friends, and wisdom, are very convenient, and so is change, even in trade. Try.
Nauvo, Sept. 25, 1844. no22-1f.

A. W. BABBITT,

Attorney at Law,

HAS removed his office to the City of Nauvo and has taken the office occupied by the late General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to attend to any, or all business committed to his trust.
Oct. 9, 1844-23:1f

ACCEPTABLE

ANY quantity of provisions, for subscriptions, at this office.
Sept. 25, 1844.

TEMPLE.

"Milk as well as Meat"
Some good milk cows are wanted as tithing for the Temple. The Saints have done well in bringing in many good things and they will do more good by answering this call promptly.

WM. CLAYTON,

Clerk for Trustees &c.

Nov. 6-1f.

A LE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The undersigned makes and keeps constantly on hand the above article, which he will warrant to keep through the winter, at the reduced price of six dollars per barrel. Families supplied on reasonable terms. All kinds of country produce taken in pay.
LEONARD SCHUSSEER.
Nov. 6-3m.

WANTED

100 CORDS of wood, at this office.
Sept. 25, 1844.

TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. E. HALL'S

STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER!

Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth.

Caps made to order.

TERMS, LOW.

Residence, Parley St., Gen. Rich's old house.

June 19-12:1f



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 40.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1845.

Whole Number 143

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the Corner of Water and Main Streets,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 annually in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, 3¢.

Every subsequent insertion, 1¢ 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to regular advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor) post paid, to receive attention.

ANOTHER SECT.

The New York Herald, makes the annexed comments; and giving also the extract, &c. It is all well enough—sects, societies, and socialist, together with religious speculators; political gamblers, and black-mail world's men, but when Bennett of the Herald logged into the account, Mormonism, like Winfield's negro, he dirtied his new coat for nothing!

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM SKENEATELES.

AN INFIDEL COMMUNITY ORGANIZED.

We have received several copies of a strange journal, issued at Mottville, Oneida county, New York, by a new social organization, who call themselves the "Skeneateles Community."

This community is founded on open and avowed infidel principles—opposition to Christianity and all other religions—for they look upon Christ and Moses as on the same level with Mahomet and Buddha. They muster nearly one hundred persons of both sexes—occupying and cultivating a farm of several hundred acres, situated on the shores of the lovely lake of Skeneateles, in Oneida county, in western New York. They publish a journal weekly, called the Communist, in which appear all their views, doctrines, and movements.

Annexed we give a number of most strange and singular extracts, exhibiting their views and actions.

This community had its origin in the efforts of John A. Collins, who is a believer in this new system of socialism, derived partly from Fourier, and other socialists in Europe. These people form an isolated community among themselves. They marry and are given in marriage—but only as long as they see fit—they have all property in common—and express, openly every opinion in religion, or philosophy, that they believe to be true.

This is truly infidelity in a state of organization—and, during the next few years, many new theories, and new movements will be attempted all over the country. Mormonism and Millerism are too ignorant, and too vulgar for the times. The Skeneateles formation is the most startling of all.

LOVE—MARRIAGE.

Love, in the most comprehensive sense of the term, is that universal good will which flows out in acts of kindness towards all that come within the sphere of its influence. In a restricted sense, it denotes the attachment which is felt between two persons of the different sexes, beyond mere friendship. This more restricted meaning of the word has also two different senses: sometimes to designate that strong and permanent affection which steadily seeks the good of its object, at other times, it signifies no more than the transitory attachment arising from mere animal desire. In this last and lowest sense of the term, love can be considered no more than a blind instinct, a selfish propensity.

That persons may act up to their duty in the marriage relation, weak, erring nature stands in need of every possible guard. Thus from time immemorial, we have heard of the plighted faith between lovers, and its solemnization in the presence of those whom they most venerate. I may be told that it is absurd to promise to love; because our affections are not always in our power. With all due deference to the example of those who have gone before me, I must say, that the pledge of "loving till death parts" the affianced pair, seems susceptible of improvement. Love, it is true, has its appropriate objects. We naturally love that which is lovely. So far as an object is presented to the mind in the light of a hateful one, we cannot love it. But love is partially under the control of the will. One of the parties in married life has it in his or her power to cherish or to obliterate

the feelings of love, according as their attention is habitually turned towards the excellencies or the faults of the others. It is, to a very great extent at least, in one's power to restore harmony where it has been interrupted, by overcoming evil with good. This is the grand panacea which, if perseveringly applied, is destined to cure the moral maladies that have so long poisoned the foundations of domestic, as well as every other department of human life. A promise between the affianced parties to treat each other with kindness and fidelity till death parts them, is not liable to the above objection. This requires nothing more than the will of one party to fulfil it. I can treat my worst enemy with kindness, though his own behavior might be so base as to leave little room for either love or respect. I can show him my self-respect, and the example that is due to all around me by acting up to every honorable engagement, though he may have wholly swerved from them. There is one species of slavery that is not accounted dishonorable, viz: that of being a slave to one's word. At least, if any one deems it a dishonor, it has not been my misfortune to be acquainted with him, and to learn his character in that respect.

The length of my residence in the community has been a year. My opportunities for observation have been as good perhaps, as those of any one in it. During that time my attention has been habitually, and anxiously directed to whatever in manners and character seemed calculated, to strengthen society. I will now state a few general facts in relation to the subject before us, leaving others to draw their own inferences. For the past year there has been on an average, a dozen families of married persons residing here. I can safely say that no exhibitions of unkindness have been made in my presence between a man and his wife in any of its forms—I am satisfied that scarcely any thing of the kind has occurred at this place. The average number of old and young during the year would fall between sixty and seventy. With the single persons I have become well acquainted. The general behaviour of the young of both sexes is marked by decorum. Have never heard an obscene song sung here—scarcely any expression of double entendre. The songs used among a people are allowed to furnish the best indices of character. Those commonly sung here, partake of the spirit of the various moral enterprises in which the generality of its members have been engaged, as the temperance, antislavery, dietetic, and above all, the social reform. These are occasionally interspersed with others of the narrative, descriptive, or sentimental kind. There is scarcely any thing in vogue of the light, the frivolous, and the low: such for instance as the Jim Crow songs.

In dress there is a prevalent taste for plainness among our females as well as others; much more than in common society. Though prior to our assemblage at this place, some of us, at times, attended vanity fair, the fondness of finery is fast dying away.

One more view may be taken of manners here, which from its generality may be considered rather the expression of opinion, than the assertion of general facts;—and that is, a comparison of the indications of character here with those of the Church. As the Church verily think they do God service, by saying hard things of us, there is little danger of our conceding too much in their favor. But there is no doubt in my mind, that so far as licentiousness is concerned, the church is much more free from it than the common mass of society;—the world around them. In speaking of the Church, reference is had in my mind to that with which I have been chiefly acquainted from my infancy, the various Protestant sects of New England, and New York.

1st. So far as dress is indicative of modesty, the example here is in advance of the church.

2nd. In decorum of conversation, we are at least on a par with them.

3d. In the use of the combined powers of Music and Poetry for moral effect, we have the advantage.

4th. With regard to diet as evidence of moral purity, the advantage is all on the side of manners here, as none of the numerous Churches has as a Church, issued its manifesto against the use of meat, grease, tea, coffee and the insidious train of condiments, stimulants, and narcotics, but

appear contented under their bondage in Egypt, provided they can have the use of its flesh-pots.

R. S. ORVIS.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Santa Anna on his march to the Capitol—propositions from the acting government for a parley refused—Paredes in his rear—Texas—Duff Green, and the President.

We are under many obligations to the officers of the J. M. White, for papers sent to us in advance of her arrival, from the month of the Ohio. These papers are of the 15th, and furnish Mexican and Texas news of great interest. Unfortunately for us, the papers of the 14th were not sent, containing more detailed accounts of the news. We give such as we have, expecting to be put in possession of the missing papers by the first arrival. The following article is from the Picayune of the 15th:

Santa Anna—Mexico.—After pondering carefully over the papers received in this city on Monday from Mexico, some additional gleanings from which will be found in another column, it must be confessed that it is as difficult to form a positive opinion upon the result of the war now waged there, as it was when we had but glanced at some scattering files. When one regards the enormous numerical superiority of the party supporting the acting government over the forces of Santa Anna; when he considers how simultaneously, and unanimously, and apparently without preconcert, the Departments have declared against him; it would appear impossible that the tyrant should maintain his position for a day. He has no point upon which to fall back in case of defeat; he controls not a foot of territory save that occupied by his armed forces; and what is of far more consequence, the sinews of war, all the revenues of the country, are at the disposal of his foes. From the Pacific coast of Mexico, Gen. Paredes commands all the revenues which may accrue from the customs. On the Gulf Vera Cruz, Tampico and Matamoros are subservient to the administration of Gen. Harrison, and from these sources of supply Santa Anna can derive no support. It may be recalled that in one of the former civil convulsions of Mexico, this single advantage of controlling the revenues of the nation was one great cause which gave Santa Anna his ascendancy over Bustamante, whose army in abandoning him, were in a great measure influenced by his inability to pay them.

Viewed in these various aspects, the position of the arrogant dictator, who for years has lorded it over this beautiful land with the wilfulness of an eastern satrap, would seem utterly desperate. But he puts the boldest front upon the matter; he even boasts his enemies, and makes them tremble in their shoes at the mere rumor of his approach. We cannot know what is his present numerical force; but it is manifest that the tyrant is not startled at the desertion of Corazar, who has taken with him a command of over three thousand men. He has marched down upon the capital, and the acting President of the Republic, and the Commander-in-chief of the forces under Congress, hold parley with him. They intend him to spare the effusion of blood, and guaranteeing his personal safety, conjure him to yield himself to the judgement of Congress upon his acts. He replies disdainfully, and insists that Herrera shall at once surrender to him his proper authority, and he backs his demand by pointing to the army which supports him. In the meantime, Herrera and Bravo are preparing for a protracted and vigorous siege of the city; they are throwing obstructions in the path of the usurper; they are calling upon the nation; upon the citizens, and upon the army; as late as the 24th of December, to unite to resist the advance of Santa Anna. But this may be but a patriotic and commendable desire to prevent unnecessary slaughter, while Santa Anna's bolder course may have been dictated by a sense of the desperate extremity in which he is placed. This is the view taken of it by the most intelligent of the editors of the capital, who write of his audacity as springing from an excess of frenzy amounting almost to insanity. It will be borne in mind too, that Paredes is advancing from Jalisco by forced marches, for the protection of the capital, at the head of a strong force. It may be that the general's shut up in Mexico, await but his arrival to begin the offensive. If they are true to each other and the Government, and their troops stand by them, we see not how Santa Anna can save himself from destruction upon the first effort which may be made to overwhelm him. But if they stand still and give him an opportunity to tamper with the soldiery, and with some leading officers who have shown themselves more solicitous of personal aggrandizement than the welfare of their country it will go hard if he does not yet retrieve the fortunes of the day. Still, his prospects appear desperate indeed. In no other country than Mexico

could he hold out for an hour; nor should we be surprised to hear by the next arrival, that he had been ignominiously shot in the capital. We doubt if he possesses the magnanimity to yield to his fate, so far as to avoid the effusion of blood by arrogating voluntarily his assumed powers, and we feel assured that should he triumph, his victory will be most sanguinary and disastrous in its results. We hope for better things, and feel confident, even should he regain possession of the city, that he cannot hold his power long. The inhabitants of Mexico cannot and will not live under such grievous misrule.

Since our last, more of our private correspondence has reached us, and we have had time to run over all our exchanges. We do not find however, in either, much to lay before the reader. It is quite certain that down to the 23rd of December no action had taken place; that the leaders of the Government were using every effort to prevent a final recourse to a conflict of arms; and that Santa Anna maintained as bold a front as if he were at the head of a large and well-appointed army. In the city of Vera Cruz, from which we have most copious intelligence, the opinion is unanimous that the downfall of Santa Anna is beyond question; but by the citizens of that town it would seem that he was hated more cordially than in any other part of the country.

On the 1st inst. a reinforcement of 1000 men were expected daily in Vera Cruz from Campeche, which would swell the force of regulars and militia collected there to oppose the advance of Santa Anna, to upwards of four thousand men.

It was known in Mexico on the 22d of December, that Gen. Paredes commenced his march on the 11th inst. from Guadalupe, to attack Santa Anna. It was supposed that he would be at Guadalupe by the 20th at the head of 5000 men. On the 25th, news was received in Mexico that he was on his march to aid the troops of the capital; and his troops, it was thought, would number at least six thousand from the reinforcements he would receive while on the route. He was proceeding by forced marches.

Gen. Bravo entered the capital on the 22d. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army and entrusted with the defence of the city the day following and two days subsequently 2500 troops of the division he had previously commanded, arrived in the city.

The reception of Gen. Bravo was marked by every expression of enthusiasm. Crowds went to meet him, and he was escorted to his quarters by a dense column of citizens.

A son of Santa Anna was made prisoner near Puebla on the 16th of December, while endeavoring to escape from that city, accompanied by four dragoons. One of his sons has been represented as a young man of remarkable cleverness, but in his stature he is almost a dwarf, and although possessing much talent, is terribly deformed. It may be that this is the same son. He was arrested by some guards attached to the tobacco excise.

The extreme rancor of the Mexican press to Santa Anna, is one of the most striking features in the impressions we gather from the late news. It shows how debased the conductors of that press must have been, or how severe the censorship exercised by the tyrant in the day of his power, for until now there were but a few papers in the country, which could find themes so grateful as to sound the praises of the well-deserving of his country.

The consideration which the officials of the Acting Government, even after the revolution of the 6th of December, showed towards Santa Anna in all their communications with him, is conspicuous; from the letter of the 7th of December, from the Secretary of War, depriving him of his command, and devolving it upon Cortazar; down to Gen. Herrera's letter of the 27th of December. In this particular, the courtesy observed towards him by the Government is utterly at variance with the fierce and sanguinary denunciations of the press.

Gen. Ignacio Basadre, the ex-Minister of War, the principal instigator of the decree of the 29th of November, suspending the sessions of Congress—which was the pretext for all the demonstrations against Santa Anna in the capital—was arrested at Tula and taken back to Mexico.

Gen. D. Melchor Muzquiz, one of the most illustrious champions of Mexican Independence, died at the capital on the 14th of December.

Extract of a letter dated at Mexico, December 27th, 1844:

"The city is strongly fortified; all the youth of Mexico have volunteered as common soldiers to defend the city. This morning the government received news that Tabasco had pronounced, and that Arista is marching rapidly at the head of his troops to aid this city. Santa Anna is now at three leagues distance, and it is now at all it will be this evening or to-morrow—though this appears to me

impossible, as he has not more than 4,000 men, against a force of more than 20,000. Santa Anna is closely followed by Paredes and Galindo, with 4,000 men, who are continually harassing his rear. It is the opinion of most persons here, that there will not be a single shot fired, and that Santa Anna will be obliged to surrender at discretion. The Chambers have just issued a proclamation declaring the city of Mexico to be under martial law, and stating that the first shot Santa Anna fires, he will be declared an outlaw."

Yucatan.—A letter dated at Merida, December 30th, states that a few evenings previous an attempt had been made, by the populace, to raise an insurrectionary movement against the present Governor of that department, (Jose Ybarbo Lopez) and to declare in favor of Gen. Yman. The attempt was promptly put down.

From the Western Journal.

Weston—Its Trade, Growth and Prospects.—Weston we understand, was first laid out in 1838; and now is a handsomely built town, with a population of about a thousand, embracing all trades and professions. That its trade is large is not to be wondered at, when it is known that it is in the heart of a country unsurpassed in fertility, and improving beyond precedent. Platte county is second only to Boone and St. Louis in wealth and population, according to a late census; and we are assured that, at this time, it is, in population, only behind St. Louis. Weston is the principal shipping point in the county, and much the largest town. The steamboat arrivals, the past season were one hundred and thirty-two, commencing in February and ending in November, with heavy freights to and from the place, as well as seen by the amount of its exports and imports, certified to by our merchants; and had the past season been one of abundance with the farmers, the trade and business would have been augmented in proportion; as it was, the crops on the bottoms were destroyed by high water, and throughout the country they were greatly below an average. That a town of this magnitude should grow up in seven years is not more surprising than that Platte county should now have a population a little short of 20,000.

Recent estimates of its commerce, the past year furnish data by which it will be seen that it already, in the amount of its business, takes rank with much larger and much older places.

Exports.—The exports in the aggregate the past year, consisting of hemp, tobacco, wheat, &c., is over \$450,000.

Imports.—During the same time, the merchants have imported, in goods, &c., \$300,000.

This, it will be observed, is only the exports and imports which passed through the hands of the merchants; there being a large amount, not included, that passed through other hands.

We have 16 dry goods houses, 8 commission houses, 2 drug stores, 10 family and other groceries, 2 tin shops, 1 brewery, and mechanics and tradesmen of every description.

There is one other thing which deserves mention, from its importance: we allude to the expenditure of about \$4,000 for the improvement of the wharf, which is now, certainly the finest on the river, and shows a commendable public spirit.

Affair of Honor.—A hostile meeting was had between Mr. Thos. Butler King and Mr. Chas. Spalding, on Monday, the 6th instant, at Amelia Island. Weapons, pistols—distance, ten paces. Two shots were passed without effect, when, on the intervention of friends, the affair was adjusted, and the parties exchanged friendly salutations. The difficulty originated from some circumstance connected with the recent canvass of the two gentlemen while candidates for Congress before the people of this district. We refrain from comments, and only mention this satisfactory settlement of the matter because there has been considerable excitement in regard to it in the public mind, and because we feel assured that the announcement will cause much real pleasure among the friends of both the gentlemen.—[Savannah Republican.]

The Bell of Boston.—Great crowds were collected a few days since in Bowdoin Square, Boston, to witness the hanging of the magnificent new bell prepared for the belfry of Rev Mr. Cushman's Church. The bell is the largest one in New England, weighs 4000 lbs.—six hundred more than the one on Brattle street Church—and was cast at the Foundry of Hooper & Co., in that city. It is said to be a remarkably fine toned instrument.

Education.—The following beautiful paragraph is from an article in Fraser's Magazine:

"Education does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's look—with a father's nod of approbation or sign of reproof—with a sister's gentle

pressure, or a brother's noble act of forbearance—with handfuls of flowers in green daisy meadows—with birds admitted but not touched—with creeping ants and almost imperceptible emulsi—with humming bees and glass bee hives—with pleasant walks and shady lanes—with thoughts directed in sweet and kindly tones and works, to nature, to beauty, to acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue, and to the source of all good, to God himself.

"William," said a carpenter to his apprentice, "I'm going away to day, and want you to grind all the tools."

"Yes, sir."

The carpenter came home at night.

"William, have you ground all the tools right sharp?"

"All but the handsaw," said Bill, "I could not get quite all the gaps out of that."

Discovery of a vast Catacomb.—The Austrian Ambassador, M. Prokesch, and Professor Ross, in exploring the island of Miros, have discovered a vast catacomb, containing at least a thousand tombs cut in the volcanic tufa. The walls of this subterranean cemetery are covered with Greek and Roman inscriptions of from the second to the sixth century. Most part of the tombs themselves have been opened and are empty. This was done, no doubt, by the barbarians of the north, who in the middle ages destroyed so many Hellenic monuments, respecting the dwelling places of the dead as little as those of the living.—[Boston Transcript.]

Mortality among the Fish.—The shores of Long Island, New Jersey and Delaware, are lined with millions of dead fish while thousands are found floating in every direction. The cause is yet unknown. It has been noticed that the water is discolored and looks blacker than the ordinary sea water, in the infected district, which reaches from near the east end of Long Island to the cape of Virginia. Immediately on entering the brown water, the fish are seized with convulsions, rise to the surface, and die in a few minutes.

Popularity was never better exemplified than in the case of a Dutch Governor of New York. "I vas," said he, "the most popular Governor New York ever has. I goes into office mit a very larsh maschorties and I gess out mit a very larsh maschorties. I always does tings mit very larsh maschorties."

The Mississippi Annual Conference recently met at Port Gibson, and adjourned on the 20th ult. Conference sends delegates to the Convention which meets in Louisville, Ky., on the 1st of May, 1845, to organize a Southern Church.—[The Arkansas Conference has also decided unanimously in favor of a division of the Church.]

We learn from the Albany Daily Advertiser that a serious riot occurred at Geneva, New York, on Christmas night, caused by an attack made, as the Geneva Courier says, by a gang of Irishmen, armed with clubs, axes and crowbars, upon three men by the names of Lacey, Wait and Sessions. Lacey was severely, and it is feared fatally, injured, and now lies in a critical state. Seven of the rioters have been committed for further examination.

Suspension.—A lady residing in the interior of Kentucky, now on the side of 80, who is living with her husband and in the enjoyment of good health, being so enamored with the character of Mr. Clay, that, in the event of his defeat, she protested that she would have no more children to bear the curse of Polk misrule.

Rev Charles T. Torrey, convicted at Baltimore, of the abduction of slaves, had received his sentence. On the first indictment, he is to be confined in the penitentiary, from December 28th, 1844, to 2d of April, 1847. On the second indictment, until 2d of April, 1849. On his third indictment, until 2d of April, 1851. A very large number of persons were in attendance, to hear the sentence, and at the request of the prisoner, it was pronounced privately.

Immense Fortune.—William, of Georgetown, British Guiana, has learned that he is heir to a fortune of one million and half pounds—about seven million of dollars—deposited in the Bank of Amsterdam, Holland, which was deposited by his uncle fifty years ago. He knew that he was the heir, but had lost the means of claiming the property, as well as all knowledge of the Bank in which it had been deposited. He was already in considerable circumstances, the reward of his industry as an adventurer in British Guiana.

Foreign News

From our exchanges we collect the following items, which were brought by the packet ship *Garrick*:

The French sailors at Tahiti, were with difficulty restrained from firing upon the English frigate, that carried an account of the disavowal by the French government of Depetit Thouars's aggressive movements against Queen Pomare.

The remains of the Princess Sophia Matilda were interred on the 10th December with royal honors.

The weather continued to increase in severity in Paris. It was believed that, should the temperature continue to fall for three days more, the Seine would be frozen over.

The National states, that it appears by the last accounts from Tahiti, that the English missionaries continue to conspire against the French in that island.

A Jew, who had been a non-commissioned officer in a Prussian regiment, has by a special order of the King, received a public situation which he solicited in vain, the minister having declined to nominate him on account of his creed. This is the first time for thirty-two years that a Jew has been appointed to fulfil any public functions.

The eminent Hungarian writer, Alexander Kisfaludy, surnamed the Hungarian Petrarch, died at Sumiez on the 29th of November.

It appears that a recent discovery of frauds in large soap-manufactories in England, proves that it is impossible to collect a duty of 70 or 80 per cent., on an article so rapidly manufactured and so easily sold as soap.

Accounts from Madrid are filled with accounts of further acts of violence and oppression on the part of the government.

According to a letter from Leipzig, fourteen translations of M. Eugene Sue's romance, the 'Wandering Jew,' are now publishing in Germany.

The Marquis of Bute has disposed of his Luton Hoo estate to a good man of the name of Wall. The consideration money is stated to have been £130,000.

Ali Effendi, the Turkish ambassador in London, has been recalled, and Serim Effendi appointed in his stead.

The King of France has issued a royal ordinance, modifying the duties on imports from India, the object being to encourage French ships to bring home direct from India and other countries out of Europe, cargoes of raw materials, and other natural productions employed in the manufactures in France.

Letters from Bayonne state, that General Turbe, who had been arrested in Guizco, and conveyed to Vittoria, had been sent off thence to Logrono, to be tried by the military commission.

The number of French ships which entered the port of Bordeaux, coming from long voyages, which in 1840 amounted to 469, was reduced successively in 1841 to 453, in 1842 to 407, and in 1843 to 309.

The Courrier Francais states that it is M. Villenave who is appointed to compose the King's speech at the opening of the session and is, at present engaged on it.

A remonstrance and petition of the members of the sixth general Synod, held at Anspach, for the purpose of demanding the redress of several wrongs complained of by Protestants, have been presented to the King of Bavaria.

The impunity with which assassination is committed in Paris, appears almost incredible. The Rue de Rocher, which on Tuesday last was the scene of a tremendous fire, and was on Wednesday the theatre of a most audacious murder. Between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, a young man fell from the effects of several stabs inflicted with a knife, within a few paces of a guard-house, to which he was carried in a dying condition.

A company composed of the first banking house in Paris has been formed for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Calais to Marseilles. It is added that the capital is to amount to 400 million of francs.

A commercial convention is on the eve of being signed between Great Britain and Russia. Few articles still remain to be settled, the preliminaries of the treaty having been agreed upon on both sides.

There is on hand in France more manufactured cotton goods, than would suffice to supply the market for three years.

Thomas W. Dorr.—Messrs. Turner and Burgess held their third and last interview of two and a half hours with Gov. Dorr on Saturday last. The father of Gov. Dorr, in company with one of the inspectors and the warden, was permitted to see him on the 22d of August last. His father and mother visited him on the 19th of December last. The father has had that permission twice since that time. These are the only visits which have been permitted since his commitment on the 27th of June, 1844. The door is now again closed.

Gov. Dorr has authorized his counsel, Messrs. Turner and Burgess, to take the necessary steps for suing out a writ of error from the supreme court of the U. States, and to associate with themselves such others as counsel as they may deem expedient; to whose entire management, as heretofore, his case is confided. Preliminary steps for further proceedings have already been taken. A petition for a writ of error has received the signature of Gov. Dorr.

Although Gov. Dorr is much confined

in body by his confinement, he sustains himself with an equal mind under all the inflictions of his enemies.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Here I am, among Messieurs (the Savages of the Hawaiian Islands); the fellows who killed Captain Cook and are part of his crew; the reformed cannibals, a thousand times more gentle than your reformed gamblers and reformed drunkards. Imagine what a triumph to the cause of religion and sound morals, to bring a race of men to relish an honest piece of surlin, in preference to a slice of a strapping fellow a posteriori, done brown on the coals. I left you my old friend, on the Battery, and here am I, after having doubled Cape Horn, settled down a subject of the king of the Congo Islands—keeping quite a snug store of tea, sugar, soap and candles, and likely to do well. I send you a file of the *Poly-nesian*, a journal published here, and partly or secretly edited by Mr. Commissioner Brown, the old reporter of the Boston Atlas, quite a useful fellow in his way, and a great favorite of the king. By the way, I think the Hon. Secretary of State, G. P. Judd, is a Stonington man—where on earth will not our Yankee brethren go for a gleam of good luck—well, I like the clear, transparent air of this climate—living cheap and the people becoming pious and sober. They have given up eating little babies as we do sucking pigs, and I am in hopes that by proper discipline, we may work these fellows into shape. I enclose you an extract from the journal giving an account of the arrival of the King, and a funny display it was among the copper-colored gentry, but this is the age of good reforms.

His Majesty had been expected for some days previous to the 30th, but the vessel on board of which he had embarked with his suite from Lihaina, did not come in sight until nine o'clock. A. M. Tuesday, when the firing of a gun, and the hoisting of the large Hawaiian ensign, on the battery on Punch-bowl Hill, announced the fact. His Excellency, Governor Kekunua immediately left the harbor in his new and beautiful barge to meet his majesty. At twelve o'clock, a little squadron, consisting of the schooner *Hoikaka* of Pulu, Victoria, and the new vessel recently built at Hawaii, came abreast of the town, the salute of twenty-one guns was fired on Punch-bowl Hill. Soon after, the vessels with a fair breeze, entered the harbor, and his majesty and suite embarked in the barge for the shore, the Hawaiian flag flying in the stern, and the royal standard at the bow. In passing the United States ship, *Warren*, her yards were manned and a royal salute fired, both of which attracted attention for the beautiful precision with which they were executed. His Majesty's household troops, 150 strong, and a company from the fort, all 350 muskets, were drawn up at the landing to receive him. The troops looked well, were neatly accoutred, and their officers made quite a showy appearance in their new uniforms. His Majesty stepped ashore amid the music of the band, and the roar of the cannons from the water battery, and with the Queen on his arm, attended by the Hon. Secretary of State, G. P. Judd, their Excellencies the Governors of Oahu and Maui; the high chiefs, A. Paki, C. Kanahia, and Col. J. Williams, under escort of the military, proceeded to Mauna Kikila, the building fitted for his Majesty's service while he remains in town. A large concourse of people were assembled to witness the royal cortege.

Her Royal Highness the Premier, with the ladies of her court, soon after landed from the *Palau*, and were received by the military under arms. Mauna Kikila, the band playing the wai 'God save the King.' His Majesty, during the remainder of the morning, was waited upon by the officers of his government and of the troops. The royal party were in excellent health and spirits. Royal audience was given at eight o'clock in the evening to the representatives of foreign powers, and the residents generally, who were received by their Majesties the King and Queen, Her Royal Highness the Premier, and the ladies and gentlemen of the court. The saloon was illuminated for the audience, and the friends of the Honolulu, this friendly assemblage of all parties, with the glitter of uniforms and the rich and tasteful dresses, both of the Hawaiian ladies and foreign residents, rendered the spectacle both novel and pleasing.

We cannot refrain from noticing the good taste displayed by the captains of the English vessels, William Ackers and Cacicine, in their decorations of their respective ships on this occasion. The other vessels also wore their ensigns and signals, and the harbor presented a lively appearance.

The protraction of the festival during the remainder of this week compels us to defer a description of the festivities until our next, when we shall be enabled to give the account in full.

A Panther killed by a Girl.—The *Orange* (Texas) paper gives the following account, which occurred near Douglas, Nacogdoches county:

A panther came into a house in which there was no person but a young lady and her little brother. The young lady, being very busy attending to her little household affairs, did not see the panther until he had got entirely into the house; but as soon as she discovered him, she called to her little brother to bring her the axe. After waiting some time for this weapon, (still holding on to the panther,) the young lady then told her brother to bring her the smoothing iron, with

which she soon succeeded in putting the intruder to death. The screams, during the encounter of the heroine, were heard by some of the neighbors, who went immediately to learn the cause; but when they arrived, they found her the conqueror, and viewing with much composure the lifeless body of her frightful intruder.

Disolution of the Union.—The Abolitionists of the east are again demanding the immediate abolition of slavery in the southern states, or else a dissolution of the Union. A petition, calling for a national convention to extirpate slavery, or dissolve the Union with the southern States, has been circulated all over Massachusetts for some time past, and is now published in the Boston Liberator. (Mr. Garrison's paper) it will probably be brought before Congress in a few days.

First Come First Served.—After the ball at Birkenhead, on the occasion of laying the first stone of the new docks, there was a general scramble for the hats, bonnets, cloaks, and great coats. It seems that the waiters had helped themselves rather too freely to champagne, and feeling their incapacity to fulfil their duties, had gone home at an early hour, to sleep off the fumes of Mead. The consequence was, that when the ball was over, as the waiters had taken the tickets with them, it became a very difficult matter to distribute the garments to those who came with their duplicates to redeem them. In the utter despair of a strict distribution, the whole of the articles left in pledge were brought out and thrown in a heap into the middle of the room. Every person fell to, and helped himself. Gentlemen got four-and-nines for real beavers, and many a lawyer, who came with a Chesterfield, was obliged to walk home with a Wrapsal. One gentleman was compelled to put on a Dunstable bonnet and a plaid shawl, and when he got home, was refused admittance by his own wife. But the most melancholy case was that of an old lady, who, addy-shrak and to walk to her hotel in a dry Macintosh, and an oil skin sou'wester. The company must have felt to a ticket, that if property has its rights, it has its losses too, when taken to an evening party. The inquiries after hats, cloaks, and tippets, have been very numerous ever since.

From No. 1's Messenger.

The Priesthood.—A friend sent us the following queries—

1st. Was the High Priest of the temple allowed to drink?

2nd. What was the punishment for a breach of duty and propriety, and was any difference made between a learned and an illiterate priest?

The High Priest held his office for life and in peculiar privileges and honors was next to the King; the minor priests being in the arctic line was an hereditary office, and consequently strong legal enactments were required to preserve the purity of worship. The High Priest was to be without personal blemish of any kind, was accounted the most holy and to excel all his brethren in comeliness, learning and accomplishments; he was the mediator between God and the people, and had to make atonement for the sins of the whole nation. He was amenable to the law for offences as others; might be deposed and put to death for sin, for no man was above the laws. In the day time he remained in the temple, in a chamber called the parlor of the High Priest, in the evening he returned to his private residence where he remained with his family. He paid no visits excepting to the house of mourning. Never conversed with the community—never went to the public high—he could not be compelled to give testimony in court, and was surrounded with all kinds of guards and checks to sustain the reverence due to the sanctity of his character.

Priests were prohibited drinking wine or any strong liquors during the time they were officiating at the altar. At other times they were permitted to drink wine, and it was considered no violation of the law if they drank no more than one fourth part of a log, which contained an egg shell and a half, and if they exceeded that measure they were profaned; but if a priest was intoxicated with any kind of liquor during his service it did not invalidate his ministrations, nor was he to be put to death, but was to be scourged. Wine never was to be drunk in the day time.

A difference was made between a learned and unlearned priest, but as they were all sacerdotal, being of the seed of Aaron, they could not be deposed for ignorance, but an oblation was never given to an ignorant priest and when it was their turn to minister at the altar proper instruction was given. The laws respecting the priesthood of the temple, if faithfully carried out, rendered them as pure as men possibly could be on earth—and great profit may be derived in the present age in studying and enforcing those laws by all who are admitted to clerical orders—they are all admirable in wisdom, caution and propriety.

U. S. Court.—Erickson's propellers.—Important decision.—In the United States court setting in New York, the jury have decided the propeller of Mr. Erickson to be an invasion of the patent of John B. Emerson, who is thus declared to be the original inventor. A verdict was given for Mr. Emerson for \$3,575; stated to be the largest amount of damages ever rendered in that court in a patent suit. The defendants are engine builders in New York, engaged largely in the manufacture of the wheel, known as the Erickson propeller.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5, 1845.

THE WATERS CURSED.

In another column is an account of the destruction of fish on the coast, from Long Island to the shores of Virginia. This is all according to the prophecies of John the revelator and Joseph the seer. The waters were blessed in former days, and cursed in the last days; and when the angels begin to be poured out, the people, unless they repent, will be cursed too, with a sore vexation.

We have just seen a communication from a gentleman of high respectability in this State; written to a gentleman of this city, relative to our policy as a people which present to us rather a novel appearance.

The gentleman proposes that in consequence of the bad feeling, which has existed between the inhabitants of the surrounding country, and the inhabitants of the city of Nauvoo, to avoid collision and future difficulty between the parties, he would recommend to us that we petition Congress to lay us off a portion of territory, where we should have the privilege of making our own laws; subject however to the constitution and laws of the United States, and in many respects similar to a territorial government; that we should have ten years to pay for the land unless Congress should in consideration of our persecutions as a recompense in part for our losses, give us a free deed of it. He makes many remarks relative to our internal regulations which we cannot now particularise. He further recommends us to interest the legislature of this State in our behalf, and also to get up petitions to be signed by the inhabitants of the surrounding country, who he doubts not will readily aid us in our designs. The document is ably written; it shows great research, and forethought and reflects great credit on the writer. The gentleman states that he has shown his views to several of his friends, who entirely coincide with him in his views.

The gentleman who received the communication does not feel himself authorized to have it published; but has written to his correspondent for that privilege, it granted, we shall take pleasure in laying it before our readers.

It is not proposed to remove us from Nauvoo but for many to go as we think proper.

NEIBAUR'S MATCHES.

A sample of Nauvoo matches was handed us the other day, which, whether they be called percussion, touch, friction, reaction or locomoco, had lucifer enough in them, to catch fire almost as quick as lightning. We say go ahead with the matches, but beware how you handle them, lest you inflame their luciferation.

Osprey.—We forgot to say last week that the steamer *Osprey*, which had lain at Montrose, opposite this city for some time, left her moorings for St. Louis, on the 28th ult.

If weather and water permits, we shall expect her to ply as usual, as a regular packet, touching at Nauvoo, weekly and punctually.

ANECDOTE.

Two travellers regulating on stories, one said I saw a guide board in Ohio, on the right hand side of the way with a hand pointing—

M. 63 *Aguat-huan hguat-hguap-hguaw* To which the other replied, he saw a sign in a hamlet in Illinois, which read: 'Close your eyes and men dead hear.'

It must have been a tailor's sign.

THE WEATHER.

Since our last, the weather has chopped round as ———— as the cold chills. The wind, (W. N. W.) is as keen as a razor; the ice runs something like the beginning of winter, and people out of doors show strong symptoms of a cold snap.

LAW AND GOSPEL.

It would be of great benefit to the church, and many times, save the saints money and trouble, if the Elders, through the aid of the churches abroad, could furnish the 'Twelve' at Nauvoo, with the latest *Revised Statutes* of each State and Territory. (Prophet please copy.)

THE LAKE OF SODOM, OR DEAD SEA.

This mysterious water was anciently called the 'Sea of the Plain,' from its being situated in the great plain of Jordan; and the Salt Sea, from the extreme saltiness of its waters;

the East Sea, because it lay eastward of Judea, and in contradiction from the West, or Mediterranean Sea. It is designated by Josephus and the Greek and Roman writers, Lacus Asphaltites, that is, the bituminous lake, on account of the vast quantity of bitumen with which its waters are impregnated. Its more frequent modern appellation is, the Dead Sea, from a tradition that no living creature can live in the vicinity of its saline and sulphurous waters. This has been disproved by the testimony of several modern travellers, particularly Maundrell, Chateaubriand, and Stephens. This lake, which is about seventy miles long, and from ten to twenty broad, occupies the southern extremity of the Valley of Jordan, and covers what was once the Valley of Siddim, a rich and fertile valley, in which stood five cities commonly called the cities of the plain, Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboim, and Zoar, the first four of which were destroyed by fire, while the latter was preserved at the intercession of Lot. This mysterious lake is described as a sea of molten lead, bounded on either side by a range of lofty and barren mountains. A perpetual silence hangs over it; not a wave or ripple disturbs its surface; its shores are seldom traversed by any footsteps of the wild Arab, not a boat of vessel of any description has ever been known to cross it from the time it engulfed the guilty cities of the plain to the present day; not a bird builds its nest or pours forth its strains of melody within the precincts of this doleful region, and a few dry and stunted shrubs are the only vestiges of vegetation to be seen in its vicinity. *Fannist's Survey of the Holy Land.*

Who can read the foregoing, without thinking that hell is in the midst of the earth? But, says the learned clergy, hell, like heaven, is 'beyond the bounds of time and space.' In reply let us observe, that is an opinion without proof, whereas Moses says: 'For a fire is kindled in mine anger, and shall burn unto the lowest hell, and shall consume the earth with her increase, and set on fire the foundations of the mountains.'

Sure enough 'hell' is in the midst of the earth, and when Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed they sunk down to hell, and the water covered up the unhallowed spot. Jude knew this when he wrote:

'Even as Sodom and Gomorrah, and the cities about them in like manner, giving themselves over to fornication, and going after strange flesh, are set forth for an example, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire.'

Nor is it less apparent that Ezekiel was ignorant of the location of hell, when he was relating the great return of Jacob from his captivity, and Sodom and other rebellious cities, or churches, from their captivity in hell, when he left such marvellous prophecies as this:

'When I shall bring again their captivity, the captivity of Sodom and her daughters, and the captivity of Samaria and her daughters, then will I bring again the captivity of the captives in the midst of them:

'That thou mayest hear thine own shame, and mayest be confounded in all that thou hast done, in that thou art comforted unto them.'

'When thy sisters, Sodom and her daughters, shall return to the former estate, and Samaria and her daughters shall return to their former estate, then thou and thy daughters shall return to your former estate.'

Restoration! what will the sectarian world do when 'hell delivers up her dead?' and the sea delivers up her dead and all are judged according to their works? Surely only will we see the cross of Christ, and Calvary jail, as well as some other notorious places.

No wonder we have earthquakes, hot springs and convulsions in the earth; if the damned spirits of six thousand years, ante-diluvians, Sodomites, Egyptians, apostates, officers, and mobbers of Babylon, which have gone down into the pit quickly, act like their fellow servants of this generation! No wonder the earth groans and is in pain to be delivered as saith the prophet. But we will stop for the wisdom of God is past finding out. 'Inhabitant in the sea,' in the earth, and under the earth; prisons for disobedient spirits in the regions of space, and 'outer darkness' prepared for hypocrites, where they can weep, and wail, and gnash their teeth, after they receive the angel's resurrection!

The mystery of God!—Towns covered up with lakes; and cities hid with seas; and dead a person, and hell a person, and both now reigning in the midst of their dark abodes; and finally will ride upon the earth on pale horses with power, and kill and starve the wicked to recruit their dominions; and then after all yield in a just judgment and go into the lake which burns with fire and brimstone!

COMMUNICATIONS.

BR. TAYLOR.—Sir: Will you please to give place to a few lines in the Neighbor and Times and Seasons?

I observe in the New York Prophet, a hint to the Elders, concerning the circulation of our valuable periodicals. Why is it, they ask, that there is no more interest manifested among the Elders in enlisting support or subscription for our periodicals?

For one I will answer the question. While I have been preaching abroad in the world from place to place, the question being asked of me so many times by the saints: Why do not my papers come? I sent the moneys long ago to pay my subscription for the year, and have received but two or three numbers. Why is it that I do not get them? My reply has been: I am, then, that the Post Office Department is, as the Indian said of the white man, very unskillful. Realizing the very few that has been received by our brethren abroad, in proportion to the many that have been mailed at our establishments, my heart has failed, and I have not had courage to ask men to pay their money; fearing they would never get their papers. But this difficulty, we trust, will soon be obviated.

BRIGHTMAN YOUNG.

Nauvoo, Jan. 29, 1845.

For the Neighbor.

A FABLE.

Once upon a time, a few eagles being invited by the hawks, ravens, owls and

turkey buzzards, inhabiting a plain by the side of a great mountain, to partake of the common privilege to hunt for a living with them; accepted; and these carnivorous birds, feeling themselves greatly honored by the company of eagles, in a council of ornithomaney, granted a writ of freedom while there should be day to hunt, or night to sleep, on the ground that the Creator made the land and water, as free for one portion of his Creation as another. But as soon as the eagles began to make nests and pursue the common vocations of eagles, the hawks, ravens, owls and turkey buzzards, together with the crows throughout the wilderness began to prepare for an eagle hunt! but the eagles with the loss of a few 'spread eagles,' acted wise enough to blude the general massacre premeditated.

The next move of the hawks, ravens, owls, turkey buzzards and crows, was to invite the geese and peacocks to come into a *pos lequicon* and talk away the freedom of the eagles; which they did.

Now the eagles having never disgraced the glory of an eagle, by stooping to treachery, corruption, and hypocrisy, concluded to make a proclamation to all the eagles in the world, that they might all pray to the God of all flesh to pronounce the judgment written. And while they were speaking—these fowls held a spree, and were drunken, and were fighting among themselves—when, lo, and behold, the wild beasts of the earth, came out of their thickets, like lions pierced with hunger, and devoured them up—and the eagles sat upon the top of a high mountain and gloried!

Moral.—When officials in *ermine* and *lace* descend and associate with wicked and corrupt men, to injure the innocent, and degrade the virtuous under the cloak of power, they generally meet an omniscient rebuff, which leaves them to fester in their own infamy, while honesty sits on the paladium of liberty, and hisses *avarice* and *meanness* meet their reward!

TOM'S AGE OF REASON?

TRADES MEETING.

Tuesday Evening,

January, 28th 1845.

Elder John Taylor, in the Chair,

W. R. Foster, Sec. pro. tem.

The chairman made some remarks in relation to the best manner of proceeding in building the dam, and particularly insisted upon having every thing that might be put into the company funds for that purpose, reduced to its cash value.

Mr. Durfee, of the Committee appointed to confer with the Nauvoo Agricultural and Manufacturing Association, made a report. He also made some observations concerning the arrangement that ought to be made between the Trustees in Trust and the N. A. & M. Association in reference to the ownership of the dam. The whole concern might be vested in the Trustees and their successors, and the N. A. & M. Association lease it, for the consideration of one tenth of the income.

Mr. Hawes said, the Trustees have claim on it, which claim they propose to relinquish for one tenth; the balance would be stock, under the control of the Association, &c.

Mr. Durfee exhibited a plan of the dam, which would consist of three Piers, each 40 feet long, ten feet wide and fifteen feet apart, and averaging twelve feet in depth, planks to be put down between the piers, and the spaces covered with plank also, the whole forming a permanent dam, and a bridge 40 feet wide and 80 rods long.

Mr. Turley, of the Agricultural and Manufacturing Association made some remarks, respecting the union of the two Societies, but said he had no plan to propose.

The chairman said, he had formed no particular plan, suggested the propriety of having a meeting appointed to discuss the best plan of union. He made some general remarks respecting the nature of the Association of which he had, in the commencement of the meetings, been chosen chairman, said no constitution had as yet been prepared—felt averse to any thing of the kind—there might be an organization, something like the Priesthood, &c., and was followed by

Mr. Amasa Lyman, who spoke at some considerable length respecting the proper manner of organization, and of the nature of the charter of the Nauvoo Agricultural and Manufacturing Association. If it was not liberal enough to cover and protect the interests of the farmer, as well of the mechanic, and every interest, he did not want any thing to do with it. It might perhaps be liberal in its provisions to justify us in acting upon it in building so small a thing as a dam across the Mississippi, but if its capital stock could not be increased beyond 500,000 dollars, he wanted nothing to do with it.

The chairman read from the Times and Seasons, the charter of the Association, and remarked that perhaps it might be best to act upon its provisions in building the dam in order to secure some technical legal advantages.

Several persons expressed doubts of its affording any such advantages and doubted the propriety of acting under its provisions at all.

Mr. Lyman thought it likely, an extra session of the Legislature would be called; and the charter be repealed.

after we had got two or three of the piers built.

Mr. Hawes said he was satisfied that nothing but great things and liberal things would satisfy this community. He spoke of the great advantages which would result from a proper organization and combination of various interests, and showed that if the farmers and the builders, and the shoe makers, and the wood cutters, and the lumber men, and men of various other occupations were each to form associations, and organize into companies, the vacant prairies would be extensively cultivated, the laborers be fully employed, the idle ploughs all put into use, the lumber which floats past us down the Mississippi be secured for our own use, and every body be vastly benefited, and have enough to drink and wear.

Mr. Roberts spoke of the good success which the Coach and Carriage Manufacturing Association had thus far met with. They had organized without any connection with the charter under discussion, and he thanked God they had done so, for their business would be facilitated in a tenfold greater degree without it than with it. He felt much obliged to the chairman for opposing him in his efforts to be united with it when they were trying to get organized.

The chairman observed that he saw in the beginning that it would not answer to connect the Coach Makers Association with the charter of the Nauvoo Agricultural and Manufacturing Association; and he had as little confidence as any one in the stability of the charter, not that they can take it away legally, this they cannot do; no dependence can be placed upon the actions of the Legislators of Illinois, in granting charters, for they will grant them, and then cry for them again, as little boys cry for marbles, when they have given them away. There is no such confidence to be placed in them as in a common man.

They granted us a city charter with perpetual succession, and took it away again in about four years. They have violated their word and the faith of the State, and have shouldered the murder of the Smiths at Carthage jail by receiving into their midst, and screening from public justice by the exercise of the Legislative prerogative, one of the men indicted for murder—upon the old supposition that the king can do no wrong; therefore he thought we had better have nothing to do with it, for it would be a curse rather than a blessing to us, and if he had his way, he would go in for repealing it, for this we could do legally and the Legislature could not.

Mr. Hawes moved that the charter of the Nauvoo Agricultural and Manufacturing Association be repealed. Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. — that notice be given in the Neighbor, that the charter is repealed. — Carried unanimously.

The chairman presented a plan of organization for the Trades Union, as follows:—First, twelve men to be appointed, forming a living constitution, with President, Secretary, &c., to take the lead in the concern.

2nd.—Separate Trustees to organize themselves, and have their own laws, and be subject to the others, which was adopted unanimously.

Elder Taylor, and Elder Lyman, were appointed a committee to select the names of twelve men and present them to the next meeting for adoption or rejection.

Mr. Ripley was appointed to write an account of the contemplated dam, its advantages &c., and to make a plan of it.

Adjourned to Tuesday evening next, same place.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, (OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS)

Auditor's Office,
January, 15, 1845.

Hon. the Speaker of the Senate:

Sir, In obedience to a resolution, directing the Auditor to report what amount would be added to the State revenue upon the condition that the Legislature, at its present session, should take the land tax from the counties, I have the honor to submit the following statement and accompanying table.

It will readily be seen what number of counties have failed to report to this office under a resolution of the House, directing an immediate return of the aggregate amount of taxable real estate in the several counties of the State;—what amount was levied on real estate for State and county purposes respectively; what amount on personal property for the purposes. Had these counties in obedience to instructions addressed to them under the authority of the resolution alluded to, have reported, the aggregate of taxable real estate would be increased in round numbers, about \$3,500,000.—making a gross aggregate of about \$54,000,000 of real estate subject to taxation. This amount is doubtless far below the true estimate, for in many cases, town property is not counted in the aggregate of real

estate, and in one instance, it is put down as personal property. The entire amount of real estate taxable for 1844, had it all been faithfully assessed, would, without doubt, have reached the sum of \$60,000,000. The value of such property for the current year (1845) may be safely estimated at \$70,000,000. In all the northern counties (in many of which there has heretofore been no taxable real estate) that source of revenue will be greatly increased.

The amount of revenue, derived to the State at twenty cents on every hundred dollar's worth of real estate is, you will find from the table, \$110,788.62; which sum being added to that derived from personal property, in connection with the sums charged against those counties which have failed to report, will make the amount set down against the several collectors of the State for 1844.—See Auditor's report, December 6th, 1844.

The amount of personal estate, taxable for 1844, rejecting the above excepted counties, is \$16,413,341.20

The amount of State revenue derived to the State from personal property for the year 1844, leaving out the delinquent counties is

From real estate for county purposes it is, for the same year, 195,560.76

Adding said delinquents it would swell the above sum to upwards of 210,000.00

From personal estate for county purposes, with the same exceptions, it is, 63,515.90

Adding there, however, will increase this sum to 70,000.00

Making a gross aggregate from both sources of \$280,000, levied in the several counties of this State for county purposes.

Adding the aggregates, levied from all sources and you have the gross amount of \$430,000.

Adding the whole amount of revenue levied on real estate for county purposes, at the rates adopted by the several county authorities, to the amount levied for State purposes, on real estate (including the delinquent counties in both cases) and they make the sum of \$320,788.62.

Adding the sum derived to the counties from real estate to the whole amount of State revenue, and you have about \$353,000.

Excluding the State revenue arising from personal property, and adding the residue to the amount of county real estate revenue, and you have about, \$322,000.

These calculations are all predicated on the various levies imposed by the several county authorities who have control of the subject.

I have the honor to be, Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. D. EWING, Auditor.

Repeal.—Outrage in Quebec.—It is our painful duty to record the perpetration of some disgraceful outrages in Champlain street, on Tuesday last. About 8 o'clock, a mob, variously estimated at from 800 to 600 persons, bearing with them two blazing tar barrels, (taken from Mr. Jones' wharf and shouting for "O'Connell and Repeal," paraded this street, breaking the windows of every house in which no light was visible.—This destruction was indiscriminate; Catholics, Protestants, Repealers and Anti-repealers, suffered alike; and the windows of the Catholic church, the Mariners and Wesleyan chapels, wherein no lights could have been expected were demolished. Huge stones were hurled for this purpose of destruction; in several instances breaking sash and panes. At Johnson's tavern, the damage inflicted was very great, and so incensed was he that, after warning them to desist, he fired and wounded one man in three places with small shot—a sailor of the Clio, we are told.

They returned here again at ten o'clock, menacing his life, when he again fired upon them, wounding one more. Mr. Leek at the Cove also fired, and while preparing to give a second shot, was knocked down by a stone thrown at him. It is said that three persons have been wounded, but not seriously. Mr. Conolly, J. P. endeavored to disperse the rioters, but could not succeed in doing so; he, however, persuaded them, when about to retire, to throw the blazing barrel, which they had thrown down on the wooden pavement, in Sous-le-Fort street, over the wharf; in so doing they were nearly setting fire to the steamer Charlevoix. The police were too small a force to contend with the rioters. Yesterday evening a company of the 431 Light Infantry marched down to the Queen's wharf, to suppress an expected renewal of these scenes of violence, but their services were not required. We are informed that the actual Repealers were in no way connected with this

riot, and are glad to find, by the resolutions of the Association, given elsewhere, they have promptly vindicated their innocence, and boldly denounced any of their associates who may be detected to have been implicated. Two men have been arrested.—Barrett, a bailiff of the Vice Admiralty Court, and one White, who is now in jail in consequence of not being able to procure bail for his future appearance. —[Quebec Mer.

JAIL STATISTICS.—The secretary of the commonwealth has made the following return of the whole number of prisoners (including debtors) in all the jails and houses of correction during the year ending Nov. 1, 1844: 4012—males 3229; females 703. Adults 3618; minors 494; white persons 3818; colored do. 295; married do. 754; not stated whether married or not 3253; able to read or write 1493; addicted to intemperance 1073; confined for debt 548; confined for insanity 38; natives of Massachusetts 763; natives of other States 480; natives of other countries 760.

Criminal offences, and the number of prisoners under each head.—Adultery and lewd conduct 117; assault 309; burglary 33; forgery 19; homicide 9; intemperance 945; keeping of brothels 52; larceny 694; making or passing counterfeit money 43; perjury 6; rape 2; vagrancy 75; all other criminal offences 1200. Total commitments, to jails and houses of correction for crimes 3505.

Persons whose nativity is not given in the returns 2000; remaining in confinement Nov. 1, 1844, 559; average cost of the board of each prisoner, per week \$1.58; estimated value of labor in houses of correction \$13,179.44; total amount of expenses of jails and houses of correction the past year \$47,731.97.—[Post.

Old Bibles.—There is a Bible in Maine that was printed in London in the 16th century. In Boston there is a Queen Elizabeth Bible, printed in 1595. There is somewhere in the Union a copy of the oldest edition of the Bible printed in 1462. Father Robins, of New Hampshire, has the Bible upon which the first Congress was sworn in. This is the most valuable of all.

National Project.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says, that Mr. Cushing has a project in view for the establishment of a more direct intercourse with China, by lines of steamships, by way of Panama and the Isthmus of Darien, and that the government is prepared to offer facilities for the execution of the project.

THE NAVY.

The three new sloops of war, *Portsmouth*, *Jamestown*, and *St. Merys*, built upon plans of the naval constructors, now at Norfolk are nearly ready for sea, and there is much curiosity to have their relative sailing qualities tested by a trial of speed. They will probably sail together in a few days.

The officers of the U. S. ships *Macedonian* and *Decatur*, held a meeting at Port Praya, on the 7th of November last, and adopted resolutions expressive of their respect for the memory of the late Surgeon Woolfley, of the *Decatur*. They also resolved to enclose a spot of ground near the town of Port Praya, and there inter the remains of their deceased fellow officer.

A letter from Commodore Perry, of the African Squadron, states that the cases of the African fever reported on board the U. S. ship *Pebble* were of a mild character, with none of the malignant symptoms usually attending it.

The U. S. steamer *Princeton*, Captain Stockton, arrived at Norfolk on the 8th instant, and it is stated, is to go to England for another to be manufactured there for which orders have been sent out.

The President Elect.—In reply to an invitation from Messrs. Joseph L. Merrick, Charles Macgill and others, a committee of the friends of Mr. Polk, at Hagerstown, Md., inviting him to pass through the town on his way to the seat of government.—Mr. Polk courteously thanking them, says—I regret that it will probably be out of my power so to do. Necessary and pressing duties will detain me at home until the early part of February next, which will require me to proceed by the most direct route—occupying the shortest time—to Washington city. I shall most probably cross the mountains, overland from Wheeling, and go by railway from Cumberland direct to Washington.

CANADA.
Canadian Parliament took a recess on Friday of 17 days.

The Montreal Herald states that the canals have returned to their shanties, and commenced a system of outrage on the line of the Lachine canal. They are said to have beaten Mr. Angus McPherson, a merchant of the interior and left him for dead.

The British American Land Company having sold during the last year 14,457 acres of land in the eastern townships, on an average of 14s. per acre, on the credit system. Many of the purchasers are French Canadians.

Wm. B. Robinson Esq., has been appointed a member of Her Majesty's Executive Council.

SELECTED.

Town.—The rose that all are praising.
The God that others worship is not the God for me;

He has no parts nor body and cannot hear nor see—

But I've a God that lives above—

A God of power and of love—

A God of Revelation—O, that's the God for me;

O, that's the God for me; O, that's the God for me.

A church without Apostles is not the church for me;

It's like a ship dismantled, afloat upon the sea.

But I've a church that's always led,

By the twelve stars around her head—

A church with good foundations—O, that's the church for me—

O, that's the church for me, &c.

A church without a Prophet is not the church for me;

It has no head to lead it, in it I would not be;

But I've a church not built by men,

Cut from the mountain without hands;

A church with gifts and blessings—O, that's the church for me, &c.

The hope that Gentiles cherish is not the hope for me;

It has no faith nor knowledge, far from it I would be.

But I've a hope that will not fail,

That teaches safe within the veil—

Which hope is like an anchor—O, that's the hope for me, &c.

The heaven of ascetics is not the heaven for me;

So doubtful its location, neither on land nor sea.

But I've a heaven on the earth—

The land and home that gave me birth—

A heaven of light and knowledge—O, that's the heaven for me, &c.

A church without a gathering is not the church for me;

The Savior would not own it, wherever it might be.

But I've a church that's well-dout,

From false traditions, fears and doubts,

A gathering of nation—O, that's the church for me, &c.

Extraordinary Phenomenon.—We noticed recently the extraordinary destruction of fish on the eastern shores. The following is from the New York Sun:

We are sorry to hear that the mortality among the fish on our shores is spreading with alarming rapidity. The infected district already embraces the entire coast from near the east end of Long Island to the capes of Virginia, extending out into the ocean for a distance of one to three miles. We learn from several intelligent citizens, some of them Sandy Hook pilots and captains of coasting vessels, that the shores of Long Island and New Jersey, and Delaware are lined with millions of dead fish, while thousands are found floating in every direction. The cause of this strange calamity is yet unexplained. It has been noticed that the water in the infected district is discolored; and looks blacker than the ordinary sea water.—Immediately on entering the brown water the fish are seized with convulsions, rise to the surface, and die in a few minutes. It seems to us that our scientific men should investigate this phenomenon as speedily as possible. Many persons fear that on the approach of summer, a pestilence may result from the putrefaction of dead fish already thrown upon the coast, while the loss and injury to our great shell fisheries, the season of which is approaching, may be very disastrous.

The great volumes of fresh water from the Hudson and other rivers in this vicinity, seems to keep the infected waters of the ocean from entering our bays and harbors. Should the infection find its way into our bays and rivers the result would be deplorable.

A New Treaty.—A treaty has been entered into between Major Wm. A. Strong, Governor P. M. Butler, Col. J. S. Logan and Thomas L. Judge, Esq., Commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Chiefs of the Creeks and Seminoles, by which the difficulties between those two nations and their claims on the United States are satisfactorily adjusted.

The treaty we learn contains the following stipulations:

The Seminoles, who have, since their removal from Florida, been scattered among the Creeks and Cherokees, principally, are to be gathered into one district in the Creek country, and form a constituent part of that nation, preserving, to a certain extent, their nationality. They are to have their mined affairs distinct; a representation in the National Council, proportioned to their numbers, and the right to enact their own municipal regulations, but subject to the general laws of the Creeks. After their arrival in the district of country set apart for them, which lies between the Canadian and Little rivers, the Seminoles, in addition to former stipulations, are to be subsisted for six months, to receive, for five years, one thousand dollars per annum, in agricultural implements, and two thousand dollars in goods for fifteen years.

The Creeks, in lieu of the country thus granted to the Seminoles, will receive, in addition to the present school fund, three thousand dollars per annum, making the whole school fund seven thousand dollars per annum, which will be paid them for twenty years.

Upon the signing of the treaty, we learn, that great and general satisfaction was expressed by the parties, and that eloquent talks were delivered by the celebrated Wid Cat on the part of the Seminoles, and on the part of the Creeks, by Opothe-yo-ho-la, who is certainly one of Nature's orators.

In view of this treaty, we congratulate both Creeks and Seminoles, the former in the acquisition they have made to their strength and numbers, and the latter in having at length secured to themselves a home and resting place.—[Cherokee Advocate.

More Trouble in the Episcopal Church.

We find in the Episcopal Recorder, published at Philadelphia, an article headed "Recent Developments in New York," in which it is stated that almost of conspiracy has been discovered among some of the members of the General Theological Seminary in this city, the object of which appears to be to render the institutions, as far as practicable, subservient to the principles and policy of Rome. It is said that the association has its common seal, with C. U. (Catholic Unity) upon it, its secret meetings, and its correspondence with the Papal authorities in this vicinity. The Recorder states that the 7th of January has been appointed for the trial of the offenders by the Faculty, and calls upon the Bishops to meet the solemn responsibilities which such developments devolve upon them as the visitors of the General Theological Seminary of the church.

Literature in Egypt.—The folly and waste of publishing one-sided lying history is thus exemplified by a recent traveler in Egypt. Mehmet Ali has established a printing office at Cairo, a shabby concern, but which issues papers and books. The latter, generally history and poetry, have hitherto met with but little favor from the Arabs; whether the blame is to be attributed to their poverty or their want of taste. Mehmet Ali's author-meet with, in fact, but few buyers, so that the records of their labors, piled up in warehouses, are abandoned as a prey to rats and mice, or to be decomposed slowly under the influence of the climate. The reason is obvious. No pains are taken to adapt the publications to the wants and predilections of the people, who care little for histories which dare record no truth, if it happen to be displeasing to the Pasha, and who have little relish for poetry which derives its inspiration from a state of society which has no analogy to theirs.—[Noah's News.

Chinese Oath.—The mode of administering an oath in the courts of justice is far too extraordinary to omit mentioning. The Chinese upon being placed at the bar, are not sworn to tell the truth, either by reverence or fear of their gods, but by the formality of cutting a cock's head off. Thus, upon any doubt being had in regard to what they state, they are instantly executed by this, to them, the severest of all trials, and which I was assured, they would on no account undertake, provided they were not thoroughly certain that they were then stating the fact—their assertions of the truth their statements being couched in the following terms:—I hereby swear I am ready to cut the cock's head off to the truth of what I now say. This is the form of a Chinaman's oath, now used in the courts of justice at Hong Kong.

[Campbell's China.

For the New York Ladies.—A New York correspondent writes in an interior paper as follows, putting a deal of truth in a very small space:—"Speaking of Broadway, it's wonderful to see the infinite variety of dress, exhibited by the ladies, on this grand promenade. Talk about New York Fashions—why, what are they? Not ten ladies, on the street in a beautiful day, can be seen, who resemble each other in their costume.—There is no distinctive color, no prevailing style. Coats of every form, and of the most beautiful material, are seen; shawls of every variety and pattern, bonnets of every hue and shape; dresses of all kinds of material, with half a dozen down to no floor cost, are constantly upon the move in Broadway."—[Noah's News.

Curious Discovery.—A highly curious and interesting discovery, not only to geologists, but to others likewise, has just been made at the Penryn iron works, near Pontypool. While the workmen engaged in the works, and occupied in one of the mine levels, were proceeding with their operations, they met with a fossil, of very considerable size. It was found in an erect position and perpendicular to the plane of stratification. The circumference at the base, immediately above the point of junction with the rock is six feet and from thence it diminishes to four feet in a height of about five feet.

MARRIED.—On the 27th ult. in this city, by Elder William K. K. Mr. Nathaniel Johnson, to Mrs. Mary Cole, all of this county.

No cock! No cider!! No roasting!!!

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

The subscribers having taken out letters of administration, from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of George Cannon deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the court of probate of said county, for settlement by Wednesday, 19th of March next. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

CHARLES LAMBERT,

Administrator.

Feb. 4th, 1845—40—4w

LOOK HERE

THE undersigned will exchange a few town lots, for Horses, Cattle, Wagons and Harnesses.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

Jan. 27th, 1845—304f

NAUVOO FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers, at the Foundry lately occupied by H. Kimball in the city of Nauvoo, are prepared to furnish CASTINGS, and JOBS OF CASTINGS, to such as wish, as cheap as the same kind of work can be had in St. Louis. A share of public patronage is solicited.

N. B. Old pot-metal bought.
SAMUEL SIMPSON.
MORGAN PHELPS.
Dec. 24, 1844—34-3m

WOOD.

THE subscribers is wishing to let a job of work, and pay in wood or timber, at any place 7 miles below Nauvoo.

Application must be made immediately.
ADOLPHUS ALLEN.

Dec 12-234f

NAUVOO BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.

WE the undersigned subscribers having opened an extensive wholesale and retail shoe shop, on the north side of Mulholland street, next door to A. Davis' store, where we intend making Boots and Shoes and supplying merchants and others with the best articles that can be procured in the Western country, on the most reasonable terms.—Please call and examine for yourselves.

W. W. RUST.

THOMAS MATTHEWS,
CHAS. C. DAVIS,
MOSES GAY.

Nauvoo, Dec. 20, 1844—no34-1f

HAT STORE.

THE subscriber has taken a store on Mulholland St., half a mile east of the Temple, where he now offers for sale Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best of materials.

Country produce taken in exchange. Also a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions.

A. MERRILL.

Nov. 26, 1844—304f

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that we shall apply at the March term of the County Commissioners Court of Hancock County and State of Illinois, for a permit to keep a ferry opposite fractional section nine, township seven, north of range eight, west of the fourth principal meridian, in Hancock county and State of Illinois.

AMZI DOOLITTLE & CO.
Appraiser, Jan. 15, 1845, 38-3w

WANTED.

WANTED to purchase at E. OAK LEYS Store, (the office of the Nauvoo Lumber Co.) 5000 Cow Hides, and 5000 Cat Skins. Also 5000 Cow Hides and 5000 Cat Skins wanted to tan on skins. Dry Goods and Groceries sold at a reasonable price, and country produce taken.

E. OAKLEY.

G. W. ROSECRANS.

Nauvoo, Ill. Dec. 16, 1844—33-3m

SOAP GREASE AND ASHES WANTED.

THE subscriber intends keeping on hand, candles, hard and soft soap for sale, wholesale and retail, ashes, soap, grease, tallow, or country produce will be taken in exchange for soap or candles, at the soap factory lately occupied by R. R. Smith near the lumber yard, or at his store near Yearsley's three story brick-dwelling.

N. B.—A good soap maker wanted.

JAMES MENDENHALL.

Dec. 25, 1844—34-3m

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit Court, made at the May term A. D. 1843, of said County the undersigned will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder on the premises in the town of Appanoose in said county, on Wednesday the 5th day of March next, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: 25 acres a part of w. half, s. e. 11, T. 8 S. W.

Also an undivided third part of ferry and privilege, including lands, boats, &c., adjoining to the same between Appanoose and Port Madison, and the following town lots in the town of Appanoose in Hancock County, to wit:

Lots 3, 5, 6, 8, 9	in block 9
4, 6, 7	6
4	7
2, 3, 4, 5	11
2, 3	10
6, 7, 8	12
10	6
3	24
1, 2	25

Being real estate of which Edward White (deceased) and said county deceased, seized of, and which said real estate, was by order of said court, directed to be sold to pay the debts of said deceased. Terms of sale six months credit bond with approved security will be required.

SAMUEL S. WHITE,
NANCY WHITE,
Administrators.

NAUVOO MATCH MANUFACTORY.

THE Merchants and Citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity are respectfully informed that Friction Matches, warranted superior to any ever brought to this city may be constantly obtained on reasonable terms, by wholesale and retail at the Manufactory, at the corner of Water and Durfee streets.



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1846.

Whole Number 144

Volume 2.—No. 41.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Main Street,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, 25

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to regular advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

POETRY.

THE CHARIOT OF ISRAEL.

BY W. W. FLETCHER, Esq.

The vengeance of God like a whirlwind is coming.

To chasten the world by continual strokes;

His chariot wheels on the mountains are humming.

His anger is kindled, his jealousy smokes.

CHORUS:

Yet as truth waxes louder, the Gentiles grow prouder.

Their time is fulfilling, alas! sure enough;

Shout fathers, and mothers, and sisters, and brothers,

The chariot of Israel, and horsemen thereof.

When violence and bloodshed had made the earth streaked.

Jehovah just swept them away with his flood;

But now in his anger he'll burn up the wicked.

The sun shall be darkened, the moon turn to blood.

CHORUS:

Yet as truth waxes louder, &c

With what dreadful splendor, the Lord will alight men,

And vex them with judgments, by day and by night!

For he will raise up like as in Mount Perazim;

And bring forth his treasures of hail for the fight.

CHORUS:

Yet as truth waxes louder, &c

The nations are drinking the wine cup of fury.

To rush on the battle against almighty God;

And soon the destroyer will go in a hurry,

To scatter destruction at home and abroad.

CHORUS:

Yet as truth waxes louder, &c

On Babel, great Babel, prepare for the slaughter.

Thy recompence doubled in every crime;

Thine awful herbage like forests round water.

Exhibit its shade on the current of time.

CHORUS:

Yet as truth waxes louder, &c

The image of men by old Nebuchadnezzar,

Was Babel to fall by the stone with surprise;

The words and the hand on the wall to Babel shatter.

May read to the mother of harlots likewise.

CHORUS:

Yet as truth waxes louder, &c

On Babel, the Lady, of kingdoms, surrender,

For God shall bring justice and judgment to thee.

The cities and grandeur, thy glory and splendor,

Shall sink like a millstone cast into the sea.

CHORUS:

Yet as truth waxes louder, &c

The signs and the strange work, the promise of ages,

Like day light at morning, begin to appear;

They trouble the great men, and baffle the sage.

The fig trees are leaving, the summer is near.

CHORUS:

Yet as truth waxes louder, &c

Kirtland, Ohio, May, 1841.

MISSOURI.

The following report in the Legislature

of Missouri, shows how far the charity

and humanity of that state, is extended

towards the flood, freshet, and just judgement

of God, upon the river inhabitants.

We care nothing more for the report,

than to show up the squirming of ungodly

men, and let the world know that wickedness

must sooner or later meet its reward.

Why not pass an act to pay the

Mormons some three or four millions for

their loss of property by your mobs?

Till Missouri does this, the Mormons will

continue to pray "for their enemies," that

God will feed them with judgements.

But read the

REPORT.

Of the Select Committee to whom was

referred the petition of sundry citizens

of the State of Missouri, praying the

General Assembly for pecuniary relief

for the injury and destruction of property

sustained by them, by reason of the

late freshet and overflow of the

several rivers running through this

State, beg leave to submit the following

as the result of their labors upon the

subject:

Your committee are apprised from the

evidence derived from different sources,

as well as personal observation, that mil-

lions of money would not be adequate to

repair the destruction occasioned, and loss

sustained by the citizens of the State, in

consequence of this unexpected dispensa-

tion of Providence; but your committee

are not deterred by the enormity of the

whole amount of damages sustained by

the citizens, because full and reparation

cannot be afforded by the State, to each and every individual sufferer, are unwilling to fold their arms in their own exemption, and personal security from the common lot of those suffering fellow citizens: they are of those who believe in the force and efficacy of that ancient and respected truth, as applicable to this subject, that half a loaf is better than no bread.

Your committee are not, in reviewing this subject as one of great moment to the people of Missouri, left entirely without an example and a guide as to the course a magnanimous government will pursue, when it shall please the Almighty to afflict a portion of the inhabitants of such government, by a similar calamity to that which has befallen a large portion of our fellow-citizens of Missouri, during the present year: they would only mention, as an instance, one which is familiar to Missourians. The course pursued by the government of the United States towards a large portion of our citizens in the south eastern part of the State, where the visitation of Heaven was sent upon their lands and their homes, in the form of an earthquake in 1811 and 1812, by means of which their lands were either swallowed up or rendered wholly valueless. What then was the course of the general government? With that benevolence, that magnanimity, and that imbedded sympathy of heart, which so distinguish the American character, the government, as early as 1815, passed the law, which is now familiarly known as the New Madrid law, by virtue of which the sufferers were permitted to re-locate their lands on any of the unappropriated lands of the government in the same territory.

Your committee in approaching this subject, however, find that difficulties and obstacles beset them from almost every quarter, and not amongst the least of these, is the present exhausted and depressed condition of the monetary affairs of the State. From the message of the late Executive, communicated to the General Assembly at the commencement of its present session, we learn that the present indebtedness of the State, including principal and interest, is more than one million of dollars, that the annual interest is over seventy thousand dollars now accruing against the State; and that the annual expenditures of the State, including the accruing interest, will exceed her annual income by the amount of at least fifty thousand dollars per annum in the ordinary administration of her affairs; and that that worthy officer recommends an immediate increase of the rate of taxation, as the only available resource by which the State is to relieve herself of her present pecuniary embarrassment.

Surrounded by this state of pecuniary embarrassment, your committee cannot see that an appropriation to relieve the wants of the sufferers from the recent flood, could be made out of the ordinary revenues of the State; neither will they venture to suggest the appropriation of a portion of the proceeds of the sales of the 500,000 acres of land, donated to the State by the Federal Government, upon admitting that we could anticipate the realization of a sufficient amount of that fund, to answer the present exigencies of the sufferers, because those lands were donated for the specific purpose of internal improvements, having in view the general and common interest of the whole union, as well as the people of Missouri, who reside in the immediate vicinity of the improvements to be then made; and the State of Missouri having solicited a donation of the public lands for that object and purpose, we will not question the policy or propriety of carrying out the specific purposes for which the lands were granted by the Federal Government.

But your committee have had also under consideration the expediency and propriety of assenting through the General Assembly, to receive Missouri's quota of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to which she is entitled, by virtue of an act of Congress, approved the 4th day of September, A. D. 1841, for the purpose of relieving the sufferers before mentioned. Your committee are fully aware that this subject is one of embarrassment and difficulty, and that those embarrassments in part now arise out of the former decision of the State through her General Assembly at the last session. Your committee, therefore, in approaching this enquiry, do it with those feelings of respect and deference which are due to the acts of the assembled representatives of the people, and not in a spirit of opposition merely to that decision. It is not the purpose of your committee to enter into a critical or particular examination of the reasons which influenced the last General Assembly, to accept the donation of the 500,000 acres of land, and by the same act reject the money. When both land and money were proffered by the same act of Congress to the State of Missouri; and your committee certainly means no disrespect to the action of that body, when they express their opinion that there is not, either in ethics, morality, or the principles of sound policy, a solitary reason for the rejection of the

one, that does not apply equally and with the same force to the rejection of the other. Your committee are aware that the act distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands amongst the several States, according to the ratio of representation in Congress, has been denounced as unconstitutional, and that this is one of the assigned reasons for the rejection of Missouri's portion of the money at the last General Assembly.

Your committee are satisfied that the committee who reported to the General Assembly at the last session upon this subject, were misled as to facts concerning the original deeds of cession of the public lands by the States to the confederacy, and the United States. They say in the report that "by a recurrence to the history of the public lands, the manner of their acquisition, by whose blood and treasure they were gained, and from the spirit and letter of most of the deeds of cession, it will clearly appear that it was the intention of the grantors to bestow these lands upon the nation simply for national purposes."

Your committee here beg leave to call the attention of the House to the words used in the deed of cession of Virginia, "that all the lands within the territory so ceded, and not reserved, &c., shall be considered a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become members of the confederation, or federal alliances of said States. Virginia inclusive, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever."

Your committee believe that the words used in the other deeds of cession are similar in their import to those used in the Virginia deed. The words of grant in the deed of South Carolina, are these: "to the United States in Congress assembled for the benefit of said State;" these deeds of cession have uniformly been considered deeds of trust by the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Federal Government, and your committee now ask permission to refer to some of those opinions. In the case of Jackson against Clark, see 1 Peters 605 p. the Supreme Court of the United States, Chief Justice Marshall in treating of the terms and conditions of the Virginia deed of cession, uses this very strong language: "The government of the United States then received this territory in trust not only for the Virginia troops on the continental establishment, but also for the use and benefit of the members of the confederation, and this trust is to be executed by a faithful and bona fide disposition of the land for that purpose. We cannot take a retrospective view of the then situation of the United States, without perceiving the importance which must have been attached to this part of the trust."

Your committee also beg leave to refer to the phraseology of the resolution introduced by the Hon. Rufus King, Senator from New York, in the Senate of the United States in the year 1825, having reference to the objects of colonization. "Resolved, that as soon as the portion of the existing funded debt of the United States, for the payment of which the public land is pledged shall have been paid off—&c." Your committee also find the following sentiments of Mr. Van Buren, as expressed in a letter to Mr. Sherrod Williams in 1836, upon the subject of the public lands, he says: "In respect to the public lands, I need only observe that I regard the public domain as a trust fund, belonging to all the States to be disposed of for their common benefit."

Your committee also find the following very remarkable language in the message of President Jackson, delivered to Congress in December, 1832. "Among the interests which merit the consideration of Congress after the payment of the public debt; one of the most important, in my view, is that of the public lands. Previous to the foundation of our present constitution, it was recommended by Congress that a portion of the waste lands owned by the States, should be ceded to the United States for the purpose of general harmony, and as a fund to meet the expenses of the war. The recommendation was adopted, and at different periods of time the States of Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, granted their vacant soil, for the uses for which they had been asked. As the lands may now be considered as relieved from their pledge, the object for which they were ceded having been accomplished, it is in the discretion of Congress to dispose of them in such way as best to conduce to the quiet, harmony and general interest of the American people. It seems to me to be our true policy that this public lands shall cease, as soon as practicable, to be a source of revenue."

Your committee will not further trespass upon the time of the House by the recital of authorities, to establish the position that the public lands have always been considered as a trust fund, held by

the general government for the use of the States.

Your committee are aware that the report submitted to the General Assembly at its last session, which recommended the rejection of the quota of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands offered to this State, that the same was somewhat signalized by being denominated a bribe. And your committee have to express a regret that such language should have been employed in reference to that subject, for various reasons: First, because the legal meaning of the word 'bribe,' is when a judge, or other person concerned in the administration of justice, takes any undue reward to influence his behavior in his office, and the propriety of the use of the term is not perceived from the fact stated. Secondly, the use of such a term was not very civil and courteous towards the Congress of the United States, nor was it respectful towards our sister States of the Union, nearly all of whom did receive their quotas of the same fund under the very same act of Congress. It is true that some of the States, amongst whom was the State of Virginia, as your committee believe, did not at first accept their respective portions of said fund, but your committee have the satisfaction to announce, that at the present session of the General Assembly of that State, and which is now in session, they have seen it stated in the public prints, that upon a reconsideration of that subject in the House of Representatives, that branch of the General Assembly of Virginia have, by a large majority, decided in favor of accepting and receiving her portion of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. Your committee do not urge these acts of sister States as of any obligatory force upon the action of the State of Missouri in the matter, they only mention and refer to them as acts of States whose relative connection to this subject, is identical to that of Missouri, and because they think it, at least, respectful to consider of the experience and wisdom which may be presumed to guide and control the legislative councils of some of the elder sisters of the Union.

Your committee have examined the case of Johnson vs McIntosh, referred to in the report of the committee who examined and reported upon the subject to the last General Assembly; the case is reported in the eighth volume of Wheaton, page 536, and they find nothing in the decision of that case, which in the least conflicts with the opinions of Judge Marshall, President Jackson and others above cited, to show that the original deeds of cession of the public lands, by the States, were deeds of trust.

Your committee are unable to see that principle of the constitution of the United States, or of the State of Missouri, would be violated in the acceptance by this State, of her distributive share of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands; neither are they aware of any principle of sound policy in the administration of the affairs of the State which forbid it.

Your committee are apprised that the sum of money to be derived from this source is greatly inadequate to relieve all the suffering of the people, occasioned by the recent freshet in the several rivers running through and bordering upon this State; but believing that there is no other more available source, from which relief can be afforded, even temporarily, they beg leave to submit the foregoing to the House as their views upon this subject, and respectfully recommend to the House the adoption of the resolutions here appended, leaving to the future action of the House the mode and manner of distributing the fund, should the House deem it advisable to adopt the resolutions:

1. Resolved, By the house of Representatives of the State of Missouri, the Senate concurring therein, that the State of Missouri hereby consents to receive and accept her distributive share of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, tendered by virtue of an act of Congress, entitled, "an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved September 9th, 1841.

2. Resolved, That the State of Missouri hereby consents to receive and accept any and all sums of money that may be tendered to her, arising from the sales of public lands, since the passage of the act by Congress, mentioned in the foregoing resolution.

3. Resolved, That the Governor of this State, be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint some suitable agent on the part of the State to receive any sum or sums of money which may be the distributive share of Missouri, in pursuance of the act of Congress referred to in the first of the foregoing resolution.

4. Resolved, That so soon as the several sums of money or any part thereof referred to in the above and foregoing resolutions, shall be received by the State of Missouri, that the same shall be distributed amongst the citizens of this State, who suffered by the recent freshet and overflow of the several rivers running through and bordering upon this State.

according to some equitable proportion to be devised by the General Assembly.

THOMAS C. GORDON, Chair.

JOHN R. CHENAULT,

A. S. WALKER,

JO DAVIS,

RUSSEL W. MOSS.

THE TEXAS ANNEXATION QUESTION.

The Senate of the United States have a number of different projects before them for annexation. Senators Benton, of Missouri, Niles, of Connecticut, Foster, of Tennessee, and Haywood of N. Carolina, have each submitted projects, all of which have been referred to the committee on foreign affairs. Each of those senators voted against the ratification of the treaty of annexation last session. Mr Archer, chairman of the committee, on Wednesday last said, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Sevier, as to when a report might be expected by the Senate from his committee, that proposition concerning annexation came into the Senate in such quick succession that it would be a difficult matter to say at what time a report upon them could be made; and further, that there was a disposition in the committee to wait until some decisive action should have taken place in the other House on some one of the many propositions before that body on the same subject. When the committee were assured that they had the whole matter before them, he thought that a few days would be sufficient to enable them to make their report.

The House of Representatives continue earnestly occupied in the debate upon this subject, and every day furnishes new projects for its accomplishment. The political party in the majority in congress have held two or three caucus meetings, with a view of arranging some definite plan for its accomplishment, without arriving at any amicable result. It was finally concluded to open the debate and allow the several projects to come up in committee of the whole, and see whether any one of them would be successful in winning friends enough to obtain a majority. For the first few days the friends of annexation had the arguments all to themselves, its opponents making no efforts to obtain the floor, and contenting themselves with loudly calling for the questions whenever the floor was vacated. At length Mr J. C. Ingersoll took the field in opposition. This broke the ice, and the parties went at it, "hammer and tongs." The debate since has been animated, and is likely to continue for some time. A proposition made this week by Mr Cave Johnson, to fix a day on which to close the debate was lost by a large majority.

The question in the mean time is assuming less of a party, and more of a sectional, or rather, more of a slave and anti-slave aspect. (We do not mean abolition, but anti-slave aspect.) Southern whigs, as for instance Milton Brown, of Tennessee, in the House, and Senator Foster, from the same state, have brought forward projects for annexation in the respective Houses, whilst Mr Stetson, of New York, Mr Hale, of New Hampshire, and Mr Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, from the ranks of the majority, have taken ground against the proposed measure of annexation. These northern democratic members insist upon admitting only upon condition of restricting slavery to part of the territory. The New York representation is looked to with much interest.

Mr Holmes, of South Carolina, on Wednesday last, in his remarks in the House, referred to the message of Governor Wright, of New York, which he said was skillfully, admirably prepared, and worthy of the second great magician of the day. He complimented particularly the dexterity which Governor Wright displayed in omitting any reference to the union of the United States with Texas. Mr Holmes said it was proposed by some of the advocates of annexation, to admit Texas by dividing the country into slave and free territory. "The man from the south who would consent to such an annexation must be either knave or fool: a fool not to perceive the dangerous tendency of such an annexation, and a knave, if, perceiving it, he did not oppose the measure."

By the way,—on annexation, would it not be a decided improvement in the numerous projects, and at least obviate one of the serious difficulties in the way of its accomplishment, that of the consideration of the interest which Mexico has in the case, so seriously defended by many, if the invitation to annexation were made more general, by inserting Mexico, California, and Guaymas, and Yucatan with Texas in the proposition? It seems to have been forgotten that Guatemala was the first of our southern neighbors that proposed to be annexed to this union. As early as the year 1823, eight commissioners arrived in this country from the government of that republic, with a proposition to unite that state to the union of the north. The condition of affairs in Mexico itself may be most propitious to such a move on our part for all we know. At least our interests may fairly be pre-

sumed to have one influential advocate at head quarters there. The Presidentess of that republic, the wife of general Herrera, who succeeds Santa Anna, is one of the sweet, little, yankee 'factory girls,' of which our country has a good right to boast. The Kennebec Journal gives the following account of her.

"Miss Irene Nichols, daughter of Mr Nathaniel Nichols, of Monmouth, Kennebec county, while at work in a factory in Dorchester, Mass., some four years since, was offered very liberal wages to go to Mexico, and engage in a factory just established there. She with eight others, accepted the offer. While there, she became acquainted with Herrera, the present revolting and successful general, with whom she contracted marriage. She made a visit to her friends in Maine, last summer, during which she received frequent letters from Herrera. She left here in July or August last for Mexico, via New York, where she obtained a license, and was united in marriage to Gen. Herrera; by his representative, the Gen. not being able to leave Mexico: a step rendered necessary, as the parties were both protestants, and could not be married in Mexico, a catholic country.—Herrera is now president of Mexico, having his headquarters at the national palace in the city, and this Kennebec 'factory girl' now revels in the halls of Montezuma." General Herrera is of German extraction, and we are given to understand is an ardent admirer of the institutions of this country, and would not be opposed to the union of Mexico with the United States. A society, extensive in its ramifications, already exists in Mexico, with the view to the accomplishment of such a project.

The Land of Diamonds.—Sumbulpor in the province of Orissa, is a diamond district, and the adamantine crystals are discovered in a matrix of red ochreous earth, which lies within twelve feet of the surface of the soil. These mines, which belong to the Hon. East India Company, have never been worked with becoming spirit, although some very excellent samples of the above gems have been occasionally detected in the district. The town, which is one of no importance, as far as it relates to manufactures, is washed by the river of Mahanuddee, which takes its rise amid the hills of Golconda; and which, after passing by Sumbulpor and Cuttack, discharges itself into the Bay of Bengal at Patimoodie, a short distance below Point Palmyra, Sumbulpor, being buried in jungle, and itself lying in a valley, is proverbially unhealthy; inasmuch so, indeed, that it was found absolutely necessary, on the part of the Bengal Government, some few years since, to withdraw the troops from the station, so frightful was the mortality that reigned among them. The fort has since fallen into decay. What diamonds are found are sent up once a year to the presidency of Calcutta, when they are sorted according to their weight and worth, and are afterwards sold for the benefit of the company. It is a great pity that these mines, as well as those of Bundelcund, are not worked with more energy than has hitherto been the case. For, from some very fine specimens of diamonds which have been from time to time picked up from the bed of the Mahanuddee, in the district, good encouragement is held out to spirited speculators, who might feel disposed to direct their best attention to them. Independent of headiamonds, the sands of the Mahanuddee abound in crystals, as well as in the most varied and beautiful families of the corneal, sard, and jaspers, including the cat's eye and onyx. The soil of Sumbulpor is extremely fertile, and is highly favorable to the growth of sugar cane and indigo; the district also spontaneously yields a great abundance of shellac. It only requires European energy to render it a very important portion of territory, but its lying at a considerable distance from a European station, the country is left entirely to native cultivation, which is exceedingly limited, and at the same time, greatly neglected.

The Steamer United States.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser announces the return of the United States to that port on the evening of the 9th, three days from Detroit. Her last trip was a prosperous one. She now lies up. The United States was the first boat out last spring. On the 9th of March she left the harbor for Detroit, but was compelled by ice to return. On the 14th, however, she succeeded in getting out. The harbor of Buffalo has as will be seen, been open within five days of ten months the last season, an event, we believe unprecedented since the navigation of the Lakes.

The following is a genuine advertisement from a Paris paper:

Marriage.—Persons desiring to marry can with perfect confidence address themselves to Madame De St Marc; her relations with high society put her in the way of giving information concerning widows and young ladies having dowries and fortunes up to two millions. Ancient house St Marc, under patent from the Government.

Foreign News

By the steamer Cambria, and other packets, we receive the following items:

ENGLAND.

There is no political intelligence of consequence.

The King of France has opened the Chambers with a speech.

Spain continues in a dreadful condition.

Zurbano had not been captured.

There was a plethora in the London money Market. Interest, 2 1/2 per cent.

American provisions were dull of sale; owing, it was said, to small stocks.

Nothing worth a button, from India or China.

The steamer Hibernia will leave Liverpool, February 4th, for Halifax and Boston.

We are glad to find, from letters received from Trebizond, of the 16th November, that Dr. Woolf has arrived in safety at Teheran, on his way to Tabreez and Erzeroum, on his return to England.

Letters from Vienna state, that the late reduction of duty on coffee in the Austrian States, has been so beneficial to the treasury by the increase of the consumption, that a further reduction is contemplated.

It is confidently stated that the King of Prussia has determined definitely to give a constitution to his kingdom.

A Scotch clergyman, the Rev. Wm. Tulloch, who has been committing forgery at Perth, has fled to the United States. He sailed from Liverpool, and his pursuers took a steamer from this port, thinking they might be able to overtake the packet in which he sailed. Failing in this, a messenger to arrest him goes out by the Cambria.

The French papers complain that the Curieuse, a French vessel, has been seized at the Gambia, and condemned as a slave, on insufficient grounds.

The Constitutional says, the marriage of Queen Isabella II, with the Count of Trapani is finally determined on.

The Rothschilds have granted a loan of 25,000 thalers for a railroad between Berlin and Königsberg.

The commissioners of the income tax seem determined that the celebrated Tom Thumb shall not escape his contribution to that impost. They estimate his receipts at £25,000.

It is contemplated by the government to send out another expedition to the Arctic Regions, with the view of discovering the North-West passage between the Atlantic and Pacific.

Suicides being so numerous in Prussia owing to imprisonment for debt, the government have it in contemplation to abolish that mode of satisfying the creditor.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is rumored, is about to propose a reduction in the Three per Cents, on the opening of Parliament.

A meeting was held in London on Monday week, at Exeter Hall, Lord John Russell in the chair, for entering into subscriptions and devising means to relieve further Matthew from his embarrassments. About two thousand persons were present.

Mr. Everett.—Mr. Everett, the present Minister of the United States to our Court, is expected to leave this country early in the spring for Washington. Mr. Rives, the present Secretary of Legation, will be accredited as Chargé d'Affaires, if the succession of the Hon. gentleman should not arrive before his departure for America.

The new Royal Exchange is now thrown open for the dispatch of business. The underwriters having removed there from the old inconvenient quarters at the South Sea House.

SPAIN.

The cold has been dreadfully severe at Madrid. On the night of the 8th, a sentinel was found dead on his beat at the Puerta del Diamante, an advanced post near the palace, and exposed to the keen blasts of the Guadarrama mountains.

ITALY.

A letter from Turin says, that considerable sensation had been produced in that city early in the present month, by the violation of the Sardinian territory by a body of French Gen darmes, Douaniers, and other armed soldiers, who, under pretext or real authority of certain French magistrates, arrested six (one account says seven) Sardinian subjects, and carried them prisoners to Grenoble, to answer for alleged thefts committed in a forest on the French side of the frontier. Our correspondent states that the prisoners had been treated with the most brutal severity on their forced journey, and thrown into prison at Grenoble. He adds, that immediately on becoming acquainted with this outrage, the Sardinian Government made the necessary representations to that of France, by whom, no doubt, full satisfaction would be given. The affair was deemed serious.

SWITZERLAND.

The excitement of which this country has been the scene, in consequence of the local government of Lucerne saving come to the resolution of interrupting the tuition of youth to the Jesuits, who had been permitted to enter the Canton, was great when the packet sailed. An attack was made upon the capital town of the Canton by the Lucerne Liberals, on the morning of the 5th instant; and another revolt took place simultaneously in the neighborhood of Willisau, evoked by a party of volunteers from Argau. The utmost alarm was felt for the peace of the republic, as some of the neighboring

Cantons were expected to aid the insurgents; and the whole republic might again have been torn with a religious war. The insurrection at Lucerne, however, was suppressed by the evening of the 8th; two leading rebels, Dr. Steiger, and Capt. Aufser-Maur, were killed; others, Col. Guggenbuhler, and the ex-Councillors of State Baumann and Isaac took to flight; and many of the obscurer sort were killed and wounded. The other revolt also was promptly suppressed. The Lucerne Government had demanded aid from other Cantons; but it was countermanded as unnecessary.

On the 1st of January, the seat of the Federal Government was to be transferred from Lucerne to Zurich, where it will remain for two years; and it is expected by the opponents of the Jesuits that the transfer will favor their opposition. The Burgo-master of the Executive Council of Zurich, has addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants, to inform them officially that order had been restored to Lucerne. In this proclamation, it is said, that Zurich had called the attention of the Government of Lucerne to the unpleasant consequences which might attend the admission of the Jesuits, and that it is to be regretted its advice was not followed; but on the other hand, Zurich protests with energy against any attempt at a violent intervention in the affairs of State, and demands that none but legal means should be resorted to, in order to obtain redress for the grievances alleged.

A popular assembly of about 3,000 persons, chiefly composed of Bernese Solonars, and Argau, and refugees from Lucerne, was held in the church of Faurbrunnen on the 16th ultimo; a plan for an association against the Jesuits was organized, and a petition to the government of Bern finally agreed upon, calling upon it to place itself at the head of the Cantons opposed to the establishment of the Jesuits in Switzerland. Hostile resolutions were also passed in a meeting at Zolingen. The Canton of Schwyz marched troops to the frontier of Lucerne on the 16th. Meanwhile the Executive Council of Lucerne, addressed to all the Canton a federal resolution, according to which the formation of volunteer corps is prohibited. And the Helvetia, of the 20th announces that the same Government on hearing of the resolutions adopted by the popular assemblies at Faurbrunnen and Zolingen, had ordered the Military Commission to call out the Landwehr.

PRUSSIA.

Prussia.—The Paris Siecle, alluding to the determination of the King of Prussia to give a constitution to his subjects, says:—Not only is this resolution taken, but it has been communicated to the different chancelleries of Europe. The work is not only a project, but it is already finished. The basis of the constitution are settled. All that now is to be done is to promulgate it and to put it in operation.

TURKEY.

Sir Stratford returned from his cruise on the 25th November, when the negotiations spoken of on the arrival of the Oxford, were renewed, but not in the happiest temper.

IRELAND.

Frightful Murders and Outrages.—A Protestant family named Shepherd had taken a farm of Mr. Fawcett, near Ballinacorney, in King's county, from which a Roman Catholic family named Daly had been ejected. The Shepherds, who seem to have been nice brothers, received a notice warning them not to take possession, if they valued their lives. When they proceeded to the lands, a second notice was served upon them to the same effect. But being a numerous family, and nothing daunted, they provided themselves with arms and ammunition, and took possession; their first precaution being to make the roof of the house fire proof outside with clay, and then boring gun holes through different parts of the wall; and while at work in the day time, one brother standing sentinel with loaded arms, while the others were employed. Ambrose, one of the brothers, went off on Wednesday or Thursday week, to fetch a cartload of furniture and his family. On his return he saw the horses straying about, and the door partly shut. He called to his brothers, but they did not answer; and fearing to enter the house, he ran to the next police station, for aid. The house was entered, and one brother was found lying in it, his head smashed by a spade; and all the arms had been taken away. The body of the other brother was not found till Saturday; it was lying in a ditch, the head also smashed. A coroner's Jury have returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against "some person or persons unknown."

Tipperary produces its usual current list of "outrages." A man has died from the effects of savage beating administered by a number of men on the 19th November, after a quarrel at a public house. Another man has been beaten by four ruffians, near Lisbony, and his life is despaired of. Four armed men attacked a house at Scragg, but were repulsed; and was the cause of this assault.

A long list of outrages, varying in degrees of atrocity, are announced as having occurred in the neighborhood of Limerick and Nenagh.

A faction fight took place, the other day, in the churchyard of Ballinacorney, in the south of Ireland; a large number of infuriated men savagely fighting over a corpse which had been brought to the churchyard for interment. The two parties had fought on a former occasion, but had been put to flight by the police before mischief was done; in the church-

yard they battled till one man was taken away insensible, and many others had received severe injuries.

Mr Samuel M'Kim was shot in his own house, near Sligo, on the 3d instant, by some person who fired through the window; motive unknown. Patrick Curran, a substantial farmer, was rising from a chair at the fireside of his house, at Gurneen, near Clara, when he was in like manner wounded in the arm, shoulder, and breast, by a bullet and some slugs. On the 3d, James Murray and John Kennedy, brothers in law, quarrelled about some land they held jointly; there was a conflict among their friends, and Murray received a mortal blow, of which he died on the 5th. An armed party entered the house of Joseph Burk, at Douras, in King's County, on Friday, during the man's absence, fired shots over the head of his wife, destroyed some seed wheat, hay, and agricultural implements, and left word that Burk had better prepare his coffin; he is heard to Mr Blackett, who lately took some land from his tenants, making them compensation in money. William Shea, an old man, was killed with a stone by his son Michael, at Kilmarnock, near Clellan, because he was spreading some seed wheat for a sick son in law, with whom Michael had quarrelled.

Later dates say:—Agrarian outrages and murders continue to disgrace the news from Ireland. The black catalogue of crime in that country is mainly swelled by the competition which exists amongst the pauper peasants, for the possession or retention of a bit of land, on which to grow a few potatoes for the subsistence of life. The cupidity of the middleman—for the lord of the soil rarely troubles himself about anything so trifling as the human title on his estate—prompts him to exact terms which the peasant cannot fulfil. Distraints and evictions follow—and in their train comes revenge and murder. This is one of the primary causes of the assassination and outrages of which we read. Essentially an agricultural country, there is not, as a whole, a more poorly clad and wretchedly fed people than the Irish in existence. Their wants compel them to export to England the food which ought to support themselves. Absence of the want of capital—small, wretched farms—religious dissensions—political agitation—the grinding tyranny of the landlord's factotum—these are the root of Ireland's miseries. The anomaly is, that covered like a pall by the gloomiest misery, which bids him hope no more, and bars out all prospects of amelioration, the peasants of this otherwise beautiful land should present in the exuberance of his animal spirits, in the warmth of his feelings, in the generosity of his nature—traits of character which would ennoble the most prosperous nation in the world. The ways of Providence are impartial. It would seem that when life appears the most repulsive—when its path is strewn with thorns and briars, which to those in a happier state would render it insupportable, Providence manifests His goodness in dispensing to the peasant the blessings of a physical temperament so unctious, that riches cannot purchase it, nor luxuries create, nor any amount of enjoyment call into being. But a better day dawns upon Ireland. The introduction of rail roads will render labor more valuable. Capital, in its diffusion through the country, by their instrumentality, will irrigate districts, and shed the rays of contentment over homesteads that have long been strangers to the comforts of a well spread table.

CHINA.

We have news from China to the 12th of October. Commerce appears to be extending, and the Chinese aversion to intercourse with foreigners seems on the decrease.

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.

It appears by the Charleston Courier of the 18th instant, that very interesting and important intelligence from Mexico has been received in that city via Havana. It is twenty days later than that brought by the Eugenia and Ventura.

We give it as it appeared in the Courier:—

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Tripler, a passenger in the schr. F. A. Brown, arrived yesterday from Havana, for the information which follows:—

Mr. T. left Vera Cruz for Havana on the 2nd inst., in the British Mail steamer Dec., which vessel reached Havana of the 7th instant. At the last accounts, Santa Anna was at San Martin de Susmolaca, about four leagues from Puebla, with a force of about 3,000 men, mostly mounted on horses taken from the inhabitants. Gen. Paredes being in close pursuit with an army of 9,000 men, but manoeuvring and avoiding a conflict, as a matter of policy, as Santa Anna's forces were daily decreasing, on account of desertions from his ranks, while General P. was rapidly acquiring strength.

The city of Mexico had been well fortified, and every precaution taken to prevent or repel an assault. The aqueducts had been opened, and the mole which surrounds the city filled with water, and there was a force of some 30,000 armed citizens prepared to defend it. At Vera Cruz, also, fortifications were in process, and the citizens were arming. The steamer Montezuma left Vera Cruz a short time before the Dec. bound to Campeche for troops, and reinforcements were also expected from Alvarado and Tacatalpan.

A decree had been issued by the Mexican Congress declaring Santa Anna a traitor and an outlaw, and authorizing any who may meet with him to take his life. Measures had also been adopted to

prevent his escape, by guarding the different seaports and other outlets, and it is believed that he must eventually be captured. A person named Arellano, an individual in the interest of Santa Anna, with additional confidential correspondence, had been taken, and it was supposed he would be executed.

Mr. Tripler states that the whole country is in a state of the utmost confusion—robberies of travellers were committed daily, and he himself was twice stripped of whatever was valuable about him, in his progress through Mexico, but without any indignity being offered to his person. It is the opinion of Mr. T. from what he could learn, that the new government would be as much if not more violently opposed to the annexation of Texas as the former, and states that Americans are held in great abhorrence, and receive frequent insults at the hands of the Mexicans.

From the N. O. Picayune, of the 21st ult. IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Rumored Defeat and Capture of Santa Anna.

By the arrival at this port on Sunday of the last sailing schooner Sarah Ann, Davidson, master, we have advices from Tampico to the morning of the 13th inst., and from the city of Mexico to the 4th. To make the narrative more intelligible, we go back to the 1st inst., when Santa Anna was at the village of Ayotla, a few miles southeast of the capital. On the march from Huehuetoca to this point he is said to have lost over 2,000 men by desertion, and from want of resources to pay his remaining troops, extensive dissatisfaction reigned among them. To encourage this spirit, and to enable them to desert his standard to do so with safety, Gen. Bravo sallied forth from the capital on the 1st, at the head of 3,000 picked men, to harass the tyrant in his operations, but without offering him battle. At the same time, Congress issued a decree by which it was ordered that all officers under Santa Anna should be deprived of their commissions, and be incapable of ever after holding one in the Mexican service, unless, within eight days, they gave in their adhesion to the acting government. This, of course, increased the progress of disorganization in the tyrant's forces, and he was forced to measures of extreme cruelty to check it. Finding all demonstrations against the capital useless, and having accomplished nothing by intrigues and machinations, he now directed his march against Puebla, with the view to carry that city before the forces of the government should be concentrated by the arrival of Gen. Paredes from Queretaro. At the head of 7,000 troops, and Gen. Guzman with about 1,000 more. Puebla had been put in a complete state of defence, and the commandant was confident of his ability to hold out against Santa Anna until the complete concentration of the government forces. Troops of cavalry, were organizing in the cities of Tlaxcala, Huamantla, Orizaba, Perote, and Jalapa, with a view to apprehend Santa Anna, should he be forced to fly.

The next news we have is derived from a short letter which we find in the Bee and the Tropic of yesterday, dated Tampico, January 14th, announcing the defeat of Santa Anna by the combined forces of Paredes and Bravo, on the plains of Appan, in the immediate vicinity of Puebla. Five hundred men are said to have fallen in the fight, and Santa Anna to have been taken in endeavoring to make his escape. The letter adds that Paredes was in full pursuit of the routed forces, while Bravo marched back to the capital with his prisoners.

The news of this battle is somewhat doubtful; at any rate there must be some error in the date. Captain Davidson says that he sailed from Tampico on Monday morning, the 13th, and made 195 miles that day by the log. He further states that the mail came in from Mexico on Sunday, the 12th, and that the latest news it brought from Mexico was to the 4th. He likewise spoke with his consignee the morning he sailed, who assured him that there was no later news in town. The letter announcing the battle says news to the 9th had been received by express from Mexico. Capt. Davidson himself puts no confidence in this. We have no means ourselves of forming any opinion on the subject. It is certain that an action was anticipated, and had it been known in Mexico the morning of the 6th that one had actually taken place, it might have been expressed to Tampico by the day the Sarah Ann sailed. On the other hand, rumors had been received in Mexico as early as the third, that a battle had been fought on the plains of Appan, with precisely the same results as are mentioned in the express letter, but the Mexican editors in their papers of the 4th totally discredit them. The reader will form his own opinion in the premises; we are inclined to be incredulous.

Capt. D. informs us that although Santa Anna was contending against such vast odds, his situation was not deemed in Tampico to be utterly desperate. It was even reported there that his advance upon Puebla was hailed with joy by the citizens. This again must be deemed, but a rumor. It is stated that an express rider between Vera Cruz and Mexico had been taken by Santa Anna, and by his orders had received 200 lashes, from the effects of which it was thought he must die. The atrocities of the tyrant, in checking the insubordination of his troops and in levying contributions for their support upon the villages and towns, are represented as characteristically heartless and shocking to humanity.

The Diplomatic corps, with the French Ambassador, Baron Alley de Cypre, at

their head, offered their congratulations to Gen. Herrera on the 1st inst.

Gen. Cortezar, who, it will be recollected, deserted from Santa Anna at Coahuila, the latter has at length entangled by an act of audacious treachery, and at last accounts held him a prisoner.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12, 1845.

Our messengers who went into the country with an "Extra" from this city not long since, as far as returned, bring very favorable reports as to the disposition of the inhabitants with respect to Nauvoo; good, a union of honest men can do much.

CHANGE OF WEATHER.

The weather has been somewhat colder for the past week, and the ice has run in such quantities as to obstruct the navigation of the river.

From appearance, however, we shall expect the river clear by the first of March, ready for a brisk business.

Mr. Phelps takes this channel to present his thanks to our Representative in Congress, Mr. Hoag, for favors from Washington.

WANDERING LETTER.

A letter mailed at Chicago for "New Palestine," after having flourished round among sundry offices in Iowa for a place of "rest," was sent to the office in this city; but as the law requires letters to be forwarded specifically to the place of destination, "westward," it takes its flight.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Church of England seems to be in exalted tribulation. A letter from the Bishop of Exeter, on the 11th of November last, addressed to the clergy of his diocese on the subject of the observance of the rubric, has caused a great sensation. Among other heterodoxies we see stated, that some of the English Divines, in repeating the creed, use the words "blessed when they repeat the phrase, 'born of the Virgin Mary,' and an arch deacon, Wilberforce, has said that the use of the material cross is proper. This, says this divine, as well as a publication called the Ecclesiologist, is the true protection of Christians. They are never as safe as under it. The graves in a church yard and the cottages in a village, cluster around it in security." Mr. Ward, of Balliol College, Oxford has recently published a tract called the Idea of a Christian Church. In this, he says boldly, "in subscribing to the articles, I renounce as one Roman doctrine." Mr. Ward was summoned before the authorities of Oxford to explain his meaning. His defence was that his name was not on the title-page of the work.—Gazette.

So the church militant, in addition to the breach of Puseyism, begins to show signs of woe. We have heard, by the bye, that some wise clergymen of the said church, petitioned his holiness the Pope, for an ordination under his gracious hand, but the "head of catholicity," informed him that he must renounce his heresy first. Now, the substance, for more properly the want of substance, in the sectarian world, is that God is not in all their ways, and so every man goes his own way.

The present christian world exists and continues by division. The MYSTERY of Babylon the great, is mother of harlots and abominations of the earth, and it needs no prophetic vision, to unravel such mysteries. The old church is the mother, and the protestants are the frowd daughters. Alas! alas! what doctrine, what principle, or what scheme, in all christianendom, has produced the apostolic union? What prayers, what devotion, or what faith, "since the fathers have fallen asleep," has opened the heavens; has brought men into the presence of God; and to the spirits of just men made perfect, and to an innumerable company of angels? The answer is, not any.—There is none in all christiandom that doeth good; no, none. To be sure they love the uppermost rooms at feasts and the chief seats in the synagogues. They wear soft raiment, and go in chains, but the prayers of the poor, steeped in tears, are bottled up in heaven, as a testimony against them, and they cannot escape the due demerits of their hypocrisy.

All kingdoms but Daniel's set up in the last days, must break to pieces. So success to the divisions of christians: they will help hasten the latter-day glory. God and Mormonism forever!

From the Quincy Herald.

MORMON MEETING.

A meeting was called at the court house on Monday evening last, to listen to the refutation of the many charges of crime and misdemeanors brought against the Mormons by those living in the vicinity of Nauvoo. We were not present, but understand that an address was made, and some strong resolutions read, which were passed at a meeting of the City Council of Nauvoo, and of the citizens. These resolutions deny the crimes which have been laid to the Mormons, as a community. Since the destruction of the press, and the death of the Smiths, we have heard of nothing laid at the door of the Mormons that should rest upon them as a people. Crimes doubtless, have been committed by individuals, but the innocent should not be made to suffer with the guilty. Let the Mormons ferret out and expose the committers of crime, and

bring them to justice, as their resolutions contemplate, and there can be no ground of complaint by either friend or foe.

The above is tolerable fair: though one thing is certain, whether before or "since the death of the Smiths" the Mormons as a body are not guilty of any crime.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following communication comes from a way-faring man, who stopped a short time in Springfield, to watch the movements of the "head of Illinois."

Springfield, Jan. 34, 1845

Mr. Editor,—You may feel some little desire to learn the doings of the august body now in Session, in this place, not that I have any reason to believe, that you devote much of your time, in hearing and seeing new things, but that you may be able to declare things "new and old." I will, in a brief manner, give you some old discoveries, and some of the new inventions.

It has been discovered, that the State of Illinois, is in debt, in round numbers, the small sum of \$14,000,000!

It has been discovered, that a large portion of this debt, is for money borrowed, for internal improvements of the State of Illinois. It has been discovered, that there is no internal improvement in this State, that is bringing one dollar's worth of revenue to the State; another discovery is inevitable, that the annual interest of the State debt is about \$700,000!

The present revenue of the State, is not sufficient to pay the net expenditure of the State government, and of course, the State debt is increasing.

Seven hundred thousand dollars yearly! These are old things, that I am afraid Sir, will never be done away.

Now, to some of the new prodigies that seems to be engrossing the spirit of the dreams of the members of the Legislature, here you have it:

"A Bill for an Act to provide for paying a portion of the Interest on the State debt."

"That there shall be assessed and collected for State purposes for the year 1845, three mills on each dollar's worth of property."

"For the year 1846, three and half mills upon each dollar's worth of property; and for the year 1847, and for ever thereafter, until otherwise provided by law, four mills on each dollar's worth of property."

Sec. 2d. The proceeds of one mill on a dollar of said tax for the year 1845, and one and a half mills for the year 1846, and two mills for 1847, and for ever thereafter, until otherwise provided by law, together with all the surplus money in the treasury, after paying the expences of the government, shall be set apart and sacredly held for the payment of interest on the public debt, and shall be called the "Interest Fund."

Out of this fund, the Governor, on the first day of July 1846, is to pay one per cent, on all the bonds of the state, the remainder of the interest, the state is to issue "State Scrip," to be paid in land, belonging to the state.

This bill further provides, that no bond holder shall receive the one per centum in cash, unless he will also receive the five per centum in Land Scrip.

Now sir, this looks very plausible, but let me for a moment apply the pruning knife, to this great discovery of the mode and means of paying the interest on the state debt.

This additional tax will amount to \$100,000, for 1845, and for 1846, it will increase, \$10,000; that with this increase of taxation, upon the people, there will be nearly \$600,000, to be paid out of the public lands. The amount of public land as near as I can ascertain is, about 500,000 acres, (some sold out, the amount not ascertained.)

Now suppose this land should be valued at six dollars per acre, the aggregate amount would be, somewhere about, one million four hundred thousand dollars. Then sir, in 1848 with the increase of taxation, and the sale of the public lands, both the State and Canal land, the state would then fall in debt on the annual interest alone about \$300,000.

Then, in 1848, the people have paid out of their pockets, some \$350,000, and all the public lands gone and a debt of \$14,300,000 hanging over their heads!

These calculations are general, but you may calculate more minutely for yourself.

This then, is a specimen of the present spirit of financiering of the state. I will now pass on to another curiosity. The senate has passed a bill, and it is now before the house for action; the bill provides, that when any people of color shall come to this state, they shall be brought before any Magistrate without process, and if they cannot shew "free papers,"

N. B. All operations on the Teeth should be performed at the above place by

CRIMINAL STATISTICS, OF NEW YORK CITY.

The Tribune publishes the following table of the statistics of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General and Special Sessions of the City of New York for the year 1844. To the Philanthropist and Christian it furnishes much matter for thought.

Statement of Convictions, Acquittals &c., in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General and Special Sessions, in the year 1844.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Convicted. Acquitted.

Murder

Manslaughter 1st degree 1

3d 1

4th 2

Arson in the first degree 1

Total 4 3

Court of General Sessions.

Manslaughter in 1st degree 2

4th 3

Assault with intent to kill 7

Maim 1

commit a rape 1

Robbery in the first deg. 3

Riot & Assault & Battery 17

Assault and Battery 81

Burglary in 1st degree 12

2d 10

3d 33

Attempt to commit burglary 4

Embezzlement 1

Grand Larceny 58 31

Attempt to com. grand Larceny 2 1

Petit Larceny, 2d offence 3

Petit Larceny 40 5

Attempt to commit Petit Larceny 2 1

Obtaining property by false pretences 7 3

Conspiracy to defraud 4

Receiving stolen goods 10 5

Perjury 2 3

Bigamy 1 1

Forgery in the 2nd deg. 7 3

4th 1 1

Procuring Abortions 5

Aiding a Prisoner to escape 1

Accessory to a Felony after the fact 1 1

Voting twice at same Election 4

Offering a vote, not being a resident 1 1

Libel 2

Personating an officer 1

Selling Lottery Tickets 3 3

Running into a Barge with a steam boat 1

Selling Liquor without a License 4 2

Nuisance 1 1

Keeping disorderly houses 24 2

Total 358 100

Court of Special Sessions.

Petit Larceny 896 148

Assault and Battery 551 88

Total 1447 234

No. of Trials in Court of Oyer and Terminer

General Sess. 458

Special Sess. 1495

Total 1980

Prisoners discharged in Oyer and Terminer

General Sess. 96

Special Sess. 638

Total 734

Sentenced to State Prison by Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Men 1 Women

Do by Court of Gen. Sess. 116 10

Aggregate amount of time sentences, years 4 months 564

Sentence to the Penitentiary in Oyer and Terminer and Gen. Sess. 66 2

Do to City prison by General Session 19 14

Do to House of Refuge Boys 11 Girls

Do to Penitentiary Special Session Men 615 Women 117

Do to City prison 238 68

Do House of Refuge Boys 49 Girls 7

No of Indictments by the Grand Jury 807

Do Complaints dismissed by do 213

Do Indictments discharged by not prosecuting and settlement 157

Do Complaints settled before indict. 17

Do Recognizances to answer returned during the year 2076

Do Recognizances ordered to be prosecuted

Amount of Fines collected and paid into the Treasury during the year, \$2648 50

For Fess 249 95

Total \$2898 49

HENRY VANDERVOORT, Clk.

fers very widely from the healthy additions made to our population from the industrious and down-trodden masses, who seek a home among us that they may enjoy the fruits of their own labor, and the blessings of equal laws and free government. They are always welcome, whether they come from Great Britain, or from any other of the over-burdened states of the old world. Our hearts and our wide spread domain are alike open to them.

As an illustration of the effect on the eastern states, of emptying the poor houses and jails of Europe on our shores, the following items, furnished by our exchange papers, are in point.

In Massachusetts in 1843, the amount invested in almshouses was \$387,127, and the nett amount of public expenditure was \$286,686.

In the state of New York in 1843, the number of regular paupers supported was 82,754, and the number of temporary paupers was 62,047, making the number of paupers in all 144,801, or one to every 18 of the inhabitants. The expenditure for the support of this number of paupers for the year 1843, reached the enormous sum of \$592,353, being an increase over the preceding year of \$72,989.

The cause of this increase of burdens is one that must spread from its very nature, and we at the west cannot long expect to escape its full influence. A similar increase in criminal expenditure may be noted in our cities. We can afford to be indebted to Europe for the arts of civilization brought to us by her intelligent and industrious citizens, but we desire not the importation of the means of their destruction, nor do we need foreign examples in crime and demoralization. [Western Paper.]

The Lost Pie.—It was many years ago, that a middle aged matron and her maiden sister, on the approach of Thanksgiving, were in the midst of preparation for that annual festival. It was late in the evening; the spacious kitchen seemed all too small for the vast quantities of delicacies it contained. Often had the various kinds of pies been drawn from the ample oven, and deposited on dresser, table, and chairs, in admirable confusion. From early morning to this late hour, and the mistress of all this good cheer been laboring hard, and now she threw her portly and wearied form, in the great arm chair, to view her treasures. She carefully counted over her pies, and lo! one was gone! She knew the capacity of her oven, and how many times it had been filled, and her arithmetic told her by figures that will not lie, that a pie was missing. She counted again, and the wanderer could not be found. She was troubled, perplexed, and nervous. She had made the discovery that the missing pie was a pumpkin pie—of extra size—all ornamented with scalloped rim and various indentations, in a word, it was the Pie which was to grace the centre of the table at the feast. No wonder, then, our lady grew warm with agitation, and it seemed to her that an unwonted warmth also came from the seat of the arm chair. She arose to cool her body and calm her spirit, when a loud scream from Becky, the maiden sister, opened the way to as full knowledge of the catastrophe. It seems that the good lady had placed the unlucky pie in the great arm chair, and unfortunately threw herself into her accustomed seat. When she arose, the horror struck Becky saw the yellow treasure sticking to the ample rear of the matron like a "Poor Man's Plaster," and her hysteric screams made known the discovery to her astonished sister. [Salem Gaz.]

Power of Hornets.—In "Sleeman's East India Rambles" we find the following description of the immense power of the hornets in that section, and of the terrible effect created in an encampment by a swarm of them:

I have seen six companies of infantry, with a train of artillery, and a squadron of horse, all put to rout by a single nest of hornets and driven off some miles with all their horses and bullocks. The officers generally save themselves by keeping within their tents, and creeping under their bed clothes or their carpet; and servants often escape by covering themselves up in their blankets, and lying perfectly still. Horses are often stung to a state of madness, in which they throw themselves over precipices, and break their limbs or kill themselves. The grooms, in trying to save their horses, are generally the people who suffer most in a camp attacked by such an enemy. I have seen some stung as to recover with difficulty; and I believe there have been instances of people not recovering at all. In such a frightful scene I have seen a bullock sitting and chewing the cud as calmly as if the whole thing had been got up for his amusement! The hornets seldom touch any animal that remains perfectly still.

Fiendish Barbarity by a Slave.—On Monday afternoon, the 13th inst. his honor the Mayor, received through the Post Office, an anonymous letter, inform-

ing him, that there was confined in a house No. 52 Bayou Road, a female slave, the prisoner of her slave, who for some time past had been treated in a most horrid manner. The Mayor, accompanied by Recorder Genois, some officers of the police, immediately repaired to the spot designated in the letter, where they found Mrs. Rabenack, the lady of the house, with three of her children, aged seven, four and two years, confined in a back cabinet, all of them in a most horrid condition; dressed in rags, covered with dirt, and so emaciated, that it appeared astonishing that they could support life. The body of Mrs. R. was covered with bruises from her head to her feet, and in many places, showed marks where the instruments of flagellation had broken the skin. Both of her eyes were blackened, and her hair was matted with blood.

The three children presented nearly the same shocking condition, the two oldest in particular. Upon being questioned by the Mayor, as to the cause of her condition, Mrs. R. seeing that her slave Pauline being present—answered that she had been beaten by her husband and showed much agitation and fear, when over the eyes of her servant were turned upon her. Upon the servant being removed, Mrs. R. stated that she was afraid of telling the truth in her presence, for fear that she would kill her and her children.

Her husband, she said, had been absent on a visit to Missouri for the last six weeks, since which time Pauline had taken possession of her keys and bed-room, and confined herself and children in her (Pauline's) room, where they had been beaten almost daily by Pauline, with a cane or strap, and had been furnished with barely sufficient food to support life. Medical aid and attention was immediately furnished by the Mayor, and the negro Pauline arrested and committed to prison to await an examination before Recorder Genois.

The penalty of the charges preferred against her, if found guilty, under the Black Code, is death.

It is stated that the husband of the woman had instigated his slave, who was also his paramour, to the commission of this horrid outrage. If so, we hope he will not go unwhipped of justice. [N. O. Bee.]

Dreadful death.—A watchman of New York, on Saturday night, the 11th inst. about 12 o'clock, in going his rounds, heard groans proceeding from the opposite side of the way, and on crossing over to the kiln, he saw two boys, named Robert Kelly and John Colihan, lying on their backs on the top of the kiln and groaning. On examining Kelly, he found he was dead, the back of his head and clothes being considerably burned; the other lad was not dead, though his clothes were smoking. The fire was in the kilns, and the gas arose in considerable quantities, so that the lad had been suffocated from it. It is supposed that the boys had been out late, and were unable to get into their houses, and laid down upon the tops of the kilns for a warm. Kelly was about 14 years of age and resided directly opposite the place where he met his death.

There are but 2000 slaves in Delaware; and the State being out of debt, and having a large surplus fund over, it is said, an attempt will be made to emancipate all these slaves by compensating their owners out of the State Treasury. It is said three-fourths of the people are favorable to this.

MR. HUGH PATRICK, Dentist. begs to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, his removal to that part of the post office, lately occupied by Mr. S. Rigdon, and returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in this city and surrounding country, for the extensive patronage he has received since he arrived here, and in doing so, he would assure them the same unremitting attention, which has hitherto gained for him the approbation of those by whom he has been favored, it shall be his constant object to cultivate.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH Also H. Patrick, begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues manufacturing the various articles in the above line; rings, bracelets, pins, seals, keys, bracelets, chains, and various other ornaments too numerous to mention, two thirds of the payments expected in cash. Old gold and silver taken in exchange. Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1845-35tf

FOR SALE. A FARM of one hundred and twenty acres, on Camp Creek near the La Harpe road. Fifty acres under improvement, a frame house and barn and other out buildings, for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

NAHJM BIGELOW. Nauvoo, Jan. 8th, 1844-363m.

LAND. And farms for sale in Iowa.

ONE farm in Van Buren County, 4 1/2 miles from Benton's Post office, containing 160 acres. Four farms 10 miles west from Keosauqua; between Chequest and Fox river. One farm, 140 acres, 40 improved; one of 200 acres, 90 improved; one of 80 acre, 30 improved; one of 160 acres, 50 improved. In Davis County, 12 miles west of Keosauqua, on Fox river, one saw and grist mill, and 40 acres of land.

ALSO, Claims on land in Lee County, all of which will be traded for lands in Hancock and adjoining counties. Apply to

ANDREW J. STEWART. Near Loomis' tavern, or to Judge Phelps. Nauvoo, Jan. 8, 1845-36-3m

OSPREY: REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, ANDERSON Master, will commence running between St. Louis and Bloomington, as soon as navigation opens; leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1/2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Egan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to C. ALLEN, Nauvoo Jan. 1, 1845-35tf.

QUILLS. A few hundred wild or tame geese quills wanted at this office. Jan. 1, 1845.

TWO STORES. DAVID D. YEARSLEY has opened two Stores, one in the building lately occupied by Gen. Joseph Smith as a store, on Water street, the other on Mulholland street, a little east of the Temple, the Keystone Store, where he will accommodate his friends and the public, with Dry Goods and Groceries to their hearts desire. A quick "pic" being better than a slow "bit,"—he means to sell cheap for cash and produce.

One man can not do everything, nor have everything, but he means, with two stores to do a double business, and keep a good assortment of Crockery and Hardware also. Being fond of company he wishes all to call and see. Nauvoo Nov. 47, 1844-30-3m

NAUVOO FOUNDRY. THE subscribers, at the Foundry lately occupied by H. Kimball in the city of Nauvoo, are prepared to furnish CASTINGS, and JOBS OF CASTINGS, to such as wish, as cheap as the same kind of work can be had in St. Louis. A share of public patronage is solicited.

N. B. Old pot-metal bought. SAMUEL SIMPSON. MORGAN PHELPS. Dec. 24, 1844-34-3m

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned will exchange a few town lots, for Horses, Cattle, Wagons and Harnesses. HIRAM KIMBALL. Jan. 27th, 1845-30tf

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics, from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part, of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Chariottes, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Ruggy Wagons, Hearses, Sportmens Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also Ploughs, Scythe snaths, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Water street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices, for we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Prest. ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk. SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr. BURR FROST. DAVID DE VOL. JOSHUA SMITH. DAVID W. FOX. SHADRACH DRIGGS. DWIGHT WEBSTER. JESSE H. ATKINSON. WM. LISK. Jan. 15th, 1845-37-tf.



CONSUMPTION, & liver complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, croup in children, whooping cough, pains or weakness of the Breasts, Chronic coughs, and all diseases of the Pulmonary organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION. A purely vegetable and highly approved compound preparation of *Prunus virginiana* or *wild Cherry Bark*, approved by the College of Pharmacy, recommended by the Medical Faculty, and universally acknowledged the most valuable Family Medicine ever discovered.

No Quackery!—No Deception!

The Physician may boast of his skill in many diseases, the Quack may puff his wonderful cures, but of all the remedies ever discovered for the diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, it is universally admitted that nothing has ever proved as successful as that unrivalled medicine—*Dr. Wistar's Balsam of wild cherry*, which has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever recorded in the history of Medicine.

Read what it has done!

A Surprising Cure.—Mrs. Martha Wilson, a poor but highly respectable member of the Methodist Church, was also afflicted with Consumption in its worst forms, and considered by all her friends, past recovery. A bottle of this Balsam was presented to her, which relieved her immediately. This circumstance being made known to the members of the church, the purchased several bottles for her which relieved her entirely. The same society have purchased over FORTY bottles for persons in indigent circumstances, and positively assert it has not been used in a single instance where it has not given surprising relief. We, the undersigned, members of the Berlin Benevolent Society of the Methodist church have examined the above statement of Mrs. Wilson's case, hereby certify it is in all respects true, and earnestly recommend Dr. Wistar's remedy to all who are afflicted.

GEO. MILLER. ELIZABETH JACOBS. THOMAS COOMBS. MARY GARDNER.

All orders from dealers south and west of the Wabash river should be addressed to Benjamin Phelps, 76 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. The above truly valuable medicine is for sale at this office. Nov 13-20-3m

BENJAMIN PHELPS, No. 76 Chestnut Street, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI. WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR ALL THE

BEST FAMILY MEDICINES.

OFFERS to Dealers and others the following highly popular and valuable Medicines: Wistar's balsam of wild cherry Rev. I. Covey's balsam of life Humphrey's Pile ointment Dr. Williams' pain soother Britte's rheumatic liniment and pills Sappington's pills Dr. Starkweather's hepatic elixir Dr. Halseid's magnetic remedies Bristol's sarsaparilla Fridley's tetter ointment Fahnestock's vermifuge Jew David's or Hebrew plaster Dr. Halseid's brisk pills Nov 13-20-3m

NOTICE. A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY. N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine, by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction. June 10th 1844.

EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE! J. GROCCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthenware Factory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street. Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

IOWA TWINS. THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety.

From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route. DANIEL C. DAVIS. May 23d. 1844.

MEDICATED LOZENGES. THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES. Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES. The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBOR LOZENGES. For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally; Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES. The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

PEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES. These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

A. W. BABBITT, Attorney at Law.

HAS removed his office to the city of Nauvoo and has taken the office occupied by the late General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to attend to any, or all business committed to his trust. Oct. 9, 1844-23tf

ACCEPTABLE. ANY quantity of provisions, for subscriptions, at this office. Sept. 25, 1844.

WANTED. 100 CORDS of wood, at this office: Sept. 25, 1844.

TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. E. HALL, STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER; Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order. TERMS, LOW. Residence, Parley St., Gen. Rich's old house. June 19-21tf

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

PRICES.			
Quartos	half bound	plain	1.50
do	do	neat	2.00
do	whole bound	plain	2.00
do	do	neat	2.50
Octavo	full bound	plain	1.00
do	do	neat	1.50
do	half bound	plain	0.75
do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	extra	1.37
Twelves	full bound	plain	.62
do	do	neat	.87
do	half bound	plain	.50
do	do	neat	.75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. JOHN TAYLOR. Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 42.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1845.

Whole Number 145

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR.

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Rain Street, Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to regular advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor) POST PAID, to receive attention.

POETRY.

HYMN.

Written by C. W. Waud II. and respectfully dedicated to President Brigham Young.

Tune.—"Thou, thou, dwelt in this bosom."

Weep, weep not for me, Zion;

Rejoice now, and sing ye a loud,

Pray, pray that Judah's fierce lion,

May quickly descend with a cloud;

Haste, haste, O quickly descend in a cloud.

To smite with the rod of his power;

To lay Zion's enemies low.

While flows on his countenance low r,

Thy sink to perdition and woe.

Yes, yes, they sink to perdition and woe.

Long, long, dear saints we have wandered;

Yet, yet, do not complain.

Oh, oh, our all has been plundered;

The loss, is our infinite gain.

Yes, yes, the loss is our infinite gain.

Cease, cease, your sighing and weeping;

Mouth not, neither repine.

Now I'm in heaven's blest keeping;

With Jesus I ever shall shine.

Yes, yes, with Jesus, I ever shall shine.

Moh, moh, of all you've bereft me;

Home, friends, pleasures sweet;

Now, now, from your powers I'm free;

You and I never shall meet.

No, no, you and I never shall meet.

Go, go, ye wretches who've slain me;

Now, now, your power is o'er.

Though in the tomb they have lain me,

I'm resting on Zion's bright shore.

Yes, yes, I'm resting on Zion's bright shore.

Weep not, Zion's fair maidens,

Have sons, weep not for me;

Crown'd now with glory I'm laden,

Now happy I ever shall be.

Yes, yes, now happy I ever shall be.

Sad was the hour of parting;

Then, then, fell many a tear.

Soon, you'll be over the smiling,

And meet with the Holy ones here.

Haste, haste, to meet with the Holy ones here.

Heaves, heaves each bosom with sorrow!

Anguish, how I rent the pain.

Soon, soon will come that blest morrow,

When you will see Joseph again.

Then, then, you will see Joseph again.

Then, then, how happy the meeting;

Joy, joy, each bosom will fill;

With Joseph and Hyum then greeting,

On Zion's throne shall sit still.

Yes, yes, on Zion's throne shall sit still.

REMARKS.

Of Mr. ROSS, in the House of Representatives, January 18, upon the bill to repeal the Nauvoo charter.

Mr. ROSS of Fulton, said, as he had the honor of introducing the amendment to the Senate bill which provides for the unconditional repeal of the charter of the city of Nauvoo, it would be but right he should define his position, and offer to the House some of the reasons which induced him to take this course.

He was not prepared to say the amendment offered by him was entirely objectionable, but its object was to embody in the act of repeal a modified charter, thus removing all the features, and doing away with the incorporated powers contained in the old one, of which so much complaint is made; and at the same time, to reserve the necessary powers for them to maintain their internal police, and thus do justice to all parties. It may be the amendment grants too much power. If so, it could be referred to an appropriate committee, and so modified and restricted, as to meet the approbation of this House, and answer the purpose of those for whose benefit it is granted.

I am aware, Mr. Speaker, that an excitement prevails abroad, and here upon this question, and there is danger that prejudice will have some influence upon the minds of many, but it is important in our legislative capacity, that our deliberations should be governed, and our actions influenced by motives of justice and right. I am in hopes in discussing this question I may be able to remove from my breast every thing like prejudice.

With the Mormons, as a people, I am in no way connected; I have nothing to expect from them in a political point of view, they constitute no part of my constituency. And as for their religion, I hold it in utter disregard, and think it one of the shallowest devices, which for centuries past has been imposed upon the intelligence of Christendom. Allusions have been made, and much has been said upon this floor and elsewhere, about the

manner in which that bill originated, and first became a law. And as I had the honor of occupying a seat in the Legislature at that time, I deem it due myself and that body to state, for the information of the House, the facts in relation to the matter. That bill, sir, was introduced in the Senate, passed that branch of the General Assembly, and was sent to this House. Upon its appearance here, impressed with the importance of weighing well all acts of incorporation, I asked for its reading. The member from Hancock arose in his place, and stated that the bill was read in the Senate, and referred to an appropriate committee, who reported it back, and recommended its passage. He said the bill was very lengthy, and being a matter entirely local in its nature, he hoped the gentlemen would not detain the House by having it read here, but let it pass. Every one appeared to be satisfied with the explanation; it was read three times by its title, and became a law.

It is urged that in accordance with democratic doctrines, all acts of incorporation should be restricted and guarded. There is also another doctrine as well acknowledged, and just as binding in view of the principles of that party, that all acts of legislation should bear the evident marks of equality; no preferences should be given, growing out of such acts, to one portion of the State or class of the community, over another; no individual distinctions made on account of political or religious sentiments.

He would go as far as any other man to curtail the privileges, and restrict the powers granted in city charters, but he would never consent to single out an isolated one—make it the mark of unequal proscription, and the solitary object of legislative vengeance.

If the gentlemen are desirous of repealing the act incorporating the city of Nauvoo, let them embrace every other city charter in the State of Illinois, and I will be with them; but I cannot lead my feeble influence, and sanction by my vote any system of partial legislation. If as gentlemen urge, the general incorporation act is sufficient for the wants and convenience of that people, it is sufficient for any other people, and there is no article in my political creed which teaches me to make distinctions between religious denominations, in bestowing the benefits of legislation in this republican country.

I was in hopes, Mr. Speaker, that party considerations would not have been lodged into this discussion, nor allowed to exert any influence over the action of the House upon this question.

When Democrats oppose the unconditional repeal of the charter of Nauvoo, they are charged with departing from one of the land marks of their political fraternity. How is it with the Whigs—the champions of chartered and vested rights, while advocating the doctrine of repeal by legislative action, regardless of justice and of right—fling they abandoned their deep-rooted prejudices in relation to matters of this sort? Are they willing to acknowledge the correctness of our positions, and make them their abiding places in future? Are they like Paul of old, who at noon day saw a light from Heaven, which fell around him? Have the scales at last fell from their eyes, and have they for the first time discovered a charm in what they conceive to be democratic principles? If so, I hope they may persevere in the good work, finish their faith, and await the crown of glory, which will be in store for them and all the faithful.

The democratic doctrine, however, is to repeal not only the objectionable provisions in the city charter of Nauvoo, but of all others in the State.

The gentleman from Macon, (Mr. Benedict) said, the public peace requires a repeal. I differ with him entirely in that. I am strongly of the opinion that it is necessary for them to have some act left them, under which they could organize, and maintain an efficient internal police.

The excitement which has prevailed, and the prejudice which now exists in the surrounding country; must subject them to insults and violence, from which they would have no protection for their persons or their property. The disgraceful scenes which have so recently occurred in Hancock County, will be resumed. Persons who were engaged in those difficulties will warm again into action, their prejudices and their passions. Revenge will sharpen the sword of persecution, and that people driven to the last extremity of desperation, and infuriated by the potent power of religious fanaticisms will be aroused to action. Our State, instead of being restored to permanent peace, would be again involved in scenes of increased difficulties, and infested with the riotous passions of mobs. I am certain the only way to secure to our State, that tranquility and safety so much desired by men and legislators, who have the good of the community at heart, is to avoid the two extremes. We have Scylla on the one side, Charybdis on the other. One is the charter as it is, and the other its unconditional repeal. I would take a

middle course, I would expanse from it all its objectionable features, and thus adapt it to the wants and capacities of the people; in this way we should secure them in the possession of their just rights. Put them upon an equality with the citizens of other cities. Serve the public interests and have the satisfaction of reflecting that we had been impartial in the discharge of our legislative duties.

Another reason urged by the gentleman from Macon, in favor of the unconditional repeal is, that the citizens of Nauvoo are hived up. I cannot see the force of that argument. I had always thought that acts of incorporation were granted for city purposes, for the very reason that people are thrown together in masses so as to suppress disorders and insure the public peace. I do not know what idea the gentleman intends to convey by saying they are hived up. They are not so much so as the inhabitants of other cities, for I am informed their lots contain one acre each. And I cannot see for the life of me, why we should single them out and make them an exception to all others, and visit upon them the spleen of legislative vengeance.

A tirade of abuse has been heaped upon the Mormon leaders. It is easy to make attacks and offer charges against any man or set of men who occupy a considerable station in the community. But sir, it is no part of my nature to endeavor to traduce and blacken the character of any individual, neither is it just or generous to make distinctions or give preferences upon the grounds urged against that people, we should recollect they are a part and portion of our common State; just as much entitled to the privileges of our institutions, and the protection of our laws as any other. Too much credit should not be given to the stories and reports so rife in this community. They originated in excitement, have been upon our public journals, many of them are without foundation in truth, and not worthy even a serious consideration, and should not for one moment be entertained by this House to influence their action upon the subject matter of this debate.

Mr. Speaker, it is not new nor strange that under the circumstances which surround that people, persecutions should arise. They are a new sect of religionists, and all history goes to prove that whenever any bold stroke has been made upon preconceived and long established opinions, the innovators have been marked as objects of public execration, and often visited with public violence. Yes, sir; it was so upon the first introduction of the light of christianity to a dark and benighted Pagan world. The meek and lowly followers of Jesus Christ suffered persecution, even to the fagot and the flame. France and Spain have exhibited spectacles of blood and infamy, brought about by their religious intolerance sanctioned by her inquisitorial courts, the seeds of which the pages of faithful history forbear to mention. But who can for one moment reflect upon the ravages and inroads made upon the social and civil institutions of those nations by religious persecutions, and then shut his eyes and stop his ears to the first appearance and warning voice of the approaching evil. There is danger that we are in some measure to be influenced by the same spirit manifested in other days, its unhallowed touch has more than once polluted the skirts of our garments. Yes, sir, in this country of boasted liberty, where religious toleration is claimed to be one of the cardinal points of our compass. We have some times missed our course and found our way among the shoals and quicksands of persecution. The history of our own country is not entirely free from the marks and stains of black and unholy proscription. I hold in my hand, Mr. Speaker, the records of some of the doings of even the Pilgrim fathers of our land, who, though they fled from persecution themselves, exercised its intolerant spirit towards others.

Mr. Ross read from Sewel's History, as follows: "In the year 1659, a law was made (against Quakers) which besides imposing heavy penalties, and imprisonment, extended to working in the house of correction, severe whipping, cutting off ears, and boring through their tongues with red hot irons, whether male or female, and such like inhuman barbarities."

According to the same author, a law was made by the court of Boston, October 20th. 1659, of which the following is an extract: "Whereas, there is a pernicious sect (commonly called Quakers,) do take upon themselves to change and alter the received laudable customs of our nation, and also to destroy the orders of the churches by denying all established forms of worship; for prevention thereof, this court doth order and enact that every person or persons being convicted to be of the Quakers, shall be sentenced to be banished, upon pain of death."

Yes, Mr. Speaker, in this country so much lauded for its institutions of civil and religious freedom, the pure and unfeeling Quakers, for daring the change of established customs and orders of the

church have been the victims of cruel persecution, have had their ears cut off and their tongues bored with red hot irons, and even banished under the pain of death. So it was upon the reception of the doctrines of the church founded by the distinguished John Wesley. He was charged 'with hatching blasphemy,' having a forehead petrified and impervious to a blush, 'a shameless traducer.' And the Rev. Doct. Wylie, a Presbyterian, describes his followers as clouds of illiterate Methodist locusts which darken the horizon of these States. The infuriate zeal with which they propagate their poisonous doctrines, resembles much the Scribes and Pharisees, mentioned in Matthew xxiii, 15.

They were styled Methodist loafers, and branded with all the opprobrious epithets which the fruitful imaginations of bigotry could conceive of the unhallowed spirit of hatred desire. Yes sir, that class of religionists now so respectable, and whose annual increase is 120,000 in these United States, not more than 150 years ago, was reviled and persecuted, even by the pretended champions of religious toleration; and does not, I ask, the language of the gentleman from Macon, but too plainly show that he too entertains feelings of bitterness and hatred towards a religious sect, and partakes in some degree of the proscriptive spirit of 1659.

The purest religion in the world will meet with persecution, and it is neither new nor strange to see excitement raised upon the introduction of any religious faith or novel mode of worship. An excitement has been raised, prejudice aroused, and passions fanned into a flame against the Mormons. And gentlemen are now found to occupy high seats in this Honorable legislative body, who stoop beneath a cringing spirit, to pandor with so base a prejudice.

Mr. Speaker, I did not intend to make this a party discussion, neither should I, had not the gentleman from Morgan (Mr. Yates) digressed from the subject, and made an attack upon the principles of the democratic party. I feel bound to notice his remarks, I hope the House will pardon me for departing from the question under debate, until I can say a few words in reply. He says, in speaking of the doctrine of the repeal of charters, and the taking away of chartered rights as held by the political party, of which I am an humble member, that it is radical, agrarian, and tends to bring us to poverty and disgrace.

I will inform the gentleman that he is not alone in this opinion. That although a large majority of the States of this Union, and a majority of 13,000 of the intelligent citizens of Illinois, have decided in favor of the doctrines held by the democratic party; yet, he need not be disheartened, he is not alone in his opinions. He is backed by the aristocracy of our own country, and has a great many friends on the other side of the water.

He belongs to a political party, whose doctrines are held, and whose sentiments are responded to by other men than citizens of this republic. And I will read for the gentleman's satisfaction, an extract from one of the periodicals published where his doctrines are better received, and his political principles better appreciated. The London Spectator, which is as follows:—

"There is nothing surprising in the result of the Presidential election in the U. States. It is merely a repetition of what has happened at every election since 1800. The democratic mass has obtained another victory over the Doctrinaries of America. Since the recognition of American Independence in Great Britain, there has always been a Doctrinaire party in the Union; it has been almost a hereditary party. Hamilton was in a manner its founder; the two Adamses have been its principal ornaments. It has enrolled under its banners a decided majority of the public men of the Union, who, born to a competency, have enjoyed a systematic education and opportunities of cultivating refined tastes. It has been an intelligent and on the whole an honorable party—rather sceptical, the natural tendency of men of the world, as to the perfectibility of man or the wisdom and virtue of the masses—with a good deal of knowledge, a great deal of fastidiousness, and a little pedantry. This party has from its character been more powerful in coteries than with the public. It has had too much faith in abstractions and precedents to know and control actual circumstances; its little air of superior refinement and learning have alienated and disgusted the great body of electors. It has called itself federalist at one time and whig at another; but it has still been the same unchanged and unchangeable party, the counterpart of the Girondins or the Doctrinaires of France—of the 'Liberal Whigs' or 'the Educated Radicals' of England. Opposed to this party of men made by schools and colleges, has always been the great democratic mass."

By this extract, it will be seen his doctrines are not without friends some where, though rather meagre here, and that the gentleman may not be discouraged upon the recent defeat of his party, I will read

again from the Liverpool Mail, Nov. 30, a short article from the pen of one of his friends in that quarter, upon the triumph of democratic principles in the election of James K. Polk, President of the United States. Mr. Ross read the following:—

From the Liverpool Mail, Nov. 30. "A citizen of the name of Polk—a man unknown to fame—has been virtually elected President of the United States of America, thereby defeating the pretensions of Mr. Henry Clay. Mr. Polk, who stood on the loco foco or rabble interest has declared himself favorable to the annexation of Texas to the Federal Union, to slavery, and a modified tariff. Mr. Clay is what the Americans call a 'whig' an anti-slavery, a man of peace, favorable to a stiff tariff, heavy customs, and unbounded protection to American manufactures. How he came to be beaten is rather curious."

The false, if not fraudulent, principle upon which the American constitution is founded, is year by year sinking the republic in the mire. For instance, it is the law there that every foreigner who comes has it in his power, by means of declaration, to become a free citizen, and vote in the elections. The Americans thought this wise policy at the commencement of their independence, on the principle that, having stolen the property of their kings, they had a right to steal his or any other king's subjects. It is an advantage that stolen property never thrives—never, in the end, benefits the thief; and the Americans have at length discovered this to be a fact. For many years, tens of thousands of Irishmen, Germans, Poles, and other foreigners, have landed on their shores, a vast proportion of them in rags, hungry, and homeless, ready, of course, to work, beg, fight, or do anything for a dish of potatoes, a slice of pumpkin pie, and a draught of sour cider. These men have become electors; and they are not only formidable in point of numbers, but, what is more to the purpose, every man's vote is worth from ten to fifteen dollars in all the large towns. They consequently carry all the elections by force and fraud."

Various extracts might be quoted to back the proposition of the gentleman from Morgan, but I think enough has been read to show the true position of the two political parties in this country, upon the principles which he attacked, and he should be ready to acknowledge what the unprecedented success of the democratic party goes to prove that his positions are fast losing ground here, however much it may be regretted in England or elsewhere.

But having necessarily digressed to follow the gentleman, I will now return to the subject. I will give some of the reasons why I am of the opinion the bill should not pass, repealing unconditionally the charter of Nauvoo. One of which is, by so doing we shall take part in and prejudice the judicial proceedings now pending in Hancock County. Cases have been brought into existence by the difficulties there, men have been arrested, and stand charged with the crime of murder, who look with more anxiety, and depend more upon the action of the House than they do upon legal proceedings, of the justice of their cause. By repealing that charter, we throw the mantle of public sanction over their acts of violence, screen them from the just punishment of their crimes, and give our legislative endorsement to murder of the deepest and darkest hue.

And upon what information are we called to act in this matter? Is it from vague rumors or reports which have circulated throughout the length and breadth of our State? Do not gentlemen know that they had originated in excitement, and were borne out upon the wings of scandal against that people? Prejudices kindled and enlivened the coals of calumny—passion fanned them to a flame, and the Mormons have been the victims of the devouring elements.

Is it from information from the Executive, who was forced to visit the scenes, to maintain inviolate the public peace? Who is conversant with the facts, and knows full well the history of the Hancock difficulties? What does all information go to prove? He tells us the Mormons were not the sole offenders, but that there was an attempt made to drive and exterminate them from the State.

The gentleman from Macon has been pleased to say, that the Governor's message, in relation to military encampments and wolf hunts, are all an 'idle tale,' but I think sir, this House will bear me out when I say it is an able and impartial document, and worthy of our confidence and respectful consideration. Does he recommend the unconditional repeal of their charter? No sir, but of its modification.

Why did the gentleman from Macon make an attempt to rally sectional feelings, and wake up the prejudices of the south against this people? As though an appeal made to their pockets, and chivalry would induce them to do an act of injustice. I trust all such attempts will be fruitless, and that the southern democracy will, without prejudice be now

disposed to do them evenhanded justice.

Another reason, Mr. Speaker, why I am opposed to the unconditional repeal, and in favor of the amendment to the bill granting them a modified charter, is, that I believe Mormonism is a shallow device, and the history of all ages goes to prove that persecution will ever increase religious fanaticism. 'Some men may say and honest y think the passage of this bill will not be persecution; but sir, it will go before the world under no other color. It will be received by all Christendom as an act of religious intolerance. Sympathy will be aroused, and by its winning influence, bring thousands to their standard. Already have their sufferings been trumpeted throughout the Christian world. —Already has the murder of their prophet been heralded forth and will be echoed back from the very confines of civilization. Sir, repeal their charter, and you subscribe to those acts of violence and oppression, and make them the subject of vindictive legislation.

If we would stay the progress of religious fanaticism, and not increase the volarities of the Mormon humbug, (for I can call it nothing else) we must beware of persecution. Do this unjust, unequal act, and you increase their numbers and their strength.

The history of that people itself proves my position true; for they never increased so rapidly at any other time, as they did immediately after they were driven from the State of Missouri.

It was so with the abolitionists. Oppression has done more to increase their numbers than all other circumstances put together. Human nature is so constituted that persecution begets pity, which becomes in its maturity a strong passion.

Reference has been made by the gentleman from Macon to the communication from the twelve who are at the head of the Mormon church, to show that they will not consent to the repeal of their city charter. Suppose they think we have no power to repeal it—that it is beyond the reach of legislation, inasmuch as rights have become vested under its operations, is that any good reason why we should repeal it? Shall we do it to make a display of arbitrary power, and make them the objects of vindictive spleen? I trust not. We should weigh the matter well, follow the dictates of justice, and act up to the eternal principles of right.

It is urged, Mr. Speaker, that their are objectionable features in the charter—that it grants too much power. Cannot those provisions be expunged? Cannot the charter be modified, and thus remove the very cause of complaint? Most certainly, and that sir, is the object of the amendment to the bill under discussion. Would any gentleman urge upon this floor, that because there was a provision in our criminal code which inflicts too little or too much punishment for a certain crime, that the whole law should be wiped from our statute books? That sir, would be just as consistent to my mind as to repeal the city charter of Nauvoo because there are objectionable features in it.

We should not repeal but modify it.—Take from it all the unnecessary grants of power, and those most liable to abuse, and show by our acts that we are not influenced by prejudice, nor actuated by motives of hostility or revenge towards that people, and that we are willing to deal out evenhanded justice.

We are told that the citizens of Nauvoo destroyed a press, and in this country where freedom of speech and liberty of the press are held sacred, it is not strange that our feelings of indignation should be aroused at such a gross outrage upon the rights of any people. That however, was not the only press that has been destroyed in our State. Two were destroyed in the city of Alton, and the owner put to death for promulgating his doctrines of political economy, and did any proposition come up here for the repeal of their city charter in consequence of that act? An attack has been made here in this town of Springfield upon a printing office on account of political differences, and yet the legislature did not vent their spleen upon its act of incorporation.

They seek and single out one city to punish the crimes for which others go free. Excitements will sometimes arise, and the rage of heated passions rise above all law; but this to my mind is no reason why laws should be abolished.

But we are told, if this charter is repealed, we can give them a modified one. Can any man give a good reason why it cannot be done at once? If gentlemen are willing to vote for a charter restricted, or granting less privileges, and conferring less powers, why not do it now? Why not do it all at once, and secure to that people the rights and all benefits we intend to confer upon them at the same time we repeal their present charter. I do not wish to impugn any man's motives or charge any one with insincerity, but do not gentlemen know that even a modified charter, no matter how much restricted, after the old one is repealed, could not pass the Senate. We can give

(Continued on 4th page.)

FROM OREGON AND THE SOUTH SEA.

Files of Sandwich Island papers have been received to the 4th of September inclusive. They contain intelligence from Oregon to the 2d of August.

The Legislature of Oregon, (start not, dear reader, for such a Legislature does exist,) adjourned a few days before the 3d July, having passed some important laws. One of their acts is: "Any person who shall make, sell, or give away ardent spirits in the Territory of Oregon, south of the Columbia river, shall forfeit and pay \$100 for each and every such offence." The Legislature is called the 'Legislative Committee,' and consists of nine persons elected by the people.

The officers of the Oregon Territory consist of three Governors, called the Executive Committee, a Supreme Judge, and a Legislative Council. The laws are the same as those governing the Territory of Iowa. The government is purely Democratic Republican. Dr Hakebeck is the Supreme Judge. The name of only one of the Governors, Dr Huly is mentioned. On the 1st of August a Belgian brig arrived at Oregon City, having on board a number of nuns and several Roman Catholic Priests, from Antwerp, sent out to Oregon by the Church of Rome.

It appears that the falls of the Wallacette river, 25 miles from the mouth of the Columbia river, will not admit the passage of vessels large enough for sea service.

Since the arrival in Oregon of the Rev Mr Gray, some important changes have been going on in the Methodist mission of which he is superintendent. The Indian school has been discontinued, and the building lately occupied by it has been sold to the Methodist Episcopal church lately organized, for a literary institution. The mission has also parted with its mills, herds of cattle, and nearly all its property, which the settlers bought at good prices. The lay missionaries were about to be dismissed, but would remain in the colony as settlers. The colony is in the most encouraging condition. The crops were giving promise of an abundant harvest.

People were coming into the territory in large numbers, and the country is filling up with thriving and enterprising colonists.

One of the settlers writes: "Come on brother Yankees, and make Oregon another New England."

Sandwich Islands.—A total Abstinence Temperance Society was organized at Honolulu on the 17th August, under the name of 'The Hawaiian Total Abstinence Union.' The people at the Hawaiian Islands, had nearly all grided in the temperance reform without a society, but they concluded last summer to follow the example of their brethren in America.

Officers of the Union.—Garrett P. Judd, President; Samuel C. Damon, Vice President; J. R. Von Pfister, Secretary; Richard Ford, J. S. Hart, Nelson Hall, and Robert Boyd, Vigilance Committee.

A beautiful little church has been built at Lahaina, Island of Maui, by donations from the masters and officers of whale ships. It is called the Seamen's Chapel. The Rev Mr Andrews succeeds the Rev Mr Baldwin as the Chaplain.

The Seamen's Chaplaincy at Honolulu is well attended.

The native shipping is rapidly increasing. In 1842 they had 10 ships of 351 tons, worth \$22,300; in 1843, 11 ships of 483 tons, worth \$28,800; in 1844, 14 ships of 635 tons, worth \$45,300.

The brig Chenamus at Hawaii from Oregon, took the following cargo:

7937 feet pine lumber, 11 bbls. flour, 2 do. peas, 183 do. salmon, 1 box cheese, 1 trunk nankins, 7 cords wood, 85 1-4 M. shingles, 273 lbs. butter, 1 cask fish, 2 bbls. salmon, 2 do. flour, 1 do. peas, 2 M. feet lumber, E. O. Hall; 87 bbls. salmon, 67 do. flour, 3 boxes. E. Jones; 22 M. feet lumber, 20 bbls. salmon, L. Chamberlin; 9 bbls. peas, 38 bbls. shingles, 1625 feet lumber, 513 feet sawing, Ladd & Co.

The orders in council of his Hawaiian Majesty prescribing a court of etiquette, and placing the United States in the first rank, England second, and France third, has given offence to the representatives of France and England, though nothing serious is likely to grow out of it.

The Polynesian states that the Hawaiian Governor Kekunioa of Hawaii, gave a sumptuous dinner entertainment to his Majesty and court on Tuesday, the 27th August, at his residence in the Fort. The arrangements were admirable, and our hosts of the French Hotel, who provided the viands, did themselves much credit by their excellence and variety.

The Canton Hotel is said to be opened by a China-man for boarders and travellers. It was formerly called the Warren Hotel. The keeper, Mr Huang, solicits a share of public patronage, having a billiard room, bowling alley, and secured the services of superior Chinese cooks and waiters.

A Boston built four wheeled buggy, lined with drab colored cassimere, and harness, is offered for sale.

Compositors are wanted at the office of the Polynesian, published at Honolulu.

Harnden's expresses are advertised in that paper.

It is wonderful to contemplate the improvement in that country, among the savages of those islands within a few years, and it is highly gratifying to those who took an early interest in their welfare.

SETH LUTHER, of Rhode Island, is lecturing at the west on Rhode Island affairs. Seth is a suffrage man.

LATE AND TRUE FROM OREGON.

The following letter from an emigrant new in Oregon, appears in the last Western (Missouri) Journal. It states much truth which had already been proclaimed by Farnham and by many others, but which the adventurers who are luring thousands to settle in Oregon are continually lying down. Why will people choose to be deceived? The Oregonian says:

I left the Shawnee mission on the 29th of May; our route was through the Caw Indian country, which is good, has considerable timber, and is well watered. It is a bad country for wagons to travel through, having so many sloughs and bad creeks; the teams were often stalled, and made slow progress. We had three rivers and creeks to cross before we reached Platte river. The Platte river has good grass—plenty of it—but is destitute of timber; here we saw the first buffalo, they were poor and tough. We saw a few of the Pawnee Indians, they are fine looking fellows, and, no doubt, live well on buffalo meat; they are quite treacherous. We reached the crossing of the Platte on the 2d day of July, a little more than one month out. The travelling up Platte is very good, level and hard. We struck from this to the north fork of the Platte, one day's travel. On the 15th of July we arrived at the crossing of Larimer's fork at the fort of the American Fur Company. Before arriving here, we saw many splendid sights; also many of the dog towns that you have heard of. I saw quantities of the dogs; they are small, round animals, the size of a cat. Certain it is that there are owls that visit them, also rattle snakes; but for what reason is matter of dispute. After we left Larimer, we came to the Black Hills, the worst of all travelling, hilly, sandy, and full of wild sage, it is death on a wagon. The country is all of this barren, sandy kind, until we reach Fort Hall, and destitute of timber. Arrived at Fort Hall 13th of September, after experiencing some cold rains, snows, hail, &c.

At Fort Hall we could get no provisions, and were obliged to go down the river (the Snake), and depend on getting fish to subsist on; this was the reason of my going to Oregon instead of California. The country down Snake river, is hilly, rocky, sandy, no timber, but an abundance of sage, until we got to the Blue mountains, we came to a splendid country of grass, where there were thousands of Indian horses grazing. About twenty miles from this we came to Walla-walla Valley; they raise grain and vegetables, but no timber except for fire wood. About twenty miles from this, we came to the Columbia river, many of the emigrants sold their cattle here, and went down the river by water, as they could not cross the Cascade mountains with their wagons, though they could go down one hundred miles further, and then take the river as many of them did. The country on the Columbia is only fit for grazing, being good grass but sandy soil. On the 3d of November arrived at Fort Vancouver, just as the rainy season had commenced; and it was very disagreeable, and rained most of the time I was there.

I then went to Wallamette Falls, quite a town here—forty houses, four stores, two saw mills, one flour-mill, and another to be erected soon. This country is not capable of half as large a settlement as people represent; there is much timber, and it cannot be got cleared for many years, so as to be capable of any great production; and what prairie there is will not produce as much as your land, but the wheat is better; neither do many think the soil will last long, but that it is rather shallow, and there is much fever and ague. Besides the winters are so wet, it is impossible to do much out of doors. It has the advantage that grain (wheat) is worth eighty cents per bushel, and cattle will winter themselves. Take it all in all, it is not like your country.

I hardly know what to write about Oregon, or what you would like to know; though if I was where you are, I should see some one from Oregon, I could ask him a hundred questions, as you could me. The report of Wilks, that you had, is very correct. There are thousands of salmon, some wild game, plenty of ducks, geese, and swans, and some good wet places to raise more of them, there must be some wet places, being so much rain in the winter and no snow.

There is scarcely any corn raised—it will not do well. I saw a little but it was poor. Most other kinds of grain do well. There is no money in Oregon; although most of those who have been farming a few years have made property, as grain is high and cattle take care of themselves, and sell high—oxen worth \$75 to \$125 per yoke; beef six cents per pound. Many of the people who went to California have left it and gone to Oregon. I saw many of them while there, and they gave us

as one of the reasons of leaving—trouble with the Spaniards.

Truly yours,
JNO. BOARDMAN.

From the Michigan State Gazette.
UNBURNT BRICKS.

We have been politely furnished, by the Rev. Mr. Fuller of this village, the September No. of the Home Missionary, published in New York City by the Executive Court of the Home Missionary Society, containing the following information relative to the manufacture and use of unburnt bricks. We hope all will examine the subject, and curious ones make experiments, to test the sensibility of building with this material. For ourselves we are inclined to believe, that the system, if but once practiced upon in Michigan, will prove greatly beneficial to the entire population of the State.

'Unburnt bricks,' says the Encyclopaedia Americana, are of great antiquity. They are found in the Roman and Grecian monuments, and even in the ruins of Egypt and Babylon. They were mixed with chopped straw, and dried in the sun to give them greater tenacity. On account of the extreme heat and dryness of the climate, they acquired a gr at hardness, and have lasted for several thousand years. As they have been supposed unsuitable for northern latitudes, burned bricks have generally been used.

But are they unsuitable for northern climates? An intelligent Englishman informs me, that houses of this material have stood centuries in various parts of England—that for about twelve years they have been introduced into Canada West, where they can be seen finished in various ways, in and near Toronto—that country churches and school houses are there erected with this material on account of economy and durability—that farmers, though in the midst of abundance of timber, prefer the house and stable of unburnt brick, to those constructed of logs—and that where fencing timber is scarce, these bricks supply the deficiency.

In Geneva, N. Y., several houses have been put up of this kind of brick, and putting them in the wall has cost less than the common red brick would have cost. There is less timber in them it is said, than in other kinds of buildings, and no lathing or studding is necessary for walls or partitions, they are not only of small cost, but are less liable to be destroyed by fire. The frost has no effect upon these walls, and they may be easily preserved from the effects of rain. The bricks being non-conductors of moisture and heat, are dry at all times, and cool in summer, and warm in winter. The bricks may generally be made on the site, so that no carting will be necessary.

Process of making sun-dried bricks in this Country.

All soils are suitable except of pure sand or gravel. The best materials is two thirds clay, and one third sand, with the straw and water requisite. Lay a floor of boards, which may afterwards be used for roof boards—on which throw the sand and clay to the thickness of about a foot. The mass should then be soaked with water, and horses on oxen be kept moving in the mud two or three hours, until it becomes well mixed and sticky. With the material for about a thousand bricks, 300 lbs. of straw should be mixed, and the whole then trodden for about an hour, when it will be fit for use. Have prepared two wooden moulds, the size of the bricks you wish. The bottoms of the moulds should be so narrow as to leave half an inch open on each side, which permits the clay to leave the mould easily. A bench should be made and placed near the material, to enable one man to supply two others, engaged in moulding and carrying away, and turning them out on the ground to dry; on a plot made as level as possible. Three active men thus engaged, will make 300 large brick per day.

When moulding the material, the mould should be washed—then a little sand should be in—that well filled with the material and struck off level, either with a piece of iron or a wooden strike. If the sun is powerful, a little loose sand sprinkled over the soft bricks, will prevent their cracking. If the weather continue dry, they may be raised on their ends the next day. In about four days they may be placed on a board and piled up in the form of a wall, and then covered with another board until required for building. They should thus remain a fortnight before building.

Foundation, Size of Bricks, &c.

A solid foundation of burnt brick or stone, should be built above the surface, on which the unburnt bricks should be placed, and cemented together with the same material, either with or without the straw. The first laying of bricks on the foundation, had better be laid in water lime.

A mason who has some experience in building these walls, informs me that an 18 inch wall is sufficient for a building 30 feet high. That to build a twelve inch wall, the moulds should be one foot square and six inches deep—and some of the moulds eighteen inches long, for breaking break joints, &c.

To build an 18 inch wall, the moulds should be 18 inches long, 1 foot wide and 6 inches deep, or if smaller bricks are preferred, 1 foot long, 9 inches wide, and nine inches deep. And to build a 15 inch wall, or a 2 feet wall, the moulds should be 15 inches long, 1 foot wide and 6 inches deep. In building a 2 feet wall, some of the bricks should be 2 feet long and 8 inches wide, which would serve as binders and to break joints.

The partitions of a building may be put up in the same way, but the walls

need not be so thick. As one of these brick is equal to many of the common brick, a mason can build a wall much quicker with the large, than with the small brick. Wedges are driven into the walls, or wooden blocks put in at the time of building, to which the trimmings are nailed. A projecting roof for buildings of this description, is said to be necessary. These buildings may be finished with plaster and cement, and be made of beautiful proportions and appearance. The simplest and cheapest finish, being merely to smooth them off as they are built, and then color them both inside and out, and if the outside be pencilled to represent stone, it will look very well. Good common lime and good sand make a fine substantial outside finish.

The cost of these walls can be easily estimated. Brick 18 inches long, 1 foot wide, and 6 inches deep, can be made and put into the wall for 31 1/2 cents per brick; so that the outside walls, above the foundation of a house 60 by 40 feet, 18 inches thick, and 18 feet high, can be built for \$250.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19, 1845.

ARREST OF ELLIOTT.

The arrest and examination of Elliott, last week, as one of the assassins of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, in Carthage jail, last June, has created some just feelings among the honest portions of all parties. The more so, as Elliott was now acting in "the full tide of successful experiment," as a Deputy Sheriff of Hancock county.

We are ignorant how he crept into the Sheriff's office, to thus sting the sensibilities of honest men, tear open an "old sore" to bleed before a wondering world, and bring disgrace on those that might have passed between two fires unscorched,—when it was a matter of record that he had been indicted for kidnapping! As the examination appears at length in another column, we shall leave the subject and evidence with the integrity of the people; if they are willing to trust the execution of the laws, and the destinies of our country's glory, in the hands of such vile instruments—hanging witches in New England, was holy devotion; the tomahawk and scalping knife of the savage, are emblems of mercy, and the cars of Juggernaut the thrones of grace.

As to the insinuation, or threat of his counsel, that if the court, (composed of Wells, Johnson, and Higbee, Esqrs.) should send the prisoner to Carthage jail, "it might cost the best blood of Nauvoo";—we say, whether the legal gentleman was to act as probe or lancet to draw that blood, it would be far better for the best blood of all the honest men in the world, to be shed in defence of virtue and liberty, than to surrender them at discretion, for the sake of continuing a slaughter-house at Carthage, to glut the greedy worms of minions, mobocrats, and murderers.

In fact, when red-eyed vice, is doubly cloaked with "fur and broadcloth," in the halls of legislation, among judges and lawgivers, and in the bailiwick of a county, with the power of the commititis, to hide blood and screen the guilty from punishment, it brings to mind the old adage:—"How we apples swim!"

LATEST DATES.

London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, &c. forepart of Jan. New York Jan. 25. New Orleans Jan. 27. Nothing very serious more than we have heretofore given our readers, agitates the promiscuous multitude. Duels, fires, murders, fights, disasters and other legislative enactments from above and below, are the order of the day, and more may be momentarily expected.

ENCOURAGING.

Last week we received an order from Elder Reed, our agent in St. Louis, for fifty copies of the "Times and Seasons," and fifty copies of the "Neighbor," together with a statement that it was expected the list would shortly be increased. We are pleased to see a spirit of this kind being awakened among some of the branches. "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" we have often heard reflections cast upon St. Louis:—They have been denominated by some, "half-breeds," "epitaphs," &c.; we would wish to correct this error, and state, that although many apostates have gone to St. Louis, they are not those that compose the church; many of our best brethren have gone there, according to counsel, to obtain employment. They have in all times of trouble been ready to stand by us, and to lend a helping hand, both personal and pecuniary. For an account of the situation of the church in Saint Louis, we would refer our readers to a communication of Elder Hyde, published in the

Neighbor, and in the Times and Seasons; and in their activity and liberality in supporting the press, they have shown a zeal in defending truth, which it would be well for many of our branches to imitate.

We are not fond of casting reflections upon the brethren, and we are averse to saying anything about outsiders; but while upon the subject, we would state that there is the most deplorable negligence manifested by many of the branches, and also, by many of our elders in sustaining the press; it would seem that it was merely a cat-paw which could be used for their own private convenience, without having any reference to the great object for which it was instituted.

We last week published a statement made by President Brigham Young in answer to some remarks made in the "Prophet," wherein he assigns a reason for there not being more subscribers, that the post offices deal fraudulently with us, and keep the papers from the subscribers; this to a certain extent is true, in some peculiar locations; but that it is not general we know assuredly, from the returns we receive from our agents and correspondents. As we stated in the last Times, means are being used to prevent these frauds, and to place the carriage of papers on a more sure footing; in the mean time we would state that if the subscribers will send us word about their delinquencies, we have made arrangements with our post master here, to enquire into the difficulty; and by writing to him the delinquent post masters can be found out and treated according to law.

We think the elders should not be discouraged at these things, if so, we may stop our press and do without any medium of communication. We know that we have fulfilled our engagements always faithfully, and while we are engaged in promulgating the principles of truth, defending the cause of righteousness, and sustaining correct principles, we think it but just, fair, and honorable, and as little as the elders can, to do a helping hand in rolling forth the work of the Lord; by assisting us in our laudable endeavors; the press will often do more to sustain correct principles than preaching, because it is a regular visitor. Our enemies are busily engaged in trying to destroy us, let us not be behind them in trying to sustain ourselves. If the different branches abroad would follow the example of St. Louis, in sustaining the Nauvoo papers and the Prophet, all might prosper; the press be placed in easy circumstances, and free from embarrassment, and nobody be injured; but, all mutually benefited.

THE PROPHET.

Since Elder Pratt took the oversight of affairs in the eastern states, the "Prophet" has improved somewhat: as pictoriality is among the fashions of the day, it ranks with "epitaphs," or as it should be, rick-racks; and we hope the improvement will continue. The elders abroad, can improve Mormon papers by obtaining and forwarding subscribers and means, to the Times and Seasons, and Neighbor, at Nauvoo, and the Prophet at New York. Who knows how many thousands may be enlightened by reading one sound doctrinal paper, where popularity might deter them from hearing the truth? It was one of the "Evening and Morning Stars" that first whispered Mormonism into the hearts of a few in the kingdom of Great Britain; and it may be that other kingdoms will hear the same glad tidings through these flying chart-trail of them.

Having, however, touched the subject in another article, we conclude by saying, that union, integrity, and exertion, where faith, virtue, and charity have any influence on man, subdue the folly of nations, and light up love among millions.

EXAMINATION OF JOHN C. ELLIOTT.

[Reported for the Neighbor.]

Nauvoo, February 13, 1845.

Mr. Burton: Knowing that everything that transpires in this place is of interest to the world at large, I take this method to relate the circumstances and evidence elicited in the progress of an examination which took place here on yesterday.

A person named John C. Elliott had been lounging about our city, for a time past, on pretence of legal business pertaining to the sheriff's office. His demeanor engendered suspicious feelings in the minds of the citizens towards him, which feelings were heightened by some knowledge of his previous conduct. At length he was recognized as being one of the characters in the lamented murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith. He was arrested, upon affidavit being made by John Scott, a worthy citizen of this city. The arrest took place on Tuesday morning, the 11th inst. Subpoenas for witnesses were immediately issued in behalf of the State and Defence. At 7 o'clock Tuesday evening, the prisoner came into court and requested trial. Some of the witnesses for the State, residing in the Territory of Iowa, and other distant points in this State, had not yet arrived; consequently the state was not prepared to join issue, and the examination was postponed until the following morning.

Wednesday morning, 8 o'clock. Court met at the Masonic Hall. The prisoner entered with his counsel, and was seated. He looked to be a man of some twenty six or eight years; near five feet eight inches tall; stoutly built, and athletic. He had on a jeans coat, with large pearl buttons, which was united at the upper part of his breast in a careless manner. The pants were taken for casinet and were considerably tattered. This dress was covered by an overcoat, cut from a green Mackinaw blanket. When he doffed his white nutria hat, it disclosed a prominent forehead and

a rather disordered head of black hair. His countenance was dark; his eyes were hazel and sunk to a considerable depth in his head, over which jutted out his heavy dark eyebrows, which a continual scowl knit closely together, giving him at once a savage and heartless look. During the progress of the examination, he flourished a pearl handled dirk knife, which he plied with considerable dexterity in the cavity of his ample mouth, which filled the office of a tooth-pick. Not to be tedious, he seemed the reality of some one of those desperate characters so often portrayed upon the pleasant page of romance; and we might have imagined in our midst the gloomy presence of one who helped make up the history of the bloody 'Three Spaniards.'

The Court was called to order by Esquire Johnson, at whose request Esquires Wells and Higbee took the Bench, as associate justices.

Esquire Stiles appeared as counsel for the State, and Esquires Sweetland and Backman for the Defence.

The State urged the postponement of the trial a short time for the procuring of important witnesses.

The defence objected and demanded immediate trial.

The court decided to proceed.

EVIDENCE FOR THE STATE.

John Scott examined.

He knew nothing personally, but sufficient upon which to found an affidavit for arrest. Stood aside.

Daniel Avery examined.

Question. Mr. Avery, are you acquainted with the prisoner?

Answer. I am.

Q. Did you ever hear him threaten the lives of Joseph and Hyrum Smith?

A. I will relate. I became acquainted with Mr. Elliott on the 2nd of December, one year ago. He was one of the persons who assisted in kidnapping me, on that date. I was at Doty's mill, in this county. They there took me by force and tied my feet under the horse's belly; when Mr. Elliott took the reins of the bridle, and they started; he forcing me through brush and over ravines, in a cruel and unfeeling manner. His treatment to me was anything but humane. They shunned the main road as much as possible, as I supposed, to prevent detection. The most that I counted in this company, at any time, were eighteen or twenty men. They were cursing and swearing continually about the Mormons, threatening their lives and the lives of Joseph and Hyrum Smith in particular. Mr. Elliott declared he was ready at any time, and a moment's warning, to assist the Missourians, or any body else, to take their lives. He said Joe Smith, (as he called him) was a d-d villain, and that he would take his life. If I witness know any thing of the nature of a covenant, they certainly entered into a covenant that night to take the lives of not only Joseph and Hyrum Smith, but of all the leading men of the church. Said they: We have got me d-d Mormon (meaning myself) but this is just a commencement; for we will not cease our exertions until we have got them all. During our march they tried to ascertain from me where certain men lived (calling their names) who belonged to the Mormon church; but I thought that to be a time when the truth was not to be spoken in every instance, and I evaded their enquiries. Under the dark cover of night, they conveyed me to the shore of the Mississippi river, where they dislodged me from the horse, bound me and placed me in a skiff. I supposed their intention was to drown me—I had no other idea. I concluded my hour had come to die, and I made up my mind to meet my fate. But I was mistaken. They conveyed me across the river into the State of Missouri, where (no thanks to Mr. Elliott) I was afterwards released.

Q. Mr. Avery, how do you know Mr. Elliott was in that company?

A. I recognize him from his appearance, and I also heard one of the company accidentally call his name. Furthermore, he offered me his hand the other day, (which I refused to accept) wishing me to be reconciled, after what he had done.

Q. Did you know the name of any other person engaged in that transaction?

A. I heard them call the name of Col. Williams.

Q. Do you know the date on which the murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith was committed?

A. They were murdered on the 27th of June 1844, some six or seven months after they had covenanted to take their lives.

Benj. Brackenberry examined.

Witness. I don't know as I know much about this matter.

Q. Do you know anything about Mr. Elliott's being engaged in the murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith?

Witness. I will answer as far as I know: I was at work for a man who hired his team to carry baggage for the troops, and I was sent to drive it. When we got to the crossing of the railroad, the troops were disbanded. A company of volunteers were then raised to go to Carthage, and my team

was sent with them to carry baggage. I was kept ignorant of their intention until I got within two or three miles of Carthage, when I learned that the determination of the company was to murder Joseph and Hyrum Smith. The most of the company filed off up the ravine that leads to the point of timber that runs near the jail. I passed directly on and halted within near a quarter of a mile from the jail, in full view, with the guard that was placed over me, or the wagon. I don't know which. I saw the company that followed up the ravine, come out of the woods, go to the jail, and soon after returned to where I was placed. When they came up, I heard them say: We killed Joe Smith.

Q. Was Mr. Elliott in the company that followed up the ravine?

A. He was.

Q. How do you know it was Mr. Elliott?

A. I had seen him before and I knew him well when I saw him. He had on the same under-coat that he has on now, or one just like it.

Q. Was Mr. Elliott painted?

A. He was not.

Q. Was Mr. Elliott in the company that returned from the jail?

A. He was.

Q. Was he armed?

A. He was. He had arms like Col. Williams' company.

Q. Was Col. Williams in that company?

A. He was.

Q. Did you hear any guns fired at the jail while that company was there?

A. I heard four or five guns fired.

Q. What was the day of the month on which these things took place?

A. On the 27th of June.

John C. Burns examined:

Q. Mr. Burns, what do you know about Mr. Elliott's being connected in the murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith?

A. I cannot say that I know much of anything about it.

Q. Has Mr. Elliott made any admissions to you, at any time, that he was engaged in the murder?

A. I will relate the conversation I had upon the subject. The Marshal of Iowa and Mr. Elliott were at my house soon after the murder was committed. I was explaining to the Marshal the manner of Joseph Smith's death, as I had understood it. I told him that in all probability he was dead when he fell from the window, or was killed by the fall. I told him that but two balls entered his body. But Mr. Elliott immediately interrupted me by saying: I know you are mistaken, placing great emphasis on the word know. I know (said he) he was not dead when he fell from the window, and I know he was shot with four or five balls. He also said something about his attempting to clamber up against the wall, but what he said about it I do not distinctly remember. He stated that he had left Illinois to evade the service of a writ which he said he expected had been or would be issued against him for that murder. His manner caused the Marshal to remark to me afterwards: That man knows something about that murder.

Q. Were there any persons present at the time of the murder?

A. I cannot say that I know much of anything about it.

Q. Has Mr. Elliott made any admissions to you, at any time, that he was engaged in the murder?

A. I will relate the conversation I had upon the subject. The Marshal of Iowa and Mr. Elliott were at my house soon after the murder was committed. I was explaining to the Marshal the manner of Joseph Smith's death, as I had understood it. I told him that in all probability he was dead when he fell from the window, or was killed by the fall. I told him that but two balls entered his body. But Mr. Elliott immediately interrupted me by saying: I know you are mistaken, placing great emphasis on the word know. I know (said he) he was not dead when he fell from the window, and I know he was shot with four or five balls. He also said something about his attempting to clamber up against the wall, but what he said about it I do not distinctly remember. He stated that he had left Illinois to evade the service of a writ which he said he expected had been or would be issued against him for that murder.

Q. Were there any persons present at the time of the murder?

A. I cannot say that I know much of anything about it.

Q. Has Mr. Elliott made any admissions to you, at any time, that he was engaged in the murder?

A. I will relate the conversation I had upon the subject. The Marshal of Iowa and Mr. Elliott were at my house soon after the murder was committed. I was explaining to the Marshal the manner of Joseph Smith's death, as I had understood it. I told him that in all probability he was dead when he fell from the window, or was killed by the fall. I told him that but two balls entered his body. But Mr. Elliott immediately interrupted me by saying: I know you are mistaken, placing great emphasis on the word know. I know (said he) he was not dead when he fell from the window, and I know he was shot with four or five balls. He also said something about his attempting to clamber up against the wall, but what he said about it I do not distinctly remember. He stated that he had left Illinois to evade the service of a writ which he said he expected had been or would be issued against him for that murder.

Q. Were there any persons present at the time of the murder?

A. I cannot say that I know much of anything about it.

Q. Has Mr. Elliott made any admissions to you, at any time, that he was engaged in the murder?

A. I will relate the conversation I had upon the subject. The Marshal of Iowa and Mr. Elliott were at my house soon after the murder was committed. I was explaining to the Marshal the manner of Joseph Smith's death, as I had understood it. I told him that in all probability he was dead when he fell from the window, or was killed by the fall. I told him that but two balls entered his body. But Mr. Elliott immediately interrupted me by saying: I know you are mistaken, placing great emphasis on the word know. I know (said he) he was not dead when he fell from the window, and I know he was shot with four or five balls. He also said something about his attempting to clamber up against the wall, but what he said about it I do not distinctly remember. He stated that he had left Illinois to evade the service of a writ which he said he expected had been or would be issued against him for that murder.

Q. Were there any persons present at the time of the murder?

A. I cannot say that I know much of anything about it.

Q. Has Mr. Elliott made any admissions to you, at any time, that he was engaged in the murder?

A. I will relate the conversation I had upon the subject. The Marshal of Iowa and Mr. Elliott were at my house soon after the murder was committed. I was explaining to the Marshal the manner of Joseph Smith's death, as I had understood it. I told him that in all probability he was dead when he fell from the window, or was killed by the fall. I told him that but two balls entered his body. But Mr. Elliott immediately interrupted me by saying: I know you are mistaken, placing great emphasis on the word know. I know (said he) he was not dead when he fell from the window, and I know he was shot with four or five balls. He also said something about his attempting to clamber up against the wall, but what he said about it I do not distinctly remember. He stated that he had left Illinois to evade the service of a writ which he said he expected had been or would be issued against him for that murder.

Q. Were there any persons present at the time of the murder?

A. I cannot say that I know much of anything about it.

Q. Has Mr. Elliott made any admissions to you, at any time, that he was engaged in the murder?

A. I will relate the conversation I had upon the subject. The Marshal of Iowa and Mr. Elliott were at my house soon after the murder was committed. I was explaining to the Marshal the manner of Joseph Smith's death, as I had understood it. I told him that in all probability he was dead when he fell from the window, or was killed by the fall. I told him that but two balls entered his body. But Mr. Elliott immediately interrupted me by saying: I know you are mistaken, placing great emphasis on the word know. I know (said he) he was not dead when he fell from the window, and I know he was shot with four or five balls. He also said something about his attempting to clamber up against the wall, but what he said about it I do not distinctly remember. He stated that he had left Illinois to evade the service of a writ which he said he expected had been or would be issued against him for that murder.

Q. Were there any persons present at the time of the murder?

A. I cannot say that I know much of anything about it.

Q. Has Mr. Elliott made any admissions to you, at any time, that he was engaged in the murder?

A. I will relate the conversation I had upon the subject. The Marshal of Iowa and Mr. Elliott were at my house soon after the murder was committed. I was explaining to the Marshal the manner of Joseph Smith's death, as I had understood it. I told him that in all probability he was dead when he fell from the window, or was killed by the fall. I told him that but two balls entered his body. But Mr. Elliott immediately interrupted me by saying: I know you are mistaken, placing great emphasis on the word know. I know (said he) he was not dead when he fell from the window, and I know he was shot with four or five balls. He also said something about his attempting to clamber up against the wall, but what he said about it I do not distinctly remember. He stated that he had left Illinois to evade the service of a writ which he said he expected had been or would be issued against him for that murder.

Q. Were there any persons present at the time of the murder?

A. I cannot say that I know much of anything about it.

Q. Has Mr. Elliott made any admissions to you, at any time, that he was engaged in the murder?

A. I will relate the conversation I had upon the subject. The Marshal of Iowa and Mr. Elliott were at my house soon after the murder was committed. I was explaining to the Marshal the manner of Joseph Smith's death, as I had understood it. I told him that in all probability he was dead when he fell from the window, or was killed by the fall. I told him that but two balls entered his body. But Mr. Elliott immediately interrupted me by saying: I know you are mistaken, placing great emphasis on the word know. I know (said he) he was not dead when he fell from the window, and I know he was shot with four or five balls. He also said something about his attempting to clamber up against the wall, but what he said about it I do not distinctly remember. He stated that he had left Illinois to evade the service of a writ which he said he expected had been or would be issued against him for that murder.

Q. Were there any persons present at the time of the murder?

A. I cannot say that I know much of anything about it.

Q. Has Mr. Elliott made any admissions to you, at any time, that he was engaged in the murder?

A. I will relate the conversation I had upon the subject. The Marshal of Iowa and Mr. Elliott were at my house soon after the murder was committed. I was explaining to the Marshal the manner of Joseph Smith's death, as I had understood it. I told him that in all probability he was dead when he fell from the window, or was killed by the fall. I told him that but two balls entered his body. But Mr. Elliott immediately interrupted me by saying: I know you are mistaken, placing great emphasis on the word know. I know (said he) he was not dead when he fell from the window, and I know he was shot with four or five balls. He also said something about his attempting to clamber up against the wall, but what he said about it I do not distinctly remember. He stated that he had left Illinois to evade the service of a writ which he said he expected had been or would be issued against him for that murder.

A. I think I have heard them rather jeer him two or three times in that way, and say he made considerable blow, but when it came to the pinch he wasn't on hand; but whether they meant he was not on hand at the Carthage murder, I cannot say.

Q. Do you know whether Mr. Elliott was at the crossing of the railroad, or not, at the time the troops were disbanded?

A. I do not, as I suppose I must have been some three quarters of a mile from that place at the time.

Thomas Dixon examined:

Q. Mr. Dixon, was you present at the time the Smiths were murdered?

A. I stood within fifteen feet of the jail, and saw Joseph Smith fall from the window.

Q. By whom was the murder committed?

A. By a company that came from the direction of Warsaw.

Q. Are you acquainted with Mr. Elliott?

A. I never saw him, to my recollection, before yesterday evening.

Q. Did you see him in that company?

A. I did not.

Q. Could he have been there and you not have seen him?

A. I think not.

Q. Was that company uniformed?

A. The most of them had on blue hunting shirts, with fringe around the edges.

Q. Were there any persons present who were not uniformed?

A. I think there were a few. One man went to Mr. Smith, after he had fallen, and partly raised him up by his arm, who had on no coat or hat, and had on light pants and, I think, marseilles vest.

Q. In what direction did that company go when they left the jail?

A. In the direction of Warsaw.

Q. What was the day of the month on which this murder was committed?

A. On the 27th of June.

Here the examination was closed.

The case was argued to considerable length by the attorneys.

Sweetland's argument was without path or meaning—a tangle of nonsense. The best application I ever heard for the little fellow, was to compare him to a *tempest in a teapot*.

Backman delt very liberally in insinuations and virtual threats, that the blood of more of our best men would be shed if the prisoner was committed for trial; no doubt for the purpose of intimidating the court. He breathed out the venom of his heart, before he was aware of it, and as soon as he uttered the sentence, a shock came across him which might serve him as a gentle hint, before he finds his hands dripping in the blood of innocence.

Prophets may be martyred, but the Priesthood is beyond massacre. Acting in secret conclave with murderers, and pleading their cause in a community of saints, is moving in different atmospheres, and it will be so while there is a God in Israel!

Esquire Stiles made an eloquent and argumentative speech, warding off and answering, with boldness and ability, the threats of Backman. Said he: If that time, of which the lawyer has prophesied, ever does arrive, he will find us prepared to meet them; and that will be the time when—if it is possible for us to receive atonement for even one drop of the blood of those estimable men—that we will receive that atonement. They will find us defending our rights while one man of us shall survive. Thousands and millions of virtuous hearts—if they could here give utterance to their feelings,—and thousands and millions of voices—if they could be heard—would swell the echo of patriotism, and applaud us for a determination like this. Does the lawyer think that a few months' imprisonment of a man like that [pointing to the prisoner] is going to avenge us of the blood of two of our most patriotic and beloved citizens? If so he is mistaken. The ignoble blood of all that ruthless gang would be to us no atonement. The lawyer talks about public sentiment. What is the history of public sentiment for the last fifteen years? It has drove people from their homes, shed the blood of men, women and children; and now, forsooth, because there appears to be some hope of bringing a murderer to justice, we are gravely told by his counsel, on the strength of popular opinion, that the blood of citizens will be the price of a simple commitment!

DECISION OF THE COURT, AS DELIVERED BY ESQUIRE WELLS.

The identical persons who fired the guns, at the murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, in all probability, never will be known. But it has been shown from the testimony of Mr. Dixon, that the deed was committed by a band of men who approached the jail from the direction of Warsaw, and it is shown, by the testimony of Mr. Brackenberry that the prisoner was in that company. My feelings, for one, have undergone a thorough revolution during the progress of this examination. Every exertion by the prisoner to clear himself from the

charge, has signally failed and gone to strengthen the evidence for the State. We regret that this thing has taken place in this community; but as the arrest of the prisoner has been made here, and the examination had before us, we shall not flinch from the discharge of our duty. We know not what new light may be thrown upon the case on the final trial; but enough has been proven here, to-day, to fix very, very strongly upon the prisoner the certainty of guilt. We therefore commit him to prison for trial at the next term of the Circuit Court. And we hold the witnesses to bonds for their appearance to give testimony in the case.

Court adjourned.

L. O. L.

From the St. Louis Republican.

THE DUBUQUE CLAIM.

In the Senate of the United States, on the 22d ult., a bill to confirm the title to a tract of land in the Territory of Iowa to the legal heirs and assigns of Julian Dubuque, deceased, was taken up as in Committee of the Whole. The bill provides that the tract of land granted to Julian Dubuque by the Baron De Carondelet, by concession, bearing date the 10th November, 1793, situated on the west bank of the Mississippi river, in the Territory of Iowa, including the lands and rivers, now known by the name of "Dubuque," being seven leagues in front upon the river and three leagues in depth back from the river, to be laid off according to calls set forth in Dubuque's request, be confirmed to the legal heirs and assigns of said Julian Dubuque, deceased; provided this bill shall only operate as a relinquishment of title by the United States, and that it shall not extend to or be applied in behalf of said heirs and assigns, to such lots of land belonging originally to the Dubuque claim, as the United States have sold, or to which pre-emption rights have been acquired and established before the date of this act. But in lieu of these, the heirs and assigns shall be entitled to enter like quantities of any public lands subject to private entry in the territory. The requisitions of the bill to be carried into effect by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, who is directed to issue a patent to the claimants accordingly.

Mr. Pearce, as a member of the Committee on Private Land Claims, stated the difficulties which had hitherto obstructed the settlement of this claim. The claim was of some fifty or sixty years standing, and had hitherto been regarded on the part of the government as a claim extending only to the personal grant of the right of mining on the lands. Such had been Mr. Gallatin's view, and he believed also that of Mr. Smith, of Indiana, while chairman of the Committee on Public Lands in the Senate. Mr. Gallatin held that the Indian grant to Dubuque was only a personal permission to work the lead mines as long as he should remain, and that the grant of the Spanish Governor, the Baron De Carondelet, was only a "peaceable possession" of a tract of land on which the miners were.

Mr. Henderson maintained, at great length, the full validity of the claim, and entered into an able argument to prove that although, in strictness, the grant in the first instance did seem to be only a personal permission, yet by a subsequent act of the Indians, in which they stipulated further, that "in case he (Dubuque) shall find nothing within (the mines sold to him) he shall be free to search where ever it seem good to him, and to work peacefully, without any hurting him, or doing him any prejudice in his labors," Dubuque, eight years after this acquisition petitioned the Governor, (Baron De Carondelet,) stating that he had purchased a tract of land from the Indians, and the mines it contained, and he asked to be confirmed in the peaceable possession of the same. The Governor referred the petition to the licensed Spanish trader of the Indian territory, named Todd, acting as commissioner, with the direction: "Let information be given by the merchant, Don Andrew Todd, on the nature of the demand." Todd, in due time, reported to the Governor, "In compliance with your superior order, in which you command me to give information on the solicitation of the individual interested in the foregoing memorial, I have to say that, as to the land for which he asks, nothing occurs to me why it should not be granted, if you find it convenient, &c." The Governor accordingly confirmed Dubuque in the peaceable possession of the land. General Harrison, in 1804, settled the treaty of St. Louis with these Indians, and in 1806 amended it on account of this claim. In his report, touching this amendment of the treaty, General Harrison says the additional article was written and submitted to the Indians and that they readily consented to it, and the undersigned (Gen. H.) informed them that the intention of it was to embrace particularly the claim of Dubuque, the validity of which they acknowledged. The United States Senate subsequently ratified this treaty, which set at rest all objection to General Harrison's power of making it. On these grounds, as well as others, which he enumerated at great length, Mr. H. held that the heirs and assigns of Dubuque had as good a legal and equitable claim to this grant as had any of the claimants under Spanish grants which this government had hitherto confirmed.

Mr. Pearce, observing, that it was desirable there should be a full Senate for the further consideration of the bill, moved an adjournment.

HAVANA, Jan. 15, 1845.—The Captain General has returned from his visit to Santiago. The island is perfectly tranquil, and from the energetic manner in which he disposed of the late insurgents, I do not think there is any danger of another rise during his administration.

The Monte de Piedad, or pawnbroker's shop under the sanction of the authorities, was broken open about a week since and robbed by the soldiers on guard there at night. All have been arrested except the corporal and one other. The punishment will be death. The amount of property stolen is variously estimated—from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

A lawyer, in coming out of one of the churches, about eight days since, trod on the toe of the sentry, who stabbed him instantly. Another sentinel ran up and also drove his bayonet into him. The lawyer died instantly. The soldiers fled into the church, to the sanctuary, but were dragged out, tried the same day, and sentenced to be shot. Their only excuse was, they were tired of drilling.

Last week a negro got into one of the ferry boats, and desired the ferry man to row him across the river. He was seen from a vessel in the harbor to stab the boatman, and then to jump into the river, from which he never rose. The boatman was found dead, with nine stabs. The negro is supposed to have been insane, but he did not take the Yankee plan—to wait for a trial and enter the fashionable plea.

The ship Pennsylvania will be a total loss; the cargo will be partially saved in a damaged state. She had not gone to pieces at the last accounts. Mr. Thrasher is down, assisting in saving the cargo; to those who know him it is needless to say that no exertions will be spared.

The markets are extremely dull—you might imagine yourself in New Orleans, to hear the groaning over dull times. Very few strangers have visited the Island this season,—why I cannot imagine, as the accommodation is better than any preceding year.

The weather is very pleasant for the past few days we have been sitting with windows and doors all open. Summer clothing is all the fashion.

P.S.—They have just taken two of the robbers of the Monte de Piedad off the Alabama, as she is starting. All are now under arrest.

[Corres. N. O. Pic.]

THE TREATY WITH CHINA.

The Treaty between the United States and China has not been made public, but a letter of Mr. Cushing is published, which gives his views of the character and bearings of the Treaty. We give a synopsis of this. In the treaty, the style of perfect equality between the United States and China has been observed, and it contains many provisions not in the English treaty:

1. The Tariff is amended, by the reduction of the duties on some articles of American production, and by fixing with greater precision, what goods are contraband, or subjects of monopoly.

There is nothing in the English treaty to limit the power of the Emperor in the exclusion of the articles of import or export. No modifications of the Tariff are to be made without the consent of the United States.

2. By the English treaties, the Consul is security for the payment of duties, and is bound to prosecute for all infractions of the revenue laws of China.

By the present treaty the duties are payable in cash.

3. New provision is made in the simplest manner for the trade, from port to port in China.

A ship, which having touched at Canton, has there paid tonnage duties, and discharged a part of her cargo, may proceed with the residue to any other port in China, without being subject to the payment of tonnage duty a second time, and goods which have been landed, and paid duty at one of the ports of China, may, at any time, be re-exported to any other port of China, without being subject to any further duty.

4. Provision is made for the personal dignity and security of Consul and other U. S. officers.

5. Merchandise may be landed from time to time, duty being paid on the articles only when they are landed; and vessels may within a limited time, depart without breaking bulk.

6. Citizens of the United States are to have all accommodation at each of the five ports.

7. Provision is made for the employment, by Americans, of persons to teach the language of the Empire; and the purchase of books is legalized.

8. All Americans in China are to be deemed subject only to the jurisdiction of their own Government, both in criminal matters and in questions of civil right.

9. Citizens of the United States in China, and every thing appertaining to them, are placed under the special protection of the Chinese Government, which engages to defend them from all insult and injury.

10. The vessels of the United States are to come and go freely between the ports of China, and those of any other country with which China may happen to be at war, in full security, not only for the ship, but for all descriptions of merchandise.

11. Provision is made for the protec-

tion and relief of vessels, stranded on the coast of China, or driven by any sort of calamity to whatever port of China; and also for the restitution of property taken by pirates in the seas of China.

12. Equality in correspondence between civil or military and naval officers of the United States, and those of China is stipulated.

13. No presents are to be demanded of either Government by the other.

14. Ships of war of the United States and their commanders, are at all times to be courteously received in the ports of China.

15. There is provision for communications between the two Governments.

16. In regard to opium, it is provided by this treaty, that citizens of the United States engaged in this or any other contraband trade, shall receive no protection from the American Government, nor shall the flag of the United States be abusively employed by other nations as a cover for the violation of the laws of China.

These are the peculiar provisions of the treaty. They confer a great favor on the commerce of the British nation. By the supplementary British treaty, any new privileges conceded to other nations shall also be enjoyed by Great Britain. Mr. Cushing has proved himself a valuable negotiator.

The wrong man hanged.—A Liverpool paper says that Wm. Towns, a soldier in the 21st Fusiliers, now in India, has confessed that it was he who dashed out the brains of a game keeper in Essex, about nine years ago, and that a man named Chalker, who was executed for the murder, was innocent.

NOTICE.

A committee of the 'Living Constitution' will meet the several trades on the following evenings, at Mr. S. Gully's store, at early candle light, to confer with them, and propose plans of organization, commencing Monday evening, February 24th.

Monday.—Black Smiths, White Smiths and Gun Smiths.

Wednesday.—Shoemakers, Tanners, Curriers, Saddlers, and Harness makers.

Thursday.—Brick-makers, Lime-burners, Stone-masons, Carpenters, Joiners, Brick-layers, Plasterers, Painters, and Glaziers.

Friday.—Cabinet and Chair-makers.

Saturday.—Weavers, and Spinners.

Monday.—Laborers.

A full and general attendance is requested of all persons engaged in the above trades, and other trades which are in their nature connected with them. If there should be other trades not mentioned, that are desirous of organizing, they can confer with the committee at the regular Tuesday evening meetings.

LAND, in McDonough County, Ill., to exchange for lands in Hancock County, Ill.

Say 400 acres timber and prairie, well proportioned to good cultivation. Also 50 acres; also 125 acres. Enquire of Geo. Miller or John Taylor in Nauvoo, or Wm. G. or Andrew H. Perkins, of McDonough.

42-3w

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned, having taken the old stand formerly occupied by H. Egan, have commenced manufacturing cordage of all descriptions, twine, chalk lines, &c., which they will sell at St. Louis prices. As the subscribers intend manufacturing all their cordage from the best materials, and in the best manner, to be sold at the lowest prices; they would invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and see before purchasing elsewhere. N. B. St. Louis prices paid for hemp.

EGAN & SANDERS.

Feb. 19-42tf

NOTICE.

WANTED to purchase at E. OAKLEY'S Store, (the office of the Nauvoo Tannery,) 5000 Cow Hides, and 5000 Calf Skins. Also 5000 Cow Hides and 5000 Calf Skins wanted to tan on shares. Dry Goods and Groceries sold at a reasonable price, and country produce taken.

E. OAKLEY.

G. W. ROSECRANS.

Nauvoo, Ill. Dec 13, 1844-33-3m

SOAP GREASE AND ASHES WANTED.

THE subscriber intends keeping on hand, candles, hard and soft soap for sale, wholesale and retail, ashes, soap grease, tallow, or country produce will be taken in exchange for soap or candles, at the soap factory lately occupied by R. R. Smith near the lumber yard, or at his store, near Yersley's three story brick dwelling.

N. B.—A good soap maker wanted.

JAMES MENDENHALL.

Dec. 25, 1844-34-3m

them no charter, except it be by amendment to the Senate bill, which it seems to me would be the correct legislative course.

One objection urged against the Mormons as a people, is that they come from all parts of the world and are thrown together in the city of Nauvoo. This is no reason why we should withhold from them the blessings of equal legislation. We have invited them here to enjoy with us the benefits of civil and religious liberty, and should never proscribe their rights nor drive them from the land of the free and the home of the brave. When a man becomes a citizen of these United States, I care not from whence he came, whether it be from the sunny isles of the South, or from the rigid icebound regions of the North, whether it be from the semi-republican States of South America, or from under the vilest despotism of Europe, I hail him as a brother, and greet him as a friend. I care not for his religious sentiments. For them he must answer to his conscience and his God. The doctrines advocated, and the spirit manifested by the gentleman from Macon, partakes too much of Native Americanism, and in my opinion, would have well suited the intolerant passions of the mob gathered around the burning churches of Philadelphia. Sir, I have no such feelings. Our broad canopy should extend over all who seek a refuge from oppression here, and the benefits of our free institutions should like the dews of Heaven descend upon all. No distinctions which are so loudly called for, should be made, and I hope this House will ponder well before it sanctions an act of partial legislation, or proscribes a people for opinion's sake. Repeat, unconditionally, the charter of the city of Nauvoo because its inhabitants are Mormons, and you open a breach in the bulwarks of our safety—you violate constitutional rights, and do an act of wanton injustice. It is not strange to me why Whig gentlemen should desire to exterminate the Mormons from our State, for they have with too much unanimity voted with the democratic party; but certainly it cannot be in view of increasing their party influence, and insuring to them another Congressman. O no. Such considerations would not be entertained by any honorable gentleman upon this floor; but sir, repeat at this time, unconditionally, their charter—leave them with no better organization than can be had under the general incorporation act, and that would be the inevitable consequence.

This very question was made an issue before the people at the last gubernatorial election, and decided at the ballot box in favor of a modification by at least 8000 of a majority.

Why, I ask, do the South desire the unconditional repeal of this charter? Why are they not willing to vote for its modification? It is certainly injustice.

The expense of the Hancock was rung in to prejudice the southern members against the interests and the rights of that people. But sir, whoever will examine impartially the facts submitted to this House by the Executive of our State, in relation to those difficulties, will be convinced that it was an anti-mormon war. The militia was called out to protect the Mormons from aggression, and the persecution of those wrought up by the passions of political and religious prejudice. Those prejudices still exist and those passions may again be easily excited, and I do hope Mr. Speaker our voice will not go forth to increase the evils and encourage the extermination of the Mormons.

This is a question, not merely of the repeal of a city charter, but of justice and equality and since the fact cannot be disguised that religious prejudices are the basis of every complaint urged against that people. If we allow ourselves to be influenced by motives like these, and suffer an innovation to be made at this time upon our long established system of religious liberty, where would be the security for those sacred institutions so dear to the heart of a freeman, where he has been wont to worship his God according to the dictates of his own conscience under his own vine and fig tree, none to molest or make him afraid. Where, I ask, would be the security for such institutions, if we commence proscription and persecution here. It would indeed be a dangerous precedent, and the next legislature may make some other denomination the object of excited prejudice, and the victim of legislative vengeance. If we adopt any such precedent, it will be destructive to the future peace and prosperity of our state. Encourage the spirit of religious intolerance, which has already by its manifest appearances, impaired her honor, and stained with the bloody hand of persecution the bright escutcheon of our state. It is not the province of legislators to sit in judgment upon the opinions of men.

It was one of the maxims of the immortal Jefferson, whose precepts should meet a ready response from the ranks of democracy, that "error might safely be tolerated where reason was left free to combat it." Mr. Speaker, so far as my constituents are concerned, they do not wish me to act the cringing slave to any religious domination for political or any purposes, but are willing to extend equal rights and privileges to all. They ask nothing for themselves but what is just, right, and will grant to others all that is reasonable. I do hope sir, we may be candid, and act with deliberation upon this matter. Remove preconceived prejudices from our minds and deal out evenhanded justice to all.

Treasures of heaven are more precious than those of Golconda.

CHEROKEE NEWS.

By the Cherokee Advocate of Dec. 16, we learn that the Council convened on Wednesday the 4th inst. at Tah-lon-tees-ky, at the mouth of the Illinois River.

The Commissioners were Roger Jones, Adj. Gen. U. S. A., R. B. Mason, Lieut. Col. Dragoons and P. M. Butler, U. S. Agent for the Cherokees.

The objects of the Commission were briefly to inquire into the correctness of certain representations and complaints of grievances, in the formation and administration of the Cherokee Government and the conduct of a majority towards the minority of the Cherokee people. These complaints and representations have been made by John Rogers, James Jerry, Thos. L. Rogers, John A. Bell, Ezekiel Star and Bluford West; who were in Washington City during the last session of Congress; representing themselves Committees, on the part of those portions of the Cherokee people, known as "Old Settlers" and "Treaty party" previous to the reunion, in 1839 and '40, of all parties of Cherokees.

There were on the ground about three hundred persons. The Council adjourned, however, to meet on Wednesday, December 11th, at the old Agency Fort Gibson.

The authorities of the Nation having, for good reasons, declined to attend the Council, or, to send any deputation, a number of the citizens present deemed it due to the respect they bear to the Government and institutions of their choice, to prepare a protest against the authority assumed by the United States in calling assemblies contrary to their laws, and interfering in matters confined exclusively to themselves.

At the Old Agency there was no business of importance transacted, and the Council adjourned to Fort Gibson. The protest has been sent in. The result of the Council is not known. Ben Starr, who it was reported had been killed, was caught and imprisoned.

Marine Disaster.—The Nantucket Inquirer gives the following list of persons lost from the ship *Harriet*, in a gale 15th November. John Herring, of N. Y. 23 mate; David Brown of Fishkill, boat steerer; Jacob Reed of Detroit, seaman; Charles D. Chapman, of Lennox, do. Delews W. Smith, of Burlington, N. Y. do; Thomas D. Brown of New York, do; William Byet of do. do; Henry Boston (colored) Long Island, do; Antine Rogers of Talcahuana, do. Nov. 23 Gideon Westervelt, of Poughkeepsie, was lost from the jib boom, and might have been saved if they had had a boat. They saw him down without being able to make the least effort to save him.

Santa Anna, in an intercepted letter to Valentin Canazito, dated Queretaro, Dec. 6th, written the day on which the revolution broke out at Mexico, says:

"Comrade, resolution and exemplary chastisement for all the chiefs of the conspiracy! Do not stop half way. Nothing is more fatal in critical moments than weakness and indecision."

In a letter to Rejoir, the following occurs:

"Energy—No pausing before the means necessary to be employed. In crises like the present firmness and blows settle every thing."

Oregon.—The New York Commercial says: "Much has been said recently in this country in relation to the establishment of a newspaper in the Oregon Territory. We can now set the matter at rest. We have, during this week, shipped for Oregon, one of Hoe's best printing presses, several fonts of type from the foundry of Mr. White, a supply of paper from White & Sheffield, and printing ink from Mr. Mather's factory. It may be asked why those articles are sent to that remote region. We reply that some months ago a "government was formed" by the white settlers, similar to that of the Territory of Iowa, and a sum of money raised to establish a printing office at the Methodist Missionary station at the Willamette."

Printers' Mistakes.—An editor says, "In reporting a speech lately, we wrote—your ancestors worshipped Thor and Woden." The printer amended it by substituting "Stone and Wooden." He had read respecting "idols of wood and stone," and he supposed that we had perpetrated an error. We wrote, "assembled at the house of Cornelius"—it was printed, "assembled at the house of correction."

Query.—Will an honest man take wood off of land that does not belong to him, and sell it to make money?

THOMAS W. DORR.—The Legislature of Rhode Island—none but avowed Dorrites dissenting—has passed a bill directing the Liberation of Thomas W. Dorr, on the sole condition of his taking the usual oath of allegiance to the State. This is the condition on which Seth Luther and another insurgent have already been liberated. We presume Mr. Dorr, unless influenced by false assurances from without, will readily accept his liberty on the condition proposed. He has already and publicly admitted that the present Government of Rhode Island is the true and rightful one, and he will hardly hesitate to say as much to ensure his liberation.

The Providence Transcript says: "The House of Representatives passed in act this morning, to liberate Thomas W. Dorr, on condition that he should go before the Supreme Court and take the oath of allegiance to the State. The vote stood on the passage of the act—49 in favor, 13 against. The Warden of

the State Prison was empowered by the act to communicate the act to the prisoner, and if he signified his willingness to take the oath, to conduct him before the Court.

The Supreme Court meets at Kingston on the 3d of February, and at Providence on the 14th of March. The act will probably be concurred in by the Senate this afternoon.

The Providence Journal of Saturday morning says:

Liberation of Thomas W. Dorr.—The Committee on the petition for the liberation of Thomas W. Dorr reported yesterday by bill, liberating him upon his taking the oath of allegiance to the State. The bill was passed by a large majority, every Dorrite but two in the House, and three in the Senate voting against it! Yes: the men who have been clamoring at the Algerine cruelty which keeps Thomas W. Dorr in the State Prison—who have published such moving appeals to the sympathy of the people—who have drawn upon their own imagination and the public credulity for such pictures of "leathern dungeons" and "barbarous treatment," have recorded their votes against authorizing the victim of all this "cruelty" to be released upon taking the very oath which each of them took when he entered the General Assembly! To show the more plainly the motive which influenced their votes, they declare by two of their leaders that they did not consider the oath required to be in any degree degrading, and that they should advise him to take it—and then voted against allowing him to take it and to go free. These same men, too, had voted for extending pardon to the other persons indicted on the same conditions; and yesterday they voted against pardoning Dorr on that condition! Does any one ask the motive for this apparently unaccountable conduct? It is plain upon the surface. They do not wish Dorr to be liberated. They can make more out of him, where he is. There he is a source of perverted sympathy and political capital. Free he would be over their heads, and unless he has greatly changed during his imprisonment he would ruin any party which should follow his lead. Therefore the Dorrite leaders wish to keep him where he is, and they are exceedingly mortified to find that all their blustering, and all their insults failed to provoke the General Assembly into refusing to extend the act of amnesty to him. They are unwilling to trust him with the privilege of taking the oath and leaving the prison; they are afraid that he will do as Dutee J. Pearce and others who have been indicted have, with few exceptions, done. This is Dorritism; this is a practical illustration of the sincerity and the honesty and the sympathy for Dorr, which distinguish the party.

We think Mr. Dorr's outdoor counselors should now, as a matter of policy, advise him to come out. They can make little more capital out of his incarceration by the bloodthirsty Algerines after this, and he would be worth something as a lion out of doors.

We copy the above from Greely's Tribune, under the impression that he is soft shelled. If Dorr accept of liberty on such conditions, he is no patriot; no Democrat; no gentleman! An honest man would never consider himself "free," while hampered with an oath.

We would wait for freedom till the day of judgement: praying all the while like the publican, "God be merciful to me a sinner!"

MR. HUGH PATRICK. Dentist. begs to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, his removal to that part of the post office, lately occupied by Mr. S. Rigdon, and returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in this city and surrounding country, for the extensive patronage he has received since he arrived here, and in doing so, he would assure them the same unremitting attention, which has hitherto gained for him the approbation of those by whom he has been favored, it shall be his constant object to cultivate.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH. Also H. Patrick, begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues manufacturing the various articles in the above line; rings, brooches, pins, seals, keys, bracelets, chains, and various other ornaments too numerous to mention; two thirds of the payments expected in cash. Old gold and silver taken in exchange. Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1845-35f

FOR SALE. A FARM of one hundred and twenty acres, on Camp Creek near the La Harpe road. Fifty acres under improvement, a frame house and barn and other out buildings, for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

NAHJIM BIGELOW. Nauvoo, Jan. 8th, 1844-36:3m.

LAND. And farms for Sale in Iowa. ONE farm in Van Buren County, 4 1-2 miles from Benton's Post office, containing 160 acres. Four farms 10 miles west from Keosauqua; between Chequest and Fox river. One farm, 140 acres, 40 improved; one of 200 acres, 90 improved; one of 80 acre, 30 improved; one of 160 acres, 50 improved. In Davis County, 12 miles west of Keosauqua, on Fox river, one saw and grist mill, and 40 acres of land.

ALSO, Claims on land in Lee County, all of which will be traded for lands in Hancock and adjoining counties. Apply to ANDREW J. STEWART. Near Loomis' tavern, or to Judge Phelps. Nauvoo, Jan. 8, 1845-36-3m.

OSPREY:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Anderson Master, will commence running between St. Louis and Bloomington, as soon as navigation opens; leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Orquaka, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday; Tuesday, will leave Nauvoo at 8 1-2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to C. ALLEN, Nauvoo Jan. 1, 1845-35f.

QUILLS. A few hundred wild or tame geese quills wanted at this office. Jan. 1, 1845.

TWO STORES. DAVID D. YEAMISLEY has opened two Stores, one in the building lately occupied by Gen. Joseph Smith as a store, on Water street, the other on Mulholland street, a little east of the Temple, the Keystone Store, where he will accommodate his friends and the public, with Dry Goods and Groceries to their hearts desire. A quick "pic" being better than a slow "bit,"—he means to sell cheap for cash and produce.

One man can not do everything, nor have everything, but he means, with two stores to do a double business, and keep a good assortment of Crochery and Hardware also.

Being fond of company he wishes all to call and see. Nauvoo Nov. 17, 1844-30-3m

NAUVOO FOUNDRY. THE subscribers, at the Foundry lately occupied by H. Kimball in the city of Nauvoo, are prepared to furnish CASTINGS, and JOBS OF CASTINGS, to such as wish, as cheap as the same kind of work can be had in St. Louis. A share of public patronage is solicited.

N. B. Old pot-metal bought. SAMUEL SIMPSON. MORGAN PHELPS. Dec. 24, 1844-34-3m

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned will exchange a few town lots, for Horses, Cattle, Wagons and Harnesses.

HIRAM KIMBALL. Jan. 27th, 1845-39f

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part, of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Chariotees, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Buggy Wagons, Hearses, Sportsmen Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also, Ploughs, Scythes, snaths, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Water street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices, for we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Prest. ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk. SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr. BURR FROST. DAVID DE VOL. JOSHUA SMITH. DAVID W. FOX. SHADRACH DRIGGS. DWIGHT WEBSTER. JESSIE H. ATHERTON. WM. LISK. Jan. 15th, 1845-37-f.



CONSUMPTION & Tree complaints. Asthma, Bronchitis, croup in children, whooping cough, pains or weakness of the Breasts, Chronic coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION. A purely vegetable and highly approved compound preparation of Prunus Virginiana or Wild Cherry Bark, approved by the College of Pharmacy, recommended by the Medical Faculty, and universally acknowledged the most valuable Family Medicine ever discovered.

No Quackery!—No Deception! The Physician may boast of his skill in many diseases, the Quack may puff his wonderful cures, but of all the remedies ever discovered for the diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, it is universally admitted that nothing has ever proved as successful as that unrivalled medicine—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever recorded in the history of Medicine.

Read what it has done! A Surprising Cure.—Mrs. Martha Wilson, a poor but highly respectable member of the Methodist Church, was also afflicted with Consumption in its worst form, and considered by all her friends, past recovery. A bottle of this Balsam was presented to her, which relieved her immediately. This circumstance being made known to the members of the church, the purchased several bottles for her which relieved her entirely. The same society have purchased over FORTY bottles for persons in indigent circumstances, and positively assert it has not been used in a single instance where it has not given surprising relief.

We, the undersigned, members of the Derbin Benevolent Society of the Methodist church have examined the above statement of Mrs. Wilson's case, hereby certify it is in all respects true, and earnestly recommend Dr. Wistar's remedy to all who are afflicted.

GEO. MILLER. ELIZABETH JACOBS. THOMAS COOMBS. MARY GARDNER.

All orders from dealers south and west of the Wabash river should be addressed to Benj. Phelps 70 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. The above truly valuable medicine is for sale at this office. Nov 13-29-3m

BENJAMIN PHELPS, No. 76 Chestnut Street, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI. WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR ALL THE

BEST FAMILY MEDICINES.

OFFERS to Dealers and others the following highly popular and valuable Medicines:

Wistar's balsam of wild cherry
Rev. I. Covert's balm of life
Humphrey's Pile ointment
Dr. Williamson's pain soother
Brite's rheumatic liniment and pills
Sappington's pills
Dr. Starkweather's hepatic elixir
Dr. Halsted's magnetic remedies
Bristol's sarsaparilla
Fridley's tetter ointment
Fahnestock's vermifuge
Jew David's or Hebrew plaster
Dr. Halsted's brisk pills
Nov 13-29-3m

NOTICE. A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY. N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction. June 10th 1844

EARTHENWARE & EARTHENWARE. GROUPT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one block north of Parley Street. Feb. 7, 1844. no 41-f.

IOWA TWINS. THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY. THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route. DANIEL C. DAVIS. May 23d. 1844.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended, ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES. Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES. The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES. For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Latitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES. These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded. SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

NOTICE. PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

A. W. BABBITT, Attorney at Law, HAS removed his office to the city of Nauvoo and has taken the office occupied by the late General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to attend to any, or all business committed to his trust. Oct. 9, 1844-23f

ACCEPTABLE. ANY quantity of provisions, for subscriptions, at this office. Sept. 25, 1844.

WANTED. 100 CORDS of wood, at this office. Sept. 25, 1844.

TAKE NOTICE. MRS. HALL, STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER. Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order. TERMS, LOW. Residence, Parley St., Gen. Rich's old house. June 19-21f

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING. In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his prices:

Quartos	half bound	plain	1.50
do	do	neat	2.00
do	whole bound	plain	2.00
do	do	neat	2.50
Octavo	full bound	plain	1.00
do	do	neat	1.50
do	hf bound	plain	0.75
do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	extra	1.37
Twelves	full bound	plain	62
do	do	neat	87
do	hf bound	plain	50
do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. JOHN TAYLOR. Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 43.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1845.

Whole Number 147

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Third Street,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, 51c.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to young advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor.) POST PAID, to receive attention.

GREAT WESTERN MOVE.

Macomb, McDonough Co., Ill.,

January 14th, 1845.

DEAR SIR,

I have persuaded myself, that in consideration of our past acquaintance, if not from the great importance of the subject matter itself, you will excuse the liberty I take in addressing you this communication. An old resident, as you know, of this county, I have had an opportunity of witnessing the ravages of feeling, the jealousy and ill-blood that subsist on the part of a large portion of the people of this and adjoining counties, against the Mormon people; and while I have deplored it as an evil, formidable in magnitude and portentous in its aspects, the foulest scourge and curse of a country, possessing otherwise many peculiar advantages and blessings, I have been unable to see any reasonable prospect that our fierce discords will be brought to harmonize, and peace and good neighborhood be restored. It appears rather, that parties are increasing in exasperation and violence, and are ever on the very eve of violent and bloody collision. A continuation of such a state of things, must surely be deprecated by every lover of peace, and every friend to the rights of all. Does it not behoove all such to exert themselves to discourage and repress outrage, and to suggest, and endeavor to further such measures as may seem best calculated to not only secure the public peace and individual security, but to allay all hostile feeling? If we have any regard for the well-being of the community in which we live, if we would rescue our cherished and glorious republican institutions from the most scathing, withering reproach, we must exert ourselves, actively, zealously, manfully. Reflecting anxiously on this grave and most momentous subject, it has occurred to me, that a plan could be devised and matured, in which the great mass of both parties to this disreputable and dangerous broil, could be induced to acquiesce; and the plan which strikes me as feasible, I take the liberty to submit, and would respectfully ask for it your candid consideration, and should it be deemed worthy that also of some of your brethren. I will state that it is wholly of my own suggestion, so that should you condemn it, you condemn that which has emanated from a single individual; though I may say, that I have submitted it to a number of persons whose judgments are entitled to respect, and whose approval has emboldened me to lay it before you. I have placed it in the form of an enactment of Congress, because I thought that form would convey my ideas more clearly and succinctly, and not, by any means, because just those provisions should be embraced and no other; I intend them merely as outlines, most of the details may, and probably will be, disapproved of by you or your friends, but the question remains. Could not others be devised and engrafted on the fundamental plan and basis of a Reserve, to be set apart by Congress for the Mormon people exclusively, which would meet the approbation of that sect as well as a great majority of the people of the United States? Cannot a scheme be formed, which, while it makes an exclusive appropriation of a tract of land to that people, where they would be safe from intrusion and molestation, and where they could, by their industry, cause the wilderness to blossom as the rose, shall, at the same time, secure, as a consideration, the sale of that wilderness; and, by effecting its appropriation and cultivation, enhance vastly the value of all other lands in the same region? I think there can be, and so think those whom I have consulted. Of course, nothing could be done without the consent and approbation of your people, and indeed most probably, not without their strenuous application by petition to Congress.

You might urge with overwhelming force the fact, of your having been extensively despoiled of your property in Missouri, and are yet without redress; and that you do not, and cannot live in the unmolested enjoyment of your rights in Illinois. In saying this however, I trust you will not deem me meddling impertinently in your affairs. On the other hand, numerous signed petitions, should it be necessary, could be had from every class of citizens of Illinois, and these backed, I have no doubt, by the Legislature, should that also be deemed expedient; and there is every probability that so large a part of the people of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Missouri, would either sign petitions, or give the measure their sanction, as to stamp it as the Western public sentiment; and going before Congress in such an imposing form you would procure almost certainly, a grant on terms even more favorable than those I have proposed. But suppose you should not, still the credit clause of 10 years, when other lands are sold only for cash, would be a boon which you would do well, in my humble judgment, to accept. The removal of companies and individuals would be voluntary, and the success of the enterprise would by no means depend on all going, such as choose might remain at Nauvoo and dispose of their property, at their leisure, and those coming from abroad to join, would have the option of either stopping at Nauvoo, or of continuing on to a home, having its peace and security guaranteed by the Government of the United States. Untrammelled by state laws, and secure from annoyance by interlopers, with the intelligence, the enterprise, energy, and industry which you possess, what a glorious little Commonwealth might you not erect! Consider what vast advantages and facilities you would have, over those possessed by Roger Williams, the religious founder of Rhode Island; and Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania; and Calvert of Maryland. They cheerfully encountered all the hardships and horrors of a savage wilderness, with a wide ocean between them and their fatherland; that they might enjoy unmolested, their religious opinions, and worship in a manner that seemed to them best; and now their memories are every where revered. Contemplate the noble opportunity which lies before you, of founding a *Model Republic*, and thus render your name as enduring as Romulus and Deio! With regard, sir, to the details of my plan, I have supposed first, the *Pine region*, the most eligible from the peculiar advantage it would offer to the poorer class; for they would there have a resource at once, in being able to realize, at short intervals, the proceeds of their labor, in cutting, selling and selling their timber and lumber, instead of encountering the delay and outlay of making a farm; in this I may be in error, and if that, none better than you, are capable of judging. Secondly, I have proposed a tract 24 miles square; that may be too much, or too little, a mere matter of expediency. Thirdly, I propose, the payment of something to Government for the timber to be cut, though undoubtedly, the amount should be very moderate. Were nothing to be paid, objections, I fear, would be made, fatal to the grant, particularly by Eastern people, who have a repugnance to giving *something for nothing*; and an invincible dislike to a practice common in the west, and in their parlance termed *hooking*. Fourthly, I propose a boundary of five miles; perhaps that is too much, perhaps too little, a matter of expediency. I take it for granted that Congress would not sell for less than \$1.25 per acre, but it may be otherwise, and they might grant a longer term than ten years, and in other respects make the terms more favorable, especially should you apply with an approach to unanimity, claiming with vigor, a grant as some indemnity for your losses and sufferings. Fearing to be tedious, I must close with these remarks, trusting you will receive the whole as they are proffered in a friendly spirit. Ask your consideration of the matter, and should be pleased to hear from you, at your

earliest leisure, the opinion you entertain of it. With great respect, I subscribe myself, Your friend and well-wisher, WM. P. RICHARDS. To the Rev. George Miller, Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Nauvoo, Ills.

AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE PEOPLE CALLED MORMONS, OR LATTER DAY SAINTS.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled; that there shall be selected under the direction of the President of the United States, somewhere in the region generally known as the Pinceries, and within the territory of Huron, a tract of land, bordering on, and bounded by the Mississippi river, of twenty-four miles square; to be surveyed, marked and platted by the surveyor general of Iowa or Wisconsin, and which tract shall be forever set apart and known and designated as the *Mormon Reserve*; and so soon as said survey is completed, and public notice given of the same, it shall be lawful for any or all of said sect called Mormons to proceed to locate and settle in said reserve, on the conditions and under the conditions hereinafter prescribed. And it shall be unlawful for any person or persons not in full communion with said sect, and not fully recognized as such by their constituted authorities, to locate or settle, either within the said reserve, or within five miles of any part of the boundaries thereof; and for the better securing of this provision, it is hereby made the duty of the commanding officer at Fort Crawford, upon information duly certified to him, immediately to proceed to eject and remove such intruder or intruders.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid: That sites for towns, and the several mill-seats, as also the salt springs and mineral lands (should any there be,) within the said Reserve, shall be selected, properly designated and set apart by three commissioners, to be appointed for that purpose by the President of the United States; who shall make returns of the Plats in proper form within twelve months after the external boundaries shall have been run, or as soon thereafter as may be; and upon an early day thereafter, the President shall cause the lots in the several sites, the mill seats and salt springs, and the mineral lands in convenient parcels, to be sold at public sale to the highest bidder on a credit of five years; but none but a bona fide Mormon shall be allowed to purchase, nor shall transfer by gift, sale or otherwise, such purchase, to any other than a bona fide Mormon, be lawful.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted: That there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a superintendent, to be charged with the supervision and care of said Reserve, whose salary shall not exceed the sum of (say) \$3,000, and whose duty it shall be to reside at some central and convenient place in said Reserve, and grant permits to take up, use and occupy land with sufficient timber for farming purposes, under such regulations as the President of the United States or further acts of Congress may prescribe; and also, under like regulations, to cut and convey timber from lands not entered, such timber either to be sawed into lumber, or rafted in logs to a market; but persons to whom such permits are granted, shall give security to the satisfaction of the said Superintendent, for the payment monthly, of the sum of — per thousand feet of lumber, board measure, for all timber so cut; and upon failure to pay at the expiration of any month, he or they shall be assessed and charged an additional ten per cent; on failure a second month (in succession) an assessment of twenty per cent, and summary process of attachment shall issue against both principal and securities; and on failure of three months in succession, the permit shall be revoked, and he or they shall be deemed ever after incapable of holding a permit, unless the Secretary of War after investigating the case shall see proper to grant one.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted: That it shall be the duty of the Superintendent, to allow of the entry of any and all lands not herein before reserved, at the minimum rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, payable in ten years from the day on which public notice was given that entries might be made, but patents, wasting the fee-simple title, shall not issue until the entire Reserve shall have been paid for, at the rate of one and a fourth dollars per acre, together with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum for ten years; that is to say, the sum of seven hundred and thirty-seven thousand, two hundred and eighty dollars; and for the prompt and equitable adjustment of the debt, the Reserve shall be credited with the net proceeds as they are received, of sales of all town lots, salt springs, mill seats, mineral lands and timber, and at the expiration of the

ten years of credit, with the amounts received from other lands; on the expiration of three months thereafter, all lands entered and not paid for shall be deemed forfeited, and within the three months next thereafter, shall, together with all the land within the said Reserve that remains unentered and unpaid for, be sold to the highest bidder for cash in hand. And should there then remain a deficiency in the sum total of receipts, that deficiency shall be supplied by a levy pro rata on all the real estate within the Reserve, to be assessed and collected within six months; and on its collection, and not before, patents shall issue, restoring the fee-simple in the several legal claimants; provided however, that should any tract or lot of land in the legal subdivision of forty acres, fail to bring the sum of one and a fourth dollars per acre at the public sale, its last claimant if any there be, and if not, its last occupant shall be liable for the deficiency and summary process shall issue for its collection.

Sec. 5. The inhabitants of said Reserve shall have power to adopt such Constitution, and pass such laws for their good government as they may deem proper, provided such Constitution and laws be not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Sec. 6. All persons elected or appointed to office under the Constitution and laws of said Reserve, shall, previous to entering on their duties, take an oath to support the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Sec. 7. Fugitives from justice and persons accused of crime, having been inhabitants of said Reserve, and found in any state or territory of the United States, shall be given up to the legal authorities of said Reserve, on application to the executive of the state or territory in which they are found; provided, however, the proper and usual proof is adduced, and provided also, the crime of which he or they are charged, is punishable in said state or territory. And fugitives from justice from any state or territory, or persons charged with crime and in said Reserve, shall in like manner be given up, whether the crime with which he or they are charged, be or be not, punishable by the laws of said Reserve.

Sec. 8. All persons applying for location and settlement within said Reserve, are required to furnish proof to the satisfaction of the superintendent thereof, that he is in full communion with the Mormon church; and upon making an entry of land, or purchasing or contracting to purchase a town lot, mineral lot, salt spring or mill-seat, or any part or parcel of either, he shall be entitled to all the privileges, immunities and exemptions conferred or intended to be conferred by this act, and all such shall be deemed to have relinquished all claim to a representation in the Congress of the United States, and to vote for President and vice President of the same.

Answer to a letter dated, Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., Jan. 14th, 1845.

Wm. P. Richards, Esq.,

Respected friend:—I received your very interesting communication of the 14th inst. by the hand of Mr. Shelton, and after a careful perusal, laid the document before a council of some of the leading official members of our Church. Suffice it to say that it was well received, and agreed upon, that I should forthwith write to you, asking permission to publish the entire document in our weekly paper, together with our own proposals and views.

And if you please you may write to leading members of the legislature, that the subject matter may be agitated by them, and all that you may think proper to write to in the several states and territories, preparatory to obtaining their sanction to the project. So that the Congress may take action on the subject, at the earliest possible period after petitions can be gotten up circulated and returned.

In haste, very respectfully &c.,

GEORGE MILLER.

Macomb, Feb. 3d, 1845.

Rev. George Miller,

Respected friend:—Yours of the 28th ult., has just been received. I am gratified that you received my communication kindly and judged of it candidly. My further reflections have more and more satisfied me that if this business is followed up in the proper spirit, with forbearance and calm reasoning with those who may at first seem to doubt or disapprove, — a plan may be devised that will meet the approbation of all parties, and be productive of great eventual good.

Considering the mutual exasperation and jealousy that unfortunately exist, it seems to me important to consider, as the next step, what would be the best — or rather, the least objectionable manner of bringing it before the public. Should it appear as an *Anti-Mormon* proposition, it might arouse the hostility of many of your people; while on the other hand, should it appear as a *Mormon* project it might be freely attacked and denounced by their enemies. Under the circum-

stances, I am inclined to believe that the plan you propose, the printing of it first in your paper, accompanied by such remarks as you may see proper to make, will be the best; — and therefore, though I am averse generally to having my name figuring in the public prints, I give my consent to the publishing in *extenso* my letter to you.

I will be pleased at any time, to hear from you.

Most respectfully, yours,

WM. P. RICHARDS.

The foregoing correspondence has inspired us with lively interest, and the personal has confirmed our hope, that there were many patriotic men and high minded philanthropists whose hearts were not yet hardened by bigotry nor their eyes blinded over with prejudice. And we bless all peace makers without distinction of parties or religions. And if the benevolent hearted of all ranks and conditions will rise up together and do the same, diligently endeavoring to assuage the violence of factious and schismatic minds; their names will be emblazoned on the roll of fame, along with the founders of our independence. But if the folds of our United States constitution are not ample enough to tolerate and protect even all the diversified religions of the whole earth, as occasion may require; then, the noble framers thereof have deceived themselves, an untalented emigrants from all nations, with the form of a government that is more specious than solid. — But we will not yet persuade ourselves that America is not large enough to furnish an asylum for men of all religions and free thinkers too. And we firmly believe that our constitution is liberal enough to allow every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, without ever impairing the liberty or rights of other men.

And we will lay down the following principle which the friends to national union may do well to consider. The principle is this, that men of congenial religious or other interests, should separate themselves from those of adverse faith and interests and pair off, each to each. Let the Roman Catholic cleave to the Roman Catholic, and the Jew to the Jew, and the Mahometan to the Mahometan, and the Presbyterian and Latter day Saint, each to their own people. united however under one general government, on the righteous terms of mutual reciprocity, as necessity and advantage may require. The promiscuous intermixture of heterogeneous bodies for the purpose of unity and strength is alike distant both from pure religion and sound philosophy.

The framers of the constitution never contemplated reducing all religions to one; but they contemplated the very diverse interest of people living in different climates habituated to different religions and policies, harmonized however into one grand confederacy, without merging their individual identity. If we as a people were colonized according to the above suggestions in some remote territory of the United States, it would then be demonstrated whether we should sink under the weight of our own corruptions or rise with the splendid buoyancy of our own virtues. We have ever sought to test the value of our civil and religious polity apart from other people. Our coming to the State of Illinois from the extreme unsettled border of the far west, was not a matter of choice with us, but of necessity. And although we have now a large investment in Illinois which must depreciate by removal; still, we are willing to accept of any eligible location within any part of the territory of the United States under such wholesome provisions as may hereafter be stipulated and agreed upon. The principal features of the bill before us, with some variations, will receive the cordial acquiescence of this people. If our removal should take place before we have opportunity to effect a favorable sale of property here, we should require so much as a convenient outfit as would raise us above immediate want and insupportable suffering. If we should be located on some frontier exposed to foreign invasion, the interests of the nation to which we are bound by the strongest ties, would suggest the expediency of furnishing us with military stores and arms adequate to the demand. One error in the bill now before us cannot pass unnoticed. The territory of 24 miles square is altogether too contracted for a people, numbering with our families little less than 300,000 souls, besides some 200,000 more that would cleave to us from affection, friendship or interest. A half a million persons settling a new and uncultivated region, must necessarily require a wider range than if they came into a highly cultivated country. A portion of territory not less than 200 miles square, would be none too great or roomy for the increase of the people arising in a period of 10 years judging from the analogy of ten years that have gone by.

Any one of the following portions of territory might be considered by this people as eligible. 1st. West of the State of Missouri, a territory of 200 miles

square. 2d. From the mouth of Bad Axe river, bounded by the Mississippi west, north to the mouth of Chippewa river, thence east 80 miles, thence south 80 miles, thence west to the place of beginning in the territory of Wisconsin. 3d. A similar portion of territory lying in the western part of Texas, from the mouth of the Colorado river on the Gulf of Mexico, extending west and north to the extreme limits of Texas. 4th. A similar portion of territory in Oregon bounded by the Pacific ocean on the west, and Oregon (or Columbia) river on the north. Now if the legislatures of the western states and territories will pass resolutions favorable to the project, and the people generally petition Congress to set off a territory as proposed in the above, according to the prayer of the petition, that we as a community may forward to the congress of 1845 & 1846, according to the stipulations as above suggested, it will meet the sanction and approbation of a large majority of the official and lay members, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints.

GEORGE MILLER.

MORE ANNEXATION?

What we apprehended and deprecated, it appears by the following article from a Detroit paper, is actually coming to pass; and this annexation of Canada is to be insisted upon as a counterpoise to the proposed annexation of Texas. This Government has no pretence of claim to Canada, it is true; but, according to our view of the subject, quite as much as it has to Texas. There are natives of the United States in Canada as well as in Texas, and even more of them; and the project of the annexation of Canada may at least claim the support of those whose conclusion argument in favor of the annexation of Texas is that it will enlarge the area of human freedom.

We trust, after all, however, that our friends in Michigan are not in earnest in their memorial in favor of the Annexation of Canada, but intend it only as an *argumentum ad absurdum* against the Annexation of Texas. [Nat. Intel.]

From the Detroit Daily Advertiser, Jan. 10. —

Counter Annexation.—The citizens of Detroit are generally well satisfied with the Union as it is. They have never sought to extend its limits for their own sectional advantage, against the wishes of other sections of our common country. — They gave a memorable example of their moderation and fidelity, under strong temptations, during the late Canadian troubles. But they are not insensible to the value of the country lying on their North, or indifferent to their own relative weight as Northern men in the Councils of the Union. And the pending propositions for the Annexation of Texas, with more or less prospect of ultimate success, have at length moved them to serious action.

A petition to Congress for the acquisition of Canada, contemporaneously with that of Texas, is in general circulation among our citizens. It has already received, we understand, numerous signatures, among which are found the names of our most respectable, sober, and influential citizens—men who are not likely to turn back in their undertaking. Many more will doubtless be added. The prayer of the petitioners is that negotiations for the cession of Canada may be opened with the British Government; and that in any proceeding for the annexation of Texas a provision may be inserted that the same shall not take effect until Canada has also been annexed. The reasons set forth are two-fold. First, that the addition of Texas to the South diminishes the like addition of Canada to the North in order to preserve the just balance and equipoise of the Union. Second, that Canada is in itself a most desirable acquisition for the United States, with a view both to military defence and to commercial intercourse.

Such are the views which many of the best citizens of Detroit, without distinction of party, are about to lay before Congress. We invite for them the attention of our fellow citizens elsewhere, and if they approve, their active cooperation and aid. Other portions of Michigan, we doubt not, will cordially concur, and all along Northern New York and Vermont, we should anticipate a warm and effective response. The whole North, indeed, is deeply interested. What say you, fellow citizens?

The proposition, it will be seen, is conditional. If Texas comes in, then Canada. But if Southern annexation is abandoned, then the Northern will share the same fate. The North, strong in its own resources and free energies, never submits to encroachment or invasion.

Earthquake at St. Thomas.—The Captain of the brig Orleans, which arrived here from St. Thomas on Sunday, reports, that a slight shock of an earthquake was felt at that place on the 2d instant, about 11 o'clock, A. M., which lasted a very short time, — no damage done. [Pic.]

subject to the same rules, as it was in the bodies of the Antedilevians.

Man, at the present day, needs food to nourish and invigorate his body, as well as generations that have passed long gone. Had he, unwelcome food, gluttony, and drunkenness, causes sickness and death, and always do, ever since Adam was banished from the garden of Eden, and sent forth to seek his fortune by the sweat of his brow.

Poor man may talk of changes, he may philosophize and undertake to prove that nature's laws have changed, many abolished or become obsolete, and can now be violated with impunity. Alas! poor deluded mortal! after it is too late, and to his utter astonishment, he will find nature has repeated none of her laws, created no new, abolished no rule by which he must be governed in every thing he does, if he desires a long life, blessed with health and prosperity.

(To be continued.)

What is nature? What are nature's laws?—Type.

Recovery of Property.—The following circumstances are as true as it is singular. A few years ago two gentlemen, who had been in the city for some time, and a friend, on examining the property found a scrap of paper on which was written, Seven Hundred Pounds in a Title. They took the paper to a lawyer, and examined all his apartments, carefully, but in vain. They sold his collection of books to a bookseller, and paid the lawyer in proportion. The singularity of the circumstance occasioned them frequently to converse about it, and they reflected that among the books sold, which had taken place upwards of seven weeks before there was a full edition of Titlow's sermons. The probability of this being what was alluded to by the word "Title," on the piece of paper, made one of them immediately wait upon the bookseller who had purchased the books, and ask him if he had the edition of Titlow's, which had been among the books sold to him; on his replying in the affirmative, the gentleman immediately purchased them, and on carefully examining the leaves, found back of the last page, in the various places in the volume, the amount of seven hundred pounds. But what is more, on the back of the preceding page, the bookseller informed him that a gentleman had called for him the catalogue of his edition to be sold, had written to him and desired it might be sent to Cambridge, which was accordingly done; but the books not answering the gentleman's expectations, they had been in the bookseller's shop the period of this very singular discovery. —Foreign paper.

Immigration.—A letter from Dresden, published in the New York Herald, states that several associations of Germans have been formed for emigrating to the United States, the ensuing summer, amounting in the aggregate to 20,000 souls—one company of Bavarians and Saxons, chiefly farmers and mechanics, are bound to Ohio, and Western Virginia; another company, formed at Antwerp, has bought large tracts of land in Tennessee, to which they will remove; other companies are bound to Florida, Texas, Missouri, and Iowa. The companies are well supplied with resources, and have just left at New York, to select and purchase their land.

Business of the City.—The Chamber of Commerce has just formed the order at Washington, that it wanted \$20,000 in funds on New York. The answer came immediately back that it could be had, and the check was transmitted in a short time after by the evening mail. Affording such wonderful facilities as this, is it not surprising that means are not adopted by Congress for its continuance and extension at least to New York. —[Fairfax, 31st.]

The one-day election bill has been returned by the President to Congress with his signature, and is therefore now a law of the land.

Life against Licentiousness.—We see that a law against Licentiousness has been again proposed in the Legislature of this State, making it a State Prison offense to be guilty of adultery or fornication. We do not expect, however, that any legislation will take place on this subject. The same movement has been made by the extreme moralists every year, for the purpose of hanging on a few speeches on the immorality of the age. But as we said, we do not expect legislation will make a felony. The morality of the men who assemble at Albany, Washington and elsewhere to legislate for the country, are themselves so much immoralized in consequence of association with speculators, office-seekers, gamblers and other members, that they may rather be expected to pass a law giving a premium for deceiving and betraying poor innocent females. Two-thirds of the licentiousness of this country are monopolized by the legislators, and the bulk of the remainder by the clergy. —Herald.

CAPTURE OF SANTA ANNA.

Intelligence from Vera Cruz renders it certain that Santa Anna was captured on the 15th Jan. After making several unsuccessful attacks on Puebla, he abandoned his army and sought to escape the country by reaching the sea coast. He was captured by two Indians, and on the 25th confined in the prison at Perote. He says he is treated worse than he was when a prisoner of the Texans. He claims the privilege of leaving the country, and no doubt with success.

with his principal friends, to repose from their toils; and declares that he had rather die than suffer the insults he is now receiving. It is understood that he will be immediately tried as a traitor, and the result is hardly doubtful.

Letters by the Cambria state that Mr. Coleman, the inventor of the "Edinburg" attachment to the piano forte, is likely to dispose of his patent right in London for a magnificent sum. He had the honor of exhibiting his invention to the Queen and Prince Albert a few weeks since, and both expressed themselves highly delighted with the tones of the improved instrument. The Times, and other journals of influence, speak in the warmest terms of commendation of the invention, and are of opinion that it will create a revolution in the style of music composed for the piano.

FROM THE N. O. JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN. COAST SURVEY.

F. H. Giddens, Esq., of the United States civil engineers, acting under the instructions of Professor Caho, the able superintendent of the general coast survey, has arrived in this city, with the view of commencing immediately a reconnaissance of the Gulf coast of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama. We are glad that this important work has been confided to such an accomplished and energetic officer. He will probably begin by a general examination of the coast between the vicinity of this city and Pensacola bay. His discretionary with him to begin at Mobile or near this point; but in view of the superior importance of the navigation and commerce, we presume operations will commence here. He will also examine the intermediate country from the mouth of the Mississippi to the chain of lakes—the lake routes to be fully explored. The charts of the coast in question are very imperfect, or we should rather say, limited, only superficial and partial surveys having been heretofore attempted. They seem to point out different centres of operation favorable to triangulation, as Lake Borgne, Mobile bay, and Pensacola bay; but this, with the nature of the triangulation possible, and the best position for the bases, Mr. Giddens will, of course, determine. He is also to ascertain how the lakes may be best connected. We know of no work so important to Louisiana, and especially to this city, from the vast interior commerce it opens to us, Mississippi too, with her immense pine forests and materials for naval stores on ship building, is deeply interested; and we may venture to assure Mr. G. that he will receive here, and all along his line of operations, every facility and information from the citizens. He will find that the coast from the mouth of the Mississippi, or from Lake Borgne to Mobile bay, offers great facilities for triangulation. That from Mobile to Pensacola is more difficult.

Napoleon's Value of Time.—Napoleon Bonaparte having one day visited a school, said to the scholars, on leaving them, "My lady, every hour of lost time is a chance of future misfortune." One of his biographers, Bouffande, adds that these remarkable words, afford the maxim which formed, in a great degree, the rule of his conduct. Well did he understand the value of time, even his leisure was attended with exertion of mind.

Shipwrecked.—The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 5th says: the steamer Hancock, on her way to Pittsburgh, struck a snag at Moscow, about twenty miles above this city. The snag glanced off her bow and entered her harbor guards, which were completely carried away, with part of the cook-house, and nearly all contained. The hurricane reef was also partially damaged. No injury was sustained by the passengers or crew. —[St. Louis Rep.]

Oregon Legislation.—We see it stated, that a company is forming in Oregon county, Wisconsin territory, to emigrate to the Oregon territory; one in Muscatine, Cedar and Scott counties, I. T.; another in Calumet and Dubuque; another in the southern counties of I. T.; another in Putnam county, Ill.; several families in Mercer county, one family at East, and several young men from Rock Island county, and one from Ohio, are making preparations for this journey.

The number of hogs packed in the Washburn valley this season is stated at 62,400—a falling off compared with last season, of 62,600.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 20th ultimo, says that the quantity of pork received at that port the present season is less by more than one-half the quantity received to same time last year.

Disasterful Occurrence.—The coroner on Monday evening held an inquest on the body of a little girl named Mary Horley, whose death was caused by its clothes taking fire during the absence of its mother from her residence, in the vicinity of the Schuylkill, Second and Filbert streets. —[Phil. U. S. Gaz.]

Nuns at Pottsville.—An attempt is making to establish a Catholic Nunnery in the coal regions of this State, and no doubt with success.

The Accident at Auburn.—The convict at Stratton, an account of whose dreadful accident I sent you on Wednesday, died this morning from the effect of his wounds. He was terribly mangled, and it is surprising to me that he lived so long after the fatal occurrence. He was an unmarried man, and was serving out his sentence for having been engaged in making bogus money. His term would have expired in about sixteen months. —[Auburn Letter to Live, Jan. 5.]

Lowell.—The statistics of Lowell manufactures show that the whole amount of capital invested in manufactures in that place is over \$11,000,000.

A Play Stopped.—We see by the Philadelphia papers, that a play detailing the Herberton and Mercer affair was ordered off the stage of the Chestnut theatre, by the Mayor.

John Powers, recently pardoned by President Tyler from the Kentucky penitentiary, in which he had been incarcerated for robbing the mail, has been arrested at New Orleans, charged with abducting a slave and committing forgery.

FROM BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.—The New York Commercial Advertiser has received the Buenos Ayres British Packet of November 23 and 30, from which they glean the following items:

William Brent, Esq., was recognized as charge d'affaires of the United States, near the Government of Buenos Ayres, on the 15th of November. The Packet copies from the Gaeceta—the official journal of the Buenos Ayrean Government—a long article reviewing and condemning the proceedings of Commodore Vothrees, in the seizure of the Argentine squadron. Among other things the Gaeceta alleges that the Rosalia—the vessel of Mr. Burrows—was not provided with the requisite legal papers to establish her American character, and that she had been for a long time employed in conveying provisions to the besieged inhabitants of Montevideo.

The accounts from Montevideo are of much the same tenor with those we have had for the last year and more. The besieged were constructing new fortifications, and manifested no disposition to yield; but a letter in the Packet says that the foreign volunteers were growing discontented, and hopes were entertained that they would resume their neutrality.

Francisco Rivera was reported to be still in the Brazilian province of Rio Grande.

The debt of the State of New York at the present time, according to the recent report of the comptroller of that State, is \$20,068,413 25.

The whole original cost of the canals of the State is officially reported to be \$30,161,304 34; and the toll on them during the last year amounted to \$2,393,225 60. The entire canal system of the State pays an interest on the cost of the canals, as put down above, of about 6 per cent. per annum.

The number of acres of land assessed in the State is 27,675,075; and the assessed value of real and personal estate, as corrected by the board of supervisors, is \$369,891,923. The amount of State, county, and town taxes levied on this sum is \$4,243,101.

The whole number of free banks at present in operation is seventy, twenty-nine having been closed by the comptroller, and ten by their own stockholders.

Rights of Married Women.

A case occurred recently, in the Circuit Court of New York, where a husband was shown to have abandoned his wife thirteen years ago, since which he has done nothing for her, and now resides in New Jersey. In 1842, she leased a house at \$800 per annum for the purpose of keeping boarders. It was contended that being a married woman, she had no right to make a contract, and the lease was void. The Court held that a married woman, in such a case, where she has a family to maintain, and her husband has abandoned her for thirteen years, has a right to make a contract, and the lease must be held to be valid.

Anti-Rent Movement.—On Wednesday last Deputy Sheriff Sedwick arrested and brought in Joseph Finkle, of Anram, one of the leading anti-renters of that town, and one of the persons who was instrumental in getting Boughton, alias "Big Thunder," and the Indians of Rensselaer County, to visit this county at the first meeting that was held. These facts were fully proven on the examination, and also that he had taken an active part in the principal anti-rent meetings which have been held. It was also shown that he had taken possession of a large tract of land which did not belong to him, and had avowed his determination not to give it up—that he had no good right to it as any one else, and he meant to retain the possession of it at all hazards. The examination of Finkle has not yet been brought to a close. —[Hudson Gazette Jan. 28.]

Natal.—The U. S. ship Portsmouth, Commander Montgomery, got under way

in Hampton Roads on Saturday morning, and have too off Fortress Monroe to salute the flag of Commodore Skinner, whose broad pennant was hoisted on board the U. S. ship Jamestown, Commander Cunningham, which latter ship had weighed anchor, and came up abreast. The two ships then proceeded to sea in company, with a strong north west wind, the Jamestown, we learn, ahead, and apparently increasing the distance between the Ports and herself. We expect, however, to learn further particulars from the pilots, when they return.

The U. S. steamer Union, Lieut. Com. McBlair, left the anchorage yesterday for Washington. —[Norfolk Herald, Jan. 28.]

Arsenic.—A workman in England, was poisoned and died from working up arsenic in the manufacture of composite candles, for the purpose of giving them the appearance of wax. His arm and glands were swollen, purple patches gradually covered his arm, showing the putrescent state of his blood. The poison was more largely in its effects by absorption than if taken internally, but equally certain. Similar accidents have happened in America, through want of sufficient caution in the manufacture of Paris green, in which arsenic is a principal ingredient.

BRITISH ENTERPRISE AND AMERICAN SPINENESS.—The richest provinces of Persia have been lately thrown upon the British by the successful enterprise of Lieut. Selby, of the Indian navy. He ascended the Kobran in the Assyria, as far as Shuster, which has a population of 8,000 souls, and by following up another branch of the river to the westward, called the Desful, approached within thirteen miles of the town of that name, and about the same distance from the ruins of Susa, the Sushan of the Book of Daniel. The products of the region thus thrown open, are not only highly valuable, but admirably adapted to our markets. We might exchange for them our cotton fabrics to great advantage. Would it not be advisable, on the part of our government, to make an effort for ourselves in this part of the world?

New Kind of Fuel.—During the late war on Lake Ontario, the wood of the steamer Onondaga gave out, whereupon the Captain used about 30 tubs of butter for fuel, and by that means reached port.

Insanity among Quakers.—The London Globe states, as a fact deduced from the statistics of the hospitals, that the proportion of insane persons among the Quakers of England and Scotland is much larger than prevails among the rest of the community. This is owing, says the same paper, to great liveliness of conscience in matters of ordinary morality and the limitation of the mind, by reason of the peculiar tenets of that sect, to few objects of pursuit or pastime.

[N. O. Pic.]

Choctaws.—Some three or four hundred of these Indians are now camped on the Big Black, about eight or ten miles from Canton, Miss. They are waiting the arrival of the rest of the tribe, to proceed to their new homes beyond the Mississippi. Messrs. Forrester, of Mississippi, and Anderson, of Tennessee, have the contract for their removal. —[Bee.]

GRAND CONCERT.

Of Vocal and Instrumental Music. The Nauvoo Choir and Band, propose giving a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music in the "Nauvoo Concert Hall" as a dedication of said Hall, to take place on Monday and Tuesday evenings the 3d and 4th of March, and longer if necessary. The doors will be opened at 6 o'clock, and the performance to commence at half past six precisely.

The admission both evenings will be free, but we will have to call on the liberal to make a donation towards defraying the expenses of the Concerts, such as lighting &c., also to purchase some other articles necessary to finish the Hall in good style. We hope those who visit will feel themselves interested in finishing the Hall, sufficiently to make a liberal contribution.

ORDER OF THE DEDICATION.

Introduction.

Overture	by the Band
Strike the Cymal	Choir
Dedatory Prayer	H. C. Kimball
Slow March	by the Band
Dedication Hymn	Choir
Address	B. Young
Heavenly Vision	Choir
Concertante	Band
Song	Choir
Chorus	do
Overture	Band
Jerusalem	Choir
Song	J. Kay
Trio	Violins &c.
Chorus, Duets and Chorus	Choir
Concertante	Band
Song	Choir
Denmark	do
Grand Slow March	Band
Chorus	Choir

S. H. GODDARD, WM. PITT, WM. CLAYTON, WM. F. CATHOON, JOHN PACK, Committee. Nauvoo, Feb. 22nd, 1845.

MARRIED.—In this City, on Sunday evening, the 16th instant, by President Joseph Young, Mr. JOHN OAKLEY to Miss MARY M. PATTERSON, both of this City.

Who could have expected anything less than that which we have received, a fine loaf of the bridal cake, well thickened with raisins, no doubt made and prepared by the hands of the fair and lovely bride herself—and,

All we have to say to John, is, that he will continue on With Oakley's white and leafy, And make his branches shady.

SMALL CAPS.

TO RENT

IMMEDIATELY. A farm containing 40 acres, six miles distant from Nauvoo, also another lot containing 38 acres. For terms apply to John Wilkie, a little north of the meeting ground, Nauvoo. As there is fifteen hundred rails wanted, a tenant that would furnish this amount would be preferred. Nauvoo, Feb. 25 1845—431f

Hancock Circuit Court, to the May term 1845.

State of Illinois, Hancock county, Sarah Greenhow, Compt., vs. John Greenhow, Deft.

Petition for Divorce. John Greenhow is hereby notified, that Sarah Greenhow has filed her bill for a divorce in the Circuit Court of Hancock County, Illinois, against him, the said John Greenhow, that a summons has been issued against him, made returnable on the third Monday in the month of May next, to a term of said Court, then to be held at the Court House in Carthage, and an affidavit having been filed showing that said John Greenhow is a non-resident of the State of Illinois, he is hereby notified of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears before said Court, on the return day of said summons, and answers or pleads to said bill of complaint, as required by law, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof will be granted.

DAVID E. HEAD, Clerk, WESLEY WILLIAMS, Dep. G. P. STILES, Sol. for Compt.

Hancock Circuit Court, Illinois, to the May term 1845.

Martha Boley, Compt., vs. Cyrus Boley, Deft.

Petition for Divorce. Cyrus Boley is hereby notified that Martha Boley has filed her petition for a divorce in the Circuit Court of Hancock County, Illinois, against him the said Cyrus Boley, and that a summons has been issued, and made returnable on the third Monday in the month of May next, to a term of said Court then to be held at the Court House in Carthage, and an affidavit having been filed showing that the said Cyrus Boley is a non-resident of this State. He is hereby notified of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears before said Court, on the return day of the summons, and answer or plead to said bill of complaint as required by law, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof accordingly granted.

D. E. HEAD, Clerk, WESLEY WILLIAMS, Dep. G. P. STILES, Sol. for Compt.

Hancock Circuit Court, to the May term 1845.

State of Illinois, Hancock County, Israel S. Clapp, Compt., vs. J. H. Lyons, Deft.

Petition for Mechanic's Lien. J. H. Lyons is hereby notified that Israel S. Clapp has filed his bill herein for a Mechanic's Lien in the Circuit Court for Hancock County, Illinois, against him the said J. H. Lyons, and that a summons has been issued, and made returnable on the third Monday in the month of May next to a term of said Court then to be held at the Court House in Carthage, and an affidavit having been filed showing that said J. H. Lyons is a non-resident of the State of Illinois, he is hereby notified of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears before said Court on the return day of the summons and answer or plead to said bill of complaint as required by law, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof accordingly granted.

DAVID E. HEAD, Clerk, W. WILLIAMS, Dep. G. P. STILES, Sol. for Compt.

COMMISSION STORE FOR HOME MANUFACTURE.

The subscriber having opened a commission store on Mulholland street, about fifteen rods south east of the Temple, will receive and sell on commission, any article that can be made or manufactured in this city, comprising of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Hats, Bonnets, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Cane, net-ware, Chairs, Hoes, Pitchforks; finally, anything that you can make or have on hand that will be useful in this vicinity, that you wish to sell; if you feel disposed to leave it with me I will sell it to the best advantage, for your benefit.

I will receive in exchange for the above articles, Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Fowls, Eggs, Wheat, Corn, Buck-wheat, Flour, Meal, Potatoes, Beans, Wood, Hides, and finally anything that will make food or clothing.

Please give me a call as I will intend to sell cheaper than the cheapest. ABEL LAMB. Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845—431f

SOAP MANUFACTORY. THE subscriber having established a Soap Manufactory on Mulholland street, about two hundred rods east of the Temple, opposite R. Beech's Tavern, where he intends to manufacture hard and soft soap of the best quality, which he will sell much lower than has been the customary price in this city, wholesale and retail. To be had also in the Commission Store, about fifteen rods south-east of the Temple.

ABEL LAMB. Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845—431f

NOTICE.

OR A hands wanted immediately to break hemp, for which good store only will be paid, enquire at the rope walk. EGAN & SANDERS. Nauvoo Feb. 26, 1845—431f

LAND. in McDonough County, Ill., to exchange for lands in Hancock County, Ill.

Say 400 acres timber and prairie, well proportioned in good cultivation. Also 300 acres, also 125 acres. Enquire of Geo. Miller or John Taylor in Nauvoo, or Wm. G. or Andrew H. Perkins, of Macedonia, 42-3w

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

The undersigned having taken the old stand formerly occupied by H. Egan, have commenced manufacturing cordage of all descriptions, twine, chalks, lines &c., which they will sell at St. Louis prices. As the subscribers intend manufacturing all their cordage from the best materials, and in the best manner, to be sold at the lowest prices; they would invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and see before purchasing elsewhere. N. B. St. Louis prices paid for hemp. EGAN & SANDERS. Feb. 19-42w

NOTICE.

WANTED to purchase at E. OAKLEY'S Store, (the office of the Nauvoo Tannery,) 5000 Cow Hides, and 3000 Cat Skins. Also 5000 Cow Hides and 5000 Cat Skins, wanted to tan on skins. Dry Goods and Groceries sold at a reasonable price, and country produce taken. E. OAKLEY, G. W. ROSECRANS, Nauvoo, Ill. Dec 16, 1844-39-3m

SOAP GREASE AND ASHES WANTED.

The subscriber intends keeping on hand, candles, hard and soft soap for sale, wholesale and retail, ashes, soap, grease, tallow, or country produce will be taken in exchange for soap or candles, at the soap factory lately occupied by R. R. Smith near the lumber yard, or at his store, near Yearley's three story brick dwelling. N. B.—A good soap maker wanted. JAMES MENDENHALL. Dec. 25, 1844-34-3m

HAT STORE.

The subscriber has taken a store on Mulholland St., half a mile east of the Temple, where he now offers for sale Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best of materials. Country produce taken in exchange. Also a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions. A. MERRILL. Nov. 26, 1844-30w

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

The subscriber having taken out letters of administration, from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of George Cannon deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the court, for probate, of said county, for settlement by Wednesday 19th of March next. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

CHARLES LAMBERT, Administrator. Feb. 4th, 1845-40-4w

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit Court, made at the May term A. D. 1843, of said County the undersigned will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder on the premises in this town of Appanooce in said county, on Wednesday the 5th day of March next, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: 25 acres a part of w. half, s. e. 11, 7 n 8 w.

Also an individual third part of ferry and privilege, including lands, boats, &c. belonging to the same between Appanooce and Fort Madison, and the following town lots in the town of Appanooce in Hancock County, to wit:

Lots 3, 5, 6, 8, 9	in block 9
4, 6, 7	8
4	7
2, 3, 4, 5	11
2, 3	10
6, 7, 8	12
10	6
3	24
1, 2	25

being real estate of which Edward White, one of said county deceased, seized of, and which said real estate, was by order of said court, directed to be sold to pay the debts of said deceased. Terms of sale six months credit bond with approved security will be required.

SAMUEL S. WHITE, NANCY WHITE, Administrators.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

The New Orleans Bee, of the 22d ult., contains a report of the trial of Pauline, a slave of Peter Rappeneck, for striking her mistress so as to cause the shedding of blood.

The testimony went to show that the slave Pauline was purchased by Peter Rappeneck about two years since from Mr. Francois Ruben, who owns a plantation a short distance below Natchitoches in this state, on which Rappeneck had been for some years as overseer. Some two months since, Rappeneck removed to this city, and rented one half of a double dwelling house, No. 52 Bayou Road from Mr. Isenhardt, who occupied the other half. About six weeks since, Rappeneck, who had business to transact in St. Louis, leaving his wife, whom he had represented to Isenhardt and his daughter to be crazy, and his children, together with upwards of \$200 in money, in charge of Pauline, who was proven to be his paramour, and at present claims to be pregnant by him.

Immediately after Rappeneck's departure, Pauline took possession of his mistress's apartments, and removed her and the three children, aged eight, four and two years, to a back cabinet which she had previously occupied. Mrs. Rappeneck, who had sufficiently recovered to appear in Court, testified that since her husband's absence, she had been subjected to the most cruel and barbarous treatment from her slave, who had beaten her at times with a cane or leather strap, and with her fist, and had obtained such a mastery over her that she was afraid if she disclosed to any one her sufferings, that she would take her life. She also testified that she had a knowledge of her husband's intimacy with Pauline, which had caused much ill feeling between them, and had resulted on several occasions, in her being struck by her husband. Mrs. R. also testified to the cruel manner in which her children had been beaten by Pauline.

The testimony of Mrs. R. was corroborated by a slave named Dianh, w. o. on or about Christmas, had been employed by Pauline to work by the day in washing clothes. She stated that on the second day after she had been employed, upon Pauline's returning from market, and discovering that a biscuit was missing from the breakfast table, she charged the taking of it upon Constance, the eldest child, who upon denying the theft, was dreadfully beaten with a leather strap by Pauline, who also tied the child's clothes over her head and caused her to remain for some time in a kneeling position, with her knees resting upon the rough edges of small pieces of brick, which she had broken up for the occasion. In a few days after she heard Pauline abusing some one in the cabinet, and upon her (Pauline) leaving the house, she entered the room, and for the first time discovered that there was a person confined there. She raised the mosquito bar and inquired if she could render Mrs. R. any assistance, but upon receiving no direct answer, (Mrs. R. fearing to disclose her situation,) she paid no further attention to it. On Saturday, the 13th instant, she again heard Pauline in the cabinet cursing her mistress, calling her opprobrious names, and telling her if she did not get up and go to work, she would whip her to death. Pauline at the same time dragging her mistress by the hair out of bed upon the floor, and beating her in the face with her fist. Upon her (Dianh) remonstrating with Pauline, she attempted to close the door of the cabinet upon her, and forced the child Constance to hand her a cane, with which she beat Mrs. R. in a most shocking and cruel manner. The witness on the same day informed a gentleman, for whom she was doing some washing, of what had occurred, who on the next day addressed an anonymous letter to the Mayor, which led to the arrest of Pauline and the release of Mrs. R. and her children from their horrid situation. The testimony of the Mayor and Dr. Bernaud, in regard to the condition of the sufferers, was merely a confirmation of the above statements.

The case was submitted to the Jury without argument, who, after being instructed by the court in regard to the law applicable to the case, returned a verdict of guilty, and sentenced her to death. She is to be hung on the 25th of March.

Outrages in Cattaraugus County, New York.—We learn from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, that serious disturbances have taken place in Cattaraugus county, among the people residing on lands formerly belonging to the Holland Land Company; the Sheriff has been arrested by those on whom he was sent to serve process, and other demonstrations made upon the authorities after the fashion of proceedings in Red-seller and Columbia counties.—*St. Louis Rep.*

It seems, says the Commercial, that the land has passed through several hands and foreclosures have been made and writs of ejectment served upon several of the occupants. The Sheriff while in the act of serving a writ in the vicinity of Ellicottville, was taken into custody, and several of his neighbors who started to look after him were also restrained. Our informant states that a mob of from three to four hundred individuals collected at Ellicottville, threatened to tear down the jail for the purpose of releasing some friends confined there, and making demonstrations to burn the land office.

Col. Cooke, of Springville, was called upon by several citizens of Cattaraugus county, who requested his co-operation in suppressing the disturbance. Col. C. immediately warned several of his regi-

ment who collected at Springville, and started for Ellicottville. A person arrived from the scene of the disturbance for the purpose of procuring powder and ball.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

The writer of the following letter to the Philadelphia Ledger claims, it will be seen, for his statements a semi-official character.

Washington, Jan. 23, 1845.

I learn, through a channel of direct communication with one of the important parties concerned in the matter, that the negotiations between Mr. Pakenham and Mr. Calhoun, for the adjustment of the Oregon boundary, were yesterday brought to a close, and have not resulted satisfactorily to our government. The point of differences originates, of course, in the respective claims to a northern and southern line; ours being represented to run as high as 54 degrees 40 minutes of north latitude, whilst the British demand denies the existence of our title, within five degrees of the fixed limit. The prevailing opinion among the statesmen of both parties is, that our title is capable of being substantiated to the whole tract to the most northern point, though Mr. Adams, in his recent speech on Texas, asserted that the country owed him all the gratitude for inserting in our treaty with Spain for the cession of the Floridas, the article that alone establishes our claim to Oregon, and that he doubted whether it extended beyond 49 degrees of north latitude. Although Mr. Ingersoll, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the House, took occasion this morning to discountenance the idea relative to the premature closing of these negotiations, I cannot be mistaken in the fact which is here asserted, nor that all correspondence in reference to Oregon, between the English Minister and the Department of State, has positively ceased. This negotiation has ended entirely contrary to the expectations of Mr. Calhoun, who, but a few days since expressed himself as anticipating the best possible results, and manifested no little feeling at the ambiguity of Mr. Archer, who referred to it in the Senate. As soon as the facts are officially promulgated, Congress will proceed at once to pass the bill which is now pending in the House, and to extend the protection and laws of the United States over Oregon as a Territory.

Compliment from the Israelites.—The Charleston Courier says, that the Israelites of that city are about to make a beautiful and magnificent present to the Hon. C. C. Memminger, their able counsel in the great Hebrew case now pending in the courts of that State, in token of their grateful sense of his arduous and valuable professional services in their behalf, he having generously declined a fee for the same. It consists of an elegant and richly chased silver pitcher of the Rebecca pattern, near two feet in height, and a massive silver waiter, eighteen inches in diameter. On the front of the pitcher is an inscription showing from whom it is a present, and the services sought to be rewarded. It is also, on the right, a view of Jerusalem, with the fruit bearing palm, and on the left the palm of the desert. Rebecca at the well, stooping to draw water, and Abraham's servant, with his camels, in the distance. The waiter is chased with a rich oak border of leaves and acorns, and is decorated centrally with a beautiful wreath of roses and rose leaves.

Railroad System of the United States.—The Cincinnati Chronicle has a list of the finished railroads in the United States which extend over nearly five thousand miles. In 1835 there were but 981 miles of railroad completed in the country, which leaves 3,768 miles made since that year. The average cost is put down at \$20,000 per mile, making the capital invested \$75,360,000.

At present the income of the finished roads nearly equals the annual expenditure in capital; so that the extension of railroads is now in a great degree paid for by the goods transported on the existing roads. It is also true, that the transportation of freight costs less; so that the cost of making railroads now is in fact paid for by the savings produced by the railroads. Some of the different roads, after receiving one or two additional links, will form gigantic lines of iron steam communication.

1. For example, the great route from Portland to Buffalo, will soon receive two important additions, one at the eastern extremity prolonging it to Bangor, and the other at the western, uniting Buffalo by means of Mad river and Little Miami railroad, to the Ohio, when a steam car may run from Bangor (Me.) to Cincinnati (Ohio)—in a continuous railroad one thousand miles in extent! This supposes that the projected road from Buffalo to Sandusky is made.

2. When the New York and New Haven, and the Baltimore railroads are, to the Ohio completed, (both of which will be done in three years,) there will only need a link from the Ohio to the Little Miami railroad to make another grand route of eleven hundred miles from Bangor to Cincinnati, by the great central route. Two thirds of this whole route are now completed; so that the completion of the other third is no longer a chimerical idea. Of the remaining third, the capital is already at hand, for the greater part. The part for which some effort is necessary is that from the Ohio river to the Little Miami railroad. But, when the Baltimore railroad reaches the Ohio river there will be no want of capital to complete the remaining link.

Patent Office.—In the house of Representatives on the 29th ult. the annual report from the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1844, was presented, showing that during the year 502 patents have been issued; that 539 patents have expired; that 1,045 have been made for patents; that 380 caveats have been filed; that the receipts of the Patent office have been in amount \$41,220.06 from which are to be deducted \$10,040 repaid on applications withdrawn; that the ordinary expenses of the office have been \$24,228.04, to which is to be added \$2,076.49 for library and agricultural, and leaving a net balance of \$6,175.73 to the credit of the patent fund for the year; that \$2,022.66 has been paid for the restoration of models, records, and drawing under the act of 3d March, 1837; the number of applications for extension of patents was 12; two were granted and ten rejected; seven patents have been extended since the act of 4th July, 1836; the whole number of patents issued up to 1st January, 1845, is 14,024. The report was referred to the Committee on Patents.

That Coach.—The New Bedford Commercial Register states that the Coach, ordered some months since by the National Road Stage company, to be built by Messrs. Downing and Abbott, of Concord, New Hampshire, to take Mr. Clay over the mountains, on his way from Ashland to the White House, has arrived in Boston on its passage south, and goes by the brig Chatham, to Baltimore, consigned to Howard Kennedy Esq., with directions to have it at Wheeling in season to take President Polk on his way over the mountains. It is said to be a very creditable specimen of Yankee skill, taste, and faithful workmanship. It was to have been called the "Harry of the West," behaved so strangely different last November from what this stage company expected of them that they have simply christened their coach the "President."

Boston Notions.—The city of Boston appropriated nearly \$200,000 during the last year for public instruction. Of this sum \$80,000 was paid for the salaries of teachers.

Counterfeit five dollar gold pieces, so well executed as to puzzle good judges to detect them, are in active circulation.

MR. HUGH PATRICK, Dentist, begs to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, his removal to that part of the post office, lately occupied by Mr. S. Rigdon, and returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in this city and surrounding country, for the extensive patronage he has received since he arrived here, and in doing so, he would assure them the same unremitting attention, which has hitherto gained for him the approbation of those by whom he has been favored, it shall be his constant object to cultivate.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH
Also H. Patrick, begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues manufacturing the various articles in the above line; rings, brooches, pins, seals, keys, bracelets, chains, and various other ornaments too numerous to mention, two thirds of the payments expected in cash. Old gold and silver taken in exchange.
Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1845-35tf

FOR SALE.
A FARM of one hundred and twenty acres, on Camp Creek near the La Harpe road. Fifty acres under improvement, a frame house and barn and other out buildings, for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

NAHUM BEGELOW.
Nauvoo, Jan. 8th, 1844-363n.

LAND.
And farms for sale in Iowa.

ONE farm in Van Buren County, 4 1/2 miles from Benton's Post office, containing 160 acres. Four farms 10 miles west from Keosauqua; between Chequest and Fox river. One farm, 140 acres, 40 improved; one of 200 acres, 90 improved, one of 80 acres, 30 improved; one of 160 acres, 50 improved. In Davis County, 12 miles west of Keosauqua, on Fox river, one saw and grist mill, and 40 acres of land.

ALSO,
Claims on land in Lee County, all of which will be traded for lands in Hancock and adjoining counties. Apply to
ANDREW J. STEWART.
Near Loomis' tavern, or to Judge Phelps.
Nauvoo, Jan. 8, 1845-363m

NOTICE.
A LARGE quantity of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.
N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.
June 10th 1844.

OSPREY:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THIS new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Anderson Master, will commence running between St. Louis and Bloomington, as soon as navigation opens; leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1/2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to
C. ALLEN, Nauvoo
Jan. 1, 1845-35tf.

QUILLS.
A few hundred wild or tame geese quills wanted at this office.
Jan. 1, 1845.

TWO STORES.
DAVID D. YEARSLEY has opened two Stores, one in the building lately occupied by Gen. Joseph Smith as a store, on Water street, the other on Mulholland street, a little east of the Temple, the Keystone Store, where he will accommodate his friends and the public, with Dry Goods and Groceries to their hearts desire. A quick "pie" being better than a slow "bit,"—he means to sell cheap for cash and produce.

One man can not do everything, nor have everything, but he means, with two stores to do a double business, and keep a good assortment of Crockery and Hardware also.

Being fond of company he wishes all to call and see.
Nauvoo Nov. 17, 1844-30-3n

NAUVOO FOUNDRY.
THE subscribers, at the Foundry lately occupied by H. Kimball in the city of Nauvoo, are prepared to furnish CASTINGS, and JOBS OF CASTINGS, such as wish, as cheap as the same kind of work can be had in St. Louis. A share of public patronage is solicited.
N. B. Old pot-metal bought.
SAMUEL SIMPSON.
MORGAN PHELPS.
Dec. 24, 1844-34-3m

LOOK HERE.
THE undersigned will exchange a few town lots, for Horses, Cattle, Wagons and Harnesses.

HIRAM KIMBALL.
Jan. 27th, 1845-39tf

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo, and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Chariotees, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Buggy Wagons, Hearsees, Spottiness Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also Ploughs, Scythe snaths, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Waer street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices, for we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Pres.
ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk.
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.
BURR FROST.
DAVID DE VOL.
JOSHUA SMITH.
DAVID W. FOX.
SHADRACH DRIGGS.
DWIGHT WEBSTER.
JESSE H. ATHERTON.
W. M. LISK.
Jan. 15th, 1845-37-4f.



CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.
Coughs and Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pains or Soreness of the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c.

AMONG all the famous medicines for Consumption, none seems to be meeting with greater success, or gaining a higher reputation than that most wonderful article, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry! That it stands at the head of all other remedies is now universally conceded. It has cured thousands upon thousands of all classes—in cases of the most dangerously Consumptive character—and physicians of the greatest eminence throughout our whole country unhesitatingly recommend it as the most powerful curative of Pulmonary diseases, in the whole range of Pharmacy. Thousands of consumptive patients have already tested its exalted virtues, and confessed its surpassing, excellent and amazing power. The remarkable success of this Balsam is no doubt owing in a great measure to the peculiarly agreeable and powerful nature of its ingredients. It is a fine Herbal Medicine, composed chiefly of Wild Cherry Bark and the genuine Iceland Moss—the latter imported expressly for this purpose—the rare medicinal virtues of which are also combined, by a new chemical process with the Extract of Tar—thus rendering the whole Compound the most certain and efficacious remedy ever discovered.

A CASE OF ASTHMA.
The following is from a distinguished Lawyer of the city of New York, who had been afflicted with the Asthma for upwards of Twenty Years; and who, after reading such cases can doubt the efficacy of this medicine?
New York, January 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for 24 years—sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks; and although attended by various medical advisers, of the highest reputation and skill in the country, the relief was but partial and temporary—twice the disease proved nearly fatal to my life. Some few weeks ago I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave me instant relief, and a single bottle produced in a few days what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.
A. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law,
No. 63 Williams st., New York.
We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate, and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public.

F. A. TALMADGE,
Recorder of the city of New York.
JOHN POWER, D. D.,
Vicar General of New York.
P. S. The above certificate may be seen at No. 125 Fulton street, New York.
Price \$1 per bottle, or six for \$5.
All orders from dealers south and west of the Wabash river should be addressed to Benjn. Phelps 76 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. The above truly valuable medicine is for sale at this office.
Feb. 13-42-3n

BENJAMIN PHELPS,
No. 76 Chestnut Street,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR
ALL THE

BEST FAMILY MEDICINES.

OFFERS to Dealers and others the following highly popular and valuable Medicines:
Wistar's balsam of wild cherry.
Rev. I. Covett's balsam of life.
Humphrey's Pile ointment.
Dr. Williams' pain soother.
Britt's rheumatic liniment and pills.
Sappington's pills.
Dr. Starkweather's hepatic elixir.
Dr. Halsted's magnetic remedy.
Bristol's sarsaparilla.
Fridley's letter ointment.
Fahnestock's vermifuge.
Jew David's or Hebrew plaster.
Dr. Halsted's brisk pills.
Nov. 13-42-6m

EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE!
J. GROGOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthenware Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one block north of Parley Street.
Feb. 7, 1844. no-41-4f.

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.
THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Moredosa, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.
DANIEL C. DAVIS.
May 23d, 1844.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended; ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medicinal prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.
Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.
The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBELL LOZENGES.
For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.
The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FLOWER AND AGUE LOZENGES.
These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared; and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.
A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

A. W. BABBITT,
Attorney at Law.

HAS removed his office to the city of Nauvoo and has taken the office occupied by the late General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to attend to any, or all business committed to his trust.
Oct. 9, 1844-23tf

ACCEPTABLE.
ANY quantity of provisions, for subscriptions, at this office.
Sept. 25, 1844.

WANTED.
100 CORDS of wood, at this office.
Sept. 25, 1844.

TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. EALLS
STRAW AND SILK DONNET MAKER;
Men's Hats cleaned, and Box's Cloth Caps made to order.

TERMS, LOW.

Residence, Parley St. Gen. Rick's old house.
June 19-41tf

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.
In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

QUARTS	HALF	BOUND	PLAIN	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	do	whole bound	plain	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	do	half bound	plain	0.75
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	extra	1.37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	.62
do	do	do	neat	.87
do	do	half bound	plain	.50
do	do	do	neat	.75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.
Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1844.



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 41.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, March 5, 1845.

Whole Number 143

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

JOHN TAYLOR,
Editor and Proprietor.
At the corner of Water and Bain Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 annually in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor.
(John Taylor.) POST PAID, to receive attention.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 10, 1845.

Mr. Editor:—

Enclosed is an outline of the speech of Mr. Babbitt, in the house upon the senate bill, for the unconditional repeal of the city charter of Nauvoo. It is but due him to say this is only a synopsis of his remarks, reported from notes taken at the time. Mr. Babbitt entered into the discussion with a great deal of warmth, and it is utterly impossible to do him justice upon paper. He was listened to with a great deal of attention—but had he the eloquence of a Demosthenes—or a Cicero—it would have availed him nothing. The whigs came up in one solid phalanx, and united with the opposition of a number of democrats who considered themselves instructed to vote for an unconditional repeal.

All that could be had been done, by Messrs. Babbitt, Backenstos, and others of their friends to save the charter in a modified form—but their attempts were fruitless. The house was nearly divided upon amending the bill, but when that failed, and the question came up upon the passage of the bill, it was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Backenstos, has prepared and introduced a bill for a new charter—it was twice read, and referred to a select committee of nine, one from each judicial circuit, who reported it back with amendments, which were concurred in; and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. It will I have no doubt, pass. Too much credit cannot be given to the representatives of Hancock county, for their untiring efforts, to maintain the equal rights of the citizens of Nauvoo.

REPORTER.

House of Representatives, Jan. 18, 45.

Mr. Babbitt's speech upon the senate bill to repeal the city charter of Nauvoo.

Mr. Babbitt of Hancock, arose and said, he would occupy the house but a few moments. He was aware that the question had been ably discussed, and he did not expect, nor desire to continue the debate, but he felt called upon to say a few words in self defence. It was not to put himself right before his constituents, for they knew well the position he occupied, but having opened the discussion, and being somewhat identified with the Mormon people, he was forced out as a target for gentlemen to shoot at. His ideas had been misconstrued—his language perverted, and even his motives attacked, and he felt it both a duty and a privilege, which would not be denied him, to make a brief reply, in order to put himself right before the house. [Go on, go on.]

The gentleman from Macon, (Mr. Benedict,) has favored us with the exhibition of his talents, and given us a rare specimen of eloquence. He seemed to address himself more to the passions than to the sober senses of this house; and his truly able effort would have better graced the hall of a play-actor, than the hall of legislation. His speech was certainly a very pretty theatrical performance, and showed infinitely more action than sense, and reminded me very forcibly of a pile of Hemlock brush, which makes a flashing blaze and great noise while burning, but leaves few ashes behind.

All those who have spoken upon the subject, protested against any design or intention to meddle with religion, but if opposed to amending the senate bill, which provides for an unconditional repeal of the city charter of Nauvoo, before five minutes, were wide from the mark—hurling the missiles of religious persecution and wielding the weapons of religious intolerance, against the Mormons. The attacks upon that people on account of their peculiar religious notions have been frequent and loud even upon this floor by gentlemen who disclaim all intentions to interfere with matters of this sort.

The gentleman from Sangamon (Mr. Logan) says he will not interfere with the Mormon doctrines, but goes on immediately to assail them. He describes the Mormon people as being thrown together—poor and destitute;

and is even courteous enough to render for them an excuse for stealing under the keen demands of necessity, or the wild intonations of religious phrenzy. The gentlemen' kindness and lenity is entirely gratuitous, but that oppressed and unfortunate people, though not proud of his compliments, will doubtless be grateful for the generosity of his sentiments; though his estimate of their character is low, still he has evinced a disposition to pity their misfortunes, and overlook their many faults, which he only charges upon them as being fruits of misguided zeal, and the necessary consequence of their false theory and impious faith, still he does not wish to meddle with the Mormon religion—he assails their church—he abuses their prophet—he falsified their doctrines—charged them with every crime, and endeavored to blacken with infamy and disgrace the character of innocent persons, on account of their religion, notwithstanding his loud protestation against the spirit of prejudice and intolerance, they were most manifest in his speech. He seemed to forget the position he had assumed, became regardless of the rights of religious liberty, and carried his unholy warfare, even up to the sanctuary of Mormon faith; and this, sir, has been the case with every advocate upon this floor of the unconditional repeal of the city charter of Nauvoo. Perhaps the gentleman is honest (which his sense forbids) in his description of the Mormon people. Perhaps he does not know that Nauvoo is on the Mississippi river—that a large and respectable city has sprung up in four years, containing about 12,000 inhabitants—that farms have been improved and made productive—that manufactories have been commenced—a rich and growing trade encouraged, and wealth increased by the rapid development of the national resources of our country. Perhaps he does not know that the Mormon citizens of our state are engaged in the common associations of life—that they like other men—are honest and industrious in their pursuit after happiness and wealth. Yet sir, his ignorance of the fact, makes it no less true. For increase of population and advancement in wealth, the Mormon city of Nauvoo is without a parallel in the annals of our country. It has become the object of universal notice and admiration. It has excited the curiosity of the civilized world. It is true, Mr. Speaker, the Mormons came to this state, poor. They had been oppressed by the spirit of intolerance—the scorpion lash of religious despotism had visited their backs and driven them from their possessions and their homes in Missouri. Carry out the doctrines and act upon the principles advanced and advocated upon this floor, and they have but little safety here. Already has the cry of extermination been raised—already has violence been visited upon them, and their persecutors are only waiting for legislative sanction to finish their work of proscription and drive the Mormons from the state of Illinois. Shall we, regardless of their constitutional rights and religious liberty resolve this legislative body into a court of inquisition, and sit in judgment upon the religious opinions of men, which sir, is the basis and structure of all complaint against that people.

To give a detailed account of the Mormons from their first appearance in the state of Ohio up to the present time, (though called for in their defence) would detain the house too long; I will only resort to the prominent points in their history, in order to controvert some of the many groundless charges which have been preferred against them by shameless traducers in vile and contemptible journals so often referred to and quoted by honorable gentlemen upon the floor of this house. The Kirtland bank operations have wrong in to prejudice the Mormons; and it has been boldly asserted here, that they were driven from Ohio, which sir, is not the truth. They were never charged with crime, nor persecuted in that state—lived in peace, and left for the express purpose of going where they could obtain more land at a cheaper rate in one body. The Mormon leaders remained at Kirtland, until after the difficulties broke out in Missouri, and their church is now flourishing in that very town, and instead of having, as many suppose, to leave enmasse, they have between forty and fifty well organized churches in that state; and the Kirtland bank, instead of being instituted by them to swindle the public with, was unfortunately so conducted as to rob the Mormon people themselves, of upwards of \$100,000 of their hard earned money. An inflated paper currency was at that time a prevailing epidemic in our own state—it had flooded our entire country with its worthless issues, and most of them with no better character than the shin-plasters, and false promises to pay, made by the Kirtland bank of Ohio. Other institutions have swindled the public as much as that. They had their origin in a prevailing mania of the times—in the unnatural growth of the credit system—were founded upon the false premises of political economy, and only for the association of that institution with the Mormon name, which seems to be a signal for proscription, even here, it would, like all others, have been attributed to the common cause. The spirit of speculation, which even cut the ship of state loose from her safe moorings—gave her to the sport of wind and waves; without chart or compass to steer her course clear of the shoals and quick-sands of national dishonor; the same spirit that was manifested by the South Sea adventurers, in search for the "Golden fleece," seemed to actuate the people of the United States, in their search for treasures in the empty bubble of paper money;—the unredeemed pledges of soulless bodies of incorporation and irresponsible bank promises to pay. Institutions of a similar character existed in other states, and were conducted by men of other religious denominations. The Presbyterians had one at Marion.

In 1831, the Mormons removed to Missouri, for choice they associated themselves together in order the better to enjoy religious communion, this sir, is done by other sects than the Mormons. At Warrenville, Lebanon, and other places in the state of Ohio, societies and other associations have been formed, yet the people have not been alarmed and called in an infringement upon the rights of others because they did not in those instances settle indiscriminately throughout the state; but the Mormons are not confined to the city of Nauvoo, they are scattered throughout our state, are increasing rapidly throughout our country and the whole civilized world is becoming tributary to their strength and numbers. It is their rapid march and onward progress that has aroused the jealousy and induced the opposition with which they have to contend.

In the state of Missouri, they settled as a peaceable and industrious colony, commenced their improvements, were prosperous and happy until the increase of their numbers excited the fears of political demagogues and religious bigots; they were assuming an importance at the ballot box, and making dangerous inroads upon the established forms of religious worship, and the bloody hand of persecution was raised to stay their progress. A mob was assembled under the false pretence that the Mormons were instigating the slaves to mutiny, inducing them to run away and stealing them from their masters. This was not the case, the Mormons never interfered with their institution of slavery, for although they regret its existence, they never have advocated its abolition. Some of their own numbers were slave holders, and this was only a false alarm given as a signal for the expulsion of the Mormons from the state, which was finally effected. Their Printing press was destroyed, their houses torn down, boxes of goods broken open and their contents scattered through the streets and thus robbed of their peace and possessions; destitute and miserable, under an order of extermination from the Governor, and at the mercy of an armed and cruel mob, in the cold and dreary month of November, were turned from their homes and driven from the state.

They came to Illinois and found an asylum here, and if any gentleman wishes to endorse the edict of Gov. Boggs, or justify the violence of the Missouri mobs, he must be ignorant of the facts or destitute of a sense of justice and of right. Their persecution and oppression will ever stand as a living monument of shame and disgrace to mark the intolerant and proscriptive spirit of the people of that state.

They were well received in this State and God forbid that they should ever be ungrateful for the kind attention bestowed upon them—benevolence and charity were extended to them to relieve their sufferings and their wants. Cherished by your private and public

care, they were soon reinstated, and by industrious application to their various pursuits became again prosperous and happy.

But Mr. Speaker, that very prosperity kindled here the unhallowed spark of prejudice and light the torch of persecution even in Illinois. Political aspirants feared the potency of their increasing numbers and the religiousists of established churches dreaded their innovations upon existing customs made sacred by the lapse of time—consecrated and revered only for the date of their origin in the older and darker days of antiquity.

The gentleman from Macon (Mr. Benedict) read a portion of a letter purporting to be from the principal men of the church at Nauvoo, protesting against the repeal of their city charter and declaring their intention to appeal from our acts of legislation, in case of an unconditional repeal to the decision of a court of justice.

I will state in relation to that letter, for the information of the gentleman and this House, that it was written by a whig, and was incorporated into their political creed by whig candidates for office. I have ever been found, and my history amongst that people will show this fact, I say I have ever been found opposing this doctrine: Mr. Speaker, I did not intend to have made this a party question, although it has been charged upon me, upon this floor, but since the gentleman from St. Clair (Mr. Morrison) and others have made it a part of this discussion, I will make a few remarks in relation to the position of the Mormons, to the two great political parties of our state. But I will take occasion here to say, that the letter, a part of which the gentleman from Macon read was a private letter, not laid before the committee, nor authorized by me to be produced in this House, but the gentleman brought it up here and offered to read it, if I denied what he stated to be contained in it, I consented that he should read the whole document, but this he refused to do, but read just such parts as he chose, which only went to show that the person subscribing to that letter, was of opinion that the legislature had no right to repeal their city charter inasmuch as rights have accrued under its operations.

Now sir, how came they of that opinion, and in answer to this question, I am brought to the consideration of the influence political parties have endeavored to exert over the Mormon citizens at Nauvoo. It is a fact sir, which cannot be disguised that political parties have been continually endeavoring to outvie each other in demonstrations of kindness and regard for that people. And it is also a fact that those endeavors have done much to induce the granting of extraordinary power which has led to many of the difficulties which are the subject of complaint upon this floor.

For evidence of which we need only go back to the canvass of 1842 which is yet fresh in the memory of this House, to say nothing about the struggle made to outvie each other in conferring exclusive privileges, and bestowing powers of incorporation without a precedent in the history of our legislative proceedings.—Let us examine for a moment the position of the parties in the great political struggle referred to. Where was Cyrus Walker, the Whig champion for congress in the sixth district of our state found, at the very time the people were calling for a modification of the city charter of Nauvoo, by legislative action. He was found in that city endeavoring to establish the doctrine that the legislature has no power of repeal; that vested rights had accrued under the charter which put it out of their reach; and endeavored to instill into the minds the very ideas incorporated into the letter referred to for which Whig gentlemen now upon this floor would urge a repeal of their city charter. Were they honest then, or are they not now, were they then catering for Mormon votes, and now acting under the influence of chagrin, and manifesting the vindictive spirit of hatred and revenge because the Mormons voted the democratic ticket? The answer is obvious the conclusion is inevitable.

In those very public assemblies, where whig candidates for office inculcated those doctrines, I was found opposing their positions and advocating modification, and the legislative right of repeal. If the citizens of Nauvoo have enjoyed under their city charter, too many privileges is not the fault in the legislature for making those grants of power which gave those privileges? And Mr. Speaker, if they have abused or transgressed their delegated powers it is by the counsel and under the direction of eminent lawyers and men who stood high in the estimation of the public, who either from motives of honesty or selfishness have induced that people to believe they had a just and legal right to do what now is imputed to them a fault, and urged upon this floor as an argument sufficient to justify an unconditional repeal of their city charter.

care, they were soon reinstated, and by industrious application to their various pursuits became again prosperous and happy.

But Mr. Speaker, that very prosperity kindled here the unhallowed spark of prejudice and light the torch of persecution even in Illinois. Political aspirants feared the potency of their increasing numbers and the religiousists of established churches dreaded their innovations upon existing customs made sacred by the lapse of time—consecrated and revered only for the date of their origin in the older and darker days of antiquity.

The gentleman from Macon (Mr. Benedict) read a portion of a letter purporting to be from the principal men of the church at Nauvoo, protesting against the repeal of their city charter and declaring their intention to appeal from our acts of legislation, in case of an unconditional repeal to the decision of a court of justice.

I will state in relation to that letter, for the information of the gentleman and this House, that it was written by a whig, and was incorporated into their political creed by whig candidates for office. I have ever been found, and my history amongst that people will show this fact, I say I have ever been found opposing this doctrine: Mr. Speaker, I did not intend to have made this a party question, although it has been charged upon me, upon this floor, but since the gentleman from St. Clair (Mr. Morrison) and others have made it a part of this discussion, I will make a few remarks in relation to the position of the Mormons, to the two great political parties of our state. But I will take occasion here to say, that the letter, a part of which the gentleman from Macon read was a private letter, not laid before the committee, nor authorized by me to be produced in this House, but the gentleman brought it up here and offered to read it, if I denied what he stated to be contained in it, I consented that he should read the whole document, but this he refused to do, but read just such parts as he chose, which only went to show that the person subscribing to that letter, was of opinion that the legislature had no right to repeal their city charter inasmuch as rights have accrued under its operations.

Now sir, how came they of that opinion, and in answer to this question, I am brought to the consideration of the influence political parties have endeavored to exert over the Mormon citizens at Nauvoo.

It is a fact sir, which cannot be disguised that political parties have been continually endeavoring to outvie each other in demonstrations of kindness and regard for that people. And it is also a fact that those endeavors have done much to induce the granting of extraordinary power which has led to many of the difficulties which are the subject of complaint upon this floor.

For evidence of which we need only go back to the canvass of 1842 which is yet fresh in the memory of this House, to say nothing about the struggle made to outvie each other in conferring exclusive privileges, and bestowing powers of incorporation without a precedent in the history of our legislative proceedings.—Let us examine for a moment the position of the parties in the great political struggle referred to. Where was Cyrus Walker, the Whig champion for congress in the sixth district of our state found, at the very time the people were calling for a modification of the city charter of Nauvoo, by legislative action. He was found in that city endeavoring to establish the doctrine that the legislature has no power of repeal; that vested rights had accrued under the charter which put it out of their reach; and endeavored to instill into the minds the very ideas incorporated into the letter referred to for which Whig gentlemen now upon this floor would urge a repeal of their city charter.

Were they honest then, or are they not now, were they then catering for Mormon votes, and now acting under the influence of chagrin, and manifesting the vindictive spirit of hatred and revenge because the Mormons voted the democratic ticket? The answer is obvious the conclusion is inevitable.

In those very public assemblies, where whig candidates for office inculcated those doctrines, I was found opposing their positions and advocating modification, and the legislative right of repeal. If the citizens of Nauvoo have enjoyed under their city charter, too many privileges is not the fault in the legislature for making those grants of power which gave those privileges? And Mr. Speaker, if they have abused or transgressed their delegated powers it is by the counsel and under the direction of eminent lawyers and men who stood high in the estimation of the public, who either from motives of honesty or selfishness have induced that people to believe they had a just and legal right to do what now is imputed to them a fault, and urged upon this floor as an argument sufficient to justify an unconditional repeal of their city charter.

This charter sir, was introduced by a whig, and claimed as a measure of their

own. They also in a recent canvass insisted upon having saved it from modification in the session of 1842-3. And why are they now found with scarcely an honorable exception in direct opposition to their avowed principles and former course of action, advocating Mormon oppression in an unjust and unprecedented act of repeal. Sir, the secret spring lies in the simple fact that they did not receive the Mormon votes. It is not from a sense of justice and right nor in accordance with their principles that they act, but they are governed by the baser consideration of party interests. Under these circumstances then, I might even be justified in appealing to the democratic members of this House to sustain the citizens of Nauvoo in the possession of their chartered rights to an extent at least equal to those of any other city in our state,—but this sir, I have not done, confident that they, being largely in the majority, would not suffer injustice to be done to any particular class in our community—nor allow the spleen of legislative vengeance to rest upon the citizens of Nauvoo for no other reason than that they are Mormons.

Most of the complaint which is made against them has grown out of an abuse and misconception of their chartered rights; how this happened I have shown you. Able arguments were used by Cyrus Walker in the city of Nauvoo, to show their act of incorporation was made an agent and had brought into existence vested rights, which put it out of the power of the legislature to repeal it. I opposed him at that time in a public meeting, and endeavored to show the difference between private and public acts of incorporation.

So it was, with the use of the writ of Habeas corpus and the power of passing ordinances; men of eminence argued the right, and it was strange that situated as the Mormons were, surrounded by the most imminent danger, that they should resort to every thing, which could possibly be justified in self defence.

Great stress is put upon the charge that the Mormons vote as a unit; this sir, I acknowledge, is often the case, but they are forced by circumstances to do it. In the gubernatorial election of 1842, the whig candidate took as a hobby upon the stump the unconditional repeal of their city charter. When he came to Hancock county, did not visit Nauvoo, and could it reasonably be expected they would support an avowed enemy for the highest executive office in our state? No, they were obliged by circumstances like these to unite upon another man from whom they could expect even handed justice, and this sir, is the reason they voted as a unit. When they come to the polls and find an anti-mormon ticket, then the only possible chance that is left them is to unite upon their friends and vote even "as one man" in self defence.

The gentleman from Macon, (Mr. B.) took advantage of a resolution and bill, drawn up by the prosecuting attorney of our judicial circuit, to give the state a change of venue in certain cases which was done on purpose to disarm the oppressors of the Mormons, and take from them the club which they have so often used, the cry of "Mormon courts and Mormon jurors." This sir was the object of the bill which is here presented, and wrong in to prejudice the action of this house in the question before us.

Mr. Speaker, there seems to be a disposition manifested here to magnify and pervert every act of the citizens of Nauvoo, or those who in part represent them into a determination to commit some deed of violence or injustice or while a spirit to screen even murder in their persecutors, has made it too self evident. Had an indictment followed me or my colleague upon this floor up from Hancock county for the commission of crime, could he have been screened by the robes of office and protected from the operations of the law, by an action of this house. I think not. The cry of Mormon outrage would have been raised at once, and we would have been hurried away to plead our justification and urge our defence before a proper tribunal which is a court of justice.

The gentleman from Adams, (Mr. Gott) must have mistaken my position in relation to the writ of Habeas Corpus. I did not advocate the continuation of that right to the city of Nauvoo; I only said, it should be within the reach of every person, being justly considered by all the "great writ of right."

That the citizens of Nauvoo have been misled and in some measure induced to abuse that right, I do not pretend to deny, but sir, in the case of Joseph Smith, of which so much complaint is made, what are the facts? Two years had elapsed before any requisition was made for the Smiths, by the authorities of Missouri; marauders were sent from that state to the city of Nauvoo, to lay in wait for Mormons, for no other purpose than to kidnap them, and take them to Missouri, there to be insulted, abused, and inhumanly treated. This they effected, and when a demand was made by the executive of Illinois for the surrender of such offenders, how was it answered? but by a requisition for the Smiths! If they were guilty of the many charges preferred against them, why was justice suffered to sleep for the space of two years? Why was not the supremacy of the laws asserted and maintained as soon as it was ascertained they had been violated?

Mr. Speaker, that demand was only made and that base subterfuge resorted to but to screen the guilt of Mormon persecutors and fugitives from justice from their own state. Smith had been discharged thrice in the highest courts of our state for the same offence, of which he was again to be arraigned, once by Stephen A. Douglass, and again by Judge Pope, of the supreme bench. The Mormons had enjoyed unmolested peace and quietude for more than two years in this state, and until the free exercise of the right of suffrage had interposed itself to prejudice the selfish and ambitious designs of political aspirants, who are willing to sacrifice the rights of others upon the altar of their individual promotion. Then the hue and cry was raised. The Mormons had ceased to be a virtuous and order loving community. Crime was charged upon them; basely fabricated reports were put in circulation, and instigated by the disaffected demagogues of our own state—the authorities of Missouri made a demand for the Smiths. There was a great change in Hancock county—there was mourning in Gilead and political wire workers and gamblers would not be comforted.

Men were sent to Missouri, obtained a special session of the court in order to obtain an indictment, which they succeeded in doing, and resort was had to the use of the writ of habeas corpus, but to loose those men from a continued series of unjust persecutions at home and abroad, it was only resorted to in self defence, and to keep the Smiths from the rapacious hands of those who sought their lives: And sir, they were sustained in this by the most able lawyers in our state, both whig and democrat. That both parties have been officious and instrumental in quoting powers and advocating the right to use them in the way the Mormons have, cannot be denied. Gentlemen now upon this floor, of each political party, came up to make confessions. They acknowledge the seeds were sown by their own hands, and this is the harvest; the fault is theirs and not of the Mormon people.

Now like Pilate and Herod, who, though at variance upon every thing else, could unite in the persecution and even death of Christ; so they can come up together here for the proscription of the Mormon people, and sanction the cruel and cowardly murder of their prophet, even while incarcerated within the walls of a prison, in the hands and under the protection of our laws.

The destruction of a press in Nauvoo was sounded as the token of alarm, to awaken the people to a sense of apparent danger from Mormon violence. Sir, I do not wish to palliate the offence, but is that the only press that had been destroyed? The very first one to my knowledge was a Mormon press in the state of Missouri; they were the first sufferers then, and why was it not trumpeted to the ends of the earth—made the subject of public investigation, and visited by the work of legislative condemnation? Presses have been destroyed in our own state, and passed unnoticed by the public. Mr. Speaker, why are these invidious distinctions made? Distinguish it as we may—make such imputations as we please—charge it upon this or upon that, it is but the base and unhallowed spirit of religious intolerance, and the workings of unbridled political ambition. The press in Nauvoo was established for political purposes by the whigs, who even made propositions to divide our representation upon this floor, which being refused them, they commenced a tirade of abuse, made their press obnoxious, and detrimental to the best interests of that people, who by their city authorities declared it a public nuisance and ordered it to be abated, which (See 2nd page.)

Foreign News

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of Packet Roscius.—Very important—English movement in France against the United States.—The splendid line ship Roscius, Capt. Eldridge, has just arrived from Liverpool. She sailed thence on the 12th ult.

We have not been able to find in any of the London papers we have received, any quotations of American stocks. The packet ship Toronto, which left New York on the 10th ult., carried out no particular news, and the impression existing was, that the interest would not be paid.

The news in every point of view is important. It will be seen that England, taking Calhoun's famous despatch into consideration, has commenced a counter movement in France against the United States.

England seeks an alliance with France to oppose the annexation of Texas to this Union. That country is willing to abandon the right of search, if France will accept of the proposed alliance.

Against an immense import at Liverpool, cotton had maintained its prices.

FRANCE.—The reception of Friday at the Tuilleries, was perhaps the most numerous in ladies, that has hitherto taken place. The number of English ladies was considerable and it was remarked that it was with them particularly that the King remained longest in conversation. The dresses of the ladies generally were exceedingly splendid and in good taste.

The Constitutional of Monday announces that M. Guizot was about to cede the establishment of Albrede to England in return for the right possessed by English vessels to carry on the gulf trade under sail on the coast of Pordendick.

The Siecle suggests a singular compromise. It is that England is disposed to concede the right of search, on condition that the French Cabinet join that of London to obtain an European declaration against the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Accounts have been received by the French government from the Marquesas to the 10th of July, at which date a perfect understanding existed between the French and the natives, and every thing was going on satisfactorily.

From Marseilles, most dreadful accounts have been received of disasters committed by the late storms. It appears certain that no less than eighty vessels were lost in the Black sea, the greater portion of them insured in France.

The ministerial question was still the subject of conversation and speculation in the French capitol on Wednesday.

The English theatrical company were to perform, by command, at the Tuilleries, on Thursday night.

The French Ministry appears to be in a critical position, from the determination of certain individuals to take every opportunity of testing their strength in the chambers.

Admiral Dupetit-Thouars, received on Tuesday the deputation charged to offer him the sword of honor. The Admiral thanked them for their good intentions; but refused this mark of public sympathy, declaring that he had done nothing but obeyed the orders of his government, and that it was for it to blame or recompense him.

SPAIN.—Madrid journals and letters to the 1st inst., bring us an account that the discussion on the Reform Bill still occupies the senate. A motion was made by the Duke de Gor, to restore the Archbishops and Bishops to their rights of sitting and voting in the senate, but fell to the ground for want of a second, after a violent opposition on the part of the ministers who were present. Another effort was made to re-establish the right of holding hereditary seats; but was equally unsuccessful. Her Majesty has sanctioned the law authorizing the cabinet to make organic laws by royal decree.

PORTUGAL.—Lisbon letters to the 31st ult., have been received. The two ministers, Cabral and Castro, had been raised to the peerage. The chamber were to assemble on the 2d inst. There is a rumor that Zerbano had arrived in Portugal, that he had also left the country. The weather had been excessively wet, nothing but torrents of rain, accompanied by heavy gales of wind from the southward. The contracts for improving the bay of Oporto, are described as a species of most consummate jobbing. The Duke of Palmella was to sail to England.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival, yesterday, of the schooner Creole, from Vera Cruz, we have received, by the Picaune of the 18th inst., from that city to the 3d inst., her day of sailing.

Upon glancing at our papers, the first thing that met our eye was a long letter from Santa Anna, dated from his prison at Perote, on the 22d of January, addressed to the Secretaries of the Chamber of Deputies. It is one of the most humiliating documents which we ever read. He begs for his life as pitifully as when on his knees at San Jacinto, and the valorous Gen. Cos supplicated Sam Houston for mercy—a degradation which Gen. Almonte, in the same emergency, scorned with the spirit of a man.

In his communication to the Chambers, Santa Anna recalls to the minds of the members, in the most vain-glorious manner, the services which he has rendered Mexico. He dwells particularly upon the actions of the 11th of September, 1829, and the 5th of December, 1838. He repeatedly alludes to his wounds received in battle, to his mutilated person, and prays like a hound that what little blood he has left in him may be spared. He revives his favorite comparison of himself with Napoleon, hoping that the parallel between their careers may be extended by his own exile, and at the same time bragging that if he has not effected quite as much as the Corsican on the stage of life, he has the advantage of having lost a leg.

The Vera Cruz correspondent of the Picaune has the following:

"Government no doubt regrets that he did not escape, as it is desirous of being generous with him, but at the same time fears public opinion, which is very stormy against the wretch. Should Santa Anna not be punished with all the rigor of the laws, another revolution against the actual Government would no doubt be the result."

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Dates from the Sandwich Islands, have been received as late as the 24th of September.

On the 23d July last, the chiefs of Raitea, Hoshine and Barbara, tendered to Lord George Paulet the session of their islands, for his government, that they might be protected from the French. Lord George declined accepting the session, on the ground that the French claimed the Leeward Islands, as well as the others of the society group, as being under their authority. [Polynesian.]

POST OFFICE.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Visitor, thus writes concerning the new Post Office law:

To-day being the day set apart by the Constitution and the laws for counting the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, nothing else was transacted in either branch of Congress. At an early hour the walks leading to the Capitol, were crowded with the old and young—the fair and unfair—the rich and poor of both sexes—all intent on securing seats from which to witness the proceedings of the day. Many of the crowd were accommodated, although the Hall was crammed and packed as long as one could be got in. The residue, disappointed souls had to depart as they came. As the counting had not closed when I left the Capitol I cannot give you the result.

The Senate has passed the bill reducing the rates of postage and modifying the franking privilege. The bill makes important changes in the present post office system, and was passed by a vote of 38 to 12. The main feature of the bill is the establishment of a uniform rate of five cents postage on single letters to any part of the United States. Newspapers of no greater size than nineteen hundred square inches, (which will cover your paper) can be sent to within thirty miles of where they are published, free of postage; if sent over thirty miles the same postage charged as at present. Printed circular letters, unsealed are subject to a postage of two cents. The franking privilege, as it exists, is totally repealed, and officers of Government are required to keep an account of the business letters which they receive, the postage on which is to be paid by the department on which they are attached. Deputy postmasters are to have all the postage they pay on business letters refunded, and if their commissions do not amount to twenty-five dollars per annum, then the Postmaster General is allowed to increase them. The bill leaves the franking privileges of the Senators and Representatives on all letters and packages not exceeding two ounces in weight, the same as it now is, and they are also allowed to receive letters and packages during the session as well as for thirty days before and after the same.

Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars is appropriated from the Treasury to be applied to the department, in case of any deficiency of income.

Letters from Society Islands.—Letters from Valparaiso to the 4th of October have been received at Boston, containing the following intelligence: That a vessel had arrived there from

Tahiti, bringing accounts of a battle between the French and the natives, more sanguinary than any previous battle, which terminated in favor of the French. The natives had two hundred killed, and the French one hundred.

The battle took place at Matavia Bay, Point Venus, on the coast of Tahiti, in the latter part of August or early in September. Our last previous advices were of August 12, for some weeks previous to which there had been no fighting, the natives having probably been engaged in preparing for a powerful effort to rid themselves of their oppressors.

Queen Pomare had gone to Bulobulo, an island about sixty miles south of Tahiti. The French had banished from the Islands a great many foreigners who had taken up arms on the side of the natives, or otherwise assisted them in their warfare with the French.

Business was dull at Valparaiso, there being but few foreign vessels in port. The government is all peaceful and quiet; but in Peru they are all fighting among themselves, electing a Governor one week and overthrowing him the next; there are three of them in the field now, striving to retain the gubernatorial chair.

CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENT.

Extract from an old New York Gazette:

Run away or was sddolen or was strayed mine large black horse, about 14 over 15 hands six inches high—he has been got four black legs, two behind and two before—he is plack all over his body, he has got some vite spots pon his pack vere de skin was rub off, but I gresed em, and de vite spots are all plack agen—he trods and kanfers and sometimes he vaks and ven he vaks all his legs and feet goes on von after a noder—he has two eyes, von is put out and toder is pon de side of his hed, and ven you go toder side he vont see you—ven he eats goud deal he has a pig pelly—he has a long dail dat hangs down behind, put I cut it short toder-day and now tis not so long vat it was—he is shoed all round, but his behind shoes came off, and now he has got on shoes only before—he holts up his hed and looks galy, and ven has been frighten, he joomps about like every ting in de vord—he will ride mit a saddle or a chase or a kart, or he vill go by himself without noder but a pag on his pack and a poy on it—he is not very old, and ven he vaks or runs his head goes first and his dail stays behind only ven he gets mad and turns round, and den sometimes his dail comes first. Vooever vill prig him pack shall pay five dollar reward—and life he prig pack de tief dat sold him, he shall pay pesides twenty tollar and ax no questions.

STAKEEN PONDREILDREEN.

Epitaph on a Tomb Stone in Wales:

Here lies too pappy so lead as nits
Vut cot his kill mit agye fitt,
He cut notle em stide mit ve
But took dem home to lif wit he.

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.—A company of Bostonians have established extensive rope-walks at the port of Manila, in the East Indies, which are worked by steam power. They are under the charge of Captain Keating, an old sea Captain, and are daily turning out large quantities of Manila rope and cordage. So much superior is their workmanship to that of various Scotch and English manufacturers, who had long been established there, and made rope by hand power, on the old fashioned plan, that they have driven the latter wholly out of market. The new Boston company not only furnishes rigging to vessels that stop at Manila, but supplies Canton, Calcutta, Hong Kong, Singapore, and all the leading sea-ports in the East Indies.

A NEW DISCOVERY.—A physician of Paris, named Raspail, has made the astonishing discovery that all the diseases "which flesh is heir to," are caused by the attacks of parasitic animals upon the various organs of humanity. He has therefore invented little tubes made of quills, in which he inserts bits of camphor to destroy the "epizoe." All Paris may be seen with these quills in their mouths.

APPLES FOR CHINA.—Charles Wellington, of West Cambridge, Mass., near Boston, has sold 2,500 barrels of apples from his orchard the past autumn. Of these, 500 were packed for the Canton, China, market—each apple being selected, and rolled up in paper, like Sicily oranges.

The Emperor of Russia has just determined that 100,000 Jews shall be removed from the frontier provinces to the interior of the empire. This removal cannot be effected, except with great cruelty, in many cases.

British Population.—According to the late census, the population of Great Britain is 18,655,981—exclusive of Ireland.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1845.

Errata.—In the 2d column and 36th line of Mr. Babbit's speech, on the 4th page of this paper, read "municipal" for "unmerciful."

In the next line read "leave" for "lease."

STEAMER OSPREY.

This packet upon the father of rivers, has been repaired, and re-painted, and re-appears as regular as ever. She intends, on her upward trips, to reach Nauvoo on Sunday mornings about 9 A. M.; and on her downward trips to leave this city, on Tuesday at 8 A. M. Shippers and passengers, therefore, can depend upon "punctuality" as long as the water is favorable. Capt. Anderson is so much of Shakespeare, that he means what he says from the word "go" to "port."

COMMENCEMENT.

The Nauvoo Water-power Company, commenced the Dam in the Mississippi, on Thursday last. Many of the principal men proceeded to the contemplated location, about 9 in the morning, and according to the custom of the saints, in all ages of the world, dedicated the land, water, men, and means, to Almighty God, with a firm reliance that he will order all things in wisdom for the good of such as act according to his will. Should the work now proceed according to the ordinary speed of Mormonism, a season will not pass until mills, factories, and machinery of all kinds, will not only open a market in Nauvoo, but will at the same time give the poor a comfortable living.

Like bees in a hive,
By labor we live,
By unity we thrive,
By friendship we give.

IOWA AND FLORIDA.

It seems that Iowa and Florida, have passed the house of representatives under full sail for independent states. Go it; a quarter of an hundred states gross, are better than two bakers dozen. More fun; more fees.

GREAT SNOW STORM.

On the 5th ult. there was a great snow storm at New York, and along the eastern coast. Many vessels were wrecked and much property lost. Twenty-five houses were blown down by the fury of the wind, in the city of New York alone.

The thermometer ranged variously from 5 to 25 degrees below zero. What renders the signs of the times the more conspicuous in the eyes of discerning men, is as the "Organ" says:

"A terrific thunder storm passed over the city of New York on the night of the 10th. The house of Moses H. Grinnel was struck and damaged. Much loss will supervene from the heavy rain and the melting of the snow."

On the 11th at Plattsburg (and other places in the northern parts of the state) it commenced snowing moderately, and continued through the day. In the evening it increased, with a violent wind from the north; and, on Wednesday morning, the streets in the village, and the roads in the neighborhood were found impassable from huge drifts of snow piled up, in many places, fifteen feet high.

The winds and weather, like the politicians of the present day, must be gambling upon the elements to try the patience of the people. Go it ye winds: there is nothing like variety—

"It is the spice of life, &c."

In the midst of all this flurry and elemental fluctuation, great "fires" melted away the god of this generation, at Cincinnati, New York, and several other places. Friend Greely, of the N. Y. Tribune, lost his establishment in the conflagration, but it did not hurt him half so bad as the "great fire" of the people which melted Clay to cinder.

In Milton, Pa., on Christmas day, by the Rev Mr. Stoeber, Mr. John Devil was joined in holy matrimony to Miss Elizabeth Shad, of Milton. This is a marriage extraordinary—an event absolutely unprecedented in ancient or modern times; that the Devil should catch a Shad in mid-winter, and take her "alive and kicking" to his wedding supper. Mr. Devil is said to be a very respectable young butcher.—Reporter.

Away with the rule, "on a level"—
Haven for the boys and the girls;
Be merry and glad!
Who'd ever have thought that the "Devil"
Would leave off his privilege of world's
And marry a Shad.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

Three young men George Brown, aged 18, Leonard Dodge, about 17, and Augustus Porter, over 22 years of age, had been out a gunning. On their return, and when about 25 to 30 rods distant from the dwelling of Simeon Oaks Esq., of Tylersville; they saw Miss Jane M., the eldest daughter of Mr. O., leave the house of her father and enter the privy. Brown had a rifle, fired at the privy, deliberately resting his gun across a log.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We give publicity to the correspondence below, to show the benefit of being a Latter Day Saint. There seems to be a great difference between the Doctor's grovelling, and Mrs. Pratt's glory: it is like the glimmer of a lamp, to the glitter of the sun.

Mojra, March, 26th 1844.

L. Pratt,

So long as you adhere to the monstrosities of Mormonism, we neither wish to see you nor hear from you; we therefore respectfully ask, that you will neither trouble us, nor any of our immediate relatives, with any more of your fanatical absurdities and heart sickening fooleries.

D. H. STEVENS,

S. D. STEVENS,

B. STEVENS.

Louisa Pratt, Mormon!

Nauvoo, Hancock Co. Ills.

THE ANSWER.

D. H. Stevens,

I received your abrupt letter, with no small degree of surprise; the principles contained in it, I believe to be purely original: for to acknowledge them hereditary would tarnish the name of my ancestors. I feel extreme mortification, that one bearing the name of Stevens, (a name of which I have ever been proud,) should stoop to anything so low; for were you to dive the depths of human depravity, you could not bring out a principle more contemptible, than despising a person on account of his religion. A person who does it, is neither a patriot or christian. The constitution of our country, guarantees to every one, the liberty of conscience, and he who would discard a friend, merely because he happens to differ from him in matters of religion, is an enemy to his country's laws! You say, "so long as" I "adhere to the monstrosities of Mormonism," you "neither wish to see me nor hear from me." What an insult to common civility; do you imagine me such a consummate fool, as to be intimidated by a scoffer and frightened out of my religion, which is dearer than my heart's blood, because I am afraid of losing the good opinion of a pretended friend, or of ten thousand of them? No, God knows, that those who would despise me, because I believe he is willing to communicate intelligence to me, as he did formerly to persons composed of the same materials, I say, he knows I feel justified in thinking myself as much superior to them, as light is to darkness, or as virtue is to vice; for I will not condescend to principles so low. Were my relatives to embrace Mahomedism, I would scorn to relinquish one feeling of affection or sympathy; yes, I would cling to them the closer, that peradventure I might lead them back. Would that be philanthropy? What then would the reverse be? What have I embraced? Nothing on earth but the pure principles of the doctrine of Christ; every sentiment is pure and holy, and those who report to the contrary, are emissaries to the devil; and they who give credence to it, do so because they love lies. You need not give yourself any uneasiness about being troubled with the sight of me; it would be a new era in my life, if I should be so straitened for places to visit, as to go where I should not be made welcome. As for writing, if I should be disposed to write, I do not suppose I should send to Maine to ask permission; no, I have rather too much independence for that; suffice it to say, I have a little Stevens blood running in my veins. As to the names attached to your own, I care nothing about them; it is all your hand writing; I never insulted your brothers, neither do I believe they would me; I have a better opinion of them—I have not written to you, neither have I asked you to write to me. I wrote a kind and affectionate letter to your father, in the sincerity of my heart, but it did not occur to me that you would read it, for if you would not enquire after me when you saw a person who had come directly from me, I thought certainly you would not condescend to read a letter I had written. I ask a simple question, is a person capable of judging a matter, before he hears and understands it? Common sense will answer he is not. You know no more about the principles of our doctrine, than a person knows about a language, who has never seen but one letter of the alphabet. What then can be more unreasonable, than for you, to condemn it? There is one principle in which I glory, and that is liberty; and he who will not protect me in it, shall never be honored by me.

You may think what you will of Mormonism, (as you call it,) no one has a right to restrict you; every man has a perfect right to believe what he pleases; but I know, and it is my privilege to say it, that this church is destined to greatness, and power; and devils may howl, men may scoff, the heathen may rage, and the people may imagine vain things; the little stone cut out of the mountain

The young men then passed on, amused themselves while in firing at a mark, and returned to their homes. The shot was fired at the privy at about 2 o'clock. P. M., and at 6 1/2 Miss Oaks was found dead and frozen. She must have died instantly. On examination it appeared that the ball took effect, passing through the left arm a little below the shoulder joint, thence directly through the lungs, pericardium, severing the artery, and lodging between the ribs and muscle.

Miss Oaks was in the 19th year of her age, amiable, accomplished, and the idol of her parents and friends. Her death has clothed the neighborhood in sorrow, the more so that it occurred under circumstances so peculiarly heart-rending.

Young Brown was examined on Saturday, before Judge Crittenden, and held to trial for man-slaughter. He was admitted to bail in the sum of \$1,000.—Watertown (N. Y.) Jeffersonian.

"Bail a murderer!" wrath of God, and insulted law!! Why, as soon as the testimony established the fact, the parents of the murdered young lady should have skinned him alive, and then have his carcass to the hogs, as a warning to others. Such an unpardonable murder, we never recollect to have seen before. The sin ought not to be "forgiven in this world nor in the world to come." Wilful murder, (of an innocent girl,) termed "man-slaughter," and bailed at a thousand dollars!

Now mark it, ye rulers and all!—that state sinks in disgrace and ruin, that tolerates vice over virtue!! No wonder the land is full of violence, the authorities and people are full of corruption.

ANOTHER MORMON WITNESS.

A Relic.—A day or two ago, an oak was cut down a short distance from Harrisburg, (and near an old revolutionary relic, known as Paxson's church) which, upon counting the growth proved to be near four hundred years old, and perfectly embedded in it, at a height of nearly thirty feet from the ground, was found a well shaped stone mortar and pestle, and an instrument very much resembling an axe, though much smaller in size. They had evidently been placed in the crotch of the tree, which had grown together over them, and, from an examination of the section, it is perfectly manifest that they must have been there at least three hundred years. They are of very hard flint stone, and in their finish exhibit much skill.

We are indebted to the St. Louis Republican for this legal Mormon testimony. A-hout two hundred and twenty four years ago, the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. About three hundred and fifty two years ago, Columbus discovered South America, and about as long ago as any of these times, nobody but the natives lived near "Harrisburg," and thus the old stone mortar, pestle, and axe were laid up as Mormon testimony. Such relics are capital stock for the Latter-day Saints, as well as is the cities and ruins in Central America, discovered by Mr. Stephens in the very place where the Book of Mormon left them. Mormonism like Moses' rod, will swallow up all the magicians' rods of the 19th century. What universal power!

"And the same day Pilate and Herod were made friends together; for before they were at enmity between themselves."

We learn that all the apostates from the church of Jesus Christ of latter day saints, have hit upon Kiriland, Ohio, as "the valley of their decision." The Lord once had a strong hold there for the space of five years, but now probably the armies of Gog and Law go, will hold on for the great and last struggle.

FRUIT TREES.

We have just had put into our hands, "The Orchardist's Cheap Companion, by Thomas B. Parker, of Palmyra, Mo." The pamphlet gives the rules for nursing and raising Fruit trees, and can be had at the Carriage Shop on the corner north of the Brick store, on Water street. Good fruit is a good thing, as well "as apples of gold in pictures of silver."

An Embarrassing Question.—A man convicted of having successively married three women, all three living, and not divorced, has just been arrested in Baltimore. But an embarrassing question is about to rise in the case. It has been discovered and proved, that the man is the son of a colored woman, a slave at Annapolis, and consequently a slave himself, if not subject to the law. Now, his marriage with these three white women according to this fact, is declared null by the laws of Maryland. It seems, therefore, no punishment can legally overtake him. If the jury decide it thus, this conclusion will be the result of it:—That a slave may commit, with impunity, a crime of which the social laws punish a free man most severely!—Reveille.

Well said for the "scribes pharisees and hypocrites," they have shut up the ways of life to themselves, but left them open to the Hameroons, that they may enjoy the privileges of Jacob, David, and Solomon. *Ohr jam satia!*

Dissolution of the Union.—The legislature of Indiana, at the last session, dissolved the union of no less than twenty-five couple, who had found that the operation of taking each other for better or for worse, was much more for the worse than the better.

without hands, will roll forth, till it becomes a great mountain, and fills the whole earth. The little mustard stalk, so small in the commencement, will continue to spread itself, until it becomes a great tree, and the fowls of heaven will come and lodge under the branches of it. We are destined, to become the head of all the nations of the earth; and other nations will be mere grasshoppers, compared with us: "Mormonism," will be at the head of the heap. I am not a politician, but I can prophecy.

L. PRATT.

Dr. Dana H. Stevens,
Moria, State of New York.

COMMUNICATIONS.

ON THE LAWS OF NATURE.

(Continued.)

I stated in my last that all the laws of nature must be obeyed if we are desirous of preserving our health. I wish now to direct the attention of the reader to one law that is generally violated. The violation of which, has caused me many serious and unpleasant thoughts; for I have frequently suffered the penalty, received the punishment, caused either by the carelessness or ignorance of others, being myself nearly if not entirely innocent.

One of the laws of nature is, that the lungs be supplied with pure and wholesome air. But this law is most shamefully violated by neglecting to ventilate sleeping apartments, public halls, school houses, meeting houses, work shops and in short every house where people congregate together.

All are ready to admit, if we receive unwholesome or impure air into the lungs (makes no difference how it became impure) it will effect the whole system, and if persisted in, will, sooner or later, bring on disease and even death. One great object in breathing is, that the blood which is thrown from the heart into the lungs, may come in contact with the atmospheric air and thus become pure and again fit for use.

For the information of some who may not have attended to the subject, I will briefly describe the circulation of the blood and how it is brought in conjunction with the air.

The blood consists of two kinds. The one red or arterial, the other dark venous. It is carried from the left side of the heart, to every part of the body by a large artery which subdivides in its course and terminates in numerous minute ramifications. When it reaches the extreme points of its course, it passes into equal minute ramifications of the veins; which continue to unite till they terminate in two large veins by which the venous blood is brought back in a direction contrary to that of the blood in the arteries and poured into the right side of the heart. On examining the quality of the blood in the arteries and veins, we find it has undergone a material change in passing from the former to the latter. It has not that florid red hue, but of a darker color, and is no longer capable of sustaining life. The blood, having arrived at the right side of the heart, is propelled by the contraction of that organ into a large artery, leading directly, by two separate branches into the two lungs, being distributed through the substance of the lungs; by smaller branches where it is brought in contact with the atmospheric air that is inhaled by breathing. It now becomes purified, the air having taken away its impure qualities, therefore it re-assumes its florid or arterial hue and is again capable of supporting life.

The blood, after going through this purification, by being brought in contact with the air, enters minute venous ramifications which continue to unite into larger branches till they terminate in four large trunks in the left side of the heart; again, in its arterial form, to be distributed over every part of the body pursuing the same course, undergoing the same changes as before.

It appears there are two circulations of blood. One from the left side of the heart to every part of the body and back to the right side, and one from the right side of the heart to the lungs and back to the left. So essential is air to keep the blood in a healthy state that the blood of all animals is brought in contact with it though all have not lungs. In man and the more perfect of the lower animals, the air is made to act on the blood by means of the lungs; while in fishes, it circulates through the gills, which, as they live in a dense medium, are more accessible to the air than lungs would be.

In worms and many like animals, no organ is set apart for this purpose but the blood is brought in contact with the air by means of the pores through the skin.

If air is made to act on the blood for the purpose of purifying it, and if it does perform that office; it is certainly evident that the air itself should be pure, and after it has come in contact with the blood it is impure or unfit for use. Therefore, it is plain, if we are in a room where the fresh air cannot enter as fast as we use it, nor the impure air that is thrown from the lungs, have a chance to escape, that the pure air will continue to grow less and less, while the impure or unwholesome and vitiated air will increase, thus preventing the lungs from receiving that amount of wholesome air that nature designed or is requisite to purify the blood.

Mr. Editor with your consent I should like to continue this subject for a few weeks and in some future communication I will tell you what I understand by nature and nature's laws.

J. H.

To be continued.

ATTENTION THE WHOLE

KINGDOM OF SAINTS:

Take care to wheel by companies on your right; MARCH.

There is, at this time a company organized, entitled, "The Nauvoo Water Power Company." For the laudable purpose of erecting a Dam in the Mississippi river at the City of Nauvoo; for the propelling of all kinds of manufacturing machinery.

The books are now open for subscriptions for stock in said Dam. All kinds of provisions and merchandise will be received in payment for stock—cash not refused.

Wanted immediately for stock in said Dam, five hundred pounds of good wrought bar iron; ten hundred pounds of good hemp for ropes; twenty barrels of good pork; fifty barrels of flour, and five kegs of blasting powder; also, a good horse, harness, and buggy.

Stock in said Dam is estimated at fifty dollars a share.

All persons desiring the good and prosperity of their fellow men, especially of this unequalled thriving city and country, will do well to put in for a share, while it can be had, least they should be one hour too late.

Come on ye gentlemen of enterprise and friends to mankind, and let the gentlemen of the eastern world know that we have the means, the men, and the means too, to do all, and more than others can do for the converting of the western wilds to become a fruitful field.

N. B.—All kinds of trade received for stock will be estimated at cash prices.

JOHN E. PAGE,

President Nauvoo Water Power Co.

New Orleans papers as late as the 8th inst. furnish little additional intelligence as to the capture of Santa Anna. A letter, of which the following is a translation, was sent by him to the commander of the forces at Jalapa:

Jico, Jan. 15th, 1845.

To the Lieut. Col. Don Jose Antonio Guzman:

My Esteemed Friend—The enclosed letter I sincerely wish you would remit to Senor Rincon, without loss of time, after you have read its contents, for which purpose I have not sealed it.

I should feel under an obligation to your kindness were you to issue such orders that would prevent my receiving any personal injury, as in the present circumstances my enemies might take an opportunity to satiate their ignoble revenge.

I should consider myself still more indebted to your generosity were you to afford me the pleasure of a personal interview at this place.

Sincerely wishing you may enjoy the best of health, I beg to subscribe myself your affectionate and obedient servant, who kisses your hand.

[Signed]

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

A decree was thereupon issued by the commander in question, in which he orders the troops who guard the person of Santa Anna, to see that their noble prisoner be treated with kindness, and a due respect be paid to his mutilated condition.

In this decree he particularly enjoins that every kind of responsibility rests with the commanding officer of the aforesaid detachment, on whose person shall be visited the fatal consequences attending the escape of the prisoner; moreover, that the whole party must be put on their guard not to be seduced by the well known persuasive loquacity of their old chieftain; and that, for the better security of his person, a most vigilant guard be kept on his every movement, during his march to the capital, etc., etc.

VARIETIES.

British Debt.—The amount of the National Debt of Great Britain is a fraction less than \$4,000,000,000. It is this enormous irredeemable debt—this blighting incubus upon the people—that keeps them in abject submission to the British aristocracy.

Consumption.—This disease has been perfectly cured in England, by perforating the cavity of the lungs through the wall of the chest. A full account of the operation is given in the London Medical Gazette.

Something New.—A dentist in Hartford, Conn., has adopted the use of nitrous oxide gas, in teeth pulling. It is said that after taking this gas the patient feels no pain.

Price of a Kiss.—The Norwalk (Ohio) Examiner states, that a man, "pretty well, how come you so", was recently arrested and fined \$8 and costs for kissing a lady without her consent. Served him right!

Hypocrisy.—A hypocrite always strives to avert attention from his own wickedness, by denouncing unsparringly that of others. He thinks he shall seem good in exact ratio as he makes others seem bad.

Detraction.—Every man ought to aim at eminence, not by pulling others down, but by raising himself; and enjoy the pleasure of his own superiority, whether imaginary or real, without interrupting others in the same felicity.

A Pretty Thought.—A coquette is a rose from which every lover plucks

a leaf, the thorns being reserved for her future husband.

What is Bravery?—Some men are courageous and some are not, but we should like to see that man who would deliberately allow a woman to catch him making mouths at her baby.

A Large Hog.—The Piqua Register states that a hog was brought to that market that weighed 813 pounds. It was two years and 9 months old.

A Fact.—It is confidently asserted that a poor young man has but two alternatives—either to go to work, or go to the devil. A great number choose the latter.

The way to pay Military Fines.—A person named Gulick, collector of Military fines in New York, was thrown neck and heels out of the house of one Wm. H. Brown, a printer.

Positiveness is a most absurd foible. If you are in the right, it lessens your triumph; if in the wrong, it adds shame to your defeat.

The story that there is a chap down east so cross-eyed, that he courts two girls at once, is contradicted by one of the girls.

The amount of coinage at the Branch Mint at New Orleans, during the past year, is stated at \$4,209,500; of which there was gold \$3,010,000.

Return of the Exiles.—Last Saturday morning, says the St. Alban's, Vt. Republican, the quiet of our little village was suddenly broken in upon by the arrival, from the South, of thirty-eight of the Canadians exiled from Van Dieman's Land, for participation in the troubles of 1837.

It is nearly two years since the British Government pardoned their offences, and gave them liberty to return to their homes. Since that time they have been at work to earn the necessary funds to enable them to reach their own shores. They appeared healthy, well dressed, and in high spirits, and spoke well of the treatment they had received at the hands of the British authorities. Two of them on returning to their homes, where they had expected to meet the smiles and joyful tears of their wives, found that these last had supplied their places with other lords.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Extent of the Storm, &c.—We give further extracts to-day relative to the storm, showing that it extended hundreds of miles north, east, west, and south of us, and that this city was the centre of its violence.

The mails are not yet regulated—There are still two due from the south, three or four from the west, and two from the east. Those from the latter point are probably detained by the immense quantities of ice in the Sound which extends from one side nearly to the other. The New Champion from New Haven, arrived yesterday, had to force herself through fields of ice.

We received of Adams & Co., late last night, Boston papers of Thursday, in advance of the mails.

One mail arrived yesterday from the south and our special southern express came in twenty-four hours ahead of it with dates from New Orleans of the 29th ult. Adams & Co., with commendable enterprise, run a special express from Philadelphia, leaving there at 6 o'clock on Wednesday night, and arrived here early yesterday forenoon four or five hours in advance of what was called the government express.

All the northern mails are in; the trips on that route are now regular.

Our rivers, harbor, and bays are full of floating ice, presenting from the Battery a sight worth seeing. The ferry boats make their trips with considerable difficulty.

We learn that Capt. Dixon, the commander of the Brooklyn ferry steamer, saw a boat in a dangerous situation, surrounded by acres of ice. He went to its assistance, and succeeded in rescuing a man who was in it from his perilous situation. When taken off, the man had lost both of the oars; the bottom of the boat was broken in by the ice, and he was standing up to his knees in water, keeping her afloat by bailing. At the time of his rescue he was in a state of exhaustion, and it was with difficulty that he was restored to animation.

The ship reported ashore yesterday near Hempstead proves to be the Sheffield, from Hull. We learn that the captain, crew and passengers were all landed in safety. The U. S. steam cutter, Captain Hunter, sailed yesterday to the assistance of the vessels reported ashore—also to relieve others on the coast. The lighter schooner Excellency was also despatched by the Insurance Companies to the assistance of the Sheffield. The drift ice still continues in the harbor.

Walking Variety and Provision Store.—An old lady, apparently about fifty years of age, genteelly dressed, with cloak and muff, was brought before the New York police office lately, upon a charge of attempting to steal an umbrella. Upon searching her, the following articles were found secreted in her muff, viz: Two ladies' caps, one hat feather, one pair of worsted mitts, one dozen spools of cotton, one gentleman's glove, one worsted cuff, two cut glass tumblers, and four business cards. Tied to her waist beneath her dress, were four large pockets, within which were found three large oysters, one boiled crab, one steak of fresh codfish, seven large red onions, two very large

flat Dutch turnips, one apple, one orange, one potatoe, three large pieces of taffy, four doughnuts, two muffins, two pound-cakes, and a copy of Bishop Onderdonk's trial.

Postage in France.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas notices an article recently published by Chevalier on Post Office Reform, in which he recommends a great reduction on the postage of letters. The present postage on letters from the north to the south of France is 30 cents, yet in neither of these districts can a day laborer gain over 25 or 30 cents a day in harvest time, and 15 at other seasons. The report of the committee on postage, appointed by the chamber last year, and presided over by M. Chegaray, is highly commended. This report recommends establishing a uniform charge of 4 cents for all letters, except those mailed at Paris for the city itself, and in any town for the town itself; the first of which should pay three cents, and the latter two cents, as at present. The committee is of opinion that if the tax were reduced to four cents, it would be well to abolish the present system of franking office letters; and finally it observes that if England, in place of adopting a tax of two cents, had left it at four cents, the postal reform would have benefited the treasury, instead of injuring it.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

On looking over our Mexican files, we have discovered a number of documents which throw a great deal of light on the present position of affairs in that republic, and which seem to indicate that the storm is lulled for a moment, to break out in some other quarter. The following are extracts:

[From El Vera Cruzano Libre, Jan. 13.]

We have received from the captain general of the department, the following documents, which we insert with much pleasure.

Office of the Governor General of the Department of Puebla.

Excellent Sir:—

The annexed document will inform your Excellency of the happy result of the question which has agitated the whole republic, as to its form of government. The means employed by His Excellency, General Santa Anna, to possess himself of this place, were very disgraceful, since they had for their object to sacrifice the lives of the Mexican soldiers, who were necessary for the service of the nation.

All the forces of General Santa Anna were to remain at Amazoc, until the supreme government had resolved on what terms the present difficulty should be settled. No doubt, your Excellency will have to use great vigilance and caution, with the understanding that the aid of Don Nicolas Bravo, who is in the environs of this town with a powerful force, will not be wanted; and, therefore, that he can fall back, or make such a disposition of his forces as he may deem necessary. I think it also of importance to inform your Excellency, that notwithstanding the order of General Santa Anna that his troops should remain at Amazoc, hundreds of men, including generals and other officers, have presented themselves at this place.

God and Liberty.

IGNACIO DE INCLAN.

Puebla, Jan. 11, 1845.

To His Excellency, the commanding general of the department of Vera Cruz.

Office of the Governor General of the Department of Puebla.

Excellent Sir:—

A Mexican before all, and having been distinguished in a thousand ways by the country in which you first saw the light, I cannot resist using all the means in my power which will tend to produce the results indicated in your note received this day. I hold the lives of my countrymen in great esteem, and since your excellency has proposed certain arrangements to the supreme government, which will prevent the further effusion of their blood, I shall look upon their happy termination with pleasure, relying that you will order your subordinates to evacuate the positions they now occupy, and fall back to Amazoc, while I, myself, will retire with my own troops. I will do this so that nothing may interfere with the negotiations. Should any outbreak occur, I shall immediately advise the chief magistrate of the nation of the fact.

God and Liberty.

Puebla, Jan. 10, 1845.

IGNACIO DE INCLAN.

To His Excellency, Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, General of division.

Office of the Gov. General of the Department of Vera Cruz.

The courier that brought the documents from Puebla was seized by a small body of troops who were at Aqualpeque. They prevented his having any communication with the postillion, and took him before General Torrejon, who was on the 12th at San Antonio. After having detained him a short time at Santa Gertrudis, and having broken the seals, and perused the documents, they returned them opened, and in this manner I received them.

Vera Cruzano! His Excellency, Gen. Don Lopez de Santa Anna has placed himself at the disposition of the Supreme National Government, with all the troops which were in opposition to the Constitutional Government. This happy event, so pleasing to those who possess the feelings of humanity, is still more so to all Mexicans, who have always been in favor of the cause devoted to legitimate principles. The result of Gen. Santa Anna's decision, is the stopping of the effusion of blood in heroic Puebla.

I have directed, as was proper and agreeable to the gratification I feel, that the happy result be celebrated, and you will do the same; but in the transports of your lawful rejoicing, do not forget that we should be cautious, and more vigilant than ever; and I also command the troops of the garrison and in active service to exercise the same vigilance as heretofore.

IGNACIO DE MORA AND VILLANIEL.

Veracruz, Jan. 13, 1845.

We are very much disposed to believe that Santa Anna has proposed the negotiations merely to gain time and accomplish some other purpose than a peaceable termination of his present difficulties. It is not, indeed, to be supposed that such an unscrupulous leader would negotiate if he had means of compelling his antagonist to submit, and his conduct is, therefore, indicative of weakness, but we have no doubt that his chief purpose is to gain time in order to recruit his forces, and to make arrangements for striking a blow that may yet give him complete ascendancy in the government of Mexico.

A new Movement.—The abolitionists of Pittsburgh held a meeting a few evenings since, and adopted resolutions, recommending the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania, to use their influence to have the capital of the United States removed from Washington to Alleghany county, Pa., on account of the existence of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Shipwrecks in 1844.—Two hundred and eight vessels were wrecked in the last twelve months on our coast alone, in which one hundred and five lives were lost. Twenty vessels are yet missing, and a number of wrecks have been passed at sea, whose melancholy story will never be told.

American Peaches.—Mr. Edward Wilmer, on leaving this city for England, in September, took a box of peaches, which on his arrival at Liverpool were found to be in excellent condition, and were greatly admired by the friends to whom he presented them, as the product of the United States.

STEAM BOAT REGISTER.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 27, Mermaid, going up.
28, St. Croix, do
March 1, Falchion, do
2, Osprey, do
3, Uncle Toby, do
3, Sarah Ann, do

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 28, Lynx, going down.
March 1, New Haven, do
3, Mermaid, do
4, Osprey, do

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration, from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of Joseph Smith deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the court of probate, of said county, for settlement on the 1st Monday of April next. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE,

Administrator.

Nauvoo, March 1, 1845-44-4w

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM in Knox county, three miles west of Galesburg, eight miles from Knoxville, thirty miles from Oquaka, and twelve miles from Monmouth, containing one hundred acres—forty acres of improvements, and sixty acres of excellent timber, well watered, both for stock and house use. The cultivated land is dry and of a very excellent quality, which the undersigned will sell cheap, or exchange for a farm in Hancock county.

JUSTUS AMES.

March 1st, 1845-14w

NOTICE.—The subscriber takes this

method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has opened the large brick store, on the corner of Parley and Carlin streets, one block east of Main street; for the purpose of doing a general Commission and Storage business, both for home and foreign manufacture; and hopes by his close and strict attention to business, and the long experience he has had, he will share a liberal portion of public patronage.

To the different associations of mechanics he would say, any articles left with him for sale, will be sold according to instruction given; if left to my own discretion, they will be sold to the best advantage.

I am prepared to store a large quantity of Flour and Grain. Any shipments that my customers may wish to make, there will be no charge for taking bills of lading, nor for receiving goods at the landing more than for drayage.

Refer to close attention to business,

SAMUEL GULLEY.

March 31, 1845-44w

NAUVOO MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION. Manufactured by the Nauvoo Canal and Carriage Manufacturing Association, on Water street, in the city of Nauvoo, opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's store, the following articles, to wit: Coaches, Omnibuses, Chariots, Cabs, Buses, Carriages, Buggies and Buggy Wrecks, Harnesses, Saddles, Trussing Wagons, and one Horse Lumber Wagon, Ox and Horse Carts, Ploughs, Sowing Machines, Pitch Forks, Rakes, Carding Cards and many other articles too numerous to mention, sold as cheap as can be purchased in any eastern market. All orders must be paid for, and addressed to GEO. W. HARRIS, Esq., Pres't of the Association.

SOAP MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having established a Soap Manufactory, on Mulholland street, about two hundred rods east of the Temple, opposite R. Beech's Tavern, where he intends to manufacture hard and soft soap of the best quality, which he will sell much lower than has been the customary price in this city, wholesale and retail. To be had also at the Commission Store, about fifteen rods south-east of the Temple.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-43w

NOTICE.

3 OR 4-hands wanted immediately to break hemp, for which good store pay will be paid, enquire at the rope walk.

EGAN & SANDERS.

Nauvoo Feb. 26, 1845-43w

L AND, in McDonough County, Ill.,

to exchange for lands in Hancock County, Ill.
Six 400 acres timber and prairie, well proportioned in good cultivation. Also 80 acres; also 125 acres. Enquire of Geo. Miller or John Taylor in Nauvoo, or Wm. G. or Andrew H. Perkins, of Macedonia.

42-3w

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having taken the old stand formerly occupied by H. Egan, have commenced manufacturing cordage of all descriptions, twine, chalk lines &c., which they will sell at St. Louis prices. As the subscribers intend manufacturing all their cordage from the best materials, and in the best manner, to be sold at the lowest prices; they would invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. St. Louis prices paid for hemp.

EGAN & SANDERS.

Feb. 19-42w

NOTICE.

WANTED to purchase at E. OAK LEY'S Store (the office of the Nauvoo Tannery,) 5000 Cow Hides, and 5000 Calf Skins. Also 5000 Cow Hides and 5000 Calf Skins wanted to tan on shares. Dry Goods and Groceries sold at a reasonable price; and country produce taken.

E. OAKLEY.

G. W. ROSECRANS,

Nauvoo, Ill. Dec 16, 1844-33-3m

SOAP GREASE AND ASHES

WANTED.

THE subscriber intends keeping on hand, candles, hard and soft soap for sale, wholesale and retail, ashes, soap, grease, tallow, or country produce will be taken in exchange for soap or candles; at the soap factory lately occupied by R. R. Smith near the lumber yard, or at his store, near Yearsley's three story brick dwelling.

N. B.—A good soap maker wanted.

JAMES MENDENHALL.

Dec. 25, 1844-34-3m

HAT STORE.

THE subscriber has taken a store on Mulholland St., half a mile east of the Temple, where he now offers for sale Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best of materials.

Country produce taken in exchange. Also a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions

A. MERRILL.

Nov. 26, 1844-30w

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

The subscriber having taken out letters of administration, from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of George Candion deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the court of probate of said county, for settlement on the 1st Monday of April next. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

CHARLES LAMBERT.

Administrator.

Feb. 4th, 1845-40-4w

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit Court, made at the May term A. D. 1843, of said County the undersigned will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder on the premises in the town of Appanooce in said county, on Wednesday the 5th day of March next, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: 25 acres a part of w half, s e 11, 7 n s w.

Also an undivided third part of ferry and privilege, including lands, boats, &c., belonging to the same between Appanooce and Fort Madison, and the following town lots in the town of Appanooce in Hancock County, to wit:

Lots 3, 5, 6, 8, 9	in block 0
4, 6, 7	11
4	11
2, 3, 4, 5	11
2, 3	10
6, 7, 8	12
10	6
3	24
1, 2	25

being real estate of which Edward White late of said county deceased, seized of, and which said real estate, was by order of said court, directed to be sold to pay the debts of said deceased. Terms of sale six months credit bond with

was done. If contrary to law an action of trespass might have been sustained and a remedy found in courts of law—but instead of that, a hue and cry commenced—a mob was raised—violence threatened—warnings sent out—and the surrounding country excited by rumors and false reports, which flamed by the constant breeze of prejudice, resulted in the difficulties and disgraceful scenes which occurred in Hancock county.

The military force was not called out to suppress the turbulence of the Mormon people, but to stay the progress of anti-Mormon mobs, which had assembled and were organized by the Governor, for no other purpose but to get them under command that he might regulate their operations, and keep them from the commission of deeds of violence, which they had conceived and were about to put into execution. The expense of that war as it is called is not chargeable upon the Mormons.

As soon as the Smiths had assurance of protection from murder (which as subsequent events go to prove they had good reasons to fear) they gave themselves up to be tried by the laws of the land; and sir, what act of theirs has ever shown the amount of perfidy and treachery exhibited in the cold blooded assassination of those men in prison, protected by the arm of the law with an assurance of safety from those who sought their destruction, and the unqualified pledge of the commander-in-chief, the highest executive office in our state, to shield them from violence? None. The history of our country—the annals of the world bear not the record of so base an act, and even the legendary tales of savage life can scarce afford a parallel.

The anti-Mormon mob, represented here as being made of the peaceable and respectable old citizens of Hancock county, have stained their hands in the blood of innocence; they have murdered the prophet of a religious people—violated the sacred laws of civil and religious liberty—blotted the pages of American history with an indelible tint of dishonor—destroyed the peace of Mormon citizens—heaped upon themselves a load of infamy, well merited, and are now seeking at our hands legislative sanction, which if granted, they will never rest until that proscribed and oppressed people are exterminated from the state of Illinois.

They murdered the Smiths at the very time they expected the Governor, was in the city of the devoted prophet, coolly calculating that he would be put to death by the incensed populace of Nauvoo, upon which they could better arouse the provisions of the mob to carry out their base designs. Yes sir, they betrayed their honor and their trust, put in jeopardy those who had confided in their integrity, and offered the life of our executive officer as a price for Mormon persecution.

But in this they signally failed. The Mormons do no acts of violence—suppressed their just indignation, and appealed to the majesty of the laws, satisfied with the poor redress that they afford.

The insatiable vengeance of the hellish crusaders was not staid even here; they were not satisfied with having washed their hands and stained their garments in the blood of unprotected prisoners, but would seek other victims, and sacrifice the peace and safety of every Mormon citizen. Military encampments were ordered—wolf hunts got up; and every machination resorted to, to effect the expulsion of the peaceable Mormons from their homes and possessions in Nauvoo and drive them from our state.

Mr. Speaker, why this continued opposition? Why are we brought up here to be made the objects of vindictive legislation, when the very cause of all complaint is removed? It was Joseph Smith—the prophet of the Mormon people, who was alleged to be the sole cause of all difficulties. He is no more—they have wreaked their vengeance upon his head—they have murdered him, and just now he is as in olden times; because the fathers have eaten grapes, the children's teeth are set on edge. If the cause has ceased, should not the effects cease also?

But the idea is held out by honorable gentlemen upon this floor, that the Mormons are not capable of self government. The gentleman from Sangamon (Mr. Logan) asks, will you trust a child with an ax; if as the gentleman would represent the Mormon people, are so inferior to other citizens—so weak and imbecile, it is the duty of the legislature to provide for them, and in the plenitude of their wisdom, should appoint the gentleman from Sangamon their guardian. But sir, I appeal to those who have visited Nauvoo, who are conversant with that people to bear me witness, when I say there are for their numbers, just as many good men and citizens in Nauvoo as any other part or portion of our state. They may have vague notions, so have others; there are good and bad in all societies. Whether they be Mormons, or claim an older name made sacred only by its antiquity—and often made to cover other than virtuous deeds.

The great argument urged in favor of the unconditional repeal of their charter, is that they have transgressed their powers. If that was a good reason why not apply it in other cases—magistrates sometimes make decisions, not authorized by law, yet no man would be so unreasonable as to say the office of magistracy should be abolished.

If their charter contains too many grants of power, restrict it. If they transcend their delegated powers, take your remedy as provided by the laws of the land. Should you repeal this time their city charter, you take from them the means of paying the debt which hangs over them; that debt sir, is in city script

and held mostly by laboring men for work done—taxes are already levied, and in two or three years the debt can be paid, but by the passage of the bill before the house, we should deprive these creditors, who are poor and honest men of the only means by which they can obtain their pay for services rendered upon the streets, public grounds, and other city improvements. I know there is a section in this bill, which provides that all the property belonging to the incorporation, shall go over into the hands of a receiver, who is to sell it, but when sold, I will venture to say, it would no more than pay him for his trouble, and would effect nothing towards the payment of debts contracted by the city authorities, and which must be in that event a total loss.

It is urged by some gentlemen, that the general incorporation act is sufficient for Nauvoo. That act, sir, covers only one mile square, and can embrace no more territory. Nauvoo extends for the distance of four miles; has a population of over twelve thousand, has become an object of curiosity.

People visit that place in steamboat loads, and how can they maintain order, preserve the peace, and protect persons and property, without an active and efficient police? Sir, it would be utterly impossible to talk about a denial of justice in Chicago, and the creation of a special court for their benefit, and at the same time take from Nauvoo their unperforated court, and leave them, with only two magistrates, to attend to all the business of so large a place; where is the consistency and where is the justice of such a course? Have not the Mormon citizens paid their taxes? Are they not adding by their industry to the wealth of our state? And are they not entitled to equal benefits from our institutions, and equal protection by our laws? By what principle of a free and republican government are we taught to make individuals distinctions, and give preferences to one religious denomination over another? Sir, the Mormon faith is as dear to them as yours is to you, and while you may look upon their doctrines as founded in error, they look upon yours in the same way. I have learned not to despise the opinions of a man, however much I differ with them, especially his religious belief for that is the altar of his heart, sacred from the controlling hand of power, and subject to the decision of no judicial tribunal or human institution. It is a matter known only to himself, his conscience and his God.

Smith was ever willing to open his doors for public worship of every kind, and leave the matter of religion subject to fair investigation. Gentlemen say they are willing to give to the citizens of Nauvoo, the same kind of a charter granted to Warsaw and Carthage. In those towns where there are probably five hundred citizens, it is to be expected the same kind of a charter is required as in the city of Nauvoo, where there are over twelve thousand! There is no comparison between those places. I do hope their police organization will not be taken from them. They should have a mayor and common council to preserve the health and order of the city, and because of religious opinions preferences should not be made nor the rights and privileges of any part of our community taken from them.

If religious persecutions and proscriptions commence in this hall, where will they end? Make the Mormons the objects of your legislative vengeance now, and some other denomination will follow next in the train, and our boasted and far famed institutions of civil and religious liberty will be in danger of subversion, and a final overthrow. I do hope sir, men may be actuated by higher and nobler motives than would dictate such a course. May the eternal principles of justice and right be manifest in the actions of this house; and the spirit of religious freedom which fired the heart of the immortal Jefferson, arrayed against hostile hosts of bigotry, but marked him the true apostle of democracy; breathe its hallowed influence, through the soul of every man and lead us in the discharge of our legislative duties to deal out even handed justice.

TO RENT
IMMEDIATELY, a farm containing 40 acres, six miles distant from Nauvoo, also another lot containing 38 acres. For terms apply to John Willie, a little north of the meeting ground, Nauvoo. As there is fifteen hundred rails wanted, a tenant that would furnish this amount would be preferred.
Nauvoo, Feb. 25, 1845-43r

COMMISSION STORE FOR HOME MANUFACTURE.
THE subscriber having opened a commission store on Mulholland street, about fifteen rods south east of the Temple, will receive and sell on commission, any article that can be made or manufactured in this city, comprising of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Hats, Bonnets, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Cabi netware, Chairs, Hoes, Pitch forks; finally, any thing that you can make or have on hand—that will be useful in this vicinity, that you wish to sell; if you feel disposed to leave it with me I will sell it to the best advantage, for your benefit.

I will receive in exchange for the above articles, Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Fowls, Eggs, Wheat, Corn, Buckwheat, Flour, Meal, Potatoes, Beans, Wool, Hides, and finally any thing that will make food or clothing.
Please give me a call as I will intend to sell cheaper than the cheapest.
ABEL LAMB.
Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-43r

FOR SALE.
A FARM of one hundred and twenty acres, on Camp Creek near the La Harpe road. Fifty acres under improvement, a frame house and barn and other out buildings, for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.
NAHUM BIGELOW.
Nauvoo, Jan. 8th, 1844-363m.

NOTICE.
A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

NOTICE—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.
A. & E. GRAY.
N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.
June 10th 1844.

NOTICE.
The subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.
A. & E. GRAY.
N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.
June 10th 1844.

Hancock Circuit Court, to the May term 1845.

State of Illinois,)
Hancock county,)
Sarah Greenhow, Compt.) Petition for D.
vs.) voice.
John Greenhow, Def.)
John Greenhow is hereby notified, that Sarah Greenhow has filed her bill for a divorce in the Circuit Court of Hancock County, Illinois, against him, the said John Greenhow, that a summons has been issued against him, made returnable on the third Monday in the month of May next, to a term of said Court, then to be held at the Court House in Carthage, and an affidavit having been filed showing that said John Greenhow is a non-resident of the State of Illinois, he is hereby notified of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears before said Court, on the return day of said summons, and answers or pleads to said bill of complaint, as required by law, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof will be granted.

DAVID E. HEAD, Clerk.
WESLEY WILLIAMS, Dep.
G. P. STILES, Sol. for Compt.
Feb. 24th, 1845-431w

Hancock Circuit Court, Illinois, to the May term 1845.
Martha Boley, Compt.) Petition for D.
vs.) voice.
Cyrus Boley, Def.)

Cyrus Boley is hereby notified that Martha Boley has filed her petition for a divorce in the Circuit Court of Hancock County, Illinois, against him, the said Cyrus Boley, and that a summons has been issued, and made returnable on the third Monday in the month of May next, to a term of said Court then to be held at the Court House in Carthage, and an affidavit having been filed showing that the said Cyrus Boley is a non-resident of this State. He is hereby notified of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears before said Court, on the return day of the summons, and answer or pleads to said bill of complaint as required by law, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof accordingly granted.

D. E. HEAD, Clerk.
WESLEY WILLIAMS, Dep.
G. P. STILES, Sol. for Compt.
Feb. 24th, 1845-431w

Hancock Circuit Court, to the May term 1845.
State of Illinois,)
Hancock county,)
Israel S. Clapp, Compt.) Petition for Mechanics lien.
vs.)
J. H. Lyons, Def.)

J. H. Lyons is hereby notified that Israel S. Clapp has filed his bill herein for a Mechanics lien in the Circuit Court for Hancock County, Illinois, against him, the said J. H. Lyons, and that a summons has been issued, and made returnable on the third Monday in the month of May next, to a term of said Court then to be held at the Court House in Carthage, and an affidavit having been filed showing that said J. H. Lyons is a non-resident of the State of Illinois, he is hereby notified of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears before said Court on the return day of the summons and answer or pleads to said bill of complaint, as required by law, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted accordingly.

DAVID E. HEAD, Clerk.
W. WILLIAMS, Dep.
G. P. STILES, Sol. for Compt.
Feb. 24th, 1845-431w

MR. HUGH PATRICK, Dentist.
begs to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, his removal to that part of the post office, lately occupied by Mr. S. Rigdon, and returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in this city and surrounding country, for the extensive patronage he has received since he arrived here, and in doing so, he would assure them the same unrelenting attention, which has hitherto gained for him the approbation of those by whom he has been favored, it shall be his constant object to cultivate.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.
Also, H. Patrick, begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues manufacturing the various articles in the above line; rings, brooches, pins, seals, keys, bracelets, chains, and various other ornaments too numerous to mention, two thirds of the payments expected in cash. Old gold and silver taken in exchange.
Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1845-35f

FOR SALE.
A FARM of one hundred and twenty acres, on Camp Creek near the La Harpe road. Fifty acres under improvement, a frame house and barn and other out buildings, for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.
NAHUM BIGELOW.
Nauvoo, Jan. 8th, 1844-363m.

NOTICE.
A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

NOTICE—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.
A. & E. GRAY.
N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.
June 10th 1844.

OSPREY:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Anderson Master, will commence running between St. Louis and Bloomington, as soon as navigation opens; leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1-2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis, Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi-trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to
C. ALLEN, Nauvoo
Jan. 1, 1845-35f

QUILLS.
A few hundred wild or tame geese quills wanted at this office.
Jany. 1, 1845.

LAND,
And farms for Sale in Iowa.
ONE farm in Van Buren County, 4 1-2 miles from Benton's Post office, containing 160 acres. Four farms 10 miles west from Keosauqua; between Chequest and Fox river. One farm, 140 acres, 40 improved; one of 200 acres, 80 improved; one of 80 acre, 30 improved; one of 160 acres, 50 improved. In Davis County, 12 miles west of Keosauqua, on Fox river, one saw and grist mill, and 40 acres of land.

ALSO,
Claims on land in Lee County, all of which will be traded for lands in Hancock and adjoining counties. Apply to
ANDREW J. STEWART.
Near Loomis' tavern, or to Judge Phelps.
Nauvoo, Jan. 8, 1845-303m

NAUVOO FOUNDRY.
THE subscribers, at the Foundry lately occupied by H. Kimball in the city of Nauvoo, are prepared to furnish CASTINGS, and JOBS OF CASTINGS, to such as wish, as cheap as the same kind of work can be had in St. Louis. A share of public patronage is solicited.

N. B. Old pot-metal bought.
SAMUEL SIMPSON.
MORGAN PHELPS.
Dec. 24, 1844-343m

LOOK HERE.
THE undersigned will exchange a few town lots, for Horses, Cattle, Wagons and Harnesses.

HIRAM KIMBALL.
Jan. 27th, 1845-39f

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Charrettes, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Ruggies, Wagons, Hearsees, Sportsmen Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Draymen Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also, Ploughs, Scythe snaths, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Water street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices, for we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Presr.
ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk.
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.
BURR FROST.
DAVID DE VOL.
JOSHUA SMITH.
DAVID W. FOX.
SHADRACH DRIGGS.
DWIGHT WEBSTER.
JESSE H. ATHERTON.
WM. LISK.
Jany. 15th, 1845-371f.



WISTAR'S BALSAM
THE
OF WILD CHERRY
GREAT REMEDY
FOR

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.
Coughs and Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pains or Soreness of the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c.

AMONG all the famous medicines for Consumption, none seems to be meeting with greater success, or gaining a higher reputation than that most wonderful article, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry! That it stands at the head of all other remedies is now universally conceded. It has cured thousands upon thousands—of all classes—in cases of the most dangerously Consumptive character—and physicians of the greatest eminence throughout our whole country unhesitatingly recommend it as the most powerful curative of Pulmonary diseases, in the whole range of Pharmacy. Thousands of consumptive patients have already tested its exalted virtues, and confessed its surpassing, excellent and amazing power. The remarkable success of this Balsam is no doubt owing in a great measure to the peculiarly agreeable and powerful nature of its ingredients. It is a fine Herbal Medicine, composed chiefly of Wild Cherry Bark and the genuine Iceland Moss—the latter imported expressly for this purpose) the rare medicinal virtues of which are also combined, by a new chemical process with the Extract of Tar—thus rendering the whole Compound the most certain and efficacious remedy ever discovered.

A CASE OF ASTHMA.

The following is from a distinguished Lawyer of the city of New York, who had been afflicted with the Asthma for upwards of 'Twenty Years' and who, after reading such cases can doubt the efficacy of this medicine!

New York, January 25, 1843.
I have been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for 24 years—sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks; and although attended by various medical advisers, of the highest reputation and skill in the country, the relief was but partial and temporary—twice the disease proved nearly fatal to my life. Some few weeks ago I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave me instant relief, and a single bottle produced in a few days what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

A. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law.
No. 53 Williams street, New York.
We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate, and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public.

F. A. TALMADGE.
Recorder of the city of New York.
JOHN POWER, D. D.
Vicar General of New York.
P. S. The above certificate may be seen at No. 125 Fulton street, New York.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six for \$5.
All orders from dealers south and west of the Wabash river should be addressed to Berjan, Phelps & Co. Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. The above truly valuable medicine is for sale at this office.

Feb. 13-42-3a

BENJAMIN PHELPS,
No. 76 Chestnut Street,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR ALL THE

BEST FAMILY MEDICINES.

OFFERS to Dealers and others the following highly popular and valuable Medicines:

Wistar's balsam of wild cherry
Rev. I. Covett's balm of life
Humphrey's Pile ointment,
Dr. Williamson's pain soother
Brite's rheumatic liniment and pills
Sappington's pills
Dr. Starkweather's hepatic elixir
Dr. Halsted's magnetic remedies
Bristol's sarsaparilla
Fridley's tetter ointment
Fahnestock's vermillion
Jew David's or Hebrew plaster
Dr. Halsted's brisk pills
Nov. 13-42-6m

EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE!
J. GROCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.
THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.
May 23d, 1844.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.
THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.
May 23d, 1844.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.
THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.
May 23d, 1844.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.
THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.
May 23d, 1844.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.
THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.
May 23d, 1844.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.
THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.
May 23d, 1844.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West; as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received, and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.
PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers; if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

A. W. BABBETT,
Attorney at Law.

HAS removed his office to the city of Nauvoo and has taken the office occupied by the late General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to attend to any, or all business committed to his trust.

Oct. 9, 1844-22f

ACCEPTABLE.
ANY quantity of provisions, for subscriptions, at this office.
Sept. 25, 1844.

WANTED.
100 CORDS of wood, at this office.
Sept. 25, 1844.

TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. HALL.
STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER.
Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.

TERMS, LOW.
Residence, Parley St., Gen. Rich's old house.
June 19-21f

NOTICE—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.
In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his prices.

|--|--|



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 45.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, March 12, 1845.

Whole Number 149

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Main Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor,) POST PAID, to receive attention.

REMARKS

Of Mr. BACKENSTOS, in the house of Representatives, January, 1845, against the Senate Bill, for the unconditional repeal of the Nauvoo Charter.

Mr. BACKENSTOS of Hancock, said, he arose under embarrassment, to speak upon this question, having been preceded by gentlemen on both sides, who had favored the house with a display of talent and ability which it was not his good fortune to possess. But, impressed with the importance of the bill to a very large and respectable portion of his constituents, he felt called upon to say a few words, and state to the house some of the objections which might be urged against its passage. He considered it a matter of deep interest to that persecuted people who are to be affected by the bill now under consideration, involving their peace, happiness, and prosperity; it certainly was a subject which had enlisted the feelings, and in some degree the prejudices of a great portion of the community; on the one hand the anxious citizens of Nauvoo are looking for the maintenance of their just and equitable rights, while on the other the vindictive spirit of intolerance and persecution are awaiting their victim.

The foiled ambition of disappointed demagogues is struggling to mount itself upon the misfortune and ruin of that people; demons in human shape infest our gallery with their presence; they are watching our deliberations with breathless anxiety and earnest expectation that we will sanction their deeds of violence and crime by our acts of legislation. I have been sorry, Mr. Speaker, to witness the manifestation of prejudice which has been exhibited during this discussion. Men occupying the high and responsible seats of legislators should never suffer themselves to be moved by excitement, or influenced by so base a passion as prejudice; these are the elements of feeble minds and ungenerous hearts, and should never be suffered to enter the sacred retreats of liberty and laws—the hall of legislation.

The remarks made by the gentleman from Macon, (Mr. Benedict,) told us in language too plain to be misunderstood, that he felt their influence and was subject to their control. His eloquence no one can help but admire. In his manner, his gestures, and his language, he was truly sarcastic, and upon the whole succeeded admirably well in scandalizing the "Mormons." He said, he was willing to mete out even handed justice to them and gave us the beautiful and well painted figure of a scale suspended from the finger of the Almighty; and while he gazed contemptuously upon the picture he had drawn with an expression of vindictiveness, while on the other hand he would also apply the sword of vengeance, which part of the figure he represented with a smile upon his lips at least he showed a disposition to imitate them upon the altar of indignation. Perhaps there may be some good reason for the deep interest the gentleman seems to take in their prosecution and oppression; great men (I understand he has sometimes aspirations to a seat in the United States Congress) are sometimes disappointed, it may have been so with the gentleman from Macon, (Mr. Benedict,) inasmuch as in 1842, he made a pilgrimage to the city of Nauvoo, first procuring letters of introduction and recommendations from a distinguished latter day saint, then living at Spring field, to the Mormon prophet, and other leading men at the city of Nauvoo. [Here Mr. Backenstos was called to order by Mr. Benedict, the chair deciding Mr. Backenstos not out of order, proceeded.] It has ever been a custom whenever any distinguished individual visited that city, to throw open the public halls and extend to them the freedom of the city. This usual mark of respect was, however, omitted on this occasion. I do not wish to be understood as charging the gentleman with having been moved altogether, because of this neglect, but might it not be true that he left Nauvoo, disappointed?

Mr. Speaker, one very important reason in my mind why we should not repeal the city charter of Nauvoo, is that you strip the largest and most populous city in this state of all her police regulations. Why not amend the charter in all its objectionable features? Why not leave them powers sufficient to maintain an efficient city organization? Shall we in any manner take part by our acts in this hall, and sanction the violence and crime committed in the wild and lawless crusade against the citizens of Nauvoo?

Already have I received letters from Hancock, signed by some of the best settlers of that county, who say that the cry has now gone out that the legislature have sanctioned the violence of Mobocracy; that we are with them in all their acts, give free tolerance to their crimes, and sanction their murder. Let this be true, let those wrought up by excitement—impelled to action by heartless prejudices, swear that we approve of their course, and new scenes of increased difficulties will arise and more blood will be shed, the peace of the people of Hancock hangs upon the action of this House. Let gentlemen well consider before they subscribe to any act of partial legislation, which is to endanger the safety or destroy the just rights of any community.

During this discussion, the Mormons have been accused of every offence known to the catalogue of crimes, every depredation committed in that section of country where they live, has been heaped upon them, no matter where the charges originated, or how they have been propagated, whether true or false, they have been dealt out with an unsparing hand and urged against them as reasons for the repeal of their city charter. That base men are located amongst the Mormons there can be no doubt. That base men calling themselves Mormons infest the city of Nauvoo, is equally true, how can it be otherwise in the nature of things with a population of from 12 to 14,000 souls. I do not appear on this floor to justify the citizens of Nauvoo for any wrongs committed, but I appear to defend them and all others in their just, equitable and constitutional rights. Neither do I appear in this hall for the purpose of abusing or saying hard things against the Mormons or anti-Mormons, let even handed justice be done unto all. It is said that the people of the city of Nauvoo have violated their chartered privileges, that they had issued the writ of "habeas corpus," and released or discharged the Mormon prophet. This is true, they did issue the writ of habeas corpus; but is there nothing to be said in palliation for that proceeding? Let me inform this house that one of the ablest jurists of the military tract, publicly declared that such power was granted in the charter of Nauvoo; the legal gentleman procured the writ and afterwards appeared before municipal court, and ably contended that the charter granted them not only the power to issue the writ, but also to hear and determine the case, which resulted in the discharge of the accused. It is true we were at that time on the eve of a warmly contested congressional election, the Mormon vote being considered no small item in deciding the question. Mr. Walker, the whig candidate for congress, on several occasions in his stump speeches, declared that the Nauvoo city charter granted to the municipal court of that city, the power to issue the writ of "habeas corpus," in the case which arose upon the requisition of the executive of Missouri, for the surrender of Joseph Smith, and also that the municipal court had the power under their charter to hear and determine the case. All those acquainted with Mr. Walker's legal abilities, and also with his general high character and standing in the community, will readily attach great importance to his legal opinions.

Mr. Speaker—I would ask whether there is not some mitigation for this stretch of the power granted, or supposed to be granted, in the Nauvoo charter. It has been urged by those in favor of the senate Bill for the unconditional repeal of the charter, that the citizens of that place are a lawless banditti, gathered together for the purpose of protecting another. Sir, I here declare that such is not the truth, I know that community too well to be mistaken; such a charge is a foul calumny against thousands of honest, virtuous, law abiding, peaceable, industrious, and unoffending citizens, and I feel myself called upon in justice to that portion of my constituents, to throw back the foul aspersions with indignation to the feet of him who gave them utterance.

Much has been said in the course of the debate concerning the quiet and peaceable old citizens of Hancock county; many encomiums have been heaped upon them.

Mr. Speaker, I can not command language strong enough to express my feelings in giving utterance of praise to the moral worth and commendable conduct of the "quiet and peaceable," old citizens of Hancock county. Gentlemen would not I presume, have bestowed so many eulogies upon the quiet and peaceable old citizens of Hancock county had they not known that they were speaking praise-worthy of many Mormon citizens. I will here remark that many, very many of the old citizens of Hancock county have embraced the Mormon religion. The term of "old citizens" in Hancock is not understood to imply, by the anti-Mormons, those pioneers of the county who have made the first settlements in old Hancock; but have joined the Mormon church and live an exemplary life, will have lost their old citizenship according to anti-Mormonism; any scape gallows or blackleg, who may happen into Hancock

county, and who rails out against the Mormons and cries out extermination &c. he will then pass for an "old citizen" if he has been in the county but one week. If any old cow, horse, or pig, strays off within 30 miles of Nauvoo, it is always charged upon the poor Mormons, in the absence of all testimony. If any crime is committed in Hancock, it is always managed such a way by the time the news passes through the columns of the Warsaw Signal, as to saddle the offence upon some Mormon, whose name is unknown to the editor or any one else.

Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as the gentlemen on the other side of the question have been charging all manner of crimes against the Mormons, they have indiscriminately impeached, indicted, and found guilty of every possible crime, known to our laws; such has been the declarations of gentlemen upon this floor. All the disturbances in Hancock have been packed upon the Mormons; this is not only untrue and unjust, but is also calculated to mislead the public mind; one general impeachment has been made against the Mormons. Now sir, I have drawn up an impeachment with specifications against these "self styled" law abiding anti-Mormons; I do not design to say any thing which is not susceptible of the clearest proof; in the first place, I will state that the enemies of the citizens of Nauvoo formed a conspiracy to provoke them into an outbreak. (Here Mr. B. made sundry charges of crime and misdemeanor against the anti-Mormons, as follows:

I charge them with having called public meetings and loudly and strongly threaten the extermination of the Mormon population, and all those who would not join in their wicked schemes.

I charge them with having reported that their property was stolen by Mormons, when there was not the slightest evidence to that effect.

I charge them with having torn down the dwelling of a peaceable citizen, because he would not join them in their crusade against the Mormons, and driven him and his family from their home.

I charge them with having driven from the county seat of Hancock, peaceable and quiet citizens, some of whom were amongst the first settlers of that county, charged with no other crime, and guilty of no other offence, than that they were Mormons.

I charge them with having threatened and resisted the sheriff and his deputy, when acting under and by authority of law.

I charge them with openly resisting a constable when in the lawful discharge of his official duty, by assembling an armed force, and at the point of the bayonet preventing the arrest of a man charged with crime.

I charge them with having posted upon the doors of the dwellings of peaceable and unoffending families at the hour of midnight, written notices warning them to leave their homes in a given time, threatening them with vengeance and destruction if they did not comply; filling even the hearts of men with consternation and dismay, and distracting defenceless women and children.

I charge them with having made base and false representations to his Excellency Gov. Ford, through some of their safety committees, and of endeavoring to inflame the public mind with the free circulation of falsehoods.

I charge them with having sent emissaries to the state of Missouri, to procure aid to carry out their base and wicked designs.

I charge them with having undertaken to revoke a contract through one of their kind committees, between one of the first settlers and a peaceable quiet Mormon.

I charge them with having assembled, with dirks, pistols, bowie knives, and clubs, to intimidate and resist the county commissioners court of Hancock, when in the due exercise of their public functions.

I charge them with having called out the militia of the neighboring counties, in the name of the Governor and commander in chief without his authority or consent.

I charge them with having leveled their cannon and fired their muskets into steam boats, when on their way up the great Mississippi river, compelling them to land at the town of Warsaw, there to be detained to undergo a search.

I charge them with having hanged our Governor in "effigy" because he would not join them in their oppressions of the Mormons, and

I charge them with having committed murder without a parallel for its atrocity and cowardice on the annals of American history.

Mr. Speaker, these are crimes and misdemeanors, which I charge upon the Anti-Mormons in and about Hancock county; and sir, these charges are substantially true and I defy any one to controvert them, they are susceptible of proof and cannot be denied; those outrages which I have enumerated have been committed by that portion of the Anti-Mor-

mon party, which we might well denominate as the Mob portion; there are many who style themselves anti-Mormons, yet at the same time they look upon this Mob faction with alarm and indignation. Then, Sir, if you are in search of crimes and criminals in Hancock county, you need not go amongst the Mormons, for you will find them as thick as hail amongst that very class of citizens who style themselves anti-Mormons, who are asking this legislature to repeal the Nauvoo city charters in order more successfully to oppress that people and drive them from our state. Do the citizens in the surrounding counties of Hancock ask or petition us for the repeal of the Mormon charters, as some are pleased to term them? Does your table groan under the petitions which have come up from the people praying for an unconditional repeal of the city charter of Nauvoo? No; not a single petition has made its appearance. No voice has been heard demanding this hasty action. It would be regarded as an act of oppression, unprecedented in this country and without a parallel in the history of legislation, to repeal a city charter, against the known and expressed will and wishes of the people, who reside under the operation of the chartered privileges. If the charter is repealed, it will be regarded, and I fear too truly, the legitimate offspring of religious prejudice and religious persecution.

Political aspirations have had much influence in waging war against the Mormons. Several of the leading Anti-Mormons have been, and continue to be the peculiar friends of the citizens of Nauvoo until they were disappointed in getting office through their votes, when they immediately turned against them and became their bitter enemies. One of the leading anti-Mormons who now holds a high office proposed to resign his office in favor of Hyrum Smith, the Patriarch of the Mormon church, and give his influence for Mr. Smith's election, on condition that he Mr. Smith, would procure for him a nomination for Congress, which to the honor of the Mormon, he said, was refused;—this occurred shortly before the "Carthage murder;" this same individual stands now indicted amongst others, for the murder of the Smiths, and that too, by an anti-Mormon grand jury; thus clearly establishing that political considerations govern at least some of that party; other cases might be cited which go to prove the same thing, and were it proper, names might be called and proof submitted to this House, to bear me out in this position.

While gentlemen are so loudly charging the people of Nauvoo with so much crime they must bear in mind that there has been less criminal cases in the Hancock circuit court, than in any other county in the State, of equal population. I was clerk of the circuit court of Hancock county, for several years, preceding my election to a seat on this floor, and necessarily must know all about the criminal proceedings in the circuit court of my county. The city of Nauvoo with a population of from 12 to 14,000 inhabitants, does not average exceeding twenty cases a year, of every description of crime.

Mr. Speaker, I will ask the special attention of the House while I would compare the city of Nauvoo with the city of Chicago, containing about an equal population; are we not told by an honorable member of this House from the county of Cook (Mr. Arnold) and also a distinguished member of the Chicago bar, that the criminal business of the city of Chicago consumes the entire time of the court during its sitting at that place, and that at the last term of the court, but one case out of the criminal docket was tried; thus creating the necessity of establishing a new court, in order that justice may be administered also in civil cases. How does this comparison stand, does it not prove that the city of Nauvoo is by far the most peaceable, moral, and law abiding city of the two? Where is then the justice of harping so much about Mormon vices and depredations? Sir, it is all a shallow pretence in making these charges, to mislead the public, and prejudice the minds of members, in favor of repealing the Nauvoo charter. Why are unwarranted attacks made upon the city of Nauvoo? Is it because the inhabitants of the city entertain peculiar religious sentiments, or is it because of their political predilection? I apprehend that it will be regarded by the world as a religious persecution, and I predict that it will have a tendency to increase their strength and numbers just in proportion to the persecutions which are heaped upon them; the history of religious persecution throughout the world, bears me out in this position.

With the Mormon religion, I have nothing to do; I am not a believer of their doctrine, nor an advocate of their church. If they choose to worship a stone, it is not my right to interfere and prevent them, it is a matter between them and their God. The gentleman from Jefferson (Mr. Hicks,) has thrown out a long speech, which I have no doubt is intended to do him much good when he again comes before his constituents

for office; he read some Buncombe ordinances from Brown's history of Illinois, which is a good offset to his Buncombe speech.

The gentleman from Sangamon, (Mr. Logan) the acknowledged leader of the minority of this House has defined his position with regard to the bill now under consideration, which of course settles the question so far as whiggery is concerned. He fears that the Mormons have not located at Nauvoo solely for Manufacturing, Agricultural and Commercial purposes, but that they have some other object in view. Sir, is it not notoriously known that it is a part of their religion to gather together, and build a "great Temple," to the Deity; and does not the very argument of the gentleman tend to religious intolerance? He deprecates what he is pleased to style this one man power; does he forget that were his position true in relation to the Mormons (which I deny) he is battling against the federal principles so ably contended for by Alexander Hamilton, the founder of the political party of which he himself is so distinguished a member? The gentleman from Sangamon further tells us, that he voted against amending the Nauvoo charter in the session of 1842 & 43, this is true; and so did every leading whig in the House and Senate, at that time. This can be accounted for from the fact that there was a congressional election, to come off in a few short months; the Mormons were expected to hold the balance of power in one and perhaps two of the congressional districts. The course of the gentleman and his political friends on that occasion, is not at all surprising. The secret of their present bitter hostility to their city charter lies concealed in the simple fact that they did not receive the Mormon votes at that and subsequent elections.

It was then admitted that they had chartered privileges which were not granted to any of the other cities in this State, and if it were not for motives like these, why did whig gentlemen vote to retain those extra powers in the Nauvoo charter.

Gentlemen have asked how it is that so many reports are put in circulation, concerning Mormon depredations and Mormon outrages. Sir, how can it be otherwise, when such slanderous journals as the "Warsaw Signal," and a few other kindred priates are constantly busy at work, gathering and manufacturing all kinds of falsehoods for their columns, which are in many cases circulated free of charge throughout the country, in order to fan the excitement, and prejudice the public mind. No matter what the Mormons do, it is always wrong, their motives are impugned, and their actions belied by their enemies.

The public vehicle of mischief, the "Warsaw Signal," whose slanderous propensities has no equal in the country, (excepting one who I shall notice in due time) is entitled to much of the credit in bringing dishonor and disgrace upon our state, in the late and lamentable disturbances in Hancock county. I might say much upon this subject, but will forbear. The hireling who infests our gallery daily, is also entitled to his full share of manufactured slanders against the citizens of Nauvoo, and all those residing in Hancock county, opposed to "mobocracy." Sir, he is seen sneaking and skulking about behind the doors, and stair ways; makes it his business to misrepresent the proceedings of this House, and scandalizing democratic members of this legislature; his notorious insolence and disregard to truth precludes him from a seat within the bar of this or the other branch of the General Assembly, with respectable reporters, he who bears the evident mark of condemnation upon his countenance, and I might say, whose forked tongue has ceased to sting, whether the object of his malignity be ranked among the higher or lower classes of society. It is from such sources and such men that the numerous reports of Mormon outrages reach the public ear.

Town rivalry had also something to do with this opposition to Nauvoo. While Warsaw was on the decline, Nauvoo was rapidly increasing in wealth and population; a plan to bring about a re-election was soon concocted by the leading men of Warsaw, who made one pilgrimage after another to Nauvoo, imploring the Mormon Prophet to aid them in building up a city adjoining the town of Warsaw, by a ceding a portion of the Mormon population in and about Warsaw, and commence the building of a new city. The bubble soon exploded, and the speculation failed. This gave rise to dissatisfaction with some who had heretofore been exceedingly polite to Lieutenant General Joseph Smith.

Mr. Speaker, I was in hopes that the Senate bill could not pass, but be so amended by this House as to leave to the citizens of Nauvoo a reasonable and modified charter; but, sir, amendment after amendment has been laid upon the table. There seems to be a disposition to prosecute that people, and deny them even handed justice. It is too evident that vengeance is to be dealt out without re-

gard to justice because they are Mormons. I had intended to offer an amendment to the bill, providing for a limited charter, being fully satisfied that it would avail nothing. I am sorry to say it, but I do think prejudice is so strong that justice will not be done. I arose more for the purpose of entering my protest against the passage of the bill now under consideration, than with any hope of preventing its passage. If the city charter of Nauvoo is unconditionally repealed, I now take this opportunity to say in my place, without fear of successful contradiction, that it is an act of wanton legislation, unwarranted by circumstances, and without a parallel in the history of our country.

What does the information of the Governor prove in his special message to this General Assembly, in relation to the Mormons and their persecutors, but that the Mormons are the least to blame? Sir, as I before said, I have no affinity with them whatever, neither in a pecuniary or religious point of view. I can bear testimony to many things contained in the special message. The Mormons are certainly a more orderly and law-abiding community than the anti.

There is no doubt some bad men have and do exist among them; how can it be otherwise, in a community of 11,000 souls? Is it honorable and right to make the innocent suffer with the guilty? I will now close by appealing to gentlemen on this floor to forbear to do the act; a sense of honor and love, of even-handed justice would seem to demand that the Senate bill should not pass. Withhold your hands from the sacred rights of Mormon citizens, and leave them in the peaceable possession of civil and religious liberty. Do not persecute for opinion's sake, and thus destroy the sanctity of our constitution and laws, but extend to all parts of our state the benefit of equal legislation!

NO GOD.

We present below, the proceedings of a meeting of the "No Godders," the Communists, or Infidelists. How true it is—"without God men are fools." Nothing but Mormonism can "stand the crush of worlds, and wreck of matter."

SKANEATELES.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

Skaneateles, Jan. 4, 1845.

Fourism on its Legs—Socialism in its first Age—Skaneateles Community—A Social System without Religion or Revelation—Its Body.

Mr. Editor:—

Believing you to be one of the few, that can courageously and fearlessly publish truth without fear of party; and as our country requires truth, I am induced to send you a description of a meeting that took place in this village last evening, in consequence of the following notice:—

JOHN A. COLLINS.

The character of this "Great Apostle of Social Reform," will be exhibited at the Congregational Hall, on Friday evening, at half past six o'clock, by those who know:—

January, 2, 1845.

In consequence, the house was filled to overflowing. At the appointed hour, Wm. Rector, an expelled communist, made the enquiry, whether the assembly wished to have a chairman to preside; the answer or vote being in the affirmative, James Cummings Fuller was installed, and on a vote for secretary, William M. Barnum, received the appointment.

After some preliminary remarks from the chair, Wm. Rector was called for to address the meeting. He began by saying he went to the Community, about 15 months ago, and stated that he went there as a free agent, not as a member of a secret association—that when he first saw the evils, he was not in a condition, either in pocket or wardrobe to leave. He censured the presses in this village justly, I think, for not publishing Miranda Randall's letter, wherein she had set forth J. A. C. in his true light.

The first trait in Collin's character that he took up, was his adaptation for business habits, which Collins says "he is more suitable for than any man in the universe." To this end he called the attention of the meeting to a long advertisement in the village papers, in which he proposed to do blacksmithing, shoemaking, saddle and harness making, tailoring, carpentering and joining, masonry, painting, sawing lumber to order, to erect buildings by contract. This work was promised to be done in a workmanlike manner, and on reasonable terms. This advertisement had a tendency to deceive, as at that time they had no sawmill, no forge. Tailors they hired, saddlers and masons (See 4th page.)

The *Hibernia* says the *Herald*, arrived at Boston at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, with London papers of the 3d, and Liverpool of the 4th inst.

We regret to state that no tidings of the United States or England, had been received at Liverpool to the 4th inst.

The new movement in Ireland, in opposition to repeal, was producing great excitement.

O'Connell is arrayed against the Pope. No change in the price of cotton.

The English money market was easy.

The Pope of Rome was dangerously sick.

Zurbaro, the Spanish Insurgent Chief, has been captured, and executed by the civilized government of Spain.

State of England.—The present state of things (the increase in the revenue, &c.) is a great triumph for Sir Robert Peel, after all the difficulties that were thrown in the way of his ascending to the premiership, and affords manifest evidence of the benefits of a calm and steady government. He found the exchequer empty, and some thirty millions added to the national debt by his predecessors;—there were no apparent sources of improvement; trade languished; the funds were low; no confidence in the money market; men of capital shrank from employing it; and the people generally are dissatisfied; but in less than four years the whole scene is changed. We have now a large surplus revenue; a diminished and diminishing debt; public credit and the national funds never stood so high; trade flourishes; foreign wars have been successfully concluded; home agitations have nearly ceased; moreover, these substantial advantages may be fairly regarded as the harbingers of further and greater improvement, political, financial and social.

IRELAND.
At Limerick, on Sunday night, a party were assembled at a "wake" in Changelane, one of the poorest localities in the city, and the room in which the body was laid out was densely crowded. The floor suddenly gave way, and all within were precipitated to the room beneath, which also fell, carrying all to the next and that again, being the third, to the ground. By this melancholy accident eleven persons were killed, and from fifteen to twenty grievously maimed—some with legs and arms broken, skulls fractured, and one man had his back broken. The Irish papers continue weekly to furnish a melancholy list of agonizing outrages. In the last *Nenagh Guardian* three attempted murders are reported, the circumstances attending which are of the most horrible and revolting character, and a fourth is noticed as having occurred in that neighborhood, by the *Dublin Evening Packet*.

SPAIN.
The capture and execution of Zurbaro, in Spain, is the only intelligence from that country worth narrating. The previous accounts, which stated that he had succeeded in getting over the frontier into Portugal, caused the news of his arrest to excite much surprise as well as sympathy.

BELGIUM.
The latest news from Belgium states, that in the Chambers it was decided, by 65 to 22, that no address for the dismissal of the present administration should be presented to the King.

PORTUGAL.
On the 10th, Count Tejo laid before the Chamber of Deputies his anxiously expected budget for the year beginning on the 1st of July next, and ending on the 30th of June, 1846, from which it appears that a surplus of about 30,000,000 is calculated upon.

ITALY.
Letters from Rome state that the Pope is in a most alarming state of health, and that the cardinals are on the *qui vive* for what may happen. His holiness is upwards of seventy-nine years of age.

SWITZERLAND.
Accounts from Switzerland say that several cantons are in open warfare. At Argovie the insurgents, after having taken the arsenal, without any resistance being offered on the part of the government, seized on the ammunition and other stores, which were collected in large quantities, and marched towards Lucerne, where they were to meet the insurgents of the other cantons. The cantons of Berne were taking measures to refuse a passage to persons coming from Freiburg to join the other malcontents at Lucerne.

AUSTRIA.
Most of the persons who had been found guilty of political conspiracy in Austrian Galicia, in 1840, have just been pardoned by the Emperor of Austria. The punishment of those who were condemned to death has been commuted to imprisonment.

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.
It is long since any thing has made such a great sensation in St. Petersburg as the dismissal of General Von Rennenkampf, who has sent to the Emperor false reports respecting the events of the war in the Caucasus. The investigations that have taken place on this occasion are said to have led to the discovery that the person accused is by no means the only one who has been guilty of this crime; on the contrary, that it is something common, and has already been practised for years in Caucasus. Hence the occasional acts of violence when no victories had been gained; hence the exaggeration with which the deeds of the Russians were sometimes extolled, while the mountaineers are every where masters. The last accounts from Georgia

bring the information that in the month of November the Circassians took two Russian forts, and put the garrisons to the sword.

The Emperor of Russia is said to be so much amazed at the interminable war with the Circassians, that he is determined next season to take the field in person.

GREECE.
The Chamber is at length formed;—and, under the dictation of Coletti, enforced by the bullying of Grivas, Camillo Deligamis has been elected President, and Canaris and Calpurnius Vice Presidents. Amongst these Canaris is the only one who has the slightest pretension to respectability; and the President, who can scarcely read, and has less skill in writing, must feel the awkwardness of his position as the head of a legislative assembly. In fact, he himself was so conscious of the absurdity, that he most strenuously protested against the nomination; and was only persuaded to retain the dignity thus thrust upon him by the promise of the *portefeuille* of minister of marine. This promise has been kept;—and to-day his appointment took place. The Greek President has not one qualification befitting his high office. It would seem as if Coletti, having shown his contempt for the constitution, is resolved to make a farce of the representative system.

TAHITI.
From a letter addressed to a gentleman in Yorkshire, by his friend in Tahiti, which contains the latest accounts from that part of the world, and arrived last week, it seems the French continue sovereigns and masters of the ground they stand upon in Tahiti—that the Queen's government has not been restored—that a brief armistice has been agreed upon between the French and the native chiefs which seemed on the point of being terminated—and that many of the English missionaries are taking their departure.

MOROCCO.
News from Morocco has been received by way of Gibraltar, giving a most deplorable account of the internal state of the empire. The Kabyles were pillaging the towns, whilst the Emperor is described as having lost authority since the battle of Isly.

NEW ZEALAND.
Papers to the 13th of October have arrived, at which dates affairs in the colony continued in a very unsettled condition. Complaints are made that Capt. Fitzroy leans to the natives, and shows not the least desire to promote or protect the interests of his fellow countrymen. Another dispute between the Maories and the settlers at the Bay of Islands, had taken the Governor round to the spot. He arranged all the differences, in a manner, however, not satisfactory to the settlers, and the troops which had been sent from Sydney at his solicitation, in consequence, returned in the same vessel which took them to Wellington. Capt. Fitzroy, with the concurrence of the council, had declared the Bay of Islands a free port, a measure which had given great satisfaction to the aborigines. The land question also is made a matter of complaint against Capt. Fitzroy, and the aborigines are evidently determined not to give up their titles without being well remunerated.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
We have advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 17th of December. Since the visit of the Governor to the frontier the colonists have enjoyed more perfect security against pillaging by the Caffres than at any former period, and the tour has thus far been attended with the most beneficial results. The association formed for the encouragement of the growth of cotton wool is proceeding with spirit, and they have taken measures to procure the best kinds of seeds from the U. States.

DEFENCE OF THE LAKES.
The policy of England in the construction of ship canals to connect the American lakes with the ocean, a policy now on the eve of consummation, has at length drawn attention on our part, and the inquiry is arising as to the best means of countervailing the movements of our sagacious rival. The subject was alluded to in the Senate of the United States on the 7th, and a resolution adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War to report as to the best means of defending the lake frontier.

An article in the Southern Literary Messenger, by Lieut. Maury, presents in this connection a strong array of facts and considerations which are of the utmost moment. We quote some passages:—*Republican*.

"As soon as Great Britain began to recover from the exhausting effects of her last war with us and the continent, she recollected what had occurred on the lakes, and with deep-smothered feelings of national chagrin, began to cast about how she might, for the future, best strengthen herself in that quarter. The treaty of Ghent stipulated that neither of the contracting parties should keep aloft on the lakes any armed forces beyond a gun boat or two. How then, could she make ready against the next war? To build a lake navy, and leave it on the stocks to rot, would be bad economy. Besides, it would be attracting too much attention, and would put us, too, on our guard. She therefore, quietly went to work, and under the pretence of carrying out a system of internal improvements

merely for the accommodation of Canadian commerce, set about connecting the lakes with the ocean by means of larger ship canals—the largest on the continent. Through these canals she can now, in case of war, cover the lakes with all the light forces of the British navy.

For the last 10 or 15 years that nation has been constantly engaged on these works. She first constructed the Welland and the St. Lawrence canals; with these two links on the military chain thus drawn she at first thought to make sure her future supremacy on the lakes. But she saw the importance and power and the strength of the west growing and extending and enlarging themselves by broad spreading, more and more every day. She therefore judged it wise to tear down her first works, to commence new, and build larger. The Rideau canal was forthwith commenced, and no less than 6,000 laborers set at work in deepening and widening the Welland canal. This canal, though not yet completed upon its enlarged scale is navigable in the summer. They are now at work on it, and expect to complete it next year. It has a lock at either end 185 feet long, and 45 broad; and though unfinished, it is already capable of passing vessels 450 tons burden, (larger, be it recollected, than Perry's flagship of Lake Erie) from the ocean around the falls of Niagara, and up to that very lake, and thence through Huron to Michigan or Superior.

Our commerce on the lakes at this time amounts in value to one hundred millions of dollars annually. It is but in its first beginnings. Every year adds to the rich aggregate. It will soon exceed by far the entire total of our foreign commerce. In the event of war with England, what means have we of protecting the trade? By what possible device could the vessels and cargoes of our people on the lakes be saved from the hands of the enemy or from destruction?

Apart from the value of the commerce on the lakes to which war with England would bring immediate ruin, the exposed condition of the towns and coast on the lake frontier is to be regarded. Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Detroit, nay every port and village on that long line of lake shore would be left at the mercy of the British armaments which in a few weeks would be transferred from the docks of Plymouth and Portsmouth to the inland waters of Erie, Michigan and Huron.

Lieut. Maury urges the fact upon the country that unless, in a war with Great Britain, we can assemble as strong a naval force on the lakes, and I get it there as soon as she can, we can not defend them. "Suppose," he adds "that England should declare war with us to-morrow: in two weeks time she could have, of her sixty war steamers, thirty or forty on the lakes. In that time not one could we add to the only one which we have there; we could not build them in so short a time. To do that would require months, and there is no channel by which we could send there any disposable naval force which we might have on the Mississippi, in the Gulf, or along the seaboard. With such a strait of us, what would become of our lake commerce? It would be struck lifeless in a day. The lakes are narrow, and these steamers, in a line abreast, stretching across from shore to shore, might, with brooms at their mast-head, literally sweep the lakes from "Sackett's Harbor," to "Fond du Lac." There would be nothing to prevent it. In one month's time all our trading vessels there might, either be sunk or burned, or held as English prizes."

What can be done to avert this prospective, though contingent calamity? It is not the part of wisdom to sit inactive while the means of doing so much mischief are in the hands of a foreign power, ready at any moment to be employed against us, and that at our very doors. No Government unless imbecile or impotent, could be expected to remain inert while the possibility of such a disastrous visitation existed without being guarded against.

Happily the means of self protection are at hand; and it only remains for the government to make an efficient use of them. Lieut. Maury suggests that the Illinois Canal, designed to connect the Mississippi with Lake Michigan, be taken under the control of the government, and completed upon an enlarged scale so as to admit steamers and large vessels to pass from the Mississippi to the Lakes.

The establishment of a navy yard at Memphis has been already directed by act of Congress. At this point could be built vessels of any required size and armament, to be transferred as occasion demanded from the Mississippi to the bosom of Lake Michigan or Erie, or wherever danger threatened in that quarter. The resources of the great west could be thus brought into active development for naval purposes; and a permanent communication being opened between the Mississippi and the lakes, an identity of interest would be at once establish-

ed along the whole extended circuit from Buffalo to New Orleans. Let us hear Lieut. Maury on this point:

"The Illinois Canal is for sale. When completed on the scale of the Welland and Rideau canals, it would give us the same supremacy and advantage on the western lakes that Great Britain now has in the eastern. She can approach them from the sea, and we cannot; with the Illinois canal equal to hers, we could approach the western lakes from the sea, and she cannot. We could therefore meet her at least half-way, and dispute lake ascendancy with her with many natural advantages in our favor. The latitude of the Rideau canal is 45 1-2 deg., the extreme northern point of the Illinois is 42 deg., more than 200 miles difference of latitude in our favor. We could, therefore, in case of war, commence the assemblage of a fleet on the lakes at least a month or six weeks earlier in the spring, or later in the fall, than she could, which natural advantage would be sufficient of itself to turn the scale in our favor.

The completion of this work upon a scale commensurate with the objects in view, (the connecting the Gulf and Lakes by steamboat navigation,) is an important link in the system of general defence. It is a great national work, upon which in war, the integrity of our soil in seven States entirely depends, and one upon which the great western valley must mainly depend for safety and defence. I therefore run up the lake flag, and go for forty-fying them with "motes and ditches," instead of parapet and wall.

This is a grand project—one, moreover, which the dictates of prudence and policy commend quite as strongly as it is embraced at once by the ardent mind of enthusiasm. It satisfies the reason; it fills the imagination; it is in grand accordance with the spirit of the age, it is worthy of the republic and its destiny of greatness. What remains but to accomplish it forthwith? Let no abstraction of the brain come in to divert the national mind from so practical, so useful a purpose. As for the constitutional power in the case, it would be a hard thing indeed if a nation had not the right of self-defence and self-protection—and this measure looks to that very end, and is essential thereto. [Balt. Amer.]

Locusts.—Extract from a letter dated Fayal, Azores, Dec. 8:—

"A singular phenomenon occurred here about the middle of last month; during a strong southerly wind, an innumerable quantity of large red insects, resembling grasshoppers, fell on the island, and on the sea around. On examining them, they were found to correspond exactly with the descriptions of the Egyptian locusts. All the other islands were visited in like manner, and a vessel, which arrived a few days since, reports having sailed through them during the day: such vast quantities having fallen and perished. They must have come from Africa. They are fast disappearing."

Iron Vessel.—We copy the following from the *Pittsburg Advertiser* of the 11th:

Yesterday afternoon, an iron vessel, called the *Hunter*, was launched at the iron ship yard of Mr. Tomlinson. This vessel is about 130 tons burthen, built on Lieut. Hunter's plan of submerged propellers. She belongs to Lieut. McLaughlin, of the United States navy, and is intended for commercial use; or, as is reported, is to go to Russia, to give the Autocrat a specimen of American skill, and of Lieut. Hunter's plan of propulsion. She is to be full rigged, as a brig or schooner, we have not learned which.

Two other iron rigged steamers, constructed here, are about, one launched at Erie, the Michigan, a large war steamer and the revenue cutter *Jefferson*, launched at Oswego, on Lake Ontario.

In addition to these, we have two on the stocks. One, a large iron steamer, to be ship-rigged on Hunter's plan, called the *John Tyler*, intended for a revenue cutter for the Gulf of Mexico. This will be launched shortly. The other is an iron forty four gun steam frigate, to be ship rigged, of about 1,100 tons—This will be a splendid vessel, and the largest iron vessel ever built in the United States. She will not be launched until next season. Both these are on Hunter's plan.

Self Instruction.—Lord Brougham once remarked, that if we were deprived of what we learn during the three first years of our lives, we should be the most ignorant beings on the face of the globe. The following referred to in that remark, is evidently science, acquired by self-instruction. A knowledge of the productions of nature, and of the laws which govern them; obtained by direct observation and diversified experiments—by self-moved, self-impelled, delightful and almost ceaseless efforts, on the part of the young and self-taught pupil.

"Bless my soul," said an old lady on seeing the political heading in a newspaper, "Illinois moving?" "I hope it won't move on to my son William's farm on the border of Indiana."

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1845.

DEDICATION.
Last week, the "Music Hall" was dedicated in an appropriate manner. Three evenings were occupied for the services, during which time the music of the band, and melody of the choir, like the wine mentioned in scripture, cheered the heart of God and man. We shall hereafter, give this branch of our city improvement, a "sweet touch or two."

COPY-RIGHT.
We have the pleasure of stating that the copy-right of the Book of Mormon according to the act of Congress, passed in Feb. 1831, remains "secured," till June 1857. This is as it should be, aid at once puts a veto on the calculations of those who would print that book for speculation.

RETORT CORTEOUS.
The Editor of the "St. Louis Organ," who only acts when acted upon, like a bean in a bladder, thus rattles out his prayer; "shades of steel and feathers look down upon us;"—which meaneth, use no razor upon us, till we have remained in a goosery long enough for our beards to grow.

SHARK FOOD.
President Polk's journey from Tennessee to Washington, was characterized by a little *unwarranting*. The following from the New York Herald, is a specimen.

P. S.—The *Chevaliers L'Industrie* robbed two of Col. Polk's friends to-night in landing—Mr. McAllister and Mr. Churchill, members of the Kentucky delegation, who accompanied the President from Louisville to this city. Mr. Churchill, I understand, was robbed of \$200 in gold and Kentucky bills. Mr. McAllister lost \$300, mostly in Indiana and other Western money. A great time for pickpockets and office-burglars truly! eh? S. H.

Church and State.—At the last election in Canada, the political excitement ran so high that several clergymen voted, though for doing so they were subjected by law to a fine of \$2,000. Eighteen of them had been indicted for the offence, and petitioned Parliament to remit the fine. It seems that there is no prospect of their petitions being granted.—*Eastern Paper.*

¶ If you wish to find the seeds of criminality and corruption, go to Bual's priesthood from Cain to Canada. The corruption of the clergy is as thick as the Egyptian Fog.

THE RICH DUTCHMAN.
The rich Dutchman, mentioned below, had better keep his money out of Illinois Taxes and Tyrants' touch pockets.

A great wind fall.—The New Era of yesterday, has the following announcement: "We have it from a reliable source that a German farmer, by the name of George J. J. Geyer, living near the village of Lewiston, Fulton County, Illinois, is about to start on a trip to Europe, for the purpose of taking possession of the snug fortune of two millions six hundred thousand dollars worth of property. He recently received a letter from the firm of Rothschilds, at Frankfurt, stating that a law suit had been pending for more than thirty years in the courts of Germany, and in which his wife was one of the heirs at law, had been decided in their favor; and that a division of the amount in litigation, was about to take place, and they wished to know his pleasure concerning the amount coming to his wife, which is stated to be in round numbers two millions six hundred thousand dollars. Geyer emigrated to this country fifteen years ago, and settled in Fulton county, where he has followed the occupation of a farmer. At the time he left Germany, the gaining of the suit was considered doubtful."

Bishop of New York.—The standing committee of the diocese of New York have published the result of their deliberations upon the sentence of Bishop Onderdonk. Chief Justice Jones, Murray Hoffman, and G. C. Verplank, compose the committee. They decide that Bishop Onderdonk has not been degraded or deposed from his diocese, but is still a Bishop; and that under his suspension the standing committee is the regular constituted ecclesiastical authority of the diocese.—*Republican.*

¶ Spiritual wickedness in high places, is the order of the day. Jones, Hoffman, and Verplank, have as little regard for the sanctity of religion, right and virtue as Satan had, when he took our Saviour up on the top of an exceeding high mountain, and showed him all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them, and said all these will I give thee, if thou wilt worship me. *Underdark*, for so he ought to be called, is so much given to *gynococracy*, that, if he had the sanction of a string of corrupt

committees as long as Lucifer's "great chain," he still would be considered, by honest people, "an old drunken debauchee."

EXTINCT HUMAN RACES.
We see it stated in a Philadelphia paper, that in the remotest parts of North and East Asia, remains have been discovered which prove that nearly the whole of that great continent was once occupied by human races whose very names have perished. Some of these nations appear to have made progress in the arts and civilization. Their tombs are found spread over the countries eastward of Jenney, in great numbers, and are of magnificent construction. They contain fragments of earthen manufacture or porcelain, ornaments, and various implements of silver, gold, and copper. The learned academicians of St. Petersburg have satisfied themselves that such relics belonged to a people who must have disappeared before the light of history dawned upon these countries. Discoveries leading to a similar result have been traced through the New World, from the countries bordering on the Mississippi and Ohio, where tombs are found containing skeletons of a different conformation from that of the present native tribes, to the high table-land of Thibet, in the Peruvian Cordillera, where are seen the supposed ancient representatives of the Flat Heads. Even in the islands of Polynesia, vestiges are discovered which have been referred to a former race of inhabitants; and there are facts which indicate that extensive countries in Europe were occupied by races of a different physical character from the present natives, in times which preceded the arrival of Celts and Goths, and other Indo-Germanic nations from the East.—*Lancet*, &c.

¶ The foregoing remarks are used by philosophers and speculators upon the bible, and mankind to prove that revelation is false; that the world always existed, and that the varieties of the families of the earth are spontaneous. It is a little astonishing that men, having reason enough to read, write and reflect, should come before the world with such arguments to disprove revelations, when every person of any understanding whatever, discerns upon the first perusal, strong testimony in support of the bible. Such relics prove that there has been a flood, according to the bible; the remains of various races of men, bear testimony, that "there were giants in the earth before the flood;" that there have been "mighty men, and men of renown;" in all ages, and in all countries.

Why men are so blind to true knowledge, is more mysterious than the most marvellous mystery they produce to sully the everlasting truth. All the ruins, all the countries, and all the remains of nations, mentioned in holy writ, are on hand as witnesses of the facts. And scattered over the globe, and the oppressed Jews mourning among all nations, "till the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled," tell a story that twenty five hundred years have not been able to gain say, or disprove; and yet we find the "little horn," rising up and speaking "great things."

All we have to say, is, *dig up the ruins*, publish the marvellous findings of cities; and then remember, that these things substantiate Mormonism, more forcibly than living witnesses. The original is better proof than a copy. Roll back the curtain of ages, and let the truth come to light. All things hidden must be uncovered, and the knowledge of God fill the world, as the waters do the sea.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE CONCERT.
"Music hath charms."

Mr. Erwin:
The late Concerts, which came off at the new Music Hall, in this place, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights of last week, was attended with great interest on each evening. The Music Hall is a large and commodious brick building, suitable to convene some seven or eight hundred persons. It is finished at the north end with a raised floor or platform, furnished with seats and desks for the accommodation of singers and musicians.

On Wednesday evening I was in attendance to see what *music there was in Nauvoo*. At sun-down the house was filled beyond convenience, and it was found impossible for more to enter. At dusk the house was lighted with three chandeliers, which spread an ample light over the vast assembly, disclosing hundreds of happy and smiling faces exhibiting the beautiful and intelligent faces of Nauvoo.

The choir consisted of twenty-seven female singers, and eighteen gentlemen. There were twelve of the kind and present. Two pieces were performed and a prayer was made by Elder Almon Babbitt.

A programme of the pieces performed has already been published in your paper, so I need not recapitulate them. But permit me to say, they were performed excellently—they could not have been surpassed. The "Seer," a hymn composed by Elder John Taylor, on the massacre of the Prophet, was sung elegantly. The "Lamentation of Zion," a duet composed by Wm. Clayton, was sung by Elder J. Kay and Miss Susan Divine. Mr. Kay as a singer, would do credit to any Eastern concert. His voice is full, soft, and well cultivated, and he varies it with harmony and skill. The female voice was full of melody and sweetness. This was an affecting and sentimental piece, and excited a deep intensity of feeling.

The glee sung by Wm. Cahoon and lady, and Mrs. Bayles, was sung with credit.

DISUNION.

The movements of those factions, and misguided men who talk and affect to think of the dissolution of the Union, as a very unimportant matter, is calculated to excite mingled feelings of indignation and regret—indignation at the continuous attempt to overthrow the greatest fabric ever reared by human wisdom—and regret that our land is disgraced by such fanatic fools. These movements would awaken more apprehensions if they were entirely unprecedented, and if a patriotic devotion of a large majority of the people to the Union had not been repeatedly tested in times of fiery trial. The majority has resisted and frowned down every attempt at

they had none of, and of harness makers but one. As to building, they had to hire mechanics from the village to put them up. He gave a specimen of Collins' business habits, with regard to purchasing a wood lot up the lake, hiring choppers, and conveying his logs on railroad, whereby the logs cost more than the lumber was worth when sawed, besides having them in an unsafe situation—his giving his note, and refusal to pay the same—representing himself as an agent of a paper called the *Social Pioneer*, by which he incurred a debt of ninety-six dollars, which he drew from the Treasury, and never accounted therefor. He then treated of John's benevolence, and added two or three cases of his brutal conduct to a Mrs. Valzezer, his unmanly threats to her—his conduct with regard to Edward Ellib, of Philadelphia, who was threatened to be turned out of his room, after having obtained all that could be obtained from him, because he had expressed himself unfavorably to his measures—his abusive language to females—his conduct to himself (Rector)—how, in order to get a remuneration for his labors, he (Rector) had taken a yoke of oxen, wagon, and fifteen bushels of wheat, after endeavoring, in vain, to obtain a settlement with Collins; which wheat he sold—how Collins, a man that disbelieved in an appeal to the law, issued a writ of replevin, and arrested him (Rector). Spoke of Dr. Dwight, and a man named Beckett, as two of Collins' strenuous supporters. Also of Collins' complimentary toast in regard to the *Boston Investigator*—a paper which will publish nothing detrimental to his, Collins' interest.

O. Kellogg, of Ohio, then stood up to speak. J. A. Collins also stood up, but was received with loud signs of disapprobation, hisses, cries of "down with Collins." The chairman interfered, restored order, and requested Collins to sit down. Collins sat down with a countenance resembling that of a demon; as it appeared, from the expanded veins in his forehead, that he was wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement. Kellogg then accused Rector of frequently taking community property. An enquiry from John Milton Arnold, whether it was not a community principle for each to help himself to what he wanted, called forth loud applause, Kellogg proceeded. (Hissing and great uproar.) J. A. Collins stood up. (Hissing and increased cries of "down, down.") The chairman called on him to sit down, he refused. (The uproar at this crisis was tremendous.) After some time the chairman obtained order, and then stated that he thought that a person who would not observe, and pay respect to the chair, ought not to have a hearing. (Great cheering.) Upon this, the great advocate of social reform, with veins that seemed ready to burst from mental excitement, and a countenance the most diabolical I ever saw, resumed his seat, muttering "infamous! infamous!" After Kellogg had done, Collins stood up, and amidst great confusion, endeavored to substantiate his character as to honesty; attacked the character of Mr. Johnson, a leading communityist, now in Boston, who left some time since. This was received with every mark of disapprobation, inasmuch as Johnson was not present—and also foreign to the object of the meeting.

Rector then substantiated his former statement. Cries for Prior, Prior, G. Prior is a respectable man, for many years a resident of Philadelphia, and of late years of this town and Waterloo. G. Prior then stood up and confirmed Rector's statement—spoke of the creed that was published, something over a year ago, as being got up for a particular purpose, which was to get rid of Johnson, whose ideas of liberty were more enlarged than Collins'—spoke of Collins' hypocrisy. Collins here stood up to explain. (Great confusion, hisses, &c.) A vote being taken as to whether Collins should explain or not, was carried in the affirmative—he then spoke of his former good friends and zealous coadjutors in a manner both sneering and contemptible—of his good deeds as a peace maker—his good management as a farmer—spoke of the farm as one of extraordinary fertility, as it, according to his estimate would produce 70 bushels of shell corn per acre—stated his benevolence would not allow him to assist a single individual, but must extend to the mass; and therefore, if he could not assist the whole world, he refrained from relieving the wants of the solitary indigent—stated that the advertisements in the village papers had been inserted under an impression that the members of the community would have carried out his intentions, but that he found them intractable. He had no complaint to make but against those who opposed him in his ambitious views. Mr. Kennedy, a late member, then spoke; he said he believed there were many candid and honest people at Community Place, and he wished the audience to observe, that he did not consider J. A. Collins and community as synonymous—that as far as his experience was concerned, he must say, that what Rector had stated of Collins was too true.

A Mr. Holmes then took the floor on Mr. Kennedy's setting down—he appears a perfect counterpart of Collins he endeavored to convince the audience that the difference consisted in mere matters of opinion, and charged Rector with being idle, and that he considered G. Prior had stated what was not true. Prior hereupon called upon Holmes for proof.

Holmes after much deliberation and hesitancy, said he did not think that Collins had invited Prior to the Community as stated by Prior, but Prior stated that he had the letter by him, and offered at a future day to produce it, wherein the invitation was given to him by Collins. Rector charged Collins with uncommunity principles, with regard to his conduct to a man named Jackson. Collins replied that Jackson was a man with a large family, and though he did not object to Jackson as a man, still he would dispense with him to get rid of his family. Prior charged him with hypocrisy in his conduct to Mr. Johnson, inasmuch as that he heaped the most opprobrious epithets on his head—but at his parting with him he must salute him with a kiss. This was confirmed by a lady then present, not withstanding Collins' denial. Prior also charged him with being an encourager of licentious conduct, which Collins did not deny but in a general way—giving the lie to all Prior had stated.

The meeting continued from half past ten, during which it seemed as if hell had been let loose—such rioting, hissing, and yellings require a more graphic pen than mine to describe. Collins was denounced as a complete tyrant in his conduct, that he acted under the cloak of professed love to all mankind—as a covetous, and an ambitious man—a perfect atheist, under the cloak of a true worshipper. Collins denounced his accusers as being idle and poor; and, therefore, of no consideration in the public eye, on account of their poverty. This is rather strange doctrine for a man, whose whole life has been prowling on the public, as a beggar, for livelihood; and according to his own statement, who has ever acted the hypocrite.

Much praise is due to the Chairman for his impartiality towards the speakers; and the enthusiasm with which his observations were greeted, plainly showed that the audience appreciated the course he pursued.

The cause of the trouble at Community appears a jealousy of too much power invested in one man—and that man John A. Collins. Johnson, who is somewhat of a lawyer, and about the most honest and industrious amongst them, has been a complete thorn in the flesh to Collins in curbing his ambition. As a last resource, Collins got a friend to buy Johnson's interest in the concern, and to give him employment in Boston at a yearly salary. When Johnson got to Boston, he exposed Collins, and raised such a rookery at Community place, that in order to keep possession of the station of ruler, it became necessary to have a clearance of all opposers to the one man in power; accordingly a large number left, and one man undertook to remunerate himself by taking off some of the Community property, and for so doing was arrested by virtue of a writ issued in Collins' name. You know Collins, and I need not inform you what a serpent man he is—a perfect kaleidoscope—never catch him in a position twice alike—beautiful in theory, but unsubstantial in practice.

On the following Wednesday, the 3th, another meeting was held in the same place, and the same persons presided. The charges were a recapitulation of the former statements, with additions of Collins' mode of keeping accounts—inasmuch as an arbitration lately held at Community place, Collins had made no entry of property to a considerable amount to the credit of the Community, and had represented the liabilities of the association much greater than they were.

Collins in a specious speech endeavored to explain, and was listened to with the greatest attention. Considerable recrimination took place. From Collins' account the association were between two and three thousand dollars in debt; and according to his opponent, a balance of from four to five hundred dollars made the Community so much better than nothing!

Mr. Orris, formerly an attorney in this county, seems the most independent man at Community at present, stated that he thought Rector a misused man, and had so stated at Community. Collins admitted that though he had charged Rector with being idle, that he had made an advance of a considerable sum of money to him, in order to keep him there to work at a dollar a day. Rector called upon one young man from New Hampshire to state if he, the young man, did not receive the treatment due a man, and if he was not deceived with regard to

Community. The young man, with a care-worn countenance, declined saying any thing at present. This seemed to imply, I dare not—I am too dependent on the Community now, but the time will come when I may open my mouth too. The result of the exposition was this, that the citizens are clearly convinced of what they have long thought of this association—that it is an atheistical seminary, and an impure fountain—that the sentiments published to the world are not, neither can they be, carried out there.

The house was crowded to excess: the greatest order was observed, for which the chairman deservedly received a vote of thanks, which was enthusiastically given. It is no easy matter to make Community folks observe the rules requisite at such meetings, as they follow the impulse of their own feelings, unobscured by common usages. The meeting continued until half past ten, and then retired in a peaceable manner.

One member accused Rector of thieving, for which he has obtained lodgings in the county jail, for a time to await the result of a trial.

FAIRFIELD.

Hancock Circuit Court, Illinois, to the May term 1845.
Martha Boley, Compt. } Petition for Divorce.
vs.
Cyrus Boley, Deft.

Cyrus Boley is hereby notified that Martha Boley has filed her petition for a divorce in the Circuit Court of Hancock County, Illinois, against him the said Cyrus Boley, and that a summons has been issued, and made returnable on the third Monday in the month of May next, to a term of said Court then to be held at the Court House in Carthage, and an affidavit having been filed showing that the said Cyrus Boley is a non-resident of this State. He is hereby notified of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears before said Court, on the return day of the summons, and answer or plead to said bill of complaint as required by law, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof accordingly granted.

D. E. HEAD, C'k.
WESLEY WILLIAMS, Dep.
C. P. STILES, Sol. for Compt.
Feb. 24th, 1845-434w

Hancock Circuit Court, to the May term 1845.
State of Illinois, }
Hancock County, }
Israel S. Clapp, Compt. } Petition for Mechanics Lien.
vs.
J. H. Lyons, Deft.

J. H. Lyons is hereby notified that Israel S. Clapp has filed his bill herein for a Mechanics Lien in the Circuit Court for Hancock County, Illinois, against him the said J. H. Lyons, and that a summons has been issued, and made returnable on the third Monday in the month of May next to a term of said Court then to be held at the Court House in Carthage, and an affidavit having been filed showing that the said J. H. Lyons is a non-resident of the State of Illinois, he is hereby notified of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears before said Court on the return day of the summons and answer or plead to said bill of complaint, as required by law, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted accordingly.

DAVID E. HEAD, C'k.
W. WILLIAMS, Dep.
G. P. STILES, Sol. for Compt.
Feb. 24th, 1845-434w

MR. HUGH PATRICK, Dentist, begs to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, his removal to that part of the post office, lately occupied by Mr. S. Rigdon, and returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in this city and surrounding country, for the extensive patronage he has received since he arrived here, and in doing so, he would assure them the same unremitting attention, which has hitherto gained for him the approbation of those by whom he has been favored, it shall be his constant object to cultivate.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH
Also H. Patrick, begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues manufacturing the various articles in the above line, rings, brooches, pins, seals, keys, bracelets, chains, and various other ornaments too numerous to mention, two thirds of the payments expected in cash. Old gold and silver taken in exchange.
Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1845-35tf

FOR SALE.
A FARM of one hundred and twenty acres, on Camp Creek near the La Harpe road. Fifty acres under improvement, a frame house and barn and other out buildings, for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.
NAHUM BIGELOW.
Nauvoo, Jan. 8th, 1844-363m.

NOTICE.
A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.
N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.
June 10th 1844.

Community. The young man, with a care-worn countenance, declined saying any thing at present. This seemed to imply, I dare not—I am too dependent on the Community now, but the time will come when I may open my mouth too. The result of the exposition was this, that the citizens are clearly convinced of what they have long thought of this association—that it is an atheistical seminary, and an impure fountain—that the sentiments published to the world are not, neither can they be, carried out there.

The house was crowded to excess: the greatest order was observed, for which the chairman deservedly received a vote of thanks, which was enthusiastically given. It is no easy matter to make Community folks observe the rules requisite at such meetings, as they follow the impulse of their own feelings, unobscured by common usages. The meeting continued until half past ten, and then retired in a peaceable manner.

One member accused Rector of thieving, for which he has obtained lodgings in the county jail, for a time to await the result of a trial.

FAIRFIELD.

Hancock Circuit Court, Illinois, to the May term 1845.
Martha Boley, Compt. } Petition for Divorce.
vs.
Cyrus Boley, Deft.

Cyrus Boley is hereby notified that Martha Boley has filed her petition for a divorce in the Circuit Court of Hancock County, Illinois, against him the said Cyrus Boley, and that a summons has been issued, and made returnable on the third Monday in the month of May next, to a term of said Court then to be held at the Court House in Carthage, and an affidavit having been filed showing that the said Cyrus Boley is a non-resident of this State. He is hereby notified of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears before said Court, on the return day of the summons, and answer or plead to said bill of complaint as required by law, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof accordingly granted.

D. E. HEAD, C'k.
WESLEY WILLIAMS, Dep.
C. P. STILES, Sol. for Compt.
Feb. 24th, 1845-434w

Hancock Circuit Court, to the May term 1845.
State of Illinois, }
Hancock County, }
Israel S. Clapp, Compt. } Petition for Mechanics Lien.
vs.
J. H. Lyons, Deft.

J. H. Lyons is hereby notified that Israel S. Clapp has filed his bill herein for a Mechanics Lien in the Circuit Court for Hancock County, Illinois, against him the said J. H. Lyons, and that a summons has been issued, and made returnable on the third Monday in the month of May next to a term of said Court then to be held at the Court House in Carthage, and an affidavit having been filed showing that the said J. H. Lyons is a non-resident of the State of Illinois, he is hereby notified of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears before said Court on the return day of the summons and answer or plead to said bill of complaint, as required by law, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted accordingly.

DAVID E. HEAD, C'k.
W. WILLIAMS, Dep.
G. P. STILES, Sol. for Compt.
Feb. 24th, 1845-434w

MR. HUGH PATRICK, Dentist, begs to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, his removal to that part of the post office, lately occupied by Mr. S. Rigdon, and returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in this city and surrounding country, for the extensive patronage he has received since he arrived here, and in doing so, he would assure them the same unremitting attention, which has hitherto gained for him the approbation of those by whom he has been favored, it shall be his constant object to cultivate.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH
Also H. Patrick, begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues manufacturing the various articles in the above line, rings, brooches, pins, seals, keys, bracelets, chains, and various other ornaments too numerous to mention, two thirds of the payments expected in cash. Old gold and silver taken in exchange.
Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1845-35tf

FOR SALE.
A FARM of one hundred and twenty acres, on Camp Creek near the La Harpe road. Fifty acres under improvement, a frame house and barn and other out buildings, for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.
NAHUM BIGELOW.
Nauvoo, Jan. 8th, 1844-363m.

NOTICE.
A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.
N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.
June 10th 1844.

OSPREY:
REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.
THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Anderson Master, has commenced running between St. Louis & Bloomington, leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1-2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.
For information apply to
C. ALLEN, Nauvoo
Jan. 1, 1845-35tf

NOTICE.
B OR 4 hands wanted immediately to break hemp, for which good store pay will be paid, enquire at the rope walk.
EGAN & SANDERS.
Nauvoo Feb. 26, 1845-43tf

LAND,
And farms for Sale in Iowa.
ONE farm in Van Buren County, 4 1-2 miles from Benton's Post office, containing 160 acres. Four farms 40 miles west from Keosauqua; between Chequest and Fox river. One farm, 140 acres, 40 improved; one of 200 acres, 90 improved; one of 80 acres, 30 improved; one of 160 acres, 50 improved. In Davis County, 12 miles west of Keosauqua, on Fox river, one saw and grist mill, and 40 acres of land.

ALSO,
Claims on land in Lee County, all of which will be traded for lands in Hancock and adjoining counties. Apply to
ANDREW J. STEWART.
Near Loomis' tavern, or to Judge Phelps.
Nauvoo, Jan. 8, 1845-363m

NAUVOO FOUNDRY.
THE subscribers, at the Foundry lately occupied by H. Kimball in the city of Nauvoo, are prepared to furnish CASTINGS, and JOBS OF CASTINGS, to such as wish, as cheap as the same kind of work can be had in St. Louis. A share of public patronage is solicited.

N. B. Old pot-metal bought.
SAMUEL SIMPSON,
MORGAN PHELPS.
Dec. 24, 1841-343m

LOOK HERE.
THE undersigned will exchange a few town lots, for Horses, Cattle, Wagons and Harnesses.
HIRAM KIMBALL.
Jan. 27th, 1845-39tf

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.
WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Charioteers, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Buggy Wagons, Hearse, Sportswomen Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also Ploughs, Seythe stails, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Wa or street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices.

For we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Clerk.
ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk.
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.
BURR FROST.
DAVID DE VOL.
JOSHUA SMITH.
DAVID W. FOX.
SHADRACH DRIGGS.
DOWNT WESTER.
JESSE H. ATKERSON.
WM. LISK.
Jan. 15th, 1845-37tf

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.
WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Charioteers, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Buggy Wagons, Hearse, Sportswomen Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also Ploughs, Seythe stails, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Wa or street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices.

For we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Clerk.
ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk.
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.
BURR FROST.
DAVID DE VOL.
JOSHUA SMITH.
DAVID W. FOX.
SHADRACH DRIGGS.
DOWNT WESTER.
JESSE H. ATKERSON.
WM. LISK.
Jan. 15th, 1845-37tf

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.
WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Charioteers, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Buggy Wagons, Hearse, Sportswomen Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also Ploughs, Seythe stails, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Wa or street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices.

For we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Clerk.
ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk.
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.
BURR FROST.
DAVID DE VOL.
JOSHUA SMITH.
DAVID W. FOX.
SHADRACH DRIGGS.
DOWNT WESTER.
JESSE H. ATKERSON.
WM. LISK.
Jan. 15th, 1845-37tf

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.
WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Charioteers, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Buggy Wagons, Hearse, Sportswomen Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also Ploughs, Seythe stails, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Wa or street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices.

For we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Clerk.
ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk.
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.
BURR FROST.
DAVID DE VOL.
JOSHUA SMITH.
DAVID W. FOX.
SHADRACH DRIGGS.
DOWNT WESTER.
JESSE H. ATKERSON.
WM. LISK.
Jan. 15th, 1845-37tf

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.
WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Charioteers, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Buggy Wagons, Hearse, Sportswomen Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also Ploughs, Seythe stails, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Wa or street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices.

For we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Clerk.
ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk.
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.
BURR FROST.
DAVID DE VOL.
JOSHUA SMITH.
DAVID W. FOX.
SHADRACH DRIGGS.
DOWNT WESTER.
JESSE H. ATKERSON.
WM. LISK.
Jan. 15th, 1845-37tf

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.
WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Charioteers, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Buggy Wagons, Hearse, Sportswomen Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also Ploughs, Seythe stails, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Wa or street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices.

For we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Clerk.
ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk.
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.
BURR FROST.
DAVID DE VOL.
JOSHUA SMITH.
DAVID W. FOX.
SHADRACH DRIGGS.
DOWNT WESTER.
JESSE H. ATKERSON.
WM. LISK.
Jan. 15th, 1845-37tf

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.
WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Charioteers, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Buggy Wagons, Hearse, Sportswomen Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also Ploughs, Seythe stails, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Wa or street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices.

For we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Clerk.
ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk.
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.
BURR FROST.
DAVID DE VOL.
JOSHUA SMITH.
DAVID W. FOX.
SHADRACH DRIGGS.
DOWNT WESTER.
JESSE H. ATKERSON.
WM. LISK.
Jan. 15th, 1845-37tf

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.
WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Charioteers, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Buggy Wagons, Hearse, Sportswomen Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also Ploughs, Seythe stails, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Wa or street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices.

For we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Clerk.
ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk.
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.
BURR FROST.
DAVID DE VOL.
JOSHUA SMITH.
DAVID W. FOX.
SHADRACH DRIGGS.
DOWNT WESTER.
JESSE H. ATKERSON.
WM. LISK.
Jan. 15th, 1845-37tf

WISTAR'S BALM
THE
OF WILD CHERRY
GREAT REMEDY
FOR
CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS,
Coughs and Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pains or Soreness of the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c.

COTTON IN CALIFORNIA—THE OREGON SETTLERS.

A gentleman, who left the Pacific coast, in December last, informs the editors of the New Orleans Picayune that two or three Americans are about to engage in the culture of cotton in the lower part of Upper California, and that they feel confident of raising a superior article and in great abundance. Their rancho or plantation is not far from San Diego, in lat. 33 deg. north, the climate being warm and delightfully fine.

The gentleman says that many of the Oregon settlers have arrived in the neighborhood of the bay of San Francisco, in the Upper California, and taken up their abode there.

They report Oregon as a poor country—nothing like the one it was represented to be—and appear thankful that the opportunity has been afforded them of leaving it and reaching a more fruitful and genial clime. So productive is the land in the neighborhood of San Francisco, that one bushel of wheat is frequently yielded from a single bushel, and this with very little trouble, while the climate is so warm and pure that sick persons find it a boon. To illustrate the richness of the soil, the gentleman states that he has seen a wheelbarrow full of wheat, &c., manufactured in New England of the best seasoned lumber, shrink up shortly after reaching this section of California, and fall to pieces unless every precaution is taken. American emigrants are constantly arriving and settling in the Sacramento and other streams, flowing into the Bay of San Francisco. At the Yerba Buena the English is the principal language spoken, the people being an American, and the time is not far distant when the Anglo-Saxon civilization and the thrifty products of Anglo-Saxon hands.

Dreadful Storm.—The Journal de Cette gives an account of a dreadful storm which happened at Cette, a small seaport in the south of France, on Tuesday, the 22d instant. About four o'clock in the afternoon a thunderbolt burst over the town, and produced such awful effects, that it is described as resembling a place which had undergone all the horrors of a siege. The Royal arsenal, a large building, was entirely destroyed, even the walls not being left standing. The zinc roof of the building was carried into the air, and broken into thousands of pieces, which fell in different parts of the town, where they did a great deal of injury. Several other large buildings were also destroyed. At the same time a storm prevailed in the harbor which wrecked and sunk six or seven merchant vessels, besides a great number of fishing and other boats. The number of persons who perished is calculated at about thirty, but the exact number was not known, and numbers were still missing whose fate is uncertain. A great number besides are severely wounded, from the falling of houses, and even at the time when the accounts came away, the people were afraid of a renewal of the disasters, as the storm was not then over.

Albert the King.—A report is very current, that a message from the Queen will be delivered to Parliament, shortly after the opening of the session, asking the Legislature to authorize her to confer the title of King upon Prince Albert. The precedents are—Philip and Mary I., and William III and Mary II. The Prince of Orange may be said to have won his title by the sword; on the other hand, Prince George of Denmark, husband of Queen Anne never received the title or enjoyed the dignity of King. —*Oxford Herald.*

Another Wonder.—Something like the Thames Tunnel has been discovered under the water near Marseilles.

It is a subterranean passage, passing from the Abbey of St. Victor, running under the arm of the sea, and ending under a tower of Fort St. Nicolas. The tunnel is described as being larger than that of London, and of one single vault of stone, and span, and one fourth longer.

Catholic of Ireland intend to convene a meeting at an early period, to take into consideration the danger which the liberty of their church is threatened by the recent legislation of the government, and the attempt to make by its agents to influence and overawe the court of Rome by fabrications, and threats, and promises.

Death of the Great Fool Chief.—The last Western Exhibitor states that the Great Fool, the great war leader of the Kansas Nation, was recently killed in a drunken brawl by one of his own tribe, near the Shawnee Mission above Westport. The name of Fool was given him on account of his rash, adventurous courage. Accord-

ing to the Indian version, a man is considered a fool who fights without caution. As a man, the Fool chief was universally beloved and feared by his tribe, and in his intercourse with the whites he was always a warm and unflinching friend.

Rows in Philadelphia.—The ledger states that on Monday evening about dark, a party of fellows commenced an indiscriminate attack upon the colored people in the vicinity of Seventh and Lombard streets, knocking down and kicking every one they met. Some of the city watchmen, with Alderman Johnson and officer Weisell, interfered and arrested one of them, named Harper, who was held by the Mayor in \$1000 for a further hearing on Tuesday morning. They were armed with cord wood sticks, which they took from the door of a citizen. One of the watchmen was felled by a blow on the head, and another was struck severely upon the breast. A number of firemen from Moyamensing also attacked several houses in northern Liberties on Saturday night, breaking in the door and windows with brickbats.

Drinking, with a view to heighten natural good spirits, is like attempting to improve the natural fragrance of the rose by smearing it with pomatum.

A benevolent man would not so much wish for the lever of Archimedes to move the world itself, as for a moral lever that would enable him to lift its inhabitants one degree nearer to heaven; and this glorious privilege every such man does in a degree possess. His example operates as a strong arm, stretched out to raise his fellows to the eminence he has reached himself.

In the heathen mythology, Diana was twin born with Apollo—a useful hint to poets of the luxuriant lass.

It is a severe satire on mankind to say that prosperity is more difficult to bear than adversity. The maxim implies a natural meanness or malignity in those to whom it is applicable, for if a man has but the habitual wish to diffuse happiness, what more does he require to make his prosperity a blessing to himself and to all about him?

Fame, like money, can never be enjoyed, while we are obliged to dun the world for it. That only is worth having which comes unasked.

Genius is the wand of an enchanter—talent, the strength of a giant. The genius of astronomy, with his starry wand, has effectually shivered the fortress of superstition—shivered, but not destroyed;—almost every one possesses a piece of the ruin as a sort of relic; but it can never be re-united as a place of strength to overawe the nations.—Where Newton is freely studied and believed, we shall have no more religious wars.

Nations are sometimes, though rarely, ungrateful; but they much oftener commit the folly of being grateful infinitely overmuch. Let them beware of this; it is wasting one of the most precious streams that Providence has ordained to fructify human genius and benevolence.

Novel Bet.—A Pittsburgh paper says: Some twenty-one years since, a couple of our acquaintance—then young men—made a wager upon the weight of one of the party when he should have arrived at the age of forty years. It was bet that the individual in question would not weigh 180 pounds at forty years of age. From time to time the parties met, and the bet was resorted to as a source of amusement. The other day, the man who was to weigh 180 when he arrived at the discreet age of forty years, reached that eventful period. The parties met and 132 pounds was all he could balance down. He had lost the wager, and at once ordered a splendid bat for his friend who had waited patiently twenty-one years to have the bet decided. Not to let the matter drop, they made a new wager, to be paid by the one who weighed the most at the end of twenty years from that date. The forfeit was to be a half dozen of wine—a special reservation being made in favor of the said half dozen, in case either party should join the Total Abstinence Society in the mean time. Should both parties live, they will be three score years of age before the bet can be decided.

ANOTHER YOUNG REPUBLIC.

We learn by a letter received in Boston, that Northern California, one of the States of the Mexican Republic, was revolutionized on the 14th of November last, and the Mexican Governor, Gen. Michilorena, shut up in the little Fort at Monterey. The State of Northern California will go next, and will be followed by Santa Fe. Thus, one after another, in rapid succession, the States of Northern Mexico will fall unless Mexico comes to some understanding with the United States, by which, after annexing Texas, a well defined boundary shall be guaranteed to the Republic of Mexico for ever. It is the policy of England to control the whole of Northern Mexico, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, all along our Indian frontier as a means of carrying out her designs upon the U. States, and unless Texas is speedily annexed this formidable movement will be beyond control of both the U. States and Mexico. If the Senate of the United States, through the advice of parties whose patriotism is not beyond suspicion, shall reject the act of annexation now before them they will bring upon the United States and Mexico a long train of evils that will increase with the lapse of years.

and lead to the most deplorable results.—Every Senator who votes against annexation, votes for a chain of British Provinces along our whole Southern and South-Western frontier: he casts his vote in favor of giving Great Britain supreme command over 200,000 of the most warlike Indians in the world to scalp and murder our Southern and Western people, or the Mexicans, as English policy may dictate; he decides in favor of destroying republican influence on this continent, and virtually throws the United States, Texas and Mexico, at the feet of European monarchies. Each and every Senator has before him a fearful responsibility to his country on this question, and one vote may decide, for weal or woe, the destiny of the hundred millions of our race who shall inhabit this continent, probably within the present century. The crisis is at hand. Senators must meet the question, and either rise or fall with their votes.—*New York Sun.*

The Late Snow Storm.—This seems to have been one, covering the widest extent of territory known in many years. On the east, it extended as far as Bangor; on the south, as far as Savannah; on the west, as far as Michigan; and on the north, all over Canada.—It is rarely that so wide an extent of country is visited at once by a storm.

The severe cold of the past days has been succeeded by another north-east snow storm, which commenced during the night and has continued with unabated violence throughout the day. By the time the present storm has exhausted itself, we should conceive the average depth of snow on the ground will have considerably exceeded that which fell last winter. Yesterday morning the usual symptom, promontory of a change of weather, was observable in the dense fog which overspread the city and the surrounding country. —*Quebec Gaz., 5th inst.*

The lake appears to be completely frozen over. The falling of the immense body of snow into the water, which had been rendered to almost the freezing point caused the ice to form almost immediately. And if the present cold weather long continues, navigation will not open earlier than usual this season.—*Buffalo Gaz., Feb. 10.*

Inhuman if it were not in Rhode Island.—We learn that one of the poor debtors confined in our county jail, not long since, was unprovided by the keeper with food for five days! The poor man would have starved to death, of course, had it not been for his fellow prisoners, who, taking pity on his unhappy situation, handed out to him from time to time portions of their own rations. The reason that this poor victim to a most unrighteous law, unrighteously administered, was thus driven to the jaws of starvation was the fact that his creditors would not pay his board, and he had not taken the steps requisite to secure an indemnification of the keeper from the state, should he administer him even a crust of mouldy bread. We have this gloomy fact from a reliable source. It cannot be disputed. We wish it had some fictitious shades about it.—*Providence Gazette.*

THE DEBT OF TEXAS.

The Secretary of State, in answer to a call of Congress for information concerning the finances of Texas, has transmitted a letter from C. H. Raymond, the Texian Charge at Washington, in which he gives a summary of the statistical information upon the subject contained in the Texian documents. Not a word is said of the debt, amount of scrip issued, or anything of the kind—the Charge contenting himself with a statement of the receipts, expenditures, population, &c. He says that the expenditures of the government for all purposes, during General Houston's administration, up to the 1st of November last, excluding \$50,873 82, of debts discharged, amounted to \$460,209 18. The receipts during same time were \$466,159. 09. Leaving a balance of \$5,948 91.

The importations reported at the Custom houses from the 1st of August 1842, to 31st June, 1843, amounted to \$417,205 32; the exports during same period, \$416,767 78. No accurate statement of the duties collected during the quarter ending 1st November, 1842, has been obtained, but they are estimated at \$30,000.

From that time to the 31st July, 1843 a period of nine months, the duties collected amounted to \$102,452 60; the amount of direct taxes assessed in 1843, was \$19,807 93.

According to the tax returns of 1843 the slave population at that time was 52,410. From the 1st August, 1842, to the 31st July 1843, there entered the ports of Texas 273 vessels, and there cleared during the same period, 238. The importations reported at the Custom houses for the year July 31, 1844, amounted to \$686,503 03; the exports during the same time, to \$615,113 34. The amount of duties collected on importations was \$201,413 30; the expense of collecting was \$23,551 45—leaving a net revenue of 117,851 85. The amount of direct taxes assessed during the year 1844, was \$50,790 52.

[N. Y. Cour.]

London is the largest city in the world, containing nearly 2,000,000; Peking is the next largest.

THE NEIGHBOR. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1845.

☞ The weather, last week, was chilly and deadened the gardening prospects materially: but should "blushing spring begin to smile again so lovely," we shall expect to see Nauvoo, like a forest of hands, scratching the face of mother earth, to beautify it. So we work.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our news from Washington is to the 4th inst. President Polk's Inaugural Address, which is at hand, will compare with any of his predecessors. Should he, in the midst of American and European slight of hand, gaming for the conquest of crumbling kingdoms, maintain his position honorably four years, it will be a miracle.

We shall give the address entire next week; but in the mean time the following is not without interest, to any portion of the United States citizens that may be oppressed:

"By the theory of our government, majorities rule, but this right is not an arbitrary or unlimited one. It is a right to be exercised in subordination to the constitution, and in conformity to it. One great object of the constitution was to restrain majorities from oppressing minorities, or encroaching upon their just rights. Minorities have a right to appeal to the constitution, as a shield against such oppression."

All we have to add is, President Polk, the 'MAJORITY' have oppressed the 'Latter-day Saints,' because they are a 'MINORITY,' in driving them from the State of Missouri; in martyring their best men, and in repealing their city charter, so that they can the more easily destroy the rest; and we appeal to you as the highest functionary of government, to 'shield us from further oppression! Will you do it?'

The Joint Resolutions to annex Texas, and the Post Office bill, reducing postage to five cents under three hundred miles, and ten cents for any distance over, passed both houses and will become the ruling laws according to their several provisions.

The Oregon bill to organize a government beyond the Rocky Mountains, was smothered in the Senate. There is said to be a little hope that Great Britain and the United States will adjust the matter by "treaty."

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

We have information from the Society Islands up to October 27. Our mission in these Islands goes ahead of our most sanguine expectations. At Tuoboui Elder Pratt has baptised all the whites but one, and ordained several to assist him in the work. Several of the natives have also been baptised. Elder Rogers, who wrote the last letter, was on the Island of Huahine, where all the whites headed by a missionary, were engaged in keeping grog-shops and levying. Elder Grouard was at Tahiti, where many whites had been baptised, and ere this, some of the natives too. "Truth is mighty and will prevail." The Times and Seasons will contain the letter alluded to at large.

Rafts.—Rafts of timber, fire-wood, &c., have made their appearance at our wharf within the past week. Perseverance and industry makes the world a paradise; and Mormonism and millennium will enjoy it.

The Mermel.—It is understood the steamer Mermel will ply as a weekly packet, between Bloomington and St. Louis during the season. Her intention is to reach Nauvoo, going up, on Friday mornings, and leave Nauvoo, going down, on Sunday mornings. Go it; old Mississippi never fires; and business and being are increased by navigation and marrying.

Our thanks to the officers for favors. The same to the Osprey.

Elder Moses Daily would take this method to inform Sidney Rigdon Esq., that he requests his name stricken off from the list of agents for his paper, as it was put there without his knowledge or consent. Elder D. says that unless Mr. Rigdon will return and confess the fact that he has told, he shall ever regard him as a base impostor and hypocrite; for he declared here in the presence of thousands of witnesses that God had revealed certain things to him; namely, that Joseph and Hyrum Smith were martyrs, that they died approved of God, standing now in the ranks of the "revellers" of God, and holding the keys of the kingdom. Now he says, that Joseph Smith is with hypocrites and unbelievers.

Elder Daily says he will follow no such "Jack o' Lantern."

THE POWER OF TRUTH.

Among all the great signs and wonders of the world, from the beginning till now, not one, has left so lasting and incontrovertible a witness as truth. The wisdom of ages; the inventions of thousands, and the majesty of authority, combined with the pomp, circumstance, eclat, and sycophancy of cowering millions, have passed in their time, like the shining meteor, or trackless wind, into the region of forgetfulness, or into space, where there is no clerk to minate their greatness—and all is vacant.

Not so with truth; she possesses a power to persevere and continue—ad infinitum. Nor are her votaries less vigilant to keep the faith, the pledge, the never failing assurance, than herself.

An Abel though dead yet speaketh. The prophets one after another, would die for the sake of the truth; and the evidence of their constancy, like the sun in his inimitable career, came in with the year and went out with it, and no man, no mob, no king, or potentate has been able to blot it out.

So Mormonism, which, emphatically, is eternal truth, cannot be conquered. Drive her peaceable subjects at the point of the bayonet from Missouri; murder her innocent men, women, and children; martyr her prophet and patriarch in cold blood; taint the mind of the populace, and break the hearts of wicked men, with the stench of false brethren, and the torch of apostasy; rob the church of the benefits of legislative enactments; and blow the fury of wild imagination into a blaze of "utter extermination," as tried the Egyptians; the Philistines; the Babylonians, &c., and the Ameri-

cans, or Missourians, and Illinoisians—and still be true Mormon spite, moves forward as if God was at the helm; and so he is, and he is the power of truth that cannot be conquered.—Who fights against the Lord? He that fights against the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

As to the apostates they have their reward: "Who would be a traitor, kneels? 'Who's to base as a slave? 'Who would fill a coward's grave? 'Let him turn and flee!"

THE ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC.

As the Latter-day Saints have to preach the everlasting gospel to "all nations as a witness," it becomes necessary, according to revelation, to study the geography, laws, customs, manners, and every thing else connected with the history of the world, and the various countries that now comprise the variegated and scattered family of Adam.

As we have commenced "the labor" in the Islands of the Pacific Ocean, generally called by geographers, Oceania, we will bring out a few extracts, from such facilities as we have by us, for the general benefit of that mission.

"Oceania comprises the islands lying immediately south of Asia, together with the greater part of those in the Pacific Ocean, situated between Asia and America. They form three great divisions: Malaya, Australasia, and Polynesia.

This region extends from north to south about 6200 miles, and from east to west 11,000 miles. It comprises almost a third part of the superficies of the globe, and its land area is about one-eleventh part of the land surface of the earth."

Our mission having been established in Polynesia, we will speak of that part only which relates to the case in hand. Polynesia comprises a vast space or territory of land and water; any 150,000 square miles, with a population of 6 or 700,000. It is said that the climate resembles that of the West Indies, though more mild and regular.

"The most useful products of Polynesia are the bread fruit, yams, taro root, sweet potatoes, plantains, bananas, and coco-nuts, besides various fruits, comprising oranges, limes, citrons, pine-apples, guavas, figs, &c."

The people of Polynesia are in general mild and gentle, yet fierce and warlike when stimulated by some particular object; and their contests have been carried on with such ferocity, that some islands have been entirely depopulated; they were much addicted to various cruel and barbarous customs, to which their native religion gave full sanction, of which the sacrifice of human beings, the eating of human flesh, the murder of infants, were common. These practices, though not so general as formerly, have entirely ceased.

The Ladrone Islands were the first known to Europeans of any in this region, having been discovered by Magellan in 1512. The original inhabitants have been nearly all exterminated by the Spaniards.

The Caroline Islands are but little known, being situated in a tempestuous ocean and exposed to furious hurricanes. These islands, with the Ladrone, both belong to Spain.

The Sandwich Islands are the most important and interesting of this region. Hawaii or Owhyhee is the largest of the group; its area is nearly equal to that of the State of Connecticut.

The people in 1819 destroyed their idols and embraced Christianity.

A number of missionaries from the United States are residing here, and a large proportion of the inhabitants have been taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. Churches have been erected; the press has been for some time in operation, at which school-books, the Scriptures, newspapers, &c. are printed in the language of the country.

Honolulu, in the island of Oahu, is the capital of the Sandwich Islands; it contains about 7000 inhabitants, of whom 300 are Americans and English. Many American and European ships are always in port, and a considerable number of small vessels belong to the natives. Laheina, on the island of Maui, is also a considerable town.

The Mendana Archipelago comprises the Marquesas and Whaling on islands; they are very fertile, and furnish food to the inhabitants almost without labor; the people are among the most finely formed of any known race, and are but little darker than Southern Europeans.

The Society and Georgian Islands are remarkable for being the first in Polynesia, of which the inhabitants embraced Christianity. Otaheite, or Tahiti, the largest of the Georgian islands, is one of the finest in this quarter of the world. Dancing, once the chief amusement of the people, was performed on all occasions of pleasure, worship, state, or ceremony; but is now less practised than formerly."

The Society group, among which are Tahiti and Tobouai, do not contain more than 20,000 inhabitants. They are situated between ten and twenty degrees of south latitude, and between seventy three and eighty three degrees of west longitude from Washington.

The account given by our Elders, of these Islands, are so encouraging that we begin to feel as if the "Isles were waiting for the law," and knowing that Mormonism never fails of accomplishing the object intended, we feel the fire of eternal freedom burning in our hearts to go and proclaim liberty to the captives. More anon.

Traits of Egyptian Civilization.—All the children (and some past the age of what are usually styled little children) were running about entirely devoid of clothing. We observed a great deal of this in Egypt. Men are often seen in the same condition; and the women of the lower orders, having concealed their heads and faces, appear to think they have done all that is necessary. This is a great contrast with the comparatively barbarous Cingalese, who never even bathe without some kind of covering.—*Mrs. Griffith's Travels.*

☞ The above is about as rapid an account of nudity or shamelessness,

as we recollect to have seen. The Southern gentry, however, of the U. States, Texas, Mexico, West Indies, &c., frequently turn out the blacks of both sexes, and all ages, with all the charms that heaven lent them, uncovered to labor—and who has been so scrupulous as Mrs. Griffiths to notice the insult to decency, morality, and virtue?

A more virtuous race, might improve every part of the globe a little, at the present day, without religion, if it were not for tradition and mobocracy.

The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge; so, of course, they will put a stone into one end of the bag to balance the bushel of meal, in the other because their daddies did so. Should they ride on the top of three bushels, they can change and carry one bushel upon their shoulders to favor the horse.

Pleasant Bedfellows in an Egyptian Steamer.—I had observed several small cockroaches peeping their heads from under the cushions during the day, and I consequently trembled as the evening drew near. My fears were not without foundation; for when G. made my bed upon one of the benches we found a swarm of them. He destroyed as many as he could, but I felt them creeping over me the whole night.—*Mrs. Griffith's Journey.*

☞ We cannot pass the above without reflecting, that travellers have something worse than cockroaches to encounter on board of American Steamers, in the shape, (as the Yankee might term them,) of blood jobbers. Though some of the Southern ladies, out of sheer modesty, call them "bed bugs and musketoes." On some boats they furnish musketoe-bars, through which the venomous animals thrust their long bills, and play Yankee doodle, while the bugs slyly steal what they need from gentlemen and ladies, and even rob pretty girls while asleep, of all they wish, and all because music and meat hath charms.

Cold Snap.—Yesterday was one of the keenest and most blustering days of the present winter. There is some of the Lion's growl in old March, eh!

COMMUNICATIONS.

A reason for an election in Nauvoo after its charter was repealed by the legislature of the State.—The time of our election, as pointed out by law, occurred just about or before the time the report reached us of the repeal of our charter. It was not thought advisable, however, to omit our election upon a mere rumor that our charter was annulled; but to proceed and elect our officers. (which would never have been regarded criminal in any people but the Mormons) and in the event the above rumor should be officially or confidently announced to us as true, we would then abandon our course and yield to the action of the legislature, whatever might be our opinion as to its legal right to repeal an act "with perpetual succession."

The officers thus elected have never attempted to act in any official capacity. Nor has the city been yet officially notified of the repeal. Will editors do us the justice to copy the above?

ON THE LAWS OF NATURE.

(Continued.)

Pure or atmospheric air consists of about 78 per cent. of Nitrogen gas, 21 per cent. of Oxygen, and nearly one per cent. of Carbonic acid; this is the state of pure air, when taken into the lungs. When it is expelled from them, it is materially changed. The nitrogen remains nearly the same, but about 8 or 84 of the oxygen has disappeared and been replaced by an equal quantity of Carbonic acid.

Air is unhealthy just in proportion as it differs from pure air. If we breathe nitrogen or hydrogen gas or any other gases not containing oxygen, we shall immediately be suffocated; on the other hand, if we breathe air too highly charged with oxygen, we shall suffer from excessive stimulus. Oxygen being essential to life and respiration, has been called vital air, to distinguish it from other gases, which will not support life.

When a number have assembled together in a tight room, the oxygen is continually changing from vital air into carbonic acid: thus causing an impurity which is certainly detrimental to health. When we inhale air that is impure, we are violating one of nature's laws, for nature designed that we should have pure air to breathe; and inasmuch as the lungs cannot be supplied with pure air, in the same proportion we are violating an organic law or one of the laws of nature and must suffer the penalty accordingly. It makes no difference whether we have assembled together to worship God, or to perform all the

wickedness imaginable; the effects are the same, and why? because we violate a certain law, and justice demands the penalty. If the apartment or room where we meet, is unventilated and we remain there breathing air containing an excessive quantity of carbonic acid, though in other respects we may be as pure and holy as the angels in heaven; yet nature will inflict the punishment. We cannot escape the penalty when we transgress her laws. I feel deeply interested in the subject, I am now discussing, for wherever I go, whether in public assemblies or the apartments or private dwellings, I see nature's laws most outrageously violated, by neglecting proper ventilation.

When will the community become enlightened upon this subject? How long will the Elders of Israel who are to revolutionize this world in religion and every thing else, remain ignorant of these things? How long will our public places of resort, our school-houses, and our houses of public worship, be nurseries of disease for the want of that fluid which is free for the meanest beggar that walks the earth?

Many teachers are so ignorant of the importance of having pure fresh air for the lungs, that I would as nearly as soon deliver my children into the hands of a murderer as put them under their care. Many will keep all the doors and windows closed during the fore part of the day, not even permitting them to be left open a moment, and then, as though there was some carnivorous monster without ready to enter the first opportunity and devour the inmates, charge his pupils, with all the gravity of a judge, accompanied with the promise of a severe cow-hiding if disobeyed, to be very careful and keep all the doors and windows closed during intermission, thus depriving the school room of that pure air that is requisite for the benefit of its inmates. The same fault exists in places where people assemble for public worship or for social prayer meeting. The air becomes vitiated, in other words, much of the oxygen disappears and carbonic acid takes its place. The effects of this is often plainly seen by the restlessness of the congregation, many appearing dull and languid, perhaps some fainting while the preacher or speaker has the satisfaction of seeing many of his hearers nodding, as an assent to nearly every sentence he is uttering.

[To be continued.]

A New Island.—Capt. B. E. Simmons, formerly of the brigantine Faith, informs the editors of the New York Courier and Enquirer, that on the 31st of October last he discovered an island, not hitherto laid down on any chart. Capt. S. was on his way from Sidney to Valparaiso when he made the discovery. He went completely round it, and found it to be about six miles in circumference. At a short distance from it he found no soundings in sixty fathoms water. A large lagoon was in the middle of the island which seemed to be rich and fertile. On reaching Valparaiso, where he remained for some months, he waited upon the commander of the British squadron and informed him of the discovery. He examined the most recent English charts, but no indication of such an island was to be found. It is situated in the track from Otahite to Valparaiso, in latitude 21 degrees 10 minutes, and west longitude 138 degrees 54 minutes. He named it the *Isle of Faith*, from his vessel.

The Great Snow Storm of 1717.—The snow storm they have recently had at the North, although a very respectable affair for one of modern getting up, does not appear to be any great things when compared with that of 1717—in fact was a mere flurry alongside of it. One of the papers says:—

"The great storm of 1717 shut people up at home, as snugly and effectually as if they had been locked in. Those who were blockaded had to resort to their furniture and the like for fuel. In some places the snow was thirty feet deep. People made their exit frequently from second-story windows, and the trees cut down for fuel left long stumps behind. One Hannah Dingley, a poor woman who lived not far from New Haven, was buried six or eight days, but was at last discovered by her neighbors, by the smoke of her fire coming through the snow. Hannah died at a *la Graham*, on potatoes and dried corn, and warmed up with chairs and tables. A flock of one hundred sheep were dug out of a snow-drift on Fisher's Island, where they had been buried to the depth of sixteen feet.

The Poor of England.—Punch—the London Punch—the repository of all the floating wit in the British capital, the unmerciful satirist of royalty, Punch, by the last arrival, relates a story of a poor man that died recently at one of the hospitals he was found, in a frozen state, in an outhouse. The poor man was able heartily, strong and willing when he chanced that outhouse, but he had no work, no money, no friends, and not knowing what to do he entered the outhouse to find shelter from the snow which was falling fast. It was on Thursday that he sought this shelter, and he remained in the piercing cold until Monday morning

without food. Misery did its work; the poor creature died. On the inquest his wife testified that he was kind, affectionate, generous and provident when in work, and that his family was always well cared for when he had the means of administering to their wants. But he had been without employment and they could get nothing to eat. And this is the shame of England. Thousands of such cases are weekly brought before the aristocracy of that country, and yet there is no relief granted. We say this oppression of the poor, this grinding of human beings into worse than slaves—we say it is England's shame. Where can what is her glory? A national debt; the enslaved inhabitants of India; the titles of her nobility, and a queen and her offspring.

Poverty is talked of here; it is known and felt there! The white cliffs of Albion are reddened, in our eyes, with the blood of starved millions. England is the only country in which the tomb of the able bodied pauper is embellished with the gold and jewels of the heartless noble.

On Tuesday last we were presented with a few ripe strawberries, which were gathered from the garden of Mrs. George Stone, of Tuskegee. They were not the production of a hot-house, but grew in the open air in the garden. We have never before heard of the ripening of fruit at so early a period in this latitude—the first strawberries last year having been sent us on the 29th of March, and we believe they were as early as any of that season. —[Macon (Ga.) Republican, Feb. 20.]

In Bavaria the press is subject to the strictest censorship. Every morning a police officer attends at the Post-office of Munich, to receive all the newspapers which arrive there, to carry them to the office of the Censor, where they are opened and read. If they contain nothing objectionable they are forwarded to their address; but if they treat of one of the thousand subjects which are forbidden to be discussed in Bavaria, the subscriber loses his journal.

Earthquake near Home.—The New York Commercial says:—“We have just been informed, on reliable authority, that on Friday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock, Staten Island was visited by a slight shock of earthquake. Our informant says that he was reading a newspaper when he was startled by a peculiar rumbling noise swelling into a sound resembling the clattering of a regiment of cavalry over rocky ground, the chair on which he sat sensibly oscillating beneath him. This was at the base of the hill near the beach. But the same sound was heard and the same sensation felt by others at the summit of the hill.”

Punch's Almanac contains some of the brightest wit concocted since the days of Joe Miller. Among its items it records “Strange superstition of the nineteenth century.” This strange superstition is confessed by a correspondent, who writes that walking from one large thoroughfare to another a policeman appeared to him!

A FOG IN LONDON. There was a remarkable fog in London on the night of November 21, of which the London Times gives the following account:—

During the early part of yesterday, the fog which overspread the metropolis and its neighborhood was very dense—at least a Londoner would not so consider it; but as the evening advanced the decrease of light became apparently accelerated by a very great increase in the thickness of the atmosphere; and before five o'clock, the whole of the metropolis was over-spread by that which without exaggeration may be designated as a thick darkness. The streets presented in every quarter appearances of the utmost confusion and alarm. Persons on foot literally groped their way through the mass of smoke and vapor which filled every street, whilst carriages of all descriptions, wagons, omnibuses and cabs, made their way at a foot's pace, and under circumstances alike dangerous to the parties who guided them, and to those with whom they were every moment coming in contact. In vain were vehicles provided with lamps and preceded by torches; in vain was the greatest care and caution observed by those who led or drove; accidents became of momentary occurrence, and amidst the shouting of men the occasional screams of the few women or children who ventured abroad, the glare of the torches, and the active dexterity of thieves, the police found abundant employment; while every one who had a home and no very pressing business to keep him out of doors, hurried into shelter with as much expedition as the prevailing darkness and confusion would permit.

The following account of the weather and of the appearances which the fog presented has been furnished to us from the neighborhood of Kensington and that part of the suburbs:— In the suburbs of the town a light fog began to be perceptible about 8 o'clock, which continued to increase in density during the day, and in the forenoon and evening, extending itself over every part

of the town, assuming in the metropolis that opaque color for which a London November fog is so noted. In the evening the thoroughfares the drivers of vehicles were completely brought to a stand still, unless they had previously supplied themselves with a link. In most of the principal streets were at the corners clusters of toys with lighted links, offering their services to conduct individuals or vehicles at a charge of 6d per mile, while others found it a profitable speculation to purchase a quantity of links at an oil shop, and sell them at an increased price in parts of the town where such a desideratum was not to be obtained. In the outskirts of the town the fog was extremely dense, and particularly on the great western road, on which the lighting is still most imperfect, and traveling along it is at all times a more serious and dangerous matter, but more especially so on a night. Very few of the omnibuses along that line of road were sent out by the proprietors, and several of those which were, although they had lighted lamps and links, got on the heaps of gravel on the Park side of the road, and were nearly upset, to the great alarm of the passengers. Numerous collisions during the evening in all parts of the town, but we have not heard of any accidents of a serious character having occurred up to ten o'clock, at which hour the fog was still very dense.

From another source we have the following account:—

Yesterday afternoon the metropolis was enveloped in one of those dense and dangerous fogs so peculiar to this particular season of this year, and for which our climate is proverbial. Such was the thickness of the atmosphere, that the navigation of the river was entirely suspended, not one of the numerous steamboats venturing to leave their respective moorings. Indeed, a sort of Egyptian darkness seemed to overshadow the city and west end, and the tradesmen found it requisite to light up their respective establishments at a very early period in the afternoon. Last night the streets presented a scene of confusion that has not been witnessed for a number of years past. The thickness of the fog was indescribable; and it was not without extreme danger that the passengers could proceed through the various thoroughfares of the metropolis; the greatest gloom and obscurity prevailed, and the lamps on the opposite side of the street could scarcely be distinguished. It was with the greatest difficulty that the various omnibuses, cabs and coaches could proceed through the streets. The confusion which prevailed throughout the different streets of the metropolis has scarcely ever been equalled. It required the greatest exertions of the police, to whom great praise is due for their activity to prevent passengers from placing themselves in imminent peril. Several accidents occurred, but the reporter was informed at the various hospitals, none were likely to terminate fatally. It was stated that the light fingered gentry had busily and successfully employed themselves in their avocations during the confusion which the fog created.

Important from St. Domingo.—Advices from St. Domingo to the 6th are received.

It is reported that Howard considers the Constitution of 1843 suspended, in consequence of the insurrection of the Eastern part of the Island, and instead of a Legislature establishes a Council of State, the members of which are to be appointed and re-elected at his call. It was currently reported that the President intended to be crowned King, taking Christophe for his model, under whom he was formerly an officer.

The insolence of a British officer at the Guano Island of Ichoabo, in ordering off certain vessels waiting for cargoes, was promptly met by the Captain of the ship *Shakespeare* of New York, who refused to retire unless the British Captain would give him a written order to that effect, which was refused. The Captain of the *Shakespeare* therefore remained, and would load for New York.

ANOTHER DUEL.—We learn from the Cincinnati Enquirer that a duel came off at 7 o'clock Monday last across the river opposite that city. The parties were Lieut. Durand, of the navy, and Dr. Mosby, of Virginia; the weapons shot guns, distance, thirty paces. Mr. Bouche, of New Orleans, and Capt. Howard, of Cincinnati. Two shots were fired without any damage being done to either of the principals. The conditions were that after the second fire the seconds should determine whether there should be another. They decided that there should not, and so the matter ended. A quarrel grew out of an insult offered to Mr. Durand, who was the challenging party.

CAUTION TO ANTI-RENTERS.—It is hoped this case will be a warning to the illegal combinations and acts of persons who are in open opposition to the laws of the country. The plaintiff, Chancey Keder, brought a suit against Artemas Doughton, Daniel C. Sherman, Elias St. John, and John Deitz, as defendants. In 1841, the plaintiff had been deputed by the Sheriff of Albany to serve writs, and also had declarations to serve in favor of Van Rensselaer, against tenants on the manor for non-payment of rent. He stopped at a house in Bern, a mob broke into the house about 12 o'clock at night, roused him from his bed, demanded his papers with threats, and searched his person and clothes, and not obtaining their object of search they went off, and returned next morning with a greater force and on further search discovered his papers; then took him into the woods, some disguised as Indians thrust him down, abused him outrageously, tarred and feathered him, and threatened his life if he should have the temerity to engage in such business again. These persons who appeared as “Indians” could not be identified, but the defendants were recognized as being amongst the crowd, and did not attempt to prevent the outrage, but taunted and ridiculed the plaintiff after it was done, and expressed their satisfaction. There was, from the nature of the case, a good deal of difficulty in empanelling a jury—one was at last obtained,

consisting of about one half from the country towns and the residue from the city. The cause was summed up and argued with talent and ability, by George W. Peckham, Esq., for the defendants, and by Michael Sandford, Esq., for the plaintiff. The jury returned a verdict of ten thousand dollars, damages and costs. —*Albany Atlas.*

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAW OF WILD CHERRY.—This celebrated remedy is a compound balsamic preparation of the Wild Cherry Bark and Moss of Iceland, combined by a new chemical process with the Extract of Pine. So salutary have been its effects in all cases when administered for COUGHS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, or any disease of the lungs, that many of the most distinguished physicians have approved and recommended it, and openly acknowledged it the most valuable medicine ever discovered. It is truly a valuable medicine and is effecting an immense amount of good in the relief of suffering humanity.

* See Advertisement.

DIED.—In this city, on the 15th ult., Asa Works, sen., aged 83 years, after a lingering sickness of about six months.

Asa Works was a noted revolutionary soldier; he enlisted at the age of eleven years, under General George Washington—was in two battles, the battle of Bennington, Vermont, and the battle of Monmouth, New Jersey, the latter of which he received a wound in his left arm, between the shoulder and elbow—underwent a great deal of hardship, privation, and hunger, in his younger days, in helping to gain the independence of our once boasted America—but alas! how changed are things for a few years past. In the year 1838, he emigrated to the sovereign state of Missouri, and settled at Far West, in Caldwell county, at which place he was called to witness the violation of that liberty he once fought to gain—he went through, with the people called Lat'o D'y Saints, or Mormons, all the persecutions, privations, and hardship inflicted upon them in 1838 and 1839,—and since that time, until his death, has lived as an exile, in the state of Illinois.

A. C. B.

WANTED, by the subscriber, the following Neighbors: Sept. 20, 1843; Feb. 28 and July 3, 1844. Also Nos. 4 and 25 of the Wasp.

W. RICHARDS.

March 19-46f

LOST! LOST!!

Lost about the 20th of last February, between Hopper's mill and Nauvoo, a basket containing four bonnets and one brush hat; the finder will be suitably rewarded, by leaving the basket and its contents with the Temple committee; or with the subscriber, one door east of A. Davis' store.

GEO. W. BRATTON.

Nauvoo, March 16th, 1845-45f

KEY STONE STORE.

A. LATHROP has purchased the store of D. D. Yearsley, on Mulholland st., a little east of the Temple, where he will accommodate the Saints, his friends and the public, with DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, as they may need, suitable for the season. Receiving fresh supplies occasionally.

Being a Mormon, he goes on the principle: our interest; our cause; and Nauvoo for ever.

One man is not every body, but he may do much good by turning a penny when he sells Goods, Wares, Crockery, Hardware, &c., CHEAP for cash, produce, and truck, or exchanges fairly.—Call and try.

March 17th-46-3m

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

In accordance with the revenue law approved March 6th, 1843, I hereby notify each and every one that I attend at the usual places of holding elections in the different precincts in Hancock county, and of Illinois, for the purpose of taking a list of the taxable property of the inhabitants of the different precincts commencing at Commerce precinct, and remaining there the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10th days of April. At Nauvoo, the 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19th days of April. At Montebello the 22, and 23 days of April. At Warsaw, the 25, 26, 28, and 29th days of April. At Bear Creek precinct, the 1, and 2nd days of May. At Rocky Run the 6, and 7th days of May. At Green Plains the 8, and 9th days of May. At Chili, the 12 and 13th days of May. At Augusta the 11, 15, and 16th days of May. At Carthage the 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25th days of May. At St. Marys precinct 26, 27, 28, and 29th days of May. At Fountain Green, the 3, 4, 5, and 6th days of June. At La Harpe, the 10, 11, 12, and 13th days of June. At Camp Creek precinct, the 17, and 18th days of June. At Appanooce the 19, and 20th days of June. At Pilot Grove the 21, and 25th days of June. At which time and place you are required by said law, to appear and give in a list of your property, both real and personal, under the penalty of said law. I shall also be at the county seat of said county, every Saturday during the months of May and June, for the purpose of receiving a list of those that may be unable to attend at their own precincts: any persons having business at the county seat when I am absent, and wishing to leave a list of their property, can do so by leaving their lists with Mr. C. C. Main.

JOHN P. HAGGAREE.

Assessor.

March 18th, -46-3w

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
A FARM of 100 acres, situated two miles west of the flourishing town of Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the margin of the grand prairie, one of the most healthy portions of the state. Ninety acres of excellent timber, such as Maple, Beech, Ash, Black Walnut, White Oak, &c., the balance prairie of the best quality. There is a good framed barn, 30 by 45 feet; a large framed house, well finished and painted outside, with a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises. The whole farm is well fenced and excellently watered, for stock and a well with a pump in both barn and kitchen.

The subscriber will sell the above farm on reasonable terms, or exchange it in part for a good stock farm, of prairie and timber in Hancock county; an indisputable title given. For further particulars, enquire at this office, or of the subscriber on the premises.

SETH TAFT.

March 18-46f

In the Hancock Circuit court, Illinois, to the May term 1845.

State of Illinois,

Hancock County,

George McIntire, Plain.

vs.

Ebenezer Robinson, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given to the said Ebenezer Robinson, that a writ of attachment has been issued out of the clerk's office of the Circuit court of said county, against the estate of you the said defendant, and in favor of the said plaintiff, for the sum of one hundred and forty-six dollars and forty-eight cents, which said writ of attachment has been returned into the clerk's office of the said Circuit court, by the Sheriff of said county, levied upon the following described real estate, to wit: Lot No. 2, in block No. 125; lot No. 4, in block No. 140; lot No. 4, in block No. 120; and lot No. 3, in block No. 150, situate in the city of Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill. Now unless you, the said Ebenezer Robinson, shall personally be and appear before the judge of our said Circuit court, to be holden at the court house in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of May next, and plead, answer or demur to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you, and the premises so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.

Witness David E. Head, clerk

[L.S.] of our said Circuit court at Carthage,

age, and the seal thereof this

fourth day of March, A. D. 1845.

DAVID E. HEAD, Clerk.

March 5-45-6w

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration, from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of Joseph Smith deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the court of probate, of said county, for settlement on the 2d Monday of April next. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE,

Administrator.

Nauvoo March 1, 1845-44-5w

NOTICE.—The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has opened the large brick store, on the corner of Parley and Carlin streets, one block east of Main street; for the purpose of doing a general Commission and Storage business, both for home and foreign manufacture; and hopes by his close and strict attention to business, and the long experience he has had, he will share a liberal portion of public patronage.

To the different associations of mechanics he would say, any articles left with him for sale, will be sold according to instruction given; if left to my own discretion, they will be sold to the best advantage.

I am prepared to store a large quantity of Flour and Grain. Any shipments that my customers may wish to make, there will be no charge for taking bills of lading, nor for receiving goods at the landing more than for drayage.

Refer to close attention to business.

SAMUEL GULLEY.

March 3, 1845-44f

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the administrator of Joseph Smith, deceased, will present a petition to the judge of the fifth judicial circuit, at the next term of the circuit court in Hancock county, for an order to sell the north-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section 6, in township 5 N. 8 W.; also the north-west fractional quarter of section 10, in township 7 N. 8 W.; also the south-west fractional quarter of section 19, in township 6 N. 8 W.; also the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section 20, in township 7 N. 8 W.; also the west half of the north-east quarter of section 35, in township 7 N. 8 W. The guardians heirs, and all parties interested, will appear at said term of the court, and show cause, if any, why said lands should not be sold to satisfy the claims against said estate.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE,

Administrator.

March 12-45-6w

NAUVOO MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.
Manufactured by the Nauvoo Cane and Carriage Manufacturing Association, on Water st., in the city of Nauvoo, opposite first Joseph Smith's store, the following articles, to wit:—Cane, Umbrellas, Chairs, Stools, Bureaus, Drawers, and Buggy, Wagons, Harness, Saddles, Trotting Wagons, two and four horse Lumber Wagons, Ox and Horse Carriages, Sleighs, Bobsleds, Pitch Forks, Rakes, Carding and Thrashing Machines, Horse Powers, Railroad Cars, and many other articles too numerous to mention, sold as cheap as can be purchased in any eastern market. All orders must be post paid, and addressed to GEO. W. HARRIS, Esq., Pres. of the Association.

SOAP MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber having established a Soap Manufactory on Mulholland street, about two hundred rods east of the Temple, opposite R. Beech's Tavern, where he intends to manufacture hard and soft soap of the best quality, which he will sell much lower than has been the customary price in this city, wholesale and retail. To be had also at the Commission Store, about fifteen rods south-east of the Temple.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-43f

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE underigned having taken the old stand formerly occupied by H. Egan, have commenced manufacturing cordage of all descriptions, twine, chalk lines &c., which they will sell at St. Louis prices. As the subscribers intend manufacturing all their cordage from the best materials, and in the best manner, to be sold at the lowest prices; they would invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. St. Louis prices paid for hemp.

EGAN & SANDERS.

Feb. 19-42f

SOAP GREASE AND ASHES WANTED.

THE subscriber intends keeping on hand, candles, hard and soft soap for sale, wholesale and retail, ashes, grease, tallow, or country produce will be taken in exchange for soap or candles, at the soap factory lately occupied by R. R. Smith near the lumber yard, or at his store, near Yearsley's three story brick dwelling.

N. B.—A good soap maker wanted.

JAMES MENDENHALL.

Dec. 25, 1844-34-3m

HAT STORE.

THE subscriber has taken a store on Mulholland St., half a mile east of the Temple, where he now offers for sale Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best of materials.

Country produce taken in exchange. Also a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions.

A. MERRILL.

Nov. 26, 1844-30f

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM in Knox county, three miles west of Galesburg, eight miles from Knoxville, thirty miles from Oquaka, and twelve miles from Monmouth, containing one hundred acres—forty acres of improvements, and sixty acres of excellent timber, well watered, both for stock and house use. The cultivated land is dry and of a very excellent quality, which the undersigned will sell cheap, or exchange for a farm in Hancock county.

JUSTUS AMES.

March 1st, 1845-44f

Hancock Circuit Court, to the May term 1845.

State of Illinois,

Hancock county,

Sarah Greenhow, Compt.,

vs.

John Greenhow, Defendant.

John Greenhow is hereby notified, that Sarah Greenhow has filed her bill for a divorce in the Circuit Court of Hancock County, Illinois, against him, the said John Greenhow, that a summons has been issued against him, made returnable on the third Monday in the month of May next, to a term of said Court, then to be held at the Court House in Carthage, and on affidavit having been filed showing that said John Greenhow is a nonresident of the State of Illinois, he is hereby notified of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears before said Court, on the return day of said summons, and answers or pleads to said bill of complaint, as required by law, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof will be granted.

DAVID E. HEAD, Clk.

WESLEY WILLIAMS, Dep.

G. P. STILES, Sol. for Compt.

Feb. 24th, 1845-43-4w

COMMISSION STORE FOR HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscriber having opened a commission store on Mulholland street, about fifteen rods south-east of the Temple, will receive and sell on commission, any article that can be made or manufactured in this city, comprising of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Hats, Bonnets, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Cabinet-ware, Chairs, Hoos, Pitch forks; finally, any thing that you can make or have on hand that will be useful in this vicinity, that you wish to sell; if you feel disposed to leave it with me I will sell it to the best advantage, for your benefit.

I will receive in exchange for the above articles, Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Fowls, Eggs, Wheat, Corn, Buck-wheat, Flour, Meal, Potatoes, Beans, Wool, Hides, and finally any thing that will make food or clothing.

Please give me a call as I will intend to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-43f

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

The subscriber having taken out letters of administration, from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of John Sanders deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to her or the court of probate, of said county, for settlement by the first Monday in May next. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MARGARET SANDERS,

March 12-45-4w Administrator.

GLEANNINGS.

Sleeping Partners.—A bachelor at Green Bay, advertising in the Republican that sixteen or twenty New York or New England damsels of a suitable age, could enter into agreeable co-partnership, by migrating to that part of Wisconsin—maids being scarce and bachelors plenty. Eastern papers requested to copy.

The oldest meeting house, says the Salem Observer now standing in New England, and probably in the United States, is the Rev. Mr. Richmond's in Hingham, being erected in 1680—161 years ago.

Set 'em up.—Four hundred ladies of Concord, N. H., have petitioned the legislature to abolish all the ten-pin alleys in that town. They take their husbands from them, and carry off their beaux when they ought to be courting.

If on any occasion your wife should exclaim to you 'Now tumble over the cradle and break your neck, do!' don't you do it.

American Saws are sold in Sheffield, England, under the noses of the manufacturers of that country. The Sheffield Mercury, speaking of the fact, says:

'But there have been not a few observers shrewd and interested enough to notice particularly, that saws of all sorts, from the largest circular to the smallest web, are especially mentioned among the leading articles of manufacture, thus corroborating the correctness of the statements we have often incidentally made as to the great and successful efforts that are made to rival us in this important class of articles by the manufacturers in the United States.'

The state of New York has appropriated the money, which she has at last concluded to accept from the General Government as her portion of the surplus land fund, to the support of common schools.

Increase of Business.—The receipts on the Western (Mass.) railroad, during the week ending on the 15th inst., were \$10,802—an increase over the receipt during the corresponding period last year of \$2,670.

Melancholy.—We see it stated in the Columbia (S. C.) that the Rev. Ferdinand Jacobs, his wife and child and nurse, all died on the night of the 21st ult. of pneumonia, at Yorkville in that State. Mr. Jacobs was pastor of the Presbyterian church and principal of the academy of that village.

The Normandie.—The ship Normandie, which sailed from New York on the 10th December, for Hull, England, the day previous to the severe gale, had not arrived at her destination when the Hibernia left Liverpool on the 4th inst. It will be recollected that fears were entertained for her safety soon after she sailed from New York, in consequence of pieces of wreck and bales of cotton with marks such as were known to be on bales shipped on board of her, having been picked up at sea. The conclusion is that she was lost, and that all her crew perished.

Pardon.—The New Albany Gazette says Gov. Whitcomb has pardoned Mr. Weinzoepflein, the Catholic priest, recently sent to the Indiana penitentiary for the commission of a rape, and that he immediately repaired to Evansville.

The New Jersey State Prison.—A singular state of affairs prevails at the New Jersey State Prison. The late Keeper, Mr. Yard, refuses to give up possession to Mr. Gaddis, the new incumbent until (if our impression is correct) his accounts are straightened up. Mr. Gaddis, members of the legislature, and others have tried to get in without avail. The intrepid Yard has armed up the Deputies, barricaded the premises, and defies the posse.

Counterfeiting.—Five dollar counterfeit notes on the bank of Cumberland, Portland, Maine, are in circulation in New Hampshire.

NEWS FROM SANTA FE.

The Independence Exposition, of the 1st, notices the arrival there of several gentlemen from Santa Fe, after a safe but arduous journey across the plains, via Bent's fort. They left New Mexico early in January. The news they bring is interesting to the mercantile community. Up to the date of their departure, every thing was quiet in New Mexico, the civil and military commandant of that province, General Mariano Martinez, holding aloof from any participation in the revolution, no doubt waiting to declare for whichever party (Santa Anna or the Congress) might obtain the upper hand.

Don Manuel Armijo was superseded in his governorship in the winter of 1843-4, by General Martinez, a protégé of Santa Anna. Armijo, the former commandant of the Province, remains quietly in his retirement at Albuquerque.

The only internal disturbance feared in New Mexico, was the Yute Indians, in revenge for the massacre of their head men at Santa Fe in August last. The whole province was kept in constant alarm by their depredations, and they threatened an attack on Santa Fe itself. They have taken the fort of Antoine Robidoux, on the Rio Grande, and killed the traders and hands found in it; it is said, that Antoine Robidoux escaped to his fort on the Compadre.

Mr. Albert Speyre, who took out twenty-five wagons from this place in September last suffered from severe weather in November, between the Arkansas and the Cimarron, during the continuance of which, he lost one hundred and fifty of his mules. He sent on to Santa Fe and obtained a fresh lot of animals, and finally

arrived in Santa Fe the latter end of December. We are told that Mr. Speyre bought up the goods of several of the American traders who went out in August last to Santa Fe, and continued his journey to Chihuahua.

Messrs. Connelly, Glasgow and Alguia, lost upwards of one hundred and forty head of stock in the storm before mentioned, and were also under the necessity of sending on for animals to Santa Fe. They proceeded on their journey to Chihuahua in company with Speyre.

Col. Owens also left Santa Fe with the above named gentlemen, after having, it is said, sold his remaining goods to Speyre.

There have been disturbances in the Paso del Norte and Chihuahua, but nothing definite is known with regard to the result.

It is said there will be a number of Spanish merchants here this summer, for the purpose of buying goods.

Another company of Americans may be looked for in two or three weeks, when we shall no doubt have further intelligence of interest.

Santa Fe was extremely gay. The foreigners, as usual, were well treated by the Mexicans.

Don Manuel Sienra, the husband of the famous Senora Tullis, is dead.

There was much sickness among the companies that went out last summer. Two deaths occurred among the Americans in Santa Fe. James Peely's residence not known, who went out with Weber, and George Keeler, of Jackson county, who went out with Dr. Connelly. All the Americans in Santa Fe were well.

We have nothing of interest from Fort William. Charles Bent was at Santa Fe, S. St. Vrain was at the fort. They had had a very open winter, and an active trade with the Indians. A trapping and trading company had gone out on the Rio Gila, a tract of country not much frequented by our trappers.

THE WAY THE LADIES SUCCEED.

Mr. Gough, the eloquent temperance lecturer, recently related the following laughable story of the way the ladies of a certain town routed a rum-seller.

There was but one in town, and if it had been put to vote there would have been a majority of six to one for the removal of the groggery. The male portion had tried a little moral suasion, that is, they had said nothing to him on the subject, but as he was getting very rich, bowed lower to him than to others that were not so well off, and they had tried some legal suasion, in the shape of a couple of fines of \$20 each, which he paid very willingly for the benefits he derived from his traffic. At last the women took the matter in hand, and assembled to the number of about one hundred and fifty. They divided themselves into twelve committees of twelve each. The first day a committee visited him in a body, and each of the twelve gave him, in turn, a temperance lecture. He was rather taken aback at this, but thinking he could stand it as long as they could, he was apparently unconverted. The second day he was visited by a similar committee, who gave him twelve more lectures. He stood this too, wondering what was to come next. The next day a third committee made its appearance and were commencing their arguments, when he interrupted them by asking how many there were to come yet. In reply he was told that twelve committees had been formed, of twelve women in each; and when he had been visited by the twelfth committee in turn the first committee would make a second visit, and so on in regular succession. 'Well,' said the poor rum-seller, 'you needn't go any further; I'll give up.' And give up he did; and from that day the rum traffic was put an end to in that town.

Mr. Gough said he had been telling this story at a temperance meeting, one evening, when a man said to him at the close, 'what a dreadful predicament that poor rum-seller must have been in, with one hundred and fifty women lecturing him. I know something about women's tongues, for I've been married five years.'

The Schoolmaster.—There is no office higher than that of a teacher of youth, for there is nothing on earth so precious as the mind, soul and character of a child. No office should be regarded with greater respect.

The first nine in the community should be encouraged to assume it. Parents should do all but impoverish themselves to induce such to become the guardians and guides of their children. To this good all their show and luxury should be sacrificed. Here they should be lavish, whilst they straighten themselves in everything else. They should wear the cheapest clothes, live on the plainest food, if they can in no other way secure the best instruction. They should have no anxiety to accumulate property for their children, provided they can place them under influences which will awaken their faculties, inspire them with pure and high principles, and fit them to bear a manly, useful and honorable part in the world.

Indian Fight.—The Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligence of the 22d ult., gives some particulars of a fight between a party of the Pawnee Maha Indians and a portion of the Creeks located on Little river. The battle took place about ten days previous. It was commenced by the Pawnees, but they were repulsed, suffering the loss of six of their warriors. None of the Creeks were killed.

The Pawnees returned to their homes upon the prairies for reinforcement, with which they are said to have sworn revenge. The Creeks were dancing around the scalp, greatly excited. Those who were in exposed quarters, were returning to the denser settlements. The battle took place in the country apportioned to the Seminoles, by a late treaty, to which they are now removing. If they should be attacked, the Pawnees will find them still more fatal customers.

Dissensions among the Quakers.—A serious division has arisen in the society of Friends in Rhode Island. The cause of dissension goes back to the visit of Joseph John Gurney, whose doctrines are objected to by a portion of the society, who are styled Wilburites, from John Wilburn, a preacher in the southern part of the state. Each party claims to be the genuine followers of George Fox.

Fell in.—The floor of the Catholic Church at Woonsocket, R. I., fell in, on Sunday afternoon last, and introduced the whole congregation to the cellar, but without doing any body harm.

Worthy of Attention.—Advice to persons about to marry—don't.

Hancock Circuit Court, Illinois, to the May term 1845.

Martha Boley, Compt. } Petition for Divorce.

Cyrus Boley, Deft. }

Cyrus Boley is hereby notified that Martha Boley has filed her petition for a divorce in the Circuit Court of Hancock County, Illinois, against him the said Cyrus Boley, and that a summons has been issued, and made returnable on the third Monday in the month of May next, to a term of said Court then to be held at the Court House in Carthage, and an affidavit having been filed showing that the said Cyrus Boley is a non-resident of this State. He is hereby notified of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears before said Court, on the return day of the summons, and answer or plead to said bill of complaint as required by law, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof accordingly granted.

D. E. HEAD, Clk.
Wesley Williams, Dep.
G. P. STILES, Sol. for Compt.
Feb. 24th, 1845-43:4w

Hancock Circuit Court, to the May term 1845.

State of Illinois, } Hancock County.

Isaac S. Clapp, Compt. } Petition for Mechanics Lien.

vs. J. H. Lyons, Deft. }

J. H. Lyons is hereby notified that Isaac S. Clapp has filed his bill herein for a Mechanics Lien in the Circuit Court for Hancock County, Illinois, against him the said J. H. Lyons, and that a summons has been issued, and made returnable on the third Monday in the month of May next to a term of said Court then to be held at the Court House in Carthage, and an affidavit having been filed showing that said J. H. Lyons is a non-resident of the State of Illinois, he is hereby notified of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears before said Court on the return day of the summons and answer or plead to said bill of complaint, as required by law, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted accordingly.

DAVID E. HEAD, Clerk.
W. Williams, Dep.
G. P. STILES, Sol. for Compt.
Feb. 24th, 1845-43:4w

MR. HUGH PATRICK, Dentist. begs to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, his removal to that part of the post office, lately occupied by Mr. S. Rigdon, and returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in this city and surrounding country, for the extensive patronage he has received since he arrived here, and in doing so, he would assure them the same unremitting attention, which has hitherto gained for him the approbation of those by whom he has been favored, it shall be his constant object to cultivate.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH Also H. Patrick, begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues manufacturing the various articles in the above line; rings, brooches, pins, seals, keys, bracelets, chains, and various other ornaments too numerous to mention, two thirds of the payments expected in cash. Old gold and silver taken in exchange. Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1845-35tf

FOR SALE.

A FARM of one hundred and twenty acres, on Camp Creek near the La Haze road. Fifty acres under improvement, a frame house and barn and other out buildings, for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

NAHUM BIGELOW.
Nauvoo, Jan. 5th, 1844-36:3m.

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the 'Voice of Warning' is now out and for sale at this office.

NOTICE—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.
N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.
June 10th 1844

OSPREY:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, ANDERSON Master, has commenced running between St. Louis & Bloomington, leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1-2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evans's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to C. ALLEN, Nauvoo Jan. 1, 1845-35tf.

NOTICE.

OR 4 hands wanted immediately to break hemp, for which good store pay will be paid, enquire at the rope walk.

EGAN & SANDERS.
Nauvoo Feb. 26, 1845-43tf

LAND.

And farms for Sale in Iowa.

ONE farm in Van Buren County, 4 1-2 miles from Benton's Post office, containing 160 acres. Four farms 10 miles west from Keosauqua; between Chequamegon and Fox river. One farm, 140 acres, 40 improved; one of 200 acres, 90 improved; one of 80 acres, 30 improved; one of 160 acres, 50 improved. In Davis County, 12 miles west of Keosauqua, on Fox river, one saw and grist mill, and 40 acres of land.

ALSO, Claims on land in Lee County, all of which will be traded for lands in Hancock and adjoining counties. Apply to

ANDREW J. STEWART.
Near Loomis' tavern, or to Judge Phelps.
Nauvoo, Jan. 8, 1845-36-3m

NAUVOO FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers, at the Foundry lately occupied by H. Kimball in the city of Nauvoo, are prepared to furnish CASTINGS, and JOBS OF CASTINGS, to such as wish, as cheap as the same kind of work can be had in St. Louis. A share of public patronage is solicited.

N. B. Old pot-metal bought.

SAMUEL SIMPSON.
MORGAN PHELPS.
Dec. 24, 1844-34-3m

LOOK HERE.

THE undersigned will exchange a few town lots, for Horses, Cattle, Wagons and Harnesses.

HIRAM KIMBALL.
Jan. 27th, 1845-39tf

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part, of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Charrettes, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Buggy Wagons, Horses, Spottons, Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Dray Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Lymers, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also, Ploughs, Scythe straths, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Water street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices. For we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Pres.
ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk.
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.
BURR FROST.
DAVID DE VOL.
JOSHUA SMITH.
DAVID W. FOX.
SHADRACH DRIGGS.
DWIGHT WEBSTER.
JESSE H. ATHERTON.
WM. LISK.
Jany. 15th, 1845.-37-tf.



CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.
Coughs and Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pains or Soreness of the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c.

AMONG all the famous medicines for Consumption, none seems to be meeting with greater success, or gaining a higher reputation than that most wonderful article, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry! That it stands at the head of all other remedies is now universally conceded. It has cured thousands upon thousands—of all classes—in cases of the most dangerously Consumptive character—and physicians of the greatest eminence throughout our whole country unhesitatingly recommend it as the most powerful curative of Pulmonary diseases, in the whole range of Pharmacy. Thousands of consumptive patients have already tested its exalted virtues, and confessed its surpassing, excellent and amazing power. The remarkable success of this Balsam is no doubt owing in a great measure to the peculiarly agreeable and powerful nature of its ingredients. It is a fine Hortal Medicine, composed chiefly of Wild Cherry Bark and the genuine Iceland Moss—the latter imported expressly for this purpose—the rare medicinal virtues of which are also combined, by a new chemical process with the Extract of Tar—thus rendering the whole Compound the most certain and efficacious remedy ever discovered.

A CASE OF ASTHMA.

The following is from a distinguished Lawyer of the city of New York, who had been afflicted with the Asthma for upwards of 'Twenty Years,' and who, after reading such cases can doubt the efficacy of this medicine!

New York, January 25, 1843.
I have been afflicted with asthmatic asthma for 24 years—sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks; and although attended by various medical advisers, of the highest reputation and skill in the country, the relief was but partial and temporary—twice the disease proved nearly fatal to my life.

Some few weeks ago I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave me instant relief, and a single bottle produced in a few days what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

A. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law,
No. 58 Williams st., New York.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate, and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public.

F. A. TALMADGE.

Recorder of the city of New York.

JOHN POWER, D. D.,
Vicar General of New York.

P. S. The above certificate may be seen at No. 125 Fulton street, New York.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six for \$5.

All orders from dealers south and west of the Wabash river should be addressed to Benjn. Phelps 76 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. The above truly valuable medicine is for sale at this office.

Feb. 13-42-3m

BENJAMIN PHELPS,

No. 76 Chestnut Street,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR ALL THE

BEST FAMILY MEDICINES,

OFFERS to Dealers and others the following highly popular and valuable Medicines:

Wistar's balsam of wild cherry
Rev. L. Covert's balm of life
Humphrey's Pile ointment
Dr. Williamson's pain soother
Bate's rheumatic liniment and pills
Sappington's pills
Dr. Starkweather's hepatic elixir
Dr. Halsted's magnetic remedies
Bristol's sarsaparilla
Fridley's tetter ointment
Fahnestock's verminuge
Jew David's or Hebrew plaster
Dr. Halsted's brisk pills
Nov 13-42-6m

EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE!

J. GROCOITT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufacture, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7-1844. no41-tf.

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY. THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.
May 23d. 1844.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of:

COUGH LOZENGES.
Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.
The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBELL LOZENGES.
For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.
These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, over prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

A. W. BABBITT,

Attorney at Law,

HAS removed his office to the city of Nauvoo and has taken the office occupied by the late General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to attend to any, or all business committed to his trust.

Oct. 9, 1844-23tf

ACCEPTABLE

ANY quantity of provisions, for subscriptions, at this office.

Sept. 25, 1844.

WANTED

100 CORDS of wood, at this office.

Sept. 25, 1844.

TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. HALL,

STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER,

Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.

TERMS, LOW.

Residence, Parley St., Gen. Rich's old house.

June 19-21tf

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING,

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his prices.

	do	whole	bound	plain	2.00
	do	do	do	neat	2.50
Octavo	full	bound	plain		1.00
	do	do	do	neat	1.50
	do	hf	bound	plain	0.75
	do	do	do	neat	1.00
	do	do	do	extra	1.37
Twelves	full	bound	plain		62
	do	do	do	neat	87
	do	hf	bound	plain	50
	do	do	do	neat	75



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 47.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, March 26, 1845.

Whole Number 141

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Main Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING,

One square, one insertion, \$1

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor,) POST PAID, to receive attention.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF JAMES K. POLK;

Delivered the fourth of March, 1845.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—

Without solicitation on my part,

I have been chosen by the free and

voluntary suffrages of my countrymen

to the most honorable and most im-

possible office on earth. I am deeply

impressed with gratitude for the con-

fidence reposed in me. Honored with

this distinguished consideration at an

earlier period of life than any of my

predecessors, I cannot disguise the

dilidence with which I am about to

enter on the discharge of my official

duties.

If the more aged and experienced

men who have filled the office of Pres-

ident of the United States, even in the

infancy of the Republic, distrusted

their ability to discharge the duties of

that exalted station, what ought not to

be the apprehensions of one so much

younger and less endowed, now that

our domain extends from ocean to oc-

cean, that our people have so greatly

increased in numbers, and at a time

when so great diversity of opinion pre-

vals in regard to the principles and

policy which should characterize the

administration of our government?—

Well may the boldest fear and the

wisest tremble, when incurring respon-

sibilities on which may depend our

country's peace and prosperity, and

in some degree, the hopes and happi-

ness of the whole human family.

In assuming responsibilities so vast,

I fervently invoke the aid of that Al-

mighty Ruler of the Universe, in whose

hands are the destinies of nations and

of men, to guide this Heaven-favored

land against the mischiefs which, with-

out his guidance, might arise from an

unwise public policy. With a firm re-

liance upon the wisdom of Omnipot-

ence to sustain and direct me in the

path of duty which I am appointed to

pursue, I stand in the presence of this

assembled multitude of my country-

men, to take upon myself the solemn

obligation to the best of my ability to

preserve, protect, and defend the Con-

stitution of the United States.

A concise enumeration of the prin-

ciples which will guide me in the ad-

ministrative policy of the government

is not only in accordance with the ex-

amples set me by my predecessors, but

is eminently befitting the occasion.

The constitution itself, plainly writ-

ten as it is, the safeguard of our fed-

erative compact, the offspring of conces-

sion and compromise, binding together

in the bonds of peace and union this

great and increasing family of free and

independent States, will be the chart

by which I shall be directed.

It will be my first care to adminis-

ter the government in the true spirit

of that instrument, and to assume no

powers not expressly granted, or clear-

ly implied in its terms. The govern-

ment of the United States is one of

delegated and limited powers; and it

is by a strict adherence to the clearly

granted powers, and by abstaining

from the exercise of doubtful or unau-

thorized implied powers, that we have

the only sure guaranty against the re-

currence of those unfortunate colli-

sions between the Federal and State

authorities, which have occasionally so

much disturbed the harmony of our

system, and even threatened the per-

petuity of our glorious Union.

"To the States respectively, or to

the people," have been reserved the

powers not delegated to the U.S. by

the constitution, nor prohibited by it

to the States." Each State is a com-

plete sovereignty within the sphere of

its reserved powers. The government

of the Union, acting within the sphere

of its delegated authority, is also a

complete sovereignty. While the

general government should abstain

from the exercise of authority not

clearly delegated to it, the States should

be equally careful that, in the main-

tenance of their rights, they do not

overstep the limits of powers reserved

to them. One of the most distinguish-

ed of my predecessors attached deserv-

ed importance to "the support of the

State governments in all their rights as

the most competent administration for

our domestic concerns, and the surest

bulwark against anti-republican ten-

dencies; and to the preservation of

the general government in its whole

constitutional vigor, as the sheet-anch-

or of our peace at home and safety a-

broad."

To the government of the United

States, has been intrusted the exclu-

sive management of our foreign affairs.

Beyond that, it wields a few general

enumerated powers. It does not force

reform on the States. It leaves indi-

viduals, over whom it casts its protect-

ing influence, entirely free to improve

their own condition by the legitimate

exercise of all their mental and phys-

ical powers. It is a common protect-

or of each and all the States; of every

man who lives upon our soil, whether

of native or foreign birth; of every

religious sect, in their worship of the

Almighty, according to the dictates of

their own conscience; of every shade

of opinion, and the most free inquiry;

of every art, trade, and occupation,

consistent with the laws of the States.

And we rejoice in the general happi-

ness, prosperity, and advancement of

our country, which have been the off-

spring of freedom, and not of power.

This most admirable and wisest sys-

tem of well regulated self-government

among men, ever devised by human

minds, has been tested by its success-

ful operation for more than half a cen-

tury; and, if preserved from the usur-

pations of the federal government on

the one hand, and the exercise by the

States of powers not reserved to them

on the other, will, I fervently hope

and believe, endure for ages to come

and dispense the blessings of civil and

religious liberty to distant generations.

To effect objects so dear to every pa-

triot, I shall devote myself with an-

xious solicitude. It will be my desire

to guard against that mist, fruitful

source of danger to the harmonious ac-

tion of our system; which consists in

substituting the mere indiscrimination

of the executive, or of majori-

ties in the legislative department of

the government, for powers which

have been withheld from the federal

government by the constitution. By

the theory of our government, majori-

ties rule; but this right is not an arbi-

trary or unlimited one. It is a right

to be exercised in subordination to the

constitution, and in conformity to it.

The great object of the constitution

was to restrain majorities from oppres-

sing minorities, or encroaching upon

their just rights. Minorities have a

right to appeal to the constitution, as

a shield against such oppression.

That the blessings of liberty which

our constitution secures, may be en-

joyed alike by minorities and majori-

ties, the executive has been wisely in-

vested with a qualified veto upon the

acts of the legislature. It is a nega-

tive power and is conservative in its

character. It arrests for the time

any impetuous, or unconstitutional

legislation; invites reconsideration

and transfers questions at issue be-

tween the legislative and executive

departments to the tribunal of the

people. Like all other powers, it is

subject to be abused. When judi-

ciously and properly exercised, the

constitution itself may be saved from

infraction, and the rights of all preserv-

ed and protected.

The inestimable value of our federal

Union is felt and acknowledged by

all. By this system of united and

confederated States, our people are

permitted collectively and individually

to seek their own happiness in their

own way; and the consequences have

been most auspicious. Since the

Union was formed, the number of

states has increased from thirteen to

twenty-eight; two of these have taken

their position as members of the

confederacy within the last week. Our

population has increased from three

million to twenty millions. New commu-

nities and states are seeking protection

under itsegis, and multitudes from the

old world are flocking to our shores to

participate in its blessings. Beneath

its benign sway, peace and prosperity

prevail. Freed from the burdens and

miseries of war, our trade and inter-

course have extended throughout the

world. Mind no longer tasked in de-

vising means to accomplish or resist

schemes of ambition, usurpation, or

conquest, is devoting itself to man's

true interests, in developing his facul-

ties and powers, and the capacity of

nature to minister to his enjoyments.

Genius is free to announce its inven-

tions and discoveries; and the hand is

free to accomplish whatever the head

conceives, not incompatible with the

rights of a fellow-being. All distinc-

tions of birth or rank have been abo-

lished. All citizens, whether native

or adopted, are placed upon terms of

precise equality; and are entitled to

equal rights and equal protection.

No union exists between church and

state; a perfect freedom of opinion is

guaranteed to all sects and creeds.

These are some of the blessings se-

cured to our happy land by our feder-

al Union. To perpetuate them, it is

our sacred duty to preserve it. Who

shall assign limits to the achievements

of free minds and free hands, under

the protection of this glorious Union?

No treason to mankind, since the or-

ganization of society, would be equal

in atrocity to that of him who would

lift his hand to destroy it. He

would overthrow the noblest structure

of human wisdom, which protects him-

self and his fellow man. He would

stop the progress of free government,

and involve his country either in anar-

chy or despotism. He would extin-

guish the fire of liberty, which warms

and animates the hearts of happy mil-

lions, and invites all the nations of

the earth to imitate our example. If

he say that error and wrong are com-

mitted in the administration of the

find a ready market and remunerating prices in foreign countries.

In taking care that the laws be faithfully executed, a strict performance of duty will be exacted from all public officers. From those officers, especially, who are charged with the collection and disbursement of the public revenue, will prompt and rigid accountability be required. Any culpable failure or delay on their part to account for the money intrusted to them, at the time in the manner required by law, will in every instance, terminate the official connection of such defaulting officer with the government.

Confidently relying upon the aid and assistance of the co-ordinate departments of the government in conducting our public affairs, I enter upon the discharge of the high duties which have been assigned me by the people, again humbly supplicating that Divine Being, who has watched over and protected our beloved country from its infancy to the present hour, to continue his gracious benedictions upon us, that we may continue to be a prosperous and happy people.

Although, in our country, the chief magistracy must almost of necessity be chosen by a party, and stand pledged to its principles and measures, yet, in his official action, he should not be the President of a party only, but of the whole people of the United States. While he executes the laws with an impartial hand, shrinks from no proper responsibility, and faithfully carries out in the executive department of the government, the principles and policy of those who have chosen him, he should not be unmindful that our fellow citizens who have differed with him in opinion, are entitled to the full and free exercise of their opinions and judgments, and that the rights of all are entitled to respect and regard.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ATLAS.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Honolulu, Sept. 14th, 1841.

Messrs. Editors: The good people of our town were astonished, on the 10th August last, by the reappearance of Lord George Paulet, in H. B. M's. frigate, Carysfort. This time, however, he came in peaceful guise, and, almost as soon as he anchored, saluted the Hawaiian flag with 21 guns, which were promptly returned. The old Admiral must have sent him here to do penance for his sins, and he did it badly enough—for his reception was as distant and cold as could be desired by his warmest enemies. Mr. Hooper, however, our consul, dined with him, though he had, on a former occasion, been turned out of the ship. The Carysfort had been at Tahiti, and with the permission of the French, took the Queen Pomare to Raiatea, with eighteen of her women. On the way, these women were ravished by the officers of the ship, and a scene of prostitution, unrivalled by the vilest stewards of London, was kept up for the remainder of the voyage. The Queen, being near her accouchement, was spared. The particulars of this disgraceful affair were given me by persons who witnessed the whole. Lord George has left behind him, at these islands, a name for such deeds, which will not soon be forgotten—indeed, one of his last public acts was to annul the law repressing prostitution; a fellow feeling, &c. Upon his arrival at Raiatea, the chiefs of this island, Bolebola and Huahine, sent him a letter, requesting him to take possession in the name of Great Britain, and to protect them against the French. But Lord George had already sufficient experience, in conquering South Sea islands, and he prudently declined. While here, he was waited upon by the remnants of his faction, who had almost dwindled into nothingness, and were very glad to have a live lord among them once more. He called upon Governor Kekuanoua, and sent him his card. The old Governor, who had experienced in exile the result from him when he was in power, looked at the card for a moment, and then cast it indignantly from him. As for his Majesty, and the members of the Government, and the respectable portion of society, they, rightly appreciating his private as well as his public character, would have nothing to do with him, which greatly vexed my lord. However, he behaved, personally, tolerably well—kept his men on board—and, on occasion of the Queen's birthday, toasted the sovereign in whose waters he lay. Shortly before leaving, he created a stir, one midnight, by blowing away whole broadsides, divisions and guns, in great rapidity, with all the heat and ardor of a real fight. The whole town were startled from their slumbers, and rushed to the house-tops, to see what was to pay; and a gay display they made of it, in their night robes, as every flash lighted up the scene. The ship being close to the houses, the annoyance was very great, particularly to his Majesty, who slept, as it were, right under the guns. The ladies and sick were much alarmed, and the whole town excited. Indeed, many feared it was a bona fide attack upon the fort—but it soon died away, and Lord George had the additional satisfaction, for the sake of a wild freak, of annoying and frightening 10,000 summing people. Perhaps he wanted to show them with what gun he would have lifted upon the town, had he had a chance, during his first glorious achievement.

Some of his officers, to be even with him, wrenched a knocker from the door of Rev. Mr. Armstrong's house, and took it to the sign of the seamen's chapel, pulled it to the trees and injured the grounds of Dr. Cooke, a countryman of theirs, who had recently taken the oath of allegiance to his Majesty, and performed their similar misdeeds. We were all

glad to see the ship leave the harbor, and by this time you must have heard enough of her, yourselves; but Lord George has become a historic name, and such incidents go far to show his real character. He sailed, on the 4th of this month, for Byron's bay, where he intended giving his men the liberty of the shore, and we may expect to hear of queer scenes.—The U. S. frigate Savannah, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Armstrong, arrived at Hilo, August 30. We are expecting her here, daily. She is said to be a fine vessel. Yours, OAHU.

Extraordinary Discovery of an Ancient Printing Press in India.—When Warren Hastings was Governor General of India, he observed that in the district of Benares, a little below the surface of the earth, was to be found a stratum of a kind of fibrous wooden substance, of various thicknesses in horizontal layers. Major Roebuck, informed of this, went out to a spot where an excavation had been made, displaying this singular phenomenon. In digging somewhat deeper for further research, they laid open a vault, which on examination proved to be of some size, and to their astonishment, they found a kind of printing press, set up in the vault, and on it movable types, placed as if ready for printing. Every enquiry was set on foot to ascertain the probable period at which such an instrument could have been placed there, for it was evidently not of modern origin, and from all the Major could collect, it appeared probable that the place had remained in the state in which it was found for at least 1,000 years. We believe, the worthy Major on his return to England presented one of the learned associations with a memoir containing many curious speculations on the subject. Paper we know to have been manufactured in the east, many centuries before we had any knowledge of it; and we have many reasons to think that the Chinese have been acquainted with the mode of printing their new employ, many centuries before Faust invented it in Europe. But it certainly does credit to the inventive genius of the Romans, to know that they approached so near as to engrave in a style not to be equalled in the present age, or gems and stones, and of course the taking of impressions from them, that they should still have remained ignorant of the art which has bestowed so many blessings on mankind.

From the Marshall (Michigan) Erpounder.

THE BLACK TONGUE.

Messrs. Editors:—I understand that the "Black Tongue" has commenced its ravages in the northern part of this state. The disease has taken off thousands in the eastern states, within two or three years past, and it behoves us to use every precaution against its spread here.

Where this pestilence has prevailed, the potatoes have generally been diseased. It may be that many persons have been poisoned by eating potatoes improperly cooked. To prevent such an evil, the following method should be adopted in cooking the potatoes.

The skin should be taken off entirely, before the potato is put into the kettle for boiling. When the potatoes are partly cooked, the water should be poured off, and fresh boiling water poured on them, and the boiling continued until they are soft enough to be penetrated with a fork. A little salt may be thrown into the kettle when the water is changed. When the potatoes are cooked, pour off the water and put the kettle over the fire until the water is evaporated from the potatoes, and the danger of being poisoned will cease.

Potatoes exposed to the air extract oxygen from it, which combines with the juice lying next to the outer skin; and when the combination takes place, a most inveterate poison is produced. By taking off the skin and changing the water, as above suggested, the poison will soon be got rid of. The salt to be added will tend to neutralize the poison.

J. LAMB.

Most Extraordinary Instance of Fanaticism.—One of the most singular and extraordinary instances of fanaticism on record, recently occurred in Ship street. A man named Mulloy, whose family and connections are exceedingly respectable, devoted for some years the greater part of his time to reading the scriptures, and interpreting their meaning, as his own fancy dictated, until he would himself get up to a pitch of enthusiasm which ended in a most terrible manner. He was particularly struck with the 29th and 30th verses of the 5th chapter of St. Matthew, and whether in the house or in the street, at his employment or otherwise, repeated over and over again, "And if thy right eye offend thee, pull it out, and cast it from thee, for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell." In the evening he shut himself up in a room, and actually fulfilled the counsel given in these passages to the very letter, by plucking out his right eye with a knife, and casting it from him, and afterwards cutting off his right hand!! Shortly after the commission of the act, he was found extended on the floor, from the loss of blood in the most dreadful agony; but to the many inquiries made as to what could induce him to inflict such frightful injuries upon himself, he replied, that he only obeyed the command given in the Bible—the word of God—and had earned so doing an everlasting crown of glory. He also quoted various texts of Scripture to show that he was bound to fulfil the command of God, even as Abraham did when he brought forth his son Isaac to

offer up as a sacrifice. The unfortunate man was immediately removed to the Meath Hospital, in a very precarious state.—(Dublin (Ireland) Freeman's Journal.)

Donation Visit of the Right Stamp.—We find in the Bangor Mercury, the following account of a donation visit which came off at Frankfurt:—

"Quite a number of the good people of that town, actuated by a right spirit, were disposed to make a charitable visit to an aged gentleman of the name of Randall, who had the misfortune to freeze his foot some weeks since; and this they did without the advice or co-operation of those who had recently been engaged in the recent donation visit to the fat pastors of that place. By this visit there were added to the stores of the aged and unfortunately gentleman, one barrel of flour, a barrel of pork, a barrel of apples, three quintals of fish, ten pounds of coffee, three pounds of tea, three cords of wood, two pairs of pantaloons, two vests, and a coat, two dresses for his wife and daughter, and one dollar and a half in money."

Great Law Suit.—A suit has been terminated by a decision of one of the Pennsylvania Courts, by which a property valued at six millions of dollars is recovered by the heirs of James Patrick. The property had been originally confiscated, it was said, and each proprietor conceived his title therefore a good one. It renders hundreds of title deeds worthless as so much brown paper. Messrs. George M. Dallas, David Paul Brown and Wm. Hirst, Esqs., Attorneys for the heirs are to receive, it is said, one fifth of the whole value of the property recovered for their legal advice. The claim covers the Moravian church at the corner of Race and Broad streets, Philadelphia, and all the property, with but few exceptions, on the south side of Race street down to the Delaware, from the north-east corner of Second and Race streets half way down to Front street. The "Camel" Tavern in 2d street, and lumber yard adjoining extending from 2d to 3d streets, the south-east corner of Front and Race, including Watson's bakery, and thence to the Delaware. Ridgeway's Row in Coates street, 191 acres also in the heart of Kensington, and 2000 acres of valuable land in Bucks county.

UNITED STATES AND NEW GRENADA.

The following is an abstract of the articles of the Postal Convention, concluded and signed at Bogota, March 6th, 1844, for the purpose of drawing more closely the relations existing between the two countries, and facilitating the prompt and regular transportation of the correspondence of the United States across the Isthmus of Panama.

Art. 1. United States packets of war are to convey to Chagress or Porto Bello mails destined to cross the Isthmus of Panama; the Postmaster at either place to forward it to Panama at the rate of thirty dollars for each trip, if weighing not more than one hundred pounds; and each additional hundred pounds for twelve dollars.

Art. 2. The rates of postage as at present established in New Grenada to be paid on all letters and papers destined for any point on the Atlantic Coast of New Grenada.

Art. 3. The United States Agent is to deliver to the Post office at Panama, all the correspondence directed to that or other places in Grenada, reserving his own letters; and the remainder of the correspondence—the latter to be forwarded the first opportunity.

Art. 4. The Post office at Panama, is to forward the bag or packet received from the United States agent, to Chagress or Porto Bello, and to deliver it to the United States Consul or agent at either of those places.

Art. 5. The carriage of the mail, in either direction is to be paid by the United States agent or consul at Panama.

Art. 6 and 7. All official and private letters and newspapers to be conveyed by the said vessels free of all compensation, between the ports of Grenada at which they may touch.

Art. 8. Should the United States employ steamers, the coals brought for their use are to enjoy in Grenada ports, the same exemption as is granted in the case of any other power.

Art. 9. All advantages accruing to either the United States or New Grenada, from the above stipulations, are to be regarded in virtue of the obligations incurred in the present postal convention.

Art. 10. The provisions of the convention to be carried into effect by the United States consul or agent, and the Governor of Panama immediately after being apprised of its ratification by their governments.

Art. 11. The present convention to remain in force for eight years—and for a further term of four years, unless either party express by a six month's notice, its wish that it should terminate.

There are three things with which a man should always keep on good terms—his wife, (if he has any,) his stomach, and his conscience.

THE NEIGHBOR. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1845.

The Temple is rising again. This is the sort; the best city; the best river; and the best people; and the best Temple, will merit the best God.

More Charters repealed!—The Legislature of Indiana have divorced twenty five couples, during their recent session. The only question is, whether, constitutionally, they were public or private contracts. Go it Jerry.

The weather during the past week, was perfectly Congressional.—Cool, windy and stormy.

By their works ye may know them, several new cellars, and houses are pleading the cause of industry in Nauvoo. Rather a charter of perpetual succession. By the bye, the Mississippi runs down stream yet, and the houses, people, sun, moon, and seven stars, appear daily as beautiful as ever: The "ink horn" below to the contrary notwithstanding.

PARTY-CRAFT.

The great American Union, is philosophically divided into an egotistical trinity, consisting of office-craft, priest-craft, and punch-craft. The office-craft, is the father or lord of the land, and embraces all the "little brief authority" from a path master, to the President of the United States; cozening the people under the various appellations of Republicanism and Federalist; Democrat and Whig; anti-mason and abolitionist, &c. artfully using the cunning of the serpent to the woman, "ye shall not surely die"—they are the government.

The priest-craft is the head of mercies, or church militant; holding the destinies of the inner man, and is systematically divided into creeds, and manifestoes, sufficiently diversified to suit the consciences, circumstances, and calculations of all men, in all conditions, rich and poor; proud and humble; bond and free; black and white; at home and abroad; together with letters patent to secure the right of each proprietor during the time therein mentioned, whereby there are faiths many; creeds many; religions many; "Lords many;" Gods many; divisions many, and fat livings many:—they are the christianity.

The punch-craft is the great populace, encasing the spirit that goes to war, that blows off the clouds of anger; and gives our country a glimpse at the sun of peace. It embodies Atheists, Deists, wine bibbers, brandy drinkers; gin swiggers, rum swallows; whiskey toppers, beer guzzlers, in common with the sipping phalanx that loves punch; every thing and nothing; the wicked; the wise, doctors, lawyers and loafers: they are the world.

These three combinations form one great—what shall we call it? why taking all the terrible outbreaks of nullification, riots, bloodsheds, and out-lawries which have characterized the Government as "Father;" the debauchery, "spiritual wickedness in high places," and levity of the "son," as clergyman & guideboard to heaven; and the awful intemperance, vulgarity, profanity and prostitution of punch as "spirit"—mob; yes these three are one great mob, as a majority, and oppresses minorities with impunity. And the great men of other nations are pointing the finger of scorn, and wagging their heads—ah hah! ah hah! "their union is disunion; and freedom bondage; there is no power in liberty."

Easter Sunday—passed without any thing serious to effect on the harmony of all common things, though there might have been some one or two in the whole city, that thought Millerism had again come out at the little end of the horn. As this day is celebrated by many because Christ rose from the dead about 1812 years ago, men might honor God by hallowing it.

State of Society in Montebello.—Two weeks ago a presbyterian after having preached seven times in Montebello, said, that he would use a moment, in order to give some of the sinners a chance to be prayed for and converted. After waiting some

time, and none repenting, he exclaimed: "Is it possible that not one sinner is converted; though the angels have been waiting to carry the news to God?" The question is, how did he know, without revelation, the angels were there, and what did they come for? We have never read of one's failing to do his errand before.

The New York Evangelist, a Presbyterian paper, very gravely says: "the spirit of Christ is Christ's spirit." Now as George says, this is sentimental.

On Wednesday last, blustering as it was, Mr. West, went into Mr. Cutting's and said, it is Cutting cold! Yes, replies Mr. Cutting, the wind is in the West.

A corpulent Alderman, once said to a Judge, (on account of his leanness,) the artist will have to turn you sideways, to get your daguerreotype. Well says the Judge, limestone are large and plenty; but precious stones, are scarce and small, but to answer: you may daguerreotype a cloud when you can't take a glimpse of lightning.

Law is like red hot iron; it looks pretty, but don't touch it, it will burn you.

The National Theatre, at Washington, was burnt, on the 5th inst. Shakspeare says, "all the world's a stage, and the men and women merely players."—And when they ran from this burning theatre, they fulfilled Shakspeare, and came very near singing their own locks with the blaze of their own glory.

A sectarian recently knocked his wife down with a bible, exclaiming "the word of God is powerful, even to prostrating vessels of dishonor to the ground; that they may lick the dirt and cry uncleanness." Wasn't lie a gracious priest?

Parties in the United States, may now be ranked into 31. The ruling long tailed. (Democratic.) The bob-tailed. (Native.) The no-tailed. (Whig.) And the half black and white; (Abolition.)

Examination of a Law Student.—(According to Suckerology, &c.)

Q. What is a real action?

A. To knock down your opponent and then get lick'd.

Q. What are a bill and answer?

A. Merchants' accounts paid at the end of an execution.

Q. How do you file a bill?

A. For cockfighting, I file with a fine blacksmith's file; but for other purposes I let them do their own filing.

Q. How would you dissolve an injunction?

A. Would dissolve an injunction by eating hearty and taking a half box of Lee's Pills.

Q. What are ante nuptial articles?

A. Children before marriage.

Q. What is grand larceny?

A. Grand larceny is an old man marrying a young gal.

Q. What constitutes a suit in common cases?

A. Buckskin and Kentucky jeans.

Q. What is the use of witnesses?

A. To find the section corners.

Q. What is the general benefit of law?

A. To grind for toll.

Noble.—To write with ease; to do to please; to live respected; and die regretted, are what cost life. Who bids higher?

The Book of Mormon contains this sentence: And Aaron said, that a Seer is a Revelator and Prophet also.

There is a dandy in St. Louis, who contains so much brass, that a company of smart women, have entered into negotiations to buy him up to braze bells with.

Anti-Monarchist broke out in Mobile.—We learn from the Mobile Advertiser, that quite an amount of base coin in the form of Mexican dollars, has recently been discovered in that city. The imitation is so complete as almost to defy detection. The counterfeiters are rather light in weight and are rather brighter in color and of a smoother surface than the true ones. All of those that have yet been discovered, bear the dates of 1829 and 1836.

Send the returns to Warsaw, where "birds of a feather; may chirp together."

Suckerology.—It is said (says the Organ) that one of the representatives in the Legislature of Ohio, recently took off his coat, laid it on his desk, and swore he would lick the first three men who voted for the engrossment of a bill to amend the charter of Cincinnati.

This is noble.—Misery and meanness is as catching as the itch, and when the Vampires of the United States go in for an "unconditional repeal of charters," there will be—

"Such a pullin' off coats; Such a lickin' of men!" &c.

Professor Bush, of New York, has ruined a nation, by his philosophy that our bodies change at least, all the materials, once in seven years.—All the Irish in that quarter, who have been in America that length of time, are declaring upon their souls, that they, please your honors, are perfectly Native Americans;—and the Dutch have caught the disorder the natural way. Confusion is completely admissable at this Irish sham-rack.

Spotted Pigs.—From ten to fifteen stages a day were arriving at Washington at our latest dates, half loaded with office-seekers. A wag observed that he had never seen so many hungry spotted pigs squealing round the old saw form seat, since they lugged old Tip to death. Polk will have to eat safe and drink aquaforta to keep up his blood.

It is rumored that Hampton up the river has been created into Paradise; and that a Jew, a poet, is writing "Paradise Lost," on account of the recent resolve for Kurland.

THE CABINET.

Hon. James Buchanan, Secretary of State.

Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of War.

Hon. George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. John Y. Mason, Attorney General.

Hon. Cave Johnson, Postmaster General.

The Globe contains the above officially. Only one can be objected to; that is Marcy, tainted with Van Buren's "whoring touch." Vox Matti, Vox Diaboli! We presume the whole as a body, like England, will expect every man to do his duty.

THE THREE PER CENT. SCHOOL FUND SEIZED UPON BY CONGRESS.

It appears by the following letter from Senator Breese, that the United States has decided to retain the school fund due this state, to pay interest on certain bonds which are held by the Government. This decision is evidently a great outrage; and is in direct violation of the compact with this state. The United States purchased Illinois bonds as an investment for the Cherokee Indians; and for the Smithsonian Fund. The interest on them has been unpaid since Jan. 1, 1843; and the Government now claim to seize upon the school fund due and coming to this state to pay this interest. This interest is a debt due by the state. The money to be retained by the United States to pay it, is a debt due from them, not to the treasury of the state; but to the cause of education in this state by virtue of the following laws and compacts.

The ordinance of 1787, declares "that schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged in the north western territory."

The act of Congress of the 18th of April, 1818, for the purpose of carrying out this declaration, provides, "that five per cent. of the net proceeds of the lands lying within the state; and which will be sold by Congress after the first day of January, 1819, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be reserved for the following purposes: viz: two fifths to be disbursed under the direction of Congress in making roads leading to the state; the residue to be appropriated by the Legislature of the state for the encouragement of learning; of which one-sixth part shall be exclusively bestowed on a college or university." This provision was offered to this state as one of the articles of compact, by which the convention was to relinquish the right of taxing the public domain; and abandon the right of taxing the lands sold by the Government for five years after the day of sale; and was acceded to, and ratified by the convention in their ordinance appended to the state constitution.

But here is the letter, and the resolution of the two Houses of Congress:

"Senate Chamber, March 1, 1845.

Gov. FORD:—Dear Sir, I deem it proper to inform you that the accompanying joint resolution, has just passed the Senate, and is in force as soon as it receives the signature of the President. I understand it received no opposition in the House where it originated. When it came up for consideration here, I opposed it, aided by some of the Senators from the new states; but without effect. It is a gross and palpable violation of the compact with our state, by which the three per cent. fund is expressly appropriated for purposes of education, and by the law is to be used for no other purpose. I still think it is such a violation, and call your attention to it.

Yours respectfully, SIDNEY BREESE."

"Twenty-eighth Congress, second session.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of

Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: That whenever any states shall have been or may be in default for the payment of interest or principal on investments in its stocks or bonds held by the United States in trust, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the treasury to retain the whole or so much thereof as may be necessary, or of the percentage to which such states may be entitled of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands within its limits, and apply the same to the payment of said interest or principal, or to be the reimbursement of any sums of money expended by the United States for that purpose."

Should the United States Government proceed to carry out the above resolution, which is a palpable violation of the solemn compact between that Government and the state of Illinois, the occasion will warrant the adoption of retaliatory measures, on the part of Illinois. A sovereign state of this Union is not to be run over rough-shod by the United States Government, with impunity; and we look with confidence to the Governor of this state to adopt such measures of redress as lie within his constitutional power. If nothing else can be done, the state can tax every acre of land owned by the United States within the limits of Illinois. She only surrendered this power of taxation, upon the express condition, that the school fund should be annually paid over to our people. The United States, having now violated her part of this compact, of course the state of Illinois is released from her part of the compact. The occasion would almost warrant the calling of a special session of the Legislature, for the purpose of taxing the lands of the United States. What the Governor designs to do, in this emergency, we have not yet learned.—*Springfield Register*.

"A sovereign state is not to be run over rough-shod by the United States Government, with impunity;" truly! who run rough-shod over Nauvoo? An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. There is a God in Israel, who renders measure for measure.

COMMUNICATIONS.

St. Croix Falls, W. T., Feb. 10, 1845.
Mr. Editor:
I have long had a desire to send you a little information, or a few items concerning this part of the country, for the benefit of the saints at Nauvoo and other places; provided you shall deem them worthy of a place in your paper.

As I have nothing but the good of the saints in view, and have an anxious desire that the glory of God may pervade their breasts more than the glory of the world, you will pardon me for sending a few lines from the Upper Mississippi.

St. Croix is about 600 miles above Galena, and about 40 miles from St. Peters. It has a fine climate, and excellent water; rich soil, and good timber, and altogether is a beautiful country, with some copper ore.

The St. Croix mills are owned by a man from the State of Maine, whose name is James Perrignon. The pinery is still higher up. This establishment employs about one hundred hands the year round; but the fact is, profanity, vulgarity and drunkenness are the "ruling passions" on the score of vice, though there are some murders. This place is a kind of dividing line between the Sioux and Chippeway Indians.

The land has been purchased by the United States, but will not be in market for many years; thus affording poor settlers a great advantage for land.

This pinery too, would be glad to employ good sober men with families. Female labor is scarce and high. And such people could cultivate the country to some purpose.

Money is not always at hand here, but credit and lumber are, where men are industrious. I have given you these particulars for the benefit of the poor saints.

Respectfully yours, &c.
For the Neighbor.

WAR! WAR!!

Since the war between France and Africa has closed; it is thought to be the most proper and important step for the citizens of Nauvoo to take, to prevent a recurrence of the same tragedy, to go immediately to Carthage and pay over all the tax that is now due on their lots, lest they be sold for taxes. Let no one who owns lands in the city, rest contented till he knows his lands are clear, and he has the tax receipts to read himself. If you have trusted your business to others, it may be done and it may not be done; the latter more likely than the former: but if you do it yourselves, then you will know. See to it, and see that your lots are not already sold. If they are, redeem them speedily lest you be too late. Let it all be done by the first of May or sooner.

ORSON HYDE.

The Independence arrived this morning from New Orleans and gives the following news, which Mr. Burnham calls "Drift along Shore."

A caravan of well bred and highly educated animals from the Crescent city, have lately been exhibited for a few nights in Baton Rouge. "On leaving for the interior, a mile or two out of town, his majesty the Elephant, became highly displeased with his keeper from some cause unknown, and raising his muscular proboscis, with one blow struck him dead; and with another knocked a wagon into splinters. Passing by the female elephant, he gave her a clout or blizzard which her ladyship will long remember, but not as a mark of conjugal affection.

The United States' troops having been

called on, they commenced as Jonathan says, "shooting bullets at him," but his majesty shook them from his brawny side, as the Lion shakes the "glittering dew drops from his mane." A reconciliation took place, and his majesty has returned "to strut his hour upon the stage," although a sadder, yet it is to be hoped, a better player.

The Steamboat Belle of the West on her way from New Orleans to Pittsburgh, touched a short time at Memphis. As the boat left the wharf, it was discovered that two persons from shore were on board, having neglected to leave before the boat started. The yawl was lowered and the persons imprudently got in during its descent, when unfortunately they were thrown into the water and were drowned.

A Court Non-suited.—The Circuit Court at Rochester, assembled for the term, a short time since, the jury had been sworn, and all the preparation for proceeding with the business completed, when the District Attorney discovered that the green bag having all the indictments, had been surreptitiously taken from his possession.

A fit of the ague is neither more nor less than personal earthquake.

We learn from the Expositor, says the West on Journal of the 8th, that seven gentlemen have arrived at that place from Santa Fe via Bent's Fort. They left early in January, and bring news that the commandant, Gen. Mariano Martinez, took no part either for or against Santa Anna—Armiro, the former Governor was at Albuquerque. An attack was feared from the Yute Indians, the whole province was kept in alarm by their depredations, and it was even feared they would attack Santa Fe. The Fort of Antonio Robidoux was taken and all found in it massacred, Antonio himself escaping to his Fort on the Compadra.

The Warren Murders.—The decision of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, was pronounced on Friday, the 7th, in the case of Peter W. Parke, by Chief Justice Hornblower, and in the case of Joseph Carter by Justice Nevins. The Court refused to grant the motion for new trials in both cases. The prisoners will probably be sentenced to be executed at the present term of the court. They were convicted, it will be remembered, for being concerned in the murder of the Cabinet family.

Mission to China.—The Missionary Herald, for March, contains intelligence from different missions in China. Mr. Abel, who is stationed at Ansoy, gives some interesting extracts from his journal respecting an Imperial commissioner who was at that place on some secret errand. As he desired instruction in geography and history, Mr. Abel had frequent interviews with him, often concluding the afternoon's visit with a tea-tete dinner. He found the commissioner exceedingly communicative and friendly, and anxious to obtain general ideas of various countries, their size, political importance and commercial relations, especially with his own country, carefully tracing the lines of latitude and longitude, and thus fixing the exact position of places in his mind. England, America and France were special subjects of investigation.

Baptist Mission in China.—We learn from the Baptist Advocate of last week, that Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Devay arrived safe at Hong Kong, October 23. The Doctor accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Shuek, was received with the greatest kindness by the civil and military officers of Kowloon, and the mandarin immediately placed at his disposal a commodious temple, situated in a beautiful grove near the town, which is to be used hereafter as a dispensary, and a Christian church. The school is flourishing. A deficiency in school books is noted.

Michigan Centre Railroad.—This road will be in full blast to Kalamazoo the ensuing summer, and a bill is now depending in the Michigan Legislature appropriating 14,000 acres of state lands to complete the road to St. Joseph, its western terminus. There is no more important work in the Union, none which should be prosecuted with greater vigor. When the link is completed, the journey can be made from Boston to Chicago in 85 hours, as follows:
From Boston to Albany 12 hours.
" Albany to Buffalo 24 "
" Buffalo to Detroit 30 "
" Detroit to St. Joseph 10 "
" St. Joseph to Chicago 6 "

A most dangerous counterfeit of sovereign has been detected in New York. It bears the head of George IV., and the date 1824. It is of the full legal weight 123.3 grains. It has the proper color and texture, not only at the surface but in the interior, as exhibited on cutting. There is but one test, short of actual assay, by which it can be distinguished from the genuine piece, and it is the trial by specific gravity. A genuine sovereign would show a specific gravity varying from 17.50 to 17.90. The piece in question gives but 16.22.

Marriage of a Turk to a French Lady.—The last Courier des Etats Unis says, that the celebrated C. I. Jousot, a well known Turk, is engaged to be married to a cousin of the former French Minister at Constantinople. He is first to become a Christian—according to agreement.

Another.—Walker's improvement upon the piano, is said to be the most extraordinary of the age, and far superior to Coleman's.

Solar Spots.—A dark spot of uncommon magnitude is now visible on the disc of the sun. It is more than ten thousand miles in diameter, and its area is greater than that of the Pacific ocean. The spot was first observed on the 13th inst., near the eastern limb of the sun, and a little above his equatorial diameter.

It is now advanced nearly to the centre of the disc; and will occupy seven or eight days more in passing across to the western limb, where it will disappear. It cannot be seen without difficulty by the naked eye, but it is shown distinctly with a telescope eight or ten inches in length.

The trial of Henry Daniel for the murder of Clifton R. Thompson, at Mount Sterling, Ky., has been continued and fixed for the third Monday in June. The accused, says the Lexington Observer, did not apply for bail.

The county jail at Terre Haute, Indiana, was burned down recently. None of the prisoners escaped.

FROM HAYTI.

The brig Republic, Captain Smith, arrived yesterday from Port Republican, whence she sailed on the 21st ult.—We have received the "Feuille de Commerce," "Figaro," and "Le Manifeste," to the latest dates.

It appears that Hayti cannot remain quiet. With elements enough to become a comparatively wealthy Republic, she is rapidly going to ruin. Another revolution was on the eve of breaking out when the Republic sailed.

It was expected that the Ex-President Riviera would return from Jamaica in order to regain the power he once possessed. Preparations were making to receive him with open arms by his friends, and on bayonets by those opposed to him. If taken he will of course be shot.

Hayti is becoming, like Peru and Mexico, ripe for a revolution every other day. It is a sort of *dejeuner a la bayonette* with them. It is natural, however, for the Haytians thus to copy the actions of their neighbors, for the backs have ever been remarkable for their imitiveness.

[N. Y. Herald.]

Mob Law.—Mr. Disney, we learn, has introduced a bill into the Senate, in relation to mobs, which is likely to pass. The bill provides that towns and cities shall be responsible for the damages done by mobs within their limits. This is the true principle, and the only measure we can think of likely to have a preventive effect against mobs. If Mr. Disney succeeds, he will deserve credit for the measure. [Cin. Chron.]

Agricultural.

PROFITABLE APPLE TREE.—Mr. Seth Cooley, of South Hartford, in New York, has an apple tree in that town, from which he gathered last year, forty bushels of greening apples, of a superior quality, worth from forty to fifty cents a bushel on the premises. The tree was situated in rather a north-western exposure, soil a loose deep gravel, well manured. There is many a two acre lot that yields less profit than this three square rods occupied by this tree.

Coal pit dust (charcoal) has proved beneficial to fruit trees, by placing a few shovels full about the roots of each tree; it keeps away the grass, prevents the borer from entering the bark, and withal makes an excellent manure.

CORN STALK SUGAR.—Mr. John Beal, of New Harmony, Indiana, made three hundred and ninety-five pounds of good sugar, from corn stalks which grew on three quarters of an acre, which is at the rate of five hundred pounds per acre.

THE PEACH ORCHARD.—An experienced horticulturist, in the Albany Cultivator, says that peach orchards have been known to flourish best and to produce the best fruit, by being kept as sheep and hog pastures. The animals were removed when the fruit was about ripening. By this process, the trees were kept in a perfectly vigorous state, requiring no pruning but what was performed by the animals.

TO MAKE VINES GROW.—Collect the manure of fowls and place a small quantity in the bill. There is nothing like it for this purpose.

APARAGUAY.—It is now time to clear the beds of litter, to loosen the soil, and to sow over them salt or brine. Fish brine is the best. Aparaguay is a marine plant.

TRANSPLANTING.—All fruit trees, most kinds of shade trees, shrubs, hardy roses, hardy azaleas, pinkies, lilacs, peonies, &c. may be raised, divided, and transplanted now, unless your soil is very wet. All hardy plants may be safely transplanted just as soon as the ground is dry enough to crumble freely—and not till then. In planting out shrubs, remember that they will grow; if you put them near together for the sake of present effect, in a year or two they will be crowded. They should be set at ample distances and fill up the spaces with lilacs, peonies, phlox, gladioli, and herbaceous plants, which are easily removed.

NOTICE.

The Trustees & Stockholders of the Nauvoo House Association, will meet at the Seventies' Hall, on Saturday the 5th of April, next, at 10 A. M. Punctual attendance is requested.

GEORGE MILLER, Pres.

MARRIED.—On the 22d instant, by Elder B. Chapman, Elder Charles S. Peterson to Miss Mary Ann Patten, all of this city.

SEXTON'S WEEKLY REPORT.

March 17th, 1845.

James Webb, of Lsharp, 67y, 11m, 26d; fever.

Mr. Horn, killed in the stone quarry. March 24th, 1845.

Mary Amanda Free, 11y, 5m, 25d; inflammation of the brain.

W. D. HUNTINGTON.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that all the legal voters residing within the following described limits to wit: beginning at the centre of the foot of Bain street, thence east along low water mark to Lumber street, thence along the centre of Lumber street to Rich street, thence north along the centre of Rich street to Hubbard street, thence west along the centre of Hubbard street to Bain street, thence south along the centre of Bain street to the place of beginning, are requested to meet at the place of beginning, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday the fifth day of April next, for the purpose of voting for or against incorporating the aforesaid limits under the general incorporation law.

A. W. BABBITT,
J. M. BERNHISEL, Committee.
ORSON PRATT,
Nauvoo, March 25th, 1845-2w

WANTED, by the subscriber, the following Neighbors: Sept. 20, 1843; Feb. 28 and July 8, 1844. Also Nos. 4 and 25 of the Vasp.

W. RICHARDS.

March 19-46f

MERMAID: REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET FROM ST. LOUIS TO NAUVOO, AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE Light draught steamer, MERMAID, Gleim, Master, will run through the season from St. Louis to Bloomington in Iowa. She will leave St. Louis on Wednesdays at 4 P. M. arrive at Nauvoo on Friday mornings; and at Bloomington on Saturday mornings. Returning leave Bloomington on Saturday evenings; and Nauvoo on Sunday mornings. For freight or passage apply on board or to the agents at the several towns. Every attention, politeness, civility and accommodation, may be expected from the boat and officers, as 'plausibility wins more gold, than tricks and ferocity.' For further particulars enquire of

C. ALLEN, Agent,
for Nauvoo.
March 22, 1845-4f

TAILOR'S ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned have associated ourselves together, for the purpose of carrying on the tailoring business, in all its various branches. And for the better accommodation of the public, have opened two shops. One on Mulholland street, one door west of A. Davis' store; and one on Main street, recently occupied by Grant & Watt, two doors north of Loomis' Hotel. This association being composed of the best of workmen, which will enable us to give satisfaction to all those who may favor us with a call. Therefore all that wish to have clothing made, whether for beauty, fashion, comfort, or durability, can be accommodated at the above designated shops. Also cutting done on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. The real or personal property of any member of aforesaid association which is not invested as stock in said association, shall not be holden for the debts of said association.

JOHN W. BELL, Pres.
WM. P. MCINTIRE, } Counsellors.
GEORGE WATT, }
DAVID GRANT, } Superintendents.
J. H. GLINES, }
ROBERT RUSSEL, }
WM. K. PARKER, }
JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, }
WM. STRINGHAM, }
JABEZ BOTSFORD, }
B. CHAPMAN.

Nauvoo, March 25th, 1845-47-8m

NEW STORE AND LAND AGENCY.

THE subscribers have opened a store, on the premises of S. A. Knowlton, (Knowlton settlement, Hancock county,) where they have on hand a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Groceries, adapted to the wants of a farming community, which they offer for sale at very low prices for cash or produce.

Also about 100 qt sections of land, situated in this county which will be sold to those wishing to settle on favorable terms.

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.
References.—B. Young, H. C. Kimball and Orson Hyde.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next term of the circuit court, for the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, to be holden in May next, I shall make application by petition on the first day of the term, for an order to sell the real estate of Mathew Whyman deceased, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the payment of his debts, his personal estate being insufficient for that purpose.

MARTIN YETTER,
Administrator on the estate.
March 25th, 47-4w

NOTICE.

LOOK here what a bargain! a ten acre lot in good cultivation, situated in the south-east corner of the one section field, will be given in exchange for a good yoke of oxen, or a good horse. Call at the residence of Mr. J. Guinand, west of the one section one mile south east of C. Horner's mill.

JULIUS GUINAND.

March 25th, 47f

KEY STONE STORE.

A. A. LATHROP has purchased the store of D. D. Yearsley, on Mulholland st., a little east of the Temple, where he will accommodate the Saints, his friends and the public, with DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, as they may need, suitable for the season. Receiving fresh supplies occasionally.

Being a Mormon, he goes on the principle: our interest, our cause, and Nauvoo for ever.

One man is not every body, but he may do much good by 'turning a penny' when he sells Goods, Wares, Crockery, Hardware, &c., CHEAP for cash, produce, and truck, or exchanges fairly.—Call and try.

March 17th, -46-3m

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

The subscriber having taken out letters of administration, from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of John Sanders deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to her or the court of probate, of said county, for settlement by the first Monday in May next. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. MARGARET SANDERS, March 12-45-4w Administratrix.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM of 150 acres, situated two miles west of the flourishing town of Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the margin of the grand prairie, one of the most healthy portions of the state. Ninety acres of excellent timber, such as Maple, Beech, Ash, Black Walnut, White Oak, &c., &c., the balance prairie of the best quality. There is a good framed barn, 30 by 45 feet; a large framed house, well finished and painted outside, with a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises. The whole farm is well fenced and excellently watered, for stock and a well with a pump in both barn and kitchen.

The subscriber will sell the above farm on reasonable terms, or exchange it in part for a good stock farm, of prairie and timber in Hancock county; an indispensable title given. For further particulars enquire at this office, or of the subscriber on the premises.

SETH TAFE,
March 18-46f

In the Hancock Circuit court, Illinois, to the May term 1845.
State of Illinois,)
Hancock County,)
George McIntire, Plain,)

vs.) In Attach-
Ebenezer Robinson, Deft.) ment.
Notice is hereby given to the said Ebenezer Robinson, that a writ of attachment has been issued out of the clerk's office of the Circuit court of said county, against the estate of you the said defendant, and in favor of the said plaintiff, for the sum of one hundred and forty-six dollars and forty-eight cents, which said writ of attachment has been returned into the clerk's office of the said Circuit court, by the Sheriff of said county, levied upon the following described real estate, to wit: Lot No. 2, in block No. 125; lot No. 4, in block No. 149; lot No. 4, in block No. 126; and lot No. 3, in block No. 150; situate in the city of Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.—Now unless you, the said Ebenezer Robinson, shall personally be and appear before the judge of our said Circuit court, to be holden at the court house in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of May next, and plead, answer or demur to the said plaintiff's action, judgement will be rendered against you, and the premises so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.

Witness David E. Head, clerk [L.S.] of our said Circuit court at Carthage, and the seal thereof, this fourth day of March, A. D. 1845.
DAVID E. HEAD, Clerk.

March 5-45-6w

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration, from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of Joseph Smith deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the court of probate, of said county, for settlement on the 2d Monday of April next. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE,
Administrator.
Nauvoo March 1, 1845-44-5w

NOTICE—The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has opened the large brick store, on the corner of Parley and Carlin streets, one block east of Main street; for the purpose of doing a general Commission and Storage business, both for home and foreign manufacture; and hopes by his close and strict attention to business, and the long experience he has had, he will share a liberal portion of public patronage.

To the different associations of mechanics he would say, any articles left with him for sale, will be sold according to instruction given; if left to my own discretion, they will be sold to the best advantage.

I am prepared to store a large quantity of Flour and Grain. Any shipments that my customers may wish to make, there will be no charge for taking bills of lading, nor for receiving goods at the landing more than for drayage.

Refer to close attention to business.
SAMUEL GULLEY.
March 3d, 1845-44f

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the administrator of Joseph Smith, deceased, will present a petition to the judge of the fifth judicial circuit, at the next term of the circuit court in Hancock county, for an order to sell the north-west quarter, of the south-east quarter of section 6, in township 5 N. 8 W.; also the north-west fractional quarter of section 10, in township 7 N. 8 W.; also the south-west fractional quarter of section 19, in township 6 N. 8 W.; also the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section 26, in township 7 N. 8 W.; also the west half of the north-east quarter of section 35, in township 7 N. 8 W. The guardians heirs, and all parties interested, will appear at said term of the court, and show cause, if any, why said lands should not be sold to satisfy the claims against said estate.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE,
Administrator.
March 12-45-6w

NAUVOO MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.
Manufactured by the Nauvoo Coach and Carriage Manufacturing Association, on Water street, in the city of Nauvoo, opposite (from Joseph Smith's store, the following articles, to wit: Coaches, Omnibuses, Chaises, Chaises, Cabs, Barouches, Buggies and Buggy Wagons, Horses, Saddlebags, Trotting Wagons, two and four Horse Limber Wagons, Ox and Horse Carriages, Ploughs, Newbushes, Pitch Forks, Rakes, Carding and Thrashing Machines, Horse Powers, Ballroad Cars and many other articles too numerous to mention, sold as cheap as can be purchased in any eastern market. All orders must be post paid, and addressed to GEO. W. HARRIS, Esq., Pres. of the Association.

March 18th, -46-3w

LOST! LOST!!

Lost about the 20th of last February, between Hopper's mill and Nauvoo, a basket containing four bonnets and one brush hat; the finder will be suitably rewarded, by leaving the basket and its contents with the Temple committee; or with the subscriber, one door east of A. Davis' store.

GEO. W. BRATTON.
Nauvoo, March 16th, 1845-45f

SOAP MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having established a Soap Manufactory on Mulholland street, about two hundred rods east of the Temple, opposite R. Beech's Tavern, where he intends to manufacture hard and soft soap of the best quality, which he will sell much lower than has been the customary price in this city, wholesale and retail. To be had also at the Commission Store, about fifteen rods south-east of the Temple.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-43f

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having taken the old stand formerly occupied by H. Egan, have commenced manufacturing cordage of all descriptions, twine, chalk lines &c., which they will sell at St. Louis prices. As the subscribers intend manufacturing all their cordage from the best materials, and in the best manner, to be sold at the lowest prices; they would invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. St. Louis prices paid for hemp. EGAN & SANDERS.
Feb. 19-42f

HAT STORE.

THE subscriber has taken a store on Mulholland St., half a mile east of the Temple, where he now offers for sale Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best of materials.

Country produce taken in exchange. Also a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions.

A. MERRILL.
Nov. 26, 1844-30f

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM in Knox county, three miles west of Galesburg, eight miles from Knoxville, thirty miles from Oquaka, and twelve miles from Monmouth, containing one hundred acres—forty acres of improvements, and sixty acres of excellent timber, well watered, both for stock and house use. The cultivated land is dry and of a very excellent quality, which the undersigned will sell cheap, or exchange for a farm in Hancock county.

JUSTUS AMES.

March 1st, 1845-44f

COMMISSION STORE FOR HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscriber having opened a commission store on Mulholland street, about fifteen rods south east of the Temple, any article that can be made or manufactured in this city, comprising of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Hats, Bonnets, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Cabinet-wares, Chairs, Hoos, Pitch forks; finally, anything that you can make or have on hand that will be useful in this vicinity, that you wish to sell; if you feel disposed to leave it with me I will sell it to the best advantage, for your benefit.

I will receive in exchange for the above articles, Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Fowls, Eggs, Wheat, Corn, Buck-wheat, Flour, Meal, Potatoes, Beans, Wool, Hides, and finally any thing that will make food or clothing.

Please give me a call as I will intend to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-43f

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

IN accordance with the revenue law approved March 6th, 1843, I hereby notify each and every one that I attend at the usual places of holding elections in the different precincts in Hancock county, and state of Illinois, for the purpose of taking a list of the taxable property of the inhabitants of the different precincts, commencing at Commerce precinct, and remaining there the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10th days of April. At Nauvoo, the 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19th days of April. At Montebello the 22, and 23 days of April. At Warsaw, the 25, 26, 28, and 29th days of April. At Bear Creek precinct, the 1, and 2nd days of May. At Rocky Run the 6, and 7th days of May. At Green Plains the 8, and 9th days of May. At Chili, the 12 and 13th days of May. At Augusta the 14, 15, and 16th days of May. At

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURE.

"You ought to be very rich, Mr. Caudle. I wonder who'd lend you five pounds? But so it is: a wife may work and may slave! Ha, dear! the many things that might have been done with five pounds! As if people picked up money in the street! But you always were a fool, Mr. Caudle! I've wanted a black-satin gown these three years, and that five pounds would have pretty well bought it. But it's no matter how I go, not at all. Everybody says I don't dress as becomes your wife—and I don't; but what? that to you, Mr. Caudle? Nothing. Oh, not you can have fine feelings for everybody but those belonging to you. I wish people knew you as I do—that's all. You like to be called liberal—and your poor family pays for it."

"All the girls want bonnets, and when they're to get them I can't tell. Half five pounds would have bought 'em—but now they must go without. Of course they belong to you; anybody but your own flesh and blood, Mr. Caudle."

"The man called for the water-rate, to-day: but I should like to know how people are to pay taxes, who throw away five pounds to every fellow that asks them."

"Perhaps you don't know that Jack, this morning, knocked his shuttle-cock through his bedroom window. I was going to send for the glazier to mend it, but after you lent that five pounds I was sure we couldn't afford it. Oh, no! the window must go as it is; and pretty weather for a dear child to sleep with a broken window. He's got a cold already on his lungs, and I shouldn't at all wonder if that broken window settled him—if the dear boy dies, his death will be upon his father's head; for I'm sure we can't now pay to mend windows. We might though, and do a good many more things, if people didn't throw away their five pounds."

"Next Tuesday the fire insurance is due. I should like to know how it's to be paid! Why it can't be paid at all. That five pounds would have just done it—and now, insurance is out of the question. And there never were so many fires as there are now. I shall never close my eyes all night—but what's that to you, so people can call you liberal Mr. Caudle? Your wife and children may all be burnt alive in their beds—as all of us to a certainty shall be, for the insurance must drop. And after we've insured for so many years! But how, I should like to know, are people to insure who make ducks and drakes of their five pounds?"

"I did think we might go to Margate this summer. There's poor little Caroline, I'm sure she wants the sea. But no, dear creature! she must stop at home—all of us must stop at home—she'll go into a consumption, there's no doubt of that; yes—sweet little angel!—I've made up my mind to lose her, now. The child might have been saved; but people can't save their children and throw away their five pounds, too."

"I wonder where poor little Cherub is? While you were lending that five pounds, the dog ran out of the shop. You know, I never let it go into the street, for fear it should be bit by some mad dog, and come home and bite all the children. It wouldn't now at all astonish me if the animal was to come back with the hydrophobia and give it to all the family. However, what's your family to you, so you can play the liberal creature with five pounds?"

"Do you hear that shutter, how it's banging to and fro? Yes, I know what it wants as well as you, it wants a new fastening. I was going to send for the blacksmith to-day. But now it's out of the question: now it must bang of nights, since you've thrown away five pounds."

"Well, things are come to a pretty pass! This is the first night that I've made my supper off roast beef without pickles. But who is to afford pickles when folks are always lending five pounds?"

"Ha! there's the soot falling down the chimney. If I hate, the smell of anything it's the smell of soot. And you know it; but what are my feelings to you? Sweep the chimney! Yes it's all very fine to say, sweep the chimney—but how are chimneys to be swept—how are they to be paid for by people who don't take care of their five pounds?"

"Do you hear the mice running about the room? I hear them. If they were only to drag you out of bed, it would be no matter. Set a trap for them! Yes, it's easy enough to say—set a trap for 'em. But how are people to afford cheese, when every day they lose five pounds?"

"Hark! I'm sure there's a noise down stairs. It wouldn't at all surprise me if there were thieves in the house. Well, it may be the cat; but thieves are pretty sure to come in some night. There's a wretched fastening to the back-door; but these are not times to afford bolts and bars, when fools won't take care of their five pounds."

"Mary Anne ought to have gone to the dentist's to-morrow. She wants three teeth taken out. Now, it can't be done. Three teeth that quite disfigure the child's mouth. But there they must stop, and spoil the sweetest face that was ever made. Otherwise, she'd have been a wife for a lord. Now when she grows up, who'll have her? Nobody. We shall die, and leave her alone and unprotected in the world. But what do you care for that? Nothing; so you can squander away five pounds."

"And now, see Mr. Caudle, what a misery you've brought upon your wretched family! I can't have a satin gown—the girls can't have new bonnets—the water-rate must stand over—Jack must get his death through a broken window—our fire insurance can't be paid, so we shall all fall victims to the devouring element—we can't go to Margate, and Caroline will go to an early grave—the dog will come home and bite us all mad—that shutter will go banging forever—the soot will always fall—the mice never let us have a wink of sleep—thieves be always breaking in the house—and our dear Mary Anne be for ever left an unprotected maid—and all, all Mr. Caudle, because you will go on lending five pounds!"—[Lon. Punch.]

THE WASHINGTON FAMILY.

The following letter, translated from the German, contains some interesting particulars respecting a branch of the Washington family. The letter from General Washington, to which the writer alludes, may be seen in Sparks's Washington, vol. xi, p. 393; and other particulars concerning the family in vol. i, p. 554. James Washington is there mentioned as having been a merchant in Rotterdam.

Munich, February 21, 1844.

Honored Sir:—It was not till the 17th of this month, that I received your favor of December 13th; I could not, therefore answer it earlier. In compliance with your wish, I will, with pleasure, communicate to you facts relating to my family. The branch from which I am descended has undoubtedly the same ancestor as that from which the American race descended, which is proved also by the same coat of arms.

The family of Washington is descended from a good old English family, which in early times, owned considerable possessions in the counties of York and Northampton, and in other places. It became connected, by marriage, with the family of Shirley, Earl Ferrers. Sir Lawrence Washington married Elizabeth, daughter of the second Earl Ferrers. It was also connected with that of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. A branch of the family, from unknown causes—for they were wealthy—emigrated about the year 1650 to America; and the well known (one may say with truth the universally famous) General and President George Washington was descended from it.

My great grandfather, James Washington, was so deeply implicated in the unfortunate affair of the Duke of Monmouth, in the time of Charles II.—1683 and 1684—that he was obliged to fly from England; and after losing by shipwreck, on the coast of Portugal, every thing of his personal property that he had been able to carry away from England, he came to Holland. While there he was frequently demanded on the part of England by its ambassador, and his delivery insisted upon; but the States General did not consent, and thus he became the founder of that branch which then began to flourish in Holland, and is still in existence, in the persons of two individuals, cousins, lieutenants in the army and navy.

I possess an autograph letter of the great man, George Washington, from Mount Vernon, January 20, 1793, in which, among other things, it is said:—"There can be but little doubt, sir, of our descending from the same stock, as the branches of it proceeded from the same country; at what time your ancestor left England is not mentioned; mine came to America nearly one hundred and fifty years ago."

At the age of sixteen I received, in 1791, a commission in the Dutch service, but was unwilling to serve the Batavian Republic founded in 1795; and being a faithful follower of the house of Orange, I emigrated. At the formation of the Dutch brigade of the Prince of Orange in the English service in 1793, I was appointed lieutenant in that brigade, until the peace of Amiens, in 1802. A few months later I had the good fortune to enter the Bavarian service. Since then nearly forty-two years have passed, of which I have been attached to no less than thirty-seven years to the most high person of the King, partly as marshal of the Court, and partly as aid-de-camp.

I have also planted a stock in Bavaria, which, if God will, is some time to bear good fruit to the King and country. I have three sons—the eldest, Ludwig, sixteen years old, is a page of his Majesty the King; the second, Max, fourteen years old, is pupil in the Royal Corps of Cadets; and third, Karl, ten years old, frequents the public school. By my two marriages with daughters of families of the highest nobility in the land, my children are placed in agreeable circumstances, even when I shall be no more; and in this manner this branch of the family in this new country may flourish. God give his blessing to it!

It would lead me too far to enter into details of my biography; for being in car-

rier years frequently exposed to the storm of fate, brought on chiefly by revolutions, and at a later period placed in important offices and other relations, I could not do it without being very long; and since this letter has already attained a considerable extent, that which has been said will, I hope satisfy you. I will only add in order that you may become altogether acquainted with my situation here, that I will subjoin to the signature of my name what is otherwise not usual; but in this case I think I may make an exception, because it forms in a manner a part of my biography.

Thanking you for the literary production transmitted to me, which possesses, by the preface of the renowned Professor Hedman, an enhanced value, I remain, with sentiments of perfect esteem, your devoted.

BARON VON WASHINGTON, Royal Bavarian Chamberlain, Lieutenant General and Aid-de-camp to His Majesty the King, Commander of the Order of Civil Merit of the Bavarian Crown, of the Greek Order of the Star, of the British Military Order of the Bath, Knight of the Royal French Order of the Legion of Honor, and Lord of Neitzing.

To Dr. J. K. Fluzel, Consul of the United States of North America in Leipzig.

The Irish and Phoenicians.—At a meeting of the Syro-Egyptian Society, in the 21st ultimo, Mr. Sirk Buckingham, by way of settling the question as to the descent of the Irish from the Phoenicians, mentioned a fact which had come within his knowledge, of a gentleman from Exeter, who, by means of the language of the mountaineers of Atlas, with which he was intimately acquainted, kept up a conversation with two Irishmen in their native idiom. He also knew of a Dublin lady, who by means of the Irish language conversed freely with the mountaineers of Atlas in their native idiom: these mountaineers being the descendants of Carthaginians who had taken refuge in recent times in the Atlas range, and preserved the dialect of their Phoenician forefathers.

Another Invention.—Col. Reed, of Boston, has hit upon an invention which (if successful) is likely to be a formidable competitor to Mr. Morse's Magnetic Telegraph. Its purpose is to transmit letters or packages any distance with the rapidity of lightning. The "Boston Post" says:—

The process by which this is accomplished is very simple consisting merely of an air-chest, which is charged with air, the letter or package is placed in the feeder, and it is immediately discharged through the pipe, with the greatest velocity and safety. Col. Reed, the inventor, is of opinion that an outlay of \$60,000 would insure the transmission of letters and packages between Boston and New York with perfect safety in the space of half an hour.

Importance of the Telegraph.—A broker of this city received yesterday in order for \$10,000 of New York funds. After making enquiry, he found he could not obtain the amount here, he therefore immediately went to the Telegraph office and had a message transmitted to Washington, to his correspondent, asking if the required sum could be obtained there. In half an hour he received an answer in the affirmative, and that the amount would be sent on in the evening to his order. This conclusively shows how vastly important this mode of intelligence is to men of business, for had he had to wait for the slow communication by the railroad, he might have lost the commission on the order.

Truth, is as a mirror, ever reflecting the objects which present themselves, in their true light and character.

MR. HUGH PATRICK, Dentist, begs to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, his removal to that part of the post office lately occupied by Mr. S. Rigdon, and returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in this city and surrounding country, for the extensive patronage he has received since he arrived here, and in doing so, he would assure them the same unremitting attention, which has hitherto gained for him the approbation of those by whom he has been favored, it shall be his constant object to cultivate.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH. Also H. Patrick, begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues manufacturing the various articles in the above line; rings, bracelets, pins, seals, keys, bracelets, chains, and various other ornaments too numerous to mention, two thirds of the payments expected in cash, and gold and silver taken in exchange. Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1845-35tf

FOR SALE. A FARM of one hundred and twenty acres, on Camp Creek near the La. large road. Fifty acres under improvement, a frame house and barn and other out buildings, for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises. NAHUM BIGELOW. Nauvoo, July 8th, 1844-363n.

NOTICE. A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

OSPREY:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Anderson Master, has commenced running between St. Louis & Bloomington, leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p.m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a.m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1-2 o'clock a.m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a.m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire-Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to C. ALLEN, Nauvoo Jan. 1, 1845-35tf.

NOTICE. 3 OR 4 hands wanted immediately to break hemp, for which good store pay will be paid, enquire at the rope walk. EGAN & SANDERS. Nauvoo Feb. 26, 1845-43f

LAND. And farms for sale in Iowa.

ONE farm in Van Buren County, 4 1-2 miles from Benton's Post office, containing 160 acres. Four farms 10 miles west from Keosauqua, between Chequest and Fox river. One farm, 140 acres, 40 improved; one of 200 acres, 90 improved, one of 80 acres, 30 improved; one of 160 acres, 50 improved. In Davis County, 12 miles west of Keosauqua, on Fox river, one saw and grist mill, and 40 acres of land.

ALSO, Claims on land in Lee County, all of which will be tendered for lands in Hancock and adjoining counties. Apply to ANDREW J. STEWART, Near Loomis' tavern, or to Judge Phelps. Nauvoo, Jan. 8, 1845-35-3n

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY. N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction. June 10th 1844

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned will exchange a few town lots, for Horses, Cattle, Wagons and Harnesses. HIRAM KIMBALL. Jan. 27th, 1845-39tf

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Chariottes, Chaises, Barouches, Burgies, Buggy Wagons, Hearsees, Sportsmens Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also Ploughs, Scythe snaths, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail on our factory on War street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices, for we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Prest. ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk. SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr. BURR FROST. DAVID DE VOL. JOSHUA SMITH. DAVID W. FOX. SHADRACH DRIGGS. DWIGHT WEBSTER. JESSE H. ATHERTON. WM. LISK. Jan. 15th, 1845-37-1f.



CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS, Coughs and Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pains or Soreness of the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c.

AMONG all the famous medicines for Consumption, none seems to be meeting with greater success, or gaining a higher reputation than that most wonderful article, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry! That it stands at the head of all other remedies is now universally conceded. It has cured thousands upon thousands—of all classes—in cases of the most dangerously Consumptive character—and physicians of the greatest eminence throughout our whole country, unhesitatingly recommend it as the most powerful curative of Pulmonary diseases, in the whole range of Pharmacy. Thousands of consumptive patients have already tested its exalted virtues, and confessed its surpassing, excellent and amazing power. The remarkable success of this Balsam is no doubt owing in a great measure to the peculiarly agreeable and powerful nature of its ingredients. It is a fine Herbal Medicine, composed chiefly of Wild Cherry Bark and the genuine Iceland Moss—the latter imported expressly for this purpose—the rare medicinal virtues of which are also combined, by a new chemical process with the Extract of Tar—thus rendering the whole Compound the most certain and efficacious remedy ever discovered.

A CASE OF ASTHMA. The following is from a distinguished Lawyer of the city of New York, who had been afflicted with the Asthma for upwards of Twenty Years; and who, after reading such cases can doubt the efficacy of this medicine! New York, January 23, 1843.

I have been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for 24 years—sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks; and although attended by various medical advisers, of the highest reputation and skill in the country, the relief was but partial and temporary—twice the disease proved nearly fatal to my life.

Some few weeks ago I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave me instant relief, and a single bottle produced in a few days what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

A. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, No. 53 Williams st., New York. We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate, and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public.

F. A. TALMADGE, Recorder of the city of New York. JOHN POWER, D. D., Vicar General of New York.

P. S. The above certificate may be seen at No. 125 Fulton street, New York. Price \$1 per bottle, or six for \$5.

All orders from dealers south and west of the Wabash river should be addressed to Benjamin Phelps 76 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. The above truly valuable medicine is for sale at this office. Feb 13-42-3n

BENJAMIN PHELPS, No. 76 Chestnut Street, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR ALL THE

BEST FAMILY MEDICINES.

OFFERS to Dealers and others the following highly popular and valuable Medicines:

Wistar's balsam of wild cherry Rev. I. Coven's balm of life Humphrey's Pile ointment Dr. Williams' pain soother Bate's rheumatic liniment and pills Sappington's pills Dr. Starkweather's hepatic elixir Dr. Halseid's magnetic remedies Bristol's sarsaparilla Fendley's tetter ointment Faberstock's vermicifuge Jew David's or Hebrew plaster Dr. Halseid's brisk pills Nov 13-42-6n

EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE! J. GROCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street. Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

IOWA TWINS.

THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Mendocino, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route. DANIEL C. DAVIS. May 23d, 1844.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children can take them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of:

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

A. W. BABBITT, Attorney at Law.

HAS removed his office to the city of Nauvoo and has taken the office occupied by the late General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to attend to any, or all business committed to his trust. Oct. 9, 1844-23tf

ACCEPTABLE.

ANY quantity of provisions, for subscriptions, at this office. Sept. 25, 1844.

WANTED. 100 CORDS of wood at this office. Sept. 25, 1844.

TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. HALL'S STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER; Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.

TERMS, LOW. Residence, Parley St., Gen. Rich's old house. June 19-21tf

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his prices. Quartos half bound plain 1.50 do do do neat 2.00 do do whole bound plain 2.00 do do do neat 2.50 Octavo full bound plain 1.00 do do do neat 1.50 do do do neat 0.75 do do do neat 1.00 do do do extra 1.37 Twelves full bound plain 62 do do do neat 87 do do do neat 50 do do do neat 75 All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. JOHN TAYLOR. Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2—No. 48.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, April 2, 1845.

Whole Number 143

LIST OF LANDS

AND other real estate, situated in the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, on which the taxes remain due and unpaid for the year 1844. The cost on each of the following lots is 40 cents:

Patentees names.	Present owners.	Description.	Section.	Acres.	Value.	Tax.
Township 3 north, range 5 west.						
Paul Cummings	do	do	1	160	480	2.88
J. Brown	do	do	2	160	480	2.88
Adam Bayford	do	do	3	160	480	2.88
Edward Tucker	do	do	4	160	480	2.88
Charles Kennedy	do	do	5	160	480	2.88
Wm. Howell	do	do	6	160	480	2.88
Moses Smalley	do	do	7	160	480	2.88
Jesse Hall	do	do	8	160	480	2.88
John Cushing	do	do	9	160	480	2.88
Joseph Horner	do	do	10	160	480	2.88
John Seoford	do	do	11	160	480	2.88
George Weed	do	do	12	160	480	2.88
James Clark	do	do	13	160	480	2.88
David Webb	do	do	14	160	480	2.88
John Pope	do	do	15	160	480	2.88
Richard J. Brodhead	do	do	16	160	480	2.88
John Smith	do	do	17	160	480	2.88
John Lee	do	do	18	160	480	2.88
Benj. Clark & Co.	do	do	19	160	480	2.88
William D. Angel	do	do	20	160	480	2.88
Edw. & F. Worrell	do	do	21	160	480	2.88
John McKelvy	do	do	22	160	480	2.88
Thomas Haynes	do	do	23	160	480	2.88
John Martin	do	do	24	160	480	2.88
Arch. Plunkingham	do	do	25	160	480	2.88
Reuben Fessenden	do	do	26	160	480	2.88
Paschal P. Wheeler	do	do	27	160	480	2.88
David H. Doherty	do	do	28	160	480	2.88
John Carson	do	do	29	160	480	2.88
Robert Milburn	do	do	30	160	480	2.88
Nathaniel Pease	do	do	31	160	480	2.88
James	do	do	32	160	480	2.88
Jacob R. Brooks	do	do	33	160	480	2.88
John Sanders	do	do	34	160	480	2.88
Robert Dillon	do	do	35	160	480	2.88
William Bell	do	do	36	160	480	2.88
Township 4 North, Range 5 West						
Chas. S. Tyrrell	do	do	1	24.32	73	44
Christian Hartes	do	do	2	5	120	72
Ben. Box	do	do	3	5	120	72
Ben. Clark	do	do	4	5	120	72
James Taylor	do	do	5	5	120	72
John Box	do	do	6	5	120	72
Valentine Wilson	do	do	7	5	120	72
David Barber	do	do	8	5	120	72
David Barber	do	do	9	5	120	72
R. F. Barnett	do	do	10	5	120	72
R. F. Barnett	do	do	11	5	120	72
R. F. Barnett	do	do	12	5	120	72
William H. Matthews	do	do	13	5	120	72
James Baker	do	do	14	5	120	72
Moses Davis	do	do	15	5	120	72
John Smith	do	do	16	5	120	72
Nancy Peterson	do	do	17	5	120	72
Harmon T. Wilson	do	do	18	5	120	72
Hyacinth C. Bryant	do	do	19	5	120	72
Arthur Cander	do	do	20	5	120	72
Allen Milton	do	do	21	5	120	72
Daniel Blandage	do	do	22	5	120	72
James J. Smart	do	do	23	5	120	72
Thomas A. Smart	do	do	24	5	120	72
Daniel & Jesse Cain	do	do	25	5	120	72
Henry Hunter	do	do	26	5	120	72
Daniel Cain	do	do	27	5	120	72
Sydney H. Little	do	do	28	5	120	72
Henry Melton	do	do	29	5	120	72
Lamonts A. Cook	do	do	30	5	120	72
Township 5 North, Range 5 West.						
James B. Lincoln	do	do	1	40	120	72
Archibald Kennedy	do	do	2	40	120	72
Robert Kennedy	do	do	3	40	120	72
Archibald Kennedy	do	do	4	40	120	72
Wm. & Robert Miller	do	do	5	40	120	72
Archibald Kennedy	do	do	6	40	120	72
Robert Kennedy	do	do	7	40	120	72
James Walton	do	do	8	40	120	72
Joseph Rogers	do	do	9	40	120	72
Abraham Trucks	do	do	10	40	120	72
Mary Trucks	do	do	11	40	120	72
William Day	do	do	12	40	120	72
Benjamin Osborn	do	do	13	40	120	72
Nathaniel Jones	do	do	14	40	120	72
Joseph Rogers	do	do	15	40	120	72
Thomas Boyd	do	do	16	40	120	72
Wesley Williams	do	do	17	40	120	72
James Cameron	do	do	18	40	120	72
James & Wm. Andrews	do	do	19	40	120	72
James Galloway	do	do	20	40	120	72
Thomas H. Owen	do	do	21	40	120	72
Benjamin Clark	do	do	22	40	120	72
Thomas H. Owen	do	do	23	40	120	72
James & Wm. Andrews	do	do	24	40	120	72
William Brown	do	do	25	40	120	72
Alexander Latta	do	do	26	40	120	72
Samuel Brown	do	do	27	40	120	72
David S. Brown	do	do	28	40	120	72
Samuel Brown	do	do	29	40	120	72
John Coffland	do	do	30	40	120	72
Ebenezer Bartlett	do	do	31	40	120	72
Ed. Hullitt	do	do	32	40	120	72
Samuel G. Little	do	do	33	40	120	72
John Wee	do	do	34	40	120	72
John King	do	do	35	40	120	72
Arilla C. Newman	do	do	36	40	120	72
Franklin J. Bartlett	do	do	37	40	120	72
Samuel Croley	do	do	38	40	120	72
Franklin J. Bartlett	do	do	39	40	120	72
Eliza Kimball	do	do	40	40	120	72
Eliza Kimball	do	do	41	40	120	72
William Graham	do	do	42	40	120	72
James Fry	do	do	43	40	120	72
John H. Wells	do	do	44	40	120	72
Samuel Brown	do	do	45	40	120	72
Giles Edgerton	do	do	46	40	120	72
John Thomas	do	do	47	40	120	72
Samuel Brown	do	do	48	40	120	72
M. R. Deming	do	do	49	40	120	72
Joel H. Asher	do	do	50	40	120	72
William Bradley	do	do	51	40	120	72
Lewis Cox	do	do	52	40	120	72
James Thurbur	do	do	53	40	120	72
H. Bradley	do	do	54	40	120	72
L. Taylor & Co.	do	do	55	40	120	72
William B. Smith	do	do	56	40	120	72
Hugh M. Woodard	do	do	57	40	120	72
Thomas Brown	do	do	58	40	120	72
Robert McFall	do	do	59	40	120	72
James King	do	do	60	40	120	72
Township 6 North, range 5 west.						
William M. Lee	do	do	1	40	120	72
George W. Ritchie	do	do	2	40	120	72
Township 7 North, range 5 west.						
Alexander Robinson	do	do	1	80	240	1.44
Hugh Davis	do	do	2	80	240	1.44
Lott Moffat	do	do	3	80	240	1.44
Francis E. Yaker	do	do	4	80	240	1.44
R. C. Jerome	do	do	5	80	240	1.44
Charles Saffell	do	do	6	80	240	1.44
Dagon B. Jones	do	do	7	80	240	1.44
Andrew Kelly	do	do	8	80	240	1.44
R. C. Jerome	do	do	9	80	240	1.44
James P. Bingham	do	do	10	80	240	1.44
Jeremiah Cushman	do	do	11	80	240	1.44
J. H. Davis	do	do	12	80	240	1.44
John Booklan	do	do	13	80	240	1.44
John Morgan	do	do	14	80	240	1.44
Daniel S. Baintes	do	do	15	80	240	1.44
Michael Clemens	do	do	16	80	240	1.44
Shadrack Nesbit	do	do	17	80	240	1.44
Jacob Coffman	do	do	18	80	240	1.44
Samuel Marsh	do	do	19	80	240	1.44
William Young	do	do	20	80	240	1.44
William Young	do	do	21	80	240	1.44
William Young						

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1845.

THE GATHERING.

We are happy to state, that the gathering has commenced this season under as favorable auspices, as the most sanguine could have expected. During the past week, emigrants have arrived by both land and water; among which were a part of 128 souls by ship from England. The remainder, having stopped at St. Louis to rest, are expected soon. Some of them, to be sure, are saints that went out fast full, to labor for a livelihood, or to preach the gospel, but the "more part" are new emigrants, gathering together to serve the Lord according to the dictates of their own consciences, and the provisions of the constitution.

It is a noble affair, that Mormonism commenced in a free country: it gives a fair chance to try the virtue, honor, and patriotism of rulers and men, as well as the purity and charity of all Christendom. The true saint lives to live again. As the poet said,

"Conquers die many times, the brave but once."

On the 24th of March, last week, we were shown a new potato, the growth of the present winter; something larger than a hen's egg. This is the sort, and Nauvoo is the place. We might have fresh vegetables all winter, especially if the weather was as favorable as the past one has been, for such experiments. Who goes in for great things, and good things? The Mormons.

THREE DAYS' CONCERT.

There will be three days' concert, (April 7th, 8th, and 9th,) at the Music Hall. Our musicians and "sweet singers" will give a specimen of "rich licks," and expect a "little rhino" in return. For further particulars see hand bill, and for reality step in and snatch a taste beyond the reach of art.

First puny war in Iowa.—Last week there were strong symptoms of war on the "half breed tract", a little above Keokuck. H. T. Reid Esq., had some rails split on a claim of his, as he supposed, but which happened to be upon the claim of a Mr. Wright. Mr. Reid took the rails into his possession, and Mr. Wright took them back again, whereupon a writ of *Replevin* gave the Sheriff authority to re-take &c. but the bone and sinew of them diggings," politely stayed proceedings by a sort of information beyond the control of the sheriff. In this dilemma the *posse comitatus*, to the amount of about 250 men came down from Fort Madison, on the steamer *New Purchase*, puffing for war, and landed at Montrose, on Tuesday evening. Early on Wednesday, the troops took up the line of march for the seat of war, when lo! they found no common enemy to fight—a convention were deliberating on the best method of preserving meat without saltpetre and sulphur; the sheriff seized the rails and all parties agreed to await the "law's slow delay." Thus ends the first puny war among the "half breeds."

CONTINUATION OF THE EXAMINATION OF A STUDENT.

(According to Suckerology.)

Q. What would be the title of a case in common debts?

A. I, O, U.

Q. How many counts would you embrace in your declaration?

A. All that could be collected.

Q. How is bail holden?

A. By the ears of pots and kettles.

Q. What is a certiorari?

A. A sassy arser, is one that hits you.

Q. Why is the Court of Error the highest court of a State?

A. Because it is the father of all the evil proceedings below it.

Q. What is the duty of a lawyer when licensed and sworn?

A. To conceal the truth and reveal the errors of his opponents.

Q. Why is a conservator of the peace cooling to the wrath and passions of bad men?

A. Because he is just-ice.

Life and music.—About fifty couple, old and young, grave and gay, &c., gave "mine host," the "keeper of the Mansion" a call on Friday last, and took supper.

The Band and some of the "sweet singers" of Nauvoo, together with a comic speaker or two, delighted the guests to a charm; and what was more ennobling still, tem-

David Barber	do	whfsw	27	80	240	1.41	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
--------------	----	-------	----	----	-----	------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

MERMAID:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET
FROM ST. LOUIS TO NAU-
VOO, AND BLOOMING-
TON, IOWA.

THE Light draught steamer, MERMAID, Glen, Master, will run through the season from St. Louis to Bloomington in Iowa. She will leave St. Louis on Wednesday at 4 P. M. arrive at Nauvoo on Friday mornings; and at Bloomington on Saturday mornings. Returning leave Bloomington on Saturday evenings; and Nauvoo on Sunday mornings. For freight or passage apply on board or to the agents at the several towns. Every attention, politeness, civility and accommodation, may be expected from the boat and officers, as 'plausibility' was more gold, than tricks and ferocity. For further particulars enquire of

C. ALLEN, Agent,
for Nauvoo.

March 22, 1845-1f

TAILOR'S ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned have associated ourselves together, for the purpose of carrying on the tailoring business, in all its various branches. And for the better accommodation of the public, have opened two shops. One on Mulholland street, on the west of A. Davis's store; and one of Main street, recently occupied by Grant & Watt, two doors north of Loomis' Hotel. This association being composed of the best of workmen, which will enable us to give satisfaction to all those who may favor us with a call. Therefore all that wish to have clothing made, whether for beauty, fashion, comfort, or durability, can be accommodated at the above designated shops. Also cutting done on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. The real or personal property of any member of aforesaid association which is not invested as stock in said association, shall not be held for the debts of said association.

JOHN W. BELL, Pres.
WM. J. MCINTIRE, Counselors.
GEORGE WATT, Superintendents.
DAVID GRANT, J. H. GLINES, J. H. PARKER, J. H. RUSSELL, J. H. ARMSTRONG, J. H. STRINGHAM, J. H. BOTSFORD, J. H. CHAPMAN.
Nauvoo, March 25th, 1845-17-3m

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM of 150 acres, situated two miles west of the flourishing town of Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the margin of the grand prairie, one of the most healthy portions of the state. Ninety acres of excellent timber, such as Maple, Beech, Ash, Black Walnut, White Oak, &c., the balance prairie of the best quality. There is a good framed barn, 30 by 45 feet; a large framed house, well finished and painted outside, with a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises. The whole farm is well fenced and excellently watered, for stock and a well with a pump in both barn and kitchen. The subscriber will sell the above farm on reasonable terms, or exchange it in part for a good stock farm, of prairie and timber in Hancock county; an indisputable title given. For further particulars enquire at this office, or of the subscriber on the premises.

SETH TAFT.

March 18-10f

NEW STORE AND LAND AGENCY.

THE subscribers have opened a store, on the premises of S. A. Knowlton, (Knowlton settlement, Hancock county,) where they have on hand a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Groceries, adapted to the wants of a farming community, which they offer for sale at very low prices for cash or produce.

Also about 100 q. sections of land, situated in this county which will be sold to those wishing to settle on favorable terms.

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.
References:—H. Young; H. C. Kimball and Orson Hyde.
March 24-17f

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next term of the circuit court, for the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, to be holden in May next. I shall make application by petition on the first day of the term, for an order to sell the real estate of Matthew Whyman deceased, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the payment of his debts, his personal estate being insufficient for that purpose.

MARTIN YETTER,

Administrator on the estate.

March 25th, 1845-17-1w

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. THE subscriber will sell at public vendue, at the Store House of the late Joseph Smith, on Saturday the 12th of April next at 9 o'clock A. M., three stoves, and all the interest of Joseph Smith deceased in the Nauvoo House Association.

Terms of Sale: all sums under five dollars, cash in hand; for all sums over five dollars, three months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bonds and security to be approved by the administrator.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE,
Administrator of
Joseph Smith, deceased.
Nauvoo, March 23rd, 1845-17-4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The subscriber having taken out letters of administration, from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of John Sanders deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to her or the court of probate, of said county, for settlement by the first Monday in May next. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MARGARET SANDERS,

March 12-45-1w Administrator.

In the Hancock Circuit court, Illinois, to the May term 1845.

State of Illinois,
Hancock County,

George McIntire, Plain,

vs. Ebenezer Robinson, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given to the said Ebenezer Robinson, that a writ of attachment has been issued out of the clerk's office of the Circuit court of said county, against the estate of you the said defendant, and in favor of the said plaintiff, for the sum of one hundred and forty-six dollars and forty cents, which said writ of attachment has been returned into the clerk's office of said Circuit court, by the Sheriff of said county, levied upon the following described real estate, to wit: Lot No. 2, in block No. 125; lot No. 4, in block No. 149; lot No. 4, in block No. 126; and lot No. 3, in block No. 150, situate in the city of Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill. Now unless you, the said Ebenezer Robinson, shall personally be and appear before the judge of our said Circuit court, to be holden at the court house in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of May next, and plead, answer or demur to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you, and the premises so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.

Witness David E. Head, clerk [L.S.] of our said Circuit court at Carthage, and the seal thereof, this fourth day of March, A. D. 1845.
DAVID E. HEAD, Clerk.
March 5-15-6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration, from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of Joseph Smith deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the court of probate, of said county, for settlement on the 2d Monday of April next. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE,

Administrator.

Nauvoo March 1, 1845-41-5w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the administrator of Joseph Smith, deceased, will present a petition to the judge of the fifth judicial circuit, at the next term of the circuit court in Hancock county, for an order to sell the north-west quarter, of the south-east quarter of section 6, in township 5 N. 8 W.; also the north-west fractional quarter of section 10, in township 7 N. 8 W.; also the south-west fractional quarter of section 19, in township 6 N. 8 W.; also the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section 26, in township 7 N. 8 W.; also the west half of the north-east quarter of section 35, in township 7 N. 8 W. The guardians heirs, and all parties interested, will appear at said term of the court, and show cause, if any, why said lands should not be sold to satisfy the claims against said estate.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE,

Administrator.

March 12-45-6w

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

IN accordance with the revenue law approved March 6th, 1813, I hereby notify each and every one that I attend at the usual places of holding elections in the different precincts in Hancock county, and state of Illinois, for the purpose of taking a list of the taxable property of the inhabitants of the different precincts, commencing at Commerce precinct, and remaining there the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10th days of April. At Nauvoo, the 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19th days of April. At Montebello the 22, and 23rd days of April. At Warsaw, the 25, 26, 28, and 29th days of April. At Bear Creek precinct, the 1, and 2nd days of May. At Rocky Run the 6, and 7th days of May. At Green Plains the 8, and 9th days of May. At Chili, the 12 and 13th days of May. At Augusta the 14, 15, and 16th days of May. At Carthage the 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25th days of May. At St. Marys precinct the 27, 28, and 29th days of May. At Fountain Green, the 3, 4, 5, and 6th days of June. At La Harpe, the 10, 11, 12 and 13th days of June. At Camp Creek precinct, the 17, and 18th days of June. At Appanoose the 19, and 20th days of June. At Pilot Grove the 21, and 22nd days of June. At which time and place you are required by said law, to appear and give in a list of your property, both real and personal, under the penalty of said law. I shall also be at the county seat of said county, every Saturday during the months of May and June, for the purpose of receiving a list of those that may be unable to attend at their own precincts; any persons having business at the county seat when I am absent, and wishing to leave a list of their property, can do so by leaving their lists with Mr. C. C. Meis.

JOHN P. HAGGARD,

Assessor.

March 18th, 46-3w

NOTICE—The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has opened the large brick store, on the corner of Parley and Carlin streets, one block east of Main street; for the purpose of doing a general Commission and Storage business, both for home and foreign manufacture, and hopes by his close and strict attention to business, and the long experience he has had, he will share a liberal portion of public patronage.

To the different associations of mechanics he would say, any articles left with him for sale, will be sold according to instruction given; if left to my own discretion, they will be sold to the best advantage.

I am prepared to store a large quantity of Flour and Grain. Any shipments that my customers may wish to make, there will be no charge for taking bills of lading, nor for receiving goods at the landing more than for drayage.

Refer to close attention to business.

SAMUEL GULLEY.

March 31, 1845-14f

COMMISSION STORE MANUFACTURE.

THE subscriber having opened a commission store on Mulholland street, about fifteen rods south east of the Temple, will receive and sell on commission, any article that can be made or manufactured in this city, comprising of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Hats, Bonnets, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Cabinet ware, Chairs, Hoes, Pitch forks; finally, anything that you can make or have on hand that will be useful in this vicinity, that you wish to sell; if you feel disposed to leave it with me I will sell it to the best advantage, for your benefit.

I will receive in exchange for the above articles, Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Wheat, Corn, Buckwheat, Flour, Meal, Potatoes, Beans, Meal, Hides, and finally any thing that will make food or clothing.

Please give me a call as I will intend to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

ABEEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-43f

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM in Knox county, three miles west of Galesburg, eight miles from Knoxville, thirty miles from Oquaka, and twelve miles from Monmouth, containing one hundred acres—forty acres of improvements, and sixty acres of excellent timber, well watered, both for stock and house use. The cultivated land is dry and of a very excellent quality, which the undersigned will sell cheap, or exchange for a farm in Hancock county.

JUSTUS AMES.

March 1st, 1845-11f

SOAP MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having established a Soap Manufactory on Mulholland street, about two hundred rods east of the Temple, opposite R. Beech's Tavern, where he intends to manufacture hard and soft soap of the best quality, which he will sell much lower than has been the customary price in this city, wholesale and retail. To be had also at the Commission Store, about fifteen rods south-east of the Temple.

ABEEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-43f

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having taken the old stand formerly occupied by H. Egan, have commenced manufacturing cordage of all descriptions, twines, chinks, lines &c., which they will sell at St. Louis prices. As the subscribers intend manufacturing all their cordage from the best materials, and in the best manner, to be sold at the lowest prices; they would invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. St. Louis prices paid for hemp.

EGAN & SANDERS.

Feb. 19-42f

LOOK HERE.

THE undersigned will exchange a few town lots, for Horses, Cattle, Wagons and Harnesses.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

Jan. 27th, 1845-39f

MR. HUGH PATRICK, Justice of the Peace, begs to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, his removal to that part of the post office, lately occupied by Mr. S. Rigdon, and returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in this city and surrounding country, for the extensive patronage he has received since he arrived here, and in doing so, to would assure them the same unremitting attention, which has hitherto gained for him the approbation of those by whom he has been favored, it shall be his constant object to cultivate.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

Also H. Patrick, begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues manufacturing the various articles in the above line; rings, bracelets, pins, seals, keys, bracelets, chains, and various other ornaments too numerous to mention, two thirds of the payments expected in cash. Old gold and silver taken in exchange.

Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1845-35f

FOR SALE.

A FARM of one hundred and twenty acres, on Camp Creek near the La Harpe road. Fifty acres under improvement, a frame house and barn and other out-buildings, for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

NATHAN BIGELOW.

Nauvoo, Jan. 8th, 1844-36-3m.

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

OSPREY:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Anderson Master, has commenced running between St. Louis & Bloomington, leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p.m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a.m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1/2 o'clock a.m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a.m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evans' Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to
C. ALLEN, Nauvoo

Jan. 1, 1845-35f

HAT STORE.

THE subscriber has taken a store on Mulholland St., half a mile east of the Temple, where he now offers for sale Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best of materials.

Country produce taken in exchange. Also a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions.

A. MERRILL.

Nov. 26, 1844-30f

LAND.

And farms for sale in Iowa. ONE farm in Van Buren County, 4 1/2 miles from Benton's Post office, containing 160 acres. Four farms 10 miles west from Keosauqua; between Chequest and Fox river. One farm, 140 acres, 40 improved; one of 200 acres, 90 improved; one of 80 acres, 30 improved; one of 160 acres, 50 improved. In Davis County, 12 miles west of Keosauqua, on Fox river, one saw and grist mill, and 40 acres of land.

ALSO,

Claims on hand in Lee County, all of which will be tendered for lands in Hancock and adjoining counties. Apply to

ANDREW J. STEWART,
Near Loomis' tavern, or to Judge Phelps.
Nauvoo, Jan. 8, 1845-36-3m

NOTICE—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo, and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons which may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part, of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Charrettes, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Buggy Wagons, Hearsees, Sportsmen's Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also Ploughs, Scythe snaths, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Water street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices, for we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Pres.

ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk.

SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.

BURR FROST.

DAVID DE VOL.

JOSHUA SMITH.

DAVID W. FOX.

SHADRACH DRIGGS.

DWIGHT WEBSTER.

JESSE H. ATRHURTON.

WM. LISK.

Jan. 15th, 1845-37-1f



CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS, Coughs and Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pains or Soreness of the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c.

A MONG all the famous medicines for Consumption, none seems to be meeting with greater success, or gaining a higher reputation than that most wonderful article, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry! That it stands at the head of all other remedies is now universally conceded. It has cured thousands upon thousands—in cases of the most dangerously Consumptive character—and physicians of the greatest eminence throughout our whole country unhesitatingly recommend it as the most powerful curative of Pulmonary diseases, in the whole range of Pharmacy. Thousands of consumptive patients have already tested its exalted virtues, and confessed its surpassing, excellent and amazing power. This remarkable success of this Balsam is no doubt owing in a great measure to the peculiarly agreeable and powerful nature of its ingredients. It is a fine Herbal Medicine, composed chiefly of Wild Cherry Bark and the genuine Iceland Moss—the latter imported expressly for this purpose—the rare medicinal virtues of which are also combined, by a new chemical process with the Extract of Tar—thus rendering the whole Compound the most certain and efficacious remedy ever discovered.

A CASE OF ASTHMA.

The following is from a distinguished Lawyer of the city of New York, who had been afflicted with the Asthma for upwards of Twenty Years; and who, after reading such cases can doubt the efficacy of this medicine!

New York, January 23, 1843.

I have been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for 24 years—sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks; and although attended by various medical advisors, of the highest reputation and skill in the country, the relief was but partial and temporary—twice the disease proved nearly fatal to my life. Some few weeks ago I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave me instant relief, and a single bottle produced in a few days what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

A. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law,
No. 59 Williams st., New York.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate, and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public.

F. A. TALMADGE.

Recorder of the city of New York.

JOHN POWER, D. D.,

Vicar General of New York.

P. S. The above certificate may be seen at No. 125 Fulton street, New York.

Price 21 per bottle, or six for 85.

All orders from dealers south and west of the Wabash river should be addressed to Benjamin Phelps 70 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. The above truly valuable medicine is for sale at this office.

Feb 12-42-3m

BENJAMIN PHELPS,

No. 70 Chestnut Street,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR

ALL THE

BEST FAMILY MEDICINES.

OFFERS to Dealers and others the

following highly popular and valuable Medicines:

Wistar's balsam of wild cherry

Rev. I. Covert's balm of life

Humphrey's Eucalypti

Dr. Williams' pain soother

Bate's rheumatic liniment and pills

Sappington's pills

Dr. Starkweather's hepatic elixir

Dr. Halsted's magnetic remedies

Bristol's sarapilla

Fridley's tetter ointment

Fabre's bark vermifuge

Jew David's or Hebrew plaster

Dr. Halsted's brick pills

Nov 13-42-6m

EARTHENWARE & EARTHENWARE.

J. GROGOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthenware Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844.

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.

A good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.

May 23d, 1844

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended; ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZ



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 49.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Monday, April 7, 1845.

Whole Number 143

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Main Street,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

Terms.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING,

One square, one insertion, \$1

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor,

(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

LIST OF TOWN LOTS

Situated in the county of Hancock and State of Illinois on which the taxes remain due and unpaid for the year 1844.

*** The cost on each of the following lots is 40 cents:

		Pulaski.			
Benjamin Bacon & Wm. McCready		1	5	5	3
same		4	5	5	3
same		1	6	5	3
same		1	8	5	3
same		6	8	5	3
same		2	9	5	3
same		4	9	5	3
Alexander Oliver		5	13	5	3
same		9	15	5	3
same		2	17	5	3
same		3	do	5	3
same	1-8's	4	do	.63	1
same		1	18	5	3
same		2	do	5	3
same		4	do	5	3
same		2	19	5	3
same		3	do	5	3
same		4	do	5	3
same		1	20	5	3
same		1	20	5	3
same		1	22	5	3
same		1	24	5	3
same		2	do	5	3
		Plymouth.			
John W Crockett		3	4	5	3
same		4	4	5	3
same		1	8	5	3
same		2	8	5	3
same		1	14	5	3
same		4	do	5	3
same		3	15	10	6
same		5	9	5	3
same		4	15	5	6
same		6	9	5	3
same		5	15	5	3
same		3	10	5	3
same		7	15	5	3
same		6	do	5	3
same		9	do	5	3
Benjamin Tyrril		1	16	10	6
same		1	17	5	3
same		2	do	5	3
same		3	20	5	3
same		2	21	5	3
same		2	22	5	3
same		1	23	5	3
same		3	do	5	3
same		6	do	5	3
		St. Marys.			
Walter R Hurst & Archibald Williams		3	40		2
same		1	14	5	3
same		2	do	5	3
same		3	do	5	3
same		4	do	5	3
same		6	do	5	3
same		8	do	5	3
same		7	do	5	3
same		1	15	5	3
same		1	32	5	3
same		2	do	5	3
same		3	do	5	3
same		5	do	5	3
same		6	do	5	3
same		7	do	5	3
same		8	do	5	2
same		10	37	5	3
same		5	41	5	3
same		4	42	5	3
		Fountain Green.			
Deebe & Ferris		1	5	5	3
same		2	5	5	3
same		3	5	5	3
same		4	5	5	3
same		3	8	3	6
same		22	7	7	6
same		23	7	7	6
same		24	7	7	6
same		25	7	7	6
same		26	7	7	6
same		27	7	7	6
same		28	7	7	6
		Jo Duncan.			
Robert Miller, J N Morris, & David W Mathews		2	5	5	3
same		1	31	5	3
same		2	do	5	3
same		3	do	5	3
same		2	32	5	3
same		1	33	5	3
same		5	38	5	3
same		6	do	5	3
same		1	39	5	3
same		1	45	5	3
same		2	do	5	3
same		4	do	5	3
same		6	do	5	3
same		1	47	5	3
		Chili.			
E Worrel		13	1	10	6
same		14	1	do	6
same		15	1	do	6
same		16	1	do	6
		Macedonia.			
William Whiteman		1	2	10	6
same		3	3	do	6
same		4	3	do	6
same		1	4	do	6
same		4	5	do	6
same		1	6	do	6
same	shf	2	6	5	3
same		4	6	10	6
same		2	7	do	6
same	w hf	3	7	do	6
same		4	7	do	6
same		1	9	do	6
same		2	10	do	6
same		4	12	15	9
same		1	13	30	18
same		1	20	20	12
same	w 1-4	4	do	15	9
same		1	15	10	6
same		4	16	do	6
same		1	19	do	6
same		2	do	do	6
same		3	21	do	6
same		4	do	do	6
same	w hf	1	22	8	

From the Peoria Register.

FROM OREGON.

We are indebted to our townsman, P. Voris, Esq., for the following interesting letter from Oregon:

Fadalin Plains, July 7th, 1844.

Dear Sir: I avail myself of the opportunity offered me by a brig which leaves for the Sandwich Islands, to drop you a few lines.

The "great emigrating company," which crossed the continent last summer, (of which company I formed one,) is here safe, and with very few exceptions, highly pleased with the country and prospects. The winter season being the proper time for plowing and seeding, they have generally availed themselves of that opportunity, many of them having sowed over 40 or 60 acres in wheat. The ground is plowed with the common Carey plow, with from one to two yokes of cattle, or two horses, the sward being something like that of blue grass; being thus turned over at any season of the year, the soil completely rotten, then after that process, a tolerable crop is taken from the ground the next year. The ground is light and easily broken, with one pair of horses, producing a tremendous crop of wheat, or indeed that of any other vegetable except Indian corn. Of the latter, a tolerable crop may be raised, though not equal to that grain in the United States.

The harvest is just at hand, and such crops of wheat, barley, oats, peas, and potatoes, are seldom if ever, to be seen in the United States, that of wheat in particular—the stalks being in some instances as high as my head, and the grains generally much larger—I would not much exaggerate to say that they are as large again as those grown east of the mountains. The soil is good, and the climate most superior, being mild all the year round, and very healthy—more so than any country I have lived in for the same length of time. Produce bears an excellent price—wheat, 10 cts.; beef, 6 cts. per pound; potatoes 50 cts., and wheat \$1. per bushel.—These articles are purchased at the above prices with the great avidity by the merchants for shipment, generally to the Sandwich Islands and Russian settlements on this continent, and are paid for mostly in store goods and groceries—the latter of which is the product of these Islands, particularly sugar and coffee, of which abundant supplies are furnished.

Wages for laborers are high—common hands are getting from one to two dollars per day, and mechanics from two to four dollars per day. It is with difficulty that men can be procured at these prices, they can do so much better on farms of their own.

The plains are a perpetual meadow, furnishing two complete new crops in the year—spring and fall—the latter remaining green throughout the winter. Beef is killed from the grass at any season of the year. If you have any enterprise left, or if your neighbors have any, here is the place for them.

Dr. McLaughlin has just commenced a canal around the Willamette Falls, which he expects to complete in two years, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. Our Legislature (in the lower House of which I have the honor to be Speaker) which has just finished its session, has granted the Doctor a charter for twenty years; he entering into an arrangement to complete the canal for boats of 13 feet in width to pass in safety; and the whole to be completed in two years, as above stated. He has a number of hands now engaged in its construction and no doubts are entertained of his ability to complete it. He is constructing a large flouring mill with four run of burrs, which will be ready for business this fall. He has already two saw mills in operation at the falls. Every thing is flourishing in this country.

Yours respectfully,

M. M. CARVER.

A NEW PROJECT.

A Plan for Taking the Yeas and Nays in Deliberate Bodies.

Dr. Duncan, has in Congress, made a motion calling upon Professor Morse for information whether some plan for saving the time of the House consumed in calling the yeas and nays could not be invented. A gentleman of this city has furnished us with such a plan, which was conceived by him last December, and which he has already taken the necessary steps to have patented.

This plan for taking the yeas and nays, in all deliberative bodies in the United States, for which C. Glen Peckles has a patent, covers varied forms. The plan he proposes to adopt at present is as follows:—Two pulleys or keys are placed within the desk of each member; a board or slab is placed on the clerk's desk, on which is printed the name of each member of the house; slips or slides are placed in this slab, running parallel to and in correspondence with each name. Communication is had by means of wires, or other material, between the keys in desk and slides in board. When a vote of "yeas" is called, the members simultaneously touch their key marked "yeas," which throws the slide out on the board, so that it projects beyond his name and the edge of the board; and in like manner for the nays. By that arrangement, the clerk can count the vote, announce the result, and place the aggregate vote on the board, all within a space of one minute.

A slip of paper, containing the names of every member, to correspond with the names and slides on the board, is so adjusted, that when the slides are thrown out, (which are so pointed as to receive ink,) an impression is made opposite to each name; and thus is the vote recorded

for the use of the clerk or printer. The slides are so arranged that they can then be returned, all at once, to their places, by the clerk pulling a wire or slide.

This plan may also be used instead of a division of the House, by determining the vote much more expeditiously, also recording it.

Any one who has seen the tedious process of taking the votes by yeas and nays, must be aware of the amount of time it consumes, and that a process by which the whole business can be done in one minute, would save quite a considerable sum of money during a session. We have not the exact data to make an estimate of the saving, but assuming that the vote is taken once every day during a session of four months, and that it consumes each time one half hour, a reasonable allowance, and we will find that the cost, during the 120 days, will be \$30,000, a sum which this new plan proposes to save the government.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Anastatic Printing.—This is a very ingenious method of reproducing printed copies of letter-press or line engravings, wood-cuts, lithographs, &c., of which we find no room to take notice hitherto. The London Literary Gazette declares it very simple, and proceeds to describe it as follows:

In an exceedingly short time a facsimile of any printed page, portrait, picture, or drawing, can be procured; and then impressions at the rate possibly of four or five thousand an hour, and twenty thousand or more without deterioration. The operation, and a singular one it is, is to transfer the impression of type or any print to the surface of a polished plate of zinc; and then to bring it out in slight relief to receive the ink, and so to work from it as from the stone of the lithographic press. We saw an engraving with letter-press so transferred and reproduced. The original was placed, face down, on bibulous paper, to imbibe any excess of moisture, and the back of it sponged over with dilute nitric acid. In a few minutes the paper was saturated, and the engraving and printing loosened as it were from its base, or so freshened that possibly it might be smudged; but, at all events, it may be and was under considerable mechanical pressure, transferred to a polished plate of zinc, every line and touch. Not at first distinctly visible, but sponged with gum water, they (i. e. the engraving and printed matter at the foot of it) soon appeared, and in relief sufficient to take the ink and to give off fac-simile impressions. Such, then, is the simple process of an invention, the effects of which will materially bear on the art and artists. Anastatic printing, will obviate the necessity of stereotyping, unless casting type is a cheaper method, which we should much doubt, of producing successive editions than that of the new mode. It will also enable printers to work with a smaller stock of type, to distribute sooner, keeping proofs only for any further or extra demand. Wood-engravers, perhaps, will be most injured by Anastatic printing; for by it the artist's original drawing may be at once, without any carved block, transferred to the pages of a work. This result, however, in all its bearings, seems to tend to cheap production, and to a wide extension of literature and art; and nearly faded prints be renewed and perpetuated. Fears are entertained that forgeries and piracies will become more easy, and therefore that they will increase; but now water-marks in paper and copyright are the chief securities, and these the new and wonderful invention termed Anastatic Printing will not effect.

MUTINY AND MURDER.

A Desperate Conflict at Sea.—The N. Bedford Mercury gives a minute account of a mutiny which occurred on board the whaling ship Sharon, in November, 1842, and of the manner in which the ship was taken from the mutineers by a single person, Mr. Clough, the third mate. Some natives of Ascension Island, who had been shipped as part of the crew, mutinied, while the mate and others were in the boats taking whales, killed the captain and took possession of the ship. One of the natives, entirely naked, leaped upon the taffrail, and brandished a spear, he dared the crew to come on board. An armed native stood guard at each side, and hammers, belaying pins, and other missiles, had been collected for their use, and were hurled furiously at the boat. A Mr. Clough, who was in the boat, was the only one who dared attempt to board the ship. He accordingly, after dark, was taken by the boat ahead of the ship, at some distance, to avoid exciting suspicion, and taking a knife in his teeth to defend himself from sharks, which had been attracted by the whale, swam to the ship, after a hard struggle of an hour and a half, during which time two sharks kept him company, but did not offer to molest him. Having reached the ship he divided under, seized the rudder at the heel, and climbed to the starboard cabin window, through which he made his entry. Lying aside his clothing, and ascertaining that no suspicion existed of his being on board, he groped about for arms, and found two cutlasses and two muskets, which he loaded. A desperate struggle with the natives ensued, in which Clough killed two of them, and gained the command of the ship. The men in the boat then came on board.

The owners of the Sharon have given Mr. Clough the command of a fine ship, which, if the narrative be true, he well deserved.

Make a slow answer to a hasty question.

THE NEIGHBOR.

MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1845.

As most of our hands wish to attend the conference during its continuance, we have concluded to issue our paper this week on Monday, and as many of our subscribers are in from the country, it will no doubt be perfectly satisfactory.

Sunday April 6.—The Conference opened at the stand this morning with singing and prayer. There was preaching in the forenoon by Elder B. Young, mostly upon the subject of baptism for the dead: In the afternoon by Elder Page on several subjects. The preaching of both was capital, and what renders the subject sublime, and the scene great, is, that there never was so large a conference of this church, since its first organization. There certainly was a quarter more than there were last year. In fact there were "acres of people." The union, the order, and the pleasant appearance of the audience caused every body to bear witness, that an excellent spirit actuated the saints: *the Lord was there.*

Still they come.—In our last we noticed the gathering at this city, and we are happy to say, *still they come.* We noticed more than fifty active young men, at one arrival, who had come in to labor on the Temple, through the summer.

It is certainly honorable to the city, saints and country to witness the noble minded among about twenty millions, coming forward to build the house of the Lord, to fill up the City, improve the country, and cause the wilderness to blossom as the rose, charter or no charter! Ah, that is the glory! 'tis the people makes a city, not the scribbling of scoffers, or seals of serfs:

"Were I so tall to reach the pole,

"And grasp the ocean with a span,

"I would be measured by my soul,"

"For that's the standard of a man."

Business begins to assume more activity in this city, than it has for a long time. Industry and frugality very frequently afford comfortable habits;—wealth and wisdom are of no use to men, unless properly employed. So swallow the whole lot, as the good man said, and grow better for goodness will finally draw the highest prize.

Conference.—On Sunday the 6th inst., the annual conference commenced in this city. For several weeks, the elders and saints have been coming in to enjoy the benefits of this great assemblage of common interests for the salvation of the human family. More numbers, and better feelings, never characterized this annual gathering of people, since the last dispensation commenced.

The elders and members, if they practice what they witness, will certainly disseminate union, love, peace and virtue, wherever providence casts their lots.

We do impress it upon the public press, so ready to trumpet forth every frivolous story against the Latter day saints, to *feign charity enough to give the world a line or two on their increasing numbers and growing union.* A little credit, at the great day of accounts, may be as consoling to many of this generation, as the tip of Lazarus' finger dipped in water, would be to cool the rich man's tongue in hell.

The eleventh commandment.—There are more people attending to the eleventh commandment in the city of Nauvoo, than in any other place on the same size on the globe;—that is *they mind their own business in Nauvoo*, without interfering with others. Some make gardens; some build houses; some work on the prairies; some work on the Temple; some raft lumber and timber down the river for the benefit of the city; some work at mechanical labor; some sing; some pray; some go to meeting, and some laugh at the folly of this generation? So that the Mormon portion of the city, which may be called *"the whole team,"* is about as good a community as ever lived on this earth.

It is really laughable to see the writhings, twistings, turnings, and screwings, of the enemy of mankind—or foes of Mormonism, when they witness the steady progress of the cause of the great gathering of Israel in the last days. Every steam boat

brings more Mormons; every road across the country, runs Mormons upon it, bound for the kingdom; and finally every nation, not even excepting the Islands of the sea, contribute to swell the glory, power and dominion of the little mustard-seed church, established in 1830, by Joseph Smith, the mighty one of the seventh and last dispensation.

Martyred men march to glory, and murderers drop to misery—for it is written that the wicked shall be turned into hell with all the nations that forget God; but the righteous inherit eternal life. Go on, then; let every steam boat bring something for Nauvoo; let every saint labor for Nauvoo; and while mean men, are endeavoring to slander or murder the people of God, the kingdom will be given to the saints under the whole heavens—and they will possess it "for ever and ever." Japheth was to dwell in the "Tents of Shem," but Israel, at last, was to be the head and not the tail. Who is on the Lord's side? That's the question.

A speck at Carthage.—We understand that the mob in the "infected district"—of this county, soon after Col. Backenstos returned from the Legislature, ordered him, by written notice, to leave the country by the 4th day of April, or they would exterminate him on the fifth. The fifth came and Col. Backenstos friends rallied to protect him; so, as the mob call it, there was an issue between the "Jacks and anti-Mormons," but to tell the truth, the law and order citizens, were too many for the mobbers and the mob, backed out for want of force.

As the negro sang of the coon,
"Such a gettin' down trees
There never was afore."

It is highly creditable to men of sense, to prevent mobbing and murder.

Better and better.—During last week a large quantity of goods, wares, and materials, came into Nauvoo, by steamers: among which were leather, raw cotton, &c. And the *and so forth* is all the glory of it, where it has any resemblance to Spanish or Mexican castings, and Turkish poppy seed.

The scripture says 'Let brotherly love continue.'

Anti-Mormonism.—The St. Louis daily Republican of March 29, besides many minor odds and ends, contains the court journal where nine culprits, upon indictment were hauled up to the bull-rings for stealing, forgery, &c. Ahah! And also the said paper contains the nabbery of Milton Schenck for robbing a German of \$335 in gold: And also the nabbery of Charles Gibson and Sterling Baker for 'pulling the wool' of a countryman to the tune of \$12. The poor fellow got the cash again, though.

And also, the said paper contains the burning of 28 houses in Crab Orchard Ky. And also an anonymous duel at Springfield, Ill.

And also, an account, that the Whig guesses of Troy, N. Y. have sent,—
Mr. Clay's Whig end to flatter,
A large silver server platter.

And also the *jug ends* of the Empire club, by one of the *tag ends* of the land of cysters and disappointment. Now all these things seemeth like *Anti-Mormonism.*

Again, we perceive in the same papers among the 'wants,' or Mormon like portion: '4 or 6 good men wanted to make rails, and make ditches.' 'Wanted 500 lbs. sweet marjoram summer savory, and thyme.' Also, 'negroes wanted—the highest price in cash will, at all times, be paid for negroes.' Miscellaneous: Lost Dogs; Horses furnished for Dragoons.—As our quill wheel rhapsody says:

All the world 's an auction;
All the men and women;
All the beasts and cattle;
All that look like human—
Are merely goods for sale;
A little will suffice 'em;
And little money buys 'em;
The times are now so fra'l.

The weather during the past week has been cool, windy and dry, and the water continues to rise.

The water upon the Rapids is much lower than it was last year at this time.

THE INFLUENCE OF BISHOPS.

The following striking views of the declining power of the Bishops, which we copy from the recent much admired discourse of the Rev. G. W. Burnap, on "Church and State," receive a singular confirmation from recent ecclesiastical transactions, which so shock-

ed the churchman, while causing the scoffers to sneer. [Balt. Vis.]

"Cheered by the experience of the past we have abundant ground for hope for the future. Is there any thing which threatens to bring the career of our prosperity to a close?"

We are sometimes assailed by voices of apprehension and alarm. It is said, that the church deprived of the support of the state, is falling to pieces, is splitting up into a thousand fragments. Say rather that it is approaching nearer to unity than it has done since the days of the Apostles. It would be nearer the truth, to say, that under the auspices of entire freedom, the kingdom of Christ is becoming spiritual, as it was first designed to be, and therefore outward organizations are becoming every day of less consequence. The followers of Christ are finding out the deep meaning of the words of Jesus, when he said, "Be not ye called Rabbi, for one is your master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren."

Those who are disposed to look with astonishment and indignation at the present and approaching state of things, should calmly reflect, that the age of church dignitaries is past. The world has got beyond them. There was a period, when the administration of religion consisted in sacrifices, in rites and ceremonies. Then was the age of the priest. He was the impersonation of religion. He symbolized it at the altar, and carried it painted on his robes. He addressed the senses of mankind. Now the masses read and think. He must lay aside his robes, and address their understandings. Even the Bishop finds himself born an age too late. He flourished in the days of authority. But the days of authority too are gone, and the bishop finds himself reduced to a travelling agent. His authority is the mere shadow of a shade, and he finds every clergyman he visits in all but the name, just as good a bishop as himself. He discovers himself living in an age of conviction, and not of authority; and conviction is produced by the force of mind, and not by the glitter of garments of any color or dimensions. Power in the church is no longer official, but spiritual and intellectual. The true bishop is he who gives utterance, in clearest and deepest tones, to the truth as it is in Jesus; who has penetrated farthest into the Spirit of Christ; who preaches most like his, the eternal Word which shall stand till heaven and earth shall pass away.

In an intellectual and spiritual age, all church offices merge necessarily in the Teacher. Once there was an order of Deacons, who had the care of the poor.—But the State was then heathen, and the poor were left to perish. Now the State is christian, the poor are provided for, and the Deacon's office has become defunct. The Sunday-school teacher has become a more important personage than the wearer of the mitre.

In such an age as this, ecclesiastical organization must necessarily go to decay; every congregation is becoming, as it was at first, essentially independent. The walls which divide different sects, must inevitably crumble, for as knowledge becomes diffused, the things in which they differ from each other, will daily diminish in importance, till they fall into entire neglect. And the church, so far from losing any thing by this change, will shine with new brightness, and rule with deeper and wider power.

✠ We shall give the glaring sins, and disgrace of the "Lord's Spiritual," of the various churches, which now make up what is styled *Christendom*, altogether a different turn. Since Mormonism rolled into power, like the stone, cut out of the mountain without hands, the fact is, "the are has been laid at the root of the tree, and every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit, is cut down and cast into the fire." The utter end of churches and governments, not established or sanctioned by the voice of Jehovah, is too evident at this august period, to need any soft soap, or even putty to fill up the cracks, and bruises, that he that runs may see. To atoms they must go, for God has said it.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Nauvoo Neighbor.

ON THE LAWS OF NATURE.

Continued:
Dr. Combe, in speaking of the bad effects of impure air says, we can appreciate the importance of a due supply of fresh air, wherever living beings are congregated. In man the rate of vitiation produced by breathing, and the relative importance of ventilation, may easily be estimated. An individual is ascertained to breathe on an average, from 14 to 20 times in a minute, and to inhale from 15 to 40 cubic inches of air at each inspiration. Sir H. Day and others, rate the quantity so low as from 13 to 17 inches, but most observers agree with Dr. Menzies, who experimented with great care, in estimating it at 40 inches. The quan-

tity, however, varies much in different individuals. Even taking the consumption of air at 30 inches, as a very low estimation, and rating the number of inspiration at 15, it appears that in the space of one minute, no less than 300 cubic inches of air are required for the respiration of a single person. In the same space of time, 24 cubic inches of oxygen disappear, and are replaced by an equal amount of carbonic acid; so that in the course of an hour, one pair of lungs will, at a low estimate, vitiate the air by the subtraction of no less than 1440 cubic inches oxygen, and the addition of an equal number of carbonic acid, thus constituting a source of impurity which cannot be safely overlooked. From these remarks, we can plainly see how soon the air becomes impure in public assemblies, and in all places where people congregate, if the room where they assemble is not properly ventilated.

Many cannot be made to believe that breathing the same air several times, has any bad influence on them, because it does not immediately cost them on a bed of sickness; the effects may be slight at first, perhaps hardly perceptible, but nature's laws are violated, and the least transgression will be followed by punishment.

It is very essential that sick persons should be supplied with pure, fresh air. Their rooms should be well ventilated; for nothing will more contribute to their speedy recovery, than the privilege of breathing wholesome air. The practice of keeping the sick, day after day, and week after week, in a tight room, permitting no air to enter, except what may rush in as the door is opened for some one to pass in or out, is an outrage on nature's laws, and is justly punished by severe penalties. I believe the want of a free circulation of air in many of our private dwellings, and especially in our public rooms and halls, has carried thousands to an untimely grave. When I have met with public assemblies in places that are not sufficiently ventilated, knowing the deleterious effects it had on myself, and seeing its effects on others, I have been led to ask, how long will man continue to trample on the laws of nature, and defy those immutable and unchangeable laws which nature has established, and cannot be violated with impunity? When I have seen many of the most amiable and virtuous, those who are capable of doing much good in their day and generation, capable of becoming swift and mighty messengers to the nations of the earth, spend hours in public assemblies, inhaling at each inspiration the very seeds of disease and death, yet perfectly ignorant of the consequence? I have asked myself is there no remedy? Must we go on and construct our buildings as we have done, leaving no place for pure air to enter nor bad to escape? Must we, every time we assemble together in a public room or hall, or when we retire to rest at night, be immersed in a fluid filled with contagion and death? Must we continue to see our wives, children and friends, cast on beds of sickness, and carried to a premature grave? For what? For the want of pure air, with which nature has so bountifully supplied us. Must the saints always continue ignorant in this thing? I answer no, for they are to become wise in all things. Therefore, while we are making dams, carriages, ploughs, harrows, shoes, hats, bonnets, &c., let us now and then spend a moment in learning and becoming acquainted with those principles and laws, the observance of which, will give us health and strength to carry on these different works of enterprise. Let those who are very busy engaged in weeding their neighbor's garden, be less active in that respect, but more active in learning those things that will be for the preservation of their lives and health, also how they can benefit those around them, by becoming better acquainted in these matters themselves.

(Concluded in the next.)

For the Neighbor.

ELDER KIMBALL'S REMARKS AT THE MUSIC HALL, DURING THE CONCERT ON THE EVENING OF THE 5TH ULT.

[REPORTED BY L. O. LITTLEFIELD.]

BRETHREN AND SISTERS—Agreeable to Bro. Goddard's request, I arise to address you for a short time. I hope the congregation will be as still as their crowded situation will allow. This is Wednesday evening; but I stand in need of your prayers as much this evening as I would if it were Sunday evening. Our salvation is just as dear now as it ever was. There is no difference in times, only as time difference is rendered so by surrounding circumstances. I am an admirer of music. I am fond of variety, and when I say this I consider that I am not, in the least, stepping aside from the laws and character of the Creator. Look over this vast congregation and you will be convinced that God is a God of variety. Here are near a thousand persons before me, and my eyes do not rest upon any two persons who are alike in features, or the lineaments of countenance; and our acquaintances with the human family will justify me in saying there are no two persons here who are alike in their dispositions. Look at all the creatures of God: the animal creation; the fish of the sea; the fowls of the air; the beasts of the field; and witness the great variety that exists. I expect if ever I have a kingdom given me, that so far as a diversity of appearance is concerned, this is a pattern of what it will be. I expect it will be characterized by all the variety and difference in disposition, that can be traced in this creation. There is a variety in all things; not only in the works of nature, but in the works of art also. This should be so. What would please one person might not please another; so there must, of necessity, be this difference in order that all may be pleased and all be happy. There is a variety in music also.

Here are many different kinds of instruments, and a great number of tunes can be played, and a variety of sounds may be sounded from a variety of strings on an instrument (for instance the piano,) whereby music may be varied to suit the different tastes and feelings of the mind, and thus can a sameness or monotony be avoided, and different interest be excited.

There is an order in the kingdom of God; there is an order in the creations of God; there is an order in music, and there is an order and law adapted to the government, regulation, and creation of all things.

This is the third night that this hall has been filled to overflowing, and you may continue these concerts for thirteen or twenty nights to come and the same interest will be excited, and the hall will be as crowded every night, with a new congregation, as it is now; and when you have done there will be two thirds of the inhabitants of this city who will not have had the privilege of hearing. There are a great many people in this city—how many I do not know—we have never counted them, and we never intend to. But there are not as many here now as we intend there shall be. Mormonism is going ahead and it is astonishing the world, notwithstanding the efforts made, all the while, by mobs and apostates to crush and annihilate it, and the time will come when our enemies will plead for mercy, and there will be no mercy for them. There is at the present time as many as fifty thousand saints on the other side of the Atlantic, ready to emigrate to Nauvoo. What is the news that comes to us from the Islands of the sea? The inhabitants on the Islands of the sea are beginning to be alive to Mormonism; they begin to wait for the law of the Lord; and does this nation think to annihilate it? As well might they attempt to strike Jehovah out of existence. (Not more than five years will pass away before there will be fifty times as many Mormons as there are now.) Some think we shall be driven from Nauvoo; but we are going to stay in Nauvoo and we shall build it up, and we want Esquire Wells, Mr. Davis, and all good men, to lend us a helping hand, and we will go to work and build some fine houses; some lofty edifices, and splendid palaces, that will look noble, grand and imposing, that will astonish and please the fancy of passengers up our mighty river. This house which we have built for the choir and band in this city, is no more in comparison to the one we will build than my house is to the Temple. I have told our bishops, and will again say here, that not many years will pass away before there will be more than one hundred and fifty floors and bishops to tend to the temporal affairs of the church.

The people and a great deal of fault with the Twelve; but thank God it is without cause. Have we not done any good to this nation? Look at the thousands of people that we have assisted in assembling together in this State, many of whom have emigrated from foreign nations, who are yearly paying a vast amount of taxes into the treasury, swelling the amount of our State revenue, thereby increasing the wealth and affording new resources for the support and defence of our common country. We are building up a city here that will be a credit to the world, and making improvements, that will raise the value of property in this country to a great extent. But notwithstanding we are spending our lives and means, and wearing out our constitutions for the benefit and salvation of the human family, there is scarce a man in Illinois to defend our cause, or protect us in our inherent rights. All they ever gave us, they have taken away, and there is not a tie remaining—not so much as the smallest fibre, to bind us to them any longer. We have spent our fortunes, without winning our lives, to carry the gospel to the gentiles and bring them to the knowledge of these principles by which they might be saved; but they have rejected the gospel; they have killed the prophet; and those who did not take an active part in the murder have sanctioned the bloody deed and rejoice in the massacre. The time is now come, when, if the gentiles want salvation, they have got to come to us for it, for I don't feel like going after them any longer. I feel as though my skirts were clear of the blood of this generation. The cup of the gentiles is full, and destruction will soon overtake them. God will destroy them and they will beg for mercy when there is no mercy for them. After all we have done there are many who begrudge us a place on the footstool of God. What is it that binds us here? It is the endowment; if it were not for that nothing could bind us to this gentile world any longer.

We have now twenty seven already organized, waiting for their endowment, and by the time they get it there will be as many more waiting to receive theirs, and this there will be an eternal increase in the kingdom of God.

The Legislature has repealed our city charter; but it cannot repeal Mormonism; neither can it take away our city. I don't see that the repeal of the charters has effected us any. We are just as rich as we were before; our houses are just as commodious; our soil is just as fertile; our land is just as desirable, and our property is just as valuable as it ever was, and we need not complain. Why, we are the richest people on earth; our wealth flows from a source that cannot be barred by legislative enactment. A true religion is the best wealth of any people. As poor as the world consider us, the State of Illinois has not wealth enough to buy us out and pay us for our property. She is too much of a bankrupt; she has too many unfinished railroads within her borders, defined thus to remain as monuments of blind and foolish legislation. She is not able to pay her own debts, extorted from her prodigality, in internal improvements, let alone buying out the Mormons; and we intend to stay here until she does buy us out; and we won't sell to her unless she will pay us the whole amount down, and that she is not able to do; but we can buy out this country and pay them for their property, and we are ready either to buy or sell. We will hold on to our property; we will build up this city, and make it the pride of the west, a city of refuge for the oppressed.

I would say to this choir, cultivate your voices; string up your harps, and make melody with your instruments of music. This choir is preparing themselves for something more important; they are preparing to make harmony in

that Temple when it is finished and dedicated to the Lord, and not only that, but I expect to hear music from them in the eternal world, in the mansions of celestial glory. I expect to see these happy faces in the kingdom of God, and instead of laying our instruments of music aside, we will have more of them and they will be more perfect, and I expect to be where there is music, and singing, and praying, and praise, to all eternity. So be not discouraged; but go ahead, and be careful not to quarrel among yourselves; suffer no wrangle to get amongst you; never let this hall be polluted by iniquity; but be united and abled council, and you shall prosper and be blessed.

REMARKS OF ELDER ORSON SPENCER, ON MONDAY EVENING, THE 10TH ULT.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS—In compliance with the request of Elder Goddard—your instructor in music—I arise to make a very few remarks upon the present occasion. Some of the Twelve were expected here—they have not arrived. It would have been a higher source of gratification to you, no doubt, to have heard from them, than your humble servant; but in the event of their non-attendance, I have been solicited to offer a few reflections. I will not intrude myself upon the patience and time of the singers but a very few moments.

I consider music to be a science, and one that has a foundation in the nature of all minds of every individual. Some persons possess an ability for music to a much greater extent than others. But the mind is susceptible of cultivation in this delightful science. Music finds a response in every human mind. It fans into a flame of ecstasy every lofty, ennobling, refined, virtuous and holy feeling and emotion of our natures. It is a science to be studied and practiced in order to bring it to perfection as much as the study of ethics, or any other branch of refined education. Music will not only delight the ear and charm the sensibility of the human mind; but many instances have been recorded upon the history of men's experiments and observations, where the animal creation have evinced a strong propensity for music. One instance I will mention where a mouse was so delighted with the playing of instrumental music, that it was thrown into an ecstasy to such an extent that it actually began to caper about to the music of the notes and continued so to do until the playing ceased, when it immediately became still and docile as ever. Upon the music being struck up the second time, it again became capricious as before, continuing in that state as long as it lasted. The steeds of mighty conquerors, while marching on to battle, have become furious, until they have been made to neigh and dance to the animating notes of field music, eager to dash themselves into the midst of the bloody conflict. The feathered throng warble forth songs of music, natural to themselves, and fill the air with notes of sweet melody. All nature is rife with music's sweetest sounds, and the Father of the Universe caused the hosts of heaven to strike the high song of praise and thanksgiving, when was born to the world the Babe of Bethlehem—the Savior of the world. The science of music is not confined to this world; but heaven's vast concave reverberates with celestial anthems, in praise to the Most High. Here, the science of music exists but in embryo; there, it has reached the sublime standard of celestial perfection. It is a refined and dignifying embellishment; and should we not become eager and emulous that our sons and daughters should understand the science? We want the educational adornments to surpass those of kings and queens and the nobility of earth. God designs to exalt them to thrones, honors and dignities, in the kingdom of the Father. Then should we not be desirous to cultivate their minds with every grace and quality, to adorn and fit them for the high destiny that awaits them? Let these considerations stimulate this choir, and the saints of God generally, to energy in cultivating this exquisite, beneficial and delightful science.

From the Baltimore Visitor.
THE INDIANS.
Declaration of the Seneca Nation in General Council Assembled.

Whereas, the usage, practice and custom of the Seneca Nation of Indians, to sell and dispose of their lands by the consent and agreement of a majority of their chiefs, without the express consent of the warriors and people of the nation, has in this latter days of our weakness and limited territory, given great uneasiness to our people, and created an apprehension among them, that while this power continues to be thus vested, their homes will be insecure, and has impressed them with the belief, that they and their children must live in continual fear that their lands will be sold without their consent, and the deepest misery thus entailed upon them and their posterity. And whereas, a general council of the whole nation was convened at the council house at the Cattaraugus Reservation, on the 28th day of January, 1845, for the purpose of considering this subject, and of altering our political usages and organization in this respect, if after a full and fair discussion and mature deliberation, it should be deemed wise and expedient. And whereas, also the Seneca Chiefs, and Head men of the said nation duly assembled in such council, have after full discussion and mutual deliberation, determined that the welfare of the nation, and the security, prosperity, and happiness of their people require, that express assent of the warriors and people, as well as of the chiefs of the nation, should be necessary to a valid sale or disposition of their lands. Therefore, we the chiefs and representatives of the Seneca Nation of Indians in such general council assembled, acting for and in behalf, and by the authority of the said Nation, and in the exercise of the inalienable right of the said nation to alter and modify their political customs and usages, when it becomes necessary for their security, prosperity, and happiness, do hereby, in the name and behalf

and by the authority of the said Seneca nation, Resolve, Determine, Ordain, Publish, and Declare, that our political usages, customs, organization, and constitution be, and the same are hereby altered and amended, so that no sale or disposition of the whole, or any part of our lands hereafter to be made, shall be valid or of any effect, unless the same be made in full and open council of the Chiefs and Warriors of the nation, and by the express assent of two thirds of all the chiefs, and of two thirds of the whole residue of the male population of the nation of the age of twenty-one years, whether attending such council or not, such assent to be given in writing, under the hands and seals of the parties in full and open council of the Chiefs and Warriors of the nation, assembled together in one council; but nothing herein contained shall in any manner alter, change, affect, lessen or diminish, the rights, powers, duties, privileges or authority of the chiefs in any other matter or respect whatsoever.

And we do further Resolve and Determine, that this ordinance or act of the nation, be entered at length in the records of this Council, and that four copies thereof be signed by the Chiefs assenting thereto, one of which copies shall be delivered to the President of the United States, with the request that the same may be deposited with the archives of the United States; one of which shall be presented to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts, with the request that it be deposited among the archives of that Commonwealth, and kept in perpetual remembrance by its Governor and Council, and the other of which shall be deposited and kept with the Archives and Records of the Seneca nation.

Done and Signed in open council at Cattaraugus, the thirtieth day of January, 1845.
Signed,
JOHN SENECA, and
49 other Chiefs.

NOTARY PUBLIC.
THE undersigned having been appointed NOTARY PUBLIC for Nauvoo, will attend to all business in that line according to law, at his office in the brick store on Water street.
W. W. PHELPS.
April 7 1845—49.

NEW TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE HOUSE, general Grocery and Liquor store, north east corner of Fourth and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo.
The subscribers, having opened the above establishment, and having bought entirely for cash, are enabled to sell every article in the above line, at the very lowest cash prices.
Call and try, ere you buy.
Purchasers are solicited to call and examine for themselves.
STRACHAN & NICHOLSON.
April 7 49f

CHEAPEST DRY GOODS IN ST. LOUIS.
WE offer to our friends in Illinois, as well as in our own state, a first rate opportunity of purchasing their goods as we are determined to sell lower than any engaged in our line of business.
We sell for cash, and our motto is quick returns and small profits.
WEBB & SMITH.
Corner of 3d and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Country merchants will do well to give us a call.
Feb. 7 49f W. & S.

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
TWO farms one containing 180 acres, 70 acres improved, with a good frame house, and out houses; the other containing 120 acres, 50 acres improved, with a good block house, and out houses. Also, 30 acres of timber, all situated about 30 miles east from St. Louis, 18 miles from Belleville, and 2 miles from Fayetteville, in St. Clair county, Illinois.
ALSO:
ONE farm situated 4 miles east of Pinkneysville, the county seat in Perry county, Illinois, containing 120 acres improved, with a good block house and out houses.

ALSO:
ONE farm containing 160 acres, 65 acres improved, with a frame house, and out houses, about thirteen miles from the county seat, Nashville, in Washington county, Illinois.

ALSO:
ONE farm containing 275 acres, 35 acres improved, 3 1/2 miles from the county seat, Marion, in Williamson county, Illinois, with a good house and out houses.

ALSO:
ONE farm containing 165 acres; 60 acres improved, with a good dwelling house and out houses, situated west of Pinkneysville, Perry county, Illinois.

ALSO:
ONE farm containing 165 acres; 60 acres improved, with a good dwelling house and out houses, situated west of Pinkneysville, Perry county, Illinois.

ALSO:
ONE farm containing 165 acres; 60 acres improved, with a good dwelling house and out houses, situated west of Pinkneysville, Perry county, Illinois.

ALSO:
ONE farm containing 165 acres; 60 acres improved, with a good dwelling house and out houses, situated west of Pinkneysville, Perry county, Illinois.

ALSO:
ONE farm containing 165 acres; 60 acres improved, with a good dwelling house and out houses, situated west of Pinkneysville, Perry county, Illinois.

ALSO:
ONE farm containing 165 acres; 60 acres improved, with a good dwelling house and out houses, situated west of Pinkneysville, Perry county, Illinois.

ment, with a good dwelling house and out buildings; indisputable title given. For further particulars apply to George Black, or at this office.

ALSO:
A PLANTATION containing 400 acres, 80 acres improved, good dwelling house, good well at the door, with springs and branch near by—would also exchange horses, cattle, and hogs, situated 40 miles from Vicksburg, Hines county, Mississippi, and 4 miles from Lines' store. For further particulars apply at this office.

ALSO:
A FARM containing 140 acres of enclosed land, 50 acres under a high state of cultivation, and 90 acres of excellent timber, of first rate quality, a good comfortable farm house, and good out buildings, together with a good pump of water at the door, and 50 grafted fruit trees, located on the road leading from Washington to Richmond, 5 miles from each place, and three and a half from the National road.

ALSO—320 acres of wild land, located in Grant county, Indiana, on the Mississippi river.

EBENEZER CHEESMAN.
April 1 1845—49f

In the Hancock Circuit Court Illinois May Term A. D. 1845.
State of Illinois, ss.
Hancock County, ss.
Erastus Snow, vs.
Charles Beck.

NOTICE—Is hereby given to the said Charles Beck, that a writ of attachment has been issued out of the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of said county at the suit of Erastus Snow against the estate of you the said Charles Beck, for the sum of two hundred and twenty five dollars, returnable to the May term A. D. 1845, of said court; that the same is pending before said court, and has been returned by the sheriff of said county, levied on the following described property, to wit the north west quarter of the south east quarter of section No. 17, in township No. 7 north, range No. 7 west; also the south east quarter of the north east quarter of section No. 19, township No. 7 north, range No. 7 west; also one third of an acre being the north east corner of lot No. 1, block No. 13, in Well addition to Nauvoo, being eleven rods on the east side also served on John Lamoureux, Truman Barlow, Hiram Falk, & Ephraim S. Green as garnishees; that unless you the said Charles Beck, and the said garnishees aforesaid shall appear before the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court house in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of May next, and plead, answer, or demur to the said plaintiffs' petition, in judgement will be rendered against you by default, and the premises so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with cost.

Witness, D. E. Head, clerk of [L.S.] our said Circuit Court and the seal thereof at Carthage this 3d day of April, A. D. 1845.
D. E. Head, clerk.
A. W. Rabbitt for Plaintiff.
April 5—49—4w.

A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, April 18, 1845, which if not taken out on or before the 30th June next, will be sent to the Post Office Department as dead letters.
N. B. Any person calling for any of the following list of letters, will please say they are advertised or they may not get them.

Ackley John C.
Adams Andrew
Adams Moses
Allen Charles
Allen Orson N.
Allen Jude
Allen Ezra
Andrews Amos B.
Andrews Amos
Bates Ormus E 2
Bates Nelson
Babitt Lorea
Babitt Lorea or Rox
Babitt Lorea
Baley Nelson
Baker Jesse
Barton John
Barlow Watson
Baxter Z H
Bentley Johnson J
Bell Samuel
Beach Orson G
Beach John
Beck Isaac
Berry John
Blackman Joseph S
Bond Abraham
Botsford Jabez
Box William
Boyd Hannah A 2

Boyes Benjamin
Bostwick Ormus
Brown Almon
Brown Benjamin
Brown John
Brown Eliza
Brown William
Brown Francis A
Brooks Lester
Brewster William 2
Bruce A S
Bruce V H
Brandon George W
Brewett Daniel
Bigelow I S
Burr Amasa 2
Butler Jane M
Butcher Frederick
Butler Charity
Burdick Carey
Burns Mary

Conner Wm J
Conyers John
Cole Owen
Coby Eli
Colvin Levi O
Clark Walter 2
Clarke Gardner
Clinton Peter
Clinton M D
Clements William
Claron Miron R
Crafter Eliza
Crammer Luther
Cutter Moses
Cummings Salisbury
Cutler Edwin
Curtis Nahum
Curtis Wm A

Davis James
Drollinger Hannah
Duke Jonathan 2
Dunham Albert
Edmonds Joel
Elliott B White
Emory John
Faun Mary
Fairbanks Susan
Fawkes Noah M
Fawkes Mary
Fehleaw William
Ferring Franklin
Finch John M

Dunn James
Duffee Perry
Duffee Edward
Dykes William
Evans William
Everett Orpha M
Everts Milo
Fisher Jane
Fleming Lydia
Flower A W
Fox Francis
Frazier Elizabeth
Franklin Thomas
Fry Wm A

Graybill David
Gibbs Sarah
Gilford Levi
Gillett Truman
Gillett Gideon
Gillmore Prudence
Goddard Benjamin
Goodwin Elbert
Graves Phoebe
Granger Lydia
Graham Carter
Hales Charles
Hanks James
Hanks Jane
Halt Thomas
Halt William
Hammond John or John Robert
Hammock Thomas
Hawkins Benjamin
Hart Mary
Hart Aaron 2
Harley George
Haywell Eliot
Hayes Katharine
Haven James H
Hendricks James
Herringshaw & Thompson

Ingersoll Nancy
Jacob Norton
Jacobs Hiram
Jacobs Zina D
Jarratt James
Jeffords Oren 2
Jenkins Hannah
Kain Richard
Keyzer Guy M
Kidd Thomas
King Eliezer jr
King Thomas
King Caroline S
Kinney Sarah Ann
Layton Christopher
Landers Ebenezer
Lawrence Charles
Lawrence Sarah
Lawrence Charles I
Langley Johnson
Leany William
Lewis James
Little Edwin
Martindale Wm
Mace Wandle
Martin Reuben
Martin Edward
Markham Stephen
Markham Warren
Mayberry Mary
McCarthy Thomas
Macham Edward 2
McMahon Moses
McMahon Joseph jr
McNeill E G
Middleton W J
Middleton John J
Miller Elizabeth
Miller Nelson
Moon Batholomew J
Moore John
Moore Sarah
Morris Jemima
Nokes Thomas
Northrop Josephus
Nourse George
Nowell Silas
Outhouse John
Oviar Ira
Packard Philip
Parker Samuel
Parker John
Parson David H
Parks William
Patterson Mary
Patterson Mary Ann
Palmer Daphna
Parrish Mary
Perry Napoleon
Perry John
Perry Stephen
Ralph William
Rawson Horace
Raymond Parris
Reed John H
Reeves William
Rice Asaph
Richards Saml W
Richards W
Richards Dr
Richie John
Sabin Ara
Sabin Ara W
Sagata Edward
Sealey S V
Sealey Samuel
Sealey Joseph K
Shannon Rowland
Shelley Joseph
Sheridan Flan
Simmons William
Smith Rodney R
Smith Mary
Smith David
Smith James A
Slater Susannah
Thomas Martha P
Thomas J R
Thompson Jackson
Walker John R
Walker William
Wardell John
Waterman John
Waterman John O
Webber Jure
Wet Samuel 2
Whipple Edson
White Samuel
White S S
Wiley Robert
Young Seth
Young Alphonzo 3

SEE HERE.
20 TON of hay, wanted immediately at the Nauvoo coach and carriage manufacturing association, for which good pay will be given.
Nauvoo, March 25-48-3m

STOLEN.
ONE bay mare, fifteen hands high, four or five years old, thin in order, well made, short heavy ears, from the Temple committee stable, on the east corner of the Temple block, on the night of the 28th of March. Whoever may detect or give information, so that I can get the mare, shall have ten dollars, or twenty five dollars for the mare and thief together. Give information to the Temple committee in Nauvoo, or to the subscriber in Augusta, Iowa Territory.
JAMES BROWN, Augusta.
Nauvoo, March 29, 1845-48-3w

Graybill David
Gibbs Sarah
Gilford Levi
Gillett Truman
Gillett Gideon
Gillmore Prudence
Goddard Benjamin
Goodwin Elbert
Graves Phoebe
Granger Lydia
Graham Carter
Hales Charles
Hanks James
Hanks Jane
Halt Thomas
Halt William
Hammond John or John Robert
Hammock Thomas
Hawkins Benjamin
Hart Mary
Hart Aaron 2
Harley George
Haywell Eliot
Hayes Katharine
Haven James H
Hendricks James
Herringshaw & Thompson
Ingersoll Nancy
Jacob Norton
Jacobs Hiram
Jacobs Zina D
Jarratt James
Jeffords Oren 2
Jenkins Hannah
Kain Richard
Keyzer Guy M
Kidd Thomas
King Eliezer jr
King Thomas
King Caroline S
Kinney Sarah Ann
Layton Christopher
Landers Ebenezer
Lawrence Charles
Lawrence Sarah
Lawrence Charles I
Langley Johnson
Leany William
Lewis James
Little Edwin
Martindale Wm
Mace Wandle
Martin Reuben
Martin Edward
Markham Stephen
Markham Warren
Mayberry Mary
McCarthy Thomas
Macham Edward 2
McMahon Moses
McMahon Joseph jr
McNeill E G
Middleton W J
Middleton John J
Miller Elizabeth
Miller Nelson
Moon Batholomew J
Moore John
Moore Sarah
Morris Jemima
Nokes Thomas
Northrop Josephus
Nourse George
Nowell Silas
Outhouse John
Oviar Ira
Packard Philip
Parker Samuel
Parker John
Parson David H
Parks William
Patterson Mary
Patterson Mary Ann
Palmer Daphna
Parrish Mary
Perry Napoleon
Perry John
Perry Stephen
Ralph William
Rawson Horace
Raymond Parris
Reed John H
Reeves William
Rice Asaph
Richards Saml W
Richards W
Richards Dr
Richie John
Sabin Ara
Sabin Ara W
Sagata Edward
Sealey S V
Sealey Samuel
Sealey Joseph K
Shannon Rowland
Shelley Joseph
Sheridan Flan
Simmons William
Smith Rodney R
Smith Mary
Smith David
Smith James A
Slater Susannah
Thomas Martha P
Thomas J R
Thompson Jackson
Walker John R
Walker William
Wardell John
Waterman John
Waterman John O
Webber Jure
Wet Samuel 2
Whipple Edson
White Samuel
White S S
Wiley Robert
Young Seth
Young Alphonzo 3

Hickenlooper William
Hickenlooper Thomas
Hickes Daniel
Hickes Rebecca
Hill Isaac 2
Hill Robert
Himman Lyman 2
Hosland Henry
Hornor W E
Holbrook Joseph or John Outhouse
Hoyer Phil
Hoskinson John
Houghton Newell
Hovey Abigail
Hyde Heman
Jenkins John
Johnson Joseph
Johnson Levi
Jones Benjamin 2
Jones Thomas
Jones D
Jones William
Kinsey Charles
Kerr Thomas
Keys Eliza B
Kelly John
Keller Alva
Kimball Harrison 2
Lloss Benjamin
Loften Nelson
Loften Francis
Lorde Nathaniel
Lower Amos
Lucas Danl G
Lions Mr
Lyon Alexander
Morse Gilbert
Morgan Edward
Morton William
Mortey George
Moser F H
Morse Joshua
Mottley William
Murray Wm E
Murray Fanny
Murdoch Sally
Murdoch Joseph
Murdoch John
Murdock C
Mullford Firms
McMenemy Margaret 2
Mc Can Thomas
Mc Gahan William
Mc Leut John
Mc Michael Wm G
Mc Bride Ruben
Mc Clelan James
Nelson David
Nelson George
Newman Elijah
Orin Moses
Pierce Mary L
Pierce Mary
Pierce Joseph W or Henry Jacobs
Pike John
Pool William 2
Porter James
Porter George W
Pratt Esther S
Prou Thomas
Pruett Eliza 2
Pugh Mary
Riley John
Rosecrans George
Roberts Bartlett
Roberts Horace
Roberts John W
Rowley Celestina
Ross Chas 2
Rose John
Roe Francis
Royleigh Alonzo H
Russell Daniel
Southworth Chester
Smoot A O
Sprague Richard D 2
Starks Zilpha
Stanley Thomas
Stanley A S
Stanley Julia
Steed John
Stewart John
Stoddard B n n S
Stoddards Isreal
Squires Charlotte
Sweet John
Swinder Andrew
Switz J
Thompson Harvey
Thompson James
Townsend James 2
Wiley William
Wilson Lewis D
Williams Abigail
Williams Robert
Williams James
Williams W
Wood Daniel
Woodward Jodeliah S
Woodworth Parmenus
Wright Robert
Wright William
York Geo W

Graybill David
Gibbs Sarah
Gilford Levi
Gillett Truman
Gillett Gideon
Gillmore Prudence
Goddard Benjamin
Goodwin Elbert
Graves Phoebe
Granger Lydia
Graham Carter
Hales Charles
Hanks James
Hanks Jane
Halt Thomas
Halt William
Hammond John or John Robert
Hammock Thomas
Hawkins Benjamin
Hart Mary
Hart Aaron 2
Harley George
Haywell Eliot
Hayes Katharine
Haven James H
Hendricks James
Herringshaw & Thompson
Ingersoll Nancy
Jacob Norton
Jacobs Hiram
Jacobs Zina D
Jarratt James
Jeffords Oren 2
Jenkins Hannah
Kain Richard
Keyzer Guy M
Kidd Thomas
King Eliezer jr
King Thomas
King Caroline S
Kinney Sarah Ann
Layton Christopher
Landers Ebenezer
Lawrence Charles
Lawrence Sarah
Lawrence Charles I
Langley Johnson
Leany William
Lewis James
Little Edwin
Martindale Wm
Mace Wandle
Martin Reuben
Martin Edward
Markham Stephen
Markham Warren
Mayberry Mary
McCarthy Thomas
Macham Edward 2
McMahon Moses
McMahon Joseph jr
McNeill E G
Middleton W J
Middleton John J
Miller Elizabeth
Miller Nelson
Moon Batholomew J
Moore John
Moore Sarah
Morris Jemima
Nokes Thomas
Northrop Josephus
Nourse George
Nowell Silas
Outhouse John
Oviar Ira
Packard Philip
Parker Samuel
Parker John
Parson David H
Parks William
Patterson Mary
Patterson Mary Ann
Palmer Daphna
Parrish Mary
Perry Napoleon
Perry John
Perry Stephen
Ralph William
Rawson Horace
Raymond Parris
Reed John H
Reeves William
Rice Asaph
Richards Saml W
Richards W
Richards Dr
Richie John
Sabin Ara
Sabin Ara W
Sagata Edward
Sealey S V
Sealey Samuel
Sealey Joseph K
Shannon Rowland
Shelley Joseph
Sheridan Flan
Simmons William
Smith Rodney R
Smith Mary
Smith David
Smith James A
Slater Susannah
Thomas Martha P
Thomas J R
Thompson Jackson
Walker John R
Walker William
Wardell John
Waterman John
Waterman John O
Webber Jure
Wet Samuel 2
Whipple Edson
White Samuel
White S S
Wiley Robert
Young Seth
Young Alphonzo 3

Graybill David
Gibbs Sarah
Gilford Levi
Gillett Truman
Gillett Gideon
Gillmore Prudence
Goddard Benjamin
Goodwin Elbert
Graves Phoebe
Granger Lydia
Graham Carter
Hales Charles
Hanks James
Hanks Jane
Halt Thomas
Halt William
Hammond John or John Robert
Hammock Thomas
Hawkins Benjamin
Hart Mary
Hart Aaron 2
Harley George
Haywell Eliot
Hayes Katharine
Haven James H
Hendricks James
Herringshaw & Thompson
Ingersoll Nancy
Jacob Norton
Jacobs Hiram
Jacobs Zina D
Jarratt James
Jeffords Oren 2
Jenkins Hannah
Kain Richard
Keyzer Guy M
Kidd Thomas
King Eliezer jr
King Thomas
King Caroline S
Kinney Sarah Ann
Layton Christopher
Landers Ebenezer
Lawrence Charles
Lawrence Sarah
Lawrence Charles I
Langley Johnson
Leany William
Lewis James
Little Edwin
Martindale Wm
Mace Wandle
Martin Reuben
Martin Edward
Markham Stephen
Markham Warren
Mayberry Mary
McCarthy Thomas
Macham Edward 2
McMahon Moses
McMahon Joseph jr
McNeill E G
Middleton W J
Middleton John J
Miller Elizabeth
Miller Nelson
Moon Batholomew J
Moore John
Moore Sarah
Morris Jemima
Nokes Thomas
Northrop Josephus
Nourse George
Nowell Silas
Outhouse John
Oviar Ira
Packard Philip
Parker Samuel
Parker John
Parson David H
Parks William
Patterson Mary
Patterson Mary Ann
Palmer Daphna
Parrish Mary
Perry Napoleon
Perry John
Perry Stephen
Ralph William
Rawson Horace
Raymond Parris
Reed John H
Reeves William
Rice Asaph
Richards Saml W
Richards W
Richards Dr
Richie John
Sabin Ara
Sabin Ara W
Sagata Edward
Sealey S V
Sealey Samuel
Sealey Joseph K
Shannon Rowland
Shelley Joseph
Sheridan Flan
Simmons William
Smith Rodney R
Smith Mary
Smith David
Smith James A
Slater Susannah
Thomas Martha P
Thomas J R
Thompson Jackson
Walker John R
Walker William
Wardell John
Waterman John
Waterman John O
Webber Jure
Wet Samuel 2
Whipple Edson
White Samuel
White S S
Wiley Robert
Young Seth
Young Alphonzo 3

Graybill David
Gibbs Sarah
Gilford Levi
Gillett Truman
Gillett Gideon
Gillmore Prudence
Goddard Benjamin
Goodwin Elbert
Graves Phoebe
Granger Lydia
Graham Carter
Hales Charles
Hanks James
Hanks Jane
Halt Thomas
Halt William
Hammond John or John Robert
Hammock Thomas
Hawkins Benjamin
Hart Mary
Hart Aaron 2
Harley George
Haywell Eliot
Hayes Katharine
Haven James H
Hendricks James
Herringshaw & Thompson
Ingersoll Nancy
Jacob Norton
Jacobs Hiram
Jacobs Zina D
Jarratt James
Jeffords Oren 2
Jenkins Hannah
Kain Richard
Keyzer Guy M
Kidd Thomas
King Eliezer jr
King Thomas
King Caroline S
Kinney Sarah Ann
Layton Christopher
Landers Ebenezer
Lawrence Charles
Lawrence Sarah
Lawrence Charles I
Langley Johnson
Leany William
Lewis James
Little Edwin
Martindale Wm
Mace Wandle
Martin Reuben
Martin Edward
Markham Stephen
Markham Warren
Mayberry Mary
McCarthy Thomas
Macham Edward 2
McMahon Moses
McMahon Joseph jr
McNeill E G
Middleton W J
Middleton John J
Miller Elizabeth
Miller Nelson
Moon Batholomew J
Moore John
Moore Sarah
Morris Jemima
Nokes Thomas
Northrop Josephus
Nourse George
Nowell Silas
Outhouse John
Oviar Ira
Packard Philip
Parker Samuel
Parker John
Parson David H
Parks William
Patterson Mary
Patterson Mary Ann
Palmer Daphna
Parrish Mary
Perry Napoleon
Perry John
Perry Stephen
Ralph William
Rawson Horace
Raymond Parris
Reed John H
Reeves William
Rice Asaph
Richards Saml W
Richards W
Richards Dr
Richie John
Sabin Ara
Sabin Ara W
Sagata Edward
Sealey S V
Sealey Samuel
Sealey Joseph K
Shannon Rowland
Shelley Joseph
Sheridan Flan
Simmons William
Smith Rodney R
Smith Mary
Smith David
Smith James A
Slater Susannah
Thomas Martha P
Thomas J R
Thompson Jackson
Walker John R
Walker William
Wardell John
Waterman John
Waterman John O
Webber Jure
Wet Samuel 2
Whipple Edson
White Samuel
White S S
Wiley Robert
Young Seth
Young Alphonzo 3

Graybill David
Gibbs Sarah
Gilford Levi
Gillett Truman
Gillett Gideon
Gillmore Prudence
Goddard Benjamin
Goodwin Elbert
Graves Phoebe
Granger Lydia
Graham Carter
Hales Charles
Hanks James
Hanks Jane
Halt Thomas
Halt William
Hammond John or John Robert
Hammock Thomas
Hawkins Benjamin
Hart Mary
Hart Aaron 2
Harley George
Haywell Eliot
Hayes Katharine
Haven James H
Hendricks James
Herringshaw & Thompson
Ingersoll Nancy
Jacob Norton
Jacobs Hiram
Jacobs Zina D
Jarratt James
Jeffords Oren 2
Jenkins Hannah
Kain Richard
Keyzer Guy M
Kidd Thomas
King Eliezer jr
King Thomas
King Caroline S
Kinney Sarah Ann
Layton Christopher
Landers Ebenezer
Lawrence Charles
Lawrence Sarah
Lawrence Charles I
Langley Johnson
Leany William
Lewis James
Little Edwin
Martindale Wm
Mace Wandle
Martin Reuben
Martin Edward
Markham Stephen
Markham Warren
Mayberry Mary
McCarthy Thomas
Macham Edward 2
McMahon Moses
McMahon Joseph jr
McNeill E G
Middleton W J
Middleton John J
Miller Elizabeth
Miller Nelson
Moon Batholomew J
Moore John
Moore Sarah
Morris Jemima
Nokes Thomas
Northrop Josephus
Nourse George
Nowell Silas
Outhouse John
Oviar Ira
Packard Philip
Parker Samuel
Parker John
Parson David H
Parks William
Patterson Mary
Patterson Mary Ann
Palmer Daphna
Parrish Mary
Perry Napoleon
Perry John
Perry Stephen
Ralph William
Rawson Horace
Raymond Parris
Reed John H
Reeves William
Rice Asaph
Richards Saml W
Richards W
Richards Dr
Richie John
Sabin Ara
Sabin Ara W
Sagata Edward
Sealey S V
Sealey Samuel
Sealey Joseph K
Shannon Rowland
Shelley Joseph
Sheridan Flan
Simmons William
Smith Rodney R
Smith Mary
Smith David
Smith James A
Slater Susannah
Thomas Martha P
Thomas J R
Thompson Jackson
Walker John R
Walker William
Wardell John
Waterman John
Waterman John O
Webber Jure
Wet Samuel 2
Whipple Edson
White Samuel
White S S
Wiley Robert
Young Seth
Young Alphonzo 3

Graybill David
Gibbs Sarah
Gilford Levi
Gillett Truman
Gillett Gideon
Gillmore Prudence
Goddard Benjamin
Goodwin Elbert
Graves Phoebe
Granger Lydia
Graham Carter
Hales Charles
Hanks James
Hanks Jane
Halt Thomas
Halt William
Hammond John or John Robert
Hammock Thomas
Hawkins Benjamin
Hart Mary
Hart Aaron 2
Harley George
Haywell Eliot
Hayes Katharine
Haven James H
Hendricks James
Herringshaw & Thompson
Ingersoll Nancy
Jacob Norton
Jacobs Hiram
Jacobs Zina D
Jarratt James
Jeffords Oren 2
Jenkins Hannah
Kain Richard
Keyzer Guy M
Kidd Thomas
King Eliezer jr
King Thomas
King Caroline S
Kinney Sarah Ann
Layton Christopher
Landers Ebenezer
Lawrence Charles
Lawrence Sarah
Lawrence Charles I
Langley Johnson
Leany William
Lewis James
Little Edwin
Martindale Wm
Mace Wandle
Martin Reuben
Martin

MERMAID:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET FROM ST. LOUIS TO NAUVOO, AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE Light draught steamer, MERMAID, *Gleim*, Master, will run through the season from St. Louis to Bloomington in Iowa. She will leave St. Louis on Wednesdays at 4 P. M. arrive at Nauvoo on Friday mornings; and at Bloomington on Saturday mornings. Returning leave Bloomington on Saturday evenings; and Nauvoo on Sunday mornings. For freight or passage apply on board or to the agents at the several towns. Every attention, politeness, civility and accommodation, may be expected from the boat and officers, as "plausibility wins more gold, than tricks and ferocity." For further particulars enquire of

C. ALLEN, Agent,
for Nauvoo.

March 22, 1845-1f

TAILOR'S ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned have associated ourselves together, for the purpose of carrying on the tailoring business, in all its various branches. And for the better accommodation of the public, have opened two shops. One on Mulholland street, one door west of A. Davis's store; and one on Main street, recently occupied by Grant & Watt, two doors north of Loomis' Hotel. This association being composed of the best of workmen, which will enable us to give satisfaction to all those who may favor us with a call. Therefore all that wish to have clothing made, whether for beauty, fashion, comfort, or durability, can be accommodated at the above designated shops. Also cutting done on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. The real or personal property of any member of aforesaid association, which is not invested as stock in said association, shall not be held for the debts of said association.

JOHN W. BELL, Pres.
WM. P. McINTIRE, Counsellors.
GEORGE WATT, Superintendents.
DAVID GRANT, J. H. GLINES, ROBERT RUSSEL, WM. K. PARKER, JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, WM. STRINGHAM, JABEZ BOTSFORD, B. CHAPMAN.
Nauvoo, March 25th, 1845-47-3m

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM of 150 acres, situated two miles west of the flourishing town of Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the margin of the grand prairie, one of the most healthy portions of the state. Ninety acres of excellent timber, such as Maple, Beech, Ash, Black Walnut, White Oak, &c., the balance prairie of the best quality. There is a good framed barn, 30 by 45 feet; a large framed house, well finished and painted outside, with a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises. The whole farm is well fenced and excellently watered, for stock and a well with a pump in both barn and kitchen.

The subscriber will sell the above farm on reasonable terms, or exchange it in part for a good stock farm, of prairie and timber in Hancock county; an indisputable title given. For further particulars enquire at this office, or of the subscriber on the premises.

March 18-46tf

SETH TAFT.

NEW STORE AND LAND-AGENCY.

THE subscribers have opened a store, on the premises of S. A. Knowlton. (Knowlton settlement, Hancock county,) where they have on hand a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Groceries, adapted to the wants of a farming community, which they offer for sale, at very low prices for cash or produce.

Also about 100 qt. sections of land, situated in this county which will be sold to those wishing to settle on favorable terms.

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.

References.—B. Young, H. C. Kimball and Orson Hyde.
March 24-47tf

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next term of the circuit court, for the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, to be held in May next. I shall make application by petition on the first day of the term, for an order to sell the real estate of Mathew Whymman deceased, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the payment of his debts, his personal estate being insufficient for that purpose.

MARTIN YETTER.

Administrator on the estate.

March 25th, 47-4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at public vendue, at the Store House of the late Joseph Smith, on Saturday the 12th of April next, at 9 o'clock A. M., three stoves, and all the interest of Joseph Smith deceased in the Nauvoo House Association.

Terms of Sale: all sums under five dollars, cash in hand, for all sums over five dollars, three months credit will be given; the purchaser giving bonds and security to be approved by the administrator.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE.

Administrator of

Joseph Smith, deceased.

Nauvoo, March 23rd, 1845-47-4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The subscriber having taken out letters of administration, from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of John Sanders deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to her or the court of probate, of said county, for settlement by the first Monday in May next. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MARGARET SANDERS.

March 12-45-4w Administrator.

In the Hancock Circuit court, Illinois, to the May term 1845.
State of Illinois,
Hancock County,
George McIntire, Plain,

vs. In Attach-

Ebenezer Robinson, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given to the said Ebenezer Robinson, that a writ of attachment has been issued out of the clerk's office of the Circuit court of said county, against the estate of you the said defendant, and in favor of the said plaintiff, for the sum of one hundred and forty-six dollars and forty eight cents, which said writ of attachment has been returned into the clerk's office of said Circuit court, by the Sheriff of said county, levied upon the following described real estate, to wit: Lot No. 2, in block No. 125; lot No. 4, in block No. 149; lot No. 4, in block No. 120; and lot No. 3, in block No. 150, situated in the city of Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.—Now unless you, the said Ebenezer Robinson, shall personally be and appear before the judge of our said Circuit court, to be held at the court house in Carthage, on the third Monday, in the month of May next, and plead, answer or demur to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you, and the premises so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.

Witness David E. Head, clerk

[L.S.] of our said Circuit court at Carthage, and the seal thereof, this

fourth day of March, A. D. 1845.

DAVID E. HEAD, Clerk.

March 5-45-6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration, from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of Joseph Smith deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the court of probate, of said county, for settlement on the 2d Monday of April next. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE.

Administrator.

Nauvoo, March 1, 1845-44-5w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the administrator of Joseph Smith, deceased, will present a petition to the judge of the fifth judicial circuit, at the next term of the circuit court in Hancock county, for an order to sell the north-west quarter, of the south-east quarter of section 6, in township 5 N. 8 W.; also the north-west fractional quarter of section 10, in township 7 N. 8 W.; also the south-west fractional quarter of section 10, in township 6 N. 8 W.; also the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section 26, in township 7 N. 8 W.; also the west half of the north-east quarter of section 35, in township 7 N. 8 W. The guardians heirs, and all parties interested, will appear at said term of the court, and show cause, if any, why said lands should not be sold to satisfy the claims against said estate.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE.

Administrator.

Nauvoo, March 1, 1845-44-5w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the administrator of Joseph Smith, deceased, will present a petition to the judge of the fifth judicial circuit, at the next term of the circuit court in Hancock county, for an order to sell the north-west quarter, of the south-east quarter of section 6, in township 5 N. 8 W.; also the north-west fractional quarter of section 10, in township 7 N. 8 W.; also the south-west fractional quarter of section 10, in township 6 N. 8 W.; also the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section 26, in township 7 N. 8 W.; also the west half of the north-east quarter of section 35, in township 7 N. 8 W. The guardians heirs, and all parties interested, will appear at said term of the court, and show cause, if any, why said lands should not be sold to satisfy the claims against said estate.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE.

Administrator.

March 12-45-6w

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

IN accordance with the revenue law approved March 6th, 1843, I hereby notify each and every one that I attend at the usual places of holding elections in the different precincts in Hancock county, and state of Illinois, for the purpose of taking a list of the taxable property of the inhabitants of the different precincts, commencing at Commerce precinct, and remaining there the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10th days of April. At Nauvoo, the 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19th days of April. At Montebello the 22, and 23 days of April. At Warsaw, the 25, 26, 28, and 29th days of April. At Bear Creek precinct, the 1, and 2nd days of May. At Rocky Run the 6, and 7th days of May. At Green Plains the 8, and 9th days of May. At Chili, the 12 and 13th days of May. At Augusta the 14, 15, and 16th days of May. At Carthage the 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25th days of May. At St. Marys precinct the 27, 28, and 29th days of May. At Fountain Green, the 3, 4, 5, and 6th days of June. At La Harpe, the 10, 11, 12 and 13th days of June. At Camp Creek precinct, the 17, and 18th days of June. At Apponocoe the 19, and 20th days of June. At Pilot Grove the 21, and 22th days of June. At which time and place you are required by said law, to appear and give in a list of your property, both real and personal, under the penalty of said law. I shall also be at the county seat of said county, every Saturday during the months of May and June, for the purpose of receiving a list of those that may be unable to attend at their own precincts; any persons having business at the county seat when I am absent, and wishing to leave a list of their property, can do so by leaving their lists with Mr. C. C. Main.

MARTIN YETTER.

Administrator on the estate.

March 25th, 47-4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at public vendue, at the Store House of the late Joseph Smith, on Saturday the 12th of April next, at 9 o'clock A. M., three stoves, and all the interest of Joseph Smith deceased in the Nauvoo House Association.

Terms of Sale: all sums under five dollars, cash in hand, for all sums over five dollars, three months credit will be given; the purchaser giving bonds and security to be approved by the administrator.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE.

Administrator of

Joseph Smith, deceased.

Nauvoo, March 23rd, 1845-47-4w

NOTICE—The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has opened the large brick store, on the corner of Parley and Carlin streets, one block east of Main street; for the purpose of doing a general Commission and Storage business, both for home and foreign manufacture; and hopes by his close and strict attention to business, and the long experience he has had, he will share a liberal portion of public patronage.

To the different associations of mechanics he would say, any articles left with him for sale, will be sold according to instruction given; if left to my own discretion, they will be sold to the best advantage.

I am prepared to store a large quantity of Flour and Grain. Any shipments that my customers may wish to make, there will be no charge for taking bills of lading, nor for receiving goods at the landing more than for drayage.

Refer to close attention to business.

SAMUEL GULLEY.

March 3d, 1845-44tf

COMMISSION STORE FOR HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscriber having opened a commission store on Mulholland street, about fifteen rods south east of the Temple, will receive and sell on commission, any article that can be made or manufactured in this city, comprising of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Hats, Bonnets, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Cabinet-ware, Chairs, Hoes, Pitch forks; finally, anything that you can make or have on hand that will be useful in this vicinity, that you wish to sell; if you feel disposed to leave it with me I will sell it to the best advantage, for your benefit.

I will receive in exchange for the above articles, Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Fowls, Eggs, Wheat, Corn, Buck-wheat, Flour, Meal, Potatoes, Beans, Wool, Hides, and finally any thing that will make food or clothing.

Please give me a call as I will intend to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-43tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM in Knox county, three miles west of Galesburg, eight miles from Knoxville, thirty miles from Oquaka, and twelve miles from Monmouth, containing one hundred acres—forty acres of improvements, and sixty acres of excellent timber, well watered, both for stock and house use. The cultivated land is dry and of a very excellent quality, which the undersigned will sell cheap, or exchange for a farm in Hancock county.

JUSTUS AMES.

March 1st, 1845-44tf

SOAP MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having established a Soap Manufactory on Mulholland street, about two hundred rods east of the Temple, opposite R. Beech's Tavern, where he intends to manufacture hard and soft soap of the best quality, which he will sell much lower than has been the customary price in this city, wholesale and retail. To be had also at the Commission Store, about fifteen rods south-east of the Temple.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-43tf

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having taken the old stand formerly occupied by H. Egan, have commenced manufacturing cordage of all descriptions, twine, chalk, lines &c., which they will sell at St. Louis prices. As the subscribers intend manufacturing all their cordage from the best materials, and in the best manner, to be sold at the lowest prices; they would invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. St. Louis prices paid for hemp.

EGAN & SANDERS.

Feb. 10-42tf

LOOK HERE.

THE undersigned will exchange a few town lots, for Horses, Cattle, Wagons and Harnesses.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

Jan. 27th, 1845-39tf

MR. HUGH PATRICK, Dentist.

MR. HUGH PATRICK, Dentist, and gentleman of this city, his removal to that part of the post office, lately occupied by Mr. S. Rigdon, and returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in this city and surrounding country, for the extensive patronage he has received since he arrived here, and in doing so, he would assure them the same unremitting attention, which has hitherto gained for him the approbation of those by whom he has been favored, it shall be his constant object to cultivate.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

Also H. Patrick, begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues manufacturing the various articles in the above line: rings, brooches, pins, seals, keys, bracelets, chains, and various other ornaments too numerous to mention, two thirds of the payments expected in cash. Old gold and silver taken in exchange.

Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1845-35tf

FOR SALE.

A FARM of one hundred and twenty acres, on Camp Creek near the La Harpe road. Fifty acres under improvement, a frame house and barn and other out buildings, for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

NAHUM BIGELOW.

Nauvoo, Jan. 8th, 1844-36-3m.

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of

Warning" is now out and for sale at

this office.

OSPREY:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, ANDERSON Master, has commenced running between St. Louis & Bloomington, leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1-2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers; no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evans' Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to

C. ALLEN, Nauvoo

Jan. 1, 1845-35tf

HAT STORE.

THE subscriber has taken a store on Mulholland St., half a mile east of the Temple, where he now offers for sale Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best of materials.

Country produce taken in exchange. Also a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions.

A. MERRILL.

Nov. 26, 1844-30tf

LAND.

And farms for Sale in Iowa.

ONE farm in Van Buren County, 4 1-2 miles from Benton's Post office, containing 160 acres. Four farms 10 miles west from Keosauqua; between Chequest and Fox river. One farm, 140 acres, 40 improved; one of 200 acres, 90 improved; one of 80 acre, 30 improved; one of 160 acres, 50 improved. In Davis County, 12 miles west of Keosauqua, on Fox river, one saw and grist mill, and 40 acres of land.

ALSO,

Claims on land in Lee County, all of which will be traded for lands in Hancock and adjoining counties. Apply to

ANDREW J. STEWART.

Near Loomis' tavern, or to Judge Phelps.

Nauvoo, Jan. 8, 1845-30-3m

NOTICE—THE subscribers from

the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Chariotees, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Ruggy Wagons, Hearsees, Sportsmen's Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also, Ploughs, Scythe snaths, Rakes, &c., &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Water street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yersley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices, for we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Pres.

ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk.

SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.

BURR FROST.

DAVID DE VOL.

JOSHUA SMITH.

DAVID W. FOX.

SHADRACH DRIGGS.

DWIGHT WEBSTER.

JESSE H. A. THERTON.

WM. LISK.

Jan. 18th, 1845-37-1f.



CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

Coughs and Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pains or Soreness of the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c.

AMONG all the famous medicines for Consumption, none seems to be meeting with greater success, or gaining a higher reputation than that most wonderful article, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry! That it stands at the head of all other remedies is now universally conceded. It has cured thousands upon thousands—of all classes—in cases of the most dangerously Consumptive character—and physicians of the greatest eminence throughout our whole country unhesitatingly recommend it as the most powerful curative of Pulmonary diseases, in the whole range of Pharmacy. Thousands of consumptive patients have already tested its exalted virtues, and confessed its surpassing, excellent and amazing power. The remarkable success of this Balsam is no doubt owing in a great measure to the peculiarly agreeable and powerful nature of its ingredients. It is a fine Herbal Medicine, composed chiefly of Wild Cherry Bark and the genuine Iceland Moss—(the latter imported expressly for this purpose) the medicinal virtues of which are also combined, by a new chemical process with the Extract of Tar—thus rendering the whole Compound the most certain and efficacious remedy ever discovered.

A CASE OF ASTHMA.

The following is from a distinguished Lawyer of the city of New York, who had been afflicted with the Asthma for upwards of Twenty Years; and who, after reading such cases can doubt the efficacy of this medicine?

New York, January 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for 24 years—sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks; and although attended by various medical advisers, of the highest reputation and skill in the country, the relief was but partial and temporary—twice the disease proved nearly fatal to my life.

Some few weeks ago I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave me instant relief, and a single bottle produced in a few days what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

A. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law,
No. 58 Williams st., New York.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate, and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public.

F. A. TALMADGE.

Recorder of the city of New York.

JOHN POWER, D. D.,
Vicar-General of New York.

P. S. The above certificate may be seen at No. 125 Fulton street, New York.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six for \$5.

All orders from dealers south and west of the Wabash river should be addressed to Benjamin Phelps 76 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. The above truly valuable medicine is for sale at this office.

Feb 13-42-3m

BENJAMIN PHELPS,

No. 76 Chestnut Street,



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 50.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, April 16, 1845.

Whole Number 144

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR.

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

Advertisements will be made to order.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

STARTLING INTELLIGENCE OF

THE INDIANS ON OUR WEST-

ERN BORDER.

We copy the following article from the New Orleans Picayune. The Camanche Indians, whose savage assaults are here described, are the most warlike tribe on the American Continent. It is generally believed that they number more than 50,000 warriors amongst them. They are perfectly savage, ferocious, and untamable in their nature. Incapable of civilization, they are, on this continent, like the Arab on the Continent of Africa, only more fierce and untractable. By the accounts below, it seems that some of the Cherokee half-breeds have got amongst this tribe; and possessing superior intelligence, acquired while in the United States; the Cherokees are instigating them to more general incursions upon all their civilized neighbors. It is well known that a dark spirit of revenge is cherished by many of the Cherokees, who unwillingly left their possessions in Georgia; and it need not surprise us if, under their lead, and with the knowledge and information they have imparted, the Camanches should extend their ravages even to the borders of the United States, and especially against the parties emigrating to Oregon.

With these facts before us, what is the plain duty of Congress? Certainly to call into service an effective western force of mounted men. Illinois and Missouri could send forth many of the kind of men that is required. Men who understand their duty; who know how to fight; the Indian, and who will fight him whether he be Camanche or any other red skin. It must be evident, that unless some such measures are adopted, this warlike tribe will soon commit unheard of atrocities, of plunder, rapine and blood. There is danger also, that the other tribes who have only been recently removed westward, will join the Camanches. Nothing is more contagious with the Indians than successful incursions:

Inroads of the Camanches.—Capture of two Mexican girls.—An intelligent gentleman, who left Chihuahua some six weeks or two months since, gives us interesting and startling intelligence in relation to the inroads recently made by the dreaded Camanches into the States of Chihuahua and Durango, and of the ravages they have committed during these predatory incursions. Thousands and thousands of horses and cattle have been driven off, women and children have been led into captivity, and ranchos and haciendas innumerable have been made desolate; nor is there force enough to make headway against and rid the country successfully of the invaders. When repulsed in one place they appear in another, and commence anew their depredations and atrocities.

It is suspected, and with good show of reason, that a number of half-breed Cherokee renegades are among the Camanches, instigating them to these deeds, and perhaps leading them on to their commission. On one occasion, a party numbering over one hundred attacked five wagons on their way from Chihuahua to some other point, bent upon capturing and plundering their contents. A number of Americans were along with the wagons; and determined to resist to the last, they disposed of themselves in the most advantageous position and commenced a fire upon their assailants in good earnest. It was while they were choosing their position that a voice from the Indians was heard shouting in excellent English, "that's right—huddle together—don't let 'em get off their saddles, and they were positive that Cherokees were among the Indians. Many of the Mexicans assert that the Camanches, from the daring and systematic mode of their attacks, are led by Americans; but this is flatly denied by all the natives of the United States, who know that the Cherokees or some of our western Indians are leagued with their more savage brethren of the prairies.

To show the daring of the Indians, and the extent to which they go in their maraudings, a party of some two hundred and fifty recently dashed boldly into Cuernavaca, a town of several thousand inhabitants near the southern line of the State of Durango, and carried off a large number of valuable horses, besides many prisoners, the panic-stricken inhabitants hardly making a show of resistance. Among the prisoners were two young, pretty, and well informed girls, the

laughter of a wealthy Spanish merchant of the place. The girls were at a small country seat of their father's near the edge of the town; were among the first taken, and were carried off by their captors in the north. Their half frantic parent offered a heavy amount for their ransom or to capture, but all his efforts had been ineffectual up to the last accounts.

We recollect these girls well, having spent the better part of two days at their father's house, while on the march from Santa Fe to Mexico.—The hospitality of the parent, and the graceful deportment of the kind hearted daughters, have not yet been forgotten, and it is melancholy to reflect that such a cruel fate has befallen them.

Such are the scenes, which for the last year, have been almost daily enacted in some of the northern departments of Mexico, and yet these people talk right valiantly of invading and overwhelming Texas. It would seem as though a population kept within its own gates by savages, would set to work to strengthen and fortify itself at home, rather than indulge in idle gasconade about invading neighboring territories.

From the New York Gazette, March 29, 1870.

"Last Saturday night about eleven o'clock, 14 or 15 soldiers were seen about the liberty pole in this city, which one of them had ascended, with an intent to take off and carry away the topmast and vane; as soon as they were discovered, five or six young men who were accidentally crossing the green at that time made up towards the pole, to see what they were about, but they were immediately attacked and driven off the green by the soldiers; who, finding that they were discovered and apprehensive that the inhabitants would be alarmed, they made off. Soon after some persons went into town and acquainted their friends with the proceedings of the soldiers, upon which 14 or 15 persons came up to the green, and going to the pole were there surrounded by 40 or 50 soldiers, with their cutlasses drawn; upon which 4 or 5 of them retreated to the house of Mr. Bicker, and were followed by part of the soldiers, who immediately called out for the soldiers from the barracks; upon which they were joined by a very considerable body who came over the barrack fence. Mr. Bicker seeing himself and family in danger, and exposed to the insults of a licentious and brutal soldiery, stood with his bayonet fixed, determined to defend himself to the last extremity, and declared he would shoot the first man that should attempt to enter; they several times attempted to force the under door, the upper door being open, which Mr. Bicker kept shut by fixing the point of his bayonet against it, while they kept cutting and hacking the barrel of his gun, in attempting to cut him down with their cutlasses, but he soon after got the upper door shut and barred; upon which they strove to break open the front windows, which were also shut, one of which they forced open, broke the panes of glass, and cut all the frame to pieces, in order to get into the house. Some people who were in the house seeing the imminent danger to which Mr. Bicker and his family were exposed, got out the back way and ran to alarm the citizens. The chapel bell was immediately rung, upon the hearing of which, the soldiers retreated precipitately. A number of the citizens were up all night under arms, which probably prevented any mischief being done, as they repeatedly swore that they would set fire to the house, and burn or destroy every person in it. Col. Robertson, the commanding officer of the regiment repaired to the barracks, as soon as he had notice of the disturbance; he immediately ordered the sentinels to be confined, and remained up all night to prevent any further mischief being done; and as a number of the inhabitants nightly guarded the pole, till the transports with the soldiers were stilled, they were disappointed in effecting their designs against it, although they positively swore that they would carry off some part of it with them.

From the Connecticut Journal, Nov. 20, 1775.

On the 20th of this month sixteen respectable inhabitants of this town, (New Haven,) in company with Capt. Sears, set out from this place for East and West Chester, in the Province of New York, to disarm the principal Tories there, and secure the persons of Parson Seabury, Judge Fowler, and Lord Underhill. On their way thither they were joined by Captains Scillick,

Richards, and Mead, with about 80 men. At Marneek they burnt a small sloop, which was purchased by government for the purpose of carrying provisions on board the Asia. At East Chester they seized Judge Fowler, and then repaired to West Chester and secured Seabury and Underhill. Having possessed themselves of these captives, they sent them to Connecticut under a strong guard. The main body, consisting of 75, then proceeded to New York which they entered at noon day on horseback, with bayonets fixed, in the greatest regularity went down the main street, and drew up in close order before the printing office of the infamous JAMES RIVINGTON. A small detachment entered it, and in about three quarters of an hour they brought off the principal part of his types, for which they offered to give an order on Lord Dunmore. They then faced and wheeled to the left and marched out of the town to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." A vast concourse of people assembled at the Coffee house bridge, on their leaving the ground, gave them three hearty cheers.

On their way home, they disarmed all the Tories that lay on their route, and yesterday arrived here, escorted by a great number of gentlemen from the westward, the whole making a very grand procession. Upon their entrance into town they were saluted with the discharge of two cannon, and received by the inhabitants with every mark of approbation and respect. The company divided into two parties, and concluded the day in festivity and innocent mirth. Captain Sears returned in company with the other gentlemen, and proposed to spend the winter here unless public business should require his presence in New York. Seabury, Underhill, and Fowler, three of the dastardly protestors against the proceedings of the Continental Congress, and who it is believed had concerted a plan for kidnapping Captain Sears, and conveying him on board of the Asia man-of-war, are (with the types and arms) safely lodged in this town: where it is expected Lord Underhill will have leisure to form the scheme of a lucrative lottery, the tickets of which cannot be counterfeited; and Parson Seabury sufficient time to compose sermons for the next Continental Fast.

Condition of the Post office Department.—A few days before the adjournment of Congress, Mr. Wickliffe, in conformity with a resolution of the Senate, submitted to that body the following statement: Comparative exhibit of the Revenue and Expenditures of the Postoffice Department from April 1st, 1841, to June 30th, 1844, excluding the appropriation of \$497,657, made September 9th 1841.

Revenue.	
Gross revenue from all sources for the quarter ending June 30th.	
1841 - - - -	\$1,104,604 25
Ditto 1842 - - -	4,455,849 05
Ditto 1843 - - -	4,296,225 43
Ditto 1844 - - -	4,237,285 83
	14,184,965 16

Expenditures.	
Expenditures for the quarter ending June 30th, 1841 - - -	\$1,035,782 13
Ditto 1842 - - -	4,494,213 42
Ditto 1843 - - -	4,374,758 71
Ditto 1844 - - -	4,296,512 70
Total of Expenditures	\$14,201,761 96
Total of Revenue	14,184,965 16
Excess of Expenditures	16,796 80

*TEXAS.

The following statistical information relative to Texas, its trade, commerce, public debt, &c., will at this time be deemed of special interest. We derive it from the March number of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

The following affords a view of the amount of the original debt in existence in 1841; since which time no new stock has been issued.

Funded act of 1837 41, \$1,085,000	
ditto 1840 for five yrs. 1,040,000	
Bonds pledged 20 yrs. 670,000	
Issued for navy, 1842. 992,000	
Bonds at 8 percent, 5 yrs. 133,000	
Treasury notes 2,250,000	
Land receipts, 1,500,000	
Floating debt, 500,000	
Total	\$8,169,000

This is, no doubt, very near the ac-

tual amount of the liabilities of Texas, notwithstanding the exaggerated accounts got up by the enemies of Texas Annexation to the contrary. We are aware that some of these statements were wilfully and vilely manufactured, in quarters where they might have been least expected.

The quantity of government land, according to a congressional report of 1839, is as follows:

Extent of the Texan Republic 203,430,000; granted by Mexico, and confirmed by Texas, 53,311,267 acres; Texas grants, since her independence, 5,597,356 acres; military bounty lands, 4,393,074 acres; land scrip issues, 1,500,000 acres; total appropriated, 64,801,797 acres; unappropriated balance, 138,618,203 acres; Probable average worth of public domain, \$1.25 per acre; total \$173,272,574. From which deduct public debt, \$169,000, and we will have the amount, or something near it, of \$165,104,754, which was cast aside by this government in the non-ratification of the Texas treaty of last year.

The imports and exports of the United States, to and from Texas, have been as follows:

In 1837, exports, \$1,007,923; imports, \$163,384. In 1838, exp. 1,247,850; imp. 165,718. In 1839, exp. 1,680,082; imp. 318,116. In 1840, exp. 1,218,271; imp. 303,847. In 1841, exp. 808,296; imp. 305,026. In 1842, exp. 406,939; imp. 480,892. In 1843, exp. 142,733; imp. 445,399.

From the foregoing statement, it will appear that since 1837, the imports from Texas to this country have been steadily increasing, and since 1839, our exports to that country, as steadily declining. The reason of this is obvious. The commercial advantages once held forth to Texas have been curtailed, and she now finds it more to her interest to exchange for her own products of European nations, than to deal with us. From a balance in our favor in 1837, of \$47,000 we now have a balance against us of at least \$300,000!

These imports from Texas have consisted almost entirely of Cotton. For the eight years ending with 1843, their value was considerably over two million of dollars.

The imports and duties of the port of Galveston for the year ending November 1st, 1844, are thus set down:

Imports, \$510,399; Duties, \$158,315. Excess of imports over those of '42, \$171,867; ditto of duties, \$69,773.

This increasing trade, and the economical manner in which the government has been administered, is evinced in the late message of President Houston, who states that during his term of office, three years, the revenue and expenditures have been as follows:—Revenue, \$460,209; Expenses, 460,209; Excess revenue, 5,949.

Considering the odds she has had to encounter from the warlike attitude of Mexico, and the insecurity of all Western Texas, it is highly indicative of her future prosperity that she has brought her expenditures within her means.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

"One half the world does not know how the other half lives, or how they die."

Few who experienced it, will forget the cold Friday of December, 1841; while I have especial cause to remember it, from the occurrence of such a scene as I trust it will never again be my lot to witness.

Having hurried through my professional visit, I hastened home, congratulating myself on the prospect of being able to spend that evening by my own cheerful fireside. I was doomed to disappointment. The frozen boots I had taken off were smoking upon the hearth, my coat, stiff with sleet and hail, was spread over a chair before the fire, and I had just taken a seat at the comfortable tea-table; when a call was made upon my professional services.

The door opened to a poor woman, who wished me to see her child. "Oh Doctor—be quick," was all she had strength to utter as she sank exhausted into a chair. I hastily drew on my boots and coat, while a feeling of vexation at being called out, was changed to sorrow when I looked at the poor mother.

An old pair of thin shoes, and thinner stockings, a threadbare cotton gown, a scanty, much worn shawl, and a rusty black leghorn hat, soaked and frozen with sleet, made all her dress. What a mockery of clothing for such a night! My kind hearted little wife, bustled about to hide her feelings, brought out some of her own warm clothes, for which she insisted the half-clad, shivering creature, should change her dripping garments.

The poor woman's entreaties and prayers, that we should set out to the relief of the child, were disregarded until she was suitably clothed, and when dry stockings, stout shoes, a woolen gown, a thick hood and warm cloak had been put upon her, (it would have been murder to let her go without) we started. I having in the meantime, put in my pockets a small bottle of wine and such little articles of nourishment as were at hand.

While on our way to her room, (which being but a short distance, in the street adjoining that in which I lived, we soon reached,) I learned, from the short and hurried answers of the trembling mother, that her child had been gradually failing since the commencement of cold weather, less from any actual disease, than from want of proper food, clothing and shelter. Literally dying of poverty, the only crime upon which the world looks with disgust, and the only one which never goes unpunished.

We soon reached the house, an old, tottering, half-decayed frame building, in an upper room of which, the helpless patient lay. A bottle supplied the place of a candlestick, in which was stuck a bit of tallow candle, with long, untrimmed wick, shedding a feeble light upon the nearest objects, rendering the dark corners doubly gloomy. The hearth was cold, the little invalid having been too sick this day, to be left by the mother while she picked the few chips which had served to keep up a semblance of fire. Through many a crevice in the floor and sides, the wind came in chilling puffs, while sleet and hail drove in at the half-stopped broken panes of the window. Carefully shading the candle, I advanced to the side of the bed, upon which the poor woman was spreading, over the child, the cloak my wife had given her. At a glance I saw that I was come too late. Death had been there. All alone in that dark cold room, with no kind hand to smooth the pillow of her aching head, or wipe the death dew from her sinking temples, the little sufferer had yielded up her spirit.

There was no eye to pity, no arm to save! Death had kindly released her from the grips of pain, had gently drawn her pure spirit from its tabernacle of suffering and sorrow.

Her little limbs were stiff, her features sweetly calm, but pale and rigid as marble, a frozen tear stood in either eye.—The frost had done its work, she was literally FROZEN TO DEATH!

The mother, struck dumb with horror, for a moment gazed upon her child with speechless agony, then fell as if struck down by some unseen hand, across the little frozen corpse.

Hastily calling upon some of the neighbors to assist, I labored for hours in the endeavor to restore her, but in vain. At intervals she would open her eyes for a moment with a sort of dreamy consciousness, then instantly relapse into a death-like swoon. Her day was fast drawing to a close, her hands were almost run, the silver cord of life was nearly severed. Finding it a hopeless case, I procured fuel in the neighborhood, and employed an old woman to watch her; then, as it was long past midnight, I returned home to snatch a few hours of rest. Early on the following morning, I stepped in at this house of death, scarce hoping to find my patient restored, but totally unprepared for the scene which burst upon me. How was I horror-stricken at finding the door ajar, the fire burnt out, the nurse gone away, the mother stretched in death beside her child. There they lay, the mother and her babe, both dead,—both frozen hard as the nether millstone.

Beautiful in death, [they lay sweetly sleeping side by side. I could not feel unhappy for them, "sorrow and sighing had flown away."

Cold and hunger, starvation and misery had been their portion. They had not even the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table. Now their cares were ended. They lie entombed together.

"Lovely and pleasant were they in life, and in death they were not divided."

The Acurus Galeaticus, or Acurus Grossi.—Our readers may remember the excitement caused in the year 1837, by the announcement that Mr. Crosse of Bloomfield, had observed the development of certain insects incident to the long continued action of voltaic pairs. Little additional information on this subject has since transpired until the 15th inst., when a paper from Mr. Weekes, of Sandwich, was read before the London Electrical Society, detailing the successful repetition of Mr. Crosse's experiments. In connection with the original experiments, the possibility was urged that the ova of the insects might be in the air. Mr. Weekes's experiments were so conducted that this objection can be scarcely tenable. A well charred block of beech, containing a circular groove to receive a bell glass, was the base of the instrument. The groove was filled with mercury. A tumbler, containing the solution of silicate of po-

lass, was beneath the bell. The silica was obtained by subjecting to a furnace heat, a piece of fine black flint obtained out of the centre of a "bowler," selected from amongst those lying on the shore at Sandwich. The silica was united to the potash by a furnace heat; the result quenched in boiling water. The solution was immediately covered, and filtered under cover. All things being prepared, the voltaic current was sent through the solution on the 3d. of December, 1741, and from that date to the present time the apparatus has not been disturbed. At the end of October, 1841, the first insect was observed. On the 16th of November five were discovered. "Since that date insects have been repeatedly seen. The bell glass was placed in total darkness, the screen being only removed when the progress was being examined. Mr. Weekes mentioned that he has another apparatus in action, very similar to this, with the exception that the bell was filled with oxygen, and expressed an anticipation that he should sooner or later detect insect life there. This expectation was realized a few days ago. In an appendix to his communication, bearing date February 27, 1842, he states that on the previous morning he perceived eight or ten full grown acari in vigorous locomotion on the inner surface of the air-bell."—Times.

Slaughter of Witches.—During the 17th century, 40,000 persons are said to have been put to death for witchcraft in England alone. In Scotland the number was probably in proportion to the population, much greater: for it is certain, that even in the last forty years of the sixteenth century, the executions were not fewer than 17,000. In 1743, the madness may be said to have reached its highest pitch; for in that year occurred the celebrated case of the Lincolshire witches, in which eight innocent persons were deprived of their lives by the inherent falsehoods of a mischievous urchin. The civil war, far from suspending the prosecution, seemed to have redoubled it. In 1644, the infamous Matthew Hopkins was able to remove by the profession of witch-finder, which he exercised, not indeed without occasional suspicion, but still with general success. And even twenty years later the delusion was still sanctioned by the most venerable name of the English law!

From Mexico.—The Picayune of the 4th has news up to the 18 ult.

Verbally we learn that there was no news of importance stirring. Santa Anna was still in prison at Perote. Letters from the tyrant to different merchants at Vera Cruz, directing them not to give up any money of his in their hands, have been intercepted.

It is stated that the 24th of February had been fixed upon as the time of bringing on the trial of Santa Anna; and he is to stand on his defence in writing instead of appearing in person before the Grand Jury.

Fight between the Creek and Pawnee Indians.—We learn that the Pawnee Mahas attacked, about ten days since, the Creeks who live upon Little River, near the store of Mr. Thomas Hazen. The Creeks repulsed them after killing six of their warriors, and without any loss on their side. The Pawnees have returned to their homes upon the wide prairies, for a reinforcement, with which they have sworn to return and take revenge. They scattering Creeks are removing from the exposed quarter to the denser settlements. An account of the affair has been transmitted to the commanding officer at Fort Gibson. This affair occurred in the country which was apportioned to the Seminoles by the late treaty, and whither they are daily removing. The Pawnees, when they come back to fulfil their threat, will find a "trouble-some customer" in Halleck Tus-tug-gee, the Seminole chief, and will be apt to lose "plenty scalps."—Arkansas Intelligence, Feb. 22.

Solar Gas Light.—The Cincinnati Atlas states, that Mr. J. Crutcher of that city has invented a mode of generating gas by which a very superior light is produced at a cheap rate. The apparatus has been placed in several houses in Cincinnati, and also on board the steamboat Pike. The Chronicle adds—

It has been used on this boat for several nights, on her trips from Louisville; the whole of the deck and a part of the cabin being splendidly illuminated. The brilliancy of a single burner is sufficient to overpower a chandelier of five lamps of sperm oil. The apparatus occupies but a very small space—is light of weight—is so constructed as to obviate all vibration, and is much safer than any other mode of lighting.

The gas is produced by the decomposition of any greasy substance from the kitchen or elsewhere, however worthless; that which in most families is thrown away, or used as soap grease, being sufficient for the purpose. This gas is united with oxygen by a simple process, and produces a more splendid light than common coal gas.

LIST OF LANDS AND OTHER

REAL estate situate in the county of Henderson and state of Illinois, on which tax remains due and unpaid for the year herein set forth.

Names of Present Owners.	Town Lots.	In whose name Patented.	Cost.	Amount Year for of Tax, which tax is due.	Value.	Descrip. tion.	County.
Unknown		T N Easton & heirs	4	3.66	1844	480 sw sec 3 Henderson	
same		J Hill	do	3.46	do	465 135a ws sec 3 do	
same		S L Hoar	do	3.56	do	480 sw sec 7 do	
same		J F Nash	do	do	do	do sw sec 8 do	
same		W Dehart	do	do	do	do sw sec 10 do	
same		L Shepman	do	do	do	do sw sec 17 do	
same		B Seward	do	do	do	do sw sec 18 do	
same		L S Day	do	do	do	do sw sec 19 do	
same		Samuel L Hoar	do	do	do	do sw sec 19 do	
same		L Bonville	do	do	do	do sw sec 19 do	
same		A Barlow	do	do	do	do sw sec 19 do	
same		D Barlow	do	do	do	do sw sec 19 do	
same		J Bean	do	1.50	do	255 65a ws ne 21 do	
same		Z Noble	do	3.66	do	480 sw sec 22 do	
same		P Whitman	do	do	do	do sw sec 23 do	
same		C Whitford	do	do	do	do sw sec 23 do	
same		A Kidd	do	do	do	do sw sec 24 do	
same		E Huldgo	do	do	do	do sw sec 27 do	
same		H Evans	do	do	do	do sw sec 28 do	
same		C B Barrow	do	do	do	do sw sec 29 do	
same		T Johnson	do	do	do	do e hf nw 30 do	
same		J Webb	do	do	do	do sw sec 31 do	
same		J Lightbody	do	do	do	do sw sec 35 do	
same		H Statten	do	do	do	do sw sec 35 do	
same		D W Chasney	do	3.66	do	420 14a ws ne 36 do	
same		O French	do	3.56	do	480 nw sec 1 do	
same		J Watkins	do	2.67	do	360 sw of ne e hf 4 do	
same		Cowen	do	3.46	do	461 135a of ws ne 5 do	
same		Lucretia Ellis	do	3.56	do	480 nw 5 do	
same		E Long	do	do	do	do sw sec 8 do	
same		J Caldwell	do	83	do	120 sw nw 9 do	
same		D Powell	do	1.78	do	240 e hf nw of 9 do	
same		J W Cowburn	do	3.56	do	450 ne sec 11 do	
same		D Powell	do	1.78	do	240 w hf nw 11 do	
same		J Dearborn	do	1.05	do	150 20a ws ne nw 14 do	
same		Not on book	do	2.24	do	30 e hf ne 16 do	
same		R Armstrong	do	3.56	do	480 sw sec 17 do	
same		J Caffery	do	do	do	do sw sec 18 do	
same		S M Grady	do	do	do	do sw sec 20 do	
same		J Rockwell	do	do	do	do sw sec 20 do	
same		W Bates	do	3.04	do	420 140a ws ne 21 do	
same		J Galtier	do	3.56	do	480 nw sec 22 do	
same		P Kearns	do	do	do	do sw sec 23 do	
same		B Teal	do	89	do	120 e hf nw hf ne 25 do	
same		J McCarty	do	3.56	do	480 nw sec 25 do	
same		T O Steeler	do	do	do	do sw sec 25 do	
same		J H Brown	do	do	do	do sw sec 27 do	
same		M Galt	do	do	do	do sw sec 27 do	
same		Wm Sippencott	do	do	do	do sw sec 27 do	
same		J Jones	do	do	do	do sw sec 29 do	
same		H Hart	do	do	do	do sw sec 29 do	
same		J Stokes	do	do	do	do sw sec 32 do	
same		J Thomas	do	do	do	do sw sec 33 do	
same		E McKinney	do	do	do	do sw sec 33 do	
same		T Cobb	do	do	do	do sw sec 33 do	
same		S Andrews	do	do	do	do sw sec 33 do	
same		W Devlin	do	do	do	do ne of 1 do	
same		H Butterfield	do	1.78	do	240 se undiv hf 2 do	
same		J C Jamison	do	93	do	124 sw ne 6 do	
same		Wm R Jamison	do	1.47	do	210 sw nw 6 do	
same		Wm Brown	do	3.56	do	480 sw 8 do	
same		B Warren	do	do	do	do ne 9 do	
same		P Maguin	do	do	do	do ne 11 do	
same		R Kelley	do	do	do	do sw 11 do	
same		C W Astor	do	do	do	do sw 11 do	
same		W Heming	do	do	do	do sw 12 do	
same		W Buck	do	do	do	do sw 13 do	
same		V Hunt	do	do	do	do sw 17 do	
same		B Brown	do	4	1.78	240 w hf se of sec 19 do	
same		same	do	4	1.78	do e hf se of sec 19 do	
same		Wm T. Marcy	do	3.56	do	480 ne of sec 20 do	
same		C Cluffman	do	do	do	do ne of sec 21 do	
same		N Ruddybone	do	do	do	do nw of sec 23 do	
same		J Hammond	do	do	do	do sw of sec 23 do	
same		O Dougherty	do	do	do	do sw of sec 27 do	
same		N Smith	do	do	do	do se of sec 28 do	
same		I Murphy	do	do	do	do se of sec 28 do	
same		John Smith	do	4.73	do	640 se of sec 29 do	
same		R C Hopkins	do	1.60	do	231 e hf nw of sec 2 do	
same		G McKinney	do	3.56	do	480 sw of sec 3 do	
same		S Dunlap	do	do	do	do se of sec 3 do	
same		J K Rust	do	1.66	do	225 w hf nw 4 do	
same		Stephen Griggs	do	.89	do	120 30 acres of s end e hf ne 5 do	
same		S Griggs	do	49	do	66 22a hf ne 5 do	
same		J Rust	do	89	do	120 sw sw 5 do	
same		A Phelps	do	1.11	do	150 50a e hf hf se 5 do	
same		J Rust	do	89	do	120 sw sw 5 do	
same		H W Rust	do	do	do	do sw sw 5 do	
same		Thos. Elliott	do	do	do	do sw sw 7 do	
same		A W Pence	do	1.73	do	240 e hf hf 8 do	
same		D S Jakes	do	3.36	do	480 nw of sec 10 do	
same		A Scofield	do	3.56	do	do nw of 11 do	
same		E Ricks	do	do	do	do se of sec 15 do	
same		H Roney	do	1.73	do	240 w hf nw 17 do	
same		G Wein	do	1.33	do	180 60a w hf ne 18 do	
same		Samuel Merrill	do	43	do	57 19a ne nw 19 do	
same		Samuel Merrill	do	89	do	120 sw nw 19 do	
same		J Bennett	do	3.56	do	480 sw of sec 21 do	
same		H Wright	do	do	do	do ne of sec 24 do	
same		E A Parker	do	do	do	do sw of sec 24 do	
same		H Allen	do	6.69	do	957 n hf sec 25 do	
same		I Hibbard	do	3.46	do	465 155a w sw 26 do	
same		J Milton	do	3.56	do	480 sw of sec 26 do	
same		M Osburn	do	1.67	do	240 w hf e of sec 28 do	
same		G Stanley	do	84	do	120 ne of sec 28 do	
same		same	do	2.69	do	360 120 acres e hf & sw q of nw 29 do	
same		I Hill	do	66	do	90 e 30 ne 31 do	
same		P Gorden	do	1.78	do	240 e hf ne 32 do	
same		A Parker	do	3.56	do	480 w of sec 33 do	
same		R F Barrett	do	1.78	do	240 w hf ne 34 do	
same		same	do	89	do	120 ne 34 do	
same		same	do	3.56	do	480 nw of sec 34 do	
same		H Daniels	do	do	do	do ne of sec 25 do	
same		J Carver	do	do	do	do sw of sec 1 do	
same		R Bacon and heirs	do	do	do	do se of sec 6 do	
same		W Davis	do	do	do	444 sw of sec 5 do	
same		R F Barrett	do	3.28	do	480 ne of sec 7 do	
same		T Osburn	do	3.56	do	do ne of sec 7 do	
same		L Hugar	do	do	do	do nw of sec 7 do	
same		R F Barrett	do	3.46	do	468 sw of sec 7 do	
same		same	do	3.56	do	480 sw of sec 8 do	
same		H Shull	do	do	do	do sw of sec 9 do	
same		I Murry	do	do	do	do se of sec 9 do	
same		W Osburn	do	do	do	do sw of sec 10 do	
same		I D Murkin	do	do	do	do se of sec 10 do	
same		same	do	do	do	do sw of sec 11 do	
same		I Herringway	do	do	do	do se of sec 13 do	
same		S Harkley	do	do	do	do ne of sec 14 do	
same		W Mills	do	do	do	do se of sec 14 do	
same		H Lemington	do	do	do	do sw of sec 15 do	
same		I Guard	do	do	do	do se of sec 15 do	
same		W Bridges	do	do	do	do sw of sec 17 do	
same		J Seterly	do	do	do	do ne of sec 18 do	
same		W Spear	do	do	do	do sw of sec 18 do	
same		R Rowen	do	do	do	do sw of sec 20 do	
same		F Toutsan	do	3.13	do	450 ne of sec 20 do	
same		G Randall	do	3.6	do	do ne sec 22 do	
same		R Minan	do	1.34	do	180 60a w ne 23 do	
same		R Girard	do	89	do	120 40a ne 24 do	
same		W Graves	do	1.73	do	240 e hf se 27 do	
same		R W Patterson	do	3.56	do	480 ne sec 29 do	
same		W H Atwood	do	do	do	do nw sec 29 do	
same		same	do	do	do	do ne sec 30 do	
same		S Smith	do	3.34	do	450 150a w ne 30 do	
same		C French	do	3.56	do	480 ne sec 31 do	
same		R Leonard	do	do	do	do nw sec 31 do	
same		same	do	do	do	do nw sec 32 do	
same		John Johnson	do	89	do	120 sw nw 33 do	
same		J Shalin	do	3.56	do	480 ne sec 35 do	
same		S Gil	do	2.52	do	260 e hf aw sec 36 do	
same		R C Hopkins	do	2.67	do	do w hf sw sec 35 do	
same		same	do	1.78	do	240 w hf ne sec 35 do	
same		R. Ricks	do	do	do	do w hf se sec 36 do	
same		M Cram	do	do	do	do w hf w 7 do	
same		L French	do	2.67	do	360 e hf & sw of sec 8 do	
same		W Foulke	do	3.36	do	480 nw of sec 9 do	
same		E Hewsbury	do	3.56	do	do ne sec 10 do	
same		E Crumphy	do	do	do	do sw sec 11 do	

same	J Tax	do	do	do	do sw sec 12	do
same	S Clark	do	do	do	do nw sec 14	do
same	C Sandvart	do	do	do	do nw sec 15	do
same	S Vandrey	do	do	do	do ne sec 18	do
same	Thos Gibson	do	2.05	do	281 w hf nw sec 18	do
same	T Marshall	do	3.56	do	480 sw sec 21	do
same	J Barton	do	do	do	do sw sec 23	do
same	J Goff	do	do	do	do nw sec 26	do
same	R Feller	do	do	do	do sw sec 28	do
same	E Parkins	do	do	do	do sw sec 29	do
same	L Johnston	do	do	do	do se sec 32	do
same	C Smith	do	do	do	do se sec 33	do
same	L Sunne	do	do	do	do nw sec 35	do
Township 9 north, range 5 west.						
unknown	J Havne	do	1.78	do	240 w hf ne sec 1	do
same	Wm Carrolen	do	do	do	do e hf ne 1	do
same	J Hagan	do	1.77	do	237 e hf nw 1	do
same	T Eastan	do	3.56	do	480 sw sec 3	do
same	J H Dunn	do	2.33	do	180 nw sw sec 3	do
same	J Scott	do	1.09	do	228 w hf ne sec 3	do
same	J De'ague	do	89	do	120 nw nw sec 4	do
same	C Wright	do	1.73	do	234 w hf nw sec 4	do
same	J Scott	do	do	do	do e hf nw sec 4	do
same	J W McFadden	do	1.71	do	231 e hf nw sec 6	do
same	M Pennington	do	1.41	do	241 67a w w hf nw 6	do
same	J Gibson	do	1.78	do	240 w hf sw sec 10	do
same	R Kendall	do	do	do	do e hf sw sec 10	do
J Hilton	Mary P Dunn	do	84	do	120 nw nw sec 11	do
Strach C Gibson	Sam Swayze	do	do	do	do ne nw sec 11	do
unknown	B Jackson	do	1.78	do	240 50a e of ne of 15	do
T G Allison	T G Allison	do	28	do	40 10a of ne 16	do
unknown	J Mouton	do	89	do	120 w hf hf ne 17	do
Martin Reese	Martin Reese	do	do	do	do 40a w hf w hf ne 17	do
unknown	F Kendall	do	1.78	do	240 w hf nw 25	do
same	F J C Pasly	do	do	do	do e hf ne sec 26	do
same	P Kendall	do	do	do	do w hf ne sec 26	do
same	Jesse Avise	do	3.66	do	480 se sec 29	do
same	G Armeron	do	do	do	do nw sec 30	do
same	J Emerson	do	1.78	do	240 w hf se sec 31	do
same	same	do	do	do	do e hf se sec 32	do
same	L Babcock	do	5.56	do	480 ne sec 33	do
same	S Stedman	do	2.67	do	36 120a w ne sec 34	do
same	P Wallbridge	do	3.56	do	480 ne sec 35	do
Township 10 north, range 5 west.						
same	H Smith	do	do	do	do sw of sec 2	do
same	F G Drey	do	do	do	do se sec 4	do
same	John McDill	do	3.90	do	425 nw of 5	do
same	R F Barrett	do	3.56	do	480 ne of 8	do
same	J Jamison	do	1.78	do	240 sw of 8	do
same	J Jamison	do	89	do	120 nw nw of 8	do
same	John McKenney	do	do	do	do nw nw of 13	do
same	D P Harmon	do	45	do	60 pt of e hf nw 14	do
Estate of J A Lynn	J A Lynn	do	84	do	120 nw nw of 15	do
same	do	do	do	do	do e hf nw of 15	do
unknown	D P Heron	do	89	do	do se ne of 15	do
same	E W Lynn	do	do	do	do nw nw of 21	do
J Burnides	J B Courtney	do	1.68	do	240 sw of 21	do
unknown	R F Barrett	do	45	do	60 20 ac w hf sw 21	do
same	do	do	1.78	do	240 w hf sw of 21	do
same	do	do	89	do	120 ne sw of 21	do
same	do	do	do	do	do sw sw of 22	do
same	J B Courtney	do	do	do	do ne sw of 27	do
same	J McClenton	do	1.78	do	240 e hf ne of 27	do
same	R F Barrett	do	1.98	do	do w hf nw of 28	do
same	A Tweel	do	1.78	do	120 sw nw of 31	do
same	J W McFadden	do	1.78	do	240 e hf se of 32	do
same	C Wright	do	3.56	do	480 sw of 32	do
same	same	do	1.78	do	240 w hf nw of 33	do
same	J Camp	do	89	do	120 nw ne of 33	do
same	J Hensin	do	do	do	do se nw of 33	do
same	F Crook	do	3.56	do	480 nw 34	do
same	N Bignow	do	do	do	do nw 35	do
I Quinby	J Plate	do	3.56	no	480 se of 36	do
Township 11 north, range 5 west.						
unknown	J Oaks	do	1.61	do	216 w hf nw of 1	do
James Duke	R M Patterson	do	1.78	do	240 e hf nw of 1	do
unknown	same	do	1.65	do	222 w hf ne of 1	do
same	same	do	1.78	do	240 e hf ne of 1	do
same	same	do	1.30	do	194 w hf nw of 2	do
same	same	do	1.28	do	191 w hf sw of 2	do
same	same	do	1.73	do	240 e hf nw of 2	do
R M Patterson	same	do	1.78	do	240 w hf nw of 11	do
unknown	E Hitchcock	do	8.36	do	480 sw of 12	do
same	J Hilbert	do	3.36	do	480 nw of 13	do
same	E Davis	do	3.56	do	480 se of 15	do
same	W Coulstland	do	1.51	do	204 sw fl of 15	do
same	same	do	do	do	7 pt of 21	do
same	J Spagler	do	7.12	do	66 1 ac of 22	do
same	D Goodspeed	do	2.67	do	360 nw fl of 22	do
same	Samuel Merrill	do	89	do	120 ne of 24	do
same	D Goodspeed	do	4.78	do	640 nw of 27	do
same	same	do	3.77	do	608 n hf fl of 33	do
same	R Marshall	do	89	do	120 se of 32	do
same	R F Barrett	do	1.78	do	240 e hf ne of 33	do
same	same	do	1.78	do	240 e hf nw of 33	do
same	same	do	1.78	do	240 e hf sw of 33	do
same	same	do	89	do	120 40 of w hf se of 33	do
same	same	do	89	do	120 ne ne of 33	do
same	E Merrick	do	3.56	do	480 ne of 34	do
same	John Harris	do	89	do	120 nw sw of 34	do
Township 12 north, range 5 west.						
same	T Anderson	do	3.56	do	480 ne of sec 1	do
same	E Grant	do	1.14	do	153 w hf sw of 2	do
same	R F Barrett & J Harris	do	6.24	do	842 e hf nw w hf ne & e hf sec 2	do
same	same	do	6.03	do	810 w hf ne & nw w hf se sw fl of 11	do
same	W Findley	do	1.78	do	240 w hf ne of sec 12	do
same	same	do	12	do	15 nw se 26	do
B & Patterson	B & Patterson	do	98	do	141 w hf sw 35	do
unknown	C H Payne	do	89	do	120 se sw 35	do
same	R W P & W O B	do	1.67	do	225 nw fl of sec 35	do
same	S Friend	do	3.56	do	480 nw of sec 36	do
Township 8 North, 6 West.						
same	E Bustle	do	do	do	do se of sec 1	do
same	W Holey	do	do	do	do ne of sec 10	do
same	R Brynah	do	do	do	do ne of sec 11	do
same	H Brynah	do	do	do	do nw of sec 11	do
same	G Bradley	do	do	do	do se of sec 13	do
same	R Robinson	do	do	do	do se of sec 15	do
same	F Cantavan	do	do	do	do sw of sec 21	do
same	Saml Porter	do	85	do	114 38 ac of w w sec sw 32	do
same	same	do	1.78	do	240 w hf se of sec 32	do
same	T P Townsend	do	3.56	do	450 se of sec 34	do
same	Jesse Avin	do	1.78	do	241 n hf sw of sec 34	do
same	H Nettleton	do	89	do	120 sw ne of sec 34	do
same	J Higbee	do	3.56	do	480 ne of sec 35	do
same	J Burbank	do	do	do	do sw of sec 35	do
same	J Walker	do	do	do	do ne of sec 36	do
Township 9 North, 6 West.						
same	T Brunson	do	do	do	do se q r sec 23	do
same	Geo Amon	do	do	do	do sw of sec 23	do
same	J McConner	do	do	do	do se of sec 24	do
same	F Higbee	do	do	do	do se of sec 26	do
same	N Crane	do	1.78	do	240 w hf nw of sec 26	do
TOWN LOTS.						
OQUAWKA.						
Owners Names	Lots.	Blocks.	Cost.	Valuation.	Tax.	County.
			Cts.	\$	\$ Cts.	
J Woodworth	2	29	4	12	8	Henderson
H B Elmore	6	39	4	10	7	same
P E Milldollar	6	42	4	20	14	same
H B Elmore	2	53	4		do	same
H Thomas	7	do	4	15	10	same
Unknown	3	66	4	20	14	same
same	4	do	4	25	19	same
same	7	do	4	100	74	same
same	8	do	4	30	23	same
same	2	69	4	200	1.49	same
A Purdy	5	do	4	500	3.71	same
Unknown	5	91	4	100	70	same
same	11	73	4	do	do	same
Stwarts a l ition to Oquawka.						
Unknown	11	2	4	16	12	same
same	12	2	4	do	do	same
same	13	2	4	do	do	same
same	15	2	4	do	do	same
same	16	2	4	do	do	same
same	11	3	4	do	do	same
same	13	3	4	do	do	same
same	14	3	4	do	do	same
same	15	3	4	do	do	same
same	16	3	4	do	do	same
same	1	4	4	do	do	same
same	2	4	4	do	do	same
WARREN.						
Unknown	5	1	4	1	1	same
same	7	1	4	150	103	same

of which, "The assassination of General Joseph and Hyrum Smith, at Carthage," was so far completed as to be exhibited during the conference. Honor and shame, like roses and thorns, grow on the same bush.

Shad.—Several shad have been caught, the present spring, in this vicinity. They are of the male species, and among Eastern fishermen, called pilots. There were one or two caught last spring. It is certainly something singular that shad should wend their way such a great distance from salt water.

The old time.—The United States, Dep. Marshall, called here last week, with a summons for some eight or ten persons; charged with being indebted to some body in New York. Besides being outlawed by the Statute of limitation, these men have been robbed by Missouri and Illinois, of fifty times the amount claimed; the United States sanctioning the felony and treason, and who has offered to pay the damage?

We understand that the concern has once been settled.

Writs to coop men up in Carthage jail, and then shoot them, whether they came from Uncle Sam, or his disgraced son, Illinois; and whether for debt or crime; should be looked upon by the people of Nauvoo, as a stratagem similar to *Virgil's wooden horse*, at the siege of Troy.

WELL-DONE.

"D. Parker, Baptist Missionary to China, has been nominated by Mr. Polk to be our Secretary of Legation there."

Several thousand Mormons did help elect Mr. Polk, and as he has begun to unite Church and State, by giving a Baptist Minister an office of profit and honor, if he will appoint a Latter Day Elder, as Minister plenipotentiary, Secretary of Legation, charge d'affaires, or even a Consul to Russia, Prussia or some of the South America Republics, he will show his even handed justice, and merit the thanks of the best men of the earth. What fatens a Missionary, might feast a Mormon.

The repeal of that charter, as the negro said by the cotton speculation, raises a kind of mobbing loafers. There is a kind of good natured unity among some folks, that out caps the wit of habes corpus, or even the display of the old Nauvoo Legion; it might be termed a precept of *Habes Rustus*; but as Shakespeare says "all the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players,"

We must content ourselves to play—

(We are just so players;)

And whistle and whittle;

And let the rest be done up

By old Aunt Peggy;—

She works to a little.

Masonic.—The greatest satisfaction among brethren, is to have a junior deacon hand a man over to the junior warden in the south for refreshment.

Fleshly (not Spiritual) wife doctrine broke out the natural way in Cincinnati.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says, that a respectable citizen of Cincinnati, the head of a family, is undergoing a trial in one of the churches of the city, on charge of having ruined a young woman, like himself a member of the church, and sent her off into the country to hide his and her shame. The enquirer adds that several similar cases have occurred there, within the limits of other churches.

This is anti-Mormonism with a whew to it.

Robbery.—Three fellows, pretending to be Mormons, robbed a man near Pekin, Ill., a few days ago, of about six hundred dollars in money, with which they succeeded in making their escape.

Anti-Mormonism is spreading according to the wants of villany. Lie on Mormon credit; cheat on Mormon credit; steal on Mormon credit; commit adultery on Mormon credit; and rob on Mormon credit.—'Tis worse than Sambo's song:

"We'll put the old sheep's head in the pot,

"The horns and wool together;

"And we'll make broth of that,

"Till I see some warmer weather.

"We'll have no more cause than one,

"We'll all lie together, &c.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Editor,

What propriety is there in our answering to writs that are sent in here to trouble us with vexatious law suits, when our enemies have killed our principal men, and have used writs for the purpose of getting them into their hands,

under the assurance of protection. The fact that writs were only used to get Joseph & Hyrum Smith into their hands to kill them, must be plain and evident from the fact that their murderers yet run at large, and the government is slow to adopt any measure to retrieve its forfeited honor. These men have been murdered in cold blood while in the custody of the law within the walls of a prison, and as our enemies have become no better men than they then were, we are forced to the conclusion that they wish to serve us as they have served our brethren.

Should the government step forward and hang about a score of the murderers of the Smiths, and thus manifest a disposition to preserve good order and the rights of the Saints, we might the more readily conclude that writs did not mean treachery, murder and assassination, as they have heretofore meant.

The fact is from the history of past transactions, we have no confidence in the integrity or good faith of officers of the law, and until they will avenge the blood of those who have been murdered under their administration and sacred promise of protection we do not think it becomes them to trouble us further, or to aid or assist any that would trouble us.

We will tell the murderous deeds of Carthage—to our children's children—to the world at large—to the Saints of God both in heaven and on earth; and in the high court above, we will be witnesses of the foul deed and tell it there; and we entertain no fears of being told by the great Executive of heaven: "Gentlemen, your cause is just, but we have no power."

We would say to Americans, that as a law abiding people we do not mean to resist any law, but until every drop of blood shed at Carthage under the plegt of faith of the State, is atoned for; and every person engaged in that murderous plot, has been hung till he is dead; and every man that has threatened any of the citizens of Hancock County with expulsion or extermination, is put under bonds with good security to keep the peace,—no Mormon ought to allow a writ of any kind to be served upon him. If any man is dissatisfied with this advice, let him wait till mob murderers are dealt with according to law, and executed. No writ comes to Nauvoo without the smell of murder about it. We are not fools; we had much rather die at home than be martyred abroad. Our lives are our property, and we are bound to defend them, and we will in the name of Israel's God!

Mr. Editor.—Mr. Sharp of the "Warsaw Signal" has been inspired with new fears about the Mormons of late. Those poor deluded fanatics are building a fortification around their Temple. A monstrous wall. Poor man! Am you not cleared? Why good Lord! didn't you know that the Mormons have engaged all the lead that will be manufactured in the mining country for five years to come, and have chartered several powder mills in various parts of the country, all of which are in successful operation, manufacturing powder for the invasion of Warsaw and the Carthaginian empire? And did you not know also, that they have engaged a cannon to be cast in St. Louis, so large that it will require all the powder and lead that can be manufactured for five years to come to charge it once; and that this cannon is to be headed up in a hoghead of sugar and sent up to the "Holy City?"

If all the citizens of our country were of the stamp of the above notorious character, we should no doubt think proper to protect our Temple from their sacrilegious grasp, by a strong fortress; but no wonder that the imagination of a man who stands indicted for the crime of murder, should transform the stone foundation of a fence to receive an iron railing upon the top, into a fort or garrison. In fact had I taken the part in the Carthage murder that Sharp did, I presume my guilty heart would never let me think of any thing, dream of any thing, or write of any thing but forts, soldiers, concealed weapons, cannons, small arms, blood, ghosts, murder, treason and extermination. All these things, no doubt, are seen by Mr. Sharp in his night visions, and they contribute probably much to his happiness.

But to be candid; there is a certain attraction in a putrid carcass, that only operates upon dogs and filthy birds to draw them around it. So Mr. Sharp seems to possess a certain power of attraction that draws into his atmosphere persons who can manufacture lies, and slander to order, and after he has eaten them he sends them out again, and the Quincy Whig swallows them forthwith without indigestion. Rather a cold check for the poor Whig.

Mr. Editor,

I am quite persuaded that the kingdom of God has come, and that the same order of things exists on earth that exists in heaven. It would seem that the devil is situated in the eternal world, somewhere near the same distance from God, that Warsaw is from Nauvoo, and is called the accuser of the brethren, who accuses them day and night before God. So his satanic majesty is the standing accuser of the saints in that country, and wishing to establish himself on earth, by some agent or viceroy; he has, by and with

AMERICUS.

Mr. Editor,

The Harrisburgh correspondent of the United States Gazette, writing under date of the 19th ult says—

An atrocious murder is said to have been committed in Hagerstown, in Cumberland Co., yesterday. Two young men, brothers, by the name of White, formerly of this place, went to a Public House, (name not ascertained,) and desired the privilege of playing at cards, and being refused, one of them held the landlord, whilst the other deliberately cut his throat! Another young man of the party was looking on. All three were arrested.

P. S. It has just been stated that the gentleman injured is Mr. Trimble, and that though dangerously injured, he is not quite dead.

the consent of his prime ministers, appointed Thos. C. Sharp, as Charge d'affaires, to the Latter Day Saints, who accuses them day and night, before the God of this world.

If there was not some standing accuser of the church here, I could never believe that the kingdom of God had come, or that his will was done on earth, as it is done in heaven. But when I see a man standing in the same relation to this church, that the devil does to God, which is clearly seen in the course of Sharp, I am constrained to say that all things are going on after the true pattern of heavenly things. The devil cannot say one good thing of God, or of any who are with him; neither can Sharp say one good thing of the Latter Day Saints; but if the devil were to speak in favorable terms of God, I should not regard it as a very flattering compliment, and if Sharp were to speak favorably of us, I should be afraid that the world would think we were friendly with murderers.

AMERICUS.

Mr. Editor,

Carthage and Warsaw talk of the Mormons resisting the law, but we have never set the example of resistance that the Carthaginians have. They took a man from the office several times by force of arms, who was guilty of crime, and at length got their cannon, and charged it with nails, as it was said, to protect the criminal. They fired several guns at the officer and at those who were with him. The Mormons have never done that.

Are the Carthaginians honorable and good men? If they are, shall we follow their example? Shall we go and steal the State cannon and clandestinely remove it, to terrify and raise if possible, an excitement?

Whose designs look the most reasonable, those who are constantly threatening murder, house burning, expulsion and extermination; or those who adopt some measures for protection, that are only designed to extend far enough to embrace those who are threatened, and stand in danger?

Many thefts are charged upon the Mormons, well, perhaps some may be guilty. If they are, none would more heartily rejoice than I to have them brought to justice, and punished according to their crime. But we do not even want a Mormon criminal hauled away to be lynched by a set of murderers and their abettors; but we are willing, and will do all in our power to bring to just and proper punishment all who have sinned against the laws. But we are not willing to be made accountable for the loss of a certain gentleman's hogs, who went all about and reported that the Mormons had stolen his hogs. Then a "hurrah" was raised in the breeze at once! "Extermination! Murder! Expulsion! Hurrah boys! turn out!" Upon a little further examination, and after a little time, he found his hogs snugly shut up and fattening in the pen of a brother Anti. We have reason to believe that many such stratagems are resorted to, "to raise the wind." Malice, jealousy, and envy will find their own reward in due time.

AMERICUS.

Mr. Editor.—Sidney Rigdon's object now seems to be, to establish himself and his followers as the true church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints in the eyes of the law, that he may have claim on the Kirtland temple, church &c. We always knew he went in more for the fleece than for the flock. But should he succeed in establishing his claim by law, he of course will be legally responsible for all the old debts. So let the Saints hold fast upon their old claims, and perhaps Sidney may pay them! but I guess not till after he has taken, "a little Vic by the nose and led her out of her palace and taken possession of her treasure," and should he get the Temple into his hands, and afterwards find the title to be good for nothing, or that somebody could rip it all up from the very foundation, he would have his labor for his pains. Sidney has been legally expelled from the church by the very law which he helped to make, and which he has voluntarily given his name to sanction, and should he not have his object in securing the property, not one true hearted Latter day Saint could follow him. John C. Bennett's revelation to him as "Imperial prince and viceroy" to the contrary notwithstanding. Eh!

AMERICUS.

Mr. Editor,

I am quite persuaded that the kingdom of God has come, and that the same order of things exists on earth that exists in heaven. It would seem that the devil is situated in the eternal world, somewhere near the same distance from God, that Warsaw is from Nauvoo, and is called the accuser of the brethren, who accuses them day and night before God. So his satanic majesty is the standing accuser of the saints in that country, and wishing to establish himself on earth, by some agent or viceroy; he has, by and with

STRAW MANUFACTORY.

Mr. Editor,

The Ladies of Nauvoo have entered into an Association, the more effectually to carry into operation the manufacturing of Straw Bonnets and Hats: and to promote the objects of industry, and economy.

They have chosen a President, and six Directors, to manage the affairs of said Straw Association. All persons wishing to take a part in the employment, are requested to give their names to the President, or her Secretary.

The business has commenced with flattering prospects, and though the quantity of straw on hand is small, compared to the present wants of those who are desirous to learn the art; yet we feel that a few days of warm weather will bring us to an abundance, that will be harvested in due season; that all who wish may take a part in this delightful occupation. The association agree to wear home manufacture, and to supply the place of ribbons by decorating their bonnets with straw trimmings, which may be had of Sister Heywood and others.

The following persons may be looked too for council, and instruction, according to the present arrangement.

Nancy H. Rockwood, President.
Sarah Ann Higbee, Councilor.
Judith T. Haven,
Matilda C. Holman,
Abigail Gray,
Wealthy Richards,
Sally Pollitt.
April, 12th 1845.

We omit several communications for want of room this week.

NOTICE TO THE CHURCHES ABOARD.

This may certify that Elder George J. Adams and Elder Samuel Brannan are dis-fellowshipped and cut off from the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Their conduct has been such as to disgrace them in the eyes of justice and virtue, and we cannot and will not sanction men who are guilty of such things, as we have every reason to believe that they have been from the most indubitable testimony, we have for some time been unwilling to believe the foul statements made concerning them; but the nature of the testimony now adduced, compels us to believe that the statements are but too true, and that under the same practicing the most disgraceful and diabolical conduct.

We think it just to the saints at large to make this statement. And Elder Brannan will no longer be supported as an editor by us, nor any land agency of his be sustained or acknowledged by us. And let this be a warning to other elders; if there are any guilty of like conduct.

Done by order of the council.

BRIGHTON YOUNG, Pres.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Clerk.

April 10, 1845.

NOTICE.

BY the counsel of the Twelve, Mrs. Hyrum Smith and Mrs. Thompson request all those sisters who have received papers to collect the penny subscription, to forward them as soon as possible that they may be able to ascertain whether all those employed as collectors have been faithful: as it appears that there is suspicion resting upon a certain individual of having kept the money which she had collected. They would say for the satisfaction of the sisters that about one thousand dollars have been received, and most of the sisters with whom they have conversed, seem inclined to continue paying their cent a week until the temple is finished; and money being wanted to purchase other things besides glass and nails, they invite all those who are able and feel so disposed to pay up for the present year; and as there are some poor sisters who are extremely anxious to throw in their mite who cannot possibly raise money, they would say that any kind of useful articles will be received from such.

MARY SMITH.

MERCY R. THOMPSON.

April 1845—bp

NOTICE.

THE Saints are hereby cautioned not to purchase any certificate of stock, in the Nauvoo House Association, numbered from one hundred and seventy-six, to three hundred and sixty-six, inclusive, and dated February 10th, 1841, as they were stolen with the trunk of Lyman Wight, in the summer of the year 1843, and have not yet been recovered.

GEORGE MILLER.

April 15, 1845—50-37-5th

Prs. N. H. A.

LOOK AND READ.

GREAT BARGAINS.

THERE will be offered at public auction, a quantity of lots belonging to the "Nauvoo Water Power Company," situated immediately on the bank of the Mississippi river, along the whole length of Mr. D. Hibbard's farm. The conditions of sale are as follows: said lots will be estimated at \$50 per quarter of an acre, to be sold to the highest bidder over and above the estimated value; half of the purchase money to be paid cash in hand on the day of sale, the remainder in two years with interest, and a deduction of six per cent, made on the whole amount of the purchase money, to those who pay all down on the day of sale.

Sale to commence on Saturday next the 10th inst. at 9 o'clock A. M., and continue until we have raised the amount of \$190 of cash in hand, after which we shall raise the value of the remaining lots, to just double the amount as above stated.

N. B. The sale will be held on the above stated lots.

JOHN E. PAGE, President.

April 15, 1845.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city of New York, (and taken his old stand, 52 Main street,) with an entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, comprising every article usually kept in a clothing or furnishing store. His goods are all new, were bought for cash, and manufactured under his own direction, expressly for this market, in the latest and most fashionable style.

Having formed a connection with a wholesale dry goods house in the city of New York, enables him to take advantage of the market in buying unusually low at auction. He can, therefore, confidently assure buyers of ready made clothing, that he not only can but will sell them clothing not only as cheap but cheaper than any other clothing house in the city of St. Louis. Buyers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

M. BROWN.

No 52 Main street, St. Louis.

April 8th, 50-3th

NOTICE.

THE Trustees in Trust for the church hereby notify the Saints who emigrate to Nauvoo, that they have numbered City lots in the city of Nauvoo, which they propose to sell for cash and good property. The following is a list of the lots offered. Further particulars will be given at the office of the Trustees in P. P. A.'s store, one block north of the Temple.

Lot 1		Lot 2		Lot 3	
Block	91	Block	92	Block	93
1	101	1	102	1	103
2	104	2	105	2	106
3	107	3	108	3	109
4	110	4	111	4	112
5	113	5	114	5	115
6	116	6	117	6	118
7	119	7	120	7	121
8	122	8	123	8	124
9	125	9	126	9	127
10	128	10	129	10	130

Lot 1 Block 91 Lot 2 Block 92 Lot 3 Block 93

Lot 4 Block 94 Lot 5 Block 95 Lot 6 Block 96

Lot 7 Block 97 Lot 8 Block 98 Lot 9 Block 99

Lot 10 Block 100 Lot 11 Block 101 Lot 12 Block 102

Lot 13 Block 103 Lot 14 Block 104 Lot 15 Block 105

Lot 16 Block 106 Lot 17 Block 107 Lot 18 Block 108

Lot 19 Block 109 Lot 20 Block 110 Lot 21 Block 111

Lot 22 Block 112 Lot 23 Block 113 Lot 24 Block 114

Lot 25 Block 115 Lot 26 Block 116 Lot 27 Block 117

Lot 28 Block 118 Lot 29 Block 119 Lot 30 Block 120

Lot 31 Block 121 Lot 32 Block 122 Lot 33 Block 123

Lot 34 Block 124 Lot 35 Block 125 Lot 36 Block 126

Lot 37 Block 127 Lot 38 Block 128 Lot 39 Block 129

Lot 40 Block 130 Lot 41 Block 131 Lot 42 Block 132

Lot 43 Block 133 Lot 44 Block 134 Lot 45 Block 135

Lot 46 Block 136 Lot 47 Block 137 Lot 48 Block 138

Lot 49 Block 139 Lot 50 Block 140 Lot 51 Block 141

Lot 52 Block 142 Lot 53 Block 143 Lot 54 Block 144

Lot 55 Block 145 Lot 56 Block 146 Lot 57 Block 147

Lot 58 Block 148 Lot 59 Block 149 Lot 60 Block 150

Lot 61 Block 151 Lot 62 Block 152 Lot 63 Block 153

Lot 64 Block 154 Lot 65 Block 155 Lot 66 Block 156

Lot 67 Block 157 Lot 68 Block 158 Lot 69 Block 159

Lot 70 Block 160 Lot 71 Block 161 Lot 72 Block 162

Lot 73 Block 163 Lot 74 Block 164 Lot 75 Block 165

Lot 76 Block 166 Lot 77 Block 167 Lot 78 Block 168

Lot 79 Block 169 Lot 80 Block 170 Lot 81 Block 171

Lot 82 Block 172 Lot 83 Block 173 Lot 84 Block 174

Lot 85 Block 175 Lot 86 Block 176 Lot 87 Block 177

Lot 88 Block 178 Lot 89 Block 179 Lot 90 Block 180

Lot 91 Block 181 Lot 92 Block 182 Lot 93 Block 183

Lot 94 Block 184 Lot 95 Block 185 Lot 96 Block 186

Lot 97 Block 187 Lot 98 Block 188 Lot 99 Block 189

Lot 100 Block 190 Lot 101 Block 191 Lot 102 Block 192

Lot 103 Block 193 Lot 104 Block 194 Lot 105 Block 195

Lot 106 Block 196 Lot 107 Block 197 Lot 108 Block 198

Lot 109 Block 199 Lot 110 Block 200 Lot 111 Block 201

Lot 112 Block 202 Lot 113 Block 203 Lot 114 Block 204

Lot 115 Block 205 Lot 116 Block 206 Lot 117 Block 207

Lot 118 Block 208 Lot 119 Block 209 Lot 120 Block 210

Lot 121 Block 211 Lot 122 Block 212 Lot 123 Block 213

Lot 124 Block 214 Lot 125 Block 215 Lot 126 Block 216

Lot 127 Block 217 Lot 128 Block 218 Lot 129 Block 219

Lot 130 Block 220 Lot 131 Block 221 Lot 132 Block 222

Lot 133 Block 223 Lot 134 Block 224 Lot 135 Block 225

Lot 136 Block 226 Lot 137 Block 227 Lot 138 Block 228

Lot 139 Block 229 Lot 140 Block 230 Lot 141 Block 231

Lot 142 Block 232 Lot 143 Block 233 Lot 144 Block 234

Lot 145 Block 235 Lot 146 Block 236 Lot 147 Block 237

Lot 148 Block 238 Lot 149 Block 239 Lot 150 Block 240

Lot 151 Block 241 Lot 152 Block 242 Lot 153 Block 243

Lot 154 Block 244 Lot 155 Block 245 Lot 156 Block 246

Lot 157 Block 247 Lot 158 Block 248 Lot 159 Block 249

Lot 160 Block 250 Lot 161 Block 251 Lot 162 Block 252

Lot 163 Block 253 Lot 164 Block 254 Lot 165 Block 255

Lot 166 Block 256 Lot 167 Block 257 Lot 168 Block 258

Lot 169 Block 259 Lot 170 Block 260 Lot 171 Block 261

Lot 172 Block 262 Lot 173 Block 263 Lot 174 Block 264

Lot 175 Block 265 Lot 176 Block 266 Lot 177 Block 267

Lot 178 Block 268 Lot 179 Block 269 Lot 180 Block 270

Lot 181 Block 271 Lot 182 Block 272 Lot 183 Block 273

Lot 184 Block 274 Lot 185 Block 275 Lot 186 Block 276

Lot 187 Block 277 Lot 188 Block 278 Lot 189 Block 279

Lot 190 Block 280 Lot 191 Block 281 Lot 192 Block 282

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned will dispose of his farm for cash, or for a farm in Hancock county, Illinois, said farm lays four miles east of the county seat of Branch county, Michigan, one mile north of the Chicago (Iowa), and contains eighty acres, about fifty under improvement, the balance good timbered land with a good sugar bush on it.

PHYLANDER CORLESS.

April 14th, 50th

FOR THE NEIGHBOR.

I've seen the dark and driving storm,
Rush wildly through the sky;
The forked lightning's glaring form;
Roll forth its thunder by.

I've seen the tempest driven deep,
And heard its dismal roar;
And seen its angry breakers sweep,
Their spray upon the shore.

I've seen the twining serpent fold,
His coils beneath my feet;
The frightful hiss or rattle told,
The foe I had to meet.

Would were there here no greater ill,
To trouble human life,
Than serpents hid in vales and hills;
And elemental strife.

For beating storms will soon subside,
The waters sink to rest,
The deadly snake in winter hide,
Within its rocky nest.

But man vile man is prone to sin,
By crime both dark and deep;
And fiercer storms oft rage with him,
Than after creation sweep.

I've seen their mobocratic bands,
In hostile form array'd;
And spread destruction through the land,
O'er city, field, and glade.

I've heard martyr's dying groan,
And seen the widow's tear,
And heard the orphan's piercing moan,
And no protector near.

Heal it ye great in latter time,
I tell it to your shame;
The perpetrators of these crimes,
Unpunish'd still remain.

THE RESTORATION OF ISRAEL.
Land of the bright and sunny clime!
Land of the Savior's birth!
Whose temples rose in ancient time,
The glory of the earth—
Whence has thy pride and splendor gone?
Thy holy seers and sages
Sleep in the dust—their names alone
Survive the lapse of ages!

And where are now the glittering hosts
That, in Religion's name,
From the far clime where England boasts
Her matchless navies, came,
And poured the tide of battle down,
By fount, and lake and river?
Their glory and their strength have flown,
Their sun gone down forever!

Thy children, friendless and alone,
Scattered through every land,
Are wandering from zone to zone,
A scorned and powerless band.
But He, who guides the sparrow's flight
From morning's dawn till even,
Will lead His faithful ones aright,
And bring them safe to Heaven!

Soon, soon, shall rise the promised sun,
Thy peaceful shores to lave,
Refulgent with the light that shone
On Jordan's ancient wave.
Soon shall the temples of our God
Be reared on hill and plain,
The soil where priests and prophets trod,
Shall own its sons again!

Blest land!—thy ransomed children now
Around their father's altars bow;
And Zion's holy mountain rings
With praises to the King of kings!

HEART WISHES.
I would not wear a golden crown,
Nor reign upon a throne,
But o'er one true and loving heart
I would be queen alone.

I would not have a servile throng
Press round to bow the knee,
But one light, free and eager step
Haste onward unto me.

I would not hear the stirring shout
Of plaudits far and wide,
But lift a soft voice gently speak
My name at eventide.

I would not have a sumptuous couch,
When pain had laid me low,
But one dear arm to fold my form,
One hand to press my brow.

I would not have proud marble piled
Upon my lowly head,
But simple stone, and grassy mound,
And one to weep me dead.

I would not have the breath of fame
Attempt my worth to prove,
But I would have one warm heart keep
The memory of my love.

I would, beloved, to thee, and me,
The priceless pearl be given,
That thy true heart may meet mine own,
And each love each in heaven.

WANTED, by the subscriber, the following Neighbors: Sept. 20, 1843; Feb. 28 and July 3, 1844. Also Nos. 4 and 25 of the Wasp.

W. RICHARDS.
March 19-46tf

KEYSTONE STORE.
A. LATHROP has purchased the store of D. D. Yearsley, on Mulholland st., a little east of the Temple, where he will accommodate the Saints, his friends and the public, with DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, as they may need, suitable for the season. Receiving fresh supplies occasionally.

Being a Mormon, he goes on the principle: our interest; our cause, and Nauvoo for ever.

One man is not every body, but he may do much good by 'turning a penny' when he sells Goods. Wares, Crockery, Hardware, &c., CHEAP for cash, produce, and truck, or exchanges fairly.—Call and try.

March 17th, -46-3m

MERMAID:
REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET
FROM ST. LOUIS TO NAU-
VOO, AND BLOOMING-
TON, IOWA.

THE Light draught steamer, MERMAID, Gleim, Master, will run through the season from St. Louis to Bloomington in Iowa. She will leave St. Louis on Wednesdays at 4 P. M. arrive at Nauvoo on Friday mornings; and at Bloomington on Saturday mornings. Returning leave Bloomington on Saturday evenings; and Nauvoo on Sunday mornings. For freight or passage apply on board or to the agents at the several towns. Every attention, politeness, civility and accommodation, may be expected from the boat and officers, as 'plausibility wins more gold, than tricks and ferocity.' For further particulars enquire of

C. ALLEN, Agent,
for Nauvoo.

March 22, 1845-1f

In the Hancock Circuit court, Illinois, to the May term 1845.

State of Illinois,
Hancock County,
George McIntire, Plain,

vs. Ebenezer Robinson, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given to the said Ebenezer Robinson, that a writ of attachment has been issued out of the clerk's office of the Circuit court of said county, against the estate of you the said defendant, and in favor of the said plaintiff, for the sum of one hundred and forty-six dollars and forty cents, which said writ of attachment has been returned into the clerk's office of the said Circuit court, by the Sheriff of said county, levied upon the following described real estate, to wit: Lot No. 2, in block No. 125; lot No. 4, in block No. 149; lot No. 4, in block No. 126; and lot No. 3, in block No. 150, situate in the city of Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.—Now unless you, the said Ebenezer Robinson, shall personally be and appear before the judge of our said Circuit court, to be holden at the court house in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of May next, and plead, answer or demur to the said plaintiff's action, judgement will be rendered against you, and the premises so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.

Witness David E. Head, clerk of our said Circuit court at Carthage, and the seal thereof, this fourth day of March, A. D. 1845.

DAVID E. HEAD, Clerk.

March 5-45-6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the administrator of Joseph Smith, deceased, will present a petition to the judge of the fifth judicial circuit, at the next term of the circuit court in Hancock county, for an order to sell the north-west quarter, of the south-east quarter of section 6, in township 5 N. 8 W.; also the north-west fractional quarter of section 10, in township 7 N. 8 W.; also the south-west fractional quarter of section 19, in township 6 N. 8 W.; also the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section 26, in township 7 N. 8 W.; also the west half of the north-east quarter of section 35, in township 7 N. 8 W. The guardians heirs, and all parties interested, will appear at said term of the court, and show cause, if any, why said lands should not be sold to satisfy the claims against said estate.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE,
Administrator.

March 12-45-6w

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM of 150 acres, situated two miles west of the flourishing town of Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the margin of the grand prairie, one of the most healthy portions of the state. Ninety acres of excellent timber, such as Maple, Beech, Ash, Black Walnut, White Oak, &c., the balance prairie of the best quality. There is a good framed barn, 30 by 45 feet; a large framed house, well finished and painted outside, with a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises. The whole farm is well fenced and excellently watered, for stock and a well with a pump in both barn and kitchen.

The subscriber will sell the above farm on reasonable terms, or exchange it in part for a good stock farm, of prairie and timber in Hancock county; an indisputable title given. For further particulars enquire at this office, or of the subscriber on the premises.

SETH TAFT.

March 18-46tf

NEW STORE AND LAND AGENCY.

THE subscribers have opened a store, on the premises of S. A. Knowlton, (Knowlton settlement, Hancock county,) where they have on hand a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Groceries, adapted to the wants of a farming community, which they offer for sale at very low prices for cash or produce.

Also about 100 q. sections of land, situated in this county which will be sold to those wishing to settle on favorable terms.

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.

References.—B. Young, H. C. Kimball and Orson Hyde.

March 24-47tf

NOTICE—The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has opened the large brick store, on the corner of Parley and Carlin streets, one block east of Main street; for the purpose of doing a general Commission and Storage business, both for home and foreign manufacture; and hopes by his close and strict attention to business, and the long experience he has had, he will share a liberal portion of public patronage.

To the different associations of mechanics he would say, any articles left with him for sale, will be sold according to instruction given; if left to my own discretion, they will be sold to the best advantage.

I am prepared to store a large quantity of Flour and Grain. Any shipments that my customers may wish to make, there will be no charge for taking bills of lading, nor for receiving goods at the landing more than for drayage.

Refer to close attention to business.

SAMUEL GULLEY.

March 31, 1845-44tf

COMMISSION STORE FOR HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscriber having opened a commission store on Mulholland street, about fifteen rods south east of the Temple, will receive and sell on commission, any article that can be made or manufactured in this city, comprising of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Hats, Bonnets, Stockings, Socks, Pitch forks; finally, anything that you can make or have on hand that will be useful in this vicinity, that you wish to sell; if you feel disposed to leave it with me I will sell it to the best advantage, for your benefit.

I will receive in exchange for the above articles, Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Wheat, Corn, Buck-wheat, Flour, Meal, Potatoes, Beans, Wool, Hides, and finally any thing that will make food or clothing.

Please give me a call as I will intend to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-43tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM in Knox county, three miles west of Galesburg, eight miles from Knoxville, thirty miles from Oquaka, and twelve miles from Monmouth, containing one hundred acres—forty acres of improvements, and sixty acres of excellent timber, well watered, both for stock and house use. The cultivated land is dry and of a very excellent quality, which the undersigned will sell cheap, or exchange for a farm in Hancock county.

JUSTUS AMES.

March 1st, 1845-44tf

SOAP MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having established a Soap Manufactory on Mulholland street, about two hundred rods east of the Temple, opposite R. Beech's Tavern, where he intends to manufacture hard and soft soap of the best quality, which he will sell much lower than has been the customary price in this city, wholesale and retail. To be had also at the Commission Store, about fifteen rods south-east of the Temple.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-43tf

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having taken the old stand formerly occupied by H. Egan, have commenced manufacturing cordage of all descriptions, twine, chalk-lines &c., which they will sell at St. Louis prices. As the subscribers intend manufacturing all their cordage from the best materials, and in the best manner, to be sold at the lowest prices; they would invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. St. Louis prices paid for hemp.

EGAN & SANDERS.

Feb. 19-42tf

LOOK HERE.

THE undersigned will exchange a few town lots, for Horses, Cattle, Wagons and Harnesses.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

Jan. 27th, 1845-39tf

MR. HUGH PATRICK, Dentist.

begs to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, his removal to that part of the post office, lately occupied by Mr. S. Rigdon, and returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in this city and surrounding country, for the extensive patronage he has received since he arrived here, and in doing so, he would assure them the same unremitting attention, which has hitherto gained him the approbation of those by whom he has been favored, it shall be his constant object to cultivate.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

Also H. Patrick, begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues manufacturing the various articles in the above line; rings, brooches, pins, seals, keys, bracelets, chains, and various other ornaments too numerous to mention, two-thirds of the payments expected in cash. Old gold and silver taken in exchange.

Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1845-35tf

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next term of the circuit court, for the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, to be holden in May next, I shall make application by petition on the first day of the term, for an order to sell the real estate of Mathew Whyman deceased, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the payment of his debts, his personal estate being insufficient for that purpose.

MARTIN YETER.

Administrator on the estate.

March 25th, 47-4w

OSPREY:
REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAU-
VOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Anderson Master, has commenced running between St. Louis & Bloomington, leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Port Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1-2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to

C. ALLEN, Nauvoo.

Jan. 1, 1845-35tf

HAT STORE.

THE subscriber has taken a store on Mulholland St., half a mile east of the Temple, where he now offers for sale Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best of materials.

Country produce taken in exchange. Also a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions.

A. MERRILL.

Nov. 26, 1844-30tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at public vendue, at the Store House of the late Joseph Smith, on Saturday the 12th of April next, at 9 o'clock A. M., three stoves, and all the interest of Joseph Smith deceased in the Nauvoo House Association.

Terms of Sale: all sums under five dollars, cash in hand, for all sums over five dollars, three months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bonds and security to be approved by the administrator.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE.

Administrator of Joseph Smith, deceased.

Nauvoo, March 23rd, 1845-47-4w

NOTICE—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part, of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Charioteers, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Roggy Wagons, Hearses, Sportsmen's Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also, Ploughs, Scythe snaths, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Water street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices. For we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Prest.

ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk.

SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.

BURR FROST.

DAVID DE VOL.

JOSHUA SMITH.

DAVID W. FOX.

SHADRACH DRIGGS.

DWIGHT WEBSTER.

JESSE H. ATHONTON.

WM. LISK.

Jany. 15th, 1845-27-1f



CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

Coughs and Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pains or Soreness of the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c.

AMONG all the famous medicines for Consumption, none seems to be meeting with greater success or gaining a higher reputation than that most wonderful article, Wistar's Balm of Wild Cherry! That it stands at the head of all other remedies is now universally conceded. It has cured thousands upon thousands—of all classes—in cases of the most dangerously Consumptive character—and physicians of the greatest eminence throughout our whole country, hesitatingly recommend it as the most powerful curative of Pulmonary diseases, in the whole range of Pharmacy. Thousands of consumptive patients have already tested its exalted virtues, and confessed its surpassing, excellent and amazing power. The remarkable success of this Balm is no doubt owing in a great measure to the peculiarly agreeable and powerful nature of its ingredients. It is a fine Herbal Medicine, composed chiefly of Wild Cherry Bark and the genuine Iceland Moss—the latter imported expressly for this purpose—the rare, medicinal virtues of which are also combined, by a new chemical process with the Extract of Tar—the most certain and efficacious remedy ever discovered.

A CASE OF ASTHMA.

The following is from a distinguished Lawyer of the city of New York, who had been afflicted with the Asthma for upwards of 'Twenty Years,' and who, after reading such cases can doubt the efficacy of this medicine!

New York, January 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for 24 years—sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks; and although attended by various medical advisers, of the highest reputation and skill in the country, the relief was but partial and temporary—twice the disease proved nearly fatal to my life.

Some few weeks ago I commenced taking Wistar's Balm of Wild Cherry, which gave me instant relief, and a single bottle produced in a few days what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

A. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, No. 58 Williams st., New York.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate, and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public.

F. A. TALMADGE.

Recorder of the city of New York.

JOHN POWER, D. D., Vicar General of New York.

P. S. The above certificate may be seen at No. 125 Fulton street, New York.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six for \$5.

All orders from dealers south and west of the Wabash river should be addressed to Benjn. Phelps 76 Chesnut street, St. Louis, Mo. The above truly valuable medicine is for sale at this office.

Feb. 13-42-3m

BENJAMIN PHELPS,

No. 76 Chesnut Street, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR ALL THE

BEST FAMILY MEDICINES.

OFFERS to Dealers and others the following highly popular and valuable Medicines:

Wistar's Balm of Wild Cherry

Rev. I. Covert's Balm of Life

Humphrey's Pile Ointment

Dr. Williamson's Pain Soother

Brite's Rheumatic Liniment and Pills

Sappington's Pills

Dr. Starkweather's Hepatic Elixir

Dr. Halsted's Magnetic Remedies

Bristol's Sarsaparilla

Fridley's Tetter Ointment

Fabnestock's Vermifuge

Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster

Dr. Halsted's Brisk Pills

Nov. 13-42-6m

EARTHWARE: EARTHENWARE.

J. GROCCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in 'Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.

THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety.

From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.

May 23d. 1844.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBELL LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 51.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, April 23, 1845.

Whole Number 145

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Main Streets,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 annually in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor, post paid, to receive attention.)

From the Boston Evening Transcript.

ASTONISHING FACTS IN RELATION TO THE EGYPTIAN PYRAMIDS.

The materials of which the pyramids are constructed, afford scope for long dissertation, because, independently of the science and skill requisite for their adaptation, the distances from which most of them were brought proves that each monarch's sway extended all over Egypt and Lower Nubia, if not beyond; and in relation to this subject we gather the following facts from the second lecture of Mr. Gliddon's new course:

Geologically considered, Egypt is a very peculiar country, the quarries of different kinds of stone lying at great distances from each other in distinctly marked localities. If you see a piece of granite on the beach of the Mediterranean, you know that there is no basaltic quarry nearer than between the first and second cataract, and when you find a block of granite at Memphis, you know that granite exists but at the first cataract—nearer than the peninsula of Mount Sinai. Every civilization and extended dominion is indicated in these facts, and when we reflect upon them, we almost think we witness the work of transportation going on that we see the builders, and the buildings themselves in process of erection. The blocks of Arabian limestone used in the interior of the pyramids were brought from the ancient quarries of Tebriah, on the opposite side of the Nile, distant about 15 or 20 miles from each pyramid. These very quarries are quarries, as it were, excavated in the living rock, wherein entire armies might encamp, are adorned with now unaffordable, recording the age of their respective opening by different Pharaohs, not only show the *very beds* whence the stupendous blocks of some of the pyramids were taken, but are in themselves works as wonderful and sublime as the Monophtic pyramids; nay, at the very foot of these quarries lie the countless tombs and sarcophagi of numbered generations of ancient quarriers! These quarries are of intense archaeological interest, because the tablets in them record that stone was cut in them for Memphis on such a day, such a month, such a year of the reign of such a king; and these kings begin from the remote times before the sixteenth dynasty, and, at different intervals, come down through the Pharaonic period with many of the others, till we reach the Ptolemic epoch, and end with Latin inscriptions similar to others in Egypt, attesting that "these quarries were worked" in the propitious era of our lords and emperors—Seyverus and Antoninus, thus enabling us to descend almost step by step from the remote antiquity of 2,200 years B. C. down to 200 years after the Christian era. The hand of modern barbarism prompted by the destructiveness of Mohammed Ali, has, since 1830, done more to deface these tablets—to blow up many of these halls in sheer wantonness, than has been effected by time in 4,000 years!

Every atom of the hundred thousand tons of granite used in the pyramids was cut at Syene, the first cataract, distant 610 miles. The blocks, some of which are 30 feet long, had to be cut out of their beds with wooden wedges and copper chisels; then polished with emery till they were as smooth as looking glass, and then carried by land half a mile to the river—placed on palls and floated down 640 miles to Memphis—brought by canals to the foot of the Lybian chain—conveyed by land over gigantic causeways from one life to three in length to the pyramids for which they were intended, and then elevated by machinery and placed in their present position, with skill and a masonic precision that has confounded the most scientific European engineer with amazement. The very basaltic sarcophagi that once held the mummy of the Pharaohs, in the dimmest recesses of these pyramidal mountains, 81-2 feet long by 31-2 broad and 3 deep were all brought from Lower Nubia, from the basaltic quarries of the second cataract, not nearer than 750 miles up the river!

Looking into the interior of the pyramids, there is still much to stagger belief—to excite our admiration. In the pyramid of five steps, the upper beams that support the roof of the chamber are of oak, larch, and cedar, not one of which trees grow in Egypt, and establish the fact of the timber trade with Illyria, Asia Minor, and Mount Lebanon in ages long before Abraham! In the fragments of a

mummy the cloth is found to be saturated with "Pisaphatum"—Jew's pitch or bitumen Judacum, compounded of vegetable pitch from the Archipelago, and of asphaltum of the Dead Sea in Palestine; we find gum arabic, that does not grow nearer than 1,200 miles from the pyramids, attesting commerce with Upper Nubia. The gold leaf came from the mines of Suakim on the Red Sea, or from remote Fazogla. The liquor which cleansed out the body of the mummy was cedar, the fluid resin of the pines cedrus, that grows not nearer than Syria. The spices, sent us to the Indian ocean—the aloes to Succatra—the cinnamon to Ceylon, the ancient Taphropane—and then the arts and sciences brought to bear upon the pyramids that must have arrived at perfection long before that day, are not only themes for endless reflection, but oblige us to confess that in chronology we are yet children.

Among his novel and strange assertions in relation to the science of the ancient Egyptians, Mr. Gliddon maintained that from the very nature of their country, and the vast fossil remains in their quarries, &c., the Egyptian priests must have been geologists and referred to his "chapters," page 47—for the remarks of the priest of Solon, "You mentioned one deluge only, whereas many happened"—and other evidences, that the Egyptians recognised in their mythology and chronology of the world past periods of time, anterior to the creation of man.

Foreign News

By the Cambria at Boston, on the 18th ult., we have our files and news from England, to the 4th of March, but of so little importance is it to us, that we omit the bulk.

The Queen delivered her speech in person at the opening of parliament, as a state woman, she is quite an *oratrix*, we shall publish the Queen's speech hereafter.

We make the following extracts:

ENGLAND.

Respecting the new British tariff, the European Times has the following:—In the financial statement made by Sir Robert Peel on the 14th, February, besides the duties on cotton, wool, coal, glass, and iron, and staves for casks, which he proposes totally to repeal, it is also proposed to abolish the whole duties on 130 miscellaneous articles, and the duty on sugar partially.

There is no part of the new financial scheme which has given so much satisfaction as the abolition of the import duty on cotton wool. This tax has been keenly felt by the English manufacturer, for it saddled him on the coarser description of goods, with a tax of twelve per cent, more than his continental or American competitors; and in the same degree it has prevented him in the open markets of the world, from competing with his active and energetic rivals. It was tax on the productive power of the country, and every one rejoices that it has been swept away. The abolition of the duty on cotton will hardly be less popular in America, from which we derive nearly all our supply, for what little extraneous competition the manufacturer of the northern states may sustain, will more than be counterbalanced by the advantages accruing to the southern planter.

CHINA.

Two revolutions are announced, one in the Punjab and the other at Nepal, which occasioned considerable bloodshed. The Queen Donna Maria of Portugal, has given birth to another daughter.

Flood and Dreadful Inundation.—A letter from Macao, published in the foreign papers, gives an account of the overflowing rivers in the north of China, a fate which the European inundations have been recorded during the last few years almost to relative insignificance. On the shores of the Yellow Sea the phenomena took the character of a second deluge. Whole provinces, with populations respectively larger than some of the second class kingdoms of Europe, were almost entirely submerged. The retreat of the waters left corpses in thousands. Touching episodes are given as pictures of this awful calamity. On the river Yangtze were found large floating casks, which when examined, were discovered to contain the bodies of young children, whose mothers, when all hope for themselves was gone, had committed them to these floating arks, as a last slender chance of salvation. Upwards of seventeen millions of human beings, rescued from the inundation, have poured themselves over the adjacent provinces, beggared of all things and crying for bread.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen, I rejoice that I am enabled, on a rainy meeting you in Parliament, to congratulate you on the improved condition of the country.

Increased activity pervades almost every branch of manufacture. Trade

and commerce have been extended at home and abroad, and among all classes of my people there is generally prevalent a spirit of loyalty and cheerful obedience to the law.

I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers and States assurances of their friendly disposition.

The journey of the Emperor of Russia, undertaken at a great sacrifice of private convenience, was a proof of the friendship of his Imperial Majesty most acceptable to my feelings.

The opportunity of personal intercourse thus afforded to me, will, I hope, be the means of still further improvement in those amicable relations which have long existed between Great Britain and Russia.

The visit of the King of the French was rendered especially welcome to me, inasmuch as it had been impeded by discussions which might have impaired the good understanding happily established between the two countries.

I regard the maintenance of this good understanding as essential to the best interests of both; and I rejoiced to witness that the sentiments so cordially expressed by all classes of my subjects on the occasion of his Majesty's visit, were entirely in unison with my own.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The estimates for the ensuing year have been prepared, and will forthwith be laid before you.

The progress of steam navigation, and the demands for protection to the extended commerce of the country, will occasion an increase in the estimates connected with the naval service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have observed with sincere satisfaction that the improvement which is manifest in other parts of the country has extended to Ireland.

The political agitation and excitement, which I have heretofore had occasion to lament appear to have gradually abated, and as a natural result, private capital has been more freely applied to useful public enterprise, undertaken through the friendly co-operation of individuals interested in the welfare of Ireland.

I have carried into effect, in the spirit in which it was conceived, the act for the more effectual application of charitable donations and bequests.

I recommend to your favorable consideration the policy of improving and extending the opportunities for academical education in Ireland.

The Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the law and practice, in respect to the occupation of land, is nearly prepared, and shall be communicated to you immediately after its presentation.

The state of the law in regard to the privileges of the Bank of Ireland, and to other Banking establishments in that country, and in Scotland, will no doubt, occupy your attention.

The health of the inhabitants of large towns and populous districts in this part of the United Kingdom has been the subject of recent enquiry before a commission, the report of which shall be immediately laid before you.

It will be highly gratifying to me if the information and suggestions contained in that report shall enable you to devise the means of promoting the health and comfort of the poorer classes of my subjects.

I congratulate you on the success of the measures, which, three years since, were adopted by Parliament, for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the public revenue, and arresting the accumulation of debt in the time of peace.

The act which was passed at that time for imposing a tax upon income will shortly expire.

It will be for you in your wisdom to determine whether it may not be expedient to continue its operation for a further period, and thus to obtain the means of adequately providing for the public service, and at the same time for making a reduction in other taxation.

Whatever may be the result of your deliberations in this respect, I feel assured that it will be your determination to maintain an amount of revenue amply sufficient to meet the necessary expenditure of the country, and firmly to uphold that public credit which is indispensable to the national welfare.

The prospect of continued peace, and the general state of domestic

prosperity and tranquility, afford a favorable opportunity for the consideration of the important matters to which I have directed your attention, and I commit them to your deliberation with the earnest prayer that you may be enabled, under the superintending care and protection of Divine Providence, to strengthen the feelings of mutual confidence and goodwill between different classes of my subjects, and to improve the condition of my people.

Troops on the Frontier.—The Arkansas Intelligencer, in speaking of the recent difficulties in the Indian country between the Creeks and Pawnee Mahas, states that the Creeks upon hearing the news of the difficulty, immediately sounded the "war-whoop," which was carried to the distance of 120 miles in the short space of 18 hours—the runners who sounded the "whoop" travelling on foot the whole time—and in that short space of time 1000 Creek warriors were ready for the conflict. This, says the Intelligencer, shows the great necessity of a large force of troops upon our outposts; the Indians who in that time could raise such force, could easily commit dreadful depredations upon any hostile or opposing force. The subject of troops upon the frontier has been harped upon till it has become a mere song; but the press should continue to represent to the powers that be the great necessity of troops to prevent outbreaks.

A Tolerant Courtship.—The Rev. John Brown, of Haddington, was a man of singular bashfulness. His courtship lasted seven years. Six years and a half passed away, and the rev. gentleman had got no further forward than he had been the first six days. This state of things became intolerable; a step in advance must be made, and Mr. Brown summoned all his courage for the deed. Janet, said he, as they sat in solemn silence, "We've been acquainted now for six years and more, and I've not yet gotten a kiss yet—d'ye think I may take one?" Just as you like, John only becoming and proper, "I do," said Janet, "I'll take a blessing." The blessing was asked—the kiss taken, and the worthy divine, perfectly overpowered with blissful sensation, most rapturously exclaimed, "O woman! but it is good—we'll return thanks." Six months made the pious couple man and wife, and, added his descendant, who humorously told the tale, a happier couple never spent a long and useful life together.

LIFE AMONG THE INDIANS.

The following is an extract from a work, entitled "Three Years in New Mexico, and among the Camanches and other Indians west of the Mississippi, by Thos. James, of Illinois."

A company of eleven men, with the author, in 1841, were on the route to Santa Fe, and on a small branch of Salt river, one of the most westerly tributaries of the Arkansas, had fallen in with near two thousand Camanche warriors. The Americans were posted at the foot of a mound, with the Camanche village or encampment between them and the river. They had been detained as prisoners three days, after being robbed of most of their goods, when the following incidents occurred:

"During the night we were stoned by a party of boys from the mound in our rear. They were at length dislodged by the exertions of a chief, and were left to our repose. But of rest there was none for us, though this was the third night which had been sleepless to me and most of the men. Uncertain of our fate and exhausted with fatigue, watching and anxiety, we waited the issue of events. The sun rose to my mind with gloomy aspect, and every thing seemed to portend an evil fate to our little band. Six of my horses had been taken in the night, and I ordered my men out to bring them back. The friendly chief now came to me with great concern and dejection in his countenance, and begged of me not to leave my station or allow the men to go out. 'Keep together,' said he, or 'you will all be killed. The men that go out will be murdered. Don't try to get back your horses.' I saw that the whole army were preparing to decamp, and pulling down their lodges. Sometime after sunrise, I perceived about fifty of the chiefs and older Indians going up into the mound above us, in our rear, followed by a multitude of young warriors and boys; an old man turned and drove them back: the two friendly chiefs did not go up. Arrived at the top, this company formed a circle, sat down and smoked. Then one of their number commenced what seemed, from his gestures, to

be a very violent harangue, designed to inflame their passions. I told my company that this council would decide our fate. They asked how I knew this. If they came down, said I, friendly, we have nothing to fear; but if sulky, and out of humor, we have nothing to hope. Put your guns in good order, and be prepared for the worst. We must sell our lives as dear as possible. In this sentiment they all agreed with me, and we prepared to meet our fate, whatever it should be, like men. During this time, the lodges with the women and children, were fast disappearing, and the men assembling before us on horseback and afoot, armed with guns, bows, and lances. The council on the hill, after an hour's council, descended, and we soon learned that our deaths were determined upon. Those Indians who before were sociable, were now distant and sulky. When spoken to by any of us they made no answer.

The friendly chief and Big Star who had taken no part in the council, now came and shook hands with us, and bade us farewell. I besought them to stay with us, shaking their heads sorrowfully they went away.

The press in front now greatly increased. Near two thousand warriors stood before and around us with the evident intention of making an attack, and appeared to be waiting the signal for an onslaught. We stood in a circle, with our backs to the goods and saddles heaped up above all our heads; and with our rifles raised to our breasts, and our fingers on the triggers. We were also armed with knives and tomahawks. Old Jimmy Wilson, seized an axe, having no gun, and swore he would hew his way as far as he could. Thus we stood eleven against ten thousand, with death staring us in the face. All seemed to be unwilling to commence the bloody work. The suspense was awful. I stood between John McKnight, and my brother, and noticed their countenances. McKnight's face was white and his chin and lips were quivering. My brother, as brave a man as ever lived, looked desperate and determined. Not a man but seemed bent to die in arms and fighting, and none were overcome by fear.

Thus we stood near half an hour in deathly silence, at length the White Bear warrior, a chief dressed in a whole bear skin, with the claws hanging over his hands, rode swiftly towards us, through the crowd, with his lance in his hand, as if to annihilate us at once, but seeing the dangerous position he was in, he stopped short about five paces from us, and glared upon me with the most deadly malignity. Finding he could not reach me with his lance, he took out the pistol, examined the prancing, tossed out the powder from the pan, reprimed, and again fixed his devilish eyes full upon me. But he saw that I could fire first, and kept his pistol down. Here McKnight first broke dreadful silence, saying, "let us commence, James; you will be the first man killed; this suspense is worse than death. The black chief is my mark." I said no. McKnight, let us, forbear, as long as they do; for us to begin is folly in the extreme; but as soon as a gun is fired, we must fire, rush in and sell our lives as dearly as possible. Here Kisher walked out with his gun over his head, gave it up, and passed into the crowd unmolested. In a minute afterwards we heard the cry from a distance, approaching nearer and nearer, of Tabbahon. Tabbahon. This I supposed was on account of Kisher's surrender. The cry increased and spread throughout the crowd. Looking towards the southwest, whence the cry arose, while the White-Bear's attention was withdrawn, I saw six horsemen riding at full speed, and as they came nearer, we heard the words in Spanish, save them! save them!

In a moment a Spanish officer rushed into our arms, exclaiming, thank God we are in time; are you all safe and unhurt. He said that he had heard of our danger by accident that morning, and had ridden twenty miles to save us. All the circumstances of our rescue we learned the next day. With joyous and thankful hearts for our escape from a death that, five minutes before seemed inevitable, we prepared to depart with our preservers. I had bidden farewell, as I then thought for ever, to wife, child, home and all its endearments, and the thoughts of them were now overpowering to me. The Spaniards asked the Indians why they were going to

kill us. They answered, that the Spanish Governor at Santa Fe, had commanded them not to let any Americans pass, but that we were determined to go in spite of them; so that to stop us and keep their promise to the Spanish governor, they thought they were compelled to take our lives. The Spaniards told them that this was under the government of Spain, but that they were now independent and free, and brothers to the Americans. This was the first news I had heard of the Mexican revolution.

The Camanches all went down the river, offering no further violence to us, and we started for the Spanish camp the same day.

For the Nauvoo Neighbor.

ON THE LAWS OF NATURE.

Concluded.

The laws of nature are those eternal principles which exist in, or pervade all substances, by which they are governed and regulated, that is, such and such causes always producing such and such effects. For example; heat always expands bodies, and the absence of it contracts them. Many more examples might be given but I must hasten to the object of this communication. In my previous communications, I have endeavored to show or explain, why all rooms or halls where people assemble together ought to be well ventilated. I have also clearly shown that in all public assemblies the oxygen is continually changing into carbonic acid, which is detrimental to life and health if it cannot have an opportunity to escape, and pure air take its place. The Masonic hall is the best ventilated of any, but even that is imperfectly supplied with pure air, and I have noticed, when it is filled with a congregation, the air becomes very impure and unwholesome. In the Seventies hall no place is left for impure air to escape or fresh to enter. Many of those who were there on the first day of its dedication, learnt, I presume, by sad experience, that the air after it is converted from oxygen into carbonic acid is no longer fit for use. On the second day, I rejoiced to hear Elder Kimball make the request to have the doors and windows thrown open, for he himself had taken a violent cold, by being shut up the day before. The first and greatest cause of his cold was not, as some suppose, by going from that warm hall into the open air; but it was on the account of his lungs and blood being deprived of that amount of oxygen that is contained in pure air, by which means his system became debilitated and a fit subject for disease. While I am speaking of him, I am telling the story of all that assembled there on the first day, unless they possessed a strong constitution. A law of nature had been violated, and the penalty could not be avoided. If public speakers do not wish to injure their lungs, they should be cautious about speaking in unventilated rooms or halls.

When the Music hall was dedicated, why did brother Goddard and many others say on the third evening that the music and singing was better than it had been the two previous evenings? The reasons are obvious; on that evening the upper part of the windows were taken out, which supplied the musicians and singers with pure air.

The windows to the Masonic, Seventies, and Music hall, should be so fixed that they can be dropped down from the top from four to eight inches, which should always be done, when they are filled with a congregation, though the weather might be as cold as Greenland. I hope those who have the care of these buildings, if they regard the health of this people, will immediately fix them so they can be properly ventilated. It is better to have them ventilated by dropping the windows at the top, than it is by throwing the doors open or raising the windows at the bottom; for when the doors are thrown open or the lower part of the windows hoisted, those who sit near them, may receive injury, by having a current of air blowing upon them; but by having the windows dropped at the top, this difficulty will be obviated.

I hope the quorum of the twelve as they stand at the head of the church and have the dictation of matters and things, will use their influence in having every room in the Temple so fixed, that it can be well ventilated, for it will greatly contribute to the happiness, comfort, and health of those who may assemble there after it is finished.

Mr. Editor: I feel highly grateful to you for giving my communications a place in your paper. My object has been to benefit my brethren, by pointing out to them how they impair their health and constitution, by frequently depriving their lungs of that pure air which is free for all.

There are other subjects I should like to write upon, subjects that particularly have reference to the preservation of health; but for the present, I must remain, for I fear I have already trespassed on your patience, and the patience of your readers. J. H.

IMPORTANT.

We copy, says the New York Mirror, the following astounding intelligence from a Montreal paper just received:—

After all that has been said of Texas and Oregon and the desire entertained by the people of the United States, to enlarge their territory by the acquisition of immense tracts, it will surprise many and add much to the protocols that will be issued, to learn that the state of Maine, disgusted with slavery and repudiation, and feeling a community of interests with those north of 45 degrees, has petitioned Her Majesty Queen Victoria, to re-annex her to the old family circle of John Bull, where property is respected, and where there is neither vote by ballot, Lynch-law, slavery and repudiation.

It is generally surmised that his honor, Judge Preble, is charged with this delicate mission, and that the petition will be sent through his Excellency Lord Mervill, by the next steamer, though the ostensible ground of his honor's visit to Montreal is the railroad to Port-au-Pic, and it is evident that if the admission is agreed on, and is prompt and immediate, a large stock will at once be subscribed for by the Home Government, and presented to the new confederation.

Part of New Hampshire, Vermont, and that portion of New York, bordering on the St. Lawrence, will it is thought, follow this laudable example.

N. B.—No state that has repudiated need apply.

Important from the British Provinces.—We have our regular files and private advice from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island to the 15th, and from Montreal to the 10th inst.

The public mind in Nova Scotia is being roused to a full sense of the humiliating position in which it has ever been placed by the policy of the home government to place the colonies. A clearer perception of the rights of a free people, is spreading rapidly among the colonies in N. America. Onerous restrictions upon individual enterprise, monopolies in trade and commerce; an established church with profligate lands; an impoverished treasury and inadequate provisions for public instruction, have awakened the people of Nova Scotia to the utter hopelessness of their ever becoming prosperous and happy under the present colonial policy of Great Britain. A movement has commenced of which we shall speak hereafter. From Canada we learn that the government majority is sustained by a corrupt system of bargain and sale, between members of Parliament and the administration. The leaders of the French and Canadian are kept in business by official favors.

Interesting Relic.—The Catharagus whig, of a late date, mentions that Governor Blacksnake, the Grand sachem of the Indian Nation, was in that place. He resides on the Alleghany Reservation, about twenty miles from the village, as the successor of Corn Planter, as Chief of the Six Nations—a nephew of Joseph Brant, and uncle of the celebrated Red Jacket. He was born near Cayuga Lake, in the year 1749, being now 93 years of age. He was in the battles of Stanwix, Wyoming, &c., and was a warm friend of Gen. Washington, during the revolution. He was in Washington's camp forty days at the close of the revolution—was appointed chief by him, and now wears a medal presented to him by Gen. Washington, bearing date 1793.

The Outrages in Lincoln County.—We have information from Lincoln county up to yesterday. All was quiet. The meeting which was to have taken place at Turnbull's, on Monday, was abandoned, and it is probable that the law will now be permitted to take hold of those who have violated it. The two Turnbuls and Norrall were still living. It is said that at the time of the first affray, an officer was among the assassins, with a warrant for the apprehension of one of the Turnbuls, and that such resistance was not expected. [Republican.]

From the Pacific.—By the arrival at this port of the bark Autum, from Nauvoo, (Friendly Islands) we have been furnished by Mr. W. A. Westcott, of that vessel, (and who was acting as steward at the time,) with the trial and conviction of Henry Lee and Leonard Bonzy, one of the hands of the A., for the murder of a chief of the Tongareva (one of the Navigators) Island, while the Autum was stopping at that port. From the testimony taken before the Council of Kaitiaki, it appears that Lee deserted from his vessel and was arrested by the Chief and another Native, to be conveyed back to the ship, and while they were in the act of doing so he stabbed the Chief, who died almost immediately. The following is the verdict of the Council: Capt. Waddy, of the Autum acting as judge:—

The Natives' Verdict.—We are of an opinion that the Chief was acting according to our laws in bringing the desertor back to his ship. We say a man at Pallo was convicted of Murder and hanging and the Islands being all of one Group, we must use our Laws accordingly. Therefore, we find him guilty of Murder, and we sentence him to be hung by the neck on Tuesday next, 5th November, at 12 o'clock Meridian, and may God have mercy on his soul.

Piracy of the Chinese.—We learn through the New York Commercial's correspondence of an act of piracy upon an American vessel in the China seas. The following is an extract:—

The American schooner Hannah, on her passage from Macao to Whampoa was attacked by Chinese pirates, and succeeded in escaping only after a desperate struggle of some hours, during which the rigging of the vessel was much injured, and she was robbed of some articles. During the struggle the first officer and some of the crew escaped in one of the boats, and we believe the boat has been carried into Macao with the body of the officer and some of the crew, who had died from exposure and the wounds they had received.

Immediately on the news being received at Macao, Com. Parker despatched the brig Boxer, well armed, to cruise about the place where the piracy was committed, but we believe they have returned to Macao without finding any of the persons guilty of the outrage.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1843.

OUR RIGHTS.

All men should be entitled to two kinds of rights:—*Natural and artificial.* Natural rights are embraced in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Artificial rights consist of powers granted by legislative enactment; hence the machinery of government.

Now for a case in point. The state of Illinois granted the City of Nauvoo a charter of "perpetual succession," and that body had no more right to repeal it than the United States would have to abrogate and make void the Constitution of the state, or than Great Britain would have to abolish the Constitution of the United States—and the man that says differently, is a coward, a traitor to his own rights, and a tyrant; no odds what Blackstone, Kent, or Story may have written to make themselves and their names popular, to the contrary.

If the Legislature granted a charter of "perpetual succession" and they had no such power, they were a clan of knaves in high places; if they had the power, then the legislature that repealed the charter of "perpetual succession" were a set of licensed robbers, plundering an innocent people with impunity. Each body is welcome to the honor or disgrace, hence upon which horn of the dilemma they please.

The act repealing the Nauvoo charter, was an assumption of might not a prerogative of right.

Men do not enjoy all their rights in any government now existing. They waive the right by appointing men to make laws for the safety and convenience of the whole, allowing the majority to govern. But this is no criterion, or standard to suit the wants and capacities of the people. Every man is above the law, and can act as he pleases if he does not interfere with his neighbor's right.

This is clearly taught in the great foundation of all law, the ten commandments. Human law, the artificial contrivance of intellect, is not binding upon any honest man; nor should it be any more than the creeds and dogmas of bigots. Laws are for transgressors.

The Legislature have repealed the Nauvoo charter; and what then? why, in so doing, the people of Nauvoo are left to their own resources. Instead of being protected, they have been plundered with impunity. Who is to bear the loss of the private rights which have been infringed upon by this repeal? Can a private individual sue a Sovereign State? Where will the Lieutenant General, the Major Generals, &c., take rank according to their grade and date of commission?—There is no discharge in this war; these questions will have to be answered, and the foundation and stability of the government tried.

Men have a right to petition and protest, and if either is unheeded by those entrusted with powers, they, the people, (oppressed) have what is denominated the *reserved right* of protecting themselves from insult.

Nor is it less legal for an insulted individual or community to resist oppression. For this reason, until the blood of Joseph and Hyrum Smith has been atoned for, by hanging, shooting, or slaying in some manner, every person engaged in that cowardly, mean assassination, no Latter-day Saint should give himself up to the law; for the presumption is, that they will murder him in the same manner. The government has not redeemed the broker; each of the State; but upon the contrary, allowed an indicted murderer to sit in the Legislative Hall, whereby the whole State becomes accessory to the crime! The partner is as bad as the thief.

Neither should civil process come in to Nauvoo, till the United States, by a rigorous effort, causes the state of Missouri and the State of Illinois to redress every man that has suffered the loss of lands, goods, or any thing else, by expulsion and the robbery from the one State

and martyrdom and State plunder in the other. Commissioners can be appointed to regulate, where the clandestine forms of law might require the strange work of God to rebut it.

Let it be proclaimed to the ends of the earth that the lives of the Saints are their own property, and that they are bound to protect them, and that they will in the name of Israel's God!

If any man is bound to maintain the law, it is for the benefit he may derive from it. No man can be compelled in a free country, to support a law that deprives him of his natural rights, when, enjoying them, is no disadvantage to his neighbor. "Thus," says Blackstone, "the statute of King Edward IV. which forbade the fine gentlemen of those times (under the degree of lord) to wear plumes upon their hats and shoes of more than two inches in length, was a law that savored of oppression."

Well, our charter is repealed; the murders of the Smiths are running at large, and if the Mormons should wish to imitate their forefathers, and fold the scriptures making it "hard to kick against the pricks," by wearing cast steel pikes, about four or five inches long in their boots and shoes, to kick with, *what's the harm?*

The Late Writ.—On Saturday the 12 inst., the U. S. Marshall, for the district of Illinois, came into Nauvoo for the purpose of serving summonses on some 12 or 14 of the Latter Day Saints, for the recovery of an old debt. So many tricks and stratagems, having heretofore been resorted to, to entrap the saints, that an American hardly call and not find the men ready.

Nor is this to be wondered at, when the blood stained pikes of Missouri, and the crimsoned floor of Carthage jail, yet smoke with the vengeance of mobocratic outlaws, while the wail of widows and orphans go up to God, as if men had degenerated to beasts; ay, and the moment a stranger comes to the city and inquires for a person, there is something appalling! kidnapping! more victims wanted! the spirit of the martyrs whisper, beware! and every person that has a patriotic soul is ready for the worst!

Accordingly, knowing that secret plots had been entered into by mobocrats to destroy certain leading men in Nauvoo; and that they had sworn that they would effect this hellish purpose, by teasing and annoying the saints with vexatious lawsuits, till they would be driven to the alternative of resisting in self defence; knowing also that suspicion rested upon several, as accomplices in this outrageous proceeding, against the rights and privileges of an innocent and afflicted people; knowing also that either the principal or security had once satisfied the "debt" now sued, by turning out property; knowing also, that the present portentous shower of writs, had lain in Springfield for the last two years, and were only issued now, as feelers for the pending murderers at Carthage;—and to cap the climax of judicial severity (hear it!) that five of the men called for in the writs, had been MURDERED in MISSOURI and ILLINOIS!—the editor of this paper, with the scars of four wounds received in Carthage jail on the 27th of last June, stood up at the stand on Sunday following, at meeting, and laid the matter before the citizens of Nauvoo, in its true light, amid the hearty "amens" of thousands.

It was reported that the Marshal had said that "Mr. Young had better let him serve the writ on him, for if he did not, he would put them into the hands of officers at Carthage." This was enough, a touch stone for mobocracy! Capt Smith of the Carthage Greys, who made a sham military, by which Joseph and Hyrum Smith were butchered in cool blood—and Betancourt the constable who officiated so largely, during the whole tragedy, and some others, while the murderers are at large, will find the saints in Nauvoo always ready, no odds what the writ is! No snakes in the grass, nor no charter in Nauvoo.

We appeal to the common humanity of man; if ever the like cruel, vindictive insult was offered to any people but Nauvoo! Rob them of their property; murder them like hogs and cattle, and then hurl down writs to burst the tombs that contain their sleeping bones! Oh horrible! Talk about making the Gentiles—this looks a little like *stripping the dead*; and the man that would not reset it, is unworthy to live among civilized beings! Oh red hot wrath! tell it not to the world, that the United States are trying to resurrect the bones of the martyred dead, by summonses for old debts! oh hush! don't let kings and potentates know this, lest they laugh and exclaim; **WHAT SWEET LIBERTY!** From this day forth, let the saints beware! *there is nothing but roguery in villainous man.*

Great Fire in Pittsburgh.—Over twenty squares in the city of Pittsburgh, have been devastated by the sudden vengeance of fire; whereby some 1000 or 1200 houses have gone to ashes, and left the occupants homeless, to ponder on the loss of about ten millions. It has been said, that riches takes wings, but it appears that wealth takes fire.

Two Great Courts.—"Pig thumper," the leader of the Anti-Renters in the State of New York, and "Priest Fairchild," the seducer of Rhoda Davidson, in Boston, have both been acquitted; the former on account, most probably of friendly jurors, and the latter, very likely, through the aid of friendly witnesses. So the glory of American justice flies off like sparks from burning iron.

The Index of the Times.—If an honest man wants an index of the times, let him read the stealing from steamboats; the incendiaries in large towns; dead babies about the streets in cities; the debauchery and seduction of females every where; the Anti-rent fever among the peasantry; and ten thousand other crimes, in every part of the United States, filled with lawyers judges and jurors, and contrast it with Nauvoo, without a charter, and no crimes committed. That tells the story, where God is, as much as these crimes show that the devil reigns.

Singing.—At the Music Hall on Saturday evening last, Mr. Slater's two daughters gave a concert. "Get out of the way" for these pretty maidens singing charmingly and will get a full house next time.

State Arms.—Up to Saturday last the Carthage Greys, and others, of whom the Governor's agent had demanded the State arms, refused obedience to the order. How submissive! How peaceful! But if the Mormons had refused—"and if, and if!" says the lawyer, that alters the case! So, it takes nine days for some animals to get their eyes open; but they see the better for it.

The River.—The improvement of the Rapids, while freshet lasts, is so much above any thing that Congress can do, that we truly thank the Lord for such favors. *Lulus Deus.*

Dead men tell no tales, but living ones do.—Four men were killed, and three wounded by the bursting of a cannon at Ft. Leavenworth.

Copper Mine.—A new Copper mine has been discovered near Fort Wilkins, Lake Superior. It is said to be the richest known.

A Western Trick.—The State of Iowa has rejected her constitution, by a large vote. How they *tick* matters away!

The War Eagle. arrived in this city on Wednesday evening last, in 27 hours from St. Louis, being the quickest trip known here. The distance, 224 miles, should not occupy more than 20 hours including stoppages according to modern running. Who bids higher?

HAWK CHIEF.

The person who took two volumes of the Hawk Chief from the book bindery unbound, is requested to return them as the librarian wishes to keep the books clean.

At Man! Friend Greeley of the Tribune has a sorry paper. Murders, duels, drunkards mad bound, eating their fingers; husbands horrified at seeing young doctors dissecting their wives, only three days after burial; Indian disturbances, anti-rent troubles; Rum business; troubled about annexation of Texas, and election of democrat Mayor; and lastly:

Sale of Human Beings for the benefit of Theological Education.—The following notice of a public sale, is taken from the Savannah Republican of March 3d, 1845. After describing the plantation which was to be sold, the notice adds:

Also at the same time and place, the following negro slaves, to wit: Charles Peggy, Antoniet, Davy, September, Maria, Jonny, and Isaac; levied on as the property of Henry T. Hall, to satisfy a mortgage of \$1. fr. issued out of McIntosh Superior Court, in favor of the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia, vs. said Henry T. Hall. Conditions cash.

C. O'NEAL, Deputy Sheriff, M. C.

THE CARTHAGE GRAYS.

The recent conduct of this company, in calling on Mr. Backenstos, and ordering him to leave the county, on penalty of the consequences, which meant death, was the most reckless, ill-advised, distasteful act, that has ever fallen under our notice, as public journalists. Mr. Backenstos was and is a member of the Leg-

islature—in that official capacity, he is not responsible for words spoken in debate in the halls of the Legislature.

Thus have these desperadoes committed a double wrong—they have not only violated the law, but they have trampled on the constitution. Against any citizen, their conduct was illegal and cowardly; against Mr. B. it was worse, on account of his official station. We cannot find words to express, the indignant scorn and contempt we feel for this body of desperadoes. They have placed a member of the Legislature in a position the most critical. Mr. Backenstos is compelled either to forfeit his life and leave his young family without a protector, or see a great principle, the independence of Legislatures, broken down and trampled on in his person. This outrage upon him is one of the effects of repealing the Nauvoo charter instead of amending it. It has given encouragement to a set of unprincipled scoundrels who richly deserve to be prosecuted in the severest manner known to the laws.

LATEST FROM HANCOCK.

We learn from the Governor that he has received intelligence from two authentic sources, that some villainous and Mormon forged an order, in the name of Gen. Deming, for a piece of artillery in McDonough county, and that the same has been conveyed, on the authority of this forgery, to the "Carthage Greys," in whose possession it now is. We learn also, that the Governor has sent an agent to Carthage, to take possession of all the state arms, in the hands of these incipient rioters.

By last night's mail we also received a letter from Hancock stating that twenty-seven hours had elapsed, since the hour set by the "Carthage Greys" for driving Mr. Backenstos out of the county. He is well prepared for any villains that may molest him; and expects a night, at rack from them. It is the duty of every good citizen; of every republican freeman, of every lover of the constitution, and laws, to stand by Mr. Backenstos in this emergency. It would be a disgrace to our republican institutions, and to American liberty, if these lawless desperadoes succeeded in forcing Mr. Backenstos to leave the county, for words spoken in debate, the freedom of which is guaranteed by the constitution of the state, and of the United States.

The above extracts from the State Register at Springfield, are highly creditable. Mr. Backenstos is yet in Carthage and probably will be for the present. If all the honest men in the state, would thus rise against mobocracy, two places at least, would smell sweeter after ventilation.

There was recently a fire at Milwaukee, which destroyed about \$91,000 worth of property.

The charter Election in New York, for Mayor, resulted in favor of the Democrats. The Natives have hardly a scab left, as to hope for future success.

Suggesting the Gentiles.—It is said, says the Missouri Reporter, that Orson Hyde has assumed the post of prophet and head of the Mormon Church. That we believe is the station to which Sidney Rigdon, apostle, had been appointed. We have not learned by what process Orson Hyde has assumed the Twelve. The division among the Mormons will probably cause this delusion soon to pass away, as the thousands of others which preceded it, have done.

O dear! "the delusion pass away." O dear! doctor, can you tell what will cure a sick generation? Yes, I think I can—

"Feed them with judgment!" O dear! an Editor talks about prophets, who do not know a prophet's voice, from the bray of an ass; how wise! "The delusion will pass away as others preceding have done." Well, Mr. Penn, you have touched the inspired harp, and foretold the end of the delusion; now hand, let some of the bob-tailed believers stand you with false prophet!

But hearken to wisdom. May God who never errs, sprinkle upon every man and city, that believes the saints, as upon Pitsburg, now and then, a hot drop!

Roman Catholics in the United States.—The Metropolitan almanac gives a summary of the Catholic Church in the United States, from which we collect the following:—There are dioceses 21; bishops 26; churches 675; other stations 592; clergymen on missions 572; clergyman on missions and otherwise employed 137; ecclesiastical institutions 22; clerical students 222; literary institutions for young men 28; female religious institutions 20; female academies 63; charitable institutions 91; population 3,115,800. To show the progress of the Catholics, the following comparative statistics are given:—1835—13 dioceses, 14 bishops, 275 churches, 337 priests, 12 ecclesiastical seminaries, and 9 colleges; 1840—16 dioceses, 16 bishops, 454 churches, 431 priests, 16 ecclesiastical seminaries and 11 colleges; 1845—21 dioceses, 26 bishops, 675 churches, 703 priests, 22 ecclesiastical seminaries and 15 colleges.

Well, what harm is there in the spread of the Catholic religion? It certainly was the original of the Protestant, and for more than one thousand years, held the power, if it was not withdrawn to bind on earth and bind in heaven, and loose on earth and loose in heaven.

Testimony in favor of Missions.—Rev. Mr. Tustun, chaplain to the United States Senate, has addressed a letter to Hon. Caleb Cushing, late commissioner to China, asking his opinion in relation to the missionary efforts in that country. Mr. Cushing replies that "in the late negotiations, important, not to say indispensable services were derived from American missionaries in China, and more especially from Dr. Bridgman and Dr. Parker." He says that their intimate knowledge of China and the Chinese, made them invaluable as advisers, and their high character contributed to give weight and moral strength to the mission. After alluding to the valuable philological labors of missionaries to China, he closes thus:—"Permit me to add that, eminently great as this their incidental utility has been, it is but a small point comparatively among the great and good deeds of the religious missionaries in the East. There is not a nobler nor a more deeply interesting chapter than this in the history of human courage, intellect, self-sacrifice, greatness and virtue; and it remains yet to be written in a manner worthy of the dignity of the subject, and of its relations to civilization and government, as well as to the Christian church."—Gazette.

And Jesus said unto them, "ye are they which justify yourselves before men; but God knoweth your hearts; for that which is highly esteemed among men, is an abomination in the sight of God." So much for popularity.

communications.

Mr. Eliot—Permit me through your paper to offer a few reflections on what I conceive to be the moral character of a lawyer.

The vulgar notion is, that lawyers are seldom honest men. I quote our profession abounds in opportunities for the practice of tricks, sophistry, stratagem, and chicanery; and because occasionally, lawyers have been found, who will stoop to these vile expedients, the exceptions are perforce mistaken for the general rule, and the more ignorant part of the community seem ready to believe that the conscience of every lawyer can be bought and sold; they also affect to find scripture authority for this prejudice, in the too so emphatically denounced upon lawyers; not knowing that a very different set of lawyers are there annihilated. But the most efficient cause of this wholesale label upon the profession of law, is to be found in the fact that, with few exceptions, wherever you find a lawyer introduced into the popular fictions of the day, you find him represented as an ardent knave; I need not refer to instances, for hundreds will suggest themselves. You can scarcely call to mind a novel or a drama where a lawyer figures, in all in which he is not made use of to help out some infamous scheme of villainy. In fact I have heard this very circumstance made use of or adduced to prove that rascality must be a prominent attribute of the profession; but but the cause of the misrepresentation will, may, we know the fact to be, that popular sentiment is generally against us, inasmuch that the question is often asked whether the world would not be better off without lawyers; no doubt it would be a happy state of society in which lawyers could be entirely dispensed with, for it would be that perfect state in which laws themselves would be superfluous;—and it may also be admitted, that just in proportion as law becomes simple and certain, the demand for lawyers will grow less, because litigation which is their element will be correspondingly diminished; but so long as the rights of spirit exists among mankind, and the uncertainty which belongs to all human affairs, furnishes occasion for its exercise, the principle which requires a division of labor in all other cases, will require, also in this; and we may safely conclude, that a distinct class of men, will always be required to conduct the litigation of their fellow men; indeed those who join in the obloquy so ignorantly cast upon lawyers, seem to forget that in so doing they reproach mankind at large. Let the demand for lawyers be diminished, and the supply will correspond. Let men cease to be contentious, and be always ready to do right without compulsion, and lawyers will not trouble them.

But while it is evident, that without dishonest clients there would be no dishonest lawyers; and as a profession we are grossly belied by this indiscriminate censure, yet it may perhaps be safely admitted that the standard of professional ethics, is not a ways as elevated as the honor of the profession requires it should be. In fact it is by no means easy to fix the precise standard; there is not perhaps a more difficult question in chemistry, than that which every lawyer has to decide; in determining the nature and extent of his professional obligation. (We have this however to learn in the outset, that in becoming attorneys, we do not cease to be moral agents, that in pleading our services to our clients, we do not also pledge to them our consciences; and maintain no principle can justify us in doing, or our clients in requiring us to do for them what we should blush to think of doing for ourselves.)

It is so obvious that even on selfish motives, honesty is the best policy for a lawyer, as it is for all other men; and therefore that in consulting with clients we are not only morally bound to tell them frankly our real opinion, but it is our interest to do so, because otherwise we should soon cease to be consulted.

Again it is clear that in conducting proceedings through the various stages of litigation, we can never be justified in attempting to mislead either the court or jury, by wilfully misrepresenting the law or the facts; thus far there can be no room for hesitation. But if a lawyer believes that his client has the wrong side of the cause, and have candidly told him so, he is then justified in undertaking his cause, if he should persist in having it

communications.

Mr. Eliot—Permit me through your paper to offer a few reflections on what I conceive to be the moral character of a lawyer.

The vulgar notion is, that lawyers are seldom honest men. I quote our profession abounds in opportunities for the practice of tricks, sophistry, stratagem, and chicanery; and because occasionally, lawyers have been found, who will stoop to these vile expedients, the exceptions are perforce mistaken for the general rule, and the more ignorant part of the community seem ready to believe that the conscience of every lawyer can be bought and sold; they also affect to find scripture authority for this prejudice, in the too so emphatically denounced upon lawyers; not knowing that a very different set of lawyers are there annihilated. But the most efficient cause of this wholesale label upon the profession of law, is to be found in the fact that, with few exceptions, wherever you find a lawyer introduced into the popular fictions of the day, you find him represented as an ardent knave; I need not refer to instances, for hundreds will suggest themselves. You can scarcely call to mind a novel or a drama where a lawyer figures, in all in which he is not made use of to help out some infamous scheme of villainy. In fact I have heard this very circumstance made use of or adduced to prove that rascality must be a prominent attribute of the profession; but but the cause of the misrepresentation will, may, we know the fact to be, that popular sentiment is generally against us, inasmuch that the question is often asked whether the world would not be better off without lawyers; no doubt it would be a happy state of society in which lawyers could be entirely dispensed with, for it would be that perfect state in which laws themselves would be superfluous;—and it may also be admitted, that just in proportion as law becomes simple and certain, the demand for lawyers will grow less, because litigation which is their element will be correspondingly diminished; but so long as the rights of spirit exists among mankind, and the uncertainty which belongs to all human affairs, furnishes occasion for its exercise, the principle which requires a division of labor in all other cases, will require, also in this; and we may safely conclude, that a distinct class of men, will always be required to conduct the litigation of their fellow men; indeed those who join in the obloquy so ignorantly cast upon lawyers, seem to forget that in so doing they reproach mankind at large. Let the demand for lawyers be diminished, and the supply will correspond. Let men cease to be contentious, and be always ready to do right without compulsion, and lawyers will not trouble them.

But while it is evident, that without dishonest clients there would be no dishonest lawyers; and as a profession we are grossly belied by this indiscriminate censure, yet it may perhaps be safely admitted that the standard of professional ethics, is not a ways as elevated as the honor of the profession requires it should be. In fact it is by no means easy to fix the precise standard; there is not perhaps a more difficult question in chemistry, than that which every lawyer has to decide; in determining the nature and extent of his professional obligation. (We have this however to learn in the outset, that in becoming attorneys, we do not cease to be moral agents, that in pleading our services to our clients, we do not also pledge to them our consciences; and maintain no principle can justify us in doing, or our clients in requiring us to do for them what we should blush to think of doing for ourselves.)

It is so obvious that even on selfish motives, honesty is the best policy for a lawyer, as it is for all other men; and therefore that in consulting with clients we are not only morally bound to tell them frankly our real opinion, but it is our interest to do so, because otherwise we should soon cease to be consulted.

Again it is clear that in conducting proceedings through the various stages of litigation, we can never be justified in attempting to mislead either the court or jury, by wilfully misrepresenting the law or the facts; thus far there can be no room for hesitation. But if a lawyer believes that his client has the wrong side of the cause, and have candidly told him so, he is then justified in undertaking his cause, if he should persist in having it

communications.

Mr. Eliot—Permit me through your paper to offer a few reflections on what I conceive to be the moral character of a lawyer.

The vulgar notion is, that lawyers are seldom honest men. I quote our profession abounds in opportunities for the practice of tricks, sophistry, stratagem, and chicanery; and because occasionally, lawyers have been found, who will stoop to these vile expedients, the exceptions are perforce mistaken for the general rule, and the more ignorant part of the community seem ready to believe that the conscience of every lawyer can be bought and sold; they also affect to find scripture authority for this prejudice, in the too so emphatically denounced upon lawyers; not knowing that a very different set of lawyers are there annihilated. But the most efficient cause of this wholesale label upon the profession of law, is to be found in the fact that, with few exceptions, wherever you find a lawyer introduced into the popular fictions of the day, you find him represented as an ardent knave; I need not refer to instances, for hundreds will suggest themselves. You can scarcely call to mind a novel or a drama where a lawyer figures, in all in which he is not made use of to help out some infamous scheme of villainy. In fact I have heard this very circumstance made use of or adduced to prove that rascality must be a prominent attribute of the profession; but but the cause of the misrepresentation will, may, we know the fact to be, that popular sentiment is generally against us, inasmuch that the question is often asked whether the world would not be better off without lawyers; no doubt it would be a happy state of society in which lawyers could be entirely dispensed with, for it would be that perfect state in which laws themselves would be superfluous;—and it may also be admitted, that just in proportion as law becomes simple and certain, the demand for lawyers will grow less, because litigation which is their element will be correspondingly diminished; but so long as the rights of spirit exists among mankind, and the uncertainty which belongs to all human affairs, furnishes occasion for its exercise, the principle which requires a division of labor in all other cases, will require, also in this; and we may safely conclude, that a distinct class of men, will always be required to conduct the litigation of their fellow men; indeed those who join in the obloquy so ignorantly cast upon lawyers, seem to forget that in so doing they reproach mankind at large. Let the demand for lawyers be diminished, and the supply will correspond. Let men cease to be contentious, and be always ready to do right without compulsion, and lawyers will not trouble them.

But while it is evident, that without dishonest clients there would be no dishonest lawyers; and as a profession we are grossly belied by this indiscriminate censure, yet it may perhaps be safely admitted that the standard of professional ethics, is not a ways as elevated as the honor of the profession requires it should be. In fact it is by no means easy to fix the precise standard; there is not perhaps a more difficult question in chemistry, than that which every lawyer has to decide; in determining the nature and extent of his professional obligation. (We have this however to learn in the outset, that in becoming attorneys, we do not cease to be moral agents, that in pleading our services to our clients, we do not also pledge to them our consciences; and maintain no principle can justify us in doing, or our clients in requiring us to do for them what we should blush to think of doing for ourselves.)

It is so obvious that even on selfish motives, honesty is the best policy for a lawyer, as it is for all other men; and therefore that in consulting with clients we are not only morally bound to tell them frankly our real opinion, but it is our interest to do so, because otherwise we should soon cease to be consulted.

Again it is clear that in conducting proceedings through the various stages of litigation, we can never be justified in attempting to mislead either the court or jury, by wilfully misrepresenting the law or the facts; thus far there can be no room for hesitation. But if a lawyer believes that his client has the wrong side of the cause, and have candidly told him so, he is then justified in undertaking his cause, if he should persist in having it

communications.

Mr. Eliot—Permit me through your paper to offer a few reflections on what I conceive to be the moral character of a lawyer.

The vulgar notion is, that lawyers are seldom honest men. I quote our profession abounds in opportunities for the practice of tricks, sophistry, stratagem, and chicanery; and because occasionally, lawyers have been found, who will stoop to these vile expedients, the exceptions are perforce mistaken for the general rule, and the more ignorant part of the community seem ready to believe that the conscience of every lawyer can be bought and sold; they also affect to find scripture authority for this prejudice, in the too so emphatically denounced upon lawyers; not knowing that a very different set of lawyers are there annihilated. But the most efficient cause of this wholesale label upon the profession of law, is to be found in the fact that, with few exceptions, wherever you find a lawyer introduced into the popular fictions of the day, you find him represented as an ardent knave; I need not refer to instances, for hundreds will suggest themselves. You can scarcely call to mind a novel or a drama where a lawyer figures, in all in which he is not made use of to help out some infamous scheme of villainy. In fact I have heard this very circumstance made use of or adduced to prove that rascality must be a prominent attribute of the profession; but but the cause of the misrepresentation will, may, we know the fact to be, that popular sentiment is generally against us, inasmuch that the question is often asked whether the world would not be better off without lawyers; no doubt it would be a happy state of society in which lawyers could be entirely dispensed with, for it would be that perfect state in which laws themselves would be superfluous;—and it may also be admitted, that just in proportion as law becomes simple and certain, the demand for lawyers will grow less, because litigation which is their element will be correspondingly diminished; but so long as the rights of spirit exists among mankind, and the uncertainty which belongs to all human affairs, furnishes occasion for its exercise, the principle which requires a division of labor in all other cases, will require, also in this; and we may safely conclude, that a distinct class of men, will always be required to conduct the litigation of their fellow men; indeed those who join in the obloquy so ignorantly cast upon lawyers, seem to forget that in so doing they reproach mankind at large. Let the demand for lawyers be diminished, and the supply will correspond. Let men cease to be contentious, and be always ready to do right without compulsion, and lawyers will not trouble them.

But while it is evident, that without dishonest clients there would be no dishonest lawyers; and as a profession we are grossly belied by this indiscriminate censure, yet it may perhaps be safely admitted that the standard of professional ethics, is not a ways as elevated as the honor of the profession requires it should be. In fact it is by no means easy to fix the precise standard; there is not perhaps a more difficult question in chemistry, than that which every lawyer has to decide; in determining the nature and extent of his professional obligation. (We have this however to learn in the outset, that in becoming attorneys, we do not cease to be moral agents, that in pleading our services to our clients, we do not also pledge to them our consciences; and maintain no principle can justify us in doing, or our clients in requiring us to do for them what we should blush to think of doing for ourselves.)

It is so obvious that even on selfish motives, honesty is the best policy for a lawyer, as it is for all other men; and therefore that in consulting with clients we are not only morally bound to tell them frankly our real opinion, but it is our interest to do so, because otherwise we should soon cease to be consulted.

Again it is clear that in conducting proceedings through the various stages of litigation, we can never be justified in attempting to mislead either the court or jury, by wilfully misrepresenting the law or the facts; thus far there can be no room for hesitation. But if a lawyer believes that his client has the wrong side of the cause, and have candidly told him so, he is then justified in undertaking his cause, if he should persist in having it

communications.

Mr. Eliot—Permit me through your paper to offer a few reflections on what I conceive to be the moral character of a lawyer.

The vulgar notion is, that lawyers are seldom honest men. I quote our profession abounds in opportunities for the practice of tricks, sophistry, stratagem, and chicanery; and because occasionally, lawyers have been found, who will stoop to these vile expedients, the exceptions are perforce mistaken for the

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, April 1st, 1845, which if not taken out on or before the 30th June next, will be sent to the Post Office Department as dead letters.

N. B. Any person calling for any of the following list of letters, will please say they are advertised or they may not get them.

Ackley John C
Adams Andrew
Adams Moore
Allen Charles
Allen Orlow N
Allen Jude
Allen Ezra
Andrews Amos B
Andrews Amos

Bates Ormus E 2
Bates Nelson
Babbie Loten
Bailey Loten or Rox
Baker Jesse
Barton John
Baylor Watson
Baxter Z H
Bentley Johnson J
Beil Samuel
Beach Orson G
Beach John
Becher Isaac
Berry John
Blackman Joseph S
Black Abraham
Boyd William
Boyd Hannah A 2

Campbell Jonathan
Calkins Israel Jr
Carter Samuel
Carter Simon
Card Alonzo
Card Matthew J
Chapman Jane
Chase Mr
Chase Isaac
Chase John D
Chase John
Chasey Ephraim
Cogswell Wm
Cogswell William
Condit A W or Silas
Cooper M R
Cook Joseph or Aliaz
Cooke Margaret

Davis James
Drullinger Hannah
Duke Jonathan 2
Dunham Albert

Edmonds Joel
Elliot B White
Emery John

Fanny Mary
Fairbanks Susan
Faunce Noah M
Fawkes Mary
Felshaw William
Ferring Franklin
Finch John M

Gent George
Gibbs Sarah
Gifford Levi
Gillett Truman
Gillett Gideon
Gilmore Prudence
Goddard Benjamin
Goodwin Egbert
Graves Phoebe
Granger Lydia
Graham Carter

Hales Charles
Hales James
Hanks Jane
Hall Thomas
Hallam William
Hammond John or Jo
Hammond Thomas
Hawkins Benjamin
Hard Mary
Hart Aaron 2
Hartley George
Harwell Eliot
Hayes Katharine
Haven James H
Hendricks James
Herringshaw & Thom-
son

Inzeroll Nancy
Jacob Norton
Jacobs Brian
Jacobs Zina D
Jarratt James
Jellands Oren 2
Jenkins Hannah

Kain Richard
Koyzer Guy M
Kidd Thomas
King Eleazer Jr
King Thomas
King Caroline S
Kinney Sarah Ann

Layton Christopher
Lenders Ebenezer
Lawrence Charles
Lawrence Sarah
Lawrence Charles I
Langley Johnson
Leary William
Lewis James
Little Edwin

Martindale Wm
Mace Wanda
Marion Reuben
Marion Edward
Markham Stephen
Markham Warren
Mayberry Mary
Matthew Thomas
Merrill Mary Jane
Merrill Edward 2
Merrill Joseph Jr
Merrill E G
Middleton John J
Middleton John J
Miller Elizabeth
Miller Nelson
Moan Bartholomew J
Moore John
Moore Sarah
Morris Jemima

Nokes Thomas
Northrop Josephus
Nourse George
Nowell Silas

Oathouse John
Oviat Ira

Packard Philip
Parrish Samuel
Parker John
Parsons David H
Parsons William
Patterson Mary
Patterson Mary Ann
Parker Mary
Parker Mary
Parker Mary

Perry Napoleon
Perry John
Perry Stephen

Ralph William
Rawson Horace
Raymond Peaslee
Reed John
Reed John H
Reeves William
Ree Asaph
Richards Saml W
Richards W
Richards Dr
Richie John

Sabin Ara
Sabin Ara W
Sagert Edward
Sagert S V
Seals Samuel
Seay Joseph K
Shannon Rowland
Shelley Joseph
Sheridan Eliam
Simmons William
Smith Rodney R
Smith Mary
Smith James A
Sister Susannah

Thomas Martha P
Thomas J R
Thompson Jackson

Walker John R
Walker William
Wardell John
Waterman John
Waterman John O
Webb Joe
Webb Samuel 2
Weible Edson
White Samuel
White S S
Wiley Robert

Young Seth
Young Alphonse 3

Young Geo W

ELIAS SMITH, P. M.

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

THE subscriber having been compelled to discontinue his school through the winter, on account of the weakness of his eyes, will commence his spring term on Monday the 14th of April next, in the Seventies Hall, where he will be well pleased to merit as many of his former pupils as can attend.

Terms of Tuition per quarter of sixty days.

Reading, Spelling, and Writing, \$2.00
Grammar, Geography and Arith-
metical, 2.50
Natural Philosophy, 3.00
Book Keeping, 4.00

No allowance will be made for occasional absence—tuition and various kinds of trade taken in payment for tuition, but cash will be expected in all cases where there is no agreement made to the contrary. A very liberal deduction will be made for cash, provisions, or clothing paid in advance.

ELI B. KELSEY.

Nauvoo, March 30, 1845-3w

CHESNUT TREES.

THE subscriber has about 10 or 11,000 beautiful chesnut trees, in the garden near Willard Richards near the Temple, now ready for sale. Now is the time for transplanting. They will be sold low.

P. H. YOUNG.

Nauvoo, March 27, 1845-48-3w

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber, the administrator of the estate of Geo Cannon, deceased, will sell at public vendue, at the house of the deceased, on the 1st day of May 1845, the personal property of said estate. Terms of sale for all sums over five dollars, a credit of three months will be given. Purchasers giving bond and security to be approved by the administrator. Sums under five dollars cash.

CHARLES LAMBERT, Admr.

of the estate of G. Cannon.

April 2, 1845-48-3w

MERMAID.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET

FROM ST. LOUIS TO NAUVOO, AND BLOOMING-
TON, IOWA.

THE Light draught steamer, MERMAID, Gleim, Master, will run through the season from St. Louis to Bloomington in Iowa. She will leave St. Louis on Wednesdays at 4 P. M. arrive at Nauvoo on Friday mornings;—and at Bloomington on Saturday mornings. Returning leave Bloomington on Saturday evenings; and Nauvoo on Sunday mornings. For freight or passage apply on board or to the agents at the several towns. Every attention, politeness, civility and accommodation, may be expected from the boat and officers, as 'plausibility wins more gold, than tricks and ferocity.' For further particulars enquire of

C. ALLEN, Agent,

for Nauvoo.

March 22, 1845-4f

NEW STORE AND LAND AGENCY.

THE subscribers have opened a store, on the premises of S. A. Knowlton, (Knowlton settlement, Hancock county,) where they have on hand a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Groceries, adapted to the wants of a farming community, which they offer for sale at very low prices for cash or produce.

Also about 100 q. sections of land situated in this county which will be sold to those wishing to settle on favorable terms.

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.

References.—B. Young, H. C. Kimball and Orson Hyde.

March 24, 47f

Triber Eliza 2
Pugh Mary

Riley John

Roberts George

Roberts Robert

Roberts Horace

Roberts John W

Rowe C Maria

Ross Chas 2

Rose John

Rose Francis

Royleigh Alonzo H

Russell Daniel

Southworth Chester

Smoot A O

Springue Richard D 2

Starks Zilpha

Stanley Thomas

Stanley A S

Steed John

Stewart John

Stoddard B n n S

Stoddard Israel

Squires Charlotte

Sweet John

Swisher Andrew

Switz J

Thompson Harvey

Thompson William

Townsend James 2

Wiley William

Wilson Lewis D

Williams Abigail

Williams Albert

Williams James

Williams W

Wood Daniel

Woodward Jedediah S

Woodworth Parmenus

Wright Robert

Wright William

York Geo W

ELIAS SMITH, P. M.

NOTICE—The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has opened the large brick store, on the corner of Parley and Carlin streets, one block east of Main street; for the purpose of doing a general Commission and Storage business, both for home and foreign manufacture; and hopes by his close and strict attention to business, and the long experience he has had, he will share a liberal portion of public patronage.

To the different associations of mechanics he would say, any articles left with him for sale, will be sold according to instruction given; if left to my own discretion, they will be sold to the best advantage.

I am prepared to store a large quantity of Flour and Grain. Any shipments that my customers may wish to make there will be no charge for taking bills of lading, nor for receiving goods at the landing more than for drayage.

Refer to close attention to business.

SAMUEL GULLEY.

March 31, 1845-44f

COMMISSION STORE FOR HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscriber having opened a commission store on Mulholland street, about fifteen rods south east of the Temple, will receive and sell on commission, any article that can be made or manufactured in this city, comprising of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Hats, Bonnets, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Cabinetware, Chairs, Hoes, Pitch forks; finally, anything that you can make or have on hand that will be useful in this vicinity, that you wish to sell; if you feel disposed to leave it with me I will sell it to the best advantage, for your benefit.

I will receive in exchange for the above articles, Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Fowls, Eggs, Wheat, Corn, Buckwheat, Flour, Meal, Potatoes, Beans, Wool, Hides, and finally any thing that will make food or clothing.

Please give me a call as I will intend to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-43f

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM in Knox county, three miles west of Galesburg, eight miles from Knoxville, thirty miles from Oquaka, and twelve miles from Monmouth, containing one hundred acres—forty acres of improvements, and sixty acres of excellent timber, well watered, both for stock and house use. The cultivated land is dry and of a very excellent quality, which the undersigned will sell cheap, or exchange for a farm in Hancock county.

JUSTUS AMES.

March 1st, 1845-44f

SOAP MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having established a Soap Manufactory on Mulholland street, about two hundred rods east of the Temple, opposite R. Beech's Tavern, where he intends to manufacture hard and soft soap of the best quality, which he will sell much lower than has been the customary price in this city; wholesale and retail. To be had also at the Commission Store, about fifteen rods south-east of the Temple.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-43f

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having taken the old stand formerly occupied by H. Egan, have commenced manufacturing rope of all descriptions, twine, chalk-lines &c., which they will sell at St. Louis prices. As the subscribers intend manufacturing all their cordage from the best materials, and in the best manner, to be sold at the lowest prices; they would invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. St. Louis prices paid for hemp.

EGAN & SANDERS.

Feb. 10-42f

NOTICE—THE subscribers from

the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM of 150 acres, situated two miles west of the flourishing town of Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the margin of the grand prairie, one of the most healthy portions of the state. Ninety acres of excellent timber, such as Maple, Beech, Ash, Black Walnut, White Oak, &c., the balance prairie of the best quality. There is a good framed barn, 30 by 45 feet; a large framed house, well finished and painted outside, with a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises. The whole farm is well fenced and excellently watered, for stock and a well with a pump in both barn and kitchen.

The subscriber will sell the above farm on reasonable terms, or exchange it in part for a good stock farm, of prairie and timber in Hancock county; an indisputable title given. For further particulars enquire at this office, or for the subscriber on the premises.

SETH TAFT.

March 18-46f

LARGE NOTICE.

Warning! is now out and for sale at this office.

OSPREY.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.
THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Anderson Master, has commenced running between St. Louis & Bloomington, leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1-2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evans' Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to

C. ALLEN, Nauvoo

Jan. 1, 1845-35f

HAT STORE.

THE subscriber has taken a store on Mulholland St., half a mile east of the Temple, where he now offers for sale Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best of materials.

Country produce taken in exchange.

Also a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions.

A. MERRILL.

Nov. 26, 1844-30f

MR. HUGH PATRICK, Dentist, begs to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, his removal to that part of the post office, lately occupied by Mr. S. Rigdon, and returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in this city and surrounding country; for the extensive patronage he has received since he arrived here, and in doing so, he would assure them the same unremitting attention, which has hitherto gained for him the approbation of those by whom he has been favored, it shall be his constant object to cultivate.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

Also H. Patrick, begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues manufacturing the various articles in the above line; rings, bracelets, pins, seals, keys, bracelets, chains, and various other ornaments too numerous to mention, two thirds of the payments expected in cash. Old gold and silver taken in exchange.

Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1845-35f

LOOK HERE.

THE undersigned will exchange a few town lots, for Horses, Cattle, Wagons and Harnesses.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

Jan. 27th, 1845-30f

WANTED by the subscriber, the following Neighbors: Sept. 20, 843; Feb. 28 and July 3, 1844. Also Nos. 4 and 25 of the Wasp.

W. RICHARDS.

March 10-46f

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part, of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Chariotees, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Ruggy Wagons, Harnesses, Sportsmen's Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also, Ploughs, Scythe snaths, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Water street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yensley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices. For we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done, in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Prest.

ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk.

SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.

BURR FROST.

DAVID DE VOL.

JOSHUA SMITH.

DAVID W. FOX.

SHADRACH DRIGGS.

DWIGHT WEBSTER.

JESSE H. ATHERTON.

WM. LISK.

Jan. 15th, 1845-37-1f



CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.
Coughs and Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pains or Soreness of the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c.

AMONG all the famous medicines for Consumption, none seems to be meeting with greater success, or gaining a higher reputation than that most wonderful article, Wistar's Balm of Wild Cherry! That it stands at the head of all other remedies is now universally conceded. It has cured thousands upon thousands—of all classes—in cases of the most dangerously Consumptive character—and physicians of the greatest eminence throughout our whole country unhesitatingly recommended it as the most powerful curative of Pulmonary diseases, in the whole range of Pharmacy. Thousands of consumptive patients have affixed tested its exalted virtues, and confessed its surpassing, excellent and amazing power. The remarkable success of this Balm is no doubt owing in a great measure to the peculiarly agreeable and powerful nature of its ingredients. It is a fine Herbal Medicine, composed chiefly of Wild Cherry Bark and the genuine Iceland Moss—the latter imported expressly for this purpose—the rare medicinal virtues of which are also combined, with a new chemical process with the Extract of Tar—thus rendering the whole Compound the most certain and efficacious remedy ever discovered!

A CASE OF ASTHMA.

The following is from a distinguished Lawyer of the city of New York, who had been afflicted with the Asthma for upwards of Twenty Years; and who, after reading such cases can doubt the efficacy of this medicine!

New York, January 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for 24 years—sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks; and although attended by various medical advisers, of the highest reputation and skill in the country, the relief was but partial and temporary—twice the disease proved nearly fatal to my life. Some few weeks ago I commenced taking Wistar's Balm of Wild Cherry, which gave me instant relief, and a single bottle produced in a few days what I believed to be a radical and perfect cure.

A. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law.

No. 58 Williams St., New York.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate, and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public.

F. A. FALMADGE.

Recorder of the city of New York.

JOHN POWER, D. D.,

Vicar General of New York.

P. S. The above certificate may be seen at No. 125 Fulton street, New York.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six for \$5.

All orders from dealers south and west of the Wabash river should be addressed to Benja. The p. 76 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. The above truly valuable medicine is for sale at this office.

E. B. 13-42-3m

BENJAMIN PHELPS,

No. 76 Chestnut Street,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR ALL THE

BEST FAMILY MEDICINES.

OFFERS to Dealers and others the following highly popular and valuable Medicines:

Wistar's balm of wild cherry

Rev. L. Cover's balm of life

Humphrey's Pile ointment

Dr. Williamson's pain soother

Brate's rheumatic liniment and pills

Sappington's pills



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 52.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, April 30, 1845.

Whole Number 146

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Bain Street,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$1.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

Debauchery of New York.—To show

the awful debauchery of the Christian

Cities of the world; we extract the fol-

lowing.

SUBTERRANEAN SCENES IN

NEW YORK.

Ireneus, in the N. Y. Observer,

quotes from notes of a friend the follow-

ing account of a recent exploration

of one of the living hell in that city,

which corroborates the reports hereto-

fore made by Dickens:

"It was midnight. We had an ap-

pointment with an officer of the city po-

lice, one of the oldest and truest of that

department, to meet us at the—House,

and we were all ready. The neighbor-

hood we proposed to visit was unsafe for

any man to enter in the night unless

well protected, and we had therefore

taken such precaution as the first law

of nature dictates in such cases. Turning

down L—-to O—-street, we came

to a large white-washed door at which

the officer tapped as if giving a signal to

be understood within. The door was

cautiously opened and we stood enveloped

in darkness, but the sound of distant

music fell upon our ears. We groped

our way to a flight of stairs, down which

we marched, the officer being at the head,

till we came to another door guarded by

a porter, who proved to be the presiding

genius of the establishment. He knew

the officer; at a glance, and was as com-

plaisant as if a new customer had come;

and on being informed that we were on a

pleasure excursion through his dominions,

he threw open his ball-room door, and

there, as sure as life, was a sight, such

as the disordered brain of a madman

might conjure, but which we had never

ventured to believe was one of nightly

similar scenes in this Christian city. A

motley multitude of men and women,

yellow and white, black and dingy, old

and young, ugly and—no, not hand-

some; God forbid that beauty should ever

bloom in such a hot-bed as this—but there

they were, a set of male and female

Bacchantes, dancing to the tamborine

and fiddle; giggling and laughing in a

style peculiar to the remote descendants

of Ham, and making 'night hideous' with

their lascivious orgies. Talk of the deg-

radation of the heathen; of savage pow-

wows, and Pagan carnivals; and stir up

sympathy for the slaves of sin in the

depths of Africa or Asia. Here we were

within a stone's throw of the City Hall, in

the centre of the first city in the most

Christian country on the earth, and here

was a sight to make the heart sick and

bleed. On one side of the room was a

bar, tended by a rascally looking wretch

who dealt out the liquors to the frequent

calls of his customers; and as the drink-

ing and filling went on, the fury of the

company waxed fiercer, until the scene

was as unreal and bewildering as if we

had been suddenly ushered into the re-

veiling halls of the Prince of darkness.

"Wandering through this horrid group

was a young man whom we recognized

make them fair, danced like celestial

virgins in the blue ethereal sky, and we

could scarcely believe that, under such a

canopy, there could be such scenes as we

had just left."

THE SULTAN AT HOME:

The Imperial Harem at Constantinople.

Before the Sultan enters his harem at

night, (and it is not customary for him to do

so during the day,) he communicates to

the agha in waiting the name of the ka-

dinn; whom he proposes to summon to his

couch. The agha conveys the message

to the Khat Khoda, who announces it to

the first lady in waiting on the kadinn,

all of whom have the honor of receiving

the Sultan's visits in regular succession.

Should indisposition prevent this, the next

in turn is selected. At the appointed

time, which is generally after vatsy

namazy, (night of the fifth prayer,) the

Sultan proceeds to the harem dividing the

harem from the mabim or Salanlyk.

Here all his attendants, save the black

aghia on duty, make their obeisance, and

the door is opened by the portress inside.

Care is taken that all issues looking upon

the inner galleries, through which the

monarch passes, shall be closed. No per-

son is permitted to appear, and perfect

silence is maintained.

The Sultan has a suit of apartments

within the harem, to which the designated

lady is generally conducted, and from

which she withdraws at dawn. But

sometimes he honors the kadinn in her

own apartment. In the latter case a sig-

nal is given by the aghia, who precedes

the monarch with lights; and the door

being opened, the Sultan is received by

the lady and her slaves with the most ab-

ject demonstrations of respect. The same

silence and mystery are observed in the

morning.

Should his highness bathe within the

harem, which never occurs unless indis-

position should prevent his quitting the in-

terior, he is served by women allotted to

this duty. They consist of gedeklik,

(chosen) who are alone entitled to this

honor. This process is conducted with

rigid attention to etiquette and propriety,

under the superintendence of two or more

elderly costs. The imperial bath is en-

veloped in crimson silk clothes embroid-

ered in gold, called pestamel, and the at-

tendants are attired in light but ample

dresses.

This ceremony is contrary to our ideas

of delicacy. Nevertheless, it is more de-

corous than might be supposed. The old

costs perform the required services while

the sultan is within the heated room; and

it is not until he returns to the vestry

that the younger gedeklik approach, in

order to offer refreshments, and to divert

him with songs or stories, and this with

most severe and rigid respect for deco-

rum.

When it is the Sultan's pleasure to

take refreshments in the apartments of

any lady, he is waited upon by that lady's

slaves. Sweetmeats, cakes, fruits, sher-

bets, coffee, ices, and other delicacies

prepared by their own zealous hands, are

presented. Each kadinn has a small

kitchen, and great rivalry is exhibited in

seeking to gratify the monarch with dainties,

for which he is known to entertain a

predilection. The evening is employed

in playing with the children, if the kadinn

be a mother, in listening to the songs or

recitations of the most accomplished

slaves, and in examining jewelry and

es of meat, confectionary and fruit.

Sometimes, especially on Fridays, his

highness proceeds direct from the harem

to the bath.

When the Sultan receives one or more

ladies in his state apartments within the

harem, he is attended by all the great

ladies of the palace, and is waited upon

by the gedeklik, and also by the first la-

dies attached to the kadins or sultanas

who may be present. Sometimes the

whole harem is admitted to his presence,

and diverted with music, dances, and

mimic exhibitions, performed by slaves

constituting what may be termed the

corps de ballet. The crowd of beauty,

the splendor of dresses and jewelry, the

richness of furniture, and brilliancy of

illumination are then said to rival the

fairy creations of the Arabian tales; but,

with the exception of one frank lady, a

Spaniard, residing at Pera, no stranger

was ever admitted to these dazzling spec-

tacles.

The idea of one man ruling uncon-

trolled over an assemblage of some three

hundred and fifty women, two-thirds of

whom are selected for their personal

charms, almost bewilders imagination,

and leads to strange reflections. But our

notions on this subject are for the most

part erroneous. The harem etiquette is

observed with the most minute punctil-

iousness and severity, and forms a bar-

rier to indulgence. Indeed, if religious

and moral scruples, combined with court

regulations, did not curb the will of the

master, the jealousy of kadins, and the

watchful eye of the Khat Khoda, and

oostas would restrain indiscriminate in-

dulgence.

Every movement, every look of the

Sultan, within the harem or mabim, is

regulated by scrupulous attention to rules,

and to the claims and privileges of each

individual entitled to notice. Infractions

of these rules, and gratifications of caprice,

doubtless take place; but the tales that

are recounted at Pera, the pandemonium

of ignorance, falsehood, and venality, and

the absurdities we read of unbounded

profligacy, are fictions founded upon

malice on one side, and upon excessive

credulity on the other. The avidity with

which foreigners seek for and listen to

the inventions of Perote informants, en-

courages the latter to amuse themselves

at the expense of travelers, and thus to

mislead Europe. Fifty instances, some

of which have appeared in print, might

be enumerated.

Now-a-days the Sultan dares not open-

ly overstep the bounds of propriety, nor

can he indulge his caprices secretly with-

out adopting precautions not to offend the

laws of decorum, and the admitted rights

of his kadins. Even in former days

these rules could not always be infringed

with impunity. One of the causes that

led to the death of Sultan Ibrahim, in

1648, was his contempt for harem regu-

lations, and his abuse of power over his

numerous female slaves. Similar disregard

to domestic duties and morality led to

the disgrace and death of Damad Zadeh Ef-

endi, Sheikh Islam under the Sultan Ab-

doul Hamid, A. D. 1785. This vizier,

not less celebrated for unbounded proflig-

acy than for talents and learning, long

fascinated the Sultan and people; but he

carried licentiousness to such extremes,

that the very lowest classes were scin-

dalized, and he fell scorned by all men.

The Turks are by no means patterns

of morality; but it is indisputable that the

The law which ordains the legitimacy

of all offspring of free Moslem fathers, no

matter what the mother's condition, also

acts as a check upon indulgence. The

issue of female slaves being entitled to all

privileges of inheritance, although the

mothers be not kadins, the result would

be a most inconvenient multiplication of

legitimate heirs, or indiscriminate infan-

ticide. Unfortunately, the latter expedi-

ent, anterior to birth, is often resorted to

in the imperial harem and in private

families, although it is rigidly forbidden

by law, and perpetrators are liable to the

death penalty for murder. (The law is

strictly enforced in Constantinople.)

This prayer is invariably announced

an hour and a half after Aksham (sunset)

namazy.

The children of each kadinn remain

under the mother's care, and the utmost

vigilance is exercised by them in watch-

ing over their charges, lest the jealousy

of rivals should lead to fatal consequen-

ces.

The lady in question, gifted with

great musical talents, was invited by the

Sultan's command, to pass three or four

days with the kadins and Sultanas:

The night watch, within and without

the seraglio, is set about 10 P. M., and all

fires and lights, save those in the niches,

are extinguished. The signal for ex-

tinguishing lights, and for the whole

harem to retire to rest, is the explosion

of several rockets fired from the guard

ship at anchor near the palace.

It is notorious that several women gain

their livelihood by preparing drugs cal-

culated to destroy life in the germ, while

others enjoy a most unholy reputation for

TEXAS.
The Picayune has four columns of Texan correspondence, from Kendall and others, with regard to annexation.

Already have the citizens of Texas taken the alarm, and the idea of calling country conventions, to press the business forward, has been favorably considered. Gen. Henderson has taken the stump, advocating annexation strongly, and others of the more influential men have come out in its support; in the western section, a large majority of the more wealthy inhabitants are lending all their influence to bring about the measure. The opposition lies principally among the English merchants, especially the English, and those holding office or in some way dependent upon the present Government.

We learn that President Jones has returned to Washington, and that the United States Minister, Major Donelson, had been treated so cavalierly by him and his Cabinet, that he spoke of withdrawing from the seat of Government to Galveston. This intelligence is from sources so direct as to have no room to doubt its accuracy.

From all that we learn, we are constrained to believe, that if a rupture with Major Donelson would assist in procrastinating action with the acquiescence of the people, President Jones would edify the nation with another exequatur proclamation. It is very evident that the interests of the people of Texas have become a minor consideration to the interests of some of her officials; and our suspicious mislead us, if the enquiry for the present is not, what will certain individuals gain by accepting or rejecting annexation?

Mr. Saligny and the Hon. Ashbel Smith, Texan Secretary of State, came passengers in the N. York. Our information leads us to infer, that these gentlemen have come to the United States upon business connected with annexation. We have been informed that such was the eagerness of the French Charge to reach the city, that when the New York stopped a few miles below to take in wood, he procured a horse, and set out, immediately, and arrived in town on Saturday night. We have been told that Mr. Saligny asserted, in terms rather more peremptory than are generally employed by diplomatic agents, that annexation will not (shall not) take place.

From Mexico.—El Siglo, of (Mexico) of the 29th ultimo, contains a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Cuevas) to Mr. Shannon, U. S. Minister at Mexico, informing him that the Government was in possession of the knowledge of the passage of the Annexation resolutions, and that diplomatic relations between the two countries were suspended on that account. The same day a note was addressed, by the Mexican Cabinet, to the Ministers of Spain, France and England, protesting against the proceedings of the United States in relation to Texas.

From China.—In addition to the news by the Zenobia, which we gave yesterday morning, we find the following in the Baltimore Patriot of the 29th ult.:

There was a furious tempest at Manila on the night of November 11, in which several vessels were lost; the town of Nueva-Caceres sustained much damage, most of the houses being destroyed, including that of the Governor, who had a narrow escape for his life. In the town of Taybas more than 800 houses were destroyed, and the rice crops were ruined.

The following paragraphs from Bombay papers are given in the Register:

A fearful accident occurred at Indore on the 14th ult. Several thousands of Brahmans had been assembled at the palace to receive gifts at the festival of Gumpatide. They were simultaneously descending a staircase, when the structure gave way, and in the rush and crash which ensued one hundred and ninety-four lives were lost.

On the 24 ult., Tankeewall, a small town on the river Gambia, was stormed by a column of about 200 baboons, who assailed the natives with great ferocity, biting and pelting with sticks and stones in their daring attempt to carry off what provisions they could find in the village. The inhabitants made a stout counter assault with cutlery and musket, more deadly weapons than the monkeys could command. In a running contest nearly one hundred were captured, and since sold; several are here, and seen by their antics to have already forgot the old cause of their captivity.

Canton, December 10.—High rates for silk are still maintained—no purchases. Sugar continues high.

Teas, black.—Very little has been done in Congous, Souchong, Pekoe, and Caper. Most extravagant rates are still being paid for fine chops of green tea, and the competition is as great as ever. Large purchases of all

descriptions of country-made teas are reported.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1845.

The Crazy World.—To one, well acquainted with the present disturbed state of the kingdoms and nations of the earth, as reported by the various newspapers of the day, the world appears crazy. The pressure is general, and the convulsions universal. The United States is drunken with madness, and abuses her own flesh.

The assassination at Carthage; the Philadelphia riots; the Anti-ent war, and a weekly catalogue of crimes of lesser magnitude, are strong symptoms, that her glory has departed. Nor are the old kingdoms and nations of Europe, Asia, and Africa, less affected: The walls of men in bondage under the glittering power of Monarchy; and the murmurings of almost every society, exalted and trampled by an ungodly priesthood, throughout Christendom, mingling with the clamor of the less deceived and despoiled heathen, show signs of woe; and the whole globe, like a great animal, upon the very verge of utter dissolution, is struck with death.

Every limb of the body is in pain; the head, which may be compared, to the enlightened part, is almost frantic with the sick head ache, while the blood shot eyes are glaring upon the ruin of an old moth eaten world, with remediless horror!

Disease incurable! Chills and fever in America; palsy and debauchery in Europe; consumption and gout in Asia; and plague and leprosy in Africa; As with Israel, so with the world; the whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint; AND DIE IT MUST! And Mormonism, eternal Mormonism, will witness the dying struggle; the last gasp, when the earth quakes; and triumphs over death, hell, and the grave! So let the old world die.

The Lord vexes the people.—The forepart of April, the steamer Swallow, going down the North River, opposite Athens and Hudson, ran upon a rock in the night, which made an awful scene: The boat took fire, just as the after part began to sink. The bells in both towns began to ring the alarm; the passengers began to jump over board, and scream for mercy. Many small boats, with torches, and two steamers came to the rescue, but out of some three hundred passengers, it is supposed, that some forty or fifty found death by drowning. They that stayed on the bow of the Swallow were safe. How the Lord vexes the people!

An Old Man.—Benjamin Bush recently died in Vermont, aged 115 years. The Millennium is near, and then like our ancestors before the flood, people will live 1000 years. The gentiles don't believe that.

The War Eagle again.—She comes it finely; her last trip was made in 231 hours. Come it! 20 hours is time enough from St. Louis to Nauvoo. The War Eagle is a good boat, with a first rate set of officers, and hands.

A touch of the sublime.—Last Saturday evening, the Band made a trip to Montrose, (Iowa) and gave Capt. Davis a touch of the sublime. The music sounded delightfully upon the water.

Such Friendship.—The half pay officers alone of Great Britain, receive \$24,000,000 a year. Wonder what the whole pay amounts to!

Eggorum.—It is said that New York devours 500,000 eggs a month, of which 7500 are used weekly in the Astor house.

Intemperant Temperance.—The long faced gentry of New England, who go the whole figure for temperance, are trying to rank in Tea, Coffee and Tobacco with Rum, Whiskey, Cider, &c. &c. Lord how perfect! The next step is:—[Ye shall keep my statutes. Thou shalt not let thy cattle gender with a diverse kind. Thou shalt not sow thy field with mingled seed; neither shall a garment mingled of linen and woolen come upon thee.] So huzza for an end of Kentucky jeans, linsey woolsey, mules, and striped pigs!

Bishop Onderdonk, it is said, has gone on a mission to the Pa-nees.

The rest of the sacerdotal clergy, have put in for the Cana-day, as a bosom feeler.

Presentiment.—Mrs. Dorothy Toos of Maryland, died nine years ago that she was to die April 5, 1845, and although at times very ill, she insisted that that day was to die, and did die, aged 95 years.

Oshaw! Gentiles believe in dream! Take care that you don't catch Mormonism the natural way, and physic yourselves out of Babylon.

Dodging.—Mr. Dodge has been appointed in place of Mr. Talmadge, removed Governor of Wisconsin.

Mr. Dodge, the very man, To dodge in good, and dodge from evil, Dodge away—dodge all he can. He cannot dodge "death and the devil."

The Portraits and Pictures.—A notice in the "Prophet," not long since, gives information that the portraits of the

"Twelve" and other distinguished persons in Nauvoo, were in contemplation for publication. We have advised on the matter, and do beseech our brethren in New York and elsewhere, to hold on.

The meagre skeletons which have come out in that city, are unworthy the patronage of the saints: The best of anything will do for a Mormon. The surrender of Farwest is a miserable caricature, representing Farwest a little bigger than a "piece of chalk." walled in; the Mormons running from their depredations; and the mobbers of Missouri as unfarmed Militia (Lord look at the land of "jeans and buckskin.") The picture of Joseph Smith addressing the Indians is unworthy of the man and "mockery minion." There is nothing real sentimental or true in these ratchpennies.

Just hold on: we have the best artists in the world in Nauvoo; and noble heads, and in time, we can give fac similes, to the life, worthy of men of God.

Blackberries.—The N. O. Picayune of April 4, notices blackberries in market. Every slave city in the Union, can brag as much all the year round.

Frost wanted.—The aforesaid 'Pic' of April 5, wants to "split the difference" between two feet of snow in Vermont, and a summer's sun of New Orleans. Just half "the difference" would land him upon the Alleghany mountains in Virginia. Where the frost of one night might satisfy his curiosity.

Boston is preparing a great steamer to carry the Mail to Liverpool under the new mail law. Why not construct a Tunnel under the ocean to Liverpool, at once! The cost of so many steamers would accomplish it, and a Telegraph to boot.

Texas.—Our latest news puts Texas in the attitude of playing "hide and covey" for the agents of the English, French, and Americans. Annexation, therefore, like the Negro's marriage after he purchased his dutchess's freedom, be at to gadder pon bigness of Massa's pus.

Nauvoo Pottery.—We called at the Pottery, a little east of the Temple, the other day, and were shown a sample of Pitchers, dishes, and various other articles of ware, which give great credit to the skill of the proprietors and workmen; and if rightly patronized, will not leave Nauvoo without honor. We hope in a short time, that Crockery, as good as any from England, for such young workmen, will adorn every house in the city, besides supplying our neighboring towns.

Phonography, or the art of writing short hand by sound, has been commenced in this city by professor WARR. We called in the other day, where several of our leading men were practicing with dexterity, life, and determination. It goes well: Mormonism embraces every thing good, from gay to grave; from Pot-hookian; to heavenly; from sound to salivation, and from Phonography to ad infinitum.

The city of Pittsburg, it is said, says the Aton Telegraph of April 19, "was never in a more prosperous condition, both as to its business and the rapid increase of its population and improvement."

Such an exclamation, between Pittsburg's glory and fire, puts us in mind of what Paul said to the Thessalonians: "For when they shall say: peace and safety; then sudden destruction cometh upon them as travail upon a woman with child, and they shall not escape."

Cheap.—The Steamboat fare from New York to Albany, is fifty cents; cheap! If some of the Yankees would come and lower the price on the Mississippi, from Nauvoo to St. Louis, (224 miles), to one dollar; they would soon get Mormon patronage enough to

"Klare de kitchen."

Bloody Religion.—Some women have been making Mr. Clay a member of the Home Missionary Society. His gambling tools and duelling irons stick out of his pockets two or three bloody feet.

Bigs.—There is nothing so speaks the good character of a place better, than the orderly conduct of small boys. The habit, in towns and cities, of boys running together to play, tends to evil. Drunkenness, profanity, thieving, and mobocracy, result from such practices. Parents, keep your children at home, and make them work for honor, or let them go for disgrace.

Showers.—On Wednesday night, and Thursday of last week, several thunder showers supplied the deficiency of rain of which the country had been lacking several weeks. All in time, and vegeta-

tion looks much more promising on account of it. Farmers like rain in due season, and speculators admire good crops, but do they all ask and thank the great Giver for it!

Nauvoo Market.—The continued emigration to this city, makes a good market for pork, bacon, flour, meal, corn, wheat, &c. and money circulates briskly with much less base coin than is reported in other cities. So, come.

Economy.—In 1787, the war of the Revolution being ended, and America free, the people began to look about for a living. The town of Andover, (Mass.) thus expressed themselves:—

"And upon this occasion, we apply ourselves to the good sense and virtuous dispositions of the female sex, to the younger as well as the elder, that they would by their engaging examples, as well as in other proper ways, devote that power of influence with which nature has endowed them, to the purpose of encouraging every species of economy in living, and particularly that neatness and simplicity of dress, which are among the best tokens of a good mind, and which seldom fail to command the esteem of the virtuous and wise; giving preference to that clothing which is produced from our flocks, and from our own fields."

All we shall add is, Nauvoo you have the best women in the world, "go and do likewise."

The Murder at Carthage.—Wm. M. Daniels, has published a pamphlet of 24 pages, containing "A correct account of the murder of General Joseph and Hyrum Smith, at Carthage, on the 27th of June, 1844." Mr. Daniels being an eye witness to the awful tragedy, cannot do less than give the particulars of the bloodstained deed that ever disgraced a state and nation. The pamphlet can be had at this Office. The cuts are worth the price of the book.

Poyglat Rifles.—Our friend Turley is turning out some of the best fifteen shooters, we ever saw. It is to be hoped that he will manufacture enough to satisfy foreign calls, as well as answer home requirements.

Women gratis.—To get rid of the thousands of young working women who are out of employment in New York, it is gravely proposed to form a society and raise \$25,000 by subscription to provide free tickets for their passage to Chicago, Milwaukee, &c. for such young women as may choose to migrate westward in search of employment, husbands and happiness.

This looks like civilization and christianity! The Indians, nay the Hot-tentots, never offered such a vanishing insult to female virtue and dignity! We dare not turn out our hogs and cattle on the prairies without somebody to watch them. There are wolves in the west, as well as wild Boars in the east, whoever started that project, ought to be tapped for the shallows.

Corn Stalk Sugar.—The "Bigfield committee" wish all the information relative to the planting, tending, raising, and harvesting the corn, and manufacturing the sugar, or molasses, that can be furnished.

We give the following:—The Prairie Farmer says, "the mode is to pull off the ears when they begin to form; and when the leaves are dead half way up the stalk, to pull off the leaves, cut up the stalks, cut off the tops, and grind the bottoms."

Lights.—Several U. S. officers from Fort Snelling, on their way to cautionment Leavenworth, per steamer Gen. Brooke, called to view the Temple yesterday.

The St. Louis Reveille, on the 22d, mixed some spirit of the Saints, with a little solid soap, and made a first rate wash; all right when the Neighbor speaks the saints endeavor to keep their faces clean and hearts pure; and when the Reveille beats, the soldiers wash their hands and black their boots ready for duty.

By the by, we have weighed the wit and worth of the St. Louis papers, and find the Reveille is par a premium.

The Gazette is 1 dis, because the voice of the Lord has lowered her Flag.

The Reporter, is 2 dis, because steel Pens rust in the ink, and goose quills don't suit Bontone Texian taste.

The Republican is 24 dis, while the party rest in their Chambers till the indignation be over, for fear of the Clay mud hole.

The St. Louis American is 3 dis, for the reason that its Julian period does not embrace the Dutch and Irish.

The Organ is 31 dis, because the Editor cannot play but two tunes, both flat—la mi.

The New Era, and all others 4 dis, and dull sale—status infatus opinio, hurts the worth of part and pails metu, hinders the rest from being what the upper ten thousand would be, if they could, a Sampson among the Philistines, or a Saul among the prophets.

Upon the whole, the pleasant wit, hit, jig, gig, tachygraphy, and liveliness of the Reveille, is all sufficient to render it worthy of "mint drops" and mouth drops.

From the North Adams (Mass.) Transcript. Notice.—Sally Larrabee can have an interview with the subscriber by writing to him where she may be found, or coming to his residence at Timothy Waters, in Whittingham, Vt., 2 miles from Jacksonsville. I have been at a good deal of trouble to find her, and have got almost tired of it, and as I have had a good many chances to get married, and want to get married soon as spring opens, I hope she will take no offence if I should be obliged to give up the chase and have some one else. I should be very happy to have her to come over as quick as she could, as I cannot bear the thought of forgetting her for ever, and can never love any body else as well as I do her.

DANIEL WATERS.

Whittingham, March 13, 1845.

What a pretty thing it is to love! High diddle, diddle, The cat and the fiddle; The cow jump't over the stool.

How many court just for the sport, And then appear just like a fool!

Elder Richard Bender of Philadelphia arrived in this city on Sunday.

Police Reports.—No charter, no cases. Order and industry reign:

Yankee doodle without mobs, Yankee doodle dandy; The Legislature pl'd the cobs, The Mormons think them bandy.

THE GREAT WESTERN IN!

The Great Western arrived at New York on the 16th with dates to March 20th. Our files as usual. Our space being full, we shall only say the duty on cotton has been repealed: No fresh outbreak in Switzerland; but plague and famine has visited Afghanistan. More next week.

Spring.—With beauties like Eden, And charms like a maiden; With music, bird eloquence, And glory excelsior, has come down upon us to delight, please and multiply. How convenient!

Nauvoo Cane.—It is becoming quite fashionable for gentlemen to possess a Nauvoo cane; and the good people of this city of peace, also use a cane,—but the point of the staff is, to have it "sod with the preparation of the gospel."

Anti-Mormonism the natural way.—An old gentleman who arrived here on Saturday, was swindled next day out of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, by a fellow who induced him to take a walk to look at the city. They went out in the vicinity of the Big Mound, where they were met by a person who appeared to be very drunk, and who exhibited a large roll of money and proposed to bet on a certain trick at cards. The old man refused to bet, but loaned the money to his companion to do so. The drunken man of course won, when he started off and the pretended loser after him. The old man waited some time but the other not returning, he then suspected the trick. It is to be hoped the police will overhaul this sharper.—St. Louis Reporter.

Zounds! If the citizens of Nauvoo, without a charter, should tax strangers like that, Dr. Charles would get it so perfect into Warsaw, that an eruption of Mount Vesuvius might be expected. Oh Anti-Mormonism!

Mill Burnt.—Harris' mill in Summit County, Ohio, was burnt on the 11th. Loss \$20,000; \$10,000 insured.

More Fire.—Two or three houses were burnt in Newark N. J. valued about \$12,000.

Hawk Chief Returned.—Thank'e; next time you do the like, be honest enough to give your name, and save suspicion.

At spiritualist's wishing, broke out the natural way among the members of Congress.—At New York, on Friday night, a gentleman who did not seek to give his name to the police, who resided at present at the Astor House, but is a member of Congress from the west, was robbed in a brothel, of about \$50, by a female of the pave, named Louisa Fisher, with whom he was in company.—[Balt. Sun.

PAYMENT OF THE TROOPS.

The subject of paying the troops called out to suppress the riots in this country in May and July last, excites quite too much discussion. If any public service is equitably entitled to payment, independently of law, that of venturing health, limb and life in support of the law may urge this claim. It is a duty much more arduous than turning out to meet a foreign invasion; for in addition to the ordinary dangers of military service, the citizen soldier, in taking arms against domestic violence, must encounter all the rancors of civil war, and may be compelled to meet as enemies those whom he always regarded as friends. Yet these severe and trying responsibilities must be encountered; for without the military arms, when other means fail, the laws die; and when the laws die, all rights practically die with them. In this view of the case, who can deny the claim of such service, not only to payment ac-

cording to law; but to such payment promptly and cheerfully? Then how extreme is the injustice of delay in such payment!

And how impossibly such injustice! If troops are not promptly and cheerfully paid for this service, we cannot expect of them a prompt turning out. If we would not have them refuse to do so, if we would have them come when wanted, we must have the other part of the contract faithfully performed. We must at least give them their due according to law. We hope, for the sake of the future, that this payment will be made without further delay. Those who object to taxation for such purpose, must remember that it is a purpose which protects their lives and property.—Phil. Newsper.

Foot your bills, loving brothers, for in so doing, "you keep up appearances," and show the world that there is a little patriotism left.

Whipping an Editor.—The editor of the Pottsville Miners' Journal, Mr. CHAMBERS, in publishing the marriage of a Mr. ROBERT MORRIS, said something pretty in return for a slice of cake. Mr. MORRIS took offence, and writing on Mr. C. with the editor of the Gazette, F. M. WYNN, took, undertook to chastise the supposed offender. Mr. C., it seems, was rather too much for both, and had them held to bail besides.—[Rep.

U. S. Ship Vandalla.—The Madisonian confirms the unpleasant accounts respecting the Vandalla. It says:

This ship, under command of J. S. CHANCEY, Esq., has just arrived at Norfolk from Port au Prince, with the yellow fever on board. Lieut. Geo. MASON HOOD, J. M. LOCKHART, Purser Moore, Assistant Surgeon Manning, the carpenter, sailmaker, and sixteen of the crew, died on the passage. Fifty of the crew are now down with the fever.

The Vandalla was under orders for Pensacola, but, owing to the alarming sickness on board, a council of war was held, and it was decided to run her into Norfolk, where she arrived as above stated.

Swallowing a Hook.—The following—which the Boston Traveler thinks good enough almost to be a "fish-story"—is related in the New Orleans Medical Journal, by Dr. KIRKPATRICK, of Woodville, Mississippi. The case occurred in Barwell district, South Carolina:

"Mrs. * * * was enjoying her usual siesta, in the afternoon of a warm day, on a pallet spread upon the floor, in a cool part of the house; and, while she was lying on her back, sleeping pleasantly, no doubt dreaming of past pleasures, her grandson, a little urchin of three or four summers, was playing about the house with a fishing tackle complete, pole, line, and hook, who, when he discovered the old lady with her mouth widely distended, thought it was a fine opportunity to 'catch a fish.' Accordingly, in order to effect his purpose, he cautiously deposited the 'barbed hook' (I believe there was no bait on it) into his grand-dame's open mouth. The trifling caused her to awake suddenly, and as her mouth was dry from exposure, she closed it, and swallowed the hook two or three inches below the uvula. So soon as she discovered her situation, the whole family was assembled by her cries and cries of distress, except little Charley, who had dropped his pole in a panic and run off."

Some gentle efforts were essayed to remove the hook, both by the patient and some of the family; but, being apprehensive of fixing the barb in the throat, they ceased all efforts, and despatched a messenger for Dr. E. Leroy Antony, who resides in the neighborhood. When he arrived, and found that the hook was not fastened into the flesh, his fertile brain suggested a plan by which it could be removed safely, easily and without an operation.

"His plan was to cut the line within a foot or two of the mouth of the patient; then to drill a hole through a rifle bullet, and drop it over the line, down on the hook. In order to fix the bullet on the point of the hook, and maintain it firmly in that position, a reed was procured, the joints punched out, and then passed down over the line, and pressed firmly over the bullet. In this manner the hook, bullet and reed, were all withdrawn at once, very easily, without any injury."

The Great Fire.—We copy the following paragraphs from the Pittsburgh Chronicle of last Tuesday:

Already, with commendable spirit, many are proceeding to build up where the fire has burnt down.

We are pleased to learn that the insurance companies will come out much better than was first supposed. The Navigation and Fire Company will be able to pay all their policies and have a surplus capital, but of course it will take time to do it, and the Firemen's and Pennsylvania will pay a large per centage, it is now thought. The Alleghany Mutual is also considered good. It will pay at least 90 cents on the dollar, and perhaps in full.

Promptly have the citizens of Wheeling extended their aid to the unfortunate sufferers by the fire. On Monday a boat arrived, having on board one hundred barrels of flour, and three thousand pounds of bacon, sent from that city to relieve the wants of the poor of our own

In the name of the unfortunate we

return thanks for this kindly and timely aid.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Neighbor

SOWING CORN FOR FODDER.

Sow corn broadcast for fodder, immediately after your ordinary crop of corn is planted, at the rate of four bushels of seed to the acre, harrow it in; and without any further attention, will obtain from five to six tons of dry fodder to the acre—cut it while green, and before it is injured by the frost, and it will be decidedly more palatable and nutritious, and no doubt cheaper too, than prairie hay.

From the thick growth, and consequent smallness of the stalks, horses as well as cattle, eat them with avidity, devouring stalks and leaves alike, without leaving a vestige of either.

MEDICUS.

April 28, 1845.

COPY OF A LETTER TO * * * OF THIS CITY.

New Orleans, April 7th, 1845.

Dear Sir: I have no doubt before the present comes to hand you have been expecting some word from Florida. I should have written sooner but for two reasons; first, I have been expecting a letter for some time from Eder Sweeney, already in Tallahassee, I suppose; and secondly, I entertained a hope of meeting with you in conference at Nauvoo, which I am sorry to say is blasted.

I left St. Louis on the 11th December last, with my family for Florida according to my appointment, and reached this place on the 13th, after some what of a tedious journey. My health has gradually improved till the present, with the exception of one spell of two weeks, in which I was confined to my bed; and my cough was very violent, with a high fever—so much so, that I now begin to dream of obtaining perfect health again.

Elder Sweeney had a few days after I did, in good health and fine spirits. After consulting on our mission, it was thought best for me to tarry in N. O., as my health was bad and purse small, until he should somewhat explore the country, and then be the better able to assign me a location. He left immediately for Mobile, and from thence to Pensacola; from which place I received a letter, giving nothing but an encouraging account of that place, stating that he had tried all means to get an opportunity to preach, but to no purpose; that is was the most barren place he ever was in. He left for Tallahassee, from which place I have been anxiously expecting a letter, for some weeks. Elder Sweeney has left his family in Sangamon county, Illinois.

Elder Sherwood has visited us. His health is good; his company entertaining; his instructions edifying, and what few saints reside here, have greatly rejoiced in his visit, esteeming him approved of all righteous men and justified of God.

Our city is worthy the attention of the chronicler, from its notorious acts of the administration of *Lucas*, and from the judgments of God. For *Hate*, the wilful murderer of a young man, who deliberately cut him to pieces in the St. Louis exchange, and his trial last week came off clear in the midst of as positive testimony and much more circumstantial than ever was given against *Morrel*, the land pirate.

But why? The sequel gives the answer. *Hate* was rich; he was a New Orleans Merchant, and alone all, he had an abundance of cash at his command, and that works by the rule of *crucifixity*, and always makes an abundance of friends, and that you know, in such cases as his before the unjust, ate the very face of *law*, and transforms the English language; so much so that where it reads under positive testimony to hang *Albe a dead; dead!* does actually mean *not guilty, not guilty; not guilty*, with applause when before a Jury, Judge, and Lawyers, whose bosoms turn with the root of all evil; and *Hate* only lost a score or two of thousands, after meriting the applause of giving an impulse to union in which all the court seen eye to eye.

But the God of Heaven, as though angry at such proceedings, came out in wrath upon the most delightful part of the city, and on the same day that *Hate* was justified in the violation of *all law*; the fish, the craw fish, the crabs, eels, and turtles, in the New Basin, began to die by thousands; so much that in three days the city authorities had to employ boats to gather and remove them. I visited the basin at the time, and saw the water covered with its dead; those that were still living seemed anxious to flee from the curse. The craw fish and crabs, had climbed up the wall as high as possible, and every board, cob, and dead fish, that was large enough, was literally covered; and the fish that were yet living, would apparently force their nose out of the water as much as possible, but their destruction seemed to be sealed—for there is a law that cannot be spiritualized, nor its officers bought. The editors call for the wise men to come out and unfold the mystery. This will puzzle them a little, no doubt, for the basin was not stagnant water,—the Mississippi being high, and already running in the gutters through the streets, and quite a channel in the basin canal. But wise will give reasons and fools are sure to believe.—Hence they never examine the word of God, the revelations sealed with the blood of *Joseph* that ranks among the greatest of prophets since the days of *Abel*.

F. B. J.

Pittsburg, April 14, 1845.

Sir:—Pardon me for obtruding a few lines for consideration. Our city has just been visited by an awful

calamity. A fire has destroyed the richest part of our city; the so much boasted Birmingham of America, has melted down with fervent heat; and perhaps you may say, such troubles are to be poured out in these last days; but as I am not a believer in Mormonism, I must declare my opinion, that every thing happens when it comes.

You will get the particulars of this terrible conflagration in the Post and Chronicle of the 11th.

There is one thing connected with this fire, that I wish to hint at. *Sidney Rigdon* came here last fall, after being rejected by your people, and professed great friendship, and feeling for this city. He declared that he was the actual head of the Mormons, and had been ordained a prophet and seer, but I must say my confidence in this connection with the powers of the other world, has been crippled by the event of the late fire. Is it possible that God would order his main spokesman on earth to locate himself and his followers in a city; to hold a convention for the purpose of carrying salvation to the whole world; and burn up that city in a week afterwards, and not tell his servant of it? If *Rigdon* knew the city was to be burnt, why not inform the people? Before *Sodom* was burnt the angels came and took Lot and his family and warned the people.

Jonah, though he went to *Hell* three days, returned and told the inhabitants of *Nineveh* what would befall the city, unless they repented: now why did *Rigdon*, especially with all that he pretended to have, keep the word of God hid? The real answer is because he was a hypocrite, and had no more to do with God, and coming events warn the people.

I have been informed that Mr. Smith always give notice of troubles and events before they came, and his writings incontestably prove the fact: But if there is revelations and judgments for men, *Sidney Rigdon* and his followers have missed the former and come nigh being burnt by the latter.

My word for it, *Rigdon's* sectarian Mormonism has too much *smell of fire* about it to entitle it to credit. Should he go to *Kirtland*, and let the Lord look at him *once* through the cloud as he did at some poor fellows there three or four years ago, the old man would have to *adjudge* his power and authority for another dispensation, and perhaps some other body.

Respectfully &c.,

S * * * S * * *

For the Neighbor.

Since the fire has whispered so closely about *Sidney Rigdon* in *Pittsburg*, some of his disciples have made their appearance in and about our section of country. It is fresh in the recollection of this people, that *Rigdon's* prophecy was that we should be overthrown in Nauvoo; there to fulfil his malicious predictions, he had recourse to the publishing of the most base and wicked slanders, the most foul insinuations and falsehoods. These he circulated gratuitously among the members of the legislature to awaken their wrath against us, and to make them the tools to bring about his base and wicked design—even the effecting of our ruin: But notwithstanding this combination inflicted a blow upon us, we have survived it; and while our top has been bruised, our roots have been increasing, and have acquired strength to send forth a more sturdy growth.

It would seem that these *Rigdonites*, who are like so many drossy sparks flying from under the refiner's hammer, and can only shine for a moment, are in despair about their predictions being fulfilled; and perhaps they have thought best to send on some agents to accomplish their design, or at least, help to do it. After these wretched creatures have slandered us in the way they have, they even have the shameless audacity, and unparalleled hypocrisy to come here and call us "brother," and would be as good as pie. Oh dear! If men believe the accursed tales of *Rigdon* about us, how can they call us "brother?" If they do not believe them, why do they join his standard? They are therefore accursed hypocrites any how, and for ought I know, their boasted keys of conquest are the lighted torch, and it may be these agents are sent here to conquer us. Now let one of these serpents in the grass but show his head; remember his fangs ache to be stuck into your heel. Will you wait for him to strike you?

It is also fresh in the memory of this people, that *Rigdon* when here, tried to get his disciples to arm themselves with deadly weapons and take possession of the stand and prevent the authorities of the church from bringing him to trial and excluding him from their number on the 8th of Sept. last. If the master of the house, to execute his wicked design, would be in the name of the Lord, assembled, and play the hypocrite to the best of his ability, as *Sidney Rigdon* has; and to cap the climax of desperation, recommend murder and bloodshed, in

certainly becomes every honest man to send away the household of such a character as soon as possible. Let the watchman then in Zion, and in all her borders, watch the place where they den, and see that no evil is done. I would just as soon a *Rigdonite* would spit in my face as to call me brother, after slandering me and my brethren as they have done.

Let no Latter-day-Saint commit any depredations whatever upon the Anti-Mormons. Continue to mind your own business. Plough and sow your fields, and ask Heaven to bless your labors, that you may have food and raiment convenient, and something also for the poor. But should any man assault you or your house by day or by night, be ye always ready; and have your arms by you and in good order, and respond forth with powder and lead. Make no feint or foot of the game. Trifle with no man, neither be trifled with: for when men are taken out of their beds at midnight, and receive eighteen or twenty lashes by mob violence and lynch law, it should be a warning to every well wisher to his country and his God, to be always ready to give such midnight visitors a passport to damnation at the crack of the rifle.

FRED. VON HOLSTEIN.

SEXTON'S WEEKLY REPORT.

April 29th, 1845.

James Holden, (of Iowa,) 22y; winter fever.

Silas Knapp, (of Shokokon, Feb. 10th, 1845,) 47y; quick consumption.

Catherine McKee, 4m; erysipelas.

Martha Randall, 53y, 1ld; consumption.

Elijah Hale, infant of James and Lucy Hale.

James M. Henderson, 35y; consumption.

Total 6.

W. D. HUNTINGTON.

NOTICE.

THE Saints are hereby cautioned not to purchase any certificates of stock, in the Nauvoo House Association, numbered from one hundred and seventy-six, to three hundred and sixty-six, inclusive, and dated February 10th, 1841, as they were stolen with the trunk of *Laman Wright*, in the summer of the year 1843, and have not yet been recovered.

GEORGE MILLER, Pres. N. H. A.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber in Nauvoo, on Tuesday evening the 22d of April, A black French stable horse, nine years old this spring, about 14 hands high, star in the forehead, and some white spots under the saddle; his mane was cut off last fall, and is now six or eight inches long, and hangs on both sides of his neck, no other brands or marks perceptible.

WALTER CLARK.

April 29, 1845—52-2w

NOTICE.

FOR sale or exchange for lands near or within twenty miles of Nauvoo. A Farm of 200 acres, 185 improved, good buildings, a first rate orchard, situated ten miles south of *Pinekeyville*, Perry county, Ills. For further particulars enquire of

LEVI STEWART.

Nauvoo, April 23d, 1845—52-4f

NOTICE. The Stockholders of the *Seventies' Library and Institute Association*, are hereby notified that the time of drawing Books from the Library, will in future, be on Friday of each week from 2 to 7 o'clock P. M. by order of the Trustees.

GEO. A. SMITH, Pres. &c.

Nauvoo, April 21st, 1845—2w.

NOTICE.

I wish all those who have not paid up their Subscriptions to my Grammar School to go and work it out on the Temple; or pay me in Tithing. I do not know where they live, and I therefore, take this method of calling upon them for the amount of their subscriptions.

JAMES M. MONROE.

Apr 21st, 1845—2w.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons concerned, that, whereas the personal property of the Estate of *Joseph Smith, late deceased*, is in office to educate and maintain the children of the said *Joseph Smith*. Application will be made to the Circuit Court, for Hancock County, by petition, at the coming May term of said Court, for an order to sell the following real estate in Hancock county aforesaid, viz:

The east half of the sec 9 of sec No 31 in T. 5. n 8 w. containing 80 acres more or less. Also the west half of n w of sec No 5 in T. 4 n 8 w containing 74.94-100 acres, more or less. Also the east half of the n e of sec No 6, in T. 4 n 8 w containing 82.56-100 acres more or less; according to law, to answer the purpose.

EMMA SMITH, Guardian.

Nauvoo, April 16, 1845—3w

THE NAUVOO LEATHER, HARNESS, BOOT, AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

The Tanners, Shoemakers, and Harness-makers of Nauvoo, the City of Joseph:

HAVING associated themselves together under the above name and title, are prepared to enter into any and all the above branches, and as the Association is composed of some of the best practical workmen, from the Eastern Cities and from Europe, who have had long experience in large Establishments; they are prepared to do work in their line, as neat, permanent, and fashionable, and also as reasonable as it can be done in any of the Western cities.

Having purchased an extensive Tannery, they are prepared to tan any amount of hides and skins, and to suit the convenience of farmers they will tan on shares.

We are also prepared to make saddles, harness, boots and shoes, of every description, and on the shortest notice. We hope to merit the support and confidence of the Merchants and dealers in hides and leather, and wish to purchase all the hides &c., as we believe in home manufacture and also all the leather, so that our Mechanics may be employed in preference to those who have no interest in the prosperity of our city.

Boot and Shoe Shop a little below the Committee Office, on Young Street. Samuel Mullins, Superintendent.

Saddle and Harness Shop, a little below the Arsenal. Joseph Turner, Superintendent.

The Tannery on Hubbard and Rich Street, near Colton's Brick Yard. George W. Rosecrans, Superintendent.

April 23, 1845—51-3m

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, AMARANTH.

THE NEW LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER AMARANTH, A. T. MARRIS, MASTER, WILL run as a regular packet between St. Louis and Rock Island, during the season, touching at all the intermediate ports. On her upward trip, she will leave Nauvoo for Rock Island every Wednesday at six P. M. Returning will leave Nauvoo for St. Louis every Saturday at 6 A. M. In point of accommodations the *Amaranth* is surpassed by no boat on the upper Mississippi; and her officers will spare no pains to render her, worthy the patronage of a discerning public.

For freight or passage apply to A. MORRISON, Agent. Nauvoo, April 30th, 52f

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned will dispose of his farm for cash, or for a farm in Hancock county, Illinois, said farm lays four miles east of the county seat of Branch county, Michigan, one mile north of the Chicago turnpike, and contains eighty acres, about fifty under improvement, the balance good timbered land, with a good sugar bush on it.

PHYLANDER CORLESS.

April 12th, 50f

Two farms one containing 180 acres, 70 acres improved, with a good frame house, and out houses; the other containing 120 acres, 50 acres improved, with a good block house, and out houses;—Also, 30 acres of timber, all situated about 30 miles east from St. Louis, 18 miles from *Hellville*, and 2 miles from *Poyetteville*, in St. Clair county, Illinois.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 165 acres; 60 acres improved, with a good dwelling house and out houses, situated south west of *Pinkneyville*, Perry county, Illinois.

ALSO:

The owners of the above farms will exchange stock: for further particulars apply to Levi Stewart, or this office.

ALSO—About 600 acres in Missouri. Apply to the above.

ALSO:

A PLANTATION IN MISSISSIPPI. FOR sale or exchange, a plantation situated 50 miles from Vicksburg, Mississippi, in the county of Copiah, 7 miles south of *Lines' store* on the Jackson road, 9 miles from Gallatin, and 30 miles from Jackson, containing 1080 acres of land, with 90 acres of improvement, with a good dwelling house and out buildings; indisputable title given. For further particulars apply to George Black, or at this office.

ALSO:

A PLANTATION containing 400 acres, 80 acres improved, good dwelling house, good well at the door, with springs and branch near by—would also exchange horses, cattle, and hogs;—situated 40 miles from Vicksburg, Illinois county, Mississippi, and 4 miles from *Lines' store*. For further particulars apply at this office.

ALSO:

A FARM containing 140 acres of enclosed land, 50 acres under a high state of cultivation, and 90 acres of excellent timber, of first rate quality, a good comfortable farm house, and good out buildings, together with a good pump of water at the door, and 50 grafted fruit trees, located on the road leading from Washington to Richmond, 5 miles from each place, and three and a half from the National road.

Also—320 acres of wild land, located in Grant county, Indiana, on the Mississippi river.

EBENEZER CHEESMAN.

April 1, 1845—49f

ALSO:

A FARM containing 180 acres, with 50 acres under cultivation, well timbered and well watered, with an orchard of 50 bearing apple trees, together with many other fruit trees, such as cherries, peaches, pears, &c., situated in Perry township, Delaware county, Indiana, 15 from the head of White Water canal at Hagerstown, and 10 miles from Muncietown, near a little town called Burlington; there are two log cabins and a stable upon the premises; the quality of the land is equal to any in the country. The subscriber proposes to exchange for land in Hancock county, Illinois, or to sell at a reduced price, for cash or other good property; a perfect title can be given. Any or all persons wishing to bargain in that way, can call on Dr Coulson of La Harpe, Isaac Morley of Lima, or George Miller of Nauvoo, or at my residence in Delaware county, Indiana.

WM. N. ROWE

April 15-50f

LIME, LIME!

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they intend keeping constantly on hand, the best quality of lime, which they will sell low for cash or produce, at their kiln in Keegan's woods, in Brigham street, 1-4 of a mile north of Young street.

JOSEPH OWENS.

THOS. MENDENHALL.

April 13th, 50-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that Howard Egan, Conservator for Joel Bullard, an insane person, will present a petition at the next Term of the Hancock Circuit Court, praying for an order of said Court to sell so much of the real estate of the said Joel Bullard, as will satisfy the claims against said estate. All parties interested will appear at said Term of the court and show cause, if any, why said order should not be made.

HOWARD EGAN, Conservator of the estate of Joel Bullard Insane.

Nauvoo, April 17, 1845—51 f

TAILORS' ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned have associated ourselves together, for the purpose of carrying on the tailoring business, in all its various branches. And for the better accommodation of the public, have opened two shops. One on Mulholland street, one door west of A. Davis's store; and one on the corner of Main and Parley sts., two doors north of Oakley's store, formerly occupied by R. Wells.—This association being composed of the best workmen, which will enable us to give satisfaction to all those who may favor us with a call. Therefore all that wish to have clothing made, whether for beauty, fashion, comfort, or durability, can be accommodated at the above designated shops. Also cutting done on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. The real or personal property of any member of aforesaid association which is not invested as stock in said association, shall not be held for the debts of said association.

JOHN W. BELL, Pres.

WM. P. MCINTIRE, Counselors.

GEORGE WATT, Superintendents.

ROBT. RUSSEL, J. H. GLINES, C. B. THOMPSON, WM. K. PARKER, JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, WM. STRINGHAM, JABEZ BUTSFORD, B. CHAPMAN.

Nauvoo, March 25th, 1845-47-3m

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE the Bricklayers, Stonelayers, and Plasterers of the city of Nauvoo, having formed ourselves into an Association for the purpose of our carrying on our business in all its branches, such as brick and stone laying, plastering, hard finish, cornice, together with all kinds of stucco work, cementing, rough casting, houses, cistern building, &c., &c., would say we are now prepared to contract for jobs of any magnitude, and having all the facilities for carrying on the business to any extent, either to furnish or not to furnish materials, and accomplish all jobs with despatch, which we warrant to be done in the best manner. Would recommend to any individual wishing work done in our line of business to apply to the President of the Association, (two blocks south of the Hay scales,) who is empowered to contract for all jobs at prices to suit the times.

JACOB FOUTZ, President.

C. R. DANAG, Councilor.

H. HOAGLAND, Councilor.

ENQCH REESE, Secretary.

JAS. TOWNSEND, Treasurer.

April 2nd, 1845-48f

NOTICE is hereby given that I have been constituted and appointed Dwight Eitche's, agent and lawful attorney, to bargain, sell, or exchange, any or all of the real estate of the same; I therefore give notice, that I will sell or exchange a lot of Woodland in Calhoun county, on the Mississippi River, containing 160 acres, designated as follows, viz: the north east quarter of section thirty-three, (33) in township no. eight south, in range three west of the fourth principal meridian, which I will sell low for cash or exchange for property, receivable at the Temple. I have also a small lot of land two blocks east of the Temple, with a good well of water, which will also be sold low if applied for soon. My residence is at the corner of Monson and Bain streets, north of the Seventies Hall, where I will continue to make lasts, boots, shoes and forms, all of which will be sold low. The best remedy for corns is to have a pair of lasts to fit the feet. Try the remedy. No cure no pay.

MELVIN WILBUR.

April 11, 1845-3w

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE undersigned having been appointed NOTARY PUBLIC for Nauvoo, will attend to all business in that line according to law, at his office in the brick store on Water street.

W. W. PHELPS.

April 7 1845—40.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city of New York, (and taken his old stand, 52 Main street,) with an entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, comprising every article usually kept in a clothing or furnishing store. His goods are all new, were bought for cash, and manufactured under his own direction, expressly for this market, in the latest and most fashionable style.

Having formed a connection with a wholesale dry goods house in the city of New York, enables him to take advantage of the market in buying unusually low, at auction. He can, therefore, confidently assure buyers of ready made clothing, that he not only can but will sell them clothing not only as cheap but cheaper than any other clothing house in the city of St. Louis. Buyers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

M. BROWN,

No. 52 Main street, St. Louis.

April 8th, 50-3m

CHEAPEST DRY GOODS IN ST. LOUIS.

WE offer to our friends in Illinois, as well as in our own state, a first rate opportunity of purchasing their goods as we are determined to sell lower than any engaged in our line of business.

We sell for cash, and our motto is quick returns and small profits.

WEBB & SMITH.

Corner of 3d and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Country merchants will do well to give us a call.

Feb. 7:40f

W. & S.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees in Trust for the church Jesus Christ of Latter-day-Saints, would hereby notify the Saints who emigrated to Nauvoo, that they have a number of City lots in the city of Nauvoo, which they purpose to sell low for cash and good property. The following is a list of the lots offered. Further particulars will be given at the office of the Trustees in P. P. Pratt's store, one block north of the Temple.

Lot 4 Block 7		Lot 2 Block 68	
1	14	1	78
2	14	2	80
3	14	3	82
4	14	4	84
5	14	5	86
6	14	6	88
7	14	7	90
8	14	8	92
9	14	9	94
10	14	10	96
11	14	11	98
12	14	12	100

Lot 1 Block 93		Lot 4 Block 120	
1	101	1	121
2	101	2	122
3	101	3	123
4	101	4	124
5	101	5	125
6	101	6	126
7	101	7	127
8	101	8	128
9	101	9	129
10	101	10	130
11	101	11	131
12	101	12	132

1	101	w h f	1	135
2	do		4	do
1	105	w h f	1	143
2	do	w h f	4	do
3	do		3	115
4	do		4	do
2	106	a b f	1	146
2	107	w h f	4	147
4	do	n h f	2	149
2	108	a b f	1	152

POETRY.
For the Neighbor.
Awake, O Columbia, attend to my strain!
In anguish I sing to my lyre again:
This spot of thy glory, nor yet of thy fame,
In grief and in sorrow I publish thy shame.
On history's bright pages thy glory has blazed,
And nations of old have been blest with
its rays:
The fame of thy conquests has spread far and
near,
And oppress'd from all nations found asylum
here.
Thy heroes and sages unsullied have shone,
With laurels unfading their pathways were
strown:
And poets unnumber'd have measure'd their
lays,
In anthems of glory sang forth to thy praise.
Thy woodlands and meadows were smiling
with joy,
Thy vales fill'd with beauties that never
could die,
And sweet was the music of every rill,
When freedom's proud echo was heard from
each hill.
Thy once pleasant cities so blithe and free,
Thy meadows and woodlands, what are they
to me,
Since strife and confusion throughout them
abound,
And the blood of the saints now 'tis crimson
thy ground.
In vain do I wander along the clear stream,
And gather fresh flowers to brighten the scene,
Or breathe the pure zephyr, my heart to regale,
While death groans of martyrs are heard in
their wail.
Though often and fondly I call to my mind,
The days of our fathers come apace to find,
I contrast those seasons again and again,
But sober reflection increases my pain.
For thousands of exiles in bondage now groan,
Who often have sought for redress from thy
throne;
Though oft they petition'd, yet still they remain,
Thy hand was not proffer'd to wipe the foul
stain.
In glory and pride thou hast taken thy rest,
And gather'd thy treasures from east and the
west;
Thy powers and dominion have known no re-
straint,
And yet hast thou proudly refus'd their com-
plaint.
Thou hast laugh'd at their troubles from even-
ing till morn,
And teutantly pointed the finger of scorn,
Thou hast scoff'd at their pains and turn'd a
deaf ear,
When in trouble they call'd there was no one
to hear.
But when the great God in his anger shall ride,
And send forth his judgments to humble
thy pride,
What eye will then pity, what hand can then
save,
The land of our fathers 'tis home of the
brave."
S. HULET.
Lima, April, 1845.

Romantic incident.—The New York
papers announce the marriage of Mr.
Thomas Mowitt, to Charlotte Conroy,
under circumstances truly romantic, and
in illustration of the marvellousness of
truth over fiction.
We shall condense as briefly as prac-
ticable the particulars of this singular
marriage. Mr. M. is a highly respecta-
ble shoemaker of N. Y., and in the ca-
pacity of boss, had employed numerous
workmen, amongst whom was a Mr. J.
Pelsing, who by his faithfulness industry
and sobriety, had so ingratiated himself
into his good graces, that some three
years since he took him into co-partner-
ship and carried on the business in the
name of Mowitt & Pelsing. From his pe-
riod until sometime last summer, nothing
occurred to disturb the relations existing
between the partners.
Every thing went on swimmingly, and
they became constant friends and com-
panions, and boarded at the same house.
Thus their affairs went on till one day
they were supped on a Coronet's ju-
ry about to be held over the body of a
man that had been taken out of the river
at one of the docks. The verdict of the
jury was simply found drowned.
The jury being dismissed, Mr. Mowitt turned
round to look for his friend and fellow
juror, who had been at his side till that
moment, but was now gone. Mr. M.
proceeded to his boarding house, and
thence to the store, to look for his part-
ner, but he had not been to either, nor did
return; and nothing could be heard of or
from him. He gave up all further inqui-
ries, thinking there must have been some
mysterious connection between Mr. Pel-
sing and the man that was found drown-
ed.
So matters rested until a certain day
not long since, when a lady called upon
Mowitt at his store, and asked for Mr.
Pelsing. She was then told the particu-
lars of this story.
And has he not been here since? she
anxiously inquired.
Not since, was the reply.
I know he has, returned the lady.
He has not, I assure you—at least not
to my knowledge, replied Mr. Mowitt.
But I am positive, replied the lady.
What proof have you of it? inquired
Mr. Mowitt.
The best in the world, replied the la-
dy, for I am here, and Mr. Pelsing and
myself are one and the same person!
The question then was, whether Mr.
Pelsing was a gentleman or lady? and it
turned out she was a lady, and her name
was Charlotte Conroy.

It also appeared that the drowned man
had been the husband of Mrs. Conroy;
that he had lived with her in Philadel-
phia for about two years; that he was a
shoemaker; but his habits were so dissi-
pated she was constrained to leave him;
and disguised himself in men's clothes
went to New York, sought employment
with Mr. Mowitt, as above stated. Of
her success as a journeyman and partner
we have been already informed.
The finale of the romantic affair was,
that Mr. M. requested Mrs. C. to make
his house her home, and finding he loved
Mrs. C. better even than Mr. Pelsing, he
proposed a partnership for life, which
was ratified by their becoming man and
wife a few days afterwards.
This is perhaps the first instance on re-
cord wherein a wife performed the office
of Coroner's juryman on the body of her
husband.
The Last Treasure Ship.—The Bal-
timore correspondent of the New York
Courier, writes that there have been let-
ters received by the arrival of the ship
Constitution, from those connected with
the San Pedro expedition, who went out
to the coast of the Spanish main to raise
the Spanish man-of-war San Pedro, sunk
on board about fifty years ago, having
on board about \$2,000,000 in specie,
bullion, and other materials. They have
succeeded in getting up an anchor, some
brass cannon, and several dollars in sil-
ver. One of the dollars was embedded in
the timbers of the vessel about four in-
ches, caused, as is presumed, by an explo-
sion of the magazine which sunk the ship.
The stockholders are in high spirits,
and refuse \$1,000 per share for the
stock which originally cost \$100.
Population of the United States.—At the re-
turn of increase of our population from 1790 to 1840,
the following will be the census at the respec-
tive decennial periods, according to Mr. Dar-
by's tables:
1850 - - - - - 23,027,641
1860 - - - - - 31,596,562
1870 - - - - - 41,639,583
1880 - - - - - 55,825,519
1890 - - - - - 73,977,990
1900 - - - - - 102,640,201
All this without the aid of Texas. Thus it
may be presumed that, of the children born
last week in Philadelphia, several will sur-
vive until these States (Queer United) then!
will exceed one-eighth of the population of the
globe. The present number of inhabitants in
our country is nineteen millions.
Population of the World.—According to Mc-
Gee, the population of the world is 812,553,
712. According to Bell, this vast multitude is
thus divided:
Whites, 440,000,000
Copper colored, 15,000,000
Mulattoes, 320,000,000
Blacks, 120,000,000
Hassel deemed the world's population to be
233,451,000, possessing the following religions:
Christians, 232,000,000
Jews, 5,000,000
Mahometans, 12,000,000
Brahmins, 140,000,000
Buddhists, 313,977,000
All others, 134,490,000
The Christian World.
Catholics, 137,000,000
Protestants, 75,000,000
Greek Church, &c., 50,000,000
The population of Europe is estimated by
Malte Brun at 214,000,000 souls. Asia is put
down by Balbi, at 423,844,000.
**Lord Ross's great Irish Teles-
cope** is nearly finished, and the next
steamer may bring us accounts of some
of the observations made by it. Specu-
lations as to the probable discoveries in
the moon is already rife in England, and
we may look for a confirmation of the
celebrated moon story originally published
at this office in 1835. The planets of
some of the systems nearest our own will
no doubt be brought to view in this great
instrument, and in anticipation of such a
wonderful event, Sir John Herschel has
already called attention to minute point
like stars around several of the larger
fixed stars.—N. Y. Sun.

MERMAID:
REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET
FROM ST. LOUIS TO NAU-
VOO, AND BLOOMING-
TON, IOWA.
THE Light draught steamer, MER-
MAID, Gleim, Master, will run
through the season from St. Louis to
Bloomington in Iowa. She will leave St.
Louis on Wednesdays at 4 P. M. ar-
rive at Nauvoo on Friday mornings;
and at Bloomington on Saturday morn-
ings. Returning leave Bloomington on
Saturday evenings; and Nauvoo on Sun-
day mornings. For freight or passage
apply on board or to the agents at the
several towns. Every attention, politeness,
civilty and accommodation, may be
expected from the boat and officers,
as "plausibility wins more gold, than tricks
and force." For further particulars enquire of
C. ALLEN, Agent,
for Nauvoo.
March 22, 1845-46.
**NEW STORE AND LAND
AGENCY.**
THE subscribers have opened a store,
on the premises of S. A. Knowlton,
(Knowlton settlement, Hancock county),
where they have on hand a complete as-
sortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes,
Hardware and Groceries, adapted to the
wants of a farming community, which
they offer for sale at very low prices for
cash or produce.
Also about 100 qr. sections of land
situated in this county which will be sold
to those wishing to settle on favorable
terms.
HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.
References.—B. Young, H. C. Kimball
and Orson Hyde.
March 24, 47th

NOTICE.—The subscriber takes this
method of informing his friends and
the public in general, that he has opened
the large brick store, on the corner of
Parley and Carlin streets, one block
east of Main street; for the purpose of
doing a general Commission and Storage
business, both for home and foreign man-
ufacture; and hopes by his close and
strict attention to business, and the long
experience he has had, he will share a
liberal portion of public patronage.
To the different associations of mechan-
ics he would say, any articles left with
him for sale, will be sold according to
instruction given; if left to my own dis-
cretion, they will be sold to the best ad-
vantage.
I am prepared to store a large quantity
of Flour and Grain. Any shipments that
my customers may wish to make, there
will be no charge for taking bills of lading,
for receiving goods at the landing
more than for drayage.
Refer to close attention to business.
SAMUEL GULLEY.
March 3d, 1845-46.
**COMMISSION STORE FOR HOME
MANUFACTURE.**
THE subscriber having opened a
commission store on Mulholland
street, about fifteen rods south east of the
Temple, will receive and sell on commis-
sion, any article that can be made or
manufactured in this city, comprising
of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Hats,
Bonnets, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Cab-
inet-ware, Chairs, Hoes, Pitch forks; fi-
nally, any thing that you can make or
have on hand that will be useful in this
vicinity, that you wish to sell; if you
feel disposed to leave it with me I will
sell it to the best advantage, for your
benefit.
I will receive in exchange for the
above articles, Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheese,
Flour, Eggs, Wheat, Corn, Buck-wheat,
Flour, Meal, Potatoes, Beans, Wool,
Hides, and finally any thing that will
make food or clothing.
Please give me a call as I will intend
to sell cheaper than the cheapest.
ABEL LAMB.
Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-46.
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
A FARM in Knox county, three miles
west of Galesburg, eight miles from
Knoxville, thirty miles from Oquaka, and
twenty miles from Monmouth, containing
one hundred acres—forty acres of im-
provements, and sixty acres of excellent
timber, well watered, both for stock and
house use. The cultivated land is dry
and of a very excellent quality, which
the undersigned will sell cheap, or ex-
change for a farm in Hancock county.
JUSTUS AMES.
March 1st, 1845-46.
SOAP MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber having established a
Soap Manufactory on Mulholland
street, about two hundred rods east of the
Temple, opposite R. Beech's Tavern,
where he intends to manufacture hard
and soft soap of the best quality, which
he will sell much lower than has been the
customary price in this city, wholesale
and retail. To be had also at the Com-
mission Store, about fifteen rods south-east
of the Temple.
ABEL LAMB.
Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-46.
**NAUVOO ROPE MANUFAC-
TORY.**
THE undersigned having taken the
old stand formerly occupied by H.
Egan, have commenced manufacturing
rope of all descriptions, twine, chalk-
lines &c., which they will sell at St. Louis
prices. As the subscribers intend manu-
facturing all their cordage from the best
materials, and in the best manner, to be
sold at the lowest prices; they would in-
vite all persons wishing to purchase, to
call and see before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B. St. Louis prices paid for hemp.
EGAN & SANDERS.
Feb. 19-46.
NOTICE.—THE subscribers from
the east, would respectfully inform
the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have
taken a Shop on Main street; a few doors
above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they
are prepared to do all kinds of work in
the millinery line.
A. & E. GRAY.
N. B.—A. & E. G. have Turnished
themselves with a patent press machine
by which they are enabled to press their
straw bonnets in a manner that will give
perfect satisfaction.
June 10th 1844
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
A FARM of 150 acres, situated two
miles west of the flourishing town of
Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the margin of
the grand prairie, one of the most healthy
portions of the state. Ninety acres of ex-
cellent timber, such as Maple, Beech, Ash,
Black Walnut, White Oak, &c., the balance
prairie of the best quality. There is a good
framed barn, 30 by 40 feet; a large framed
house, well finished and painted outside, with
a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises.
The whole farm is well fenced and excel-
lently watered, for stock and a well with a
pump in both barn and kitchen.
The subscriber will sell the above farm
on reasonable terms, or exchange it in
part for a good stock farm, of prairie and
timber in Hancock county; an indispen-
sable title given. For further particulars
enquire at this office, or of the subscriber
on the premises.
SETH TAFT.
March 18-46th
NOTICE.
A LARGE edition of the "Voice of
Warning" is now out and for sale at
this office.

OSPREY:
REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAU-
VOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.
THE new light draught swift passen-
ger steamer OSPREY, Anderson
Master, has commenced running between
St. Louis & Bloomington, leaving St. Louis
every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nau-
voo, and arriving at Bloomington every
Sunday evening. On her downward trip
she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock
a. m. Monday morning, and pass New
Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Fort
Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave
Nauvoo at 8 1-2 o'clock a. m. precisely,
and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9
a. m.
The accommodations and safety of the
Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in
the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her
being of very light draught will be en-
abled to cross the rapids during the lowest
stage of water. In attention to the in-
terest of shippers and passengers, no
exertion will be spared by Captain An-
derson and crew, to render it pleasant to
all who patronize her. She is supplied
with Evans' Patent Safety Guard, to
prevent explosion of her boilers; as also a
Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case
of accident by fire. It is respectfully
announced to shippers and passengers
that in no case the Osprey can be de-
tained beyond the hours advertised.
For information apply to
C. ALLEN, Nauvoo
Jan. 1, 1845-35th.
HAT STORE.
THE subscriber has taken a store on
Mulholland St., half a mile east of the
Temple, where he now offers for sale
Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fashions,
and manufactured of the best of mate-
rials.
Country produce taken in exchange
Also a good assortment of Groceries
and Provisions.
A. MERRILL.
Nov. 26, 1844-30th.
MR. HUGH PATRICK, Dentist.
begs to announce to the ladies and
gentlemen of this city, his removal to
that part of the post office, lately occu-
pied by Mr. S. Rigdon, and returns his
sincere thanks to his numerous friends
in this city and surrounding country, for
the extensive patronage he has received
since he arrived here, and in doing so,
he would assure them the same unremit-
ting attention, which has hitherto gained
for him the approbation of those by whom
he has been favored, it shall be his con-
stant object to cultivate.
GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.
Also H. Patrick, begs leave to inform
the public in general, that he continues
manufacturing the various articles in the
above line; rings, bracelets, pins, seals,
keys, ornaments too numerous to mention,
two thirds of the payments expected in cash.
Old gold and silver taken in exchange.
Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1845-35th
LOOK HERE.
THE undersigned will exchange a few
own lots, for Horses, Cattle, Wag-
ons and Harnesses.
HIRAM KIMBALL.
Jan. 27th, 1845-30th
WANTED, by the subscriber, the
following Neighbors: Sept. 20,
1843; Feb. 28 and July 3, 1844. Also
Nos. 4 and 25 of the Wasp.
W. RICHARDS.
March 19-46th
**THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE
MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.**
WE the undersigned would advertise
to the citizens of Nauvoo and the
Public generally, that we have entered
into co-partnership, and wishing to be
identified as such, according to our arti-
cles of agreement for the purpose of
manufacturing all kinds of Carriages
which may be ordered by our Patrons
who may be disposed to favor us with a
call, and as our company is comprised of
mechanics from different nations of the
world we have no hesitancy in saying
that we shall be able to suit the genius or
various tastes of all people, and as our
local privileges for manufacturing cannot
be exceeded in the Western States, we
feel confident that we cannot be excelled
in workmanship or durability, as we have
the advantage of selecting the choicest
materials for manufacturing of all articles
in our line of business, which will con-
sist in part, of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cab-
riolettes, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies,
Buggy Wagons, Hearses, Sportsmen's
Trailing Wagons, two and one horse
Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts,
Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also,
Ploughs, Scythe snaths, Rakes, &c. &c.
which we shall sell at wholesale or retail
at our factory on Water street opposite
Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store
now occupied by David Yearsley, and
we solicit the patronage of the citizens
as we intend to hear no grumbling from
our customers on account of high prices.
For we intend to make it an object for
them to pay down for all work done in
our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats,
Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or
any kind of Country produce. Also Tim-
ber of all descriptions, which we will pay
the highest Market price for in our line
on delivery at our Factory.
GEORGE W. HARRIS, Prest.
ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk.
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.
BURR FROST.
DAVID DE VOL.
JOSHUA SMITH.
DAVID W. FOX.
SHADRACH DRIGGS.
DWIGHT WEBSTER.
JESSE H. ATHERTON;
WM. LISK.
Jany. 15th, 1845.-37-46.

WISTAR'S BALM.
THE
OF WILD CHERRY
GREAT REMEDY
CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.
Coughs and Colds, Inflammation of the
Lungs, Pains or Soreness of the Chest,
Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis,
Whooping Cough, Croup, &c.
AMONG all the famous medicines
for Consumption, none seems to be
meeting with greater success, or gaining
a higher reputation than that most won-
derful article, Wistar's Balm of Wild
Cherry! That it stands at the head of
all other remedies is now universally con-
ceded. It has cured thousands upon
thousands—of all classes—in cases of the
most dangerously Consumptive character
—and physicians of the greatest emi-
nence throughout our whole country un-
hesitatingly recommend it as the most
powerful curative of Pulmonary diseases,
in the whole range of Pharmacy. Thou-
sands of consumptive patients have al-
ready tested its exalted virtues, and con-
fessed its surpassing, excellent and amaz-
ing power. The remarkable success of
this Balm is no doubt owing in a great
measure to the peculiarly agreeable and
powerful nature of its ingredients. It is
a fine Herbal Medicine, composed chief-
ly of Wild Cherry Bark and the genuine
Iceland Moss—the latter imported ex-
pressly for this purpose) the rare medical
virtues of which are also combined, by a
new chemical process with the Extra-
ct of Tar—thus rendering the whole Com-
pound the most certain and efficacious
remedy ever discovered.
A CASE OF ASTHMA.
The following is from a distinguished
Lawyer of the city of New York, who
had been afflicted with the Asthma for
upwards of 'Twenty Years,' and who,
after reading such cases can doubt the
efficacy of this medicine!
New York, January 25, 1843.
I have been afflicted with spasmodic
asthma for 24 years—sometimes so se-
verely as to be confined to my room for
weeks; and although attended by vari-
ous medical advisors, of the highest re-
putation and skill in the country, the relief
was but partial and temporary—twice
the disease proved nearly fatal to my life.
Some few weeks ago I commenced tak-
ing Wistar's Balm of Wild Cherry,
which gave me instant relief, and a single
bottle cured me in a few days what I be-
lieve a radical and perfect cure.
A. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law,
No. 58 Williams st., New York.
We are acquainted with the writer of
the above certificate, and his statements
are entitled to the full confidence of the
public.
F. A. TALMADGE.
Recorder of the city of New York.
JOHN POWER, D. D.,
Vicar General of New York.
P. The above certificate may be
seen at No. 125 Fulton street, New
York.
Price \$1 per bottle, or six for \$5.
All orders from dealers south and west
of the Wabash river should be addressed
to Benjn. Phelps 76 Chesnut street, St.
Louis, Mo. The above truly valuable
medicine is for sale at this office.
Feb. 13-42-3m
BENJAMIN PHELPS,
No. 76 Chestnut Street,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR
ALL THE
BEST FAMILY MEDICINES.
OFFERS to Dealers and others the
following highly popular and valu-
able Medicines:
Wistar's balm of wild cherry
Rev. I. Covert's balm of life
Humphrey's Pile ointment
Dr. Williamson's pain soother
Bristle's rheumatic liniment and pills
Sappington's pills
Dr. Starkweather's hepatic elixir
Dr. Halsted's magnetic remedies
Bristol's sarsaparilla
Fridley's tetter ointment
Fahnestock's vermifuge
Jew David's or Hebrew plaster
Dr. Halsted's brisk pills
Nov 13-42-6m
EARTHENWARE, EARTHENWARE!
J. CROCKETT would inform the citi-
zens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he
has commenced an Earthen Manufac-
tury, where he is now manufacturing
Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and
Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety
of other articles too numerous to mention,
which will be ready for inspection and
sale early in the spring, at his Manufac-
tury in Rich Street, one Block north of
Parley Street.
Feb. 7, 1844. no4-46.
IOWA TWINS.
THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.
THE good and substantial ferry boat for
crossing the Mississippi river between
Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all
times with the least possible delay. He
would therefore respectfully solicit the
patronage of those who wish to cross at
all times and with speed and safety.
From the well known eligibility of the
route for those crossing the Illinois river
at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and
going to the new purchase in Iowa will
find it much to their advantage to cross
at this point as it is well known as being
the nearest route between the above nam-
ed points and the roads far superior to
those of any other route.
DANIEL C. DAVIS.
May 23d, 1844.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.
THESE celebrated Lozenges are now
offered to the citizens of Nauvoo
and the West, as the best preparations
(for the cure of the various diseases) ever offer-
ed to the public. The proprietor, Dr.
Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medi-
cine, a member of the Medical Society of
the city and county of New York, and
these Lozenges are prepared from medi-
cal prescriptions which have been ap-
proved by the most celebrated physicians
in that city; in addition to which they are
prepared in so pleasant a manner that
children eat them with avidity and cy-
for more. They consist of
COUGH LOZENGES.
Which are the safest and most effectual
remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption,
Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offer-
ed to the public. They operate by
promoting expectoration, allaying the
irritation of coughing, and removing the
cause of the disease.
WORM LOZENGES.
The only infallible Worm medicine ever
discovered. In over 400,000 cases they
have never been known to fail. Many
diseases arise from worms and occasion
long and intense suffering and even death
without their ever being suspected; grown
persons are very often afflicted with them,
and are doctored for various complaints,
without any benefit, when one dose of
these Lozenges would speedily cure them.
CATHARTIC LOZENGES.
For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpi-
tations of the Heart, lassitude and ner-
vous affections generally. Persons travel-
ing or attending large parties, will find
the Lozenges really reviving, and impart-
ing the buoyancy of youth—used after
dinner, they will restore the tone
of the system generally, and remove all
the unpleasant symptoms arising from too
free living.
CATHARTIC LOZENGES.
The best Cathartic medicine for remov-
ing bile from the system and preventing
attacks of the bilious and intermittent fe-
ver of this section of country.
FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.
These Lozenges have been tested by a
celebrated physician in a practice of
twenty years, and have never been
known to fail in removing the distressing
disease. In addition to which, if the
directions be followed, the disease will
not return.
A cure in all cases guaranteed or the
money refunded.
SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000
are sold yearly, is believed to be the best
Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain
in the back, side, breast or any other
part of the body, ever prepared, and its
price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within
the reach of every person in the community.
A large supply of these celebrated
articles just received and for sale at this
office.
KEYSTONE STORE.
A. LATHROP has purchased the
store of D. D. Yearsley, on Mul-
holland st., a little east of the Temple,
where he will accommodate the Saints,
his friends and the public, with DRY
GOODS AND GROCERIES, as they
may need, suitable for the season. Re-
ceiving fresh supplies occasionally.
Being a Mormon, he goes on the princi-
ple: our interest; our cause, and Nau-
voo for ever.
One man is not every body, but he
may do much good by "turning a penny"
when he sells Goods, Wares, Crockery,
Hardware, &c., CHEAP for cash, pro-
duce, and truck, or exchanges fairly.
Call and try.
March 17th, -46-3m
NOTICE.
PERSONS wishing to get the Times
and Seasons, or other books bound,
can be accommodated at the Printing Of-
fice, on reasonable terms.
There can be obtained at this office,
the first, second, third and fourth volumes
of the Times and Seasons, also most of
the odd numbers, if subscribers should
need any, to make their volumes com-
plete.
A. W. BABBITT,
Attorney at Law,
HAS removed his office to the city of
Nauvoo and has taken the office
occupied by the late General Joseph
Smith, where he will be ready to attend
to any, or all business committed to his
trust.
Oct. 9, 1844-23th
NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this
opportunity of informing the public
generally, that he still carries on the busi-
ness of
BOOK BINDING.
In all its various branches; and having em-
ployed skillful and experienced workmen,
he is prepared to do work as reason-
able, expeditious, and to have it as neatly
executed, as at any other establishment
in this State.
The following is a list of his
prices.
Quartos half bound plain 1.50
do do do neat 2.00
do do whole bound plain 2.00
do do do neat 2.50
Octavo full bound plain 1.00
do do do neat 1.50
do do half bound plain 0.75
do do do neat 1.00
do do do extra 1.37
Twelves full bound plain .63
do do do neat .87
do do half bound plain .50
do do do neat .63
All other kinds of work not above enu-
merated, done on the shortest notice, and
on the most reasonable terms.
JOHN TAYLOR.
Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1844.



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 3.—No. 1.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, May 7, 1845.

Whole Number 147

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Main Streets

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, 5¢

Every subsequent insertion, 3¢ 1/2 cents.

Advertisements will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor, Proprietor, to receive attention.)

From Hudson Gazette Extra, April 8, 6 P. M.

WRECK OF THE SWALLOW.

Terrible Steamboat Accident.—A Large

Number of Lives Lost.—One of the most

melancholy and heart rending accidents

that ever happened on our river, took

place last evening in the Athens channel,

nearly opposite this city. The steam-

boat Swallow, Captain Squires, one of

the New York and Troy 6 o'clock line,

which runs through without landing,

while on her passage down last night,

ran upon a small island, which is situated

a short distance from the main shore, be-

tween the upper and lower villages.

We have visited the scene of destruc-

tion to day, and a melancholy sight it is

truly. The forward part of the boat is

broke off by her forward gangway, and

her bows are thrown up nearly thirty

feet, and rests high and dry on the island

some twenty feet from the water.

The crash must have been tremendous,

as every part of the boat is broken to

pieces, and will be a total wreck.

The loss of life is awful, and as yet no

correct estimate can be formed as to how

many perished. We are informed by the

captain that there were about three hun-

ded passengers on board. The scene that

took place on her striking is indescrib-

able. The gentlemen who had ladies in

charge rushed for the ladies' saloon,

and the ladies who were in it rushed to

the door to escape—the confusion and

consternation were so great that a large

number threw themselves headlong into

the river, and many must have been

drowned. The accident took place about

eight o'clock in the evening; it was very

dark and stormy, and the boat was under

very moderate headway when she struck

—had she been under full speed, many

more lives must have been lost.

Some who jumped overboard had a

very narrow escape. Miss Cornelia

Platt, a young lady of Detroit, who was

on her way to New York, under the

charge of Mr C. H. Hicks of that city,

left the boat on a scuffle, and were taken

to a short distance below nearly exhaust-

ed. Mr Hicks when he went over had

his over-coat on, but finding that he could

not do anything with it on, and it re-

quired great exertion to keep the scuff-

le up straight, he succeeded in getting it off

—the coat was found this morning nearly

five miles below, in one of the pockets

was a draft for a considerable amount.

A large number of boats from Athens

and from this city, went immediately to

the relief of the sufferers and a number

of persons were picked up. The steam-

boats Rochester and Express were just

behind the Swallow when the accident

occurred, and they came along side and

rendered all the assistance they could,

and took most of the passengers on

board.

The stern of the boat sank almost

immediately, and must have carried a

large number down with it. At high tide

the water is clear up to the upper deck

over the State rooms; this afternoon at low

water they succeeded in getting out six

bodies—five women and one man. One

was recognized to be the wife of George

M. Coffin, of West Troy. The rest of

the bodies were not recognized.

The John Mason has been down and

taken all the baggage, and what furni-

ture they could reach belonging to the

boat. We understand that it is the in-

tenion of the owners to take out her en-

gines and machinery immediately, so that

they can raise the stern and obtain the

bodies of those who were drowned in the

cabin.

The Coroner of Greene county held an

inquest over the bodies, and rendered a

verdict according to the facts. The

bodies were then taken to Troy, that

they might be identified by their friends.

It is supposed that a Mrs French, and

a Mrs Lambert were among the drowned.

The following is from a passenger in

the Swallow, on the night of the acci-

dent:—

I was one of the passengers in the

Swallow on Monday evening, and never

d I want to be the witness of another

scene such as occurred on board this

boat. I had just retired to my state room,

after taking tea in the lower cabin, when

I felt the boat strike with tremendous

force against what I thought was some

other boat. Immediately I heard an up-

per roar through the cabins, with confused

cries that we had struck ground and were

sinking. I put on my cloak, and rushed

out upon the guard up to my hips in

water. I was astounded and bewildered

at the sight which presented itself to my

view. Although the night was very dark

I could see a number of bodies in the

river, some clinging to the guard of the

boat, which was then fast sinking under

water. At this moment a fireman rushed

from the boiler room and gave the cry of

'fire.' I then gave myself up to despair,

and resolved to jump overboard, and try

to gain the shore. I proceeded to the

top of the state rooms, where one of the

most heart-rending scenes presented itself

to my view that was ever witnessed.

The bells of Hudson and Athens were

sounding the alarm, and we could hear

the shouts from voices on the shore; but

this only added to our agony, as we knew

they could be of no service to us at this

awful moment. Although the confusion

at this moment was great, I distinctly re-

collect seeing several men throw them-

selves into the river. I know not what

became of them, but I suppose they found

a watery grave.

A gentleman just arrived from Athens

informs us that among the persons lost is

Mrs Parker of Utica, widow of the late

Milton Parker. Her body has not been

found.

PASSENGERS SAVED.

The Express took on board 40

The Rochester 94

Carried to Athens and Hudson 70

Total 204

Leaving about one hundred missing.

In all the additional intelligence re-

ceived, the culpable negligence—the

criminal carelessness of Wm. Burnett,

the pilot, becomes more and more appar-

ent.

One of the passengers gives the follow-

ing account of the calamity:—

On examination by day light, this

island on which we struck proved to be a

rock, covered partly with grass, about 30

by 50 feet in size, and 10 or 15 feet a-

bove the water. The boat is broken a

little forward of the wheels, the forward

part running up on to the island at an

angle of 45 degrees. Shortly after I

tumbled over, (a fall of about 18 feet,) a

ladder was brought, and in all I think

about 100 persons escaped that way.

After remaining on the island until half

past 9 o'clock, I finally got off on the

Athens shore, where I remained until last

evening. During yesterday efforts were

made to search the boat, which resulted

in obtaining most of the baggage and six

bodies. Upon going on board of the John

Mason last evening, I was informed that

the coroner's jury had just returned a

verdict, either acquitting the pilot of, or

not charging him with blame. This ver-

dict has not been satisfactory to any of

the passengers with whom I have con-

ferred. Indeed, the question of negli-

gence seems to me to lie in a very small

compass, for if it were so dark as to pre-

vent the pilot from seeing, he should have

stopped; while on the other hand, if he

could see, he was bound to know better

than to leave a straight, fair channel—

one quarter of a mile wide; and run his

boat upon a well known island, at an

angle with the channel of 25 or 30 de-

grees, and pointing almost into the vil-

lage of Athens. If it is said that he had

just come up from supper, the above re-

mark will apply to the person left in

charge, for on such a night as that, (if

ever, none but persons of known skill

and prudence should be at the wheel.

Great praise is due Mr J. P. Hinsdale of

New York, who with the aid of a small

boat, supported Miss Platt of Detroit,

for a long time in the water, and until

they were picked up and taken ashore in

a small boat, quite helpless. Mr J. A.

Hicks of Detroit, Chandler Root of Cooper-

stown, and Osborn Spencer of Albany,

also deserve honorable mention. Mr

Hinsdale was obliged to cast from his

arm a satchel, which contained \$1,500 in

gold, belonging to Miss Platt, which was

lost. From a careful examination of the

above named persons and others who were

in the water, (each of whom left differ-

ent parts of the boat) who state that a

number of persons were around them,

crying for help, saying they could not

swim &c. I am of opinion that not less

than 20, and probably 40 lives were lost.

No search had yet been made in the

river, nor had that part of the boat where

the ladies would most likely be found,

been reached when I left last evening.

The ladies saloon being entirely sub-

merged. I have not yet heard any blame

attached to Captain Squires, but would be

glad to know who it was who started that

unfortunate cry, which sent those back

to perish, who might have otherwise been

saved.

A SLAVE SHOT DEAD:

The American has learned upon the

authority of a letter from Charles Coun-

ty, Maryland, received by a gentleman

of this city, that a young man named

Mathews, a nephew of Gen. Mathews,

and whose father, it is believed, holds an

office at Washington, killed one of the

slaves upon his father's farm, by shoot-

ing him. The letter states that young

Mathews had been left in charge of the

farm; that he gave an order to the ser-

vant which was disobeyed, when he pro-

ceeded to the house, obtained a gun and

returning, shot the servant. He immedi-

ately, the letter continues, fled to his

father's residence, where he still remains

unmolested. We hope he may be speed-

ily brought to justice. It is time to put

a stop to such high handed and bloody

outrages on the part of slave-holders and

their dependants!

Agricultural

POTATOES.

Potatoes were first discovered in Vir-

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1845.

VOLUME 3.

This number commences Volume 3, and as a matter of public notoriety, we must say something. Well we have said and published many things during the past year, and we mean to continue to spread the truth and make it honorable, as far as we can.

We have it also in contemplation to give our Neighbor a new suit, for the good he has done; confidently expecting that his patrons, far and near, will see that they are equal with him, by filling his pockets with spending money, so that we can go any where independently.

National Coats of Arms.—There is some thing singular in the "Coat of Arms" of a nation: the people catch the spirit of the emblems and mottoes, and the destinies of thousands seem to hang upon them. For instance; Great Britain presents to the world the Lion and Unicorn; and the people of the nation with a shrewd set of officers, are pushing and conquering the nations of the earth, as if they were Lions and Unicorns.

The United States have adopted the Eagle and Liberty cap. The eagle is a ferocious bird and what better are the people? Let her mob leaders, duellers, "big thunders," and thousand other, "independent" republicans, answer. This is not all; the word "liberty," so sweet, filled the tiara round the head of liberty upon all the coin, once; but now a days, the Goddess has taken it from its exaltation, and sits upon it! and so in all parts of the realm, the stronger portion sits upon the weaker.

Upon the Mexican coin, we see the Eagle holding a black snake in his beak, some capricious covered with bugs in his claws, and what is the nation but a perfect sample of the national coat of arms? Let Kendall of the Picayune answer. The Turks go by tails, i. e. the musk ox tails; there are bashaws of one tail; bashaws of two tails, and once in a while some fortunate fellow gets to flaunt before the gaping crowd as bashaws with three tails.

The Germans once had a broom for their fleet flag, with the motto—"a new broom sweeps clean."

The Hollanders or low Dutch, it is said made use of a cabbage head for a similar purpose on land, adapting these words for a caution: "When de horse pe stole, den put de lock on de stable door."

The French hold the tri-colored flag in great estimation. The violet is sacred with them. Their women paint in resemblance. Buonaparte tried to adopt something else, but the grape vine of Corsica could not stand the hug of a Russian bear.

It is altogether needless to trace the subject further. The scriptures give us plenty of samples in corroboration of national coats of arms. Naphali was a hind let loose; Gad was a serpent by the way; and Joseph was a "fruitful bough;" so if ever the Latter day Saints adopt a national motto, let it be a dove bearing a fruitful olive bough, as a token of peace on earth, and oil for the healing of the nations: For Judah will eventually come forth with the old Lion to break in pieces the nations, and the young Lions of the forest will roar.

GIANTS.

We have had for exhibition in our city for the last few days, a Giant and Giantess; the former seven feet four inches high, and the latter six feet six, and both of them well proportioned; pretty tall for a new country. Their name is Randall and they hail from Scotland.

We had thought of going to see them, but upon the following reflections we declined. In the first place, there is some of our stout police, five fellows and as great a natural curiosity as the giant, and they have never yet exhibited themselves. Then there is our youngest devil about six feet four inches and he is public works; and if he is not big enough, then there is Gen. Brown, from the other side of the river, head and shoulders above other folks, about six feet eight inches. We must not forget long John M. C. of Chicago; if we had him here he would exultate for two hours on pure democratic principles, before a multitude and charge nothing; he is seven feet two inches high. Then there is Mr. Walker, of Brown county; seven feet six inches high, two inches ahead, all public. We might enumerate Field Jarvis, the Salem baby; and Mr. Dibble's ten months old child, about 50 lbs. weight, and a host of others that might be mentioned. Talk of exhibition! Why against Illinois, is as old

Foreign News.

THE CALEDONIA.
SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The mail packet, Caledonia, from Liverpool arrived at Boston on Monday evening the 20th ult. By extra exertion of steamboats, express runners, and other means, we have news by her in advance of the mail several days.

The British Parliament have passed a bill to occupy Oregon, independent of the United States.

We have only room for the following extract:—

[From the London Times of April 5.]

The American packet ship, the Caledonia, which has been detained till this morning, will carry out the distinct and emphatic declaration of the British government on the subject of the Oregon Territory, which was received last night with the strong and unanimous satisfaction of both houses of Parliament. When the interests and dignity of the country, and the preservation of the dominions of the crown are really at stake, there is no equivocation in the language of the government to foreign powers, and no resemblance of weakness or hesitation in any political party. Lord Palmerston may abuse Lord Ashburton for acceding to the very same condition which he had himself not only accepted but urged upon the cabinet at Washington; and Lord John Russell may boast that his last official act was to sanction the rejection of a proposal in a negotiation which turns out to have been a mere provisional arrangement; but these attempts to depreciate the satisfactory adjustment of a former dispute, which the whigs had been unable to settle in ten years of negotiation, are only proofs that the tricks of that party have no effect whatever on the honest convictions of the country.

We are justly proud that on the Oregon question as well as on that of the north eastern boundary, the British government has uniformly shown its moderation as well as its firmness on our side. It is impossible not to deplore, on the other hand, that ill regulated, overbearing and aggressive spirit of the American Democracy, which overlooks the real present interests of the two nations in the Oregon territory—that, namely, of letting it alone for another half a century at least, or deciding the matter by arbitration, before any local national interest have sprung up there too powerful to be so disposed of.

But since the Americans, and even the President of the United States, are determined that this question shall not be allowed to rest any longer; since they have rejected the proposal of an arbitration, and ostentatiously announce claims and measures utterly inconsistent with the system of joint occupation; or the rights at all, it is fit that they be warned in the most explicit manner that their pretensions amount, if acted upon, to the clearest "cæcus belli" (cæcus belli) which has ever yet arisen between Great Britain and the American Union.

It is extraordinary that the United States should have advanced so near the brink of war, as to have carried through the Senate a measure for annexing Texas, and failed by only two votes, in a measure for seizing Oregon, without having any perceptible care to provide for the means of consummating such unparalleled acts, of defending themselves from the consequences of them.

Are they not aware that in proportion as they assume the illegal exercise of sovereign rights on the desert shores of the Pacific, they expose the populous coasts of the Atlantic to the broadsides and blockades of British fleets? Have they forgotten in their anxiety to extend their "domestic institutions" to the whole continent of America, that in the event of war they will have to encounter the most novel of all dangers; that arising from the presence of the standard of freedom among a population of slaves?

Or is their blindness and infatuation in proportion to the injustice and criminality of their designs, so that, in their eagerness to seize adjacent territories, they overlook the resources of their opponents and their own weakness? The consequences of such a war will prove incalculably disastrous. They would make brave men hesitate, even in a just cause; but the boldness of the democracies despises alike the justice of the cause, and the terrible evils of the probable result.

We have no intention of aggravating the very serious difficulties with which the indiscreet language of Mr. Polk has already surrounded the Oregon question, and which renders a speedy solution of it indispensable to the maintenance of pacific relations between the two nations. The language of this country in such emergency, and in the presence of such opponents, cannot be too temperate or too decided. That language has been used, and with equal propriety and patriotism, by the leaders of each of our great parties. The rights of Great Britain are as clear and unquestionable as those which Mr. Polk has thought fit to make the subject of his inaugural address; and whatever he may be prepared to do, this country is, as the Prime Minister of the crown declared last night, resolved and prepared to maintain them.

FRANCE.

In France, nothing very new or interesting had occurred. The Chambers were engaged in the wise project of endeavoring to regulate the concerns and management of the railroad companies, a project as feasible as those that sometimes show themselves in this country.

Legislation will hardly reach the gambling transactions in shares, to prevent which the attempt is made.

There was no additional intelligence of importance from Switzerland. The country still remained in a state of the most feverish agitation.

The accounts from Madrid are to the 27th of March. They represent the conspiracy, which has been lately detected in that capital, as one of the most serious character. It contemplated the assassination of the ministers and the imprisonment of the Queen. Twenty-seven persons had been arrested charged with participation in it, all of whom are said to belong to the lowest grade of society.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the Empress remains in a very suffering state, and news of her improvement or the reverse are communicated to the public day by day. The Emperor, too, seems to have sustained a rude assault, both in body and mind, from these heavy losses. New regulations of importance have been proclaimed as to the education of women in Russia.

The overland mail from China had arrived but brings no news of interest to the American reader.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS AND ANNALS.

A correspondent of Hunt's Magazine is furnishing a series of papers on the annals of American commerce, in which are embodied some interesting items of information. In 1791, the Bank of the United States was established at Philadelphia, with a capital of \$10,000,000. The revenue of the United States at that time was \$1,771,200. The expenditure, was \$3,795,430.

The exports from New York amounted to \$2,505,465.

In the year named, also, the first parcel of cotton of American growth, was exported from the United States.

In 1792, Congress passed an act for establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States.

The South Carolina Bank, the Bank of Pennsylvania, and the Bank of New Hampshire were established. The Union Bank in Boston was incorporated.

The exports from Charleston, South Carolina, this year, were estimated at \$2,917,976.

The raising of mulberry trees and silk worms and the culture of silk had as far succeeded in Connecticut, that a minister in Bradford had a silk gown made for him this year, at his own home. This was the first clergyman's gown fabricated throughout America.

The revenues of the United States at this time, were estimated at \$3,700,000. The tonnage of vessels which paid duty in the ports of the United States, between the 1st of October, 1791, and the 30th of September, 1792, including the coasting and fishing vessels, was upwards of 800,000 tons.

In 1793, the exports of the United States were estimated at \$20,000,000.

CRUMBS.

From all of nature, bees make honey; And misers suck the world for money.

An Irish post-boy having driven a gentleman a long stage through torrents of rain, the gentleman said to Paddy, "are you not very wet?" "Arrah! I don't care about being very wet, but please yer honour I'm very dry."

The cold water cure, like every other thing under the sun, has excited abundant discussion in the shape of pamphlets and treatises, pro and con. It is, however, astonishing, considering that the subject is a medical one, to mark the unanimity which prevails among the disputants. The immediate followers of Priessnitz advocate the system adopted at Grafenberg, which is principally on the plan of immersion, while those on the other side of the question are simply for throwing cold water on the subject.

It is the lot of royalty, whether real or imaginary, to be attended with misfortunes. A little while ago it was the fate of Richard the Third, to be represented by a young man well known for his attachment to the stage, at a country theatre. On Lord Stanley's entrance at the fourth act, the tyrant demands, "How now, Lord Stanley, what's the news?" The answer given was, it seems, a fast—"There's a man at the door says you owe him a crown, and who swears he won't go away till he gets it."

Cultivate your intellectual powers by habits of study and reflection. Cultivate your cabbagees by hoeing them early in the morning and very frequently.

Much coin, much care—much meat, much malady.

Be always without a cent, and be happy—eat nothing, and be healthy.

Daub yourself with honey, and you will have plenty of flies. Starch up, brush your whiskers, and lay in a plentiful supply of soft nonsense, and the girls will call you a nice young man.

The following is a good substitute for brewer's yeast, and will be found practically useful: Boil one ounce of hops in four quarts of water, until the hops fall to the bottom of the pan, strain it, and when milk-warm, add six ounces of flour and five of sugar; set the mixture by the fire, stirring it frequently; in 28 hours add four pounds of potatoes, boiled and bruised fine; next day bottle the yeast—it will keep a month. One-fourth of yeast, and three of warm water, is the proportion for baking.

When Sir G. Murray attempted to excuse himself from taking office under the Duke of Wellington, on account of his inexperience in public speaking, "Pooh! pooh!" said the duke, "do as I do; say what you think, and don't quote Latin."

The great man of the village being at dinner, allowed one of his tenants to stand while he conversed with him. "What news, my friend?" said the squire. "None that I know of," replied the farmer, "except that a sow of mine has had a litter of thirteen pigs, and she has only twelve teats." "What will the thirteenth do?" said the landlord. "Do as I do," returned Hodge; "it will stand and look on while others eat."

your telling me to go to sleep, for I won't. Go to sleep, indeed! I'm sure it's almost time to get up. I hardly know what's the use of coming to bed at all now.

The Skylarks, indeed! I suppose you'll be buying a little warbler, and at your time of life, be trying to sing. The peacocks will sing next. A pretty name you'll get in the neighborhood; and in a very little time, a nice face you'll have. Your nose is getting red already, and you've just one of the noses liquor always flies to. You don't see it's red? No—I dare say not—but I see it; I see a great many things you don't. And so you'll go on. In a little time, with your brandy and water—don't tell me that you only take two small glasses; I know what men's two small glasses are; in a little you'll have a face all over as if it was made of red currant jam. And I should like to know who's to endure you then? I won't, so don't think it. Don't come to me.

Nice habits men learn at clubs! There's Joskins; he was a decent creature once, and now I'm told he has more than once boxed his wife's ears. He's a skylark, too. And I suppose some day, you'll be trying to box my ears? Don't attempt it, Mr. Caudle; I say don't attempt it. Yes, it's all very well for you to say you don't mean to; but I only say again, don't attempt it. You'd rue it till the day of your death, Mr. Caudle.

Going and sitting for four hours at a tavern. What men, unless they had their wives with them, can find to talk about, I can't think. No good, of course.

Eighteen pence a week—and drinking brandy and water, enough to swim a boat! And smoking like the funnel of a steamship! And I can't afford myself so much as a piece of tape! It's brutal, Mr. Caudle. It's ve-ve-ry bru—tel—

And here, thank heaven! yawning, she fell asleep.—Punch.

The Heroine of Andes.—Anti rentism, which figures so disgracefully under the very nose of executive power, upon the very plains of Rensselaer, assumes a more interesting character among the wild hills of Delaware. Owen Steele and Charles Parker, two young men who are Sheriff's officers, were suddenly set upon by the Indians, near Fish lake, nearly on the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains. The road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the few mock heroes of the blanket. Steele and Parker, it seems, actually succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay, with a couple of Colt's pistols, until they had gained this forest covert, when, putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of the reach of rifle, and gained the inn in the little village of Andes. The country around the summit of one of the Katybrag mountains, the road crossing the outlet of the lake, plunges at once after passing the clearings, into a deep and wooded defile, the very ground where real Indians would have lurked, and which was left unguarded by the

The Mermaid. came to, before the foundation of the Nauvoo House early on Friday morning, with Mormons and goods for Nauvoo, in 36 hours from St. Louis. Capt. Gleim is a prime good officer; sees well to the interest of the boat and passengers. That's the line, pull away.

Gentility. as the sucker said, is "stranger couldn't you nasty my dodger with a drizzle or two of them lasses, so as I cud sorta gag it down comfortabl'."

Anti-mormonism.—A great number of thieves, with about \$100,000 worth of stolen goods, were arrested in and after the late fire in Pittsburg.

Word of the Lord.—Mr. Lord not the Lord, takes the place of Flagg in the St. Louis Gazette. Really we now hope the people of St. Louis will hear the word of the Lord.

Thanks.—The junior says, our thanks to Judge Breese for a map of Texas and California. Such favors are worth having and reciprocating.

Pine Lumber.—Four or five rafts of pine lumber from Wisconsin, landed at our wharf during last week. They were immediately taken by the Trustees of the Temple at about \$12 per M. ft. This speaks well for Nauvoo; a nimbler dollar is worth a slow pound.

Arrivals.—Some thirty or forty emigrants for this place, together with some of the handy or needful works of men, came to this city on Thursday evening last, as Shakespeare says, "all to fill up."

Flour.—We are happy to notice a supply from up the river. It went current at \$3.50 for super-fine per bbl. The money market has been quite easy for some time; with little or no "spurious stuff" to trouble the unwary.

The only way to "pass" bogus and counterfeit, is to "shun" the possessors and issuers, by expulsion, et al armis.

On the 26th March, says the N. O. Tropic, the Mexican Congress passed an act declaring it "treason" for any one to make a proposition to recognize or acknowledge the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Now this is plain Spanish, and if Uncle Sam has the wit of a common miller, he will not only take the grist but the bag too; That is, annex Mexico next and then there will be no treason.

Great Earthquake.—The City of Mexico, has been visited by a most destructive Earthquake on the 7th ult. Several Churches were destroyed, and many lives were supposed to have been lost. [Southern Paper.]

The scriptures foretell just such "earthquakes in divers places." The same paper that chronicles the earthquake, says that Mexico is declaring "War." The same scripture prophecies of that calamity too.

How many fond mothers and frugal housewives keep their pretty daughters and their preserves for some extra occasion—some "big bug" or other—till both turn sour? [Truth Teller.]

How many family christians keep their religion so well tended by pretty girls; so warmly clad by fine clothes, and so well fed on good preserves and fat living, that it never bears any fruit.

Pauperism in New York.—The annual returns of the authorities of the state of New York, show that in 1843, the number of paupers in that State was \$2,754, or one to every thirty of the inhabitants. There were, besides, \$2,047 paupers temporarily relieved, making an aggregate of 141,801, or one to every eighteen of the inhabitants. All except 11,416 of these were foreigners.

This is no more than should be expected in a state that has made so many canals, railroads, and other public works. English, Scotch, French, Irish and Dutch, have dug ditches, blasted rocks, and wore themselves out at other business, while the Yankees were speculating upon their labors.

The pauper system in New York is highly creditable to the wisdom and patriotism of her statesman. These paupers do much towards maintaining themselves. Every county has a farm and houses for its poor under an overseer, with excellent regulations. They have done selling poverty at auction.

It is a pity but they would come up to the scripture rule, and make every sectarian church support their own poor; for "the poor ye have always with you."

When is a man in a quandary? when he is holding a pretty woman with one hand, and a piece of custard pie in the other, and wants to scratch.

A Wonder.—About twenty thousand inhabitants live week after week in Nauvoo, without a charter, and no lawsuits. Aint that a wonder!

Hark! dye hear? Dr. Richards actually wants the odd numbers of the "Neighbor and Wasp," as advertised in another column. Who will bring them on?

Heavy job.—Richie is trying to shoulder the "Globe," with all of Blair's dirt, and Van Buren's cabbage upon it.

Spot on the Sun.—Six new and well-defined spots have appeared upon the sun's disc. Two of them are near together, and have the appearance of being surrounded with a multitude of smaller ones. The area of the whole together cannot be less than 20,000 miles in diameter.—[Aib. Citizen.]

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Editor:—I see by some remarks in the State Register, that the editor of that paper thinks the Neighbor advocates the resistance of the laws. I have not so considered it. But we are surrounded by those who not only advocate that doctrine, but are practicing it all the time; and if we have dipped our pen into their bloody inkstand, we will call for a pen wiper immediately. The hand that wrote those lines on which the editor of the Register has made remarks, has been shot all to pieces—burnt with powder—torn and mangled with balls while in prison, and no wonder that he should feel as though he was pulling trigger when he writes upon law and writs.

It is not the sentiment of the citizens of Nauvoo to resist the law. We do not wish to do it. But when there are secret plans laid by our enemies, when those who have been in their secret meetings have disclosed to us their whole designs—a conspiracy to destroy us,—and when they use the law only as a scabbard to conceal the assassins' dagger, or as sweet-meats to cover their deadly poison, and stand sworn and pledged to do it. Can the editor of the Register blame us if we look with a jealous eye upon that "white heap" and be always ready, when His Excellency, Gov. Ford, demanded our arms in the time of our greatest distress and danger, did we not forthwith give them up? Have we stolen any State arms, or forged orders to get them? But as the followers of Sidney Rigdon are lurking about our section, having recently come here from Pittsburgh, and, despairing of the fulfillment of their wicked predictions unless they turn in to fan the flame, and being satisfied that they are disposed to do us evil secretly, or to do the anti-mormons evil and then lay it to us, after publishing lies the most cruel, and slanders the most odious to effect our ruin, that it would be difficult to restrain even our women from committing violence upon them! We hope they may not come into our town. These creatures have cursed us and went away; and for fear it may not be fulfilled, we think they have come to, superintend its fulfillment. We do not wish to break any law of the land, and all the favors we ask of apostates and murderous Rigdonites are, if they have once safely got away from a people so corrupt as they say we are, to stay away forever. We do not wish to see their faces or hear their names. The curse of God is upon them, and our wives and our children have sealed it with their tears, and amen; and we hope they will keep far from us.

AMERICUS.

Pittsburg, April 21, 1845.
Dear Sir: Having a little leisure from the toils of our town, which has begun to build up again most astonishingly, (between 75 and 100 buildings being now under contract,) I drop you a few lines.

Some new developments having come to light among your opponents here, I thought I would notify you. I say opponents, for I learn from actual experience that they oppose every principle that your Editors advance, good bad or indifferent. The confidence of the people is, however, entirely destroyed in Rigdon, and his sec.

Several little things have leaked out here to impair and dilapidate Rigdon's system. He would not give Lane any credit for his course, but wanted him baptized again; Law would not stand that, and left for home two or three days before Rigdon's conference commenced. A noisy half-bred Missourian by the name of Hinkle, however, when commanded by Rigdon, bowed defiance; and being unclean ever since he apostatized, as Rigdon declared, was re-baptized and

ordered to go home and do the same to his proselytes in Iowa.

Rigdon has a crude mixture: Some of his servants beat the Dutch and doctor Faust; and amid the contending elements of disappointed ambition, for so they betray their weakness in every move and speech they make, he is trying to make a new place of gathering at Chambersburg, where, according to some of his visions or calculations, the real work will begin.

I took pains to converse with Rigdon, and some of his wise men, since the conference, and I do really believe that there is nothing on earth, in heaven, and (doubtful) in hell, that matches his projects, and as to his Apostles, from the head down to a man they called *Forge us*, you might as well make diamonds out of dough; gold beads out of bran; or union out of fog! they speak for themselves; they are a set of jealous, disappointed ungovernable speculators in religion. A fellow they called McLellan, and a real little game cock by the name, I think of Winchester, "will head" President Rigdon (as they style him) worse than John M. Botts did Capt. Tyler. If they do not try to wear the bell, then I am greatly deceived in "bell weather."

The meanest principle betrayed by these new fashioned Mormons, is that they rely upon success by scaring old Mormons into their kingdom—and not by preaching. They make no efforts to preach and gain influence by good works: We have watched them here, and from the papers we glean that they run from one branch of your church to another, and scatter dissension, tales, and awful forebodings, to gain converts; but since the fire here, their "divine" authority has been so much scorched, that even Dr. Bennett had rather stay in Cincinnati than come here to see their curls grow again.

So far as I am conversant with people, and especially since the fire, the voice is, Joseph we know, and the "Twelve" we have heard of, but who are you? If you had any divine communication, why not tell us of the fire?

They harp upon a subject they call "spiritual wife doctrine," which I do not understand, nor have I been able to fathom the mystery by talking with them; for which reason I consider it a stratagem, to cozen with. If they had used any other term, and said "carnal wifery" I should have known what they meant, as several are now living *nigh unto adultery*, besides having the "appearance of fornication."

I have heard some choice morsels relative to their divisions, and claims for pre-emption rights, which if some should hang to Kirtland, some should go "out west" and some run to Chambersburg, you shall be duly notified.

Respectfully &c.,
S*** S***

P. S. Our friends in the different cities, and other places have exceeded our most sanguine expectations in re-donating for our loss. Pittsburg will soon be itself again. Lumber is plenty and rafts arriving daily.

New York, April 19, 1845.

Mr. Editor:—Sir: The news of the fire in Pittsburg has brought a gloom over this city, which few, away, can imagine. We have felt the sad effects of fire, and we may again. We tremble for fear. Since the papers came out with an account of the fire in Pittsburg, there has been much speculation about Rigdon, the second rate Mormon. Some have heretofore believed the old man was sincere, but since the fire there is no mercy for the old fellow. He is a prophet, and let a city be burnt down over his head—I tell you, sir, it smells strong of hypocrisy, as well as of fire. Such incidents strengthen Mormonism, and as Col. Stone used to say, "gives your delusion fresh vigor."

It is singular how every effort to check, head, or turn Mormonism fails. We, of the world, notice this, and cannot account for it.

The popularity of Rigdonism has been distanced the first heat. His friends here are down; they feel the force of things as they happen, and the moral depravity of the old man's course. He, in his paper, has been cursing Nauvoo, and his satellites have chimed in; but the curse has fallen upon his own house, and the people believe he is a wicked man.

I must say I have been waiting for a sign—and when about one more course shall have fallen round the feet of those that turn and flee from "the house of faith," as you call yourselves; I shall be convinced that God is with you, whether I believe and obey or not. I think I shall write a line by the next packet to Liverpool, that they may know how closely God whisks to wicked men. Bennett of the Herald, is perfectly sewed up with Mormonism; he dare not peep or mutter. The spring trade is lively, and although the wreck of the Swallow, an account of which you have seen by the papers, ought to be a caution against travelling by steamboats, still the gay world are just as eager as ever to ride in these floating coffins.

I shall hereafter give you a more perfect account of matters and things in Gotham, or the land of the knickerbockers.

W. VAN T*****

P. S. 9 1-2 P. M. The Caledonia steamer from Liverpool, is telegraphed as in at Boston.

DIED.—Near Macedonia, on the 29th inst, Mr. William N. Haws, aged 55 years 9 months and one day; after a severe sickness of about five weeks of the dropsy in the chest.

A VOICE FROM NAUVOO.

Whereas it is currently reported in various parts of this county, and in the adjoining counties as we are credibly informed, that it is our intention to throng Carthage during the ensuing session of the Circuit Court of this county, for the purpose of awing or overruling the court so as to procure a conviction of certain men of the crime of murdering Joseph & Hyrum Smith; and whereas such reports are calculated to awaken an unjust prejudice against an innocent people; and whereas our enemies have jumped upon this stratagem as a hobby to raise an excitement against us; and whereas many honest and law abiding men are liable to be misled and imposed upon by these false, malicious, and envious reports; and whereas the Governor of our State has solemnly pledged himself to us that the laws should be executed in justice in the premises; and whereas we did, at that time, pledge ourselves as a people, to patiently wait their execution, and the action of the government; and whereas it is reported that certain individuals are trying to raise an excitement on the editorial of the "Nauvoo Neighbor."

We, therefore, in behalf of the church we represent do hereby publish to all men, that as a people and council, we have no knowledge of the "Neighbor" until we read it, as do others, and therefore cannot be responsible for it, and all we ask is the same consideration in the public mind, as is exercised towards the editorials of other papers in our land. And we further declare to all men, that as a people we are still determined to abide our pledge, and await the action of the executive and judiciary, and tarry at home, and attend to our own business as usual during the sitting of the court—except such as have lawful business with the court, and are required to be in attendance, and hope that all men will do the same; and we wish, decidedly wish, that those whose business it is to keep the peace during court, should do it, and let us as a people alone, for we do not wish to be brought in collision with our neighbors, and we are determined to abide the law.

In behalf of a general council of the authorities of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, at Nauvoo, this 6th day of May, 1845.

W. RICHARDS, Committee.

HO DANIELS' COME FOR JUDGMENT.

A PAMPHLET containing 24 pages, and three elegant wood cuts, has been published at this office. It contains the names and proceedings of the principal murderers of Joseph and Hyrum Smith; such, as Nat. J. C. Davis—Sylvan T. C. Sharp, and others. These Pamphlets can be had at this office and at A. A. Lathrop's Store.

WM. M. DANIELS.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.
BROTHERS wishing to purchase Lands on meyer Mrs. Emma Smith's or the Mansion of WILLIAM SMITH.

ALSO—I have some landed property with houses and out offices on, in the interior of this county, which I will sell or exchange for property in this city.

May 6th, 1845-1-f

MORMONS AND ANTI-MORMONS.
ATTENTION!

GENTLEMEN, wishing to exchange Lands or Farms in Hancock county, for lands or farms in other parts of this State, or in the Eastern Middle or Southern States, will please deliver a minutely written description of them, post paid, with their real cash value, to Mr. LORENZO YOUNG of this City, who may be found by enquiring at the Nauvoo Mansion.

Also members of our church owning lands in any of the above States, and wishing to exchange them for lands in this county, will please forward to Mr. Young a minute description thereof, post paid, with the cash value thereof, and it will meet with prompt attention. Mr. Young is the Agent of the Church, in this City to transact the business.

No charges will be made unless an exchange is effected, but when exchanges are made, a mod rate or reasonable compensation will be exacted.

Nauvoo, May 5th, 1845-1-3m

LAND FOR SALE, CHEAP.
61 Acres s e q sec 22; 6 n 8 w the best q of land in the Big Field, good title.

ALSO—160 Acres n w q sec 36; 7 n 8 w on the Ly harp road.

ALSO—160 Acres s w 29; 7 n 6 w. Will take trade for this last q.

ALSO—118 Acres of the s e q of sec 14; 3 north of Har, with a new log house not finished, some timber; price \$1 50 per acre, part cash part trade.

EDSON WHIPPLE.

Enquire of May 5th 1845.—1-f

WANTED, by the subscriber, the following Neighbors: Sept. 20, 1843; Feb. 28 and July 3, 1844. Also Nos. 4 and 25 of the Wasp.

W. RICHARDS.

March 19-46tf

TAILOR'S ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned have associated ourselves together, for the purpose of carrying on the tailoring business, in all its various branches. And for the better accommodation of the public, have opened two shops. One on Mulhol land street, one door west of A. Davis's store; and one on the corner of Main and Parley sts., two doors north of Oakley's store; formerly occupied by R. Wells.

This association being composed of the best workmen, which will enable us to give satisfaction to all those who may favor us with a call. Therefore all that wish to have clothing made, whether for beauty, fashion, comfort, or durability, can be accommodated at the above designated shops. Also cutting done on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. The real or personal property of any member of aforesaid association which is not invested as stock in said association, shall not be holden for the debts of said association.

JOHN W. BELL, Pres.
WM. P. MCINTIRE, Counsellors.
GEORGE WATT, Superintendents.
ROBT. RUSSEL,
J. H. GLINES,
C. B. THOMPSON,
WM. K. PARKER,
JOSEPH ARMSTRONG,
WM. STRINGHAM,
JABEZ BOTSFORD,
B. CHAPMAN.

Nauvoo, March 25th, 1845-47-3m

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE the Bricklayers, Stonelayers, and Plasterers of the city of Nauvoo, having formed ourselves into an Association for the purpose of our carrying on our business in all its branches, such as brick and stone laying, plastering, hard finish, cornice, together with all kinds of stucco work, cementing, rough casting houses, cistern building, &c. &c., would say we are now prepared to contract for jobs of any magnitude, and having all the facilities for carrying on the business to any extent, either to furnish or not to furnish materials, and accomplish all jobs with despatch, which we will warrant to be done in the best manner. Would recommend to any individual wishing work done in our line of business to apply to the President of the Association, (two blocks south of the Hay scales,) who is empowered to contract for all jobs at prices to suit the times.

JACOB FOUTZ, President.
C. R. DANA, Councilor.
H. HOAGLAND, Councilor.
ENOCH REESE, Secretary.
JAS. TOWNSEND, Treasurer.

April 2nd, 1845-48tf

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE undersigned, having been appointed NOTARY PUBLIC for Nauvoo, will attend to all business in that line according to law, at his office in the brick store on Water street.

W. W. PHELPS.

April 7 1845-49.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city of New York, (and taken his old stand, 52 Main street,) with an entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, comprising every article usually kept in a clothing or furnishing store. His goods are all new, were bought for cash, and manufactured under his own direction, expressly for this market.

In the latest and most fashionable style. Having formed a connection with a wholesale dry goods house in the city of New York, enables him to take advantage of the market in buying unusually low, at auction. He can, therefore, confidently assure buyers of ready made clothing, that he not only can but will sell them clothing not only as cheap but cheaper than any other clothing house in the city of St. Louis. Buyers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

M. BROWN,
No. 52 Main street, St. Louis.

April 8th, 50-3m

LIME, LIME!

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they intend keeping constantly on hand, the best quality of lime, which they will sell low for cash or produce, at their kiln in Keegan's woods, in Brigham street, 1-4 of a mile north of Young street.

JOSEPH OWENS,
THOS. MENDENHALL.

April 13th, 50-3m

NOTICE is hereby given that Howard Egan, Conservator for Joel Bullard, an insane person, will present a petition at the next Term of the Hancock Circuit Court, praying for an order of said Court to sell so much of the real estate of the said Joel Bullard, as will satisfy the claims against said estate. All parties interested will appear at said Term of the court and show cause, if any, why said order should not be made.

HOWARD EGAN, Conservator of the estate of Joel Bullard Insane.

Nauvoo, April 17, 1845-51 f

NOTICE
FOR sale of exchange for lands near or within twenty miles of Nauvoo. A Farm of 200 acres, 183 improved, good buildings, a first rate orchard, situated 10 miles south of Pinckneyville, Perry county Ills. For further particulars enquire of

LEVI STEWART.
Nauvoo, April 23d, 1845-52-4f

NOTICE.

THE Trustees in Trust for the church Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, would hereby notify the Saints who emigrate to Nauvoo, that they have a number of City lots in the city of Nauvoo, which they purpose to sell low for cash and good property. The following is a list of the lots offered. Further particulars will be given at the office of the Trustees in P. P. Pratt's store, one block north of the Temple.

Lot	Block	Lot	Block	Lot	Block
4	9	2	78		
1	14	1	60		
2	do	4	do		
3	do	1	90		
4	18	2	do		
1	22	3	do		
n hf 2	25	4	do		

Lot	Block	Lot	Block	Lot	Block
1	93	1	120		
2	94	2	121		
3	100	1	122		
4	do	2	do		
1	103	n hf 1	123		
2	do	3	do		
3	101	w hf 1	127		
4	do	4	do		
1	105	w hf 1	139		
2	do	2	do		
3	do	3	do		
4	do	4	do		
1	106	h hf 1	140		
2	107	w hf 1	147		
3	do	2	do		
4	108	h hf 1	157		
1	do	3	do		
2	do	4	do		
3	110	1	159		
4	119	3	do		

Lot	Block	Lot	Block	Lot	Block
1	111	1	132		
2	112	2	do		
3	do	3	do		
4	113	4	do		
1	115	1	134		
2	do	2	do		
3	116	3	do		
4	do	4	do		
1	131	1	151		
2	132	2	do		

Lot	Block	Lot	Block	Lot	Block
1	111	1	132		
2	112	2	do		
3	do	3	do		
4	113	4	do		
1	115	1	134		
2	do	2	do		
3	116	3	do		
4	do	4	do		
1	131	1	151		
2	132	2	do		

The Trustees have also a number of good pieces of farming lands, near to Nauvoo, which they will sell low for cash, or such property as will help to build the Temple.

N. K. WHITELEY, Trustees.
Nauvoo, April 14, 1845-50tf

NEW TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR.

WAREHOUSE, general Grocery and Liquor store, north east corner of Fourth and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo. The subscribers, having opened the above establishment and having bought entirely for cash, are enabled to sell every article in the above line, at the very lowest cash prices.

Call and try, ere you buy. Purchasers are solicited to call and examine for themselves.

STRACHAN & NICHOLSON.
April 7-49tf

NAUVOO TANNERY.

NOTICE—The Tanners and Shoemakers association, will pay in goods or Boots and Shoes, from four to five cents for calf-skins, and from three to four cents for hides, delivered at their tannery, situate on Hibbard and Rich streets, near Colton's brick yard, or at the Queens city store; we will also take on shares. We also want a large quantity of White and Black Oak bark and Sumach, for which we will pay the highest Nauvoo prices.

G. W. ROSECRANS, Superintendent.
April 1-48-3m

SEE HERE.

THE HOME

OF THE DESOLATE HEARTED.
The glory that reigned in those halls is past,
And the beauty that strangers courted,
And deep are the shadows that grief hath cast
On the home of the Desolate hearted.

The odor of flowers is in the air,
But no more we hear the muffled tread;
The vines untrained on the earth repose;
The nettles o'er top the bridal rose;
The clematis sinks from its wined place,
And the lily is crushed in its long embrace,
The garlands that hung on those walls of yore
With their beauty and bloom have departed.
And the wreathing of blossoms is known no more
In the home of the Desolate hearted.

The dust is deep on the rich guitar,
That wakened of old its music there,
The birds sit sadly with folded wing;
The lute lies by with a broken string,
The air-lark that hangs on the old elm bough
In a requiem wild is breathing now;
For the festive song and the joyous strain,
Ring not through those halls deserted,
And voices of mirth will not wake again,
In the home of the Desolate hearted.

The portrait that hung on the gallery's side,
Of that kindred band that long since died,
Are inward turned to the oaken wall,
For the gloomy memories they recall;
And many a landscape of glowing hue,
By a faded veil is hid from view;
For why should the gladness of happy days,
Whose light has for aye departed,
Be ever outpoured to the weary gaze,
In the home of the Desolate hearted.

H. E. G.

THE EVENING SKIES.

BY MRS. AMELIA D. WALBY.

Soft skies! amid your halls to night
How brightly beams each starry sphere,
Beneath your gently mellowed light
The loveliest scenes grow lovelier;
How high, how great, the glorious Power
That bade these silvery dew-drops fall:
That touched with bloom the folded flower!
And bent the blue sky over all!

I love to glide in these still hours,
With heart, and thought, and fancy,
When nought but stars, and waves and flowers
May give me their sweet company!
When far below the waves outspread
Glide safely on with liquid hue;
When winds are low—and skies overhead
Are beaming beautifully blue.

Oh, what a heavenly hour is this!
The green earth seems an Eden-home—
And yet I pine amid my bliss,
For purer blisses yet to come!
How can my spirit gaze aloft
Upon your deep delicious blue,
And that to those far realms so oft,
And never sigh to flutter through!

And yet this spot, so still, so lone,
Seems fabled to quit my mournful mood—
The far blue heavens seem all my own,
And all this lovely solitude!
A voice seems whispering on the hill,
Soft as my own, and on the sea
A living spirit seems to thrill
And throb with mine deliciously!

Yet though my thoughts from care seem freed
And a soft joy pervades my breast,
That makes me almost feel indeed
That hearts on earth are sometimes best,
There is a spell in those hushed skies—
A something felt in this lone spot,
That makes my very soul arise
With longings for—it knows not what!

Beneath such skies I must needs doubt
My heart can ever dream of sin—
The world seems all so calm without,
And all my thoughts so pure within!
Such dreams play o'er my folded lid;
Such heavenly visions greet my view,
I almost seem to glide amid
The Angel-lands, an angel too.

From the Rochester Daily Democrat.

Buffalo, April 3.—Terrible Flood on Niagara River.—An extraordinary excitement has prevailed at Queenston and Lewiston for the last three days. The ice has disappeared from here with great rapidity. Such have been its movements over the Niagara Falls, accompanied with a strong north wind, that the Niagara river has been completely blocked up. The ice there yesterday, within a mile of the Falls, was forty feet high! In the rapid course of the ice, every thing on the wharves at Queenston and Lewiston has been swept off, with the contents of the storehouses.

At Youngstown, it has cleared off every house near the wharf, and the steam flour-mill has gone with it, with some eighty barrels of flour and a large lot of polish in store there.

The damage, all around, is not far from \$100,000.

Coffee Sugar and Molasses.—A writer in the Boston Atlas estimates the decrease in the production of coffee in 1845, 100,000,000 lbs.; in sugar at 150,000,000 pounds, and in molasses at 62,000 hogsheads.

ORDER.—A place for every thing, and every thing in its place.

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned will dispose of his farm for cash, or for a farm in Hancock county, Illinois, said farm lays four miles east of the county seat of Branch county, Michigan, one mile north of the Chicago turnpike, and contains eighty acres, about fifty under improvement, the balance good timbered land, with a good sugar bush on it.

PHYLANDER CORLESS.

April 14th, 50f
TWO farms one containing 180 acres, 70 acres improved, with a good frame house, and out houses; the other containing 120 acres, 50 acres improved, with a good brick house, and out houses. Also, 30 acres of timber, all situated about 30 miles east from St. Louis, 18 miles from Belleville, and 2 miles from Fayetteville, in St. Clair county, Illinois.

ALSO:
ONE farm containing 165 acres; 60 acres improved, with a good dwelling house and out houses, situated south west of Pinkneysville, Perry county, Illinois.
The owners of the above farms will exchange stock for further particulars apply to Levi Stewart, or this office.

ALSO—About 600 acres in Missouri. Apply to the above.

ALSO:
ONE farm situated 4 miles east of Pinkneysville, the county seat in Perry county, Illinois, containing 120 acres improved, with a good block house and out houses.

ALSO:
ONE farm containing 160 acres, 65 acres improved, with a frame house, and out houses, about thirteen miles from the county seat, Nashville, in Washington county, Illinois.

ALSO:
ONE farm containing 275 acres, 35 acres improved, 3.1-2 miles from the county seat, Marion, in Williamson county, Illinois, with a good house and out houses.

ALSO:
A PLANTATION IN MISSISSIPPI. FOR sale or exchange, a plantation situated 50 miles from Vicksburg, Mississippi, in the county of Copiah, 7 miles south of Lines' store on the Jackson road, 9 miles from Gallatin, and 30 miles from Jackson, containing 1080 acres of land, with 80 acres of improvement, with a good dwelling house and out buildings; indisputable title given. For further particulars apply to George Black, or at this office.

ALSO:
A PLANTATION containing 400 acres, 80 acres improved, good dwelling house, good well at the door, with springs and branch near by—would also exchange horses, cattle, and hogs—situated 40 miles from Vicksburg, Lines county, Mississippi, and 4 miles from Lines' store. For further particulars apply at this office.

ALSO:
A FARM containing 140 acres of enclosed land, 50 acres under a high state of cultivation, and 90 acres of excellent timber, of first rate quality, a good comfortable farm house, and good out buildings, together with a good pump of water at the door, and 50 graded fruit trees, located on the road leading from Washington to Richmond, 5 miles from each place, and three and a half from the National road.

Also—320 acres of wild land, located in Grant county, Indiana, on the Missineway river.

EBENEZER CHEESMAN.

April 1, 1845—49f

ALSO:
A FARM containing 180 acres, with 50 acres under cultivation, well timbered and well watered, with an orchard of 50 bearing apple trees, together with many other fruit trees, such as cherries, peaches, pears, &c., situated in Perry township, Delaware county, Indiana, 15 from the head of White Water canal at Hagerstown, and 10 miles from Muncie town, near a little town called Burlington; there are two log cabins and a stable upon the premises; the quality of the land is equal to any in the country. The subscriber proposes to exchange for land in Hancock county, Illinois, or to sell at a reduced price, for cash or other good property; a perfect title can be given. Any or all persons wishing to bargain in that way, can call on Dr. Coniston of La Harpe, Isaac Morley of Lima, or George Miller of Nauvoo, or at my residence in Delaware county, Indiana.

WM. N. ROWE

April 15 50f

LOOK HERE.
THE undersigned will exchange a few town lots, for Horses, Cattle, Wagons and Harnesses.

HIRAM KIMBALE.

Jan. 27th, 1845—30f

NOTICE.
A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

CHEAPEST DRY GOODS IN ST. LOUIS.
WE offer to our friends in Illinois, as well as in our own state, a first rate opportunity of purchasing their goods as we are determined to sell lower than any engaged in our line of business.

We sell for cash, and our motto is quick returns and small profits.

WEBB & SMITH.
Corner of 3d and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Country merchants will do well to give us a call.

Feb. 7:49f W. & S.

NEW STORE AND LAND AGENCY.

THE subscribers have opened a store on the premises of S. A. Knowlton. (Knowlton settlement, Hancock county.) where they have on hand a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Groceries, adapted to the wants of a farming community, which they offer for sale at very low prices for cash or produce.

Also about 100 qt. sections of land, situated in this county which will be sold to those wishing to settle on favorable terms.

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.
References.—B. Young, H. C. Kimball and Orson Hyde.

March 24—47f

COMMISSION STORE FOR HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscriber having opened a commission store on Mulholland street, about fifteen rods south east of the Temple, will receive and sell on commission, any article that can be made or manufactured in this city, comprising of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Hats, Bonnets, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Cane, Cutlery, Chairs, Hoes, Pitch forks; finally, any thing that you can make, or have on hand that will be useful in the vicinity, that you wish to sell; if you feel disposed to leave it with me I will sell it to the best advantage, for your benefit.

I will receive in exchange for the above articles, Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Flour, Eggs, Wheat, Corn, Buck-wheat, Flour, Meal, Potatoes, Beans, Wool, Hides, and finally any thing that will make food or clothing.

Please give me a call as I will intend to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845—43f

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM in Knox county, three miles west of Galesburg, eight miles from Knoxville, thirty miles from Oquaka, and twelve miles from Monmouth, containing one hundred acres—forty acres of improvements, and sixty acres of excellent timber, well watered, both for stock and house use. The cultivated land is dry and of a very excellent quality, which the undersigned will sell cheap, or exchange for a farm in Hancock county.

JUSTUS AMES.

March 1st, 1845—14f

SOAP MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having established a Soap Manufactory on Mulholland street, about two hundred rods east of the Temple, opposite R. Beech's Tavern, where he intends to manufacture hard and soft soap of the best quality, which he will sell much lower than has been the customary price in this city, wholesale and retail. To be had also at the Commission Store, about fifteen rods south-east of the Temple.

ABEL LAMB.
Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845—43f

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having taken the old stand formerly occupied by H. Egan, have commenced manufacturing cordage of all descriptions, twine, chalk lines &c., which they will sell at St. Louis prices. As the subscribers intend manufacturing all their cordage from the best materials, and in the best manner, to be sold at the lowest prices; they would invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. St. Louis prices paid for hemp.

EGAN & SANDERS.

Feb. 19—42f

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.
N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM of 150 acres, situated two miles west of the flourishing town of Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the margin of the grand prairie, one of the most healthy portions of the state. Ninety acres of excellent timber, such as Maple, Beech, Ash, Black Walnut, White Oak, &c., the balance prairie of the best quality. There is a good framed barn, 30 by 45 feet; a large framed house, well finished and painted outside, with a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises. The whole farm is well fenced and excellently watered, for stock and a well with a pump in both barn and kitchen.

The subscriber will sell the above farm on reasonable terms, or exchange it in part for a good stock farm, of prairie and timber in Hancock county; an indispensable title given. For further particulars enquire at this office, or of the subscriber on the premises.

SETH TAFT.

March 18—40f

HAT STORE.

THE subscriber has taken a store on Mulholland St., half a mile east of the Temple, where he now offers for sale Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best of materials.

Country produce taken in exchange. Also a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions.

A. MERRILL.

Nov. 26, 1844—30f.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, AMARANTH.

THE NEW LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER AMARANTH, ATHERTON, MASTER, WILL run as a regular packet between St. Louis and Rock Island, during the season, touching at all the intermediate ports. On her upward trip, she will leave Nauvoo for Rock Island every Wednesday at six P. M. Returning will leave Nauvoo for St. Louis every Saturday at 6 A. M. In case of no boat on the upper Mississippi, and her officers will spare no pains to render her, worthy the patronage of a discerning public.

For freight or passage apply to A. MERRILL, Agent, Nauvoo, April 30th, 51f

MERMAID: REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET FROM ST. LOUIS TO NAUVOO, AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE Light draught steamer, MERMAID, GLEN, MASTER, will run through the season from St. Louis to Bloomington in Iowa. She will leave St. Louis on Wednesdays at 4 P. M. arrive at Nauvoo on Friday mornings; and at Bloomington on Saturday mornings. Returning leave Bloomington on Saturday evenings; and Nauvoo on Sunday mornings. For freight or passage apply on board or to the agents at the several towns. Every attention, politeness, civility and accommodation, may be expected from the boat and officers, as "plausibility wins more gold, than tricks and ferocity." For further particulars enquire of

C. ALLEN, Agent, for Nauvoo.

March 22, 1845—1f

OSPREY: REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, ANDERSON, MASTER, has commenced running between St. Louis & Bloomington, leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1-2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to C. ALLEN, Nauvoo

Jan. 1, 1845—35f.

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will be seen in part of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Chaises, Chairs, Barouches, Baggies, Buggy Wagons, Horses, Sportsmens Trailing Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also, Ploughs, Scythes, snaths, Rakes, &c. &c. when we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Waer street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearnsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices. For we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Prest.
ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk.
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.
BURR FROST.
DAVID DE VOL.
JOSHUA SMITH.
DAVID W. FOX.
SHADRACH DRIGGS.
DWIGHT WEBSTER.
JESSE H. ATHERTON.
WM. LISK.

Jan. 15th, 1845.—37-1f.



CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS, Coughs and Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pains or Soreness of the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c.

AMONG all the famous medicines for Consumption, none seems to be meeting with greater success, or gaining a higher reputation than that most wonderful article, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry! That it stands at the head of all other remedies is now universally conceded. It has cured thousands upon thousands—of all classes—in cases of the most dangerously Consumptive character—and physicians of the greatest eminence throughout our whole country unhesitatingly recommend it as the most powerful curative of Pulmonary diseases, in the whole range of Pharmacy. Thousands of consumptive patients, have already tested its exalted virtues, and confessed its surpassing, excellent and amazing power. The remarkable success of this Balsam is no doubt owing in a great measure to the peculiarly agreeable and powerful nature of its ingredients. It is a fine Herbal Medicine, composed chiefly of Wild Cherry Bark and genuine Iceland Moss—the latter imported expressly for this purpose) the rare medicinal virtues of which are also combined, by a new chemical process with the Extract of Tar—thus rendering the whole Compound the most certain and efficacious remedy ever discovered.

A CASE OF ASTHMA.

The following is from a distinguished Lawyer of the City of New York, who had been afflicted with the Asthma for upwards of 'Twenty Years' and who, after reading such cases can doubt the efficacy of this medicine!

New York, January 25, 1843.
I have been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for 24 years—sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks; and although attended by various medical advisers, of the highest reputation and skill in the country, the relief was but partial and temporary—twice the disease proved nearly fatal to my life.

Some few weeks ago I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave me instant relief, and a single bottle produced in a few days what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

A. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, No. 53 Williams st., New York.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate, and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public.

F. A. TALMADGE, Recorder of the City of New York.

JOHN POWER, D. D., Vice General of New York.

P. S. The above certificate may be seen at No. 125 Fulton street, New York.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six for \$5. All orders from dealers south and west of the Wabash river should be addressed to Benj. Phelps 76 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. The above truly valuable medicine is for sale at this office.

Feb 13—42—3m

BENJAMIN PHELPS, No. 76 Chestnut Street, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR ALL THE

BEST FAMILY MEDICINES.

OFFERS to Dealers and others the following highly popular and valuable Medicines:
Wistar's Balsam of wild cherry
Rev. L. Covert's balm of life
Humphrey's Pile ointment
Dr. Williamson's pain soother
Brite's rheumatic liniment and pills
Sappington's pills
Dr. Clark's hepatic elixir
Dr. Halden's magnetic remedial
Dr. Halden's catarrh
Fridley's tetter ointment
Fahnestock's vermifuge
Jaw David's or Hebrew plaster
Dr. Halden's brisk pills
Nov 13—42—6m

EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE.

GROSVETT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no 11—1f.

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY. THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.

May 23d, 1844.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate promoting expectation, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBELL LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

KEYSTONE STORE.

A. A. LATHROP has purchased the store of D. D. Yearsley, on Mulholland st., a little east of the Temple, where he will accommodate the Saints, his friends and the public, with DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, as they may need, suitable for the season. Receiving fresh supplies occasionally.

Being a Mormon, he goes on the principle: our interest; our cause, and Nauvoo for ever.

One man is not every body, but he may do much good by turning a penny when he sells Goods, Wares, Crockery, Hardware, &c., CHEAP for cash, produce, and truck, or exchanges fairly. Call and try.

March 17th. —46—3m

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

A. W. BABBITT, Attorney at Law.

HAS removed his office to the city of Nauvoo and has taken the office occupied by the late General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to attend to any, or all business committed to his trust.

Oct. 9, 1844—23f

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 3.—No. 2.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois Wednesday, May 14, 1845.

Whole Number 148

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR.

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Main Street,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor.) POST PAID, to receive attention.

From the Baltimore Sun.

INTERESTING REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.

There was recently discovered among the papers of the late Major John Joab Shæmyer, an ardent patriot of the Revolution, the following interesting document. It is a discourse delivered by the Rev Jacob Trout, on the evening before the battle of Brandywine, i. e. on the 11th of September, 1777. It was pronounced before the main body of the American army, in presence of Gen Washington, Gen Wayne, and other distinguished officers of the army.

REVOLUTIONARY SERMON.

"They that take the sword shall perish by the sword."

Soldiers and Countrymen:—We have met this evening perhaps for the last time. We have shared the toil of the march, the peril of the fight, and the dismay of the retreat alike; we have endured the cold and hunger, the contumely of the internal foe, and the courage of the foreign oppressor.—We have sat, night after night, beside the camp fire; we have together heard the roll of the reveille, which called us to duty, or the beat of the tattoo, which gave the signal for the hardy sleep of the soldier, with the earth for his bed and the knapsack for his pillow.

And now, soldiers and brethren, we have met in the peaceful valley on the eve of battle, when the sunlight is dying away beyond yonder heights, and the sunlight that to-morrow morn will glimmer on scenes of blood. We have met, amid the whitening tents of our encampment; in the time of terror and gloom have we gathered together—God grant it may not be for the last time.

It is a solemn moment. Brethren, does not the solemn voice of nature seem to echo the sympathies of the hour? The flag of our country droops heavily from yonder staff—the breeze has died away along the green plain of Chadd's Ford—the plain that spreads before us glittering in sunlight—the heights of the Brandywine arise gloomy and grand beyond the waters of yonder stream—all nature holds a pause of solemn silence, on the eve of uproar and bloodshed and strife to-morrow.

"They that take the sword, shall perish by the sword."

And have they not taken the sword?

Let the desolate plain, the blood-sodden valleys, the burned farm house blackening in the sun, the sacked village, and the ravaged town, answer; let the whitening bones of the butchered farmer strewn along the fields of his homestead, answer; let the starving mother, with her babe clinging to the withered breast that can afford no sustenance, let her answer with the death-rattle mingling with the murmuring tones that marked that last struggle of her life; let the dying mother and her babe answer.

It was but a day past and our land slept in the quiet of peace. War was not here; wrong was not here; fraud and woe, and misery and want dwelt not among us. From the eternal solitude of the green woods, arose the blue smoke of the settler's cabin; and golden fields of corn looked forth amid the waste of the wilderness, and the glad music of human voices awoke the silence of the forest.

Now, God of mercy bend the change: Under the shadow of a pretext under the sanctity of the name of God, invoking the Redeemer to their aid, do these foreign hordes slay our people. They throng our towns—they darken our plains, and now they encompass our posts on the lonely plain of Chadd's Ford.

"They that take the sword, shall perish by the sword."

Brethren, think me not unworthy of belief, when I tell you that the doom of the British is near. Think me not vain when I tell you that beyond the cloud that now enshrouds us, I see gathering thick and fast, the darker cloud and blacker storm of divine retribution!

They may conquer us to-morrow.—Might and wrong may prevail, and we may be driven from this field, but the hour of God's own vengeance will come! Aye, in the vast solitude of eternal space, in the heart of the boundless universe, there throbs the being of an awful God, quick to avenge and sure to punish guilt, then will the man, George Bruns-
wick, called King, feel in his brain and heart, the vengeance of the eternal Jehovah! A blight will be upon his life—a withered brain and an accursed intellect: a blight will be upon his children and on his people. Great God, how dread the punishment!

A crowded populace, peopling the dense

towns where the man of money thrives while the laborer starves; want striding among the people in all its forms of terror; an ignorant and God-defying priesthood chuckling over the miseries of millions; a proud and merciless nobility adding wrong to wrong, and heaping insult upon robbery and fraud; royalty corrupt to the very heart, and aristocracy to the core; crime and want linked hand in hand, and tempting men to deeds of woe and death; these are a part of the doom and retribution that is to come upon the English throne and the English people!

Soldiers—I look around upon your familiar faces with a strange interest! To-morrow morning we will go forth to the battle—for need I tell you that your unworthy minister will march forth to battle. Need I exhort you to fight the good fight, to fight for your homesteads, for your wives and children?

My friends, I might urge you to fight by the gallant memories of British wrongs. Walton—I might tell you of your father butchered in the silence of the night on the plains of Trenton; I might picture his grey hairs dabbled in blood; I might ring his death shriek in your ears. Shelmor—I might tell you of a butchered mother, and a sister outraged; the lonely farmhouse, the night a-sault, the roof in flames, the shouts of the troopers as they despatched their victims, the cries for mercy and the pleadings of innocence for pity. I might paint this all again, in the vivid colors of the terrible reality, if I thought your courage needed such wild excitement.

But I know you are strong in the might of the Lord. You will march forth to battle on the morrow, with light hearts and determined spirits, through the solemn duty—the duty of avenging the dead, may rest heavy on your souls.

And in the hour of battle, when all around is darkness, lit by the lurid cannon glare, and the piercing musket flash, when he wounded strew the ground, and the dead litter your path, then remember, soldiers, that God is with you. The eternal God fights for you; he rides on the battle-cloud, he sweeps onward with the march of the hurricane charge; God the awful and infinite, fights for you, and you will triumph.

"They that take the sword, shall perish by the sword."

You have taken the sword, but not in the spirit of wrong or revenge. You have taken the sword for your homes, for your wives, for your little ones. You have taken the sword for truth and justice and light, and to you this promise is—be of good cheer, for your foes have taken the sword in defiance of all that men hold dear, in blasphemy of God—they shall perish by the sword.

And now brethren and soldiers, I bid you all farewell. Many of us may fall in the battle of to-morrow. God rest the souls of the fallen; many of us may live to tell the story of the fight to-morrow, and in the memory of all will ever rest and linger the quiet scene of this autumnal night.

Solemn twilight advances over the valley; the woods on the opposite heights fling their long shadows over the green of the meadows; around us are the tents of the continental host, the suppressed bustle of the camp, the hurried tramp of the soldiers to and fro among the tents; the stillness and awe that marks the eve of battle.

When we meet again may the shadow of twilight be flung over a peaceful land, and in heaven grant it. Let us pray.

Prayer of the Revolution.
Great Father we bow before thee; we invoke thy blessing, we deprecate thy wrath, we return thee thanks for the past, we ask thy aid for the future. For we are in times of trouble, oh Lord, and sore beset by foes, merciless and unyielding. Our land and our land and the dust of the soil is dampened with the blood of our neighbors and friends.

Oh! God of mercy, we pray thee to bless the American arms. Make the man of our hearts strong in thy wisdom; bless, we beseech thee, with renewed life and strength, our hope and thy instrument, even George Washington—show thy counsels on the honorable, the Continental Congress; visit our host, comfort the soldier in his wounds and afflictions, nerve him for the fight, prepare him for the hour of death.

And in the hour of defeat, oh! God of hosts, do thou be our stay, and in the hour of triumph be thou our guide.

Teach us to be merciful. Though the memory of gallant wrong be at our hearts, knocking for admittance, that they may fill us with the desire of revenge, yet let us, oh Lord, spare the vanquished though they never spared us in the hour of butchery and bloodshed.

And in the hour of death do thou guide us to the abode prepared for the blest; so shall we return thanks unto thee through Christ our Redeemer. God prosper the cause. Amen.

Trouble in Central America.—We have received via Mexico, late news from Guatemala:—

On the 1st of Feb. there was a fresh

outbreak in the city, headed by Mariano Mendez, an officer who commanded the guard of the Plaza.

He set at large the prisoners, surprised the house of the President, and releasing General Monterrosa from his confinement, proclaimed him chief of the revolution. The precise object of the revolution was not known. The troops which remained faithful to the Government after an indecisive skirmish with the insurgents, took up their quarters in the suburbs, and granted to the other party the right of taking no other attack should be made upon them till that day.

In San Salvador there has been a revolution, growing out of a conflict between the military and political authorities. The outbreak occurred on the 21 of Feb. The details are uninteresting, but the civil authorities seemed to have had the best of it—and unusual circumstance with these less than half civilized people.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE GULF SQUADRON.

War with Mexico.—The papers received by the mail yesterday confirm the report that the squadron about to set sail for the Mediterranean had received countermanding orders, and that the vessels comprising it will proceed to the Gulf of Mexico as speedily as they can be got ready for sea. This is a wise measure of precaution on the part of the Government, and one which, if it does not put a damper upon the belligerent disposition of Mexico, will at least afford security to American commerce in peril of Mexican cruisers, and at the same time concentrate a force along the coast capable of redressing promptly any wrongs that may be committed against United States citizens. A more circumspect examination of our files, received by the Water Witch, induces us to regard the hostile speeches made in the Mexican Congress in a more serious light than as the customary ebullition of a war-fever which periodically exhausts itself in grandiloquence. Congress and the people, judging from the tone of our exchanges, are disposed to a rupture of the peaceable relations subsisting between the two powers, and the Government, now that Santa Anna has begun to bully it, covers its humility by raising a dust about annexation. The Santa Anna party might be readily supposed to take the war side of the question, as the deposed tyrant imagines that in case of actual hostilities his military reputation will procure his release and place him at the head of the army; thus opening to his view once more the Chief Magistracy by a process and under circumstances that will establish his authority more surely than ever.

It will be seen that both parties to the recent revolution have a direct interest in seeing to be favorable to a declaration of war; whilst Congress has been in no wise behind either in manifesting a proneness that way. The absurdity of such an issue does not appear to have struck the Mexican Cabinet, Congress or people. The interest of contending factions keep the population in a ferment, and a war might result from causes altogether irrelevant to the matter in dispute. Neither Santa Anna nor Herrera have the slightest idea of ever invading Texas; but both are concerned in having the people think them resolved upon subduing the revolted province. In the struggle for the reputation of being the most warlike party, the Government may be driven to the extremity of declaring hostilities, with no view beyond sustaining itself at home. The question is not who shall retake Texas? or who blow up the United States? but a mere internal conflict for popularity with a people who have been pined with gasoline so effectually that it answers with them as well as gunpowder. Depredations upon our commerce within reach of the Mexican authorities, and arbitrary proceedings against our citizens within her territory would be the sum total of the active measures of the Government after declaring war; but against these it is incumbent upon the United States to be prepared.

It cannot be denied that the Mexicans derive comfort and confidence from some of our own journals, whose articles are reproduced in the Mexican papers with great gusto. The idea so elaborately propagated, that annexation would bring down upon us the moral and physical power of all Christendom, has inoculated the Mexican mind, which is incredibly susceptible to diseases that attack the vanity of mankind. Some of the journals before us are Spanish editions of papers issued from the United States press during the pendency of the annexation resolutions in Congress. There are beyond question a considerable number of Mexicans who suppose that, if the Government were to declare war, England, France, Spain and other European nations would do all the fighting, leaving to the Mexican Cabinet the grateful and safe task of writing manifestoes and issuing proclamations announcing the results of battles. The appearance of a considerable fleet of United States men-of-war off Vera

Cruz and Tampico would have a most salutary effect in reducing a fever that has been greatly stimulated from this side of the Sabine. It would furnish a safe retreat for our citizens in the event of a war, as well as be at hand to inflict chastisement upon the enemy, should Mexico indulge her barbarous propensities towards any one who has a right to claim the protection of the United States authorities.—*M. O. Pic.*

The Babes in the Woods.—A touching incident occurred amongst the mountains, in the upper end of this county, last week, while the fire was raging in that vicinity. A Mrs. Lupold, wife of a gentleman who drives team for one of the furnaces in that neighborhood, (Rush township) has been somewhat deranged, occasionally, for some time past, but was not considered much out of the way; until, one day last week, in the absence of her husband, she left her infant in the cradle, and, taking with her two other children, one about five years of age, the other only three, fled to the mountains, and nothing could be discovered of them until Saturday last, when she was found, almost famished and nearly naked; but the children were missing. The neighborhood soon turned out to scour the mountains in search of them, but in vain, until Monday last, when some men providentially happened to come upon them in one of the wildest regions of that wild country, where no one would have dreamed of looking for them. They had been out four days and four nights; cold nights too, barefooted, and half naked otherwise, their clothes being nearly torn off them by the under brush, and their little legs blackened by the ashes of the conflagration through which they had wandered, and their flesh a good deal lacerated. They had cried themselves sick, and one of them had taken off its dress to make a bed of, and there they lay, at the root of a tree, locked in each other's arms, unable to speak, having eaten nothing, it is supposed, since they left home. The poor little sufferers were taken to the nearest house and comfortably provided for, and are said to be doing well. They were found ten miles distant from the place at which their mother was first discovered, and that they did not perish is altogether Providential, and almost miraculous.—*[Balt. Chron.]*

MINES IN THE WEST.

From a correspondent of the Nat. Intelligencer in Illinois.

A most valuable field is situated in the Apple River Diggins, fourteen miles east of the city of Galena, in Illinois, in which there are now at work two hundred miners, with eighty windlasses, two hundred spades and picks, with a corresponding quantity of blasting tools and powder, which produce daily twenty-five thousand pounds of lead mineral, which commands in cash at the mine, seventeen dollars per thousand, and there being seven north and south ranges and fifteen east and west ranges of a similar character already discovered, it is supposed the number of hands could be doubled with equal success, for the quantity of mineral is supposed to be inexhaustible. This field was purchased a few weeks since by a company of capitalists in Galena of the original claimant for \$15,000, and cannot now be purchased of them at \$50,000. It ought perhaps to be stated that this field is upon one of the many judicious and valuable reservations which were made by Dr. Owen, in 1830, under the direction of the War department in behalf of the United States, and is now held by the last purchasers under a lease from the Superintendent of the United States Lead Mines, to whom they pay six per cent. of all the mineral that is raised, and they have leased it to these miners at a rent of thirty to forty per cent.

SANTA FE.

The Western Expositor of the 19th inst. says:—

On Wednesday and Thursday we note the arrival at Hansford's Independence House, of Messrs. Leitensdorfer, Braham, and twelve or fourteen companions from New Mexico.

In the way of news we have little to communicate. The governmental affairs had remained perfectly quiet up to the 1st of March, the date of their departure. They had not yet received the intelligence of the final defeat of Santa Anna. Business had been dull all the winter. The non retail law in full force. This law it will be remembered, prohibited the retailing of goods by any, except Mexican subjects.

Mr. Speyre it is said met with further loss between Santa Fe and Chihuahua. One hundred and sixty-five of his mules were run off by the Apache Indians in that portion of the road known as the Jornada del Muerto.

Mr. Owens was expected to reach Santa Fe by the 1st of April, and may be looked for here in three or four weeks. Richard McCarty, Esq., of this place, died in Santa Fe in February last.

The news of the slaughter of the traders among them by the Yute Indians is verified. It is supposed Antonio Robidoux must have perished, as nothing had been heard from him during the winter.

The yield from the Gold mines in New Mexico, this winter, has been small owing to dry weather and scarcity of water. Forty or fifty thousand dollars, is the supposed yield.

Late arrivals bring unpleasant news from Hayti. Herald, ex-President of Hayti, who had for some time sojourning in Jamaica, is about to return to Port au Prince, with the view of regaining the chief Magistracy. General Rivere, who was lately outlawed, contemplates returning. Persons are daily placed under arrest, suspected of holding secret correspondences with him. The French indemnity is still unpaid, and a French squadron cruises before the various ports.

A LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

We present two or three paragraphs of an interesting letter from England, received recently by a correspondent of the *Methodist Protestant*:—

"The great questions which are now agitating the public mind in this country, are, in a religious point of view, the secularizing tendencies of all Established Churches; and the consequent necessity for the separation of the Church from the State. This process is going on quietly, but surely. The recent developments of Puseyite freaks, have tended much to deepen the conviction that such a separation is necessary. The noble example of the Free Church in Scotland will also have a powerful influence in forcing the conviction upon the minds of men, that the pure and holy religion of the Lord Jesus Christ, repudiates all such polluting alliances.

The other great question, which is now agitating the public mind, is the principle of Free trade. And though it may be thought by some, to have nothing to do with religion, yet in its bearing it will have a material influence in deciding men's minds as to the impolicy of restricting matters of religion by law, any more than restricting mankind in their intercourse with each other, in the way of trade. I know there are many people in the United States, who think we are not sincere in denouncing monopoly. Perhaps they will believe when they learn that all restrictions in trade have been swept away. The period when this will be done, is not far distant. Great progress has been made towards the accomplishment of this event during the last two years. In theory, even the present government advocate and maintain the principles of free, unrestricted, trade, and the great monopolies of corn and sugar are shaken to their base.

I have long entertained the opinion, that the commercial intercourse between nations (in which I include the extension of manufactures and agriculture) will, under the guiding hand of Providence, prove the means of extending the blessing of Gospel, and the promotion of civilization and industry throughout the world; and ultimately put an end to war."

Suppose we wait a little, and see if Governments and religions do not begin to crumble.

From the Philadelphia North American.

Pestilence the Penalty of War.—The British forces sent to the East Indies for the purposes of conquest, are followed by frightful pestilence. One of the advices from Scinde says: the country has been found literally the grave of soldiers. A Bombay paper of February 1, says; her Majesty's 78th Highlanders are now at Hyderabad, they are on their way to the sea-coast for the recovery of their health. Every man is either now sick or has recently been in the hospital. There has died since the 1st of September 502 men, 35 women, and 120 children; or 557 in all, belonging to the regiment. The deaths continue at the rate of from four to eight per diem, and the corps, unless removed, threatens speedily to become extinct.

The Britanna remarks on the subject of British ambition and Eastern conquest:

"We are taking not a leaf out of Napoleon's book; we are copying the whole volume, when some thirty years ago, we heard him talk of 'natural boundaries'—of provinces which belonged to France by the necessity of things; of the right of France to conquer; a permanent boundary; and all this pronounced in the brilliant charity of that great splendid of all cheats. England scoffed at the verbiage stripped of the tinsel, ripped up the cloak with her bayonet, and exposed the thief within. We beat France in argument then, we beat her in the field afterwards, and now we are actually taking up the sacred language and raving about natural boundaries, rivers and mountains marked for our frontier, and great provinces, which it would be an absolute offence to Providence to let slip, when they lie so temptingly in our way, and are so particularly unable to resist any robbery at this moment. This is the exact time;

nobody to oppose us; and therefore... What happier reasoning in the mouth of the house breaker! The hall-door without a bar, the lock easily picked, the servants drunk, the family asleep—now is the time for a burglary! In fact, all is so comfortable settled for an easy robbery, that not to rob would be a flying in the face of Providence.

The above remarks have an American meaning, if we choose to seek it, which was not probably in the writer's mind. After some powerful passages on the awful visitations which sometimes overtake an ambitious and heartless people, the writer adds:

"Can we forget our own gratuitous invasion of Cabul?—the six regiments and 12,000 followers slaughtered, and as if infatuation had given them the work of slaughter, perishing before barbarians? Where are now the political promoters and public agents of that guilty aggression? Trampled into a bloody and premature grave. Our next exploit was Scinde.—A bold resistance cost us more lives of brave men than ten Scindes were worth. The climate is now finishing the work of battle. The last arrivals mention 429 as the loss in a single regiment, and even now the battle is not over. The army are moving up the mountains to conquer chieftains to whom those mountains are fastnesses, and will probably molest us with incessant and wasteful hostility. In the mean time Scinde is a place of pestilence. It has cost us already blood, mutilities, and death by the soil. We have the warning before us, and evil will be the hour in which it is forgotten."

High handed outrage.—*Writ of Habeas Corpus suspended.*—The Legislature of South Carolina, at their late session, passed a law enacting:

"That no negro or free person of color who shall enter this State on board of any vessel, as cook, steward, or mariner, or in any other employment on board such vessel, and who shall be apprehended or confined by any sheriff, in pursuance of the provisions of said act, shall be entitled to the writ of Habeas Corpus."

The Constitution of the United States, sec. 9, declares:

"The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it."

South Carolina thus, in another instance, sets at defiance the Constitution of the United States, and abolishes the great leading feature of American liberty. The writ of habeas corpus has been allowed in that State, ever since the reign of Charles the Second.—*N. Y. Express.*

It would be difficult to conceive of a more flagrant violation of the Constitution of the United States than the one above recorded. Yet because it only affects the rights of the colored citizens of this State, who, as a class, are debarréd the privilege of voting, the outrage will not call forth even a remonstrance from the democracy-professing authorities of this State.—*[Alo. Eve. Journal.]*

A Hint to the Ladies.—The critic of the Broadway Journal, in the course of a notice of Mrs. Hygo's Plea for Woman, says very pertinently—or, as the ladies, perhaps, will say, impertinently. It appears to us that the surest way for women to gain their rights—always supposing that they do not now enjoy them—is to train up their children properly; and they will see that their mothers suffer no wrong. When women dissipate their days and nights in idle amusements, and squander their incomes in dress, while their sons are entrusted to the keeping of hired servants; or sent away from home to distant schools, they must not blame men that they have no clearer perception of what is due to woman. It is true that men make the laws by which women are governed, but the women make the men who govern them.

A LIVE SKULL.

In exhuming the bones of a Marshal lately, who was a comrade of Murat, and whose family now wishes to transfer his remains to another cemetery, the skull suddenly became violently agitated, and from one of the eyes shone a bright gleam of fiery light. The diggers fled in all directions; but the superintendent went to the spot, and discovered that an enormous snake had coiled itself in the comfortable hollow of the brain, and looked out of the left eye as out of a window. An argument put into the old soldier's ear drove the thing out of his head, and the skull was once more deposited where it might give over its nid, nid, nodding.

There were giants in the earth in those days.—Friday week, a lady in the Alleghany Glades, presented her husband with a fine son, weighing, on the day of his birth, twenty and a half pounds!

The Scotch Giant and his wife, might beat this specimen of love and lullaby thirty pounds.

Foreign News

Not as we stated in our last, has Parliament passed a bill for the occupation of Oregon, but consider they have the right without "ifs or ands"—and as we stated, "if their rights are invaded, they have resolved and prepared to maintain them."

From Charles Willmers American News Letter, printed at Liverpool, and brought by Harnden's Express, we continue our extracts:

FRANCE.

The *Presse* has a long article on the reciprocal situations of England and the United States, in which it prophesies quarrels between the countries on the Oregon and Texas questions. A duel with pistols took place on the Bois de Boulogne, on Tuesday morning, the 11th inst. between M. Dujarrier, manager and a proprietor of *La Presse*, and M. Bayvallon, one of the editors of *Le Globe*, in which M. Dujarrier was mortally wounded. He expired before he could be brought home.

GERMANY.

The accounts from all parts of Germany and the northern division of Europe are most heart rending of the sufferings of the people for want of provisions, the navigation and communication being in many places quite interrupted. The mortality, both among the people and the cattle, is quite fearful.

TURKEY.

Advices have been received from Aleppo to the 10th, and Constantinople to the 18th. Namik Pasha was at Orfa with his troops, and everything was perfectly quiet in that neighborhood. On the 11th inst. the Sultan had born to him another daughter, who has been named Saniye Sultan (Princess Sublime). The Porte has just sent in a fresh note to the five ambassadors, relative to the administration of Mount Lebanon. Dr. Wolff had arrived at Constantinople, and has written a short letter to the Patriarch of Constantinople, under whose jurisdiction the Ottoman minister wishes to place it.

Letters from Constantinople of the 7th inst. mention that a serious mutiny had broken out among the Albanian recruits who had recently arrived in that city, in consequence of their pay having been withheld. The mutiny was at length put down; but not until several of the regular troops had been wounded. Five of the mutineers were ordered to receive 500 strokes of the bastinado upon their feet.

INDIA AND CHINA.

We have the Bombay Mail of the 1st, and the Calcutta Mail of the 8th February, with advices from Macao to the 21st December.

The intelligence by the former states that the insurrection in Kolapore and Sawant Warre continues unabated, although 10,000 men are in the field for the purpose of suppressing it. Three British officers have, in the course of the month, been slain by the enemy. The roads are everywhere blocked up, and robbery and plunder universal. In Lower Sindh the troops continue healthy and the people quiet. Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, now at Hyderabad, are suffering as severely as ever from indisposition. They have in the course of four months lost 402 men, 35 women, and 120 children, or 557 in all, belonging to the regiment.

Sir Charles Napier has proceeded into the Bloogheet Mountains, with a force of nearly 5,000 men, for the purpose of chastising the marauders, who continually infest our frontier during the hot season. The expedition is a dangerous one.

SPAIN.

A military riot had occurred at Valencia, between some artillerymen and soldiers of the regiment of Lerida, and it was thought that a severe example would be made. The violent declamations from some pulpits had excited the attention of government.

SWITZERLAND.

The agitation in Switzerland still continues. An expectation of a general outbreak existed, and all the cantons were providing themselves with arms and ammunition. On the 10th, five large waggons, laden with muskets and ball-cartridges, passed through Domo d'Ossola, which were forwarded by the King of Sardinia to the Ultramontanes of the Valais.

PORTUGAL.

On the 1st the tax-gatherers having gone to the village of St. Martinho to collect the new impost on wine, the people rose upon them and put them to flight. Shortly afterwards, they returned with an escort of 30 infantry; but meanwhile the tocsin had been rung in all the surrounding villages, and a great number of men, headed by Morado Magaloes, a country gentleman of the district, had assembled at St. Martinho, armed, some with fowling pieces, but most with pikes and scythes. The soldiers seeing this formidable array, retraced their steps and took up a defensive position on a neighboring height, from which, however, they were soon dislodged by the people, who pursued them, firing a few shots at them, and abusing them as robbers, oppressors of the poor, and *Malhadaes* (the nickname given by the Migue-

lites to the liberals). Next day a detachment of 80 infantry and some dragons, under the command of Captain Guedes, attacked the insurgents, who stood their ground for some time, but at last fled and dispersed, leaving ten of their number dead on the field. The soldiers then went into the village and set fire to several cottages, which were burnt to the ground. The *Diario do Governo* has since officially announced the complete restoration of order.

NEW ZEALAND.

While New Zealand is the subject of angry and protracted debates in the British House of Commons, advices have come to hand which show how painfully and prejudicially the management of the Colonial office has acted upon the colony. The facts are announced by the *Southern Cross*, an Auckland paper, in its number for the 21st September last. The Governor opened a special session of the Legislative Council on the 19th, with this startling announcement—

Three great difficulties are now pressing so severely on this colony as to demand instant relief. In addition to the critical nature of our relations with the aborigines, a great measure to the operations of the Customs Ordinance, (which by each day's experience, I may say, are proved more and more clearly to be detrimental to our welfare,) we find ourselves without funds, almost without credit; and we have just received certain information that the New Zealand Company stopped payment last February!

The following is an extract of a letter received at Lyd's, from their agent at Auckland, dated September 27, 1841:—"A very great and important change is to take place in this colony on the 1st proximo. All customs duties, harbor dues, &c., are to be abolished. The bill has passed the second reading of the Colonial Legislative Council. The removal of these restrictions will operate greatly in favor of the whaling ships residing there."

SIGNS IN THE HEAVENS.

A Blood Red Sword—War Anticipated.

During all time, in all ages and in all countries, in times of contemplated trouble, doubt or of danger, man has been known to turn his eyes upwards towards the heaven for relief from his fears, or for confirmation of his doubts. Whether this arises from the force of early education and the religious instinct and belief that the only power to avert unknown evil resides in that habitation, or from a superstitious feeling that prompts him to expect a pre-figuration of coming calamity in some visible sign, we shall not undertake to decide. But of the fact there is abundance of testimony, not only recorded in the pages of the history of former times, when it is supposed that the world was more credulous, but even in these days of superior intelligence, when the march of mind in its rapid strides is leaving the marks of its footsteps every where around us.

It is remarkable, too, that the behavior of the planetary powers on such occasions is generally such as to warrant this universal confidence in their prognostications. An expected event dire to humanity, is frequently preceded by strange and unusual aspects in the heavens, which in the fearful condition of the public mind, are always interpreted as forerunners of the impending calamity.

Occurrences all around us show that the times and the elements are sadly out of joint. Dreadful disasters by flood and by fire fill the daily journals; forebodings of war impress the public mind fearfully, particularly that nervous class of the community who figure at the stock exchange and make fortunes or lose them by public excitement; various and frequent rumors of attacks and seizures by a foreign enemy fly about on the wings of credulity like bats in the twilight, inspiring more terror from the vague and indistinct character they assume.

All these things indicate, as we have said, some unusual disturbance and apprehension in the public mind, and it is natural to expect, under such circumstances, that the heavenly aspects, if faith is to be given to signs, should correspond to the prevailing sentiment; and such seems indeed to be the fact. Every one who had eyes noticed the recent flame-like color of the sun and moon, and many considered it portentous and shook their heads with doubt, if not with fear. It was a coincidence that it should occur just at the time of the Pittsburg fire. Simultaneously with the threatening news from Mexico, published Monday morning, comes from the south an account of a most extraordinary prognostic, a *blood red sword*, seen in the heavens, clearly indicating the predicament that the action of the United States Congress on the passage of Texas resolutions, has placed our beloved Yankee doodle-dandy, and the danger she has to apprehend from the indignation of the Mexican journals, and indeed the whole people of that redoubtable nation.—*Philadelphia paper.*

Astronomical Phenomenon—A Blood-Red Sword.

To those who pay attention to those who pay attention to the signs in the heavens, the following has its interest. On Monday evening last a gentleman of this city observed in the northern sky, near the horizon, shortly subsequent to sundown, a figure that excited his curiosity; not to say his astonishment. It was blood red, in the form of a naked sword—kept its place for some fifteen minutes, when it sunk beneath the horizon, near which it was. He supposes it to have been the moon, and that its strange and unusual appearance was occasioned by some magnifying property in the haze which floated in the horizon—

others may offer a more strange solution of this phenomenon.

The same gentleman informs us that on the day of the sun, for the last three days, large dark spots were to be seen with a telescope of moderate dimensions, and that these spots considerably weakened the rays of that luminary as might be proven by the use of burning lens.

What these portents betoken, we know not, but while on the subject would say, that the 8th of next month we shall see: should the day prove fair—the trans of Mercury on the sun's disc, beginning about 11 o'clock, A. M., and ending after 5 o'clock, P. M.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1845.

The friendship of M. — As some of our are not well pleased with the idea of calling upon the Lord to sprinkle hot drops, or cold drops upon men or cities that baffle the saints, and as our intention is purely for the salvation of men in publishing such things, we will try another method, and say, "Let God send them so!"

Contrary to the common calculations of men, we ask nothing but our own: We ask a good name where positive proof can not be had to the contrary, we ask room enough on earth to sustain ourselves without interfering with the rights of others, and we ask peace: Now therefore, may God who never errs, bless every man, city, and nation, that deals justly with the saints; granting them equal justice, equal rights, equal freedom, and equal honor to praise worthy deeds.

Again, may God who is the judge of all the world, grant in this present generation, to every man, city, or nation, that gives a refuge of water, a meal of victuals, visits the saints in prison to comfort them, or affords them any relief for Jesus' sake, and the glory of the saints escape the dreadful ravages of a devastating scourge; of the pestilence that shall waste at noon day; of famine, and of the veracious plagues that shall torment hypocrites and vain men; and may they besides escaping these calamities, escape the ravages of war and the horror of earthquakes that shall assuredly waste this generation, and receive, for every good office and act they perform to the righteous, a reward in heaven.

Anti-mormon Tax.—In Philadelphia, says an Eastern paper, during the last thirteen months, the money stolen by pickpockets and robbers amounts to nearly \$35,000.

A pretty heavy Anti-mormon tax: the Mormons do better than that without a charter. They make villains walk the plank, or, in common parlance, cut a stick, without whittling or whistling.

British Cunning.—It is rumored that Great Britain, since Parliament resolved on occupying Oregon, has a strong notion to alter the name of the United Kingdom and call it *A-roar again*.

WAR WITH ENGLAND!!

As a prospect of war with a foreign power is now rather flattering, it should admonish every refractory spirit in Hancock county and elsewhere, to settle all local difficulties, in the best possible manner, and prepare to sustain our national rights, and the honor of our flag. The lion is coming out of his thicket, let the eagle's feathers be well oiled, and his talons sharp and pointed.

The Sineus of War.—Great Britain has just appropriated ten millions of money for the service, and ordered an increase of 4,000 more to the navy. Huzza for the lead mines, and so forth, and the and so forth, is—

Yankee doodle go to war;

Jonathan keep tryin';

Ten to one by this small jar,

Whip old John Bull's lion,

Schools. Nauvoo does something in the line of schools, but cannot more be done. We have no charter, to trouble us, why not exert a little more power, once in having the children trained up in the way they should go? The surrounding communities see that Nauvoo goes ahead, and now let us show them what good principles and God can do among the children as well as men.

Prosperity.—It has been said that persecution made societies grow, but the supposition is false; peace and industry raise any people. Since the spring opened, it is really astonishing to witness the improvements in this city. All we ask is peace and time, and Nauvoo will show glory with any city on earth; and that too, without a charter. We break no laws; neither do we defy laws, as some scavengers of corruption have falsely charged us. We only want our own rights secure, and then we go the whole figure for the best houses, the best gardens, the best manufactories; the best cattle, the best grain, the best people, the best society, the best men, the best women, the best children, the best city, the best Temple, the best God.

The glory, honor, and blessings of

Nauvoo, if we are let alone, will be felt round the globe. Already good men see it. Why! a mean man, or a Rigdonite, feels his own nothingness in the presence of the saints, and melts "in the glance of the Lord" like the first frost of fall. God bless Nauvoo and every body that blesses her, and her good people.

Tornado.—There was a very destructive storm in the north east section of this State, on the 24th of last month, in the evening. It passed through St. Charles, Geneva, Warrenville, Naperville, &c. Many buildings were blown down, some unroofed, and several lives were lost. The loss of property considerable. The reason for this storm is supposed to be—*cause unknown*: though long John's Chicago Democrat blackguards the Mormons and the "Twelve" without mercy or provocation;

"Let dogs delight to bark and fight,
"For God hath made them so;
"For 'tis their nature too;
"But children you should never let
"Such angry passions rise;
"Your little hands were never made,
"To tear each others eyes."
Do you take—ch?

A Sign.—The Alton Telegraph, printed in the city of untoned blood and culprits, (or Pen's) ten-tiary has some "old type advertised" as a sign that Davis has the belly-ache among the dry bones.

Fasting and Prayer.—Thursday of this week, has been appointed by the authorities of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, as a day of public fasting and prayer to Almighty God. We hope that a just observance of this day will characterize the saints: Call upon the Lord for an extension of blessings unto his people upon the earth; that their flocks, fields and works may yield an abundance; and their lives, peace, and his cause may be precious in his sight for Christ's sake and the world's.

A Saint Louis Prophet.—It is thought that the Reporter will be changed to Benton's bob-tailed Prophet No. 6, and will be filled with drops; hot drops, cold drops, paper drops, poker drops, feint drops, foul drops, cough drops, clique drops, mob drops, mince drops, mint drops, mouth drops, puke drops, poke drops, w drops, war drops, and so on, and the last drop will be a grave drop. Hurrah for Benton's bob-tailed Prophet, No. 6. Go it ye cripple, wooden legs are cheap!

Phrenology.—Mr. McLeake has been feeling some of the heads at Nauvoo: nothing yet has been discovered more than is common to the heads of other cities, only that the Nauvoos have large bumps of patience and wisdom.

Mr. McLeake has a touch of measuring the geograph of the head, as a carpenter would a barn, and then calculates the various apartments; and he calculates some things about right.

They say the *Mermaid* is the most regular packet that calls at this port. The officers and crew are certainly obliging—and if they will only act the gentleman with Nauvoo, and her people, they will reap the benefit. They bring us a bundle of papers; good.

There is more buildings on the tapis in this city than there has been for a long time. Peace and industry polish the earth.

Murder.—About midnight on Saturday the 10th inst, a shocking murder was committed in Lee Co., Iowa, some three or four miles from West Point. A Dutchman from Pennsylvania, by the name of Miller, and his son Hizen, had recently moved into the county and it was currently reported through the neighborhood that the old man had brought a large sum of money into the place. The murderers entered the house, (three in number) with their hands and faces blacked, and demanded what money there was;—upon which the old man and his son sprang from their beds, and in stead of handing out the cash, ordered the villains out, and soon succeeded in executing the order, by the use of such weapons as were at hand; nor were the women less vigilant in lending their assistance.

As the ruffians were driven from the house, the old man fell dead upon the floor from a stab.—The young man followed them out and felled one of them, and received a pistol ball through his right breast, and a cut over the left eye which fractured the skull; he also received a stab in the left side of his back. He has since died.

From 500 to 1000 persons were in search of the murderers on Sunday and Monday, without any success.

On Monday night, the vigilance of our citizens, was brought to bear so closely upon a couple of men, (not mormons) that they were held in custody for examination on suspicion, as soon as witnesses could be had from Iowa.

This is all right. Let every citizen be vigilant in aid of justice; search out and purge every scape gallow, counterfeiter, and other criminals, that hide in Nauvoo. As Shakespear says.—*out upon them; out upon them!* and drive them to their own kennels and dens where the world may execute justice and judgment upon them, and leave Nauvoo clear of other men's sins.

A tight fit.—We really think Elder Hyde's Speech, on Rigdonism, published at this Office, is a tight fit. It has emphatically knocked the Apostates' case into—*and n ip it to ipso fact!*

Meeting.—An uncommon large audience listened to a discourse on *Ellen W. Smith* on Sunday forenoon. And who could hear without reflecting that he was the last man of five brothers who had carried this kingdom in their arms when it was a child?

Hark that woe!—The following is from the St. Louis Organ of May 6. Verily, as Hal said, "There is more crime and iniquity committed in cities than common folks ever think of."

Awful.—Our blood runs cold.—Part I of the "Mysteries of St. Louis," makes its appearance to-day. It is the work of a young member of the Bar. As to what it is to be, or what it relates we are like the Canadian *pas canale*. We can see good reason why we can't have a mysterious town as well as the Jean Crapeauds of Paris, or the *ros bif and plome pudding* of over grown London.

British Guinea.—The Roger Stuart, *Emigration Transport*, which was chartered at the personal risk of about half a dozen gentlemen in Berbice arrived a few days ago from Sierra Leone with 344 emigrants. She had 350 when she left Africa, so that only two died during the voyage. By a return prepared by the Immigration Agent, it appears that the total number of emigrants on whom a bounty has been paid and who have come to the colony from 15th Feb. 1841, to the 30th Dec. last, amount to 11,627. Of this number Berbice has received 2,076.

Queen Vic's hypocrisy is too visible in the foregoing not to be discovered. The "Emigration Transport," is a slave ship, and the 348 emigrants are just so many poor black negroes, hooked from Africa.

Sin, traffic in human flesh, and dealings with the devil, have become so common in this generation, that even old John Bull, who is almost suffocated with the blaze of his own glory, cannot keep his hands clean.

From the State Register.

State of Illinois.
Hancock county.
Personally appeared before me, Asa W. Blakesly, a deputy clerk of the circuit court of said county, Isaac C. Howd, who being duly sworn deposes and says: "I have resided in Pilot Grove precinct, in Hancock county for the last three years, and am an acting justice of the peace of said precinct. I have acted politically with the anti Mormon party for some time past; belonging to the whig party as I do, though I have ever objected to their illegal and mob proceedings. On the 12th day of April A. D. 1845, I delivered to J. B. Backenstos, the representative of this county, who has been recently commanded to abandon his home for words spoken in legislative debate, by the anti-Mormons in and about Carthage, a load of corn, agreeable to a contract before made. Soon after my delivery of the corn, I was accosted by some anti-Mormons of Carthage respecting the transaction, and who have been active for the expulsion of Mr Backenstos. On the following morning, this 13th of April, being about 2 o'clock, my house was attacked with stones and fire arms by a party of ruffians, who discharged three or four guns or pistols in the yard under my window. Twelve stones were thrown at my house, one of which, weighing about two pounds, passed with great violence through the window, and over the bed occupied by myself and wife. My wife, by crawling under the bed, escaped injury, except a gash on her face, occasioned by the fractured glass or some other means in the assault. Unable to find my rifle, I called upon my son to learn where it was. This I think was heard by the assailants who immediately fled and were pursued by my dogs, which had all the time barked furiously at them. As soon as it was light enough to see, I followed in company with a son 24 years old in pursuit of the ruffians. I followed their tracks for one fourth of a mile to the place where they had tied their horses. There were 4 full grown men, as appeared by their tracks, in the party. I followed them for about one mile where they left the direct road to Carthage and followed that to Nauvoo, as though they were from that place. They however soon left this road and crossed to that leading to Carthage. I was enabled by the peculiarities and freshness of the tracks of the horses to follow two of them

into Carthage; and the other two to a house not far distant.

I have ever lived on friendly terms with my Mormon neighbors who are generally industrious, quiet citizens, and have never had any personal difficulty to provoke such an attack from any one. I believe this assault was made by persons residing in and about Carthage, and who are active anti-Mormons, and who were led to the act by my having sold corn to J. B. Backenstos, and further this deponent saith not.

I. C. HOWD.

Sworn too and subscribed before me the 13th day of April, A. D. 1845.

A. W. BLAKESLY,

Deputy clerk, Hancock Circuit court.

Spiritual wife system in the right quarter.—It may be set down for certain, that there is a "spiritual wife system" in the sectarian private circles; and satan's servants, knowing his time was short, had heretofore tried hard to saddle it upon the Mormons, but have failed for want of proof. The saints are virtuous, and uncorrupted. The saddle is upon the right beast. Ride your jade ye crippled clan, and read the following from the Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper:

"We recently copied from the Bangor Whig an account of some disgraceful proceedings at a Millerite meeting, where they washed each other's feet, got on their hands and knees on the floor, with others astride their backs and even washed each other's person."

The New York Morning News asserts that some scenes still more gross and disgraceful occurred in that city on Sunday. Private meetings, it is said, are held at respectable dwellings, and scenes of the gross licentiousness took place. The assemblies are generally of a private nature, and if any stranger, not known to be one of their number, happens to be present, he is immediately detected and requested to withdraw. Women of respectability are enticed into these places, and washing each other's feet, and the bestowment of the kiss of peace, by designing, insinuating scoundrels, are extensively practiced. Beginning with Millerism, various foul practices have resulted, and the alienation of many virtuous women and good men from their families and their social duties have been the unhappy results. One of these crafty villains was most amply flogged by an indignant husband the other day, he having the cool impudence to tell the injured man, that in obeying the Lord, he had taken gross liberties with his wife. The News gives the following statement:

"We have received an account from a person who got in one of these places of meeting on Sunday last, of what was done there. There were collected together about a score of men and women, who soon perceived the presence of a stranger.

A man rose and said, I am sorry to think there's a Judas in the room. Any other added, that he was sure of it; the spirit informed him, that there was a betrayer among them. At length some of them began to question our informant as to what brought him there. They alleged that their meetings were not intended for the public, and told him to withdraw. He insisted upon remaining however, and they perceiving that he was not to be otherwise than forcibly dismissed, proceeded, under such apparent restraint, with their kissing and washing each other's feet; and so as to secure enough of this devout occupation, they have every Sunday. Other minor services having been despatched, they began this interesting ceremony in his presence. They washed each other's feet in bowls of water, and when the men (among them a negro) were doing this to the women, the latter held pocket handkerchiefs before their faces. At last a young woman went up to the stranger and offered her services to him. He declined them, however, declaring that he did not need any little personal attentions of that kind, having already washed his own feet that morning. Kisses were then interchanged (but in these he was not given a chance, to participate,) and the meeting then separated.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Nauvoo, May 10, 1845.

Dear Brethren:—
I improve this opportunity to say through the Neighbor, that after a journey of two weeks and one day, I have arrived safely in Nauvoo, with my family, although it was with much difficulty. I could keep my wife alive to reach this point; but thank God, we have met with our friends once more, who are alive; and rejoice to see Nauvoo, the holy Zion of God not yet laid in ruins to fulfil the revengeful prophecy of the lies of Rigdon. To meet with friends that I have been so long absent from is truly refreshing. Yesterday I took a look through the Temple;—this is truly an imposing and a stupendous work; it has progressed beyond all expectation;—one would hardly imagine, so far from Nauvoo, considering the time and the means, and the greatness of the work, that as much would have been done as has been, in building this Temple;—but the saints at home and abroad have truly been faithful and zealous; and it is my prayer to Almighty God, that peace and true fidelity will continue in the camp of the saints, until we can do the work the Lord has called us to.

Let the saints be true to one another and never desert a friend, and our God will protect us. We have many things to contend with—the prejudices of the world; and these continually increased by

FIRST RATE.

"Wilder and Smith's European Times," printed at Liverpool, April 5, among many other curious things, had the following:

DOG ANNEXATION.

We take the following *jeu d'esprit* from the last number of *Punch*. It can hardly fail to amuse all classes of our transatlantic readers:

John Polk was put to the bar charged with robbing the Mexican Minister of a favorite dog, named Texas. The circumstances of the case Don Bernardo Murphy stated to be simply these:

Some months since, John Polk sold his Excellency the dog (a very large animal, spotted black and white, that used to run under his carriage,) subsequently a fellow, by the name of Houston, a countryman of Polk's, who had been in his Excellency's service, absconded with the dog, and he had that day seen it at Greenwich Fair, whither he had gone in company with Chevalier Bunsen. The animal was tied to a Van, belonging to the prisoner, and from which he was haranguing and psalm-singing to the company at the fair.

Policeman, X. 21 said please your Worship, there has been more picking of pockets round that ere psalm-singing wan, than in any part of the fair.

Mr. Aberdeen. Silence, Policeman. What has that to do with the complaint? The Mexican Minister continued, in a very agitated manner, I instantly recognized my dog, and gave the scoundrel yonder in charge to a policeman.

Scoundrel! the prisoner cried (a very sanctimonious looking fellow, who held the dog in his arms.) Am I in a christian land, to hear myself called by such names? Are we men? Are we brethren? Have we blessings and privileges or have we not? I come of a country the most enlightened, the most religious, the most free, the most honest, punctuallest, on this earth, I do.

Mr. Aberdeen (with a profound bow). You are an American I suppose?

Polk. I thank a gracious mussy I am! I can appeal to every thing that is holy, and laying my hand on my heart, declare I am an honest man. I scorn the accusation that I stole the complainant's dog. The dog is my dog—mine by the laws of heaven, earth, right, nature, and possession.

Don Bernardo Murphy. Very much agitated, here cried out. How yours? I can swear to the animal. I bought him of you.

Polk. You did. 'Tis as true as I am a free born man.

Don Bernardo. A man who has an old servant of yours comes into my service and steals the dog.

Polk. A blessed truth you never told.

Don Bernardo. And I find the animal now again in your possession.

Polk. (cuddling the dog) Yes, my old dog—yes my old Texas it did like to come back to its old master, it did!

Don Bernardo. (in a fury) I ask your Worship, isn't this too monstrous?

Mr. Aberdeen. Your Excellency will permit me to observe that we have not yet heard Mr. Polk's defence. In a British court, justice must be shown and no favor.

Polk. I scorn a defence. The dog returned to me by a lot of nature. It wicked to fly against a lot of nature. It I sold the dog, and by the irresistible attraction of cohesion, and the eternal order of things he comes back to me, am I to blame? Its monstrous, heinous, regular blasphemy to say so.

Mr. Aberdeen appeared deeply struck by the latter observation.

Polk. (continued) I didn't steal the animal. Steal! Is a man of my character to be called a thief? I reannexed him—that's all. Besides what jurisdiction has this here court? What authority has any court on earth in a question purely American. My bargain with Don Bernardo Murphy took place out of this country; the dog came back to me thousands of miles herefrom.

Mr. Aberdeen. In that case I must really dismiss the complaint. Allow me to state my opinion, Mr. Polk, that the dog is yours; I have no business to enquire into questions of annexation as you call it, or of robbery as his Excellency here (very rudely, I must think,) entitles your bargain. I entreat rather that gentlemen so respectable should live together in harmony; and—and, I wish both of you a very good morning.

Mr. Polk then, left the office whistling to his dog, and making signs of contempt at Don Bernardo Murphy who slunk away in a cab. He had not been gone away an hour when Policeman X. 21, came into the office and said. Please your Worship the Yankee annexed your Canadian walking-stick in the passage.

Mr. Aberdeen. (sternly) Mind your own business, fellow. Mr. Polk is perfectly welcome to the stick.

Presently another member of the force (O'Regan by name) came and swore the incorrigible Polk had stolen his beaver hat.

Mr. Aberdeen. (good humouredly) Well, well, I dare say the hat wasn't worth two pence halfpenny; and it is better to lose it than to squabble about it at law.

O'Regan left the Court grumbling, and said it wasn't so in *Temple's time*.

Anti Millerism.—In Buckport, Maine: says the Boston Post, forty men disguised as Indians entered a house occupied by a Millerite meeting, administered to them an oath that they would not attend any more such meetings, and then cleared them out.

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned will dispose of his farm for cash, or for a farm in Hancock county, Illinois, said farm lay four miles east of the county seat of Branch county, Michigan, one mile north of the Chicago turnpike, and contains eighty acres, about fifty under improvement, the balance good timbered land, with a good sugar bush on it.

MYLANDER CORLESS.

April 14th, 50tf

TWO farms one containing 180 acres, 70 acres improved, with a good frame house, and out houses; the other containing 120 acres, 50 acres improved, with a good block house, and out houses:—Also, 30 acres of timber, all situated about 30 miles east from St. Louis, 18 miles from Belleville, and 2 miles from Fayetteville, in St. Clair county, Illinois.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 165 acres, 60 acres improved, with a good dwelling house and out houses, situated south west of Pinkneysville, Perry county, Illinois.

The owners of the above farms will exchange stock: for further particulars apply to Levi Stewart, or this office.

ALSO—About 600 acres in Missouri.

ONE farm situated 4 miles east of Pinkneysville, the county seat in Perry county, Illinois, containing 120 acres improved, with a good block house and out houses.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 160 acres, 65 acres improved, with a frame house, and out houses, about thirteen miles from the county seat, Nashville in Washington county, Illinois.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 275 acres, 35 acres improved, 3 1/2 miles from the county seat, Marion in Williamson county, Illinois, with a good house and out houses.

ALSO:

A PLANTATION in MISSISSIPPI, situated 50 miles from Vicksburg, Mississippi, in the county of Copiah, 7 miles south of Lines' store on the Jackson road, 9 miles from Gallatin, and 30 miles from Jackson, containing 1080 acres of land, with 90 acres of improvement, with a good dwelling house and out buildings; indisputable title given. For further particulars apply to George Black, or at this office.

ALSO:

A PLANTATION containing 400 acres, 80 acres improved, good dwelling house, good well at the door, with springs and branch near by—would also exchange horses, cattle, and hogs, situated 40 miles from Vicksburg, Hines county, Mississippi, and 4 miles from Lines' store. For further particulars apply at this office.

ALSO:

A FARM containing 140 acres of enclosed land, 50 acres under a high state of cultivation, and 90 acres of excellent timber, of first rate quality, a good comfortable farm house, and good out buildings, together with a good pump of water at the door, and 50 grafted fruit trees, located on the road leading from Washington to Richmond, 5 miles from each place, and three and a half from the National road.

Also—320 acres of wild land, located in Grant county, Indiana, on the Mississippi river.

EENEZER CHEESMAN.

April 1, 1845—49tf

A FARM containing 180 acres, with 50 acres under cultivation, well timbered and well watered, with an orchard of 50 bearing apple trees, together with many other fruit trees, such as cherries, peaches, pears, &c., situated in Perry township, Delaware county, Indiana, 15 miles from the head of White Water canal at Hagerstown, and 10 miles from Muncie town, near a little town called Burlington; there are two log cabins and a stable upon the premises; the quality of the land is equal to any in the country. The subscriber proposes to exchange for land in Hancock county, Illinois, or to sell at a reduced price, for cash or other good property; a perfect title can be given. Any or all persons wishing to bargain in that way, can call on D. Coulston of La Harpe, or at Morley of Lima, or George Miller of Nauvoo, or at my residence in Delaware county, Indiana.

WM. N. ROWE

April 15, 50tf

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned will exchange a few town lots, for Horses, Cattle, Wagons and Harnesses.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

Jan. 27th, 1845—39tf

NOTICE. A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

CHEAPEST DRY GOODS IN ST. LOUIS.

WE offer to our friends in Illinois, as well as in our own state, a first rate opportunity of purchasing their goods, as we are determined to sell lower than any engaged in our line of business.

We sell for cash, and our motto is quick returns and small profits.

WEBB & SMITH.

Corner of 3d and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Country merchants will do well to give us a call.

Feb. 7, 49tf

W. & S.

NEW STORE AND LAND AGENCY.

THE subscribers have opened a store, on the premises of S. A. Knowlton. (Knowlton settlement, Hancock county,) where they have on hand a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Groceries, adapted to the wants of a farming community, which they offer for sale at very low prices for cash or produce.

Also about 100 q. sections of land, situated in this county which will be sold to those wishing to settle on favorable terms.

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.

References.—B. Young, H. C. Kimball and Orson Hyde.

March 24—47tf

COMMISSION STORE FOR HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscriber having opened a commission store on Mulholland street, about fifteen rods south-east of the Temple, will receive and sell on commission, any article that can be made or manufactured in this city, comprising of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Hats, Bonnets, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Cabinet ware, Chairs, Hoops, Pitch forks; finally, any thing that you can make or have on hand that will be useful in this vicinity, that you wish to sell; if you feel disposed to leave it with me I will sell it to the best advantage, for your benefit.

I will receive in exchange for the above articles, Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Fowls, Eggs, Wheat, Corn, Buck-wheat, Flour, Meal, Potatoes, Beans, Wool, Hides, and finally any thing that will make food or clothing.

Please give me a call as I will intend to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845—43tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM in Knox county, three miles west of Galesburg, eight miles from Knoxville, thirty miles from Oquaka, and twelve miles from Monmouth, containing one hundred acres—forty acres of improvements, and sixty acres of excellent timber, well watered, both for stock and house use. The cultivated land is dry and of a very excellent quality, which the undersigned will sell cheap, or exchange for a farm in Hancock county.

JUSTUS AMES.

March 1st, 1845—14tf

SOAP MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having established a Soap Manufactory on Mulholland street, about two hundred rods east of the Temple, opposite R. Beech's Tavern, where he intends to manufacture hard and soft soap of the best quality, which he will sell much lower than has been the customary price in this city, wholesale and retail. To be had also at the Commission Store, about fifteen rods south-east of the Temple.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845—43tf

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having taken the old stand formerly occupied by H. Egna, have commenced manufacturing cordage of all descriptions, twine, chalk-lines, &c., which they will sell at St. Louis prices. As the subscribers intend manufacturing all their cordage from the best materials, and in the best manner, to be sold at the lowest prices; they would invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. St. Louis prices paid for hemp.

EGAN & SANDERS.

Feb. 19—49tf

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM of 150 acres, situated two miles west of the flourishing town of Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the margin of the grand prairie, one of the most healthy portions of the state. Ninety acres of excellent timber, such as Maple, Beech, Ash, Black Walnut, White Oak, &c., the balance prairie of the best quality. There is a good framed barn, 30 by 45 feet; a large framed house, well finished and painted outside, with a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises. The whole farm is well fenced and excellently watered, for stock and a well with a pump in both barn and kitchen.

The subscriber will sell the above farm on reasonable terms, or exchange it in part for a good stock farm, of prairie and timber in Hancock county; an indisputable title given. For further particulars enquire at this office, or of the subscriber on the premises.

SETH TAFT.

March 19—46tf

HAT STORE.

THE subscriber has taken a store on Mulholland St., half a mile east of the Temple, where he now offers for sale Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials.

Country produce taken in exchange. Also a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions.

A. MERRILL.

Nov. 26, 1844—30tf.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, AMARANTH.

THE NEW LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER AMARANTH, ATTENDANT, MASTER, WILL run as a regular packet between St. Louis and Rock Island, during the season, touching at all the intermediate ports. On her upward trip, she will leave Nauvoo for Rock Island every Wednesday at six P. M. Returning she will leave Nauvoo for St. Louis every Saturday at 6 A. M. In point of accommodations the Amaranth is surpassed by no boat on the upper Mississippi; and her officers will spare no pains to render her worthy the patronage of a discerning public.

For freight or passage apply to A. MORRISON, Agent.

Nauvoo, April 30th, 51tf

MERMAID: REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET FROM ST. LOUIS TO NAUVOO, AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE Light draught steamer, MERMAID, Gleim, Master, will run through the season from St. Louis to Bloomington in Iowa. She will leave St. Louis on Wednesdays at 4 P. M. arrive at Nauvoo on Friday mornings; and at Bloomington on Saturday mornings. Returning leave Bloomington on Saturday evenings and Nauvoo on Sunday mornings. For freight or passage apply on board or to the agents at the several towns. Every attention, politeness, civility and accommodation, may be expected from the boat and officers, as 'plausibility wins more gold, than tricks and ferocity.' For further particulars enquire of

C. ALLEN, Agent,

for Nauvoo.

March 22, 1845—tf

OSPREY: REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Anderson Master, has commenced running between St. Louis & Bloomington, leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1/2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to

C. ALLEN, Nauvoo

Jan. 1, 1845—35tf.

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons which may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part, of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Chariottes, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Buggy Wagons, Hearses, Sportsmens Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Carriages, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also Ploughs, Scythe snaths, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Water street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices, for we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Pres.

ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk.

SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.

BURR FROST.

DAVID DE VOL.

JOSHUA SMITH.

DAVID W. FOX.

SHADRACH DRIGGS.

DWIGHT WEBSTER.

JESSE H. ATHERTON.

WM. LISK.

Jan. 15th, 1845—37—tf.



CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

Coughs and Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pains or Soreness of the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c.

AMONG all the famous medicines for Consumption, none seems to be meeting with greater success, or gaining a higher reputation than that most wonderful article, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry! That it stands at the head of all other remedies is now universally conceded. It has cured thousands upon thousands—of all classes—in cases of the most dangerously Consumptive character—and physicians of the greatest eminence throughout our whole country unhesitatingly recommend it as the most powerful curative of Pulmonary diseases, in the whole range of Pharmacy. Thousands of consumptive patients have already tested its exalted virtues, and confessed its surpassing, excellent and amazing power. The remarkable success of this Balsam is no doubt owing in a great measure to the peculiarly agreeable and powerful nature of its ingredients. It is a fine Herbal Medicine, composed chiefly of Wild Cherry Bark and the genuine Iceland Moss—(the latter imported expressly for this purpose) the rare medical virtues of which are also combined, by a new chemical process with the Extract of Tar—thus rendering the whole Compound the most certain and efficacious remedy ever discovered.

A CASE OF ASTHMA.

The following is from a distinguished Lawyer of the city of New York, who had been afflicted with the Asthma for upwards of 'Twenty Years' and who, after reading such cases can doubt the efficacy of this medicine?

New York, January 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for 24 years—sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks; and although attended by various medical advisers, of the highest reputation and skill in the country, the relief was but partial and temporary—twice the disease proved nearly fatal to my life. Some few weeks ago I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave me instant relief, and a single bottle produced in a few days what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

A. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law,

No. 53 Williams st., New York.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate, and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public.

F. A. TALMADGE.

Recorder of the city of New York.

JOHN POWER, D. D.,

Vicar General of New York.

P. S. The above certificate may be seen at No. 125 Fulton street, New York.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six for \$5.

All orders from dealers south and west of the Wabash river should be addressed to Benjamin Phelps 76 Chesnut street, St. Louis, Mo. The above truly valuable medicine is for sale at this office.

Feb 13—42—3m

BENJAMIN PHELPS,

No. 76 Chesnut Street,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR ALL THE

BEST FAMILY MEDICINES,

OFFERS to Dealers and others the following highly popular and valuable Medicines:

Wistar's Balsam of wild cherry

Rev. L. Covert's balm of life

Humphrey's Pile ointment

Dr. Williamson's pain soother

Brite's rheumatic liniment and pills

Sappington's pills

Dr. Starkweather's hepatic elixir

Dr. Haldsted's magnetic remedies

Bristol's sarsaparilla

Fridley's tetter ointment

Fahnestock's vermifuge

Jew David's or Hebrew plaster

Dr. Haldsted's magnetic pills

Nov 13—42—6m

EARTHENWARE! EARTHENWARE!

J. GROCIT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41—tf.

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY:

THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.

May 23d, 1844.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THREE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 3.—No. 3.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, May 21, 1845.

Whole Number 149

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,

Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING,

(the square, one insertion, \$1

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

NATIONAL DIFFERENCES.

Great Britain wants Oregon; the United States are hungry for Texas, and Missouri has already swallowed a portion of Iowa, and these National differences, are really quite fashionable. Well the old saying is, "we may as well be out of the world as out of the fashion."

Northern Boundary.—The Paris Mercury gives the following account of the recent difficulties between citizens residing in the disputed territory, between Missouri and Iowa. It is high time these difficulties were terminated in some way or other; and it is entirely wrong, as well as unjust to other portions of the State, that the people in the disputed territory should exercise the rights of citizenship, vote at our elections, be represented in our Legislature, and yet pay no taxes, and perform no duties that are incumbent upon other citizens. The Iowa folks have taken the start of us in their final enforcements against persons exercising authority within their territory without a commission from the Territorial authorities. Upon the boundary question, Gov. Edwards is right, and we hope he will manifest more zeal and energy in carrying out some speedy measure for its settlement. His predecessors have most shamefully neglected this matter.

Gov. Edwards and Iowa.—The northern boundary of Schuyler county, (a new county organized at the last session of the Missouri Legislature,) is within one mile of Boonefield, the county seat of Davis county, organized by the authorities of Iowa. Iowa claims ten or twelve miles of the north part of Schuyler county, and has for years exercised jurisdiction over the same. While Schuyler county was attached to Adair, a deputy sheriff by the name of Linden, executed a writ on the disputed territory which was issued from the Adair Circuit Court for doing which, we learn that Linden has been indicted, tried, and sentenced to the Penitentiary of Iowa. Another deputy of the Adair sheriff, named Mulhock, has been indicted and thrown into prison; by the authorities of Iowa, for executing a writ on the disputed ground.

Our readers are aware that Missouri extends north to Brown's line, and that Iowa claims south to Sullivan's line, leaving a strip of ten or twelve miles between said lines in dispute. Gov. Edwards has appointed our old acquaintance Jonathan Riggs, who resides on the disputed ground, sheriff of Schuyler county. Mr. Riggs is accepted, and we saw him present his bond to Judge Reese, the other day at Palmyra for approval. Mr. Riggs, a though, claimed as a citizen of Iowa, considers himself a citizen of Missouri, and is determined to discharge the duties of sheriff of Schuyler county. We have no doubt but that he will be indicted by the court of Iowa, for accepting office from the Governor of Missouri, as that is a penitentiary offence according to the laws of that territory. Gov. Edwards knew that Mr. Riggs resided on the disputed ground when he appointed him, and we presume that the Governor intends to see that the laws are enforced in every part of the State. This we think he should do by all means. Many of those who reside on the disputed territory, have no connection with Missouri, except to vote—and as they vote in Missouri, they should be compelled to pay taxes as others do. We fear bloodshed will be the consequence, but as the Gov. has taken the stand, it will not do to back out. The line between Missouri and Iowa, is so clearly defined in our constitution, that none (unless purposely blind) can mistake it. The right of Missouri to that portion of territory claimed by Iowa, is as clear as is her right to Cole county.

Crime in the City of New York.—The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer, states that Judge Edmonds, in charging the grand jury of that city, on the 24th ult., gave some interesting facts as to the amount of crime perpetrated in Gotham. He stated that there were confined in the State prison at Sing Sing 415 males and 31 females; from the city; in the city prison 108 males and 35 females; in the penitentiary at Blackwell's Island 592 males and 564 females—making a sum total of persons confined in prison for crimes committed in the city of New York 1125 males and 630 females—making a sum total of 1755 persons. Yet the New York editors have

the hardihood to talk of New Orleans as an uncivilized city when compared with their own. Such libellers ought to be delivered over to the devil to be buffeted.—N. O. Pic.

—This is all fair: New York with a population of 300,000 has about 1700 criminals; New Orleans with 100,000 has about 300, and Nauvoo with 20,000—none! Won't the Christian cities feel white to see the Mormons above the laws?

Duelling and Religion.—The difference in Paris and in New Orleans, says the N. O. Pic, between the mode of conducting the funeral of a person killed in a duel, is illustrated by two almost contemporaneous cases. As they are not without instruction, and seem to furnish matter for reflection, we refer again to them.

In our columns yesterday, was a notice of the funeral at New Orleans of Judge Leonard, who died in consequence of a wound received in a duel. It was a splendid cortege, in which, to civic and military honors, were added the solemn and imposing rites of the Roman Catholic church.

A few days only ago, we briefly related the particulars of a duel between two editors in Paris—which proved fatal to one of them, M. Dujarrier. Of the funeral ceremonial in his case, the French paper renders this account:

The obsequies of M. Dujarrier, took place on the 14th March, in the midst of a great concourse of literary men and journalists. The church refusing her payers to those slain in a duel, as to those who fall by their own hand, the corpse was conveyed to the burial ground without any religious ceremony. Extra efforts were made to induce the Archbishop to swerve in this case from the inflexible rule of the church—but in vain. The pall bearers were Messrs. Emile de Girardin, Mory, Alexander Dumas and

What a comment on law and religion! What a burlesque on reason and Christianity! Talk of preaching to the heathen, when a judge in the United States of freedom, and an Editor in France so refined, were shot in a duel; and both buried in the pomp and splendor of religion! It is no wonder that God begins to sprinkle the judgments.

CHAPTER OF MISCELLANY FOR 1845.

To give our readers a specimen of the times, we select from our exchanges, the following chapter of miscellany in May 1845.

FRIGHTFUL INUNDATION OF THE COUNTRY OF THE RHINE.

We are pained to learn from the *Schnellpost* of this city that there has been a most extensive and wasting flood upon the Rhine. Owing to the intensity of the winter, immense masses of snow had accumulated in the Upper Rhine country, the melting of which has caused such deplorable calamities. In Cologne the streets along the river are said to be under water, which, at the date of the information, (March 31) had reached the lower stories, and was still rising.

The only communication between the streets on the bank of the river, and the higher parts of the town, was in skill, On the opposite side of the river, the town of Deutz was nearly overflowed, the part that escaped forming an island. In a pleasure garden on the same side of the river, the upper branches only of the trees were visible. The whole flat country around Cologne is represented as in a similar condition—the dikes broken down and the frightful devastation continually on the increase. Such a flood, it is said, has not occurred for nearly two generations.

Great apprehensions are entertained of suffering from scarcity of provisions, diseases, and lack of employment for the poor.

In the midst of the general distress, the efforts of the benevolent are not wanting to mitigate the immediate suffering. Public eating-houses were opened for the destitute, free of cost; and provision made for the supply of the most pressing wants in respect of clothing and habitation.

The flood is said to extend from the borders of Switzerland to Holland. Vast numbers of peasantry had lost every thing but life. Those who escaped to the high grounds near were beginning to suffer for the necessities of life. Even where they had rescued their cattle, it seemed as if it was only to see them perish by starvation, for the uncommon length and severity of the winter had nearly exhausted the whole country of its stock of fodder. It was feared that the flood had destroyed or seriously injured the crops in the ground, while the deposits of sand would prove very unfavorable for the summer crops. These fears are, we hope, exaggerated, if not groundless, as to the winter and summer crops; but the present distress from such a calamity, cannot but be extremely severe.

In the fortified town of Coblenz, the water had reached the port-holes of the fortifications and passengers were landed from the steamboats over the ramparts.

Half of the city of Dusseldorf was under water. The great manufacturing town of Elberfeld, situated on a small branch of the Rhine, has also suffered severely.

A heavy calamity has, as we see, overtaken the whole valley of the Rhine—one of the fairest portions of the earth. There is no one who had ever visited that favored region, whose heart does not weep at the recollection of its beauties. The flood has now laid it desolate, but its natural fertility, and its many advantages are such that we may hope for its restoration to its former prosperity and beauty.

[Eve. Mirror.

FURTHER RESISTANCE OF LAW ON DUTCH HILL.

On Tuesday of last week, the Sheriff and his deputy, Palmer, together with two of our citizens, went to the town of Hindale for the purpose of executing a writ of possession against Jacob Learn.

Much has been said about the propriety and impropriety of calling out the force last winter for the purpose of executing the law. It has been often asserted by some of those misguided persons who are banded together for resisting the execution of the law, and by many others, that if the Sheriff would come without any posse, he would meet with no difficulty in the execution of process. To test the truth and sincerity of these pretensions the Sheriff and deputy went unaccompanied by any force, except a few neighbors of Mr. Learn. As soon as the business of the Sheriff was made known, horns were blown and messengers dispatched for the purpose of assembling a force to oppose the Sheriff. A considerable force was soon assembled, far more than sufficient to overcome any assistance which the Sheriff could then command.

The mob were resolutely determined that the writ should not be executed, and so proclaimed to the Sheriff. A few well-disposed persons present were willing to assist the Sheriff, but as Mr. Learn was absent, and it being near night, it was concluded to postpone the attempt till the following morning. The person who came on the ground after the Sheriff, to take possession, was brutally maltreated by the mob. Tar and feathers and a rail were got in readiness, but through the intervention of the Sheriff and well-disposed friends, he was finally extricated from the hands of the rabble, without any farther injury than that done by some cowardly miscreants throwing small quantities of tar upon his clothes from behind his back. Covert threats were made to intimidate him from coming the following morning. On Wednesday morning the Sheriff went again to the premises to execute his process.

A large force, numbering at least 100 men, were already assembled, the house was fastened and the Sheriff distinctly informed that he would not be permitted to execute the process. After much talk on both sides, the Sheriff was obliged to leave the field in the possession of the mob. Thus stands the matter at present. It now remains to be seen, whether the laws can and shall be executed, or whether the mob shall continue to triumph. It is said by these men in open rebellion against the authority of the State, that they will not oppose the execution of the law, where the land office proprietors are not concerned. But every friend of law and order, every friend of private rights and personal liberty, will at once perceive the danger of surrendering the discretion of deciding upon the execution or suspension of law, to the self-constituted authority of an excited and detestable mob.—*Callaugus Whig*, 28th.

Cruelty in the Navy.—The Old Dominion states, that Captain Voorhees, of the United States frigate Congress, is charged with the grossest cruelty towards the men under his charge. It is said that on leaving the capes of Virginia, he had the whole crew assembled, and made to them the following proclamation:—"I wish every man to understand that if he is reported, I will punish him whether right or wrong—for I believe that I can place confidence in my officers, that they will report a man without cause." The Old Dominion, which is published at Portsmouth, Va., adds:

Under this brutal policy punishment was perpetual, and the charge is boldly made that more than one sailor or inferior person was whipped to death! This we do know, that the officers of that ship did not dare to stay with and mingle with the men, but hurried themselves off at the earliest moment, for threats of vengeance were loud and deep against them; and we have no doubt, had the men been discharged, serious scenes would have been witnessed in this town.

Murder in Jefferson county.—The Republican says:—"Our readers will recollect that some months ago, we gave an account of the murder of a man, the keeper of a small store in the vicinity of the mines, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. Three negroes, under the

confession of a negro named Sam, were arrested for the offence. At the late term of the court, when Sam was brought before the grand jury, he denied that the other two negroes had any hand in it, and there being no other testimony against them, they were discharged. We understand that he now says that he and a white man, heretofore occupying a respectable position in society, did it—that the white man gave the first blow. The trial of Sam comes off next week, or the week following.

Insanity.—In seventy-two most recent dissections at Bethlehem hospital, performed by Mr. Lawrence, the brain was found to have undergone some structural alterations. In four hundred dissections, made by Mr. Davidson, at the Lancaster lunatic asylum, the brain was invariably found disorganized. M. Foville and Delays had paid more attention than perhaps any other two morbid anatomists to this subject, and they state that they have always been able to detect organic changes in the brain after death, principally in the cortical or gray part, which was frequently found to be of an intensely red color, representing erysipelas. If the gray substance in these cases be dexterously pared, and very thin slices of it cut off, so as not to lay bare the white part of the brain, a preternatural redness, varying from that of red to lilac color, will be seen. In some cases of acute mania, the brain will be found of a marbled appearance, in which patches of still deeper red hue and of preternatural softness are detected.

Another Murder.—Last evening, says the N. O. Tropic of the 1st inst., the Coroner held an inquest at a house in Magazine st., between St. Joseph and Julia sts., on the body of a drayman named Thomas Marsh, in the employ of the Orleans Cotton Press Company, who it appears from the evidence, came to his death by a blow inflicted with an iron dray pin, on his head, behind the left ear, by another drayman, on Tuesday last, in the gateway of the Orleans Cotton Press, which fractured his skull, and from the effects of which he died at 5 o'clock last evening. The murderer has not been arrested.

The same paper says: The Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning at a house in Burgundy street, between Main and St. Philip streets, on the body of a Portuguese named Jerome Martinez, who had shot himself in the mouth with a pistol, which caused his death. Verdict—suicide.

Murderous attempt in the New Hampshire State Prison.—On the 25th ult., a convict confined in the New Hampshire State Prison named Peter de Noss, a foreigner, attempted to kill another convict named Paul, a colored man and a barber. Paul had gone into the shop where de Noss was at work, for the purpose of shaving one of the prisoners, whereupon de Noss flew at the unlucky barber with a shoe knife, and inflicted a horrible wound upon him, and upon his attempting to defend himself, he received another nearly fatal cut across the abdomen. Paul then fell, and his assailant was taken off.

Horrid Murder.—We copy the following from the Richmond Star of the 24th ult.:—We learn from indubitable authority that Mrs. Holloway, wife of Mr. Holloway, of Person county, who was once a member of our Legislature, having prevailed on her husband, one day last week, to tie the hands of one of their negro women, beat and tortured her to death. It is said that she heated a pan handle red hot and ran it down the negro's throat, besides burning her lips to a crisp. The negro was privately buried eight feet deep, in an obscure place, and Mr. and Mrs. H. made their escape to parts unknown to their neighbors.

Another Murder is said to have been committed in Lincoln county, on the 20th ult. A man named Calloway was shot on the road from Troy to Capeau Gris. He was found with three ball shots through him, and appeared to have been fired upon from some bushes as he passed along the road. The perpetrators of the act are unknown. Calloway had been ordered to leave the county some time previously, and it is supposed that this is a continuation of the former violent acts committed in that county.

Fire in Springfield.—The Springfield (Ohio) Republic of the 25th ult., says: A heavy storm of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, came on about noon on Wednesday, during which the lightning struck the stable of Mr. Warden, of the National, prostrated five horses, and set the building on fire. All Mr. Warden's stabling and sheds were destroyed, with a considerable quantity of hay and grain. The five horses belonging to Neil, More & Co., were burned up. The large stable of the State Company was on fire, but by the extraordinary exertions of the firemen and others, it was saved, and the fire thus prevented from extending to the neighboring buildings on the north.

A Storm.—We are informed that a

severe storm occurred a few days since, commencing about the mouth of the Platte, and passing down through Clay and other counties, in the direction of Camden. In its course it prostrated nearly every thing in its path. Below the town of Randolph, in Clay county, a house was blown, and a woman and two children killed. It is supposed that several other persons have been killed or injured by its ravages.

The City of Washington was visited by a dreadful tornado on the afternoon of the 25th ult. One stable was unroofed; the dust flew mountains high; the Whig Pole broke; a carpenter's shop was blown down; two or three chimneys smashed, and signs, trees and barrels "went it with a perfect rush!"

Rail Storm.—They have lately had a tremendous hail storm in Jackson county, in this State. At Independence, the hail stones were as large as turkey eggs. So says the 'Expositor' of the 20th ult.

The Steamer Swallow.—The Albany Evening Journal has the following notice of the report of the Committee on the loss of the Swallow, submitted to the Senate on Saturday:

The committee report, among other things, that at the moment the Swallow struck the rock, she was running about fourteen or fifteen miles an hour; that she sank in from two to five minutes after the collision took place; and that the disaster, in their judgment, was attributable to the gross neglect of the Pilot, who was at the wheel at the time.

The committee farther state, that the Swallow was owned in part (one-third) by the Troy Steamboat Association, and in part (two-thirds) by the People's Line, but that she was entirely under the control of the Association. They give the proprietors of the boat the credit of having used all diligence in making arrangements to raise the wreck, and express the belief that she will be raised today. The committee are of opinion that no more bodies will be found in the wreck, but think it probable that several persons were drowned in the river in addition to those whose bodies have been discovered. The report also states, that according to the testimony of the chambermaid, all the ladies had got out of the saloon on the main deck before the boat sank.

The report is an able and interesting one, and we will endeavour to publish it in full on Monday or Tuesday. The bill introduced by the committee provides, among other things, that no person shall be employed as a master or captain of a steamboat on the Hudson river, who has not had three years' experience as a pilot; that a list of the proprietors of every steamboat navigating the Hudson shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State; that such proprietors shall be held jointly and severally liable for all loss of life or property which may occur from any accident to steamboats; that the captain of every boat shall have control of all persons employed in such boat, whether pilot, engineer, or deck hand, that no spirituous liquors shall be sold or allowed on board of any steamboat navigating the Hudson; and that the fact of any disaster or accident shall be presumptive evidence of neglect or carelessness against the persons in charge of the boat, and that in every suit instituted to recover damages resulting from such accident, the burden of proof shall be thrown upon the defendant.

A hot drop.—The Bowery Theatre accidentally took fire yesterday afternoon about six o'clock, and in less than an hour became a mass of burning ruins, being the fourth or fifth time that the building known as the Bowery Theatre has been burnt down. The loss must be very heavy, as but little insurance had been effected. Mr. Hamblin, the manager, who had recently contracted for the building of a new Theatre, will be the principal sufferer. The ownership of the building was owned by various persons in the form of a joint stock company, and but little of the stock had been insured. The whole loss is over \$50,000. [N. Y. Sun, April 20.]

Another chance for Penn. of the St. Louis Reporter to b-b-r-a-y BRAY!

The Mysterious Lady.—An American lady, now exhibiting in London, promises to excite no little attention among the lovers of the mysterious and the wonderful. She is apparently endowed with the faculty of second sight, for she turns her back upon you, and yet is able to speak of every thing that takes place with the most unflinching accuracy. If you throw up a couple of dice, touch a strange card, or even whisper a name, she tells you in a moment what is done or said, and that without difficulty or deliberation. A more satisfactory system of mystification has, we believe, never before been seen. There is an interlocutor employed who shuffles the cards and receives the whispers; and he, probably, is the Asmodeus who transmits, in some occult way, the intelligence to the lady; but the collusion is so well concealed, that the part

he takes is so incidental, and so seemingly natural, that the spectator's penetration is completely at fault. No matter what questions are asked, the lady answers. If Mr. Duncombe were to hold up a letter she would tell him whether it came from a tailor or an opera dancer; in fact she sees without eyes and hears without ears.

During the intervals of her performances, which may well be called extraordinary, her coadjutor entertains the company with sleight-of-hand tricks, and his skill is surprising. [Wilmer's JI.]

Books before the invention of Printing.—In the ninth century, Albert, Abbot of Gemblours, who with incredible labor and immense expenses, had collected a hundred volumes on theology, and fifty on profanity, believed he had formed a splendid library. At the beginning of the tenth century, books were so scarce in Spain, that one copy of the bible served several district monasteries. In 1297, the Bishop of Winchester borrowed of his cathedral convent the Bible with marginal annotations; for the due return of which he was obliged to give a bond, drawn up with great solemnity. When a book was bought the affair was of so much importance that it was customary to assemble persons of consequence and character, and to make a formal record that they were present at the sale. The library of the University of Oxford, before the year 1400 consisted only of a few tracts, chained or kept in chests, in the choir of St. Mary's church.

A gentleman in the British navy has invented a cloak, which is capable of being filled with air and used as a boat. An experiment was lately made with one of these at Plymouth, England; in which the party paddled some miles from the ship, holding an umbrella over his head, and on landing, he put his boat on his back and walked off.

Oregon one hundred years ago.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer states that a gentleman of Philadelphia has in his possession a map of North America, published about 1739, in which the territory at present in dispute between this country and Great Britain, is laid down as part of a large island, extending from the tropic of Cancer to 46 degrees north latitude, under the general name of "California," divided from the main land by the "Gulf of California, or the Red Sea." Numerous rivers and mountains are noted on the map. Vancouver's Island is not down; but all the country on the continent north of 46 degrees is designated "unknown parts." So slight was the knowledge of the geography of western America possessed by the English government at the time the map was issued, that the Rocky Mountains are represented in detached groups, extending nearly due east and west.

The Drought.—The drought of which we gave some notice in our last, (says the Edgefield Advertiser of Wednesday last), has continued down to the time at which we write this. We have never known warmer weather at this season. In the course of a short excursion which we made last week in the upper part of our District and in Abbeville, we observed that the crops of wheat and oats were very seriously damaged, and were suffering from a black blast. We fear that they will be cut short, if not entirely destroyed. [Charleston S. C. Courier.]

Elaeen, Comely Things.—These things are comely and pleasant, and worthy of honor from the beholder, says bishop Hal.

A young saint; an old martyr; a religious soldier; a conscientious statesman; a great man courteous; a learned man humble; a child that understands the eye of his parents; a cheerful companion without vanity; a friend not changed with horrors; a sick man happy; a soul departing with comfort and assurance.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS AND ANNALS.

In 1795 the exports of the United States amounted to upwards of \$47,000,000. The net amount of imports and tonnage was nearly \$8,000,000.

In 1797, the exports of the United States amounted to above \$57,000,000.

In 1798, by the second census, the number of inhabitants was found to be 5,305,482.

The shipping of the United States amounted to 939,400 tons.

The revenue of the Post office was \$80,000.

An old woman.—A Frankfort paper says there is now living at Moscow the widow of a dealer in skins, who has attained her 157 year. When 123 she married her fifth husband. At her alliances have been prosperous and happy. She has never been attacked with any dangerous illness.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Hibernia arrived at Boston on the 6th. Her exchanges are not all in, but enough has come to hand through the extraordinary exertion of expressmen and steamboats, (7 days in advance of the mails,) to show the state of affairs on the other side of the Atlantic.

The English are a little more mild on the Oregon question.

Repeal meetings are continued in Ireland. The Maynooth endowment bill was making some stir among the Catholics of the Emerald Isle.

As to trouble the following will suffice for this week. [Remember that Elder Hyde, not long since, warned the inhabitants of Germany in a printed pamphlet, that trouble was at hand.]

GERMANY.

Inundation.—Accounts are given of sad inundations in various parts of Germany and Belgium. The *Revue de Paris* states that the greatest inundation, of which Germany has, during two centuries, preserved the recollection, were those of 1655 and 1784; nevertheless, neither of those events was so disastrous as the inundations of the present year.

The entire Germanic confederation, a part of Austria and Poland, have been literally under water since the 30th of March. The Rhine, the Maine, the Neckar, the Danube, the Elbe, and the Vistula, have in succession, overflowed their banks, not in a day, but in an hour. Frankfurt, Mentz, Cologne, Breslau, Prague, and a number of other towns, and several thousand villages, were covered with water.

The magnificent bridge of Dresden has been carried away, and many edifices have been destroyed. In the midst of the general desolation, public charity has not remained inactive. Committees have been formed in the cities, and assistance has been afforded in every direction. At the head of the committees are inscribed names of kings, princes, ministers, generals, provincial governors, and bishops. One committee at Berlin, between the 1st and 17th of April, 104,792 thalers (\$80,000.)

SWITZERLAND.

A bloody affray took place in Lucerne, between the rival Protestant and Catholic factions; the former invading Lucerne. The battle took place on the 31st of March. The whole account is too long for our columns. The following extracts must suffice.

The Swiss journals of the 7th ult., state that the government of Lucerne had just sent a commissioner to Lucerne with a supply of money, in order to relieve the distress of the prisoners in that turbulent Canton, and negotiate their release. Committees had also been appointed at Zurich and Lucerne for the assisting of the defeated Lucerne refugees. The Canton of Argau was occupied by the federal troops; and one of the federal commissioners left Argau for Lucerne on the 5th. On his departure, a very large number of women and children assembled around him, and entreated him to implore the mercy of the Lucerne government in behalf of their husbands and parents. Seventy-four families of Argau had as yet received no tidings of their relations; the place has not quite four thousand inhabitants.

The invaders were treated with such ferocity in all quarters, that it is said that out of 4,000 or 5,000, not more than 2,000 escaped massacre.

The Diet has again been convoked, and the session was re-opened on the 5th. The first debate was irregular and stormy; but it was resolved to refer the whole question to a committee.

Letters from Zurich, of the 5th, state that the exasperation of the conquering party is so great that serious apprehensions were entertained as to the fate of the prisoners taken before Lucerne. These prisoners are said to be 1,602 in all; and among them are 180 Bernese, and 694 Argovians.

The excitement occasioned by this bloodshed pervades all parts of the confederation; and general civil war can only be prevented by some vigorous measures on the part of the Diet. The last accounts state that the Diet had been convoked in great haste, and that a committee was appointed to inquire into the state of affairs.

From the accounts we have received, which are somewhat confused, we collect that they were received by a fire of grape-shot so terrible that from 800 to 1000 were killed. It is said that out of 600 men who marched from the half Canton of Bale country, only 100 have returned, and that a single man alone has got back to Liestal. Steiger and Rothliepitz, two of the leaders who have been captured, had been brought before a military commission. It is stated that Dr Steiger was tried and condemned, and immediately shot.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

The following correspondence shows how Mexico feels in relation to the annexation of Texas. Taking the cause of Mexico and vowing of Great Britain about Oregon, and the winning of her Majesty against President Polk's independence; and the "noble Lord's" Cant, that the United States ought to be the last nation to think of war with so many slaves in her borders, we have quite a prospect of being clubbed into close quar-

ters; that is to say, continental restrictions pettically.

United States Legation

March 31st, 1845.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary, &c., of the United States, has the honor of acknowledging the receipt of his Excellency's, Senor Cuevas's Minister of Foreign Relations, &c., note of the 28th of March, announcing that the Congress of the United States has sanctioned the Annexation of Texas to its territory; that the Mexican Minister at Washington had terminated his official relations, and protested against the said act of the Congress and Government of the United States, and that diplomatic relations between the two countries could not be continued.

The liberal and honorable sentiments entertained by the actual government of Mexico had induced the undersigned to hope that the differences which exist between the two Governments could be arranged amicably upon terms just and honorable to both. It would appear, however, from the note of His Excellency Senor Cuevas, that Mexico declines to adjust these differences in this manner, and thus preserve the peace of the two countries.

The undersigned can assure his Excellency Senor Cuevas that his (Mr. Shannon's) Government entertains the liveliest desire to cultivate amicable relations with that of Mexico; and here he will improve this opportunity to repeat that which he has before communicated to the Government of Mexico, to wit: that the United States has not adopted the measure of Annexation in any spirit of hostility towards Mexico, and that the United States are anxious to settle all questions which may grow out of this measure, including that of boundaries, in terms the most just and liberal.

Having offered the olive branch of peace, and manifested a sincere desire to arrange these questions amicably and upon principles just and honorable to both Governments, the United States have done whatever is in their power to preserve the friendly relations between them, and it now remains for Mexico to decide whether they shall be continued, or whether the peace of the two countries shall be broken by a conflict equally injurious to both, and which can give satisfaction only to the enemies of civil liberty and republican institutions.

The undersigned will pass over in silence the charge made against his Government of having violated the treaty of friendship with Mexico. The right of Texas to cede the whole or a part of her territory to the United States, and the right of the United States to accept such cessions, have already been amply vindicated repeatedly.

The undersigned has received no official communication as to the action of his Government in regard to the Annexation of Texas to the Union; nevertheless, he cannot doubt, from the tenor of his personal correspondence, that the measure has been passed by Congress and approved by the President. He expects daily despatches from his Government, with special instructions upon this subject, and before taking any further steps, has resolved to await their arrival.

The undersigned has the honor &c., Wilson Shannon, Minister, &c.

In reply to the above, the following letter was sent two days after:—

NATIONAL PALACE

Mexico, April 2, 1845.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations, has the honor to communicate to His Excellency Mr. Shannon, Minister, &c., in reply to the note of His Excellency of the 21st of March, that the Government of Mexico cannot continue diplomatic relations with the United States upon the presumption that such relations are reconcilable with the law which the President of the United States has approved in regard to the Annexation of the Department of Texas to the American Union; that this determination is founded upon the necessity which Mexico feels of maintaining no friendship with a Republic which has violated her obligations, usurped a portion of territory belonging to Mexico by a right which she will maintain at whatever cost; that the relations between the two countries cannot be re-established until reparation of that injury, *aggravado*, such as is demanded by good faith, justice to Mexico, and the honor of the United States, is made.

Moreover, the undersigned will take the liberty to say to his Excellency Mr. Shannon, that if the United States Government thinks that it entertained friendly sentiments towards Mexico at the time of giving such offence, and when attacking the integrity of the Republic of Mexico, this Government (Mexico) is very far from entertaining the same views, or of acquiescing in the assurance which his Excellency Mr. Shannon has given, whatever may be its sentiments towards his Excellency personally.

The undersigned, in making this announcement to his Excellency Mr. Shannon, doing so by the order of the President of Mexico—cutting short a new discussion which the interruption of the relations of the two countries will not permit, and because nothing can be added to what this Department has already said—has the honor to renew the assurances of his very distinguished consideration.

LUIS G. GUEVAS.

From the N. O. Picayune.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival at a late hour last night of the steamship John S. McKim, Capt. Lewis, 73 hours from Galveston, we are in receipt of full files of Houston and Galveston papers.

The President has issued his proc-

lamation convening Congress on Monday, the 16th day of June next. We learn from the proclamation that the Government of the United States has selected the first and second sections of the resolutions (Brown's) as the basis for consummating the proposed union.

The enthusiasm of the friends of Annexation is bearing down all opposition. The people have taken the measure in their own hands. At a meeting held in Washington county strong resolutions were passed in favor of immediate annexation, "without reference to the wishes and concurrence of any foreign or European power;" and calling on the President to convene Congress immediately. The meeting also recommended to the citizens of the Republic, in case the President did not convene Congress, to meet as soon as possible in Convention to ratify the Joint Resolutions and form a State Constitution. Mr. E. Allen, Attorney-General, who was present, objected to the tone of the resolutions. Mr. Scurry in reply, intimated that the citizens of the Republic might yet become still more impatient of the delay of the President in convening Congress and adopt measures much more violent than those recommended in the resolutions. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Gen. M. Hunt, Dr. J. C. Chalmers, Judge Ewing, R. W. Williamson, J. B. Wilkins, and other prominent gentlemen participated in the proceedings. The President issued his proclamation on the following day.

The Whirlwind Sweeps Onward.—From every section of the Republic (says the Houston Telegraph of the 16th inst.) we hear but the continued roar of plaudits, as the people assemble in county after county to testify their approbation of the terms of annexation offered by the American government. The thunders of applause resound on every side. The whirlwind of public opinion has swept down all opposition, and the few opponents of annexation have turned with dismay from the contest, if contest it could be called, when the opponents of this great measure only looked around them once to survey the field, and cry "all is lost." In Jasper and Jefferson it is said there is scarcely one man opposed to the measure. In Robertson, only five or six. In the great counties of San Augustine, Nacogdoches and Montgomery, it is estimated that the majority in favor of annexation exceeds two thousand. Along the whole line of the counties on the Brazos, Colorado, and Guadalupe, there is scarcely a dissenting voice except in the little hamlet of Washington. Even the officers of government now declare that the torrent of public opinion is irresistible, & they are bending beneath it. We have learned with pleasure that the Secretary of the Treasury has stated that he is in favor of annexation, and is willing to accept the propositions of Mr. Brown. The Secretary of State, we are told, has written back to the President and informed him that it is useless to delay the measure, and that the popular enthusiasm is irresistible. Even the Washington Register is compelled to change its course and veer about to the popular current. It is now reported that an extra session of Congress will be held on the 1st of June. Long before that time the people in each of the counties of the Republic will have expressed their entire assent to the terms offered by the American government. Since it is now admitted by every officer of the government that it is impossible to prevent the consummation of this great measure, why should there be any delay? Cannot Congress act upon this subject by the middle of May as well as on the first of June? We have yet confidence in the President that he will not resort to this crisis to any procrastinating policy to defeat the measure. The die is cast. It is the decree of destiny that this great work shall be consummated; and the puny hand of man might as well be uplifted to turn back the clouds as to turn back public opinion on this question. We shall indulge in no forebodings. We rejoice that the President and Cabinet have determined to carry out the will of the people. All parties can now unite with cordiality in advancing this great measure. The people will act with the government and the government will act with the people. Harmony, order and good feeling will prevail on every side, and we will have the proud satisfaction that we shall return as a band of brothers to our "Father Land."

ABOLITION FRACAS.

On Friday morning, as we learn from the Louisville Journal, there was quite a fracas at Madison, la. Sometime since a free mulatto stole several negroes from Harrodsburg, Ky., and carried them to Indiana. The Governor of Kentucky demanded the kidnapper of the Governor of Indiana; the latter issued his warrant and the mulatto was arrested by the sheriff of Jefferson and delivered to the officer from Kentucky for the purpose of taking him to justice. While the prisoner was

on a boat at Madison the abolitionists managed to get out a writ of habeas corpus. The sheriff went on board with two deputies, and were in the act of breaking the state-room door open to find their man, when the captain of the boat interfered. At this moment the Kentucky officer opened the state-room door, and, holding a loaded pistol in each hand, told the officers that if they wanted the prisoner they must take him over his dead body, when they desisted and the mulatto negro stealer was taken to Kentucky and lodged in jail. Are we always to have such fracas along the Ohio.—Cin. Com.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1845.

Removal.—The office of the Times and Seasons and Neighbor, has been removed to the Store lately occupied by James Ivins, on the corner of Main and Kimball Streets.

THE IOWA MURDER.

The Lee County Democrat, printed at Fort Madison, has the following concluding remarks upon the murder perpetrated last week near West Point:—

"Every exertion is being made by our citizens for the apprehension of the wretches."

The place where they washed themselves after their retreat from the house, is discovered, and it is pretty well ascertained that they have made their escape into Nauvoo.

A number of our citizens intend proceeding to that place and insist on the prisoner being given up if they can be found, and no doubt their efforts will be successful.

Friday—Two gentlemen, resident at Montrose, having kept a keen look out, discovered two persons in Nauvoo, whom they strongly suspected to be the murderers, and on giving information the Sheriff, proceeded yesterday to that place, accompanied by a number of assistants, when they found the prisoners in the custody of the authorities.

After a hearing before Esquires Johnson and Higbee, they were surrendered to the Sheriff, who brought them to this town last evening and secured them in the penitentiary. Their name is Hodges; they are brothers. Two other persons named Tom Brown and A. Johnson, are suspected as implicated, and the most strenuous endeavors are being made for their arrest.

It is due to the Mormon authorities, to state that they made every exertion to further the ends of justice, and co-operated most cordially with the Sheriff to that effect.

—This is true; and we feel much

obliged to the Sheriff and Editor of the Democrat, for their candour in stating the matter, exactly as it was. We ask the Burlington papers and all others that may have misrepresented the facts, to extend to Nauvoo the like candour, and correct their statements heretofore made. We ask nothing but what is honorable, and reasonable.

We always have and always will help honest men to execute the laws and bring the offenders to justice. Let it be known throughout the land, that these two young Hodges are not Mormons, nor never were: neither are Johnson or Brown. The Latter Day Saints will show registers with the world, in point of moral honesty and vigilance; and will co-operate with all good men to rid the country of villains, rascals, criminals, gamblers, bogus makers, counterfeiters, &c., only tell the truth and give us a fair chance. We have no charter, to be sure, but we have valiant men, and statutes a plenty. Who goes for law, truth, and equal rights? We shall see.

Be Merciful.—Really, should we judge from the tone of some newspapers and their correspondents, there would not be left a "grease spot" of Mormonism after 25, except a few dim stains of Rigolism. If there is any charity, religion, or republicanism in such vaporing; such revenge, and such a want of respect to law and order, then reason has vacated her dominions, and barbarity reigns triumphant.

But we still cherish better feelings, and live in hopes that the "whole people" have not so far lost their balance of power that they cannot be curbed by the ordinary courtesies of society, and the boasted safeguards of life, liberty, and the pursuits of happiness—the constitution, and laws of the country.

We make these remarks because there seems to be a spirit among some of our cotemporary editors to magnify our errors or sins as they seem to class them, but which we claim as rights and privileges, so long as they do not interfere with our neighbor's rights and privileges. Nor is this all, these same men have never received an injury from us knowingly. Their best men have not been sacrificed by us on the altar of savage barbarity, with impunity. No: patiently we "wait the laws slow delay," for atonement, for all the blood of our martyred

brethren, and for the redress of the millions of property we have lost in Missouri and other places.

Now, the fact is, as our works will show, we are industrious, persevering, and forbearing. Is there upon record such instances of long suffering, patience, and charity, as the Latter Day Saints have exhibited for the last fourteen years? No! when we are goaded and vexed with lawsuits; and tormented with vagabonds and renegades, we speak openly against them, and then receive from those who seem to be coiled ready for a spring, the rattle for war; but thanks be to God, if there is no uproarious breakout of the people of the United States for foreign nations to wag their heads and laugh at, till the Latter Day Saints tumble out upon the country in the disgraceful attitude of MOB, the world will wag on in peace for ages.

We shall magnify the law and make it honorable as far as we can; we shall pay our just debts; and we shall try to preserve our lives as a people; and more than all this, we shall act in good Samaritan; and if we find any of these men, who are magnifying our faults, and trying to inflame the public mind against us, and they are in trouble, we will help them, for a good man's reward; and we will bless them as far as the Lord will justify.

Now, how sweet will be our consolation, in this world, and in the next, that we have not disgraced our character by mean acts, but on the contrary, have exalted our names and fames, by doing unto others as we wish they would do unto us.

Disgusting.—Nothing is more disgusting than a profane woman. She is like a peach tree, full of caterpillars in their nests; her beauty soon vanishes, and her fruit withers. Apply the same to men.

Drunkenness is like a river that overflows its banks every time it rains; no body wants to live by it.

Poetic prophecy fulfilled.—The learned are often quoting:—

"The gorgeous palaces, the cloud-capt towers, even the great 'globe' itself, shall dissolve"—and when the "globe" at Washington, fell on the first of May, this prophecy was literally fulfilled.

The Union. a paper to take the place of the "Globe," was established in Washington, by Messrs. Ritchie and Heiss, on the first inst.

Specimen of Enterprise.—The Nauvoo Coach and Carriage Manufacturing Association with a stock of about twenty dollars in March last, commenced business, and now they inform us, that they have produced the following summary of articles, viz:—

30 Spinning wheels worth	\$105 00
6 Waggon and Carriages	" 400 00
50 Doz. Scyth Snaths	" 300 00
40 Do. Patent wheel heads	" 240 00
4 Do. Grain cradles	" 80 00
10 Do. Rakes	" 40 00
Ploughs, hoes, wheel barrows, and hand carts	" 100 00
Stock on hand, produced by labor	" 500 00
Total	\$1765 00

Now, all we have to ask, is, if a dozen or fifteen men can produce so much in about two months, what will ten thousand bring to pass in one year? Let the world answer.

Peace, industry, perseverance, and economy, bring health and ease.

Fortune in high life.—It is among the other wonders of the 19th century, that the "stone the builders refused," holding the "key of conquest," got his fortune told in Philadelphia. The fortune-teller publishes that if he is the head of Mormonism, it won't last long. Good; but the balance of the fortune, which was to have come forth in the next number, has not been brought out probably, by giving the Soothsayer "large money" as the Jews did, to hold on.

Court.—The Circuit for Hancock county, commenced on Monday at Carthage. As far as we have been informed, all was quiet, and with the exception of a few fellow beings, nothing more than is to be expected at courts is expected. The Carthage murder cases were to be called up on Wednesday, (to day.) We are glad that men of influence and standing set their faces against vaporing and bullying, at court, when the lives and property of the people, are put into the hands of the most worthy for safe-keeping. We have great confidence in the court and officers, no doubt they will, as heretofore, acquit themselves with honor, and increase the dignity and peace of the

people, as well as soothe the angry passions of all such as have, through misguided impressions, thrown their patriotism into the wrong scale. As long as men will appeal to the majesty of the law for redress in all cases, so long, we are safe, and our republican institutions will flourish.

From the Pacific.—Elder Pratt, our Missionary at Toobou, one of the Society group, has forwarded several letters to this city, under date of Sept. 17, 1844. Although not the latest dates from that quarter, yet they contain much interesting matter, which will hereafter appear in its place. The Mission flourishes beyond our most sanguine expectations.

Pleasure.—There is certainly much pleasure in appearance if nothing more, to take a trip in fair weather upon the Mississippi, we frequently notice this recreation, and say: enjoy life, but be careful; don't let a squall capsize ye, like speculation.

The 'Time,' has come.—Last week when the steamer Time, arrived at our wharf, a wag sung out;—well, the Time has come!

The La Clede has made two or three trips over the Rapids recently. Capt. Cameron has assured us that he shall continue these trips; and so long as he favors us we shall favor him. He is an obliging Captain, with a swift boat, and good music.

The Water is nearly up to "high-water mark" and rising.

—The black tongue fever is raging in Raleigh, N. C.

—We expect the "hatless prophet" Geo. Mundy, soon.

Why ought a coquette to rank with the highest professor of a University? Because she is *Mistress of Arts*.

TAXES! TAXES!!

The following list of Lots sold for taxes, at Carthage in 1843, should be attended to, "off hand," as the hour of redemption ends the first of June, or before. Go and see to it.

	Lot.	Block.	Tax.
Kimball's Addition	14	2	\$2 13
	30	6	2 13
	49	6	2 13
Second addition	1	4	1 41
	1	5	1 41
	1	12	1 51
	3	18	1 68
	4	21	1 41
	3	22	1 41
Heringshaw's addition	all		52 17
Hyram Smith's addition	4	2	1 41
	2	3	1 41
	2	4	1 41
	2	5	1 41
	1	6	1 41
	2	6	do
	4	6	do
	2	7	do
	4	10	do
	3	11	do
	1	12	do
	2	12	do
	1	1	do
	1	2	do
	2	2	do
	1	3	do
	2	3	do
	1	3	do
	4	3	do
	2	4	do
	3	4	do
	2	7	do
	2	8	do
	2	9	do
	4	12	do

Outragious!—Some discontented Journalists would feign make the world believe, on the old sing song, that the saints "tamper with the Indians." We throw this charge back upon those that made it, as false. We have not had the chance to preach to the Indians, but if we ever do find a door open whereby our elders can minister unto them, as unto the American, the European, the Asiatic, or the African, this will be the message: *Good tidings of great joy which shall be to all men, on earth peace.* If this is treason, like all the prophets and even Jesus, we preach righteousness, and pray God to bless us, and bless all that speak well of us.

Mob in New Orleans.—Capt. Craglie, vice of the Austrian brig Elisa wetta was recently murdered in New Orleans by a mob of hundreds, because he chose to employ his own sailors to load his vessel in preference to hiring such villains as took his life. Go it,—foreigners will find out the mobocracy of the United States, as well as the Mormons!

Baptist Church and Slavery.—The Baptist Board of Foreign Missions having declared that they can appoint no one as a missionary having slaves, and insisting upon holding them as his property, the Virginia board have appointed a convention, to be held in Augusta, (Ga.) in

May next, to confer on the best means of promoting the foreign missionary cause and other interests of the Baptist denomination at the south. Other southern states are responding to the call.—*Eastern paper.*

If we mistake not, the balance of the sectarian churches in the United States, are agitating the subject of slavery; and from the spirit and division apparent, the harmony which has grown with the growth, and strengthened with the strength, of this boasted republic, has ceased to exist.

—Hush the tumult of war, and give peace to the world?

Why is there such an intense interest, waxing up to blood heat on the subject of slavery? Religion is the last virtue that ought to be brought into requisition, to bear upon a matter wholly national. It is not the sacerdotal robe, but the "ermine and lace," which controls the temporal doings and dealings of men. The whole nation only, through the people, by votes in ballot boxes, can put a quietus upon slavery. Why then, will not the clergy administer the oil of peace, rather than heat the oven of content on? One bucket of water is worth a load of straw, to put out fire with.

When God and Congress act in unity, upon slavery, the hands will be broken, or when the people, in righteousness, act by common consent, the captive will be free.

City Improvement.—In the days of the Nauvoo Legion, an arsenal was contemplated, but now, upon that spot, we behold the "Academy and Repository." Perfectly just, wisdom, skill and patience, have done much, and they may perform more. Public spirit, public patronage, with the right kind of art and science, if God and the people are willing, like a candle upon a bushel, may lighten many.

Discernment.—Great Britain has discerned that our greatest leading men, are opposed to the annexation of Texas. This means Van Buren and Clay, who both voted against annexation to be President. But Great Britain will find that Van Buren and Clay's popularity is like the Indian's two truths to one lie about the deer. You can find the United States and Texas, but not the popularity.

The Pope and Louis Philippe.—The following is from the *Courier des Etais Unis*:

A journal states that it has been asserted, in the diplomatic salons, that an order has been given to M. Rossi to negotiate at Rome for an interview between the Pope and Louis Philippe, to take place the ensuing summer at Neco. It added that the object of the conference would be to regulate, in a definitive manner, the great religious question, which has been agitated for a year past, and to introduce a new article into the Concordat, in order to regulate all the liberties of the Gallican church.

—Nolle! glorious, and even popular! let the world lack wisdom, let it inquire of the pope and the king; but if the saints lack wisdom let them inquire of God, said the bible.

Oregon One Hundred Years Ago.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer states, that a gentleman of Philadelphia has in his possession a map of North America, published about 1739, in which the territory at present in dispute between this country and Great Britain, is laid down as part of a large island, extending from the tropic of Cancer to 46 degrees north latitude, under the general name of California, divided from the main land by the Gulf of California, or the Red Sea. Numerous rivers and mountains are noted on the map. Vancouver's Island is not shown, but all the country on the continent north of 46 degrees is designated "unknown parts." So slight was the knowledge of the geography of Western America possessed by the English Government, at the time the map was issued, that the Rocky Mountains are represented in detached groups, extending nearly due East and West.

This is all well enough; three hundred and fifty or sixty years ago, Great Britain laid down the continent of America as the Atlantic or Western Ocean. Don't worry about the matter; in one hundred years more the continent of America will become one "Union" by annexation, or common consent.

Great Fire at Portsmouth, N. H.—A destructive fire says an eastern paper, occurred in that town on the 3d inst., which destroyed property to the amount of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The west side of Market street is in ashes, and a great many other buildings in the business part of the town.

There were to be calamities in the last days, and so many fires and disasters have occurred within the last two months, are enough to awaken and alarm all men to prepare to meet them, and call on God to be merciful.

Fire.—A great fire occurred in Cleveland on the night of the 6th inst., consuming a large number of frame buildings

of considerable value, the work of incendiaries.

Fire.—A rope walk belonging to Leander Wilson of Jacksonville was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. The loss is estimated at between \$800 and \$1000.

Fire.—We learn that the handsome residence of Col. M. J. Shelton of Georgetown, Ky., was burned on Saturday night, the 3d inst.

Fire in New York.—Miller & Co's steam saw mill was burned in New York, the third time, on the night of the 5th inst. Loss \$30,000 to \$40,000.

Fires in New York.—The New York Commercial, of the 3d inst., says: About half past 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in a carpenter's shop and piano-manufactory on the east side of Mulberry street, between Houston and Bleecker. The building was two stories, and was burned, we believe, entirely to the ground. The flames then communicated to the upper part of the residence of the Rev. Mr. D. M. Foster, pastor of the Mulberry street Methodist Episcopal Church, and was burning fiercely there when we went to press.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Editor:

I have enquired of the Temple Committee, and have also examined the records at the Temple, and learn that very few, if any of those persons who have apostatized from the church and gone after Rigdon, have ever paid any tithing for the purpose of erecting that edifice.

As they have withheld their substance from building this Temple at a time when they acknowledge God required it to be done, how came they to get a revelation from Heaven that the Temple was rejected of God because it was not sooner completed?—And how came they to find out that God has rejected those who have been faithful and done all in their power to complete the work? It must be that they have obtained this knowledge as a reward for their covetousness, or else they were drones in the hive and would not work, and the Mormons stung them and cast them out. Will you, Mr. Editor, give a few words of explanation upon these matters?

AMERICUS.

We would answer Americus by asking another question. A certain man had two sons, and he said to them both, "go and labor in the field, and if you complete your work at a certain time you shall receive a great reward." They both enter the field and one begins to labor and continues all the day long faithfully, but the other is idle and does nothing but tries to hinder the faithful one. The father knows precisely how both have conducted, and says to the idle one:—You shall be rewarded and continue to be my son, and even be exalted in my favor; but I will not speak to the faithful one at all; still I will tell you, that as he has not completed the work in the time specified, I will not accept it, neither shall he be any longer my son; but shall be disowned and sent away. Would Americus honor the justice of that father's decision? This is a true illustration of the character of Rigdon's God after whom his own character is, no doubt, formed. If any wish to know more of Rigdonism, let them read Elder Hyde's speech. It is a perfect saddlebag of medicine for that disorder. We do not wish to be troubled further upon this subject. If any will be Rigdonites after reading that pamphlet, they can never benefit themselves, neither the church of God; and we do not want them.

A FRAGMENT.

Mr. Editor:

The braying of a Jackass—what ludicrous sounds!—why did the Lord make such an ungainly animal? Perhaps he was made for sport, that the Gods might have something to laugh at. Methinks some one of the Gods, on some occasion when there was a gathering, produced the animal, as the most perfect specimen of awkwardness, and ugliness in respect to form, temper, disposition, color, voice &c., that had ever been created up to that time. How disproportioned is every part of his body to every other part, his ears are too large for his head, and his head too large for his body—his feet are ill shaped, and his tail seems to have been made in a time of doubt, uncertainty and hesitation as to the proper shape to give it, for it is like nothing else in the whole circle of creation. Then look! at his monstrous nose, and his ill shaped head, having only a very small part of it reserved for brains, and as to his voice, it is the most perfect specimen of the ludicrous that can be imagined.

On the whole I think the Lord never made the animal, but that one of the lesser Gods made him, either for sport, or else for want of skill. You cannot learn him anything. I know it is written in the good book, that "the ass knoweth his master's crib," but what does he know beyond that? Nothing more than to be stubborn on every occasion. But, his sublimely, ridiculous bray! When he begins, you think the end of all things is at hand!! and that heaven and earth are coming together!!! But, hark! after two or three trials at the tremendous, he seems to lose all confidence in himself, and gradually sinks the noise down into a hoarse whistle, at which the little pig, that pricked up his ears in the beginning of the wonderful oration, puts an extra quill into his little tail and scampers off to his playmates, highly pleased that the matter is no worse.

But there are resemblances all through the works of creation, and I have no doubt that a counterpart to the animal here contemplated might be formed without travelling far from Warsaw, Illinois.

From the Independence (Mo.) Express.

Important from Santa Fe.—We note the arrival on Tuesday last, at the Independence House, of Messrs. Eugene Leitensdorfer and P. Nolan from Santa Fe, and of Messrs. William Bent and M. St. Vrain, from Fort William.

The news from Santa Fe is interesting—for which the reader is referred to the letter of our Mexican correspondent.

It is said that Mr. N. Gentry had killed an American named Miller in Chihuahua, and that he is in confinement.

Col. Owens and a number of American and Mexican merchants may be expected here within the next two weeks.

The Plains.—Messrs. Bent & St. Vrain report the prairie region in the most attractive condition—the roads excellent—all the streams fordable—vegetation very forward and abundant, so much so, that parties bound for Oregon and California, may continue to depart until the 10th and 15th of June, without incurring any risk of obstruction or detention in the Mountains.

The Indian trade of the past winter has been an average one.

The Sioux Indians are reported to be near the Forks of the Platte, for the purpose of making war on the Pawnees and meeting the Delewarees, should they attempt to avenge the murder of a portion of their people upon the upper Kansas last summer.

Every appearance indicates that the streams will continue low, and the annual rise be very moderate.

They report but few Buffalo on the Arkansas. The great herd from Comanche country, not having yet commenced their migration north.

Taos, New Mexico, March 27, 1845.

To the Editor of the *Expositor*.

Dear Sir:—The glorious spirit of annexation is spreading like a prairie fire up the Rio del Norte, and rattling the dried bones in New Mexico. The news of Santa Anna's collapse into prison has just reached us. Governor Martinez is levying a forced loan of \$14,000 for the soldiers. The population of Santa Fe, and all north of it, amounting to 35,000, refuse to pay. John Scully, an American merchant in Santa Fe, assessed at \$600, has refused to pay, and has been thrust into prison by Martinez. Mariano Charvis, assessed at \$1,000, refuses to pay until Martinez accounts for \$150,000 which he has already sponged on the people of New Mexico.—The Governor refuses to account,—but demands more. Two-thirds of the people demand annexation, as the only means to escape from the avarice and tyranny of such a government.—Both Americans and Mexicans are making large purchases of land upon the streams running into the Rio del Norte and Arkansas, anticipating annexation. Ex-Governor Armijo is stirring up and concentrating around him the means of ejecting Mexican domination, and will shortly succeed in so doing. He rises in popular esteem; and his influence increases as Martinez becomes odious and hated.

Government, here, accomplishes nothing but the destruction of domestic tranquility, and indiscriminate misery wherever its force is felt. The Yuta Indians recently made an irruption into the neighboring settlements of Abijua; killed four and wounded seven Mexicans. The Governor and his fat soldiers, for whom we are taxed, never stirred from their barracks in the city. The Apaches, some time before, robbed Messrs. Speyers of 150 mules, on the lower del Norte.—The Governor smokes and sleeps, whilst the savages devastate the country.

The Gold Mountain has been more extensively worked this season than heretofore. The search for gold has been extended to the south side of

the mountain, with great success.—The gentlemen with whom I send this take \$13,000 in gold dust; some lumps valued at \$370—found within thirty miles of Santa Fe. The gold region lies entirely on the eastern side of the Rio del Norte, and, if worked with any energy, would yield millions annually. This country is capable of being one of the most prosperous on the continent, but is every year sinking under the rapacity of its feeble tyrants. To improve the charity of the Americans, and seek to occupy a corner of the Union, is the only remedy for the unhappy people of New Mexico; and, to this consummation all their hopes and wishes are directed.

Yours, &c., CORTEZ.

A rare instance of filial affection occurred at a Newcastle (England) Regatta. A man and his two sons in a boat were run foul of, the boat being in danger of sinking, the boys threw their father overboard to lighten her, as they knew he was a good swimmer, and the father himself thought it a great act of piety of mind in his sons.

Joseph H. Reynolds Esq., formerly Sheriff of Jackson county, and recently a member of the Missouri Legislature, has been appointed Inspector of the Port of Independence Mo.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

There will be a meeting of the female association for the manufacturing of straw bonnets, hats, and straw trimmings at the Concert Hall on Saturday 31st inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. The ladies in the branches abroad wishing to form a similar association are requested to be represented by their delegates.

NANCY H. ROCKWOOD, Pres.
Esther Huse, Secretary.

J. H. & W. RALSTON.

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law. WILL attend to all business in their profession that is entrusted to their charge. Particular attention given to the collection of debts.

W. H. RALSTON'S Office at Warsaw, Hancock County, Illinois.

Warsaw, May 12th, 1845.—3—f

TRUTH.

WHEREAS John Gribble has taken of my bed and board, contrary to the decision of counsel, without any just cause, and having had to pay his debts up to this date;

Notice is hereby given, that I will pay no more debts of his contracting after this date: neither will I be responsible for his bad acts heretofore or hereafter, and solicit him to return what he has taken away, and save further trouble.

SABRA GRANGER.

May 19th, 1845.—3—3w

COOPERS ASSOCIATION.

The Coopers of the city of Nauvoo, wish to inform the public, that they have entered into an organization, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Coopering in all its various branches, and that we are now prepared to contract for jobs of any magnitude; and inasmuch as we have some of the best of workmen, we hope to merit the respect and confidence of Merchants and others, who may favor us with a call.

Any person wishing for work done in our line of business, will please apply to the Superintendent of the Association on Hyrum Street, between Partridge and Hyde Streets; who is empowered to contract for all jobs at prices to suit the times.

We would also inform the public that we want immediately, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND STAVES, for which we will pay the highest West of the prices. Persons wishing to furnish us with good Staves can apply to the Superintendent as above.

Individual property of members of said Association will be exempt from liability for debts contracted by said Association.

WM. EARL, President.
HENRY H. HUFFMAN, Counsellors
CYRUS WINGATE,
HUGH LYTLE, Superintendent.
H. B. HUFFMAN, Treasurer.
HENRY STANGAGE, Secretary.
May 18, 1845.—3—3m

County Commissioners Court, Special April Term, A. D. 1845.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

It is hereby ordered by virtue of an act passed by the Legislature of this State at its session A. D. 1844-5, that a reward of Fifty Dollars be allowed to any person, who shall apprehend any thief within the limits of this county for having stolen any horse, mule or mare, without the limits of this county upon the conviction of the same pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided.

And it is further ordered, that the clerk furnish the Editors of each public Newspaper in this county with a true copy of the foregoing order, with a request that they publish the same for two weeks successively.

It is ordered by the court, that a reward of Fifty Dollars be allowed for the apprehension and delivery to the proper officer of any person who may steal any horse, mule or gelding from any citizen of this State, and bring the same into this county for concealment. The above reward to be paid upon conviction of the accused, and to be certified by the clerk of the Court of the proper county.

And it is further ordered, that the clerk be required to make a copy of this order for each public newspaper in this county, with a request to them to publish the same for two weeks successively.

The above are true copies from the Records of said court.

Attest. GEO. W. THATCHER, Clerk.

May 12, 1845.—2—2w

NOTICE is hereby given that Howard Egan, Conservator for Joel Bullard, an insane person, will present a petition at the next Term of the Hancock Circuit Court, praying for an order of said Court to sell so much of the real estate of the said Joel Bullard, as will satisfy the claims against said estate. All parties interested will appear at said Term of the court and show cause, if any, why said order should not be made.

HOWARD EGAN, Conservator of the estate of Joel Bullard Insane. Nauvoo, April 17, 1845.—51 f

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Sabra Gribble, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to caution all persons against trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting; neither will I be responsible for any of her acts, after this date.

JOHN GRIBBLE.

Nauvoo, May 12, 1845.—2—3w

TAILOR'S ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned have associated ourselves together, for the purpose of carrying on the tailoring business, in all its various branches. And for the better accommodation of the public, have opened two shops. One on Mulholland street, one door west of A. Davis's store, and one on the corner of Main and Parley sts., two doors north of Oakley's store, formerly occupied by R. Wells.—This association being composed of the best workmen, which will enable us to give satisfaction to all those who may favor us with a call. Therefore all that wish to have clothing made, whether for beauty, fashion, comfort, or durability, can be accommodated at the above designated shops. Also cutting done on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. The real or personal property of any member of aforesaid association which is not invested as stock in said association, shall not be holden for the debts of said association.

JOHN W. BELL, Pres.
WM. P. MCINTIRE, Counsellors.
GEORGE WATT,
JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, Superintendents,
J. H. GLINES,
C. B. THOMPSON,
WM. K. PARKER,
JOSEPH ARMSTRONG,
WM. STRINGHAM,
JABEZ BOTSFORD,
B. CHAPMAN.
Nauvoo, March 25th, 1845.—47-3m

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE the Bricklayers, Stonelayers, and Plasterers of the city of Nauvoo, having formed ourselves into an Association for the purpose of our carrying on our business in all its branches, such as brick and stone laying, plastering, hard finish, cornice, together with all kinds of stucco work, cementing, rough casting, houses, cistern building, &c., &c., would say we are now prepared to contract for jobs of any magnitude, and having all the facilities for carrying on the business to any extent, either to furnish or not to furnish materials, and accomplish all jobs with despatch, which we will warrant to be done in the best manner. Would recommend to any individual wishing work done in our line of business to apply to the President of the Association, (two blocks south of the Hay scales), who is empowered to contract for all jobs at prices to suit the times.

JACOB FOUTZ, President.
C. R. DANA, Counsellor.
H. HOAGLAND, Counsellor.
ENOCH REESE, Secretary.
JAS. TOWNSEND, Treasurer.
April 2nd, 1845.—48f

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE undersigned having been appointed NOTARY PUBLIC for Nauvoo, will attend to all business in that line according to law, at his office in the brick store on Water street.

W. W. PHIPPS.

April 7 1845.—20

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city of New York, (and taken his old stand, 52 Main street,) with an entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, comprising every article usually kept in a clothing or furnishing store. His goods are all new, were bought for cash, and manufactured under his own direction, expressly for this market, in the latest and most fashionable style.

Having formed a connection with a wholesale dry goods house in the city of New York, enables him to take advantage of the market in buying unusually low, at auction. He can, therefore, confidently assure buyers of ready made clothing, that he not only can but will sell them clothing not only as cheap but cheaper than any other clothing house in the city of St. Louis. Buyers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

M. BROWN,
No. 52 Main street, St. Louis.
April 8th, 50-3m

LIME, LIME!—The subscribers would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they have now on hand and intend keeping at all times a large quantity of first rate Lime, at their kilns near the upper end of Main street, formerly occupied by Peter Smith. All kinds of country produce, merchandise, &c., received in payment, cash not refused.

JOSIAH BOYCE,
O. M. ALLEN,
EDMUND NELSON.
May 7, 1845.—No 1—6m

LIME, LIME!

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they intend keeping constantly on hand, the best quality of lime, which they will sell low for cash or produce, at their kiln in Keegan's woods, in Brigham street, 1-4 of a mile north of Young street.

JOSEPH OWENS,
THOS. MENDENHALL.
April 13th, 50-3m

NOTICE.

FOR sale or exchange for lands near or within twenty miles of Nauvoo. A Farm of 200 acres, 185 improved, good buildings, first rate orchard, situated ten miles south of Pinckneyville, Perry county Ills. For further particulars enquire of LEVI STEWART. Nauvoo, April 23d, 1845.—52-f

MORMONS AND ANTI-MORMONS.

ATTENTION! GENTLEMEN, wishing to exchange Lands or Farms in Hancock county, or in the Eastern Middle or Southern States, will please deliver a promptly written description of them, post paid, with their real value, to Mr. LORENZO YOUNG of this City, who may be found by enquiring at the Nauvoo Mansion.

Also members of our church owning lands in any of the above States, and wishing to change them for lands in this country, will please forward to Mr. Young a minute description thereof, post paid, with the cash value thereof, and it will meet with prompt attention. Mr. Young is the Agent of the Church, in this City to transact this business.

No charges will be made unless an exchange is effected, but when exchanges are made, a moderate or reasonable compensation will be expected.

Nauvoo, May 6th, 1845.—1-3m

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

BRETHREN wishing to purchase Land, Houses or city lots, will do well to call on me, at Mrs. Emma Smith's, or the Mansion.

WILLIAM SMITH.

ALSO—I have some landed property with houses and out offices on, in the interior of this country, which I will sell or exchange for property in this City.

May 6th, 1845.—1f

LAND FOR SALE, CHEAP!

60 Acres a sq. sec 27, n 8 w the best qr of land in the Big Field, good title.

ALSO—160 Acres n w q. sec 36; 7 n 8 w on the La harp road.

ALSO—160 Acres s w 29; 7 n 6 w. Will take trade for this last qr.

ALSO—148 Acres of the s e q. of sec 14; 3 n 8 w, with a new log house not finished, some timber; price \$1 50 per acre, part cash part trade.

Enquire of EDSON WHIPPLE.

May 6th, 1845.—1f

PHONOGRAPHY.

GEORGE D. WATT, wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he is teaching the art of Phonography in *Thirteenth Lesson*, which will give the necessary instruction for a common practice. He will teach in different parts of the city, when a class can be obtained, at the rate of one dollar per scholar.

May 2d, 1845.—1f

LOOK HERE.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for Ebenezer Robinson, Wm. Richards and others, to make sales, rent, and lease their real estate, as he may think proper and convenient, he therefore gives notice to all who wish to purchase or exchange property in any part of the state of Illinois, Ohio, Iowa territory, or the Eastern states; that he has for sale, 11 houses in the city, also the large house and soap manufactory near the river; and a number of lots unimproved, handsomely located in different parts of the city, and also that he has for collection, the accounts, notes, bonds, and mortgages of Ebenezer Robinson, Wm. Richards and others, and that all persons indebted will please call at the office of Esqr. Reynolds, or having local demands will please present them properly authenticated for settlement on the 17th instant, after which date they will be collected according to law.

May 13, 1845.—2 P JOHN A. FORGEUS,

NEW TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR

WARE HOUSE, general Grocery and Liquor store, north east corner of Fourth and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo. The subscribers, having opened the above establishment and having bought entirely for cash, are enabled to sell every article in the above line, at the very lowest cash prices.

Call and try. See for you.

Purchasers are solicited to call and examine for themselves.

STRACHAN & NICHOLSON.

April 7-49f

NAUVOO TANNERY.

NOTICE—The Tanners and Skinners associated will pay in goods or money and shoes, from four to five cents for calf-skins, and from three to four cents for hides, delivered at their tannery, situated on Hibbard and Rich streets, near Colton's brick yard, or at the Queens city store; we will also tan on shares. We also want a large quantity of White and Black Oak bark and Sumach, for which we will pay the highest Nauvoo prices.

G. W. ROSECRANS,

April 1-48-3m Superintendent.

SEE HERE.

20 TON of hay, wanted immediately at the Nauvoo coach and carriage manufacturing association, for which good pay will be given.

Nauvoo, March 25-48-3m

NAUVOO MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

Manufactured by the Nauvoo Coach and Carriage Manufacturing Association, on Water street in the city of Nauvoo, opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's store, the following articles, to wit: Coaches, Omnibuses, Chaises, Cabs, Barouches, Buggies and Buggy Wagons, Hearse, Shortmen Trotting Wagons, two and four wheel Lumber Wagon, Old and Horse Carriage, Plough, Sleigh, Saddle, Pitch Fork, Rakes, Carding and Thrashing Machines, Horse Powers, Railroad Cars and many other articles too numerous to mention, as cheap as can be had, and purchased in any eastern market. All orders must be post paid, and addressed to GEO. W. HARRIS, Esq., Pres. of the Association.

THE NAUVOO LEATHER, HARNESS, BOOT, AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

The Tanners, Shoemakers, and Harness makers of Nauvoo, the City of Joseph!

HAVING associated themselves together under the above name and title, are prepared to enter extensively into all the above branches, and as the Association is composed of some of the best practical workmen, from the Eastern Cities and from Europe, who have had long experience in large Establishments; they are prepared to do work in their line, as neat, permanent, and fashionable, and also as reasonable as it can be done in any of the Western cities.

POETRY.

For the Neighbor.

THE RAM'S HORN.

This now is the age when they boast of their light,
When wisdom and learning have rose to great height;
And orthodox Clergy have taken in hand,
To guide their flock safe unto Canaan's fair land.

No great is the knowledge that wise men have gained,
And so perfect the light that they have obtained
That creeds and commentaries now in their store,
Are almost enough to spread christendom o'er

But some of their freaks that have come in my range,
Though possibly true they are certainly strange;
But since they have sprung from their learning and light,
Though strange they appear they must surely be right.

The singular folio to which I allude,
Transpired not long since all in the back wood:
Where in camp meeting order with bedding and board,
Some hundreds assembled to worship their lord.

Dark midnight its mantle o'er nature had thrown,
All things hush'd to silence except a low moan.
Of the musical wind as it pass'd through the trees;
While the foliage danc'd to the whistling breeze.

A scene quite romantic was brought to my view,
Strange things were perform'd, but their priests call them true;
I sat there in wonder and view'd the odd scene;
And could but compare it unto a wild dream.

The first one in order that came to the stand,
Was a comic old fellow with ram's horn in hand,
With a blast quite horrible its notes sounding far,
As if Gabriel had summon'd all men to the bar.

A bustle ensu'd among women and men,
They rush'd to the altar or rather bull-pen;
With face and intention they all took their seat,
As if they expected their last doom to meet.

With an air of importance the preacher arose,
As if he intended all things to disclose—
He wamp'd and maneuver'd and made a great show;
Something like a baboon carried round as a show.

He spread himself out like a ship in full sail,
He puff'd and he blow'd until steam and lungs fail'd;
Like the mountain labor that fish's bath told,
He brought nothing forth but a mouse or a mole.

But to his assistance his fellows soon came,
Like their predecessor they play'd the same game;
Their labors united soon raised such a race,
That it caus'd at the altar some sinners to bow.

Like the prophets of Baal their voices rose higher,
But yet their good lord, did not answer by fire.
No accents of mercy, no voice, neither sound
From him could be heard throughout the camp ground.

Their cries were repeated again and again,
From night until morn, in y fomented their brains;
And yet from his throne gave relief,
He might be from home, or perhaps—

Such a farce was transient by people & priests,
As wild merriment 'mid Bacchus' dark fiends;
With actions as wild and eccentric as best,
As the dance of the natives, who live in the west.

Throughout the encampment confusion appear'd,
And groans more appalling but seldom are heard,
With yells quite terrific from greatest to least,
Some weeping—some wailing—some gnashing their teeth.

The scene I have labor'd so hard to unfold,
Quite begs description, it cannot be told;
If hell does not flourish where such works abound,
Then tell me kind reader, where hell can be found!

S. HULET.

KONAWHA SALT WORKS.

It has been known to the public for some two years, that several extensive salt furnaces in the salt region had been operated exclusively by gas. The gas forcing up the water from a depth of a thousand or fifteen hundred feet, and then being collected in a barrel, which serves as a gasometer, it is conveyed by a pipe to the furnace, furnishing all the heat necessary to carry on at the same time all the process of the manufacture of salt to its completion in an establishment capable of making a hundred barrels in a day, and at night brilliantly lighting up the whole works; thus saving the expense of a steam-engine to pump up the water, and all the fuel and lights. Last week, in deepening one of the wells of Messrs. Dickenson & Shrewsbury, the augur struck a stream of gas, at the depth of one thousand feet, that in quantity and force far surpassed anything of the kind heretofore discovered here, or perhaps in the world. The augur was pressed up with such force as almost to overcome the exertions of the workmen to hold it down while they could unscrew the detachments. The way being cleared, the gas having full play, sent up a column of water one hundred feet, (and, if tubed, would no doubt raise it to double that distance,) occasionally discharging stones from the size of a musket ball to that of a hen's egg al-

most with the force of a grape-shot from a piece of ordnance.

When we were there on Thursday last, all hands were engaged in active efforts to get down a plug to check the force of the gas, so as to enable them to insert the tube. They have, we learn, partially succeeded, and, in a few days, both the gas and water will be turned to good account. Serious apprehensions were very justly entertained of the destruction of the furnaces in the immediate neighborhood, as well as the residence of Mr. Wm. Tompkins, should this immense body of gas take fire, which it was thought might occur from a steamboat passing on the river, so extensively was it diffused in the atmosphere. A strong guard is kept up day and night to prevent such a catastrophe. On Saturday, the third well from the one we are speaking of, took fire, and, with the most active exertions, was not extinguished till considerable damage was done to the works.

That our readers may have some idea of the extent of nature's laboratory or gas manufactory on the Kanawha, we will say that gas enough issues from this single well to light all the cities of the United States, and we think we might safely throw in London, St. Petersburg, and a half dozen other big cities of Europe.

Some entertain fears that both the gas and the salt water will shortly fail; but we incline to the opinion that the upper stratum, the outskirts, the suburbs only of the treasures of salt and gas, as well as many subterranean wonders, are just now being reached. No matter whose dominions down there may be encroached upon, whether those of Pluto or Aëolus, our enterprising salt manufacturers are as determined to explore them, annex them, revel in their palaces, as the annexationists are by-and-by to revel in the halls of the Montezumas. [Charleston (Va.) Republican, April 9.]

Excavations at Pompeii.—The latest excavations made at Pompeii have been exceedingly interesting. A house was laid open in the quarter of the People. Twenty workmen were employed at the task, and the entrance room furnished about twenty-five articles, vases, cups, altars, and bronze paterae. In another room, from which a narrow passage led to the kitchen, the tinning of the saucepans was still bright. A large boiler two jars with handles, light and transparent, objects exceedingly rare in collections, were also found there. The next excavations were to be made in the workshops of sculptures of the town. [Reveille.]

The Ruins of Nineveh.—The discoveries in architecture and statuary made at Nineveh, by M. Botta, says the *Moniteur Parisien*, must be of considerable value, if we are to judge by the specimens which have arrived at Paris. The inscriptions are perfectly legible, but altogether beyond the art of deciphering. The King, after having examined these curiosities with great interest, has decided that a vessel belonging to the Government shall be sent to Bassora to transport the whole collection to Paris.

Discovery in Relation to Stone.—It is stated in the *Sheffield (Eng.) Mercury*, that a scientific gentleman residing at Ipswich, Mr. Frederick Ransome, engineer, has lately discovered a method whereby the hardest stone can be brought into a consistence resembling common putty, so that it can be cut and moulded into any shape for useful and ornamental purposes. Another peculiarity of the process is, that any color or variety of colors can be imparted to its solid substance.

The mails of the United States were carried over 14,355 miles of territory, in which space there were upwards of 480 post offices. The revenue of the post office, in a year, was upwards of \$16,000.

EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE.—J. GROCUTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing plates, dishes, bowls, pitchers, cups and saucers, milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no 41-1f.

IOWA TOWNS.—THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY. The subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS. May 23d. 1844.

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned will dispose of his farm for cash, or for a farm in Hancock county, Illinois, said farm lays four miles east of the county seat of Branch county, Michigan, one mile north of the Chicago turnpike, and contains eighty acres, about fifty under improvement, the balance good timbered land, with a good sugar bush on it.

PHYLANDER CORLESS.

April 14th, 501f

TWO farms one containing 180 acres, 70 acres improved, with a good frame house, and out houses; the other containing 120 acres, 50 acres improved, with a good block house, and out houses;—Also, 30 acres of timber, all situated about 30 miles east from St. Louis, 18 miles from Belleville, and 2 miles from Fayetteville, in St. Clair county, Illinois.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 165 acres; 60 acres improved, with a good dwelling house and out houses; situated south west of Pinkneysville, Perry county, Illinois.

The owners of the above farms will exchange stock; for further particulars apply to Levi Stewart, of this office.

ALSO—About 600 acres in Missouri. Apply to the above.

ALSO:

ONE farm situated 4 miles east of Pinkneysville, the county seat in Perry county, Illinois, containing 120 acres improved, with a good block house and out houses.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 160 acres, 65 acres improved, with a frame house, and out houses, about thirteen miles from the county seat, Nashville, in Washington county, Illinois.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 275 acres, 35 acres improved, 3 1/2 miles from the county seat, Marion, in Williamson county, Illinois, with a good house and out houses.

ALSO:

A PLANTATION IN MISSISSIPPI. FOR sale or exchange, a plantation situated 30 miles from Vicksburg, Mississippi, in the county of Copiah, 7 miles south of Lines' store on the Jackson road, 9 miles from Gallatin, and 30 miles from Jackson, containing 1080 acres of land, with 90 acres of improvement, with a good dwelling house and out buildings; indisputable title given. For further particulars apply to George Black, or at this office.

ALSO:

A PLANTATION containing 400 acres, 80 acres improved, good dwelling house, good well at the door, with springs and branch near by—would also exchange horses, cattle, and hogs, situated 40 miles from Vicksburg, Hines county, Mississippi, and 4 miles from Lines' store. For further particulars apply at this office.

ALSO:

A FARM containing 140 acres of enclosed land, 50 acres under a high state of cultivation, and 90 acres of excellent timber, of first rate quality, a good comfortable farm house, and good out buildings, together with a good pond of water at the door, and 50 grafted fruit trees, located on the road leading from Washington to Richmond, 5 miles from each place, and three and a half from the National road.

Also—320 acres of wild land, located in Grant county, Indiana, on the Mississippi river.

EBENEZER CHEESMAN.

April 1, 1845—491f

A FARM containing 160 acres, with 50 acres under cultivation, well timbered and well watered, with an orchard of 50 bearing apple trees, together with many other fruit trees, such as cherries, peaches, pears, &c., situated in Perry township, Delaware county, Indiana, 15 from the head of White Water canal at flagston, and 10 miles from Muncietown, near a little town called Burlington; there are two log cabins and a stable upon the premises; the quality of the land is equal to any in the country. The subscriber proposes to exchange for land in Hancock county, Illinois, or to sell at a reduced price, for cash or other good property; a perfect title can be given. Any or all persons wishing to bargain in that way can call on Dr. Coulston of La Harpe, Lane Morley of Lima, or George Miller of Nauvoo, or at my residence in Delaware county, Indiana.

WM. N. ROWE

April 15, 501f

LOOK HERE.

THE undersigned will exchange a few town lots, for Horses, Cattle, Wagons and Harnesses.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

Jan. 27th, 1845—391f

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

CHEAPEST DRY GOODS IN ST. LOUIS.

WE offer to our friends in Illinois, as well as in our own state, a first rate opportunity of purchasing their goods as we are determined to sell lower than any engaged in our line of business. We sell for cash, and our motto is quick returns and small profits.

WEBB & SMITH.

Corner of 3d and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Country merchants will do well to give us a call.

Feb. 7, 491f

W. & S.

NEW STORE AND LAND AGENCY.

THE subscribers have opened a store, on the premises of S. A. Knowlton, (Knowlton settlement, Hancock county,) where they have on hand a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Groceries, adapted to the wants of a farming community, which they offer for sale at very low prices for cash or produce.

Also about 100 q. sections of land, situated in this county which will be sold to those wishing to settle on favorable terms.

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.

References.—B. Young, H. C. Kimball and Orson Hyde.

March 24, 471f

COMMISSION STORE FOR HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscriber having opened a commission store on Mulholland street, about fifteen rods south east of the Temple, will receive and sell on commission, any article that can be made or manufactured in this city, comprising of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Hats, Bonnets, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Cap-wares, Chairs, Hoes, Pitch forks; finally, anything that you can make or have on hand that will be useful in this vicinity, that you wish to sell; if you feel disposed to leave it with me I will sell it to the best advantage, for your benefit.

I will receive in exchange for the above articles, Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Fowls, Eggs, Wheat, Corn, Buck-wheat, Flour, Meal, Potatoes, Beans, Wood, Hides, and finally any thing that will make food or clothing.

Please give me a call as I will intend to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845—431f

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM in Knox county, three miles west of Galesburg, eight miles from Knoxville, thirty miles from Oquaka, and twelve miles from Monmouth, containing one hundred acres—forty acres of improvements, and sixty acres of excellent timber, well watered, both for stock and house use. The cultivated land is dry and of a very excellent quality, which the undersigned will sell cheap, or exchange for a farm in Hancock county.

JUSTUS AMES.

March 1st, 1845—441f

SOAP MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having established a Soap Manufactory on Mulholland street, about two hundred rods east of the Temple, opposite R. Beech's Tavern, where he intends to manufacture hard and soft soap of the best quality, which he will sell much lower than has been the customary price in this city, wholesale and retail. To be had also at the Commission Store, about fifteen rods south-east of the Temple.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845—431f

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having taken the old stand formerly occupied by H. Egan, have commenced manufacturing cordage of all descriptions, twine, chalk lines &c., which they will sell at St. Louis prices. As the subscribers intend manufacturing all their cordage from the best materials, and in the best manner, to be sold at the lowest prices; they would invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and see before purchasing elsewhere. N. B. St. Louis prices paid for hemp.

EGAN & SANDERS.

Feb. 10—421f

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM of 150 acres, situated two miles west of the flourishing town of Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the margin of the grand prairie, one of the most healthy portions of the state. Ninety acres of excellent timber, such as Maple, Beech, Ash, Black Walnut, White Oak, &c., the balance prairie of the best quality. There is a good framed barn, 30 by 45 feet; a large framed house, well finished and painted outside, with a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises. The whole farm is well fenced and excellently watered, for stock and a well with a pump in both barn and kitchen.

The subscriber will sell the above farm on reasonable terms, or exchange it in part for a good stock farm, of prairie and timber in Hancock county; an indisputable title given. For further particulars enquire at this office, or of the subscriber on the premises.

SETH TAFT.

March 18, 461f

HAT STORE.

THE subscriber has taken a store on Mulholland St., half a mile east of the Temple, where he now offers for sale Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best of materials.

Country produce taken in exchange. Also a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions.

A. MERRILL.

Nov. 26, 1844—301f.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended; ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

KEYSTONE STORE.

A. LATHROP has purchased the store of D. D. Yearsley, on Mulholland st., a little east of the Temple, where he will accommodate the Saints, his friends and the public, with DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, as they may need, suitable for the season. Receiving fresh supplies occasionally.

Being a Mormon, he goes on the principle: our interest; our cause, and Nauvoo for ever.

One man is not every body, but he may do much good, by turning a penny when he sells Goods, Wares, Crockery, Hardware, &c. CHEAP for cash, produce, and truck, or exchanges fairly.—Call and try.

March 17th, 46-3m

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

A. W. BABBITT.

Attorney at Law,

HAS removed his office to the city of Nauvoo and has taken the office occupied by the late General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to attend to any, or all business committed to his trust.

Oct. 9, 1844—231f

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches, and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

PRICES.

Quartos	half	bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	do	whole	bound	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	do	half	bound	0.75
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	extra	1.37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	.62
do	do	do	neat	.87
do	do	half	bound	.50
do	do	do	neat	.75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, AMARANTH.

THE NEW LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER AMARANTH.

WILL run as a regular packet between St. Louis and Rock Island, during the season, touching at all the intermediate ports. On her upward trip, she will leave Nauvoo for Rock Island every Wednesday at six P. M. Returning will leave Nauvoo for St. Louis every Saturday at 6 A. M. In point of accommodations the Amaranth is surpassed by no boat on the upper Mississippi; and her officers will spare no pains to render her worthy the patronage of a discerning public.

For freight or passage apply to

A. MORRISON, Agent.

Nauvoo, April 30th, 521f

MERMAID:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET

FROM ST. LOUIS TO NAUVOO, AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE Light draught steamer, MERMAID, Gleim, Master, will run through the season from St. Louis to Bloomington in Iowa. She will leave St. Louis on Wednesdays at 4 P. M. arrive at Nauvoo on Friday mornings;—and at Bloomington on Saturday mornings. Returning leave Bloomington on Saturday evenings; and Nauvoo on Sunday mornings. For freight or passage apply on board or to the agents at the several towns. Every attention, politeness, civility and accommodation, may be expected from the boat and officers, as "plausibility wins more gold, than tricks and ferocity." For further particulars enquire of

C. ALLEN, Agent.

for Nauvoo.

March 22, 1845-1f

OSPREY:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Annerson Master, has commenced running between St. Louis & Bloomington, leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1/2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to

C. ALLEN, Nauvoo.

Jan. 1, 1845-351f.

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 3.—No. 3.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, May 24, 1845.

Whole Number 149

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Main and Kimball Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, 31

Every subsequent insertion, 12 1-2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to early advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor,) POST PAID, to receive attention.

For the Neighbor.

VERSES.

By RICHARD McHARRIS.

The glorious day has been told,

By prophets long foretold;

The eternal truth of God revealed

As were in days of old.

Chorus—A prophet's voice is heard again,

What glorious news has come!

Come, all ye people, with the Lord,

Come, let us go to his home.

A veil of darkness has been spread,

From many a heart of sin;

But, lo! an angel has the veil

For us he has torn.

Chorus—A prophet's voice is heard again,

What glorious news has come!

Come, all ye people, with the Lord,

Come, let us go to his home.

Chorus—A prophet's voice is heard again,

What glorious news has come!

Come, all ye people, with the Lord,

Come, let us go to his home.

Chorus—A prophet's voice is heard again,

What glorious news has come!

Come, all ye people, with the Lord,

Come, let us go to his home.

Chorus—A prophet's voice is heard again,

What glorious news has come!

Come, all ye people, with the Lord,

Come, let us go to his home.

Chorus—A prophet's voice is heard again,

What glorious news has come!

Come, all ye people, with the Lord,

Come, let us go to his home.

Chorus—A prophet's voice is heard again,

What glorious news has come!

Come, all ye people, with the Lord,

Come, let us go to his home.

Chorus—A prophet's voice is heard again,

What glorious news has come!

Come, all ye people, with the Lord,

Come, let us go to his home.

Chorus—A prophet's voice is heard again,

What glorious news has come!

Come, all ye people, with the Lord,

Come, let us go to his home.

Chorus—A prophet's voice is heard again,

What glorious news has come!

Come, all ye people, with the Lord,

Come, let us go to his home.

Chorus—A prophet's voice is heard again,

What glorious news has come!

Come, all ye people, with the Lord,

Come, let us go to his home.

Chorus—A prophet's voice is heard again,

What glorious news has come!

Come, all ye people, with the Lord,

Come, let us go to his home.

Chorus—A prophet's voice is heard again,

What glorious news has come!

Come, all ye people, with the Lord,

Come, let us go to his home.

Chorus—A prophet's voice is heard again,

What glorious news has come!

Come, all ye people, with the Lord,

Come, let us go to his home.

Chorus—A prophet's voice is heard again,

What glorious news has come!

Come, all ye people, with the Lord,

Come, let us go to his home.

Chorus—A prophet's voice is heard again,

What glorious news has come!

Come, all ye people, with the Lord,

Come, let us go to his home.

which the decision in the case of Bishop

Andrews created between the churches

in the slaveholding and non-slaveholding

States—gave to that case and all future

proceedings, a deep interest. To the

church itself, it is a question of the most

momentous importance, and the decision

of this convention will be looked to with

much interest by all. We presume the

propriety of a total separation of the

church, will be fully discussed in the

convention, and in advance, we believe

we hazard but little in expressing the belief

that the majority will be in favor of a separation.

In fact, we do not see that any

alternative is now left them.

But it is not our purpose to speak of

the convention or its action in connection

with the church, or its influence upon the

religious efforts of that body. From the

time the question was started in the case

of Bishop Andrews, we have regarded it

as one likely to have a most important

bearing upon the political institutions of

the country—as a question affecting the

perpetuity of the Union itself. In fact,

we have almost esteemed it a question of

the dissolution of our political fabric.

Regarded in this aspect, it assumes a

most important magnitude, and is attend-

ed with the most important consequences.

This church is spread over the whole

southern and south-western States. Its

members are numerous, and many of

them influential men, and once the ties

of social relations, growing out of the

church connections, which heretofore have

bound them to their brethren in the non-

slave holding States, are severed, it is

hardly to be expected, that they will not

commence calculating the value of the

Union. Certain it is, that the dissolution

of this bond will contribute greatly to

weaken that all cement which now binds

them to the existing government. When

the religious association between a people

is broken up or destroyed by exceptions

to the domestic institutions of a portion

of them, the feeling will be very likely

to extend to their political relations, at

least; this is a consequence to be feared,

and it is this that gives importance to

the action of the convention, which we have

alluded to. This consequence has been

seen by the following extract:

From the *Somerville (Tenn.) Rep'r*.

Somerville, April, 1845.

Messrs. Editors: It is known to those

acquainted with the part I have acted in

the controversy now agitating the Meth-

odist church, that the main ground of

my opposition to its division was its ten-

dency to produce a dissolution of the Union.

I have argued this point in an article

devoted exclusively to its consideration.

I determined, however, previous to the

publication of this article, to procure the

opinions of the leaders of the two politi-

cal parties. To this end I addressed Mr.

Polk and Mr. Clay the following queries:

'Will the division of the Methodist

Episcopal church into two separate or-

ganizations, (slavery being the cause of

division, and the dividing line,) be likely

to effect the civil connection between the

slave and the non-slave holding States?

'If so will it strengthen or weaken the

bonds of their Union.'

Mr. Polk has not answered me, but it

will be seen by the perusal of the follow-

ing letter, that my views are endorsed by

the great name Henry Clay. Will Meth-

odist ministers, or southern Methodist ed-

itors, call the sage of Ashland 'too

young?' Respectfully,

WM. A. BOOTH.

Remarks.—We omit Mr. Clay's

AWFUL CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.

'In the Carthusian Convent, of which I

was prior,' said Father A.—to me one

evening, 'there lived a monk of a melan-

choly humor and gloomy disposition, who

was known to be a somnambulist. Some-

times he would come out of his cell, when

the fit was upon him, and go in again

alone; and sometimes he would wander

away and require to be conducted home.

Medical advice being obtained, some re-

medies were administered, and his relapses

became of less frequent occurrence, peo-

ple no longer thought of him. One

evening that I sat up rather late than usual,

I was busy at my desk examining

some papers when I heard the door of my

chamber open, from which the key was

usually withdrawn, and in a moment this

monk entered in a state of somnambul-

ism. His eyes were open, but fixed; he

had nothing on but the tunic he slept in,

and in his hand a long-bladed knife.

Knowing where my bed stood, he went

straight to it, and seemed to ascertain by

feeling with his hand, whether I actually

was there. Then three several times he

struck with such force, that after piercing

the blankets, the blade penetrated very

deeply into the mattress, or rather mat

which I used instead. When he passed

before me his features were contracted

and his brows knit; but when he turned

on his heel I noticed that his features

were relaxed, and had an air of satisfac-

tion diffused over them. The light of the

lamps which were standing on my desk,

made no impression on his eyes, and he

went back again as he came, opening care-

fully and shutting the door which led to

my cell, and was long gone, I ascer-

ained myself that he had gone directly and

quietly to his apartment. The state into

which this terrible apparition threw me,

continued Father A.—'may be con-

ceived. I shuddered with horror at the

idea of the danger that I had escaped, and

offered up my thanks to heaven; but

such was my state of excitement that I

could not close an eye during the re-

minder of the night.

On the following morning, I sent for

the somnambulist, and in a tone of seem-

ingly calmness, I asked him the subject

of his last night's dream. (This

question rather disconcerted him.) 'Fa-

ther,' said he, 'I dreamed so strange a dream

that I feel some reluctance to tell it to

you; it is, perhaps, the work of the devil,

and—' 'I command you to tell it,'

said I. 'Dreams are always involuntary,

and merely delusive. Speak out the

truth.' 'Father,' then said he, 'scarcely

had I laid myself down, when I dreamed

that you had killed my mother, and that

her bloody ghost appeared to me crying

out for vengeance. This so transported

me with fury, that I ran like a madman

to you, and finding you in bed stabbed

you there. Shortly afterwards I awoke,

perspiring at every pore, with a

perfect horror of my wickedness, an

awful God that so great a crime had

not been committed.' 'More has been

committed than you think,' said I in a

quiet manner. I then related to him the

scene I had witnessed, and showed him

the marks of the blows which he intended

for me; at the sight of which he threw

himself at my feet, suffused with tears,

bitterly lamenting the involuntary misfor-

tune which had so nearly taken place,

and imploring me to inflict such a pen-

ance as I might think suitable for such an

occasi-

on. 'No,' I exclaimed, 'I will not

voluntarily punish you for an involun-

tary deed; but hereafter your attention

at the night service shall be dispen-

sation, and I warn you that your cell shall

be locked on the outside after the evening

meal, and shall only be opened to let you

out to the family mass at the dawn of

day

Attempt to burn the Steamer St. Croix.—We take the following from the Era of this morning:—On last Tuesday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, as the boat was underway, just above the Upper Rapids, a fire was discovered in one of the state rooms on the larboard side, and before the flames could be arrested the interior of the room and the berths were destroyed; the flames spread across the cabin and against the ceiling, burning the panelling to a coal. By great exertions of the crew and passengers, the flames were checked and the boat saved. It is believed to have been the work of a person who started on the boat from this city, and registered his name as May, on taking passage, he deposited with the clerk a small trunk, which was labelled "Five hundred dollars" in specie; when the fire was put out, he was nowhere to be found, having fled, leaving his trunk and clothes behind. Suspicion being excited, the trunk he had deposited with the clerk was opened, and two large stones, weighing about 50 pounds, were found in it. There seems to be but little doubt but that he fired the boat with the intention of plundering some of the passengers, as there were several raftsmen on board who had considerable amount of money with them, and had the fire not been so promptly checked, the loss of life would have been terrible, as there were between forty and fifty passengers on board, many of whom were females and children and frightful to relate, two hundred and fifty kegs of powder in the hold!

for a breach of the navigation and revenue laws in shipping his crew and munitions of war. But not a word is said of the outrage perpetrated upon a friendly power by the British in countenancing the organization and equipment of these black forces for the capture of Hayti. The British Government withdraws its grant of \$3000 per annum for the education of the laboring classes of Jamaica after 1st July, the sum of \$500 to be allowed until 1847.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1843.

The Capstone of the Temple.—On the morning of the 24th, at a little past six, a goodly number of Saints had the honor and glory to witness the *Capstone of the Temple laid in its place.* The morning was cool, clear, and beautiful; the Saints felt glorious, the band upon the top of the walls, played charmingly, and when the stone was placed, there was a united *Hosanna to God, the Lamb, amen and amen;* shouted three times, which not only gave joy on earth, but filled the heavens with gladness! A new hymn, composed for the occasion, was then sung: The first verse of which is,

Have ye heard the revelation
Of this latter dispensation,
Which is unto every nation,
O prepare to meet thy God!

Chorus—We are a band of brethren,
And we've reared the Lord's temple,
And the cap stone now is laid,
And we'll sound the news abroad.

It was justly remarked that Saturday was the Jewish Sabbath, and that God finished his work on that day and rested, and so may the saints. Another great coincidence is, that this was the *ascension week of Jesus*—and (setting aside the narrow calculations of the world, concerning "Holy Thursday") this was actually the end of the week, and as the prophet said—the *head stone was brought forward with shouting*—"grace unto us,"—and peace to the saints.

Hark! Hark!—Some shrewd politicians have recently discovered, that the Mormons poll a good many more votes than Mr. Polk had majority. This touches the next President, as the Mormons are gaining converts daily all over the United States; and are ONE in religion, politics, virtue and humanity. But enough to merit those votes? The political destiny of millions hangs on that question. The hypocrisy of Van Buren, and the froth of some others, will fall as much short of the mark, as the candor of Mr. Harrison, or Mr. Polk has exalted him ahead. He that hath ears to hear, let him hear.

Carthage.—The Court was occupied last week, near three days in filling the pained of Jurors, for the reason that the right of challenge was carried almost to the extent. On Saturday Mr. Daniels was examined on the part of the State, in the Carthage murder case. The trial moves slow. Great credit is due to Gen. Lamborn, the counsel for the state. Thus far, in that awful trial, he has stood alone in defence of life, law, order, innocence, and virtue. His untiring vigilance, and indefatigable exertion to magnify the law of his country, and deal out even handed justice, has never been equalled in this country, if in the state. He seems to gain fresh strength from fresh opposition. May he receive the reward of the peace maker as promised by Jesus Christ. He is opposed by a host of lawyers, and the foes of law and liberty. The court and the balance of the people feel for the honor of their beloved country. As Christ once said, "Let the dead bury their dead," so say we, let those that break the law mend it. And may peace and union crown the efforts of all that seek it.

Spacious.—The Burlington Gazette mentions spacious "half Eagles," and intimates that they come from Nauvoo. That such coin might pass through or be paid out in Nauvoo, we have no doubt; for such tricks are as "plentiful as blackberries;" but they are made in other "digging," and vended by some of the birds of passage, that ease away time upon steamboats, &c. We have seen several Mexican Dollars recently that came from the *Mobile Treasury.* The "half Eagles" are unquestionably a second litter of the Mobile mint. Let every man beware, and keep such stuff from Nauvoo, for the veracity of a great portion of mankind has become so *spacious* or *elastic* that it stretches to Nauvoo for a foundation of almost all crimes, causes, effects or curiosities; as we all ways live, so let us keep ourselves clear and clean from such spots on the *Ropes salt.*

Reproof.—When men profess to be our friends, and are what may be called a worm in the heart of a tree, we should say like Dr. Dodsley, "O fool! fool! the pains which thou takest to hide what thou art, are more than what would make thee what thou appearest; the children of wisdom shall mock at thy cunning, when, in the midst of security, thy disguise shall be stripped off; and the finger of derision shall point thee to scorn, and the breath of judgment, cover thee with thine own shame."

The Great Gun.—The United States have hired a great gun made in Liverpool, to supply the place of the one that burst upon the Princeton last year. This gun is constructed out of wrought iron, and as finished, weighs 9 tons, 2 cwt, 2 qrs. 11 lbs; is 13 feet long, with a calibre 12 inches in diameter, requiring a ball of 235 lbs. It is truly a 235 pounder. Fifty pounds of powder will shoot after it soon, and there will be a *glorious ex et praeterea nihil.*

Lee County Iowa.—We learn that the Grand Jury of Lee County, Iowa, have been in session three weeks. The number of indictments is tremendous for such a young frontier settlement. It is said "West Point" boiled over, during the aforesaid three weeks, with informants, witnesses, and wayfaring men of grief, from murder down to stealing rails. "Tis all right; like the first "panic war" on the plains above *Nimrod and Tuck*, (or Kenkuck,) let justice have dominion, and the rights of the people will be respected.

We understand that Mr. Hopper of Henderson county, has reported, that he received \$25 in counterfeit half Eagles, in payment for a lot of flour sold in this city a few weeks since. Yet that gentleman has never been here to get it exchanged. The money paid him for his flour was good money. He received his flour and was honorably paid. If Mr. Hopper has told such a tale, we are confident that he has lied wilfully and knowingly to injure us. He need not send us more flour here; we do not want it at any price, and would advise our citizens to purchase of men that will be satisfied with a liberal price and good flour.

Frost.—Our exchanges mention several frosts in some places. Near St. Louis, it is said corn has suffered materially. We have heard of some ravages in this section, but not very severe. The spots on the sun have a great effect on the weather in these last days.

Robbery.—Mr. Charles Allen of the Upper Stone house, had his Warehouse broken open on Sunday night last, and robbed of several hundred dollars worth of goods stored there. The thieves as yet have escaped detection.

Houses and Rent.—The continual emigration to this city, makes houses to let scarce. In the cities of the world, sharpers, by converting necessity into an opportunity, extort heavy rent from the poor. Let not such a sin spot Nauvoo. The man that grinds the poor saint, grinds a weapon to prick his conscience where the worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched.

The London Times of April 18, embracing 12 pages or three Mammoth sheets, contains forty columns of reading matter, more than nine hundred advertisements, besides births, marriages, and deaths, mostly in nonpareil. A little world of news.

Terrible Hailstorm.—On the 20th April, a severe hail storm passed through the State of Michigan. It did much damage, killing sheep, cattle and hogs, bruising trees and doing other damage. The hail stones are said to have been larger than hen's eggs.

Speculation.—Prentice, of Louisville, thinks off the Mormons stay in peace in Nauvoo, they will have to wall the city in.

If the citizens of Louisville keep Prentice there *solter*, they will have to lay an embargo on liquor that's all.

Another note.—It is said that President Polk, has concluded to send a minister to Great Britain to adjust the Oregon difficulty. Mr. Pickens of South Carolina, has had that office tendered him.

Dutch Democracy.—About 30,000 Germans, emigrate to the United States annually, and bring with them, probably \$3,000,000 of the precious metals. They make good democrats with the proper currency.

Fires in Maine.—In one week in Maine, at Damariscotta some 25 buildings dropped down by fire.

At Wiscasset 3 or 4, the same.
At Gosham 1 do. do.
At Saccarappa 1 factory do.

Verily fire is a hot master.
There was also a fire at Perryville, Ala. about the same time, which consumed every house in it save one.

Fires.—There was a great fire at Newbern, N. C. week before last. Loss more than \$50,000. There was also, about the same time a fire in Norwich, Ct. which destroyed several buildings. There was also about the same time, a great fire in Toronto, Canada. The loss is said to be very great.

Snow.—Some snow fell in Boston on the 8th instant, and enough in Maine to make several inches of sleighing. Cold drops.

Locusts.—There is quite a swarm of locusts in Clinton, La. The papers say millions are singing for something.

Riot.—Mr. Finnegan was mobbed near Chambersburg, Pa., by one or two hundred of negroes and abolitionists, because he had helped catch runaway slaves.

Death.—New Bedford has been scourged with the scarlet fever. Twenty-five bodies were waiting for burial at once.

A Spot among the Missionaries.—The Presbyterian printing establishment in North India, was consumed by fire last January, loss \$10,000. Every thing has to be purified by fire.

Rom.—Not long since, some students kicked up a row in one of the Boston theatres.

Old Satan in May.—A few days ago a villain by the name of May, insured and shipped upon the steamer St. Croix, a trunk marked "5000 specie," which however was nothing but stone. Before the boat got to Quincy, he set fire to her to burn her and passengers, and claim the \$5000 of the insurance office. It might be well for him to ensure his life.

The new Postmaster General has abolished the offices of ten traveling agents, thereby saving \$25,000, this year.

Speculation.—As will be seen below, the British are speculating upon the future prospect of a war for Oregon. The Irish must win Oregon, to pay for the Maynooth bill. Hear!

Later.—The N. Y. Sun had the luck to obtain a London paper of the 19th, containing the decision of the house on that day, in favor of the Maynooth grant. Ministers became alarmed for the fate of the bill, when the premier summoning all his energies, commenced a powerful appeal to the house, the mere abstract of which occupies three columns and a half of the Morning Chronicle. He defended the policy of ministers, showed the necessity of conciliating Ireland, and alluded to a probable war with the United States, as one of the reasons why Great Britain should concentrate all her energies to maintain unimpaired the power and dignity of the United Kingdom.

If war should come he desired that Ireland should stand ranked with England, and the energies of a united people would insure a glorious triumph in a just cause.

[The premier resumed his seat about three o'clock in the morning, amid thousands of applause which lasted several minutes.]

After this exciting speech, the house divided, and there appeared for the Maynooth grant bill, 323, against it 170—majority for it 147. The ministers, were, of course, overjoyed at the result. It is probably the first time on record, that a religious grant has been carried by a popular vote to the legislature. The premier has evidently accepted O'Connell's offer of Ireland's services to fight America for Oregon and Texas. It remains to be seen how the bargain will be carried out.

O'Connell, at a repeal meeting on the 7th, applauded in the highest terms the Maynooth bill, and predicted not only the success of repeal, but that Mr. Peel himself would bring forward the bill to repeal the union. He said: "Sir Robert Peel was well aware of the favorable impression which the Maynooth bill would produce on the minds of the people of this country; and, accordingly, the evening of the bringing it in he set the Americans at defiance. If he preserved in his present line of conduct towards this country, Ireland would set them at defiance too. To America I say, don't dare attack England; they are conciliating Ireland; and you have three millions two hundred thousand slaves among your inhabitants."

Whilst Ireland is thus conciliated, England, Scotland—the Church of England and the Presbyterians, the Methodists, nearly all the dissenting sects are in flames at the measure, and such numbers of petitions as will crowd upon the lords to negative the bill, were never before piled upon their table. The Tory papers, even the *Times* denounce this movement of the ministry.

Mr. Peel is a bold statesman. As leader of the Tory party, to impose an in-

come tax, and take control of the Bank of England, at one session, and to fly in the face of the Protestant church in favor of grants to Catholics at the next session, are exhibitions of daring intrepidity.

For the Neighbor.
Mr. Editor,

What means of protection shall we adopt since our city charter is repealed?

This question, Mr. Editor, is very frequently asked me, and it is one also that has engaged my serious attention for some time. The result of my deliberations, with your permission I will lay before your readers for their consideration.

Our charter has been taken from us for an alleged abuse of the powers contained in it, and we are thrown upon our own resources, and the common statute of the State to preserve order and regularity among nearly twenty thousand inhabitants.

There are many transient persons visiting our town from up and down the river, some of whom follow a business that is neither lawful or honorable. These latter well know that we have little or no existing city laws or regulations, that we cannot legally enforce a very right police upon them, and that our relations with other citizens at this time will not allow us to do it. Some of these abandoned characters consequently linger here to commit theft and robbery, which, when detected, they slip away under cover of the night, and leave us to suffer their crimes.

Now, in the outset, every honest man and worthy citizen has some visible means of support. This class is not idle; they do not prowl about the streets day after day without business. I would therefore suggest the propriety of "devoting a place in the 'Neighbor' for publishing the name of every person that is loitering about our streets, or lying around our public houses for any length of time without business; and if they refuse to give a reasonable account of themselves, let that be published also, and let such be regarded as rogues."

Let this be a warning to our citizens to avoid any dealing or connection with men whose names are thus published, and let them not be countenanced in any way, shape or manner. I believe there is no law against letting men alone, and none can take offence at it except Tom Sharp and some of his confidants, but this we cannot help.

After these persons are thus published as no friends of good order or good society harbor them an hour, and if any public or private house will do it let that house be published under the same head, as a den of the just contempt and indignation which their suspicious conduct merits. And "as the north wind driveth away rain," so will an angry countenance these black-legged renegades.

Some may say that their business is to enquire into our doctrine, and the principles of our faith. This may be true, but persons of this description will not be found drinking strong drink, or hanging around a grogery, neither will they associate with low profane persons. But honest enquirers will find some way to get into the society of those who are capable and worthy to instruct them. Let every man go to with his might to push from our shores every suspicious black-legged character that may be inclined to stop here. Then we shall prosper like the rose of Sharon, and flourish like a tree planted by a river of water.

ORSON HYDE.

For the Neighbor.
FIRE!

The ploughman factory of Doct. Coulson & Gates of La Harpe was consumed by fire on the night of the 20th inst. It was no doubt the work of an incendiarist, and lost about \$800. We have no suspicion of the anti-Mormons, but there is a set of Rigidists lurking about that place, and we believe for no good. We have for some time suspected their design in coming here from P.sburgh, and have warned our brethren from the public stand to watch their property, lest the "Keys of Conquest" in the form of a Lucifer match be applied to their buildings. Men that will lie as they have done in charging us with the intention of instigating the Indians to deeds of blood and murder, are bad enough to burn buildings, steal horses, and to cut our throats. They tell these tales because they begin to despair of the fulfillment of their wicked prophecies unless they can raise an excitement against us by these wicked lies. But the capstone is laid! Rigidist's prophecy to the contrary notwithstanding.

We are satisfied that these miserable creatures have no respect for Rigdon or his pretensions; but they use him as a cover to fight against the people of God, a being led on by malice, revenge, and a spirit of apostasy. But their works will recoil upon their own heads, and spend their violence upon their own pates. For when the present excitement is over, the curse of God will begin to settle into their very bones like oil, and they will quake with fear, and will feel themselves accursed of God and despised of men. When they find their lies have failed to produce their intended effect; they will then see that the Saints despise them—that the world despise them; that God despises them; that the anti-Mormon despise them; that the Devil is ashamed of them; and that even old Tom Sharp despises them.

TELEMACHUS.

Permit me to address a few lines to you through the columns of the Neighbor. In looking over several of the journals of the day, I notice some of the most base and villainous remarks made upon the Mormons—regardless of all right or justice—a perfect sacrifice of truth and true republicanism. Among these is the Register of Springfield, a paper, as I had supposed, which was connected with some degree of propriety—and its editor a gentleman. But to my great surprise and astonishment, I must confess, that in this I am mistaken. The public can do something to shelter rogues as well as honest men; the former we can find as thick as hogs after a shower, and the latter as scarce as angels visits, few, and far between.

Had Mr. Walters been dependent just at this time on Mormon votes, for a little more of the public printing to replenish his dimes, he would not have been quite as willing to sacrifice his Democratic friends in Hancock (which, by the by, are not many,) as he has done in this time of trouble—and, no doubt, the members from Hancock will recollect the act, when I have seen a grosser insult practiced upon any community of people, a bill of sale, a transfer of the whole Mormon vote to the whig ranks. And what are the Mormons? Why folks, or brags sold at auction, struck off to the highest bidder; and this by a professed Democrat. O shame! A disgrace to the name! These statements are not endorsed by the Editor, but inserted for their merit—great merit, it must be, to insult and trample upon a whole community of people without impunity—a paper, that should be an organ of peace, and not this assassin's organ for death, tempered with the vilest sting and the warlike's steel. (Inserted for its writ?) if a man works for his neighbor truly and faithfully, and his professed friend cheats him out of his just wages or demands, for which he has labored hard, he is justified in doing so, because of the *not* he displays in doing it. Here is a fair specimen of Mr. Walters' Republicanism—Thank God it is not Mormon Democracy.

The subject of "whistling" and "whistling" is brought up, "such acts," he says, are adverse to republican freedom and deserve the stern condemnation of every American freeman. Why all this, Mr. Walters? Is it because there is so much *whist* in the traffic of human flesh, and the sacrifice of a large body of people, who are true Democrats and Republicans, by the wholesale? Is there no wit in whistling and whistling, sir? I will venture to say that there is not so much real dishonesty in whistling and whistling as there is in *defalcation* or approving of anti-Republican society, or a mob, or a forsaking of a free, or a cowardly, or a lawless mob, because it is a little *whist*. We have yet to learn that whistling and whistling is any thing to do with law or gospel. I may be, however, that the editor has discovered an additional bump of Democracy; the well known whistling bump being found on the man, while the power of the whistling subject is lost, for the want of wit, as the gentleman proposes to pack. And I will venture to say that the Master can find Democrats in Nauvoo when white and whistling to a mark, and prepare to pucker, without costing the treasury a single cent, or transgressing any law, or endorsing a libel as the Master has done, in the charge that a society of this kind has been set up in Nauvoo by Brigham Young. And if half as much had been said by the Register in condemnation of the cowardly and dastardly murder of Hyrum and Joseph Smith, as has been said on this new species of anti-Republicanism, whistling and whistling, it might have some claim to Republicanism. But, it not being so witty, it is the height of folly to bring them in to justice, to speak of the wrongs and exonerations of the murdered, defended, prisoners of the outraged rights of peace-born American citizens, of the broken laws of our country, the sad lamentation of a large body of people for the loss of their fellow citizens, the bereavement of the widows and orphan children, and to call on the government, or the people, or the laws, that you do might be a more innocent and oppressed people; this would be the height of folly and ignorance. Deeds of this kind cannot be done, because of its and ills, when Mormon goes before it. It is true, this is the land of the free and the home of the brave; yet the foils of the American banner are not sufficiently broad to shield a few lies and as upon equal terms—a liberal criticism, and ought to find place in the columns of *Popularium*. It is so *republican* with and popular to prescribe men to opinions sake, and murder, rob, and exterminate the Mormons. What a pity is that the crime of murder has not a criminality, and that whistling and whistling must make the president, and demand our foremost attention. The lies of Illinois, will, no doubt, spare the editor a petition, for his valor and praiseworthy conduct in calling on the honest citizens of the State, freeman, brave, and strong to put down the little boys of Nauvoo and stop their whistling and whistling sticks. Jack-knives will soon be plenty, but to run the flame of public excitement and urge on a lawless mob, to butcher and drive the Mormons because it is a whist, and the Democratic Republicanism of Illinois (if the Register is a specimen) do not shield or protect lies and lies. I must say, Mr. Editor, that this tale rather stings of partiality, and I shall to the tinner that gives me equal rights to Federalism, if you please to call it, for

is more Republican, than the intolerant democracy of Illinois—possessed Republicanism, but black hearted Federalism at heart. "We yet hope for a better state of things at Nauvoo, when the Mormons are made justly responsible for their acts." I presume, before "God and man" for the new species of crime. But Warsaw and Carthage, where murders are committed and murderers are protected, will have nothing to answer for, or at least, this would not be a witty subject, and therefore could find no place in the columns of the Register. Such sentiments, Mr. Editor, I disavow, and every honest "freeman" will do the same. I am happy to learn that the Register is not the organ of the Democratic party throughout the state. There are Democrats in Nauvoo and elsewhere, who despise its treachery and the intolerance of the Register as they would a viper, and Mormons too, that do not change at every wind that blows; if they did we should find them traitors to a good cause. And, when we leave Mr. Walters climbing the tree, and forsaking his friends in the hour of trouble, the fable of the bear and the two friends, who properly explain the character of the Democratic Democrat. Those things remain at Nauvoo; this is the saying: "the sun is in the sky, the moon is in the sea, and the wicked devils find shelter in the signal and Register, without any action, whistling, or grumbling either, because they are witty subjects. Now to close, self praise, they say, as a great way. The bill and transfer of the Mormons, with the addition of the letter "T" would scarcely spell Walters. But as I am told that these men all through one quilt, it makes no difference, and we believe the — and Walters both military and witty men, we leave them to stand or fall to their own merits, and to jog on with their backs-eggs, and the advocacy of Tom Sharpism and the blackest kind of Federalism.

Mr. Register, a little soft soap will wash off blood soon; times, but the wounds made in Carthage are not so easily, or soon forgotten as the whining of one or two sticks cannot heal a wound that is made deep, and the sword is a good plaster to plaster a wound. What to kill peaceful citizens, to spill the blood, to oppress the weak and innocent, and still turn round on you as good men; vote for us; if you have been abused, you are Democrats. With new or party, expect my suffrage, when I hold a dagger and threaten my life, spits in my face one or twice and this is not enough, backs me to the wall and threatens me with extermination, and then says, oh, no doubt you will vote for us; still perhaps, Mr. Walters will find such Democrats at "heart" and silly Mormons; but not in this community, or I am much mistaken in the people called Mormons, not while the blood of innocent men is on the ground. At Carthage the broken pledge of a Governor, his cowardly widow and the fatherless, the ends of justice, upon me murderers, have made happy women husbands and fond children fatherless, and repudiated the charter of Nauvoo, when it is known that numerous are the town and city charters in Illinois—arms taken; the threatened and onerous of powder, and to gentry a mob. It is well known that the Nauvoo charter could not have been repealed without a majority of Democratic votes; and this they had; here further remarks on this subject are unnecessary.

The Mormons are not to be bought or sold to Whig or Democrats, murdered, plundered or trampled under foot, because it is a pughable witness for law from tippler's sport. It is a witty subject indeed, for such men to sit and laugh over Mormon beef and blood and the cold butchery of fathers, brothers, mothers, wives and children; for such appear to be the manifest spirit of the Register and its correspondents—impositions of former times will suffice for Mormon Democrats. But it is too late in the day to expect that the soft soap application will prove any longer effectual, our past experience and broken pledges prove the utter want of honesty and the treachery of aspiring demagogues.

A DEMOCRAT.
Our readers may perhaps be surprised that we have paid no attention to many such articles as the one referred to in the above article. We have for some time declined doing so for the simple reason, that men that will condescend to solemnity we consider unworthy of attention and shall let them alone in the glory, for this time being and mind in our own business, but we have a good memory, and would just say this day of judgment will come; perhaps it may be found out the Mormons have quite as much influence in the United States as Mr. Walters or Webster.—Editor.

A DREAM.
A few days since Mr. — framed that he was wondering why he, like the ancients, could not dream of something to represent the true state of parties, and what might be expected in Illinois. The prophets of old dreamed of beasts, birds, &c. and why not he? At this instant he thought he, with a number of respectable men were standing in a newly settling country; where there were some trees, some houses, and some prairies, looking earnestly for a sign,—when, all of a sudden, at a little distance at the south-east of them, among some hazel brush, he heard a hog grunt, and turning round, saw the head face and shoulders of a large hog, coming out of the bushes.

When he got out he observed the hog's hind parts, as far as the hams, had been cut off, and on the right side about three inches of the broadside.
Amazed at this singular appearance of the hog, he says, why that hog is mortifying, he must die—what means all this?
To which a voice from the bushes, replied: This hog is the State of Illinois. Jake Davis' taking his seat in the senate last winter, was the cause of the hog's losing his hind parts, and the right side represents the Democrat party which has gone three inches further in corruption, and towards destruction than the Whigs on the left side. And he awoke up, saying like Esdras, this is a token in a dream.

NOTICE.
To the Eastern Churches; we would inform them, in the case of Elder Brannan's being cut off from the church, it was by the testimony that was laid before us. When Br. Wm. Smith returned from the east, he laid the case of Br. Brannan before us, and upon his testimony we restored Br. Brannan to fellowship. About ten days after this, Br. Brannan came to us, and we had a council with Br. Wm. Smith, Geo. B. and Samuel Brannan. Br. Wallace being the person who was on hearing the testimony on both sides, we felt it our duty to restore Br. Brannan to full fellowship in the church, praying for his success in his official capacity. And inasmuch as Br. Pratt has suggested in the Prophet of May 10th, that some one had counselled Br. Brannan wrong, that we have reason to suppose that Br. Wm. Smith has not counselled him wrong in the case.

We give this notice to the churches for the satisfaction of Br. Pratt, Smith, Brannan, Wallace, and all concerned.
BRIHAM YOUNG, Pres.
WILLARD RICHARDS, Clerk.
Montrose, I. T. May 26, 1845.
Mr. Editor:
That little screech-owl, Pargous, held forth on the "Bluff" last Sunday; and the Hawkeyes, after hushing the first panic war, and Grand Jury, in vain, for about three weeks, to rid the country of murderers, pickpockets, and scoundrels, felt sore of queer, when he held his text in the forenoon:—"Being made free from sin, ye become the servants of righteousness." We took and happy, to get religion so soon; but the afternoon brought a cloud over the eye of the owl, and we lost all of our grace when he read these words and applied them to the Hawkeyes: "As for my people, children are their oppressors, and women rule over them. O my people, they which lead these cause thee to err, and destroy the way of thy paths."

A pretty heavy wallow at the governor and authorities of the land. No Mormonism in that.
At 5 P. M. upon the command, "come and hear," he continued the insult, thus: "For the leaders of this people cause them to err; and they that are led of them are destroyed."
How far all his insinuations relate to the late murder, I know not, but it smells rather too strong for half breeds and I will venture to predict, by the aid of aunt Jemima, the prophetess, that before the Hawkeyes will swallow his treacherous suffrage themselves to be bored by him, as Sidney's pod nager, some body will be mighty sick with.

THE LEAVINGS.
N. B. Dock says "he is a fool."
Alteration in the Senate Chamber.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes: "Mr. Dallas, it is now said, was lately called here to decide the improvement necessary to be made in the Senate chamber for the accommodation of the growing family of states. The limits of the chamber are narrow enough to suit the views even of those who would make the Mississippi our Western boundary. It was not an easy matter to make room for Florida, Iowa and Texas. Mr. Dallas decided to another row of seats to the inner circle, in front of the chair. Texas, Iowa, and Florida are there to be accommodated. The sofas outside of the hall will afford room, hereafter, for Wisconsin, Nebraska, and the states hereafter to be carved out of Texas and Oregon."

Governor of Oregon.—The Halifax Herald says: "We have it upon good authority that Sir George Simpson, a passenger in the Columbia for Boston, goes out as Governor of the Oregon Territory—if so, the question of right and possession will be brought to a speedy issue."

OBITUARY.
Died on Thursday, May 22d, Mrs. Caroline, wife of Mr. William Smith, aged 30y, 4m.
There seems to be a strange fatality following this devoted family. Hardly four years have passed since one of the brothers departed this life; and not a year has gone by, since three of them have gone to that bourne, where no traveller returns; two of them were inhumanly murdered by a cowardly mob, while under the protection of the laws, and the solemn pledge of the Governor; and the death of the other two, doubtless, greatly accelerated the consequence of his mourning and grief, for the loss of his beloved brethren. And now, there is but one left. All of them were in the prime of their manhood, in the vigor of their intellect and in the midst of a most useful and glorious career. But they

are gone—for what purpose, He only knows, "who giveth and who taketh away"—"blessed be his holy name."
The last of the Smiths, by another afflictive dispensation of Providence, is now called to add his tears, for the loss of a beloved companion, to those of the widows and children of the deceased brothers, for their husbands and fathers.

Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death." But, God "who tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb," will doubtless order every thing for the benefit of his children, and the accomplishment of his great designs. Our beloved sister has only passed behind the veil, and is now enjoying the full fruition of all her troubles, trials, and tribulations in this cold unfriendly world, where her sweetness of character and disposition, and her virtues rightly appreciated by all who knew her. She was indeed one of whom the world was not worthy, and she died in the firm belief that her "redemptive" life, and shall stand in the latter day upon the earth. For three successive years, she suffered the most exquisite pain, with the patience of a sincere and devoted christian, and a resignation to the will of God well worthy of imitation. After enduring so much in this life, and dying in the triumphs of the Gospel, and in the faith of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, who can doubt, but that she is now enjoying a glorious reward for all her sufferings, at the right hand of God, in the mansions of eternal bliss. Through the long period of her sickness, every thing that the most consummate skill could devise, and the most unequalled love invent, was done for the relief of the sweet sufferer. But all was of no avail. Human skill could not restore her to her health and happiness among her friends—she has gone to enjoy a far greater happiness in the regions of the blest. The friends and relatives of the deceased can have no painful reminiscences of neglect to call up, for every thing was done to make her comfortable, and smooth her journey through "this vale of tears." It is natural to mourn the loss of our friends, for, to be deprived of their company, conversation, and example, is, indeed, a great loss; but, let us remember, "that our loss is their infinite gain." Let not the relatives of the deceased "mourn as those who have no hope," for the time is not far distant, when you will meet again, to part no more forever; where you can enjoy her sweet company through unnumbered ages, in the celestial kingdom of our God, where there is no more death, sorrow, sickness, or pain, but ecstatic joy and everlasting bliss, in the company of the redeemed for evermore. Remember that "our light afflictions are but for a moment and will work for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." The connections and friends of the deceased were, no doubt, somewhat prepared for her departure, as it was evident for some time before her final end, that she was not long for this world, however resigned and prepared we may be, when death comes, it comes suddenly, as was the case in this instance. But, as saints, who live in hope of a glorious resurrection, they should not murmur at the dispensations of Providence, which are all suited to the accomplishment of his great purposes. She has left two orphan children to mourn the loss of their beloved mother, and they most bitterly weep over her departed remains; a father's care will but inadequately supply the loss of a mother's tenderness, and they will, doubtless, see many times, when they will most keenly feel their loss; but, time, the grand panacea for all earthly wounds, will, gradually, heal their grief, and they will live in hopes of again meeting her in heaven, and there with renewed pleasure receive her parental care. The departed was a faithful companion, a devoted wife, a fond mother, and a true friend, as such, her loss must be greatly felt by the whole circle of her numerous acquaintances and friends. And the entire community will sympathize in the grief of her afflicted partner, the only surviving brother of our lamented Prophet and Patriarch, whose murder, yet unwinged, calls loudly from the blood-stained walls of Carthage jail, for justice on their murderers. For, although offences must come, yet we be to them by whom they come, and notwithstanding God suffered the murder of these noble men, to answer his own purposes; yet, great and tremendous will be the punishment of those by whom the deed was committed. "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord; and I will repay"; in his hands we leave it. When the trump of God shall sound, and the sleeping dead rise from their graves, then can we strike hands with our departed friends and relatives, enjoy their society, and in their company, tune our voices in praise to Israel's God; while those wicked men who had power over us here, will be weeping, wailing, and gnashing their teeth in the regions of the damned.

Then will they most bitterly repent their unhalloved persecution of God's people, and the stings of their guilty consciences will add fresh fuel to the flame already gnawing their vitals.

This doctrine of the resurrection, is a most glorious one. It is the source of the miserable, the comfort of the mourner, the hope of the righteous, and the curse of the wicked; it is to this joy-inspiring principle, that we refer the relations and friends of the deceased for consolation. But a few years will pass, during which she will be in a society where her virtues will be rightly estimated, before you will be called to travel the same road, and enter upon an untrod sphere of existence.

May you be as well prepared and as resigned to the will of God as she was. May her glorious example and righteous precepts be long imprinted upon your memory, and when you meet her above, may she welcome you to her embrace, and continue her kind offices to you in another world, as she has done in this.

Prospect.—The prospect of an abundant crop of wheat, was never more promising. The weather is cool, and rain falls in time to keep all things in order.

THE WORLD RIGHT SIDE UP.
D. and J. M. WOOLLEY, would respectfully inform the Saints, our friends and the public, we have just received a large assortment of GOODS, which we have opened in the house formerly known as the NAUVOO SEED STORE now JOSEPH CITY STORE, situated on Mulholland Street, one block and a half east of the Temple, where we will be able to accommodate the Saints with those articles so essential to the comfort of mankind, viz Dry goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, and Crochery. In short all things that are daily wanted in our line of business. And having been engaged in the business, for years, we flatter ourselves competent to give a satisfactory quality, and also in price, as we would invite the inhabitants of the city of Joseph and its vicinity to call and see.
Country produce will be received for goods.
May 27th 1845.—3m

TO OLD COUNTRYMEN.
HARNDEN & CO'S PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.

PERSONS in America, wishing to send to Europe for their friends can procure a passage by any of the Packet ships to leave Liverpool on the 1st, 6, 11, 16, 21, and 26th of every month, for New York, Boston, or New Orleans.
Also, those wishing to remit money to their friends in Europe, can purchase from our pound sterling warrants, all the particulars of which can be ascertained by enquiring of JONATHAN C. WRIGHT, Agent, Office on Water Street, Nauvoo, two doors above the old Printing office.
Nauvoo, May 1845.—4m

NAUVOO TANNERY.
NOTICE.—The Tanners and Shoemakers association, will pay in goods or Boots and Shoes, from four to five cents for calf-skins, and from three to four cents for hides, delivered at their tannery, situated on Hubbard and Rich streets, near Colton's brick yard, or at the Queens city store; we will also tan on shares. We also want a large quantity of White and Black Oak bark and Sumach, for which we will pay the highest Nauvoo prices.
G. W. ROSECRANS, Superintendent.
April 1-48-3m

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.
There will be a meeting of the female association for the manufacturing of straw bonnets, hats, and straw trimmings at 10 o'clock, A. M. The ladies in the branches abroad wishing to form a similar association are requested to be represented by their delegates.
NANCY H. ROCKWOOD, Pres.
Esther House, Secretary.

J. H. & W. RALSTON.
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.
We attend to all business in their professional character, and to their clients. Particular attention given to the collection of debts.
W. H. RALSTON'S Office at Warsaw, Hancock County, Illinois.
Warsaw, May 12th, 1845.—2-4m

TRUTH.
WHEREAS John Gribble has taken off my bed and board, contrary to the duty of a husband, without any just cause, and has refused to pay his debts, up to this date.
Notice is hereby given, that I will pay no more debts of his contracting after this date, as he will be responsible for his past debts, or hereafter, and so let him take care what he has taken away, and save further trouble.
SABRA GRANGER.
May 19th, 1845.—3-3w

C. O'BRIEN'S ASSOCIATION.
The Coopers of the city of Nauvoo, wish to inform the public, that they have entered into an organization, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Coopering in all its various branches, and that we are now prepared to contract for jobs of any magnitude; and inasmuch as we have some of the best workmen, we hope to give the support and confidence of Merchants and others, who may favor us with a call.
Any person wishing for work done in our line of business, will please apply to the Superintendent of the Association on Hyrum Street, between Partridge and Hyde Streets, who is empowered to contract for all jobs at prices to suit the times.
We would also inform the public that we have immediately, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND STAVES, for which we will pay the highest Western prices. Persons wishing to furnish us with good Staves can apply to the Superintendent as above.
Individual property of members of said Association will be exempt from liability for debts contracted by said Association.
WM. EARL, President.
HENRY H. HUFFMAN, Counselors.
CYRUS WINGATE, HUGHS LITTLE, Superintendents.
H. B. HUFFMAN, Treasurer.
HENRY STANDAGE, Secretary.
May 18, 1845.—3-3m

NOTICE is hereby given that Howard Egan, Conservator for Joel Bullard, an insane person, will present a petition at the next Term of the Hancock Circuit Court, praying for an order of said Court to sell so much of the real estate of the said Joel Bullard, as will satisfy the claims against said estate. All parties interested will appear at said Term of the court and show cause, if any, why said order should not be made.
HOWARD EGAN, Conservator of the estate of Joel Bullard Insane.
Nauvoo, April 17, 1845.—51m

NOTICE.
WHEREAS my wife Sabra Gribble, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to caution all persons against trusting her do my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting; neither will I be responsible for any of her acts, after this date.
JOHN GRIBBLE.
Nauvoo, May 12, 1845.—2-3w

TAILORS ASSOCIATION.
WE the undersigned have associated ourselves together, for the purpose of carrying on the tailoring business, in all its various branches. And for the better accommodation of the public, have opened two shops. One on Mulholland street, one door west of A. Davis' store; and one on the corner of Main and Parley sts., two doors north of Oakley's store, formerly occupied by R. Wells. This association being composed of the best workmen, which will enable us to give satisfaction to all those who may favor us with a call. Therefore all that wish to have clothing made, whether for beauty, fashion, comfort, or durability, can be accommodated at the above designated shops. Also cutting done on the most reasonable terms.
N. B. The real or personal property of any member of aforesaid association which is not invested as stock in said association, shall not be holden for the debts of said association.
JOHN W. BELL, Pres.
C. B. THOMPSON, Counselors.
WM. F. MCINTIRE, Counselors.
ROBT. RUSSELL, Superintendents.
J. H. GLINES, Superintendents.
WM. K. PARKER, Superintendents.
ALEXANDER MULLINER, Superintendents.
C. BEULARBY, Superintendents.
WM. STRINGHAM, Superintendents.
JABEZ BOTSFORD, Superintendents.
B. CHAPMAN, Superintendents.
Nauvoo, March 25th, 1845.—47-3m

TO THE PUBLIC.
WE the Bricklayers, Stonelayers, and Plasterers of the city of Nauvoo, having formed ourselves into an Association for the purpose of our carrying on our business in all its branches, such as brick and stone laying, plastering, hard finish, cornice, together with all kinds of stucco work, cementing, rough casting houses, cistern building, &c., &c., would say we are now prepared to contract for jobs of any magnitude, and having all the facilities for carrying on the business to any extent, either to furnish or not to furnish materials, and accomplish all jobs with despatch, which we will warrant to be done in the best manner. Would recommend to any individual wishing work done in our line of business to apply to the President of the Association, (two blocks south of the Hay scales,) who is empowered to contract for all jobs at prices to suit the times.
JACOB FOUTZ, President.
C. R. DANAL, Councilor.
H. HOAGLAND, Councilor.
ENOCH REESE, Secretary.
JAS. FOWNSEND, Treasurer.
April 2nd, 1845.—48m

NOTARY PUBLIC.
THE undersigned having been appointed NOTARY PUBLIC for Nauvoo, will attend to all business in that line according to law, at his office in the brick store on Water street.
W. W. PHELPS.
April 7 1845.—49.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
THE subscriber has just returned from the city of New York, (and taken his old stand, 52 Main street,) with an entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, comprising every article usually kept in a clothing or furnishing store. His goods are all new, were bought for cash, and manufactured under his own direction, expressly for this market, in the latest and most fashionable style.
Having formed a connection with a wholesale dry goods house in the city of New York, enables him to take advantage of the market in buying unusually low, at auction. He can, therefore, confidently assure buyers of ready made clothing, that he not only can but will sell them clothing not only as cheap but cheaper than any other clothing house in the city of St. Louis. Buyers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
M. BROWN,
No 52 Main street, St. Louis.
April 8th, 50-3m

LIME! LIME!—The subscribers would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they have now on hand and intend keeping at all times a large quantity of first rate Lime, at their kiln near the upper end of Main street, formerly occupied by Pe or Shirs. All kinds of country produce, merchandise, &c. received in payment, cash not refused.
JOSIAH BOYCE,
O. M. ALLEN,
EDMUND NELSON.
May 7, 1845.—No 1-6m

NOTICE.
FOR sale or exchange for lands near or within twenty miles of Nauvoo, A Farm of 200 acres, 1845 approved, good buildings, a first rate orchard, situated 4 miles south of Pinckneyville, Perry county Ills. For further particulars enquire of
LEVI STEWART.
Nauvoo, April 23d, 1845.—52-4m

LIME, LIME!
THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they intend keeping constantly on hand, the best quality of lime, which they will sell low for cash or produce, at their kiln in Keegan's woods, in Brigham street, 1-4 of a mile north of Young street.
JOSEPH OWENS,
THOS. MENDENHALL.
April 13th, 50-3m

MORMONS AND ANTI-MORMONS.
ATTENTION!
GENTLEMEN, wishing to exchange Lands or Farms in Hancock county, for lands or farms in other parts of this State, or in the Eastern Middle or Southern States, will please deliver a mutually written description of them, post paid, with their real estate value, to Mr. LORENZO YOUNG, of the City, who may be found by enquiring at the Nauvoo Mansion.
Also members of our church, owning lands in any of the above States, and wishing to exchange them for lands in this county, will please forward to Mr. Young a minute description thereof, post paid, with the cash value thereof, and will meet with prompt attention. Mr. Young is the Agent of the Church, in this City to transact this business.
No charges will be made unless an exchange is effected, but when exchanges are made, a moderate or reasonable compensation will be expected.
Nauvoo, May 5th, 1845.—1-3m

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.
BROTHERS wishing to purchase Lands, Houses or city lots, will do well to call on me, at Mrs. Emma Smith's, or the Mansion.
WILLIAM SMITH.
ALSO—I have some landed property with houses and out offices on, in the interior of this county, which I will sell or exchange for property in this city.
May 6th, 1845.—1m

LAND FOR SALE, CHEAP!
1st) Acres a sq. sec 27: 6 n 8 w the best qt of land in the Big Field, good title.
ALSO—160 Acres n w q sec 36: 7 n 8 w on the La Harp road.
ALSO—160 Acres s w 20: 7 n 6 w. Will take trade for this last qt.
ALSO—140 Acres of the s w q of sec 14: 3 north 1 w w, with a new log house not finished, some timber; price \$1 50 per acre, part cash part trade.
Enquire of
EDSON WHIPPLE.
May 5th 1845.—1m

PHONOGRAPHY.
GEO. D. WATT, wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he is teaching the art of Phonography in *Thierston's* school, which will give the necessary instruction for a common practice. He will teach in different parts of the city, when a class can be obtained, at the rate of one dollar per scholar.
May 2d, 1845.—1m

LOOK HERE.
THE subscriber having been appointed agent for Ebenezer Robinson, Wm. Richards and others, to make sales, rent, and lease their real estate, as he may think proper and convenient, he therefore gives notice to all who wish to purchase or exchange property in any part of the state of Illinois, Ohio, Iowa territory, or the Eastern States; that he has for sale, 11 houses in the city, also the large house and soap manufactory near the river, and a number of lots situated in the city, and also that he has for a location, the accounts, notes, bonds, and mortgages of Ebenezer Robinson, Wm. Richards and others, and that all persons indebted to him, please call at the office of E. Reynolds, or all having legal demands will please present them properly authenticated for settlement on the 17th instant, after which date they will be collected according to law.
JOHN A. FORGEUS,
May 13, 1845.—2 f

NEW TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE HOUSE, general Grocery and Liquor store, north east corner of Fourth and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo.
The subscribers, having opened the above establishment and having bought entirely for cash, are enabled to sell every article in the above line, at the very lowest cash prices.
Call and try.
Are you here?
Purchasers are solicited to call and examine for themselves.
STRACHAN & NICHOLSON.
April 7-49m

SEE HERE.
20 TON of hay, wanted immediately at the Nauvoo coach and carriage manufacturing association, for which good pay will be given.
Nauvoo, March 25-48-3m.

NAUVOO MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.
Manufactured by the Nauvoo Coach and Carriage Manufacturing Association, on Water street, in the city of Nauvoo, opposite Geo. Joseph Smith's store, the following articles, to wit—Coaches, Omnibuses, Chaises, Cabs, Barouche, Buggies and Bugys, Wagoes, Horse, and Carriages, Trotting Wagoes, Two and four Horse Lumber Wagoes, Stage and Horse Carriages, Horse and Cattle Sleds, Hides, Garding and Threshing Machines, Horse Powers, Railroad Cars and many other articles too numerous to mention, which they can be purchased in any quantity, and at low prices. All orders must be post paid, and addressed to GEO. W. HARRIS, Esq. Pres. of the Association.

THE NAUVOO LEATHER, HARNESS, BOOT, AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.
The Tanners, Shoemakers, and Harness-makers of Nauvoo, the City of Joseph.
HAVING associated themselves together under the above name and title, are prepared to enter extensively into all the above branches, and as the Association is composed of some of the best practical workmen, from the Eastern Cities and from Europe, who have had long experience in large establishments; they are prepared to do work in their line, in a neat, prompt, and fashionable, and also as reasonable as it can be done in any of the Western cities.
Having purchased an extensive Tannery, they are prepared to tan any amount of hides and skins, and to suit the convenience of farmers they will tan on shares.
We are also prepared to make saddles, harness, boots and shoes, of every description, and on the shortest notice. We hope to merit the support and confidence of the Merchants and dealers in hides and leather, and wish to purchase all the hides &c., as we believe in home manufacture and also all the leather, so that our Mechanics may be employed in preference to those who have no interest in the prosperity of our city.

Boots, Shoe Saddles and Harness Shop, on Mulholland Street, in a building formerly occupied by Brm, as a building and shoe shop, three blocks east of the Temple. Samuel Mullins, Superintendent.
The Tannery on Hubbard and Rich Street, near Colton's Brick Yard. George W. Rosecrans, Superintendent.
April 23, 1845.—51-3m

The following short sketch of the life and character of Gen Washington, from the London Chronicle of July 22, 1780, 65 years ago, will be read with interest at the present day.

As this gentleman always refused to accept of any pecuniary appointment for his public services, no salary has been annexed by Congress to his important command, and he only draws weekly for the expenses of his public table and other demands. Gen. Washington, having never been in Europe, could not possibly have seen much military service when the armies of Britain were sent to subdue the Americans, yet still, for a variety of reasons, was much the most proper man on the continent, and probably any where else, to be placed at the head of the American army. The very high estimation he stood in for integrity, and honor, his engaging in the cause of his country from sentiment and conviction, his hereditary property and his approved abilities as a commander, were motives which necessarily obliged the choice of America to fall upon him.

That nature has given Gen Washington extraordinary military talents, will hardly be controverted by his most bitter enemies. Having been early actuated with a warm passion to serve his country in the military line, he has greatly improved his talents by unremitting industry, a close application to the best writers on tactics, and by a more than common method and exactness. In reality, when it comes to be considered, that at first he only held a body of men entirely unacquainted with military discipline, and operations, somewhat ungovernable in temper, and who at best could only be styled an awkward militia, and under very short enlistments, untried, and at all times very ill supplied with ammunition and artillery; and that with such an army, he withstood the ravages and progress of near 40,000 veteran troops, plentifully provided with every necessary article, commanded by the bravest officers in Europe; and supported by a very powerful navy, which effectually prevented all movements by water; when all this comes to be impartially considered, we may venture to pronounce that Gen Washington may be regarded as one of the greatest military commanders of the present age.

Gen Washington is now in the forty seventh year of his age; he is a tall well made man, rather large boned, and has a tolerable genteel address; his features are manly and bold, his eyes of a bluish cast and very lively; his hair a deep brown, his face rather long, and marked with the small pox; his complexion sunburnt and without much color, and countenance sensible, composed and thoughtful. There is a remarkable air of dignity about him, with a striking degree of gracefulness; he has an excellent understanding, without much quickness; is strictly just, vigilant and generous; an affectionate husband, a faithful friend, a father to the deserving soldier; gentle in his manners, a temper rather reserved; a total stranger to religious prejudices, which have so excited Christians of one denomination to cut the throats of those of another; in his morals he is irreproachable, and was never known to exceed the bounds of the most rigid temperance; in a word, all his friends and acquaintances universally allow, that no man ever united in his own person more perfect alliance of the virtues of a philosopher, with the talents of a general, candor, sincerity, affability and simplicity, seem to be the striking features of his character, till an occasional display of the most determined bravery and independence of spirit.

A gentleman in the country who had just buried a rich relation, who was an attorney, was complaining to Foote, who happened to be on a visit with him, of the very great expenses of a country funeral, in respect to carriages, hatbands, seals, &c. Why do you bury your attorney here? asked Foote, gravely. Yes, to be sure we do how else? Oh! we never do that in London. No! said the other, much surprised. How do you manage? Why, when the patient happens to die, we lay him out in a room over night by himself, lock the door, throw open the sash, and in the morning he is entirely off! Indeed! said the other in amazement; what becomes of him? Why, that we cannot exactly tell, not being acquainted with supernatural causes. A! that you know of the matter is, that there's a strong smell of brimstone in the room the next morning!

Mysterious. A young lady arrived at the Virginia Hotel on the 9th inst., from Cincinnati, in a state of great debility, accompanied by another lady who left her there. She was treated with every attention but died on the following Saturday. She refused to give her name, in answer any interrogations respecting herself. Mary Early is marked upon one of her handkerchiefs, and the corresponding initials upon her trunk.

Thirty buildings burnt.—The village of Damariscotta Bridge, near New Castle, Maine, was the scene of a disastrous conflagration on the night of the 4th inst. Thirty buildings were destroyed, consisting of stores, dwelling houses, sail lofts, &c. Ten stores destroyed, and loss estimated at seventy five thousand dollars.

An Earthquake.—On Tuesday morning last, says the Montreal Courier, about half past four o'clock, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt. It did not make much rumble, but was sufficiently strong to make a slight clatter among the crockery ware.

A WESTERN PLACE HUNTER.
A friend writing from Washington early in March, says the Knickerbocker gives us this pleasant sketch of a "sucker" fish seeker: "Dickens might draw some laughable caricature from the live specimens of office hunters now on hand here. The new president has just advised them all to go home, and leave their papers behind, and such a scattering you never saw! One fellow came here from Illinois, and was introduced to a wag who, he was told had great influence at court, and who, although destitute of any such pretensions, kept up the delusion for the sake of the joke. The sucker addressed the man of influence something in this wise: 'Now stranger look at them papers. There are names in the list in our town. There's Deacon Stiles, there aint a prouder man in all the county; and there's John Rogers, our shoemaker, he made them boots, and a better pair never trod over these diggs. You wouldn't think them soles had walked three hundred miles over hoosier mud, but they have though, and are sound yet. Everybody in our town knows John Rogers; just go out to Illinois and ask him about me; you'll find out how I stand. Then you ask Jim Turner, our constable, what I did for the party; he'll tell you I was a screamer at the polls. Now I've come all the way from Illinois, and on foot too, most of the way to see if I can have justice. They wanted me to take a town office home, but I must have something that pays before hand; such as the charges as they call 'em. I ain't got but seven dollars left, and I can't wait; just give me one of them change es, will ye? Tell the old man how 'tis—he'll do it. Fact is, he must; I've airt the office, blowed it I ain't!'

From California.—It is stated in a letter under date of the 13th March from Mazatlan, (by a vessel which arrived from Upper California,) that General Micholich with 200 troops was on his way to that port, having been compelled to leave by the terms of the capitulation. From this we infer that persons from Oregon, aided by the Mexicans in California had surrounded the general in the fort and compelled him to capitulate, and among the conditions was his abandoning possession with his troops and filling back on Mazatlan. This must have been in January, and if this news be true, the Americans without any authority from our government and on their own responsibility, have been taking possession of Upper California.

The Yundilla and the Yellow Fever.—A correspondent of the New York Commercial states that in conversation with some of the crew of the Yundilla, they attribute the sickness altogether to the bad condition of the provisions which were shipped at Pensacola. The beef, it is asserted, had been a long time in the store house, and when the head of a barrel was knocked out, the stench pervaded every part of the vessel. The bread too was worm eaten and fell to pieces in the hand.—The men do not hesitate to lay the entire blame upon Commander Chancery, in the first instance for not causing a proper inspection of the provisions, and secondly for remaining in port, and on the coast, when the fever was making ravages among the officers and crew.

***Army worms have made their appearance in vast numbers near Plattsville, Wisconsin.** There has as yet been no effectual means discovered, by which a stop can be put to their ravages. The subject is worthy of the close attention of the farmers.—*Organ*

Look out for Pirates.—The New York Evening Post is of opinion that Mexico has already issued letters of marque, and that if she has not already done so, the encouragement she will receive from her own understanding of the position of the British Government towards this country, will lead her to lose no time in so doing. We hope not.—*Baltimore Sun*

***A St. Petersburg paper,** under date of March 11th, mentions the arrival of a train of 15 waggons from the mines at Kolyvan, in West Siberia, laden with 300 pieces of gold, which was immediately conveyed to the mint. A pool is about 30 English lbs.

EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE!
GROGOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthenware Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one block north of Parley Street.

IOWA TWINS.
THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE RAILROAD Subscribers having crossed the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosie or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.
May 23d. 1844.

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.
THE undersigned will dispose of his farm for cash, or for a farm in Hancock county, Illinois, said farm lays four miles east of the county seat of Branch county, Michigan, one mile north of the Chicago turnpike, and contains eighty acres, about fifty under improvement, the balance good timbered land, with a good sugar bush on it.

PHYLANDER CORLESS.
April 14th, 50th

ONE farm containing 180 acres, 70 acres improved, with a good frame house, and out houses; the other containing 120 acres, 50 acres improved, with a good block house, and out houses.

ALSO:
ONE farm containing 155 acres; 60 acres improved with a good dwelling house and out houses; situated south west of Pinkneyville, Perry county, Illinois.

The owners of the above farms will exchange stock for further particulars apply to Levi Stewart, or this office.

ALSO:
ONE farm situated 4 miles east of Pinkneyville, the county seat in Perry county, Illinois, containing 120 acres improved, with a good block house and out houses.

ALSO:
ONE farm containing 160 acres, 65 acres improved, with a frame house, and out houses, about thirteen miles from the county seat, Nashville, in Washington county, Illinois.

ALSO:
ONE farm containing 275 acres, 35 acres improved, 3 1/2 miles from the county seat, Marion, in Wilkenson county, Illinois, with a good house and out houses.

ALSO:
A PLANTATION IN MISSISSIPPI. FOR sale or exchange, a plantation situated 50 miles from Vicksburg, Mississippi, in the county of Copiah, 7 miles south of Lines' store on the Jackson road, 9 miles from Galatin, and 10 miles from Jackson, containing 1084 acres of land, with 90 acres of improvement, with a good dwelling house and out buildings; indisputable title given. For further particulars apply to George Black, or at this office.

ALSO:
A PLANTATION containing 400 acres, 80 acres improved, with a dwelling house, good well at the door, with springs and branch near by—would also exchange horses, cattle, and hogs.—Situated 40 miles from Vicksburg, Hines county, Mississippi, and 4 miles from Lines' store. For further particulars apply at this office.

ALSO:
A FARM containing 140 acres of enclosed land, 50 acres under a high state of cultivation, and 90 acres of excellent timber, of first rate quality, a good comfortable farm house, and good out buildings, together with a good pump of water at the door, and 50 grafted fruit trees, located on the road leading from Washington to Richmond, 5 miles from each place, and three and a half from the National road.

ALSO:
Also—320 acres of wild land, located in Grant county, Indiana, on the Mississippi river.

EBENEZER CHEESMAN.
April 1845—49th

ALSO:
A FARM containing 180 acres, with 50 acres under cultivation, well timbered and well watered, with an orchard of 50 bearing apple trees, together with many other fruit trees, such as cherries, peaches, pears, &c., situated in Perry township, Delaware county, Indiana, 15 from the head of White Water canal at Hagerslow, and 10 miles from Muncietown, near a little town called Burlington; there are two log cabins and a stable upon the premises; the quality of the land is equal to any in the country. The subscriber proposes to exchange for land in Hancock county, Illinois, or a reduced price, for cash or other property; a perfect title can be given. Any or all persons wishing to bargain in that way, can call on Dr. Coulton of La Harpe, La Harpe Morley of Lima, or George Miller of Nauvoo, or at my residence in Delaware county, Indiana.

WM. N. ROWE.
April 15th 50th

LOOK HERE.
THE undersigned will exchange a few town lots, for Horses, Cattle, Wagons and Harnesses.

HIRAM KIMBALL.
Jan. 27th, 1845—29th

NOTICE.
A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at his office.

CHEAPEST DRY GOODS IN ST. LOUIS.

WE offer to our friends in Illinois, as well as in our own state, a first rate opportunity of purchasing their goods as we are determined to sell lower than any engaged in our line of business. We sell for cash, and our motto is quick returns and small profits.

WEBB & SMITH.
Corner of 3d and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Country merchants will do well to give us a call.
Feb. 7th 49th W. & S.

NEW STORE AND LAND AGENCY.

THE subscribers have opened a store, on the premises of S. A. Knowlton, (Knowlton settlement, Hancock county,) where they have on hand a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Groceries, adapted to the wants of a farming community, which they offer for sale at very low prices for cash or produce.

Also about 100 qt. sections of land, situated in this county which will be sold to those wishing to settle on favorable terms.

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.
Reference.—B. Young, H. C. Kimball and Orson Hyde.
March 24—47th

COMMISSION STORE FOR HOME MANUFACTURE.
THE subscriber having opened a commission store on Mulholland street, about fifteen rods south east of the Temple, will receive and sell on commission, any article that can be made or manufactured in this city, comprising of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Hats, Combs, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Cabinetware, Chairs, Hoes, Pitch forks; finally, anything that you can make or have on hand that will be useful in this vicinity, that you wish to sell; if you feel disposed to leave it with me I will sell it to the best advantage, for your benefit.

I will receive in exchange for the above articles, Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, Wheat, Corn, Buckwheat, Flour, Meal, Potatoes, Beans, Wool, Hides, and finally any thing that will make food or clothing.

Please give me a call as I will intend to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

ABEL LAMB.
Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845—43th

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
A FARM in Knox county, three miles west of Galesburg, eight miles from Knoxville, thirty miles from Oquaka, and twelve miles from Monmouth, containing one hundred acres—forty acres of improvement, and sixty acres of excellent timber, well watered, both for stock and house use. The cultivated land is dry and of a very excellent quality, which the undersigned will sell cheap, or exchange for a farm in Hancock county.

JUSTUS AMES.
March 1st, 1845—19th

SOAP MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber having established a Soap Manufactory on Mulholland street, about two hundred rods east of the Temple, opposite R. Beech's Tavern, where he intends to manufacture hard and soft soap of the best quality, which he will sell much lower than has been the customary price in this city, wholesale and retail. To be had also at the Commission Store, about fifteen rods south-east of the Temple.

ABEL LAMB.
Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845—43th

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having taken the old stand formerly occupied by H. Egan, have commenced manufacturing cordage of all descriptions, twine, chalk-lines, &c., which they will sell at St. Louis prices. As the subscribers intend manufacturing all their cordage from the best materials, and in the best manner, to be sold at the lowest prices; they would invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and see before purchasing elsewhere. N. B. St. Louis prices paid for hemp.

EGAN & SANDERS.
Feb. 19—42th

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.
N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
A FARM of 150 acres, situated two miles west of the flourishing town of Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the margin of the grand prairie, one of the most healthy portions of the state. Ninety acres of excellent timber, such as Maple, Beech, Ash, Black Walnut, White Oak, &c., the balance prairie of the best quality. There is a good framed barn, 80 by 45 feet; a large framed house, well finished and painted outside, with a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises. The whole farm is well fenced and excellently watered, for stock and a well with a pump in both barn and kitchen.

The subscriber will sell the above farm on reasonable terms, or exchange it in part for a good stock farm, of prairie and timber in Hancock county; an indisputable title given. For further particulars enquire at this office, or of the subscriber on the premises.

SETH TAFT.
March 18—46th

HAT STORE.
THE subscriber has taken a store, on Mulholland St., half a mile east of the Temple, where he now offers for sale Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best of materials.

Country produce taken in exchange. Also a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions.
A. MERRILL.
Nov. 26, 1844—30th.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended; ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of—

COUGH LOZENGES.
Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.
The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.
For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Insomnia and nervous affections generally; Persons suffering or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dinner, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

POWER AND AGUE LOZENGES.
These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.
SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLEAST.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body; ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

KEYSTONE STORE.

A. LATHROP has purchased the store of D. D. Yearley, on Mulholland st., a little east of the Temple, where he will accommodate the Saints, his friends and the public, with DRUGS AND GROCERIES, as the may need, suitable for the season. Receiving fresh supplies occasionally.

Being a Mormon, he goes on the principle; our interest; our cause, and Nauvoo for ever.

One man is not every body, but he may do much good by turning a penny when he sells Goods, Wares, Crockery, Hardware, &c., CHEAP for cash, produce, and truck, or exchanges fairly. Call and try.

NOTICE.
PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books, books can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office the first, second, third and fourth volume of the Times and Seasons; also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

A. W. BABBITT,
Attorney at Law.

HAS removed his office to the city of Nauvoo, and has taken the office occupied by the late General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to attend to any, or all business committed to his trust.

Cet. 9, 1844—23th

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his prices.

JOHN TAYLOR.
Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, A MARANTH.

THE NEW LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER AMARANTH, AT N. A. MARANTH, will run a regular packet between St. Louis and Nauvoo, during the season, touching at the intermediate ports. On her upward trip she will leave Nauvoo for Rock Island every Wednesday at six P. M. Returning will leave Nauvoo for St. Louis every Saturday at 6 A. M. In point of accommodations the Amaranth is surpassed by no boat on the upper Mississippi; and her officers will spare no pains to render her worthy the patronage of a discerning public.

For freight and passage apply to A. MERRISON, Agent.

Nauvoo, Aug 30th 52th

MERMAID:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET FROM ST. LOUIS TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE Light draught steamer, MERMAID, Glen, Master, will run through the season from St. Louis to Nauvoo in town. She will leave St. Louis on Wednesday at 4 P. M. arrive at Nauvoo on Friday mornings, and at Bloomington on Saturday mornings. Returning leave Bloomington on Saturday evenings; and Nauvoo on Sunday mornings. For freight or passage apply on board or to the agents at the several ports. Every attention, politeness, civility and accommodation, may be expected from the boat and officers, as plain as the finest gold, than tricks and flattery. For further particulars enquire.

C. ALLEN, Agent, for Nauvoo.

March 22, 1845—19th

OSPREY.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE Light draught steam passenger ship, OSPREY, Anderson, Master, has commenced running between St. Louis and Bloomington, carrying St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Tipton, Burlington, and Port Madison, Monday; Tuesday, will leave Nauvoo at 1-2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and arrangements are unsurpassed in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her flag of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. Attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evans' Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully requested to shippers and passengers at in no case the Osprey, can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to

C. ALLEN, Nauvoo

Jan. 1, 1845—35th

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and willing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different parts of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the tastes or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles of our line of business, which will cost us in part Carriages, Omnibuses, Cabs, Harnasses, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Wagons, Heafses, Spotons, Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Carriages, Waggons, ox and horse Carts, Hays, Habi Carts, Wheel Barrows, &c., &c., Boughs, Saddle stents, Bikes, &c., &c., which we shall sell at wholesale or retail prices as low as all other establishments.

Our factory on Water street opposite Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store, is now occupied by David Yearley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to have no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices, for we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Times and Seasons of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line and deliver at our factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Pres.
ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk.
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.
BURR FROST.
DAVID DE VOL.
JOSHUA SMITH.
DAVID W. FOX.
SHADRACH DRIGGS.
DWIGHT WEBSTER.
JESSE H. ATHERTON.
WM. LISK.

Jan. 15th, 1845—37th



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY, IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 3.—No. 5.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois Wednesday, June 4, 1845.

Whole Number 161

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Main and Kimball Street,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 annually in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor.) POST PAID, to receive attention.

From the New York Tribune.

THE MORMON TROUBLES.

Nauvoo, April 16, 1845.

The difficulties between the Mormons

and anti-Mormons, which have been so

long a year past, still continue. Mor-

monism, instead of exploding here, as

it was supposed it would, upon the death

of the Prophet Joe Smith, has continued a-

flourishing as ever. Joe's place has been

filled by "The Twelve Apostles," who

now rule the destinies of this band of ig-

norant, lawless, and unprincipled fanatics

with the sway of despotism. The Tem-

ple is still progressing, and the outside will

probably be completed this season.

When completed it will be a beauti-

ful edifice, far surpassing anything in the

State. It is one hundred and twenty-

eight feet long, and eighty-eight feet wide,

and is sixty feet from the basement to the

roofs.

They are now building a wall, eight

feet high, and fifteen feet high all

around it, enclosing six acres. What the

object of this wall is, I am not aware, but

the anti-Mormons see in it a great Mo-

nor fortification. One thing is certain:

the Mormons are fast increasing in power

and strength, and they talk openly of de-

fending themselves against every thing

that does not suit their notions. Every

house has arms in it, and there is scarce-

ly a man in the city who does not carry

arms on his person. They permit no pro-

cess of law to be executed upon the in-

habitants of the Holy city, unless it suits

the sovereign majesty of the saints. No

man is permitted to express any opinion

less derogatory to the character of the

people. If he does so, he is immediately

driven out of the city by a

Mormon mob. There have been several

instances of this kind lately.

The trial of the persons indicted for

the murder of the Smiths last summer,

comes on at Carthage, in this county, in

four weeks from Monday next. It will

be a time of tremendous excitement.

Some 6 or 7 of the most respectable in-

habitants of the county are indicted for

the murder of the Smiths, and among the

number are the Hon Jacob C. Davis,

State Senator; Thomas C. Sharp, Esq.,

editor of the Warsaw Signal; W. N.

Grover, Esq., Counselor at law, and Col.

Williams. All these gentlemen have

strong friends, who are determined they

shall have fair play. Several military

companies from the anti-Mormon portions

will reconnoitre the city on Saturday

week. The "Nauvoo Legion" will prob-

ably be on hand also. If the appearance

of the Mormon Legion would not put old

Jack Falstaff's ragged regiment to the

blush, I am mistaken.

One of Mr. Polk's nominees, a Jack

Mormon, by the name of Backenstos,

who resides at Carthage, is in trouble.

The Mormons sent him to the Legislature

last winter where he made himself busy

in abusing the old citizens of the county,

and when he returned from Springfield a

week or two ago, the citizens of Carthage

went on a mass to his house and gave

him notice to leave the town in a certain

time. Before the time expired he re-

ceived notice of his appointment by the

President, to some lucrative office in the

Lead Mines, and, by going to lead, the

citizens, on account of his family, con-

cluded to let him stay a week or two

longer, to settle up his business. They

did not extend this act of grace to him,

however, without pelting his house with

stones.

What will be the end of all these trou-

bles no man can foretell, but I am appre-

hensive there will be a terrible collision

one of these days. The Mormons and

Anti-Mormons can never live in peace any more;

the hatred existing between them is deep,

deadly, and inveterate. One party must

leave, and if the old citizens of the county

are driven from their homes and their

friend, by Mormon persecution, a feeling

of indignation will be aroused among the

people of Illinois, that will not be quelled

until the last vestige of Mormonism is

driven from Illinois, as it was from Mis-

souri.

Yours, &c.

From the New York Tribune.

THE SCIENCE OF ANTI-MORMON

SUCKEROLOGY—ITS

LEARNED TERMS, AND

THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS.

PREFACE.

The foregoing article, which ap-

peared in the New York Tribune

last week, as well as other articles

which are some times seen in the

Warsaw Signal, Quincy Whig, and

Alton Telegraph, and some other pa-

pers contain terms peculiar to anti-

Mormon SuckeroLOGY.

Or rather, some of the terms in

use in these articles have a meaning

peculiar to those singular people, and

therefore not rightly understood a-

broad without an Anti-Mormon Suck-

er Dictionary.

The following list of terms and

their signification, will aid the general

reader in some measure and give him

the key to the better understanding

to the Anti-Mormon communications

which have, or may hereafter appear

in the Tribune and other like papers.

The significations here given, how-

ever, may not be perfect, as we only

form our judgment of their meaning

from our knowledge of the circum-

stances to which they refer, or from a

careful examination of the sense of the

sentences, with which they stand

connected.

Mormon. A believer in revealed

religion; a patriot, who stands firmly

for the laws of his country, and for

equal rights and protection.

Jack-Mormon. One who may not

be a member of a church, but makes

common cause with the Mormons and

all other good citizens, for the main-

tenance of right, and a just and equi-

table administration of the laws.

Anti-Mormon. A man opposed to

the laws of his country; an instigator

and justifier of murder, and of driving

men, women, and children from their

homes and plundering them of their

property.

The Whites. Artificial black men.

Murderers who paint themselves in

order that they may not be known

when they commit a crime.—This

term is also sometimes applied to men

who neither paint nor murder in per-

son, but who justify and approve of

those who do.

Old Citizens. Early settlers of the

county of Hancock, who disapprove

of law and order, and who have com-

bined in a mob to murder, drive, and

plunder the Mormons, or to justify

and defend those who do murder.

The term old citizens also applies to

all of the mob party, no matter whether

they are citizens at all or whether

they have been in the country three

days or one.

New Comers, (or Intruders.) The

oldest citizens of the county, who first

settled in, and who were the farmers

and office holders before the Mor-

mons settled there, but who have since

either joined them in religious fel-

lowship, or united with them in en-

deavoring to preserve the peace, and

put down mobs. To such char-

acters, even if they were the pioneers

of the country, the Anti-Mormon

SuckeroLOGY never allows the term

old citizens to be applied.

Gentlemen of High Respectability.

Those who have been indicted by an

impartial grand jury of their country,

for the most cruel, cold blooded and

cowardly murder known upon the an-

nals of history, and those who justify

and defend them.

Mormon Fortifications. A garden

fence, a common city enclosure of

public grounds.

Mormon Fanatics. Those who be-

lieve the Scriptures, and endeavour to

practice the worship of God accord-

ing to the rules therein contained.

Mormon Despotism. Church gov-

ernment after the Scriptural pattern,

as exemplified in the fourth chapter of

Epistles, and throughout the New

Testament.

Mormon Tyrant. A civil magis-

trate, or other officer, elected by the

people, but who happens to belong to

the church.

Mormon Tyranny. Any attempt

on the part of civil officers to bring

mobbers to justice, according to law

and their oath of office.

Mormon Treason. To emigrate

to the West; to settle in one place or

neighborhood; to build a city or tem-

ple; to fence a field; to buy a powder

horn; to possess, purchase or make

arms; to do military duty according

to law, or even to refuse to do it; to

defend one's house, property, wife,

children, or even his own life, when

attacked by mobs! or even to be

united in politics.

Mormon Notions. Of these there

seems in the science of Anti-Mormon

SuckeroLOGY, to be a great variety,

too numerous to mention in a dictio-

nary. We will only give a few of the

most queer and singular ones.

First. This singular people seem to

have a notion to purchase land and

settle in the west, and many of them

have actually done so.

Second. They have a notion to

build houses, to cultivate their land

and get a living.

Third. They have a notion to

build cities, public halls and houses of

worship, and to organize schools and

meetings, for the edification of them-

selves and children.

Fourth. They have a notion that

they are American citizens and have

a right to vote, and share in public

offices.

Fifth. They have some how or

other, got it into their heads lately—

according to a correspondent of the

Tribune, that lands once purchased,

and houses, cities and temples built by

them, rightly belong to them, and that

themselves, their wives and children

have a right to occupy them.

Sixth. They have a notion not to

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Britannia arrived at Boston on the 19th May, brings its usual cargo of London Liverpool and Edinburgh passengers.

The Britannia left Liverpool on the 4th inst., with eighty-three passengers. Among the number, it is said, is the Hon. Edward Everett. This we learn from passengers by the Long Island Railroad, arrived on Monday evening.

The intelligence is not of much importance.

The London Times and other English papers are still harping upon Oregon and Texas.

The Maynooth question had not yet reached the House of Commons; it only went through a committee, and that on the evening of the 2d inst.

There has been a slight improvement in cotton.

Connell was making the most of concessions of Peel to Ireland.

Affairs in Switzerland were without change.

The monster steamship Great Britain is coming over in July.

Parliament was engaged in railway investigations.

The Repeal Association met again on the 28th ult., and O'Connell again praised Peel's concessions—he looked upon the measure of the Premier in regard to Banking in Ireland, as excellent. The rent for the week was 417.

It is rumored that the Government has given orders for the purchase of 2000 tons of coal for Bermuda, and 2000 for Halifax, and that probably these purchases will be extended to 20,000 tons.

The arrival of the Great Western was looked for with some anxiety. She left New York on the 24th after the receipt of Sir Robert Peel's Oregon speech.

[From the London Times of May 2.]

OREGON, TEXAS AND ENGLAND.

The discussion now going on in the Republic of Texas between the American party which seeks to be absorbed in the Federal union of the American States, and the national Texan party, which upholds the independent interests of the new state, are matters of the deepest interest, not only to the annexation question of the present day, but to the future destinies of the continent of North America.

If Texas at once flings away her national existence, and makes herself subservient to the policy of the United States, it is highly improbable that any other new State will attain to independence in the southern regions of North America, and the progress of the dominions of the Cabinet of Washington will be as rapid as the decay of its defenceless and ungoverned southern neighbors. More than twenty years have elapsed since Mexico threw off her allegiance to Spain, and during the whole of that period the decline of the nation has been inconceivably great and rapid.

The result is now pitiable. The country is stated, by a recent observer, to be as defenceless as it was in the days of Montezuma. Another Cortez might march with a few hundred men upon the capital and as for the northern and western provinces, more especially the magnificent territory of California, since the sequestration of the missions and presidios, they are without even the semblance of a government. The whole white population of California is hardly more than 5000, scattered over 2000 square leagues of territory; the Mexican administration does not even communicate with the province, and to conquer the whole of it would not be more difficult than to take possession of a desert island.

The eager, gain-seeking, and roving population of the western States of the Union are fitted beyond all the rest of mankind to carry on this kind of surreptitious warfare. They conquer provinces as the cuckoo steals a nest; and if their irregular enterprises be allowed to carry with them all the political consequences of lawful war, it is evident that at no very distant period they will have made themselves masters of all such parts of the North American continent as are not defended by the forces and the resolution of Great Britain.

But the conduct of Texas in the present emergency will determine whether these political consequences are to be realized. It depends on the acceptance or rejection of the proposed measure of annexation by the people and Government of Texas, whether every fresh step of Anglo-American race is to add citizens and lands to the Union; or whether the new States which may be formed in the course of time on either shore of that vast continent may not uphold an independent flag, independent interests, and an independent policy.

The time is now rapidly approaching when the western coast of North America—hitherto the least peopled, the least productive, and the least frequented portion of the globe—will become the scene of great commercial interests, and will gradually be animated with the stir of nations and the activity of social life. The United States are seeking to subject these future races and States to their dominion, and, without an army, or any of the ordinary instruments of conquest, to extend their sovereignty over nations yet unborn.

The scheme for the annexation of Texas is the most decided step they have made in this direction; but that is only the prelude to their exclusive possession of the Oregon territory is another indication of the same policy; it will be followed by an

attack, either by force or by fraud, on California. On all these points the same ultimate spirit of aggrandisement prevails.

SWITZERLAND.

The intelligence from Switzerland is not satisfactory. The *Constitutionnel* says, the demand of Lucerne, made in the Diet, on the 16th, for an indemnity, led to an animated debate, which ended in a rejection, six votes only appearing for the indemnity. All steps to induce that canton to grant an amnesty would, it was said, fail, unless supported by money. The Diet adjourned without fixing a day for discussing the positions of the commission.

Intelligence from Zurich to the 17th inst. states that at the sitting of the 16th a report of the Federal Commissioners was read, in which they stated that they arrived at Lucerne on the 13th, and immediately supported, with the Government, the decree relative to the amnesty. They also assured themselves, by the communications from the governments of the cantons from which the fee corps had proceeded, that no such expeditions should hereafter take place. Sixty young men under twenty years of age had been set at liberty by the Government of Lucerne, and 120 others were to be promptly liberated.

The *New Zurich Gazette* has a letter of the 17th from Lucerne, saying:—The court martial has condemned to ten years imprisonment in irons, Captain Ulmi, convicted of desertion. He might have been brought before the ordinary tribunals upon a charge of bearing arms against his canton, in which case he would probably have been condemned to death.

A letter of the 17th from Zurich says,—Yesterday and the day before all the prisoners taken at Lucerne who are under twenty years of age, arrived at Reinach. A detachment of Zurich troops received them at the frontier, and conducted them to the municipality, where set at liberty.

Troubles in Suffolk County.

The recent fires which have been raging at different times for the past month, and which are now daily occurring, have swept through a large portion of the woodlands of Suffolk county, destroying whole forests of young and growing timber, and consuming an immense quantity of cord wood, piled up and ready for market. In some instances the fires have extended from the railroad to the south side of the island, consuming in their progress numbers of dwelling houses, barns and other property. The whole amount thus annihilated is variously estimated at hundreds of thousands of dollars. The locomotives are generally regarded as the origin of these conflagrations. The sufferers are highly exasperated, and look upon every train that passes as a demon of destruction; and this feeling has extended widely through the county, and the people are under so great a state of excitement just now, that, as to be productive of serious consequences.—*Buffalo Pilot.*

WORMS IN WHEAT.

We have received from the Hon. James A. Pease, of Kent Co., Md., a few stalks of wheat, which, upon opening the stems just above the junction with the roots, we found to be invested with a thin whitish worm, in size about the thickness of fine cambric thread, and about the 32d part of an inch in length. Some fields of wheat in Kent County, we regret to learn, have been much injured by this insect. We believe the destruction of these depredators might be effected by sowing a bushel of salt to the acre; the which, on being dissolved by the first rain, would be taken up by the rootlets into the general system of the plants, and thus give the hidden enemy his quietus as certainly as though it were to be done with a bodkin. The salt, too, would serve to attract and give fixity to the ammonia of the atmosphere, and thus contribute to provide pabulum to the wheat in its after growth.—*Am. Farmer.*

CUCUMBERS.

A correspondent of the Boston Cultivator, an excellent agricultural paper, by the way, gives the following directions for improving the culture of cucumbers:

As soon as there appears several flower buds on a plant, bend the second or third joint or branch below the bloom, fasten it firmly in the ground, and cut off the capillary point of the plant. The vegetable speedily takes root, when you separate it from the parent stalk. Proceed thus with the most vigorous plants; and as each root has only to support a few fruits with nourishment, you both save labor and procure a constant succession of cucumbers for a number of months from one sort, and which are not as likely to degenerate, as if they were raised from a variety of seed.

* * The Cherokee country is represented by the *Tahlequah Advocate* (edited by a Cherokee) to be in a state of unusual quietude, and the people are rapidly advancing in education and civilization. The farmers were not idle. Many finished planting from thirty to fifty acres of corn, the last week in March; many others, who on the 10th of April had from fifty to an hundred acres planted; were not yet done. In many sections, corn and Irish potatoes were already up—the oats and wheat crops looked fine, and an abundant harvest was anticipated.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1845.

The Carthage Assassins.—On Friday last the trial terminated, and the prisoners were acquitted in the case of Joseph Smith. This accords with the vote of the City Council last July, that when the law failed to atone for the blood of our Prophet and Patriarch, shed at Carthage on the 27th of June last by a mob, we would refer the case to God for a righteous judgment, and we have never varied from that intention.

If those men had been found guilty it would have been a novel case, and a violation of all the rules of the world in all martyr cases before.

The wicked who slew the prophets; boiled the children of Israel in caldrons; who fried them in pans; who stoned a Stephen; who crucified the Son of God, and who harassed the saints to death for sport, or burnt them at the stake, for laws of the land, and its executors, ever make the perpetrators atone for that innocent blood? No: alas no!

We are satisfied to let the dead bury their dead. We ask for even handed justice; a righteous judgment, and we ask for our rights, of the powers that be, and then content ourselves as saints of the living God with the action of those powers, knowing that the judge of all the earth will reward every man according to his work in the day of judgment.

The sentence of Jehovah upon Cain for murdering his brother Abel, is a sample for all murderers that have cursed themselves and the earth since.—*A fugitive and a vagabond in the earth shall thou be.*

The severest punishment upon a guilty conscience, is a continual torment in the flesh without satisfying the demands of justice, wiping out the stains of innocent blood; or something the cry of widows and orphans to God for vengeance!

Again let us say, we are satisfied; we will not do wrong because others do. The ghosts that haunt the guilty by night and by day, shall never torment us for shedding innocent blood. The blood of the prophets; the tears of the widows, and the weeping of orphan children, let alone the broken faith of a State, and the weakness of law, or even the stars of living witnesses, shall not cry in the ears of the Lord of Sabbath, for vengeance—because we have shed innocent blood, and hid ourselves under the cobwebs of chicanery.

Mormonism was ever above such artifices, being eternal truth; and while we seek peace and salvation, the murderers of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, be they who may, can rest assured that their case, independent of all earthly tribunals, will be tried by the Supreme Judge of the universe, who has said, *vengeance is mine and I will repay.* The Mormons do not believe in taking life like the world, knowing that the scriptures say, *NO MURDERER HATH ETERNAL LIFE ABIDING IN HIM.*

Calm as a summer's morning; still as the noiseless leaf, that flies from sphere to sphere; and orderly as the worlds roll in their circuits before the Lord, does Mormonism pursue the even-tenor of its way—sounding to the nations of the earth, *good tidings of great joy;* continually consoling one another,—with *persecution we are satisfied; with prosperity we are satisfied; yea, with all things we are satisfied, when we know that God is satisfied!* and from henceforth let all men who drive, despoil, rob, or murder us—do it on the credit of the nation; that if there be any glory in opposing Mormonism, all that act may share in that glory. As for us, we will honor the law, we will honor our country; we will honor virtue; we will honor God.

The Carthage Trial.—A full report of that awful Trial will be prepared from the notes taken each day and published hereafter.

AND SO-NORTHIANA.

The Boston Daily Mail of May 12, besides a chapter on fires, containing the account of a "Great fire at the south end, upwards of twenty buildings destroyed—total loss \$80,000.—The second edition of 9 A. M. contains an additional number of fires through the night, and a postscript on the margin, "two more fires besides the above."

There was also a fire in Syracuse N. Y. lately.

Destruction of a Village by Fire!—A fire broke out in the small village of Paris, in Washington county, Pa., on the 16th, and destroyed 17 or 18 houses, including several dwelling houses, three only of which escaped the devouring element.

Harlotting.—Pardon our title, gentle reader, but beware of the sin.—The Boston Bee devotes a space against the contagion of brothels and lebauchery. After showing how cities and large towns are wasting away in the lap of Delilah, the editor thus confesses the sins of Boston:

There are heaps upon heaps—dens upon dens—of this sort of corruption, rotting and festering all over this city, and within the knowledge of professedly good men and conservators of the public morals, which are permitted to remain undisturbed, while the creatures that inhabit them are daily drawing victim after victim within the poisonous folds of the green and gilded serpent, misnamed Pleasure, that lies coiled up in their midst.

And there are in this city many prostitutes who, assuming the guise of some respectable employment during the day, contrive to pass for very modest young ladies, and thus not only obtain access to the companionship of innocent and unsuspecting girls, but take advantage of it to corrupt their minds and gradually lead them from correct principles and habits till they too are inveigled into the snares of the profligate. Nor is this all; there are dashing young women, whose characters have not yet become publicly known, promenade our streets every day, dressed out in silks and satins, and bedecked with all the outward appliances which young people are apt to regard as indications of wealth and respectability, who are actually employed by men—or fends in the form of men—as decoys to aid them in their work of destruction.

Three or four houses were burnt down in Cincinnati on the morning of the 22nd ult.

Job 38: 22 & 23.—De Kalb county, Georgia, was visited a few days ago with a violent hail storm. In some parts of the county hail fell in lumps the size of large goose eggs.—The corn, cotton and other crops were literally beaten into the earth; the trees were stripped of their fruit and foliage, and in some places the ravines, at the base of steep hills, were covered to the depth of four feet.

Criminality and Murder.—A correspondent of the Albany Argus, writing from Chepango county, N. Y., states that a man named Griffin, married and living in Colton on the 6th instant, Coit, had seduced Griffin's wife from him, but the woman had sent for her husband and desired to return home. Griffin went to Coit's armed with a pistol, which exploded prematurely, with injury to himself. Coit, of whom he stood in much fear, approached in a friendly manner, when Griffin snatched up a whistle-tree and literally smashed Coit's head to atoms.

Drought.—The wheat crops of South Carolina are said to be almost entirely ruined by the long continuance of dry weather.

Tornado at Bourbon.—Advices from this Island, by way of Suez, bring the sad news that this colony was ravaged by a hurricane about the middle of December. This is the third time within one year that this unhappy Island has been ravaged by the elements. This tornado was preceded by excessive heat and a calm clear blue sky. In consequence of the atmospheric commotions great injury has been done to Bourbon, Grand-Chaloupe, Saint-Suzanne, Saint Andre, Saint-Rire, and the other localities.

Sin Rewarded.—A fellow named Parkhurst, who sold his wife and daughter's virtue for a living, was recently tarred and feathered at Hanover N. H.

Another Fire.—Allegheny city opposite Pittsburg was visited by a severe fire recently.

Another Fire.—Alligator city, on Bayou Cat-fish, says the N. O. Pic.—"was entirely consumed by fire a few days since. It contained one slab hut 10 by 12. The jug of whiskey, man and hound had left." The inmates of "that hut" or city are more fortunate than sister cities will be when the Lord's scourge passes them.

A Fire in Louisville.—A short time since, by which some eighteen or twenty houses were burnt down. Believed to be the work of incendiaries.

Great Fire and Destruction of Life.—A Wilmington (N. C.) paper of the 2d inst., says, as we were going to press, we were shown a private letter of the 18th inst., from Washington, in this State, which states that the large swamps in Beaufort, Tyrell and Hyde counties were on fire. The letter goes on to say, that there were two whole families burned up in Tyrell, one of the families consisting of a man, his wife, three children and three ne-

groes; of the other family, says the writer, "I did not learn how many were burned." The whole woods are on fire.

Discovery of Ancient Treasure.—The Macon (Ga.) Messenger gives an account of the discovery of hidden treasure to the amount of forty five thousand Spanish dollars in Tatnal county, in that State. The discoverer, by blowing up the root of a tree, discovered three dollars, and in digging deeper, succeeded in exhuming the above large amount. The money was found on the land of Mrs. Gray, a widow, in needy circumstances.

— This really is a "mint drop," and ends our and-so-forthiana this week, first rate, on the cash list.

British Laws.—Among other curiosities in an old statute, we find "an act for the more easy recovery of debts in his Majesty's plantations and colonies in America, passed in the fifth year of the reign of George II." We select the following section as a text for the abolitionists, and as a trait of English humanity of long standing.

"IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the said twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and thirty two, the houses, lands, NEGROES, AND OTHER HEREDITAMENTS, and real estates, situate or being within any of the said plantations belonging to any person indebted, shall be liable to and chargeable with all just debts, duties and demands of what nature or kind soever, owing by any such person to his Majesty, or any of his subjects, and shall and may be assets for the satisfaction thereof, in like manner as real estates are by the law of England liable to the satisfaction of debts due by other specialty, and shall be to the like remedies, proceedings and process in any court of law or equity, in any of the said plantations respectively for seizing, extending, selling or disposing of any such houses, lands, negroes, and other hereditaments, and real estates, towards the satisfaction of such debts, duties and demands, and in like manner as personal estates in any of the said plantations respectively are seized, extended, sold or disposed of, for the satisfaction of debts."

— This law or act is undoubtedly in full force now in all the British provinces of America, as it was in Canada but a short time ago. Look out for the negroes that are taken to Oregon—John Bull does not believe in Slavery; O not not he; he would much rather sell the poor wretches to the Spanish and get money to further his conquest north.

Huzza for Great Britain, the "negroes and other hereditaments!"—This is perfectly right: no hypocrisy in it. Not so with the United States, for she holds out the temptation that *all men are created equal*, and then holds the unfortunate colored man in bondage. All we can say of the United States, and Great Britain, is, like father, like son: the old mare paces and the colt racks, and time only will determine which is the nimblest.

The Rapid Flies are here again, cutting all manner of twifications before a rain storm. The mosquitoes will come a courting next, and then look wild for dunning, men, women and children, they have a long bill for all of you!

Grand.—The attic story on the Temple was raised during last week, and it looks grand. When the belfry and tower rise in splendor upon the top of that it will look grander; and when the whole structure and steeple are completed it will look grandest.

Corn.—The Ottawa, (Ill.) Free Trader says: The farmers in this vicinity are much troubled with the black birds, who visit the corn fields in such numbers as to completely cover whole acres, and destroy every hill of corn within their reach. Several farmers have re-planted once or twice, and many are at this time going over their fields and repairing the damages of this little troublesome visitor.

— It must be that the black-bird practice upon "civilized" or "christianized" principles; that is majority rules. The British nation copes with every nation weaker than itself, and the United States Yankee the world. The ant draws fire to his little heap; the sparrow swallow the ant and fly; the hawk gulps down the sparrow, ant and fly; the fox makes a meal of the hawk, &c.; the panther slakes his appetite with a fresh fox and his stuffing, and while the monster is licking his chops, the Indian makes game of the panther, by a pop from his rifle.—And the white man, with all his boasted know-

ledge, religion, "civilization," and wisdom, soft soaps the poor Indian out of his panther skin with German silver broches, buckeye ribbands, or a small sack of whiskey—and Jimmy diddles his squaw into the bargain! Go on black-birds—you have a right to the good things of the earth, for your heavenly Father feedeth you, as one of his family: He feeds all, from the mite to the mammoth; the cattle upon a thousand hills are his, and when he needs he takes.—Man has no right to steal.

Let the Christian nations far and near, Cease their pulling wealth both night & morn; Then the merry black-birds, every where, Wisely "quit the game of pulling corn."

Signs of Parting.—Some of the newspapers have begun to discuss the merits of the case to divide the Union. The abolitionists are in for it, and such cancer worm journals as the *Alton Telegraph* fan the flames. The times are big with events. From the proceedings of the Abolition convention held in New York recently, Davis of Abolition, this quotation:—

"Among their proceedings we notice a resolution offered by Wendell Phillips, of Boston, to the effect,—that, as the only exodus for the slave population of the United States from their bondage, was through a dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of the organization called Christian churches, the American Anti-slavery Society rejoice in the signs, and would co-operate in the production of both these most desirable events!"—And then carries the idea that the Christians rejoice in the signs that threaten this dissolution, &c.: Davis, the abolitionist, Vicksburg murderers, Philadelphia rioters, and all other murderers, will go in for such a faction, but the Mormons will stick together, and stick to the Union.

"While the earth bears a plant Of the sea rolls a wave."

A Cold Snap.—The frost on the Danube was so severe last winter, that it bursted rocks at Linz which had obstructed the navigation for ages, and they have been removed.

Dangerous.—Gas manufactured from electricity and burned, is pretty near setting fire to lightning.

The Flood in Germany.—The accounts by the last steamer, are tremendous. No adequate amount of the loss of life and property can be estimated. A year of horrid war in the heart of the country would not be as devastating as one month of flood has been throughout the low lands of Germany.

Post Office credit.—We received our foreign newspapers from London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, this week ahead of the Boston and New York papers, containing the same news. Heretofore they have been forwarded by Harnden & Co's. fine.

Fine Arts.—We have two portrait painters in the city, Mr. Major and Mr. Van Sickle. They are both good workmen, and as the saints generally are men greatly wondered at, it will be no more than justice to increase the wonderment by excellent likenesses.

Tokens of respect.—About 160 tons of cannon balls, with powder answerable, passed Wheeling, (Va.) last week for the Gulf of Mexico. The British are preparing fire-works for the north, and the Yankees for the south, and between two fires—you all know the rest.

Vot or 21.—A correspondent writes, says the St. Louis Reveille, in great alarm, to the Warsaw Signal:—"I take this method to inform you that your good friends, the 'Nauvoo Legion,' are at this time having a set of heavy ordnance cast at a foundry in an adjoining county, (Cayahoga,) I conversed with a gentleman, a few days since, who saw some that were already cast and marked 'Nauvoo Legion.' If I recollect correctly, the number contracted for is twenty-four."

— A pretty good hoax for alarm guns. There is no "Nauvoo Legion," and whenever Nauvoo needs cannon to celebrate Independence or any other great day, it will cast its own ordnance. There is no law to the contrary—and no charter will suffer, whenever Nauvoo wants a real big yankee gun, in stead of hiring old Dady Bull or Ohio to make it, they will make it themselves,—big as all creation.

Four tons of iron will make a load, With one of Dupont's powder; One storm of noise and little grapes, Will make a sea of chowder! Twenty four cannon, marked Nauvoo Legion,—as Virgil said *Procul, O procul este profani!*

The small pox is troubling New York.

Beautiful.—Nauvoo, and the adjacent land look like a "Union of Gardens." Every nook and corner is being fenced and cultivated.

Sheep.—It has been proposed to hand all the "loose sheep" about Nauvoo, over to the bishops as a kind of peace offering. The hogs and cattle, if unruly, may need to be "offered," also.

O Manstrous!—An apple woman, says the St. Louis Organ, on her way to the race course in a cart, Tuesday morning, requested the driver to let her walk a short distance, as she was too much crowded. She had hardly reached the ground when she was delivered of a fine boy, and a few minutes afterwards of a hearty girl!

Where has the propriety, decency, and self-esteem of the world fled to? Leaders of young ones dropped in the road like pigs from a sow, and worse, for the sow remains in her nest. "O shame where is thy blush!"

Spots of Speculation.—The British troops are moving into western Canada, near Michigan, and a naval officer of the Red Lion has come on to build five steamers of war for the Lakes.—Go it Vic; iron dogs are plenty.

A duel was fought on the island opposite the city, yesterday morning, between Mr. John Barr and Mr. J. B. Colt; the former was the challenger. Mr. Colt was wounded in the lower part of the abdomen, but not seriously; he himself did not fire at his adversary. The cause of the difficulty is said to have been of a delicate nature, and the numerous friends of the parties must deeply regret the result consequent upon the affair.—St. Louis Reveille, May 21.

You ought to "polish" your troops better Mr. Reveille; and then they would not "cut up" such dark "shines" over there.

Ohio has a population of about 1,300,000, and Virginia has about 1,250,000. The former produces 6,000,000 bushels more of wheat than the latter—more than twice as much barley, and one-third more of oats.—Lx. Pap.

Ohio has better grain land, than Virginia, but still. Nauvoo and suburbs, with 20,000 population, in a suitable season, can beat that in grain and manufacturing, thirty per cent. Peace and industry multiply we'll.

The Mormons.—His Excellency, Gov. Owsley, has received a memorial from the "Quorum of Twelve" and the Trustees of the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," despatched from Nauvoo by a special messenger, in which the Mormons appeal most earnestly to His Excellency to interfere and by his personal influence and official rank, shield them from threatened dispersion and destruction. They implore the Governor to "convene a special session of the Legislature" and "furnish them an asylum" from oppression. They conclude their memorial by a general prayer to the Governor to "lend his immediate aid to quell the violence of mobocracy, and to exert his influence to establish them, as a people, in their civil and religious rights, where they now are, or in some part of the United States, or at some place remote therefrom."

We understand the Governor to be decidedly in favor of "some place remote therefrom," and that he declines for the present issuing his proclamation for a special session of the Legislature, to provide the Mormons with an "Asylum" in Kentucky.—[Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth.

We feel much obliged to the "Commonwealth" of Kentucky for the above fresh news, and the Governor's favor. The scripture says, "A soft answer turns away wrath."

Oregon Emigrants.—In a conversation with Captain T. M. Adams, who arrived last evening on the steamer Mary Tompkins, we were informed that the large portion of the Oregon emigrants, numbering altogether upwards of three thousand souls, had crossed the Kansas river and were encamped, when he left them on the 15th inst., about one hundred and twenty miles from Independence. They were all well and things looked auspicious for a happy termination of their journey.

The recent warlike news from England and Mexico had been ascertained, by the several commands, while they were en route and on the prairies. To use Captain Adams' own words, the only consequence of the news was, a general expression "to save ammunition for such foes."

It will be remembered, that Captain Adams, before any of the detachments started out, had been elected Captain of the whole emigration—the duties of which office, he had discharged to the best of his abilities—had crossed and camped the principal part of them

on the other side of the Kansas, where they proceeded to a new organization, and elected Stephen W. Meek pilot of the emigration. Captain Adams, for private reasons, threw up his command and returned. Before leaving, however, he gave them every facility in his power towards ensuring them a safe and expeditious journey across the mountains.—St. Louis Reveille.

This is only one company; it is thought by those concerned that from seven to ten thousand will emigrate this season. Pioneering is the order of the day, and self-importance is the governor.

A NEW SPECIES OF LYNCHING.

The Mormons have a new species of lynch law, less cruel than the hanging and shooting process prevailing in some parts of the extreme West, and not quite so disgusting as flogging and feathering. When they wish to drive an obnoxious person from among them, they whistle and whittle him out. Finding that the natural way of whistling by puckering the lips was rather tiresome and not sufficiently annoying, they have procured tin whistles for the purpose of serenading all who happen to be so unfortunate as to have given offence to the holy brotherhood. On a recent occasion they surrounded one Green, and compelled him, with all kinds of whistling, whittling and yelling, to leave the place.—Phil. Dollar Newspaper.

Thank's sir—but one thing further is necessary. Without a charter, we have no alternative, but a mild one, to keep our city, (as we have done,) clear of gamblers, debauchees, drunkards, &c. We show men their crimes and sins, by innocent amusement.

FANATICISM.

How to Treat it Successfully.

The sect of Mormons and anti-Mormons are again at war, and threaten to disgrace Illinois, as they have disgraced Missouri, with riot and murder. We advise the Governor and other authorities of Illinois to take effectual measures for preserving the peace, and for punishing all who attempt to break it; and we advise all good citizens, without distinction of politics or religion, to aid them. And beyond this, we advise all authorities and citizens, to pay not the slightest regard to the disputes or other affairs of the fanatics. Any interference with them, especially in the spirit of prosecution, will merely make them stronger.

In religion, nothing is too absurd to believe, and under religious persecution, nothing is too weak to grow. In our day and generation, we have had Irvinism, Mormonism, Millerism, and all sorts of isms; and in the next ten or twenty years, we expect to have as many more. And those who succeed us will witness the rise and fall of as many sects as any of their predecessors. The Anglo-Saxons are the best depositories of religious absurdities in the world. The sun never shone upon a people with such cautious throats for wonder, as those from which English is spoken; and among all the tribes of the race, the Yankees, the New Englanders, will probably swallow the most without choking. The race possess several qualities which admirably fit them for fanatics. They have curiosity, excitability, credulity, and love of freedom; and these are the very soil in which religious absurdity most readily takes root, and of which persecution is the best fertilizer. If some one comes along with a new faith, every Anglo-Saxon ear is pricked up with curiosity. So soon as the faith is stated, the Anglo-Saxon blood is up, and parties are formed upon it; for a speculative question without parties, is something beyond Anglo-Saxon comprehension. Some regard it as a damnable heresy, leading to the gates of hell, and others as the one thing needful, leading to those of heaven.

Those who regard it as sin and death declare war against it, crying out that true religion is in danger; and by true religion they always mean their own notions, their own sect, whether adopted as an affair of conscience or profit. And those who regard it as salvation, at once resist the war, crying out in defence of freedom of conscience and worship, and the right of opinion; ground upon which they are certainly right. The lookers on soon become excited, and take sides, some of them believing out of spite, and some rejecting out of spite. And thus, out of spite, they go from one step to another, till riot, and perhaps murder, are the result.

And all this mischief ensues, from the interference of one man with the belief of his neighbor. So long as people do no mischief in this world with their superstitious and fanatical, other people have no concern with them, and are morally and legally bound to let them alone. We admit that when such fools as Miller and Himes are seducing people into neglect of their families and other worldly duties, and into insanity, the press and the pulpit are bound to expose the imposture, and warn the insect against rushing into the candle. But when such other fools as Irving get crazy, how like wild beasts, and call it the gift of tongues, or such rogues and fools as Jo Smith and Rigdon talk about their revelations and their new books, the surest mode of preventing them from doing any mischief is to let them alone. All fanatics are vain for love of approbation is one of the or-

gans unduly excited by fanaticism. Hence, every fanatic plays his tricks before company, and seems to say, like the fly on the wheel, "what a dust I make!" If nobody looked on, they would soon become cool.—Phil. Dol. News.

Santa Anna.—The decision of character of the Mexican government may be estimated by the fact, that after having captured Santa Anna, imprisoned him, and heaping every indignity upon him, they now offer to suspend proceedings, and give him his passports if he will leave the country. He refuses very naturally, and says "they can't get on in a war on the Texas question without me; the priests are with me, and I'll put myself again at the head of the government." It is not unlikely that he will—and this is the people and the government which threaten war with the United States!—N. Y. Sun.

Sandwich Islands.—In organizing a civilized government for the Sandwich Islands, it is evident that some experienced white men must have prepared a code of laws. We should like to hear the name of the man who proposed the following pains and penalties:—"Any captain landing a passenger without permission \$1000; adultery, \$30; a breach of the Quarantine laws, \$1000; lewd and lascivious conduct, \$10; the violation of the Quarantine laws, by which a contagious disease is introduced, hanging as a murderer; the violation of a woman, \$50; &c., &c."

Pretty well for the revenue, but meagre protection for morality and virtue.—N. Y. Sun.

The population of Canada at the present time is 693,649. Of these there are, natives of the country, of French origin, 518,565; natives of British origin, 85,075; England, 11,886; Ireland, 44,012; Scotland, 13,341; Continental Europe, 2,353; United States, 11,941. The proportion of deaf and dumb to the whole population is greater than in all other countries, except Switzerland and Baden. In Canada it is one to about every nine hundred and fifty-seven; in Europe one in one thousand five hundred and thirty-seven; in the United States one in every two thousand and five hundred; so far as known, one in every one thousand five hundred and fifty-six.—Pitts. Amer.

The Michigan, or Eglantine Rose, as it is called, may be planted by the side of a dwelling, at the base of a column or at the foot of a tree. From a single root it will spread out its branches to the length of twenty-eight or thirty feet in one season. Its foliage is beautiful, but what renders it most pleasing is its numerous clusters of flowers, white, pink and black, which may be frequently seen in one cluster.

MAIL LETTINGS.

The mail lettings for the following States, has resulted in this great saving to the Post office Department:

In Maine the saving is	\$28,836
New Hampshire	20,000
Vermont	22,727
Massachusetts	19,121
Rhode Island	3,600
Connecticut	11,621
New York	91,722
Total	\$195,091

There was 11,000 bids opened, read, endorsed, and recorded in books prepared for the purpose in the short space of fifteen days.

SEXTON'S WEEKLY REPORT.

June 3rd, 1841.
Ruba Sophrona Frank, 25y.
Rachel Thomas, infant.
Mary Ann Thomas, 33y, 2m; child birth.
Abel Wyborn, 4y, 2m, 9d; fits.
William James Bird, 8y; drowned in St. Louis, May 25th.
John Mosier, of Iowa, 45y, 2m, 21; quidzy.

W. D. HUNTINGTON.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this method to warn the public against purchasing two notes, of fifty dollars each, bearing my signature, and payable to Wm. M. Daniels; each dated, I think, on the 23d of November, 1841; one due three months after date, with an endorsement of fifteen dollars; the other due six months after date. I shall not pay either of them, as I have not had value received. I have also got value accounts against Wm. M. Daniels, sufficient to overbalance the amount due on the notes.

L. O. LITTLEFIELD.

Nauvoo, June 4, 1845-5-3w

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that all persons having claims against the estate of Morris Whitesides, deceased, are requested to present their claims to the court of Probate, in and for the county of Hancock, within one year from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator of said estate.

MARGARET WHITESIDES, Administrator.
Nauvoo, June 2d, 1845-5-4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Circuit Court of the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, made the May term thereof A. D. 1845, in the matter of the petition of the Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Smith deceased, to sell the real Estate of said Joseph Smith, I shall proceed on the 4th day of July, A. D. 1845, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to sell by public vendue, in the city of Nauvoo, to the highest and best bidder thereof the real Estate of said Joseph Smith deceased.

Said real Estate is known and described as follows to-wit: A portion of section 8, town 5 n range 8 w; also a portion of section 19, 6 n range 8 w; also a portion of section 26, town 7 n range 8 w; also a portion of section 25, town 7 n range 8 w; the same being in the county of Hancock, and State of Illinois.

Said sale is to be made on a credit of six months by the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, together with a mortgage on the premises as further security therefor.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE,

Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Smith deceased.

June 4th 1845-5-4w

THE POTTERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of the City of Joseph and the public generally that we are now manufacturing the best material, and have on hand a large assortment of Earthenware on hand, such as Pitchers, Bowls, Plates, Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Chambers, Peppers and Salts, Nappes, Mugs, &c., which will be sold wholesale and retail for Cash or Country Produce cheaper than can be purchased on the Mississippi, of the same quality. We boast of the best material and best workmen in the United States can afford, being English Pottery and having worked in the most extensive Manufactory in England.

ELIJAH K. FULLER, President.
RICHARD STEELE,
WILLIAM FOX,
RICHARD RALPHS,
JOSEPH RALPHS,
THOMAS RALPHS,
ALFRED GORDON,
JOHN BOURNE, Clerk,
June 4th 1845-5-4w

TURNING & CABINET MAKING.

THE subscriber, having returned to this city is prepared to manufacture all kinds of furniture of the best quality on as low and reasonable terms, as cheap as the same articles can be purchased in St. Louis.

He is also prepared to do all kinds of turning in the most fashionable style, and having had an extensive experience in both the above branches, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom.

To his friends in the surrounding country who have heretofore patronized him, he would state, that he should feel obliged by a continuation of their favors. Shop on Main street, a few doors below the post office.

JAMES BIRD.
Nauvoo, June 4, 1845-5-3m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT Emma Smith, guardian for the minor heirs of Joseph Smith, deceased, will present a petition to the judge of the fifth Judicial Circuit, at the special term, to be holden in Hancock county, or an order to sell lot four, (4) in block one hundred and forty two, (142) in the city of Nauvoo, Hancock county, Illinois, or the support of said heirs, all persons interested will appear at the said term of the court, and show cause, if any, why said order should not be made.

EMMA SMITH, Guardian.

Nauvoo, June 2d, 1845-5-4w

WANTED.

TURLEY wants to employ a first rate gunsmith, to work at stocking and finishing. Apply soon.

Nauvoo, June 3, 1845-5-3w

THE WORLD RIGHT SIDE UP.

E. D. and J. M. WOOLLEY, would respectfully inform the Saints, our friends and the public, we have just received a large assortment of GOODS, which we have opened in the house formerly known as the NAUVOO STORE, now JOSEPH CITY STORE, situated on Mulholland Street, one block and a half east of the Temple, where we will be able to accommodate the Saints with those articles so essential to the comfort of mankind, viz Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware and Crockery, in short all things that are really wanted in our line of business. And having been engaged in the business, for years, we flatter ourselves competent to give satisfaction in quality, and also in price, we would invite the inhabitants of the city of Joseph and vicinity to call and see.

Country produce will be received for goods.

May 27th 1845-4-3n

TO OLD COUNTRYMEN.

BYNDEN & CO'S PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.

PERSONS in America, wishing to send to Europe for their friends, can procure a passage by any of the Packet ships to leave Liverpool on the 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, and 26th of every month, for New York, Boston, or New Orleans.

Also, those wishing to remit money to their friends in Europe, can purchase from on board steaming upwards, all the particulars of which can be ascertained by enquiring of JONATHAN C. WRIGHT, Agent, Office on Water Street, Nauvoo, two doors above the old Printing Office.

Nauvoo, May 1845-4-1f

J. H. & W. RALSTON,

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.

WILL attend to all business in their charge, & upon that is entrusted to their charge. Particular attention given to the collection of debts.

W. H. RALSTON's Office at Warsaw, Hancock County, Illinois.

Warsaw, May 14th, 1845-2-1f

TRUTH.

WHEREAS John Gribble has taken off my bed and board, contrary to the decision of said court, without any just cause, and having had to pay his debts up to this date, Notice is hereby given, that I will pay no more of his contracting after this date, and he will be responsible for his past and heretofore or hereafter, and solicit him to return what he has taken away, and save for his trouble.

SABRA GRANGER.
May 19th, 1845-3-3w

NOTICE is hereby given that Howard Egan, Conservator for Joel Ballard, an insane person, will present a petition at the next Term of the Hancock Circuit Court, praying for an order of said Court to sell so much of the real estate of the said Joel Ballard, as will satisfy the claims against said estate. All parties interested will appear at said Term of the court and show cause, if any, why said order should not be made.

HOWARD EGAN, Conservator of the estate of Joel Ballard Insane.
Nauvoo, April 17, 1845-5-1f

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Sabra Gribble, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to caution all persons against trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting; neither will I be responsible for any of her acts, after this date.

JOHN GRIBBLE.

Nauvoo, May 12, 1845-2-3w

TAILOR'S ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned have associated ourselves together, for the purpose of carrying on the tailoring business, in all its various branches. And for the better accommodation of the public, have opened two shops. One on Mulholland street, one door west of A. Davis's store; and one on the corner of Main and Parley sts., two doors north of Oakley's store, formerly occupied by R. Wells. This association being composed of the best workmen, which will enable us to give satisfaction to all those who may favor us with a call. Therefore all that wish to have clothing made, whether for beauty, fashion, comfort, or durability, can be accommodated at the above designated shops. Also cutting done on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. The real or personal property of any member of aforesaid association, which is not invested as stock in said association, shall not be holden for the debts of said association.

JOHN W. BELL, Pres.
C. B. THOMPSON, Counselors.
WM. P. McINTIRE, Counselors.
ROBT. RUSSELL, Superintendents.
J. H. GLINES, Superintendents.
WM. K. PARKER,
ALEXANDER MULLINER,
C. BELLARBY,
WM. STRINGHAM,
JABEZ BOTSFORD,
B. CHAPMAN.
Nauvoo, March 25th, 1845-47-3m

CHEAPEST DRY GOODS IN ST. LOUIS.

WE offer to our friends in Illinois, as well as in our own state, a first rate opportunity of purchasing their goods as we are determined to sell lower than any engaged in our line of business. We sell for cash, and on motto is quick and small profits.

WEBB & SMITH.

Corner of 3d and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Country merchants will do well to give us a call.

Feb. 7:49f W. & S.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE undersigned having been appointed NOTARY PUBLIC for Nauvoo, will attend to all business in that line according to law, at his office in the brick store on Water street.

W. W. PHELPS.

April 7 1845-49.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city of New York, (and taken his old stand, 52 Main street,) with an entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, comprising every article usually kept in a clothing or furnishing store. His goods are all new, were bought for cash, and manufactured under his own direction, expressly for this market. In the latest and most fashionable style.

Having formed a connection with a wholesale dry goods house in the city of New York, enables him to take advantage of the market in buying unusually low, at auction. He can, therefore, confidently assure buyers of ready made clothing, that he not only can but will sell them clothing not only as cheap but cheaper than any other clothing house in the city of St. Louis. Buyers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

M. BROWN.

No 52 Main street, St. Louis.

April 8th, 1845-5-3m

LIME, LIME!

FOR the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they have now on hand and intend keeping at all times a large quantity of first rate Lime, at their kiln near the upper end of Main street, formerly occupied by Pe & Smith. All kinds of country produce, merchandise, &c., received in payment, cash not refused.

JOSIAH BOYCE,

O. M. ALLEN,

EDMUND NELSON.

May 7, 1845-No 1-6m

NOTICE.

FOR sale or exchange for lands near or within twenty miles of Nauvoo. A Farm of 200 acres, 185 improved, good buildings, a first rate orchard, situated ten miles south of Pinckneyville, Perry county, Mo. For further particulars enquire of

LEVISTEWEAT.

Nauvoo, April 23d, 1845-52-1f

NAUVOO TANNERY.

NOTICE.—The Tanners and Shoemakers association, will pay in goods or Bots and Shoes, from four to five cents for calfskins, and from three to four cents for hides, delivered at their tannery, situated on Hubbard and Rich streets, near Colton's brick yard, or at the Queens city store; we will also tan a share. We also want a large quantity of White and Black Oak bark and Sumach, for which we will pay the highest Nauvoo prices.

G. W. ROSEGRANS,

April 1-48-8m Superintendent.

LIME, LIME!

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they intend keeping constantly on hand, the best quality of lime, which they will sell low for cash or produce, at their kiln in Keegan's woods, in Brigham street, 1-4 of a mile north of Young street.

JOSEPH OWENS,
THOS. MENDENHALL.

April 13th, 50-3m

MORMONS AND ANTI-MORMONS.

GENTLEMEN, wishing to exchange Lands or Farms in Hancock county, Mo. or in the Eastern Middle or Southern States, will please deliver a minutely written description thereof, post paid, with the real cash value, to Mr. LORENZO YOUNG of this City, who may be found by enquiring at the Nauvoo Mansion.

Also members of our church owning lands in any of the above States, and wishing to exchange them for lands in this country, will please forward to Mr. Young a minute description thereof, post paid, with the cash value thereof, and it will meet with prompt attention. Mr. Young is the Agent of the Church, in this City to transact this business. No charges will be made unless an exchange is effected, but when exchanges are made, a moderate or reasonable compensation will be expected.

Nauvoo, May 5th, 1845-13m

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

BRETHREN wishing to purchase Lands, Houses or cities, will do well to call on me, at Mrs. Emma Smith's office, Mission.

WILLIAM SMITH.

ALSO—I have some landed property with houses and out offices on, in the interior of this country, which I will sell or exchange for property in this city.

May 6th, 1845-1f

LAND FOR SALE, CHEAP!

160 Acres s.e. q. sec 27; 6 n 8 w the best of land in the Big Field, good title.

ALSO—160 Acres n.w. q. sec 36; 7 n 8 w on the Ia. hwy road.

ALSO—160 Acres s.w. 27; 7 n 6 w. Will take trade for this last gr.

ALSO—148 Acres of the e. q. of sec 14; 3 north of w. hwy, with a new house not finished, some timber; price \$1 50 per acre, part cash part trade.

Enquire of

EDSON WHIPPLE.

May 5th 1845-11f

PHONOGRAPHY.

GEO. D. WATT, wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he is teaching the art of Phonography in Thirtieth Lesson, which will give the necessary instruction for a minimum practice. He will teach in different parts of the city, when a class can be obtained, at the rate of one dollar per scholar.

May 2d, 1845-1f

LOOK HERE.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for Ebenezer Robinson, Wm. Richards and others, to make sales, and lease their real estate, as he may think proper and convenient, he therefore gives notice to all who wish to purchase of cash or property in any part of the State, that he has for sale, 17 tracts in the city, also the large house and soap manufactory near the river, and a number of lots unim

POETRY.

THE SHOEMAKER.

"Act well your part, there all the honor lies."
The shoemaker sat amid wax and leather,
With lip-stone over his knee,
Where, snug in his shop, he defied all weather.
Drawing his quarters and sole together—
A happy old man was he.

This happy old man was so wise and knowing.
The worth of his time he knew;
He hasted his ends, and kept them going.
He felt to each moment a stitch was owing.
Until he got round the shoe.
Of every deed his wax was sealing.
The closing was firm and fast;
The prick of his awl never caused a feeling
Of pain to the toe, and his skill in healing
Was perfect and true to the last.

Whenever you gave him a foot to measure,
With gentle and skilful hand
He took his proportions with locks of pleasure,
As if you were giving the costliest treasure,
Of dubbing him lord of the land.

And many a one did he save from getting
A fever, or cold, or cough;
For many a foot did he save from wetting,
When, whether in water or snow 'twas sitting.
His shoeing would keep them off.

When he had done with his making and mending,
With hope and a peaceful breast,
Resigning his awl, as his thread was ending,
He passed from his bench, to the grave descending,
As high as the king to rest.

SONGS FOR THE MILLION.

BY ONE OF THEM.

NO. 1. LABOR.

Up brothers to your toil to day,
Let fools the burden shirk,
Though idle hands may snatch the pay,
Thank God they leave the work.

Let purse-proud, bloated sluggards preach
Of labor as a curse;
Their rotten flesh and morals teach
That idleness is worse.

Who labors, lives, though but a slave,
And reaping not the fruit;
His loyal lord, in ransomed grave,
Is but a wailing brute.

Then ply the hoe, and ply the plough,
And ditch the drowsy bog,
And if it must be, wive, allow,
Your lord to play the hog.

Then ply the spindle, ply the loom,
Though ransomed take the cloth;
Your happy limbs they cannot doom
To feel the pains of sloth.

While life is left, they can't
Let idleness be play;
That glorious spark, creative joy,
They cannot take away.

From the Weekly Union.

TONE OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

The "Philadelphia Inquirer" remarks that the tone of the press with regard to Oregon, Texas, and this country, is less violent than we had reason to expect considering the recent declarations of Lord Aberdeen and Sir Robert Peel. There are, however, exceptions to this remark. We give an article upon the subject from the Dublin Freeman's Journal:

"The receding of England from the position she had taken about Texas is deeply significant, and history may hereafter use it to mark the point at which the flood of fortune began to ebb. America is no ordinary power. Her greatest strength can be put forth upon England's own ocean domain. A quarter of a century ago, when England was supposed capable of annihilating the little marine of America by a single stroke of her fin; and the relative dimensions of her navies justified the supposition—the younger nation seized the knife between her teeth, dashed to meet her enemy on her enemy's own element, and many a spouting ruin of the monster of the seas crimsoned the deep on which they struggled.

America is better grown now. Her commercial navy covers every sea, and in its qualities leaves all rivalry far behind. Great as have been her advances in population and in wealth, her progress in commerce has outstripped even these. The maritime strength of nations is no longer measured by counting their ships of war, but by sounding the depths of that source whence the military marine is to be supplied—their commercial navies. England is mightier at sea than France, not because that for every 100 tons of Louis Philippe's royal navy, Victoria's navy numbers 120—or whatever else may be the proportion of the excess—but because the commercial tonnage of France being but 500,000, that of England amounts to 3,000,000. By the same standard the maritime strength of England and that of the United States may be compared; and they stand thus—England has 3,000,000—America has already 2,000,000. This is the relative position, not of countries whose distance has long maintained a stationary proportion, but of countries, the second placed of whom is gaining upon the first by strides almost incredible. Fifteen years, perhaps—twenty years certainly—will reserve their position in the race.

England will not go to war with America on account of Texas, nor on account of Oregon; and scarcely on account of any thing else that the new world contains. England will be especially cautious of going to war with America, or dashing herself against the compact constitution of her States, when she reflects that America is a country with whom foreign nations are ambitious to become united, while she herself is a country from whose

merciless gripe kindled nations struggle to be released.

England! keep cool—don't go to war. Be content to show your abhorrence of slavery by robbing your people of two annual millions at home, to put them into the pockets of the ex-slave drivers of the West Indies. Do not exhibit your philanthropy by dashing your brittle empire against the iron-clamped federations of America."

Thanks to the Freeman's Journal for the picture which it draws of our real strength, and our increasing resources. Let us preserve our glorious Union; augment our resources; strengthen our frontiers, both on the seaboard and on the West; enlarge our steam power on a scale somewhat suitable to the augmentation of the maritime nations of Europe, and we may defy a world in arms.

Great Britain had better pursue the advice of the scriptures—take the beam out of her own eye, before she spies the mote in ours. Her illiberal press is constantly complaining of our progress, our territorial acquisitions, and our alleged ambition. She forgets that we but wish to reacquire Texas, which was once ours; and to assert our just rights over Oregon. She remembers to forget, too, her own ambitious and insatiable thirst for power; the commercial points she has acquired; the territory she is constantly acquiring in the East. In that quarter of the globe, her spirit of aggrandizement is forever at work, and year after year, adding state after state and kingdom after kingdom, to the circle of her extensive dominions. She acquires Afghanistan, Scinde, Panjab, &c., &c., to her extended possessions, and at the same time, she affects to be horrified at the annexation of Texas to the United States. We shall republish the portrait which is drawn of her Carthaginian spirit of acquisition, by Mr. Cushing, and in the meantime, we repeat the striking view presented by Mr. Bowlin, of Missouri, in his speech in Congress. By means of Gibault, she commands the entrance to the Mediterranean, southern Europe, and northwestern Africa; by Malta and the Ionian Islands, the Archipelago, Egypt, and a portion of the Turkish empire; by St. Helena, the South Atlantic; by the Cape of Good Hope, the south and southeast coast of Africa up to the Red Sea. Thus, in the words of Mr. Bowlin, "surrounding this whole continent at every available point, with her fortifications from Malta to Capetown," by the Isle of France, the Indian ocean; and by Hindoostan and the island of Ceylon, the destiny of southern Asia, from Persia to China, and the Indian ocean to the Black Sea; by her possessions in the bay of Bengal, the empire of Burmah; by Australia, she has a key to the whole commerce of the Indies. Upon our own coast, she surrounds us with a chain of military possessions extending from Nova Scotia to Bermuda, in the latitude of Savannah and Trinidad, near the continent of South America. To complete her power over North America, she endeavored to obtain the Sandwich Islands; and some century before, under Drake, a foothold upon the possessions of Spain on the shores of the Pacific.

But more anon.

Curious.—At Croydon, N. H., on Monday week, a phenomenon occurred, if correctly reported, which is somewhat rare. The Newport Argus says: "We learn from a gentleman of Croydon, that a mysterious natural phenomenon was noticed near the centre of that town on Monday evening. The atmosphere was filled with minute particles of light for a space of nearly half a mile in breadth, and extending as far above as the eye could reach, having the appearance and odor of phosphorus in an ignited state. It created an illumination sufficient to enable our informant to recognize objects within its range, which were invisible in the darkness that preceded it. Its appearance was instantaneous, and was visible for a space of half an hour. The ignition was increased, and the illumination made more vivid by motion. Our informant was convinced of this fact by whirling his whip in the air, which, after a few revolutions, would become entirely covered by the ignited substance, and to appearance flashed with vivid light. The phenomenon is singular and unusual, if not unprecedented, and is well worthy the investigation of scientific men."

COOPERS ASSOCIATION.

The Coopers of the city of Nauvoo wish to inform the public, that they have entered into an organization, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Coopering in all its various branches, and that they are now prepared to contract for jobs of any magnitude; and inasmuch as we have some of the best workmen, we hope to merit the support and confidence of Merchants and others, who may favor us with a call.

Any person wishing for work done in our line of business, will please apply to the Superintendent of the Association on Hyrum Street, between Partridge and Hyde Streets; who is empowered to contract for all jobs at prices to suit the times.

We would also inform the public that we want immediately, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND STAVES, for which we will pay the highest West-rn prices. Persons wishing to furnish us with good Staves can apply to the Superintendent as above.

Individual property of members of said Association will be exempt from liability for debts contracted by said Association.

WM. EARL, President.
HENRY B. HUFFMAN, Counsellors
CYRUS WINGATE,
HUGH LITTLE, Superintendent.
H. B. HUFFMAN, Treasurer.
HENRY STANGDAGE, Secretary.

May 18, 1845—3m

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned will dispose of his farm for cash, or for a farm in Hancock county, Illinois. said farm lays four miles east of the county seat of Branch county, Michigan, one mile north of the Chicago turnpike, and contains eighty acres, about fifty under improvement, the balance good timbered land, with a good sugar bush on it.

PHYLANDER CORLESS.

April 14th, 50tf

TWO farms one containing 180 acres, 70 acres improved, with a good frame house, and out houses; the other containing 120 acres, 50 acres improved, with a good block house, and out houses. —Also, 30 acres of timber, all situated about 30 miles east from St. Louis, 18 miles from Belleville, and 2 miles from Fayetteville, in St. Clair county, Illinois.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 105 acres; 60 acres improved, with a good dwelling house and out houses, situated south west of Pinkneysville, Perry county, Illinois.

The owners of the above farms will exchange stock for further particulars apply to Levi Stewart, or this office.

ALSO—About 600 acres in Missouri. Apply to the above.

ALSO:

ONE farm situated 4 miles east of Pinkneysville, the county seat in Perry county, Illinois, containing 120 acres improved, with a good block house and out houses.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 160 acres, 65 acres improved, with a frame house, and out houses, about thirteen miles from the county seat, Nashville, in Washington county, Illinois.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 275 acres, 35 acres improved, 3 1/2 miles from the county seat, Marion, in Williamson county, Illinois, with a good house and out houses.

ALSO:

A PLANTATION IN MISSISSIPPI, FOR sale or exchange, a plantation situated 50 miles from Vicksburg, Mississippi, in the county of Copiah, 10 miles south of Lines' store on the Jackson road, 9 miles from Gallatin, and 30 miles from Jackson, containing 1080 acres of land, with 90 acres of improvement, with a good dwelling house and out buildings; indisputable title given. For further particulars apply to George Black, or at this office.

ALSO:

A PLANTATION containing 400 acres, 80 acres improved, good dwelling house, good well at the door with springs and branch near by—would also exchange horses, cattle, and hogs, situated 40 miles from Vicksburg, Lines county, Mississippi, and 4 miles from Lines' store. For further particulars apply at this office.

ALSO:

A FARM containing 140 acres of enclosed land, 50 acres under a high state of cultivation, and 90 acres of excellent timber of first rate quality, a good comfortable farm house, and good out buildings, together with a good pump of water at the door, and 50 grafted fruit trees, located on the road leading from Washington to Richmond, 5 miles from each place, and three and a half from the National road.

Also—320 acres of wild land, located in Grant county, Indiana, on the Mississippi river.

EBENEZER CHEESMAN.

April 1, 1845—49tf

ALSO: A FARM containing 180 acres, with 50 acres under cultivation, well timbered and well watered, with an orchard of 50 bearing apple trees, together with many other fruit trees, such as cherries, peaches, pears, &c., situated in Perry township, Delaware county, Indiana, 15 from the head of White Water canal at Hagerstown, and 10 miles from Muncie town, near a little town called Burlington; there are two log cabins and a stable upon the premises; the quality of the land is equal to any in the country. The subscriber proposes to exchange for land in Hancock county, Illinois, or to sell at reduced price, for cash or other good property; a perfect title can be given. Any or all persons wishing to bargain in that way, can call on Dr. Coulston, of La Harpe, Isaac Morley of Lima, or George Miller of Nauvoo, or at my residence in Delaware county, Indiana.

WM. N. ROWE

April 15-50tf

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

IOWA TWINS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.

May 23d, 1844.

NEW STORE AND LAND AGENCY.

THE subscribers have opened a store, on the premises of S. A. Knowlton, (Knowlton settlement, Hancock county,) where they have on hand a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Groceries, adapted to the wants of a farming community, which they offer for sale at very low prices for cash or produce.

Also about 100 q. sections of land, situated in this county which will be sold to those wishing to settle on favorable terms.

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.

References.—B. Young, H. C. Kimball and Orson Hyde.
March 24,—47tf

COMMISSION STORE FOR HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscriber having opened a commission store on Mulholland street, about fifteen rods south east of the Temple, will receive and sell on commission, any article that can be made or manufactured in this city, comprising of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Hats, Bonnets, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Cabinet ware, Chairs, Hoes, Pitch forks, &c. Any thing that you can make or have on hand that will be useful in this vicinity, that you wish to sell; if you feel disposed to leave it with me I will sell it to the best advantage, for your benefit.

I will receive in exchange for the above articles, Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Wheat, Corn, Buckwheat, Flour, Meal, Potatoes, Beans, Wool, Hides, and finally any thing that will make food or clothing.

Please give me a call as I will intend to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-43tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM in Knox county, three miles west of Galesburg, eight miles from Knoxville, thirty miles from Oquaka, and twelve miles from Monmouth, containing one hundred acres—forty acres of improvements, and sixty acres of excellent timber, well watered, both for stock and house use. The cultivated land is dry and of a very excellent quality, which the undersigned will sell cheap, or exchange for a farm in Hancock county.

JUSTUS AMES.

March 1st, 1845-14tf

SOAP MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having established a Soap Manufactory on Mulholland street, about two hundred rods east of the Temple, opposite R. Beech's Tavern, where he intends to manufacture hard and soft soap of the best quality, which he will sell much lower than has been the customary price in this city, wholesale or retail. To be had also at the Commission Store, about fifteen rods south east of the Temple.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-43tf

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having taken the old stand formerly occupied by H. Egan, have commenced manufacturing cordage of all descriptions, twine, chalk lines &c., which they will sell at St. Louis prices. As the subscribers intend manufacturing all their cordage from the best materials, and in the best manner, to be sold at the lowest prices; they would invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and see before purchasing elsewhere. N. B. St. Louis prices paid for hemp.

EGAN & SANDERS.

Feb. 19-42tf

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM of 150 acres, situated two miles west of the flourishing town of Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the margin of the great prairie, one of the most healthy portions of the state. Ninety acres of excellent timber, such as Maple, Beech, Ash, Black Walnut, White Oak, &c., the balance prairie of the best quality. There is a good framed barn, 30 by 45 feet; a large framed house, well finished and painted outside, with a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises. The whole farm is well fenced and excellently watered, for stock and a well with a pump in both barn and kitchen.

The subscriber will sell the above farm on reasonable terms, or exchange it in part for a good stock farm, of prairie and timber in Hancock county; an indisputable title given. For further particulars enquire at this office, or of the subscriber on the premises.

SETH TAFT.

March 18-46tf

EARTHENWARE! EARTHENWARE!!

J. GROUETT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity; that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparation for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended; ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Insipidity and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The her Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

KEYSTONE STORE.

A. A. LATHROP has purchased the store of D. D. Yearsley, on Mulholland st., a little east of the Temple, where he will accommodate the Saints, his friends and the public, with DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES; as they may need, suitable for the season. Receiving fresh supplies occasionally.

Being a Mormon, he goes on the principle: our interest; our cause, and Nauvoo for ever.

One man is not every body, but he may do much good by turning a penny when he sells Goods, Wares, Crockery, Hardware, &c., CHEAP for cash, produce, and truck, or exchanges fairly. Call and try.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the old numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

A. W. BABBITT,

Attorney at Law.

HAS removed his office to the city of Nauvoo and has taken the office occupied by the late General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to attend to any, or all business committed to his trust.

Oct. 9, 1844-23tf

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his prices:

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	do	do	plain	2.50
do	do	do	neat	3.00
do	do	do	neat	3.50
do	do	do	neat	4.00
do	do	do	extra	4.50
do	do	do	neat	5.00
do	do	do	neat	5.50
do	do	do	neat	6.00
do	do	do	neat	6.50
do	do	do	neat	7.00
do	do	do	neat	7.50

A. other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1844.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, AMARANTH.

THE NEW LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER AMARANTH, ATHERTON, MASTER, WILL run as a regular packet between St. Louis and Rock Island, during the season, touching at all the intermediate ports. On her upward trip, she will leave Nauvoo for Rock Island every Wednesday at six P. M. Returning will leave Nauvoo for St. Louis every Saturday at 6 A. M. In proof of accommodations the Amaranth is surmounted by no boat on the upper Mississippi; and her officers will spare no pains to render her worthy the patronage of a discerning public.

For freight or passage apply to A. MORRISON, Agent.

Nauvoo, April 30th, 52tf

MERMAID:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET FROM ST. LOUIS TO NAUVOO, AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE Light draught steamer, MERMAID, GLEIM, MASTER, will run through the season from St. Louis to Bloomington in Iowa. She will leave St. Louis on Wednesdays at 4 P. M. arrive at Nauvoo on Friday mornings; and at Bloomington on Saturday mornings. Returning leave Bloomington on Saturday evenings; and Nauvoo on Sunday mornings. For freight or passage apply on board or to the agents at the several towns. Every attention, politeness, civility and accommodation, may be expected from the boat and officers, as plausibility was more gold, than tricks and ferocity. For further particulars enquire of

C. ALLEN, Agent.

for Nauvoo.

March 22, 1845-1f

OSPREY:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, ANDERSON, MASTER, has commenced running between St. Louis & Bloomington, leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip, she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Mondays; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1/2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive at St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evans' Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to

C. ALLEN, Nauvoo.

Jan. 1, 1845-53tf

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be exceeded in the Western States; we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Chariottes, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Buggy Wagons, Hearsees, Spotters, Frosting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also, Ploughs, Scythes, Rakes, &c., &c., which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Waer street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices, for we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Prest.
ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk.
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.
BURN FROST.
DAVID DE VOL.
JOSHUA SMITH.
DAVID W. FOX.
SHADRACH DRIGGS.
DWIGHT WEBSTER.
JESSE H. ATHERTON.
WM. LISK.

Jan. 15th, 1845-37-1f



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, June 11, 1845.

Whole Number 162

Volume 3.—No. 6.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR.

Editor and Proprietor.

At the residence of Miss and Mrs. K. A. Street,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 annually in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal discount will be made to regular subscribers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor) Post Paid, to receive attention.

EXTRACT

FROM AN ESSAY OF MR. JONES.

On the Duty of Parents and Teachers.

and the Rights of Children.

Men have used a variety of similes

to convey to us their ideas of the infant

mind. Some compare it to a piece of

unfaded ground; others to a sheet of white

paper, &c., meaning thereby its suscep-

tibility to any kind of vegetation, or as a

sheet of paper, of receiving any char-

acters on its surface that men are pleased

to imprint there. This represents my

idea of the mind of an infant in the earliest

stage of its existence. But it is no

more of this simple idea than it

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

begins to combine and compare. It

laws and usages of society his cast, grade and respectability of standing before he had taken his place in it; and wholly irrespective of his just claims or merits—What has he had to do with the alteration of his rights or with the usurpation of the rights of others? If claims to be equal to the son of a prince, and is content to be considered no way superior to the child of the leech. The bare contemplation of his character in view of the fact that all men are born free and equal.

The infant finds itself surrounded by its parents, and others of its own species, from whom it at first receives (passively) impressions, which indelibly fix themselves on its memory. It soon becomes capable of imitation. Its character becomes a transcript of that of its parents and others about it, who are often delighted at seeing even their voices, reflected from the pure mirror of the infant mind. Their acts, words and even looks, are treasured up in the memory, to be repeated whenever an opportunity occurs. Almost all parents are desirous of cultivating amiable and honest dispositions in their children, however indifferent to be about their own characters; but it is to be feared that there is a greater amount of bad than good example in most families. There are few children on whom there have not been told falsehoods, unmanly, either in sport, or to answer some present purpose. Such a child must be a dull scholar if he does not instinctively become a liar and a villain in a considerable degree for there is a kind of necessity for adopting such a character. Children believe implicitly all that is told them by older persons, and finding their credulity repeatedly abused they are induced to withhold confidence in all cases, become suspicious and acquire a habit of contradiction. The confidence of children would be as invariable a course in the rising of the sun if the integrity of those with whom they have to do were as invariable. Many gentlemen of my acquaintance, who are apparently of the most affable and pacific tempers and dispositions when abroad, among their neighbors, if followed home, will be found upon crossing their own threshold to be wholly transformed. The countenance assumes a stern and their language and actions are anything but kind and pleasant and all this is without any apparent cause. Surrounded by a family, consisting of a lovely wife and a number of children, in whose smiling faces are delineated to the best advantage the outlines of his own features, one would suppose, here, if any where on the face of the wide world, all discord and peevishness would vanish. But this disposition (if it be a disposition) is not thrown off until they merge again into the world.

Is this so bad an example? Is the worst side of their character a fit pattern for the imitation of their children? Good precepts come with a bad grace from a parent in such a mood.

Advice to Husbands.—In the slightest case of sisterly frailty, (says Panché) be an indulgent man. It is the easiest and cheapest way of firing your own excessive gold stars. Now and then too, you can, with great profit to yourself, of course, hazard suspicions of some of your neighbors.

Suspicion, skillfully used, is an excellent thing.

Like dust of rouge, if very tenderly laid on, it throws in fine relief the natural beauty of the wearer. Rouge is a harmless little fib, that lies, as somebody says, like truth, and so I like it, is, if properly applied, a slight suspicion; they may both color false modesty.

There is too, a sort of side-wind way that will enable you at once to please and tease your husband.

Jehonny, that is, a happy affection of the passion, is a wonderful weapon in a skillful hand.

Therefore, when walking with the poor man, declare that he looks at every woman he meets and stalks accordingly. Some times after the accusation, and declare that every woman he meets looks at him.

From this assumed fact you can make any deductions, and endeavour, in a torrent of words to declare how very, very miserable you ought to be.

The man, of course, must think himself dear to you, or wherefore such fantastic jealousy? He must feel, though with a feeling of wretchedness, that you love him, or wherefore show that you love him, or wherefore show the love with so much misery to him? Does not pass love to live, yet wounded mouse who bites and scratches? Again as to temper, never let it be certain. Husbands I know them, presume upon evenness of temper. Now let your husband feel that he is never safe. He will accordingly be gentle, watchful in his manner. Hence, be at times in the most exuberant spirits; and then, with a thought, at some unconscious look of your husband, some playful word, have a mute tongue and brows of threatening thunder. In your very gayest moments let your helpmate

feel as if he is called upon to admire some curious gun, very beautiful, but to be most carefully handled lest it go off and destroy him.

The New York Evening Mirror, translates the following from a French paper. It describes a ball which it would have been pleasant to attend:

A firebrand has been thrown among the belles of Paris in the shape of a royal decree, "that the twelve new statues, ordered to complete the establishments of the gardens of the Luxembourg, be modelled from the twelve most beautiful women now reigning as belles in Paris!"

It was thought by the King that marble enough had been devoted to the heathen gods and goddesses. But his Majesty, with all his knowledge of the world, had little foreseen the frenzied emulation he was now exciting. The applications—the certificates of beauties undecorated except in marble, the heaped up influence for one beauty and another, the revelations made to the sculptors likely to be employed; and the plotting and counterplotting to be recommended by influential persons—have exceeded all the competitions by which the court was ever before made busy and bitter.

The selection was at last delegated to the Duchess of Decizes, and her recent ball presented a most unexpected character. Her invitations had been for a modern assembly, in plain dress, but it turned out to be a fancy ball of the most extraordinary varieties of the statuette and classical! Scarce a woman under fifty came without some symptom of one of the heathen goddesses. Minerva of all ages, Venuses, Dianes, Junos, Graces and Muses, it was like a scene at Jupiter's!

Towards the close of the evening, the excitement became so great that there was a general demand for an immediate decision by votes thrown into an urn. The goddesses were attitudinizing about the room, their eyes flashing fire, and their most sculpture-like proportions swelling into the lines of beauty—but the Duchess feared the reaction. It was wisely and firmly resisted, and the celestials went home to their nominal goddesses. It has since been decided that the rivalry was too exasperating, and the project of modern goddesses has been abandoned.

Money Digging.—The Hampden (Mass.) Post tells a story about the jail at Springfield, who was persuaded by a negro in prison to take him to Westfield, where he (the negro) had concealed a large amount of treasure. They went in the night, dug in two or three places, of course to no effect, and at length came to a place where the negro measured off a given distance from a certain tree, and striking his spade into the ground, he exclaimed in a tone of triumph—"Here it is! I am mistaken this time, no how!"

Now take off my handcuffs, Boss Day, and I'll show you something worth looking at.

The handcuffs were removed, and in an instant, instead of feasting his eyes on sparkling gems and uncouth treasures, Deputy Day found himself lying upon his back and surveying the stars.

When he regained his feet, there was the spade, there the handcuffs, and there, too, stood Deputy Day; but the prisoner had fled, leaving his old hat as security for his return. The deputy returned to Springfield a wiser man.

Banditti in Bohemia.—Recently, says a late English paper, a party set out from Breslau on an excursion of pleasure to the Kitzschebirge, on the Bohemian frontier, and arrived among the Giant mountains just in time to take their part in a fierce conflict between a gang of banditti and the host of the mountain inn, bravely supported by his servants. The banditti, it appears, had made an inquiry at St. Peters, respecting the property contained in the inn keeper's house, and had ascertained at what time they were least likely to meet other visitors there. Had it not been for the unexpected arrival of the strangers, there is little doubt that the greater part of the inmates would have been murdered. The arrival of the reinforcements did not, however, put the miscreants to flight; on the contrary, it was not until they had wounded several of the party, and were themselves covered with wounds, that they were induced to surrender. They were then secured, and delivered over to the police at Hohenelbe.

One of the bravos proved to be a travelling journeyman baker, another was a man who keeps a shop for the sale of fancy goods in a town not far from the place, and a third appears to be a man of independent property. One of them attempted to escape by a stratagem, which is frequently practised by the Italian banditti. He pretended to be dying, and demanded priestly consolation in his last moments. The good-natured mountain-men, moved by his penitence, released him from his bonds, whereupon he started up, stabbed several of those who were standing near him, and attempted to rush out of the house. He was caught, however, and re-secured.

Agricultural

POTATOES.

The malady which has prevailed for a year or two, among potatoes, may operate as a discouragement to planting them as extensively as formerly. We venture not to give an opinion, from the little that is yet known in regard to the origin of this disease, or to recommend any specific remedy; but, from what we have seen, should not hesitate to adopt the following rules in planting, cultivation, &c.

1. To plant on loamy soils, of medium dryness. 2. If stable manure is used, let it be well mixed with the soil, and not left (especially if unfertilized) in too great a quantity in the hill. 3. Plant good sized, sound potatoes, cutting only the largest ones. Very small potatoes, or small pieces, are not likely to sprout vigorously as large ones. The first food of the young plant is the substance of the old potato, and the greater the supply of this food, the more rapid, of course is the early growth of the shoot. It is true, that under entirely favorable circumstances of soil, season, &c., the shoot from a small potato or small pieces, may succeed, and the product from them in such cases, may not be much less; but it is reasonable that the shoot from a good sized sound potato would be stronger, and less disposed to suffer from any unfavorable influences belonging either to the soil or atmosphere.

4. Plant as early as the ground is in a proper state. Many cases might be cited where early planted potatoes escaped the blight or disease, and produced a crop, when the same variety, planted later on a piece immediately adjoining, were much injured.

5. Plant only varieties of known hardiness. Much depends on this. Some kinds have always been remarkable for their healthy, hardy constitutions; at the same time producing more than others under the same circumstances. Of the feeble sorts, there is the Merce, called also Chenango, Mesmaie, (corrupted from Neshannock) which from its supposed or acknowledged good qualities for the table, has been widely cultivated for several years past; but which has always been subject to blight—more so than most other kinds. We are not aware of any good qualities possessed by this potato that are not to be had in several other kinds, which have the advantage of greater hardiness and productiveness as well as soundness.

6. In cultivation, keep the crop clean from the "first start," but avoid ploughing or working it when the ground is so wet as to be in the least muddy, and do not use the plough or cultivator after the blossoms appear; as a mutilation of the roots after this may damage the setting of the tubers. Having used all these, and other reasonable precautions, we may say in the language of a witty disciple of Esculapian—

"If after that they choose to die,

Why, verily, I let 'em."

[Albany Cult.]

CORN STALK SUGAR.

The various experiments made the past season in the manufacture of this article, were attended with very different degrees of success. In one instance a farmer in Indiana succeeded in producing at the rate of 500 lbs. of fair sugar of fair quality to the acre. In other cases the experiments failed to make crystallized sugar. It is due to truth to say, that the greater number of the experiments resulted in either partial or entire failure, or at least in such a limited measure of success as would make the production of it unprofitable. Still the fact that in some instances the result was otherwise, shows that the profitable manufacture of sugar from the corn-stalk is possible—and the failures may well be attributed to those imperfections in the process which always accompany the infancy of an art, and which subsequent experience will remove.

It is the opinion of Dr. Jackson that the sugar in the corn stalk exists in two different states, in different periods of its growth. At first in a state not admitting of crystallization—that of grape sugar. Afterwards, when it has attained the proper degree of maturity, in the state of crystallizable or cane sugar. He thinks that the great point is to ascertain precisely the right period to cut the stalk; and to determine this, experiments are to be instituted the ensuing season, and conducted with great care.

He further suggests that it may be the preferable way to dry the stalks, and reserve the manufacture of the sugar until

winter; which, if feasible, would have the obvious advantage of deferring the work until the farmer has a season of leisure. This drying process is extensively pursued by the French, in the manufacture of sugar from the beet.

In an experiment made by him, to test the comparative purity of corn stalk and cane sugar, the result of a careful analysis was, that the two specimens, one from the corn stalk, and the other fair Havana sugar were precisely equal.

The inference derivable from the facts thus far developed relating to this subject, would seem to be, that while the art is not yet sufficiently advanced, to enable us to recommend the extensive culture of corn for this purpose as a source of profit, enough has been done to make it an interesting field of experiment, and to lead without extravagance to a hope of ultimate success.

In preparing a field for this purpose, plant very closely—say, hills three feet apart one way, and one and a half the other; or better, plant in drills with a corn-planter—dropping a seed every six inches. Cultivate in the usual manner, and when the ears form pull them off. It is recommended to cut the stalks when the leaves are dead about one-third up. Press out the juice and boil immediately.

A Man a Mesmerizer in spite of himself.—In the Christmas of the year 1842 we dined at a friend's house with a party of eight, (numeric perfection for a dinner party, according to the ingenious author of the original) in the evening. Mackay's book on popular delusions being on the table, some one asked if the author had treated on Mesmerism. Upon this, one of the party who had recently returned from London—a man who had lived a studious life, and of a highly nervous temperament—said he had lately witnessed a Mesmeric exhibition, and he would undertake to mesmerize any one present. Upon this, two or three ladies volunteered as patients, and he commenced experimenting upon a lady of some twenty-five years, whom he had known intimately from childhood, clever and well-read, but rather imaginative. To make the thing more ridiculous he knelt on both knees, and commenced making passes with both hands slowly before her eyes, telling her, when ever she took her eyes off, to look fixedly at him, and keeping a perfectly grave face when every body round was laughing unreservedly. After this had endured some three minutes, the lady's eyes gradually closed, she fell forward and was only prevented further falling by being caught by the Mesmerizer. He shook her and in a rough manner brought her to her senses; then, fearing she had been purposely deceiving him, questioned her seriously as to whether her sleep was feigned or real. She assured him it was not stimulated, that the sensation was irresistible, different from that of ordinary sleep, by no means unpleasant, and that the only disagreeable part was the being roused. Upon this the gentleman declared he knew nothing of Mesmerism, and that had he believed there was anything in it he would not have attempted the joke. Another lady present, married and having a family, was now most anxious to have the experiment repeated upon her. She said she had before sat to an experienced Mesmerizer who had failed, and she was still incredulous and believed that M— had merely given way to an imaginative temperament. It required considerable persuasion to induce the gentleman who had before operated, to try any more experiments. He protested that he knew nothing about it—that he had once seen a person said to be in Mesmeric state, but that if he succeeded again in inducing coma, he knew not at all how to awake the patient. Curiously enough, he was instructed with manipulation by the sceptical patient, who had previous seen public Mesmeric exhibitions. After some further persuasion, and with permission of the other lady's husband who was present, he commenced again the same passes as with the former patient, the only difference being, that he was in this case sitting instead of kneeling.

The patient kept constantly bursting into fits of laughter, and as constantly apologizing, telling him that his gravity of face was irresistible. Of the other persons present, some laughed—others were too much frightened to laugh, but they kept a constant running fire of comment, satirical and serious upon the Mesmerist. In four or five minutes the fits of laughter of the latter assumed a rather unnatural character. It was evident she forced herself to laugh in spite of the strongest disinclination, and in a minute or two more she became fixed—the features all rigid (except the lower lip, which was convulsed,) and pale as a corpse. The by-standers now much frightened, interfered, and laid hold of the Mesmeriser. After some time, water being given her to drink, she came to herself, and appeared not to have suffered from the experiment.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Earthquakes at Mexico.—A brief account of the dreadful effects of an earthquake experienced on the 7th April, at the city of Mexico, was given in our last. Another occurred there at 10 A. M. on the 10th April, which lasted 40 seconds, prostrating many buildings which had escaped the previous visitation, and completing the ruin of many that were then injured. The frightened inhabitants fled to the open fields as the safest resort. The "Hesperian" of the 12th, states that the earthquake of the 10th completed the destruction of the cupola of Santa Teresa, and increased the damage done to the churches of Santo Domingo and San Francisco. But for the shortness of its duration, the entire city would have been laid in ruins. Mexico did not suffer alone. The shock was felt in a number of towns and villages within a radius of several hundred miles. At Puebla, the earthquake was experienced on the 7th, about 4 o'clock, P. M., but its effects were comparatively slight. Several churches were injured and many private edifices were greatly damaged; though none were absolutely destroyed. A Acapulco and Toluca the effects of the shock were more considerable. At Guadalupe, Morelia, and Vera Cruz, the earthquake was experienced both on the 7th and 10th, but on neither occasion was the damage very serious.

Mineral Resources.—We learn from the report of the committee on agriculture, made at the last session of the Legislature of this state, and there are five principal, and several other minor mines of gold and silver, in Randolph county, Alabama, producing about \$125,000 annually and employing from three to five hundred people. There are inexhaustible beds of fine iron ore in the same county. There are also rich mines of gold and silver in Tallapoosa, and gold has also been found in Coosa, Talladege, and Chambers. Iron foundries have been established in Benton and Talladege. Nitre is found in abundance in Blount. There are immense quantities of coal on this side of Tuscaloosa, and in many other places. Salt can be manufactured near Jackson, in Clarke county; iron ore, marble granite, limestone, &c. are also found in this county. Lead ore, in large quantities, and of excellent quality, is found in the bed of the Tennessee on the Muscle Shoals.

Henri Honore Janvier de Grenier. D'Audouard St. Paul, Marquis de Fegers, was yesterday arrested by the sheriff's officer, on the charge of accepting a challenge to fight a duel. He gave bail in the sum of \$2000—as he was required to do by the Judge of the Criminal court—to keep the peace and was discharged. From his title, our readers will perceive that he is a foreigner—a Frenchman, we understand. The party who sent the challenge has not been arrested.

For ourselves, we are not anxious to know where he came from, but if it was not to be considered impertinent, we should like to know where he got such a name, and who were his sponsors. It is a name by St. Paul, under which any man but a Count or a Marquis must sink with exhaustion from its weight.—[N. O. Pic. of the 20th.]

Salt Plain.—An officer of the U. S. dragoons, writing to the New Orleans Tropic an account of the incidents of an expedition across the prairie, makes mention of a vast plain, miles in extent and level as a table entirely covered with a thin cake of salt, which shone in the sun like a vast mirror. Little pools were found on the plain, strongly impregnated with salt and very offensive to the taste.

Russia.—Population Statistics.—It is ascertained by a recent census, that Russia possesses 62,500,000 inhabitants. Of this number the serfs are put down at 49,734,000. There are also 300,000 Germans, two millions of Tartars, (Machomedans,) 2,182,000 Jews, 5,000 foreigners, consisting of Italians, French, or Greeks, and 25,000 Bohemians.

LATE FROM AFRICA.

The barque Adario, Brown, arrived at New York on Monday morning from Sierra Leone, after a passage of 36 days.

A brigantine, with four hundred and seventy-five slaves on board, a prize to H. B. M. ship Wasp, arrived at Sierra Leone on the 11th of April. A large Brazilian brig, having on board more than six hundred slaves, a prize to H. B. M. ship Albatross, arrived at Sierra Leone on the 15th of April. Since the capture of this vessel more than one hundred of the slaves had died.

Mrs. C. A. Connelly, a member of the Presbyterian mission in Africa, came passenger in the Adario.

The barque California left Monrovia on the 7th of February for Cape Palmas, with the Rev. G. Perkins and family, and Rev. Mr. Appleton and lady.

The U. S. ship Jamestown, Commander Cunningham, arrived at Monrovia on the 1st of March from Port Praya.

The U. S. brig Truxton, Commander Bruce has left Monrovia for the coast.

Capt. Brown has favored us with the Liberia Herald of March 15, from which we gather the following:

His excellency the Governor returned to Monrovia on the 7th of March, from a visit to the leeward settlement. While at Sinoe he completed the purchase of the entire Sinoe country.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governor to settle a dispute between the chiefs of Little Bassa, and to complete the purchase of the whole country, succeeded fully in carrying out their instructions. The whole Bassa country is now the bona fide property of the colony. The chiefs also agreed to have no more *derby* parties.

U. S. ship Preble.—The Herald says that the U. S. sloop of war Preble has been most unfortunate as regards the health of her crew. The last intelligence from her gives seventeen as her loss by death, and seventy in the sick list.

Electricity Applied to Vegetation.

Some very interesting experiments have recently been made in the north of Scotland, to test the effects resulting from the application of galvanism to the growth and production of plants, and applied upon an extensive scale. The experiment was tried, says the New York Gazette, upon a portion of a field of barley, which produced at the rate of thirteen quarters and a half to the acre, while the surrounding land, similarly treated in all other respects, produced the usual quantity of five or six quarters to the acre, the *electric* barley weighing, moreover 2 lbs. to the bushel more than the other.

The mode in which the fluid is collected and applied, to influence the seed, as detailed by the Gazette, is very simple. The field is divided into oblong squares, 70 yards long, and 40 wide—containing, therefore, just one acre. At each of the angles of the square, pegs are driven into the ground and four strong iron wires are attached—communicating with each other—so as to form a square of wire, and sunk three inches below the surface, at two points, directly opposite, in the centre of the short sides of the oblong, poles are fixed in the ground fifteen feet high, and a wire, communicating with the cross wire beneath the surface, is carried up one of the poles, and along the centre of the square to the other, down which it is conducted, and attached to the cross wire beneath the surface at that point—the square being so formed as to run from north to south, so that this upper wire shall be at right angles with the equator. As a considerable body of electricity is generated in the atmosphere, and travels constantly from east to west, with the motion of the earth, thus electricity is attracted by this upper wire, and communicated to those forming the square under the surface of the ground.

It is suggested, however, that any quantity of electricity can be generated by placing under the ground, at a point, in the centre of one of the longer sides of the oblong, a bag of charcoal, and plates of zinc, at the point directly opposite on the other side, connecting the other two by a wire passing over two poles similar to those mentioned in the preceding account, and crossing the longitudinal wire passing from those poles.

The cost at which this application can be made is computed at one pound per acre, and it is reckoned to last ten or fifteen years—the wires being carefully taken up and replaced each year.

This discovery, continues the Gazette, is certainly one of the most important of modern days, and would compensate fully for the giving out of chocolate, even were poudrette, and other methods of manuring the ground, also exhausted.

An Ingenious Balance.—The Tomahawk Balance is said to be an ingenious article of weighing letters. It is made of cast iron. The handle of the tomahawk, which extends only about two inches above the blade, is hollow, and contains a spiral spring, to which is attached a steel rod, which extends up above the handle, through an aperture being provided with friction rollers, to prevent variation from friction. On the top of this rod the plate to receive the letter is placed. To the bottom of the rod is attached a lever, (the fulcrum being close by,) which extends out into the blade of the tomahawk, (which is also hollow,) and at the edge is a brass plate, graduated to show weights from a half ounce to eight ounces. A letter being then put upon the plate, it depresses it accordingly to its weight, which is indicated by the motion of the lever, pointing out the weight of the brass plate. The whole concern is very compact, and does not occupy more than about six inches square by two deep.—*Organ.*

The Gathering of the Huguenots.—A new French, or Huguenot church, recently erected in Charleston, S. C., was dedicated, Sunday before last, with religious solemnities of the most interesting character. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles Wallace, which was said to have been an effort of great eloquence.

It is surprising to us no little that the descendants of the Huguenots have suffered the anniversary of the arrival of their forefathers in this country to pass, year after year, without any mark of respect for the day or token of veneration for the virtues and hardy daring of their ancestors. Whilst the New Englanders celebrate with great fervor the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, the Southerners make no ado over that of the coming hither of the men who exiled themselves, on account of religious persecutions, from the continent of Europe. And yet the Huguenot was as proud a specimen of nature's noblest work as the Pilgrim. He was borne to this hemisphere upon the wings of a faith equally pure. He exiled himself from his native land from impulses as lofty, and his descendants have been equally conspicuous for patriotism in the wars that established and those that sustained the Republic. In council they have been quite as distinguished and in enterprise as worthy members of society. A large portion of the Huguenots who left France, about the time of the repeal of the Edict of Nantz emigrated to South Carolina. Their descendants are numerous in the Palmetto State, and we suggest the propriety of their establishing an annual festival in commemoration of the event. The people of New England, in whatever State of the Union they may be, hold a fête on the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims—the landing of the Huguenots presented an occasion equally interesting for future commemoration.

[N. O. Picayune.]

Napoleon and the Twelve Apostles.—Napoleon having entered one of the cities of Italy, the holy fathers recommended to him the relics of their church. "Sir, will you deign to take our Apostles under your protection?" "Your Apostles!—Are they of wood?" "No, sir." "Of what are they then?" "Of silver, sir—of solid silver!" "Of solid silver!" replied Napoleon quickly; "yes, I shall help them to fulfill their mission; it is ordained that they should go throughout the world and they shall!" Having said so, the Emperor sent the Twelve Apostles to the mint at Paris.

[N. O. Picayune.]

GENERAL JACKSON.
Extract of a letter from General Jackson to the President, dated 9th May:
"I must close. I am greatly afflicted. I am swollen from the toes to the crown of the head, and in bandage to my hips. What may be the result God only knows. I am prepared calmly to submit to his will. My whole house salutes you and lady; and may God preside over and give you a successful and beneficial administration to our beloved country."
Your friend sincerely,
ANDREW JACKSON.

Heroic Nigger.—A tall Ehiopcan, says the New York True Sun, got "corned" the other afternoon in the lower part of the city, and hired two boys for a dollar to row him out in a boat, about half a mile, beyond Governor's Island. When they had arrived there, he ordered the boys to stow their oars, paid them the promised dollar, and proceeded to tie round his neck a rope, to the end of which was attached a bag of sand, weighing some twenty or thirty pounds. The boys became alarmed and began to row ashore, upon which he threatened to throw them overboard. "I am going," said he, "to see how they treat nigger souls down below;" and these words were hardly spoken when he plunged into the water. Fortunately he spilled the sand bag, and the adventurous ducky came to the surface of the water. The water cooled his curiosity, and he roared lustily for assistance.

Running Dog Expresses.—The French Courier of New York states, that two Englishmen in Belgium have formed a company to run a letter express on the rail road, by harnessing greyhounds to light cars and suspending bits of meat before them by a rod extending forward from the carriage! They travel it is said, with prodigious velocity, and have the advantage over engines of giving out no cinders to the eyes of passengers.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1845.

RE-ANNEXATION OF THE MORMONS.

Notwithstanding the cowardly, and mean course of the State Register, and some others in trading off the Mormons as they "foolishly" thought, still we understand the upper ten thousand at a recent council in Springfield, have determined not to run a democratic candidate for the next governor, unless a law abiding man, and one too, who will be worthy of the Mormon vote. We also understand the whigs have come to the just conclusion that they will oppose mobocracy, and go in for the supremacy of the law.

So, as a matter of course, we shall see the wisdom of the whigs throughout the length and breadth of the land, by their works, and the world knows that we appreciate good works.

As to the re-annexation of the Mormons to the democrats, we will tell Martin Van Buren's old Jack story. The dutchman, after old Jack died, went to a painter to get the old negro drawn to the life. The painter went at it, painted a fine hickory tree with a squirrel out upon a limb nibbling at a nut; the negro's dog Jowler at a proper distance off, watching him; and old Jack's gun leaning up against the tree; and then carried the picture to the Dutchman. Mat viewed it closely and giving a significant whiff of his pipe, he said, *dre is de tree, de squirrel, de little tog, and; old Jack's gun leaning up against de tree, but where is old Jack?*

"O he is behind the tree!" says the painter. "Wall wally!" says Mat, *ole Jack always us'd to get behind de tree, when he wanted to make a good shot.*

Iana.—There is a paper in New York, called the "young America." The object of the paper is to bring the land out of monopolists hands and distribute it "equally" among all classes of people. The object is a good one, but when the land becomes what it should be, the whole earth may sing blisiana.

The Fire continued.—York in Livingston county, N. Y. a few days since, was pretty much destroyed by fire. Peoria, (Ill.) was visited recently by fire, which devoured 10 or \$12000 worth of horses and property.

The Art of Navigation.—Secretary Walker, says the Chicgo Democrat, wants the general government to construct a ship canal from lake Michigan to the Mississippi river, for sloops of war and vessels of commerce. Good, walk ahead.

Sleek and long-headed.—Ned Crosswell of the Albany Argus, it is said, is to assist old father Ritchie in the "Union" at Washington. Now look out for "sol emu" (no, marble) "Temples" as well as "cloud capt towers." Crosswell is a sleek, long-headed patriot for his pocket.

Horse Racing.—There has been much racing, the past season, at the various courses in the United States, but as horse-racing, gambling, swearing, drinking and the other thing, have so little respectability connected with them, in point of honor and virtue, we have not thought it advisable to chronicle the results.

Unique.—Mr. Wright, write rite right! yes, says Mr Payr, because I pare a pear with a pair of scissors. Why Mr Wair, were I you, I guess they would beware that I wear ware from Waire.

Great Improvement at Carthage.—The total eclipse at Carthage, during the past year, since the *cavillari* of the late court has been succeeded by the commencement of a stable within a quarter of a mile of town:—So says a friend. Ain't that great.

Trip to St. Peters.—The War-Eagle, on the 25th inst, at 4 P. M. will leave this place on a pleasure excursion to St. Peters and the Falls of Anthony. The officers are first rate fellows; the boat is a seifier, the country is romantic, and it must be a pleasure trip, sure enough! Good music, good company, and a few good news-papers, will cure the dyspepsia enui, and the gold quake. Go, you that can.

Money.—The Buck-eyes, have so many nick-names for paper money, that a common man needs a patent dictionary to keep pace. They have the "yellow dog," "red cat," "smooth monkey," "blue pup," and the "sick Indian"—all kept alive by a promise that it will turn into "rhino."

AND SO FORTHIANA.

During the last two months, between twelve and thirteen millions of dollars worth of property has been consumed by fire in the United States. Oil losses and damages not estimated.

Earthquake.—On the 29th ultimo, the inhabitants of Montreal experienced a shock of an earthquake. It occurred at about half past four o'clock in the afternoon, and was felt principally in the suburbs. The concussion lasted about a second, and was sufficiently strong to cause houses to vibrate sensibly, and throw down heavy articles of furniture. The shock was felt in several other places at the same time.

A Comet was discovered at Princeton, N. J. the 6th ult., by Professor Alexander of the College, while looking at the eclipse of the Sun. It is thought to be the comet discovered at Rome in February last.

Fire in Zanesville.—We find the following letter in the Cincinnati Enquirer:

Zanesville, May 27, 1845. We had a most disastrous fire at this place last night, and what adds to the terror of it, it was the work of an incendiary, the lower bridge, together with all the buildings attached to it on the Putnam side, was destroyed: the bridge was an entire loss.

A Jew named Harvey, was fined \$4 and costs, in Philadelphia, recently, for doing business on the Christian Sabbath.

Ordered to Quit.—Mr. Alexander Atocha, a citizen of the United States engaged in commercial pursuits at the city of Mexico, was ordered a short time since to quit the Republic in eight days. A remonstrance was despatched by the American Minister to the Mexican government, but the allotted period allowed to Mr. Atocha expired, and he was forced to depart for Vera Cruz, from whence he sailed for New York.

Latest News.—A new paper has just started at Milwaukee with the motto—"devoted to the removal of J. A. Nooman as Postmaster of Milwaukee, and to be continued until that object is effected."

A Priest with money!—Drum him up!—The Galena Gazette, of the 23rd ult., says:—"One hundred dollars were stolen from the carpet bag of a passenger on the steamer Reville, while lying at the wharf, the early part of this week. The person robbed was a Presbyterian preacher."

Rub-a-dub!—Says the Reville, an *kouli-khan*, says the Neighbor; the Scripture says: "Provide neither gold nor silver, nor brass in your purses, nor scrip for your journey, neither two coats, neither shoes, nor yet staves: for the workman is worthy of his meat."

Hark!—Benton's bob-tailed proph-et No. 6, of the Reporter, says:—"The Missourian repudiates the lead of Col. Benton. This is a strange move in that quarter."

Sure enough! what is a lead Penn good for?

Hellish.—A wicked boy set fire to a little girls' clothes in Baltimore, with a Lucifer match. A gentleman extinguished it, but not until both were severely burned. That boy should be put into the Navy under McKenzie.

Weighty.—About 47,000,000 lbs. of lead were shipped from Galena last year. Nothing, according to bulk, is heavier, except Congress speeches, the sin of Davis of Alton and the mob, and the wit of Penn of the Reporter.

A Female Pickpocket.—The New York Gazette says that a dashing lady, who keeps a millinery store in that city, was on Wednesday week taken before the sitting magistrate to answer to a charge of picking the pocket of a pretty little demoiselle, calling herself Miss Catharine Falk. The charge was denied, but the milliner was committed.

Hooking.—John Hooker was hooked into court at St. Louis for hooking; plead guilty, and was hooked into the penitentiary for two years.

Embargo on News.—Lord Denham has decided upon the Queen's bench, that "an editor has no right to publish any paragraph before he has ascertained, that the assertion made in it is absolutely true." With equal propriety, we say a judge has no right to decide a case unless he saw the fact himself. Tale bearers, and false witnesses are as plenty as gooseberries.

A fire occurred at Wallabout, on the 21st ult., in the stables of Anson Powell & Co., proprietors of the line of stages between Fulton Ferry and East Brooklyn, New York. They were entirely consumed, together with eleven fine horses.

The weather of New York.—Flakes of snow fell in New York, on Sunday the 25th ult. At Macomb's dam the snow fell in such quantities that the ground appeared white for some minutes. At Harlem, also, snow fell in quantities; and the cucumber vines and early beans were destroyed by the frost on Saturday night. The Courier says, in the city, the thermometer fell to 33 deg. on Saturday night, and stood at 40 at sunrise. This rather exceeds anything in the memory of "the oldest inhabitant."

A Wholesale Murderess.—A Mrs. Reed, under sentence of death at Lawrenceville, Ia., for the murder of her husband, after several ineffectual attempts to hang herself, has confessed, not only the poisoning of her husband, for which she was condemned, but two other persons before, as well as the murder of a nephew for his money; and as though those enormities were not enough, she has also confessed having caused the death of two children by starvation!

Another great Fire at Pittsburgh. We are pained to be called on to announce the occurrence of another fire, not so much because of the destruction of property, as the distress it inflicts upon the poor, who, with few or no exceptions, are the sufferers. The fire broke out about 9 o'clock last night in the stable of Mr. Samuel Young, a drayman. The origin, we believe, was accidental. A very respectable physician, who at the moment of its breaking out, was in attendance on a patient within two or three doors of the stable, assures us it must have originated from some person taking a candle into the stable, as it was scarcely dark, and so many persons were about. The horses in it were got out. The stable was merely a rough board concern. Others near the stable say the same.

It immediately spread across a narrow alley, and the whole neighborhood being composed of small frame houses, dry as tinder, it spread rapidly. A soft breeze was blowing from the south east at the time, but not of any moment. To understand the situation, we must mention that the space burned over was just upon the edge of a steep bank and difficult of access from below. The stable was on an alley running from Prospect street to Cook Lane.

When the fire companies arrived they could not get near it from the lower side, and it required some time to get above it and get their apparatus in order. Two of them went up to the basin of the water works or near it, and by suction got water. By this time the fire was fairly under headway, it spread across Prospect street, and took the houses on both sides up to Washington street, where it was stopped.

On the side of the bank it took all the back buildings, sheds, &c. Thirty houses or more were burned; but with few exceptions they were of very trifling value—nearly all were frames of one and two stories high, none more than the latter.

The loss in value of property being so small, the fire at any other time would be thought very little of; but what makes it felt is the unsheltering of so many families belonging to the laboring men, draymen, and others of like occupations, when houses are so difficult to be got. Their furniture, &c., being easily moved was mostly saved, except in the houses first burned. Our citizens, we have no doubt, will be prompt in aiding their necessities.—*Pittsburgh Gaz.*

67 Hippopotamus, by some supposed to be the Behemoth of Scripture, has arrived in New York, it was captured not long since, by a boat's crew from a New Bedford vessel, at the mouth of a river in Africa.—*Retraile.*

67 To satisfy such as may wish to know what the scripture says about the Behemoth or properly called in Hebrew *ne-ma-more*, (the largest beast) we give Job's history of him as follows:

Behold now behemoth, which I made with thee; he eateth grass as an ox.

Lo now, his strength is in his loins, and his force is in the navel of his belly.

He moveth his tail like a cedar: the sinews of his stones are wrapped together.

His bones are as strong pieces of brass; his bones are like bars of iron. He is the chief of the ways of God: he that made him can make his sword to approach unto him.

Surely the mountains bring him forth food, where all the beasts of the field play.

He lieth under the shady trees, in the covert of the reed, and fens.

The shady trees cover him with their shadow; the willows of the brook compass him about.

Behold, he drinketh up a river, and hasteth not: he trusteth that he can draw up Jordan into his mouth.

He taketh it with his eyes: his nose pierceth through snares.

Now, gentle reader, if a Hippopotamus has any more resemblance to Job's great animal, than an Indian's snow shoe has to a railroad locomotive, then our Hebrew bible is a banjo, and our English one a Jew's harp.

Mr. Clay.—The old "sing song," of a letter from "Mr. Clay" on this subject, and a letter from "Mr. Clay" on that subject, is beginning to go the rounds again. The Methodist, on the subject of slavery, have his "sentiments of profound esteem and regard," and probably every faction in the country will obtain his "profound and grateful sense." It is the old song of—

"Lullaby baby upon the tree top,
And when the wind blows the cradle will rock;
And when the bough breaks the cradle will fall,
And down will come baby, and land of all!"

English Wit.—The British press says, if the new President brings America into war, they may find they have got a pig in a Polk.

Yankee Cunning.—And while great Britain is being flogged, the yankee may make the world cry—how they Peel Victoria.

June.—The weather is beautiful; just warm enough, and just mild enough, to make vegetation smile in silence and grow—"like all nature."

The people of Nauvoo, (we speak of ourselves because it is the fashion,) are as busy as bees; building houses, mowing clover, hoing corn, weeding gardens, manufacturing all manner of implements for farming, convenience, and pleasure.

Strangers occasionally call, and seem surprised to find men and women laboring "just as any body would," no lawing going on; no courts sitting day after day, to try criminals, or sentence topers and gamblers,—and give them special favor to meditate "among the tombs."

Mormon stealing, Mormon starving, and Mormon vengeance, have come out something like the Devil's offering Jes a Christ all the kingdoms of the world to worship him—*Get behind me Satan.*

An Editor.—The fact is an editor is one of the most consequential men on earth. He is a policeman; a flying watchman; a reporter; a carrier pigeon; a locomotive; a library; an exchange; the door handle of the past present and future, thumbed by doctors, lawyers, priests and people. Is there evil in the city, and he not know it? Is there speculation in the land and he let it slip?—Rumors, and he not see it? O hush! an Editor ought to know every thing, or else how can he tickle the ears of the people with some thing that will please every body?

He writes away for lots and lots of glory. And now and then a given lick at him imparts, And plays his game like a clown that hides and coops.—

Then feathers his nest with flowers from Florida.

Fish.—To morrow (Thursday) has been set apart as a day of fasting and prayer for the benefit of the poor, and to supplicate our Father in Heaven for such blessings as we need to carry on his work according to the revelations.—"Blessed are the meek."

Rain.—Such a mellowing rain as fell upon Nauvoo on Monday fore noon, gave great joy, besides enlarging the prospects of the farmer four fold. The Lord knows what is best for man—if he did but know it.

Straw Bonnets.—A beautiful article in the line of Straw Bonnets was presented at our office this week.

These bonnets do honor to the skill, industry, and ingenuity of the ladies of Nauvoo. They were offered cheap and were disposed of "instantly." Any Lady that purchases "foreign" manufactured bonnets, hereafter ought to think how the Lord scorches Pittsburgh for harboring transgressors.

Home religion, home manufactures, home ladies, and home gentleman, will make a home city of Saints.

Where the loud swelling fame of their story,
Will under the curtain of bigotry's right;
And the high blazing flame of their glory,
Illumine the globe as a triumph of right."

Fire.—There has been consumed by fire in the United States, says the St. Louis Organ, during the two months, property to the amount of twelve millions of dollars!

"Green says that the game of Faro is 20 per cent stronger than stealing."

67 What a super-ang-dang-lous "Cal-lithumpian band," fire and fero are to play an organ!

The river.—The water has fallen very fast for the last week. The larger class of boats, will soon find the "mark above water" for them.

A WORLD'S CONVENTION

Robert Owen, who has been paying a visit to this country, intends to return to England on the first of next month. He has published an address to the American people, recommending them to call a convention of delegates from every state and territory in the Union to consider what practical measures can be immediately carried into execution to apply the enormous means to secure prosperity for all the people of these States, that they may become an example to the world of what, with sound judgment, in peace, with order and with the least injury, and the most benefit to every one from the highest to the lowest, may be done.

He also recommends a "World's convention," to be called at New York next October, to emancipate the human race from ignorance, poverty, division, sin and misery. This is a great amount of work for any convention to accomplish. For the last six thousand years of time, ignorance, poverty, sin and misery have existed in the world, in spite of all the efforts of pious men, and reformers of every kind and character, and what is more disheartening still to philanthropists, increase of knowledge does not seem to diminish crime and evil in the world. But perhaps the cause of it is in stating wrong, and continuing upon false principles ever since. In this age of universal discovery, when the mind of every individual is deriving into ancient error and prejudice, and constantly turning up new truths to the light it is not unreasonable to expect that the true principles of social progress and the improvement of the human race, may also be revealed, and perhaps, as Mr. Owen believes, he has discovered the grand secret for the eradication of a political and social evil, and the permanent establishment of a sound, prosperous, virtuous, and happy condition of society. All must admit the truth of the following remarks. "The principle contained in them is certainly correct; the only difficulty is in carrying it into effect."

It will be found, on full investigation, that there is but one interest among all the human race, and that is, that each one should be the best that in birth the best employed through life, and that the inferior circumstances of man's creation should be replaced from around all by those only of a superior and permanent character, whether animate or inanimate, for as these are so will man become.

If the "World's Convention," or indeed any Convention of less magnificent dimensions, may be able to accomplish as desirable an object as removing ignorance and poverty and their attendant evils, and indeed necessary consequences, sin and misery, we say by all means let it be held at as early a period as possible. Man's life is short, and if there is to be a state of perfect happiness and content in this world, we should like to enjoy a share of it before we die.

We copy the above from the Philadelphia Newspaper, and would just remark, that as to the redemption of the world, the man and the means are on hand. Jesus Christ died to accomplish that very thing, and left Mormonism (which is a great truth) as the means by which after many days it will be done.

NOTICE.

Dear Brethren and sisters:—After having been for so long a time suffering from the war of affliction, after having suffered for so long a time, after having sacrificed all of this world's goods, by making all that I possessed, I have suffered so much sorrow and affliction from the loss of friends and relatives, I am now ready to resign to the will of God who knows what is best for his Saints.

And I hope that my brethren and sisters will remember their old and tried friend, (William Smith.) I am now ready to see the end of the suffering, and confide upon their spiritual blessings as they may desire. Residence on Water street, house formerly occupied by Mr. William Marks.

WILLIAM SMITH.

The office of Patriarch over the whole church is to be a father to the church, and to confer blessings on its members, according to the order handed down from the first of Patriarchs to the present. By some of these, great and most marvellous events have been predicted, which have received their fulfillment after many generations have passed away: first, Isaac blessing his son Joseph; Moses blessing the tribes of Israel, &c., &c.

Father Smith, the first Patriarch and Hyrum, his successor, conferred many blessings upon the Saints that made their hearts glad. But they, in the wisdom of God, have been called away, and William the son and brother succeeds them. How many, now will say, I wish I had my patriarchal blessing! This has been the lamentation of many since the death of Joseph and Hyrum. William is the last of the family, and truly inherits the blood and spirit of his father's house, as well as the priesthood and patriarchal office from his father and brother, legally, and by hereditary descent. [Etc.]

Rio Grande.—A letter from Rio Grande, of the 13th March, in the Salem Register, states that peace has been made with the rebels in the province, after nine and a half years of civil war. The Government troops, 8000 strong, were marching to the frontier to watch Rosas, as war with Buenos Ayres was very confidently anticipated by the Brazilians, and a peace with the rebels was consummated, therefore, on very favorable terms for them, for the sake of making due preparation for such an event.

Accident.—On Friday last two boys, Joseph Gates and Rialto Alphonzo Wait, the former 7y 9d old; the latter 4y 11m, were playing in the sand a little south of the Temple; the bank caved in upon them, and they were instantly killed. They were found next day by some persons who were hauling sand from the said bank.

For the Neighbor.

The flowers of the field
That quickly fade away,
May well be to us instruction yield,
Who die as soon as they.

The pretty rosebud, too,
Decaying on the stalk;
A storm came sweeping o'er the tree,
And broke its feeble stalk.

Just like an early rose,
I've seen an infant bloom;
But Death perhaps before it blows,
Will lay it in the tomb.

Then let us think on Death,
Though we are young and gay;
For God who gave our life and breath,
Can take them soon away.

To God who loves them all,
Let children humbly cry;
And then when Death may call,
They'll be prepared to die.

A LAYER OF TRUTH

Arctic Expedition.—An eminent house in the neighbourhood of the Custom house has received an order from the government, to supply the Admiralty department with 3000 gals of extra strong West India rum, 35 per cent over proof, for the use of her majesty's ships Erebus and Terror, about to proceed on a voyage of discovery; and the lords of the treasury have issued directions to the proper authorities to permit the said rum to be removed from the bonded vaults of the docks to the retailing stores at Deptford without payment of the accustomed duty.

A Curious Animal.—A letter was read before the Geological Convention, giving a description of a curious animal found in the Mammoth Ravine as it is called near Natchez, which is styled the non-descript; its head was eighteen inches long and eleven inches wide; there was a place for a trunk like that of an elephant; the tusks were eleven inches long; there were no traces of any eye-sockets; no foaming for the passage of an optic nerve; no place for eyes at all; it was a blind animal; had sixteen teeth; its fore leg was five feet long, and very powerful; the bones were completely fossilized, and were very ferruginous.

Glass.—It is difficult to foresee what perfection the manufacture of glass may be brought, and to what purposes the article may yet be applied. The balance-print of a chronometer is now made of glass, a substitute for steel, and possesses a great degree of elasticity and a great power of resisting the alterations of heat and cold. A chronometer with a glass balance spring was sent to the North Sea and exposed to a competition of nine other chronometers, and the result of the experiment was a report in favor of the chronometer with a glass spring. In a manufactory in France, they are now making glass pipes for the conveyance of water, which cost nearly 30 per cent. less than the iron pipes now used, and will bear a far greater external pressure.

Texts.—The last advices from Texas, according to the Washington Union, remove every shadow of doubt upon the acceptance of the terms of our resolutions, and the annexation of Texas to the United States.

A private letter from a high quarter in Galveston, dated May 6th says: "Texas will accept the terms, and that promptly, and she will have, on the 1st Monday in December next, knocking at the doors of Congress, two senators and two representatives, with a good constitution in their hands."

A Great Battle.—Buenos Ayres dates to the 2d ult., says a Philadelphia paper, have been received. They bring intelligence that Rivera has been completely routed, about one thousand of his men killed and 500 taken prisoners. Rivera himself escaped with only eight men. Admiral Lane, by advice of the French Charge d'Affaires, will now recognize the strict blockade of Montevideo by the Buenos Ayrean squadron.

Steamboat Sunk.—The steamboat South Western, which left Shreveport on the 15th instant, arrived here yesterday, and reports that the steamboat Cotton Plant, Captain Sylvester, with a full cargo, bound for the Upper Red river, sunk in Twelve Mile Bayou on the 17th, at 3 o'clock P. M. By this disaster three lives were lost; a soldier and two children. The passengers of the Cotton Plant were taken from the wreck by the steamer Frontier, and landed at Shreveport. The Cotton Plant and cargo are a total loss. A high rise of water at and above Shreveport is reported.

When the South-Western left, two miles more of raft had been formed in the old bed. The body of a drowned man was found on the raft, and from some papers found upon the corpse, it was supposed to be that of Capt. C. A. Phillips. The body was buried by the captain of the South-Western, at Christian's plantation. N. O. Pic., of the 23d.

SEXTON'S WEEKLY REPORT.

June 9th, 1845.

Joel L. Mosier, of Iowa, 50y, 2m, 20d; lung fever.
Wm. Henry Smith, 7m; croup.
Hannah Casson, 1y, 5m; diarrhoea.
Joseph Gates, 7y, 9d; fall of a sand bank.
Rialto Alphonzo Wait, 4y, 11; fall of a sand bank.
W. D. HUNTINGTON.

NO WAR BUT A STRONG OPPOSITION TO FOREIGN MANUFACTURES.

THE undersigned would beg leave to inform the citizens of the City of Joseph and the public in general that they have removed the Old Connecticut pottery from Iowa to the City of Joseph, one block east of the Temple, where they have on hand a large assortment of red and mottled colored ware of the best quality, viz. churns, milk pans, crockers, jars of all kinds, with covers, pie dishes, pudding pots, caps, bowls, pitchers, stoves, chimney tops and furnaces, with a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail for all kinds of country produce, dry goods and groceries—cash not refused. All bills and orders will be filled on the shortest notice.

MOSES MARTIN.
E. K. FULLER.

June 5, 1845. 6 3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE & SALE.—The subscriber, administrator of the estate of Joseph R. Ball deceased will sell at public vendue on Saturday the 5th day of July next, the personal property of said estate, viz: one cow, one Franklin stove and pipe, and a variety of household furniture, at the dwelling house of the said deceased.

TERMS OF SALE. All sums over five dollars six months credit with security; approved by said administrator. Under five dollars cash down.

SAMUEL BRINT, Adm.
Nauvoo, June 9, 1845-6 3m

Hancock Circuit Court,
May Term A. D. 1845

Ordered that a special term of the Circuit Court of Hancock County and State of Illinois, be held at the court house in Carhage, on the first Tuesday after the 4th Monday in the next June next, (A. D. 1845) for the trial of all criminal causes as well as civil, common law and chancery causes—and suits may be instituted and process made returnable on such special term in the same manner and with the like effect, as at a regular term of said Court. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be certified to the County Commissioners of said County.

A true copy from the record.
Attest—
DAVID E. HEAD, Clerk.

SAMUEL MILES, Tailor.

WOULD inform the public that he carries on business at his shop a few rods south of the Temple, near the New York Store, where he will do work at unusually low prices. Common summer coats cut and made for \$1.00. Pants and vests " " 50. Coats cut for " 25. Pants and vests for " 1 1/2. and other work in proportion.

Ladies instructed in cutting and making clothes at their residences if required on reasonable terms.

N. B. Cutting done at all times in the most approved style.
June 11, 1845. 6 3m

LAW NOTICE.

A. W. BABBITT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and
Solicitor in Chancery.

WOULD give notice that he has removed his office to the corner of Carlin Parley streets, where he will always be found ready to give the strictest attention to business which may be entrusted to his care.

He would also give notice that he has the agency of large amounts of good farming lands, in the counties of Hancock, McDonough, Adams, Warren and Knox, which he will sell very low for cash or exchange for property in the North Eastern States, or he will sell the same on a credit of three or four years, to those who wish to settle on the same.

He will also give one of the best bargains to any one who would wish to purchase the large brick cottage and mills formerly owned by W. & W. Law, in the city of Nauvoo; said property must be sold and will be sold at a sacrifice; those who would wish to make a good investment of their money, would do well to call soon and inquire as to the terms.
Nauvoo, June 11, 1845-6 1/2

TO OLD COUNTRYMEN.
HARDEN & CO'S PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.

PERSONS in America, wishing to send to Europe for their friends, can procure a passage by any of the Packet ships to leave Liverpool on the 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, and 26th of every month, for New York, Boston, or New Orleans.

Also, those wishing to remit money to their friends in Europe, can purchase from on pound sterling upwards, all the particulars of which, can be ascertained by enquiring of
JONATHAN C. WRIGHT, Agent,
Office on Water Street, Nauvoo, two doors above the old Printing office.
Nauvoo, May 1845-4 1/2

WANTED.

TURLEY wants to employ a first rate gunsmith, to work at stocking and finishing. Apply soon.
Nauvoo, June 3, 1845-5 3/4

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Circuit Court of the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, made at the May term thereof A. D. 1845, in the matter of the petition of the Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Smith deceased, to sell the real Estate of said Joseph Smith. I shall proceed on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1845, between the hours of nine o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Nauvoo Mansion, in the city of Nauvoo, to sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder the real Estate of said Joseph Smith deceased.

Said real estate is known and described as follows to wit: a w. & s. q. section 6, town 5 n range 8 w; also a w. & s. q. section 6, town 10 n range 8 w; also a w. & s. q. section 2, town 7 n range 8 w; also a w. & s. q. section 25, town 7 n range 8 w; also a w. & s. q. section 26, town 7 n range 8 w; the same being in the county of Hancock, and State of Illinois.

Said real estate is to be sold on a credit of six months by the purchaser giving bond to pay the same money, together with a mortgage on the premises as further security therefor.

JOSEPH W. COLLIDGE,
Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Smith deceased.
June 4th 1845-5 1/2

THE POTTERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of the City of Joseph and the public in general that we are now manufacturing of the best material, and have on hand a large assortment of Earthenware a few yards east of the Temple on Knight street, such as Pitchers, Bowls, Plates, Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Chambers, Peppers and Salts. Napkins, &c., which will be sold whole or retail for Cash or Country Produce, cheaper than can be purchased on the Mississippi, of the same quality. We boast of the best material and best work in the United States and all rights being extensive Manufacturers in England.

ELIJAH K. FULLER, President.
RICHARD ST. ELLI,
WILLIAM W. RICHARD RALPHS:
JOSEPH RALPHS:
THOMAS RALPHS:
ALFRED GORDON.
JOHN B. JONES, Clerk.
June 4th 1845-6 1/2

TURNING & CABINET MAKING.

THE subscriber, having returned to this city is prepared to manufacture all kinds of furniture of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms, as cheap as the same articles can be purchased in St. Louis.

He is also prepared to do all kinds of turning in the most fashionable style, and having had an extensive experience in both the above branches, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom.

To his friends in the surrounding country who have heretofore patronized him, he would state, that he should feel obliged by a continuance of their favors. Shop on Main street, a few doors below the post office.

JAMES BIRD.
Nauvoo, June 4, 1845-5 3m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT Emma Smith, guardian for the minor heirs of Joseph Smith, deceased, will present a petition to the judge of the City Circuit Court, at the special term, to be holden in Hancock County, for an order to sell to four, (4) in block one hundred and forty two, (142) in the city of Nauvoo, Hancock county, Illinois, or the support of said heirs, all persons interested will appear at the said term of the court, and show cause, if any, why said order should not be made.

EMMA SMITH, Guardian.
Nauvoo, June 2d, 1845-5 1/2

J. H. & W. RALSTON,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.

WILL attend to all business in their profession that is entrusted to their charge. Particular attention given to the collection of debts.

W. H. RALSTON'S Office at Warsaw, Hancock County, Illinois.
Warsaw, May 12th, 1845-3 1/2

THE WORLD RIGHT SIDE UP.

D. and J. M. WOOLLEY, would respectfully inform the Saints, our friends and the public, we have just received a large assortment of GOODS, which we have opened in the house formerly known as the NAUVOO SEED STORE now JOSEPH CITY STORE, situated on Mulholland Street, one block and a half east of the Temple, where we will be able to accommodate the Saints with those articles so essential to the comfort of mankind, viz Dry goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, and Crockery, in short all things that are daily wanted in our line of business. And having been engaged in the business, for years, we flatter ourselves to be able to give a satisfactory quality, and also in price, we would invite the inhabitants of the city of Joseph and its vicinity to call and see.

Country produce will be received for goods.
May 27th 1845-4 3m

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this method to warn the public against purchasing two notes, of fifty dollars each, bearing my signature, and payable to Wm. M. Daniels; each dated, I think, on the 23d of November, 1844; one due three months after date, with an endorsement of fifteen dollars; the other due six months after date. I shall not pay either of them, as I have not had value received. I have also got valid accounts against Wm. M. Daniels, sufficient to overbalance the amount due on the notes.

L. O. LITTLEFIELD.
Nauvoo, June 4, 1845-5 3/4

NOTICE.

I hereby given, that all persons having claims against the estate of Morris Whitesides, deceased, are requested to present their claims to the court of Probate, in and for the county of Hancock, within one year from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator of said estate.

MARGARET WHITESIDES,
Administrator.
Nauvoo, June 2d, 1845-5 1/2

NOTICE is hereby given that Howard Egan, Conservator for Joel Ballard, an insane person, will present a petition at the next Term of the Hancock Circuit Court, praying for an order of said Court to sell so much of the real estate of the said Joel Ballard, as will satisfy the claims against said estate. All parties interested will appear at said Term of the court and show cause, if any, why said order should not be made.

HOWARD EGAN, Conservator
thof e estate of Joel Ballard Insane.
Nauvoo, April 17, 1845-5 1/2

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Sabra Gribble, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to caution all persons against trading her on any account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting; neither will I be responsible for any of her acts, after this date.

JOHN GRIBBLE.
Nauvoo, May 12, 1845-2 3/4

TAILOR'S ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned have associated ourselves together, for the purpose of carrying on the tailoring business, in all its various branches. And for the better accommodation of the public, have opened two shops. One on Mulholland street, one door west of A. Davis's store; and one on the corner of Main and Parley sts., two doors north of Oakley's store, formerly occupied by R. Wells. This association being composed of the best workmen, which will enable us to give satisfaction to all those who may favor us with a call. Therefor to all that wish to have clothing made, whether for beauty, fashion, comfort, or durability, can be accommodated at the above designated shops. Also cutting done on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. The real or personal property of any member of aforesaid association which is not invested as stock in said association, shall not be holden for the debts of said association.

JOHN W. BELL, Pres.
C. B. THOMPSON, Counsellors.
WM. P. MONTGOMERY,
ROBT. RUSSELL, Superintend.
J. H. GLINES, depts.
WM. K. PARKER,
ALEXANDER MULLINER,
C. BELLARBY,
WM. STRINGHAM,
JABEZ BOTSFORD,
B. CHAPMAN.
Nauvoo, March 25th, 1845-47 3m

CHEAPEST DRY GOODS IN ST. LOUIS.

WE offer to our friends in Illinois, as well as in our own state, a first rate opportunity of purchasing their goods as we are determined to sell lower than any engaged in our line of business. We sell for cash, and our motto is quick returns and small profits.

WEBB & SMITH,
Corner of 3d and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Country merchants will do well to give us a call.
Feb. 7 49:6 W. & S.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE undersigned having been appointed NOTARY PUBLIC for Nauvoo, will attend to all business in that line according to law, at his office in the brick store on Water street.

W. W. PHELPS.

April 7 1845-49

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city of New York, (and taken his old stand, 52 Main street.) with an entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, comprising every article usually kept in a clothing or furnishing store. His goods are all new, were bought for cash, and manufactured under his own direction, expressly for this market, in the latest and most fashionable style.

Having formed a connection with a wholesale dry goods house in the city of New York, enables him to take advantage of the market in buying unusually low, at auction. He can, therefore, confidently assure buyers of ready made clothing, that he not only can but will sell them clothing not only as cheap, but cheaper than any other clothing house in the city of St. Louis. Buyers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

M. BROWN,
No 52 Main street, St. Louis.
April 8th, 50-3m

LIME LIME.—The subscribers would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they have now on hand and intend keeping at all times a large quantity of first rate lime, at their kiln near the upper end of Main street, formerly occupied by Peter Smith. All kinds of country produce, merchandise, &c., received in payment, cash not refused.

JOSEPH BOYCE,
O. M. ALLEN,
EDMUND NELSON.
May 7, 1845-No 1-6 1/2

FOR sale or exchange for lands near or within twenty miles of Nauvoo. A Farm of 200 acres, 185 improved, good buildings, a first rate orchard, situated ten miles south of Pinckneyville, Perry county Ills. For further particulars enquire of

LEVI STEWART,
Nauvoo, April 23d, 1845-52 1/2

NAUVOO TANNERY.

NOTICE.—The Tanners and Shoemakers association, will pay in goods or Boots and Shoes, from four to five cents for calf-skins, and from three to four cents for hides, delivered at their centers, situated on Hubbard and Rich streets, near Clinton's brick yard, or at the Queens city store; we will also tan on shanks. We also want a large quantity of White and Black Oak bark and Sumach, for which we will pay the highest Nauvoo price.

G. W. ROSECRANS,
Superintendent.
April 1-48-3m

LIME, LIME!

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they intend keeping constantly on hand, the best quality of lime, which they will sell low for cash or produce, at their kiln in Keegan's woods, in Brigham street, 1-4 of a mile north of Young street.

JOSEPH OWENS,
THOS. MENDENHALL.
April 13th, 50-2m

MORMONS AND ANTI-MORMONS.

GENTLEMEN, wishing to exchange Lands or Farms in Hancock county, for lands or farms in other parts of this State, or in the Eastern Middle or Southern States, will please deliver a minute written description of them, post paid, with their real cash value, to Mr. LORANZO YOUNG of this City, who may be found by enquiring at the Nauvoo Mansion.

All members of our church owning lands in any of the above States, and wishing to exchange them for lands in this country, will please forward to Mr. Young a minute description thereof, post paid, with the cash value thereof, and it will meet with prompt attention. Mr. Young is the Agent of the Church, in this City to transact this business.

No charges will be made unless an exchange is effected, but when exchanges are made, a moderate or reasonable compensation will be expected.

Nauvoo, May 5th, 1845-1 3m

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

BRETHREN wishing to purchase Lands, Houses or city lots, will do well to call on me, at Mrs. Emma Smith's or the Mansion.

WILLIAM SMITH.
ALSO—I have some landed property with houses and out offices on, in the interior of this county, which I will sell or exchange for property in this city.

May 6th, 1845-4 1/2

LAND FOR SALE, CHEAP!

1 1/2 Acres or more 27 1/2 n s w the best gr of land in the Big Field, good title, &c. ALSO—163 Acres n w q sec 36; 7 n s w on the Big Field road.

ALSO—180 Acres n w 2d; 7 n s w. Will take trade for this last gr.

ALSO—119 Acres of the n w q of sec 14; 3 north 1/2 sec, with a new log house not finished, some timber; price \$300 per acre, part cash part trade.

Enquire of
EDSON WHIPPLE.
May 5th 1845-4 1/2

PHONOGRAPHY.

G. D. WATT, wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he is teaching the art of Phonography in Thirteen Lessons, which will give the necessary instruction for a common practice. He will teach in different parts of the city, when a class can be obtained, at the rate of one dollar per scholar.

May 2d, 1845-1 1/2

LOOK HERE.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for Ebenezer Robinson, Wm. Richards and others, to make sales, tent, and lease their real estate, as he may think proper and convenient, he therefore gives notice to all who wish to purchase or exchange property in any part of the county of Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, territory, or the Eastern States, that he has for sale, 11 houses in the city, also the large house and soap manufactory near the river, and a number of lots unimproved, handsomely located in different parts of the city, and places that he has for collection, the accounts, notes, bonds, and mortgages of Ebenezer Robinson, Wm. Richards and others, and that all persons indebted will please call at the office of E. R. Rynd, or call having legal demands will please present them properly authenticated for settlement on the 17th instant, after which date they will be collected according to law.

JOHN A. FORGEUS,
May 13, 1845-2 1/2

NEW TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR.

WARE HOUSE, general Grocery and Liquor store, north east corner of Fourth and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo. The subscribers, having opened the above establishment, and having bought entirely for cash, are enabled to sell every article in the above line, at the very lowest cash prices.

Call and try, ere you buy. Purchasers are solicited to call and examine for themselves.

POETRY.

ROOM, BOYS, ROOM!

By C. F. HOFFMAN.
There was an old hunter
Camp'd down by the till,
Who fished in this water
And shot on that hill.
The forest for him hid
No danger nor gloom,
For all that he wanted
Was plenty of room.
Says he, "The world's wide"
There is room for us all;
Room enough in the green wood,
If not in the hall.
Room, boys, room, by the light of the moon!
For why shouldn't every man enjoy his own room?

He wave his own net,
And his slanty was spread
With the wings he had d'ess'd
And stretch'd over head;
Fresh branches of hemlock
Made fragrant the floor
For his bed as he sung,
When the day light was d'ar.
"When the world's wide enough,
There's room for us all;
Room enough in the green wood,
If not in the hall.
Room, boys, room, by the light of the moon!
For why shouldn't every man enjoy his own room?"

That spring no half choked
By the dust of the road
Under boughs of old maples
Once limpidly flowed;
By the rock whence it bubbled,
His kettle was hung,
Which thrice a day often fill'd,
While the hunter he sung.
"The world's wide enough,
There is room for us all;
Room enough in the green wood,
If not in the hall.
Room, boys, room, by the light of the moon!
For why shouldn't every man enjoy his own room?"

And still sang the hunter—
When one gloomy day,
He saw in the forest
What sadden'd his lay:
A heavy wind and woe
Its black rattle made,
Where far grew the green sward,
In the land of the dead—
"The world's wide enough,
There is room for us all;
Room enough in the green wood,
If not in the hall.
Room, boys, room, by the light of the moon!
For why shouldn't every man enjoy his own room?"

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

SEPARATION.

We suppose the Methodist church is rent in twain. The decree, if not sent forth, is unalterably fixed. Men disposed to avoid fanaticism on either side—to stand on common sense ground—Independent and decided, may regret the geographical cause of separation, and fear the consequences to the country. But it will avail nothing. Regrets are useless and all fears idle. The difficulty is upon us, and we have to meet it as regards the union, as if it could and must be overcome.

We are not over apt to look backward for instruction, or forward with wisdom either in our private or public capacity. Were we, these church divisions, might have been avoided. They were unquestionably, the result mainly of political action. And for the first time in our history, the churches, North and South, have been made, in part, whether willing or not, the instrument of political parties—and the use of their power on one side or the other, has centered as calculatingly into the schemes of politicians as any other common means.

Look back. In 1830 the country was at peace within. No discord broke its harmony. No internal, geographical cause threatened it with division. Slavery was talked of all over the South and North calmly; it was discussed fearlessly and fully in the border states; and in 1832 both Virginia and Kentucky prepared to take steps for its gradual emancipation. Ultra Southern men, wanting topics of excitement, and alarmed at the home movement on the subject, determined to agitate it. For this end, they took advantage of the ultra movements of a small band of ultra fanatics at the North as ever lived. The principles of countermeasures was adopted. If this handful of Northern men were in extremes, leading Southern men became more so, on the other side. Nullification in states; violent state laws—gag laws in Congress—an insulting tone there; and a spirit at once rude and harsh and tyrannical towards the labor, character and policy of the free States—these were the means used. They had their desired immediate effect. The public mind at the North was agitated and excited; at the South alarmed and inflamed; and both sides grew stronger and stronger, until at length they were measurably set in array against each other. There was on

ly this difference. In the slave states, from causes apparent to all, there was unity of action and feeling. In the free states, from the absence of these causes, there has been no such unity of action or feeling.

Now if the churches had possessed that moral courage—that Christian wisdom—which would have enabled them to stem public opinion, and to do what was right in the premises, independent of it, we should have had no divisions—no separations. They possessed neither. They have fallen, therefore, a prey to this outward pressure; to the effect of this political action concocted and gotten up to sustain parties, to put ambitious men into station, to gratify a selfish lust of power. Does a Northern man in conference or Synod refer to slavery? He looks at the state of the public mind within his district, and seeks to meet its demands. Is a Southern minister called upon to act in convention or assembly on the subject? He simply regards the home decree of his own people and resolves to satisfy it. And who created this public mind—who wrote out this home decree? Not the churches—not the Christian spirit of the churches—for never have any set of men labored harder, in the first instance, to avoid any such position, to stave off the slavery issue on both sides, to keep their societies free from its bitter and perilous excitement. They were driven into it; they acted because they knew not how to meet and overcome the apparently strong, unyielding, fierce decision of the primary assemblies of the people. The power their master possessed to say No! when the mighty voice of the multitude, like oceans roar, demanded another response, was not given them, and they fell.

The great question, then, is—for the evil of these divisions are upon us, and cannot be done away with—how shall we avoid any bad consequences likely to result from these church divisions, to the country? That they may temporarily weaken the ties which bind together the Union, we must deem. They will add strength to the Southern movement; they will increase, for a time at least, the proselyting power. This fact, of course, will give new vigor and concentration to Northern action, and the contest will grow sharper and sharper, until the force of both is spent, and the country settled down upon a settled life of policy. Now can any permanent injury be prevented? We hope it can. We believe it will. And we rest our hope and belief—first, on the well known fact, that the voters of the free states, without exception (the minority holding different views, we think, only proves the rule) hold slavery, oppose it and think of it as they may, to be a state institution, over which they have no control, and with which they have no right whatever to meddle; and second, that the interest of the South, in maintaining the integrity of the Union, is so immediate, so overwhelming, that it cannot—dare not—seek to sever it, let its excitement on this subject, tower even to a maddening passion. We may have threats. We shall have an increase of excitement on both sides. But the law-abiding spirit of the free—the very existence of the slave states—the common interests of both—the common affection of both for the Union—the patriotic, religious, American spirit of both—these operating, overruling causes, will so control it, we hope and believe, as to bring the country out safe, amid all our difficulties, and leave this vexed and harassing question of slavery better understood, and more likely to be wisely settled, whether reference be had to the safety and elevation of master or man.

Results of the Fire at Pittsburgh.—New and unexpected results of the fire are daily developed. Boxes of sheet tin, were so far dissolved as to have their different parts firmly and solidly united, forming a mass of white iron which exhibited the layers, as in the case of the glass, like growths of timber.

But the most stupendous exhibition of its power appears in the cellar of Messrs. Lorenz, Sterling and Cuddy. Upon enquiry we find that they had in the warehouse at the time of the fire, 3,000 kegs of nails. These were melted into a solid mass of iron. We were looking at the workmen yesterday employed in clearing away. We found two man-size masses of solid iron from 9 to 30 inches thick, weighing from 10 to 30 tons, which was found hopeless to break or to remove and the workmen were digging graves for them in the cellar, beneath the floor of which they are to be buried by taking the earth from under them as they prove too ponderous to put in motion.

COOPERS ASSOCIATION.

THE Coopers of the city of Nauvoo, wish to inform the public, that they have entered into an organization, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Coopering in all its various branches, and that we are now prepared to contract for jobs of any magnitude; and inasmuch as we have some of the best of workmen, we hope to merit the support and confidence of Merchants and others, who may favor us with a call.

Any person wishing for work done in our line of business, will please apply to the Superintendent of the Association on Hyatt Street, between Partridge and Hyde Streets; who is empowered to contract for all jobs at prices to suit the times. We would also inform the public that we want immediately, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND STAVES, for which we will pay the highest Western price. Persons wishing to furnish us with good Staves can apply to the Superintendent as above. Individual property of members of said Association will be exempt from liability for debts contracted by said Association.

WM. EARL, President.
HENRY B. HUFFMAN, Counselors.
CYRUS WINGATE, Secretary.
HUGH LYTLE, Superintendent.
H. B. HUFFMAN, Treasurer.
HENRY STANDAGE, Secretary.
May 18, 1845—2-3m.

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned will dispose of his farm for cash, or for a farm in Hancock county, Illinois, said farm lays four miles east of the county seat of Branch county, Michigan, one mile north of the Chicago turnpike, and contains eighty acres, about fifty under improvement, the balance good timbered land, with a good sugar bush on it.

PHYLANDER CORLESS.

April 14th, 50f

TWO farms one containing 180 acres, 70 acres improved, with a good frame house, and out houses; the other containing 120 acres, 50 acres improved, with a good block house, and out houses;—Also, 30 acres of timber, all situated about 30 miles east from St. Louis, 15 miles from Belleville, and 2 miles from Fayetteville, in St. Clair county, Illinois.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 105 acres; 60 acres improved, with a good dwelling house and out houses, situated south west of Pinkneyville, Perry county, Illinois.

The owners of the above farms will exchange stock for further particulars apply to Levi Stewart, or this office.

ALSO:

ONE farm situated 4 miles east of Pinkneyville, the county seat in Perry county, Illinois, containing 120 acres improved, with a good block house and out houses.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 160 acres, 65 acres improved, with a frame house, and out houses, about thirteen miles from the county seat, Nashville, in Washington county, Illinois.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 275 acres, 35 acres improved, 3-1/2 miles from the county seat, Marion, in Williamson county, Illinois, with a good house and out houses.

ALSO:

A PLANTATION IN MISSISSIPPI. FOR sale or exchange, a plantation situated 50 miles from Vicksburg, Mississippi, in the county of Copiah, 7 miles south of Lines' store on the Jackson road, 9 miles from Gallatin, and 30 miles from Jackson, containing 1080 acres of land, with 90 acres of improvement, with a good dwelling house and out buildings; indisputable title given. For further particulars apply to George Black, or at this office.

ALSO:

A PLANTATION containing 400 acres, 80 acres improved, good dwelling house, good well at the door, good springs and branch pear by—would exchange horses, cattle, and hogs, situated 40 miles from Vicksburg, Hinds county, Mississippi, and 4 miles from Lines' store. For further particulars apply at this office.

ALSO:

A FARM containing 140 acres of enclosed land, 50 acres under a high state of cultivation, and 90 acres of excellent timber of first rate quality, a good comfortable farm house, and good out buildings, together with a good pump of water at the door and 50 grafted fruit trees, located on the road leading from Washington to Richmond, 5 miles from each place, and three and a half from the National road.

Also—320 acres of wild land, located in Grant county, Indiana, on the Mississippi river.

EBENEZER CHEESMAN.

April 1, 1845—49f

A FARM containing 180 acres, with 50 acres under cultivation, well timbered and well watered, with an orchard of 50 bearing apple trees, together with many other fruit trees, such as cherries, peaches, pears, &c., situated in Perry township, Delaware county, Indiana, 15 from the head of White Water canal at Hagerstown, and 10 miles from Muncie, near a little town called Burlington; there are two log cabins and a stable upon the premises; the quality of the land is equal to any in the country. The subscriber proposes to exchange for land in Hancock county, Illinois, or to sell at a reduced price, for cash or other good property; a perfect title can be given. Any or all persons wishing to bargain in that way, can call on Dr. Coulston, of La Harpe, Isaac Morley of Lima, or George Miller of Nauvoo, or at my residence in Delaware county, Indiana.

WM. N. ROWE

April 15-50f

NOTICE. A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAVUOO AND MONTROSE FERRY. THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.

May 23d, 1844.

NEW STORE AND LAND AGENCY.

THE subscribers have opened a store, on the premises of S. A. Knowlton, (Knowlton settlement, Hancock county,) where they have on hand a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Groceries, adapted to the wants of a farming community, which they offer for sale at very low prices for cash or produce.

Also about 100 qt. sections of land, situated in this county which will be sold to those wishing to settle on favorable terms.

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.

References.—B. Young, H. C. Kimball and Orson Hyde.

March 21-47f

COMMISSION STORE FOR HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscriber having opened a commission store on Mulholland street, about fifteen rods south east of the Temple, will receive and sell on commission, any article that can be made or manufactured in this city, comprising of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Hats, Bonnets, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Cabinetware, Chairs, Hoes, Pitch forks; finally, anything that you can make or have on hand that will be useful in this vicinity, that you wish to sell; if you feel disposed to leave it with me I will sell it to the best advantage, for your benefit.

I will receive in exchange for the above articles, Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Fowls, Eggs, Wheat, Corn, Buckwheat, Flour, Meal, Potatoes, Beans, Wood, Hides, and finally anything that will make food or clothing.

Please give me a call as I will intend to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845—43f

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM in Knox county, three miles west of Galesburg, eight miles from Knoxville, thirty miles from Oquaka, and twelve miles from Monmouth, containing one hundred acres—forty acres of improvement, and sixty acres of excellent timber, well watered, both for stock and house use. The cultivated land is dry and of a very excellent quality, which the undersigned will sell cheap, or exchange for a farm in Hancock county.

JUSTUS AMES.

March 1st, 1845—44f

SOAP MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having established a Soap Manufactory on Mulholland street, about two hundred rods east of the Temple, opposite R. Beech's Tavern, where he intends to manufacture hard and soft soap of the best quality, which he will sell much lower than has been the customary price in this city, wholesale and retail. To be had also at the Commission Store, about fifteen rods south east of the Temple.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845—43f

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having taken the old stand formerly occupied by H. Egan, have commenced manufacturing cordage of all descriptions, twine, chaffs, lines &c., which they will sell at St. Louis prices. As the subscribers intend manufacturing all their cordage from the best materials, and in the best manner, to be sold at the lowest prices; they would invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and see before purchasing elsewhere. N. B. St. Louis prices paid for the hemp.

EGAN & SANDERS.

Feb. 19-42f

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM of 150 acres, situated two miles west of the flourishing town of Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the margin of the grand prairie, one of the most healthy portions of the state. Ninety acres of excellent timber, such as Maple, Beech, Ash, Black Walnut, White Oak, &c., the balance prairie of the best quality. There is a good framed barn, 30 by 45 feet; a large framed house, well finished and painted outside, with a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises. The whole farm is well fenced and excellently watered, for stock and a well with a pump in both barn and kitchen.

The subscriber will sell the above farm on reasonable terms, or exchange it in part for a good stock farm, of prairie and timber in Hancock county; an indisputable title given. For further particulars enquire at this office, or of the subscriber on the premises.

SETH TAFT.

March 18-46f

EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE.

J. GROGOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended; ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are debilitated for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dinner, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases, guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

KEYSTONE STORE.

A. LATHROP has purchased the store of D. D. Yearsley, on Mulholland st., a little east of the Temple, where he will accommodate the Saints his friends and the public, with DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, as they may need, suitable for the season. Receiving fresh supplies occasionally.

Being a Mormon, he goes on the principle: our interest, our cause, and Nauvoo for ever.

One man is not every body, but I may do much good by turning a penny when he sells Goods, Wares, Crockery, Hardware, &c., CHEAP for cash, produce, and truck, or exchange fairly. Call and try.

March 17th, -40-3m

NOTICE.

ELSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the old numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

A. W. BABBITT,

Attorney at Law.

HAS removed his office to the city of Nauvoo and has taken the office occupied by the late General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to attend to any, or all business committed to his trust.

Cet. 9, 1844-23f

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

QUARTOS	HALF	BOUND	PLAIN	PRICE.
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
do	do	do	neat	3.00
do	do	do	neat	3.50
do	do	do	neat	4.00
do	do	do	neat	4.50
do	do	do	neat	5.00
do	do	do	neat	5.50
do	do	do	neat	6.00
do	do	do	neat	6.50
do	do	do	neat	7.00
do	do	do	neat	7.50
do	do	do	neat	8.00
do	do	do	neat	8.50
do	do	do	neat	9.00
do	do	do	neat	9.50
do	do	do	neat	10.00

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.

AMARANTH.

THE NEW LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER AMARANTH, ATHERTON, MASTER, WILL run as a regular packet between St. Louis and Rock Island, during the season, touching at all the intermediate ports. On her upward trip, she will leave Nauvoo for Rock Island every Wednesday at six P. M. Retaining will leave Nauvoo for St. Louis every Saturday at 6 A. M. In point of accommodation the Amaranth is surpassed by no boat on the upper Mississippi; and her officers will spare no pains to render her worthy the patronage of a discerning public.

For freight or passage apply to

A. MERRISON, Agent.

Nauvoo, April 30th, 50f

MERMAID.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET

FROM ST. LOUIS TO NAUVOO, AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE Light draught steamer, MERRMAID, GLEIM, MASTER, will run through the season from St. Louis to Bloomington in Iowa. She will leave St. Louis on Wednesdays at 4 P. M. arrive at Nauvoo on Friday mornings;—and at Bloomington on Saturday mornings. Retaining leave Bloomington on Saturday evenings; and Nauvoo on Sunday mornings. For freight or passage apply on board or to the agents at the several towns. Every attention, politeness, civility and accommodation, may be expected from the boat and officers, as plausibility wins more gold, than tricks and ferocity. For further particulars enquire of

C. ALLEN, Agent.

For Nauvoo.

March 22, 1845-4f

OSPREY.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger ship, OSPREY, ANDERSON, MASTER, has commenced running between St. Louis & Bloomington, leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Port Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1/2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evans' Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case this Osprey, can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to

C. ALLEN, Nauvoo.

Jan. 1, 1845-35f

THE NAVUOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and willing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Chariots, Chairs, Barouches, Buggies, Buggy Wagons, Horses, Spotons, Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also, Ploughs, Seythe snaths, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Water street opposite Genl. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices, for we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in

Foreign News

By the arrivals of the Great Western on the 17th at New York and the Acadia at Boston on the 20th ult., we have, as usual, our foreign files. There is, however, very little to interest the American reader.]

As to the Oregon question, with the ministers of Parliament, Congress may take a hint, *a wise head keeps a close mouth*. Were we to express our mind, according to the "seeming appearance" of both parties, we should say—"the mother and daughter are both vexed at the extravagant conduct and popularity of each other, and will secretly prepare the dagger and the bowl against the time of need!"

We cull a few items:

FRANCE.

The exciting topic of the Jesuits has occupied the attention of the Chamber of Deputies. It originated with M. Thiers, who described the vicissitudes the order of Jesuits had experienced since its foundation; the motives of its condemnation in France in the 18th century, and those which had induced the pope to pronounce the dissolution of a community that Frederick the Great alone, in all Europe, did not consider dangerous.

M. Thiers, in concluding, called on the cabinet to execute the laws, and dissolve the Society.

The fortifications of Paris are to be armed with 2208 mortars, cannon or howitzers, of which 50 are to be Paixhans guns, 5350 muskets for the ramparts, 200,000 infantry muskets, 1500 fusces, 1,000,000 projectiles, &c.

SWITZERLAND.

By the 20th instant, Lucerne had suffered all the prisoners made by the troops to depart, under the stipulations for ransom. A letter from Lucerne gives an account of a curious sentence, the Nidwald, upon a Lieutenant Nermann, who had joined the Free Corps in the attack upon Lucerne. He is condemned to stand in public for four hours, with a rod in his hand, then to be flogged with it, and afterwards imprisoned for six months, during which he is to receive "religious instruction."

The accounts from Switzerland to the 7th instant, state that all the prisoners who are natives of Lucerne had been released, and the only captives remaining, 584 in number, belonged to the Canton. The government of Bern had sent a delegate to Lucerne to make a last attempt to induce that Canton to abandon its intention to recall the Jesuits. The Bernese Envoy was said to be the bearer of a pressing recommendation to that effect from several influential members of the *corps diplomatique*.

TURKEY.

The Ottoman government, being determined to carry out its plans for the moral and physical melioration of the country, has organized ten itinerant commissions, destined to set out and visit in detail various portions of Asiatic and European Turkey, for the purpose of reporting upon the improvement that can, without too heavy a charge on the national resources, be introduced to further public instruction, advance agriculture, commerce, trade, the means of communication, the establishment of hospitals and places of refuge for the poor, &c.

ENGLAND.

On the 10th of May the city of Bristol was visited by one of the most appalling thunder storms ever remembered. The clouds hung close down like a funeral pall, the gloomy darkness being so great that it was nearly impossible to discern objects at a short distance. The hail and rain descended in torrents, or rather in sheets, whilst the vivid flashes of lightning, with their unearthly glare, followed instantaneously by the loud crash of heavens dread artillery, added to the awful sublimity of the scene. It was just such a visitation as what, in the tropics, is the precursor of an earthquake or other convulsion of nature. The storm burst directly over the centre of the city; indeed, such was its immediate proximity that the mast of a vessel (the Joseph of Kinsale) lying on the quay near the Swivel-bridge, was struck by the lightning, and split from top to bottom. The windows in some of the houses adjacent were shivered to atoms, but we are glad to state that no more serious damage was done. The storm passed off in about half an hour, and appears to have been quite local, as we find no mention of it in the London or country papers.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

The Holart-town and Launceston papers to the 10th of February state that the harvest had commenced, but the crop was expected to be limited. The drought and winds had injured the wheat and barley. Wheat was as before 3s. to 3s. 6d. per bushel. The accounts of the general condition of the colony are not favorable, and the increase of crime is said to be a great drawback to the prosperity of the inhabitants.

From the New York Sun.

The Oregon—British Government.

Cincinnati, May 12, 1845.
Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, has passed down the river in disguise, with a company of Englishmen, on his way to the Oregon territory. They are travelling under assumed names, and I am informed that on arriving at the head of navigation of the Upper Missouri, or Yellow Stone, they will start expresses to the mountains for the Company's traders to concentrate a large Indian army at the western outlet

of the South Pass so as to cut off the American emigrants. I give the story as I received it. I do not believe it myself. The emigrants are five or ten thousand strong, and from all I can learn of the Indian tribes, I am inclined to think that there is not that harmony between any two or more tribes necessary to the accomplishment of the diabolical project alluded to. The rumor has probably arisen from an acknowledgement said to have been made by one of Simpson's party, to the effect that two large frigates sailed from England about the middle of April, for the Columbia river.

The above comes from a respectable source in Cincinnati. Our government has been prepared for such a movement, as will be seen by the following paragraph from the Washington Union.

Col. Kearney, with several troops of his regiment of dragoons, and in pursuance of standing orders from the General-in-chief of 1842, will set out from Fort Leavenworth (on the Missouri) some time in this month (May,) to make an extensive tour of the prairies beyond. He is to visit numerous tribes of Indians, to counsel them to respect our fur traders, and Oregon emigrants, to maintain peace among themselves, and to impress all with the friendship, the vigilance, and the power of the United States. If his horses should be able to maintain themselves on pasture alone, he may go as far as Fort Laramie, a trader's fort in the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. The expedition will make a wide sweep, advancing by one route and returning by another. Two other companies of the same regiment, (the first dragoons,) are about to make a tour, with similar objects, along the Mississippi, and high up the St. Peter's river, which has its mouth near the Great Falls. (St. Anthony,) also returning by a different route.

PAPERER, (TAHITI), Jan. 3, 1845.

I have now been on shore about six weeks, but cannot as yet realize that I am on the Island of Tahiti; for you cannot imagine the alteration that has taken place here in my absence. The French are now in full possession of the town, and the garrison, which is strongly guarded. They have built four forts and ten blockhouses to protect the harbor and town. Their garrison on shore consists of about one thousand men. Their ships in port consists of three 62 gun frigates, three corvettes, and one steamer. They keep all their forces confined to the town, which is under martial law, and therefore make us behave like good citizens, as we are obliged to be in our houses by eight o'clock in the evening, at the tap of the drum; for there are large parties of the natives encamped on both sides of the town, who are only waiting some definite news from France to commence hostilities. They have been so in all, in which the natives have suffered severely, though they fought bravely, and did considerable execution among the French in the third battle. At Mahina the natives left 110 of their number dead in their trenches, among whom were three chief men. Two Sundays ago I rode out to one of their encampments, about twenty miles from this place, and found a party consisting of about six hundred men in the camp, and they are as sanguine as ever that they can flog the French; but they never can, for they are too much split up among themselves to make any decided stand.

The Queen is now on the Island of Roitea, and refuses to hold any communication with the government officers here, either by letter or otherwise. Mr. Hemelin, the French Admiral, arrived here about a week since, direct from France. Two days after his arrival, the steamship was despatched to the Island of Roitea, it is said, to demand of the Queen to accept of the Protectorate of France, and return in the steamer to Tahiti, where she is to be installed in all her former possessions, which are now confiscated to the government here; but, in case of her refusal, (of which there can be no doubt,) the whole group are to be declared possessions, and measures are to be taken immediately for subjugating them to the disposal of France—peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must. If such are the facts, (and I have the whole statement as truth,) we shall have some smart fighting in these "digging" before long, as the natives are not inclined to yield up their rights peacefully, as yet.

On the night of the 20th of last month, we observed here a most magnificent comet, the nucleus of which was as large and bright as the planet Jupiter—the tail was full as large and more brilliant than that of the one we saw here two years ago. When first seen, it bore SSW. true, and it has been visible nightly since, and appears in a SE. direction.

Field Mice.—The farmers of New England suffer serious loss from the depredations of the field mouse. Aristotle says: "That one field mouse, which he had confined in a vase, became the mother of one hundred and twenty! And in fifteen days after their birth, they are able to provide for themselves!" They burrow just beneath the surface of the ground; and the paths which lead to their retreat have a thousand windings—therefore they are seldom seen, and still more seldom destroyed.

Mutiny in a Liverpool Ship.—Christopher Kne, of the ship *Essex*, Captain Welch, charged with mutiny and revolt, during the passage of the vessel from Liverpool to New Orleans, was committed for trial at the latter port, on the 6th of May.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1845.

Visitors at the Temple.—For some time many distinguished persons, from all parts of the United States and other places, have given Nauvoo a call and visited the Temple, now in such a rapid train of completion. Those who have waited upon these visitors inform us, that they all go away satisfied. Mormon glory speaks for itself.

Notwithstanding the malevolent persecution, which has followed Joseph Smith and the church, of which he, as an instrument in the hands of God, was the founder, yet, his own works, and the continuation of them by his meritorious successors, and unyielding adherents, show to the world, and honorable men, as has ever been the case with others, acknowledge the fact, that he was a great man.

The finishing of the Temple, than which there is not a nobler specimen of architecture in the United States, blazes forth Joseph Smith's greatness as a man, and trumpets aloud his glory, as a prophet, as perceptibly to a wondering world, as if "seven thunders uttered their voices."

Nor does the fame of the Twelve depreciate any by noddily walking in his tracks, to carry out his great measures.

It may be set down as a safe rule, that the second generation can look back upon the glory of the first's greatness and wisdom; erect monuments of stone upon the mountains, while wickedness and folly are swept into the gulf of oblivion without a pillar.

Cognoscibility.—To be well versed in every thing, is certainly, like old Saul, a head and shoulders above the rest of the crowd; and we are not exactly up to that—but at the same time, may advance an idea, that would help "snatch a glimpse" beyond the scope of vision. Cognoscibility, cognomen, and adjectives to represent proper names, ought to be significant, pertinent, and pleasant. When we meet the word "Bostonian," we foresee, foretaste, forestall, and fore guess, the meaning to be, a sleek, cunning wise, witty, sharp, keen, learned, unlearned, on hand, on hand, gentleman, full of notions, and, in all probability, a Yankee.

Now, this is the sort of cognoscibility;—give us a significant adjective to represent a whole character at once: Philadelphians for instance;—loving brothers—nothing ever raises the passions there: *thee and thou art* very good people.

The Knickerbockers of New York; (which means the dutch in a new retreat from wild boars,) harmless, honest, faithful and friendly, carry a great sway among the elite, punctilious, and debonnaire.

Enough said: fortune and good luck have placed us in the valley of the Mississippi, and what need we care about Buffalonians, Pittsburgers, Queen citizens, Louisvillians, or the "moundoons" of Saint Louis, so long as a saint from the city of Joseph means a volume. Nauvoo is full of meaning, but "Joseph" is fuller: because the blessing says, "Joseph is a fruitful son; a fruitful son by a fountain."

Crime and Comfort.—The St. Louis New Era of June 10, one of the *misereblest* sheets on the earth, now, (not the *dullest*, Penn's Reporter fills that post, being as dull as a bass wood axe, handled by Benton,) in a half column hints at about the following summary, to wit:—The rain of Monday spoilt the business that day; a private letter from Ohio, shows that rain may raise the river there, and that they want 8000 bushels of wheat; W. C. Johnson of Md. has come among the Moundoons; the Alex. Scott brought a marble bust of H. Clay, (stone lasts longer than clay,) six hinds of Missouri Tobacco sold yesterday for \$6.50 per 100 lbs.; several military companies were out yesterday with bands of music, and both in uniform; 648 German emigrants arrived within a day or two; (they make first rate democrats,) a thief broke open a passenger's trunk on the White Cloud, and stole \$50 in gold, leaving undiscovered \$400; a jury returned a verdict of "crazy" against M. Wakefield, grocer, (might do the same to a large number more,

three miserable loafers were arrested yesterday for stealing screws, (apply the screws,) there were EIGHTEEN cases before the Recorder yesterday for violating the city ordinances, ("Repealing the city charter would save all that fuss,) by the bye Nauvoo did not have as many cases in six months; six of the eighteen were sent to purgatory; a tailor was forked up night before last, for attempting to shoot a dutchman, (all right protect the dutch and they will go the "half hog" for demic-rats; and the body of a Catholic priest was yesterday found floating opposite Jefferson barracks; he was drowned a few days before from the Levant;—so the end cometh.

Now if Ramsey of the Era, could be sent to a good school where he could learn *quid pro quo*; keep a photographic reporter, (not a lead pointed Penn,) he would make a perfect saddle bag of words for the world, and help to flourish the eternal truth of Mormonism, figuratively speaking, like the highest lamp in the high tower of Freedom.

That Fence.—The wall enclosing about eight acres for the Temple Square, is now going up.

Don't Marry.—The Legislature of Alabama, at its last session, divorced thirty-two couples. The offending party cannot marry again. [Reveille]

What an easy way to throw away the "sugar stick!" But that "not marrying again"—how is that stopped? "old trees bear sweet apples."

"Why you no come afore?"—Sometimes our papers arrive from New Orleans in fifteen days;—sometimes in nine; sometimes in twenty; and sometimes from New York, in fourteen days; sometimes in twenty one; and sometimes the papers of two or three mails come tumbling in upon us like a load of hay. Rather *loggy* for such a sprightly government. Without speedy reform, we shall be under the necessity of forming a combination with the New Orleans Picayune, (because it wishes to enjoy life) the New York Herald, (if Bennett gets sober from his drunken fit upon the "wine of the wrath of the fornication of the mother of harlots," and Cunard's line of Liverpool steam packets, to hire f. m. c. to run on dragons for "extras," guarded by w. m. c. at night and day they would

"Push along—keep moving!" And when asked, "why they no come afore"—could answer, "cause we come now!"

* Free men of color.

** White men of character.

Submission.—A woman observed in a prayer meeting the other day, that she would "submit to the authority of the priesthood;" continuing her talk rather long, however, the elder in attendance requested her to stop; but she replied that she was not quite through: "sit down" said he—and like Peter who heard the cock crow, she remembered the promise "submit." Wain't that clever for a woman!

Pilate saith unto him, What is truth?—The voice of Truth, containing the "public writings, portrait, and last sermon of President Joseph Smith, has just been issued from the press, and is for sale. He that hath ears to hear let him hear what the spirit saith of this generation. It also contains the hymn, called the CAP-STONE.

Pox.—One of our exchanges says the "small-pox prevails at Pittsburg. We think that "Rigdonism and fire" is a "sort o' large pox."

New Dictionary.—William Bolles of New London, Ct., has just published a phonographical dictionary containing 85,000 words.

Masonic.—The Freemasons laid the corner stone of a new Hall, in Cincinnati, on the 5th inst.

The Alex. Scott, last week, came from New Orleans to St. Louis, in four days and twenty hours!

Showers and Rain.—On Wednesday night, we were again blest with invigorating showers of rain. These timely rains with very growing weather of about 90 degrees Fahrenheit, in the shade, present one of the most promising harvests we have ever experienced in this section of country. Should nothing impede the wheat crop, flour can be afforded at \$2.50 per barrel after harvest. Corn, besides the abundance seems to be two or three weeks ahead of last year. Potatoes, beans, oats, and every thing else in the Farmer's line, exhibit evident signs of a good season and great vigor.

Iowa.—The crops in Iowa, as far as our knowledge extends, will be "very good."

A shaft, for the J. M. White, weighing 12,000 pounds, is considered a weighty concern in St. Louis, because it was cast there. In Warsaw it would be but a walking stick for the Philistines; it could only be secreted from the propensities of Samson.

Nahum 1: 6.—So far as knowledge has come to us, every city or place, (almost) visited by a Rigdonian, is—the way of the transgressor is hot.

Death Conquers the Hero.—A friend informs us that General Jackson died at the Hermitage, on Saturday the 7th inst. at 4 P. M. Sic transit gloria hominis.

Frost.—The eastern papers continue to complain about the May frost which killed the beans, corn, &c. We have a hard Frost here but it does not often meddle with gardens or cornfields.

A Whapper of a Letter.—The Emperor of the Celestial Empire, (China,) has sent by J. B. Peters, a letter six feet long by three feet wide on yellow paper, to the President of the United States. It is enclosed in a silk case. Dr. Parker is translating it from the Chinese Characters.

A Prophet.—G. T. M. Davis, of the Alton Telegraph. He prophesied at least a hundred times within the last six months that the negotiation for the canal loan would all come to naught, and any body that believed otherwise he denounced as little better than a fool. If prophecies could be made to avail by swearing to them, like affidavits, Davis would rank higher as a prophet than Mahomet or Joe Smith.—Ottawa Free Trader.

Davis' spirit of prophecy comes from one of the "three frogs," that is the reason probably; that he is such a lying leatherhead.

Early Harvest.—The wheat harvest commenced at Edenton N. C. on the 22d, of May.

Thanks.—The War Eagle has our thanks in advance for papers as long as she favors us as she has done.

Brick.—For the erection of the Nauvoo House and private dwellings, there will be made about 4 millions of brick in this city the present summer. These brick at \$4 per M. will amount to \$16,000. This, with what chimneys are pocketed from Warsaw, ready-made, will answer for one season.

Bud Luck.—Mr. Clay started from Louisville to St. Louis on a Steamer, which ran aground; he changed his boat for another, which kept him on a sand bar several days, when, *mirabile dictu* HE WENT BACK. Want that bud luck!

Algonia, is said to be the Indian name for Lake Superior. The State of Algonia, will sound well.

Hard Run.—The Chicago Democrat offers to take State Script (auditor's warrants,) for debts and job-work. We wonder what the discount is! and wonder if that paper nint hard run? By the bye, the Democrat is pricking up a little on the score of humanity.

THE CROPS.

We regret to learn, from various sources, that the crops, which were very promising in the early part of last month, have suffered severely from the great prevalence of cold and drought for some weeks past. An intelligent gentleman of Jersey county informs us, on the authority of the Assessor, that there are thousands of acres that will not return the seed; that the early planted Indian Corn has been cut down twice; and that "Oats and Barley will be very light." A Mr. Johnson, of Island Grove, Sangamon county, who has 600 acres of Wheat, will, it is apprehended, lose the whole, except about 40 acres, in consequence of the late frosts. In sundry places, the Corn has been cut down three times; and the Wheat, where not totally ruined, will be generally short. The same causes have operated very unfavorably upon the Hay crop, which will not come up to the ordinary average; and, although the hope may be indulged that, should the remainder of the season prove propitious, the damage will not be as great as has been apprehended, yet the partial failure, following as it does the great injury inflicted by the floods of last year, will very injuriously affect the farming interest throughout the Western country, and especially in the States of Missouri and Illinois.

The Alton Telegraph of last week, brought us the above unpromising account of the farming interest in that quarter. Were it not, that it "rains on the just and on the unjust"—we should think the frost had trespassed upon the grain in that section; but as the Lord never errs, it will all be right.

AND-SO-NORTHWARD.

Destructive Fire.—One Hundred buildings and twenty-five horses burnt.—Four Hundred destitute families.—About half past twelve o'clock on Saturday night a fire broke out in the stables of Messrs. Palmer & Peters, on the corner of Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth-street, more distressing in its effects than any that has occurred in the city for a long time. The actual amount of property destroyed is comparatively inconsiderable, although nearly two of those very large blocks between the Sixth and Seventh Avenues were entirely swept, and over one hundred buildings, of all sorts, were consumed—leaving more than four hundred families entirely destitute, many of them even of their clothes. Not fifty dollars' worth of furniture or property of any kind, so far as can be ascertained, was saved by any of these poor creatures, and not twenty individuals were insured at all.—N. Y. Tribune June 3.

Great Fire at Quebec.—A fire broke out in Richardson's Tannery in Quebec on Wednesday last. The Quebec Gazette supposes that a population of about ten thousand would be without a home. Nearly all Saint Roch Suburbs were destroyed. The fire was still raging, threatening an awful destruction of property. When the fire commenced, the wind was westerly, and about one o'clock shifted, carrying the flames in an opposite direction, and in a line with the General Hospital; in one hour all the streets on the right, towards the city, were consumed, as far as the Queen's Wood Yard, including the block of houses on the south, and as far as Clearhue's bakery.

Half an hour more and St. Charles street, North and South, St. Paul's Market, and the Square, were consumed—the fire extending to McCullum's brewery, including Lloyd & Lepper's Dining & Co's and McCullum's Wharves. At half past 4 the fire continued to rage, the wind blowing from the north-east—the houses inside the Palace Gate, including the Engineer's Office, Artillery Barracks, in imminent danger—the powder Magazine is by no means safe, and burning shingles being blown into St. John street.

We have not heard of any lives having been lost, but the misery which must ensue from so dreadful a calamity—of the extent of which we are still ignorant—cannot be exaggerated.

Since the above was in type, we have received further particulars. 6000 houses were destroyed; about 12,000 people left homeless. The number of lives lost is supposed to be 100. The sick in the hospital, unable to help themselves, perished. Twenty schooners and vessels were burned. Loss supposed to be near \$3,000,000.

Another Fire.—The large hat store 109 John street was set on fire Saturday night and injured to the amount of \$1000 before it could be stopped.

The Latest.—At half past 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Chair and Sofa Factory, 332 Broadway, which was arrested in fifteen minutes, after having done considerable damage.—ib.

Arming.—The Providence Journal says that orders have been received at Newport to mount the guns at Fort Adams, and the men were busily engaged in the work last Sunday.

California.—A letter from Mazatlan, published in a late Vera Cruz paper, says:—The insurrection in California against General Michol Torano has succeeded—the holy cause of liberty is triumphant, we are independent.

Dogs for War.—At Chippewa and Kingston, Canada, Iron war steamers are in progress of building. Old John Bull always likes plenty of dogs to bark.

Antient disturbances continue in some of the counties of New York. Accounts from Hudson state that in attempting to dispossess a man named Freeman Ham, two officers were shot and seriously though not dangerously wounded. They narrowly escaped with their lives.

FRANCE.

The statistics of deaths and suicides in France show that in 1844 there were 7,767 accidental deaths, of which 3,500 were by drowning, 15 by railroad accidents, 175 died from hunger, want, and exposure, &c. The number of deaths by suicide amounted to 3,020, of which 2,291 were men and 729 females. Among the causes that led to suicide, we remark 154 attributed to general misery, 238 to the effects of drunkenness, 116 to a disgust of life, and 805 consequent on cerebral diseases. One little child of nine years of age was among the number who killed itself in consequence of grief at having lost some favorite bird.

An Avalanche in South America.—Twelve hundred lives lost!—The Jamaica (W. I.) papers report, on the authority of travelers by the Panama route from

POETRY.

For the Neighbor.

Long darkness and error like midnight's thick gloom,
Hung over erration as dark as the tomb;
While priestcraft unbounded o'er earth bore the sway,
And base superstition and blood marked their way.

With power supreme from the pope in his chair,
To the monk with sustenance bleeding and bare;
No one was exempted, all wander'd astray,
And groped in the dark like the blind at noon-day.

Thus error prolific has spread far and wide,
Till it deluged the earth with life's crimson tide;
While sect after sect sprang up and increased,
Till they filled up the number and name of the beast.

Amid all those scenes of confusion and blood,
None followed the right way, none knew the true God;

All grovelled in error from first to the last,
And priests ruled the people as men do an ass.

No priest hood nor prophet Jehovah would own,
To give revelations and make his will known,
They walked in the ways of their own evil hearts,
And worship'd a God without body or parts.

Thus system on system and party arose,
And each in their turn did the other oppose—
To pluck out the mote each party would try,
Not seeing the beam that was in their own eye.

The noted reformer, called Luther by name,
Arose in his wisdom, and played them a game;
Though hard was the conflict, and fierce was the blast,
On the card he turned up there was error at last.

Soon Calvin appeared, prepared for the fight,
Emerging from college with marvellous light,
But his wondrous rays like the fire-fly's spark,
Could never be noticed, except in the dark.

Then likewise stepped forward the Wesleys of fame,
Who thundered damnation with might and with main;
They poured forth a volley of threats like a storm,
And a God conjured up without body or form.

At last arose Campbell, a Scotchman by birth,
Who figured quite largely on this little earth;
But the figure he formed just fitted so near,
That it made for the beast its number complete.

All nations and kindreds that dwell on the land,
Have drank from the cup in old Babylon's hand;
While error and priestcraft have held their dread reign,
Till the earth has been streaked with the blood of their train.

So base and degraded is ignorant man,
And blind to the scheme of salvation's great plan;
That truth from the heavens would mortal deny,
I thought wrote with a sunbeam all fair on the sky.

S. HULET.

Lima, June, 1845.

From the Ministry of the Cross.

FAITH IN GOD.

BY REV. BISHOP HAWKS.

I knew a widow, very poor,
Whose small child died;
The oldest was but six years old—
A gentle, modest lad.

And very hard that widow toiled,
To feed her children four;
An honest pride the woman felt,
Though she was very poor.

To labor she would leave her home—
For children must be fed;
And glad was she when she could buy
A shilling's worth of bread.

And this was all the children had,
On any day to eat;
They drank their water, are their bread,
But never tasted meat.

One day the snow was falling fast,
And perching was the air;
I thought that I would go and see
How these poor children were.

Err long I reached their cheerless home,
'Twas searched by every breeze;
When going in, the old child
I saw upon his knees.

I paused to listen to the boy—
He never raised his head,
But still went on, and said—"Give us
This day our daily bread."

I waited till the child was done,
Still listening as he prayed—
And when he rose, I asked him why
The Lord's prayer he had said.

"Why, sir," said he, "this morning, when
My mother went away,
She wept, because she said she had
No bread for us to-day."

"She said we children now must starve,
Our father be no dead;
And then I told her not to cry,
For I could get some bread."

"Our Father," sir, the prayer begins;
Which makes me think that He,
As we have no kind father here,
Would our kind Father be."

"And then, you know, the prayer, too,
Asks God for bread each day;
So in the corn, sir, I went—
And that's what made me pray."

I quickly left that wretched room,

And went with hasty feet;

And very soon was back again,

With food enough to eat.

"I thought God heard me," said the boy,

I answered with a nod—

I could not speak—but much I thought

Of that boy's faith in God.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer gives the following sketch of the above named company. As Oregon is embraced in it, we copy for the benefit of all concerned.

"A hundred and forty years ago, or more, Charles H. chartered the Hudson's Bay Company, and gave it exclusive privileges of establishing trading factories on Hudson's Bay and its tributary rivers. It took possession of the territory and enjoyed its trade, without opposition, till 1787, when a rival company—the North American Fur Company of Canada—sprang up. This latter was composed entirely of Canadians, and was noted for its energy and enterprise. The jealousies naturally arising between rivals, led to the most barbarous battles, and the sacking and burning each other's posts.

In 1821, Parliament interfered and consolidated them into one, under the title of the Hudson's Bay Company. They occupy a vast monopoly. All the British possessions north of the Canada, to the Arctic Ocean, are their hunting and trapping grounds. They have leased for twenty years from 1840, all of Russian America, except the post of St. Petersburg. This powerful Company control more than one-ninth of the soil of the globe. Its capitalists are in England, and its board of managers transact their business at the Hudson's Bay House, in London. This board buy all the goods, and ship them to the territory—sell the furs, and transact all the affairs of the company, except the actual business of collecting furs in their territory. The annual value of their peltries is about a million of dollars. The net profit of the fur trade is immense. The shares of the company's stock, which originally cost one hundred pounds, are at one hundred per cent. premium, and the dividends range from ten per cent. upwards, and this, too, while they are creating an immense fund, to be expended in keeping other persons out of the trade.

In 1811, the American Pacific Fur Company, of whom John Jacob Astor was the prime mover, built Fort Astoria, near the mouth of the Columbia. In 1813, during the last war, this American company sold all its establishments in Oregon to the British company—now the Hudson's Bay Company. In the same year, a British sloop of war entered the Columbia, and formally took possession of Fort Astoria, and changed its name to Fort George. In 1814, by the treaty of Ghent, England surrendered this Fort to our Government. Then it was by the same treaty, that British subjects were granted the same rights of trade and settlement in Oregon as belonged to the citizens of this Republic. For ten years, in 1827, this stipulation was indefinitely extended, and cannot cease to be in force till after twelve months notice.

This is the manner in which the Hudson's Bay Company came into Oregon. The value of furs which are annually collected in Oregon by this Company, is about \$140,000 in the London market. Parliament extended the jurisdiction of the Canadian courts over the country occupied by these fur traders, whether it was owned or claimed by Great Britain. Under this act, certain gentlemen of the Fur Company were appointed Justices, and empowered to entertain prosecutions for minor offences—arrest and send to Canada criminals of a higher order; and try, render judgment, and grant execution in civil suits, and to imprison debtors in their forts and jails.

So it is that the trade, and the civil and criminal jurisdiction in Oregon, are held by British subjects—that American citizens are deprived by a monopoly of their commercial rights—that they are liable to be arrested on their own territory by officers of British courts, tried in the American domain by British judges, and imprisoned or hung, according to the laws of the British Empire, for acts done within the territorial limits of the Republic.

Pistols for Two.—Mrs. Gunn of Vermont recently presented her duel-hating husband with a brace of little pistols. Oil blades; says an old bachelor editor.

WM. N. ROWE

April 15, 1845

COOPERS ASSOCIATION.

THE Coopers of the city of Nauvoo, wish to inform the public, that they have entered into an association, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Coopering in all its various branches, and that they are now prepared to contract for jobs of any magnitude, and inasmuch as we have some of the best workmen in the city, we merit the support and confidence of Merchants and others, who may favor us with a call.

Any person wishing for work done in our line of business, will please apply to the Superintendent of the Association on Hyacinth Street, between Partridge and Hyde Streets, who is empowered to contract for all jobs at prices to suit the times.

We would also inform the public that we want immediately, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND STAVES, for which we will pay the highest West-ru prices. Persons wishing to furnish us with good Staves can apply to the Superintendent as above.

Individual property of members of said Association will be exempt from liability for debts contracted by said Association.

WM. EARL, President.

HENRY B. HUFFMAN, Counselors.

CYRUS WINGATE, Secretary.

HUGH LYTLE, Superintendent.

U. B. HUFFMAN, Treasurer.

HENRY STANDAGE, Secretary.

May 18, 1845—3—3m

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned will dispose of his farm for cash, or for a farm in Hancock county, Illinois, said farm lays four miles east of the county seat of Branch county, Michigan, one mile north of the Chicago turnpike, and contains eighty acres, about fifty under improvement, the balance good timbered land, with a good sugar bush on it.

PHYLANDER CORLESS.

April 14th, 50tf

TWO farms one containing 180 acres, 70 acres improved, with a good frame house, and out houses; the other containing 120 acres, 60 acres improved, with a good block house, and out houses;—Also, 30 acres of timber, all situated about 30 miles east from St. Louis, 18 miles from Belleville, and 2 miles from Fayetteville, in St. Clair county, Illinois.

ALSO: ONE farm containing 155 acres; 60 acres improved, with a good dwelling house and out houses, situated south west of Pinkneysville, Perry county, Illinois.

The owners of the above farms will exchange stock, for further particulars apply to Levi Stewart, or this office.

ALSO—About 600 acres in Missouri. Apply to the above.

ALSO:

ONE farm situated 4 miles east of Pinkneysville, the county seat in Perry county, Illinois, containing 120 acres improved, with a good block house and out houses.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 160 acres, 65 acres improved, with a frame house, and out houses, about thirteen miles from the county seat, Nashville, in Washington county, Illinois.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 275 acres, 35 acres improved, 3-1/2 miles from the county seat, Marion, in Williamson county, Illinois, with a good house and out houses.

ALSO:

A PLANTATION IN MISSISSIPPI. FOR sale or exchange, a plantation situated 50 miles from Vicksburg, Mississippi, in the county of Copiah, 7 miles south of Lines' store on the Jackson road, 9 miles from Gallatin, and 30 miles from Jackson, containing 1080 acres of land, with 90 acres of improvement, with a good dwelling house and out buildings; indisputable title given. For further particulars apply to George Black, or at this office.

ALSO:

A PLANTATION containing 400 acres, 80 acres improved, good dwelling house, good well at the door, with springs and branch near by—would also exchange horses, cattle, and hogs.—Situated 40 miles from Vicksburg, Hines county, Mississippi, and 4 miles from Lines' store. For further particulars apply to this office.

ALSO:

A FARM containing 140 acres of enclosed land, 50 acres under a high state of cultivation, and 90 acres of excellent timber of first rate quality, a good comfortable farm house, and good out buildings, together with a good pump of water at the door, and 50 grafted fruit trees, located on the road, leading from Washington to Richmond, 5 miles from each place, and three and a half from the National road.

Also—320 acres of wild land, located in Grant county, Indiana, on the Mississippi river.

EBENEZER CHEESMAN.

April 1, 1845—49tf

ALSO:

A FARM containing 180 acres, with 50 acres under cultivation, well timbered and well watered, with an orchard of 50 bearing apple trees, together with many other fruit trees, such as cherries, peaches, pears, &c., situated in Perry township, Delaware county, Indiana, 15 miles from the head of White Water canal at Hagerstown, and 10 miles from Muncie town, near a little town called Burlington; there are two log cabins and a stable upon the premises; the quality of the land is equal to any in the country. The subscriber proposes to exchange for land in Hancock county, Illinois, or to sell at a reduced price for cash or other good property; a perfect title can be given. Any or all persons wishing to bargain in that way, can call on Dr. Coulston of La Harpe, Isaac Morley of Lima, or George Miller of Nauvoo, or at my residence in Delaware county, Indiana.

WM. N. ROWE

April 15, 1845

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.

THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.

May 23d, 1844.

NEW STORE AND LAND AGENCY.

THE subscribers have opened a store, on the premises of S. A. Knowlton, (Knowlton settlement, Hancock county,) where they have on hand a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes. Hardware and Groceries, adapted to the wants of a farming community, which they offer for sale at very low prices for cash or produce.

Also about 100 q. sections of land, situated in this county which will be sold to those wishing to settle on favorable terms.

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.

References.—B. Young, H. C. Kimball and Orson Hyde.

March 24—47tf

COMMISSION STORE FOR HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscriber having opened a commission store on Mulholland street, about fifteen rods south east of the Temple, will receive and sell on commission, any article that can be made or manufactured in this city, comprising of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Hats, Bonnets, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Cabinet-ware, Chairs, Hoops, Pitch-forks; finally, any thing that you can make or have on hand that will be useful in this vicinity; that you wish to sell; if you feel disposed to leave it with me I will sell it to the best advantage, for your benefit.

I will receive in exchange for the above articles, Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Fowls, Eggs, Wheat, Corn, Buck-wheat, Flour, Meal, Potatoes, Beans, Wood, Hides, and finally any thing that will make food or clothing.

Please give me a call as I will intend to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845—43tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM in Knox county, three miles west of Galesburg, eight miles from Knoxville, thirty miles from Oquaka, and twelve miles from Monmouth, containing one hundred acres—forty acres of improvement, and sixty acres of excellent timber, well watered, both for stock and house use. The cultivated land is dry and of a very excellent quality, which the undersigned will sell cheap, or exchange for a farm in Hancock county.

JUSTUS AMES.

March 1st, 1845—44tf

SOAP MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having established a Soap Manufactory on Mulholland street, about two hundred rods east of the Temple, opposite R. Beech's Tavern, where he intends to manufacture hard and soft soap of the best quality, which he will sell much lower than has been the customary price in this city, wholesale and retail. To be had also at the Commission Store, about fifteen rods south-east of the Temple.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845—43tf

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned, having taken the old stand formerly occupied by H. Egan, have commenced manufacturing cordage of all descriptions, twine, clinch-lines &c., which they will sell at St. Louis prices. As the subscribers intend manufacturing all their cordage from the best materials, and in the best manner, to be sold at the lowest prices; they would invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. St. Louis prices paid for hemp.

EGAN & SANDERS.

Feb. 19—42tf

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM of 150 acres, situated two miles west of the flourishing town of Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the margin of the grand prairie, one of the most healthy portions of the state. Ninety acres of excellent timber, such as Maple, Beech, Ash, Black Walnut, White Oak, &c., the balance prairie of the best quality. There is a good framed barn, 30 by 45 feet; a large framed house, well finished and painted outside, with a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises. The whole farm is well fenced and excellently watered, for stock and a well with a pump in both barn and kitchen.

The subscriber will sell the above farm on reasonable terms, or exchange it in part for a good stock farm, of prairie and timber in Hancock county; an indisputable title given. For further particulars enquire at this office, or of the subscriber on the premises.

SETH TAFT.

March 18—46tf

EARTHENWARE! EARTHENWARE!

GROUETT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring; at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844.

no41—1f.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended; ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medicinal prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, flatulence and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lamberg, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

KEYSTONE STORE.

A. A. LATHROP has purchased the store of D. D. Yearsley, on Mulholland st., a little east of the Temple, where he will accommodate the Saints, his friends and the public, with DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, as they may need, suitable for the season. Receiving fresh supplies occasionally.

Being a Mormon, he goes on the principle: our interest; our cause, and Nauvoo for ever.

One man is not every body, but he may do much good by turning a penny when he sells Goods, Wares, Crockery, Hardware, &c., CHEAP for cash, produce, and Truck, or exchanges fairly. Call and try.

March 17th. —46-3m

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

QUARTOS	half	Bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	do	do	plain	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
do	do	do	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	do	do	plain	0.75
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	extra	1.37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	.62
do	do	do	neat	.87
do	do	do	plain	.50
do	do	do	neat	.75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1844.

LATELY DEPARTED.—The subscribers would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they have now on hand and intend keeping at all times a large quantity of first rate Lard, at their Kitchen near the upper end of Main street, formerly occupied by Peter Smith.

All kinds of country produce, merchandise, &c., received in payment, cash not refused.

JOSHUA BOYCE.

O. M. ALLEN.

EDMUND NELSON.

May 7, 1845—1—6m

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, AMARANTH.

THE NEW LIGHT DRAGLIFT STEAMER AMARANTH, AT HON. MASTER, WILL run as a regular packet between St. Louis and Nauvoo, during the season, touching at all the intermediate ports. She will leave St. Louis every Friday, and arrive at Nauvoo every Sunday morning. On her downward trip she will leave Nauvoo every Tuesday at 7 o'clock a.m. previous to her departure at the upper Mississippi, and her friends will spare no pains to render her worthy the patronage of a discerning public.

For freight or passage apply to

A. MERRISON, Agent.

Nauvoo, April 30th, 50tf

MERMAID!

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET FROM ST. LOUIS TO NAUVOO, AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE Light draught steamer, MERMAID, Glean, Master, will run through the season from St. Louis to Bloomington in Iowa. She will leave St. Louis on Wednesdays at 4 P. M. arrive at Nauvoo on Friday mornings; and at Bloomington on Saturday mornings. Returning leave Bloomington on Saturday evenings; and Nauvoo on Sunday mornings. For freight or passage apply on board or to the agents at the several towns. Every attention, politeness, civility and accommodation, may be expected from the boat and officers, as 'plausibility wins more gold, than tricks and ferocity.' For further particulars enquire of

C. ALLEN, Agent.

for Nauvoo.

March 22, 1845—4f



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 3.—No. 8.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, June 25, 1845.

Whole Number 164

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Main and Kimball Street,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(One square, one insertion, 5¢)

Every subsequent insertion, 3¢ 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor,

(John Taylor,) POST PAID, to receive attention.

CAPTAIN WILKEYS' NARRATIVE

OF A VOYAGE ROUND THE

WORLD.

EXTRACTS.

Customs of the Feejee Group.—1840.

Before proceeding to the narration of the operations of the squadron in the Feejee Group, it would appear expedient to give some account of the people who inhabit the islands of which it is composed. A reader, unacquainted with their manners and customs, can hardly appreciate the difficulties with which the performance of our duties was attended, or the obstacles which impeded our progress. Our information, in relation to the almost unknown race which occupies the Feejee Group, was obtained from personal observation, from the statements of the natives themselves, and from white residents. I also derived much information from the missionaries, who, influenced by motives of religion, have undertaken the arduous, and as yet unprofitable task of introducing the light of civilization and the illumination of the gospel into this benighted region.

Although, as we shall see, the natives of Feejee have made considerable progress in several of the useful arts, they are, in many respects, the most barbarous and savage race now existing upon the globe.

The intercourse they have had with white men has produced some effect on their political condition, but does not appear to have had the least influence in mitigating the barbarous ferocity of their character. If this group, therefore, may be seen the savage in his state of nature, and a comparison of his character with that of the natives of the groups in which the gospel has been profitably preached, will enable our readers to form a better estimate of the value of missionary labors, than can well be acquired in any other manner.

The Feejeans are generally above the middle height, and exhibit a great variety of figure. Among them the chiefs are tall, well-made, and muscular; while the lower orders manifest the meagreness arising from laborious service and scanty nourishment. Their complexion lies, in general, between that of the black and copper-colored races, although instances of both extremes are to be met with, thus indicating a descent from two different stocks. One of these, the copper-colored, is no doubt the same as that whence the Tonges are derived.

None of them equal the natives of Tonge in beauty of person. The faces of the great number are long, with a large mouth, good and well-set teeth, and a well formed nose. Instances, however, are by no means rare, of narrow and high foreheads, flat noses, and thick lips, with a broad short chin; still, they have nothing about them of the negro type. Even the frizzled appearance of the hair, which is almost universal, and which at first sight seems a distinct natural characteristic, I was, after a long acquaintance with their habits, inclined to ascribe to artificial causes. Besides the long bushy beard and mustaches, which are always worn by the chiefs, they have a great quantity of hair on their bodies. This, with the peculiar proportion between their thighs and the calves of their legs, brings them nearer to the whites than any of the Polynesian races.

The eyes of the Feejeans are usually blue, being black and penetrating. Some, however, have them red and bloodshot, which may probably be ascribed to a drinking habit.

The expression of their countenances is usually restless and watchful; they are observing and quick in their movements.

The hair of the boys is cropped close, while that of the young girls is allowed to grow. In the latter it is to be seen naturally arranged in tight cork-screw locks, many inches in length, which fall in all directions from the crown of the head. The natural color of the hair of the girls can hardly be ascertained, for they are in the habit of anointing upon it by lime and pigments, which make it white, red, brown or black, according to the taste of the individual. Mr. Drayton procured a very correct camera-lucida drawing of a girl about sixteen years of age, which will give the reader a better idea of the females of that age than any description.

When the boys grow up, their hair is no longer cropped, and great pains is taken to spread it out into a moplike form. The chiefs, in particular, pay great attention

to the dressing of their heads, and for this purpose all of them have barbers, whose sole occupation is the care of their master's heads. The duty of these functionaries is held to be of so sacred a nature, that their hands are tabooed from all other employment, and they are not even permitted to feed themselves. To dress the head of a chief occupies several hours, and the hair is made to spread out from the head, on every side, in a distance that is often eight inches. The beard, which is also carefully nursed, often reaches the breast, and when a Feejean has these important parts of his person well dressed, he exhibits a degree of conceit that is not a little amusing.

In the process of 'dressing the hair,' it is well anointed with oil, mixed with a carbonaceous black, until it is completely saturated. The barber then takes the hairpin, which is a long and slender rod, made of tortoise-shell or bone, and proceeds to twirl almost every separate hair. This causes it to frizzle and stand erect. The bush of hair is then trimmed smooth, by singeing it until it has the appearance of an immense wig. When this has been finished, a piece of tapa, so fine as to resemble tissue-paper, is wound in light folds around it, to protect the hair from dew or dust. This covering, which has the look of a turban, is called sala, and none but chiefs are allowed to wear it; any attempt to assume this head-dress by a kaisi, or common person, would be immediately punished with death. The sala, when taken care of, will last three weeks or a month, and the hair is not dressed except when it is removed; but the high chiefs and dandies seldom allow a day to pass without changing the sala, and having their hair put in order.

The Feejeans are extremely changeable in their disposition. They are fond of joking, indulge in laughter, and will at one moment appear to give themselves up to merriment, from which they in an instant pass to demon-like anger, which they evince by looks which cannot be misunderstood by those who are the subjects of it, and particularly if in the power of the enraged native. Their anger seldom finds vent in words, but has the character of sullenness. A chief, when offended, seldom speaks a word, but puts sticks in the ground, to keep the spirit of his anger constantly in his recollection. The objects of it now understand that it is time to appease him by propitiatory offerings, if they would avoid the bad consequences. When these have been tendered to the satisfaction of the offended dignity, he pulls up the sticks as a signal that he is pacified.

According to Whippy, who had an excellent opportunity of judging, the Feejeans are addicted to stealing, are treacherous in the extreme, and, with all their ferocity, cowards. The most universal trait of their character, is their inclination to lying. They tell a falsehood in preference, when the truth would better answer their purpose; and, in conversing with them, the truth can be only obtained, by cautioning them not to talk like a Feejee man, or, in other words, not to tell any lies.

Adroit lying is regarded as an accomplishment, and one who is expert at it is sure of a comfortable subsistence and a friendly reception wherever he goes. Their own weakness in this respect does not render them suspicious, and nothing but what is greatly exaggerated is likely to be believed. In illustration of the latter trait, I was told by Paddy Connel, that he never told them the truth when he wished to be believed, for of it they were always incredulous. He maintained that it was absolutely necessary, to tell them lies in order to receive credence.

The religion of the Feejeans, and the practices which are founded upon it, differ materially from those of the lighter-colored Polynesian people.

The tradition given by the natives, is not very flattering to themselves. All are said to have been born of one pair of first parents. The Feejee was first born but acted wickedly and was black; he therefore received but little clothing. Tongo was next born; he acted less wickedly, and had more clothes given him. White men, or Papalangs, come last, they acted well, were white, and had plenty of clothes.

They have a tradition of a great flood or deluge, which they call Walawa-levu. Their account of it is as follows: after the islands had been peopled by the first man and woman, a great rain took place, by which they were finally submerged; but, before the highest places were covered by the waters, two large double canoes made their appearance; in one of these was Rokora, the God of carpenters, in the other Rokola, his head workman, who picked up some of the people, and kept them on board until the waters had subsided, after which they were again landed on the island. It is reported that in former times canoes were always kept in readiness against another inundation.

The persons thus saved, eight in number, were landed at Mbenga, where the highest of their gods is said to have made his first appearance. By virtue of this

tradition, the chiefs of Mbenga take rank before all others, and have always acted a conspicuous part among the Feejees. They style themselves Ngali-duva-kilangi (subject to heaven alone.)

The Pantheon of the Feejee Group contains many deities. The first of them in rank is Ndengei. He is worshiped in the form of a large serpent, alleged to dwell in a district under the authority of Amban, which is called Nakauvadra. To this deity they devote the spirit goes immediately after death, for purification or to receive sentence. From his tribunal the spirit is supposed to return and remain about the number or temple of its former abode.

All spirits, however, are not believed to be permitted to reach the judgement seat of Ndengei, for, upon the road it is supposed that an enormous giant, armed with a large axe, stands constantly on the watch. With this weapon he endeavors to wound all who attempt to pass him. Those who are wounded dare not present themselves to Ndengei, and are obliged to wander about in the mountains. Whether the spirit be wounded or not, depends not upon the conduct in life, but they ascribe an escape from the blow wholly to good luck.

Stories are prevalent of persons who have succeeded in passing the monster without injury. One of these, which was told me by a white pilot, will suffice to show the character of this superstition.

A powerful chief, who had died, and been interred with all due ceremony, finding that he had to pass this giant, who, in legend, is stationed in the Moturiki channel, loaded his gun, which had been buried with him, and prepared for the encounter. The giant seeing the danger that threatened him, was on the look out to dodge the ball, which he did when the piece was discharged. Of this the chief took advantage to rush by him before he could recover himself, reached the judgement seat of Ndengei, and now enjoys celestial happiness!

Besides the entire form of a serpent, Ndengei is sometimes represented as having only the head and half the body of the figure of that reptile, while the remaining portion of his form is a stone, or a piece of wood.

No one pretends to know the origin of Ndengei but many assert that he has been seen by mortals. Thus, he is reported to have appeared under the form of a man, dressed in masi (white tapa), after the fashion of the natives, on the beach, near Ragragi. Thence he proceeded to Mbenga, where, although it did not please him, on account of its rocky shores, he made himself manifest, and thence went to Kantavu. Not liking the latter place, he went to Rewa, where he took up his abode. Here he was joined by another powerful god, called Warua, to whom, after a time, he consented to resign this locality, on condition of receiving the choicest parts of all kinds of food, as the heads of the turtle and pig, which are still held sacred. Under this agreement, he determined to proceed to Verata, where he has resided ever since, and by him Verata is believed to have been rendered impregnable.

Next in rank, in their mythology, stand two sons of Ndengei, Tokfairambo and Tui Lakomba. These act as mediators between their father and inferior spirits. They are said to be stationed, in the form of men, at the door of their father's cabin, where they receive and transmit to him the prayers and supplications of departed souls.

The grandchildren of Ndengei are third in rank. They are innumerable, and each has a peculiar duty to perform, of which the most usual is that of presiding over islands and districts.

A fourth class is supposed to be made up of more distant relatives of Ndengei. These preside over separate tribes, by whose priests they are consulted. They have no jurisdiction beyond their own tribe, and possess no power but what is deputed to them by superior deities.

In addition to these benignant beings, they believe in malicious and mischievous gods. These reside in their Hades, which they call Mbulu (underneath the world.) There reigns a cruel tyrant, with grim aspect, whom they name Lothia. Samualo (destroyer of souls) is his colleague, and sits on the brink of a huge fiery cavern, into which he precipitates departed spirits.

These notions, although the most prevalent, are not universal. Thus, the god of Muthuata is called Radindina. He is considered as the son of Ndengei. Here also Rokora, the god of carpenters, is held in honor; and they worship also Rokavona, the god of fisherman.

The people of Lakomba believe that departed souls proceed to Namuka-iwa, a place in the vicinity of the sea. Here they for a time exercise the same employment as when in this life, after which they die again, and go to Mbulu, where they are met by Samualo. This deity is empowered to hurl into the fiery gulf all those whom he dislikes. On Kantavu they admit of no good appointment to receive departed souls, but suppose that

these go down into the sea, where they are examined by the great spirit, who retains those he likes, and sends back the others to their native island, to dwell among their friends. Another belief is, that the departed spirit goes before the god Tareta, who, as it approaches, darts a spear at it. If the spirit exhibits any signs of fear, it incurs the displeasure of the god, but if it advances with courage, it is received with favor.

On Vanua-levu it is believed that the ba-dimba, a point of land which forms Amman Bay. Here they are supposed to pass down into the sea, where they are taken into two canoes by Rokavona and Rokora, and ferried across into the dominions of Ndengei. When it blows hard, and there are storms of thunder lightning and rain, the natives say that the canoes are getting ready.

Some few of the natives worship an evil spirit, whom they call Ruku-badinda (the one toothed Lord.) He is represented under the form of a man, having wings instead of arms, and as provided with claws to seize his victims. His tooth is described as being large enough to reach above the top of his head; it is alleged he flies through the air emitting sparks of fire. He is said to roast in fire all the wicked who appertain to him. Those who do not worship him call him Kaloukaka, or Kalou-du.

At Rewa, it is believed that the spirits first repair to the residence of Ndengei, who allots some of them to the devils for food, and sends the rest away to Mukala, a small island off Rewa, where they remain until an appointed day, after which they are all doomed to annihilation. The judgements thus passed by Ndengei, seem to be ascribed rather to his caprice than to any desert of the departed soul.

This idea of a second death is illustrated by the following anecdote, related by Mr. Vanderford. This officer resided, for several months after his shipwreck, with Tanoa, King of Amban. During this time there was a great feast, at which many chiefs were present who remained to sleep. Before the close of the evening amusements, one of them had recounted the circumstances of his killing a neighboring chief. During the night he had occasion to leave the house, and his superstition led him to believe that he saw the ghost of his victim at which he threw his club, and as he asserted, killed it. Returning to the house, he aroused the king and all the other inmates, to whom he related what he had done. The occurrence was considered by all as highly important, and formed the subject of due deliberation. In the morning the club was found, when it was taken, with great pomp and parade to the mbure, where it was deposited as a memorial. All seemed to consider the killing of the spirit as a total annihilation of the person.

Among other forms of this superstition regarding spirits, is that of transmigration. Those who hold it think that spirits wander about the villages in various shapes, and can make themselves visible or invisible at pleasure; that there are particular places to which they resort, and in passing these they are accustomed to make a propitiatory offering of food or cloth. This form of superstition is the cause of an aversion to go abroad at night, and particularly when it is dark.

It is also a general belief, that the spirit of a celebrated chief may, after death, enter into some young man of the tribe, and animate him to deeds of valor. Persons thus distinguished are pointed out as highly favored; in consequence, they receive great respect, and their opinions are treated with much consideration, besides which, they have many personal privileges.

In general, the passage from life to death is considered as one from pain to happiness, and I was informed that nine out of ten look forward to it with anxiety.

A order to escape from the infirmities of old age, or the sufferings of disease. The deities whom we have named are served by priests, called ambai, who are worshipped in buildings denominated mbure, or spirit houses. Of such buildings each town has at least one, and often several, which serve also for entertaining strangers, as well as for holding councils and other public meetings. In these houses, images are found; but these, although much esteemed as ornaments, and held sacred, are not worshipped as idols. They are only produced on great occasions, such as festivals, &c.

THE REVOLUTION IN CALIFORNIA.

Letters from Monterey to the Washington Union furnish the following information respecting the Revolution in California: About eight years ago Don Juan Alvarado, Don Jose Castro, and other Californians by birth, aided by several foreigners, took possession of Monterey, the archives and Government property, chartered an English vessel, and at the Mexican General, his officers and their families, to Lower California, and left them there, to find their way to Mexico as they could. The Californians

then proceeded to take possession of every part of California, with the different missions, and the many cattle belonging to the missions, and the different offices of honor and profit within this department. The Mexicans remaining in the country made an effort to put them down, but failed.

President Bustamante, the second year after this revolution, confirmed the Californians in their different employments. During the time they held command, they ordered almost every Englishman and American to be arrested. Over one hundred were imprisoned in Monterey at one time—some in a room which was a damp room, less than 20 feet square, without floor or windows. In May, the same year, many of the men were chained, six and eight to a bar, put into the hold of a vessel, and sent to San Blas. Fifteen months afterward the Government of Mexico sent part of them back to Monterey, several dying from fatigue and privations.

In the year 1843, General Manuel Micheltorena arrived in California with some three or four hundred officers and soldiers, and by orders of President Santa Anna took command—putting out of office some of the Californians. Last November, Senors Castro, Alvarado, and many of their countrymen, again arose with the determination of sending out of their country the Mexican troops. The two parties met and made a treaty. Within a month they each denied the treaty and again took up arms.

The Californians, to the number of one hundred and fifty, went to the town of Angels, one hundred miles north of Monterey, and stormed it in the night, with the loss of about two men. They were soon joined by the Californians at that place. On the 10th or 12th of January, Gov. General Micheltorena left Monterey with his officers, one hundred and fifty Mexican soldiers, some citizens of old Mexico, sixty or eighty wild Indians, trained to arms by Captain Sutter, (a Swiss settler on the river Sacramento,) and one hundred foreigners; a part of whom are settled on the same river.

On the 20th of February, the two parties (consisting of about six hundred men altogether, Mexicans, Californians, foreigners, and Indians,) got into action. Castro commenced the fight with cannon, firing large shot; and the Governor General, on his side, returning his fire with grape. Both parties remained so apart all that day as not to lose a man. On the next day, (the 21st,) the battle again commenced, and was continued in a warm and desperate contest. The Governor General, however, soon surrendered;—for forty or fifty foreigners having left him some time before, the remainder refused to fight against their countrymen in the insurgent ranks. After the battle, a treaty was made, by which was agreed that every person on either side might go where he wished—the soldiers to go to San Blas or remain citizens of California.

California, from Bodega to San Diego, is now once more under its own command—the Russians having left Bodega, which now belongs to Capt. S. Smith of Baltimore, (United States of America,) who is a naturalized citizen of California. Whether the natives of this country will keep among themselves, or be again conquered for a year or two by Mexico, remains to be seen. If allowed to govern themselves, they acknowledge the Mexican flag, and their laws, when they please them. Don Piez has become Governor, as he is leading member of the House of Deputies or State Legislature; and Don Jose Castro has become Commandment General of California, at the town of Angels, near San Pedro. They received this command, by treaty with General M. Micheltorena, and they have chartered the American bark Don Quixote, to bring the General and forces to Monterey.

The General and his officers are allowed six days to arrange their business and take on board their families; they then proceed to San Blas, thence to the city of Mexico. Captain Sutter and all the foreigners who joined the Government forces have returned to their farms on the head waters of the San Francisco, as they found many of their countrymen with the insurgents. Both parties withdrew from the field of battle. Although the Mexican troops and Californians were firing several cannon with grape and ball at each other a part of two days, it is ascertained that not one man is even wounded—their respective situations being too secure, and the distance very great.

Affairs are now apparently quiet in the department of Upper California. The natives now hold the reins of government under the expectation that the supreme government of Mexico will confirm their different acts and appointments. At the same time many have their fears that some Commander, more severe than the former one, will arrive to punish them during the next year.

A Secret.—How do you do, Mrs. Tomes? Have you heard that story about

Mrs. Lady! 'Why, no, really, Mrs. Gad; what is it? do tell!' 'O, I promised not to tell for all the world! No, I must never tell on't, I'm afraid it will go out.' 'Why, I'll never tell on't as long as I live, just as true as the world;—what is it? come, tell.' 'Now you won't say any thing about, will you?' 'No, I'll never open my head about it—never;—hope to die this minute.' Well, if you'll believe me, Mrs. Funday told me, last night, that Mrs. Trot told her that her sister's husband was told by a person who dreamed it, that Mrs. Trouble's old daughter told Mrs. Nighens that her got from her third sister's second husband's oldest brother's step-daughter, that it was reported by the captain of a clambot just arrived from the Feejee Islands, that the mermaids about that section wore sharkskin bustles stuffed with pickled cels' toes!

Capt. Coffin, late of the whale ship 'Thule,' of Nantucket, arrived at New Bedford on the 25th, relates the following particulars of the loss of his ship:

The Thule had been 27 months out and obtained 1050 blbs. oil, when, at 20 minutes past 4 o'clock, on the morning of the 11th September, she struck on a shoal not laid down on the chart, 30 miles W. N. W. from the Booby Shoals. The officers and crew immediately took to the boats for safety, lay off until daylight, and at 7 boarded the ship through the breakers with much difficulty, and got a small quantity of bread.

The provisions were equally distributed among the boat's crews, affording about 20 ounces of bread and 10 gills of water to each man—24 in all. At 9 A. M. the boats put away from the reef, steering W. S. W. in lat. 20 52 S. long. 153 30 W. The mate's boat had previously during the night been kept in tow by the captain's boat, in order that mutual assistance might be rendered in case of accident, but on the night of the 14th, owing to the strong wind, it was found impossible, after repeated attempts, to keep her in tow, and Capt. Coffin therefore arranged with the mate to set a light hourly.

This plan was successful, and was answered by the mate's boat until 12 o'clock, when the other boat under the command of the 2d mate got into the breakers on Cato's bank; and from the direction of the mate's boat when last seen, it is supposed that it ran into the breakers, and nothing has since been seen or heard of those on board. The 2d mate's boat subsequently arrived at Brisbane river, New South Wales, and afterwards at Sydney, whence her crew re-embarked in various ways, and some of them have returned home. The captain's boat arrived at Brisbane on the 20th. The persons in the mate's boat were:—Edward B. Nicholson, of Nantucket, 1st officer; John Seabury, colored, of Nantucket, boat-steerer; John Little, colored, of New York; Alonzo O. Hatch, of Kennebeck; John Huntley of Maine; Wm. Shaw, England; and two natives of King's Mills Island; all of whom have probably perished.

Remember it.—Ardent Spirits is not a source of Strength, but of Weakness.—The celebrated English physician, Dr. Hunter, took an admirable method of enforcing this important truth. A strong, ruddy-faced farmer, had a disease, which induced the Doctor to enjoin total abstinence from fermented liquors. 'Sir,' said the farmer, 'I assure you, I am a very temperate man; I scarcely ever exceed three pints of ale in the day, and I never touch spirits.' 'But,' said the Doctor, 'you must now drink nothing but water.' 'Sir,' said the farmer, 'that is impossible, for I cannot relinquish my employment; and you know, Sir, it is impossible to work without some support.' Dr. Hunter perceiving that his patient was not likely to be readily convinced, inquired how many acres of land he cultivated, and what number of them was arable? He then asked how many horses were employed upon the farm? And then boldly asserted they were too few in number for the quantity of land. The farmer maintained they were sufficient; but was, at last, brought to confess they were worked rather hard. 'Allow me, then,' said the Doctor, 'to ask what it is you give them to drink?'

Content with an Eagle.—The Nashua Telegraph says that a few days ago, a lad fourteen years old, John Bartley, son of Robert Bartley, Esq., of Windham, killed a white-headed Eagle which measured 7 feet from tip to tip of his wings. The Eagle had pounced upon a rabbit, in a swamp, and owing to the brush or something else, he was unable to rise. The boy was after him and soon had him by the neck, when a severe contest ensued; the Eagle struggling with his might, and tearing the boy pretty badly with his claws, but he held on, till he finally succeeded in getting his jackknife from his pocket, and cutting the throat of his antagonist.

THE CATASTROPHE AT YARMOUTH.

The Great Western brought the painful intelligence that the wire bridge at Yarmouth had given way, under the pressure of a large number of persons collected to see Cook's equestrian company perform some folly on the river at that place. The subjoined particulars of his said accident we copy from the London Watchman. The Spectator says that seventy-five bodies had been identified, and the number lost is estimated at one hundred and thirty, or one hundred and forty.

The bridge was observed to give way. It lowered on one side; the chains snapped asunder, one after another, in momentary succession; and, almost before the gaze of the thronging multitude could be drawn from its object of worthless interest, it was riveted to the half-sunken bridge—suspended on one side by its unbroken chains—cleared of all its occupants—every one of whom was plunged into the stream, and over them the waters were flowing. Those who witnessed the fearful tragedy, assert that not a scream was heard, nor a sound emitted, from the unfortunate victims. A fearful splash and a few gurgling struggles only indicated the spot which had swallowed such flagging by the broken chains were earnestly entreated to maintain their hold; but it was soon observed that in consequence of the obstruction of the stream by the fallen bridge, and the human bodies below, the advancing tide would soon bury even them from sight.

Every boat was immediately in requisition, and as many as twenty-five were seen on the spot, and rendered active and gallant service. The scene at this moment beggars description—husbands and wives, parents and children, were excited with the deepest anxiety. The efforts to save the victims were noble and praiseworthy. One man who was precipitated from the bridge caught a hold and maintained it—a female made a desperate clutch at his ankles, and succeeded in reaching them. The brave fellow looked down, and though in fearful peril himself, encouraged her to hold tight, and she was rescued. The man refused to get into the boat, telling the occupants to pick up those who were floating about the river—subsequently, however, he was obliged to release his hold, and he fell into the stream. We are happy to say that a rope was thrown to him immediately, and he was brought safely ashore.

The bodies were picked up in quick succession, most of them dead. Among the number was a woman—doubtless a mother—who had in her arms an infant, and in one hand a little girl, three or four years old; she had firmly grasped both, and her firm hold had not been broken by the struggle of death, for it was with difficulty they were separated. The various incidents of the tragic scene are some of them very touching. The children were many of them found with their hands fast in the railing, (which on the bursting of the chains lapped over into the water,) doubtless fixed in that position in their anxiety to feast their eyes on the expectant sight. Many were restored by active means. Barrels of hot water were sent from the brew office of Messrs. Lacey to Mr. Laws, of the Norwich Arms Inn, where the scene was most dreadful. The kitchen, the tap room, and other rooms, with the stables, were filled with victims.

As many as ten or a dozen were ultimately recovered, but no less than fifty-three corpses were brought into that house, which defied all the means of restoration; others were taken to other public houses in the neighborhood, but not in very considerable numbers. The great majority of the sufferers are women and children.

Workmen were employed on Saturday with heavy cranes in raising the bridge, but had not succeeded when the accounts left. It is thought that a number of bodies are still under the bridge, fastened by the rails being crushed together. One hundred and thirteen bodies have been taken out, and more, it is said, are still in the water.

THE ISLAND OF SUMATRA.

A communication to the Navy Department, from Captain Percival, of the U. S. frigate Constitution, under date of Singapore, February 7, 1845, in which he states that a short time previous he had visited the Island of Sumatra. In an interview with the rajahs and head men of the island, held on board the Constitution, he informed them that he was directed by the President of the United States to assure them, that if they let the quiet traders alone without robbing or murdering them, there never would be a shot fired at them in hostility from under the American flag. But he assured them that if another American or a man belonging to an American ship, should be killed, or maltreated, or a ship be cut off and plundered, a small vessel would be sent to cruise around the Island of Sumatra, with general orders to burn their towns, destroy their forts, and wage an exterminating warfare. To this they replied, "that peace was their object, and the commerce of the United States of America." There are annually employed on the coast of Sumatra, from the United States, about 5,000 tons of shipping, the value of which, at a moderate calculation, would be \$225,000.

HE IS ONLY A MECHANIC.

How frequently is this remark made by aristocratic upstarts, who have no thing to recommend them save their money and impudence, when the name of

an honest and intelligent mechanic happens to be mentioned in their presence. They consider it degrading to associate with those who do not, like themselves, possess wealth, even though that wealth was obtained by the most rascally means. Nothing is so disgusting to well-bred, well-informed people, as to hear an ignorant, conceited, puffed-up, long-haired, brainless, impudent dandy, talk about mechanics, as if they were no better than brutes.

No true lady or gentleman would be guilty of such littleness. It is only the ignorant spoiled beauty; the worthless, contemptible soap-lock who would do so. Show us the man or woman who would consider it a disgrace to associate with honest, well-informed mechanics, and we will show you a poor, worthless, ignorant, conceited creature, useless to himself and the world, and a disgrace and encumbrance to his friends.—West. Let. Mes.

Meteor Shower.—The last number of Silliman's Journal contains a paper by E. C. Herrick, Esq., of New Haven, from which it appears that the August exhibition of meteors, as seen in that city, was last year fully equal to that of any former year since 1837. In three hours on the night of the 10th, 11th, and 12th, 622 meteors were seen, and on the night of the 10th-11th, in six hours, 622 meteors.

MINISTERS DEAD.—The Black Tongue.—The Rev. B. Westlake, of Peru district, and Rev. Mr. Buckingham of Longport district, Indiana, died a few days since of erysipelas or black tongue. It is also said that Rev. R. Hargrave died recently in a fit. During a few months past the deaths of the following ministers have been recorded in Indiana, to wit: Clippenger, Patrick, Cuthrie, Eldor, Crouch, Games, Ballingall, Westlake, Buckingham, and Hargrave, all belonging to the Methodist Church.

Money answers all things.—"The young man who was seduced by a gay married lady of Troy, N. Y. eloped with her, has been arrested at New Orleans, and compromised with the injured husband by paying \$5000—about one half the patrimony of which he had just come into the possession."

Butchery.—News from Central America gives an account of the seizure of the Capital of Nicaragua by Gen. Malespin, who, it is said, burnt about a thousand of the aged women, children and friends of Leon. The people of Salvador, of whom Malespin is Governor, rebelled against him during his absence. Malespin, at the last dates, was marching against the rebels.

Revenge is the order of the day.

"Doctor," said an old gentleman, who was an inveterate snuff-taker, to a physician, "is it true that snuff destroys the olfactory nerves, clogs, and otherwise injures the brain?" "It cannot be true," was the caustic reply, "since those who have any brains never take snuff at all."—Punch.

Too many lawyers.—It appears by an article in a Madrid journal that there are nearly 800 lawyers and advocates in Madrid, and that in all the other towns in Spain they are quite as numerous in proportion to the population. If one fourth of those persons get their bread by their profession, the Spanish people must be the most litigious in the universe.

GUN AT SUNDOWN.—It is well known to our readers, says a paper in the vicinity of West Point, that it is the practice to give a morning and an evening gun at this military station, the reports of which are plainly heard.—A few days since, a gentleman on the Point took into his service a verdant son of the Emerald Isle. On the first day of his service he was startled by the report of the evening gun, as it reverberated through the highlands, awakening the mountain's slumbering echoes, and anxiously enquired of his employer the cause of this explosion. And was told that it was the "sundown gun."—"Och, bless me, and does the sun make a devil of a big thunder as that on going down in Amerika—I never heard the like of it in the old country."

IN CHARACTER.—Within three minutes' time after the terrible crash of the stand building on the Camden race course, on Wednesday last, and long before it was ascertained whether there were not scores of mangled human beings buried beneath the ruins, the gamblers who had escaped with their "sweat-cloths" and roulette tables, which had been located underneath and in the immediate vicinity of the building, and the rear, having placed their table and apparatus, were busily at work again at their vocation, throwing the dice and slipping the ball.

THE FORCE OF TRUTH was remarkably exemplified recently in Kentucky, on the occasion of a funeral.—The bereaved wife and a few neighbors, sat waiting the arrival of the people, all solemnly idle. The widow, becoming very uneasy, after sitting idle a few minutes, cried out, "Betty! bring my knitting, I may as well take a few stitches while the crowd is gathering."

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1845.

Be one, mechanics!—A communication from the shoe makers association has been sent to us for publication, but upon mature reflections, we shall not publish it now.

The objects of associations among the various mechanics of Nauvoo, are, in the first place, to afford each individual a channel of support; in the second, to employ men and women who are idle; and thirdly to build up the city from its own resources. In order to effect these laudable objects, we need a unity of effort, and an obedience to the common rules by which all trades, and cities, and even associations, are governed.

In order, then, to attract the attention of buyers, and compete with foreign manufactured articles, it is necessary to sell the same commodities as cheap as your neighbors. There is, then, no excuse, if a person brings foreign goods, or wares, (when the same can be afforded as good and as cheap) and disposes of them in Nauvoo, the vender and buyer are both to blame; and if connected with the church, must be set down, as weak in the faith, transgressing counsel.

The unanimous resolution of the last April conference was, to go work and maintain ourselves both agriculturally and mechanically, like other cities, and so far, that resolution has been sustained manfully. Now what shall we say? If men go to St. Louis or other places to buy, when they could do as well here, public spirit and perfect union, will rebuke such a course, and leave them to speculate upon bad policy, like many others who have tried the same game with the Mormons before.

Merchants, mechanics, doctors and lawyers, who come into Nauvoo to reside with the saints, must be governed by the same rules and circumstances as other cities,—the majority governs, and the saints will not break the law of the land by withholding support from everything that would disgrace the city.

Foreign goods when we have as good, are not needed. Law-suits, drunkenness, and debauchery, will miserably bring on such awful scenes as we have passed through in Missouri, or witnessed at Carthage. By wisdom we stand, by folly we fall.

It is an old saying that "goodness will be rewarded," and, seemingly, every effort by the industrious citizens of Nauvoo, has been crowned with complete success. The apostates in their wickedness, fled to Pittsburg &c. The honest in their sincerity went to work, and the temple and the smiling fields and gardens, give the surrounding world a most charming specimen of the promise, blessed is he that trusteth in God, for he shall be rewarded.

Were we to say any thing on the subject, it would be:—Patronize your friends; go for the interests of Nauvoo, and carry out the great plans of the martyred prophet, Joseph Smith. Treat strangers civilly and entertain them according to scripture. Beware of law-suits; beware of strong drink, and beware of the leaven of the Pharisees.

Robbery.—An attempt was made on Thursday night last, to break into the house of Rufus Beach in the east part of this city, for the purpose as is supposed, of robbing it of a few thousand dollars. The thief was discovered, the "caps" put at him, alarmed him, and he escaped with the loss of a shoe. Citizens ought to be ready to give such "visitors" a *habeas corpus*.

SHOCKING MURDER.

On Monday evening last, at about half past 10 o'clock Irvine Hodges of Mechanicsville in this county was inhumanly murdered, in this city, about 35 rods west of this office. He had been to Burlington Iowa, to witness the trial of his two brothers who were tried for the late murder in that Territory, and returning stopped at Nauvoo for the night. Although the blows and shrieks were heard at a little distance, yet no track of possession of, broken up and thrown of the assassin or assassins have been found. The Sheriff has offered a reward of \$200, for the apprehension of the murderers.

An inquest was held immediately over the

the body and a verdict found as follows to wit:

"That the deceased came to his death by violence, but by some person unknown to the jury, and the said body has upon it the following marks and wounds inflicted by some person unknown to the jury, and which this jury find to have been the cause of his death, to wit: with two or three cuts and bruises on the head supposed to have been inflicted by a club, also four cuts on his left side measuring from one inch to one inch and a quarter, supposed to have been inflicted by a bowie knife."

Concition.—We are informed by persons who have returned from Burlington, that the two young Hodges were convicted of the crime of murder, and will be executed in July, if not reprieved.

AND SO FORTHIANA.

AT BURLINGTON it is currently said the fire at various places makes fearful havoc of property; and what is most singular in the most alarming cases, is, that the fire catches accidentally. Joseph Smith once said, in great earnest, that if this nation refused to restore the church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints to their rights and property, "God would send his hot wrath through the nation like a whirlwind,"—and who can doubt the commencement? Many people have ridiculed the Mormons for believing that judgments and calamities were about to vex the nations of the earth, but now they come and who is prepared to enter his closet till the indignation is passed?

Fire in Birmingham.—An *Extensive Rolling Mill Burnt.*—An extra of the Pittsburgh Gazette, of Saturday, 7th inst., has the following:

About half past three o'clock on Saturday morning, June 7th, a fire broke out in the iron works of Woods, Edwards, and McKnight, which was totally consumed. The firemen of the borough with almost superhuman efforts, confined the flames to the rolling mill. Through their exertions, aided by the citizens and hands, the nail factory, which is a large brick building attached to the mill, was saved though somewhat damaged. The warehouse, containing a large stock, and separated from the mill by only a narrow passage, was also saved, though frequently on fire, and by many, frequently given up as lost. The Eagle engine and hose was the only Pittsburg company on the ground, and the mill burned down before they arrived.

More than 100 hands, by this fire, are turned out of employment, and will feel the loss of the mill more severely than the owners, who are insured.

Fire at Ann Arbor. June 5.—The Depot at this place took fire yesterday, between four and five o'clock, and was entirely consumed, together with the large warehouse belonging to Mrs. R. C. Fuller, and the yellow storehouse belonging to T. H. Powell, Esq., and a house belonging to Messrs Page and Ornsby, which was occupied as a dwelling by V. H. Powell, whose furniture was mostly destroyed. The loss is nearly as follows: Loss to the state, from \$7,000 to \$8,000; Mrs Fuller \$3,000; V. H. Powell, Esq., from \$1,200 to \$1,500; Messrs Page and Ornsby about \$400, N. Bennett damage to house and furniture, \$100 to \$150.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Large Fire at Cambridge.—The Atheneum building with Alston's panorama of Athens on which that great artist was engaged for sixteen years, and which has been valued at \$10,000, three carpenters' shop, and several other buildings destroyed. The whole damage cannot be such less than \$40,000. Cinders from the fire flew in large quantities as far as Cambridgeport.

Steamer Burned.—The steamer *Imperial* (says the Cincinnati Enquirer of 12th inst.) lying a little below the mouth of Deer creek, was discovered to be on fire about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Before the flames could be arrested she was burned to the hull. A small portion only of her furniture was saved.

They will kill one another.—A family in which there are two brothers, and their father reside at West Utica. On Friday week, one of the boys and the other had a fight, and the other boy, to protect the father, stabbed his fighting brother so that he died in consequence.

FIRE—ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

Philadelphia, June 8—P. M. A fire broke out about 10 o'clock last evening in Wainwright's lamp-black manufactory, corner of Callowhill and Shuylkill Second streets, which was destroyed with its contents. During the night and this morning, the fire broke out again among the ruins several times, and the firemen were called out. The old difficulty between the Good-Will Hose and Fairmount Engine Companies was again revived, and a dreadful fight ensued.

The members of the latter company were severely beaten; their apparatus taken possession of, broken up and thrown into the Schuylkill river. During the fight, all sorts of weapons were used, and it is said one or two persons were shot, the life of one being despaired of. A tremendous excitement now prevails in the district, hundreds of people to be seen

in various parts of the turbulent neighborhood. A fearful riot is anticipated to night. A large police force is assembled to prevent the same, but I doubt its success. The remains of the Fairmount were brought to Menich and Agnew's establishment, about 2 o'clock this forenoon, when an old engine was furnished the "Fairy boys" by Mr. Agnew. A man named Wilbank is severely injured.

Postscript.—An alarm of fire has just sprung up; what its result may be, I cannot tell, but fear trouble. The house of the Good-Will is threatened with demolition. There will be terrible work yet. The Good-Will is composed principally of Irish: the Fairmount of Locofocos.

Fire.—As we go to press the bells ring the alarm of fire which has broken out in a house, 66 Washington street, occupied by a number of Irish families. The efforts of the firemen will confine the flames to the upper story.

A little child was burnt in the confusion before assistance could reach it.—*N. Y. Times.*

Earthquake.—During the prevalence of the earthquake in Mexico, last month, one town, called Valle de Rio Blanco, in Guanajuato, was entirely swallowed up leaving only a large cavern where it stood. Upwards of sixty persons perished in this awful gulf. In Zacatecas, the oscillation of the earth produced the explosion of a powder mill, which did considerable damage, besides loss of life. On the 10th ult., the capital was visited with two more shocks, which lasted each several seconds.

Fire.—A fire broke out at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in a block of frame buildings, at the corner of Court and Main streets. Mr. S. Bardsell's drug store, at the corner, and several adjacent buildings were more or less burned and injured by the fire, though not wholly consumed. The buildings were of little value. The owners on each side of them had taken down the old frames, and we understand it was contemplated to take down the stores which were burnt. We are not advised of the amount of personal property destroyed.—*Cin. Atlas.*

Fires in May.—The monthly report of the Civil Engineer, exhibits a list of 32 fires in the city during the last month, besides 15 distinct alarms. At five of the fires the destruction of property was large; the residue small.—*N. Y. Morning News.*

Schockack Landing, June 6.—Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, the numerous buildings with the dwelling house of Mr. Abraham D. Van Valkenburgh, were consumed by fire. Barn-thrashing machine and power, shed, wagon-house, corn-house, wood house, and then the dwelling-house were levelled and consumed in less than two hours: two horses were taken out of the barn and two left; two hundred bushels of corn, a number of sets of harness, wagons and sleigh wood in the wood-house, and all that of course would be accumulated by a large farmer, was destroyed.

[Correspondence Albany Eve. Jour.]

A fire, on Saturday, destroyed the extensive sawmill of William Carman & Son, situated on the bank of the Delaware, between Camden and Cooper's point, N. J. Loss \$15,000. It was one of the most brilliant conflagrations ever witnessed. The city of Philadelphia, opposite Race and Arch streets, was lighted up for squares, and the effect upon the shipping and houses, it is said, was truly beautiful.

Whaling.—The barque Pantheon, returned to Fall River Mass., after a cruise of 2 1/2 years, with a manifest of 4,700 bbls. of oil; (a part had been sold) this cargo is worth high to \$100,000, which is pretty strong testimony that "oil and water will mix" in making fortunes.

Concert.—There will be a concert given at the Music Hall, in this city, on the 4th of July next, for the benefit of the "old police." We shall expect Master Pitt, Monsieur Kay and company to give some of the fine touches and rich licks. "Music bath charms," &c.

Strayed from the Owner.—The captain of a wild boat a few days since, offered to Hudson for 35 cents per barrel, Rochester way, however, the Captain sold 130 bbls. and decamped, leaving the boat and the balance of the cargo to find their way to the water under other auspices.

A paddy said, the pable in New York live by cheating strangers, and when there are no strangers to cheat, they cheat one another.

A young gentleman says to a young lady he was courting for a wife, "if you should not get married, what then?" She replied, "I shall still be Missed."

Wet Weather.—For several days the weather has been lowering and rainy. At the same time, however, every thing grows as if nature was doing her perfect work.

Conventions.—America is a great place for combinations, assemblies, anniversaries, and conventions. Missionary conventions, Deist conventions, Teachers conventions, College conventions, and what not, together with the associations, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Methodist,

Baptists, Unitarian, Quaker, Evangelical, Tract, Sunday school, &c., have agitated many of our large cities, for the past two months, almost as much as the fires. It is all well enough, but might be a little better by taking a majority of the funds and needless expenses, and applying them to the wants of the poor in each vicinity.

"Religion" is the "ruling passion" of all these oceans of people, and the great hub end, and perfection of all of it can be solved, answered and made serviceable, and sanctified by James' rule as follows, to wit:

"Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father, is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction and to keep himself unspotted from the world"—and administer to their necessities according to the requirements of the gospel. Amen.

Sacerdotal arrears.—One of our exchanges says, the "Rev. Mr. Pierpont, on quitting his congregation at Boston, was paid up his arrears of \$14,000. Horrah for that!"

Hophni and Phinehas were paid up, for putting their "flesh hooks" into pot, too.

Hush my dear!—The Missouriian of St. Louis, because Van Antwerp has been appointed receiver at the land office in Fairfield, Iowa, is wonderfully tickled, and makes sport of his friends and neighbors. In old times, when children "mocked the prophets," the bears killed them.

The River.—The water, for the past week, has risen almost to the common "high water mark." The mountain rise always does something, towards improving the "Rapid," (which our "long winded" Congress fails of performing;—i. e. hoists the top of the river. True! Mormonism this—perfect elevation for the good of mankind; but alas! sixteen miles below, such logic is branded as felony or treason. Well, says the pope, men differ in opinion, if congress should lower the bottom of the river it would be higher their understanding of gravitation.

Take care.—An old building at the Capden race course near Phil. rent and scared and hurt a number of persons on the day of the late races.—Curiosity can frolic as well as fashion.

Ice.—Last week ice was formed at Utica and Albany, New York, and in the suburbs of Philadelphia.—*Reveille.*

Reform from heaven, all in time; it will reduce the price of winter ice.—"Strange work" in the last days.

Dog eat dog.—In a Hungarian paper, there appears an announcement, that two hundred Bohemian families are to be sold, in parcels of not less than five families in a lot. The sale is to take place at Bochester.

In the United States hundreds of families are sold yearly at wholesale or retail, viz:—

FOR SALE.—A negro girl, Zelina, aged about 17, a good cook, washer and ironer, seamstress and hair dresser. Also, a mulatto woman, Maria, aged about 30, a first rate washer and ironer, and a good cook. Apply to JUNIUS AMIS & Co, 19 Camp st. New Orleans' Tribune, May 13.

NEGROES WANTED.

Any person having likely negroes, for sale, male or female, can find a purchaser by inquiring at the Register office, Boonville, May 10.—*Missouri Register.*

"Huzza for the land of the free, And the home of the brave!"

Duelling Extra.—As it has become important cases with pistols, we will give a specimen that occurred in our borders.

A young sprig, (not a Mormon) was seized with the tender passion for a lady; and another young man was "also," and did "likewise" pay some attention to the lady. This highly inflamed the choler of our sprig. At this juncture our "fourth Devil" tipped the wink to Sprig to challenge his "foe"—which he did. Matters were arranged and our "fourth" acted as second. The first round did not go off, but the second being perfectly arranged according to the points of honor,—"bang!" cracked Spriggy's pistol, and the "foe" fell.—The seconds shouted, "run—run! you've killed him,"—and horrible to think! Spriggy stormed, first for home, then for Texas, or some where else, while his "foe" and the seconds enjoyed the sport of a blank shot, wherein a fool's bolt was shot, first rate, anticipating, that some of the neighboring printers would charge the boys with barefaced stealing duels ready made.

Special Court.—A special Term of the circuit court for Hancock County, for the trial of the indictments in the murder of Hyrum Smith, commenced at Carthage yesterday. We have received nothing of what was done.

Health.—Great care should be taken to preserve health. It has been very wet for the past week, and the water in cellars and holes will soon stagnate. Take care of thy health. The sweeper is always handy.

Texas.—There is much figuring in high places about the annexation of Texas, and will be more. As soon as the Congress, called by President Jones of Texas, shall have decided on the resolutions of our Congress last session, then the fun of enlarging our borders by legislation, will commence. So our readers will have to be patient yet a little season.

John Bull is very graciously mysterious: the French would play 'Bob & Josephus,' if they dare; Mexico would 'cut mahogany,' bless Santa Anna, and lick skillets, for tribute till the sky falls, if they could call the dog back, while the Yankees will not only be taming Texas, but will be trapping Oregon, California, and Mexico, too, with artificial flies. Go it, gold hunters; guineas, guinea hens, and glory—are marketable commodities.

The Old Hero.—We correct our last week's statement, by publishing the following:

"Gen. Andrew Jackson died at the Hermitage, at 6 o'clock, P. M., on Sunday, the 8th inst. He breathed his last quietly, calmly, and with entire resignation, amidst the beloved members of his family and a few intimate friends who were present. Death had no terrors for him—the met him with composure, and with a full confidence that he was prepared for a better world. Death could not have taken him by surprise at any moment for more than a year—he has been ready at all times to obey the dread summons."

It appears that Gen. Houston from Texas, was a half-hour too late to see the hero alive. He shook his hand, but it was cold in death.

PATRIARCHAL.—Since the publication of the last *Times* and *Seasons*, we have frequently been interrogated about the meaning of some remarks made by E. D. Wm. Smith in an article headed 'Patriarchal,' and also concerning some expressions in the editorial connected therewith; and as the nature of the office of Patriarch, does not seem to be fully understood, we thought a little explanation on this point might not be amiss.

So far as the editorial is concerned it was written rather hastily by our junior editor, W. W. Phelps, and did not come under our notice until after it was published. There are some expressions contained in it, which might have been worded better and have rendered it less subject to criticism; but he assures us that no such intention was intended to be conveyed as that which is conceived by some. And concerning Brother Wm. Smith, we are better acquainted with him, and with his views, than to believe that he intended to convey any such idea as the one which some persons would put upon, or gather from his sayings.

In regard to the office of Patriarch, William Smith has been ordained Patriarch to the church; but he is not the only Patriarch, but would act as a senior Patriarch, holding the keys of that priesthood; and his labors would be more especially connected with the church in Zion, and he would take the lead, priority, or presidency of the Patriarchal office in this place; and in this capacity if there should be a council of Patriarchs, he as a matter of course would preside by right of office. But every legally ordained Patriarch has the same right to bless that he has, and their administrations are just as legal as his. Every ordinance that is administered by a legal administrator, is legal. A priest has just as much right to baptize a person for the remission of sins as an elder, a high priest, or an apostle; but he cannot lay on hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost, because he does not possess the authority to do it; but an elder does, and an elder's administration would be just as legal as the administration of any of the beforementioned persons, or as that of the president of the church.

Every blessing is a Patriarch to his own family; and has the right to confer patriarchal blessings upon his family; which blessings will be just as legal as those conferred by any Patriarch of the church; in fact it is his right; and a Patriarch in blessing his children, can only bless his mouth-piece.

A Patriarch to the church is appointed to see those who are orphans, or have no father in the church to bless them. Not as stated in the editorial above alluded to, "to bless all, and such as have no father to do it," for this he could not do, where the church is so extensive; the burthen would be too onerous; hence other Patriarchs have been ordained, both in this country, and in England, to assist the Patriarch to the church, and hence the provision made in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants: "It is the duty of the Twelve, in all large branches of the church, to ordain angelical ministers (Patriarchs) as they shall be designated unto them by revelation." Page 101. And should any of those Patriarchs remove here, they have just as much right to administer in their patriarchal office under the direction of the Patriarch to the church, as an elder or priest would, who should remove from one of the branches to this place, under the direction of the presidency. Brother Wm. Smith

however, "holds the keys of the patriarchal blessings upon the heads of all my people," and would of necessity have the seniority, and of course the priority and presidency; yet it would be left for those who wished to be administered to; to make their choice; just as much as it would for a candidate for baptism to choose who should administer to him.

The above is the true doctrine of the church in regard to this matter, and we speak of it for the information of the brethren at large, lest those who may have received their patriarchal blessings from other sources, or from their fathers, might be tempted to think they were of no avail, and also, to set at rest this agitated question.

We now proceed to answer some of the remarks which we have heard:

We have been asked, "Does not patriarch over the whole church?" place Brother William Smith at the head of the whole church as president?

Ans. No. Brother William is not patriarch over the whole church; but patriarch to the church, and as such he was ordained. The expression "over the whole church," is a mistake made by W. W. Phelps. He is patriarch to the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The Twelve are commanded to ordain angelical ministers in all large branches of the church abroad, and who have charge over them, the patriarch! No. Those who ordained them, and to whom is committed the power and authority to regulate all the affairs of the churches abroad. And who has the charge of the whole priesthood here? Ans. The presidency of the church; and not the patriarch.

But does not the Book of Doctrine and Covenants say:

"First, I give unto you Hyrum Smith to be a Patriarch unto you to hold the sealing blessings of my church, even the Holy Spirit of promise whereby ye are sealed upon unto the day of redemption, that ye may not fall."

Yes. But that is in regard to seniority not in regard to authority in priesthood, for it immediately follows, "I give unto you my servant Joseph to be a presiding elder over all my church." In page 110, D. C. we read "the duty of president of the office of the high priesthood, is to preside over the whole church, and to be like unto Moses." And from this it is evident that the president of the church, not the patriarch, is appointed by God to preside.

But does not the Patriarch stand in the same relationship to the church, as Adam did to his family, and as Abraham and Jacob did to theirs? No. This is another mistake which is made by our junior, and one that may be very easily made inadvertently. Adam was the natural father of his posterity, who were his family and over whom he presided as patriarch, prophet, priest, and king. Both Abraham and Jacob stood in the same relationship to their families. But not so with Father Joseph Smith, Hyrum Smith, or William Smith. They were not the natural fathers of the church, and could not stand in the same capacity as Adam, Abraham, or Jacob; but inasmuch as there had been none to bless for generations past, according to the ancient order, they were ordained and set apart for the purpose of conferring patriarchal blessings, to hold the keys of this priesthood, and unlock the door, that had long been closed upon the human family; that blessings might again be conferred according to the ancient order, and those who were orphans, or had no father to bless them, might receive it through a patriarch who should act as proxy for their father, and that fathers might again be enabled to act as patriarchs to their families, and bless their children. For like all other ordinances in the church, this had been neglected; and must needs be restored. But Father Joseph Smith was not president of the church, nor the president's counsel. Nor was Hyrum Smith either president or president's counsel. He was once counsel but when he was ordained patriarch he gave it up and another was ordained in his stead, (Wm. Law) and in all probability if Dr. William magnifies his calling he will not be able henceforth to attend to the duties of an Apostle; but officiate in the same capacity in regard to blessing as his brother Hyrum did. Not as president of the church; but as patriarch to it.

The president of the church presides over all patriarchs, presidents, and councils of the church; and this presidency does not depend so much upon genealogy as upon calling, order, and seniority. James and Joseph were the brothers of Jesus, and John was his beloved disciple, yet Peter held the keys and presided over all the church. Br. William was in the Quorum of the Twelve yet he was not president of the Twelve during his brother's lifetime, nor since; and if being ordained a patriarch would make him president of the church, it would have made Father Joseph Smith and Hyrum Smith, presidents over the church, instead of Joseph. Br. William understands the matter, and were it not for the fact that he is a man there would be no necessity for these remarks.

A Patriarch is what is termed in scripture an evangelist, and Br. William acts in that capacity, and God placed in the church "first, apostles," not first evangelists, but the president stands in the same relationship to the church as Moses did to the children of Israel, according to the revelations.

Again, who ordained Father Smith to the office of patriarch? His son Joseph; and Father Smith ordained Hyrum, and the Twelve (of whom Br. William is one) ordained him. Who are appointed to ordain angelical ministers? (See page 104 D. C.) Can a stranger rise higher than his fountain? No. Says Paul, "verily the less is blessed of the better."

We think that every one will see that Br. William Smith's patriarchal office will not exalt him higher in regard to priesthood than he was before, as one of the Twelve; but will rather change the nature of his office.

But will it take any thing from his priesthood? it may be asked. No. You cannot take any man's priesthood away without transgression. Br. William will still retain the same power, priesthood and authority that he did before, and yet will hold in connection with that the patriarchal office and the keys of that priesthood, and as one of the Twelve must maintain his dignity as one of the presi-

dents of the church, of whom President Brigham Young is the president and head, and presides over all patriarchs, presidents and councils of the church.

Postscript.

Excusable homicide.—We learn from a gentleman directly from Carthage, that on yesterday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, Sheriff Deming shot Dr. Marshall, in an affray concerning the sale of some land sold for taxes. Particulars hereafter.

* * Sheriff Deming has issued a proclamation, saying:

"I throw myself upon my God and country for justice; and whatever may be the result, I shall cheerfully and unresistingly submit to the verdict."

Further Particulars.—Mr. Hodges was asked by the bystanders, before he died, if he knew who had stabbed him. He answered, "It was, as I supposed, my best friend." This was repeated four or five times, but he refused to give the name till he died. Where he was assaulted are evidences of broken slivers from the rails on the fence, as if they had been earnestly engaged in conversation.

It also rumored that a dispute was overheard, wherein Hodges claimed a portion of a large sum of money, (to pay his brothers' expenses at Burlington,) which money, it was understood, was buried in the ground at or near the mouth of the Illinois river. This may lead to something further.

Every exertion is making to ferret out the mysterious tragedy.

MARRIED.—In Quincy, Ill., June 2, by Elder J. L. Heywood, Mr. M. R. Bennett to Miss Abigail Jones, daughter of Moses Jones.

MURDER!

\$200 reward!

MURDERED on the eve of the 23d inst., about 10 o'clock, in the streets of Nauvoo, Irvine Hodges of Mechanicsville in this county. The above reward will be given by me for the apprehension of the murderers.

M. R. DEMING,
Shif. Hancock Co.
Nauvoo, June 25, 1845:8f

TO THE INHABITANTS OF NAUVOO AND VICINITY.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!! The subscribers having recently opened a shop for the above business; would respectfully solicit of the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, a share of their patronage. They for the present, design to confine themselves exclusively to the Manufacturing of Ladies and Children's shoes, and having had long experience in said business, have no hesitation in recommending their work as being as good as the best. They have on hand the best assortment of Morocco and Kid that has ever been in the city—prices moderate, and a reasonable deduction for cash. Their stand may be found corner of Parley and Warsaw streets, about one half mile east of the Mansion.

Also, an assortment of Leather, Calfskins, Goat skins, Lining &c., &c., for sale, on reasonable terms.

MEAD & RAGER.
Nauvoo, June 16th, 1845-8:3m

WHEREAS, my wife Mary Smith has left my bed and board [?] without any just cause or provocation, this is to caution all persons against trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, neither will I be responsible of any of her acts after this date.

DANIEL SMITH.
June 22th, 8-3w

TINNER'S ASSOCIATION.

THE undersigned having associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the tin-plate and sheet-iron business in all its various branches, have taken the shop formerly occupied by Dennis Amy, corner of Young and Mulholland streets, where they are prepared to manufacture tin and sheet-iron ware at wholesale or retail, as low as can be bought in St. Louis or elsewhere.

N. B. For the accommodation of persons living on the flat, we have deposited a quantity of tin-ware at Messrs Oakley's store, where those in want can be accommodated at all times.

PHILIP B. LEWIS,
DUSTIN AMY,
JOHN MILLS.
Nauvoo, June 25, 1845:8f

WEEKLY PASSENGER STEAMER.

WAR EAGLE.

THE splendid, light draught, passenger steamer, War Eagle, D. S. Harris, master, will run weekly from St. Louis to Galena and Du Buque the present season, leaving Nauvoo every Wednesday afternoon on her upward trip, and on her downward trip, she will leave Nauvoo every Saturday afternoon.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply on board or to C. ALLEN, Nauvoo.
June 18, 1845-7f

ADMINISTRATOR NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Circuit Court of the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, made at the May term thereof A. D. 1845, in the matter of the petition of the Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Smith deceased, to sell the real Estate of said Joseph Smith, I shall proceed on the first day of July, A. D. 1845, between the hours of nine o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Nauvoo Mansion, in the city of Nauvoo, to sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder the real Estate of said Joseph Smith deceased.

Said real estate is known and described as follows to wit: a w. q. of a q. section 6 town 5 n range 8 w; also a w. fractional q. of sec. 10 town 7 n range 8 w; also a w. frac. q. of sec. 19, 6 n range 8 w; also a w. q. of a q. sec. 26, town 7 n range 8 w; also a w. q. of a q. sec. 25, town 7 n range 8 w; also a w. q. of a q. sec. 35 town 7 n range 8 w; the same being in the county of Hancock, and State of Illinois.

Said sale is to be made on a credit of six months by the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, together with a mortgage on the premises as further security therefor.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE,
Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Smith deceased.
June 4th 1845-5-4w

THE POTTERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of the City of Joseph and the public generally that we are now manufacturing of the best material, and have on hand a large assortment of Earthenware a few yards east of the Temple on Knight street, such as Pitchers, Bowls, Plates, Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Chambers, Peppers and Salts, Nappies, Mugs, &c., which will be sold whole and retail for Cash or Country Produce, cheaper than can be purchased on the Mississippi, of the same quality. We boast of the best material and best workmen the United States can afford, being English Potters and having worked in the most extensive Manufactories in England.

ELIJAH K. FULLER, President.
RICHARD STEELE,
WILLIAM BOX,
RICHARD RALPHS,
JOSEPH RALPHS,
THOMAS RALPHS,
ALFRED GORDON,
JOHN BURNE, Clerk,
June 4th 1845-5-6m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT Emma Smith, guardian for the minor heirs of Joseph Smith, deceased, will present a petition to the judge of the fifth Judicial Circuit, at the special term, to be holden in Hancock county, for an order to sell lot four, (4) in block one hundred and forty two, (142) in the city of Nauvoo, Hancock county, Illinois, for the support of said heirs, all persons interested will appear at the said term of the court, and shew cause, if any, why said order should not be made.

EMMA SMITH, Guardian.
Nauvoo, June 2d, 1845-5-4w

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that all persons having claims against the estate of Morris Whitesides, deceased, are requested to present their claims to the court of Probate, in and for the county of Hancock, within one year from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the administratrix of said estate.

MARGARET WHITESIDES,
Administratrix.
Nauvoo, June 2d, 1845-5-4w

NO WAR BUT A STRONG OPPOSITION TO FOREIGN MANUFACTURES.

THE undersigned would beg leave to inform the citizens of the City of Joseph and the public in general, that they have removed the Old Connecticut pottery from Iowa to the City of Joseph, one block east of the Temple, where they have on hand a large assortment of red and mottled colored ware of the best quality, viz: churns, milk pans, crocks, jars of all kinds with covers, pie dishes, pudding pots, cups, bowls, pitchers, stoves, chimney tops and furnaces, with a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail for all kinds of country produce, dry goods and groceries—cash not refused. All bills and orders will be filled on the shortest notice.

MOSES MARTIN,
E. K. FULLER.
June 5, 1845. 6-3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE & SALE.—The subscriber, administrator of the estate of Jonah R. Ball deceased will sell at public vendue on Saturday the 5th day of July next, the personal property of said estate, viz: one cow, one Franklin stove and pipe, and a variety of household furniture, at the dwelling house of the said deceased.

TERMS OF SALE. All sums over five dollars six months credit with security, approved by said administrator. Under five dollars cash down.

SAMUEL BENT, Admr.
Nauvoo, June 9, 1845-6:3w

SAMUEL MILES, Tailor.

WOULD inform the public that he carries on business at his shop, a few rods south of the Temple, near the New-York Store, where he will do work at unusually low prices. Common summer coat cut and made for \$1.00
Pants and vests " " " 50
Coats cut for " 25
Pants and vests for " 12 1/2
and other work in proportion.

Indies instructed in cutting and making clothes at their residences if required on reasonable terms.

N. B. Cutting done at all times in the most approved style.
June 11, 1845. 6-3m

NOTICE.

FOR sale or exchange for lands near or within twenty miles of Nauvoo. A Farm of 200 acres, 185 improved, good buildings, a first rate orchard, situated ten miles south of Pinckneyville, Perry county, Ills. For further particulars enquire of

LEWISTEWART.
Nauvoo, April 23d, 1845-52-4f

TAILOER'S ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned have associated ourselves together, for the purpose of carrying on the tailoring business, in all its various branches. And for the better accommodation of the public, have opened two shops. One on Mulholland street, one door west of A. Davis's store; and one on the corner of Main and Parley sts., two doors north of Oakley's store, formerly occupied by R. Wells. This association being composed of the best workmen, which will enable us to give satisfaction to all those who may favor us with a call. Therefore all that wish to have clothing made, whether for beauty, fashion, comfort, or durability, can be accommodated at the above designated shops. Also cutting done on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. The real or personal property of any member of aforesaid association which is not invested as stock in said association, shall not be holden for the debts of said association.

JOHN W. BELL, Pres.
C. B. THOMPSON, Counsellors.
W. M. McINTIRE,
ROBT. RUSSEL, Superintendents,
J. H. GLINES,
W. H. PARKER,
ALEXANDER MULLINER,
C. BELLARBY,
W. M. STRINGHAM,
JABEZ BOTSFOED,
B. CHAPMAN.
Nauvoo, March 25th, 1845-47-3m
CHEAPEST DRY GOODS IN ST. LOUIS.

WE offer to our friends in Illinois, as well as in our own state, a first rate opportunity of purchasing their goods as we are determined to sell lower than any engaged in our line of business. We sell for cash, and our motto is quick returns and small profits.

WEDD & SMITH,
Corner of 3d and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Country merchants will do well to give us a call.
Feb. 7, 49f W. & S.

NOTARY PUBLIC.
THE undersigned having been appointed NOTARY PUBLIC for Nauvoo, will attend to all business in that line according to law, at his office in the brick store on Water street.

W. W. PHELPS.
April 7 1845-49.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
THE subscriber has just returned from the city of New York, (and taken his old stand, 52 Main street,) with an entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, comprising every article usually kept in a clothing or furnishing store. His goods are all new, were bought for cash, and manufactured under his own direction, expressly for this market, in the latest and most fashionable style.

Having formed a connection with a wholesale dry goods house in the city of New York, enables him to take advantage of the market in buying unusually low, at auction. He can, therefore, confidently assure buyers of ready made clothing, that he not only can but will sell them clothing not only as cheap but cheaper than any other clothing house in the city of St. Louis. Buyers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

M. BROWN,
No. 52 Main street, St. Louis.
April 8th, 50-3m

LIME: LIME:—The subscribers would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they have now on hand and intend keeping at all times a large quantity of first rate Lime, at their kilns near the upper end of Main street, formerly occupied by Peter Shirle.

All kinds of country produce, merchandise, &c., received in payment, cash not refused.

JOSEPH BOYCE,
O. M. ALLEN,
EDMUND NELSON.
May 7, 1845-No 1-6m

THE WORLD RIGHT SIDE UP.
E. D. and J. M. WOOLLEY, would respectfully inform the Saints, our friends and the public, we have just received a large assortment of GOODS, which we have opened in the house formerly known as the NAUVOO SEED STORE near JOSEPH CITY STORE, situated on Mulholland Street, one block and a half east of the Temple, where we will be able to accommodate the Saints with those articles so essential to the comfort of mankind, viz Dry goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, and Crockery, in short all things that are daily wanted in our line of business. And having been engaged in the business, for years, we flatter ourselves competent to give satisfaction in quality, and also in price, we would invite the inhabitants of the city of Joseph and its vicinity to call and see.

Country produce will be received for goods.
May 2th 1845-4-3m

J. H. & W. RALSTON,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.

WILL attend to all business in their profession that is entrusted to their charge. Particular attention given to the collection of debts.

W. H. RALSTON'S Office at Warsaw, Hancock County, Illinois.
Warsaw, May 12th, 1845.-3-4f

TURNING & CABINET MAKING.
THE subscriber, having returned to this city is prepared to manufacture all kinds of furniture of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms, as cheap as the same articles can be purchased in St. Louis.

He is also prepared to do all kinds of turning in the most fashionable style, and having had an extensive experience in both the above branches, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom.

To his friends in the surrounding country who have heretofore patronized him, he would state, that he should feel obliged by a continuation of their favors.

Shop on Main street, a few doors below the post office.

JAMES BIRD,
Nauvoo, June 4, 1845-5-3m

LIME, LIME!

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they intend keeping constantly on hand, the best quality of lime, which they will sell for cash or produce, at their kiln in Keegan's woods, in Brigham street, 1-4 of a mile north of Young street.

JOSEPH OWENS,
THOS. MENDENHALL,
April 13th, 50-3m

MORMONS AND ANTI-MORMONS, ATTENTION!

GENTLEMEN, wishing to exchange Lands or Farms in Hancock county, for lands or farms in other parts of this State, or in the Eastern Middle or Southern States, will please deliver a minutely written description of them, post paid, with their real cash value, to Mr. LORENZO YOUNG of this City, who may be found by enquiring at the Nauvoo Mansion.

Also members of our church owning lands in any of the above States, and wishing to exchange them for lands in this country, will please forward to Mr. Young a minute description thereof, post paid, with the cash value thereof, and it will meet with prompt attention. Mr. Young is the Agent of the Church, in this City to transact this business.

No charges will be made unless an exchange is effected, but when exchanges are made, a moderate or reasonable compensation will be expected.

Nauvoo, May 5th, 1845-1-3m

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

BRETHREN wishing to purchase Lands, Houses or city lots, will do well to call on me, at Emma Smith's or the Mansion, WILLIAM SMITH.

ALSO—I have some landed property with houses and out offices on, in the interior of this country, which I will sell or exchange for property in this city.

May 6th, 1845-1f

LAND FOR SALE, CHEAP!
61 Acres s. e. q. sec. 27, 6 n 8 w the best q. of land in the Big Field, good title.

ALSO—160 Acres n. w. q. sec. 36; 7 n 8 w on the La Harp road.

ALSO—160 Acres s. w. 25; 7 n 6 w. Will take trade for this last q.

ALSO—140 Acres of the s. e. q. sec. 14; 3 n 8 w west, with a new log house, not finished, some timber; price \$1.50 per acre, part cash part trade.

Enquire of
May 6th 1845.—1f

PHONOGRAPHY.
GEO. D. WATT, wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he is teaching the art of Phonography in *Thirteen Lessons*, which will give the necessary instructions for a common practice. He will teach in different parts of the city, when a class can be obtained, at the rate of one dollar per scholar.

May 2d, 1845-1f

LOOK HERE.
THE subscriber having been appointed agent for Ebenezer Robinson, Wm. Richards and others, to make sales, rent, and lease their real estate, as he may think proper and convenient, he therefore gives notice to all who wish to purchase or exchange property in any part of the State of Illinois, Ohio, Iowa Territory, or the Eastern States; that he has for sale, 11 houses in the city, also the large house and soap manufactory near the river; and a number of lots unimproved, handsomely located in different parts of the city, and also that he has for collection, the accounts, notes, bonds, and mortgages of Ebenezer Robinson, Wm. Richards and others; and that all persons indebted will please call at the office of Esqr. Reynolds, or all having legal demands, will please present them properly authenticated for settlement on the 17th inst., after which date they will be collected according to law.

May 13, 1845-2f

NEW TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE HOUSE. general Grocery and Liquor store, north east corner of Fourth and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo.

The subscribers, having opened the above establishment, and having bought entirely for cash, are enabled to sell every article in the above line, at the very lowest cash prices.

Call and try, you will say, "Ere you buy."

Purchasers are solicited to call and examine for themselves.

STRACHAN & NICHOLSON.
April 7-49f

SEE HERE.
20 TON of hay, wanted immediately at the Nauvoo coach and carriage manufacturing association, for which good pay will be given.

</

POETRY.

THE CAPTIVITY AT BABYLON.

By MISS A. L. B.

The dark Euphrates rolls its swelling tide,
Still bringing wealth to nourish Israel's pride;
But stores, her wealth, can make those cease
To mourn.

Who are from home and sacred worship torn:
The wealth of nations will give power to those
Who are of Judah's house the deepest foes,
While the sad captive's tears bedew the ground:
Nor hope of happiness for them is found.
The Jewish captives sit, nor cease to weep;
While they no feast of Israel's God can keep;
That God who with his own Almighty hand
Brought forth their sires from Egypt's hated land.

And cannot God, who is the same as then,
Release his children from their bonds again?
Yes, he can bid their sufferings ever cease,
And give the mourning heart eternal peace—
Our captives called for one of Zion's songs:
But ne'er while heaven may feeble life prolong,
This voice shall sing of Judah's mighty God,
Before the idol worshippers to the dust are trod.
Than raise in songs of joy a cheerful voice
When neither land nor people can rejoice.
Our harp divine, the willows now sustain;
To us their sweetest notes would be but pain:
Still calling up before our mental eyes
Fond visions of our distant paradise.
When I profane the name of Salem's king,
His sacred hymns before vile pagans sing;
May this right hand forever lose its power,
And helpless be from that unholy hour.
Our dreams Jerusalem, are still of thee:
Thy worship pure, we vainly once would see,
Would that our hearts had slumbered with the dead.

Else we to Babylon were captive led!
His office may my tongue perform no more,
When other God than Zion's I adore;
And these eyes, close to the light of heaven,
If my soul's worship be to idols given.
The homage of our hearts, O God, is thine.
Our knees shall bow before no pagan shrine:
And if Jerusalem no more we see
Our prayers, and praise, Jehovah, are to thee.

FROM OUR OREGON CORRESPONDENT.

Bank of the Nebraska.

May 13, 1845.

We have crossed the Nebraska and Kansas rivers. It is now the 13th of May, and we are encamped on the north bank of the Platte river, where we shall organize preparatory to our arduous journey to the West.

My teams, wagons, cattle and all concerned, have stood the trip, so far, (all things considered) better than I expected. My cattle are thriving. I kill all my calves.

The present emigrating party consists of about five hundred wagons—one hundred and seven are in our company—thirty-five are a few miles ahead, and some seventy are a few days behind. But it is impossible to speak definitely as regards the number of teams. The number of souls is said to be between six and seven thousand. The number of cattle is immense—exceeding in all probability ten thousand head. Our teams, horses, mules, ponies, cattle and wagons, stretched out in procession some three miles in length on the broad prairies, present a grand spectacle. The Paw Indians flock round us like crows. Their business is to 'swap' ostensibly, but in reality it is begging and stealing. More or less cattle are stolen every night. These Indians are great cowards, poor and faithless. They meet you with an air of courtesy; extend the hand of friendship in graceful waving circles to all, and shake hands most heartily with any one of the company who notices them most; and the next business is 'swap,' 'swap.' In this traffic the supplying of their present wants is the standard value they attach to their money. To all appearances these Indians are in a wretched, starving condition.

The soil and face of the country from Independence to the Nebraska river, is equal in point of beauty and fertility, to any I have seen. Timber is very scarce. Small groves, however, of an excellent quality, are found along the streams. The prairies are beautifully rolling—the soil rich and deep. The Nebraska river has shallow banks, and its bottom is quicksand. The creeks which we have crossed, however, that empty into the Nebraska, have deep banks and muddy bottoms—on some the soil is more than fifteen feet in depth. These deep channels and muddy bottoms, have given us much trouble. Quite a number of cattle in crossing them, get mired, and sometimes we have had to haul from fifteen to twenty out by their horns.

Lime stone is abundant on the prairies. A stratum of rock lies on a level, showing itself above ground in almost every locality which passes its level. Our road so far, has been very good, although apparently not very direct in its course. I can say but little of the prospects of the Oregon emigration. I can now only give you a faint idea of its magnitude, and the character of the people who compose it. From the best information I can obtain, the number of emigrants will be five-fold to what it was last year;—but you must bear in mind that it was then greatly exaggerated. Of its character, I assure you so far as I can judge, I can speak in the most flattering terms. Agreeable acquaintances are every day formed. Gentlemen and ladies too, of liberal minds and means are in the midst of our social circle. Finally, there is something engendering in the very idea of an expedition so fraught with consequences, so self-developing in its effect. No narrow-minded soul is fit for Oregon.

If such embark, discord and confusion follow—they will shrink from the undertaking and escape to the states. But those whose minds are congenial to the enterprise, presents their shoulders to its hardships, their breast to its dangers, and their means and talents to the accomplishment of its purposes, will, I doubt not, be well rewarded.

I have written this in a great hurry. The country as we advance becomes more interesting, and in my next I hope to be able to give some information in regard to 'fitting out.' I fear we have more cattle than we can protect. We are now obliged to have one hand to every twelve head.

The emigrants are all in good health and spirits.

Respectfully yours, W. B. IDE.

Sad News from Central America.—By the packet Guatemala, from Honduras, on Monday, the New York Express, has received papers and dates to the middle of March.

Leon, the capital of Nicaragua, which had been in a state of siege by Gen. Malespin, was taken by force of arms after a bloody contest; and acts of cruelty were perpetrated by the conquerors equalled only in the wars of Buenos Ayres. The Guatemala Gazette states, that more than a thousand persons were assassinated or burnt by Gen. Malespin, without distinction of the aged, women, children and priests.

While the besiegers abandoned themselves to these excesses, Gen. Cabanas and the other defenders of Leon retired with a few arms and the military chest; and on reaching the province of Salvador, of which Malespin is Governor, the man who had the command in his absence, and the people rose against Malespin. The chambers have declared his election null, as the result of military violence, and instituted proceedings against him, ordered his property to be seized, and that, in case of his refusing to appear on trial, he should be held and treated as a traitor. He was afterwards excommunicated by Bishop Viteray, with all the ceremonies of the church, for the assassination of the priests of Leon.

Malespin, on his part, was marching for San Salvador, at the head of his troops; and his position is exactly like that in which Gen. Santa Anna lately placed himself in Mexico.

Bishop Comboy, of Camayagua, on his return from his consecration in Guatemala, stopped within the limits of his diocese, and told the people not to proceed while Gen. Malespin had arms in his hands.

The Government of Guatemala had prohibited the admission of the Jesuit fathers, who were in the city on their way to that state, and did not permit them to land in the port of Izabel. It appears that this was done because the President Gen. Carera, had received information that they were going to exert themselves to secure his overthrow. We are assured, however, that he has paid their passage, although he does not admit them.

Isle Royale, Lake Superior.—We see it stated that the Hudson Bay Company have taken possession of the Isle Royale, Lake Superior. This island belongs to the United States, and contains two fine harbors. Whoever has possession of this island in time of war, commands the lake. If the statement be correct, it is manifestly the duty of our Government to despatch a small force to Isle Royale, immediately, to oust the intruders of the Hudson Bay Company.

Riot in a Factory.—The print works of Hunt and Taylor, in Dry Brook, Rhode Island, were taken possession of by the workmen on Wednesday afternoon. One of the proprietors having left for parts unknown, and the establishment being largely indebted to the workmen, they seized the building with a view to the protection of their claims should the Sheriff attach the property for other creditors. At last, however, the Sheriff was on his way to the factory with an armed force.

The screw Paddle Wheels.—In the trials instituted by the admiralty, to test the qualities of the screw propeller, Rattler, and the Paddle wheel Alecto, the superiority of the Rattler has been fully shown. The two vessels being fastened to each other, with their heads in opposite directions, the Rattler towed the Alecto in spite of all her attempts to run away astern at the rate of two miles and a half an hour.—London paper.

COOPERS ASSOCIATION.—The Coopers of the city of Nauvoo, wish to inform the public, that they have entered into an organization, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Coopering in all its various branches, and that we are now prepared to contract for jobs of any magnitude; and inasmuch as we have some of the best workmen, we hope to merit the support and confidence of Merchants and others, who may favor us with a call.

Any person wishing for work done in our line of business, will please apply to the Superintendent of the Association on Hyrum Street, between Partridge and Hyde Streets, who is empowered to contract for all jobs at prices to suit the times.

We would also inform the public that we want immediately, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND STAVES, for which we will pay the highest Western price. Persons wishing to furnish us with good Staves can apply to the Superintendent as above.

Individual property of members of said Association will be exempt from liability for debts contracted by said Association.
WM. EARL, President.
HENRY B. HUFFMAN, Counselors.
CYRUS WINGATE, Counselors.
HUGH LYTLE, Superintendent.
H. B. HUFFMAN, Treasurer.
HENRY STANDAGE, Secretary.
May 18, 1845—3m

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned will dispose of his farm for cash, or for a farm in Hancock county, Illinois: said farm lays four miles east of the county seat of Branch county, Michigan, one mile north of the Chicago turnpike, and contains eighty acres, about fifty under improvement, the balance good timbered land, with a good sugar bush on it.

PHYLLANDER CORLESS.

April 14th, 501f

TWO farms one containing 180 acres, 70 acres improved, with a good frame house, and out houses; the other containing 120 acres, 50 acres improved, with a good block house, and out houses:—Also, 30 acres of timber, all situated about 30 miles east from St. Louis, 18 miles from Belleville, and 7 miles from Fayetteville, in St. Clair county, Illinois.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 105 acres; 60 acres improved, with a good dwelling house and out houses, situated south west of Pinkneyville, Perry county, Illinois.

The owners of the above farms will exchange stock; for further particulars apply to Levi Stewart, or this office.

ALSO—About 600 acres in Missouri. Apply to the above.

ALSO:

ONE farm situated 4 miles east of Pinkneyville, the county seat in Perry county, Illinois, containing 120 acres improved, with a good block house and out houses.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 160 acres, 65 acres improved, with a frame house, and out houses, about thirteen miles from the county seat, Nashville, in Washington county, Illinois.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 275 acres, 35 acres improved, 3.12 miles from the county seat, Marion, in Williamson county, Illinois, with a good house and out houses.

ALSO:

A PLANTATION IN MISSISSIPPI. FOR sale or exchange, a plantation situated 50 miles from Vicksburg, Mississippi, in the county of Copiah, 7 miles south of Lines' store on the Jackson road, 9 miles from Gallatin, and 30 miles from Jackson, containing 1080 acres of land, with 90 acres of improvement, with a good dwelling house and out buildings; indisputable title given. For further particulars apply to George Black, or at this office.

ALSO:

A PLANTATION containing 400 acres, 80 acres improved, good dwelling house, good well at the door, with springs and branch near by—would also exchange horses, cattle, and hogs, situated 40 miles from Vicksburg, Lines county, Mississippi, and 4 miles from Lines' store. For further particulars apply at this office.

ALSO:

A FARM containing 140 acres of enclosed land, 50 acres under a high state of cultivation, and 90 acres of excellent timber, of first rate quality, a good comfortable farm house, and good out buildings, together with a good pump of water at the door, and 50 grafted fruit trees, located on the road leading from Washington to Richmond, 5 miles from each place, and three and a half from the National road.

Also—320 acres of wild land, located in Grant county, Indiana, on the Mississippi river.

BENEZER CHEESMAN.

April 1, 1845—491f

ALSO:

A FARM containing 180 acres, with 50 acres under cultivation, well timbered and well watered, with an orchard of 50 bearing apple trees, together with many other fruit trees, such as cherries, peaches, pears, &c., situated in Perry township, Delaware county, Indiana, 15 from the head of White Water canal at Hagerstown, and 10 miles from Muncie town, near a little town called Burlington; there are two log cabins and a stable upon the premises; the quality of the land is equal to any in the country. The subscriber, proposes to exchange for land in Hancock county, Illinois, or to sell at a reduced price, for cash or other good property; a perfect title can be given. Any or all persons wishing to bargain in that way, can call on Dr. Coulson, of La Harpe, Isaac Morley of Lima, or George Miller of Nauvoo, or at my residence in Delaware county, Indiana.

WM. N. ROWE

April 15:501f

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.

THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.

May 23d, 1844.

NEW STORE AND LAND AGENCY.

THE subscribers have opened a store, on the premises of S. A. Knowlton, (Knowlton settlement, Hancock county,) where they have on hand a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Groceries, adapted to the wants of a farming community, which they offer for sale at very low prices for cash or produce.

Also about 100 qrs. sections of land, situated in this county which will be sold to those wishing to settle on favorable terms.

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.

References.—B. Young, H. C. Kimball and Orion Hyde.

March 24—471f

COMMISSION STORE FOR HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscriber having opened a commission store on Mulholland street, about fifteen rods south east of the Temple, will receive and sell on commission, any article that can be made or manufactured in this city, comprising of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Hats, Bonnets, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Cabinet-ware, Chairs, Hoes, Pitch-forks; finally, any thing that you can make or have on hand that will be useful in this vicinity, that you wish to sell; if you feel disposed to leave it with me I will sell it to the best advantage, for your benefit.

I will receive in exchange for the above articles, Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Fowls, Eggs, Wheat, Corn, Buck-wheat, Flour, Meal, Potatoes, Beans, Wool, Hides, and finally any thing that will make food or clothing.

Please give me a call as I will intend to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845—431f

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM in Knox county, three miles west of Galesburg, eight miles from Knoxville, thirty miles from Oquaka, and twelve miles from Moomouth, containing one hundred acres—forty acres of improvements, and sixty acres of excellent timber, well watered, both for stock and house use. The cultivated land is dry and of a very excellent quality, which the undersigned will sell cheap, or exchange for a farm in Hancock county.

JUSTUS AMES.

March 1st, 1845—441f

SOAP MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having established a Soap Manufactory on Mulholland street, about two hundred rods east of the Temple, opposite R. Beech's Tavern, where he intends to manufacture hard and soft soap of the best quality, which he will sell much lower than has been the customary price in this city, wholesale and retail. To be had also at the Commission Store, about fifteen rods south-east of the Temple.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845—431f

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having taken the old stand formerly occupied by H. Egan, have commenced manufacturing cordage of all descriptions, twine, chalk-lines &c., which they will sell at St. Louis prices. As the subscribers intend manufacturing all their cordage from the best materials, and in the best manner, to be sold at the lowest prices; they would invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. St. Louis prices paid for hemp.

EGAN & SANDERS.

Feb. 19—421f

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM of 150 acres, situated two miles west of the flourishing town of Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the margin of the grand prairie, one of the most healthy portions of the state. Ninety acres of excellent timber, such as Maple, Beech, Ash, Black Walnut, White Oak, &c., the balance prairie of the best quality. There is a good framed barn, 30 by 45 feet; a large framed house, well finished and painted outside, with a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises. The whole farm is well fenced and excellently watered, for stock and a well with a pump in both barn and kitchen.

The subscriber will sell the above farm on reasonable terms, or exchange it in part for a good stock farm, of prairie and timber in Hancock county; an indisputable title given. For further particulars enquire at this office, or of the subscriber on the premises.

SETH TAFT.

March 18—461f

EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE!

J. GROCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Sauces, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo, and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The ber Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, over prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

QUANTITY	BOUND	PLAIN	PRICE
Quartos	half	bound	1.50
do	do	do	2.00
do	whole	bound	2.00
do	do	do	2.50
Octavo	full	bound	1.00
do	do	do	1.50
do	hf.	bound	0.75
do	do	do	1.00
do	do	do	1.37
Twelves	full	bound	62
do	do	do	87
do	hf.	bound	50
do	do	do	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable terms.

Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1844.

LAW NOTICE.

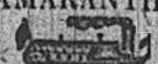
A. W. BABBITT, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, WOULD give notice that he has removed his office to the corner of Carlin Parley streets, where he will always be found ready to give the strictest attention to business which may be entrusted to his care.

He would also give notice that he has the agency of large amounts of good farming lands, in the counties of Hancock, McDonough, Adams, Warren and Knox, which he will sell very low for cash or exchange for property in the North Eastern States, or he will sell the same on a credit of three or four years, to those who wish to settle on the same.

He will also give one of the best bargains to any one who would wish to purchase the large brick cottage and mills formerly owned by W. & W. Law, in the city of Nauvoo; said property must be sold and will be sold at a sacrifice; those who would wish to make a good investment of their money, would do well to call soon and inquire as to the terms.

Nauvoo, June 11, 1845—61f

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, AMARANTH.

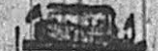


THE NEW LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER AMARANTH, Atchison, Master.

WILL run as a regular packet between St. Louis and Nauvoo, during the season, touching at all the intermediate ports. She will leave St. Louis every Friday, and arrive at Nauvoo every Sunday morning. On her downward trip she will leave Nauvoo every Tuesday at 7 o'clock a.m. precisely. In point of accommodations the Amaranth is surpassed by no boat on the upper Mississippi; and her officers will spare no pains to render her worthy the patronage of a discerning public.

For freight or passage apply to A. MORRISON, Agent.

Nauvoo, April 30th, 521f

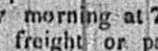


MÉRMAID: REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET FROM ST. LOUIS TO NAUVOO, AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE Light draught steamer, MÉRMAID, Glen, Master, will run through the season from St. Louis to Bloomington in Iowa. She will leave St. Louis every Friday and arrive at Nauvoo every Sunday morning;—on her downward trip she will leave Nauvoo every Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock precisely. For freight or passage apply on board or to the agents at the several towns. Every attention, politeness, civility and accommodation, may be expected from the boat and officers, as 'plausibility' wins more gold, than tricks and ferocity. For further particulars enquire of

C. ALLEN, Agent, for Nauvoo.

March 22, 1845—1f



OSPREY: REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Anderson Master, has commenced running between St. Louis & Bloomington, leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p.m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a.m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1/2 o'clock a.m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a.m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Egan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to C. ALLEN, Nauvoo.

Jan. 1, 1845—351f

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability; as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business



THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Main and Kinjal Street,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to regular subscribers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor,) POST PAID, to receive attention.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Slavery and Cotton.—On the great topics of this day, slavery and cotton, as connected with the annexation of Texas. The London Herald says:—

We avow it frankly, and invite our friends of France to avow it with us. We desire to abolish slavery in the United States from philanthropic commercial, and still more from political reasons. As long as the United States preserves the monopoly of cotton, they hold the manufactory of Europe in check, and dictate laws to them; and they will preserve the labor of the blacks. If, on the contrary, England were to prevent annexation, she might, at some future day, with India and Texas [mark, India first, and Texas afterwards], and in her turn dictate laws to all the manufacturing in the world. Another government paper, the Standard, in the confidence of Sir Robert Peel says:—

The Republicans of America seem to be little concerned about slavery; but it must be admitted that, without the labor of the blacks, they could not produce cotton; that cotton which plays so important a part in their exports! In just recompense to her disinterestedness, England might soon render the cotton producing labor of the slaves useless, and thus abolish slavery by transporting the production of cotton, through the aid of free blacks, to another hemisphere.

The English would like to govern the world, and then they could control the commerce; but the day of greatness has gone by—jealousy, indignation, and wrath, are now filling the cup that will make all nations drink, and then, between rogues, honest men will get their due.

A Year of Summers.—A voyage of pleasure round the world, says a Philadelphia paper, is advertised in Hamburg, to leave that city on the 15th August. The route has been so arranged as to secure a continual summer to the voyagers.

A better project would be, to construct some kind of vehicle of sufficient speed to keep pace with the sun; and then, on the 22d of June, follow its shadow which would make always day and always summer. O roast beef and pine apples, with wine and women, but wouldn't that beat the Dutch?

New London Bridge, connecting Surrey and Middlesex, on Sunday the 14th May, received \$800 from 40,000 passengers. That was turning pennies.

The Pittsburgh papers, says Noah's Times, are complaining of the disposition made of the relief fund. It seems that the property holders are to get the money, on certain favorable terms and for a paying percentage, whilst the poor creatures who lost their all are fobbed off with an occasional basket of potatoes or a pint or two of meal. So, the charitable of this city and other places have contributed their money to keep the rich men rich and feather the nests of property-holders, while the real sufferers, the poor creatures deprived of everything, are to get nothing; but insult. This is a hard case, and a disgraceful proceeding.

Never grumble, at the 'art of navigation,' Pat can beg of Dietrich; and Dietrich can scamp a little from Jonathan, and Jonathan can jockey the yellow boy's masters, and its all in the family. Noah has nothing to brag of; the only reason why his city of 'Arrarat' on Grand Isle, was not burnt, was because it was not built.

Death by Quackery.—A coroner's jury at Newburg (New York) has returned a verdict of 'death by lobelia,' in the case of James Rog, who died at that place a few days since, under the treatment of a man named Calkins. It was proved that the 'doctor' gave the patient lobelia, and that he died under its operation—two respectable physicians testifying that to be their opinion.

Had the man died by taking calomel, nothing would have been said.—Very few persons except the Latter-day Saints die a natural death; and some of them are 'martyred.'

Great Novelty.—An iron house has been constructed in the short space of six weeks by Mr. Wm. Laycock of Liverpool, for Mrs. Brown, of Nova Scotia. The length of the house is 35 feet and its depth is 31 feet. It consists of four spacious apartments, besides the entrance hall.—The apartments are fitted up with wrought iron grates and chimneys, in such a manner that they can be taken down at any time and put up again. The outside walls are double sheeted, and the roof, which is impenetrable to wet, is single sheeted. There are six windows of wrought iron.—Exchange paper.

A great novelty truly, wrought iron windows! Rather dark.

Fragas at Washington.—John C. Rives, late editor of the Globe, and Cunningham, editor of the Portsmouth Old Dominion, have had a fight at Washington—a 'knock down' one. Rives is said to have laid in wait for his friend, with a stick.

Agree with thine adversary quickly whilst thou art in the way.

Cold Snap.—On Saturday night week snow fell on the mountains in the neighborhood of Wilkesbarre (Pa.) to the depth of nearly two inches. Gentlemen who were upon the mountains at the time say it was a regular winter storm. Nat. Intel. June 3.

As snow in summer and gain in harvest," so has the displeasure of God come upon this nation. Solomon corrected.

THE FLOOD.

By boats down from the Missouri, and Upper Mississippi we learn that both streams have overflowed their banks and are doing a great amount of damage. The new bridge, recently constructed at Hannibal, which cost nearly a thousand dollars, was carried away on Saturday night last; mills in various sections of the upper country have been completely destroyed by the flood. The river at this point, is rising at about the rate of one foot in twenty-four hours. The freshest is not yet high enough to have made its way into the Illinois bottom land. Back of Illinois town, between that place and the bluffs, as is well known, it is lower than any other portion of the "American bottom;" it will probably take about two feet more of the rise to do any material damage opposite this city. We were across the river yesterday for a few minutes, and conversed with some of the 'oldest inhabitants' of the place, and singular as it may seem, although the water is within twenty inches or so of their door-sills, they do not think that there will be much of a rise. It is a happy feeling to be privileged to enjoy in the midst of danger—may it prove true, but for ourselves, as far as we can learn, there is something like three or four feet of water yet to reach us, and half of this quantity will do as much, or all the damage, which the full amount can. Our merchants on the landing are making, or have made preparations to receive the flood; merchandise of all description is being removed from the cellars and ground floors to the upper stories. It will greatly depend upon the nature of the weather to come, when this flood of water is to stop; we have had nothing but rain, rain, rain, for a period of days—may we have sunshine soon.—St. Louis Herald.

RUNAWAY SLAVES.

A BATTLE.

The Hagerstown News publish accounts of a grand battle that came off on Monday morning last, between twelve runaway slaves from Leesburg, Va., and eight citizens of Smithsburg, Md. They were passed on the road to Smithsburg by Mr. Adam Shank, Jr., at three o'clock in the morning, and supposing them to be runaways, he alarmed the citizens of Smithsburg, and a party, consisting of Mr. Shank, Constable Flora, Jos. Walmyre, H. Lyday, Jr., Calvin Shoop, Wm. McCoy, Jos. D. Price and John Diamond, started in pursuit. Upon overtaking the negroes they were commanded to halt, when they drew themselves up in battle order, their leader exclaiming to them, "Now boys, fight!" They were armed with pistols and tomahawks, and immediately commenced an attack upon the whites, felling several of them to the earth at the onset. The whites being unarmed, except with bludgeons, found themselves engaged in rather an unequal and hazardous contest. Repeatedly the negroes were knocked to the earth, but they returned to the contest with redoubled fury, and being all stout and very athletic men, were rather hard to handle. Constable Flora was twice knocked down, Price had his arm nearly severed and the bone broken, by a blow from a tomahawk; he also had a pistol snapped in his face, which very fortunately failed to go off; McCoy had his shoulder dislocated; Lyday received a wound in the shoulder from a tomahawk; Shank was several times felled to the earth, and the whole party more or less injured. How-

ever, after a desperate contest, the whites succeeded in carrying off one prisoner, in an almost hopeless condition, with two pistols and two tomahawks, which were wrested from the hands of the negroes. Another negro, badly wounded, after following his companions a mile or two upon their retreat, gave himself up. Two more of the gang were arrested near Leitersburg.

An Industrious Editor.—The industrious editor of the Alleghany County Advocate recently exhumed, from among his list of exchanges, accounts of six persons killed by horses running away; two badly injured by carelessness in the use of fire arms; four narrow escapes from instant deaths, their exposure being the result of carelessness; two men badly injured by railroad accident; five men injured by the upsetting of stages; two children burnt to death; two men thrown from wagons and badly injured; two females committed suicide in consequence of having been abandoned by their seducers; four skeletons found in making excavations; three men killed by being run over by the railroad cars; two dead bodies found under mysterious circumstances; five suicides; two murders; three robberies; two forgeries.

Important Discovery.—The Wheat Insect.—In a late number of the New York Mirror, a correspondent gives an experiment made by himself which will serve to throw some light upon the nature and character of the insect. He says, "In the spring of 1844, I placed a bag containing half a bushel of white flint wheat, in a seed drawer, under glass, and near the furnace of my green-house. On the 6th of March, 1845, I opened the bag, and to my surprise, found thousands of living insects, such as are now presented you; some were on the point of leaving the kernel, others were just commencing to eat through, and many were perfectly formed, and running about in all directions. Six years ago, I was in the habit of soaking my early grains in salt brine, for the purpose of destroying the egg of the insect, which I assured my neighbors, much to their amusement and disbelief, was encoined in the kernel. Now by accident the fact is made manifest. The insect would not have appeared until June, perhaps, had the wheat been sown. The warm situation it occupied in the greenhouse brought it thus early to maturity.—Boston Cultivator.

From the Boston Commonwealth, of 1801.

Mr. William Dowst, who lately died at Salem, was a man of uncommon size and strength. He was nearly 7 feet high, and weighed 300 weight. The following instances will prove his great degree of strength. He was on board a privateer in the last war, which got among the breakers off Cape Breton; when it became necessary immediately to cast anchor; but there being none upon deck, as many hands laid hold as could get at it, but could not start it; Dowst pushed them aside seized it himself, brought it upon deck, carried it forward, and held it upon the timber heads while a cable was bent to it, when he threw it over, and saved the vessel and lives of the crew as they were on the point of dashing upon the rocks; the anchor weighed 700 weight. At another time, eight or ten hands were sent up to Becker's ship-yard from the well known privateer ship, Grand Turk, to bring up a fore-yard for the ship; Dowst was among them, but naturally dilatory, he did not at first take hold; the others shouldered it, but began to stagger under it, and complained that there were not enough to carry it; Dowst laughed at them, told them that he would carry it alone, on which they threw it down, and he took it up and carried it to the ship, without assistance. At another time, when he attended the fish stakes at Windmill Point, he was directed by his employer, to go for a jack-ree which was in an adjoining field; when Dowst got him to the partition fence, being in rather a lazy mood, to save himself the trouble of letting down the bars, he took the beast and lifted him over, and then got upon his back, and rode him to the place where he was to be employed. He once raised from the ground the anchor of the prize ship Rochampton, which weighed 1700 and which four men had immediately before endeavored in vain to lift upon a bat. Being at Bilbao, in the last war, in a privateer, an English vessel came in, which had in its crew a professed bully, who was challenging every one to combat, and hearing of Dowst, sent a particular challenge to him—they met, and the Englishman, who was superior to our Samson in the art of boxing knocked him down three times and the first time twisted his fingers into his hair, to gouge him; when Dowst gave him a blow upon his arm which broke it, and with another blow he broke in three of his wounds. Dowst, with his amazing strength was good natured, and tender in his feelings and rather of an indolent habit; but when he was aroused to anger, or exertion, his efforts were irresistible.

He enjoyed through life a large share of health. For three months previous to death, he had been afflicted with the dropsy, but appeared to have considerably recovered; and the last day of his life he walked the greater part of the day, according to his usual habit; but the next morning his wife found him dead in the bed.

Children Among the Osages. We learn from a gentleman who resides on the State line, near the Osage Indians, and whose word may be relied upon, that the Osages have now in their tribe about twenty white children. These children the Osages purchased from the Camanches, by whom they were stolen from their parents in Texas and New Mexico. Our informant states, that such of them as have been seen by the whites are said to be brightly and intelligent children, of both sexes, but generally, have been taken when so young as to have lost all recollection of their parents, homes, or of the place from which they were taken. The Osages will only sell them for horses or goods. Occasionally, they bring one into the settlement to barter off. A few days since, a gentleman of Newton county purchased, for a horse, a pretty girl, about eleven years old. A few days before our informant left, another Osage brought in a boy, about eight or nine years old, which he, however, did not succeed in selling.

Should not the United States officers look to this, and is it not the duty of the Indian Agent to inquire into it? The Osages have purchased them; the tribe is poor, and they should be paid for the restoration of them. The subject is important enough to enlist the early attention of the proper officers. [Republican.

The Home market for Bread Stuffs.

After all, says a writer in Hunt's Magazine, the home market is the great market for our bread stuffs. What becomes of the vast amount of wheat that is grown in the country? The product we have already seen, is about 100,000,000 bushels, and only about 6,300,000 bushels are sent abroad. The State of Ohio alone produces three times as much wheat as we export annually; and the little State of Delaware produces twice as much Indian corn as our annual export. It is not possible to state the exact amount of wheat which is consumed in the country by those engaged in other pursuits than agriculture. If we take those engaged in manufactures and trades, in mining, in the fisheries, in all their forms in commerce and navigation in all their varieties, and the learned professions, with their families and dependants, it would amount to one quarter of our population, viz: 5,000,000 persons, who are not producers, but consumers of bread stuffs. These will consume one barrel of flour, or five bushels of wheat per head; making a constant market for 25,000,000 bushels of wheat, equal to about one fourth of our whole product. The New England States alone consume annually 1,400,000 barrels of flour, or 7,000,000 bushels of wheat more than they produce; which is about 700,000 bushels more than our entire export.

TERRIBLE AND BLOODY TRAGEDY.

On Sunday morning last, just at day break, Mr. Chittenden, overseer on the plantation of C. N. Rowley, Esq., five or six miles above Vandalia, was very much startled by a loud report sounding like cannon, in the river opposite the plantation; upon examination a flat boat was discovered close in shore on fire;—Mr. Chittenden ordered the negroes to wade into the river around the boat, and throw on water to quench the flames.—Upon nearer examination it was discovered, that the boat was filled with the remains of goods and groceries. The flames were extinguished, and the corner, Thomas Edwards, Esq., sent for, together with a number of citizens as a jury upon examination, to the astonishment of all present, there was discovered the evidences of one of the most brutal and terrible scenes of blood and crime.

There was found in one berth, partially consumed, the body of a person past middle age, since known to be a man called Dorsey, with a wound upon the face with an axe. On the opposite side of the boat, in a berth, was seen two bodies, with their feet and hands burnt off, the head of one reposing upon the breast of the other, upon removal they were found to be two young girls, the oldest eighteen or nineteen years of age, the youngest about fifteen, both were killed by a single blow from an axe, from the position of the bodies it is presumed the youngest was struck last, and killed in the act of rising, an axe was lying on the breast of the oldest girl who was in the front side of the berth.

All this scene of horror was seemingly involved in mystery, when one circumstance after another, trivial in themselves, began to give a clue to the mystery, and on the following day by 12 o'clock, a description of the supposed murderer was

circulated, and is presumed that justice will be meted out to this terrible tragedy. Upon a reward being offered by some of the citizens of the parish, one or two gentlemen started up the river, and returned on Wednesday morning with the supposed murderer, having captured him at Vicksburg. An examination of the prisoner was had before Thomas Edwards, Esq., and from the evidence that had been previously taken, of circumstances transpiring with the boat up to the night previous to the morning of the discovery of the murders, the prisoner was fully committed to stand his trial before the next term of the District Court. The prisoner is known in the country, and says his name is Thomas Stoger.

The prisoner stated that he first became acquainted with Dorsey at Rodney and it seems bargained for the purchase of the boat and part of the stock, here it seems he became a sort of champion of these girls, and charged the old man with abusing them, a thing that only appears from the declaration of the prisoner.—The prisoner left the boat a few miles above where the murder was committed, and some two hours afterwards, followed it down the river in a skiff, the flat had tied up for the night, where the murders were committed. On the morning of the same day of the murders, prisoner left for Vicksburg on the Luda. Great credit is due to the efficiency of Messrs. Carolan & Lumm, for pursuing and arresting the prisoner at Vicksburg.

In the contemplation of the horrid transaction, the mind is left to speculate upon what cause could prompt such a deed, and upon the mysteriousness of providence that unfolds such tragedies. This case illustrates most forcibly that 'murder will out,' for a successful accomplishment to hide this deed seemed almost easy of consummation; after the murders were committed, the boat was set on fire, and cut loose and pushed into the stream, that it might burn and sink and thus hide all traces. But the boat was providentially in an eddy, and could not be pushed into the river, the fire seemed to be remarkably slow in its progress, consuming nothing that was material for the evidence of the murders!

Proper persons were busy collecting evidence, the community that has been so outraged by this bloody deed, will leave undone to bring the guilty to punishment; many things calculated to throw light on the murder have transpired, but, at present, they would add nothing to the ends of justice to lay them before the public.

Further particulars.—Upon further investigation, a trunk was found near the boat, which had been rifled and thrown into the river and then washed ashore, which proved to contain a vast number of papers, and it appears, upon examining the same that the murdered man's name was Oliver C. Dorsey—the trunk contained several letters addressed to him from Booneville, Illinois, from Scott county, Missouri, from Jeffersonville, and New Albany, Indiana, also, from Louisville, Kentucky, but none of a later date than 1842. There were numerous other papers in the trunk, which consists of receipts, &c., any clue as to the names of the females, or what point they or their boat started from has not as yet come to light—we are in hopes to be able to give their names in our next issue.—[Concordia Intelligencer, June 1st.

The Rothschilds brothers, of Paris, have made a donation of \$250 to the sufferers by the Pittsburgh fire. Such charity, though bruited abroad by thousand tongued fane, comes not the less from magnanimous hearts. An anecdote is related of Baron Solomon Rothschild, which we cannot help inserting here.

A merchant named Joseph Rothschild resided at Pesth, in Hungary. His business was small, and became quite unprosperous. His wife grew sick, and every thing seemed to be going badly in his little establishment. Notwithstanding his intelligence and his industry, he was not able to supply the wants of his family, and he resolved to go to Vienna, and try to obtain from some of his fellow countrymen some articles of trade, upon credit. Two days after his departure, his wife gave birth to a son. The child was flourishing, but the mother, alone and destitute, wrote to her husband to beg him to return to her, and not knowing where he lodged in the great city, she addressed her letter merely to Joseph Rothschild, Vienna. Chance, which has overthrown many well laid plots, and sometimes causes miserable ones to succeed, was this time favorable to the unfortunate.

The letter was carried to the banker, Baron Solomon Rothschild, who having accidentally opened and read it, moved by the complaints of the poor woman, sent her immediately a bill at sight for a hundred florins, and afterwards caused search to be made in Vienna for Joseph Rothschild, of Pesth. The latter was soon found, and desired to go to the house of his namesake. The poor merchant was not a little surprised to be summoned to visit a man whom he did not know, and with whom he had never had any in-

tercourse. He went, however, and was received by the banker in the most friendly manner, and Baron Rothschild congratulated him on the birth of his son. The merchant was much astonished, and hardly knew what to say. Mr. Rothschild then gave him the letter from Pesth, and said to him, laughing, 'you now want a godfather; take me, if you please, and have no anxiety for the future support of the little citizen of this world, who has just seen the light; I will take charge of it myself.' A considerable present crowned the good work.

Late from Jamaica. Black troops!

An intelligent gentleman who left Jamaica ten days ago, states that several battalions of black troops had arrived there previous to our informant's departure. The number of black troops on that island were reported at twenty thousand men, they were all under severe discipline, and exercised morning and evening. Several steamers of war were lying in the harbor of Kingston, and that ten sail of the line were daily looked for from England.

We also learn that a body of black troops had lately embarked, and that more were preparing to embark; although their destination was kept secret, yet it was currently reported and generally believed that they were bound for the Gulf of Mexico.

At Wallapu, in New Zealand, the natives speak of some monstrous animal, which is called a Moa, and which in general appearance, is described to resemble an immense domestic cock, with the difference, however, of its possessing a 'face like a man,' living upon air, and being guarded by two enormous tuataras, who Argus like, keep incessant watch while the Moa sleeps. The Rev W. Colenso, in the summer of 1841—2, obtained some Moa bones, from which it is calculated that extraordinary bird must have measured in altitude, when alive, at the lowest rate of estimation, from 11 to 16 feet! Thus it must have formed an enormous feathered monster, well worthy, from its gigantic size, of being classed with the Megalosaurus, of Buckland, and the Mastodon, of Cuvier. A mechanic who had been residing at Cloudy bay, in the Middle Island, asserts that this bird now exists in the hills near Cloudy bay, and that one has been seen by two Americans who had gone to shoot it, but were so petrified with horror when they beheld the monster, that they were utterly unable to fire on it.

Tanzey.—At a meeting of the Farmer's Club at New York on Tuesday week, statements were made respecting the efficiency of tobacco solution to kill the grub and cure the 'yellows' in peach trees. One gentleman remarked that he had tried several experiments by immersing the grubs in the strongest solution, and he was satisfied it would not kill them. He had discovered, however, that the grub never would come near the tanzey plant. His tree around which he had planted tanzey, were all perfectly sound and prosperous. It was stated also, that coal ashes were of great service in preventing the grub from penetrating to the roots of the trees.

Caution to Men and Boys of Honor.

The Delaware Gazette cautions the boys, and other weak headed individuals who resort to that State to settle their petty differences with the pistol, that they had better keep out, as the punishment they will receive, if caught, will wound them dreadfully. It asks how would they like to mount a platform about fifteen or twenty feet high, with their wrists and neck fastened in holes, and thus stand an hour; and after that be fastened by iron clasps to a whipping post and receive thirty-nine lashes on their bare backs, each stroke starting the blood.—All the duels they might fight hereafter would not wash out the disgrace which such punishment would fix upon them.—Besides, to kill a man in a duel in that State is murder, and if the criminal be caught he will very probably be hung.

Important Discovery in Manufacturing Iron.

The New Haven Palladium states that Mr W. C. Green, of New Jersey, at the Boston iron works, has made an improvement in the process of puddling the iron from the pig to the bar. Instead of using the pig iron, which costs about \$35 the ton, he is enabled to use a large portion of the ore which costs but \$2.50 per ton, by which he effects, in labor and material, a saving of more than three per cent, and he gives a far better quality of iron than that which is obtained from the pig; as much better in appearance as China is better than earthenware. Mr. Green's secret consists chiefly in mixing a composition with his ore, and while in a molten state, by which the carbon is more rapidly exhausted than it is under the old process, and the iron is thus, in half the time, left tougher and finer.

AND-SO-FORTHIANA.

Fourth Fire in Pittsburg, &c.—There was another fire in Pittsburg on the 10th ult., on the corner of Exchange and Brewster alleys. It destroyed not quite a block, but did much damage.

Fire and Death.—The house and two barns of a Mr. Little, in Warren, N. H., were burned down on Friday the 9th inst., and a Mr. Whittier, a tavern keeper in Warren, was so badly burned in his attempt to save the property of Mr. Little that he died the same day.

Fires.—The Cincinnati, Gazette, of Wednesday last, has the following: "A fire occurred on Saturday morning, on Vine street—a dwelling house, frame, was nearly destroyed."

Another fire broke out on Sunday morning, at the corner of Court and Main streets, which consumed four or five old frame buildings, including the drug store of Mr. Birdan, the painter's shop of Mr. Baldwin, a shoe store, &c.

A fireman by the name of Harris, a locksmith, was severely injured by a hose carriage, which was run over his breast.

Fire in Ithaca.—Thirteen buildings were recently burned in Ithaca, New York. Six houses were burned, and much personal property was destroyed. A Mr. Snow was injured by a blow from a fire-hook. It was believed to be the work of an incendiary, and three young men had been committed to jail charged with the arson.

Destructive Fire—Four Men burnt—One Dead.—The fire in Orange street, New York, on Thursday night, 12th inst., originated in a stable in the rear of a carpenter's shop, occupied by Baldwin & Mills, who will suffer to the tune of \$8,000. A grocer named McBride is the next largest individual sufferer; having lost all his stock, furniture, fixtures, &c., and having only an insurance to the amount of \$2,500 in the Etna office. The proprietor of that well known Hall of Terpsichore, immortalized by the pen of Boz, and since known to fame as "Dickens' Place," has been burnt out to the infinite regret of all the negro aristocracy. The worst of the story, however, is the death of one poor man, a Dutchman, who died this morning at the hospital. We regret to say also that three others are severely but not mortally wounded.

In the rear of the buildings on Orange street, were, says the Tribune, some twenty or thirty small shanties, occupied by a family in every apartment, numbering, perhaps, a hundred families in all. These were swept clear and their occupants—a motley and wretched looking crew, whose like exists nowhere in the world—turned into the street. It was impossible to obtain anything like a correct list of the sufferers, as the streets were packed for many blocks with such a mass of human beings as cannot be described. —[London Court.

Fire in New York.—The famous den at the Five Points, New York, known as Dickens' place, since Boz visited it, was burned out on Thursday night week; thirty or forty small shanties, filled with all kinds of human creatures, of every complexion, were destroyed. The Tribune says: "Black, white, blue, brown and yellow, men, women and children—all were there; every cellar vomited forth monstrous masses of reeling wretches, disturbed in their disgusting orgies; the yelling, hooting, screaming, smoke, firemen's calls, the crowding, squeezing, running and fighting, mingled with the roaring of the flames and cracking of timbers, constituted such a scene as may be imagined, but which an artist would be mad to attempt delineating."

Two houses in the American Bottom were struck by lightning during the storm on Saturday last. One man was badly injured.

Hail Storm.—A destructive hail storm passed over the neighborhood of Chambersburg, Pa., on Wednesday, destroying large tracts of timber, and leveling several barns and farm houses to the ground. A man named Johnson had ten acres of fine timber completely broken down, and no excellent barn raised from its foundations.

Hail Storm.—A violent hail storm passed over a portion of the town of Jacksonville, in this state, and the adjacent country, on Thursday night of last week, causing great damage to the windmills and buildings, and to the crops within its range. The corn and hemp crops were entirely destroyed, the wheat very much injured, and the gardens almost entirely annihilated. The range of the storm was about half a mile in width, and from seven to ten miles in length. Though of but short duration, it was very violent, and the hail was the largest we ever saw. —[Alton Telegraph.

Severe Hail Storm.—The Hesperian Herald states, that a tremendous storm of wind and hail occurred in that part of Illinois. It extended over a space of 20 miles square. A barn was blown down which killed a man and a horse, and a house was blown down which killed a woman, and a young man in the parlor was pelted almost to death by the hail. —[Era.

Fires.—The paper mill of Norton & Co., at Hampden, Me., and five dwelling houses connected with the mill were destroyed by fire on Sunday the 8th inst. The mill was a large and costly one, doing a heavy business. Loss \$20,000—insured for \$10,000. Origin of the fire not known. Moor's mill in Gardner, Me., was on fire when the steamer John Marshall touched there on Monday afternoon.

Fire and Loss of Life.—The dwelling house of Mr. Printup, a farmer, three miles this side of Fultonville, Mont. county, New York, was burned on the night of the 9th inst., between 10 and 11 o'clock, and two of his children perished in the flames! Mr. P. was also severely burnt, and was hardly expected to live.

Fire in Malden.—This morning at 4 o'clock, the new Steam Nail Factory owned and occupied by J. Robinson was entirely destroyed by fire with all its contents. Loss about \$3000. Insured in New York for \$2000. —[Boston Transcript, June 11.

Fire.—A destructive fire occurred at Danvers, Massachusetts, on Tuesday afternoon week, which is said to have been occasioned by the carelessness of children playing with friction matches. The fire spread with great rapidity and destroyed eighteen buildings before it was subdued.

Fires.—The buildings of the Otis Manufacturing Company, at Ware, Massachusetts, took fire on Tuesday afternoon, June 10, about 3 o'clock, and were burned to the ground. Loss not ascertained. Insured in State street, Boston, for \$44,500.

We also learn that the Middlesex Hotel, in Concord, Massachusetts, took fire at 11 o'clock, Tuesday forenoon, and was entirely destroyed. Loss \$5,000. Insured for \$4,000. Caused by defect in the chimney. The hotel was owned by T. D. Wesson.

Eleven Persons Poisoned.—A family of eleven persons were poisoned in Philadelphia, on the 30th, and narrowly escaped death, from eating biscuits in which lard was used, supposed to have been rendered from diseased pork.

Storm in Washington County, Md.—The Hagerstown News of the 14th inst. says:

"On Thursday afternoon our county was visited by a most severe thunder storm, which continued for several hours with unabated violence. We understand that the high wind which accompanied the rain, completely prostrated whole acres of wheat, much timber, and in several instances unroofed barns and other buildings. As the storm was very extensive, we fear that our country has suffered much."

Burning Fields of Grass and Grain.—We learn that on Saturday last the sparks from a locomotive on the state railroad set fire to a field of standing clover, in Lancaster county, which was entirely consumed, and the fire only arrested by cutting down a strip of wheat in the adjoining fields.

We see it stated that a spark from a locomotive on the Winchester and Potomac railroad, on Monday week, set fire to a field of green wheat, which by the most active exertions could not be subdued until about ten acres were consumed. Harrisburg (Pa.) Tel. 11th.

Lightning.—The New York Commercial learns from Capt. Cliff, of steamship Florida, at that port in nine days from Apalachicola, that Key West was visited by a terrible thunder storm on the morning of the 5th inst. The government schooner Hunt was struck by the lightning, which shattered her mainmast, but hurt nobody on board. The state roof of the new marine hospital was also struck and considerably damaged.

Fire in Philadelphia.—The Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia, believed to contain the best collection of paintings in the United States, was burnt on the night of the 11th inst. The United States Gazette says: "The fire originated in the cellar; and as the weather had been warm for many days previous, and there had been, of course, no fire in the building, the conclusion is irresistible that to incendiarism the deplorable loss is to be wholly attributed. The losses, in many instances, are irreparable, as several of the artists whose effects have been destroyed, are deceased. But, it gives us pleasure to state, that a large number of pictures were conveyed into contiguous dwellings, and most of them without injury."

The Artists' Fund Hall in front of the Academy, is unharmed; in this several of the most valuable paintings owned by the Academy, were on temporary exhibition.

Hail Storm.—A very destructive hail storm passed over the neighborhood of Northampton, Massachusetts, on Thursday last. The destruction of glass in that and the adjoining towns was immense, and every crop of rye that was encountered by the storm, was immediately cut down and destroyed. The hail stones were as large as pigeon's eggs, and retained their size until the next day.

Wonderful Land Slide.—Two farmers gone travelling. A correspondent writing from Ulster to the New York Evening Post says:

"On the night of the 3d May last, a large tract of land, comprising a portion of the farms of J. H. B. Dimond and J. G. Bruyn, broke loose, and was carried by the force of its own gravity about one hundred and sixty yards, carrying with it fruit trees and various others of large size; some still standing in their upright position; others from their beds and scattered in the most beautiful confusion. What has caused this rupture, no one has, as yet, ascertained. Nought was heard of the 'travellers' of this mass of matter, save as one of the neighbors says he heard the sound of a rushing mighty wind. The first intimation we had of anything uncommon having taken place, was, that the Roundpoint creek below the slide, was, on the following morning completely dry. On our arrival at the place,

we found that the earth had broken loose about thirty feet from the stage road, leading from Kingston to Wurtsboro, running parallel with the road for about one hundred and twenty yards, forming a chasm at the point where it started of about one hundred feet perpendicular. The whole body containing about sixty acres of land."

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1845.

Cheap Law.—If people could live without going to law, society would be greatly benefitted, and individual pockets suffer less. In several of the States the people are up for conventions, to amend the State Constitutions; and no more prominent feature attracts public attention, than cheapening the law. This is correct, and the nearer the administration of law can be brought to the people, the better.

"According to Baird, (a late traveler in the North of Europe,) the people now elect from among themselves, once in four years, persons who sit, whenever called on, as a court of agreement, before whom all matters of difference must first be brought. The court hears and examines into every thing relating to the difference, in an informal way, and then gives its decision. So far this is a simple and cheap process, and if both parties are satisfied, the matter ends here; if not, they can appeal to a higher court."

This looks like saving money, time and animosity. How much easier it is too, to expect justice among a man's neighbors than from distant, cold-hearted gentlemen?

"Stephens, in his Central America, says that the court at the English settlement, at the Bay of Honduras, receives all kinds of testimony, and hears all the parties have to say with the least possible formality. No technical proceedings ever being admitted, there is no lawyer in the colony. Appeals can be made from this court to the legislative council; yet for more than twelve years a cause has never been carried up."

We are decidedly in favor of giving the people, in a free country, all that belongs to them, and this is right. It is justice, and this is religion: for Paul says, "Dare any of you, having a matter against another, go to law before the unjust, and not before the saints? Do ye not know that the saints shall judge the world? and if the world shall be judged by you, are ye unworthy to judge the smallest matters?"

Millions of money go yearly for Lawyer's fees, and costs, which might be given to the suffering poor to raise them from their degradation and misery. Give the people less law and more humanity, and the world will have more honest men, and less criminals.

The tribes and heads of families, in old times, settled all weighty matters, and what hinders the honest farmers now from judging their own affairs? Let the united voice of all virtuous people, answer the question.

Harvest.—The wheat and rye crop in this section, and in Iowa, began to be harvested last week. So far as we learn, the crops are coming in better than usual. We shall have plenty of wheat, corn, oats, and the common necessities of life, for they never presented a more flattering appearance. And more than all this, the religion of Nauvoo, is first rate. Wind or weather does not affect it.

La mi!—Yesterday the new Post office law went into operation:—La mi!—only five cents to carry a letter weighing a half ounce three hundred miles, and one dime anywhere in the United States. Now, the time to write letters—Uncle Sam is able, load him down with letters, and he may learn by a "little what a great deal means."

Nauvoo Combs.—We take pleasure in giving the ladies of Nauvoo notice, that they can adorn their heads with an excellent article of Combs, by calling on Mr. William Bates corner of Granger and Parley streets. Mr. Bates' machinery, and combs will recommend themselves, and a little patronage may attract a little from abroad. We are assured that no better article of horn combs than Mr. Bates' can be manufactured. Beautiful heads, beautiful hair, and beautiful combs, are just the sort for Nauvoo.

Chicken fixins.—Mr. Collett of this city, takes the chicken fixin's purse and

ill. The last of April one of his hens hatched a litter of chickens, two of which male and female, "paired off" when between 7 and 8 weeks old, and on the 25th of June, the pullet began to "scratch for a nest;" when lo! on the 27th of June only about 8 weeks old, that little chicken, not larger than a quail, "laid an egg." The egg is perfect but not quite so large as a quail's. Strange things keep happening.

Good gracious.—In the city of Washington, a woman, after having swallowed a "teaspoonful of corrosive sublimate, thro' mistake, swallowed also a tea-spoonful of Scotch snuff by mistake for vegetable physic; and it cured her. Perhaps tobacco is as good for sick folks, as sick cattle. Who knows?

What is in a name?—The greatest, sweetest, prettiest, significant est, and comprehensive est name for a news paper is, the "Herald of Religious Liberty." This paper, as a matter of course, must advocate the rights of all religions:—Pagan, Jewish, Infidel, Catholic, Protestant, pure (Mormon) and froggy (Rigdon). Well,

"He that pleases all men, each way, And not himself offend, He must begin his work to day, But God knows when 'twill end."

The President's health.—President Polk was indisposed a few days about the middle of June, but has recovered.

Lieut. Gen. R. D. Jackson, Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's forces in North America, died suddenly at Montreal the 17th ult. of a fit of apoplexy.

Little.—The commissioners of Muskingum, Ohio, awarded to a young man for saving the Court House at the risk of his life, during the late fire at Zanesville, a medal worth five dollars and five dollars besides. Muskingum is among the richest counties in the State, and those commissioners ought to be boiled in the water of liberality and hung out to dry till another fire.

Shiriff DeWing was indicted at the special term last week for murder in the matter of Dr. Marshall, and let to bail in a recognizance of \$5,000 to appear at the October term of the Circuit Court.

Yank-ero.—The London Punch says the Sentinel intimates that the bible on which Mr. Polk took the presidential oath, was very handsomely bound for the purpose in the skin of a negro. Somebody else says this is a mistake; that it was bound in British calf, taken from one of Punch's relatives, young John Bull, at the battle of New Orleans.

The Queen, and one hundred years ago.—There is to be a court gala, a grand ball, in London this summer, where the Queen directs that the same kind of clothes, fashion, customs, manners, music, and dancing, as were in vogue 100 years ago, shall be the standard. Great for some folks.

O boy the clothes are trimming! Success to wit and women:— But I'd rather fish swimming, In the river of life, For a thousand years to come,

Great Prospect for Politics.—The New York True Sun says, about 1000 emigrants from the old country, arrive there daily. "God! fill up the country:—as many of them make first democrats, and the second class whigs, and the balance, like Noah's, 'all manner of creeping things."

Hail-math-bool.—(Heb.)—The St. Louis New Era of June 24th, says, "It has rained more or less every day at this point for the last fifteen years." Our opinion, rendered, is: The great rain water.

Titillation.—Bed bugs in a hot night, a scolding wife, a flea under your inexpressibles, a crying child, a dun when you're out of money, the itch, a quack doctor, the visit of a sectarian priest, the Bray of a jack, leaky boots in wet weather, an epistle from a lawyer, and the perfume of a whisky breath from clerks, common laborers, and temperance men, are really a titillation to a sober thinking man.—Don't you think so, Joe?

Large flea.—There are more than 800,000,000 of human beings, besides an uncounted number of beasts, fowls, fishes, reptiles and insects, all dependent upon God for their provision for every meal in this world while they live.—What beautiful and eternally real directions did the Savior give in these words: "Our Father which art in heaven—give us this day our daily bread." No wonder the Savior fed so many upon a miracle, he was acquainted with the know-

ledge, and storehouse of God. The Christians are small minded, and the Atheists and Deists are smaller. Men have to "obtain their bread by the sweat of their brow," whereas before the transgression they were fed upon the "bread of heaven," made of the finest of wheat.

Dultery.—Parson Miller says an eastern paper, has recently been preaching at the Tabernacle at Troy, but could not gather an audience of any size. He has postponed the conflagration, says one of the newspapers, till some time in December next.

If the old man had sense enough to read the accounts of fires, storms, murders and other calamities, which waste Babylon continually, he would go into his chamber and hide till the indignation of the Lord was passed, before he spoke again.

Cost of War.—Our revolutionary war, says an Eastern paper, drew from the treasury of Connecticut alone, nearly \$23,000,000; as much as \$100,000,000 would be for that State now, or \$200,000 for Massachusetts. Our last war, though cheap, compared with most wars cost us nearly \$60,000,000 a year. Our revolutionary war cost England more than \$800,000,000, and her war with Napoleon alone more than \$5,000,000,000!

"The 'last war' will cost all, 'be the same more or less."

Irony.—A preacher, having remarked in a sermon, that everything made by God was perfect: "What think you of me?" said a man, rising from his seat and pointing to his own back. "Think of you!" retorted the preacher; "why, that you are the most perfect hunchback my eyes ever beheld!"

"And when the crooked is made straight," says Sambo, "he will be much perfecter."

Yank-ee.—The Eastport (Me.) Sentinel of Friday week says, that a young whale was discovered, having made his way up the Cobscook river, by Mr. Benjamin Small, who, after watching his movements awhile, ventured in a boat alongside of him, and with a boat hook put out his eye on the side, leading down the river, which forced him into a small creek where the water was shoal. With an axe he made an incision, through which he passed a strong line which kept his head in shore. After thrashing about for two hours, the tide left him and he was further secured. He was 41 feet long, and 8 1/2 feet through the thickest part. He yielded about 25 barrels of oil, and as much blubber.

"If the Yankees lived around the Pacific, and upon her islands, they would soon 'fame' the whales."

Caution to the Ladies.—The wives of a couple of Locofocos killed themselves in New York last week. We suppose the poor things had no alternative but to kill themselves or their good-for-nothing husbands. —[Pretence.

"When Pretence is spru-g he 'supposes' every body 'good-for-nothing' like himself."

Bedbugs.—Do not fail to treat these odorous marauders to mercury whenever they make their appearance. To prepare it for application, put a small quantity—say a tea spoon full—into a tumbler and break in the white of two eggs. Then make an egg-beater by splitting into the end of a stick crosswise and inserting two flat pieces of wood or goose quill. Put the wheel end of this into the tumbler, and taking the upper end of the stick into the palms of the hands, roll it in beating eggs, till the mercury is fully incorporated. Apply it in small quantities with a feather. It will remain for years; and bedbugs will sooner take another pew than endure it an instant.

Pour in the melted quick silver and eggs, for mercy's sake, till all the bugs in the country have the cramp.

A Tree Mended.—At a Mr. Frost's, Newton, New Jersey, is a large apple tree, that had the bark eaten all round by the insect some years ago, and of course would have died without some extra pains to save it. Mr. Frost set a dozen scions in the tree, one end in the green bark and wood below, and the other above the wound. They all took at both ends and grew well, excepting one, which took only at the bottom, and thus formed a little tree by itself. The scions are now about two inches in diameter, and are touching each other. The tree is in a fine flourishing condition. —[Ex. paper.

Truly men can mend any thing but themselves; i. e. in point of character.

Fashion.—In Abyssinia, a grandee sits at table and his mouth is crammed with raw beef till he chokes, by a lady on each side of him; the overplus being pared off at his lip. Why does he endure that torment? Because the Abyssinian deems it "dignity."

Death's Doings.—For a change in the awful calamities, causes, and troubles which is wasting the life, and wealth of the world, we give a chapter of suicides this week, viz:—

Horrible Suicide.—Coroner Reagan held an inquest on the body of Leonard Gullabandson in Mill Creek tp., on the 13th; verdict, suicide under insanity.

The throat of the deceased was cut with a razor in a shocking manner, with jagular veins being severed, and the windpipe cut. He was a Swede by birth, and followed the occupation of a pedlar. He left quite a variety of small notions, which are in possession of the Coroner. —[Cincinnati Enquirer.

Melancholy Suicide.—At Boston, on Sunday last, about 9 o'clock, Mrs. Sarah Maria P. Allen, wife of Mr. John Allen, formerly a Universalist minister, and more recently editor of the Social Reformer, committed suicide by cutting her with a razor. The unfortunate woman had been for several months laboring under intermiserable fits of insanity induced, by over excitement in consequence of the illness of her little boy, and during Saturday night she made several attempts to throw herself from the chamber window upon the pavement. Taking the opportunity when her husband's attention was elsewhere, she went into the bathing room and committed the act. —[Balt. Sun.

Suicide at Cumberland.—William Van Baskirk, Esq., a talented lawyer of that place, and for several years a prominent member of the House of Delegates of Maryland, and more recently Secretary of State under Gov. Thomas, committed suicide on Sunday, on account of his domestic troubles.

Suicide.—The Rochester papers state that a man by the name of Walter Chrissholm, a miller, residing in Atwater street in that city, came home intoxicated and attempted to kill his family, but being unsuccessful he cut his own throat, and was taken to the watch house. He will recover.

Love and Suicide.—A young woman named Mary Shermer committed suicide on the 13th inst., at her boarding house in Wagner's court, Philadelphia, by taking corrosive sublimate. It is said that she was disappointed in her affection for a young man, which is attributed as the cause of the act.

Murder.—The Memphis Enquirer of the 17th inst. says: On Saturday evening last a man named John Moore was killed by a boatman named Z. Mills. The particulars as we gathered them on the trial are, that Moore entered Mills' boat where after some boasting of his manhood, he commenced insulting Mills, who submitting to a little time, finally procured a stick and made him leave. Moore, in a short time returned with the end of a pistol sticking out of his pocket, according to the testimony of two of the witnesses, and requested to have some conversation with Mills in a private room, where the killing was done. Mills gave himself up to be brought to the "Square's office" immediately, and was tried at 9 o'clock yesterday, and was discharged after investigation before Justice Raso.

Shocking Outrage.—A young woman living in a tenement house at Baltimore was thrown out of the gutter window a few nights since to the ground below, a distance of 75 feet by a desperate villain who had secreted himself under her bed during the evening. She struck an awning post as she descended which "somewhat broke the force of the fall." Her hip was dislocated, her head bruised and one toe cut off. The villain was arrested.

Dreadful Accident.—Loss of Life.—On the 5th inst., as we learn from the Luzerne Democrat, a sad and fatal accident occurred, at the coal mines of George M. Holteback, Esq., near Wilkesbarre, by which three miners named Joseph Water, John Casery, and John O'Neil, were instantly killed, and another, Robert Johnson, seriously injured. The day previous two slips had been discovered by the hands, and Mr. Lloyd, the lessee, directed them immediately to be propped, but as immediate danger was not apprehended, this was neglected. On Thursday, this coal, which had been left over head, and not intended to be mined, gave way while the men were at work under it. Nearly a hundred tons came down in a solid mass, crushing the workmen under it. The bodies were taken out after more than four hours labor. Johnson was very badly injured; the others were dead, their bodies having been most horribly crushed.

Disaster and Loss of Life. The whaling ship Maria Theresa, Capt. Fisher, which sailed from New Bedford May 1, for the Indian Ocean, returned again on the 9th inst., having had her first officer, a boat-steerer, and three of her men washed overboard in a gale on the 14th ult. Captain Fisher and four of the crew were also washed overboard at the same time, but succeeded in regaining the ship.

This Side up with Care.—A live negro was accidentally discovered, boxed up for shipment, on Sunday morning, on board of Messrs. Shaw & Co's wharf boat. It was first discovered by a gentleman leaning on the box, who heard a strange groaning noise and movement within; he called the attention of others to it, which led to the opening of the box, when a live negro, half dead from suffocation, rumbled forth; he had food with him, and the box was marked to the care of John Bennett, Louisville. This John Bennett is a free negro, who has been living here

POETRY.

A DUTCH CURE.

BY BROWN.

Ven I lays myself down in my lonely bed room,
And dries for to sleep very sound,
De tremas, oh, how to mine het day will come,
Till I wish I was under the ground.
Sometimes, ven I test on pig supper, I dream
Dat mine abtomak is full of shonens,
Und on my shlep, I like de devil, I schreems,
Und kicke off de ped clothes and kroms!
Den dere, ash I lays, mid de ped-clothes all off,
I kiks my half all over free:
In de morning I wakes mit de het-ache und koff,
Und Pin schick, from mine liet to mine toes
Oh, fat shall be tan for a poor man like me—
Fat for do I eat such a life?
Some shays dere is a cure for de trouble of me—
Dinks I'll dery it und kit me a rife!

MISS NANNY HARD TO PLEASE.

I do not like a man that's fat—
A man that's lean is worse than that;
Nor do I like a man that's tall—
Nor do I like a man that's little is worse than all;
Nor do I like a man that's fair—
A man that's dark I cannot bear:
A young man is a constant pest—
An old man would my hours invest;
A man of sense I could not rule,
And yet I could not love a fool:
A sober man I will not take—
A drunken man my heart would break.
All these I most sincerely hate,
And yet I love the married state.

BEARDS.

To shave or not to shave—that is the question
Whether 'tis nobler in a man to suffer
The flings and insults of fastidious women
Or to take arms against their petty torments,
And, by the razor, end them. To shave, to
scrape.
No more; and, by one scrape, to say we end
Contemptuous glances, and the frowning looks
That leards must bring us; 'tis a consumma-
tion
Devoutly to be wished. To shave—to scrape—
To scrape, perchance to cut; say, there's the
rub:
When we have lathered all our mouth and jaw,
Must give us pause. There's the respect
That makes mustachios of so long a growth.
For who could bear the scorn of lovely women,
The children's fright, the ingenuities, the
tail of trimming beards, the toil of brush-
ing.
The combing tangled whiskers and the spurring
That an imperial from the beard sea takes,
When he himself might safely smooth his face
With a sharp razor; why, in the summer heat,
Would grant and sweat under a heavy beard,
But dread of something in or after shaving,
(That most unwholesome custom, whose effects
No mortal has discovered,) puzzles the will,
And makes us rather bear the beard we have,
Than fly to evils that we know not of.
Thus razor blades make cowards of us all,
While every shaving brush and barber's shop
Is sickled o'er with symptoms of bronchitis,
And razor makers and the barbers' shops
With this regard their wares may throw away,
And lose their hope of custom.

CALIFORNIA.

Information in regard to the favored
portion of the globe is eagerly sought af-
ter by our citizens, as it is destined ere
long to be annexed to the United States.
The large number of Americans already
settled and emigrating there, give as-
surances of the result. The following
information, gleaned from recent sources,
will be, we doubt not, acceptable.
No country whatever can excel, or
hardly vie with California in natural ad-
vantages. Its geographical situation is
such as one would select as the most fa-
vored situation in the world. Its topo-
graphical relations are also most favor-
able; it stretches along the shores of the
Pacific Ocean, without extending much
inland, and therefore enjoys all the man-
ifold advantages of a maritime country.
By its great extension from north to
south, settlers have also the option of se-
lecting a climate suited to their health
and views. Other countries, there are,
of course, which have the same relative
situation on the globe, but we think it
may be safely asserted, that there is no
other of the same extent which possesses
so many local and natural advantages.
Some countries, although placed in the
same geographical relation, are sandy
deserts or mudated marshes; others are
uninhabitable mountains or impervious
forests; whilst others are surrounded or
possessed by savages, or bordered by
shoals and unapproachable shores. Cali-
fornia, on the contrary, enjoys natural
and local advantages equal to its geo-
graphical situation. Its soil is of the
most fertile description, capable of pro-
ducing the choicest fruits, and grains in the
greatest perfection and abundance; its
coasts are bold and free of danger, wash-
ed by the placid Pacific Ocean, and pos-
sessed of ports of the first order. It is
also watered by abundant rivers; and
there is nothing in the configuration of
the surface of the country to forbid the
eternal spring which its situation prom-
ises. There is found a temperature equally
remote from extreme heat or cold; and
the range of mountains which bound the
maritime portion of California to the
north-east, shelter it from the only winds
which might be apprehended seriously to
injure the fruits of its soil, or to incom-
mode the inhabitants.
The situation of California for inter-
course with other countries, and its ca-
pacities, should it ever be possessed by a
numerous and industrious population, is
most favorable. Its western shores on the
Pacific possess capacious ports. The
harbor of San Francisco is not surpassed
by any in the world for size and safety—
it has been well said the navies of the
entire globe might lie sheltered therein—
consisting of two bays each, about fifty

miles in width, whilst the entrance is ex-
tremely narrow and can be easily forti-
fied. It is so situated as to be myde the
centre of the commercial relations which
may take place between Asia and the
western coasts of America. The route
by which the voyage from India, China,
Manilla, and other Asiatic countries, is
performed to the American coast, par-
ticularly to that of Mexico, Guatemala,
&c., obliges vessels to pass very near the
coast of California; because in order to
avoid the easterly trade winds, it is ne-
cessary to stand to the northward to get
into the variable and unprevailing westerly
winds, just as vessels must do when
bound from the West Indies to Europe.
The vessels of the Spanish Philippine
Company, on their passage from Manila
to San Blas and Acapulco, generally
touch at Monterey for refreshments and
orders. Thus it appears as if California
was designed by nature to be the medium
of connecting, commercially, Asia and
America, and as the depot of trade be-
tween these two vast continents, which
possesses the elements of unbounded com-
mercial interchange—the one overflowing
with all the rich and luxurious commodi-
ties, always characteristic of the east—
the other possessing a superabundance of
the precious metals and other valuable
productions to give in exchange. Cal-
ifornia for a moment at the facilities which steam
will promote, and bear in mind that the
day is not far distant when the Pacific
will be united to the Atlantic through the
isthmus of Darien. If other nations fail
in its accomplishment, we shall not rest
satisfied until it is done; and we verily
believe it will be left for the Yankees to
undertake and accomplish.

California is admirably calculated for
carrying on a trade with all the new Re-
publics bordering on the Pacific; and as
its productions are of a different descrip-
tion from those of the countries chiefly
situated within the tropics, it is capable
of furnishing them with articles of indis-
pensable necessity, which hitherto they
have been obliged to procure from Euro-
pe, and at an enormous expense, and
often from the length of the voyage, ren-
dered useless by the damaged state in
which they arrived. California could
furnish abundantly all those countries
with flour, potatoes, salted provisions,
hides, tallow, butter, cheese, wine of the
choicest kind, brandy, oil, olives, raisins,
apples and other fruits, as also with hemp,
or cordage, flax, wood, pitch, tar, &c., all
of which would arrive by a short voyage,
and in perfect condition, and be furnished
at reasonable prices. Another commercial
field is opening with the numerous
islands scattered over the Pacific Ocean,
with some of which, especially the Sand-
wich Islands, a large trade is already
carried on—vessels belonging to Ameri-
cans being constantly in the trade, to good
advantage.

The late crop of Louisiana Sugar, as
certained by careful personal inquiry on
each plantation, was 194 345 hogheads,
making a net weight of 204,000,000 lbs.
The crop of molasses is estimated at 9,
000,000 gallons.

**Capture of Slavers. Re-capture. Butch-
ery of the English Prize Officer and Crew.**
By late accounts received from Sierra
Leone, it appears that three slavers have
been recently captured by British cruisers
on the African coast, containing more
than one thousand slaves. These poor
wretches will probably be sent to the
West Indies as apprentices, the name for
the new system of slavery which the
British Government, in its philanthropy,
is establishing.
There is also an account given of the
capture and recapture of a slaver, and the
horrible butchery of the English prize
officer and crew.

MEXICO.

Private letters received here from Mex-
ico by the British frigate Eurydice, state
as a matter almost of certainty, that
before long the Mexican government will
declare war against the United States.
We have seen some of these letters, and
they all go to confirm the statements to
this effect made in our paper of yester-
day. So hostile to this country and to
Texas is the tone of public sentiment in
Mexico, that it is generally believed the
government must either go to war, or suf-
fer an overthrow by a new revolution.
In this pasture of affairs, it will probably
adopt the alternative involving least peril
to its members, trusting to the chances
which the future may afford to save the
republic from the consequences of a con-
flict with this country. N. O. Jeff. Rep.
June 3d.

COOPERS ASSOCIATION.

The Coopers of the city of Nauvoo, wish
to inform the public, that they have or-
ganized into an association, for the purpose of
carrying on the business of Coopering in all its
various branches, and that we are now prepared
to contract for jobs of any magnitude, and in-
asmuch as we have some of the best workmen
in the city, we hope to merit the support and con-
fidence of Merchants and others who may favor
us with a call.
Any person wishing for work done in our
line of business, will please apply to the Super-
intendent of the Association on Flynn St. bet.
between Partridge and Hyde Streets, who is
empowered to contract for all jobs at prices to
suit the times.
We would also inform the public that we
want immediately, ONE HUNDRED THOU-
SAND STAVES, for which we will pay the
highest West-tn prices. Persons wishing to
furnish us with good staves can apply to the
Superintendent as above.
Individual property of members of said As-
sociation will be exempt from liability for debts
contracted by said Association.
W. M. EARL, President.
HENRY HUFFMAN, Counselor.
CYRUS WINGATE, Clerk.
LUGB LITTLE, Superintendent.
H. B. HUFMAN, Treasurer.
HENRY STANDAGE, Secretary.
May 18, 1845—3m

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned will dispose of his
farm for cash, or for a farm in
Hancock county, Illinois, said farm lays
four miles east of the county seat of
Branch county, Michigan, one mile north
of the Chicago turnpike, and contains
eighty acres, about fifty under improve-
ment, the balance good timbered land,
with a good sugar bush on it.

PHYLANDER CORLESS.

April 14th, 50tf

TWO farms one containing 180 acres,
70 acres improved, with a good
frame house, and out houses; the other
containing 120 acres, 50 acres improved,
with a good block house, and out houses:
—Also, 30 acres of timber, all situated
about 30 miles east from St. Louis, 12
miles from Belleville, and 2 miles from
Payetteville, in St. Clair county, Illinois.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 165 acres; 60
acres improved with a good dwell-
ing house and out houses, situated south
west of Pinkneysville, Perry county, Illi-
nois.

The owners of the above farms will
exchange stock; for further particulars
apply to Levi Stewart, or this office.

ALSO—About 600 acres in Missouri.
Apply to the above.

ALSO:

ONE farm situated 4 miles east of
Pinkneysville, the county seat in
Perry county, Illinois, containing 120
acres improved, with a good block house
and out houses.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 160 acres, 65
acres improved, with a frame house,
and out houses, about thirteen miles from
the county seat, Nashville, in Washing-
ton county, Illinois.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 275 acres, 35
acres improved, 3 1/2 miles from the
county seat, Marion in Williamson county,
Illinois, with a good house and out
houses.

ALSO:

A PLANTATION IN MISSISSIPPI.
FOR sale or exchange a plantation
situated 50 miles from Vicksburgh,
Mississippi, in the county of Copiah, 7
miles south of Lines' store on the Jack-
son road, 9 miles from Gallatin, and 30
miles from Jackson, containing 1030
acres of land, with 90 acres of improve-
ment, with a good dwelling house and
out buildings; indisputable title given.
For further particulars apply to George
Black, or at this office.

ALSO:

A PLANTATION containing 400
acres, 80 acres improved, good
dwelling house, good well at the door,
with springs and branch bear by—would
also exchange horses, cattle, and hogs—
situated 40 miles from Vicksburgh, Lines
county, Mississippi, and 4 miles from
Lines' store. For further particulars ap-
ply at this office.

ALSO:

A FARM containing 140 acres of en-
closed land, 50 acres under a high
state of cultivation, and 90 acres of ex-
cellent timber, of first rate quality, a
good comfortable farm house, and good
out buildings, together with a good pump
of water at the door, and 50 grafted fruit
trees, located on the road leading from
Washington to Richmond, 5 miles from
each place, and three and a half from the
National road.

Also—320 acres of wild land, located
in Grant county, Indiana, on the Mis-
sissippi river.

EENEZER CHEESMAN.

April 1, 1845—49tf

ALSO:

A FARM containing 180 acres, with
50 acres under cultivation, well im-
proved and well watered; with an orchard
of 50 bearing apple trees, together with
many other fruit trees, such as cherries,
peaches, pears, &c., situated in Perry
township, Delaware county, Indiana, 15
miles from the head of White Water canal at
Hagerstown, and 10 miles from Muncie
town, near a little town called Burlington;
there are two log cabins and a stable upon
the premises; the quality of the land is
equal to any in the country. The sub-
scriber proposes to exchange for land in
Hancock county, Illinois, or to sell at a
reduced price, for cash or other good
property; a perfect title can be given.
Any or all persons wishing to bargain in
that way, can call on Dr. Coulston of La
Harpe, Isaac Morley of Lima, or George
Miller of Nauvoo, or at my residence in
Delaware county, Indiana.

WM. N. ROWE

April 15 50tf

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of
Warning" is now out and for sale at
this office.

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.
THE Subscriber having completed a
good and substantial ferry boat for
crossing the Mississippi river between
Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all
times with the least possible delay. He
would therefore respectfully solicit the
patronage of those who wish to cross at
all times and with speed and safety.
From the well known eligibility of the
route for those crossing the Illinois river at
Peardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and
going to the new purchase in Iowa will
find it much to their advantage to cross
at this point as it is well known as being
the nearest route between the above named
points and the river far superior to
those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.

May 23d, 1844.

NEW STORE AND LAND AGENCY.

THE subscribers have opened a store,
on the premises of S. A. Knowlton,
(Knowlton settlement, Hancock county,) where
they have on hand a complete as-
sortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes,
Hardware and Groceries, adapted to the
wants of a farming community, which
they offer for sale at very low prices for
cash or produce.

Also about 100 q. sections of land,
situated in this county, which will be sold
to those wishing to settle on favorable
terms.

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.

References.—B. Young, H. C. Kimball
and Orson Hyde.

March 24—47tf

COMMISSION STORE FOR HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscriber having opened a
commission store on Mulholland
street, about fifteen rods south east of the
Temple, will receive and sell on commis-
sion, any article that can be made or
manufactured in this city, comprising
of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Hats,
Bonnets, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Cab-
inet-ware, Chairs, Hoos, Pitch forks; fi-
nally, anything that you can make or
have on hand that will be useful in this
vicinity, that you wish to sell; if you
feel disposed to leave it with me I will
sell it to the best advantage, for your
benefit.

I will receive in exchange for the
above articles, Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheese,
Poultry, Eggs, Wheat, Corn, Buckwheat,
Flour, Meal, Potatoes, Beans, Wool,
&c., and finally any thing that will
make food or clothing.

Please give me a call as I will intend
to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845—43tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM in Knox county, three miles
west of Galesburgh, eight miles from
Knoxville, thirty miles from Orlinda, and
twelve miles from Monmouth, containing
one hundred acres—forty acres of im-
provements, and sixty acres of excellent
timber, well watered, both for stock and
house use. The cultivated land is dry
and of a very excellent quality, which
the undersigned will sell cheap, or ex-
change for a farm in Hancock county.

JUSTUS AMES.

March 1st, 1845—44tf

SOAP MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having established a
Soap Manufactory on Mulholland
street, about two hundred rods east of the
Temple, opposite R. Beccell's Tavern,
where he intends to manufacture hard
and soft soap of the best quality, which
he will sell much lower than has been the
customary price in this city, wholesale
and retail. To be had also at the Com-
mission Store, about fifteen rods south-east
of the Temple.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845—43tf

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having taken the
old stand formerly occupied by H.
Egan, have commenced manufacturing
cordage of all descriptions, twine, chalk
lines &c., which they will sell at St. Louis
prices. As the subscribers intend man-
ufacturing all their cordage from the best
materials, and in the best manner, to be
sold at the lowest prices; they would in-
vite all persons wishing to purchase, to
call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. St. Louis prices paid for hemp.

EGAN & SANDERS.

Feb. 19—42tf

NOTICE—THE subscribers from
the east, would respectfully inform
the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have
taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors
above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they
are prepared to do all kinds of work in
the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished
themselves with a patent press machine
by which they are enabled to press their
straw bonnets in a manner that will give
perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM of 150 acres; situated two
miles west of the flourishing town of
Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the margin of
the grand prairie, one of the most healthy
portions of the state. Ninety acres of ex-
cellent timber, such as Maple, Beech, Ash,
Black Walnut, White Oak, &c., the
balance prairie of the best quality.
There is a good framed barn, 30 by 45
feet; a large framed house, well finished
and painted outside, with a young orchard
of fruit trees on the premises. The whole
farm is well fenced and excellently wa-
tered, for stock and a well with a pump
in both barn and kitchen.

The subscriber will sell the above farm
on reasonable terms, or exchanged it in
part for a good stock farm, of prairie and
timber in Hancock county; an indispu-
table title given. For further particulars
enquire at this office, or of the subscriber
on the premises.

SETH TAFT.

March 18—40tf

EARTHENWARE! EARTHENWARE!

J. GROCOTT would inform the citi-
zens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he
has commenced an Earthen Manufac-
tory, where he is now manufacturing
Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and
Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety
of other articles too numerous to mention,
which will be ready for inspection and
sale early in the spring, at his Manufac-
tory in Rich Street, one block north of
Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844.

no41—tf.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now
afforded to the citizens of Nauvoo
and the West, as the best preparations
(for the cure of the various diseases for
which they are recommended) ever offered
to the public. The proprietor, Dr.
Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medi-
cine, a member of the Medical Society of
the city and county of New York, and
these Lozenges are prepared from medi-
cal prescriptions which have been ap-
proved by the most celebrated physicians
in that city; in addition to which they are
prepared in so pleasant a manner that
children eat them with avidity and cry
for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual
remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption,
Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever of-
fered to the public. They operate by
promoting expectoration, allaying the
irritation of coughing, and removing the
cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever
discovered. In over 400,000 cases they
have never been known to fail. Many
diseases arise from worms and occasion
long and intense suffering and even death
without their ever being suspected; grown
persons are very often afflicted with them,
and are doctored for various complaints,
without any benefit, when one dose of
these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpi-
tations of the Heart, lassitude and ner-
vous affections generally. Persons travel-
ing or attending large parties, will find
the Lozenges really reviving, and impart-
ing the buoyancy of youth—used after
dyspepsia, they will restore the tone
of the system generally, and remove all
the unpleasant symptoms arising from too
free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for remov-
ing bile from the system and preventing
attacks of the bilious and intermittent fe-
ver of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a
celebrated physician in a practice of
twenty years, and have never been
known to fail in removing the distress-
ing disease. In addition to which, if the
directions be followed, the disease will
not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the
money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000
are sold yearly, is believed to be the best
Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, &c.,
on the back, side, breast or any other
part of the body, ever prepared, and its
price (only 12 1/2 cents), brings it within
the reach of every person in the community.
A large supply of these celebrated
articles just received and for sale at this
office.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times
and Seasons, or other books bound,
can be accommodated at the Printing Of-
fice, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office,
the first, second, third and fourth volumes
of the Times and Seasons, also most of
the odd numbers, if subscribers should
need any, to make their volumes com-
plete.

NOTICE—THE subscriber takes this
opportunity of informing the public
generally, that he still carries on the busi-
ness of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having em-
ployed skillful and experienced workmen,
he is prepared to do work as reason-
ably, expeditious, and to have it as neatly
executed, as at any other establishment
in this State.

The following is a list of his
prices:
Quartos half bound plain 1.50
do do do neat 2.00
do whole bound plain 2.00
do do do neat 2.50
Octavo full bound plain 1.00
do do do neat 1.50
do do do plain 0.75
do do do neat 1.00
do do do extra 1.37
Twelves full bound plain .62
do do do neat .87
do do do plain .50
do do do neat .75

All other kinds of work not above enu-
merated, done on the shortest notice, and
on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1844.

LAW NOTICE.

A. W. BABBITT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and
Solicitor in Chancery.

WOULD give notice that he has
removed his office to the corner
of Carlin Parley streets, where he will
always be found ready to give the strict-
est attention to business which may be
entrusted to his care.

He would also give notice that he has
the agency of large amounts of good
farming lands, in the counties of Han-
cock, McDonough, Adams, Warren and
Knox, which he will sell very low for
cash or exchange for property in the
North Eastern States, or he will sell the
same on a credit of three or four years,
to those who wish to settle on the same.
He will also give one of the best bar-
gains to any one who would wish to pur-
chase the large brick cottage and mills
formerly owned by W. & W. Law, in
the city of Nauvoo; said property must
be sold and will be sold at a sacrifice;
those who would wish to make a good in-
vestment of their money, would do well
to call soon and inquire as to the terms.

Nauvoo, June 11, 1845—6tf

MERMAID!

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET
FROM ST. LOUIS TO NAU-
VOO, AND BLOOMING-
TON, IOWA.

THE light draught steamer, MER-
MAID, Gleim, Master, will run
through the season from St. Louis to
Bloomington in Iowa. She will leave St.
Louis every Friday and arrive at Nau-
voo every Sunday morning;—on her
downward trip she will leave Nauvoo ev-
ery Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock pre-
cisely. For freight or passage apply
on board or to the agents at the sev-
eral law is. Every attention, politeness,
cleanliness and accommodation, may
be expected from the boat and officers,
as plausibility was more gold, than tricks
and ferocity. For further particulars
enquire of

C. ALLEN, Agent,

for Nauvoo.

March 22, 1845—tf

OSPREY!

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAU-
VOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passen-
ger steamer OSPREY, Asst. Mas-
ter, has commenced running between
St. Louis & Bloomington, leaving St. Louis
every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nau-
voo, and arriving at Bloomington every
Sunday evening. On her downward trip
she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock
a. m. Monday morning, and pass New
Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Port
Madison, Monday; Tuesday, will leave
Nauvoo at 8 1/2 o'clock a. m. precisely,
and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9
a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the
Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in
the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her
being of very light draught will be en-
abled to cross the rapids during the lowest
stage of water. In attention to the in-
terest of shippers and passengers, no
exertion will be spared by Captain An-
derson and crew, to render it pleasant to
all who patronize her. She is supplied
with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to
prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a
Fire Engine and hose attached, in case
of accident by fire. It



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 3.—No. 10.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, July 9, 1845.

Whole Number 166

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Main and Walnut Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

Liberal allowance will be made to regular advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor.) POST PAID, to receive attention.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

NOOTKA AND GHENT.

Prior to the year 1790, Great Britain and Spain had respectively asserted territorial rights over the North West Coast of America, founded on discoveries and explorations by subjects of these nations respectively. Spain, in asserting her assumed rights of sovereignty over the country bordering on Nootka Sound, had seized the property of one Meares, a British subject. Great Britain demanded reparation, which Spain at first refused, and War appeared inevitable. But this was averted by a Convention, concluded at the palace of the Escurial, in Spain, Oct. 28th, 1790, which convention, after stipulating for a just reparation, by Spain for the alleged spoliation of Meares the preceding year, proceeds to Art. 3. In order to strengthen the bonds of friendship and to preserve in future a perfect harmony and good understanding between the two contracting parties, it is agreed that their respective subjects shall not be disturbed or molested, either in navigating, or carrying on their fisheries in the Pacific Ocean or in the South Seas, or in landing on the coast of those Seas in places not already occupied, for the purpose of carrying on their commerce with the natives of the country, or of making settlements there; the whole subject, nevertheless, to the restrictions specified in the three following articles, (which restrictions do not affect the point in dispute.)

This is the essential part of the 'Nootka Treaty,' so far as it is now material; all the rest is temporary or incidental. It is claimed by Great Britain that this Treaty, never having been modified by any subsequent arrangement, nor even by an intimation from either party that its termination was assumed or desired; is obviously and in its nature an enduring, subsisting adjustment of all preexisting territorial claims of the two nations, so far as they may be affected by this Treaty. We believe this is a true and just claim, consistent with and sustained by the admitted Laws of Nations. In this faith, Great Britain has since prosecuted discoveries and explorations, made settlements upon and is now in possession of a good part of the territory known as Oregon, all which (the coast at any rate) comes directly within the purview of the Treaty stipulation above quoted. Spain has never since made a settlement in the whole region, and we believe she has never since 1795 made explorations on its coast. In 1815, she ceded all her rights in that quarter from lat. 43° Northward, to the U. States, and they are now our rights. Such is the Oregon case. It matters not how much Meares led, under what flag he went to Nootka, nor how scandalously Spain was swindled in the amount of indemnity paid him. The case in point regards only the substance and force of the Nootka Treaty. It will be seen that this Treaty says nothing of privileges granted by Spain to Great Britain or her subjects. The first and fourth articles of the Treaty promise that certain buildings and tracts of land situated on the North West Coast of America are to be restored to British subjects, from whom (it was alleged and supposed—no matter, for the present purpose, how truly) Spain had wrested them. Not a word is found in the treaty implying that this restitution or the right of making settlements was to be considered as a temporary arrangement. South of the Spanish settlements in America, (the subjects of either power Art. 6.) shall retain the liberty of landing on the coasts and islands so situated for the purpose of their fishery, and of erecting thereon huts and other temporary buildings serving only for those purposes. Mark the radical difference in the language used in the two cases respectively. Now to the case of the Newfoundland fisheries:

Great Britain, by the Treaty of Independence, 1782, conceded to us certain fisheries, not only upon the Banks of Newfoundland, but also of drying and curing fish on the barren sands of the shore, known of all men to be undisputed British territory. These privileges we enjoyed unquestioned till interrupted by the war of 1812. When the Commissioners of the two nations met at Ghent in 1814 to negotiate a Treaty of Peace, the British Commissioners at the very first meeting gave our formal notice that their Government would not renew the fishing privileges which we had enjoyed under the treaty of Paris. Our able Commissioners, in reply, maintained that any stipulation on this subject was unnecessary—that, peace being restored, on the basis of American Independence, all the privileges secured to us by the treaty of Independence revived of course. The British rejoined that they knew of no treaty stipulations which war did not put an end to—and here the matter was dropped, each party standing on its reserved rights, and neither insisting on a stipulation on the subject. Such is substantially the Ghent case in regard to the fisheries. Three years afterward, the difference was adjusted by compromise.

—Now, while we do most heartily believe that our own Commissioners were right in the main, we cannot doubt that the Nootka treaty is valid and subsisting according to the principles contended for by either party at Ghent. That the American doctrine covers this position, we surely need not argue. But that the British also does, is clear to our mind, from the fact that the Commissioners on that side felt impelled to give early and formal notice that their government would consider our rights in the fisheries thenceforth at an end. They certainly would not have given this irritating notice had they not deemed it clearly necessary to do so, in order to prevent the revival of course of our fishing privileges under the treaty of Paris. Their remarks, therefore, that war puts an end to all treaty stipulations, is plainly defined and modified by their own acts to mean only that war sets every thing at naught—renders every former stipulation, not necessarily invalid, but legitimately questionable. Thus if our Commissioners urged that the doctrine of the other party justified the non-recognition of our Independence itself, the obvious answer was, 'Yes, sir; Great Britain has the clear right, if she chose, to say no; that she will not make peace on the basis of your Independence; and on your dissent, there will be no course left but to fight on till one party or the other is brought to terms.'—But if nothing had been said about the fisheries at Ghent, who does not see that our privileges would have been revived by peace, according to the plain understanding of both parties? The Nootka case is just like this except where ever it is stronger.

THE AFRICAN CONTINENT.

The following extract of a letter to the New York Sun, dated Moravia, March 31, will be read with interest, giving, as it does, some important views and information.

'I implore you to turn your eyes towards Africa, and when you have satisfied yourself of the necessity, call upon your fellow citizens to protect the work of their hands from being contemptuously trampled under foot by the pride of England. On the coast of America they know better; but here the English cruisers treat the republican flag with no more respect than they would an old cotton hankerchief—unless, indeed, it flies over an armed deck, and then they are willing to go through the forms of politeness, and drink wine with the Yankee officers. The English government professed to see, with horror, the forcible exportation of human beings from this coast, and establish the colony of Sierra Leone, as they said, to watch over and civilize the inhabitants of this coast of Guinea. Benevolent men in America planted Liberia for the same objects, and also to afford an honorable home and an open field for those of the colored race who aspired to the character of free and self-governing men. They saw in it the means of raising Africa from the bloody mire of her cruel ignorance, and thus making reparation to her children for the terrible wrongs inflicted by the white race. We, who left our sweet homes in the United States, to sow the seeds of christian love in the rank wilderness, had no thought of encountering the spite and envy of England. She pretended to be engaged in the same cause, and was always reproaching the Americans with lukewarmness. See her sincerity, her honor, her humanity; our colonies prospered; for three hundred miles along the coast, once the dreadful centre of robbery and murder, in which no unarmed man, white or colored, was safe for an hour, all is peace, prosperity and hope. Deeper and deeper into the heart of the country, beautiful and flourishing settlements are springing up, one hundred thousand souls, each one of whom, in its way, will be a missionary of civilization to the most interior recesses of the continent, are living in cheerfulness and hope, under the shadow of the American eagle, learning the language, the promises and the spirit of republicanism, and preparing soon to return the blessings they receive by sending the fruits of their industry to enrich the markets of the protecting States. While we were too ignorant to understand the value of American generosity and friendship, and too poor and feeble to influence the savage tribes about us to honor it also, the English, in words, were kindly, (never too kindly, however, to accept for their ships, the products of our labor without return) but when they found, as we gathered strength and intelligence, we turned with more and more

affectionate defence to the United States, and enlarged with increasing fondness on the practicability of building up here in Africa, through her fostering care, a republic which should imitate, no matter how humbly, the noble freedom of her institutions, they turned to enemies.

'Above all things, we wished to maintain, what even in slavery we had been permitted to enjoy, the widest religious freedom. The English always sneered at the poor colored race, pretending to understand, value, and enjoy what their highest nobility had been so slow to comprehend, what their Parliament had found too large and noble for its understanding to grasp; liberty of conscience and equality of citizen rights. We, poor benighted ones, retorted by saying that the meanest one born under the light of republicanism felt that an infant, or a crazy man, or a girl whose only thought seemed to be showy dress and theatrical display, was a government not respectable enough for emancipated men, though they were black.

'This is the real difficulty here. The English are resolved to annoy and discourage us, until we whose freedom and territory have been bought with American money, who were brought here and cherished by American enterprise until we could support ourselves, and send bread to our famished neighbors, surrender our bright prospects and pass under their yoke. Our colony is insulted, and our government set at naught, studiously, in order to encourage the barbarous native tribes to attack us, perhaps lead us prisoners down the coast to be sold to slavers, intercepted in turn by British cruisers, and carried according to custom to British colonies, there to pass into that horrid, hopeless servitude which their hypocritical guilds with the deceitful name of apprenticeship. Ask the freemen of America if they will sell us again, as their English fathers did ours, into slavery. If they will not, they have but to raise the manly voice of the Union, and the thundering lion will be too glad to leave Liberia in peace. The papers you were kind enough to send us created quite a sensation.'

Indians and Egyptians—A Scene.—A Paris correspondent of the National Intelligence of the Ottoman Porte applied to me to bring about a junction, in a soiree at his hotel, of the Iowa Indians with the forty youth and directors of the Egyptian institution in Paris formed for the finishing of two grandsons of Mehemet Ali. Mr. Catlin and Mr. Melody readily consented to the invitation. Mr. Jomard and myself went together to Reschid Pacha's splendid saloons, about 5 o'clock, and found a large assemblage of Turks, Egyptians, Greeks, Americans, and some French ladies. The Western guests did not arrive with their guide until nine, their toilette having consumed an extra hour. Before they appeared, I felt some solicitude touching their behaviour, from my American desire that these princes of the Far West should manifest a breeding at least equal to the Oriental of Egypt and Turkey.

The twelve marched in and seated themselves in a quarter circle, in perfect order, and with dignity, even grace. They seemed to understand fully the occasion, and the party. They partook of the luxurious refreshments with ease and moderation, smoked the long elegant Ottoman pipe comfortably and skilfully, along with his excellency, and they delivered short complimentary speeches, without the least extravagance of tone, gesture, or topic. Reschid answered with sense and courtesy. The evening 'passed off' with universal satisfaction, and to the constant surprise and interest of the Egyptians. I asked the elder of Mehemet Ali's progeny, whether he had conversed to his knowledge with an American before he did so with me. He replied in the negative; and it was evident that he was puzzled by his first idea that I belonged to the Indian corps, as I do not exactly correspond to what he had heard of our aboriginal colors and costume. This is an intelligent stripping, about twenty years of age, lively aspect and light complexion. The royal airs of the two boys, and the homage of their companions, chiefly noble youths, might excite a republican smile.'

GALVANIC RINGS.

Another wonderful English discovery discovered here first.—We find the following account of a wonderful English invention, in a late number of the New York Sun. The English doctor, we presume, came to this country thinking to astonish the natives with his discovery, but he is quite behind the times on this side of the Alleghanies.

The Latest Wonder.—In another column will be found an advertisement in relation to a late English invention styled the Patent Galvanic Ring. It has attracted unusual attention in Great Britain, and we learn is regarded with much favor by several of the most distinguished of the medical profession in that country. The discovery is now for the first time

introduced here by Dr. A. H. Christie, a brother of the inventor, and if the testimonials we have been shown, and the remarks of the English Journals are to be credited, the invention is one of no ordinary value. The Galvanic Rings are simply worn upon the finger, and are stated to answer all the purposes for which the galvanic battery and magnetic machines are used, and in several respects of an important nature, they appear even preferable. The diseases for which Electro Galvanism has always been applied are among the most painful and universal to which we are subject, and from the high character of the inventor and the explanations with which we have been favored, we have no hesitation in recommending the Galvanic Rings to the attention of our suffering readers. The cost is so trifling as to allow an opportunity of testing their efficacy. We may be doing service to state that the only agency at present in the United States is at No. 131 Fulton street, New York, and all communications for Dr. Christie must be addressed to that place.

These Galvanic Rings are no new things here. They have been used by Mr. Jacob Walter, of this city, for at least ten or fifteen years. We have now before us the following advertisement, published in a handbill, in this city in 1842. J. Walter & Son inform the public generally, that they are at this time manufacturing in the city of Louisville, Magnetic Electric Machines, and also Electro Magnetic, together with Galvanic Rings and Magnets, used in the cure of Neuralgic complaints:

Such as rheumatic complaints of the head, ears, face, teeth, neck, in stiffness of the neck, in pains which effect one side of the face, prosopalgia, tic douloureux, migrain, toothache and jawache when caused by cold; and also cold when first seated, in chronic pains of the chest, asthma, and all purely neuralgic complaints; in cholera, cramps of the stomach, &c.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 2d, 1842.

Mr. Walter informs us that he has been in the practice, for many years, of making and applying Galvanic rings for neuralgic complaints, upon the ankles, wrists, arms, &c. according to the situation of the complaint. It is evident, therefore, that he has long anticipated this great discovery of the English Doctor, and we have not the least doubt that if the latter will take the trouble to come out here, Mr. Walter will teach him several facts with regard to Electricity and Galvanism, with which he may go back to England and astonish the natives there, much more effectually than he has done here.

DEATH FROM INTemperance, AND BRUTAL CONDUCT.

Yesterday morning we were shocked by the rumor that 'another murder was committed last night,' and immediately repaired to a house situated between Philippi and Circus streets, on Girod street, to ascertain its truth. Here, in one of those hovels which are a disgrace to the Second Municipality, we saw the remains of a woman who had been found early in the morning, in the yard in the rear of these filthy dens, quite dead, lying upon oyster shells and dirt enough to impregnate the whole surrounding atmosphere. With an infant about a year old, quite naked, and striving to get nourishment from the cold and clammy breasts of its dead mother.

The Coroner came to hold his inquest on the body, accompanied by Dr. Vignot, and a respectable jury. The principal evidence as to how the woman came by her death was a man named Henry Hartwell, an Englishman, formerly belonging to the 2d Regiment United States Infantry, and who is believed to be a deserter. He stated that four or five days ago, this woman and her child had accompanied him to his room (den, rather) on Philippi street; that he had met her near the Gas Works, as it were by accident, when they drank together; that they had lived in this place since; that the day before yesterday she was drunk all day, and she committed nuisances about his floor, that he got angry, and between eight and nine o'clock at night he turned her and her baby out into the yard, after having given her one or two slaps. On being asked by the Coroner why he did this, the fellow answered, 'Because I had a mind to do so.' No person could tell her name. The inquest was over, and the jury returned a verdict, after witnessing the post mortem examination, that the 'white woman, name unknown, had died from intemperance.' The man Hartwell, at the request of some citizens, was sent to the calaboose, to answer any charge which may be brought against him before Recorder Baldwin. When we left, the poor child remained in the arms of one of those drunken wretches who inhabit these hovels, but efforts were going to be made by some humane bystanders to provide a good asylum or home for it. For the sake of humanity we trust right soon.

This case is but another of frequent occurrence in Girod street, and those of

our citizens who know nothing of the dens in that locality, would shudder if a true picture was held up to the public gaze—Potter's Field, could its inhabitants speak, would arouse public attention to such a pitch, that nothing but the razing to the ground of these dens of vice, poisonous drinks, and wickedness, could assuage the tumult of the popular clamor for reform.

We trust the proper authorities will look more seriously to these places. There are some licensed tippling houses in the neighborhood, we are informed, that drugged drinks instead of even common whiskey is sold in them, and surely the council never intended to grant a license for such purposes. The evil has been long complained of, it is now brought to full view, with the hope that we may never again have the task of putting pen to paper on so disgraceful a subject.

Since writing the above, we learn that the deceased's maiden name was Eliza Murray, an Irish woman, and that it is supposed she was married some three years since to a man named Mathews, who once kept a grocery near St. Mary's Market—but of him nothing is known.

THE CHANCES OF WAR.

Supposing that a war might possibly occur between the United States and Great Britain, for the benefit of those who shudder in their stockings we have compiled a list of the winnings of our country during the last war with Great Britain. This shows what was done by a few Yankee cock-birds with bits of striped bunting at their masts; and it affords some evidence of what could now be done by the government of 20,000,000 of free people:

English Ship.	Guns.	Captured by the following American vessels.
Guerriere frigate.	40	Constitution frig.
Macedonian do.	49	United States frig.
Java, do.	49	Constitution, do.
A new frigate.	40	Destroyed at York, Canada.
Frolic, sloop.	22	Wasp, sloop.
Alert.	26	Excess of 32 guns.
Boxer, sloop.	18	Enterprise, sloop.
Peacock, do.	20	Hornet, do.
Epervier, do.	20	Peacock, do.
Avon, do.	19	Wasp, do.
Hermes.	23	Destroyed by Fort at Mobile.
Cyane.	31	Constitution frig.
Levant.	21	both taken at once.
Penguin, sloop.	20	Hornet.
Dominica.	16	Decatur, privateer.
Highflyer.	4	President frigate.
Laura.	12	Diligent, privateer.
St. Lawrence.	15	Chasseur, do.
Pictou.	10	Constitution frig.
Belanoid.	8	Perry, privateer.
Townsend.	9	Tom, do.
Emu.	10	Holker, do.
Landrail.	10	Syren, do.
Morgania.	18	Saratoga, do.
Lapping.	10	Fox, do.
Confiance.	59	Taken by Capt. McDonough on Lake Champlain.
Queen Charlotte.	17	Taken by Com. Perry on Lake Erie.
Lady Cuvier.	10	Perry on Lake Erie.
Montez.	3	Erie.
Chippewa.	6	
Caledonia.	6	
Duke of Gloucester.	14	Taken by Com. Chauncey on Lake Ontario.
Melville.	3	Taken on Lake Ontario.
Julia.	4	Taken on Lake Ontario.
Groarler.	8	Taken on Lake Ontario.
Nancy.	1	Huron.

The following were British packets, generally of about ten guns each:

Gov. M'Kenzie, privateer.	Rossi, do.
Anacanda, do.	Gov. Tompkins, do.
Manchester, do.	Harold, do.
Princess Amelia, do.	Harry, do.
Express, do.	America, do.
Mary Ann, do.	Kemp, do.
Manchester, do.	Regent, do.
Ann, do.	President, frigate.
Lady Catharine, do.	President, do.
Princess Elizabeth, do.	Keese, do.
Another, do.	
Little Mary Palsam, do.	
Windor Castle, do.	
Suslow, do.	
Duke of Montrose, do.	
Northampton, do.	

The private marine in this country would be most seriously let in its depredations upon the commerce of Great Britain. The following were the captures made from 1812 to 1815.

354 ships.	
610 barks.	
523 schooners.	
132 sloops.	
730 various classes recaptured.	
2369	2369
	59 vessels of war.
Total.	2428 vessels.

There are now over 1000 fast sailing vessels belonging to the shippers of the United States, which could at a moment's notice be constructed into armed cruisers, and a single years time would give another thousand of like vessels, and these, spread out on every sea, would nearly destroy British commerce in the first year of a war, and sweep their merchant ships from the ocean. If there comes a war, we have but to stand in our guns, and the result is not to be feared by Americans.—*Eastern Sentinel, Westchester Co.*

Fatal effects of Literature in China.

One of my domestics this morning was called away by the sudden death of his grandfather, an old man, nearly 80. The immediate occasion of his death was a journey of a hundred miles, in order to attend a literary examination. That such a man should attend as a candidate for

literary honours, after perhaps nearly sixty years of unsuccessful application, shows at least ardour in the pursuit of his object. The present case of perseverance, which proved fatal, and similar attempts, are caused by a good-natured law made by the Emperor. Keen-lung, who was a great patron of old people: he decreed that all Sen-lung graduates of seventy, who would attend but once and go through the exercises after that age, should receive the next degree, called Keu-jin, by a special act of imperial favour, without any regard to the merit of their essays. But this law, which originated in the most gracious intention, causes annually, in different parts of the country, the death of several persons. The candidates at these examinations have to sit, whilst composing their essays, two days and two nights at a time, in little sentry-boxes, where they cannot lie down, and surrounded by the smoke caused in cooking for them; and this is repeated three, so that altogether they sit up often, in extremely hot weather, six nights! This toil and inconvenience, not at all pleasant to young men, is frequently fatal to the old persons who attempt it.

Piddings Chinese Olio.

NEW AND FEARFUL MODE OF EXECUTION.

It appears from a journal of a European traveller, that a new and frightful mode of execution has recently been adopted by the Great Mogul. The instrument and the process are thus described:

'A box, each side of which is fifteen feet square, is constructed of solid timber, about eighteen inches thick, dovetailed together, and braced with iron rods. The outside of the bottom of the box is covered with a plate of beaten iron, one inch in thickness. The interior is filled with perfect cubes of granite, weighing in the aggregate, several thousand tons. A machine is erected after the manner of an ordinary pile driver, but of course on an enormous scale, and of tremendous strength. The mass is raised, by means of a rope express purpose; though it is to be presumed that the machine by whom the work was furnished, had no idea of the horrible purpose for which it was intended. The human victim is placed upon a block of granite, of a corresponding surface, buried in the earth immediately beneath the enormous mass, and likewise covered with a plate of iron. At a signal by the vicramadook, the executioner touches a spring. The mass falls and the victim, crushed at once, is suddenly annihilated and spread out like a sheet of pasteboard. The huge weight being again raised, the flattened body is withdrawn and dried in the sun. When completely prepared, it is hung up on the walls of a public building, there to serve as a warning to the multitude!'

Very terrible, it true.

Fips and Levies. A correspondent of the Boston Courier proposes that when the new Post Office law goes into operation, a concerted effort should be made to reduce the Spanish fractions of a dollar to the same value with our coin or drive them from circulation altogether. By putting the fips and levies on a par with our dimes and half-dimes, the object could be easily accomplished. We believe they are not a legal tender, except by weight, and that portion of change, now in circulation in the United States; particularly the levies, would not, if subjected to the money scales, probably outweigh our own coin. The United States mint has already furnished an abundant supply of the fractions of a dollar in our own beautiful coin; and the old worn out levies, Spanish coin, should be banished from circulation. Give us the coin for common use which bears the stamp of Liberty, and the sovereignty of the United States. Our mints are abundantly able to supply enough, and more than is wanted for circulation.

Closing Appeal to a Jury.—Gentlemen of the jury: I quote from Shakespeare when I say to you, 'To be or not to be'—licked—that's the question. My client is a national stamp machine—he flings his wrath in part-falls; and it is dangerous to run a snag against his interest. Let me be made fiddler for a fool and chowder for a powder mill, if he is guilty, notwithstanding the criminal absurdities alleged against him in this indictment.

Do you believe that my client is so destitute of the common principles of humanity, so full of the fog of human nature, so wrapped up in the moral insensibilities of his being as deliberately to pick up a tater, and throw it at the nasal protuberance of the prosecutor?—Not not while you can discern a star in the northern sky; while the waters of the Ohio roll; and the race of buffaloes nestle on the Rocky Mountains, this immutable principle will remain that my client is a gentleman tater or no tater.

AND-SO-FORTH-IAHA.

We continue our collection of fires and such calamities as God in his providence sees fit to vex this nation with. We have not taken pains to collect many of murders and robberies, which, more or less, fill a certain portion of our exchanges.

Great Fire in Fayetteville, North Carolina.—Half the Town in Ruins.—We learn, says the Richmond Compiler, that a fire occurred in Fayetteville, N. C., on Thursday night, the 19th inst., by which half the place, principally the business portion, was destroyed. The calamity was attributed to an incendiary.

Fire in the Woods.—Loss of Life and Destruction of Property.—Fires are raging tremendously in this vicinity. The atmosphere yesterday was impregnated with dense clouds of smoke. Mr. Joseph McGuire, of Glenburn, was burned to death. The fire was raging near his house on Monday, causing him to exert his utmost energy to save it; but becoming very much exhausted and fearing that he could not save his house he went for aid, but not returning as soon as expected, his family became alarmed and search was made and his body was found. He has left a wife and four children.

Yesterday, the dwelling house and barn of Mr. Amos Emerson, in the north part of this city, were consumed. A traveler in saving furniture found his clothing entirely destroyed. There has been great destruction of wood fences, lumber, &c., as far as heard from, and as the fires rage to a great extent, we expect to hear of many other disasters.—*Bangor Courier.*

Heart-rending Calamity—Two Lives Lost by Fire.—On Friday night the dwelling house of Mr. John Prentup, on the canal, about two miles west of Fonda, Montgomery County, was consumed by fire, and shocking to relate, a grandson of Mr. P., a lad of 12 years of age, and a girl living in the family of about 14, was burnt to death.

The fire was first discovered by boatmen navigating the canal, who gave the alarm. Mr. Prentup hastily opening the doors of his room, the flames burst upon him, and his shirt, the only garment he had on, taking fire, he threw himself from the window, and was followed by his son from an upper window. The shrieks of the burning grandson were heard, without the possibility of rescuing him. The girl, it is believed, was suffocated, as she was in the part of the house that was first consumed. Mr. Prentup was severely burnt.

It is believed to be the work of an incendiary, as the premises, being suspected, and the circumstances being such as, after examination on Saturday, to warrant his commitment.

Steam Boat Collision on the Hudson.—Loss of Life.—Last week the steamboat Empire, six miles below Poughkeepsie, ran into a sloop with such force as to nearly sever her apart. The sloop immediately sank. A colored person was drowned.

Fish and Babies.—The Baltimore Sun (says DuSalle) will not believe that the bodies of deceased infants, &c., found in the river Delaware, without the marks upon them of a violent death, are suffered to be thrown back again to feed the fishes. But it is too true. The present law, we repeat, in the height of its silliness, will not permit the coroner to hold an inquest on bodies exhibiting no marks of a violent death; or if he do hold one, the county Commissioners refuse to pay the jury and other expenses. The result is, that no certificate can be given to authorize any sexton to inter such bodies, and the remains of the deceased must either be thrown back again into the river, or suffered to lie exposed on the wharves, infecting the atmosphere as they corrupt and decay.

Great Robbery.—Judge Baird, late receiver of public moneys at Palmyra, on the last downward trip of the steamer Di Vernon, had the bottom of his trunk cut out, and five thousand dollars in gold stolen therefrom. He was on his way down for the purpose of making a deposit of the money which he had with him, amounting altogether, to ten thousand dollars in gold, half of which was placed in the till of his trunk, which was left untouched, and the other half placed immediately in the bottom. The trunk was enveloped in a buffalo robe, and the thief or thieves, after having cut out the bottom and possessed themselves of the money, (undoubtedly aware that it was so situated,) replaced the robe, and Judge Baird knew nothing of the robbery until his arrival in this city. It is supposed that the act was perpetrated somewhere in the vicinity of Keokuk. Captain McDonough is on the "track," and we shall probably hear something further and more satisfactory in a few days.—*Recette.*

Infanticide.—The Louisville Journal of the 6th tells a rather strange tale, the substance of which is that a lieutenant B., of the U. S. Army, killed a new-born child, the offspring of a woman with whom he was living at a hotel in Paducah, and whom he called his wife. The child was born in the night, and the father threw it into the river, asserting that the child was still-born; but the child had been heard to cry. The father was arrested and gave bail for \$2000.

The dwelling house of Mr. John Prentiss, near Fonda, New York, was fired by an incendiary, recently, and consumed. A grandson of the occupant, aged 14 years, and a servant girl of the same age, perished in the flames.

Another Disastrous Fire, and probably

Loss of Life.—About half past 2 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the stables fronting on Bayard street, and running into Elizabeth street, which was entirely destroyed with a number of valuable horses, carriages, wagons, etc. It next communicated to the small two-story brick building on the corner of Elizabeth, which was occupied as a grocery, was also destroyed with the contents. We are sorry to say that there was a report by those who first discovered the fire, that the occupant with his family, who slept over the store, have perished. We did not learn their names.—*Jour. Com.*

Fire and Loss of Life.—Yesterday morning between 2 and 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the stables of Mr. Campbell, fronting on Bayard and running back on Elizabeth street. We learn from the Commercial that a number of carriages, wagons, &c., were destroyed, and four or five valuable horses. Mr. Campbell was not insured. His loss will probably be about three thousand. Several of the horses belonged to Mr. Raymond of the Menagerie. One of the horses was worth \$500, being one of a pair for which Mr. Campbell had \$900 offered only a day or two ago. The others were on livery.

From the stables the fire communicated to a small two-story brick building, at the corner of Elizabeth street, occupied as a grocery by Mr. Kosmiske. The building and its contents were entirely destroyed. Here we regret to say, there was also loss of life: The family occupied the upper part of the building, and so rapidly did the flames spread, that it was with the greatest difficulty any of them were saved from destruction. One little girl, about nine years of age, was burned to death. Her name was Jane Brian, of Irish parentage. It is supposed by some who were present at the fire, that the burning stairs fell down immediately after the others had escaped, and that thus the poor child's only chance was cut off.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Northern New York.—Fires have again been raging in the woods in this county during the present week, destroying much valuable property. We learn that Col. Barnes of West Mohawk, on Tuesday, lost a valuable saw mill and a large quantity of lumber, located on a branch of the Hudson river. We are also informed that other mills and buildings were burnt.

Extensive fires have been raging northwest of this place, and to judge from the dense clouds of smoke which ascended from them, considerable property must have been destroyed.

It is said that Messrs. Rodgers, of Auburn, N. York, lost 10,000 cords of wood last week. (Essex Co.) Patriot.

Fire.—Three dwelling houses and two barns, with other out buildings, on River street (West of the river) in this village, were burned on the morning of the 10th inst. A block containing two wooden story houses, was also consumed. One of the houses and barns and out buildings belonged to O. P. Chandler, Esq., and were in the occupancy of Joel Lull. The other house was owned and occupied by Mr. Warham Miller.—*Woodstock (Vt.) Age.*

Fire at Chatham.—We regret to learn that on Tuesday last, the Wadding Manufacturing establishment of Conant & Rathbone, (known as the 'White Mills') near Chatham 4 engines, was consumed, with all its contents, on Monday the 7th inst., at about noon. The building was owned by the widow of the late George Humphrey. Loss estimated at \$2,000 over insurance.—*Hudson Gas. Tuesday.*

Fire in Belgrade, (Me.)—We learn from the Kennebec Journal, that the large tannery of Southwick & Whitten, at Belgrade mills, was consumed by fire last week. Insurance \$3000, which will not cover the loss.

We learn from the Calais (Me.) Advertiser, that the whole amount of property destroyed by the fire in Calais, on Tuesday morning last is estimated at from \$10,000 to \$12,000; on which there was but \$3,600 insurance.

Steamboat Burnt.—The Lancet, which had been lying up several days at Sprinklesburg, below this place, took fire on Wednesday morning last, and was entirely consumed with its contents. The captain and crew were aroused just in time to escape. Such was their haste, that one of the men had to fly without his clothes.—*Louis. Dem.*

Foreign News

By the arrival of the steamship Caledonia at Boston, on the 19th ult., we have all our foreign files from London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, and other places. The latest dates is Liverpool May 4. The papers reach us in 23 days being 14 1-2 days by water, and 13 1-2 by land. Our land mails are nigh unto a century behind the generation, in point of speed.

The news by this arrival is of little consequence to us. We gather the following items:

Parliamentary.—The third reading of the Maynooth bill, in the House of Commons, on the night of the 19th May, engaged the exclusive attention of that body until Wednesday, the 21st. These three nights of protracted discussion evolved nothing new. The new treaty between England and France for the prevention of the

slave trade on the coast of Africa, has been signed at the Foreign Office.—The Catholic Bishops are up in arms against the measure now before Parliament for establishing colleges in the north, the south, and the west of Ireland.

Indian Cholera in Sheffield.—It was last week stated in the public papers that ten of the children of the Sheffield Workhouse had an attack of Asiatic cholera, the most virulent kind, and that one of them had died.

Germany.—From all parts of Germany the letters we receive are occupied almost exclusively with discussions on the division now raging in the Catholic Church. The new religious sect is gaining every day numbers of adherents, and even the lower order of the clergy join it with alacrity. In Austria no pains are spared to prevent its making its way to the people; in Catholic and bigoted Bavaria it is persecuted; but in Saxony, Prussia, and the minor states, it is either connived at or encouraged openly by the Governments. The King of Hanover has declared against it, but it is believed that eventually he will tolerate and even encourage it.

Pirates in the Mediterranean.—Accounts from Messina, to the 6th of May, state, that the brig Garrett of Hull, had been chased and attempted to be boarded on the 21st ult. fifty miles west of Malta, by a schooner under Turkish colors.

Ireland.—The repeal meeting at Tara took place on the 22nd ult.—The numbers are variously estimated, at from 10,000 to 20,000. O'Connell, of course, participated largely in the proceedings.

France.—Little has been said during the last fortnight, in the Parisian journals, on American affairs; but in the few articles that have appeared, a very decided opinion is expressed, that however menacing the Oregon question may appear, it will be settled amicably, the United States and Great Britain both having an immense interest in the preservation of peace.

Turkey.—The accounts from Constantinople to the 7th of May state that the health of the Sultan is on the decline. Some even went so far as to say that on the previous Friday, in consequence of this, he did not pay the usual visit to the mosque.

Switzerland.—The accounts from Lucerne to the 25th ult., states that the influence of the three great powers (England, France, and Austria) began to make itself beneficially felt in Switzerland. The resolve of those powers to maintain intact the federal compact of 1815, the inviolability of the principle of cantonal sovereignty, and the exclusive right of the cantons themselves to revise and amend the compact by mutual friendly agreement among each other, by legal means alone, to the exclusion of all violence—regard always being had to the maintenance of the condition—*sine qua non*—of "the inviolability of the principle of cantonal sovereignty" above mentioned.

Spain. Abolition of Don Carlos. Don Carlos has abdicated his claim to the throne of Spain in the following letter to his son:

Letter of King Charles V. (Don Carlos) to the Prince of Asturias.—My most beloved Son—Having determined to retire from political affairs I took the resolution of renouncing in your name, in right to the crown, transmitting them to you. Consequently, I place in your hands the act of my renunciation, which you may use when you deem it opportune.

"I pray the Almighty to accord to you the good fortune to restore peace and union to our unhappy country, and thus to secure the welfare of all Spaniards."

"From this day I assume the title of Count de Molina, which it is my intention to bear hereafter."

"Bourges, the 18th of May, 1845."

"CHARLES."

ACCEPTANCE OF THE PRINCE OF ASTURIAS.—"I took cognizance, with filial resignation, of the determination, which the King, my august father and lord, made known to me to-day, and, in accepting the rights and duties which he freely transmits to me, I undertake a task which I will accomplish, God aiding, with the same sentiments and the same devotion to the security of the monarchy and the happiness of Spain."

CHARLES LOUIS.

"Bourges, the 18th of May, 1845."

The prince of the Asturias has published, in addition, a "manifesto" addressed to the Spanish nation, in which he disclaims all intention of casting amongst his country "a brand

of discord." The Prince expresses his desire to prevent dissensions for the future, and to see the country prospering.

India and China.—The Overland Mail arrived in London on the 23rd ult. Intelligence has been received from Bombay to the 5th, Calcutta to the 7th, and Madras to the 14th of April. The news, in a political point of view is unimportant.

Cholera is prevalent in Calcutta, but is not of a nature to create more than customary alarm.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1845.

Q. Uaition of Justice.—It is not common for us to say much about public men and justice, unless we are concerned. Last summer, after the assassination at Carthage, very little was done to magnify the law till the October term of the circuit court; and then, when bills of indictment were found against some five or six persons, the "exits and entrances" to justice were scarcely guarded by bail. Furthermore, when the court came on in the spring, these men, charged with crime of the highest order, were able to bail themselves with very little notice about "sufficient security." So far so good, and nobody grumbled.

A good scene takes place: the sheriff shoots a man in self defence, and he is lodged in jail forthwith, and an indictment found within a day or two. When an effort to bail him out is made, the bonds are put at five thousand dollars (as much as five men were held at last spring, with as high or higher offence), and sworn security enough to satisfy the watchful honor of the conservators of Law, could hardly be had: It seemed almost like Solomon's "household with two daughters, crying: Give, give!"

We have made these few remarks to open the eyes of the American people to the position of the scales of justice. It would seem that the goddess has received her sight and so dispenses favors according to "p-p-u-r" clamor;—right or wrong. If such is the case, will not wise men exclaim: "O'haition of justice."

Independence.—So many accidents having been perpetrated upon the Latter-day Saint, for the past fifteen years, that "Independence," or, as it is commonly called, the fourth of July, had a very few charms as a nation's birthday; or as a patriotic holiday. The "extermination from Missouri," the ASSASSINATION, at Carthage, of JOSEPH and HYRUM SMITH, with impunity; and the repeal of our city charter, by might to rob us of right, gave the noise of shouting and the firing of cannon throughout the nation, the appearance of a great gun that had been fired for joy a long while ago, but now the reverberations of the explosion were heard away among the bordering mountains, as empty air.

Truly we have entered upon the seventieth year of Liberty, or republican administration of government, but from the intestine commotions, and divisions, religious and political, we may safely quote the Psalmist's words:—

"The days of our years are three score years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be four score years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow; for it is soon cut off, and we fly away."

Who knoweth the power of thine anger, even according to thy fear, so is thy wrath."

The United States is, in comparison, a poor, weak, old man, in his seventieth year, adjusting his spectacles to read the fires, murders, storms, and calamities, with which a just God is vexing his prodigal sons.

It was once said, "every heart knows its own sorrow," but while we, as a people and portion of this government, are witnesses of the disease that is wasting the whole nation, who, (save the Saints) acknowledge that the Sweeper is at the door?

GREAT NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Santa Anna alive and banished.—The Charleston Courier furnished the following highly interesting news:

"The Dr. mail steamer Medway arrived at Havana 7th inst. from Vera Cruz, which place she left 1st inst., having on board as passengers, Gen. Santa Anna, lady and family, who were banished from Mexico, on their way to Venezuela."

The British mail steamer Dee also arrived at Havana, 7th inst., with Gen. Bustamante on board, on his way to Mexico.

It is recorded in one of the Havana papers that the French Secretary of Legation had been insulted by some Mexican soldiers. The secretary had required of the Government of Mexico prompt redress or he would demand his passports.

Blackberries.—Eldred Worley and Holman are preparing to manufacture wine from blackberries, and those who can, will do well to pick berries, for the Masonic Hall, will be paid one dollar per bushel, if delivered as soon as gathered.

Births and Deaths.—Says the Springfield (Mass.) Gazette:

"We have obtained from the Town Clerk, the returns of Births and Deaths in the town of Springfield, for the year ending May 1, 1845, as collected by him to be rendered to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, according to the requirements of the law."

The whole number of births, was 404; of which 196 were males and 208 females.

The whole number of deaths was 190; of which 101 were males and 89 females.

This shows a female gain, in life and death, of twenty-six in one year! One hundred years, at an arithmetical ratio, would raise an army of women, if they should only continue to marry and give in marriage.

The hero's draft.—Besides a general order to the Army and Navy, to respect the death of Gen. Jackson, in a suitable manner, the President issued the following:

By the President of the United States.

Andrew Jackson is no more! He departed

this life on Sunday, the eighth instant, full of days and full of honors. His country deploras his loss, and will ever cherish his memory. While a nation mourns, it is proper that business should be suspended, at least for one day, in the executive departments, as a tribute of respect to the illustrious dead.

I accordingly direct that the Departments of State, the Treasury, War, the Navy, the Post Office, the office of the Attorney General, and the Executive Mansion, be instantly put into mourning; and that they be closed during the whole day to-morrow.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington City, June 18, 1845.

Neighboring.—The Die Vernon with a pleasure party from St. Louis, made us a visit on the "fourth." The Temple attracted some attention towering up as the living monument of a martyred Prophet, and showing the united energy of a righteous people. All right: the world must witness our innocence and greatness.

Love half a tongue.—In the land of clocks, steady habits, and, where there are nearly twice as many "pretty fair maids," as there are real young Yankee blades, a lascivious, rario-rapido under the signature "Vonn," thus post-i-comes—in the Connecticut Courant:—

"With the blessings I have, my wants are but three.
Most simple and definite, nothing that's wild:
I ask for no more than is needful to me,
A husband to love, with a cottage and child.
—And our prayer is the speedful—
May God bless her with the 'needful.'"

Rare Show.—There is to be a rare show of "Foreign animals" in his city, on Monday, the 21st inst. The advertisement speaks for itself in another column. Elephants, lions, tigers, big snakes, and, O North's Ark, if we only had Job's cedar tailed Behemoth, as a specimen of old times, to drink the Mississippi off from the Rapids, we would find treasures enough to pay the shot—wouldn't we?

Office.—A letter was dropped into the Post-office in this city directed, as follows: "To Westly Seabury not knowing where he is."

The Hon. Louis McLane, has been appointed Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.

Hay.—We are informed by a friend, that Prairie hay, cut and well secured in July, is much better for animal food, than to let it stand later, until the juices recedes. Who will go into the merits of the case and prove it?

Green Corn.—Last week the green corn began to make its appearance. Our friend Tully was just tender enough to present us with a bite, and, as Franklin said, "it was a glorious nibble."

Bennettiana.—Dr. Bennett and Mr. Devine are delightful Bennett of the New York Herald with a new species of Mormonism. This is first rate; Bennett never misses the corruptions of the times. Black mail, black religion, and the blackness of darkness, form a nucleus, out of which Bennett's spinnell eyes glare like two peeped onions nailed upon the head of a gamblers coffin.

Bang.—At the celebration of "the fourth" at La Harp, one of the cannon formerly of the Navajo Legion, was fired and burst. But one person, says an informant, was hurt. We wonder if our cotemporary will unite in saying:—"It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary?" If not, then we predict:—It was the signal, of fragments to those concerned. Let him that thinketh he is great, remember the pieces, for so shall the wicked be shivered.

Navy Slaughter.—We see by the U. S. Journal, that after our navy has slaughtered almost all the best genius and patriotism of the youth throughout the sea service, by "cat-o'-nine tails," colts, or McKenzysing on the gibbet; the Navy Department is about to discontinue flogging for petty offences. Let it be done; for we believe it is high time to save the pieces.

Married.—At Macedonia on the 29th ult. by Elder A. W. Perkins, Mr. Robert S. Butler to Miss Elizabeth Chase.

This being his fourth dear "little half," And she a maid near fifty.

What if we have a little laugh,
When old ones are so shifty

Alas!—"Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites, for ye are like unto white sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness." The indictment for the murder of Hyrum Smith, was dismissed at the

late Special Term of the circuit court at Carthage, for the reason that there was no man in favor of the law to prosecute the suit. Be patient and see if the Lord dismisses the case without any judgment.

The citizens of Burlington have held a public meeting to take measures to protect themselves from the Mormons, on the occasion of the execution of the two Hodges, on the 15th inst. Sheriff McKenny passed up the river a few days since to protect a hundred stand of arms for the same purpose. We hope our friends down the creek are not badly scared. If they are, the valiant Muscatine Dragoons are at their service.

The foregoing appears in the B'olington Herald, and so far as Burlington is concerned, "protection" from her own cowards, and woodchucks may be necessary, but as to the "Mormons," it is all gammon.

The story puts us in mind of the old adage, *the Deil a-shirring a hog—gr. at cry and little wool.* The Hodges are not Mormons, and no Mormon has ever impeded the execution of justice, in the line of their duty, as we have learned, nor will they. So button up your clothes Sammies, and run into the house: them sheep n't dogs they want life.

From the Illinois State Register.

FATAL AFFRAY AT CARTHAGE.
A most unfortunate affray occurred in Carthage, on the 25th ult., between Mr. R. Deming, sheriff of Hancock county, and a Dr. Marshall of Warsaw, which resulted in the death of the latter. The following letter, detailing the particulars, is from a gentleman of excellent character:

Carthage, June 29th 1845.
I am at unfortunate affray occurred in Carthage, on the 25th ult., between Mr. R. Deming, sheriff of Hancock county, and a Dr. Marshall of Warsaw, which resulted in the death of the latter. The following letter, detailing the particulars, is from a gentleman of excellent character:

It seems that the sheriff had sold a tract of land in the early part of June, for taxes. Mr. Marshall had purchased it. The owner of the land had paid the taxes and had the receipt of the deputy sheriff, but without description so different from that under which it had been sold, as to raise the question of their identity. Mr. Marshall demanded that the sheriff instantly order on the record of the clerk the error of the sale, when the sheriff replied, that he believed the land sold in error, but begged the Dr. would wait a moment—that he had sent for his books—that they would be there in a moment, and that he would ascertain the source and correct the error. The Dr. became greatly enraged, and used the most insulting and abusive language to the sheriff, who replied to him "Dr. don't get into a flurry, or why this flurry, Dr.?"

The Dr. upon this gave signs of violence, whereupon the sheriff withdrew several steps, saying, "Dr., don't you despair now, and lend me your umbrella against a table." While straightening himself from this last act, the Dr. sprang forward, and seized him by the collar, and near the throat. It was, however, testified by two or three of the witnesses on the part of the prosecution, that the sheriff advanced towards the Dr. and seized him by the collar at the time of the assault. But this was proved to the contrary by other witnesses, and every circumstance is against it. The Doctor was a man of uncommon physical powers. The sheriff was forced back across the room, the Dr. still retaining his grasp, and the sheriff, with his left hand raised, as if to keep him off, and his right hand resting on or near his hip. He was thus forced, first, against one, and then against another, and then through it. The Dr. meantime pressing on the sheriff with both hands clenched in his collar, and the sheriff's left arm extended and holding to the Doctor's arm, when the sheriff discharged a pistol at the Doctor, who instantly relinquished his grasp, and said "I am a dead man."

The sheriff at once gave up his pistol, (Allen's pat. six shooter), and surrendered himself to the coroner who was there. He was immediately put under guard in one of the offices of the court house.

There were ten or fifteen persons present in the clerk's office at the time of the occurrence, and many about the court house collected to attend the trial of those indicted for the murder of Hiram Smith. A great majority of those were the bitter enemies of the sheriff—occasioned by his strict adherence to the principles of law and order. Dr. Marshall died in half an hour. A coroner's inquest was held on his body. The sheriff then requested the court to order the summoning of a grand jury, which was done, and on the next day, a bill was found against him for murder.

There was a general impression that it was determined to murder the sheriff, that night. The guard placed over him by the coroner treated him with the utmost severity. The first night, they tried to detain him in the court house, contrary to the order of the court. He was denied the privilege of seeing his wife and family, or of speaking to a friend or his counsel, except under the inspection of the officer of the guard. After his commitment to the jail, he was not at first permitted to speak to his wife, except in the presence of a sentinel. He was held to bail in the sum of \$5,000, and discharged from custody on Saturday morning.

Immediately after his self-surrender, to the coroner, he addressed the following notice to his fellow citizens, but which was not quite circulated, from the numerous mistakes in its publication:

NOTICE.

To the citizens of Hancock county.
An act of manly and unimpaired nature has overwhelmed me with distress, and now prompts me to call upon you in this public manner to extend to me, and the consideration of this deplorable event, that calmness, which our unhappy county difficulties may make desirable for each of you. I desire not to appeal to you for sympathy, or even to abate, for myself the pang of those whose hostility is perhaps honestly felt, and which the unhappy death, by my hands, of a man once deserving sympathy and popular esteem, will naturally tend to inflame.

While I more deeply deplore this event than either of you possibly can, I should do injustice to myself, and those endeared to me more than life, if I withheld from you the assurance, that I feel sustained by the conviction of my justification in this act of self defence. I do not wish by this address, even to controvert the statements prejudicial to the truth that I throw myself upon my God and country for justice, and whatever may be the result, I shall cheerfully and unreservedly submit to the verdict.

MILNER R. DEMING.

Carthage, June 24, 1845.

After Gen. D's discharge from custody, he briefly addressed the audience, saying he felt it due to the people who had conferred it, as well as to the respectability of the trust, and to himself in his present unhappy relations to the court and public, to say he did not seek the influence of office to aid him in his coming trial, and that he should resign the office of sheriff as soon as his business and obligations to the State

would permit, and which would be in a short time.

Dr. Marshall and the sheriff were both old citizens of the county. The Dr. had filled the office of magistrate, and clerk of the county court. He was remarkably independent in his opinions, and honest and punctilious in his business transactions. But with all these estimable traits, I believe he was every where known to have been subject to the most violent and uncontrollable passions. He was a widower and without children. He was wealthy, and though he mingled little in society, he was generally esteemed.

Gen. Deming's position before the public for the last year has been one of unspeakable trial, vexation and responsibility, that needed a patience, prudence, energy and forbearance that few men possess to so great an extent as himself. He has been assailed by enemies who have threatened to commit indignities of the most glaring kind upon his person for attempting to execute official duties when placed in his hands, and yet his worst enemies have never been able to establish any thing against his character in a moral or religious point of view, excepting that he is a Jack Mormon, or a man opposed to illegal violence against the Mormons.

No man ever received more in ults with more forbearance—the forbearance of religious principle, not that of fear. Courteous to all, he never provoked a quarrel. He has lost no friends, who were his friends before.

Time forbids a longer communication at present, though I feel that there are some reflections that ought to be set forth, who, in Hancock county, have violated law, and compelled peaceable citizens to bear secret arms to protect their persons and lives from violence.

These reflections and remarks have originated from my own observations in Hancock, and I submit them to you for publication as

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM TEXAS.

By the steamship New York Capt. Wright, which arrived yesterday afternoon, we have received dates from Galveston to the 3d inst. The New York had a pleasant passage and brought over twenty-five passengers.

Mr. Henderson, U. S. Consul at Galveston, and Judge Baldwin of New York, were among the passengers.

Soon after the arrival of the New York, a letter from a source entitled to the most unlimited confidence was placed at our disposal. From it we make the following extracts:

Look out for war with Mexico. Since Elliot's arrival from Vera Cruz, this is all the talk. It is said, too, that Mexico is concentrating a large force on the Rio Grande, which is to move against Texas if she rejects Elliot's treaty. I believe war will be the effect of the steps recently taken by the British government.

Elliot has a set of proposals for the independence of Texas, if she rejects annexation. These proposals will be rejected. Of course the intimation of war is thrown back upon Mexico, but in my judgment Elliot will contrive to send secret intelligence to the Mexicans on the Rio Grande, and that they will not wait for new orders from the Mexican capital.

The U. S. Squadron, under command of Com. Stockton, were lying off Galveston when the New York left. No British ships of war were in sight.

Captain Elliott, the British Charge d'Affaires, had arrived in Galveston with a treaty from Mexico, acknowledging the independence of Texas, and set out for the seat of government immediately. The Galveston News on this subject says: The purport of the treaty according to Elliott's statement to a friend of ours, is simply the recognition of our independence, without regard to limits, upon condition that we refuse annexation to the United States, leaving us at liberty to be annexed to England or any government, and comments very strongly against the meddling of this official Minister.

On the other hand the official organ denies that President Jones has sent or authorized any person to go to Mexico and treat for the independence of Texas, and affirms that he is favorable to the measure of annexation.

Most Unfortunate! One of the most worthy citizens (says the Pittsburgh Post) has been burnt out no less than four times within the last two months. He was one of the many hundreds who suffered on the 10th of April; on the 27th of May he was again caught in the fire on 7th street; from there he moved to Brighton, Beaver Co., where his ill luck appeared to follow him, and he was again burnt out by the fire that occurred in that place. Since then he has been purchasing things to make another start, and we understand they were all consumed in one of the buildings that was burnt on Penn street on the morning of the 10th inst.

More Lynch Law in Montreal.—With grief and indignation we have to record another of the cowardly and ferocious assaults to which Protestant ministers, Sunday school teachers, and religious tract distributors are constantly exposed in this city, when peaceably pursuing their benevolent labors in the open air. On Sunday afternoon, the 25th ult., a respectable young man (a worthy member of the Wesleyan Church) was engaged at the upper end of Griffintown in distributing tracts and inviting children to attend a Sunday School. While calmly speaking to some boys who were pitching coppers, a man, or rather a monster in the shape and form of a man, came behind him and felled him to the ground by a blow from a loaded gun, (which he afterwards fired over him) breaking his jaw bone and knocking out several of his teeth. He was then most brutally treated while lying upon the ground, and left in a state of insensibility.

Art of Floating. Any human being who will have the presence of mind to clasp the hands behind the back and turn the face toward the zenith, may float at ease, and in perfect safety, in tolerably still water; and sleep there, no matter how long. If not knowing how to swim, you would escape drowning, when you find yourself in deep water, you have only to consider yourself an empty pitcher; let your mouth and nose, not the top part of your heavy head; be the highest part of you, and you are safe; but thrust up one of your bony hands, and down you go; turning up the hand tips over the pitcher. Having had the happiness to prevent one or two drownings, by this simple instruction, says an exchange, we publish it for the benefit of all who either love aquatic sports, or dread them.

The great mound at Grave Creek, twelve miles below Wheeling, is described in a letter from Professor Locke to the Cincinnati Gazette. It was thoroughly opened several years since, and a great quantity of curious relics were discovered. Its entire height was about sixty feet.

The most extraordinary discovery was that of a small stone inscribed with characters, copied by the Antiquarian Society of Copenhagen to be Runia. The works originally prepared to facilitate access to the mound, are quite decayed, and the mound itself is threatened with destruction. On entering the gallery which has been built, Professor L. says he came to where the earth supports itself, exhibiting a naked and perfect section of the earth work, showing that the natural surface of the original soil on which the mound was built, was slightly raised. Professor L. states, as the most interesting observation made, that the section above this line of soil shows the separate loads of earth as they had been successively carried up and poured down by the mound builders of old, in a kind of mottled marbling.

how long. If not knowing how to swim, you would escape drowning, when you find yourself in deep water, you have only to consider yourself an empty pitcher; let your mouth and nose, not the top part of your heavy head; be the highest part of you, and you are safe; but thrust up one of your bony hands, and down you go; turning up the hand tips over the pitcher. Having had the happiness to prevent one or two drownings, by this simple instruction, says an exchange, we publish it for the benefit of all who either love aquatic sports, or dread them.

The great mound at Grave Creek, twelve miles below Wheeling, is described in a letter from Professor Locke to the Cincinnati Gazette. It was thoroughly opened several years since, and a great quantity of curious relics were discovered. Its entire height was about sixty feet.

The most extraordinary discovery was that of a small stone inscribed with characters, copied by the Antiquarian Society of Copenhagen to be Runia. The works originally prepared to facilitate access to the mound, are quite decayed, and the mound itself is threatened with destruction. On entering the gallery which has been built, Professor L. says he came to where the earth supports itself, exhibiting a naked and perfect section of the earth work, showing that the natural surface of the original soil on which the mound was built, was slightly raised. Professor L. states, as the most interesting observation made, that the section above this line of soil shows the separate loads of earth as they had been successively carried up and poured down by the mound builders of old, in a kind of mottled marbling.

The Houston Star of the 24th inst., seems to have received intelligence, which if well founded, seems to be of much importance. We extract from that paper the following:

Within a few days we have received intelligence from a respectable source that these troops have approached the Rio Grande, and that it is now currently reported in Mexico that they are to be stationed east of that river. It is stated that the Mexican government is determined to take possession of the country west of the Nueces, and when the measure of Annexation is consummated, she will appeal to the world and declare that as the territory west of the Nueces is in possession of her troops the claim of Texas to it is void. Information has recently been received at Corpus Christi that indicates that Mexico is playing a deep scheme of treachery. We are happy to state here that arrangements have been made to obtain accurate information of the movements of the Mexican forces, and it is believed that our Government will be prepared to repel any incursion of Mexican troops into the disputed territory.

Our space obliges us to omit several items of a local nature.

New Invention—Wonderful Engine.—A London paper says that "a wonderful engine has been lately constructed by Professor Reinagle, who is securing patents in every civilized country on the earth. The power, which is self-produced in the engine, is obtained from condensed air, which, though easily manageable, begets an immense force; the present engine, which stands on a space not exceeding two feet square, having a power equal to five hundred and sixty-eight horses. For pumping out of mines, it is gravely proposed to use a 10,000 or 20,000 horse power, in order to do the work promptly. It is stated that, with the present small engine, two hundred and twenty tons can be propelled at a rate of twenty-five to thirty miles per hour. The description of the action of the machine is very vague, but it is said that several very eminent and scientific men have examined it and expressed their astonishment. Professor Faraday having seen the drawing and heard the theory explained, complimented the inventor by declaring, that he had discovered perpetual motion of the most terrific description.

What the North does for the South.—The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, makes the following amusing summary of the means which the North furnishes to the South:

They build our houses, they adorn them with every comfort and convenience of which we have ever conjectured. They educate our children, and cover our nakedness from head to foot, with hats and shoes, coats and shirts; we eat their flour, cheese, butter, apples, codfish, potatoes, peckles, pork and onions; we feed our cattle with their hay, drive their horses in their harness to their hay, drive their horses in their carriages with their whips; we walk with their sticks, ride on their saddles, write on their paper, wash with their soap, scrub with their brushes, sweep with their brooms, milk in their pails, cook in their pots, strike with their hammers, blow with their bellows, cut with their axes, sow with their seed, reap with their hooks, pull with their leather, whitewash with their lime, paint with their paint, march by their tunes, road by their lights, drink their Congress water and rum, smoke their segars; and last and best of all these blessings, we marry their pretty girls, who make the best of wives.

Married on the 18th May, by Elder Wm. O. Clark, Mr. Ezra T. Clark to Miss Mary Stevenson. Also by the same, on the 20th of June, Mr. Henry C. Markham to Miss Hannah Remington. Also by the same, on the 29th of June, Mr. Job Bailey, to Miss Elizabeth Stevenson, all of Lee Co. I. T., besides others too numerous to mention. n. k.

NOTICE. The Seventeenth Quorum of Seventies will meet on Sunday the 20th inst. at 8 o'clock A. M. with the general conference, at the Seventies Hall. General attendance is desired. D. M. REFSHER, S. n. Prest. July 13th 1845.

TO OLD COUNTRYMEN. HARNDEN & CO'S PASSENGER ARRANGMENTS.

PERSONS in America, wishing to send to Europe for their friends, can procure a passage by any of the Packet ships to leave Liverpool on the 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, and 26th of every month, for New York, Boston, or New Orleans. Also, those wishing to rem't money to their friends in Europe, can purchase from one pound sterling upwards, all the particulars of which, can be ascertained by enquiring of JONATHAN C. WRIGHT, Agent, Office on Water Street, Nauvoo, two doors above the old Printing office, Nauvoo, May 1845—4-1

Anti-Ring War.—We have a slip from the Scholastic Patriot, dated Monday, in which we find a regular journal of the campaign of Under Sheriff Barker, and his guard of 90 men, who left that village on the 10th under the command of Col. A. Matrice. The field of their operations was Scott's Prairie, which includes within its boundaries The Fly, or Fly Summit in the town of Broome. On Wednesday the Sheriff succeeded in serving one or two writs in the neighborhood, but the guard, on their way back to head quarters, were fired upon twice by some person out of sight. Several of them discharged their guns in the direction of the fire. On Thursday, while the guard had halted near a field, where the Sheriff had a writ to serve, the report of five or six rifles was heard. Two or three balls struck the ground but a few feet from A. G. Miller, one of the guard and about two rods in front of the line. About 40 guns were immediately fired in the direction of the smoke then visible, and Col. Matrice ordered a file of ten men to march to the right and ten to the left to a line of woods as an advance guard in case of an attack. The Sheriff in the mean time having executed his process, the detachment was recalled. At the house of Abraham Vought the guard were hospitably treated, and the Sheriff adjusted his business with Mr. Y., with out difficulty.

On Friday morning the guard left Livingstonville about 8 o'clock, to go on a hill about six miles distant. After having proceeded about a mile, and when a little above Cherrytree's stone store, about forty shots were fired upon them. The guard were in the road and near a stone wall fence, which protected them from the shots of their assailants, having on the first report of guns dropped behind the wall. This circumstance, no doubt, saved the lives of many of the number. A portion of the guard immediately after the report of the first gun, discharged their guns in the direction of their enemies' fire, and a general rush was made for the woods towards their assailants. The hill they had to climb was steep, abounding with precipices and rocks. This gave their assailants time to escape or hide themselves among the rocks and thick underbrush. Col. Matrice, with a detachment now proceeded to scour the woods, but met with no success, except to discover a few tracks of men, one of which being peculiar, was traced to the house of Cornelius Dicker. They searched his house, but found no one. Mrs. D. said that six men had just passed there with guns—Mr. D. was not at home.

The Sheriff, during this time had proceeded with his detachment up the Mace Road, to the house of Anthony Snyder, on searching which he found two men behind a door, whom he took into custody. The men taken, were two of six men, who had followed the guard about six miles the day previous. They confessed they had been secreted in the garret of the house in which they were taken, only a few moments previous to their discovery. They said they had been peeling bark—but in the pain of the hand of one of them, and under his eye, were discovered grains of powder, which, owing to the moisture of the skin, adhered to it. Their names are Couchman and Cook.—An examination of said persons, conducted by P. S. D. north, Esq. District Attorney, was commenced in Scholastic on Saturday before John G. Beard, Jr. Esq. and was resumed on Monday.

GUANO.

The Cape Town Gazette of the 4th of April, contains the following item:—

We are happy to announce that a new island of guano, called Sala Island, has just been surveyed in False Bay; the quantity upon it is estimated at not less than 10,000 tons, and that a stage 150 feet long is to be forthwith erected by government.

Death from Tobacco.—A little boy of six years old, a son of Mr. Lewis Cobbett, of West Dedham, Mass., came to his death last week, in consequence of taking some tobacco into his stomach. The child went to the store of Mr. Jason Ellis, Jr., in that place, and asked the clerk, a boy of the name of Hank, for some kind of confectionary. He was told they had no sugar plums, but he could have some tobacco. The child replied, that tobacco would make him sick. The clerk argued that it would not, and took a cracker, and put on some butter and molasses, and tobacco and succeeded in some way in getting it down the child. The little fellow was taken vomiting soon after, and continued so to do for several days and at length went into fits, and finally died on Thursday, the 5th inst. Mr. Ellis promptly discharged the clerk as soon as it was known that he had committed the infamous transaction.—Whether any further notice will be taken of it, we know not, but certainly if there is any punishment that can reach him, he should not be permitted to escape "unwhipt of justice."

Married on the 18th May, by Elder Wm. O. Clark, Mr. Ezra T. Clark to Miss Mary Stevenson. Also by the same, on the 20th of June, Mr. Henry C. Markham to Miss Hannah Remington. Also by the same, on the 29th of June, Mr. Job Bailey, to Miss Elizabeth Stevenson, all of Lee Co. I. T., besides others too numerous to mention. n. k.

NOTICE. The Seventeenth Quorum of Seventies will meet on Sunday the 20th inst. at 8 o'clock A. M. with the general conference, at the Seventies Hall. General attendance is desired. D. M. REFSHER, S. n. Prest. July 13th 1845.

TO OLD COUNTRYMEN. HARNDEN & CO'S PASSENGER ARRANGMENTS.

PERSONS in America, wishing to send to Europe for their friends, can procure a passage by any of the Packet ships to leave Liverpool on the 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, and 26th of every month, for New York, Boston, or New Orleans. Also, those wishing to rem't money to their friends in Europe, can purchase from one pound sterling upwards, all the particulars of which, can be ascertained by enquiring of JONATHAN C. WRIGHT, Agent, Office on Water Street, Nauvoo, two doors above the old Printing office, Nauvoo, May 1845—4-1



GRAND ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION.

The Proprietors respectfully announce that their Extensive Collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS will be exhibited at Nauvoo, on Monday the 21st of July.

This Establishment embraces the interest of the New York and Philadelphia Zoological Institutes, making it the LARGEST OF THE KIND NOW IN THE U. STATES.

The famous Daboise will appear with his trained animals in some of the most beautiful scenes, and among other interesting performances, will harness and drive a large NUMIDIAN LION. On the entrance into Nauvoo, on the 21st, TWO LARGE ELEPHANTS will be harnessed to the Band Car and precede the whole retinue of Horses, Wagons, &c., to the place of exhibition. Doors open at 1 o'clock, A. M. Admission 50 cents—Children, ten years of age, half price. July 9, 1845. 10-2w.

COOK & PETERSON, DEALERS in Hides, Leather and Findings, No. 71, Main Street St. Louis. July 9-11 6m

THE NAUVOO LEATHER, HARNESS, BOOT, AND SHOE MANUFACTORY. The Association is now prepared to supply the citizens with Boots, Shoes, Saddles and Harness upon the short at notice and the most reasonable prices. We invite a call from those who want to purchase such articles, because we will not be undersold by any shop in the city when the cash is presented. The fact is we cannot be undersold because we manufacture our own leather and that of the best quality, and the workmen both in the tannery and shoe shop, are the best in the western country, being principally from the Eastern and Southern cities and from Great Britain. We will pay the highest price for hides in leather, boots, shoes, harness, and cash occasionally. Remember the counsel to keep your hides in Nauvoo. We will tan hides on shares. Gen'l depot, three blocks east of the Temple, Mulholland street.

SAMUEL MULLINER, President. ZENAS H. GURLEY, Superintendent of the Tannery. July 1, 1845-9m

TO THE INHABITANTS OF NAUVOO AND VICINITY. SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!! The subscribers having recently opened a shop for the above business; would respectfully solicit, of the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, a share of their patronage. They for the present, design to confine themselves exclusively to the Manufacturing of Ladies and Children's shoes, and having had long experience in said business, have no hesitation in recommending their work as being as good as the best. They have on hand the best assortment of Morocco and Kid that has ever been in the city—prices moderate, and a reasonable deduction for cash. Their stand may be found corner of Parley and Warsaw streets, about one-half mile east of the Mansion. Also, an assortment of Leather, Coll skins, Goat skins, Lining &c., &c., for sale, on reasonable terms. MEAD & RAGER. Nauvoo, June 16th, 1845-8-3m

TINNER'S ASSOCIATION. THE undersigned having associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the tin-plate and sheet-iron business in all its various branches, have taken the shop formerly occupied by Dustin Amy, corner of Young and Mulholland streets, where they are prepared to manufacture tin and sheet-iron ware at wholesale or retail, as low as can be bought in St. Louis or elsewhere. N. B. For the accommodation of persons living on the flat, we have deposited a quantity of tin-ware at Messrs Oakley's store, where those in want can be accommodated at all times. PHILIP B. LEWIS, DUSTIN AMY, JOHN MILLS. Nauvoo, June 25, 1845-8-1

SAMUEL MILES, Tailor, WOULD inform the public that he carries on business at his shop, a few rods south of the Temple, near the New York Store, where he will do work at unusually low prices. Common summer coats cut and made for \$1.00. Pants and vests " " 50. Coats cut for " 25. Pants and vests for " 12 1/2 and other work in proportion. Ladies instructed in cutting and making clothes at their residences if required on reasonable terms. N. B. Cutting done at all times in the most approved style. June 11, 1845. 6-3m

SEE HERE. 20 TON of hay, wanted immediately, at the Nauvoo coach and carriage manufacturing association, for which good pay will be given. Nauvoo, March 25-45-3m

TAILOR'S ASSOCIATION. WE the undersigned have associated ourselves together, for the purpose of carrying on the tailoring business, in all its various branches. And for the better accommodation of the public, have opened two shops. One on Mulholland street, one door west of A. Davis's store; and one on the corner of Main and Parley sts., two doors north of Oakley's store, formerly occupied by R. Wells. This association being composed of the best workmen, which will enable us to give satisfaction to all those who may favor us with a call. Therefore all that wish to have clothing made, whether for beauty, fashion, comfort, or durability, can be accommodated at the above designated shops. Also cutting done on the most reasonable terms. N. B. The real or personal property of any member of aforesaid association which is not invested as stock in said association, shall not be held for the debts of said association. JOHN W. BELL, Pres. C. B. THOMPSON, Counsellors. WM. P. MCINTIRE, ROBT. RUSSEL, Superintend. J. H. GLINES, depts. WM. K. PARKER, ALEXANDER MULLINER, C. RELLARBY, WM. STRINGHAM, JABEZ BOTSFORD, D. CHAPMAN. Nauvoo, March 25th, 1845-47-3m

CHEAPEST DRY GOODS IN ST. LOUIS. WE offer to our friends in Illinois as well as in our own state, a first rate opportunity of purchasing their goods as we are determined to sell lower than any engaged in our line of business. We sell for cash, and our motto is quick returns and small profits. WEBB & SMITH. Corner of 3d and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo. Country merchants will do well to give us a call. Feb. 7, 49tf W. & S.

NOTARY PUBLIC. THE undersigned having been appointed NOTARY PUBLIC for Nauvoo, will attend to all business in that line according to law, at his office in the brick store on Water street. W. W. PHELPS. April 7 1845-49

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING. THE subscriber has just returned from the city of New York, (and taken his old stand, 52 Main street,) with an entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, comprising every article usually kept in a clothing or furnishing store. His goods are all new, were bought for cash, and manufactured under his own direction, expressly for this market, in the latest and most fashionable style. Having formed a connection with a wholesale dry goods house in the city of New York, enables him to take advantage of the market in buying unusually low, at auction. He can, therefore, confidently assure buyers of ready made clothing, that he not only can but will sell them clothing not only as cheap but cheaper than any other clothing house in the city of St. Louis. Buyers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. M. BROWN. No. 52 Main street, St. Louis. April 8th, 50-3m

THE WORLD RIGHT SIDE UP. D. and J. M. WOOLEY, would respectfully inform the Saints, our friends and the public, we have just received a large assortment of GOODS, which we have opened in the house formerly known as the NAUVOO SEED STORE now JOSEPH CITY STORE, situated on Mulholland Street, one block and a half east of the Temple, where we will be able to accommodate the Saints with those articles as essential to the comfort of mankind, viz Dry goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, and Crockery. In short all things that are daily wanted. In our line of business, we have been engaged in the business, for years, we flatter ourselves competent to give satisfaction in quality, and also in price, we would invite the inhabitants of the city of Joseph and its vicinity to call and see. Country produce will be received for goods. May 27th 1845-4-3m

NOTICE. FOR sale or exchange for lands near or within twenty miles of Nauvoo. A Farm of 200 acres, 185 improved, good buildings, a first rate orchard, situated ten miles south of Pinckneyville, Perry county Ills. For further particulars enquire of LEVISTEWART. Nauvoo, April 23d, 1845-32-1f

THE POTTERS' ASSOCIATION. THE undersigned would inform the citizens of the City of Joseph and the public generally that we are now manufacturing of the best material, and have on hand a large assortment of Earthenware a few yards east of the Temple on Knight street, such as Pitchers, Bowls, Plates, Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Chambers, Peppers and Salts, Nappies, Mugs, &c., which will be sold wholesale and retail for Cash or Country Produce, cheaper than can be purchased on the Misses' app'l, of the same quality. We boast of the best material and best workmen the United States can afford, being English Potters and having worked in the most extensive Manufories in England. ELIJAH K. FULLER, President. RICHARD STEELE, WILLIAM BOX, RICHARD RALPHS, THOMAS RALPHS, ALFRED CORDON, JOHN BOURNE Clerk, June 3th 1845-5-6m

LIME, LIME! THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they intend keeping constantly on hand, the best quality of lime, which they will sell low for cash or produce; at their kiln in Keegan's woods, in Brigham street, 1-3 of a mile north of Young street. JOSEPH OWENS, THOS. MENDENHALL. April 13th, 50-3m

MORMONS AND ANTI-MORMONS. ATTENTION! GENTLEMEN, wishing to exchange lands or farms in Hancock county, for lands or farms in other parts of this State, or in the Eastern Middle or Southern States, will please deliver a minutely written description of them, post paid, with their real cash value, to Mr. LORENZO YOUNG of this City, who may be found by enquiring at the Nauvoo Mansion. Also members of our church owning lands in any of the above States, and wishing to exchange them for lands in this county, will please forward to Mr. Young a minute description thereof, post paid, with the cash value thereof, and it will meet with prompt attention. Mr. Young is the Agent of the Church, in this City to transact his business. No charges will be made unless an exchange is effected, but when exchanges are made, a moderate or reasonable compensation will be expected. May 25th, 1845-13m

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS. BRETHREN wishing to purchase Land, Houses or city lots, will do well to call on me, at Mrs. Emma Smith's or the Mansion. WILLIAM SMITH. ALSO—I have some landed property with houses and other offices, in the interior of this county, which I will sell or exchange for property in this city. May 6th, 1845-1tf

COOPERS ASSOCIATION. THE Coopers of the city of Nauvoo, wish to inform the public, that they have entered into an organization, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Coopering in all its various branches, and that we are now prepared to contract for jobs of any magnitude; and inasmuch as we have some of the best of workmen, we hope to merit the support and confidence of Merchants and others, who may favor us with a call. Any person wishing for work done in our line of business, will please apply to the Superintendent of the Association on Herum Street, between Partridge and Hyde Streets, who is empowered to contract for all jobs at prices to suit the times. We would also inform the public that we want immediately, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND STAVES, for which we will pay the highest Western prices. Persons wishing to furnish us with good Staves can apply to the Superintendent as above. Individual property of members of said Association will be exempt from liability for debts contracted by said Association. WM. EARL, President. HENRY B. HUFFMAN, Counsellor. CYRUS WINGATE, HUGH LYLE, Superintendant. H. B. HUFFMAN, Treasurer. HENRY STANDAAGE, Secretary. May 18, 1845-3-3m

PHOTOGRAPHY. GEO. D. WAGG, wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he is teaching the art of Photography in "Fifteen Lessons," which will give the necessary instruction for a common practice. He will teach in different parts of the city, when a class can be obtained, at the rate of one dollar per scholar. May 23, 1845-1tf

NEW TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WAREHOUSE, general Grocery and Liquor store, north east corner of Fourth and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo. The subscribers, having opened the above establishment, and having bought entirely for cash, are enabled to sell every article in the above line, at the very lowest cash prices. Call and try. Ere you buy. Purchasers are solicited to call and examine for themselves. STRACHAN & NICHOLSON. April 7, 49tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons having claims against the estate of Joseph R. Ball, deceased, are hereby notified and requested to present the same for settlement to the undersigned in the City of Nauvoo, or to the Probate Justice for Hancock Co. within nine months from the date of this notice, in order that the amount of claims against said estate may be known, preliminary to their liquidation if the estate be solvent. SAMUEL BENT, Administrator. June 20, 1845-9-4w

NAUVOO MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION. Manufactured by the Nauvoo Coach and Carriage Manufacturing Association, on Water Street in the City of Nauvoo, opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's store, the following articles to wit: Coaches, Omnibuses, Chaises, Caddies, Cabs, Broughams, Politanes and Buggies, Wagons, Horses, Harnesses, Trapping Wagons, and one Horse Lumber Wagon, (ok and Horse Carriage), Sleighs, Icebergs, Pitch Forks, Rakes, Carding Machines, and Trussing Machines, Horse Powers, Railroad Cars and many other articles too numerous to mention. All orders may be sent by mail, or in any manner desired. GEO. W. HARRIS, Esq., Pres't. of the Association.

J. H. & W. RALSTON, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law. WILL attend to all business in this profession that is entrusted to their charge. Particular attention given to the collection of debts. W. H. Ralston's Office at Warsaw, Hancock County, Illinois. Warsaw, May 12th, 1845-3-1f

TURNING & CABINET MAKING. THE subscriber, having returned to this city is prepared to manufacture all kinds of furniture of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms, as cheap as the same articles can be purchased in St. Louis. He is also prepared to do all kinds of turning in the most fashionable style, and having had an extensive experience in both the above branches, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom. To his friends in the surrounding country who have heretofore patronized him; he would state, that he should feel obliged by a continuation of their favors. Shop on Main street, a few doors below the post office. JAMES BIRD. Nauvoo, June 4, 1845-5-3m

NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 3.—No. 11.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, July 16, 1845.

Whole Number 167.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

JOHN TAYLOR,
Editor and Proprietor.
At the corner of Main and Kinball Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 annually in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING,
One square, one insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
Every subsequent insertion, 25 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor.) POST PAID, to receive attention.

POETRY.

For the Nauvoo Neighbor.

Ye saints of God on whom all earth may gaze,
Ye gospel heralds of the latter day;
Well may ye sing your hymns of joy and praise;
Well, in each hour of life ye may say,
Hail! tribulation, persecutor, hail!
To us a token of salvation show;
Before thy shafts, our faith shall never fail.
We bow to heaven, to thee we never shall bow,
Though persecutions spill the martyr's blood;
Till earth is crimsoned with the vital flood;
Each drop, by vile oppression basely shed,
Shall call forth souls to fill the martyr's stead.
The plan of those who in their maker's cause
Died, unprotected by their country's laws;
Thousands shall leap with joyful zeal to fill,
Glorious to him, and do their master's will.
The blood of saints which cries from earth to heaven,
Shall summon myriads to the cause of God;
Who, when his prophet's unto death are given,
Shall tread the path our slaughter'd brethren trod.
Your blood, ye self-devoted martyrs' slain,
Shall freely shed, has not been in vain;
Each drop, a fearless champion shall inspire,
Who will contend for truth, in blood or fire.
The wicked toy the saints and prophets slay,
Their rights invade, or charters wreathe away;
But nought, the eternal work of God can stay;
This is above legislative control.
This, as a mighty flood, o'er earth shall roll,
While loftiest empires, humbled all their pride,
Have, as the hands who ruled them, fallen and died.
But who, those clouds of war can ever disperse?
Who can remove the murderer's curse?
Or what efface the memory of that crime,
Which haunts the soul through all succeeding time,
Sharpening those arrows conscience aims as well,
Filling the guilty soul on earth with hell?
On! who would live beyond the law's control,
With the dark crime of murder on the soul;
Or who would wish in worldly fame to rise,
Stung by the torturing worm that never dies;
While helpless widows' never ceasing sighs,
And orphaned and plaintive cries,
Rise to the throne of Him who rules the skies;
While to high heaven they raise their tearful eyes;
Calling on God for vengeance on the men
Who trod
Beneath their feet, the laws of man and God!
Ye s'w the prophets of the God Most High
Condemned the guileless, without law, to die,
Doming yourselves to everlasting shame;
And by the deed immortalized their name.
Which still shall live, age after age the same.
Embodied on the proudest page of fame!
God's work now hastens swifter than before,
Because is onward, still, forevermore.
Rise, infant city of the mighty west!
The first of the Almighty bids thee rise;
Extend thy glory, bid the sun be blest,
Thou highly favored, blest Columbia's skies!
If thou oppress thee, thy oppressor vain.
Thy rising greatness, none can overthrow;
Though earth beholds thee now with proud disdain,
Thy spreading grandeur, all the world shall know.
Thy streets will soon be filled from every clime;
E'en distant nations now thy dwelling tread,
Hastening to thee, to learn the truths sub-
lime,
Which God's decree, throughout the world shall spread.
Gird on your armor, every chosen one,
The gospel of the kingdom to restore,
Not erst it from you till the work is done,
Which bids great Babel fall to rise no more.
Heaven bless thee ever, beautiful Nauvoo;
And may thy God, most holy, just, and true,
With power divine, his servants all endue;
Till his true gospel is through earth restored.
City of Joseph, June 21st, 1845. A. L. B.

For the Nauvoo Neighbor.

Ye saints of God on whom all earth may gaze,
Ye gospel heralds of the latter day;
Well may ye sing your hymns of joy and praise;
Well, in each hour of life ye may say,
Hail! tribulation, persecutor, hail!
To us a token of salvation show;
Before thy shafts, our faith shall never fail.
We bow to heaven, to thee we never shall bow,
Though persecutions spill the martyr's blood;
Till earth is crimsoned with the vital flood;
Each drop, by vile oppression basely shed,
Shall call forth souls to fill the martyr's stead.
The plan of those who in their maker's cause
Died, unprotected by their country's laws;
Thousands shall leap with joyful zeal to fill,
Glorious to him, and do their master's will.
The blood of saints which cries from earth to heaven,
Shall summon myriads to the cause of God;
Who, when his prophet's unto death are given,
Shall tread the path our slaughter'd brethren trod.
Your blood, ye self-devoted martyrs' slain,
Shall freely shed, has not been in vain;
Each drop, a fearless champion shall inspire,
Who will contend for truth, in blood or fire.
The wicked toy the saints and prophets slay,
Their rights invade, or charters wreathe away;
But nought, the eternal work of God can stay;
This is above legislative control.
This, as a mighty flood, o'er earth shall roll,
While loftiest empires, humbled all their pride,
Have, as the hands who ruled them, fallen and died.
But who, those clouds of war can ever disperse?
Who can remove the murderer's curse?
Or what efface the memory of that crime,
Which haunts the soul through all succeeding time,
Sharpening those arrows conscience aims as well,
Filling the guilty soul on earth with hell?
On! who would live beyond the law's control,
With the dark crime of murder on the soul;
Or who would wish in worldly fame to rise,
Stung by the torturing worm that never dies;
While helpless widows' never ceasing sighs,
And orphaned and plaintive cries,
Rise to the throne of Him who rules the skies;
While to high heaven they raise their tearful eyes;
Calling on God for vengeance on the men
Who trod
Beneath their feet, the laws of man and God!
Ye s'w the prophets of the God Most High
Condemned the guileless, without law, to die,
Doming yourselves to everlasting shame;
And by the deed immortalized their name.
Which still shall live, age after age the same.
Embodied on the proudest page of fame!
God's work now hastens swifter than before,
Because is onward, still, forevermore.
Rise, infant city of the mighty west!
The first of the Almighty bids thee rise;
Extend thy glory, bid the sun be blest,
Thou highly favored, blest Columbia's skies!
If thou oppress thee, thy oppressor vain.
Thy rising greatness, none can overthrow;
Though earth beholds thee now with proud disdain,
Thy spreading grandeur, all the world shall know.
Thy streets will soon be filled from every clime;
E'en distant nations now thy dwelling tread,
Hastening to thee, to learn the truths sub-
lime,
Which God's decree, throughout the world shall spread.

For the Nauvoo Neighbor.

Ye saints of God on whom all earth may gaze,
Ye gospel heralds of the latter day;
Well may ye sing your hymns of joy and praise;
Well, in each hour of life ye may say,
Hail! tribulation, persecutor, hail!
To us a token of salvation show;
Before thy shafts, our faith shall never fail.
We bow to heaven, to thee we never shall bow,
Though persecutions spill the martyr's blood;
Till earth is crimsoned with the vital flood;
Each drop, by vile oppression basely shed,
Shall call forth souls to fill the martyr's stead.
The plan of those who in their maker's cause
Died, unprotected by their country's laws;
Thousands shall leap with joyful zeal to fill,
Glorious to him, and do their master's will.
The blood of saints which cries from earth to heaven,
Shall summon myriads to the cause of God;
Who, when his prophet's unto death are given,
Shall tread the path our slaughter'd brethren trod.
Your blood, ye self-devoted martyrs' slain,
Shall freely shed, has not been in vain;
Each drop, a fearless champion shall inspire,
Who will contend for truth, in blood or fire.
The wicked toy the saints and prophets slay,
Their rights invade, or charters wreathe away;
But nought, the eternal work of God can stay;
This is above legislative control.
This, as a mighty flood, o'er earth shall roll,
While loftiest empires, humbled all their pride,
Have, as the hands who ruled them, fallen and died.
But who, those clouds of war can ever disperse?
Who can remove the murderer's curse?
Or what efface the memory of that crime,
Which haunts the soul through all succeeding time,
Sharpening those arrows conscience aims as well,
Filling the guilty soul on earth with hell?
On! who would live beyond the law's control,
With the dark crime of murder on the soul;
Or who would wish in worldly fame to rise,
Stung by the torturing worm that never dies;
While helpless widows' never ceasing sighs,
And orphaned and plaintive cries,
Rise to the throne of Him who rules the skies;
While to high heaven they raise their tearful eyes;
Calling on God for vengeance on the men
Who trod
Beneath their feet, the laws of man and God!
Ye s'w the prophets of the God Most High
Condemned the guileless, without law, to die,
Doming yourselves to everlasting shame;
And by the deed immortalized their name.
Which still shall live, age after age the same.
Embodied on the proudest page of fame!
God's work now hastens swifter than before,
Because is onward, still, forevermore.
Rise, infant city of the mighty west!
The first of the Almighty bids thee rise;
Extend thy glory, bid the sun be blest,
Thou highly favored, blest Columbia's skies!
If thou oppress thee, thy oppressor vain.
Thy rising greatness, none can overthrow;
Though earth beholds thee now with proud disdain,
Thy spreading grandeur, all the world shall know.
Thy streets will soon be filled from every clime;
E'en distant nations now thy dwelling tread,
Hastening to thee, to learn the truths sub-
lime,
Which God's decree, throughout the world shall spread.

For the Nauvoo Neighbor.

Ye saints of God on whom all earth may gaze,
Ye gospel heralds of the latter day;
Well may ye sing your hymns of joy and praise;
Well, in each hour of life ye may say,
Hail! tribulation, persecutor, hail!
To us a token of salvation show;
Before thy shafts, our faith shall never fail.
We bow to heaven, to thee we never shall bow,
Though persecutions spill the martyr's blood;
Till earth is crimsoned with the vital flood;
Each drop, by vile oppression basely shed,
Shall call forth souls to fill the martyr's stead.
The plan of those who in their maker's cause
Died, unprotected by their country's laws;
Thousands shall leap with joyful zeal to fill,
Glorious to him, and do their master's will.
The blood of saints which cries from earth to heaven,
Shall summon myriads to the cause of God;
Who, when his prophet's unto death are given,
Shall tread the path our slaughter'd brethren trod.
Your blood, ye self-devoted martyrs' slain,
Shall freely shed, has not been in vain;
Each drop, a fearless champion shall inspire,
Who will contend for truth, in blood or fire.
The wicked toy the saints and prophets slay,
Their rights invade, or charters wreathe away;
But nought, the eternal work of God can stay;
This is above legislative control.
This, as a mighty flood, o'er earth shall roll,
While loftiest empires, humbled all their pride,
Have, as the hands who ruled them, fallen and died.
But who, those clouds of war can ever disperse?
Who can remove the murderer's curse?
Or what efface the memory of that crime,
Which haunts the soul through all succeeding time,
Sharpening those arrows conscience aims as well,
Filling the guilty soul on earth with hell?
On! who would live beyond the law's control,
With the dark crime of murder on the soul;
Or who would wish in worldly fame to rise,
Stung by the torturing worm that never dies;
While helpless widows' never ceasing sighs,
And orphaned and plaintive cries,
Rise to the throne of Him who rules the skies;
While to high heaven they raise their tearful eyes;
Calling on God for vengeance on the men
Who trod
Beneath their feet, the laws of man and God!
Ye s'w the prophets of the God Most High
Condemned the guileless, without law, to die,
Doming yourselves to everlasting shame;
And by the deed immortalized their name.
Which still shall live, age after age the same.
Embodied on the proudest page of fame!
God's work now hastens swifter than before,
Because is onward, still, forevermore.
Rise, infant city of the mighty west!
The first of the Almighty bids thee rise;
Extend thy glory, bid the sun be blest,
Thou highly favored, blest Columbia's skies!
If thou oppress thee, thy oppressor vain.
Thy rising greatness, none can overthrow;
Though earth beholds thee now with proud disdain,
Thy spreading grandeur, all the world shall know.
Thy streets will soon be filled from every clime;
E'en distant nations now thy dwelling tread,
Hastening to thee, to learn the truths sub-
lime,
Which God's decree, throughout the world shall spread.

For he was a scandalous glutton,
To-morrow I'll kill my fat pig;
For I'm sure he'll make illigant motion;
So then he goes into the howl,
And he hangs the pig up by the heel,
Cut his throat all so neat with a shovell,
Saying, "this is the way to dress veal!"
One day Paddy Mulligan swore
He had scald his mouth to a blister,
While at dinner the morning before—
"And what was it wid?" asked his sister,
Says Paddy, "just try for guers!"
"Oeb, I can't!"—then I'll tell ye, my
swate O,
"Twas nothing at all more or less,
Than a raw roasted frozen potato."

WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR?

Thy neighbor? It is he whom thou
Hast power to aid and bless;
Whose aching heart and burning brow
Thy soothing hand may press.
Thy neighbor? 'Tis he fainting poor,
Whose eye with want is dim,
Whom hunger sends from door to door;
Go thou and succor him.
Thy neighbor? 'Tis the weary man,
Whose years are at the brim,
Bent low with sickness, cares, and pain;
Go thou and comfort him.
Thy neighbor? 'Tis the heart bereft
Of every earthly gem;
Widow and orphan he's left;
Go thou and shelter them.
Thy neighbor? Yonder tolling slave,
Fettered in thought and limb,
Whose thoughts are all beyond the grave;
Go thou and ransom him.
Whose thou meetest at a human form
Less favored than thine own.
Remember, 'tis thy neighbor worm,
Thy brother, or thy son.
O pass not, pass not, heedless by;
Perhaps thou canst redeem
The breaking heart from sin;
Go share thy lot with him.

Agricultural.

From the Southern Cultivator. CORN STALK SUGAR.

With regard to the culture, it is stated that
corn should be planted in Brown-corn is com-
monly planted, very close in the row, prob-
ably a stalk every three or four inches. The tillage
will be the same as for Brown-corn. When the
young ears begin to appear, it is necessary to
pick them off carefully, and to repeat the
gathering as often as necessary, so as to prevent
the formation of any grain, because, if grain be
allowed to form, it takes all the sugar from the
stalk. About the time the corn begins to harden,
the making of sugar should be begun.
It is not necessary to say anything about a
proper mill to crush the stalks and separate the
juice, because mills of the cheapest kind only
should be employed now, until the business
would fully warrant an expensive outlay. It
would probably be found that the common cil-
inder mill, with plain cylindrical nuts, would be
quite sufficient for the farmer who would raise
a fourth or half an acre of corn for sugar, for
his family, and this quantity would be quite
sufficient for satisfactory experiment.
When the juice is separated from the stalk,
about a table-spoon full of white wash, made of
the best quick lime, and about the consistency
of thick cream, should be added to each gallon
of the juice, and then the boiling should be care-
fully removed; and the juice, if this process has
been properly conducted, will be quite clear,
nearly colorless. Then commences the process
of evaporation; and when the juice has boiled
down about the proportion of eight gallons to
one, the boiling will be completed, and it
may be poured out into a shallow, tight wooden
box to drain.

It has been a certain d, although as yet the
reason is not known, that if the juice be boiled
in a deep vessel, like the common cooking ves-
sel, sugar will seldom be obtained; while, if it
be done in a shallow vessel, so that the juice at
the corners of the vessel is not more than three
inches deep, the boiling will be completed, and
the sugar will be obtained without difficulty. It has
been ascertained, also, that the sugar from
corn will not grain so readily as that from the
sugarcane; and in some instances, it has re-
mained clear a week or a fortnight, before
the sugar was formed, and yet excellent sugar
was made.

It should be particularly remembered, that
the juice should be boiled as soon as separated
from the stalk. It becomes acid very soon,
and no sugar can be made if the juice be allow-
ed to stand two or three hours before it is boil-
ed. The juice will even spoil in the stalk be-
fore it is ground; if the stalks be cut off a few
hours before grinding. It is necessary, then,
that every part of the process should be done
with the greatest despatch. The stalks should
be brought to the mill as soon as cut, and
ground immediately. The vessel for boiling
ought to be properly fitted in two hours grind-
ing, and the process of boiling done immedi-
ately completed.

Excellent syrup, superior to the best mol-
asses, will be obtained by observing the above di-
rections, and boiling five gallons of juice to one
gallon.

The juice of the corn-stalk is very rich in
sugar, when cultivated in the manner suggest-
ed. Tested by Beaume's Saccharometer, the
instrument used to measure the strength of
syrups, the juice of the corn-stalk weighs 10
to 10 1/2 degrees, which is about the weight of the
best cane in the West Indies, and is richer
than the juice of the cane in Louisiana, which
is seldom heavier than 8 1/2 degrees.

One gallon of juice will produce nearly 1 1/2
pounds of sugar; and one acre of good corn
will yield, if carefully expressed, from 700 to
1000 gallons of juice.
I have but little information to add to the
above article. My kettle holds eighty gallons,
though a sixty gallon kettle might answer the
purpose, but probably it would be best to pro-
cure a shallow vessel, as above recommended
for making sugar. I made three boilings be-

fore I made good syrup, not boiling down sur-
ficiently the two first boilings. Prepare your-
self with a skimmer, a gourd with a long han-
dle will do, to remove the scum when it begins
to boil, and for a short time after. Leave off
skimming when you see the dark glutinous
scum is pretty well removed. Also, prepare
yourself with an iron ladle, with an iron han-
dle attached to it about three feet long, (which
any blacksmith can make,) perforated with
small holes. Whoever attends the kettle, must
use this ladle, in raising the juice with it,
when likely to boil over. When the juice boils
down considerably, you will see the bubbles
begin to show and burst on the surface. When
you see a few such bubbles, if it be your ob-
ject to make syrup, I think then is the time to
take it out; but if you wish the syrup to granu-
late, boil till the bubbles become general on
the surface. You can also test it, by dipping
out some syrup with a table-spoon, and when it
cools sufficiently, by taking it between your
thumb and fore finger; and if it inclines to
tear, it is syrup; but if it will snap about an
inch it will granulate. You can boil rapidly a
little, but with more moderation. If you
boil too rapidly after the bubbles begin to
burst on the surface, you will certainly burn it,
and it will give it a candy taste. Throw in the
white wash made from the lime, immediately
after you quit removing the glutinous scum.
When you have boiled to satisfy yourself, take
out the syrup and put it in some shallow vessel
to cool. I am inclined to think, when the juice
has been extracted from the stalks by a wood
mill, that if they were chopped up and boiled
in water, good vinegar could be made from
them.

From the Alleghenian.

THE MOUNTAIN-PEOPLES OF NORTH AMERICA.—
One hundred and fifty years ago, the Alleghen-
ians do not leave us in doubt, that this an-
cient people, who occupy the foreground of
our remote aboriginal history, were a valiant,
noble and populous race, who were advanced
in arts and the policy of government, and
raised fortifications for their defence. While
they held a high reputation as hunters, they
cultivated maize extensively, which enabled
them to live in large towns and erected those
unique fortifications, which are extended over
the entire Mississippi valley, as high as lat. 43
deg., and the lake country, reaching from
Lake St. Clair to the south side of the Niagara
River, (the old shore of Lake Ontario,) and the
country of the Onondagas and the Oneidas.
Towards the south they extended as far as
the borders of the Cherokee and Muscogees.
From the traditions of Father Raymond, they
were worshippers of the sun, had an order of
priesthood, and exercised a sovereignty over a
very wide area of country.

At what era the Alleghenian confederacy, that
shadowed forth, existed and fell in North
America, we do not know. Our Indian na-
tions have no certain chronology, and we must
establish data by contemporaneous tradition of
the Mexican nations, or by internal antiquari-
an evidence.

The "Old Fort" discovered by Dr. Locke in
Highland county, Ohio, in 1738, denoted a pe-
riod of 600 years from its abandonment, that is,
284 years before Christopher Columbus first
sailed boldly into the western ocean. The
trees on Grave Creek mound, denoted the aban-
donment of the trenches and stone look-outs in
that vicinity to have been in 1338. The ramp
parts at Marietta had a tree decayed in the
heart, but the concentric outer circles, which
could be counted, were 402. The live oaks on
the low mounds of Florida, where one of the
Algonquin tribes, namely, the Shawnees, aver
that they once lived and had been preceded by
a people more advanced in arts, denote their
abandonment about 1145. But even these data
do not, probably, reach sufficiently far to de-
note the true period.

If we fix upon the twelfth century as the era
of the fall of the Alleghenian race, we shall not
probably over estimate the event. They had
probably reached the Mississippi valley a cen-
tury or two before, having left, in their original
position west and south of that stream, the
great revolutionary movements which preceded
the overthrow of the Toltec, and the establish-
ment of the Aztec empire in Mexican America.

There are but two words left in our geo-
graphy, supposed to be of the ancient Alleghenian
language; the latter, being the name of a stream
which falls into the Monongahela on its right
bank, about twenty miles above Pittsburgh.
Tradition, not of the highest character, gives
us the word "Allegheny," or "Alleghaw," as the
name of this ancient nation, although it is nearly
identical in sound with the existing and true
name of the Cherokee, which, according to
the late Elisha Boudinot, (a Cherokee) is "Tla-
lache." Col. Gibson, a plain man, an Indian tra-
der and a philologist, who furnished Mr. Jef-
ferson with the Indian vocabularies of the dialects
of his day, to be used in answer to the inquiries
of Catherine the Great, expressed an opinion
that this ancient people did not use a T before
the epithet, but were called Alleghew. T. a
demon has, however, strictly speaking, preserv-
ed neither of these terms, although both appear
to have strong affinities with them. The word
Allegheny has come down to us from the earli-
est times, as the name of the great right hand
fork of the Ohio, and also as the name, from the
same remote period of antiquity, of the chain
of mountains of which the stream itself may be
said to be the most northeastern tributary. In
this form it is evidently a local term, applied
geographically according to the general princi-
ple of the Indian language, like *hawa* in
Susquehanna, and *hawa* in the Rappahannock,
which appears to denote, in each case, a
river or term of water. By removing this local
affection, we have Alleghen as the proper
term for the people, and I have felt sustained,
by this inductive process, in regarding Alleghen
as the original cognomen of the "mound build-
ers" of North America.

Whatever may appear as obscure in the
following sketch, can be made "plain" from a
perusal of the Book of Mormon. The author
that now pretends "mystery" as to the aborig-
ines of this country, may be set down as a "blind
leader of the blind."

BREAKERS AHEAD.—THREATENED DIS-

SOLUTION OF THE UNION.

A dissolution of the Union is an idea which
every philanthropist ought to regard with hor-
ror. It involves all the iniquities of past ages,
and under whose shadow has been so often de-
veloped, and under whose baneful effects it still
suffers and is destined longer to suffer. His-
tory is philosophy teaching by example; and the
history of Europe and Asia, from the earliest
records to the present day, teaches that all the
political crimes which have so often laid them
deep in blood, have flowed from one bitter
fountain, the rival ship of contiguous nations.

What then is the philosophy whose lessons are
taught in Asiatic and European history? It is
that crime is always proportionate to nation-
alism, and that human happiness is al-
ways proportionate to national subdivision; and
that human happiness is always proportionate
to the extent of human union. We start with
this position, and all history to prove it, and
challenge refutation. What then is the con-
clusion that must be reached by every far-seeing
of our country? That the American
Union should be deemed sacred; that every
American should regard its maintenance as a
religious duty, a fundamental principle of his
household faith. Every American should see,
should feel that our country has a mission; that
in the progressive order of the great moral gov-
ernment, it was designed as a refuge, a substitute
for the subdivision, the crime producing
rivalships of the old world; that it when the Lord
of Hosts willed that our country should be in-
dependent. He designed that it should extend
over the whole continent, and thus serve as an
example to all other countries, of the blessings
conferred by liberty and union, by the fraternity
of a multitude of states under one allegiance.
He has given to this nation a continent for its
inheritance, has spread that continent before it
a wilderness, inviting the hand of civilized
cultivation; and He has raised no obstacle to
the extension of this nation over the whole,
which will not fall before the peaceful operation
of natural laws. Reason proclaims in all around
us, from the first landing at Jamestown and
Plymouth, through the revolution, he has led us
down to the present day; that God has sent this
nation to this continent on a mission, that this
mission is to cover the whole of it under one
banner, one constitution, one government, one
union, and thus to demonstrate to the crime-
work, blood-steeped old world, that all man-
kind are of one family, and that universal em-
pire on each continent under the Federal sys-
tem, is God's great ordinance for human hap-
piness. With these opinions, which, with us,
are religious faith, we shall ever protest against
ever denounce to the reprobation of all philan-
thropists, any attempt, any thought against this
Union. Palsied be the arm that would raise a
paralytic blow against it. Such blow would be
a deep and lasting crime against human hap-
piness, a sacrilege against our country's divine
mission, a war against Heaven.

Thus determined upon all attempts against
this Union, we shall give no quarter to any
man, combination, sect or school that encour-
ages such a thought. We wage no war against
elites or parties. We are more politicians, in reference to
the Presidency or other official station,
or to prevent any man from reaching any pub-
lic elevation. In our estimation, men are public
servants, are but instruments for the good
government of our country; and we care not
who they are while they faithfully and effec-
tively fulfill their trust. But when any man or set
of men, however distinguished for talents, how-
ever high in popular favor, manifest the least
infidelity to this Union, we shall not cease to
denounce them as traitors, and to call upon all
true Americans to watch and beware of them.
We have had such men; we have them now.
Long ago, before the close of the last century,
even during the presidency of Washington, such
teachers of mischief appeared in New England.
The essays of John Allen, a leading politician
of Connecticut in Hartford, and a leading organ of
a political party then existing, have not yet
passed from the recollection of our old patriots, and
will ever remain as monuments of the most
deeply mischievous designs. The same spirit
died in Massachusetts during the last war; and
it still speaks out boldly, defying disguise, and
the mouth of Abolition. The same fanatical
spirit hath long spoken, and still more venom-
ously, more rancorously, in the nation-rev-
olutionary proposed to draw its traitorous sword,
the fact that would sooner reign in hell than
serve in heaven, openly calculated the value of
the Union? The master spirits of this mis-
chief are still at their fiendish work, while a
hope remains of demolishing the fabric raised
by Washington and his companions in arms
and council, and cemented by the blood of the
Revolution. We shall give no quarter to these
plotters against the hopes of mankind.—Phil.
Newspaper.

If there be any foundation for the rumors re-
peating the warlike demonstrations of the
Cumanche and other tribes against Mexico, it
is not at all improbable that the government of
the latter may soon have fighting enough at
home without going abroad to seek for enemies.
The removal of our American Indians west of
the Mississippi has tended to drive the roving
bands that range the prairie father towards the
Pacific and they are now accumulated in large
numbers on the western frontier of Mexico.
These nomadic tribes are, perhaps, stronger
and more formidable than they ever were.
Their numbers must of late years have received
a large increase from refugees who have gone
over to them from the Cherokee, Creek, Shaw-
nee, and other fierce and warlike nations that
have recently settled on the Arkansas and its
tributaries. The neighborhood of these half
civilized Indians, by circumscribing the hunt-
ing grounds of the roving savages, and occa-
sioning a scarcity of game, will contribute to
render them more restless, and may compel
them to encroach on Mexico and seek for sub-
sistence by plunder. This is a mode of life
quite congenial to the nature of the Cumanche.
An incursion upon the defenceless provinces
of Mexico has ever been a favorite pastime for
the Cumanche warrior. Now, however, when
stern necessity is pushing these predatory rovers
upon the Mexican settlements, it may be ex-
pected that their forays will occur more fre-
quently than hitherto, and will penetrate far-
ther into the interior. Late reports lend strong
confirmation to the supposition.

Considering the unusual magnitude of Indian
forces accumulated on the line of the Rio Grande
—the temptation that the rich but enervated
and helpless population of Northern Mexico
holds out to the wandering propensities of the
savages; and the irresistible impulse that is pro-
pelling migration towards the Pacific, it would
not be at all surprising, to hear of an Indian
war raging along the whole Mexican frontier,
and spreading its ravages far into the interior
provinces. Such an event may have an impor-
tant bearing upon political relations. It must
influence in a greater or less degree, the for-
eign policy of Mexico; and it may be counted a
new element in the calculation of diplomacy.
N. O. Union.

German Settlement.—A few days since, we vis-
ited the German settlement now being estab-
lished in Shelby County, in this State. The
site is located on North River about six miles
north of Shelbyville. They will number about
two or three thousand, and appear to be work-
ing on the common stock principle. We saw
in one field 25 or 30 acres of Irish potatoes.
When they begin business houses, they put up

a frame from one to three hundred feet in
length, and fill between the standing with a
mixture of mud and straw, cover all in with
one common roof, and then partition off rooms
to suit their convenience. They have an ex-
tensive farm, mostly fenced in the common
way; they ditch some instead of fencing.
Their farm extends into a beautiful rich prairie.
They appear to be industrious and neat; and
are said to be mostly from Pennsylvania. They
have amongst them their own mechanics and
professional men, and we think they will se-
cure for their own body their representatives
and county officers, as they will act unitedly,
and outnumber the other citizens of Shelby.
We would rejoice to see such a colony planted
in Missouri.—Paris [Mo.] Mercury.

An Important Question.—A Millerite returned

to his residence.—A Millerite in Boston, engaged
in a large manufacturing business, at the time
the delusion raged the greatest, conveyed all
his property to his oldest son, binding him to
pay to his other children their proportionate
shares, and taking for himself one thousand
dollars, to defray his expenses for the short time
the world had then to endure. The gentleman
commenced preaching until the doctrine of Mil-
ler exploded, and he then retired, and he
found out his delusion. He tried then to recover
his property, but failing, commenced a suit
against his son; his plea being that at the time
he made the sale he was laboring under a delu-
sion, and was therefore not in a sound state of
mind. The case will excite a good deal of in-
terest. Both Mr. Webster and Mr. Choate are
engaged as counsel.

Interesting Incident.—A young lady of Clark-
sville, Tenn., recently became insane from read-
ing novels. She fled from her home, not with-
out a man, as young ladies devoted to such studies
usually do, but in the garb of one of the mas-
culine gender, and obtained employment as a
journeyman tailor in a neighboring town, where
her friends found her and transported her to a
Lunatic Asylum.

Revolution in Tabasco.—The Mexican schoo-
er Atrevida, at New Orleans, from Campeche,
reports that a revolution broke out at Tabasco,
Mexico, on the 12th of June, which resulted in
the overthrow of the constituted authorities and
the Central system. The only particulars are
contained in a letter, which states that the gar-
rison at Tabasco, headed by Gen. Martinez, and
Colonel Montero and Bruno; declared in favor of
the Federal government and for the authorities
that figured in 1844, with the exception of San-
ta Anna, who put down said system at that
time. They were successful in the movement,
meeting with little or no opposition. The peo-
ple remained quiet, but the commercial com-
munity were dissatisfied with the movement, fear-
ful of its consequences and of the losses they
might sustain.

The Atrevida sailed from Campeche on the
24th of June. She brought no news of impor-
tance other than the above.

Extraordinary Delinquency.—We copy the fol-

lowing from a late Boston paper:
In the Boston police court, on Wednesday,
Sarah Libbey was brought up on a charge of ab-
ducting her sister, Helen Libbey, who is not
quite fourteen years of age. In default of bail
of \$1,000, the prisoner was committed to an-
swer at the next term of the municipal court.
Phoebe Libbey, sister of the preceding prisoner,
was brought up for keeping a house of ill-fame,
where Sarah effected her purpose of running
Helen, and for want of bail of \$200, she was
committed. She is not yet seventeen years of
age. The case was brought to the knowledge
of the police authorities, to whom the mother
of the girls communicated the facts, with a re-
quest that they would take measures for the
rescue of Helen from her abandoned sister. She
was abducted on the very day her mother and
father, who had been living a few weeks in this
city; took passage for Hallowell, Me., where
they now reside.

Great Italian Council.—The Creeks were
holding a Council on the 24th ult., at which 11
of the wild tribes were represented, but the Ca-
manches and Pawnees, refused to meet with
them. The Council was composed of delegates
from the Creeks, Seminoles, Chickasaws, Dela-
wares, Shawnees, Pinksaws, Potties, Cho-
ctaws, Kickapooes, Ojags and Nottaws. The
Nottaws are from beyond the Rocky Mountains,
who brought in an enormous pipe, to smoke in
Council with the Creeks. The principal ob-
ject of the Council is stated to be to clear the
white path and cover over the blood that has
been recently spilled by the Creeks and Pawnee
Mahaws.

Immense Natural Bee-Hive.—In a cav-
ern on the right bank of the Colorado
about seven miles from Austin, there is an
immense hive of wild bees, which is
one of the most interesting natural curi-
osities in that section. The entrance of
this cavern is situated in a ledge of lime-
stone, forming a high cliff which rises
almost perpendicularly from the river
bank to the height of about one hundred
and fifty feet from the water's edge. This
cliff fronts partly on a small stream
named Bill Creek. The mouth of the
cavern is about ten feet from the top of
the cliff. In a warm day a dark stream
of bees may be constantly seen winding
out from the cavern like a long dark
wreath of smoke. The stream often
appears one or two feet in diameter near
the cliff, and gradually spreads out like a
fan, growing thinner and thinner at a
distance from the cavern

to repair thither, and to treat him with courteous attention.

Moreover, they having negotiated and settled all things proper, the said minister took the letter, and presented it for my inspection; and your sincerity and friendship being of the highest degree real, and the thoughts and sentiments being with the utmost sincerity and truth kind, at the time of opening and perusing it, my pleasure and delight were exceedingly profound.

All and everything they had settled regarding the regulations of commerce, I, the Emperor, further examined, with the utmost scrutiny, and found they are all perspicuous, and entirely and perfectly judicious, and forever worthy of adherence.

To Kwang Chou, Hen Mun, Fan Cien, Ning-Po, and Shang Hae, * it is alike permitted the citizens of the United States to proceed, and according to the articles of the treaty, at their convenience to carry on commerce.

Now, bound by perpetual amity and concord, advantages will accrue to the citizens of both nations, which, I trust, must certainly cause the President also to be extremely well satisfied and delighted.

Taoh Kwang, 24th yr. 11th m. and 7th d. (16th Dec. A. D. 1844.)

Great seal of the empire in Chinese and Tartar.

[Signet of the imperial will.]

(Signed) PETER PARKER, Late Chinese Secretary to the Legation.

* The five ports in the Chinese empire which the treaty opens to the commerce of the United States.

[Copy.]

Tsi Ying, of the Imperial House, governing Kwang Tung and Kwang Se, a director of the board of war, a viceroy of the board of revenue, minister and commissioner extraordinary of the Tsi Tsing empire makes this communication, &c.

Whereas, on a former occasion, I, with the honorable Envoy, negotiated and settled a treaty of amity and commerce, and fortunately received the august Emperor's injunctions to the operative boards who have ratified the same, a due notice whereof has been given by me, the minister. This is on record.

I have now received the august Emperor's reply to the presidential letter of your honorable nation's august President, and, as behooveth me, I, the minister appoint two high officers, (Hwang), the provincial treasurer, and (Chow) the commissary, to take it and deliver it to (Dr.) Parker, the officer whom your excellency deputed to receive and transmit it.

After your excellency shall have received it, I request you will, without delay, respectfully present it to the President, in order to manifest perpetual amity and concord; on this account, I make this communication, and take the opportunity of presenting my regards for your daily increasing happiness. As is requisite, I make this communication.

The foregoing communication is to Caleb Cushing, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to China.

Taoh Kwang, 24th yr. 12th month. 16th day. (23d January, 1845.)

(Signed) PETER PARKER, Late Chinese Secretary of the Legation.

AND-SO-FORTH-IANA.

We continue to collect a few of the many calamities with which Providence curses this nation, or, at least chasten it for suffering the blood of the innocent to cry from the ground to be avenged!

An Unprecedented Fire.—Near Lake Champlain, last week, destroyed some \$30,000 worth of property. It commenced in a bit of turf on the farm of Col. Barnes, at West Moria, New York, and while the men were at dinner, spread through the grass into the woods, and swept over an immense tract with great rapidity. On the road from East to West Moria it burned down two double sawmills, a dwelling house, a barn, 16,000 pieces of lumber and 3,000 logs belonging to Messrs. Barnes & Travis, whose loss is about \$1,000; and in a few hours after had traveled eight miles and swept away the saw mill, dwelling, and barn, with 6,000 pieces of lumber, and 200 logs of Hon. N. S. Storrs, whose loss is \$2,000. Thence it extended to the two miles dwelling and barn of John Ensign, whose loss is \$2,000, and swept away five other mills in West Moria and Scroon, of which the value is not ascertained. The entire loss is estimated at over \$300,000. The swiftness with which the flames swept along over the country, gave rise to some exciting scenes.

Ten or twelve men were intensely engaged at Ensign's Upper Mill, and in a few moments the fire had passed them, surrounding them on all sides, so they could not leave. Many had left them; and some of the ten would have been glad to leave, but being hemmed in, they fought like brave men, long and well, and though at times ready to sink from fatigue, the mill and lumber were finally saved. During the hottest of the fire, young Storrs and William Foster, left from what was called Ensign's lower mill, to cross the hills to the other mills belonging to Judge Storrs. They passed in safety, and with three other men, by dint of hard labor, saved the mills, being also providentially favored by a change of wind.

Leaves carried by the smoke and wind, fell at Middlebury, Vermont, about twenty miles distant. Near the fire the wind blew a perfect hurricane, and the roaring

of the fire is said to have been heard at a distance of several miles.

First in Troy and Serious Accident.—About 3 o'clock this morning, says the Troy Budget of Saturday, a fire broke out in the rear and upper part of building No. 249 River street, occupied by E. Galusha, in connection with his cabinet warehouse, next door. When the front wall gave way, it carried down three men belonging to Franklin Hose Co., who were very seriously injured.

Mr. Myers, a saddler in the employ of J. B. Townsend, had his leg broke in several places, and was otherwise badly injured, but there are hopes of his recovery; Mr. Coss, a tailor, was dangerously injured, but hopes are entertained of his recovery; Mr. W. Reynolds, cabinet maker, badly injured. Several others were injured by the falling of the brick, balustrade, &c.

Fire in the Woods.—We learn from the North Adams Transcript that on the 9th inst. a fire was raging in the woods at the north of that place, in Vermont. It spread from a piece of fallow ground that had been intentionally burnt over, in the west part of Stamford, and consumed a tavern and some extensive tan-works in Seaburgh. Three barns, with some farm-stock, lumber and fire-wood were consumed in Stamford.

Disastrous Conflagration.—This morning the extensive Planing Works, on Fox Point street, owned and run by Mr. Nathan Mason, were discovered to be on fire, by the watchman, who states that the fire took near the boilers, occasioned, he supposes, by the friction of the judgones of the second main drum. There were in the building, several planing machines, many carpenter's tools, and a large lot of planed boards. A large quantity of boards, near the building was also destroyed. The fire communicated to the rear of the Steam Boiler Manufactory of Messrs. Thurston, Greene and Co., which was, with its contents, destroyed. The front part, by the active exertions of the firemen, who almost outdid themselves, was saved, with much valuable machinery, which it contained. A barn occupied by Mr. S. S. Salisbury, was destroyed. A dwelling house, also occupied by Mr. Salisbury was much scorched and injured. The loss of Mr. Mason is estimated at \$20,000. Insured for \$5,000.

Messrs. Thurston, Greene & Co.'s loss is very heavy, being, at a rough estimate, \$40,000; it is probable, however, that the amount will exceed that sum. The loss mostly in their tools, machinery, and finished work. About \$1500 worth of the latter was to have been delivered to day. Much work in progress of completion was also destroyed.

Loss of twelve hundred lives.—The Falmouth Post confirms the 1200 lives being lost in New Grenada, by an avalanche of snow. Great damage was done to property.

Killed by lightning.—Rev. Benner Hart, a Baptist clergyman, in McDonough, Chenango county, New York, was struck by lightning during a heavy storm, on Thursday evening the 14th ult., and instantly killed him. The lightning struck him directly on the head, tearing his hat in fragments, and passing down his body, forced it away out through his boots. He was from sixty-five to seventy years of age.

The details of the famine now raging in part of Hungary, are truly horrible. Man and beast live on the same aliment, and lately a surgeon, who dissected the corpse of a young man who died from starvation, found a portion of hay still in his stomach.

Reveille.

Dreadful Catastrophe.—By the papers received by the Missouri, we learn that a most disastrous explosion took place in the port of New Orleans on the 1st inst. As the steamer Marqueth, for Louisville, was backing out to start on her trip, one of her boilers burst with a tremendous explosion, carrying upward the boiler deck, and several persons standing thereon.

Some 14 lives are known to have been lost, and many persons were taken to the hospital, wounded supposed mortally. The cause of the disaster remains a mystery.—Organ.

From the New York Tribune.

New Brunswick, June 27th, 1845.

Incendiary Fires.—The central part of our city was visited with a destructive fire last evening, commencing upon the premises of J. Hatfield, merchant destroying his large store house, containing some \$2,000 worth of produce—together with the entire stock of lumber in the spacious yard of Ross & Roll, and some outer buildings of J. C. Griggs. The fire is doubtless the work of an incendiary, as was that of Monday night, which destroyed the store house of W. Griggs, adjoining premises.

The conflagration, immediately after the outbreak, was truly awful. Hatfield's store house was known to contain three kegs of powder, and the fireman and citizens deemed it imprudent to make a vigorous attack until after the explosion. This most fortunately soon took place without the loss of life. Our noble firemen now encountered the great enemy with their usual daring and self-possession. The whole area of the lumber yard, the store house and the outer build-

ings were surrounded, and most providentially the entire range of stores and houses were saved. The store of J. & D. Bishop, containing a large quantity of powder, created the most anxious solicitude. The powder was, however, safely conveyed down the basin by the schooner Robert Roney, Capt. Campbell, who deserves great praise for his manly conduct. This is the third fire in a week, all commencing in outer buildings. Incendiaries are prowling amongst us; but from this time onward, the town will be well "manned," and wo to the wretches that may be discovered.—Mr. Hatfield's loss is considerable, with a trifling insurance. Ross & Roll's about \$4,500; the insurance effected the day previous is \$3,000 in the New Brunswick office.

Yours, II.

Destructive Flood.—The Cherokee Advocate of the 28th ult. states that the late excessive rains have caused the streams in the nation to rise to an unusual height for this time of the year. The Arkansas, the Grand river and other streams, north of us, are booming. It is represented that the Grand river lacks but three or four feet of being as high as it was at the great flood last year, and that it has swept away the fences and destroyed entirely the rich fields of corn growing on its banks. The destruction of property, if such as reported, is very great, and has ruined the prospects for another year, of many, who, but a few days since, hoped soon to reap an abundant harvest.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1845.

Dinner to the Smith Family.—On Wednesday last, the 9th inst., the church, through Bishops Whitney and Miller, gave the Smith family a public dinner at the Mansion. The families and 'remnants' were about as follows:—

Lucey Smith, (widow of Joseph Smith, Sen.) Mary Smith, (widow of Joseph Smith) John Smith, Jeremiah Smith, Sarah Smith, Joseph F. Smith, Martha Ann Smith.

Lorens Walker, Lavinia Walker.

Emma Smith, (widow of Joseph Smith), Julia Smith, David Hyrum Smith.

Lavira Smith, (widow of Samuel H. Smith), Samuel Smith.

William Smith, Mary Jane Smith, Mary Jane Smith, Caroline Louisa Smith.

Agnes Smith, (widow of Don Carlos Smith), Agnes Smith, Josephine Smith.

William McLery, Sophronia McLery, Maria Stoddard.

W. J. Salisbury, Catharine Salisbury.

Arthur Miliken, Lucy Miliken.

Asahel Smith, Betsey Smith, Elias Smith, Martha Smith.

Silas Smith, Elizabeth Smith.

Amos B. Fuller, Esther Fuller.

Mary Jane Gee, (widow.)

Moses Martin, Julia P. Martin.

Mary Smith, (widow of Silas Smith), Silas Smith, Jesse Smith.

John Smith, Clarissa Smith, Caroline Smith.

George A. Smith, Bathsheba Smith.

John L. Smith, Augusta Smith.

A few of the children present, were not named.

At about 2 P. M. the families were seated at the table, and served by the "Twelve," the bishops, above named, and some other invited friends: Elder Young at one table, and Elder Kimball at the other, &c. "Mine host," (Mr. Pack,) from the abundance of the season, had done his part well, and every thing concerning the matter, was "first rate." Thanks were offered to our Father in heaven, by Elder William Smith.

After dinner, under the favor of the church, Elder Smith said he would propose the following sentiment in pure water.

"To the President and Bishops of the Church.

May their kindness be rewarded, may their power be increased, their purses never fail, their good will continue, their desires be accomplished, and their faith and knowledge increase, until they shall shine forth as suns in the firmament, and give light to other systems of their own creation."

In the name and in behalf of all my relatives here assembled, the whole Smith family, I present my thanks to the President and Bishops for the kind manifestation of their good feelings towards the remnants of that family."

It was drunk standing with great applause. At the next table Judge Phelps responded as follows:—

"The church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and all the Smith family in it; and her spiritual authorities: perfect union; unceasing vigilance; increasing power, and eternal lives, in 'eternity now,' and 'eternity then.'"

The band, which had been especially invited, delighted the guests with some charming melody; and Master Kay and others, with a few "spiritual songs,"—at once touching and sublime.

In the midst of "this brotherly love," Elder Smith proposed that the company arise and drink in pure water the following:—

"The Ladies and the Music.—The charms of the former, and the harmony of the latter, give additional zest to our enjoyment:—May the society of the one and the sound of the other accompany us to the realms of eternal bliss, and add as much to our felicity there, as they do to our pleasures here: whereby they have rendered our beautiful place of rest as far famed for its exquisite music, as it already is for its great beauty."

Judge Phelps again responded in the following laudable "Life, love, and liberty." Several short toasts and sentiments were drunk, but were not furnished to us.

"Mother Smith" addressed her kindred and her audience in a feeling and pathetic manner. Several other addresses were made, and it

was worthy of remark, that at this "feast," where there was "wine," and every latitude given to the propensities for indulgence, there was no profane swearing, no abuse, and no one drunken; but upon the contrary they were all brethren and sisters, enjoying life, in the civil and polite custom of Saints, whose best men's blood now stains the robes of hypocritical freemen, in high places, and the government quakes for fear of their reward. Let them assemble, but we will serve the Lord, and let brotherly love continue.

About sundown the guests retired, to meditate upon the felicity of the "family feast."

The Contrast.—While the newspapers abroad, have been pouring out the distress, poverty and starvation of the Mormons at Nauvoo, God has been blessing the Saints, not only in the city of Nauvoo, but in her borders also, so that, for miles around the fields of wheat, corn, and other grain are smiling:—"a harvest of plenty awaits the people of God." And this is not all: while the Lord is giving the earth strength to yield her increase," he is also warming the hearts and nerveing the arms of the children of Israel, to finish Him a Temple worth two or three millions of dollars.

God and the people in union, can do wonders.

Chancellor Kent on Medicine.—Chancellor Kent, in a letter to Dr. Turner, returning thank for a medical book sent him, says: "He is one of that class of persons who never have much faith in physic, and has rarely permitted himself to be subject to its discipline, and has always had great horror at the pernicious effusion practice of blood letting, and prefers cold water effusion, simple diet, temperance, exercise and cheerfulness to the whole materia medica. By this means, and with the blessing of providence, he has enjoyed uninterrupted health from early life to this day, and he will be 82 in July."

"We," (that is the Junior,) can bear witness to the correctness of the above, having practiced on the same principles for about fifty years.—Bleeding is undoubtedly a life waiting custom. How many thousand children are sent back to the world of spirits, by Death and the Doctors, yearly? Human beings, like vegetation, will grow themselves, only prepare the ground and keep away the Varmints.

We were travelling in company with a gentleman in the western part of Missouri, some years since, and feeling a desire to inquire the way to "home house," distant a few miles, rode up to the door of a cabin, to interrogate the good lady on the subject. She appeared to be ignorant of the direction and distance. While we were talking, there came up a flock of children, and my friend observed, that he had never seen so many hearty children look so near alike and of a size, and enquired how many families they belonged to. "They are all mine," replied the lady. "How many have you?" said he. "Eighteen," she answered quickly, "all as hearty as coons." We then asked her several questions, which she readily and unreservedly answered. Saying, "I am about thirty-six years of age, have been married near eighteen years; my oldest child is about seventeen, several of my children are twins; the one in my arms is about six weeks old. I have never lost a child; they all do well enough when we have plenty of corn bread and bacon." "But," said I, what do you do for a Doctor?" "O," says she, "we live so far off we never need one."

Now if all people, in towns and cities, would consider they were a little too far from the doctor, they would never need one.

The Mormons.—"A Springfield, (Ill.) paper expresses considerable alarm at the recent movements of the Mormons, who are collecting arms and other munitions of war from all parts of the country where they have settlements, and depositing them in their holy city of Nauvoo to which notable metropolis, the disciples themselves are gathering as fast as they can. It is not very likely that these creatures can ever muster strength enough to do any thing very alarming to the peace of the whole country, but they are likely enough to make mischief to their nearer neighbors, and we are ourselves of opinion that they will never rest quiet till they commit some overt act of outrage, formidable enough to earn for themselves a sound thrashing by military force—the only force, probably, that will ever have much effect upon them, for they seem to entertain very loose notions on every thing in the shape of merely civil and legal authority. The language which we have recently seen extracted from their newspaper organ at Nauvoo, manifests a very sturdy independence of all law but that of their own making; and an exceedingly remarkable absence of all proper knowledge of the objects which civil law professes to aim at. A band of ignorant and furious fanatics like these Mormons, ought to be well watched, and not be permitted to gather too dangerous a head in the very mid of a more rational and civilized society. We have no doubt that they have in some instances been misused by those who surround them, but making the best estimate that can be made of their character, they are a disgusting and a troublesome band of absurd fanatics, and we do not wonder at the feeling that is enlisted against them by their neighbors."

So discourteous Webb, of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, and "manifests a very sturdy independence of all law but that of his own making." The cowardly sneak run from Duff Green's mahogany stocked pistol, was shot in the calf of his leg in trying to murder a man in a duel, and then took the benefit of the Bankrupt act, and we do not wonder at the feeling that is enlisted against him by his neighbors." A poor coot he, having neither friends at home, nor in the "regular army." Va!

Another Murder.—For the lack of particulars in time, we did not mention the murder of Gen. Davenport, of Rock Island, last week. The account from one of our contemporaries, is:—"Gen. George Davenport was murdered at his residence on Rock Island, on the fourth instant about 1 o'clock. Five persons entered the house during the absence of the family, and shot him through the thigh, mortally wounding him; and then dragged him through the

house until he told where his money was, which they took with his watch; they then tied him to a straw chair and decamped, with some \$400 in Missouri bank paper. One of the persons named Duff, was known to Gen. Davenport, and had been prowling about Rock Island with several others for four or five weeks. The General lived until 9 o'clock on Friday night, when he expired, after having given full particulars of the robbery and murder.

One, or all of the murderers have been apprehended and conveyed to Davenport, for examination."

This Gentile world, as they have it at the point, is becoming quite blood thirsty.

What's the News!—Wilson Shannon has returned from Mexico; there is an electrical telegraph now constructing, which will transmit news at the rate of 96,000 miles per hour; a dog imprisoned in a cellar in Broadway N. Y. lived two months without food; fuel remains in Ohio, are pretty strong symptoms that the sea was there once; there is an old map in China, made 1000 years before Christ was born; it is said that 84 men have iron enough in their blood to make 100 horse-shoes, weighing 50 lbs., in which case the Scotch giant and wife would hide a full team" all round.

Balloons and locomotives are all the talk in the east. If it were possible to seat the airy monsters, all passengers and the mail would soon be conveyed by "space-boats," now vulgarly called balloons. As to locomotives, the "John Little" of Philadelphia, ran 97 miles in 150 minutes, a few days since. When?

Rumors and tea-leaves are ever with us. It is said the Indians have been trying to unite at a grand council held recently near the Cherokees; there were Indians attending it from the other side of the Rocky Mountains; one tribe called the Niowas.

Facts speak for themselves. Every city seems to have as much as it can do with a charter and "police," to deal with rogues. Nauvoo goes ahead without such appendages to power, and higher heads wonder.

The Boston Post and a Missouri paper are bragging about having subscribers in several states. Miraculous dictum.—We send the Neighbor all over the United States, (which now includes Texas,) Canada, and Great Britain, Ireland, Scotland, the Isle of Man, and have political turns of feeling just as if we should send it to the Islands of the Sea. And, amid all the rattling of glasses; the clangor of steel pens; the spattering of goosequills, and the pot hooking of pencils, aside from the sipping of sea-sorts, we have to hold our nose occasionally at "Pratt's" diarrhoea of nonsense, and laugh at James Gordon Bennett's bean in a bladder to scare rats from the national buttery:—but still, when either of them swells, puff, or utters, here we are, a light that shineth in darkness and the darkness comprehendeth not. Poor coots, when the Almighty sweeps away the refuse of lies, the place where such animals once were, may be found, but they will only be seen with candles.

The Big Letter.—There is much speculation about the big Chinese letter to the president of the United States.—To compete with it, a friend has just shown us one of two big letters, which was sent from Westmoreland-Pa., to this city. The one we saw was a little more than eight feet four inches long, by twenty two inches wide, and handsomely written upon both sides, only one sheet. The other one is said to be nine feet long by three feet wide, which goes ahead of the fashions of the "East," and what is still better, they contain some Mormonism, and that, without translating, can be understood by millions in the West."

Messrs. Chambers & Knapp, have just published the "Revised Statutes and Form Book" of Missouri. See advertisement on the fourth page.

The first sentence for crime, was pronounced by the Lord upon Cain, and it was perpetual wandering away from his friends. Cain thought his punishment was greater than he could bear, and that he would find him and slay him; but the Lord saved him from his tears by "marking." Criminals ought to be "marked" now-a-days—instead of the call or the gibbet.

Execution.—The Hodges were hung at Burlington, Iowa, yesterday afternoon, according to their sentence. We have not learned that either made any confession.

Cecilia.—Our correspondent S*** S***, of Pittsburgh, is informed that the reason why his communications do not appear, is, that we do not wish to "triumph over a fallen foe." We are as well aware of the fact, as he is, that old Ralagoram has cozened himself into a complete failure. His prophecy that "the walls of the Temple would never be reared in this generation, nor the roof go on," makes the old fellow smell a little too strong of asafoetida.

While the Lord has blessed every labor of the saints of Nauvoo, so that the city and vicinity look like the garden of Eden, the miserable old man, has had to rub his eyes over the smoking ruins of fire after fire, in Pittsburgh, and the slow, withering finger of scorn, pointing at him, seems to whisper: "the breath of God upon a transgressor, scorches his hopes"—let him die.

Unde'r the Thumb.—The New York Mirror learns from good authority, that there is a house at the Five Points—that plague of the city—which is occupied by no less than ninety families. The proprietor is a woman who keeps a grocery and grocery in the basement and makes a written condition, with all her miserable tenants, that they shall purchase their provisions exclusively of her."

How many other establishments in the city and State of New York, are in the same predicament? No chewing the cud, gentlemen, speak out and acknowledge that five-eighths of the people in the towns and cities of the Empire State are bound down by poverty, or something else, to their landlords, and dare not act like freemen. While slaves in the north and east, outnumber the black slaves of the south and west, about two to one. The millionaires, the upper ten thousand, "patent land holders from the king," and the "privileged order" of official nobility, devour the people, control the people, and are ten

times more worthy of the wrath of an offended God, than the land-lady of the five points. Who patronizes the "five points," and every other point of such human ruin, throughout the country, and the world? They that cloak their sins under sacerdotal robes; they that cover crimes with 'ermine and lace."

Oh! generation of vipers, licking flies!

The case in the Hancock (Ill.) Circuit Court, against the alleged murderers of Hiram Smith, the brother of the Mormon prophet, was taken from the docket last week, the State failing to prosecute. The judge refused to appoint a prosecutor, inasmuch as the former prosecuting officer had been duly informed of the time when the trial was to commence. We suppose, therefore, that the murderers of the Smiths will escape all punishment.—Mo. Reporter.

The prophet is a glib. "The murderers of the Smiths will escape all punishment," except God's. The way this year is vexing this nation, there will be enough to balance the account, won't there Shad?

A word to the wise.—A very good way of living in peace in this world, is, to say but little, and mind your own business. In doing so, a Mormon runs up his tattling neighbors. Isn't that a new way of tangling the wicked in their talk?

Every age has its own talents.—We believe every age has its own talent and every nation has its own artists. We come to this conclusion from facts, which the following notice from the London Times, will justify:

Mr. Hiram Powers' "Greek Slave".—During the last few days almost all the nobility and gentry who encourage the fine arts, and nearly all the artists in London, have been to the establishment of Messrs. Graves, the publishers, in Pall mall, to see the statue of the "Greek Slave," by Mr. Hiram Powers, an American artist, who studied under Thorwaldsen, and who has for some time been resident at Florence, where he produced this work. The statue represents a Greek girl; the figure is entirely nude, and might have been called a Venus but for the chains by which the wrists are fettered. It is a work of a very high order of merit—indeed, in modern art, of the very highest order. The limbs are beautifully rounded, the contour perfect, and the attitude fine. There is a great delicacy and simplicity of manner. The face is very beautiful, full of character and expression. It is cut out of a remarkably fine block of marble. This is the first specimen of progress in the higher order of art produced by an American, and may be hailed as a promise of future excellence.

A fossil-turtle, says the Boston Times, "eighteen feet long and seven feet high, has been discovered in the Himalaya hills."

The "old settlers" of the world before this, were full size. Perhaps they had in t degenerated by crossing breeds.

"Mormonism—which has been seen now and anon to flit athwart the political horizon from the birth day of our freedom as a nation, is also at an end."

So says the St. Louis Organ, but it means that Boggs' extermination, was the end in Missouri only; and that Mormonism, like the sun, may have an "end" every twenty-four hours, and just as many BEGINNINGS, ad infinitum.

Horrible.—"There are," says Noah's (N. Y.) Sunday Times, "two thousand boys in this city undergoing parental control, with no homes and no employment. These boys will grow up familiarized with all the crimes in the calendar, and will end their days at Sing Sing, or upon the gallows."

And he might add, "twice that number of girls in a worse state. If all the cities are as sorghilly, every man's hand, according to the prophets, will soon be against his neighbor."

Wheat.—Michigan, from all accounts will secure more wheat by nearly one million of bushels, than she has ever done before; this, with Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, in all of which the crop is good, will keep flour at a fair rate in the Great West. Just the sort for Emigrants.

Showers.—We had three fine showers on Sunday morning. They operated on vegetation, with a more enlivening effect, than three days' sun.

Rain.—We had a pleasant rain, which lasted from one till four A. M. on Tuesday. How the Lord favors the crops.

Miniature Hell.—A young lady, who kept her school under the Presbyterian church, Lafayette square, New Orleans, put a little boy, aged 7 years, in the coal hole for some misdemeanor, as a place of punishment. The lad fixed up a station of bricks, coals, and pieces of boards, to look out for light, at a broken panel of the door; when his head was fairly out, the station gave way, and lung him in the door. The sects believe in punishment in hell and this is a fact simile.

Warm times.—Old Fahrenheit ranges in the shade between 96 and 99, every day. Excellent time for men to raise corn, and ladies fashions."

Three un(common) wisemen.—The editors of the Detroit Advertiser, the New York Courier and Enquirer and Louisville Journal, have found out the "still further fact," that sanctimony of all sorts, political, social, and religious, finds its natural affinities in Locofocoism, and flies to its embrace with the readiness of a sectal instinct." "Mormonism." "Bacchanalians, duelists, detaachees, and defaulters, how the "blind staggerers" have wasted old fereralism, and barked the shins of gentlemen a little the worse for liquor. Nav God, who never errs, continue to reward them according to their works.—Ira cum ira; bonus—bonus.

Bears Caught.—The Southern Shield, printed at Helena, Ark., has the following: "By a letter received from Mr. Lyman Webster of Coahoma county, Miss., he informs us that he has killed, with his dog and gun, on the first day of June, 1845, up to the first day of April, 1845, one hundred and six bears. One of which weighed 371 lbs. Mr. W. further states that he had but four dogs killed, and none during the time. We refer our river friends to his advertisement in another portion of the paper, for the sale of bear's meat and skins."

The advertisement reads: "BEAR'S MEAT AND SKINS. I WILL keep a constant supply of bear's meat and skins for sale, on island 67 and 68, near Judge Spear's wharf, from the first day of October next, until the first day of April, 1846."

LYMAN WEBSTER. Coahoma Co., Miss., June 28, 1845-46. "The fable says, 'never sell bear skins before you catch them,' but there is nothing to forbid advertising bear's meat and skins, for sale before hand, among the gophers of Arkansas, &c.,—merely a heave of the jaw, as a crocodile would have it, a throw of the larret to angle on land."

GREAT NEWS FROM TEXAS. As Punch says, the court has decided that "the dog" belongs to Jim Polk. We learn the following from the St. Louis papers:—

"Texas Annexation."—The steamer Missouri arrived last evening, in five days from New Orleans, bringing the important intelligence of the confirmation of Texas Annexation, by the Congress of that Republic. The news was brought by the Cutter Woodbury, to the Balize. Slips from the Galveston papers also were received, confirming the intelligence. It seems that the bill passed unanimously, and also an additional one, that the troops of the United States be allowed to occupy the territory immediately."

"Lather away the oak tick."—The legislature of Connecticut, says an exchange paper, has passed a law which imposes a fine of twenty dollars on any person who refuses to accept a military command to which he may be elected. As Paddy said, "a lot of liberty in freedom"—and don't they fear the breaking of the Sabath? Well, the old proverb is, rapid rulers reach for thine."

Free postage.—List of Post offices within thirty miles of Nauvoo.

- ILLINOIS.**
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Appanoose, | Hancock county. |
| East Bend, | |
| La Harpe, | |
| Fountain Green, | |
| Macedonia, | |
| McGary, | |
| Carthage, | |
| Pulaski, | |
| St. Marys, | |
| St. Albans, | |
| Chili, | |
| Warsaw, | |
| Green Plains, | |
| Montebello, | |
| Lima, | Adams county. |
| Shoquokon, | Henderson " |
- IOWA.**
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Fort Madison, | Lee county. |
| Montrose, | |
| Keokuk, | |
| Spring Prairie, | |
| Prairie House, | |
| West Point, | |
| Tuscarora, | |
| Franklin, | |
| Denmark, | |
| Augusta, | Des Moines county. |
| Burlington, | |
| Farmington, | Van Buren county. |
| Bonaparte, | |
- MISSOURI.**
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| St. Charlesville, | Clark county. |
| Waterloo, | |

The Post Master of this city handed us the foregoing list of officers, to which he says our papers may be sent free of postage. The most perfect trait of Mormonism is, union; and while that union

"Spreads undivided and eye-oles unsplit," the world may be benefited.—Then, let every Saint take the papers in this little sixty miles—imperium in imperio; and it would not hurt a winner to "go and do likewise."—For knowledge is power in heaven, and a passport to fame and power on the earth. He that hath ears to hear let him hear.

One wife enough.—A lady at Concord, N. H. on the 16th of June, safely brought forth a litter of three fine boys. She can say like Leah: "I troop a m-f-l. One such a wife will do very well, provided she is well treated."

Outragious.—A few persons continue to insult the feelings of the best portion of our citizens by dabbling in whiskey and other drinks. If they don't quit, Aunt Peggy is a widow.

Foreign News

By the arrival of the Acadia at Boston our regular files, came in this morning's mail. The news, by this arrival was nothing very interesting.

We select a few items.

THE QUEEN'S BALL COSTUME.

The grand state ball at Buckingham Palace, which has, from its novelty and anticipated magnificence, been long looked forward to by the noble and wealthy of the land with great interest, took place on Friday night, (6th June.) All the guests appeared in the costume of the period between 1740 and 1750. The company numbered 1,200, and included the diplomatic corps and the principal foreigners of distinction at present in the metropolis, all of whom adopted the foreign costumes of that date, appearing in the uniforms of their respective nations. The nobility and gentry present, in numerous cases, adopted the costumes of members of their families living at that period, the dresses being copied from family portraits with the greatest exactness.

Every possible variety of color, texture, and material, and the greatest magnificence of embroidery and jeweled decoration consistent with propriety were brought to bear on the quaint and antiquated costume of that period, and the result was harmony and unity of effect perfectly surprising. The Queen and Prince Albert entered the ball-room at 10 o'clock. Her Majesty and the royal family having taken their usual stations at their platform, the dancing commenced with a polonaise, danced by the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, followed by their distinguished guests. The dance extended through all the state apartments, all hands striking up the same tune. After the dance the assembled company, passed slowly before the Queen.

At twelve o'clock the Queen and her illustrious guests passed to supper, which was served as usual, in the great dining room, in a style of royal splendor.

SYRIA.

Five or six villages have been burnt in Syria, and three Catholic priests murdered. A fatal catastrophe took place a few days ago in the channel of Chesma. A Greek vessel returning from Jaffa with seventy or eighty passengers, Greek pilgrims from the Holy Land, was capsized during the night, and all hands perished except seven.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The extraordinary express, in anticipation of the Indian mail, arrived in London on Wednesday, with letters and papers from Bombay to the 1st May, and Calcutta 23d April.

The Rajah, Goolab Singh, who figured so conspicuously in the affairs of the Punjab, had surrendered himself into the hands of the Sirdar, Juhawir Singh; and unless the Rance, whose intrigues have had much influence over the Rajah's actions, succeeds in protecting him, her brother, the Sirdar, will assuredly put him to death.

In Scinde, all was quiet; and Sir C. Napier had arrived at Kurachee. The British troops were assembling in considerable numbers on the banks of the Sutlej; but it was expected that a treaty would be proposed to the King of Lahore prior to a hostile attack on the Punjab.

The Affghans are preparing to invade Peshawar, under Mahomed Akbar Khan. The news from China is to the 8th of March, but is of little interest. Governor Davis, while on a visit at Macao, had been attacked by some Chinese footpads, who got him down, and were proceeding to strip him when they were scared away by the appearance of some Portuguese gentlemen of the place.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 9th inst. by D. H. Wells, Esq., Mr. John Ricus to Miss Mary Fawkes.

Matrimony seems to be a pleasant region. Our widowers, old bachelors, and young men; widows, old maids, and maidens, all seem about to enter upon the happy land and leave, but few to enjoy a life of "single blessedness."

Joy go with the happy pair. May mild climate, ex. pleasant skies and balmy breezes attend them on their journey towards the climax of human enjoyment, and may a fountain of wisdom ever flow around their hearthstone, to drown domestic discords, heighten conjugal felicity, and cement the bands of peace, love and union.

Extra.—On the 8th day of July, Mr. Wm. WATKINS PHILIPS, and Miss LYDIA CAROLINE BREWSTER joined in matrimony.

On the 11th, the Printers, &c. et al., with feelings saw fit to make a case and made up a column of carriages, and buggies, headed by the band, for a leader and worked off a token of heavenly moon light. It being an extra evening is, the impression was a fair introduction to a "family edition," with a lot of "imposing forms" of diamond matter, as well as a lot of preface, referring to a font of bold faced ruby, headed in small caps.

SEXTON'S WEEKLY REPORT.

July 7, 1845.

Wm Halm, 63y; dropsy.

John Blunberry, 48y; typhus fever.

Thaddeus Page Melymichael, 21y 7m 2d; black canker.

Rebecca Richey, 16y; lung fever.

April 16th.

Ephraim Ridge, 4m 26d; inflammation of brain.

Catharine A. Oaks, 9m 14d; black canker.

July 14, 1845.

Bradford Blunberry, 13y 1m 5d; fever.

Ruth Green, 4y 4m; diarrhoea.

Abel Owen, 5y 8m 9d; white swelling.

Wm Joseph Young, 6m 8d; cholera infantum.

Sarah Klingensmith, 1y 5m 4d; teething.

David Fox, 2m 23d; canker.

Mary Lauchlin, 21y 2m 3d; fever.

Emely M. Wardsworth, 1y 2m 12d; diarrhoea.

Wm. Parley Loveridge, 1y 2m 12d; diarrhoea.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

DIED on the 9th inst., after an illness of a few weeks, Mrs. JEANETTE RICHARDS, wife of Dr. WILLARD RICHARDS, one of the Quorum of the Twelve.

This morning, July 16, Francis Hendricks, son of Dr. W. A. & Mary Sanger, aged 6 months and 11 days.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF JOSEPH.

ARTICLE 1. This association shall hereafter be called and known by the name of "the Photographical Society of the City of Joseph."

ART. 2. The object of this Society, is, for the mutual improvement of its members, in the science and art of Photography, and for the diffusion of its principles all over the world.

ART. 3. The officers of this society, shall be a president, treasurer and secretary, who shall be elected by ballot, and hold their office for one year, and until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified.

ART. 4. The annual meeting for the election of officers, shall be on the first Monday of July in every year.

ART. 5. The president, treasurer, and secretary, shall perform such duties as pertain to their respective offices in similar associations.

ART. 6. This society, shall meet from time to time, for instruction, and practice, as may be deemed proper by the president.

ART. 7. Any person approved by the president, may become a member of the society, on a vote being taken by the members, a majority being in his favor, signing his name to the constitution, and paying into the hands of the treasurer, the sum of fifty cents to defray incidental expenses.

ART. 8. Ladies may become honorary members, and be entitled to all the instructional privileges of the society, or application to the president.

ART. 9. If any one is desirous to go abroad, to teach others the science of photography, he shall, if approved by the society, receive a diploma of qualifications, signed by the president, and countersigned by the secretary—and all teachers, recommended by this society, shall keep an account of his income from his instruction, and pay one tenth of said income to the society, for the furtherance of its objects.

ART. 10. The constitution may be altered or amended, by a vote of two thirds of the members present, at any regular meeting, by giving two weeks previous notice.

GEORGE D. WATT, Pres.
DANIEL MACKINTOSH, Sec.
JAMES WHITEHEAD, Treas'r.
July 15-11-1w

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING.

THE subscriber, or his agent, will present a subscription paper to his friends the Saints, and all others who feel willing to participate; as follows:—

We the undersigned being desirous to sustain those that sustain and build up us; feel that Brother John E. Page is in want of a comfortable dwelling house, and as he says he wants nothing extravagant or more than the ability of the saints can afford him at the present time.—

Therefore in order to enable him to build him a house 20 feet by 24, two stories high, we do hereby promise to furnish the amount of means attached to each of our respective names.

The house is designed to be built principally of brick with a good cellar, wood shed, and well.

Therefore it will require rock for the well, rock lime and sand for the cellar, brick lime and sand for the building; together with the necessary lumber for the floors, doors, windows and roof.

The nails, glass, door hinges and trimmings will cost cash, also paints.

The materials are first necessary, and then the laborers to put it together.

If any subscribe provisions it will be appropriated to those laborers who are not circumstanced to board themselves while employed on the house.

Respectfully,
JOHN E. PAGE.
July 14-11-1w

FOR SALE.

A House and one third of a lot on Parley Street east of Main near Mr. Oakley's. The house is 20 feet by 30 two stories high. A good well of water on the premises. Terms low for CASH. Enquire of E. T. Hanson on Mason street between Fulmer & Warsaw streets or of G. W. Potter near the Post Office.

CITY LOTS FOR SALE.

LOTS, belonging to the NAUVOO WATER POWER CO.—The cheapest and best in the city, are offered for sale on as moderate terms as a purchaser can reasonable ask.

The lots are beautifully situated on the bank of the river, where the most business part of the city eventually will be. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. EDWARD HUNTER Esq.

JOHN E. PAGE, President.
July 14:11w

LAW NOTICE.

BABBITT & EDMONDS, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

WOULD most respectfully inform the public, that they have associated themselves together in the practice of the profession, and will attend to any business entrusted to them in the state of Illinois, or in the Territory of Iowa. Mr. Babbitt will be found as usual at his office in the city of Nauvoo. Mr. Edmonds will be found at his office, in the town of Keokuk, in Lee county, Iowa Territory.

July 14:11w

COOK & PETERSON, DEALERS in Hides, Leather and Findings, No. 71, Main Street St. Louis.
July 9-10 6m

In the Hancock Circuit Court Illinois May Term A. D. 1845.

State of Illinois, }
Hancock County, } ss.
Erastus Snow,)
vs.
Charles Beck.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given to the said Charles Beck, that a writ of attachment has been issued out of the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of said county at the suit of Erastus Snow against the estate of you the said Charles Beck, for the sum of two hundred and twenty five dollars, returnable to the May term A. D. 1845, of said court; that the same is pending before said court, and has been returned by the sheriff of said county, levied on the following described property, to wit the north west quarter of the south east quarter of section No. 17, in township No. 7 north, range No. 7 west; also the south east quarter of the north east quarter of section No. 19; township No. 7 north, range No. 7 west; also one third of an acre being the north east corner of lot No. 1, block No. 13, in Wells' addition to Nauvoo, being eleven rods on the east side; also served on John Lamoreaux, Truman Birlow, Hiram Falk, & Ephraim S. Green as garnishees; that unless you the said Charles Beck, and the said garnishees aforesaid shall appear before the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court house in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of May next, and plead, answer, or demur, to the said plan of action, in judgment will be rendered against you by default, and the premises so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with cost.

Witness, D. E. HEAD, clerk of [LS] said Circuit Court and the seal thereof at Carthage this 3d day of April, A. D. 1845.

D. E. HEAD, clerk.
A. W. BABBITT for Plaintiff.
April 5-49-1f

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that the undersigned will apply to the County Commissioners Court at the next session, to be held in Carthage, for a licence to keep a ferry across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, Iowa territory.

DANIEL CARN.
Nauvoo, July 18:11c

GRAND ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION.

The Proprietors respectfully announce that their Extensive Collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS will be exhibited at Nauvoo, on Monday the 21st of July.

This Establishment embraces the interest of the New York and Philadelphia Zoological Institutes, making it the LARGEST OF THE KIND NOW IN THE U. STATES.

The famous Duboise will appear with his trained animals in some of the most beautiful scenes, and among other interesting performances, will harness and drive a large

NUMIDIAN LION.

On the entrance into Nauvoo, on the 21st, TWO LARGE ELEPHANTS will be harnessed to the Band Car and precede the whole retinue of Horses, Wagons, &c., to the place of exhibition.

Doors open at 1 o'clock, P. M. Admission 30 cents—Children, ten years of age, half price.

July 9, 1845. 10-2w.

TINNER'S ASSOCIATION.

THE undersigned having associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the tin-plate and sheet-iron business in all its various branches, have taken the shop formerly occupied by Dustin Amy, corner of Young and Mulholland streets, where they are prepared to manufacture tin and sheet-iron ware at wholesale or retail, as low as can be bought in St. Louis or elsewhere.

N. B. For the accommodation of persons living on the flat, we have deposited a quantity of tin ware at Messrs Oakley's store, where those in want can be accommodated at all times.

PHILIP B. LEWIS,
DUSTIN AMY,
JOHN MILLS.
Nauvoo, June 25, 1845:8f

SAMUEL MILES, Tailor.

WOULD inform the public that he carries on business at his shop, a few rods south of the Temple, near the New York Store, where he will do work at unusually low prices. Common summer coats cut and made for \$1.00

Pants and vests " " 50
Coats cut for " 25
Pants and vests for " 12 1/2

Ladies instructed in cutting and making clothes at their residences if required on reasonable terms.

N. B. Cutting done at all times in the most approved style.

June 11, 1845. 6 3 m

TAILORS' ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned have associated ourselves together, for the purpose of carrying on the tailoring business, in all its various branches. And for the better accommodation of the public, have opened two shops. One on Mulholland street, one door west of A. Davis' store; and one on the corner of Main and Parley streets, two doors north of Oakley's store, formerly occupied by R. Wells.

This association being composed of the best workmen, which will enable us to give satisfaction to all those who may favor us with a call. Therefore all that wish to have clothing made, whether for beauty, fashion, comfort, or durability, can be accommodated at the above designated shops. Also cutting done on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. The real or personal property of any member of aforesaid association which is not invested as stock in said association, shall not be holden for the debts of said association.

JOHN W. BELL, Pres.
C. M. THOMPSON, Counsellors.
W. B. MCINTIRE, Counsellors.
ROBT. RUSSELL, Superintendents.
J. H. GLINES, do.
W. M. PARKER, do.
ALEXANDER MULLINER, do.
C. BELLARY, do.
WM. STRINGHAM, do.
JABEZ BOTSFORD, do.
B. CHAPMAN, do.

Nauvoo, March 25th, 1845-47-3m

CHEAPEST DRY GOODS IN ST. LOUIS.

WE offer to our friends in Illinois, as well as in our own state, a first rate opportunity of purchasing their goods as we are determined to sell lower than any engaged in our line of business.

We sell for cash, and our motto is quick returns and small profits.

WEBB & SMITH.
Corner of 3d and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Country merchants will do well to give us a call.
Feb. 7:49f W. & S.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE undersigned having been appointed NOTARY PUBLIC for Nauvoo, will attend to all business in that line according to law, at his office in the brick store on Water street.

W. W. PHELPS.
April 7 1845-49.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city of New York, (and taken his old stand, 52 Main street,) with an entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, comprising every article usually kept in a clothing or furnishing store. His goods are all new, were bought for cash, and manufactured under his own direction, expressly for this market, in the latest and most fashionable style.

Having formed a connection with a wholesale dry goods house in the city of New York, enables him to take advantage of the market in buying unusually low, at auction. He can, therefore, confidently assure buyers of ready made clothing, that he not only can but will sell them clothing not only as cheap but cheaper than any other clothing house in the city of St. Louis. Buyers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

M. BROWN.
No. 52 Main street, St. Louis.
April 8th 50-3m

LIME LIME.—The subscribers would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they have now on hand and intend keeping at all times a large quantity of first rate Lime, at their kiln near the upper end of Main street; formerly occupied by Pe & Harris.

All kinds of country produce, merchandise, &c., received in payment, cash not refused.

JOSIAH BOYCE,
O. M. ALLEN,
EDMUND NELSON.
May 7, 1845-No 1-6m

THE WORLD RIGHT SIDE UP.

D. and J. M. WOOLLEY, would respectfully inform the Saints, our friends and the public, we have just received a large assortment of GOODS, which we have opened in the house formerly known as the NAUVOO SEED STORE now JOSEPH CITY STORE, situated on Mulholland Street, one block and a half east of the Temple, where we will be able to accommodate the Saints with those articles as essential to the comfort of mankind, viz Dry goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, and Crockery, in short all things that are daily wanted in our line of business. And having been engaged in the business, for years, we feel ourselves competent to give a satisfaction in quality, and at a low price, we would invite the inhabitants of the city of Joseph and its vicinity to call and see.

Country produce will be received for goods.

May 27th 1845-4-3m

NOTICE.

FOR sale or exchange for lands near or within twenty miles of Nauvoo. A Farm of 200 acres, 185 improved, good buildings, a first rate orchard, situated ten miles south of Pinckneyville, Perry county Ills. For further particulars enquire of J. J. STEWART.

Nauvoo, April 23d, 1845-52-1f

THE POTTERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of the City of Joseph and the public generally that we are now manufacturing of the best material, and have on hand a large assortment of Earthenware a few yards east of the Temple on Knight street, such as Pitchers, Bowls, Plates, Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Chambers, Peppers and Salts, Nappies, Mugs, &c, which will be sold wholesale and retail for Cash or Country Produce, cheaper than can be purchased on the Mississippi, of the same quality. We boast of the best material and best workmen the United States can afford, being English Potters and having worked in the most extensive Manufactories in England.

ELIJAH K. FULLER, President.
RICHARD STEELE,
WILLIAM BOX,
RICHARD RALPHS,
JOSEPH RALPHS,
THOMAS RALPHS,
ALFRED CORDON,
JOHN BOURNE Clerk.

June 4th 1845-5-6m

LIME, LIME!

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they intend keeping constantly on hand, the best quality of lime, which they will sell low for cash or produce, at their kiln in Keegan's woods, in Brigham street, 1-4 of a mile north of Young street.

JOSEPH OWENS,
THOS. MENDENHALL.
April 13th, 50-3m

MORMONS AND ANTI-MORMONS.

ATTENTION! GENTLEMEN, wishing to exchange Lands or Farms in Hancock county, for lands or farms in other parts of this State, or in the Eastern Middle or Southern States, will please deliver a minutely written description of them, post paid, with their real cash value, to Mr. LORENZO YOUNG of this City, who may be found by enquiring at the Nauvoo Mansion.

Also members of our church owning lands in any of the above States, and wishing to exchange them for lands in this county, will please forward to Mr. Young a minute description thereof, post paid, with the cash value thereof, and it will meet with prompt attention. Mr. Young is the Agent of the Church, in this City to transact this business.

No charges will be made unless an exchange is effected, but when exchanges are made, a moderate or reasonable compensation will be expected.

Nauvoo, May 5th, 1845-1-3m

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

BRETHREN wishing to purchase Land, Houses or city lots, will do well to call on me, at Mrs. Emma Smith's or the Mansion.

WILLIAM SMITH

ALSO—I have some landed property with houses and out offices on, in the interior of this county, which I will sell or exchange for property in this city.

May 6th, 1845-1-1f

CO-OPERS ASSOCIATION.

THE Coopers of the city of Nauvoo, wish to inform the public, that they have entered into an organization, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Coopering in all its various branches, and that we are now prepared to contract for jobs of any magnitude; and inasmuch as we have some of the best of workmen, we hope to merit the support and confidence of Merchants and others, who may favor us with a call.

Any person wishing for work done in our line of business, will please apply to the Superintendent of the Association on Hyrum Street, between Partridge and Hyde Streets, who is empowered to contract for all jobs at prices to suit the times.

We would also inform the public that we want immediately, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND STAVES, for which we will pay the highest West rn prices. Persons willing to furnish us with good Staves can apply to the Superintendent as above.

Individual property of members of said Association will be exempt from liability for debts contracted by said Association.

WM. EARL, President.
HENRY B. HUFFMAN, Counsellor.
CYRUS WINGATE, do.
HUGH LITTLE, Superintendent.
H. B. HUFFMAN, Treasurer.
HENRY STANDAGE, Secretary.

May 18, 1845-3-3m

PHONOGRAPHY.

GEORGE D. WATT, wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he is teaching the art of Phonography in *Thirteen Lessons*, which will give the necessary instruction for a common practice. He will teach in different parts of the city, when a class can be obtained, at the rate of one dollar per scholar.

May 2d, 1845-1-1f

NEW TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE HOUSE.

general Grocery and Liquor store, north east corner of Fourth and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo.

The subscribers, having opened the above establishment, and having bought entirely for cash, are enabled to sell every article in the above line, at the very lowest cash prices.

Call and try. Ere you buy. Purchasers are solicited to call and examine for themselves.

STRACHAN & NICHOLSON.

April 7:49f

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

</



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 3.—No. 12.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, July 23, 1845.

Whole Number 16

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,
Editor and Proprietor.
At the corner of Main and Kent Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

THE INCREASE OF CRIME.

The fearful increase of crime which marks the present era in the history of our country, is sufficient to quicken into life the duldest sensibilities, and to awaken from their lethargy the drowsiest feelings of patriotism. Scarcely a journal reaches our table without bringing news of some dreadful deed perpetrated either in the heat of blood, in obedience to the dictates of a cold and settled malice, or from a fiendish and insatiable lust for mammon. The torch of the incendiary is continually enkindling to ruin and desolation the fairest portions of many of our cities, the most flaring and hellish outrages are committed upon the persons of the weaker sex, with a frequency which must alarm the stoutest hearts; whilst stealing and its thousand kindred arts to wrest from the citizen his honest earnings, have become the most common occurrences of the day. Almost every city paper comes to us crowded with the intelligence of robberies by fraud; the burglar has become almost as common an attendant of our dwellings as our house cats and watch dogs. The pickpockets are rapidly growing in numbers and are over on the alert where there is the faintest prospect of gain, and have carried their profession to such an incredible degree of perfection as to have become both in name and in reality a formidable trade. As for the instances in which goods and money are obtained by forgery, by false pretences, and by various other dishonest and disgraceful stratagems, it is unnecessary to mention them, for they have become as familiar to us as the items recorded under the marriage and obituary heads.

But our attention has been called to this subject at the present time, not by a desire to exaggerate the enormities of our countrymen, but to awaken their vigilance and to stimulate their energy in the great enterprise of checking the progress of crime. It is a fact in the economy of governments, which cannot be successfully contested, that education at large, is the grand spring of popular purification. But the benefits of this invaluable auxiliary in the work of human reformation, are rather too remote to serve our present purposes. We wish the lights of education to be broadly and magnificently diffused over our land, and this will silently but certainly correct the evil tendencies of our population. But what we desire at this time, is an antidote for crime more expeditious in its nature. We stand in need, in the large towns and cities, of a police augmented both in its numbers and vigor. We do not refer in making this remark, to a police which will ferret out and secure offenders, after they have already committed offences, but we mean such a police as will be enabled to anticipate them in the career of crime, and to rid the community of such noxious pests, through the medium of a preventive process. Every suspicious person who might be seen about a place, as well as every person who might be loitering about without some honest calling, and without adequate means of support, was immediately arrested and his case inquired into, and competent security required for his good behavior, who a satisfactory account of his character, occupation, and future designs might not be given, we are firmly convinced that there would be a visible alteration immediately produced in the moral tone and behavior of the vicious portions of community. This is not all; where persons have been tried for offences and nevertheless acquitted from a deficiency of proof, or owing to any other cause where there guilt was evident, if these persons were uniformly required to enter into bonds for their good behavior, it would tend largely to enhance the security of the public. And it would be well also to exact a similar pledge of fidelity to the laws of the country from those gentry who have served out their term in the penitentiary and afterwards come amongst us; as also from those who are known to have committed thefts and other breaches of the law elsewhere. Such a system of police would not only have a direct and certain tendency to relieve our cities and towns of the hateful practices of such wretched outcasts, after they had once settled in them, but its terrors would have a tendency to repel them from any place in which such a police might exist. Such places would become hateful to them in the highest degree, and they would in the course of time, rather wander amongst the Tartars, the Arab or the Cossacks,

than to hazard the inconveniences of meeting such a police.

We wish it to be expressly understood, however, that we do not mean in the slightest degree, to reflect upon our own most vigilant, faithful, and excellent police. On the contrary we believe that every person at all acquainted with its character, will award to it the highest meed of praise for faithfulness, vigilance and energy in the performance of its duties. All we mean to allege, is, that should our police be augmented in point of numbers, and its obligations and powers be so extended as to reach certain cases which are not at this time embraced specifically enough, that our cities and towns would be cleansed in a great degree, of the moral abominations which now pollute and annoy them.

Thus speaketh the 'moral editor' of St. Louis Organ. The scripture saith, 'two unto the world to cause of offences'; for it must needs be that offences come; but wo to that man by whom the offence cometh!

Now all that need be said, is, that we live in the last days, and, 'while men kill the prophets,' the evils and calamities will increase. Punish the offenders against the lives and property of the Saints, and remember to 'do unto others as you would have others do unto you,'—and righteousness will exalt the nation; otherwise ruin will ensue.

—Reproach and endless shame,
Because you kill the Saints.

Letter from New Grenada.—The brig Chaires arrived at New York on Saturday week, with advices from Carthagena to the 2nd inst. All was quiet in New Grenada, and the new President was said to be making great improvements in government affairs. The session of Congress was over. In consequence of some disturbances in Guayaquil against Gen. Flores, President of the Ecuador, General Herran had been despatched with troops from Bogota to Puno, as a measure of precaution. Mr. Olmedo, who was at the head of the disturbances, had sent a commissioner to New Grenada to give assurance that Obano, the murderer of General Saca, would be admitted in Guayaquil, and requesting that the troops of the government might not be allowed to interfere in the matter.

True.—The history of the world is well as the biography of those who have played a prominent part in its concerns, teach one great lesson, worthy of everlasting remembrance. It assures us that it matters but little what form of danger may assail man, if he be true to himself. Poverty may lay its chilling hand upon him, and freeze up the fountain of his brightest hope—disappointments may meet him at every step—affliction may strike down those who are dearest to the heart—the breath of slander may attempt to sully his name, and tarnish his reputation—still let him be true to himself—let him maintain a stout heart and a clear breast—and he will eventually outlive the storm. Let those who are struggling with 'low birth and iron fortune' remember this truth—and let them remember, too, that no man can be destroyed by others without fault and weakness in himself.

Phonography.—The science of conveying ideas by sound in characters, is at the rage now; and, a still greater interest to apply it to Morse's Telegraphy will, it is carried out, at once, immortal both. The Cincinnati Chronicle speaks as follows:—

Morse's Telegraph.—More Despatch. As we expected, this system of electrical communication is undergoing vast improvements. Our townsman, B. Hurd, Esq., has taken up the subject, as we perceive by the following extract from the Saturday Evening Post, and promises to add new and wonderful facilities to this 'lightning despatch.' It has always struck us that some more rapid method must be devised for reading the ideas intended for transmission. Without this the operation would be limited, and consequently not profitable or popular. We shall in a day or two give a general idea of Mr. Hurd's plan. The report of the Committee of the Institute is expected soon.

Great Invention.—We are informed by a gentleman, in whom we put perfect confidence, that a system of phonetic writing has been perfected, three signs of which represent as much as can be conveyed in twenty or thirty letters of Mr. Morse's present alphabet. The system was investigated by Professors Renwick, Mapes and Meigs, a committee of the American Institute, in the city of New York, and they give it their unqualified approval. From this statement it is obvious that twenty times the expedition at present possible in writing these 'light-

ning despatches,' will be effected by this new process, should it answer the recommendations which it has received. The inventor is Benjamin Hardinge, Esq., of Cincinnati, and we trust that he will have an opportunity to convince the world of its practical utility.

The New Slave Convention.—The new convention between the government of France and England, and which has been signed by both parties, and the ratification of which will be exchanged in a few days is to the following effect:

The preamble of the new treaty sets forth that the Queen of England and King of France (the parties most deeply bound to the execution of this duty from their superior naval resources) deeming that the treaties of 1831 and 1838 have produced all the effect they were capable of as a desirous of forming another compact suited to the present emergency in order more efficaciously to repress the slave trade. They have accordingly drawn up the present treaty; to endure for ten years, unless at a period to be appointed, (which will probably be towards the fifth year) their mutual efforts should have proved insufficient and unsatisfactory. It is therefore arranged that a fleet consisting half of steamers and half of sailing ships, the number amounting to not less than 26; and that the naval force employed by England will be of the same character, calibre, and amount, exercising simultaneously due vigilance on the flags of their respective nations. Acting in concert for this object, each may visit the stations occupied by the other when convenient negotiating treaties with the native princes and chiefs for the suppression of the trade only, and bearing jointly the expenses of presents. &c., upon the conclusion of such treaties. Should the use of force by land or sea become necessary in the execution of the object in view, neither shall have recourse thereto without the sanction of the other. Notice will be given when the operation of this convention is about to commence, and from the following three months the right of mutual search must cease.

The convention is signed by the Earl of Aberdeen, the Duc de Broglie, the Countess St. Aulaire and Dr. Lushington.

Liberation of Dorr.—We hope, now that Thomas W. Dorr is again at liberty, the Providence papers will find something else to talk about. The Legislature has passed an act giving him an unconditional release. He is not to be restored to the rights of citizenship until he takes the oath of allegiance, which, it is probable he will not do. The Legislature will, in the end, restore him to the full enjoyment of his privileges, and Dorr very likely be the next Governor of the State of Rhode Island. So much for firmness and consistency. They are qualities which always befitted a man in the long run. —[Noah]

American Goods in England.—A London letter says that the Americans, not contented with supplying John Bull with beef, pork, cotton, tobacco, ice, woollen cloths, and numerous other articles, are actually sending over sheetings and shirtings; our 'cloths,' as they are there termed. The following paragraph appeared recently in a London journal.

'The American brown cloths are really substantial, and to the homelier part of a community, most valuable fabrics.'—Manchester cloths of the same descriptions are not to be compared to them; and although the import duty upon them be ten per cent, we could wish that our agriculturists would try them, and show thereby that a market may be found in England for American cotton goods as well as for American grain and provisions.'

Bird's Sweeping Paddle.—The Canada papers speak of this as a substitute for the wheel by which steamboats are propelled; and they give the details of its application to the government steamboat Experiment, now stationed at Panetanguishine, Lake Huron, in which they state the speed of that boat was increased, by the change, more than twenty per cent.

Remains of the Aborigines.—A few days since while the workmen on the Troy and Greenbush Railroad were excavating at the embankment at Wigan's kill, near Troy, the skeletons of about twenty Indians were found, and with them arrowheads and stone pestles, used for pounding corn. The relics were found three feet below the surface of the ground in a bank of sand. On one of them was growing a large tree, the growth of a term of years. The antiquarians of Troy have the remains, and a large report may be expected soon.

A great panic prevails in the neighborhood of Jackson, Ark., in consequence of the devastations made amongst the wheat crops by the wild pigeons. Were the boys of that ilk 'up to trap,' the panic would be confined to the feathered bipeds.

Canals and Railroads in the United States.—Some one says the N. O. Pic has taken pains to collect some statistics in regard to the wonderful progress of canals and railroads in this country. It appears from them that previous to the war of 1812 with Great Britain, there were no canals in the United States, excepting the Middlesex Canal in Massachusetts, 27 miles in length, which was finished in 1803, and the Santee Canal, 22 miles in length in South Carolina. There are now nearly 4000 miles of canals, which have cost at least \$100,000,000.

The first railroad in this country was the short road of three or four miles in length, at Quincy, Mass., built on transport granite to the head of sloop navigation. Now there are no less than 4000 miles of railroads, which have cost no less than \$100,000,000.

Whaling Fleet.—Our whaling fleet, says the Newburyport Herald, now counts six hundred and twenty-five vessels, the greater part of which are ships of four hundred tons burthen, amounting in all to two hundred thousand tons. The majority of these vessels cruise in the Pacific Ocean. Between fifteen and sixteen thousand men are required to man these vessels, half of whom go to sea for the first time as 'green hands,' and return after a voyage of a fatigue and hazard transformed into sailors.

The value of the whale itself is estimated at not less than \$25,000,000, extracted from the ocean by hard toil, exposure and danger. The estimated quantity of oil imported into the United States is about 400,000 barrels, nearly one half of which is sperm oil.

A Wild Woman.—The Caddo, La. Gazette gives an account of a woman who has lived in the woods near there for the last three months. Her husband died in Mississippi and she came to her present whereabouts on foot. She sleeps in the woods, yet no one knows where, as she never makes her appearance during the day. The Gazette says she frequently comes to the house of Mr. Polk, at a late hour of the night, when they give her what she desires to eat, and after she has satisfied her appetite, retires again to the woods. She manifests, we are told, much fear of being taken, particularly by the Sheriff. She came on one occasion to the house of Mr. Polk, and carded and spun a portion of cotton thread to mend her clothes. She is the mother of several children, and has a brother in North Carolina who is wealthy, and who, it is believed, would gladly rescue her from her wretched condition. He is known to some of the citizens of this parish, and it is their design, we understand, to acquaint him by letter with her situation. She is truly an object of commiseration.

Sunday at New Orleans.—The News papers advertised 'Extra attractions,' for Sunday 15th ult. viz: 'Several fights between dogs, a bull, a donkey and bear; and in addition the celebrated European entertainment of the grand Pig Race, to be run for by several gentlemen, (1) and open to all fleet of foot, who can hold what they can catch.'

England's Expenses in Canada.—The regular annual expenses of Canada to Great Britain, is now not far from \$3,000,000. The rebellion of 1838, cost her \$15,000,000. The public improvements in making canals and roads since the Patriot rebellion, is over \$3,000,000. The total amount of money remitted to these Provinces since 1833, is not much short of \$42,000,000. This, however, has gone back to her to pay for British goods.

Movement of Troops.—Orders have been sent to General Taylor, at Fort Jessup, near the Sabine, to march the troops under his command, amounting to about 1500, to the western frontier of Texas. This is a judicious and well timed movement on the part of our government.

Mitrimony.—A few days since there arrived at Southampton, Wisconsin, in the steamer Empire, a lot of emigrants to the West, among whom were two pairs of twins. Those twins were born of different parents—but under the same roof and in the same house. Each pair comprised a boy and girl; they lived near neighbors from infancy, and the same day before starting west, they were united in marriage; the male and the female of the different pairs. They were from St. Lawrence county, N. Y.

A missionary states that the Chinese are supposed to spend \$360,000,000 a year for incense to burn before their idols. So much for Heathenism.

Quincy Waig.—And it is fact, without supposition, that the Americans spend about \$400,000,000, for liquor yearly to drink behind their idols. So much for Christianity.

THE MAMMOTH OF REPTILES.

In the county of Washington Alabama, not far from Mobile the fossil remains of a monster in the animal creation have been discovered by Dr. Albert C. Koch. We find an account of it in Dr. K's words in the Mobile Daily Advertiser: it has been called by him *Zenodou Sillimanii*, in honor of Professor Silliman of Yale College. Here follows a description of the monster:

I have succeeded in bringing to light the very nearly complete skeleton of a most colossal and terrible reptile, that may be justly termed the king of kings of reptiles. Its length is one hundred and four feet—the solid portion of the vertebrae from 14 to 18 inches in length, and from 8 to 12 inches in diameter, each averaging 75 pounds in weight. Its greatly elongated jaws are armed with not less than forty incisor or cutting teeth, four canine teeth or fangs, and eight molars or grinders. These teeth all fit into each other when the jaws are closed, and it is clear that the animal was of the carnivorous nature. The eyes were evidently large, and were prominently situated on the forehead, giving the animal the power of keeping a constant and vigorous watch for its prey. The body had members attached resembling paddles or fins, which in proportion to the size of the animal were small, and were doubtless intended to propel the body of this enormous creature through the waters of those large rivers or seas, which it inhabited or frequented. The ribs are of a very peculiar shape and exceedingly numerous. They are three times the thickness at the lower that they are at the superior extremity.

Burning of Raggett's Hotel, and Loss of Life.

Raggett's Hotel, in Dover st., Piccadilly, London, was burned down on the night of the 26th of May, and shocking to relate, so rapid were the flames, so speedy the work of destruction, that four persons lost their lives by this calamity—namely, Mrs. Round, the lady of the honorable member for Malden, Essex; Mr. Raggett, the proprietor of the hotel; his daughter, Miss Raggett, aged 27; and Mrs. Jones, a nurse in the service of the Earl of Huntingdon. At the time of the calamity the hotel was being occupied by several noble and genteel families who had arrived from the country to be presented at the Queen's drawing-room the next day. Amongst the visitors for this purpose was the unfortunate Mrs. Round. The Countess of Huntingdon has lost the whole of her jewels, exceeding in value £3,000, and the jewels of poor Mrs. Round were even of greater value.

Important from Washington—Removal of the Oregon Boundary.

We have already had vague rumors that the Administration contemplated a settlement of the Oregon question, on the basis we have already insisted was the just one—viz: the line of 49 degrees North latitude; but the following is the first reliable announcement we have seen. It is from a gentleman of high character, who is not likely to be deceived.—N. Y. Tribune, July 4.

Washington, 2d July, '45.

We have had a rumor for the last few days, that the Oregon question has been settled—the 49th degree being the compromise line. I have reason to believe it is true. H— told me this morning he apprehended it was so. Mr. Calhoun in his correspondence refused to entertain such a proposition. He contended for the 54th. Benton and many other prominent Locofocos will denounce the authors of it.

With regard to removals, they have become so common that they cease to create any sensation except among those immediately interested.

*One very likely to be well informed.
[Ed. Tribune.]

Salt.—The Oswego Standard states that the price of salt, at this time, scarcely pays for manufacturing. It has been sold as low as 86 cents per barrel. The cost to the manufacturer is 88 cents, i. e. 35 cents for the salt, 30 cents duty to the State, 20 cents for the barrel, and 3 cents for packing.

Governor Wright burned in Effigy.—The Western New York papers give an account of the burning of the Governor in effigy, by some of his own political friends in Allegany county, who took this strong mode of manifesting their hostility to his veto.

Chain of Magnetic Telegraphs.—A circular has been published by Henry C. Reilly, one of the agents of Morse's telegraph, in which is developed the grand system of magnetic communication to be established throughout the United States, connecting the Atlantic cities with the valley of the Mississippi and the Great Lakes. The line will be completed to the Susquehanna at Harrisburg in December and to the Ohio river at Pittsburgh and Wheeling in early spring at farthest.

THE AGE OF THE LADIES.

A pleasant, cheerful, lively, generous, charitable-minded woman in never old. Her heart is as young at sixty or seventy, as it was at eighteen or twenty; and they who are old at sixty or seventy, are not made old by time. They are made old by the ravages of passion and feelings of an unsocial and ungenerous nature, which have enkindled their minds, wrinkled their spirits, and withered their souls. They are made old by envy, by jealousy, by hatred, by suspicions, by ungiving, ill-bred habits; which, if they avoid, they preserve their youth to the very last; so that the child shall call, as the scriptures say, a hundred years old. There are many old women, who pride themselves on being eighteen or twenty. They carry all the characteristics of age about them without even suspecting that they are old women. Nay, they even laugh and sneer, and make themselves merry with such mirth as malice can enjoy—by sarcastic reflections upon the age of others—who may step in modestly between them and admiration, or break down the monopoly of attraction which they have enjoyed for a season, either in imagination or reality. Pride is an old passion, and vanity is as grey as the mountains. They are old women that have much of either. They are dry, heartless, dull, indifferent. They want the well-spring of youthful affection, which is always cheerful, always enlivening, which is a labor of love, which is calculated to promote and distribute enjoyment. They pine, repine, sigh and groan; they yawn and stretch themselves; they murmur, grumble, fret, frown; they sigh, snarl, carp and vapor. They go to bed in the morning, they breakfast in bed; they find fault with this and that, 'other' thing they make even their own children run away from them and take refuge in the cellar, or the back kitchen, or any other place that may rid them of the old woman. And the children on such occasions, also call them old, by an instinct of nature. Old woman, old lady, old grim face, old gripe, or any other nickname with the epithet old prefixed to it, is as commonly applied by children to bad tempered mothers, nurses, or aunts, as pretty, kind, sweet, dear and other youthful epithets, are instinctively applied to the good-humored grandma with her wrinkled face. There is an old age of the hearty which is possessed by many, who have no suspicion that there is anything old about them; and there is a youth which never grows old, a love which is ever a boy. A Psyche who is ever a girl.—London Dispatch.

U. S. DRAGOONS ON THE WESTERN PLAINS.

We have already mentioned the fact that Col. Kearney's regiment of Dragoons had preceded the Oregon Emigrants to the Rocky Mountains. We have now advices from them to the 4th of June, in camp near the forks of the Platte. They consist of five companies, amounting to the aggregate of 280 men. So far they had met with no interruptions. On the 24th of May they fell in with the Oregon trail, and after that passed every day some party of Emigrants moving towards Oregon or California, with their families and flocks and herds resembling the movement of the Israelites through the wilderness. The Dragoons sent back from the forks of the Platte, two wagons, which had hauled provisions that far for them, and gave them directions to disinter the remains of the late Mr. James H. Marshall, of this city, and take them to Fort Leavenworth, subject to further directions of the family. Mr. M. was buried last year on one of the branches of the Blue River, whilst on his way to the mountains for the recovery of his health.

It is understood that the Dragoons are following the Oregon trail, to near the South Pass in the Mountains, in order to make that road safe to the emigrants. They are of course, much relieved by their presence, as they no longer apprehend difficulty with the Indians, having such an armed party on the same road with themselves. The women and children are particularly gratified.

It is further understood, that the Dragoons, after going to the South Pass, will return to Fort Laramie, on the Platte—from that point cross to Bent's Fort, on the Arkansas, and return to Fort Leavenworth, on the Santa Fe trail, thus affording protection to the traders to that country. It is estimated, that the Dragoons will accomplish this duty by the last of September.

FROM MEXICO.

We are indebted to an esteemed friend, says the New Orleans Tropic, for the following interesting letter from his regular correspondent at Vera Cruz. It is one day later than our own correspondence published yesterday:

Vera Cruz, June 24.
A death-like silence reigns here at this moment, no business doing, except by retail and what is still worse, no money; the Navy and Military officers are all without pay, and some have thrown off their uniform in disgust.

The celebrated General Bustamante and family arrived here a few days since, in the English steamer from England, via Havana, and left some evening for Mexico. On landing, there was a disposition prevalent to proclaim him at once president, but it was suppressed by the military.

The Castle is in good order; it mounts 200 large guns, and has recently been reinforced by some 500 or 600 men. As it is in a much better condition now than when the French attacked it, some think it will be able to contend successfully with any Naval force the United States may send.

The late President, Santa Anna, wife and daughter, are still in the Havana—where they will remain until the old General has an increase in his family, which is shortly expected.

There will be a declaration of war in a few days by this Government against the United States. Orders have just been received to have all the public archives removed to Jalapa, which is sixty miles in the interior, for safe-keeping. This looks like making preparation. The Mexicans have lately received an addition to their small marine: three large gun boats, mounting each one 24 pounder built in New York, well finished and creditable to American ship-builders. They cost, with the arms, etc., attached, about \$100,000 each. The new Congress is now in session. What they are doing or will do, is not known. The general impression is that they will materially alter the present tariff, the duties on some articles are so high as to almost amount to a prohibition. Their Turin, Priestcraft, and the frequent revolutions, have reduced these people to abject poverty.

Contra.

God, who never errs, continues to vex this generation for their sins, and, unless there is deep repentance, the joy manifested at the martyr of the Prophet at Carthage, will turn into ice, horror, calamity, fire, pestilence, famine, and war, that will penetrate all hearts.

ANOTHER THIRD OF QUEBEC DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Another great fire broke out in Quebec on the 28th ult.—just one month after the great fire on the 28th of May—by which fully a third of the city was destroyed. It commenced about eleven o'clock at night in the back premises of M. Tessier, Notary, St. John's Suburbs, and spread with unrelenting fury until nine o'clock next morning, and its course consumed about 1300 dwellings, and at the least, rendered homeless 6000 persons!

Human aid was of no avail. The wind blew fiercely from the Northeast. Water could not be obtained to any extent, and even when had it was of little avail, owing to the rapid progress of the destructive element.

About thirty streets were laid in ruins, from this fire alone.

The flames spread as during the last fire, from street to street, by the burning flakes scattered by the gale then blowing; for, as on the 28th, there had been a previous continuance of dry weather, and at the time of the break out of the fire, there raged a violent wind from the N. E.

The Quebec Gazette says, the scene of desolation, distress and affliction, and the extent of the calamity are nearly as great as after the former conflagration; the value of the property destroyed probably greater. The population of St. John's Suburbs was about ten thousand, and the population of St. Roch had mostly found refuge in St. John's Suburbs.

Quebec is now reduced to the Upper Town within the walls, the Lower Town from the St. Charles below Hope Gate to Cape Blanc on the St. Lawrence, the extent which it occupied, but then more sparsely built, after the destruction of the suburbs during the siege in 1775.—The remaining houses in the suburbs are about as many as they were half a century ago.

Fire.—At New Bedford, a fire broke out on Sunday afternoon, in the stable of Mr. Jos. D. B. Brooks rear of Water street, which was consumed, with its contents of hay and grain. Two houses adjoining owned by Mr. John C. Smith and Mr. Brooks, were very badly injured. Insurance on the houses 1000, which will probably cover the loss.

Loss of Life in Canada.—The loss of ratismen on the Ottawa river the present season is enormous, eighty-one persons having found a watery grave.

Singular Phenomenon.—The Martinsburg (Va.) Gazette states that the fire in that neighborhood are dying off in great numbers. They seek water, become torpid, and finally burst and die.—The same thing has been noticed in several other sections of Virginia.

A fellow has been arrested in Brooklyn, N. Y., for breaking into a church and stealing Bibles to the amount of \$88. A spiritual thief that.

Dreadful Accident.—At Washington, on the evening of the Fourth, at a public display, the scaffold fell at the moment of a discharge of rockets.

Mr. James Knowles, a worthy and industrious citizen, was transfixed through the heart by one, and was instantly killed. His poor wife hung on his arm at the time. Some ten or twelve others were struck, and more or less injured; though, at present, we are unable to give the names of the unfortunate sufferers.—There were probably seven or eight hundred people congregated on the hundred square yards over which these mischiefs of death were scattered.

A colored woman was also killed; and Mr. McGee had his arm dreadfully lacerated,—two children were in his arms, which were also injured.

In the course of the day, another unfortunate accident happened at Georgetown. A cannon was prematurely discharged, wounding one of the bystanders severely.

Storm at Old Point.—We learn from the Portsmouth Old Dominion that a violent tornado swept down the Western Shore of the Chesapeake Bay on Saturday, June 28, doing much damage to houses, windmills, trees, fences, &c., and terminated its ravages at Old Point by overthrowing the splendid new Dining Hall just erected by Mr. French, of the Hygeia Hotel.

Fire at Roxbury.—The starch factory of D. R. Nash, and ten wooden tenements, belonging to James Card at Roxbury, Massachusetts, were consumed on Thursday night, 26th ult.

In some provinces in Poland, a dreadful famine is raging; and the misery of the people is appalling.

Fire.—This morning, says the Washington Union, about 2 o'clock, an unoccupied house belonging to Mrs. Baker, at the corner of F and 14th streets, was consumed by fire—supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The adjoining buildings were considerably damaged.

Extensive Robbery.—A carpet-bag, containing \$10,000 in gold, in two bags equally divided, was sent by the American Exchange Bank of this city, to the Meriden Bank, Meriden, Conn., and deposited in the mate's state room, on board the steamer New Champion, on Saturday morning last. During the passage through the Sound to New Haven, some one effected an entrance to the room, forced open the carpet bag and stole out of it the big, containing \$5,000, with which he managed to escape leaving the bag behind him, with the amount marked upon it. From the fact that the thief left the other bag, as a package of \$2,350 in bills for the Phoenix Bank, Hartford, undisturbed, it is supposed that the robbery was effected by some green hand at the business—probably by some one employed upon the boat. A special messenger from Hartford met the boat at New Haven.—Information was speedily conveyed to this city, and yesterday two of the land on board the Champion were arrested but as yet no clue has been discovered to the burglary. —[N. Y. Tribune.]

STATE OF TEXAS.

The following official proceedings are sufficient to show, that not by might, and war, but by common consent we have gained the "State of Texas." We feel gratified at this easy method of enlarging our borders. Let the good spirit continue until all America is—what shall we say? why, after Mormonized by truth, annexed into a "perfect union," and so, we are the preceding:—

Resolutions assenting to Annexation were introduced into both Houses simultaneously, and almost identical in their tenor. The Senate passed their resolution unanimously on the 18th of June and sent it to the House. The House, sitting on the 21st, passed their own resolution unanimously, and sent it back to the Senate the next day. In the meantime, considerable jealousy arose as to which branch should claim the honor of the patriarchy of the resolution, and it was finally settled that the House should take up the resolution of the Senate, and amend it. The House then passed it in its present form, and sent it back to the Senate, which body concurred. The following is the Resolution as it passed both Houses unanimously. It passed the Senate on the day after it was introduced, the rule being suspended for that purpose.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Giving the consent of the existing Government to the Annexation of Texas to the United States.

Whereas, the Government of the United States hath proposed the following terms, guarantees and conditions, on which the people and territory of the Republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, and admitted as one of the States of the American Union to wit,

[Here follow the Resolutions of the United States Congress.]

And Whereas, by said terms, the consent of the existing Government of Texas is required: Therefore

Sec. 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas, in Congress assembled, That the Government of Texas doth consent that the people and territory of the Republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said Republic, by deputies in convention assembled, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of the American Union; and said consent is given on the terms, guarantees, and conditions set forth in the preamble to this joint resolution.

Sec. 2. Be it further resolved, That the Proclamation of the President of the Republic of Texas, bearing date May 5th, 1845, and the election of deputies to sit at a Convention at Austin, on the 4th day of July next, for the adoption of a Constitution for the State of Texas, had its effect thereon, whereby, receive the consent of the existing Government of Texas.

Sec. 3. Be it further resolved, That the President of Texas is hereby requested immediately to furnish the Government of the United States, through their accredited minister near this Government, with a copy of this joint resolution, also to furnish the Convention to assemble at Austin, on the 4th day of July next, with a copy of the same; and the same shall take effect from and after its passage.

On the 18th inst. in the Senate, Mr. Greer introduced a joint resolution offering a nation's gratitude to Major General Andrew Jackson, which resolution was unanimously adopted.

On the same day, Major Kaufman introduced a bill setting apart a portion of the public land, lying between the Arkansas and Red rivers, for the payment of the National Debt; read the first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the state of the Republic.

On the 19th in the Senate, Mr. Greer introduced a joint resolution, relative to the introduction of the United States troops into Texas—read the first time.

Mr. Kaufman's bill, setting apart a portion of the public land, for the payment of the National Debt, was taken up, read the second and third time, and passed.

Mr. Lawrence introduced a resolution for the relief of Post Captain E. W. Moore; read the first time.

Commodore Moore has already been restored to his command. Congress probably adjourned the 25th of June.

We are informed that the propositions from Mexico have been rejected, and that the resolution inviting the United States troops has been adopted.

Memoranda of the conditions preliminary to a treaty of peace, as agreed upon by Ashbel Smith, on the part of Texas, and Mr. Cuevas, on the part of Mexico, and the accompanying papers, as submitted to the Senate by President Jones.

I. Message of President Jones, transmitting the treaty and papers to the Senate.

II. Letter from Baron Alleye de Cyprey, transmitting to the Executive of Texas the conditions signed by Ashbel Smith, and the agreement on the part of Mexico to accede to them as the basis of a formal treaty.

III. Conditions preliminary to a treaty of peace.

1. Mexico consents to acknowledge the independence of Texas.

2. Texas engages that she will stipulate in the treaty not to annex herself, or become subject to any country what ever.

3. Limits and other arrangements to be matters of agreement in the final treaty.

4. Texas to be willing to refer the disputed points with regard to territory, and other matters, to the arbitration of umpires.

Done at Washington (now the Brazos), on the 27th of March, 1845.

(Signed,) ASHBEL SMITH, Secretary of State.

Certified copy of the original, presented by Captain Elliot.

(Signed,) ALLEYE DE CYPREY, Mexico, 20th May. BANKHEAD.

IV. Acknowledgment by Cuevas of the receipt of these preliminaries through the intervention of Baron Alleye de Cyprey; and declares that the national Congress having consented that Mexico will accede to the preliminaries proposed by Texas, as the basis of formal treaty, May 19th, 1845.

V. Additional declaration of Cuevas of this negotiation is not realized on account of circumstances, or because Texas, influenced by the law of the United States on Annexation, consent thereto, either directly or indirectly, than the answer which is given under this date to Texas shall be considered null and void, May 19th.

VI. Letters from President Jones to Baron Alleye de Cyprey, acknowledging his kind offices in bringing about the negotiation, &c. &c.

To these was appended the Proclamation of President Jones of June 4th, declaring a cessation of hostilities.

The treaty was considered by the Senate in secret session on the 21st of June, and rejected by a unanimous vote, and the injunction of secrecy removed.

The following is the official announcement of the passage of the Resolution:

WASHINGTON SENATE CHAMBER, (Special Session) June 21, 1845.

Sir:—In compliance with your request I herewith transmit you a correct copy of the joint resolution, giving the consent of the existing government to the annexation of Texas to the United States, which has passed both houses of the Texian Congress.

Respectfully,
HENRY A. LEWETT, Secretary of the Senate. To A. J. DENELSON, Charge d'affaires of the U. States.

Arrival from the Mountains. Mr. Weston and several other individuals arrived this week from the Mountains, via Bent's Fort on the Arkansas. Mr. Weston went out for his health and returned with it entirely restored; he says he trained upon them for the last twelve days; they bring no news of importance, but it adds another evidence to the many we have of the salubrity of the great mountains and mountains; and that invalids can often regain their health by a trip to this region, when medical skill has failed to accomplish it. The time is not far distant when the springs and valleys of the Rocky Mountains will contain a greater number of visitors than Saginaw or the celebrated watering place of Virginia or Kentucky. Mr. Weston left Bent's Fort on the 10th of June. [Western Democrat.]

A PARODY.

From the New Bedford Mercury.
A life on the ocean wave!
A home on the rolling deep!
"Fried rattlesnakes" three times a day,
And a leaky old berth for sleep,
Where the grey-headed cockroach roams,
On kindly thoughts intent:
And the raving bed-bug cowers,
The way that the cockroach went!

A life on the ocean wave!
A home on the rolling deep!
Where Jack's ex-devout "salt junk,"
And the dainties the skippers can keep,
We're jacketed night and day,
A visit from fleetest night:
The hundreds and millions they say,
A gale—and the breakers in sight!

"What's the matter, John?"
"Why, Sam hove a bible at me and hit my head!"
"Well, you are the only boy of the family on which the bible has ever been able to make an impression. Cry us long as you please."

The Crops. The Baton Rouge Gazette, of last Saturday says: "The drought for some time past has dried up the corn and sugar cane. However, last week some parts of this parish were visited with showers highly beneficial to those in the favorite range. On some plantations one-half received repeated showers while the other half is withering for want of the same benefit."

There was twenty-five feet of water in the Arkansas river at Little Rock, on the 22nd ult.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23 1845.

Rest and Reflect.—Now, that the nation has demonstrated its sorrow and dropped the farewell tear over the remains of the great American hero, Gen. Jackson, and has also sent forth, upon the breeze, the multiplied outpourings of joy and satisfaction, for the boon of liberty awakened yearly upon the fourth of July, we hope that the honorable men, the true patriots, the virtuous, the mellow hearted men and women that profess the religion of Jesus Christ, and finally, every one that really and sincerely means to maintain law and order, with a unity of effort, begin to enquire why it is that the blood of the martyred Joseph and Henry Smith has not been atoned for! All ears can hear the report of the curses, by fire, storm, and many other calamities which have come upon various parts of the land, and, to all human appearance, must continue the salubrious of millions, unless the Lord can be prevailed upon through repentance and prayer, to stay his hand for a season. Will the people ask him to have mercy? Will they?

All eyes can see the signs of the times, and all hearts can understand, and many people know the Mormons are exiles in their own realm—the boasted "asylum of the oppressed"—and if there remains one particle of the "spirit of '76," any essence of the "sons of liberty," and only fire enough of patriotism to find the old paths, the voice of the people will cure the country of national suicide.

"Why will ye die?" Oh Americans, why will ye die? And as sure as there is a God who gives sun, shine and rain to the earth in due season, unless a nearer is made for the innocent blood of the Mormons, shed with impunity, the wrath of an offended Creator will be poured out with mixture upon the wicked. Repent and live!

The Leather Spectacles.—Passing from our editorial closet, the other day, we saw a person with a new kind of "what shall we call them?" astride his nose. I put us in mind of old times, when we were young and went to school to an old countryman, we used to read our lessons, then, in "Dilworth's spelling book," and we either read in that book, or else the old country "omiser" said, that he "thim-maketh fun of the righteous shall wear leather spectacles," and die for want of bread when the Lord punishes the wicked for their abominations in the last days.

Now while we were ruminating this matter in our mind, "the person" we saw, vanished, and then came on the awful moment of thinking, and thinking, and thinking—what this strange sight meant. We thought of things good, and things bad, and especially the world in its present, unfeeling, unnatural state of supposed greatness, just upon the brink of ruin—and then that apparition with the leather spectacles came flitting or stalking along before us again—and, in an instant suddenly HE "that never errs" touched the eyes of our understanding, and we understood the "vision."

Now, to make a long thing short, we have only to cut it off, and the matter is accomplished; so with our strange sight: it was a full representation or fac simile of a lying editor, reaping his reward for duplicity and corruption in this world where he might just as well have filled the place of an honest man.

We could see through the smoke before us, and understand all about him. He looked very much like a beef's bladder, uncommonly transparent, full of phosphoric acid, and richly perfumed with sulphur, and as a fatid, surmounted with a potatoe head of the green-eyed American growth, ornamented with a Scotch "brindie," the legs and arms, resembled Dutch Bologna sausages, and the whole animal, gentle reader, held in his hand a newspaper, entitled the New York Herald, by me, JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

The apparition whispered to us in a melancholy tone:—"This is what I get for abusing the saints to gratify the wicked, and for acting the hypocrite, knave, and rascal in the world, when I kept my face 'oiled as if I was an honest man." And pointing his awful image of a finger he continued.—The Courier and Enquirer's Webb; the Louisville Journal's Prentice, and scores of other editors, for lying about the Mormons to make sport for a "wicked and adulterous generation," and for hypocrisy, smoothed over with an "oily face," will have to wear the "leather spectacles," and look and feel as near and wretched as I do.

The truth.—As a people, the saints have always asked the privilege of being

let alone long enough to see what they could do, in industry and improvement. For nearly six months since the charter was repealed, with a little exception they have been let alone; and the country around, and Nauvoo, looks like a garden. The Temple is rising; the Nauvoo house goes ahead, and every thing the saints see their hands to prosper. It was always so; when they go for a Governor, he comes, and when they go for a president, he comes. The reason is, they know the truth.

Sad news from Carthage.—It falls to our lot to announce the destruction, by lightning, of a stable we chronicled as commenced near Carthage a few weeks since. "God, who never errs," sprinkles his hot drops where he will.

Removal of the Hodges.—By a unanimous vote of the citizens of Nauvoo, the Hodges are to be removed from the graveyard of the saints, to a place to be specially purchased for that purpose.

Our ally again.—We hail with joy the "New York Messenger" in place of "the Prophet." It is edited by P. P. Pratt and published weekly by S. Brannan. The true course for the saints especially in the "East," is to sustain that paper manfully. Parley will open the doors into what is "to be shortly upon the earth" with a view that must meet some eyes and touch some hearts, and we bid the concern God speed. Mormonism has the power of God in it, and the world cannot cope with it,—but on the other hand, it will cope with the world. So, go ahead and prosper. Righteousness will prevail.

A supply of the "Messenger" is received weekly, and will be kept for sale at this office, at 6 1/4 cts. per copy.

The Neighbor.—We talk of improving the Neighbor, but to do so it will cost several hundred dollars; and what is the reason that our friends do not raise a few hundred subscribers?—A little cash in advance! Say? Now's the time for friendship's offering. Now's the time for annexation! Let every man annex his neighbor as a new subscriber. We calculate to keep on hand a kind of news of the most improved patterns, manufactured in our own country, and a splendid assortment of foreign importations together with a choice lot of solemn warnings for those who can see (vil afar off) and hide themselves.

The Menagerie.—Hopkins & Co's Menagerie of wild beasts came in to the city in fair style about 1 P. M. on Monday, but before the last wagon had got under the "canvass," the Lord, "who holds the wind in his fists" raised such a dust as rarely witness in Nauvoo, and blew down the tents. This accident with the rain that fell to soften mother earth, spoiled the fun and the show. There was a sort of "seeing" at a trot; for the showmen did the best they could under the pressure of the event, but dimes, dimes, and dimes, how the "amusement" did modify their lower cordons.

FOURTH OF JULY IN NAUVOO.

We are informed by a gentleman who spent the birth day of American independence in that city of fanatics, that no one whatever was taken of it; the usual business of the place was carried on without interruption; a large number of persons were at work on their holy temple, on that day, and our informant inquired of some of the principal ones why the day was not observed; their reply was that they considered this no land of free dom, but one of despotism, and besides they had no part or lot in the government.

St. Louis, New Era.

Yet these men hold the controlling political influence in this congressional district, and the last two elections, the member now representing us was elected by their votes. How highly must the elective franchise be prized when the will of the people can be counteracted by an influence such as this? Is it strange that I should be disregarded and trampled under foot as they have been recently, when those who make and execute our laws receive their power from such hands?—Galena Gazette.

The above quills of the inner man.—Bricking through hypocrite's hides, make the Saints feel all over,—after having been robbed of one or two millions of dollars worth of property,—been murdered and exterminated by executive authority from the independent republic of Missouri; and after having had a city charter either given or taken surreptitiously,—besides the martyrdom of two of their best men while under the plighted faith of the state: yea, verily, the celebration of the fourth of July here, before more than other people; and throughout the Union except Nauvoo, the past anniversary, by the Mormons is all chaff; stealthily forcing our guns from us in Missouri, and taking the State arms, and cannon from us in Illinois, so

that, had the "pimps" of the New Era and Gazette and those in juxta position, their mind, we might celebrate the fourth of July with "pop guns," vote as they said for nabobs to rule over us, and, "Pleased to the last we crop the flowing food, And it is the hard just raised to shed our blood" crying freedom! freedom! Of the blessings of liberty! If you lynch men to death at Vicksburg for gambling; or burn a negro alive at St. Louis; or massacre men for being Catholics and foreigners in Philadelphia—it is all in the way of Independence!

But to show our loyalty to the customs of Caesar, he will tell a story:

A quaker had commenced building an oven out door, when a man passing enquired why he put the "mouth of his oven in the west," for, said he, the wind always blows that way. Where would they have it asked Penn's disciple? In the south was the reply, and the quaker altered it to that point. A second man came along and laughed at the quaker for putting his oven mouth in the south where the wind always blows; and said, I would have it in the east. The quaker shifted it to the east, and two men passing along roared out in fun, to see that quaker with his oven mouth in the east, to catch all the east wind!—Where would these have it, inquired the quaker? In the north, by all means.—So the quaker took up his brick for the third time and began the mouth of his oven in the north, when, to his annoyance, a parcel of rowdies came along and began to curse the quaker as a fool, for putting his oven mouth in the north, as a stock hole for old B. r. s. &c.

The quaker, wishing to suit the whims and follies of the times, then sunk a nut ash tree in the ground, put on a cart wheel and built his oven upon it; by which means he could turn his oven mouth just to suit the notions and vanities of those that meddled with other men's business. So the world gave the quaker credit for outwitting the men that heeded nothing for the shadows, and so the saints, if they can raise cannon enough to celebrate or not raise enough to celebrate, the fourth of July, will do a little of both next year, to keep up appearances. Glory in God and freedom.

Go South.—The wealthy planters are already preparing to go to Texas, where Negroes, cotton and sugar will flourish much better than they now do in the old States. What the renegades, which, unwieldy of justice, have compunctious visitings of conscience, as to the liberal re-annexation of corpus populi, will do, remains a secret. Mexico and California will very likely catch a few birds of passage. Some folks love the frontier.

The Biggest.—One of our Manx or rather Liverpool Mormons the other day, was giving a western chalk line of a Seeker; the bigness of a year's corn stalk, when the sucker summed up the matter thus: we have the biggest country; the biggest corn; the biggest river; the biggest hot days; the biggest religion; the biggest peaceable city, and the biggest foolish mob, around us; there is in the world, and every thing keeps growing bigger.

Modest.—Says a pert young lady to Mr. Leggel, changing his name because it had leg in it. Mr. Runnet, have you corner papers? yes, but why call me Runnet? O says she, because it is more fashionable for ladies to attend to daries, than "races."

By a Gentleman direct from the Bluffs. We learn that the Superintendent of Indian affairs, failed in the attempt to treat with the Potawatimies, for their lands in that region.—Western Dem.

This is certainly good news. What does Uncle Sam want of any more wild land than he now owns? Texas is annexed; California can be Oregon will be coaxed into the traces, or trap, just as easy as Texas; and it will be as much as the "official nobility" of North and South America, and Great Britain can do, to keep Canada and Mexico from coming and doing likewise. Then why pay money for wild land and shove the poor Indians again a little further from civilization?

Why not let the Indians alone? a rolling stone gathers no moss, and the United States, if the government wishes to show a fatherly care over the Indians, must gather, not scatter, the remnant, and foster them by civilization and husbandry, otherwise, the world will think Uncle Sam like the old woman, wants only—all the land that joins his.

Can a woman forget her sucking child?—On Wednesday last a woman silly slyt off from the steamer Fortune,

at the Upper Stone House, with a budget in her hand, which some of our boys saw kick. Shortly after she returned without the budget, but the steamer having left, she left too. About an hour after, as some person was passing a cornfield near the landing, he heard a child cry, and on going into the field, found the 'kicking budget' to be a fine boy babe apparently about two weeks old. The little stranger was immediately taken into better quarters, and named Joseph Corfield. We would thank the Gentiles to keep the offspring of their 'Spiritual Wives,' among themselves, and hide the sins of such beastly women.

The Epistle of Thomas.—The venerable editor of the Union at Washington, speaking of the awful calamity on the 4th of July, by fire works, thus saith: "There were probably, seven or eight hundred yards square, over which the missiles of death were scattered. Never before has it been our lot to witness so striking an exemplification of the truth of the scripture phrase, 'In the midst of life we are in death.'"

Now is Father Richie's quoting "In the midst of life we are in death" as an exemplification of the truth of the scripture phrase, meaneth any thing in the word of God, it must be recorded in the last verse of the one hundred and fifty first psalm, for according to Blackstone, *ex Scripta*, called the bible, has no such idea, and it would try the old Democratic Patriarch, to veto his epistle with *lex non scripta*.

Favors.—We thank Harnden & Co. for one of their Price currents of Liverpool June 19.

By the bye Harnden & Co's. arrangements for emigrants, coming from the old country are superior to any with which we are acquainted.

Another More.—A prophet, aged 19 has started up in Nauvoo, and announces himself as a messenger of God to many. Among other revelations, is one of especial warning to the Saints, informing them that Nauvoo is to be destroyed, and that the true Church should place themselves under the direction of the young prophet, and repair at once to California.

Let 'em go.—*St. Louis Revue.*

That's a false alarm. The Ton foot lives in Springfield, and has about as much to do with Nauvoo, as the editor of the Revue. When a drummer beat a false alarm they 'cob him' in the regular army, don't they Charley? So up button.

The Art of Navigation.—A lithograph in Providence, R. I. has published a print called 'The death of General Jackson,' which four years ago was made to represent the death of General Harrison.

Bennett's striking show occupying a page of the Herald, had served on some half dozen occasions of joy and sorrow—like some other scenery that answers either to laugh or cry with.

As to Bennett of the Herald, he is a case hardened Scotland pible, and you may say:—

O what has the Scotland pible in his waist?
A hanging over his shoulder!
He's got a four penny happiness brown loaf
A hanging on his shoulder.

Recipe.—For poking and purging a mong children, a friend says:—take
1 tea spoonful of peppermint essence;
1 " " strong pepper tea;
1 " " salt;
1 table " vinegar,
mix them well together, and give to children under a year old, a half tea spoonful for a dose.

Slavery.—All the religious divisions of the United States, are bent on squabbling about slavery. The following extract shows that the Presbyterians are getting on their long faces with the rest of the "Scribes and Pharisees."

Ecumenical Action on Slavery.—The subject of slavery was introduced at the late meeting of the general association (congregation) of Connecticut by Rev. Mr. Perkins, of Meriden, who offered certain resolutions on the doings of the Old School Presbyterian general assembly. These were supported by the mover and by Rev Mr. Boney (son of James G. Boney). Rev E. P. Humphrey, of Louisville, Kentucky, the delegate from the Presbyterian church, replied briefly and clearly, defining the position of the Presbyterian church, and the reasons for the late action of the assembly. He was sustained by Rev Mr. Andrew, Rev Dr. Tyler, and Rev Mr. Hall. The resolutions were laid on the table. Rev Mr. Dutton then presented three resolutions, one of which proposed calling the special attention of the two general assemblies of the Presbyterian church to this subject. After considerable discussion, in which Rev Messrs Perkins, Dutton, Hall, Dr. Dutton, and others, took part, a motion was made and carried, that the whole subject be referred to a committee of three, viz: Rev Dr. Tyler, Rev Messrs. Dutton and Perkins. They subsequently

reported that the resolutions on slavery, formerly adopted by this body, beginning in the year 1834, and from that time down to the present, be drawn off by the scribe, and a copy be forwarded to each general assembly. These resolutions having been read, they, with the report of the committee, were unanimously adopted.

The Holistic Association of Nauvoo. meet at Dr. Younger's office on Saturday evening at 6 P. M. It is a good thing to look after health, a smiling countenance, painted by ease, contentment and cheerfulness, is better than a half eagle. Don't you say so Mr. while feelings?

"That Prophet."—Mr Benton's prophetic of the Missouri Reporter, thus records the doings of a day in St. Louis:—

"Recorder's Court." His Honor sent five persons to the work house yesterday, to work out one dollar each for disturbing the peace, and another, by the name of Alexander Gray, to work out \$20, for having too much leisure upon his hands for the public good.

Look out for New.—Four steamers will leave England for America this month. The Britannia, Capt. Hewitt, is advertised to leave Liverpool on Friday the fourth of July; the Great Western, Mathews, Saturday the fifth; the Acadia, Harrison on the nineteenth; and the Great Britain, Hosken, on the twenty-fifth.

Go ahead, old women love tea, and tattlers news.

What Nuts!—The cows have begun to open gates and break into the gardens. There are but two ways to stop them; shut them up securely or kill them. Let every person do their duty, and save the gardens.

Mormons in France.—We hail with joy the news by the Arendia, that Mormonism has caught the nuptial way in France. The following notice of the fact appears in the "New York Messenger":—

"From our foreign correspondence, we learn that the Truth is progressing in France, several elders have commenced laboring there, and have met with a good reception. Some have been baptized and ordained. We understand that Elder Woodruff contemplates visiting that country this summer."

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Nauvoo, Ill. July 17, 1845.

As an American, a patriot, a lover of Liberty, a traveler, an investigator, and a reporter, I feel myself called upon as an honest man, to give a correct report respecting the Mormons and their city, (Nauvoo.) Previous to hearing this large city I was taught to believe that the inhabitants were thieves, robbers, and murderers; that Nauvoo was a general reservoir for all villains and desperadoes, who would adopt the name of Mormon; that they lived in all turning in as common stock; that they were quarrelsome among themselves, and others; that they were anathema, &c.—but I here state that those charges, applied to the Mormons as a mass, were totally false.

I have travelled in the state of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and the Territory of Iowa, but I have never found in either of them, so well organized a community as the Mormons in the city of Joseph, Ill. (commonly called Nauvoo.)

In the first place they have no law of their own to govern themselves, nor do they need any, for they believe in a God who rules the Universe; gives life with earthly blessings to enjoy it, and they believe that God has given them laws and examples to be guided by. The first law they endeavor to obey, is to do to others as they would reasonably wish others to do to them; To live long and do good; to seek for knowledge, and when found lay hold of it. They believe that as God has given them laws, to observe he will see those protected who obey, and those punished who do wickedly to the saints of God.

My business is such, that it requires me to converse freely with all within the bounds of the city, and I have not heard, by family or personal dispute on any point what ever, in an angry tone or air. I have not seen any man intoxicated or on the practice of drinking ardent spirits. They trust in their God for the righting of wrongs, difficulties and disputes which may occur between them and their enemies; and for all knowledge which will be required of them to secure an everlasting inheritance with their God.

I never saw so benevolent, neighborly, neighborhood as they are. They have no use for justices of the peace, though here are two I believe, who were elected by the people of the precincts. These justices, by having no litigants to decide for, have to work for their livelihood, as honest men ought to.

They are wonderful eager to obtain the most improved sciences of the day, and consider money (compared to knowledge) as dust on their feet.

The city of Joseph is situated in the western part of Illinois, on the Mississippi river. It is bounded on three sides by the river, and on the other by a prairie about 40 miles long and 15 wide. To look at the town from the bluff, on the Iowa side of the river, it presents a magnificent view, the buildings being very scattering and the spaces filled up with vegetables and grain. When standing upon their magnificent Temple, I have a view of every part of the town, and the prairie, which is rich and thickly settled. There are about 20,000 inhabitants in the city and suburbs and the houses are, (as

it were,) factories. They manufacture hats, caps, bonnets, shoes, and many other commodities. Although I am not a Mormon and never expect to be, neither do I believe a better of their spiritual doctrines, yet I must say I have been better treated (as a stranger) by the Mormons, than I have by the citizens of any town of the same size in the Union. It will pay a traveller for stopping a week or so to visit this town.

M. B. HOBART.

Found!—The following reply to a very curious epistle was found between Carthage and La Harpe not long since. We give it to our readers for its uniqueness, at the same time begging of "Prince John" to write in "English," the people generally in these backwoods being destitute of the knowledge of the dead languages, can not translate, and of course, every thing in Logog-rap-hy, his to "bide its time," when by the wit of the author, like a whale's winks under water, are never seen.

To his Holiness the right Rev. and apostolic Majesty JOHN, Prophet, Priest and King of the State of Illinois and Iowa Territory, &c. &c.

Most Gracious Prince, I beg leave to inform your worship, that the first epistle of John written at La Harpe in the "Dokedem" of the "Triumvirate" by the 67th viceroys and within the immediate jurisdiction of one of the three "Imperial Primates over all Israel," and sent by the hand of an unknown messenger to the beloved Erastus, has been duly received, thoroughly examined, and its contents hostile and greedily swallowed, and the very great importance thereof duly and faithfully considered, and the epistle I am assured by the beloved Erastus will be kept as a precious memento and filed among the epistles and other important documents of the nobles and princes of Israel. Now there are certain items of this epistle whereof we wish to speak, and first there is much on matters of business, touching delinquent debtors &c., and very bitter complaints therefore, all of which were very edifying to Erastus, forasmuch as he was so much concerned therein, and was so indebted to your Majesty, and the people of your dominions whom you seem to represent; and forasmuch as you have manifested so great solicitude for the adjustment of old debts, the said Erastus would respectfully ask your candid attention to the cases of the delinquents Beck, Flagg, Winchester, Greenhouse, Bennett, Robinson and many others who have taken refuge in Pittsburgh, within the dominions of your "Imperial Primate" and your distinguished services are earnestly solicited in the above cases.

Again thou hast more than intimated in thy epistle that thou art in jeopardy every hour in the day, and thy life in danger of being taken from the earth, for what or by whom thou hast not informed us, but it must be by thy own subjects or those of thy enemies, for it cannot be that thou hast courage sufficient to lay violent hands on thyself how much soever thou mightest abhor thyself. But it is indeed the most worthy John that thy life is sought, nay, that thou hast even one enemy; thou whose time and talents are wholly devoted to the improvement and reformation of others, even to the entire neglect of thyself? Thou who with the help of thy friends hast rendered such important services to our city and people, in that thou hast gathered up and carried off all kinds of filth and carrion, and not only that which died of itself and already a junk, but also that which was sick and which had become exceedingly loathsome from overmuch vomiting and wallowing therein, and besmeared others therewith Oh! no dearly beloved, it cannot be—I it not rather that thy shadow has assumed some unwelcome appearance, or that the recollections of the past and the forebodings of the future have distracted thy mind; or has not some foul and lying spirit that infests thy atmosphere, or some frightful monster in thy dreaming moments disordered thy imagination. But indeed, if we really thought you were not mistaken, we should send you our pen knife, (the only weapon we ever carry) which we feel assured, would prove of some service in a case of emergency. But there are other things in your epistle which make all hearts sick, and all ears tingle that hear it, especially those who know your important rank and the extent of your influence, that is, the insinuations about exposures and disclosures of "little things," "big things," "wonderful things," "secret things," and many other such like tings too numerous to mention, and 200 witnesses and such "law suits as we never had before," 21 years in the "Alton work house" and "all that sort of thing." Knowing the great knowledge you have of all these things which you talk of exposing, and your entire innocence of all the evils of which you complain, and knowing also the influence you have over the officers and people of our common country we fear and tremble exceedingly, yea, our strength fails, our hearts are sick, and our very bones quake within us. Oh for he! dear Johnny we implore you to forbear! Just think! 21 years in the "Alton House" oh shades of departed spirits defend us. One thing more dearly beloved, we wish to mention, before we close this epistle, and that is, that the beloved Erastus wishes us to tender his thanks to your worship for your extreme solicitude for him and your earnest and pious exhortations, to repent and turn away from the abominable practices of this city. He is thankful beyond measure, he is even willing to go so far as to forgive you (though you

did not think to confess it) of being guilty of the heinous sin of first of all mortals who attempted to teach and impress upon his mind, that heaven-daring God defying, hell-deserving, soul-destroying doctrine about which your sensibilities are so much shocked that your nerves are greatly disordered and your flesh as it were almost consuming from off your bones. I remain Rev. and Dear Sir,
Your friend and well wisher,
PRINCE OF ROTTERDAM.
22d day of the 3d month of the year 1, of the kingdom of God, organized at Pittsburgh April 6. of the Anno Domini 1845.

Military Movements.—The Picayune of the 6th inst. says: Our national troops are not inactive in the difficulties which have threatened the country from the Annexation of Texas. On the steamer Yazoo, which arrived here on the evening of the 4th inst., five companies of the 4th regiment of U. S. Infantry, from Fort Jessup, reached the city and proceeded at once to the barracks below, as was anticipated.

The 1st regiment of Dragoons proceeded to the Rio Grande by land, as stated they would do in our last paper, under command of Col. Twiggs. Probably before this paper goes to press, the 3d regiment of Infantry will arrive here. It is truly gratifying to note the alacrity of our troops, and the honorable zeal of their officers to reach the scene where their services may be required.

Fortifications.—A letter from New York to the B. lumre Patriot, dated on the 30th ult. says:

"The Secretary of war is here, and has been examining the State works on the west side of the Narrows, with a view to close them from the State of New York, to whom they now belong, for the purpose of erecting extensive batteries to defend the city of New York.

Iron, in some way or other, is now produced in twenty four of the United States and in one Territory (Wisconsin). Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida are the only States, and Iowa and the District of Columbia the only other sections, where there are no products of iron. So says one exchange paper.

U. S. Dragoons.—Expedition to the Rocky Mountains.—A letter, says the Mo. Republican, by Mr. J. V. Hamilton, who reached the city yesterday, direct from Fort Laramie, that the U. S. troops under the command of Col. Kearny, reached that fort on the 14th of June. The officers and men were all well and in fine spirits. Mr. H. reports that several of the emigrants to Oregon had reached Fort Laramie, in his way he met five hundred and seventy three wagons, and the attending companies of emigrants. They were all progressing well. No deaths or accidents had happened to them.

WANTED.

BY the Nauvoo House Association
200 Tons of hay,
10,000 Bushels of oats,
25,000 Bushels of wheat,
25,000 Bushels of corn,
5,000 Bushels of potatoes,
1,000 Cords of wood,
2,000 Dollars in cash,
1,000 Barrels of pork,
100 Head of beef cattle,
100 Horses.

And every thing else that can be made use of in building the 'Nauvoo House.' Apply at the office of the Association, corner of Parley and Hyde streets.

GEORGE MILLER, Trustees.
PETER HAWES,
AMASA LYMAN,
GEORGE A. SMITH,
July 22-12

NOTICE

As my wife Emma has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I hereby warn all persons against harboring or trusting her on any account as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN WATERMAN.
Nauvoo, July 23, 1845:12 3 v

NOTICE

A Botanic Association has been formed in the city of Nauvoo, for collecting herbs and roots and preparing them for the good of the saints. Let every person secure health. And look out for the best pills. Off to south east of the Temple on Warsaw and Ripley sts.

JOS. YOUNGER, Pres't.

R. SHEPHERD, C. S.
July 18, 1845:12 3 m

CITY LOTS FOR SALE.
LOTS, belonging to the NAUVOO WATER POWER CO.—The cheapest and best in the city, are offered for sale on as moderate terms as a purchaser can reasonably ask.

The lots are beautifully situated on the bank of the river, where the most business part of the city eventually will be.

For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. Edward Hunter Esq.
JOHN E. PAGE, President.
July 14:11

LAW NOTICE.

BABBITT & EDMONDS,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

WOULD most respectfully inform the public, that they have associated themselves together in the practice of the profession, and will attend to any business intrusted to them in the state of Illinois, or in the Territory of Iowa. Mr. Babbitt will be found as usual at his office in the city of Nauvoo. Mr. Edmonds will be found at his office in the town of Keokuk, in Lee county, Iowa Territory.
July 14:11

COLE & PETERSON,
DEALERS in Hides, Leather and Findings, No. 71, Main Street St. Louis.
July 2-10 6m

FOR SALE.

A House and one third of a lot on Parley Street east of Main, near Mr. Oakley's. The house is 20 feet by 30 (two stories high). A good well of water in the premises. Terms low for CASH. Enquire of E. T. Benson on Monson Street between Palmer & Warsaw streets or of G. W. Potter near the Post Office.

BUTLER.

July 14, 1845—11—1f

In the Hancock Circuit Court Illinois May Term A. D. 1845.
State of Illinois,)
Hancock County,) ss.
Erastus Snow,)

vs.
Charles Beck,

NOTICE.—Is hereby given to the said Charles Beck, that a writ of attachment has been issued out of the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of said county, in the suit of Erastus Snow against the said Charles Beck, for the sum of two hundred and twenty five dollars, returnable to the May term A. D. 1845, of said court; that the same is pending before said court, and has been returned by the sheriff of said county, levied on the following described property, to wit the north west quarter of the south east quarter of section No. 17, in township No. 7 north, range No. 7 west; also the south east quarter of the north east quarter of section No. 19, township No. 7 north, range No. 7 west; also one third of an acre being the north east corner of lot No. 1, block No. 13, in Wells addition to Nauvoo, being eleven rods on the east side; also served on John Lavigne, Truman Barlow, Hiram Fulk, & Ephraim S. Green as garnishees; that unless you the said Charles Beck, and the said garnishees aforesaid shall appear before the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court house in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of May next, and plead, answer, or demur to the said plain's action, in judgment will be rendered against you by default, and the premises so attached, will be sold to satisfy the same with cost.

Witness, D. E. HEAD, clerk of [L.S.] our said Circuit Court and the seal thereof, at Carthage this 3d day of April, A. D. 1845.

D. E. HEAD, clerk.
A. W. BABBITT for Plaintiff.
April 5-49—1f

SAMUEL MILES, Tailor.

WOULD inform the public that he carries on business at his shop a few rods south of the Temple, near the New York Store, where he will do work at unusually low prices. Common summer coats cut and made for \$1.00
Pants and vests " " 50
Coats cut for 25
Pants and vests for 12 1/2
and other work in proportion.

Ladies instructed in cutting and making clothes at their residences if required on reasonable terms.

N. B. Cutting done at all times in the most approved style.
June 11, 1845. 6 3 m

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE undersigned having been appointed NOTARY PUBLIC for Nauvoo, will attend to all business in that line according to law, at his office in the brick store on Water street.

W. W. PHELPS.

April 7, 1845—49.

LOST.—The subscribers would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity that they have on hand and intend to give away a large quantity of first rate Lin, at their Kiln, near the upper end of Main street, formerly occupied by Peor Sarris.

All kinds of country produce, merchandise, &c. received in payment, cash not refused.
JOSHUA BOYCE,
O. M. ALLEN,
EDMUND NELSON.

May 7, 1845—No 1—6m

THE WORLD RIGHT SIDE UP.

E. D. and J. M. WOOLLEY, would respectfully inform the Saints, our friends and the public, we have just received a large assortment of GOODS, which we have opened at the corner of Parley and Hyde streets, situated on Mulcahy street, one block and a half east of the Temple, where we will be able to accommodate to the Saints with the most excellent to the comfort of mankind, viz Dry goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, and Crockery, in short all things that are daily wanted in our line of business, and having been engaged in the business for several years, we are competent to give a true and reliable quality, and also in price, we would invite the citizens of the city of Joseph and vicinity to call and see.
Country produce will be received for goods.
May 27 1845—3 n

NOTICE.

For sale or exchange for land near or within twenty miles of Nauvoo. A Farm of 200 acres, 18 1/2 improved, good buildings, a first rate orchard, situated ten miles south of Pinkneyville, Perry county, Mo. For further particulars enquire of

LEVI STEWART.
Nauvoo, April 23d, 1845—52—1f

THE POTTERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of the City of Joseph and the public generally that we are now manufacturing of the best red and blue ware on hand a large assortment of Earthenware a few yards east of the Temple on Knight street, such as Pitchers, Bowls, Plates, Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Chambers, Pans and Sals, and a large quantity of which will be sold at a low price for Cash or Country Produce, cheaper than can be purchased on the Mississippi, of the same quality. We loan of the best material and best workmen the United States can afford, being English Potters and having worked in the most extensive Manufactories in England.

EDWARD K. FULLER, President.
RICHARD STEELE,
WILLIAM DOX,
RICHARD RALES,
JOSEPH RALES,
ALFRED GORDON,
JOHN B. JUNE, Clerk.
June 4th 1845—5 6m

MORMONS AND ANTI-MORMONS.

GENTLEMEN, wishing to exchange Lands or Farms in Hancock county, for lands or farms in any part of this State, or in the Eastern Middle or Southern States, will please deliver a mutually written description of them, post paid, with the real cash value, to Mr. LORENZO YOUNG of this City, who may be found by enquiring at the Nauvoo Mansion.

Also members of our church owning lands in any of the above States, and wishing to exchange them for lands in this country, will please forward to Mr. Young a minute description on threefold post paid, with the cash value thereof, and it will meet with prompt attention. Mr. Young is the Agent of the Church in this City to transact this business.
No charges will be made unless an exchange is effected; but when exchanges are made, a moderate rate of reasonable compensation will be expected.
Nauvoo, May 5th, 1845:1 3m

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

BRETHREN wishing to purchase Lands or Farms in this country, will do well to call on me, at Mrs. Emma Smith's or the Mansion.
WILLIAM SMITH.
ALSO—I have some landed property with houses and out offices on, in the interior of this country, which I will sell or exchange for property in this city.
May 18, 1845:1 f

COPERS ASSOCIATION.

THE Copers of the city of Nauvoo, wish to inform the public, that they have entered into an organization, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Coping in all its various branches, and that we are now prepared to contract for jobs of any magnitude, and inasmuch as we have some of the best of workmen, we hope to merit the support and confidence of Merchant, and others, who may favor us with a call.

Any person wishing for work done in our line of business, will please apply to the Superintendent of the Association on Hyrum Street, between Partridge and Hyde Streets, who is empowered to contract for all jobs at prices to suit the time.

We would also inform the public that we have immediately, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND STAVES, for which we will pay the highest West of price. Persons wishing to furnish us with good Staves can apply to the Superintendent as above.

Liquidated property of members of said Association will be exempt from liability for debts contracted by said Association.

WM. EARL, President.
HENRY B. HUFFMAN, Counselor.
CYRUS WINGATE, H. B. HUFFMAN, Treasurer.
HENRY STANDAGE, Secretary.
May 18, 1845—3—3m

PHOTOGRAPHY.

GEORGE D. WATT, wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he is teaching the art of Photography in *Thirteen Lessons*, which will give the necessary instruction for a common practice. He will teach in different parts of the city, when a class can be obtained, at the rate of one dollar per scholar.
May 24, 1845:1 f

NEW TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR AWARE HOUSE.

general Grocery and Liquor store, north east corner of Fourth and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo. The subscribers, having opened the above establishment, and having bought entirely for cash, are enabled to sell every article in the above line, at the very lowest cash prices.

Call and try, if you buy.

Purchasers are solicited to call and examine for themselves.

STRACHAN & NICHOLSON.
April 7:49f

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of John R. Ball, deceased, are hereby notified and requested to present the same for settlement to the undersigned in the city of Nauvoo, or to the Probate Justice for Hancock county, within nine months from the date of this notice, in order that the amount of a claim against said estate may be known, and authority to their liquidation if the estate be solvent.

SAMUEL BENT,
June 30, 1845:1 f 1/2 m Administrator.

NAUVOO MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

Manufactured by the Nauvoo Coach and Carriage Manufacturing Association, on Water street, in the city of Nauvoo, opposite the Joseph Smith store, the following articles, to wit: Coaches, Chaises, Buggy, Cabs, Carts, Barouches, Buggies and Buggy Wagens, Hearse, Sordiment, Trotting Wagens, two and four Horse Lumber Wagens, Cows and Horse Carriages, Saddle Trees, Harness, Carriages, and Threshing Machines, Horse Drawers, Railroad Cars and many other articles too numerous to mention, and as cheap as can be purchased in any eastern market. All orders must be paid for in cash, and addressed to GEO. W. HARRIS, Esq. President of the Association.

J. H. & W. RALSTON,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.

Will tend to all business in their profession that is entrusted to their charge. Particular attention given to the collection of debts.

W. H. RALSTON'S Office at Warsaw, Hancock County, Illinois.
Nauvoo, May 12th, 1845—3—1f

TURNING & CABINET MAKING.

THE subscriber, having returned to this city is prepared to manufacture all kinds of furniture of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms, as cheap as the same articles can be purchased in St. Louis.

He is also prepared to do all kinds of turning in the most fashionable style, and having had an extensive experience in both the above branches, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom.

To his friends in the surrounding country who have heretofore patronized him, he would state, that he should feel obliged by a continuation of their favors. Shop on Main street, a few doors below the post office.

JAMES BIRD.
Nauvoo, June 4, 1845:5-3m

CHEAPEST DRY GOODS IN ST. LOUIS.

WE offer to our friends in Illinois, as well as in our own state, a first rate opportunity of purchasing their goods as we are determined to sell lower than any engaged in our line of business.

We sell for cash, and our motto is quick returns and small profits.

Agricultural

CAOUTCHOUC MANUFACTURE.

This department of operative industry has, within a few years, acquired an importance equal to that of some of the older arts, and promises, ere long to rival even the ancient textile fabrics in the variety of its designs and applications. The manufacture of caoutchouc has, at present, three principle branches: 1. The condensation of the crude lumps or shreds of caoutchouc, as imported from South America, into compact homogenous blocks, and the cutting of these blocks into cakes or sheets for the stationer, surgeon, shoemaker, &c. The flutture of either the Indian rubber bottles, or the artificial caoutchouc, into tapes and threads of any requisite length and fineness, which, being clothed with silk, cotton, linen, or woolen yarns, from the basis of elastic tissues of every kind. 3. The conversion of the refuse cuttings and coarser qualities of caoutchouc into a viscid varnish, which being applied between two surfaces of cloth constitutes the well known double fabric, impervious to water and air.

The caoutchouc, as imported in skinny shreds, fibrous balls, twisted concretions, shesee-like cakes, and irregular masses is more or less impure, and sometimes fraudulently interstratified with earthy matter. It is cleansed by being cut into small pieces and washed in warm water. It is now dried on iron trays, heated with steam, while being carefully stirred about to separate any remaining dirt, and is then passed through, between a pair of iron rolls, under a stream of water, whereby it gets a second washing, and becomes at the same time equalized by the separate pieces being blended together. The shreds and cuttings thus laminated, if still soft or heterogeneous, are thrown back into a kind of hopper over the rolls, set one sixteenth of an inch apart, and passed several times through between them. The above method of preparation is that practised by Messrs Keene & Co., of Lambeth, in their excellent manufactory, under a patent granted in October, 1836, to a Mr Christopher Nickels, a partner in the firm.

In the great establishment of the Joint Stock Caoutchouc Company, at Tottenham, originally under the direction of Mr. Stevier, a gentleman distinguished no less by his genius and taste as a sculptor, than by his constructive talents, the preparatory rinsing and lamination are superseded by a process of washing practised in Mr Nickels' second operation, commonly called the grinding, or, as it should more properly be styled, the kneading. The mill employed for agglutinating or incorporating the separate fragments and shreds of caoutchouc into a homogenous elastic ball, is a cylindrical box or drum of cast iron, 8 or 9 inches in diameter, set on its side, and traversed in the line of its horizontal axis (also 8 or 9 inches long) by a shaft of wrought iron, furnished with 3 rows of projecting bars, or kneading arms, placed at angles of 120 degrees to each other. These act by rotation against 2 chisel-shaped teeth, which stand obliquely up from the front part of the bottom of the drum. The drum itself consists of two semi cylinders; the under of which is made fast to a strong iron framing, and the upper is hinged to the under one behind, but bolted to it before, so as to form a cover or lid, which may be opened or laid back at pleasure, in order to examine the caoutchouc from time to time, and take it out when fully kneaded. In the centre of the lid a funnel is made fast, by which the cuttings and shreds of the Indian rubber are introduced, and a stream of water is made to trickle in, for washing away the foul matter often imbedded in it. The power required to turn the axis of one of these mills, as the drums or boxes are called, may be judged of from the fact, that if it be only 2 inches in diameter, it is readily twisted asunder, and requires to be 3 inches to withstand every strain produced by the fixed teeth holding the caoutchouc against the revolving arms. Five pounds constitute a charge of the material.

One of the most remarkable phenomena of the kneading operation, is the prodigious heat disengaged in the alternate condensation and expansion of the caoutchouc. Though the water be cold as it trickles in, it soon becomes boiling hot, and emits copious vapors. When no water is admitted, the temperature rises much higher, so that the elastic lump, though a bad conductor of heat, cannot be safely touched with the hand. As we shall presently find that caoutchouc suffers no considerable or permanent diminution of its volume by the greatest pressure that can be applied, we must ascribe the heat evolved in the kneading process, to the violent intestine movements excited throughout all the particles of the elastic mass.

During the steaming, quantities of muddy water runs off through apertures in the bottom of the drum. In the course of half an hour's trituration, the various pieces become agglutinated into a soft, elastic, ovoid ball, of a reddish brown color. This ball is now transferred into another similar iron drum, where it is exposed to the pricking and kneading action of 3 sets of chisel points, 5 in each set, that project from the revolving shaft at angles of 120 degrees to each other, and which encounter the resistance occasioned by 5 stationary chisel teeth, standing obliquely upward from the bottom of the drum. Here the caoutchouc is kneaded dry along with a little quicklime. It soon gets very hot; discharges in steam through the punctures, the air and water which it had imbedded in the preceding washing operation; becomes, in consequence, more compact; and in about an hour assumes

the dark brown color of stationers' rubber. During all this time, frequent explosions take place, from the expansion and sudden extrication of the imprisoned air and steam.

From the second set of drums the ball is transferred to a third set, whose revolving shaft, being furnished both with flat pressing bars, and parallel sharp chisels, perpendicular to it, exercises the twofold operation of pricking and kneading the mass, so as to condense the caoutchouc into a homogenous solid. Seven of these finished balls, weighing, as above stated, 5 pounds each, are then introduced into a much larger iron drum of similar construction, but of much greater strength, whose shaft is studded all round with a formidable array of blunt chisels. Here, the separate balls become perfectly incorporated into one mass, free from honeycomb cells or pores, and therefore fit for being squeezed into a rectangular or cylindrical form in a suitable cast-iron mould, by the action of a screw press. When condensed to the utmost in this box, the lid is secured in its place by screw bolts, and the mould is set aside for several days. It is a curious fact, that Mr Stevier has tried to give this molding force by the hydraulic press, without effect, as the cake of caoutchouc, after being so condensed, resists much more considerably than after the compressing action of the screw. The cake form generally preferred for the re-composed ground, or milled caoutchouc, is a rectangular mass, about 18 inches long, 9 inches broad, and 5 inches thick. This is sliced into cakes for the stationer, and into sheets for making tapes and threads of caoutchouc, by an ingenious self acting machine, in which a strait steel blade, with its edge slanting downward, is made to vibrate most rapidly to and fro in a horizontal plane; while the cake of caoutchouc, clamped or embraced at each side between two strong iron bars slowly advanced against the blade by screw-work, like that of the slide rest of a lathe.—*Ure's Supplement.*

TINNER'S ASSOCIATION.

THE undersigned having associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the tin-plate and sheet-iron business in all its various branches, have taken the shop formerly occupied by Dustin Amy, corner of Young and Mulholland streets, where they are prepared to manufacture tin and sheet-iron ware at wholesale or retail, as low as can be bought in St. Louis or elsewhere.

N. B. For the accommodation of persons living on the flat, we have deposited a quantity of tin-ware at Messrs Oakley's store, where those in want can be accommodated at all times.

PHILIP B. LEWIS,
DUSTIN AMY,
JOHN MILLS.

Nauvoo, June 25, 1845:81f

TO OLD COUNTRYMEN.

HARDEN & CO'S PASSENGER ARRANGMENTS.

PERSONS in America, wishing to send to Europe for their friends, can procure a passage by any of the Packet ships to leave Liverpool on the 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, and 26th of every month, for New York, Boston, or New Orleans.

Also, those wishing to remit money to their friends in Europe, can purchase, from one pound sterling upwards, all the particulars of which can be ascertained by enquiring of JONATHAN C. WRIGHT, Agent, Office on Water Street, Nauvoo, two doors above the old Printing office.

Nauvoo, May 1845—41f

TO THE INHABITANTS OF NAUVOO AND VICINITY.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!! The subscribers having recently opened a shop for the above business; would respectfully solicit, of the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, a share of their patronage. They for the present, design to confine themselves exclusively to the Manufacturing of Ladies and Children's shoes, and having had long experience in said business, have no hesitation in recommending their work as being as good as the best. They have on hand the best assortment of Morocco and Kid that has ever been in the city—prices moderate, and a reasonable deduction for cash. Their stand may be found corner of Parley and Warsaw streets, about one half mile east of the Mansion.

Also, an assortment of Leather, Calf skins, Goat skins, Lining &c., &c., for sale, on reasonable terms.

MEAD & RAGER.

Nauvoo, June 16th, 1845:83m

THE NAUVOO LEATHER, HARNESS, BOOT, AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

THE Association is now prepared to supply the citizens with Boots, Shoes, Saddles and Harness upon the short at notice and the most reasonable prices. We invite a call from those who want to purchase such articles, because we will not be undersold by any shop in the city when the cash is present. The fact is we cannot be undersold because we manufacture our own leather and that of the best quality, and the workmen, both in the tannery and shoe shop, are the best in the western country, being principally from the Eastern and Southern cities and from Great Britain.

We will pay the highest price for hides in leather, boots, shoes, harness, and cash occasionally.

Remember the counsel to keep your hides in Nauvoo.

We will tan hides on shares.

General depot, three blocks east of the Temple, Mulholland street.

SAMUEL MULLINER, President.

ZENAS H. GURLEY, Superintendent of the Tannery.

July 1, 1845:91f

SEE HERE.

20 TON of hay, wanted immediately at the Nauvoo coach and carriage manufacturing association, for which good pay will be given.

Nauvoo, March 25-48-3m

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.

HE undersigned will dispose of his Han farm for cash, or for a farm in Cook county, Illinois, said farm lies four miles east of the county seat of Branch county, Michigan, one mile north of the Chicago turnpike, and contains eighty acres, about fifty under improvement, the balance good timbered land, with a good sugar bush on it.

PHYLANDER CORLESS.

April 14th, 501f

TWO farms one containing 180 acres, 70 acres improved, with a good frame house, and out houses; the other containing 120 acres, 50 acres improved, with a good block house, and out houses:—Also, 30 acres of timber, all situated about 30 miles east from St. Louis, 12 miles from Delville, and 2 miles from Fayetteville, in St. Clair county, Illinois.

ALSO: ONE farm containing 165 acres; 60 acres improved, with a good dwelling house and out houses, situated south west of Pinkneysville, Perry county, Illinois.

The owners of the above farms will exchange stock for further particulars apply to Levi Stewart, or this office.

ALSO: About 600 acres in Missouri. Apply to the above.

ALSO: ONE farm situated 4 miles east of Pinkneysville, the county seat in Perry county, Illinois, containing 120 acres improved, with a good block house and out houses.

ALSO: ONE farm containing 160 acres, 65 acres improved, with a frame house, and out houses, about thirteen miles from the county seat, Nashville, in Washington county, Illinois.

ALSO: ONE farm containing 275 acres, 35 acres improved, 3 1/2 miles from the county seat, Marion, in Williamson county, Illinois, with a good house and out houses.

ALSO: A PLANTATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

FOR sale or exchange, a plantation situated 50 miles from Vicksburgh, Mississippi, in the county of Copiah, 7 miles south of Lines' store on the Jackson road, 9 miles from Gallatin, and 30 miles from Jackson, containing 1080 acres of land, with 90 acres of improvement, with a good dwelling house and out buildings; indisputable title given. For further particulars apply to George Black, or at this office.

ALSO: A PLANTATION containing 400 acres, 80 acres improved, good dwelling house, good well at the door, with springs and branch near by—would also exchange horses, cattle, and hogs, situated 40 miles from Vicksburgh, Hines county, Mississippi, and 4 miles from Lines' store. For further particulars apply at this office.

ALSO: A FARM containing 140 acres of enclosed land, 50 acres under a high state of cultivation, and 90 acres of excellent timber, of first rate quality, a good comfortable farm house, and good out buildings, together with a good pump of water at the door, and 50 grafted fruit trees, located on the road leading from Washington to Richmond, 5 miles from each place, and three and a half from the National road.

Also—320 acres of wild land, located in Grant county, Indiana, on the Mississippi river.

EBENEZER CHEESMAN.

April 1, 1845—491f

ALSO: A FARM containing 180 acres, with

50 acres under cultivation, well timbered and well watered, with an orchard of 50 bearing apple trees, together with many other fruit trees, such as cherries, peaches, pears, &c., situated in Perry township, Delaware county, Indiana, 15 from the head of White Water canal at Ragerstown, and 10 miles from Muncietown, near a little town called Burlington; there are two log cabins and a stable upon the premises; the quality of the land is equal to any in the country. The subscriber proposes to exchange for land in Hancock county, Illinois, or to sell at a reduced price, for cash or other good property; a perfect title can be given. Any or all persons wishing to bargain in that way, can call on Dr Coulston of La Harpe, Isaac Morley of Lima, or George Miller of Nauvoo, or at my residence in Delaware county, Indiana.

WM. N. ROWE

April 15:50f

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.

THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.

May 23d, 1844.

WEEKLY PASSENGER STEAMER.

WAR EAGLE.

THE splendid, light draught, passenger steamer, War Eagle, D. S. Harris, master, will run weekly from St. Louis to Galena and Du Buque the present season, leaving Nauvoo every Wednesday afternoon on her upward trip, and on her downward rip, she will leave Nauvoo every Saturday afternoon.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply on board or to C ALLEN, Nauvoo.

June 18, 1845-71f

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the undersigned will apply to the County Commission on Court at the next session, to be held in Carthage, for a license to keep a ferry across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, Iowa territory.

DANIEL CARN.

Nauvoo, July 18:11c

NEW STORE AND LAND AGENCY.

THE subscribers have opened a store, on the premises of S. A. Knowlton, (Knowlton settlement, Hancock county,) where they have on hand a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Groceries, adapted to the wants of a farming community, which they offer for sale at very low prices for cash or produce.

Also about 100 qt. sections of land, situated in this county which will be sold to those wishing to settle on favorable terms.

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.

References.—B. Young, H. C. Kimball and Orson Hyde.

March 24,—471f

REVISED STATUTES FOR 1845.

AND FORM BOOK.

THIS work has been issued at this office and embraces all the laws of a general character passed by the last General Assembly, and directed to be published in the revised code published under the authority of the State, also all laws of a general nature which were not revised or repealed, and have been continued in force. These laws have been published under the authority of an act passed by the last General Assembly, (a copy of which, with the certificate of the Secretary of State that the law has been complied with, is inserted,) by which it is made evidence in courts, and given the same effect as the laws published by the State. In addition to the laws, this work contains notes of reference, to decisions of the Supreme Court, and reference to alterations made from the former acts by the revised code.

There is also appended a full set of forms, embracing forms and instructions for writs, process, deeds, wills, notes, bonds, leases, indentures and nearly every instrument which is required in the practice of any officer, or the business of any person. The whole is accompanied by a complete and compendious index, much more full and perspicuous than that in the revised laws of 1835.

Agents will in a few days visit the various sections of the State, and will be prepared to supply the demand, either by wholesale or retail.

Price of a single copy, \$3.

Publishers giving the above advertisement three weekly insertions, and noticing the work, will be entitled to a copy.

CHAMBERS & KNAPP.

St. Louis, July 7th 1845—11-3w

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from

the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM of 150 acres, situated two miles west of the flourishing town of Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the margin of the grand prairie, one of the most healthy portions of the state. Ninety acres of excellent timber, such as Maple, Beech, Ash, Black Walnut, White Oak, &c., the balance prairie of the best quality. There is a good framed barn, 30 by 45 feet; a large framed house, well finished and painted outside, with a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises. The whole farm is well fenced and excellently watered, for stock and a well with a pump in both barn and kitchen.

The subscriber will sell the above farm on reasonable terms, or exchange it in part for a good stock farm, of prairie and timber in Hancock county; an indisputable title given. For further particulars enquire at this office, or of the subscriber on the premises.

SETH TAFT.

March 18-401f

EARTHENWARE! EARTHENWARE!!

J. GROCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers; Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844.

no41-1f.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which, they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Aches, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his prices.

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1,50
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	whole	bound	plain	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1,00
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	hf	bound	plain	0,75
do	do	do	neat	1,00
do	do	do	extra	1,37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	hf	bound	plain	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

LAW NOTICE.

A. W. BABBITT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and

Solicitor in Chancery.

WOULD give notice that he has removed his office to the corner of Carlin Parley streets, where he will always be found ready to give the strictest attention to business which may be entrusted to his care.

He would also give notice that he has the agency of large amounts of good farming lands, in the counties of Hancock, McDonough, Adams, Warren and Knox, which he will sell very low for cash or exchange for property in the North Eastern States, or he will sell the same on a credit of three or four years, to those who wish to settle on the same.

He will also give one of the best bargains to any one who would wish to purchase the large brick cottage and mills formerly owned by W. & W. Law, in the city of Nauvoo; said property must be sold and will be sold at a sacrifice; those who would wish to make a good investment of their money, would do well to call soon and inquire as to the terms.

Nauvoo June 11, 1845-61f

MERMAID:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET

FROM ST. LOUIS TO NAUVOO, AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE Light draught steamer, MERMAID, Gleim, Master, will run through the season from St. Louis to Bloomington in Iowa. She will leave St. Louis every Friday and arrive at Nauvoo every Sunday morning;—on her downward trip she will leave Nauvoo every Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock precisely. For freight or passage apply on board or to the agents at the several towns. Every attention, politeness, civility and accommodations, may be expected from the boat and officers, as "plausibility wins more gold, than tricks and ferocity." For further particulars enquire of

C. ALLEN, Agent, for Nauvoo.

March 22, 1845-1f

OSPREY:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE Light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Anderson Master, has commenced running between St. Louis & Bloomington, leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1/2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trail, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Egan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to

C. ALLEN, Nauvoo

Jan. 1, 1845-351f.

NO WAR BUT A STRONG OPPOSITION TO FOREIGN MANUFACTURES.

THE undersigned would beg leave

to inform the citizens of the City of Joseph and the public in general, that they have removed the Old Connecticut pottery from Iowa to the City of Joseph, one block east of the Temple, where they have on hand a large assortment of red and mottled colored ware of the best quality, viz:



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 3.—No. 43.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, July 30, 1845.

Whole Number 169.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.
JOHN TAYLOR,
Editor and Proprietor.
At the corner of Main and Kimball Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$3.00 invariably in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square, one insertion, 25¢.
Every subsequent insertion, 17 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

A FRIENDLY GAME OF POKER.

BY SOL SMITH.

On the evening of my second day out from New Orleans, I found myself seated at a card table, with three of my fellow passengers, playing at the interesting game of 'Poker.' Card playing was a very common amusement then, (1835,) and it was not unusual to see half a dozen tables occupied at the same time in the gentleman's cabin of a Mississippi boat. I had sat down at the table for amusement, but on rising, at 10 o'clock, I found my amusement had cost me about sixty dollars! 'This won't do at all,' said I, thinking aloud—'I must try it again to-morrow.' 'Of course you must,' replied one of the players, who happened to be an old acquaintance of mine from Montgomery, Alabama, where he had been a jailor for several years, and where he was considered a very respectable citizen. 'You must not give it up so,' he continued, following me out on the guard—'to-morrow you'll get even.' I entered into conversation with my old acquaintance, whose name was Hubbard, or Hubbard—I don't remember which—we'll call him Hubbard—and he advised me by all means to try another sitting on the morrow. I suggested to him that a slight suspicion had crossed my mind that some of our card party might be blacklegs—in other words, gamblers. He answered me that the same thought had struck him at one time, but he had come to the conclusion that all had been fair. Before leaving me, my quondam friend told me that he had become a sporting man—he felt it his duty to inform me of it—but he assured me, upon his honor, (he would not see me wronged.) Of course I believed him, and it was agreed that we should meet again.

Next morning, soon as the breakfast things had been cleared away, I found Hubbard and a friend of his waiting for me at one of the card tables, and I took my seat with the hope of getting even, a hope which has led many a man into irretrievable ruin. I felt quite confident of winning back my losses over night, and my playmates gave me every encouragement that I should be successful. At it we went, playing with varying luck for about two hours. At about 11 o'clock Hubbard's friend left us for a few moments, to 'get a drink,' and the jailor and myself were left playing single handed. When the third hand left, we were using the 'small cards,' as they were called—sives and under; but Hubbard immediately proposed that we should take the 'large cards,'—tens and over, which I agreed to as a matter of course. One thing I have observed—my friend the jailor, dealt the cards without shuffling. This made me resolve to watch him closely. Taking up my cards, I was agreeably surprised to find that I held an excellent hand. 'Now,' thinks I to myself, 'is the time if ever, to get even; if my adversary only happens to have a decent hand, I shall do well enough.'

[The reader who does not understand the game of 'bluff'—or 'poker,' as it is more generally called—may as well leave off here.]

I commenced the game by bragging a dollar—my adversary went that and five better, I went that and ten; he immediately put up a ten and laid down a twenty, keeping his pocket book out, as much as to say, 'I am ready to go any amount you choose to bet.' After a moments reflection, (all acting!) I said, 'I go that and fifty.' 'All right,' replied the jailor, 'there it is—I go that and a hundred.' I here looked at my cards again, and affected to have great doubts whether I should go the hundred. 'Take back your last bet,' I urged, it is too much for either of us to lose; I begin to think I have been too rash—take it back, and let us show our hands for the money already up.' 'No!' said Hubbard, 'if you mean sporting, put up the hundred, or back out, and give me the money.' 'Can't do that,' I replied, 'I don't come from a backing out'

country, so there's the hundred, and as my pocket book's out, and my hand's in, there's another C.' This new bet seemed to please my friend Hubbard, mightily. He answered it with a moment's pause, and went two hundred more! I now requested my opponent to permit me to show my cards to some of the bystanders, who were crowding around the table in great numbers, to see the fun, all considering me most undoubtedly 'picked up.' Hubbard would not agree that I should show my hand to, or take advice from any one. 'Play your own cards,' said he, reaching his hand over the table, and gently compelling me to lay them on the table before me. 'Then' said I—'you tell me if three aces and two other cards can be beat?' 'Oh yes,' he replied with a self-satisfied air, and using the spit box, 'they can be beat, certainly, but not easy.' 'Not easy,' I think, myself, replied I—'therefore, in as much as I believe you are trying to bluff me off, I go the two hundred.' 'You do!' 'Yes, I do—there's the money.' 'Anything better?' inquired my adversary, insinuatingly, and leaning over to make use of the spit box again—all the time keeping his grey eyes fixed upon my countenance. 'Why—yes,' I answered, 'since you've got me excited, I will go something better—I go two hundred better than you.' Looking me steadily in the face, he said, 'Well, you're a brave fellow, any how, for a novice; it takes all I've got by hook, but I'll go it—and if you'll let me bet on credit, I should like to back at you.' 'Spit-box.' Feeling confident of winning, I consented that he might go what he liked, on a credit, provided I should have the same privilege. 'Well, then,' said Hubbard, a little spitefully, 'I go you five hundred better—on a credit.' (Spit-box again.) 'The devil you do!' exclaimed I—'this looks like gambling; but since we're in for it so deeply, I go you five hundred—and a thousand better—on a credit.'

At this stage of the game the third hand returned, and seeing at a glance how matters stood, requested to look at Hubbard's cards. 'No sir!' interposed I, 'you must play your own hand!'—at the same time motioning my opponent to lay down his cards, as I had laid down mine. The carpet began to suffer about this time—the spit-box was disregarded. The excitement among the passengers was great, and my ears received many a whisper that 'he's licked.' Hubbard took a long and earnest look into my eyes, and said slowly but confidently, 'I go it—and—call you.' 'I suppose I'm beat,' said I, (hypocrite that I was!) I didn't suppose any such thing! 'But turn over your papers, and let us see what you've got.' With one hand he gracefully turned over four Kings and a Jack, and with the other, tremblingly 'raked down' a pile of bank notes, gold and silver, while a groan burst out from the spectators, who all seemed to regret my bad luck. 'You are as lucky as a jailor,' I remarked, as my friend began to smooth down the V's, X's, L's and C's. 'By-the-by,' he inquired, again resorting to the spit-box and looking patronizingly over to me, 'I forgot to ask you had?' 'Well,' I replied calmly, 'Perhaps you might as well see my cards.' 'Ha! ha! Oh, I reckon you're beat, my friend,' he answered, but we may as well see your hand at all events.' 'Here are the documents,' replied I, 'there's my hand!' and I turned over my cards, one by one—there's an Ace—there's another—and there's another! 'A pretty good hand, young man,' remarked Hubbard—'three Aces! What else have you?' 'What else? Why, here's a Queen!' 'And what else?' asked every body. 'Another Ace! FOUR ACES!!!' I looked over the table, and discovered the face of my lately-elated rival had lost all its color; tobacco juice was running out of the corners of his mouth; the V's, X's, L's and C's were dropped, and amazement and stupefaction were strongly imprinted on his features. A shout went up from the by-standers, and all hands were invited to take champagne at my expense.

It is scarcely necessary to say, that the money bet on credit was never paid, nor was it ever expected to be paid. My friend Hubbard recollected that he had urgent business at Vicksburg, and left the boat. It so happened that the stranger who had played with us, also disembarked at the same burgh, where they met with a singular accident—being promiscuously hung, a few days afterwards, by a mob! Hubbard did game, and spat upon the excited populace.

About a month after the adventure above related, I met a gentleman at Cincinnati, whom I instantly recognized as one of my fellow passengers on the 'Warren.' After inquiring into the state of each other's health, he asked me if I played any at the game of poker, lately? 'Not since you witnessed the game on board the Warren,' I replied. 'Do not play any more said he, assuming a serious air—'you are liable to be fleeced; I saw you were in the hands of swindlers, he continued; and when one of the fellows left the table, I noticed that he laid down a pack of cards he had been shuffling, near your adversary's elbow. As an experiment, passing by at the moment, I took the top card from the pack, and showed it under the bottom, by which means, you got the four aces intended for his partner, while he got the four kings intended for you, and thus the sporting gentlemen were caught in their own trap! Moral.—Poker is decidedly a dangerous game to play at, particularly with a stranger; but when you find yourself in the possession of four aces go it with a perfect rush.—St. Louis Reveille.

FRIGHTFUL ACROTICITIES IN SYRIA.

The following details have come to hand through a private letter, of the butchering that have taken place in Syria:—

'A civil war, and one of extermination reigns at this moment in the mountain between the Druses and the Christians, and during the last fifteen days the horrors we have seen perpetrated around us are dreadful. On every side the sound of battle is heard, and nothing is seen but fire and flame—houses, villages, and churches, and convents being reciprocally a prey to the flames.' At the moment I write, May 17th, we have before us the appalling spectacle of no less than eleven villages and a number of Maronite churches and convents in flames, and what is worse, when the Christians are victorious, they enter the Druse villages, putting to the edge of the sword, men, women and children, and are as ferocious.

All the silk-worms of both parties; the support of the Syrian population have been burned. The convents of the Maronites and Catholics have been burned, and the bodies of their priests, after death have been burned by the Druses. Every horror is practised on their enemies—for example, to kill by famine—massacre and a thousand other acts of barbarism are momentarily committed.

The Christians at the commencement were victorious over their enemies; but our Pasha, who is out with his regular troops, as soon as he perceives the Christians victorious, points his artillery against them, loaded with grape and compels this unfortunate sect to take to flight. The Druses immediately enter their villages, sack them, burning their houses, goods, &c. I do not doubt but the Pasha has secret orders from his Government to destroy and ruin the Christians entirely, or he could not so openly aid and assist their enemies.

The fanaticism of the Turks on the coast is daily becoming more and more visible, and we are menaced by a terrible revolution. In Saidia they rose a few days since, to massacre all the Christians, but thanks to some European ships of war, and to Resch Pasha who left suddenly for the seat of disturbance, a calm, perhaps momentary, has succeeded. Here in Beyrout, a rising also took place a few days ago, to put the Christians to death; but thanks to the energy of the consuls, and to some of the rich Turkish proprietors, a calm has succeeded.

'At this moment, with the help of our glasses, we see unfortunate fugitive Christians—women and children, to the number of 6000 or 7000, on the coast. Two ships of war, one French and one Austrian, and five or six small vessels, chartered by the mercantile body, have sailed, to collect and save them from the dreadful death which awaits them from famine. I do not know what so many people will do here to live; or what we all shall do, from the great existing scarcity of water, when the population of our city will be augmented by 15,000 or 20,000 souls.'

'This, you may rely on it, is no agitation. I do not know how European Powers can tolerate such things as abominations, or the fanaticism of the barbarians, and remain inactive, when a handful of troops, of any Christian nation, would suffice to cause their insolence to cease and to bring them to a proper sense of reason.'

'May 20.—Fire and battle continue to reign with destructive violence on all sides around us, and the news we have at this moment is, that the Christians have been obliged to fire on the regular troops, which places us in a very alarming position, as fear a revolution of the Turks against all the Christians, and we are now prepared, weapon in hand, to defend our houses and the lives of our families.'

Yesterday the Pasha wrote to the consular body that it was impossible for him to reconcile the hostile parties, and demanded assistance from them. But what can the Consuls do between two nations equally stupid, ignorant, fanatical, and superstitious? Our city is already full of unfortunate mountaineers, of the Christians, men, women, and children, dying of hunger, whom the Consuls here are constrained to support in common charity.

STRANGE PETRIFICATION.

A Mr. Woodward, of Warren county, said to be a man of veracity, gives the editor of the Eaton Register the following account of a petrified woman. It occurred near Lebanon:

'On the 8th day of last month our venerable and much esteemed friend, John C. Irwin, closed his earthly career, in the full hope of a happy immortality.—On the following day an appropriate funeral discourse was delivered by Elder W. Clark. His remains were decently interred in the grave yard near West Lebanon. Some time previous to his death he had expressed a desire that the body of his wife should be removed to this grave yard. Accordingly, on the 24th ult., the citizens of Lebanon and the vicinity undertook to remove the remains of Mrs. Irwin. I went, with others, in search of the grave. We found it on a high point of white oak ground, near Rock Creek, where they had formerly lived; and when we had opened the grave down to the coffin, we found it about one-fourth in water, and the plank of the coffin very rotten; however, we got several pieces of bark under it, to bind it together, and lifted it out. From the great weight of the coffin we were curious to see it opened, and, to our astonishment, there lay the body in full size. It was covered with a thin skin of black dirt, which appeared to be alive with very little worms, of a yellow color, but they soon disappeared when exposed to the air. When we came to examine more minutely, we found that the body had petrified, and nothing remained but the naked bones and the hairs of the head, and some feathers which had been in a pillow. Her arms had petrified at the elbow joint, and nothing remained of the lower part of the arms and hands but the naked bones. The feet had also petrified and fell off at the ankle joints—the legs appeared to be solid stone.—Around each leg, where she wore her garters—being a very fleshy woman—the garters had made a deep impression, and this impression was plainly visible in the stone, except some parts where it appeared solid. The thickness of the stone was about that of common Spanish sole leather.'

THE TOMB OF COLUMBUS.

Being in Havana in the spring of 1845, I went to see the spot which contains the mortal remains of this great man. These remains are placed in the wall of the Cathedral Church of Havana, on the west side of the grand altar.

Columbus died at Valladolid, 1500, aged seventy years. In 1513 his remains were removed to Seville; in 1536 they were transported to the city of St. Domingo; and in January, 1795, they were taken, with great pomp, by a Spanish squadron to Havana, and placed in the Cathedral. The particulars of this ceremony are related in full in the third volume of Irving's Columbus.

Since Mr. Irving's great work was published, a white marble tablet (about three feet square,) has been set into the wall of the Cathedral, to designate the spot which contains the relics. On the tablet is a medallion likeness of Columbus, in profile; under it is the following inscription, which I send you for insertion in what you were lately pleased to call your 'humble sheet,' with an humble request that you will send a copy to the historical society, where, I understand, your paper is held in favorable estimation:

'Ostendit e ymagen del grade Colon! Mil siglos duran guardados en le Oras, Y en la remanencia de nuestra nacion. Fct Habana, 1832.'

The following translation was given me by an officer of the U. States Navy, then in Havana, who, with me, carefully noted the paintings when copying it:

'O rest the image of the great Columbus! May it endure a thousand ages, guarded in this Urn, And in the remembrance of our nation.'

AN AMERICAN.

Patch on both Knees and Gloves on.—The following from the Boston Courier, is one of the cleverest essays we have met for many a day. Similar in style, it is not inferior in point to Franklin's best: When I was a boy, it was my fortune to breathe, for a long time, what some writer calls the 'breath of poverty.' My mother—light like the turf upon the

form which once enclosed her strong and gentle spirit; was what is called an ambitious woman, for that quality, which overturns thrones and supplants dynasties, finds a legitimate sphere in the humblest abodes that the shadow of poverty ever darkened. The struggle between the wish to keep up appearances, and the pinching gripe of necessity, produced endless shifts and contrivances, at which, were they told, some would smile, and some, to whom they would recall their own experiences, would sigh. But let me not disturb the vale of oblivion which shrouds from profane eyes the hallowed mysteries of poverty.

On one occasion it was necessary to send me upon an errand to a neighbor, in better circumstances than ourselves, and before whom it was necessary that I should be presented to them in the best possible aspect. Great pains were accordingly taken to give a smart appearance to my patched and dilapidated wardrobe, and to conceal the rents and chasms which the envious tooth of time had made in them; and by the way of throwing over my equipment a certain savor and sprinkling of gentility, my red and tattered hands were enclosed in the unfamiliar casing of a pair of gloves, which belonged to my mother in days when her years were fewer and her heart lighter.

I sallied forth on my errand, and on my way encountered a much older and bigger boy, who evidently belonged to a family which had all our own dragging poverty, and none of our up rising wealth of spirit. His rage fluttered in the breeze: his hat was constructed on the most improved plan of ventilation; and his shoes, from their venerable antiquity, might have been deemed a pair of fossil shoes: the very ones with which Shem shuffled into the ark. He was an impudent varlet, with a dare devil swagger in his gait, and a sort of 'I'm as good as you' leer in his eyes; the very whelp to throw stones at a well dressed horseman, because he was well dressed; to tear a boy's ruff because it was clean. As soon as he saw me, he came, taking me by the shoulders, turning me round with no gentle hand, and surveying me from head to foot, exclaimed with a scornful laugh of derision, 'A patch on both knees and gloves on!'

I still recall the sting of wounded feeling which shot through me at these words. To parody the celebrated line of the immortal Tu—cu—

'That day I wore my gloves no more.' But the lesson thus rudely enforced, sunk deep in my mind. In after life, I have had frequent occasions to make a practical application of the words of my ragged friend, when I have observed the practical inconsistencies which so often mark the conduct of mankind. When, for instance, I see parents, carefully providing for the ornamental education of their children, furnishing them with teachers in music, dancing and drawing, but giving no thought to that moral and religious training, from which the true dignity and permanent happiness of life alone can come, never teaching them habits of self-sacrifice and self-discipline and control, rather by their example instructing them in evil speaking, in uncharitableness, in envy and in falsehood I think with a sigh, of the patch on both knees and gloves on.

When I see a family in a cold and selfish solitude, not habitually warming their houses with the gleam of happy faces, but lavishing that which should furnish the hospitality of a whole year upon the profusion of a single night, I think of the patch on both knees and gloves on.

When I see a house profusely furnished with sumptuous furniture, rich curtains, and luxurious carpets, with no books, or none but a few dry dusty annuals, I am reminded of the patch on both knees and gloves on.

When I see the public men cultivating exclusively those qualities which win a way to office, and neglecting those which will qualify them to fill honorably those posts which they aspire to, I recall the patch on both knees and gloves on.

When I see men sacrificing peace of mind and health of body to the insane pursuit of wealth—living in ignorance of the character of their children who are growing up around them, cutting themselves off from the highest pleasures of their nature, and so perverting their humanity, that that which was sought as a means insensibly comes to be followed as an end, I say to myself, 'a patch on both knees and gloves on.'

When I see thousands squandered for selfishness and ostentation, and nothing bestowed in charity; when I see young ladies decked in satins and jewels, clasp the toils of dress maker, and with words embittering the bitter bread of dependence; when I see the poor turned away from proud houses, when the crumbs of the table would be to them a feast, I think of the patch on both knees and gloves on.

Mourning among the Poor.—When the husband dies, he is interred as soon as the grave can be dug, and the relatives summoned. The grave is commonly dug in his hut. If he die abroad, and it be possible, the corpse is brought home for interment. The widow, sometimes attended by her connections, repairs to the grave three times a day and there laments aloud. Some six months afterwards, the friends of the deceased are assembled at his grave to weep in common. They set around the grave, closely mantled, and cry aloud. The widow sits at the foot of the grave. This continues half the day. All the mourners bring with them a contribution of provisions, and after the cry is over there is a general feast, and frequently a dance and a ball play, in which, however, none of the relatives of the deceased take part. The only budge of widowhood is to lay aside all jewelry, and to her hair in a particular way. She wears her hair thus until her husband's mother (if she is living, and if not, then his nearest female relative), unties it, arranges it in a different style and adorns her with jewelry. The time depends on the caprice of the female relations of the deceased. She is then at liberty to receive other addresses. If she receives attention at dances, or marries before her hair has been untied, the family of the deceased discard her entirely, and a species of infamy is attached to her. The same woman might abandon her husband during his life time and elope with another man, without the slightest reproach.

A Marriage Portion.—A Hail to Farmers.—On the margin of a sunny lake lived a farmer; his shaded cottage was an object of pleasure to the mariner of the inland sea, and the traveller could not refrain his commendations as he passed the well tilled fields, rendered more attractive by the pervading spirit of neatness and order. A wife, with two daughters, shared the labor the farmer's industry was little more than honesty, capacity, and health. I need not paint the family circle in its devotion to sacred duties, nor its toil—the results will carry to every heart a view of the path pursued. His eldest daughter married, and he gave her one third of his farm, as her marriage portion. Notwithstanding this diminution of acres, he had the same quantity of products as formerly. In due time the youngest daughter married also, and he gave to her one half of what remained—and still the produce of his farm was not diminished. The secret was easily discovered—he applied as much labor and attention to the remaining one third part as he had been accustomed to give to the whole farm. Do you ask how this applies to any one of us? Let me explain. We divide our labor upon too many acres to afford sufficient culture to each; and we neglect the aid of science which teaches us to concentrate the various means always within our control, and their economical and appropriate application.

California.—The Washington correspondent of the N.Y. Journal of Commerce, who appears to have means of obtaining correct information, in a letter under date of the 3d of July, says:

Mr. Shannon fully confirms the truth of what had been strongly surmised before, that the British Government had got some hold upon the California. She has taken a mortgage upon them to secure the payment of her subjects of debts to the amount of twenty-six millions of dollars. Our Government has 1 year, official knowledge of this transaction. That Great Britain will foreclose the mortgage, in due time, I have not the least doubt. The fine bays and harbors of that region are of immense importance to her—vastly more so than the Oregon Territory. In the event of a war between the United States and Mexico, the California would become ours, unless Great Britain herself mingled in the strife, and under present circumstances, she would hardly hazard an unnecessary war. Her policy is manifestly to make a peaceful acquisition. She may, moreover, secure a lasting peace with this country by yielding her claim to Oregon, as she may well afford to do, if she has to have undisturbed possession of the California.

The citizens of Montreal had, at last accounts, contributed \$40,000 to the relief of sufferers by the great Quebec fire.

Beethoven.—The most extensive preparations are making throughout Germany for the inauguration of the statue erected to the great composer, in August next. There will be a monster concert, consisting of some thousands of vocal and instrumental performers.

A young man, Dr. A. J. Trippe, was recently murdered at Elston, Ga., by A. B. Hoxby, son of Dr. Hoxby of Columbus.

AND-SO-FORTH-ANA.

We continue the chapter of calamities which continues to destroy portions of the American property, and life.

Dreadful Accident at Ithaca.—Three Persons Killed.—About ten o'clock this morning, the cannon was drawn to the brow of the hill east of the village to be fired during the marching of the procession. Gen. Boyd, an active young officer, who was one of his assistants, was dispatched by the marshal to execute an order to the gunners, and seeing they were about to fire, and being mounted on one of Mr. Anderson's spirited young animals, dismounted, and was standing leaping with his right arm upon the horse's shoulder, with his chapeau in his left hand, looking calmly on the scene, his horse being held at the bit by Mr. S. Benjamin, there was some difficulty with the match, and all eyes were turned to the handsome and noble figure of the young general, when a tremendous explosion was heard, and the promising officer was launched into eternity, in the prime and vigor of manhood, and his body was stretched, horribly mangled, across the body of his fallen steed, which had been stunned by a fragment of the gun. A piece weighing about thirty pounds struck the general in the left breast and caused instant death. Mr. Benjamin escaped with a severe contusion in the abdomen. In another direction stood a collection of men, through the midst of whom another fragment sped, charged with death, and selected as its victims two valuable citizens, Professor S. Quimby, and John Nix, Esq. Mr. Nix was killed almost instantly, being struck in the groin, the piece tearing the parts in that region, and laying his bowels entirely open. Prof. Q. was taken to the house of Mr. Davenport, when he fainted. He expired in great agony about 5 p. m. This sad event has cast a gloom over our village, and the rejoicings of the day were greatly checked by the occurrence of this unexpected catastrophe. (Ithaca Journal, Extra, July 4.)

A fearful tragedy, the result of sedition and desertion, took place in New Orleans on the 24th ult. As Mr. J. P. Pettway, a negro broker, was walking in the auction mart in Camp street, with a Mr. Knicker, a young lady of prepossessing appearance, plainly but neatly dressed, approached him, and drawing a pistol shot him, the ball entering his left side, passing through his body and coming out in front. Pettway was conveyed to his residence. The young lady whose name is Henrietta Blanchard, taken at once before the Recorder. She was told that she had killed Pettway. She replied that he had done worse to her. In reply to an inquiry why she had done as she had, she merely said "He knows"—adding after a pause—"This is a fearful tragedy, but he deserved it." She was taken to the Second Municipality jail. She appeared uncomposed throughout the day perfectly composed, betraying not the least excitement. There was nothing in her manner that indicated an abandoned character. The Be says "the unfortunate young woman was seduced by Pettway under promise of marriage—a child is the fruit of their intercourse, which is since dead. Pettway refused to marry her, endeavored to blast her character, and offered her money to be released from his engagement, which she promptly refused, demanding as due to her honor, the fulfillment of his promise. Finding all her endeavors fruitless to obtain reparation, and goaded to desperation by his shameful conduct towards her, she formed the deliberate design to be revenged, and so far accomplished her purpose as we have stated."

The young woman, it is said, is the daughter of respectable parents in this city.

Casualties on the Fourth.—Already we commence the dismal records of these annual calamities. At Bedford, Ohio, a middle-aged man, by the name of James, had one arm shot off and the hand of the other badly mangled by a premature discharge of a small cannon.

Fire Riots at Philadelphia.—The firemen of Philadelphia still continue to disgrace themselves and the city. A party of young men in John H. Gore's tavern, at the corner of Shippen and Fourth sts., were attacked by another party superior in number, and an outrageous fight ensued. The attacking party are said to have been attached to the Weccoco Hose Company, and mistook the party in the tavern for members of a rival company. John Peussel, John Sullivan, Patrick McNulty and Edward Williams a deaf and dumb man, were all taken to the Hospital more or less cut and bruised about the head. A fight also occurred at Parker's Garden, at the corner of Tenth and Washington sts., and two young men attached to the Mowmening Hose Company were much beaten.

Fire in Washington City.—A fire broke out yesterday morning in the brick dwelling at the corner of F. and 14th streets, occupied by Mrs. Bihler. The fire originated in the basement, and destroyed the building. It also extended to the two adjoining buildings on the east, which were considerably damaged by the flames. We learn that Mrs. Bihler and a servant, who slept in a back building, were with difficulty awaked, and were in danger of being burnt in the fire. It is ascertained that \$4,500 were insured on Mr. Bihler's house, and furniture by the Potomac Insurance Fire Company of Georgetown; and the sum of \$1,000 was

insured on the two adjoining burnt buildings, owned by Mrs. Webb and Mrs. Baker. (Washington Int. July 3.)

Fire.—A house owned by Thomas Caney, in Mobile, Alabama, worth \$6,000 was destroyed by fire on the night of the 5th inst.

Fire and Loss of Life.—A barn in Bucks county, Pa., belonging to Amos Pearson, was burned on the 27th ult., and one of his sons burned to death and another badly injured. A span of horses were also burned. The dwelling and out-houses, situated near by, were then consumed.

Court House Burnt.—The county jail and court house at Schoharie, New York, were destroyed by fire on Saturday, the 28th ult. It was set on fire by a prisoner named Wm. Briton, who was confined on a charge of stealing.

Fire at Portland.—We learn by Child & Co's Express that a fire broke out in Portland, in a wooden building occupied by a confectioner, on Exchange street, and owned by Isaac Sturdevant, which was entirely destroyed with its contents insured. It was probably, the work of an incendiary.

Fire.—The court house and jail in the parish of Point Coupee, La., was destroyed by fire on Sunday the 22d ult. A negro man who was confined in one of the cells, and who, it is supposed, set fire to the jail, was burned to death.

Gunpowder Disasters on the Fourth.—On Friday evening, July 4th, two inhabitants of Rome, Oneida county, New York, took an old bombshell that had some years since been dug up in that village, put two and a half pounds of powder in it, and exploded it in the midst of the town. One of the tipsy fools, named Williams, escaped death, but his face and arm were lacerated and shockingly burned. The fragments of the bomb were thrown in all directions. Two boys of twelve or thirteen years of age, one the son of Winslow Clark and the other of Mr. O'Neil, were severely wounded.

At Syracuse, the daughter of John Spencer, Esq., was killed almost instantly, on the 4th instant, by the discharge of a cannon. The accident occurred at a picnic.

Fourth of July Accidents.—A man named Gimes, while assisting to fire a national salute in honor of the Fourth of July, at the Canal wharf, below the Navy Yard, had one of his arms shattered by the premature discharge of the piece.

On Thursday evening, while some men were firing a salute in honor of the approaching anniversary of American independence, a young man named Robert Ference had one of his hands torn off. At Georgetown, D. C., a man had his arms blown off on the 4th.—(Phil. Inq. July 7.)

Late from Havana.—A dreadful fire at Matanzas occurred on the 25th ultimo, which burned the best part of the town, and with it, a large amount of goods were also consumed. This disaster has left a large number of persons houseless and penniless. We are glad to learn that subscription lists for the relief of the sufferers, were immediately opened in all parts of Cuba headed by Governor O'Connell.

Fearful Excitement in New Castle, Delaware.—Military called out.—We learn by a gentleman from New Castle, Del., that the people in that place are in a state of great excitement. It appears, that on the 20th ultimo, W. Chase Barney, who has been for some time paying his addresses to the daughter of Chief Justice Booth, went to the house of her father, and after some conversation with him—the old gentleman forbid him again visiting the house. Barney then asked to see the young lady, and under pretence of carrying her father's wishes into effect, induced her to go with him to Wilmington. Mr. Barney—who is a Roman Catholic—took her to the Priest, for the purpose, as he said, of removing some imputation in his character. The Priest went through some of his ceremonies, when a brother of Barney told Miss Booth that she was married. The lady soon realized her situation. Barney wished to take her to his residence, but she refused to accompany him, and demanded him to take her back to her father's house, which was done.

Thus matters remained until yesterday week, when Barney went to chief Justice Booth, and demanded his daughter—saying that she was his wife. This intelligence, as may be supposed, greatly surprised chief Justice Booth; and on questioning Barney, he found the name of the Priest who married them, whom he summoned to answer for violating the law of the State in performing a marriage ceremony without a license. The Priest maintained a dogged silence, refusing to answer any questions.

As soon as the matter was bruited about, the citizens became highly incensed at the reprehensible conduct of the Priest, and yesterday, matters assumed such a serious aspect, that the troops were ordered out to prevent an outbreak.

The marriage, of course, is not a legal one. Miss Booth is a member of the Episcopal church, and heiress to a considerable amount of property. (Phil. Newspaper.)

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1845.

The Steeple of the Temple.—The roof of the Temple being on, we took a tour up in the steeple thereof last week for the purpose of looking over the beautiful country around Nauvoo, as well as the city. The day was fine, and the view grand; it seemed like climbing to the masthead of a vessel, and surveying the vast blue deep below. It was an expanse of gardens and grainfields, exhibiting the bounty of Providence, and the reward of industry, adorned by the habitations of the saints, whose daily prayers ascend to heaven to be bottled up as a testimony that a few try to have the will of God done on earth as in heaven.

By way of news, too, it may be well to say that the steeple of the Temple will be a grand observatory for those that wish to delight the eye. Its height may be calculated as follows:

From the ground to the top of the eaves.	60 feet.
From the eaves to the top of the attic story.	101 do.
Tower.	124 do.
Belfry.	20 do.
Clock section.	10 do.
Observatory.	16 do.
Dome.	134 do.
Balls and rod.	10 do.
Total.	1584 feet.

130 feet of which is now raised.

Sunday Morning in Nauvoo.—On Sunday morning last, we stepped out about seven to observe the beautiful prospect around, and see what was going on. Being near the foot of Main street, we saw an elderly going into the Mississippi to baptize a person. He commenced his service with "having authority from Jesus Christ,"—well, said we, no sectarianism in that. At his instant a most mellow strain from a female voice struck our ears: "Cease ye, mourners, cease to languish, O'er the grave of those you love; Pain and death, and night and anguish, Enter not the world above." There was not a cloud in the sky, nor a drunkard in the streets; the hum of business was hushed, and if ever they entered the heavens, and the earth was full of his blessings, it was in Nauvoo now.

Symptoms of English blood.—The N. Y. Tribune is writing because Texas is annexed to the United States. The editor, Greely, must be troubled with a few drops of the blood of old "North and Free!" invigorated occasionally by the breathings of Sir Robert Peel. But I ask Horace, "Texas is married in spite of legation."

Singular, decidedly so.—While the west is best with one of the finest and most prolific seasons, now in the recollection of that man that always lives, "the oldest inhabitant," many places in the United States are suffering with "kind of distressing calamity. In South Carolina there is now such a drought as has never been known by that oldest inhabitant. The Hanover river has nearly dried up, and vegetation and the trees begin to wither.

On the 15th, the thermometer, at Cleveland, stood at 104° in the shade, and 120° in the sun. The first of June there was frost in that section. The change from cold snaps to Nebuchadnezzaring is singular, decidedly so.

Gambling.—On our first page is a chapter on gambling; and perhaps it may not be amiss, while upon the subject, to show our disapprobation of this national sin. Our laws and the laws of God, are made for transgressors, and, with the exception of murder, no crime works more evil to the human family than gambling. It brings drunkenness, lying, hatred, duelling, debauchery, wretchedness, and ruin, and where is the law? Talk about civilizing savages, and converting the heathen, only let humanity look upon a steamboat, with a "pleasure party" gambling for life, for each other's money; or peep into the hotels of our large towns, and watch the severe lessons which gentlemen of honor receive; one another, not only of a "little loose change," but of ALL; and then laugh at the victim, who in nine tenths of the cases, seeks a remedy in the "digger or the bowl." Should our country continue to degenerate, and cultivate the great national vices, of gambling, duelling, profanity, and fornication as dexterously for ten years to come, as it has for the same length of time past, America will justly become the "black hole of the world." All gamblers should be banished, by the voice of the people, to the bottom of the sea.

Texas.—No more of policy, by the United States since she was a government, red, etc. more honor, among wise men of other nations, than the annexation of Texas. It is a glorious method of extending the borders of a free government by common consent of parties, and states by the voice of the people, and gaining territory by "public opinion." The principles of annexation, by common consent, like the pillars of the throne, are a perfect remedy to cure the "shillings" in such sycophantic demagogues, as Van Buren and Clay, and their satellites, who opposed the plan for no other reason, than office. It is to be hoped that a great nation, will let them descend in their degradation, covered with the seeds of their treachery, to rot in their corruption, as a warning to freemen, to beware of public high-way-men!

Let the good work of joining hands, with contiguous nations and territories continue, until there is "an union of all honest men," and let the plaster of purification continue to be spread out till all that can be cured are made whole, and then all such animals of prey, as Clay, Van Buren, Benton, and others of the same kennel, who are beyond the reach of medicine, may silently drop into the oubliett, unmourning, unhonored, unwept. There is nothing on earth that should be respected more than the voice of a virtuous people. When they say "come, Texas," like the prophet Joseph Smith, "Texas comes, and it echoes throughout the world, like the voice of God, and kings, potentates, and presidents obey. Sic Semper Libertate.

Original.—The weekly Reveille of St. Louis has come out with an original in the head rather funny; and to cap the climax, the original matter of the Nauvoo Neighbor in an article relative to God's feeding 800,000,000 applying the Lord's prayer; and article upon "it" "that" is adopted as original. A Pioneer would say, that is tossing up a punch and turning heads every time, because the Yankee's copper half head in both sides. All right. If the Reveille will continue to do our Editorial colleague, Jim Polk, will soon annex the

That closer again.—We perceive among other extraordinary symptoms of crowding in Nauvoo, that that closer of is being mowed the second time this season. This is capital, and if the weather holds out moist and favorable it will mow it well to mow it twice more, before it comes.

Kingly move.—It is rumored that Rigdon's "guinea fowls" are all caged in, and unknown, though it is reported by some, that the "Harem" at Pittsburg is to be vacated for a "seraglio" at Chambersburg. "Tis not the foaming wave above, but the sinking ship, but that dead swell below, is death."

Visitors.—Visitors, in our "metropolis," is among the commonest meetings of the day; and who should we "shake the hand of" among them, but J. M. Peck, Esq. of the Reveille. Well, we like fine fields of grain when they don't blast, and why not fair fields of words when they are not sharp or smut among the Mormons.

That Prophet.—Benton's bob-tailed prophet and the Missouri are charged by the Cincinnati Enquirer, with "disorganizing the democrats." That's nothing. There were to be false prophets in the last days.

State hint.—The motto on the State flag of Florida, is, "Let us alone."

Another State hint.—The motto flag for the state of Texas, should be "Every log has his day."

And yet another State hint.—The motto flag for Oregon, matured, ought to be "When England weighs with the heavier hook, the Yankee's foot's a balance."

The last.—Canada ought to use this motto on her coat of arms: "Does your mother know your out."

Army.—The United States troops are concentrated in Texas. Gen. Taylor has the command.

Figures.—A young gentleman from New York is teaching our youth a few lessons as an improvement in "the art of calculating by numbers." 'Tis a good thing to bring forth the strong reasons, and learn the whys and the wherefores in all matters that concern temporal things. We therefore, say to Mr. Hobart figure away, and bring forth a "line or

two from the fountain of eternal wisdom, where, from eternity to eternity," is only seven years with God, and is as truly known in figures, as the days in one of our common years.

Shoe Pegs.—The London correspondent of the Boston Atlas says, the packet ship York-hire, recently arrived at Liverpool, from New York, brought two nifty five hundred hides, and ten casks of Yankee shoe pegs.

Pretty good for Jonathan. If the civil war is only managed right, the United States will furnish John Bull with a pair of "fish-bone boots," so highly polished that a Frenchman can see his face in them, and yet they will be impervious to the dew of Germany, or the rains of Russia. Go it boots.

New Proverb.—Instead of saying that "charity hides a multitude of sins," such editors as Bennett of the N. Y. Herald, says, "Hide old spots with better blacking."

Waiting for War.—Santa Anna has taken a residence about nine miles from Havana, and supplies his services will come in play, in the course of 8 or 9 months, again in Mexico. Let him wait.

Western Antiquities.—From an ordinance, by the board of Trustees for the town of St. Joseph, Buchanan co. Mo., situated on the Missouri River, in the north-west corner of the State, we take the following extract:

"Sec. 1. That if any slave, shall commit manslaughter or an assault and battery upon any white person, or upon any free person of color, or upon any slave, or shall be concerned in any riot, rout or unlawful assembly, within the corporate limits of the town of St. Joseph, he shall on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace for Washington town-ship, in Buchanan county, receive on his or her bare back, any number of lashes not exceeding thirty-nine to be laid on by the constable of the town of St. Joseph, or by any other person, by the justice for that purpose appointed."

If Nauvoo should do the like, would not there be a cry of treason at "sixteen mile oint?"

PAINFUL. Another Session among the Quakers who would have thought it "our old pal" Quakers split again. Is it for the meddling of the state that they come certainly, to know that they go better when both together. The session is called Wilburites, who number about 120. The revolt took place at the last yearly meeting in Newmarket, R. I.

N. Y. Messenger. Not very painful, fairly, but disagreeable. Every sect, among the sectarian churches is considered by them a triumph of rights, and every jinx in politics is rampant forth as a triumph of principle, in the eyes of honest men and God, such scrambles for power, exhibit the corruption of the heart and the disgrace of an abandoned people. Let them go it, sorebacked horses generally kick up.

Rapids.—The water is so low on the rapids, that evident signs appear, as a token, that the bottom of the river is coming nearer the top. The boats begin to hang on the chains.

Winnehagoes.—Gov. Henry Dodge has recently been endeavoring to effect a treaty with the Winnehago Indians, for what is called the "Neutral Ground." The Indians refused to treat, in explicit and positive terms, because the U. S. Government insisted that they should remove south-west of Missouri. The same offer has been made several times by the United States. They requested that the same proposition may not be submitted to them again.—Republicans.

What a fine thing it will be for both parties, if the Indians will let the United States alone, and the United States let the Indians alone. As matters now go on, a parcel of heartless shavers are guilting the Indians of what little they have left, after being wasted to remnants. If they will now be governed by the golden rule of the United States, they will keep what they have got, and get what they can.

New Paper in Religion.—Ross and Henry of St. Louis, have issued a new paper entitled "The Religious Counterfeit Detector." We have before us the 3d no., from which we extract the following:

NOTICE. The editor of this paper purposes making a journey during this month, to the north part of this State, and a little way into Iowa. He will then leave Iowa, and cross the river at Mormon town, and by permission of the Mormons, (if they will be civil,) [if when were they uncivil?] he will give them a lecture in the town on the Philosophy of the mind, and its application to the extinction of priest-craft, and all other crafts that have troubled the human race so long. Will you accept this friendly offer, Mormons? Our answer is recorded in Rev. 6: 1, "Come and see;" and when you

say, "come and see," if you do not, and leave the "HEAD and not the tail," we shall be perfectly willing, to be nailed to the counter as "base coin," or "marked counterfeit," provided you come according to the pattern of Amos 2: 7. If you come with the common "philosophy" of mankind, Paul gave us and all saints a "nation 1800 years ago, that will satisfy you in Colossians 2: 8. So, sir, God and the Mormons with eternal truth, will attend to your case, as they have thousands of other cases for the last fifteen years. Every man, whether of the United States or from Europe, who has taken a touch at Mormonism "with the wisdom of this world," has went away satisfied that he could not measure arms with the Almighty; so "come" for we meet all men in the name of Israel's God.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We present our readers this week with the following correspondence, for the estimation of the men whose names are to it: they are worthy, though the carcass they speak of, is so putrid that if the fire fails to purify it, public opinion will assume the charity to bury it.

Mr. Foster, of Pittsburg, is not a Mormon, but a gendeman, in every sense of the word, and Elder Page, though he fussed over the Guinea fowls' eggs as an experiment, is a man of merit, called and chosen, to help carry salvation and the kingdom of Christ, to all the world, and honest men will honor him, so we let the "cat jump."

Pittsburgh, July 5, 1845.

Mr. J. E. PAGE.—Dear Sir: I have purposed for some time addressing you a few lines to let you know how the "cat jumps" in Pittsburg, but some how or other I delayed it until now. Things are not now as they used to was; here in the holy city. We have been used-up and called down, by the late fire, together with our neighbors, until there is hardly a grease pot left of us. And alas! for your "neat eggs," chickens and all have gone over to Rigdonism! The List of the Mobsters—I mean the Mormons' religious "spiritual reform" as they call it, and went overboard and breeches the other night. This was Mrs. Agent, your first friend. They said all along that they would not have her on account of her having two husbands living in this city, but on her making satisfaction to his Holiness Elder Page, she was received and immersed, and the door of Heaven again opened to her, which was shut against her individually last winter by him who holds the "keys of David." He prophesied that she would ever be buried and that her bones should be thrown in the streets, and that herself and her infants then dead should never enter the gates of the celestial city. This prediction was pronounced just her cause she said she did not believe he had authority to lend the church. But now she is a very proper person! Mrs. Hamilton and Mary Reed, are also Rigdonites, so is Matthews and his wife. Rigdon said in his prophesy that the "people" would never be built, and his followers here are strong in the belief that it will prove true. These things I suppose you are better prepared to answer than many people here. I did see in a Philadelphia paper, that the Temple was finished. But the Mormons here say it is not true. I hope you will write to me and give me all the information relative to the Temple and Nauvoo that you can; so that I can show it to the saints. Rigdonism is not flourishing here, but they always say it is going ahead elsewhere; of this I don't know. I don't think the society is larger than when you were here, notwithstanding the four hundred that "went to come from Nauvoo" and the three hundred that "went to come" from divers other places. Rigdon said when he came back from Nauvoo the second time that he did not know the "spiritual wife" system was carried on there until he went back from Pittsburg! Bah! we are not green here. Elder Hardy in his pamphlet lately published, says: "The spiritual wife men are now no longer found darning the cargo, but strenuously advocating the doctrine, in fact says he, no one who has lived in Nauvoo any length of time can deny it, unless he is a consummate scoundrel or woefully ignorant." A hard lick that for his friend Rigdon who lay so sick five years in Nauvoo, that he could neither hear, see nor smell (!) Alas! alas! save me from my friends!

P. S. July 7. Mrs. Hamilton is dead; she was buried to day; disease, cancer in the breast.—*Anale mortification.* [Not faith enough to live till the coming of Christ, as all Rigdonites expect.]

I conclude with sending you my kind regards.

A. J. FOSTER.

P. S. I saw a letter sent by you, to Mrs. Whitmore sometime last winter, in the which you sent your respects to me. I read the letter at that time, but don't recollect much of its contents now. Mrs. Whitmore, (I suppose you know) married Elder Devine. I was at the wedding on Christmas night. They soon after applied for membership in the Rigdon church; but they would not receive them unless they would separate until Mrs. D. could get lawfully divorced from her other husband who is still living. This they agreed to do, and were admitted. Devine had a singular dream. He thought he was in the woods and

PITY.

LAMENT OF THE WIDOWED
INEBRIATE.

I'm thinking on thy smile, Mary—
Thy bright and trusting smile—
In the morning of our youth and love,
Ere sorrow came—or guile,
When thine arms were twined about my neck,
And mine eyes looked into thine,
And the heart that throbbed for me alone,
Was nestling close to mine!

I see full many a smile, Mary,
On young lips beaming bright;
And many an eye of light and love,
Is flashing in my sight;
But the smile is not for my poor heart,
And the eye is strange to me,
And loneliness comes e'er my soul
When its memory turns to thee!

I'm thinking on the night, Mary,
The night of grief and shame,
When with drunken ravings on my lips,
To thee I homeward came:
O, the tear was in thy earnest eye,
And thy bosom wildly heaved,
Yet a smile of love was on thy cheek,
Though thy heart was sorely grieved!

But the smile soon left thy lips, Mary,
And thine eye grew dim and sad,
For the tempter lured my steps from thee,
And the wine cup drove me mad;
From thy cheeks the roses quickly fled,
And thy ringing laugh was gone,
Yet thy heart still fondly clung to me,
And still kept trusting on.

O, my words were harsh to thee, Mary,
For the wine cup made me wild;
And I chide thee when thine eyes were sad,
And I curse thee when they smiled—
God knows I loved thee even then,
But the fire was in my brain,
And the curse of drink was in my heart,
To make my love a lane.

'Twas a pleasant home of ours, Mary,
In the spring-time of our life,
When I looked upon thy sunny face,
And proudly called thee wife—
And 'twas pleasant when our children played
Before our cottage door:
But the children sleep with thee, Mary,
I shall never see them more!

Thou'rt resting in the church-yard, now,
And no stone is at thy head!
But the sexton knows a drunkard's wife
Sleeps in that lowly bed;
And he says the hand of God, Mary,
Will fall with crushing weight
On the wretch who brought thy gentle life
To its untimely fate!

But he knows not of the broken heart
I bear within my breast,
Or the heavy load of vain remorse,
That will not let me rest:
He knows not of the sleepless nights,
When dreaming of thy love,
I seem to see thine angel eyes,
Look coldly from above.

I have raised the wine cup in my hand,
And the wildest strains I've sung,
Till with the laugh of drunken mirth
The echoing air has rung;
But a pale and sorrowing face looked out
From the glittering cup on me,
And a trembling whisper I have heard
That I fancied, breathed by thee!

Thou art slumbering in the peaceful grave,
And thy sleep is dreamless now,
But the seal of an undying grief
Is on thy mourner's brow,
And my heart is chill as thine, Mary,
For the joys of life have fled,
And I long to lay my aching breast
With the cold and silent dead.

The Lion's Strength.—Of this noble animal says a writer, two varieties (the yellow and the brown or black) exist in South Africa, both however retreating before the progress of European colonization; the dark colored is the strongest and fiercest; their strength is prodigious.

Well authenticated accounts prove that a lion will carry off an ox or a horse with nearly as great ease as a fox would a goose. A young lion has been known to carry a good sized horse a mile from the spot where he killed it, and an instance occurred in Sneuburgh where a lion carried a two year old heifer, and when his track or spoor was followed by the hunters for five hours on horseback, throughout the whole distance the carcass only once or twice was discovered to have touched the ground. Spearman says he saw a lion at the Cape take a heifer in his mouth, and though the legs trailed on the ground, he carried it off as a cat would a rat, and leaped a broad dyke without the least difficulty. Like all others of the feline tribe, the lion lies in wait for his prey, crouching among grass and reeds near the pools and fountains, or in narrow ravines. He will spring from nine to twelve yards at a bound, and can repeat these springs for a short time. Denied, however, the fleetness of the hound or wolf, the lion, by a few quick and amazing bounds, can seize even the tall giraffe, or camel leopard, by springing on the haunches of the latter. Instances have been known of a giraffe thus carrying a lion twenty miles before sinking under the attacks of the destroyer.

A Clerk of the Royal Library hidden under books for fifty-two years.—About a month ago an agent of the police of the Rue Richieu was called in haste to the Royal Library to proceed to a singular request. The gards of the library were encumbered with books not classified and put in order. The number of these books generally visited by rats, is estimated at about three hundred thousand.

Those who were employed in rummaging these literary caverns made the discovery, under a mountain of books, of the skeleton of a man completely dressed. At first inspection of this corpse it was proved that this man must have been employed as a clerk in the library, for he had a costume of such an one on him, but such as was worn in 1703.

The rats had devoured his flesh and his intestines and seemed to have made three principal openings in his clothes, in the back, the hollow parts of the stomach and the inferior parts. The bones were cleaned and brilliant like ivory. The clothes were well preserved.

Now, they try to explain by what accident this unfortunate man lost his life amidst this frightful pandemonium. Some say that he must have disappeared under an avalanche of books, others that he had an attack of apoplexy and was afterwards devoured by the rats. However, this may be, the mortal remains of this unfortunate man were carried to the cemetery of Montmartre. It has, however, been impossible to prove his identity.

A negro man was stabbed by an other on Sunday night, the 22d ult. on the plantation of Mrs. Baines, in West Feliciana. He died soon after he received the wound.

COOPERS ASSOCIATION.
The Coopers of the city of Nauvoo, wish to inform the public, that they have entered into an organization, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Coopers in all its various branches, and that they are now prepared to contract for jobs of any magnitude, and inasmuch as we have some of the best workmen, we hope to merit the support and confidence of Merchants and others, who may favor us with a call.

Any person wishing for work done in our line of business, will please apply to the Superintendent of the Association on Hyrum Street, between Partridge and Hyde Streets, who is empowered to contract for all jobs at prices to suit the times.

We would also inform the public that we have immediately, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND STAVES, for which we will pay the highest West r. prices. Persons wishing to furnish us with good Staves can apply to the Superintendent as above.

Individual property of members of said Association will be exempt from liability for debts contracted by said Association.

WM. EARL, President.
HENRY B. HUFFMAN, Counselor.
HUGH LITTLE, Superintendent.
H. B. HUFFMAN, Treasurer.
HENRY STANDAGE, Secretary.
May 18, 1845—3m.

TINNERS ASSOCIATION.
The undersigned having associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the tin-plate and sheet-iron business in all its various branches, have taken the shop formerly occupied by Dustin Amy, corner of Young and Mulholland streets, where they are prepared to manufacture tin and sheet-iron ware at wholesale or retail, as low as can be bought in St. Louis or elsewhere.

N. B. For the accommodation of persons living on the flat, we have deposited a quantity of tin-ware at Messrs Oakley's store, where those in want can be accommodated at all times.

PHILIP B. LEWIS,
DUSTIN AMY,
JOHN MILLS.
Nauvoo, June 25, 1845—8m.

TO OLD COUNTRYMEN.
HARDEN & CO'S PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.

PERSONS in America, wishing to send to Europe for their friends, can procure a passage by any of the Packet ships to leave Liverpool on the 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, and 26th of every month, for New York, Boston, or New Orleans.

Also, those wishing to remit money to their friends in Europe, can purchase from on board sterling upwards, all the particulars of which, can be ascertained by enquiring of JONATHAN C. WRIGHT, Agent, Office on Water Street, Nauvoo, two doors above the old Printing office.

Nauvoo, May 1845—4m.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF NAUVOO AND VICINITY.
SHOES!! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

The subscribers having recently opened a shop for the above business, would respectfully solicit, of the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, a share of their patronage. They for the present, design to confine themselves exclusively to the Manufacturing of Ladies and Children's shoes, and having had long experience in said business, have no hesitation in recommending their work as being as good as the best. They have on hand the best assortment of Morocco and Kid that has ever been in the city—prices moderate, and a reasonable deduction for cash. Their stand may be found corner of Parley and Warsaw streets, about one-half mile east of the Mansion.

Also, an assortment of Leather, Calf skins, Goat skins, Lining &c., &c., for sale, on reasonable terms.

MEAD & RAGER.
Nauvoo, June 10th, 1845—8:3m

THE NAUVOO LEATHER, HARNESS, BOOT, AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.
The Association is now prepared to supply the citizens with Boots, Shoes, Saddles and Harness upon the short notice and the most reasonable prices. We invite a call from those who want to purchase such articles, because we will not be undersold by any shop in the city when the cash is present. The fact is we cannot be undersold because we manufacture our own leather and that of the best quality, and the workmen, both in the leather and shoe shop, are the best in the western country, being principally from the Eastern and Southern cities and from Great Britain.

We will pay the highest price for hides in leather, boots, shoes, harness, and cash occasionally.

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned will dispose of his farm for cash, or for a farm in Hancock county, Illinois, said farm lays four miles east of the county seat of Branch county, Michigan, one mile north of the Chicago turnpike, and contains eighty acres, about fifty under improvement, the balance good timbered land, with a good sugar bush on it.

PHYLANDER CORLESS
April 14th, 50M

TWO farms one containing 180 acres, 70 acres improved, with a good frame house, and out houses; the other containing 120 acres, 50 acres improved, with a good block house, and out houses;—Also, 30 acres of timber, all situated about 30 miles east from St. Louis, 12 miles from Belleville, and 2 miles from Fayetteville, in St. Clair county, Illinois.

ONE farm containing 165 acres; 60 acres improved, with a good dwelling house and out houses, situated south west of Pinkneyville, Perry county, Illinois.

ONE farm situated 4 miles east of Pinkneyville, the county seat in Perry county, Illinois, containing 120 acres improved, with a good block house and out houses.

ONE farm containing 160 acres, 65 acres improved, with a frame house, and out houses, about thirteen miles from the county seat, Nashville, in Washington county, Illinois.

ONE farm containing 275 acres, 35 acres improved, 3-1-2 miles from the county seat, Marion, in Williamson county, Illinois, with a good house and out houses.

ALSO: A PLANTATION IN MISSISSIPPI. For sale or exchange, a plantation situated 50 miles from Vicksburgh, Mississippi, in the county of Copiah, 7 miles south of Lines' store on the Jackson road, 9 miles from Gallatin, and 30 miles from Jackson, containing 1080 acres of land, with 90 acres of improvement, with a good dwelling-house and out buildings; indisputable title, given for further particulars apply to George Black, or at this office.

ALSO: A PLANTATION containing 400 acres, 80 acres improved, good dwelling house, good well at the door, with springs and branch near by—would also exchange horses, cattle, and hogs—situated 40 miles from Vicksburgh, Hines county, Mississippi, and 4 miles from Lines' store. For further particulars apply at this office.

ALSO: A FARM containing 140 acres of enclosed land, 50 acres under a high state of cultivation, and 90 acres of excellent timber, of first rate quality, a good comfortable farm house, and good out buildings, together with a good pump of water at the door, and 50 grafted fruit trees, located on the road leading from Washington to Richmond, 5 miles from each place, and three and a half from the National road.

Also—320 acres of wild land, located in Grant county, Indiana, on the Mississippi river.

EBENEZER CHEESMAN.
April 1, 1845—4m

ALSO: A FARM containing 180 acres, with 50 acres under cultivation, well timbered and well watered, with an orchard of 50 bearing apple trees, together with many other fruit trees, such as cherries, peaches, pears, &c., situated in Perry township, Delaware county, Indiana, 15 from the head of White Water canal at Hagerstown, and 10 miles from Muncietown, near a little town called Burlington; there are two log cabins and a stable upon the premises; the quality of the land is equal to any in the country. The subscriber proposes to exchange for land in Hancock county, Illinois, or to sell at a reduced price, for cash or other good property; a perfect title can be given. Any or all persons wishing to bargain in that way, can call on Dr Coulston of La Harpe, Isaac Morley of Lima, or George Miller of Nauvoo, or at my residence in Delaware county, Indiana.

WM. N. ROWE
April 15:50m

NOTICE. A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

IOWA TWINS. THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING COMPLETED A good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.
May 23d, 1844

WEEKLY PASSENGER STEAMER.

WAR EAGLE.

THE splendid, light draught, passenger steamer, War Eagle, D. S. Harris, master, will run weekly from St. Louis to Galena and Du Buque the present season leaving Nauvoo every Wednesday afternoon on her upward trip and on her downward trip, she will leave Nauvoo every Saturday afternoon.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply on board or to C. ALLEN, Nauvoo.
June 18, 1845—7m

NOTICE. IS hereby given, that the undersigned will apply to the County Commissioners Court at the next session, to be held in Carthage, for a license to keep a ferry across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, Iowa territory.

DANIEL CARN.
Nauvoo, July 10:11c

NEW STORE AND LAND AGENCY. THE subscribers have opened a store, on the premises of S. A. Knowlton, (Knowlton settlement, Hancock county,) where they have on hand a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Groceries, adapted to the wants of a farming community, which they offer for sale at very low prices for cash or produce.

Also about 100 q. sections of land, situated in this county which will be sold to those wishing to settle on favorable terms.

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.
References.—B. Young, H. C. Kimball and Orson Hyde.
March 24, 47m

REVISED STATUTES FOR 1845. AND FORM BOOK. THIS work has been issued at this office and embraces all the laws of a general character passed by the last General Assembly, and directed to be published in the revised code published under the authority of the State, also all laws of a general nature which were not revised or repealed, and have been continued in force. These laws have been published under the authority of an act passed by the last General Assembly, (a copy of which, with the certificate of the Secretary of State that the law has been complied with, is inserted,) by which it is made evidence in courts, and given the same effect as the laws published by the State. In addition to the laws, this work contains notes of reference to decisions of the Supreme Court, and reference to alterations made from the former acts by the revised code.

There is also appended a full set of forms, embracing forms and instructions for writs, process, deeds, wills, notes, bonds, leases, indentures and nearly every instrument which is required in the practice of any officer, or the business of any person. The whole is accompanied by a complete and judicious index, much more full and perspicuous than that in the revised laws of 1835.

Agents will in a few days visit the various sections of the State, and will be prepared to supply the demand, either by wholesale or retail.

Price of a single copy, 83. Publishers giving the above advertisement three weekly insertions, and noticing the work, will be entitled to a copy. CHAMBERS & KNAPP.
St. Louis, July 7th 1845—11-3w

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY. N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press-machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. A FARM of 150 acres, situated two miles west of the flourishing town of Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the margin of the grand prairie, one of the most healthy portions of the state. Ninety acres of excellent timber, such as Maple, Beech, Ash, Black Walnut, White Oak, &c., the balance prairie of the best quality. There is a good framed barn, 30 by 45 feet; a large framed house, well finished and painted outside, with a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises. The whole farm is well fenced and excellently watered, for stock and a well with a pump in both barn and kitchen.

The subscriber will sell the above farm on reasonable terms, or exchange it in part for a good stock farm, of prairie and timber in Hancock county; an indisputable title given. For further particulars enquire at this office, or of the subscriber on the premises.

SETH TAFT.
March 18-46m

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparation for the cure of the various diseases, for which they are recommended; ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES. Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES. The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES. For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, latitudes and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES. These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded. SHEPHERD'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, chest or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

NOTICE. PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING, In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

QUANTITY	PRICE	PLAIN	150
Quartos half bound	plain	1.50	
do do do	neat	2.00	
do whole bound	plain	2.00	
do do do	neat	2.50	
Octavo full bound	plain	1.00	
do do do	neat	1.50	
do hf bound	plain	0.75	
do do do	neat	1.00	
do do do	extra	1.37	
Twelvms full bound	plain	.62	
do do do	neat	.87	
do hf bound	plain	.50	
do do do	neat	.75	

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.
Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS. BRETHREN wishing to purchase Lands, Houses or city lots, will do well to call on me, at Mrs Emma Smith's or the Mansion.

WILLIAM SMITH. ALSO—I have some landed property with houses and out offices on, in the interior of this country, which I will sell or exchange for property in this city.
May 6th, 1845—7m

MERMAID.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET FROM ST. LOUIS TO NAUVOO, AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE Light draught steamer, MERMAID, Gleim, Master, will run through the season from St. Louis to Bloomington in Iowa. She will leave St. Louis every Friday and arrive at Nauvoo every Sunday morning;—on her downward trip she will leave Nauvoo every Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock precisely. For freight or passage apply on board or to the agents at the several tow s. Every attention, politeness, civility and accommodation, may be expected from the boat and officers, as 'plausibility wins more gold, than tricks and ferocity.' For further particulars enquire of

C. ALLEN, Agent, for Nauvoo.
March 22, 1845—4m

OSPREY: REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Anderson Master, has commenced running between St. Louis & Bloomington, leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday, Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1-2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis, Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evans' Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to C. ALLEN, Nauvoo
Jan. 1, 1845—3m

NO WAR BUT A STRONG OPPOSITION TO FOREIGN MANUFACTURES.

THE undersigned would beg leave to inform the citizens of the City of Joseph and the public in general, that they have removed the Old Connecticut pottery from Iowa to the City of Joseph, one block east of the Temple, where they have on hand a large assortment of red and mottled colored ware of the best quality, viz. chases, milk pans, crocks, jars of all kinds with covers, pie dishes, pudding pots, cups, bowls, pitchers, stove tubes, chimney tops and furnaces, with a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail for all kinds of country produce, dry goods and groceries—cash not refused. All bills and orders will be filled on the shortest notice.

MOSES MARTIN, E. K. FULLER.
June 5, 1845. 6:3m

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION. WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing capital we excel in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part, of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Chariotees, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Buggy Wagons, Hearse, Spotbues, Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also Ploughs, Scythe snaths, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Water street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices, for we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timbers of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Pres.
RICH'D BAILENTINE, Clerk.
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.
ELIJAH FORDEHAM,
J. THOMAS,
JOSHUA SMITH,
DAVID W. FOX,
DOWNT WESTER.

July 15th, 1845—37-1f.

COOK & PETERSON. DEALERS in Hides, Leather and Findings, No. 71, Main Street St. Louis.
July 9-10 6m

LAW NOTICE. BABBITT & EDMONDS, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

WOULD most respectfully inform the public, that they have associated themselves together in the practice of the profession, and will attend to any business entrusted to them in the state of Illinois, or in the Territory of Iowa. Mr Babbitt will be found as usual at his office in the city of Nauvoo. Mr Edmonds will be found at his office, in the town of Keokuk, in Lee county, Iowa Territory.

July 14:11f

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR.

Editor and Proprietor.
At the corner of Main and Kimball Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$4.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

John Taylor, post paid, to receive attention.

INDIAN TALK.

It is generally known that several Indian tribes met in the Creek nation last June, to form a union among all the tribes in America, and the Cherokee Advocate, published at Talegash, gives the following sketch of the council.

The Late General Council.—The Talks.—The following talk together with a pipe and beads of assorted colors, was received by the Creeks, of Muscogees, Chickapewas, Tahwas, and Menawallas.

Brothers—Once before we sent you a talk, but have received no answer. We have concluded, therefore, to send you another, as we have been informed that the object for which the present Council has been called, is that you may meet all your red brethren in General Council, around the Great Council Fire, which you, Muscogees, have kindled since you came to the West, to renew the friendship that formerly existed between your forefathers and other tribes, to shake hands with the right hand and five fingers, and to devise the best plan by which our children shall be trained up in the straight path of peace. The talk which we send is intended not for the Muscogees alone, but also for our brethren the Cherokees, the Choctaws, and Chickasaws. We have heard that about two years ago, a Council, like the present one, was held by the Cherokees, and which, we are sorry that we could not attend. When you receive our talk and beads, and have explained them to your people, you will afterwards please return them. The beads of different colors that we send, will represent the Languages of the tribes that send them. The Muscogees, and all other tribes who meet around your Council Fire, we consider our friends, and wish them to shake hands with our friends.

When you return our beads, send us some of yours, and talk also, informing us of the proceedings of the council.

The talk we send you, is after the manner of our forefathers.

Your friends, the Tahwas and Menawallas, send some beads, as a token of their friendship for the Muscogees, which they wish you to keep in remembrance of them; so that should they send any of their people among you, seeing those beads, they will know that they are from their friends.

We hope the day is not far distant, when we shall have the pleasure to see each other, and when we shall have the opportunity to shake hands and to talk together.

Talk of the "warriors" of the same tribes.

As our leading chiefs have sent a talk to these of the Muscogees—us, the "warriors" of the four different tribes, the Winnebagoes, Chickapewas, Tahwas, and Menawallas, send also a talk and beads of different colors, to our friends the warriors of the Muscogees, Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws. The objects we have in sending these beads, are to show that we wished to be friendly with all tribes, and to keep open the white path of peace, that we may train up our children in it, and teach them to be friendly with all men. There are many warriors among us; but we fear there are many calling themselves thus, who are not warriors. According to our old customs, it is our duty to take the talks of our head men, and to follow, they going ahead, and wherever they shall lead, but whenever they fall, we, as warriors, take their places, and protect them, our women, and our children—our friends we wish to send back a talk in reply to this one.

We, also, with our talk, send a pipe ornamented with beads and feathers of the Eagle. The pipe being painted blue, shows that such is the color of the sky at the time we send it, and which we believe to be a token of friendship. Having received a pipe, fill it with the tobacco attached to it, and let all our friends smoke it; for when we shall see the smoke rising up to the sky, then will our hearts feel good. The beads are also a token of the friendship which we bear towards our brethren. The Eagle feathers are intended to keep the White path clean, which has, of late, been stained by blood, you must sweep it out clean with them.

Tuck-a-batche Micco's Talk.—Brothers—I rise up this day to give a small talk. The talk that I am going to deliver, will be around the Council Fire of the Muscogees, with a bright sky above.

The white beads which I hold in my

hand, I am going to send to our Grand Father, the Delaware. In the time of our Forefathers, he sent to us a talk and some beads, saying: Your ears are stopped, and your eyes have dust in them—receive these emblems, they will open your ears, and wipe out the dust from your eyes. These were the words we once received from the Delaware, the intention of which was to open the White path of peace, that we might train up our children in it.

I am now tracing up the old customs of our Fathers, and what I am saying is understood by all of our old people present. I also speak in the presence of Gov. Butler, and Col. Logan, Agents for the Cherokees and Creeks, and of Lieut. Flint, of the United States army. This talk is given that those who are not present may hear it also. As we have lately had some difficulty with some of our red brethren, we now send these beads to our Grand Father, the Delaware, that the White path so lately stained with blood may be cleaned, and that some plan may be fallen upon for the preservation of peace, and to prevent the further shedding of the blood of any of our brethren. The persons who were killed, from what I can learn, were of the tribe called the Pawnee Mahas—a tribe that but few of us have ever seen.

Brothers—We have travelled a long way from the course of the rising sun. Before coming to the land we now inhabit, we heard a great deal about our brethren who dwell towards the setting sun.

Since arriving and kindling here our new fires, we have had the pleasure to see some of our western brethren, and have taken great interest in explaining to them the ways of our Forefathers. In former times, our fathers knew nothing of the emblems, I hold in my hands, as in those days there was nothing but war and bloodshed among the people. But since the adoption of these emblems, and the use of them for making peace between different tribes, becoming a custom among the Red people, they have proved of great benefit, and form the ground work of training our children in the path of peace. The white beads and tobacco, which I send to the different tribes, are to cleanse the path which has lately been stained with blood; and I wish all those who hear this talk to take it home with them, and to tell it to their children and grand children, and to advise them to walk in the straight path of peace. It is given around the Great Council Fire, and must not be forgotten as long as the sun rises and sets; or the waters run and the trees grow. I will send this talk by Mr. Baptiste, to our Grand Father the Delaware, with the request that he will send it with some beads and tobacco, to the Pawnee Mahas and say to them that the path that leads to their country has grown up; when they receive them the path will be opened, and purified of the stain of blood. No more blood must be spilt. I will send word to them, that hereafter when traveling the path should they happen to see blood or bones, they must think that they have been caused by lightning, a fall from a horse, or through some accident. The red people like other populous nations, have among them some bad people, who will, probably, stain the path by spilling blood. Should any do so, we feel that it will be our duty to rise up with our arms, and joining our friends put a stop to it.

I send you some Tobacco and beads to our Grand Father, the Delaware, with a request that he will send them and this talk to the Shawnees, Wyandots and Kickapoes. I am done.

Col. Altherson, Chickasaw Speaker: We are in the path of our forefathers: I have but a few words to say, but will say them in the same spirit of those I have heard speak. The new Race know but little, or nothing of the habits of our fathers.

I remember to have seen a similar council in former times; this is in the original way. The path is thus kept white and clean, even to each other's doors.

The little difficulty that occurred a short time back, I now regard wiped out by this white path, and I am glad to see the Northern Tribes, and I am glad to see all uniting to keep clear this path. I hope all nations will join and assist in keeping this path open and clear of obstructions.

When I reach home, I will explain to my people, what I have witnessed and heard here; and I will also use my influence with different tribes to get them to imitate and teach the same to their children.

This is all. A short talk is often better than a long one and all sufficient. I would like to have a copy of the proceedings here, to read to my people when I get home. I am glad to see the Agents present. When I get home I will call a council and invite our Agent.

Cho-wa-wa-na, Caddo Chief: I was glad when I received the mes-

sage to meet my brothers here. I had long heard of my brothers that I had never seen. I have heard the talk, when I get home I will call all my people, even the women and the children, and when I tell them the talk that I heard here, I will be as good as if they were all here and heard it with their own ears. My brothers have made the White path for me to travel on. I will go home on it. Should I take a notion to return at any other time I will travel it again. I have met my older and younger brothers, and my uncles, heard the talk, and will follow it; and I will smoke the pipe and tell all my people what I have heard and seen when I get home. This tobacco that is placed in my hands is for the Camanche Chief with ten stands of beads. I will go and hunt him up and give them to him; and if I get an answer I may come back. That's all.

Nili cat-gah, Choctaw Chief: All of us that are assembled here, are of different nations and colors. I am a friend to all. I am glad the Great Spirit has ordered this council for all the red people and white to meet and talk about peace. We are all brothers from one parent and should not disturb each other at home, or abroad. Whatever we have we should share agreeably, not take each other's property. You might as well take off one of our legs as rob us.

There are some persons of all nations who commit wrongs, and I intend to remark therefore as general. We will recollect the place in the Muscogee nation, where the Council Fire is built, and where the smoke will ascend to the skies. There are four chiefs in the Choctaw nation; when we return to our homes all shall hear the talk that has been delivered here. I now close and join with the O-gages in wishing to get home, though we have been here longer than they have. I am done.

Black Dog, Osage Chief: My brothers: The Fire was built, and I was invited here. I have come. I see my brothers wants all right.

When I saw the broken days (beads), I was in a great hurry to get here, and I am now in as great a hurry to get back and carry the news. I want to get to my people before they can go to that tribe at the Sact Plains.

Black Dog, Osage Chief: I forget something—you have made the White path to the Pawnee Mahas; now before I get back home, some of my young men may have lost horses; shall I pursue them that have stolen them? I will do as you say. Some of my men may be killed. If you say let them alone that have killed my people I will do so. I will now wait your answer. Not only may my people be killed and our horses stolen, but your people served in the same way.

Tuck-a-batche Micco, Creek War Chief: I heard my friend Black Dog. I listened to him well, and would advise him to keep near home, and wish he would advise his people not to go too far; and as soon as we hear the return of our talk, we will let you know. Advise your women to stay at home, and if you must hunt, hunt in some other direction than the Pawnee Mahas.

All should do as our brothers the O-gages; bring in all the stolen horses—to the general council. Hereafter quit stealing horses from one another; all red men and white men too, mean it for all—this is the first cause of bloodshed. The Cherokees our brothers are not present but we want to give some of them a talk; they have straggling men passing through the country, murdering and stealing; this must be put a stop to. I am talking to extend my talk to all under this roof. I speak as the authorized Chief of the Muscogees—Gen. McIntosh. One thing more, in a Treaty with the United States, we are pledged protection.

Troops by agreement are to be stationed at Choteau's Trading House, up the Canadian, and also up the Arkansas, at Ufooshago's Town.

When we shall all get at peace again with the different tribes, the troops may be recalled or dispensed with &c. Whenever you meet your friends tell them these troops are placed there for our protection. The Principal Chief of our different brothers must assemble their people when they get home and explain all this; this is the last word I have to say. The next general council we will invite our brothers through the different United States, agents, to ensure their safe delivery.

Young men sometimes travel into the dark, and are not enough mindful of this good talk. I am done. If any of our brothers want to talk they can do so, if not the general business of the council will be closed.

Sentence for Murder.—Oria De Wolf, tried for murder at Worcester, and found guilty on Friday night se'night, received sentence of death the next morning.

A SCOTCH RIDDLE.

An account of the wonderful Prophet now on his way to this place.

There is now to be seen here, a strange and most wonderful ancient Prophet, who says his generation was before Adam was created. He is not the Wandering Jew, nor the son of Noah, nor the old Leviite, nor St. John of Jerusalem, as some have falsely supposed; for, before they were he was.—The Holy Scriptures frequently make mention of him, particularly in St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John.

He is no impostor—he knows not his parents, nor ever sucked his mother's breasts. His beard is red as vermilion; he goes bare-headed like a Grey Friar; he drinks no wine nor strong drink—but water only. His diet is moderate; he takes no money if offered to him; he wears no hat; his coat is neither wove nor spun, and yet is of a very fine color. He despises the pomp and grandeur of this present age, for he had rather dwell in a barn than in a king's palace; yet is he neat and clean beyond imagination. He walketh with neither sword or spear, yet he walketh boldly and uprightly in the face of his enemy. He can, if he please, encounter the strongest man—and will bests fly before him in amazement: at the sound of his voice they are dismayed and terrified. He is often abused by the wicked, yet he takes it patiently. He lets all men alone with their religion; he is neither a Baptist or Protestant, he eats no flesh in Lent; he is very watchful, he sleeps not in bed, but sits up all night with his clothes on; he cures out on his wicked world with outstretched arms. He is an excellent pattern to all mankind, for he is loud and joyous, and his voice raiseth up the people to labor, by telling them the day of the Lord is at hand; nay, the very doors and windows fly open at his prophecies. Poor women, who have had husbands, have reason to rejoice that there is such a prophet come into this part of the world, to set before their sordid husbands such a pattern of sobriety; both men and women, who follow his example, may live to a good old age, for he was with Noah in the Ark, and was when Christ was crucified; he denies no article of the Christian Faith. His voice is shrill and powerful. He once preached a sermon which convinced a man of his sins, and caused him to weep most bitterly for swearing and lying; yet he is contented to sit down with the insults of wicked men; but when the Lord cometh to judge the world in righteousness, he will not be charged with sin. The people flock daily to see him, and are sure he is no impostor; so that they even send their friends and relations to see him.

The Testimony of the celebrated Mr. Twigg, concerning the above wonderful Prophet, extracted from one of his letters to the Royal Society.

"I have, besides the remarkable curiosities above communicated, met with something much more extraordinary than ever I expected.

When I was on the confines of Silesia, as I walk'd through a field in the neighborhood, I perceived a stately personage directing his footsteps towards me; I made a full stand to observe him;—his beard was long and red—his feet were bare, and although the season was extremely cold, by the cheerfulness of his countenance, the weather did not seem to affect him. He lifted up his voice on a sudden with surprising strength of lungs and shrillness of accent, and with outstretched arms, that amazed me, and immediately a multitude surrounded him, whom he intreated to eat with him. By what means provisions came there I know not, the field being to all appearance barren; but I am confident they all did eat, and went away satisfied, after he had spoken something to them, which, by reason of my too great a distance from the place, I could not distinctly understand; but I concluded it was an exhortation to prayer, or something of the kind. After this he disappeared.

When I came to the next village, viz: Bultitz, I enquired of the inhabitants if they had seen this extraordinary person; who informed me, that he was a great Prophet, and that he had lived before and with Noah; that at his voice, all the evil spirits which haunted their neighborhood immediately disappeared, and wild beasts had fled before him; and further added, I might depend upon it, that he would be seen in the northern parts of Great Britain in March 1838. This was all the intelligence I could get, the people of Bultitz not being of a very communicative temper."

Thou firer art than sons of men;
Into thy lips is store
Of grace infused: God therefore thee
Hath blest forevermore.

Then of the King desir'd shall be
Thy beauty vehemently
Because he is thy Lord, doth thou
Him worship reverently.

One hint further of this wonderful Prophet; he hath many wives; or, as

some term them, "spiritual wives,"—and like their ancient contemporaries, they are not jealous or ashamed of him, and he loves them.

NAUVOO IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, describing a number of the islands of the Pacific, alludes to one called Nauvoo, the Pearl of the Pacific. It is said to be an isolated spot, some thirty or forty miles in circuit, distant some three or four degrees from any other land, containing from 1000 to 1500 inhabitants. There is every variety of scenery—hill, dale, and valley, delightfully interspersed, covered with verdant trees, and abounding in all kinds of tropical fruits, a salubrious climate, which is so warm that clothing can be easily dispensed with, consequently no more is worn than a proper respect for decency requires. The natives themselves seem to be tinctured with its mildness, and every thing moving in its atmosphere possesses unusual docility. Emphatically it is the abode of innocence and peace. It is governed by a King and a Governor, who have complete control over all the affairs of the inhabitants.

The king enacts laws, puts them in force, sees them carried out, purchases and sells for each individual, when trading with strangers in the public mart, though those who wish can dispose of their own at their option. Their laws are very simple, and are chiefly confined to the usual duties of parents to children, the suppression of vice and the inculcation of virtue—of which honesty, hospitality and chastity are the most cardinal, and woe betide the delinquent! His punishment is speedy and severe. Disobedience and want of respect in children to parents, are most severely punished, by castigation, lacerating the back of the offender in some conspicuous place as an indelible mark of disgrace, though, in truth, seldom does an occasion for the exercise of this law occur. The people are all as one family; the younger paying implicit obedience to the more advanced in years. Lowliness of speech or action is every where discountenanced, inasmuch that a native holds it degrading to be guilty of either. What a picture is here presented to the civilized world! Well may we blush, when we compare our own manners and customs with those of these untutored children of nature; we may look on and admire—we may imitate in some measure, but never with our host of (christian) vices, can we arrive so near perfection.

Lake Superior.—A friend of ours, now on an exploring expedition, writes from Lapointe, at the west end of the Lake, that there are six or eight vessels now engaged to advantage in navigating those waters.

Among those conveyed across the St. Louis, this spring, is the *Uncle Tom*, a well furnished and staunch vessel of a hundred tons, with excellent accommodations for passengers. She is commanded by Capt. John Wood, an experienced pilot; she runs from the Salt to Copper Harbor and Lapointe, touching at the intermediate points on the southern shore of the Lake. Adventurers to the "copper region," would add to the pleasures of the trip, by securing a berth on board the *Uncle Tom*.

There appears to be quite a rush to this mineral region the present season, and from what we can learn, independent of worked mines, there are others of equal richness not yet opened. The ore is mixed with considerable of a sprinkling of silver. Next season's operation will develop more fully the hidden wealth of this hitherto unexplored region, and draw thousands of emigrants to that upper country. [Chicago Journal.]

From New Zealand.—Flight with the English.—The last New Bedford Mercury states, on the authority of a letter from Capt. Howland of the ship *London Packet*, of Fairhaven, dated Bay of Islands, New Zealand, March 13th, that the natives of New Zealand had risen upon the English inhabitants of the Bay of Islands, and completely overpowered them.

On the 13th of March a battle was fought between the English and natives, in which the former sustained a loss of twenty to thirty killed, and a great many wounded. The English fled to the vessels in port, leaving the town in possession of the natives, who soon reduced it to ashes.

Slavery Excitement at Savannah.—A man, avowing himself an abolitionist,

and publicly attempting to give currency to his sentiments, was arrested, July 6, by the police, and committed to the watch house. At night a crowd attempted to get him out, to tar and feather him, but did not succeed. A second attempt was made this morning, when he was brought before the Mayor; he was saved only by the firmness of that functionary, who seized a pistol and threatened to shoot the first man that made the attempt.

Works of Art.—Mr. Lester, United States Consul of Genoa, has brought with him two works of art, which have afforded us a great deal of pleasure. One is an original portrait of Americus Vesputius, the only one in Italy, and which was presented to Mr. L. by the family. It was taken by Brongino, and has been preserved by the lineal descendants of the Vesputii family with the greatest care. It represents Vesputii with a chart in his hand, and apparently contemplating the distant ocean he is to traverse. The head seems to have been shaven like that of a monk, but the whole face presents nothing particularly prepossessing. The picture is accompanied with undoubted testimonials of its originality, among others, a letter from the Grand Duke of Tuscany. It shows the state of art at that time, and by its freshness, preserved through so long a period, exhibits the great skill of the artist. The Vesputii family are poor. Two daughters are engaged in teaching school, while the son, the only lineal male descendant, is employed in the Treasury Department of the government, at a salary less than a hundred dollars. The Grand Duke of Tuscany, however, supplies the wants of the family from his own pocket. Mr. L. was the first American that had ever called on the family, and they were deeply affected by the compliment, as they had been before mortified at the neglect of our countrymen. They are deeply chagrined at the conduct of their sister, who, after having been the mistress of some dozen of men, had the impudence to ask our government for a grant of land to herself, as the only descendant of the Vesputii family. We hope this portrait will adorn the Capitol; for it certainly should be a national picture.

The other gem of art we referred to is a modern work, executed by a monk belonging to a convent in Genoa. It is a crucifix scene. Our Saviour is represented on the cross, in all the agony of his painful death. The body is wrought of one solid piece of ivory, the largest we have ever seen, and which is of itself a curiosity. The anatomical truth of every part of the form—the perfect representation of nature in every detail, astonishes the anatomist, while the character of the face—nay the expression of anguish in every muscle, and in the whole attitude fills the artist with admiration. Even Mr. Powers looked on it with wonder. The intellectual and majestic brow is knit in the extreme agony, while around the glorious mouth plays the smile of resignation. The brow is the bitter prayer in the garden, while the mouth is the embodied exclamation, "Thy will be done." We have never seen any thing equal to this of its kind. Even the distended veins are seen coursing under the skin, and the exquisite finish of every part is equalled only by the perfect harmony and wonderful expression of the whole. It is a gem of art, and what renders it stronger still, it is the only work the artist ever executed. [N. Y. Evening Mirror.]

Atlantic and Pacific Junction.—The Liverpool Times has an article upon this subject, from which it appears that the route has been surveyed, and the project pronounced feasible by M. Arago, of Paris. "It seems," (says the Times,) that Don Jose de Garay, with some Mexican officers, and an Italian engineer, Don G. Moro, have been employed upwards of a year in surveying the district of Tehuantepec, and that the result of their investigations has satisfied the great French authority, Arago, and other eminent scientific men in this country, and on the continent that the new scheme is feasible, and may be successfully carried out. Garay is guaranteed by the Government, for a period of fifty years, two thirds of the tolls arising from the transit, commencing with the opening of the communication between the two oceans; and for the fourth of the receipts, which the Government takes, the shareholders are to have an interest to the same amount for sixty years after the expiration of Garay's term. Breadth of land, to the extent of thirty miles, on each side of the line, is ceded to him in fee-simple, with the privilege of purchasing lands and establishing colonies to the extent of one hundred and fifty miles more. This, in substance, is the proposition which is now before the capitalists of London, and its purport we have gathered from a circular addressed to many of the leading commercial houses.

The legislature of New Hampshire has extended the freedom of that State to Gov. Dorr,

AND-SO-FORTH-ANA.

FERRIBLE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

On the morning of the 19th ult., at about half past three in the morning a terrible fire began its ravages in the City of New York. A writer to St. Louis says as follows:—

New York, July 10, 8 12 o'clock A. M. *Editorial Republic:*

Gentle:—The most destructive fire that New York has witnessed since 1835 is now raging. The extent of damage is increasing widely, and many will be taken in less than half an hour to blow up some buildings in order to save others. Broadway suffers largely, and among others I fear the house just taken by Bierre Chouteau, Jr. & Co., fur dealers—the heavy jobbers on Broad street, Exchange Place, &c., and the heavy shipping houses. Bowling Green fountain has been destroyed to get more water. We cannot tell what the loss will be.

P. S.—8 34 A. M.—The fire has extended across to the west side of Broadway, at the Bowling Green and will no doubt destroy the whole block, including the Atlantic Hotel and some of the most valuable private dwellings in the city.

The fire was got under about one P. M., having raged nearly ten hours; destroying two hundred and sixty-nine buildings and about six millions of dollars worth of property. Verily the Lord pours on the hot drops in spite of the scowls of hypocritical editors. The fire was severest on Broadway—Broad street, New street and South William street. The St. Louis papers contain the following particulars:

The burnt district is the most important and valuable part of the city, being composed of large and costly buildings filled with extensive merchandise. The French and German merchants congregated chiefly in that district.

The First Division of Artillery, under the command of General Sandford, had been ordered out by his Honor the Mayor, in order to protect the property of the citizens.

This dreadful fire broke out about half past three o'clock on the morning of the 19th inst., in New street, about three doors from the corner of Exchange place, in a sperm oil store. It then spread to a chair factory, the next door toward Exchange place; then through to Broad street, and to the corner of Exchange Place, where it communicated to a building occupied by some persons who either had a large quantity of saltpetre on storage, or else were manufacturers of fireworks, for in fifteen minutes after it caught fire, the whole blew up with a tremendous explosion, carrying six or seven buildings with it, and shaking the whole city like an earthquake. The explosion was so great as to smash more than a half million panes of glass in the neighborhood. Immediately after the explosion fire was discovered at four different points, showing that the entire block in the rear was in a complete blaze.

The Journal of Commerce gives what appears to be the true cause of the explosion. It says:

The explosion which set this most disastrous conflagration in motion, we have no doubt was from the reservoir geyser of the Manhattan Company, situated in New street, caused by the heat of the neighboring fire. There was nothing else which could have made it, and the could. In corroboration of this, the gas lights in our office went out instantly upon the explosion.

The explosion was heard distinctly at Staten Island, at a distance of twelve miles, and it is stated that a letter, partially burnt, was picked up by a gentleman two miles beyond New Brighton, where it had been carried by the wind caused by the powerful force of the flames.

The total amount insured is \$4,215,000.

Several iron safes were saved from the ruins; many of them so little injured that books and papers were perfectly legible. That of Davis & Brooks, though several times enveloped in flames, is still in a valuable condition. Barclay & Livingston also saved their books and papers.

We record the following casualties as having occurred:

Mr. Augustus L. Cowdery, a member of No. 42, son of the late Samuel Cowdery, was in one of the buildings on Broad street when it fell—he has not been heard of since.

A man was carried off by two firemen belonging to No. 15, who had become deranged from his sister being burnt to death, and the loss of all his property.

The body of a man was found in the ruins in Broad street.

A skull has been found near where No. 22 was crushed. As no member of that company is missing, it is impossible to tell who the unfortunate victim is.

A man by the name of Holden, a member of engine No. 42, was killed.

A melancholy and truly distressing scene took place at No. 10 Greenwich street. Mr. Henry, son of John Carey, died of consumption while the fire was raging, and while the flames were spreading to such an extent that it was supposed that the house in which he was might be consumed. Death, however, came and his body, wrapped in red clothes, was immediately removed to a place of safety.

The Chief of Police and A. D. Charlick had a very narrow escape of their lives. The walls of a building, where they were in Stone Street, nearly hemmed in, fell, and is known to have killed one man and

boy—it is supposed Col. Johnson, of the new Police, who was in front, and who has not been seen since.

The fire could not have possibly occurred at a more unfortunate period. All the dry goods houses were overstocked with merchandise. Many large establishments had no insurance, and are, therefore, entirely ruined.

From the Missouri Republican.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

Herman, (Mo.) July 23, 1845.

It becomes our duty to announce to you the occurrence of a very disastrous accident, which took place at our point this morning. As the steamboat Big Hat was leaving our wharf, on her way to St. Joseph, her starboard boiler burst with a loud report, moving out of its place, passing up through the cabin floor, and up through the hurricane deck, overboard and into the river by the wheelhouse—making a perfect wreck of the boat above her lower deck as far back as the ladies' cabin, and spreading death and desolation amongst the passengers.

The number of killed and scalded was not ascertained; but the letter gives the names of four killed; fifteen dangerously scalded, and several others missing.

Destruction by Fire.—It is said that a very serious fire occurred in Indianapolis, a few days since, by which one-third of the city was reduced to a heap of ruins.—*Alton Tel.*

Doubtful!

A most violent Hail Storm passed over a portion of the American Bottom in this county, on Friday of last week, the 18th inst. It did a good deal of damage, not only to the crops but to the houses, by the destruction of glass, &c. We have been informed by several farmers of the highest respectability, that they picked up hail stones that fell during the storm, larger than hen's eggs! This may seem incredible, but from the character of the source from whence we have derived our information, we entertain not the slightest doubt of its truth.—*Alton Tel.*

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Sing Sing, July 10, 1845.

I beheld a scene here to day, which I hope never to witness again. A little boy about five years old, said to be a very fine child, son of Mr. Eben Acker, a respectable farmer of this town, went to the stable where there was some hay, and is supposed to have taken some matches with him and set fire (accidently or doubt) to the hay, and before he could be rescued, so rapid were the flames that he perished with the hay. I saw the body, or rather what remained of it; but the sight of it, together with the grief of the parents, caused my heart to sicken, and I left the spot.

Another serious accident was related to me to day by a gentleman of this place. Mr. James Fish, of New Castle, a very respectable farmer, and who had endeavored himself to the whole town by his indefatigable and successful efforts to promote the cause of temperance and good order, while blasting rocks a few days since, was struck by a fragment of the rock, and so badly hurt that he has since died.

Yours truly,

A. D. G.

Fire in Providence.—A fire occurred in Providence last night, which originated in a stable back of the Washington Hotel. The stable was destroyed, and the warehouse adjoining was also consumed. The roof of a block of stores, likewise was nearly destroyed, and the goods in the stores injured, including 10,000 bushels of corn and other grain. The furniture of the hotel was greatly damaged in removing it. Twelve persons perished in the flames. The whole loss is said to be over \$10,000.—*(Boston Traveller, Thursday.)*

Awful Death.—Mr. McGould, one of the leading Shakers at Lebanon, New York, much esteemed by the fraternity, was gored to death on Wednesday by an infuriated bull belonging to the North family. He was shockingly mutilated.

Great Fire at Rochester.—The Rochester New York Democrat of the 17th inst. says:

Our city was last evening visited by the most disastrous conflagration that has happened for many years. About half past nine the flames were discovered bursting from the end of a cabinet shop on the east side of Front street, by R. Hill. The flames spread with great rapidity in three directions, and before they were subdued, between 20 and 25 stores, shops and dwellings were destroyed.

Fire in Baltimore.—Mr. Daniel Russell, dwelling in Pennsylvania Avenue, Baltimore, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. Loss \$3000, insured.

Fire at Pittsburg.—The fire yesterday morning, (narrated in our second edition) broke out in a stable of Dennis M. Kelly, on Prospect Hill, between Prospect street and Constance, consuming the stable and five or six houses, all of which were burned. There were five horses burned in M. Kelly's stable. The fire was the result of carelessness.—*Pittsburg Ariel.*

Disastrous Fire at Boston.—A fire was discovered at about half past five o'clock on Friday afternoon, in the carpenter shop owned and occupied by Mitchell and Barker, in Lancaster street, which soon enveloped in flames the buildings destroyed, as nearly as could be ascertained, were as follows:

Four stables on Lancaster street, owned by C. & E. Trull, and occupied by Merriam and Gleason, Bancroft, Whitman, and J. and A. Brown.—The buildings were not insured.

The carpenter shop of Messrs Mitchell

and Barker, together with a quantity of stock, tools, etc.,—tools partially insured.

Four wooden houses, owned by Messrs Trull, and occupied by sundry persons. The houses were fully insured at the Liberty Mutual Insurance office.

The number of carpenter's shops, stables, etc., destroyed, we should judge was about twelve, and the loss sustained from ten to fifteen thousand dollars.

The Troy Fire.—The Whig says: The mills and factory, with their machinery owned by Geo. B. Warren, Esq., were valued at \$35,000, of which thirteen were insured. The value of the stock owned by Mr. Herrington was about \$20,000—\$18,000 insured. So that the total loss may be put down at \$55,000—\$29,000 exclusive of insurance. We understand that there is every reason to suspect that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Four more Fires in New York.—The alarm of fire at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, proceeded from the ruins with the S. E. corner of 1st Avenue and 4th street, which was partially destroyed. Loss trifling.

Another.—About six o'clock yesterday afternoon, the three-story brick store No. 248 Pearl street, occupied by Publishers as a fur and cap store, was discovered to be on fire—the two lower stories were nearly destroyed, and considerable damage done to the stock before it was got under.

Another.—About 8 o'clock in the evening, a fire was discovered in the basement of the church on the corner of Norfolk and Broome streets. It was got under without receiving much damage.

Another.—At 10 o'clock last evening the attic of the building known as the Dispensary, on the corner of White and Centre streets, was fired in consequence of the bursting of the chimney, which had been burning some time. The fire department appeared promptly on the spot, the flames were confined to the attic and roof. The upper story was occupied as an organ factory. The amount of probable damage we are unable to obtain.—*Course.*

Mountain on Fire.—We learn from the *Bostonian* Old Fellow, that the Catechin mountains, in Frederick county, are again on fire.

Foreign News.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Britannia arrived at Boston on the 19th ult., by which we have our regular letters.

The news, however, is not very consequential to the American cause, government. The crops will be good, and of course American provisions are dull of sale.

Parliament was to be prorogued about the middle of August.

The Journal des Debats contains an account of the Russian Count Apraxine, his wife and children, being burned to death by their infuriated serfs. He resented his murderers, it is said, with an air of cruelty, and the terrible retaliation is therefore the less surprising.

SPAIN.

Both government and people seem determined that on no consideration whatever, shall the young Queen marry the son of Don Carlos. Immediately on the abdication of Don Carlos becoming known in Madrid, several councils of ministers were held, and it was proposed to issue a counter manifesto; but this was abandoned in compliance, as it is said, with the earnest wishes of Christina. Since then, however, the violent, hot-headed and blistering Narvaiz has issued an order to the army, in which he declares, in the most decided and explicit terms, against the pretensions of Don Carlos' son to the Queen's hand. The rough soldier actually calls Don Carlos himself a rebel.

FRANCE.

The general impression continues to be that the American President is delaying as much as possible the negotiations with England, and that these two circumstances, with eventualities, render the possibility of the whole of Oregon by the United States a certainty.

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland is in a very agitated state. The fact is, have long been designed to break out again by any kind of reaction, and the desert is determined to keep the triumph they have gained. It is painful to see a country thus prepared to shed each other's blood.

Some Englishmen are scouring the length and breadth of the land, for the purpose of a conspiracy if they can be found to undertake the formation of railways on an extensive scale.

SWEDEN.

The laws lately passed are very unpalatable to the aristocracy. Not only do they extend the political privileges of the people, but one of them provides that family successions shall be equally divided among all the children and not go, as heretofore, almost exclusively to the eldest son. The effect of this will be, first in the course of time, there will be no aristocracy, for it is the law of primogeniture alone that keeps up the aristocracy.

INDIA.

The Times has the following: Our letters from Calcutta are to the 13th of May, from which we learn that on the 9th a destructive fire broke out in the office buildings of Messrs McEvicar, Smith & Co., which, with all they contained were entirely destroyed—books, papers and all. The fire soon seized the premi-

um of Messrs Sewer & Co., adjoining, which quickly shivered, the same fate here fortunately, a portion of the books, property, &c., was saved. Messrs Kilby & Co. also were sufferers, and principally in household furniture. How the fire originated was not known. Accounts had reached Calcutta of the total destruction, by fire, of the American ship Virginia, on the 5th ult., about 30 miles to the southward of the outer floating light. All hands were saved, excepting the supercargo. She was homeward bound.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6, 1845.

See, hear! weep!—The lion is come up from his den, and the destroyer of the Gentiles is on his way; he is gone forth from his place to make this land desolate; and this land shall be laid waste, without an inhabitant.—*Jer. 4: 7.*

We observe that the *Gazette* of St. Louis is laboring to make capital out of the "fires and floods," which have been troublesome to various places in our country the past season, charging all to Mormon "faith and works," founded upon prophecy delivered since the martyrdom of Gen. Smith. We think the last fire in New York is a complete rebuff to such monstrosities; however, to set the matter of prophecy in its proper light and disabuse the public ear, we shall be obliged to give the foundation of all this bluster.

On the 18 page of the "Voice of Truth" Gen. Smith said: "Remember the Lord Almighty will avenge the blood of his saints that now crimson the skirts of Missouri." How far calamity, for the last year, has met the case, we leave the people to decide. On the 10 page of the same pamphlet, Gen. Smith, after bringing up the question of persecution in a masterly manner, thus spoke: "Let the real worth of an offended God purify the nation of such stinks of corruption." In the exposure of staunch builders and gas factories, and other calamities, the and of God is as plainly manifested as upon Pharaoh in Egypt, so let that prophecy tally for itself.

The next allusion of Gen. Smith to trouble, is on the 33d page of said pamphlet, and reads thus: "No honest man can doubt for a moment, but the glory of American liberty is on the wane; and, in a moment, and confusion will come, or later, destroy the peace of the people." All that need be said upon this paragraph, let the *Gazette*, and all other papers chronicle the vexatious "calamities and confusion," that are constantly wasting the nation, and the people can judge.

The Mormons or Latter-day Saints have made no prophecies since the martyrdom of Joseph Smith, and all the speculation of the *Gazette* and all other papers, is the mere life of a set of wicked and corrupt men.

As to the fire, God who never errs, has managed them according to his own will, and no Mormon has had any agency in them, either directly or indirectly, more than to pray that the will of the Father of all spirits might be done, and those wicked men know it.

Our elders have labored diligently for fourteen or fifteen years, to prepare the people to meet such events, as are now transpiring, and have constantly told the inhabitants of America, Europe and Asia, that trouble was at the door. When they cease to warn the world, God has promised, through Joseph Smith, to the elders as follows: And after your testimony, cometh wrath and indignation upon the people; for after your testimony cometh the testimony of earthquakes, that shall cause groaning, and the one who shall not be able to stand. And as cometh the testimony of the voice of thunderings, and the voice of lightnings, and the voice of tempests, and the voice of the waves of the sea, leaving their shores beyond their bounds. And all things shall be in commotion; and sorely men's hearts shall fail them for fear, shall come upon all people; and angels shall fly through the midst of heaven, crying with a loud voice, sounding the trump of God, saying, prepare ye, prepare ye, O inhabitants of the earth, for the judgment of our God is come; behold, and in the Bridgroom cometh, go ye out to meet him.

So the inhabitants of the earth may prepare for a second company of preachers in the form of "earthquakes," thunder and lightnings, &c.

There seems to be no hard hearted people in this world trying to fire the Latter-day Saints, but he that sits in the heavens, puts hooks in their noses, and leads them into the pit they had dug for their neighbor. So, knowing that there are other judgments in store for the whole earth, we will venture a prediction, although it shall be storm and hail enough to cause a famine, and show the inhabitant of the earth, that Jesus Christ and not

the Mormons, vexes the nations. Enough of the present generation shall see, hear and feel it, to be witnesses that the servants of God tell the truth.

Watch, for you know not the hour, nor the day; and you cannot accuse the Mormons of making a mistake, watch for the hail, the earthquake, and war shall come and vex all nations.

Mob at Columbus Ohio.—At Columbus on the 25th ult., a young negro aged 13, undertook to commit a rape upon a white girl aged 5. He was arrested, and, at the trial, the spirit of the last days began to leaven the people, and a mob of about 100 persons collected the succeeding evening and chained the negroes generally by stoning their habitations smashing the windows, &c. &c. The marshal and other authorities were applied to, to stop the mob, but, *mirabile dictu*, at the great capital of the sovereign state of Ohio, Governor and all, there was no virtue and patriotism enough among the people to give the character of Columbus from the disgrace of a mob of 100! It is no word, if the Lord heaps coals of fire upon the heads of this generation. They need them.

The Election.—For the general election, which took place last Monday, we had nothing to say. The people knew how to vote, and need not. But relative to the election for Sheriff next Monday we have a word or two. An unhappy occurrence has caused Gen. Dunning to resign for the present, and the office must be filled.

Colonel J. B. Backenstos, one of the Representatives in our Legislature for the 2d, has been recommended to fill the vacancy, and the friends of law and order cannot do better than to elect him.

Short sermons in politics, prompt action at the polls, are twice as good as a sermon, stump speeches, and faction, to carry a church ticket. So we say, God and the people rule, and all is safe. Peace makes prosperity, and union creates power; so let every honest man cultivate both, and our country is safe from the heterogeneous mass of mobs, and the poverty of hypocrites.

Col. Backenstos, has acted heroically with all the citizens of Hancock County, and now let us act as fairly with him, and show the people of the United States that we can not be bought with a mess of pottage.

Gullibility.—Any lie, told on the Mormons or more properly, Latter-day Saints, is swallowed down by the community around, as quick as lightning and as slick as grease. The Mormons are all thieves; are constantly being sent to the penitentiary; have from one to twenty wives a piece, and have such enormous long brass cannons, that they can shoot a humming bird's eye out forty miles off; (says the news papers) and yet there is no Mormon in prison; nor a Mormon killed, (unless martyred,) nor a Mormon that has any wife but his own, nor an indictment for bigamy; nor has the report of a cannon been heard since the mob celebrated their own degradation. O a much as grains used to say, the gullibility of this generation, is wide as a barn-door, and goes and slathers of folks in there.

Law.—What an immense importance attached to the term law. One wiseacre supposes the law is the only rule to live by; another thinks, if it be broken it must be mended; and Blackstone thought it was a "Rule of action." The thought of law is a merry one. Suppose we had and could understand the laws of every nation, and had no better right to perjury than now exists among the whole, would't there be a fix! well there would, as the clown says, be a super extravagant tub of goat's milk to wash off the dirt of naughty men with.

Now, law is old say so that you be done. To feel for a grain, and then let you a ton.

Rumors reach us of murders in Hancock county, amongst both the Mormon and anti-Mormons. The connections in that county in the past year are a disgrace to civilization. From the information we can obtain, the whole county is in a perfect state of anarchy. We have been written to by persons at the east whose friends have become priestesses to the Mormon faith, requesting us to dissuade them from going to Nauvoo. We are sorry to say that we know families who are distinguished for industry and piety have joined this deluded sect. These, will probably be the greatest sufferers by the villany of some of the members.

We believe however there are many good citizens in that county, both in and out of the Mormon church. Who could, if they would attempt it, check this anarchy, and restore peace and quiet, still saving the Mormons to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. We cannot but believe that there are a

large portion of these deluded people who are virtuous and honest, and our sympathies for them is awakened by outrages, which have been committed by their opponents which can find no justification.—*Peoria Register.*

Such dreadful good articles never have benefited the Mormons or the world. Sheriff Dunning shot a man in his own defence at Carthage, and a man by the name of Hodges was murdered in Nauvoo, by some of his own clan for fear of disclosures—as is most probable, as he was going to his residence at Mechanicsville, from the trial at Burlington; and from the best information the Register obtain the whole county is in a "perfect state of anarchy." We know not what the county at large is in, but we know that Nauvoo is in a "perfect" state of peace.

If the surrounding country had been as "jealous" for the "honor" of the State when the Smiths were martyred at Carthage last summer, as they pretended to be for the blood of no body knows who, now, some of the "disgrace" that sticks out so prominent at the sixteen mile point and other places might have been wiped off and the wrath of God stayed; rumors would have rotted in their nest.

As to the Register's "belief" that a large portion of these deluded Mormons are virtuous and honest, we will go his suit for that, and he may rate the portion at 99, 3-3 of the real Mormons in a 100. The Mormons are always ready to show virtue, test honesty, prove religion, worth reputation, try skill, compare cities, vote alike, and promote peace with any righteous people on earth.

But, dissuading the Mormons from going to Nauvoo, is a great scheme. It could be about as easy to dissuade the Jews from burning up towns and cities, and tell God to stop pouring out calamities upon this generation, as to try an embargo upon the gathering of Israel in the last days. God, who never errs, omits that matter, and so, as the "sixteen mile pointer" says, the "Gentiles" low away. The sheep know the voice of the shepherd, and a wolf they will not follow. Isn't that curious?

Great Fire at Calcutta.—The Great Western arrived at New York on the 21st ult. The most important item we get by her, is a destructive fire at Calcutta on the 9th of May. The total loss of all, including the buildings, is estimated at about 5 or 6 lakhs. Such a fire, it is believed, has not occurred in Calcutta, since it was taken by Surug-dowlah in 1756.

The American ship Virginia, was also entirely destroyed by fire on the 5th of May, a few miles south of Calcutta. Wonder if the *Gazette* or any other paper will charge these calamities on the Mormons? O fools and slow to understand the chastening hand of an offended God, do ye not now that peace will shortly be taken from the earth?

Hot Drops.—It is said that twelve persons, on the 16th ultimo, in consequence of the intense heat, dropped down dead in the streets of New York.

Courteous.—The St. Louis Sun, has no thanks for giving the *Gazette* a few "hot drops" in exchange for "fire" in the Mormons account.

We pray God to spare from his hot wrath, every city and friend that offers charity to the needy.

The wrath of Man.—Philadelphia says the St. Louis Sun, is again the scene of disgrace and bloodshed, by riots among her firemen. They had continued for two or three days, and still were not at an end.

The wrath of God.—A most tremendous thunder storm, says the St. Louis Sun, has visited Quebec, and one still more violent at New York, prostrated the ruined walls of the late fire, tearing up trees, unroofing houses and doing considerable damage.

The probability is, that the Lord, as he declared by the mouth of the prophets, will feed this generation with judgments till they are satisfied that Mormons know what is coming, and then cometh another wo!

The next Generation.—Master Bailey turned out on Saturday last, with his company of boys. Long life, and eternal glory to the children of Israel.

Sunk.—The steamer Mungo Park, is said to have been sunk on her downward trip to St. Louis last week.

THE undersigned having been appointed NOTARY PUBLIC for Nauvoo, will attend to all business in that place according to law, at his office in the brick store on Water street.

W. W. PHELPS.

April 7 1845—49.

LIME LIME!—The subscribers would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they have now on hand, and intend keeping at all times a large quantity of first rate lime, at their Kilns near the upper end of Main street, formerly occupied by Peter Sarrin.

All kinds of country produce, merchandise, &c., received in payment and re-refused.

JOSUAH BOYCE,
O. M. ALLEN,
EDMUND NELSON.

May 7. 1845—No. 1—6m

THE WORLD RIGHT SIDE UP.
EDWARD J. M. WOOLLEY, would re-
 spectfully inform the Saints, our friends
 and the public, we have just received a large
 quantity of GOODS, which we have opened
 in the lower front of the NALVIC
 SEED STORE near JOSEPH CITY STORE
 situated on Mulholland Street, one block and
 half east of the Temple, where we will be
 able to accommodate the Saints with those
 articles so essential to the comfort of mankind,
 viz Druggs, Groceries, Queensware, Hard-
 ware, and Crockery, in short all things that
 are daily wanted in our line. And
 having been supplied with a large and
 fine assortment of every variety, including
 all in quality, and also in price, we
 are the inhabitants of the city of Joseph
 at our vicinity to call and see.
 Country produce will be received for goods.

NOTICE.
FOR a le or exchange for lands near or within twenty miles of Nauvoo. A farm of 200 acres. 185 improved, good buildings, a first rate orchard, situated ten miles south of Pinckneyville, Perry county Ills. For further particulars enquire of
LEVI STEWART.
Nauvoo, April 23d, 1845.—52-1f

THE POTTERS' ASSOCIATION.
THE undersigned would inform the citizens of the City of Joseph and the public generally that we are now manufacturing the best material, and have on hand a large assortment of Earthenware a few yards east of the T. & M. or Knight street, such as Pitchers, Bowls, Plates, Dishes, Cups, and Sauces, Chambers, Pippins and Sells,

sale and retail for Cash or Country Produce, cheaper than can be purchased on the Mississippi of the same quality. We loan of the best material and best workmen the United States can afford, being English Pottery and having worked in the most extensive Manufories in England.

ELIJAH K. FULLER, President
RICHARD STEELE,
WILLIAM BOX,
RICHARD RALPHS.
JOSEPH RALPHS,
THOMAS RALPHS,
ALFRED GORDON,
JOHN BURNE Clerk,

June 4th 1845-5-m

PHONOGRAPHY.

GEO. D. WATT, wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he is teaching the art of Phonography in *This* *City*

tion for a common practice. He will teach in different parts of the city, when a class can be obtained, at the rate of one dollar per scholar.

May 2d, 1815-16

NEW TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE HOUSE, general Grocery and Liquor store, north east corner of Fourth and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo.

The subscribers, having opened the above establishment, and having bought entirely for cash, are enabled to sell every article in the above line, at the very lowest cash prices.

Call and try,
Ere you buy.

Purchasers are solicited to call and examine for themselves.

STURGEON AND NICHOLS

April 7:49-6m

NAUVOO MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.
Manufactured by the Nauvoo Smith and Carriage
Manufacturing Association, and for sale in the office of
Sawyer, opposite the Joseph Smith store, the fol-
lowing articles, to wit:—Couches, Omnibuses, Chair-
ers, Chaises, Cabs, Broughams, Duggeries and Boreys,
Wagons, Hearse, Southeaster, Trailing Wagons, two-
and four Horse Lumber Wagons, Ox and Horse Cabs,
Flomias, Scythe Noodles, Pitch Forks, Hakes, Cardias
and Thrashing Machines, Horse Powers, Railroad
Cars, and many other articles, all of which are
sold as cheap as can be purchased in any eastern mar-
ket. All orders must be paid post, and addressed to
G. W. H. HILLS, Esq., Pres't. of the Association.

J. H. & W. RAISTON,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.

WILL attend to all business in the pro-
fession that is entrusted to their charge.
Particular attention given to the collection

W. H. KAMETOW'S Office at Warsaw, Har-
 kow Count., 1 line.
 Warsaw, May 12th, 1845.—3—f

TURNING & CABINET MAKING.
 THE subscriber, having returned
 this city is prepared to manufacture
 all kinds of furniture of the best quality
 and on the most reasonable terms,
 cheap as the same articles can be pur-
 chased in St. Louis.

He is also prepared to do all kinds
 of turning in the most fa-shionable style,
 having had an extensive experience
 both in the above branches, he flatters
 himself that he will be able to give satisfac-
 tion to all those who may favor him with
 their orders.

To his friends in the surrounding country who have heretofore patronized him, he would state, that he should feel obliged by a continuation of their favors.

Shop on Main street, a few doors below the post office.

JAMES BIRD.
Nauvoo, June 4, 1845-6-3m

CHEAPEST DRY GOODS IN ST. LOUIS.

WE offer to our friends in Illinois, as well as in our own state, a fair opportunity of purchasing their goods as we are determined to sell lower than any engaged in our line of business.

We sell for cash, and our motto

quick returns and small profits.
WEBB & SMITH,
 Corner of 3d and Pine streets, S.
 Louis, Mo.
 Country merchants will do well to give
 us a call.
 April 7:49-9m W 6m

A Man grown by guano and electricity.—The New Haven Courier tells the following capital story:—

A citizen of this place, while recently on a tour in the State of New York, was induced to make one of the audience of an itinerant lecturer who was holding forth upon the efficacy of electricity as applied to vegetable productions.

In the course of his harangue, guano was incidentally alluded to as a powerful agent in quickening the growth of plants, and the effects of both were displayed in such glowing language that the auditory soon imagined themselves standing in the midst of a field and endeavoring to measure the height of the grain, before it was out of reach. The whole assembly were in a fine state of enthusiasm, and swallowing down the wonders revealed to them with open mouths and staring eyes, when a plain looking old farmer arose, and with apparently much diffidence, begged leave to confirm the lecturer's statements, by the relation of an incident which he had recently witnessed, and to which he had been

The farmer said he, a very bad boy, named Tommy, he's given us a good deal of trouble, and having tried various methods to reform him without success, I told my wife that it would be best to try something that was new, rather than more severe. Accordingly we agreed to shut him up at night in the barn. This answered very well for a while, but he grew worse again, till finally I was obliged to shut him up every night at sundown.

Well, one night while Tommy was roosting with the cattle, and I was in bed, there came on a tremendous thunder storm. It lightened sharp enough to put out a man's eyes, and thundered so loud that it made the house rattle like a snare drum. Feeling rather uneasy about the boy, I got up early in the morning, and went out to see how he fared. As I was going to the barn, I met a man, most eight foot high coming towards me. I never had seen such a tall critter in all my life before, and I began to feel sorter scartle at having him about my premises.

Hallo, says I, as soon as I could speak, who are you? and what are you doing in my barn yard?

The strange looking animal answered in a little, squeaking child's voice, why, father, it's me, don't you know Tommy?

You, says I; why, Tom, how on earth did you get stretched out so long in one night? why, you're grown as tall as all out doors; don't you know it?

Why, yes father, says he, I s'pose I have, for last night I slept on them bags of Guano you put in the barn, and that and the lightning together just did the business.

The effect of this story upon the audience was indeed electric. Peel upon peel of laughter followed, the people went off every way, and the next day the lecturer upon electricity and guano was among the missing.

Immense Army.—Among the papers left by a French general lately in the United States, and who was formerly attached to the grand army of Bonaparte which passed the Niemen for Russia, was found a list of that army, which, in a few short months, perished by the climate and the shock of arms.

Poles, 60,000; Saxons, 30,000; Austrians, 30,000; Bavarians, 30,000; Prussians, 24,000; Westphalians, 20,000; Wurtembergers, 3,000; Badenians, 3,000; Danubians, 4,000; Goths and Wends, 2,000; Wurtzburg and Franconia, 5,000; Mecklenburg, Nassau and Small Princes, 5,000; Italians and Neapolitans, 20,000; Spanish and Portuguese, 4,000; Swiss, 10,000; French, 250,000; including 60,000 cavalry, besides 40,000 horses, artillery and train, consisting of 1,200 pieces of cannon. Total, 433,000, with the women, and other followers of the army, making a grand total of 526,000 persons—the largest army ever concentrated at any period of history. The number of Russians destroyed in this campaign exceeded 200,000. Thus over 600,000 perished to gratify one man.

A Valuable Discovery in Africa.—It is stated in a letter recently published in the columns of the National Intelligencer, that a new race of people have been discovered near the mission established by the American Board at the Seelon, who are described as being far superior to any upon the coast, and whose language is represented as one of the most perfect and harmonious in all the world; who have among them a tradition that some two centuries ago a stranger came to their country and instructed them in civilization and their duties; who are acquainted with the facts and truths of the holy Scriptures, and who are remarkably prepared for the reception of further knowledge. They are at present removing from the interior towards the coast, and the missionaries cherish the hope that through their agency civilization and Christianity may be widely diffused.

CITY LOTS FOR SALE.
LOTS, belonging to the NAUVOO WATER POWER CO.—The cheapest and best in the city, are offered for sale on as moderate terms as a purchaser can reasonably ask.
The lots are beautifully situated on the bank of the river, where the most business part of the city eventually will be.
For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. EDWARD HUNTER, Esq.
JOHN E. PAGE, President.
July 14-111f

SAMUEL MILES, Tailor.
WOULD inform the public that he carries on business at his shop, a few rods south of the Temple, near the New York Store, where he will do work at unusually low prices. Common summer coats cut and made for \$1.00.
Pants and vests " " 50c
Coats cut for " 25c
Pants and vests for " 12c
and other work in proportion.
Ladies instructed in cutting and making clothes at their residences if required on reasonable terms.
N. B. Cutting done at all times in the most approved style.
June 11, 1845. 6 3m

In the Hancock Circuit Court Illinois May Term A. D. 1845.
State of Illinois,)
Hancock County,) ss.
Erastus Snow,)
vs.)
Charles Beck.)

NOTICE—Is hereby given to the said Charles Beck, that a writ of attachment has been issued out of the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of said county at the suit of Erastus Snow against the estate of you the said Charles Beck, for the sum of two hundred and twenty five dollars, returnable to the May term A. D. 1845, of said court; that the same is pending before said court, and has been returned by the sheriff of said county, to wit the north west quarter of the south east quarter of a section No. 17, in township No. 7 north, range No. 7 west; also the south east quarter of the north east quarter of section No. 19, township No. 7 north, range No. 7 west; also one third of an acre being the north east corner of lot No. 1, block No. 13, in Wells' addition to Nauvoo, being eleven rods on the east side; also served on John Lamoreaux, Truman Barlow, Hiram Falk, & Ephraim S. Green as garnishees; that unless you the said Charles Beck, and the said garnishees aforesaid shall appear before the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be held on at the Court house in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of May next, and plead, answer, or demur to the said plaintiff's action, in judgment will be rendered against you by default, and the premises so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with cost.

Witness, D. E. HEAD, clerk of [L.S.] our said Circuit Court and the seal thereof at Carthage this 3d day of April, A. D. 1845.

D. E. HEAD, clerk.
A. W. BABBITT for Plaintiff.
April 5 - 49 - 11f

TO OLD COUNTRYMEN.
HARNDEN & CO'S PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.

PERSONS in America, wishing to send to Europe for their friends can procure a passage by any of the Packet ships to leave Liverpool on the 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, and 26th of every month, for New York, Boston, or New Orleans.

Also, those wishing to remit money to their friends in Europe, can purchase from on board steaming upwards, all the particulars of which can be ascertained by enquiring of
JOHNATHAN C. WRIGHT, Agent.
Office on Water Street, Nauvoo, two doors above the old Printing office.
Nauvoo, May 1845 - 4-11f

TO THE INHABITANTS OF NAUVOO AND VICINITY.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!
The subscribers having recently opened a shop for the above business, would respectfully solicit, of the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, a share of their patronage. They for the present, design to confine themselves exclusively to the manufacturing of Ladies and Children's shoes, and having had long experience in said business, have no hesitation in recommending their work as being as good as the best. They have on hand the best assortment of Morocco and Kid that has ever been in the city—prices moderate, and a reasonable deduction for cash. Their stand may be found corner of Parley and Warsaw streets, about one-half mile east of the Mansion.

Also, an assortment of Leather, Calf skins, Goat skins, Lining &c., &c., for sale, on reasonable terms.

MEAD & RAGER.
Nauvoo, June 10th, 1845-8 3m

THE NAUVOO LEATHER, HARNESS, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

THE Association is now prepared to supply the citizens with Boots, Shoes, Saddles and Harness upon the shortest notice and the most reasonable prices. We invite a call on those who want to purchase such articles, because we will not be undersold by any shop in the city when the cash is present. The fact is we cannot be undersold because we manufacture our own leather and that of the best quality, and the workmen, both in the tannery and shoe shop, are the best in the western country, being principally from the Eastern and Southern cities and from Great Britain.

We will pay the highest price for hides in leather, but, shoes, harness, and cash occasionally.
Remember the counsel to keep your hides in Nauvoo.
We will tan hides on shares.
General depot, three blocks east of the Temple, Mu Holland street.
SAMUEL MULINER, President.
ZENAS H. GURLEY, Superintendent of the Tannery.
July 1, 1845-9 1f

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.
THE undersigned will dispose of his farm for cash, or for a farm in Hancock county, Illinois, said farm lays four miles east of the county seat of Branch county, Michigan, one mile north of the Chicago turnpike, and contains eighty acres, about fifty under improvement, the balance good timbered land, with a good sugar bush on it.
PHYLANDER CORLESS.
April 14th, 50c

TWO farms one containing 180 acres, 70 acres improved, with a good frame house, and out houses; the other containing 120 acres, 60 acres improved, with a good block house, and out houses;—Also, 30 acres of timber, all situated about 30 miles east from St. Louis, 18 miles from Belleville, and 2 miles from Fayetteville, in St. Clair county, Illinois.
ALSO:
ONE farm containing 165 acres; 60 acres improved, with a good dwelling house and out houses, situated south west of Pinkneysville, Perry county, Illinois.

The owners of the above farms will exchange stock for further particulars apply to Levi Stewart, or this office.
ALSO—About 600 acres in Missouri. Apply to the above.

ALSO:
ONE farm situated 4 miles east of Pinkneysville, the county seat in Perry county, Illinois, containing 120 acres improved, with a good block house and out houses.

ALSO:
ONE farm containing 160 acres, 65 acres improved, with a frame house, and out houses, about thirteen miles from the county seat, Nashville, in Washington county, Illinois.

ALSO:
ONE farm containing 275 acres, 35 acres improved, 31-2 miles from the county seat, Marion, in Williamson county, Illinois, with a good house and out houses.

ALSO:
A PLANTATION IN MISSISSIPPI.
FOR sale or exchange, a plantation situated 50 miles from Vicksburg, Mississippi, in the county of Copiah, 7 miles south of Lines' store on the Jackson road, 9 miles from Gallatin, and 30 miles from Jackson, containing 1080 acres of land, with 90 acres of improvement, with a good dwelling house and out buildings; indisputable title given. For further particulars apply to George Black, or at this office.

ALSO:
A PLANTATION containing 400 acres, 80 acres improved, good dwelling house, good well at the door, with springs and branch near by—would also exchange horses, cattle, and hogs, situated 40 miles from Vicksburg; Hines county, Mississippi, and 4 miles from Lines' store. For further particulars apply at this office.

ALSO:
A FARM containing 140 acres of enclosed land, 50 acres under a high state of cultivation, and 90 acres of excellent timber, of first rate quality, a good comfortable farm house, and good out buildings, together with a good pump of water at the door, and 50 grafted fruit trees, located on the road leading from Washington to Richmond, 5 miles from each place, and three and a half from the National road.

Also—320 acres of wild land, located in Grant county, Indiana, on the Mississippi river.

EBENEZER CHEESMAN.
April 1, 1845 - 49 1f

ALSO:
A FARM containing 180 acres, with 50 acres under cultivation, well timbered and well watered, with an orchard of 50 bearing apple trees, together with many other fruit trees, such as cherries, peaches, pears, &c., situated in Perry township, Delaware county, Indiana, 15 from the head of White Water canal at Hagerstown, and 10 miles from Muncietown, near a little town called Burlington; there are two log cabins and a stable upon the premises; the quality of the land is equal to any in the country. The subscriber proposes to exchange for land in Hancock county, Illinois, or to sell at a reduced price, for cash or other good property; a perfect title can be given. Any or all persons wishing to bargain in that way, can call on Dr. Coulston of La Harpe, Isaac Morley of Lima, or George Miller of Nauvoo, or at my residence in Delaware county, Indiana.

WM. N. ROWE
April 15 50c

NOTICE.
A "Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.
THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.
May 23d. 1844.

WEEKLY PASSENGER STEAMER.

WAR EAGLE.
THE splendid, light draught, passenger steamer, War Eagle, D. S. Harris, master, will run weekly from St. Louis to Galena and Du Buque the present season, leaving Nauvoo every Wednesday afternoon on her upward trip, and on her downward trip, she will leave Nauvoo every Saturday afternoon.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply on board or to
C. ALLEN, Nauvoo.
June 18. 1845-7 1f

NOTICE.
I hereby given, that the undersigned will apply to the County Commissioners Court at the next session, to be held in Carthage, for a licence to keep a ferry across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, Iowa territory.
DANIEL CARN.
Nauvoo, July 16-11c

NEW STORE AND LAND AGENCY.

HE subscribers have opened a store, on the premises of S. A. Knowlton, (Knowlton settlement, Hancock county,) where they have on hand a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Groceries, adapted to the wants of a farming community, which they offer for sale at very low prices for cash or produce.

Also about 100 qt. sections of land, situated in this county which will be sold to those wishing to settle on favorable terms.

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.
References.—B. Young, H. C. Kimball and Orson Hyde.
March 24, -47 1f

COOPERS ASSOCIATION.

THE Coopers of the city of Nauvoo, wish to inform the public, that they have entered into an organization, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Coopering in all its various branches, and that we are now prepared to contract for jobs of any magnitude; and inasmuch as we have some of the best of workmen, we hope to merit the support and confidence of Merchants and others, who may favor us with a call.

Any person wishing for work done in our line of business, will please apply to the Superintendent of the Association on Hyram Street, between Partridge and Hyde Streets, who is empowered to contract for all jobs at prices to suit the time.

We would also inform the public that we want immediately, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND STAVES, for which we will pay the highest West river prices. Persons wishing to furnish us with good Staves can apply to the Superintendent as above.

Individual property of members of said Association will be exempt from liability for debts contracted by said Association.
WM. EARL, President.
HENRY B. HUFFMAN, Counsellor.
CYRUS WINGATE, Treasurer.
HUGH LITTLE, Superintendent.
H. B. HUFFMAN, Treasurer.
HENRY STANDAGE, Secretary.
May 18, 1845 - 3m

TINNERS ASSOCIATION.
THE undersigned having associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the tin-plate and sheet-iron business in all its various branches, have taken the shop formerly occupied by Dustin Amy, corner of Young and Mulholland streets, where they are prepared to manufacture tin and sheet-iron ware at wholesale or retail, as low as can be bought in St. Louis or elsewhere.

N. B. For the accommodation of persons living on the flat, we have deposited a quantity of tin ware at Messrs Oakley's store, where those in want can be accommodated at all times.

PHILIP B. LEWIS, DUSTIN AMY, JOHN MILLS.
Nauvoo, June 25. 1845-8 1f

NOTICE—THE subscribers for the cast, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.
June 10th 1844.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
A FARM of 150 acres, situated two miles west of the flourishing town of Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the margin of the grand prairie, one of the most healthy portions of the state. Ninety acres of excellent timber, such as Maple, Beech, Ash, Black Walnut, White Oak, &c., the balance prairie of the best quality. There is a good framed barn, 30 by 45 feet; a large fringed house, well finished and painted outside, with a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises. The whole farm is well fenced and excellently watered, for stock and a well with a pump in both barn and kitchen.

The subscriber will sell the above farm on reasonable terms, or exchange it in part for a good stock farm, of prairie and timber in Hancock county; an indisputable title given. For further particulars enquire at this office, or of the subscriber on the premises.

SETH TAFT.
March 19-46 1f

EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE!
GROUETT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthenware Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.
Feb. 7, 1844. no 41-1f.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.
Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.
The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBELL LOZENGES.
For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.
The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.
These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, puff in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.
PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

NOTICE—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.
In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his prices.

	Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	do	do	do	plain	2.00
do	do	do	do	neat	2.50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1.00	
do	do	do	neat	1.50	
do	do	do	plain	0.75	
do	do	do	neat	1.00	
do	do	do	extra	1.37	
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62	
do	do	do	neat	87	
do	do	do	plain	50	
do	do	do	neat	75	

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.
Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1844.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

BRETHREN wishing to purchase Land, Houses or city lots, will do well to call on me, at Mrs. Emma Smith's or the Mansion.

WILLIAM SMITH.
ALSO—I have some landed property with houses and out offices on, in the interior of this country, which I will sell or exchange for property in this city.
May 6th, 1845-1 1f

LAW NOTICE.

BABBITT & EDMONDS,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

WOULD most respectfully inform the public, that they have associated themselves together in the practice of the profession, and will attend to any business intrusted to them in the state of Illinois, or in the Territory of Iowa. Mr. Babbitt will be found as usual at his office in the city of Nauvoo. Mr. Edmonds will be found at his office, in the town of Keokuk, in Lee county, Iowa Territory.
July 14-11f

COOK & PETERSON,
DEALERS in Hides, Leather and Findings, No. 71, Main Street St. Louis.
July 9-10 6m.

MERMAID!
REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET FROM ST. LOUIS TO NAUVOO, AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE Light draught steamer, MERMAID, Gleim, Master, will run through the season from St. Louis to Bloomington in Iowa. She will leave St. Louis every Friday and arrive at Nauvoo every Sunday morning;—on her downward trip she will leave Nauvoo every Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock precisely. For freight or passage apply on board or to the agents at the several towns. Every attention, politeness, civility and accommodation, may be expected from the boat and officers, as "pleasantness was more gold, than tricks and ferocity." For further particulars enquire of

J. C. ALLEN, Agent,
for Nauvoo.
March 22, 1845-1 1f

OSPREY:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, ANDERSON Master, has commenced running between St. Louis & Bloomington, leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1/2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exception will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to
C. ALLEN, Nauvoo
Jan. 1, 1845-35 1f

NO WAR BUT A STRONG OPPOSITION TO FOREIGN MANUFACTURES.

THE undersigned would beg leave to inform the citizens of the City of Joseph and the public in general, that they have removed the Old Connecticut pottery from Iowa to the City of Joseph, one block east of the Temple, where they have on hand a large assortment of red and mottled colored ware of the best quality, viz. churns, milk pans, crocks, jars of all kinds with covers, pie dishes, pudding pots, cups, bowls, pitchers, stove tubes, chimney tops and furnaces, with a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail for all kinds of country produce, dry goods and groceries—cash not refused. All bills and orders will be filled on the shortest notice.

MOSES MARTIN, E. K. FULLER.
June 5, 1845. 6 3m

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part, of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Chariots, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Buggy Wagons, Horses, Spotons Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also, Ploughs, Scythe snaths, Rakes, &c., &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Water street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices, for we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Pres.
RICH'D BALENTINE, Clerk.
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.
ELIJAH FORDHAM,
H. THOMAS,
JOSHUA SMITH,
DAVID W. FOX,
BRIGHT WEBSTER.
Jany. 15th, 1845-37 1f.



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 3.—No. 15.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1845.

Whole Number 171

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR.

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Main and Kimball Streets, Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$1.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor, (John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

REMOVAL OF THE POTTAWATAMIES.

It has been for some time an important object with the General Government to negotiate a treaty with the Pottawatomies for their removal west and south of the Missouri river. The lands belonging to them at present lie east of the Missouri river and north of the State of Missouri, extending eastward to the tract purchased a short time ago of the Sacs and Foxes. The soil is fertile; there is abundance of timber and water; and the climate is very healthy. Those who have visited it pronounce it as desirable a tract as any on this continent. As Iowa will soon be admitted into the Union, it is important that the Pottawatomies should be induced to remove, so that these lands may be opened for cultivation by the whites. It is as important to the Indians as the Government.

Several efforts have been made to negotiate a treaty with them for their removal, but hitherto without success. They are well pleased—or at least a large portion of them, with their present location, and are opposed to leaving it. Major Harvey, who has just returned from Council Bluffs, has been endeavoring to induce them to remove, and we learn has succeeded in obtaining from them a promise to sell their lands, provided the terms of sale are favorable to them. This was an important point to be gained. Heretofore they have positively refused to sell on any terms. We understand from the statement of one who was present at the negotiation, that the address and conduct of the Superintendent was their confidence, and that, notwithstanding the determination with which they evidently went into Council, he succeeded in inducing them to consent to go, whenever the Government should offer them such terms as they could reasonably be expected to accept. It appears that he was instructed to offer them a new home at the head of the Osage river, which they refused to accept, pronouncing it a desert and sickly country, without timber or water courses. They say they cannot live in such a region, and positively refuse to go there. A delegation from the Indians now residing at the head of the Osage, were present at the Council, and expressed great dissatisfaction with that region; to which they had been induced to remove. They will cheerfully join the "Upper Indians" if they can all be located on the Kansas. It is supposed that 800,000 acres of land can be purchased from the Kansas Indians for a small sum, and that the Pottawatomies will readily remove thither, if the Government will increase their annuities, which are now about \$16,000, to \$41,000, allow them \$50,000 to pay the expenses of their removal, and \$61,000 for their improvements, and provide them with one year's subsistence in their new homes. This would be giving them about the same price for their lands which the Sacs and Foxes received—say, 10 cents per acre.

No less than thirty eight treaties have been made at different times with the clans composing the present Pottawatomie nation. Once they owned large portions of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri; and they have been collected together under various treaties and at different intervals, in the country they now occupy, on the confines of the vast deserts or prairies where they cannot procure a subsistence by hunting or fishing, and where there are none of the sugar camps to which they have been accustomed. In a few years various limited annuities amounting to \$54,000 will cease, and there will then be left to them only a perpetual annuity of \$22,000, in addition to the interest on their improvement and education fund, amounting annually to about \$14,000. The whole nation numbers about 5,000 individuals, and consequently the annuities which they will receive in a few years, will amount, including all they are to receive annually, to a trifle more than seven dollars for each person. Hence their demand is not an unreasonable one, when their present and approaching condition, and the vast amount of valuable land they have already ceded, are now willing to cede to the Government, are considered.

The policy of our Government has been for years to remove west of the Mississippi and south of the Missouri, all of the Indian tribes included within its territorial limits, so that they might be brought together, and receive the protection of, and if possible, be civilized by the whites. The race is fast wasting away, and an-

other century may not elapse before all of the tribes which have been removed west of the Mississippi, will have disappeared. It therefore becomes our Government to act liberally towards them. Many of the remnants of tribes located west of Missouri and Arkansas are represented as in a destitute, helpless and starving condition, compelled to beg of the whites corn and other articles of food, or subsist by stealing. Some of them are located on tracts of land exceedingly fertile, and as desirable as any west of the Mississippi, whilst others have been removed to tracts wholly valueless to Indians. Still humanity and sound policy demand that the design of our Government should be carried out, and that the Winnchagoes in Wisconsin and the Pottawatomies in Iowa should be induced to remove south of the Missouri river, and be provided there with the means of comfortable subsistence. It is supposed that the latter tribe will readily unite with the Kansas, who are said to be anxious for the union.

If the terms which it is supposed the Pottawatomies will accede to, are granted, they will then receive for each individual of the nation an annuity of about ten dollars, whilst the Sacs and Foxes receive about forty, and the Minnians ninety dollars. The Superintendent should be permitted to go beyond the amount mentioned in the foregoing remarks, if necessary. There are many reasons for speedy action on this subject. The white population has already reached the lands belonging to the Pottawatomies, and the half-breeds who are to removal, will have great and, it may be, a controlling influence over the "Nation," as soon as the old chief Wau-bon-see, now very infirm, shall die. He is anxious to see his people well provided for, before he dies, and will exert great influence in favor of a treaty, if its terms are liberal. Such is the position of affairs at the present time.

Maj. Harvey has been successful beyond the expectations of those familiar with the feelings and wishes of the tribe. He has obtained from them a promise to sell, and thus prepared the way for a treaty. Nothing can now prevent the success of future negotiations but a parsimonious disposition on the part of our Government. Whilst hesitating to pay a few additional dollars, the desired opportunity for treating successfully may be lost. The policy of our Government with regard to the Indian tribes should not be thwarted through a desire to save a few dollars. At best, they need all the aid they receive, and economy does not require that they should be impoverished, or driven to desperation.—Reporter.

We have selected the above to show the feelings and desires towards the Indians, of some people. Our mind is, that the Indians have just as good a right to buy out the Whites, as the Whites have to trifle with them; or stay where they are so long as they do not interfere with their neighbors.

The Eura—A Machine for making Latin Verses.—This machine, now exhibiting at the Egyptian hall, is one which presents much interest to scientific engineers, although it does not afford much facility to the attainment of elegant Latin composition. Its operation resembles that of Brewster's kaleidoscope, which, by very simple means, produces an endless succession of geometric figures. As in the kaleidoscope, this machine is calculated to manufacture, in never ending series, Latin Hexameters. At the rate of about a verse a minute, each verse being perfect in grammar, sense, and prosody. The machine may be stopped at any time, or suffered to go on continually, producing new verses, "each of which is original, having never been produced before, and never to be repeated again." The law which governs the operation of this machine is the law of evolution, by which, as in Babbage's machine, endless combinations of a certain form are produced. The form of the verse produced is always the same. The following:—Impia | regna | focus pro | gnaunt | jurgia | densa, is a specimen of the latinity and style of this mechanical poetry. The verb always appears in one place, and is always of one form, while the prevalence of neuter plurals is strikingly evident. The inventor of this machine is a Mr. Clark, a native of Glastonbury, to whom the first idea of this verse-maker was suggested by an old book, the work of one of the monks of Glastonbury Abbey, in which the theory of Mr. Clark's invention was contained. This was, with some labour, reduced to practice by Mr. Clark, and the result is the machine which we have attempted to describe.

GENERAL JACKSON'S LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

Extract of a letter from Nashville, to a gentleman in Washington, dated June 7.

"The last will and testament of the hero was this day approved in our county

court, and is of public record. He commences by giving his body to the dust, whence it came, his soul to God that gave it, &c., devoting his estate, first to the payment of two debts, viz: one of \$8,000, with interest, borrowed of Gen. Plache, of New Orleans; another of \$10,000, with interest, borrowed of Blair & Rives; and the balance to his son, Andrew Jackson, jr., with the exception of a few servants to his grand children.

The sword presented him by the State of Tennessee, he gives to A. J. Donelson, (his nephew,) now charge d'affaires at Texas. The sword presented him at New Orleans, he leaves to Andrew Jackson Coffee, the son of old Gen. Coffee. The sword presented him at Philadelphia, he leaves to his grandson and namesake. The sword and pistols which he carried through the British and Indian wars, he leaves to General R. Armstrong. The pistols of Washington, by him given to Lafayette, and by Lafayette given to Jackson, he leaves to George Washington Lafayette, the son of Gen. Lafayette. Sundry other presents made him during his long and eventful career, are left with his adopted son, with instructions to him, that, in the event of war, they shall, upon the restoration of peace, be distributed among those who shall have conducted themselves most worthy of their country in the conflict, in the opinion of their countrymen and the ladies.

It is dated, I think, in September, 1845, and revokes a will made by him several years before. It is in his own steady and firm handwriting, and, like all things that ever fell from his pen, breathes the purest patriotism throughout.

Excitement and Sport at Newport.—No event since the visit of La'Hercule, has produced so much excitement as has existed here this morning. At an early hour it became known that a shoal of black fish was in the offing, under way for the harbor, and in less than an hour they made their appearance inside of Fort Wolcott. They received their first welcome from the boats of an outward bound whaler, which were soon joined by a fleet of boats from the wharves. The chase, the striking, and the towing in of the fish, were animated in the extreme. Before eleven o'clock 33 fish were dead and landed. They measured from 9 to 22 feet in length, and will each yield from 2 to 9 barrels of oil. Hundred of spectators enjoyed the sport while standing on the wharves, and viewed the whaling corps engaged in this mimic chase of the monster of the deep. A "hundred barrel" fish could not have called forth more energy and skill than were displayed by the "old salts" in the whale boats. Two of the first was taken by a small boat not 12 feet long, and the way in which she walked through the water was a caution to country boys. Gravelly Point showed as many at low tide as hanged there by the neck, when 23 pirates made a taut lide under the galleys in the reign of Queen Anne.—Newport Letter, July 7.

A METEOR.

A friend on board the U. S. schooner On-ka-hy-e has favored us with the following:

On the night of the 26th of May, 1845, about 11 o'clock, we then being in lat. 13 N. lon. 75 W., there appeared one of the most brilliant meteoric phenomena that I have ever witnessed. The whole heavens were illuminated, and seemed for a moment as if about to break out into one extended sheet of flame. The meteor itself was about one-third the size of the full moon, it appeared nearly in the zenith, and travelled with an accelerated velocity from N.W. to S.E., performing an arc of about 25 degrees; it then exploded, dividing into several fragments looking like so many shooting stars. Between eight and ten minutes after the explosion, we heard a report resembling a distant gun, but more prolonged, like the rolling sound of distant thunder. I should judge that we were about 130 miles from the spot where the explosion took place. What sensations it must have produced in one who could have been within a mile or two of it can be but faintly imagined. I have no doubt that it was an aerolite of the first class. The captain, officer of the deck, and myself, were the only officers that had the pleasure of witnessing this phenomenon, and both concur with me in pronouncing it to be truly, awfully grand.—Norfolk Beacon.

New Bedford contains some opulent people. It numbers only 12,000 inhabitants, yet its real estate is valued at \$12,000,000, being \$1,000 to each man, woman, and child. New Bedford has 240 vessels engaged in the whale fisheries.—[Philadelphia Courier.

The Courier means to say, that every man, woman, and child would have \$1,000 apiece, were the \$12,000,000 equally divided, but as it is mostly possessed by a few rich capi-

talists, there are no doubt people in New Bedford who are not worth \$5, who are not worth any thing. We have known whalers—the poor fellows who earn nearly all the wealth of New Bedford—return from a three years' cruise with scarcely any thing coming to them, when "paid off" and not unfrequently are the cases where they are actually, by some hocus-pocus sort of management, brought in debt to the ship. A friend of ours, who was between three and four years chasing whales in the South Pacific, working harder than a negro slave, and living like a dog, found himself at the end of the voyage indebted to the owners in the sum of \$150! So goes the world, under the present state of things—those who do all the work get nothing comparatively, while those who do none, get all.

DECLIVITY OF RIVERS.

A very slight declivity will suffice to give the running motion to water. Three inches per mile, in a smooth straight channel, gives a velocity of about three miles an hour. The Ganges, which gathers the waters of the Himalaya mountains, the loftiest in the world, at eighteen hundred miles from its mouth, is only eighteen hundred feet above the level of the sea; that is, about twice as high as St. Paul's Church in London, and to fall these eight hundred feet in its long course, the water requires more than a month. The great river Magdalena, in South America, running for a thousand miles between two ridges of Andes, falls only five hundred feet in all that distance. Above the commencement of the thousand miles it is seen descending in rapids and cataracts from the mountains. The gigantic Rio de La Plata has so gentle a descent from the ocean, that in Paraguay, fifteen hundred miles from its mouth, ships are seen which have sailed against the current all the way by the force of the wind alone; that is to say, which, on the beautiful inclined plane of the stream, have been gradually lifted by the soft winds, and even against the current, to an elevation greater than that of the loftiest spire.

Peculiarities of Languages.—In all hot countries, men use, in speaking, a multitude of vowels, which are all pronounced by greater or lesser apertures of the month, in breathing and in speaking, and use very few consonants, all of which are produced by more or less complete interruption of the breath, and contact, or even closures of parts, among the organs of speech. Any one who examines the Italian language will find, therefore, about sixty vowels in every hundred letters; and in the Otaheitan (Tahitian) language, which sounds very like Italian, there are even more; it is about seventy five or eighty vowels in every hundred letters. The proportion is very different in England, in which consonants preponderate; and if we examine the language of Inland or Greenland, or of the Arctic-American Esquimaux, we shall find that there are a number of consonants in their more than sesquipedalian words, and that most of these consonants are guttural, as they do not like to open their mouth to the cold air sufficiently to pronounce the labial, dental, or lingual consonant, much less the vowels, and least of all, the more open of the vowels. This is an universal law; though immigration of colonization, or the ancient transplantation of a whole nation by a tyrant conqueror, may sometimes present an apparent exception or anomaly, by our finding a language of people originally temperate or torrid, in frigid zone, or vice versa.

Medical Times.

CURE AND LIBERTY.—The Cleveland Plain Dealer, gives the substance of a very interesting conversation had recently with one of the editors of the Diario, a paper published in the city of Havana. Texas, annexation, and the signs of the times were the subject of conversation, and the Habanero, spoke with great warmth, of his anticipations and those of the thousand others in his island, of the day when the power of the mother country having become a rope of sand, and her throne set at naught by the kingdoms of Europe, she shall have fallen a prey to their wiles and been divided between them, even as Poland was carved and served out peace meal to Russia, Prussia and Austria. "In that day," said he, "we Habaneros will raise the stars and stripes" upon

the walls of old Moro Castle, and declare our entire and unlimited independence of all European sway! We cannot be Spanish colonists long—we can be colonists of any other power never. Even to-day, we would become United States citizens if we were strong enough. But the Home Department has quartered an army of tens of thousands of soldiers upon us. We are under martial law. Our taxes are paid because the payment is enforced by bayonets which our own piastres must support. Our revenues are all framed out to monopolists, our privileges of trade sold by the crown to the highest bidder, and our colonial government the bitterest despotism ever suffered by an enduring people. But the time will come when the arm of the government will be shortened, and we shall be free to act alone, or like Texas, ask "protection from the American flag."

CALIFORNIA. CHAPTER I.

The following extract, treating upon the soil and productions of California, we copy from a late work published in Cincinnati, by Capt. Lansford W. Hastings, leader of the Oregon and California emigrants of 1842.

Mr Hastings has recently been lecturing in this city, upon the advantages of emigrating to that country. The principle inducements held out, is a grant of land from the Mexican Government, not less than one square league nor over nine to every emigrant. The climate is never so cold as to freeze—and an instance of death on the coast by a fever, has never been known. The soil produces the fruit and vegetation of every climate in the known world.

From what has been said in reference to the climate, very correct conclusions may be readily drawn in reference to the adoption of this country to the promotion of health. There are few portions of the world, if any, which are so entirely exempt from all febrile causes. There being no low, marshy regions, the noxious miasmatic effluvia, so common in such regions, is here nowhere found. The purity of the atmosphere is most extraordinary, and almost incredible. So pure is it in fact, that flesh of any kind may be hung for weeks together, in the open air, and that, too, in the summer season, without undergoing putrefaction. The Californians prepare their meat for food, as a general thing, in this manner; in doing which no salt is required, yet it is sometimes used, as a matter of preference. The best evidence, however, that can be adduced, in reference to the superior health of this country is the fact that disease of any kind is very seldom known in any portion of the country. Cases of fever of any kind have seldom been known any where on the coast, but bilious intermittent fevers prevail to a very small extent, in some portions of the interior, yet they are of so extremely mild a type that it is very seldom found necessary to resort to medical aid. Persons attacked with these fevers, seldom adopt any other remedy than that of abstaining a short time from food or going to the coast. The latter remedy is infallible, and I am inclined to that opinion, from the fact that fevers are seldom known any where on the coast, and from one or two cases that came under my own observation. The extraordinary health on the coast is perhaps attributable in a great measure, to the effect of the exhilarating and refreshing sea breezes, which at all times prevail in that vicinity. All foreigners with whom I conversed on this subject, and who reside in that country, are unanimous and confident, in the expression of the belief, that it is one of the most healthy portions of the world. From my own experience and knowledge, especially of its entire exemption from all the ordinary causes of disease, and the extraordinary purity of its atmosphere, I am clearly of the opinion that there are few portions of the world which are superior, or even equal to this, in point of healthfulness and salubrity of climate. While all this region, especially on the coast, is entirely exempt from all febrile causes, it is entirely free from all sudden changes and extreme variableness of climate, or other causes of catarrhal, or consumptive affections; hence I cannot but think that it is among the most favorable resorts in the known world for invalids.

The productions will next engage our attention and here, such facts will be adduced as will, to some extent at least, sustain the view taken upon another page, in reference to the extraordinary fertility of the soil. The productions of the Western section will be found to differ very materially from those of the Eastern. I shall first notice those of the Western section, at some length. The timber of this section is generally confined to the coast, the rivers and mountains; but there are many portions of the different valleys, off the rivers, which are well supplied with good timber. The largest and

most valuable timber is found upon the coast, where dense forests in many places are found, consisting of fir, pine, cedar, red wood, (a species of cedar) spruce, oak, ash and poplar. Much of this timber grows to an enormous size, especially the red wood, fir and pine, which are frequently seen two hundred, and even two hundred and fifty feet in height, and fifteen or twenty feet in diameter. This timber makes excellent lumber, but its vast size renders it extremely difficult either to chop or saw it with any degree of facility. The timber in the interior, both on the rivers and on the valleys remote from the rivers, consists chiefly of oak, of almost every variety, including red, white and live oak, ash, poplar, cherry and willow. It consists chiefly, however, of the different varieties of oak and ash. The timber of the mountains consists of pine, fir, arbutus, cedar and spruce. Besides the varieties of timber here mentioned, in many portions of the country there is a dense undergrowth of thorns, hazels, briars, roses and grape vines, both upon the coast and in the interior. The timber of the Eastern section is much the same as that of the Western section. Here, as in that section, it is chiefly confined to the mountains and rivers, but it is generally of a much smaller growth than the same species found in that section. It consists principally of pine, fir, spruce, cedar, ash, poplar, cherry and willow are generally found upon, and in the vicinity of the streams, while the fir, pine, spruce and cedar are found mostly upon, and in the neighborhood of the mountains and more elevated regions. The undergrowth of this section also consists principally of hazels, thorns, briars, and grape vines. As before remarked, there are some portions of this section which produce scarcely any vegetation besides the wormwood, or properly, artemisia and the prickly pear. It is frequently asserted that there is a very great deficiency of timber in this country, but such truly is not the case; there is ample timber in both sections, and in all the various portions of each, for all useful purposes. It is true there is not the same quantity of timber here as found in some portions of Oregon, or in some parts of the States, yet the same quantity is not required, in a climate of such extraordinary mildness and uniformity.

Both the climate and the soil are admirably adapted to the growing of wheat, rye, oats, barley, beans and peas, hemp, flax, tobacco, cotton, rice, coffee, corn and cane, as well as all kinds of vegetables, and especially such as potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, onions and the like. And both the soil and climate are no less adapted to the growing of the greatest varieties of fruits; among which are apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries and grapes, as well as most of the tropical and northern grains and fruits; particularly such as oranges, lemons, citrons, dates, figs and pomegranates. It is rather surprising that almost all of the tropical and northern grains and fruits should be produced here, in conjunction in the same latitude; but it is no more surprising, than it is to find a southern climate in a northern latitude, as is the case every where upon the Pacific coast, and which is clearly attributable to the causes stated on a previous page. There are other mediate causes which might be assigned, but the above is, manifestly, the proximate cause—yet accounting for a northern latitude possessing a southern climate is, after all, much like accounting for a northern man's possessing southern principles; many circumstances, in either case, must be taken into the account. Without attempting to assign any further reasons, however I will proceed; for perhaps it is sufficient for the present purpose to show that such is the fact, for which each can account at his leisure, and in his own way. Many kinds of the grains and fruit above enumerated, are indigenous; for instance the oats, wheat, rye; many of the tropical fruits and a great variety of grapes; flax, a kind of hemp, red and white clover, are also indigenous productions. The oats here alluded to, have precisely the external appearance of our common oats, but upon examination it will be seen that the grain differs slightly from that of ours. It is rather smaller, and is covered with a kind of fuzzy integument; otherwise it is precisely similar to that of our common oats. They generally grow much higher than ours, and the stalk is much larger, but this is attributable to the superior fertility of the soil, and the greater generative influence of the climate, and not to the difference of the species. Their usual height is about two or three feet, and the stalk is, commonly about the size of our ordinary oats; but they are frequently found even eight feet high, having a stalk half an inch in diameter. Several of the farmers have informed me that they had often seen many thousands of acres in a body, which were higher than they could reach when on horseback. They only grow to this enormous height during those seasons which have been preceded by the falling of an abundance of rain during the rainy season,

that, comparatively little rain fell during the previous rainy season; but on several occasions I measured the stalk of oats which were six feet long, and nearly half an inch in diameter. In travelling through the various sections of the country, I have passed thousands of acres, which were from two to five feet in height, and as dense as they could possibly stand; when at the same time I almost hourly saw the old stalks of years previous, which were seven or eight feet in length, and sufficiently large and strong for walking sticks. It is not uncommon, either in a dry or wet season to see continuous plains and valleys, of thousands of acres in extent, which are thickly and almost entirely clad with oats of two or three feet in height which would produce much more abundant crops than our cultivated oats. In many portions, if a crop of oats, he has nothing to do but designate a certain tract as his oat field, and either fence it, or employ a few Indians to prevent the herds from grazing upon it, which being done in May or June he reaps a much larger crop than we are unable to do in any of the States, with all the labor and expense of cultivation.

The clover, of which I speak is in all respects like our ordinary red and white clover grown in the different States, with the exception of its growing much larger. Its usual height is about two or three feet, but vast bodies of it are found four or five feet in height, and as dense as it can possibly grow. It is chiefly confined to the valleys contiguous to the river, but it is also sometimes found in large bodies in many of the plains and on the hills. All of the bottoms and valleys as well as many of the plains and hills abound with this clover, which, when matured, affords a most excellent natural hay, of which all kinds of stock are extremely fond. The flax found among the spontaneous productions, is in all respects like that grown in the States. Its general height is two or three feet, though it is frequently found much larger. Unlike the oats and clover, it is chiefly confined to the northern portion of the country, and is seldom found in larger tracts than five or six hundred acres in a body, but wherever it is found it grows very densely and luxuriantly, even more so than that grown in the east. The fibres appear to be equally as strong as those of the ordinary flax, and as it is, in truth, the same species. It is used by the Indians to a very large extent for the purpose of making seines and ropes, to which purposes it is found to be admirably suited. The hemp found here does not resemble ours, nor is it properly hemp, although so called; it is properly a species of the spurge, commonly called milk weed, but there called hemp. Like the spurge, it emits a milky juice, and grows three feet high, and has a tough fibrous bark, which is used by the Mexicans and Indians in large quantities, for making ropes, seines, and for various other purposes. Comparatively, it grows in very small quantities, for you very seldom see more than fifty or a hundred acres of it together. Wheat and rye are also said to be of indigenous growth, but I am not of that opinion, although I have seen wheat, rye, oats, clover and flax, all growing together, more than three hundred miles from any settlement. But upon a close observation, I perceived that the wheat and rye were found only in the immediate vicinity of the incampments of the traders and trappers, who have for years traversed that country. Upon inquiring of those who have resided in that country for many years, I ascertained that the traders and trappers in passing through the interior, frequently take both wheat and rye with them, as food for themselves and their horses. These facts were fully convincing to my mind, that the wheat and rye had been introduced into the interior in that manner. Other persons informed me that they had very frequently seen both wheat and rye far in the interior, and in portions of the country never visited by the traders and trappers, but still I am of the opinion, that if not introduced in the above manner, they must have been introduced by the Indians or fowls, and although they are spontaneous, yet they are not indigenous productions. The various grasses found here, are much like those found in Oregon and many of the States. That common to the lower valleys and bottoms, is much larger and coarser than that which grows upon the more elevated valleys, plains and hills. The former usually grows about two or three feet high, while the latter grows but about six inches or a foot high. The short grass is much the finest and sweetest, and is always sought after, in preference, by all herbivorous animals. Both kinds here alluded to, form a very excellent quality of natural hay, during the summer, of which the herds are very fond, and which is sought by many grazing animals in preference to the green herbage, which is found at every season of the year. Thus it is seen that the various grasses, the oats and clover, all of which are indigenous productions, not only afford inexhaustible pasturage, during the growing season, but also inexhaustible provender during all the residue of the year.

To be Continued.

COUNTRY OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR.

SAULT STE. MARIE, JULY 5, 1845.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

I am thus far, on my return home from the Lake Superior country. The difficulty of sending any communications from the Upper Peninsula is my only excuse in not permitting you to know long ere this of my whereabouts, doings, &c. I am now at a place where a Post

Office exists, and readily embrace the first opportunity of writing to you.

I have gathered much information respecting the Lake Superior country, which I will serve up to you from time to time. On my arrival here I found among many others bound to the copper country—Dr. David Henshaw, late Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Brinkerhoff, M. C. from Ohio; Mr. Williams, M. C. from Massachusetts; Hon. O. D. Lieut. Gov. of Michigan; and Major Morrill, of your city, beside a some dozen or more members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Michigan; merchants, bankers, artisans, &c. &c. They took passage in the schooners Swallow and Chippewa, and ere this reach you will be found safely landed at Copper Harbor.

I visited among other places at Keweenaw Point, the famous location of the Lake Superior Copper Mining Company, better known as the 'Boston Company,' under the superintendence of Col. Chas. H. Gratiot, a gentleman in every sense of the word. This location is situated to the West of Fort Wilkins about 18 or 20 miles, through which runs North and South, the Eagle River. A letter of introduction to Col. Gratiot soon placed in my possession every thing that was necessary and entertaining for a tourist to know. This Company have now in operation three shafts. The first is seventy four feet deep, and the vein twenty three feet wide. The second is thirty-five feet deep, and the vein twenty-two feet wide. The third is thirty-one feet deep, and the vein six feet wide, and each of these three veins exceeds two and a half miles in length! The veins are all within half a mile of each other, and produce silver and copper averaging from 60 to 70 per cent. They have now on hand, thrown up from the shafts, some four hundred tons, which will be ready for shipment to the Boston market by the 1st of September next.

Col. Gratiot has under him nearly 125 men, who are now busily engaged in erecting pounders and crushers, under which passes the trap rock in which the ore is found. The ore after this process is taken and washed in large wire sieves, which separates the rock from the metal; it is then dried, and put into kegs weighing from 300 to 500 pounds and ready for market.

One thing is very certain, that it can never be smelted in the Lake Superior country without great and unnecessary expense. The chemical laboratories of the East, I am told, prefer purchasing the ore in kegs rather than in the pig. One house alone in Boston will use fifty tons per week. The Pittsburgh company last week at a blast blew up a beautiful specimen of the black oxide of copper, weighing 100 lbs. 3000 pounds of it is seven feet long, three feet wide and two feet thick, and will yield over 60 per cent of copper. It is now on its way to your city under care of J. Hays, Esq., and will reach New York by the 25th inst.

On our passage from Copper Harbor to this place we had among our passengers Capt. B. Stanard, a brother of Capt. Charles S. Stanard, and the original discoverer of a rock (in Lake Superior) now rendered somewhat conspicuous by the increase of navigation, and known among all navigators as the 'Stanard Rock.' From Capt. B. Stanard I ascertained the following particulars in relation to this famous rock, about which the press has been so much at loggerheads. The first American bottom on Lake Superior was the John Jacob Astor. She came out in the summer of 1835, was 150 tons burthen, was commanded by Capt. Chas. S. Stanard, and owned by the American Fur Company.

In August, 1835, the Astor was bound for La Pointe, an island at the extreme Western end of Lake Superior, and among a group known as 'The Apostles,' upon which the American Fur Company have had for many years a depot for the Lake Superior country; on her way up from this place, on the 26th day of August, the rock was discovered by Capt. Chas. S. Stanard as the Astor was standing in for Keweenaw Point. The rock is trap, and in still water is nearly four feet out; it is some thirty or forty feet in length, and fifteen or twenty feet in width; on the North side the water is very deep, while on the South a shoal projects from a quarter to a half a mile in length. From the extreme end of Keweenaw Point it bears S. E. 1 East, distance 29 miles. It is the opinion of all who have seen it that no light house can ever be built upon it with safety. The danger can very easily be avoided by placing a bell on the rock, similar to those for many years in operation on the Scotch and Irish coasts.

It is somewhat singular that our government have never finished the survey of Lake Superior. The only correct chart of the entire coast is that made by the British government, many years ago, under the able superintendence of Capt. Bayfield. With the information derived from this excellent chart our government appear perfectly satisfied, and to this hour, the only map used by the ordinance department at Washington, and by the superintendent of the mineral lands at Porter's Island, is that of Bayfield. This should not be so. The mineral wealth and commercial advantages, now growing daily into favorably notice, demand from the hands of the next Congress an appropriation large enough to complete the canal around the Falls of St. Mary's, and also to furnish to navigators a chart which shall not only embody all that Bayfield has given to the public, but also the course of our rivers on the South side of the lake, the depth of water at the mouths, the bars, reefs, shoals, rocks, points of the compass from point to point, &c.; together with such other information as would

readily suggest itself to a scientific projector.

Lake Superior, unlike Ontario, Erie, Huron, St. Clair and Michigan, will never need one dollar of public or private money for harbors; Nature has done her best, and art would fail to make them better; all she will ever require will be Light Houses—one is needed at this very hour at White Fish Point—another at Keweenaw Point, and a third at La Pointe. The Mariner now supplies the want by firing a cannon; if near land it reverberates and echoes among the trap and conglomerate hills, producing an echo equal to thunder; if land is distant, it instantly dies away. Necessity, says the old adage, is the mother of inventions—this is a strange and unsafe way. The brig Astor was wrecked on the beach at Copper Harbor in the fall of 1844, for want of a Light House. Fortunately no lives were lost, but the American Fur Company lost a vessel which cost them over \$20,000.

Yours, FLINT.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 13, 1845.

The last Shingle.—The Neighbor has been delayed a few hours, in order to say that the last shingle has been laid upon the roof of the Temple. The roof is now completed, and the sash and window frames having been made ready, the house of the Lord may be considered "enclosed." We thank the Lord who hath extended his arm to help us accomplish so much in so short a time, and we pray for his continued aid for its final completion.

Fast.—To-morrow is a fast day.

See! hear! weep!—"Blow ye the trumpet in Zion * * * And I will show forth wonders in the heavens and in the earth, blood, and fire; and vapors of smoke." (Joel 2—) Every person acquainted with events, or history, or signs, or even the speculations of the newspapers, expects some wonderful change in the affairs of governments and men, and more than all, in the providence of God. The Millerites have waked up a foolish spirit, that urges on the belief, that Christ is to come before he purifies the earth of sin, or even gathers Israel according to the promise made to the fathers. Other discontented beings have other projects to raze the fluctuating minds of a weak wise generation with: While the Latter day saints, in the name of Israel's God, come forth with scripture and prophecy, declaring what shall be, and to the calamities are here!

Not is this all; there is a belief in man, which all the wisdom, cunning, sophistry, fool hardiness, or bravado of sectarians, infidels, heathens, and even nothingarians, have failed to kill or cure; that belief is this; that God once destroyed the inhabitants of the world by water for wickedness; and that he will again destroy them in the last days for their abominations, by fire! This the scriptures teach; and this will come upon the world like a thief at night.

The prophet says: "For, behold, the Lord will come with fire, and with his chariots like a whirlwind, to render his anger with fury, and his rebuke with flames of fire.

For by fire and by his sword, will the Lord plead with all flesh; and the slain of the Lord shall be many.

In the twelfth chapter and forty ninth verse of Luke, Jesus Christ uses this strong language: I AM COME TO SEND FIRE ON THE EARTH: and what will I, if it be already kindled? Now gentle reader, and ye wise editors, we have quoted three passages of scripture as a prelude to thousands and as a warning to millions, and who will spread the news from house to house; from neighborhood to neighborhood; from town to town; from country to country; from state to state, and from nation to nation, that Jesus Christ has begun to burn up the world? Who will act as a faithful watchman and give notice that the fire has already commenced, and will burn up all that have no refuge? In the midst of this awful conflagration, there will be three places of deliverance; for it is written: "And it shall come to pass, that whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be delivered; for in mount Zion and in Jerusalem shall be deliverance, as the Lord hath said, and in the remnant whom the Lord shall call.

A later prophet, and one too, who holds the keys to unlock the stores for this generation, has said: "Behold now it is called to day, (until the coming of the Son of man) and verily it is a day of sacrifice, and a day for the tithing of my people; for he that is tithed shall not be burned (at his coming); for after to day cometh the burning; this is speaking after the manner of the Lord; for verily I say, to-morrow all the proud and they that do wickedly shall be as stubble; and

I will burn them up, for I am the Lord of hosts; and I will not spare any that remaineth in Babylon." So now to conclude this short article, all we can say is, Babylon is burning! Babylon is burning! Cast on water, cast on water! Babylon is burning! Babylon is burning! And still will increase.

HOW D'YE DO!

O, THAT wheat which you promised to bring to this office is due and wanted. Fulfil your promises, will ye!

YES, YES! That wood which you said you could just as well haul as not, if brought, will show you are honest; and satisfy the cravings of those that need.

AYE, all the articles promised, whether eatables, drinkables, wearables, or pocketables, (in the form of money,) will now be more acceptable than any other time because *them fellows that work off the Neighbor* are quite as keen for the 'good things' of the earth, as you are for the great news of the world; Now will you live and help live!

Wanted immediately 1000 or more new subscribers, paying in advance for both papers, that we may be enabled to increase our facilities according to the increase of blessings and calamities. Who is that, that said he did not like to be dunned so? Let him come here and we will tell him a story of one who always obtained a double crop from his field, by tending it well in its time, and praying the Lord of the vineyard to bless it. Come, come, no grunting; the wool that warms a sheep, clothes a man, and the ground that sweats with sap, is full of sugar too.

Come, let go that grip of so much; no man has been able to steal and carry off when he died, any of mother earth's things; they are all here, just as plenty as they were on that blessed morning when God said, they were *very good*. So, let go! and let all have a portion; 'man wants but little, nor wants that long.'

Signs of the times.—The New York Bulletin contains the following caption to the articles on the second page:—The increase of crime; shocking attempt at suicide; a tale of horror; naval; navy department; two imbeciles, &c.; suicide; child burned; attempt at suicide; railroad accident; drowned; drowned; distressing suicide; was killed; suicide; drowned; found dead; dread'ful; attempt to kill a man; killed; killed; the Westleys and free church of Scotland; organization, &c.; moral influence of British soldiers; diocese of Michigan; Missouri; naval assy-lam; stabbing women; and double crime. Ah! as Pat said, when he saw Dermot crying while chewing a mouthful of cayenne, 'what is the matter?' I was crying, sir, because my father was hung. Pat immediately took a spoonful of the same beverage, and Dermot observing his eyes water, says: 'and what is the matter with you Pat?' Oh! oh; I were crying because you were not hung when your father was.' So this generation has only to cry at one another till the last woe is swallowed.

Nauvoo House.—Perseverance and industry have done more towards beautifying the world, than money. On last Saturday we noticed the scaffold poles standing round the basement story of the Nauvoo House. This augurs well; the materials being mostly ready, we shall not have to wait many weeks, till the body of that house, among the many improvements now going ahead, will grace the city. If from 20 to 30 good bricklayers are engaged, the 800,000 or 1,000,000 brick, in about six weeks, will be piled into a fabric, which, when finished, will rank among the best in America for the comfort and convenience of travellers.

The great speculating world go ahead on money and knavery; the Mormons on labor and faith: The former trusts in gods of silver and gold, upheld by the sword; the latter relies upon the God of Israel, sustained by the prophets and eternal truth, which is Mormonism—and who has the best calculator; the biggest field for improvement; the longest time for enjoyment; and largest magazine for contingencies?

Boat ahoy!—Dr Young has provided a neat skill for the accommodation of pleasureers and passengers on the Rapids, (as per advertisement;) and now, you that wish, give the doctor a try whether he can cut water by long measure, or arithmetical progression.

Chant.—Last Sabbath, the band having ascended the steeple of the Temple, gave a chant as the congregation dispersed from the grove, and being so high, the effect was as near heavenly as any thing we can think of.

Ominous.—A new paper called "Toolsboro' Times, and New Boston Advertiser," made its appearance up the river, the 27th ult. The "Mysteries of Nauvoo," is the novel intention of the thing. It is all ominous; this generation lovely and fallacy, and the author is a perfect TOOL. This generation, can exclaim like Dermot, when holding his mouth open under the plumb tree to catch plumbs,—"have these plumbs got legging, Pat?" No says Pat; "Then," says Dermot, "I've swallowed a straddle bug," (meaning a tree toad which had jumped into his mouth in the room of a plumb, just like the mysteries of Nauvoo from Toolsboro') for I felt it kick.

Lawrence biting.—Every city seems to be pestered with a large number of loafers, who used to be distinguished by the appellation of lazy men, and idle boys, dangerously bitten by Lawrence. The best remedy that now comes to mind to cure them, is the oil of history, applied diligently to the bore lack. Should Nauvoo ever be troubled with the like as much as they are with Religious Counterfeit Detecters, whose cars peer up so *jack-a-s-i-c-a-l-y*, may virtuous men and women learn them to sing twenty backwards, till they know that industry leads to competency; viz:—
"Nineteen, seventeen, fifteen, thirteen, eleven, nine, seven, five, three, two, one; Twenty, eighteen, sixteen, fourteen, twelve, ten, eight, six, four, and I have done."

Boston notion.—From the American Eagle, we learn that Judge Cushing after patiently setting one afternoon to hear a case fined James M. Mullig, a Bostonian, one dollar for disturbing a Mormon meeting at Suffolk Hall. The statutes of the state, allow \$10 in such cases; but Mormonism *crumbles* official dignity so powerfully that frequently, (as in Missouri) it can not be found. Rulers, Judges and Priests, go ahead and pour in the melted lead—old consciences are cheap!

He should Watch as well as Pray.—While a Priest was performing service in Calvary church New York city, an arch rogue slipped into the vestry and stole his coat and vest, and cleared himself in triumph.

No so.—It is very fashionable among the Saints, to have every thing about right. Those that can't endure such a righteous course, generally leave for the society of 'guinea' hens,—or parts unknown, and business of a private nature, —as saith the 'sixteen mile pointer,' below.

Butter.—Any man that wants to make money, living within fifty or an hundred miles of Nauvoo, let him bring butter. (well secured) by the ton.—Butter is cash at a fair price, in Nauvoo.

Rain.—On Friday last, about six P. M. it commenced raining moderately, and continued three or four hours. The effects were exhilarating.

Foggy.—The St. Louis Gazette, boasts of the Helen, a light draught steamer, drawing only ten or twelve inches water, and says she can run where the ground is a little damp, or in a fog. If she can run in shallower water, or in thicker fog than the Gazette, we should be a friend that her "friction" would set her on "fire." D'ye take-eh?

Special Election.—We have not the official vote of the city—but suppose they will exceed 1,800 which, with the other democratic votes of the county, will elect Mr. Backenstos as Sheriff, and Mr. Miller as Coroner, by handsome majorities.

How to find the day of the week.—Punch says, gold will tell you it is just the beginning; Silver, that it is about the middle; and Coppers that you are near the end of the week.

Vir qui scribit.—Messrs Chambers and Norcum of St. Louis, on their way up the river, gave Nauvoo a call this week. Mr. Chambers, one of the editors of Missouri Republican, is 'the man who writes,' and if he does justice to the city of the saints, will say: wisdom, grace and industry, form a delightful habitation.

Change.—The New York Messenger says:—"The office of the 'Millennial Star' in Liverpool, Eng., has been removed from 36 Chapel Street, to Hanley's Buildings, Emb Street." We give this notice for the information of those directing letters."

What's in a Name?—A new paper has recently been started at Madrid called *El Burro*—the Jackass.—N. O. Pic.

In St. Louis a Jackass. has just brought forth such a paper. It ought to be called a mule or may be a jumart.

Creole Porcelain.—We have seen several rich specimens of porcelain ware, manufactured at Gretna, opposite this city, which for beauty of finish and transparency equal any of foreign manufacture that we have yet observed. The sand from which these specimens were made is that of the Mississippi river, procured about Baton Rouge and Plaquemine.—N. O. Pic.

Wonder if the beautiful 'sand bath' about Nauvoo, are of the same species? If so, having the best men in the world, 'as well as the best religion,' it will be best to give connoisseurs of crockery a sample of Porcelain from Nauvoo.—What say our boss Potters?

Bustling.—The N. O. Pic. which by the bye is a little lazy this hot weather, tells the following story on the fair sex, by the help of the 'Advertiser' (the men we suppose never carry on any Scher-pi-a-n-a.)

Every thing in a bustle.—Tricks of Female Shop-Lifters in New York. The female shop-lifters of New York have adopted the plan of securing their plunder about their persons in such a manner as to give them the appearance of having on a fashionable bustle. One of these ladies, says the Advertiser, was detected stealing a few days since, and on examination it was found that she had secreted the following articles:—one piece of calico, six pair of hose, one large shawl, sixteen yards of silk, one dozen spools of cotton, six papers of pins, three pair of kid gloves, and a bundle of cotton batting!

Tobacco fumigation.—The following specimen of 'long nines,' is extracted from the St. Louis Price Current, of Saturday Aug. 2. Verily the present generation is very much given to cheating.

[In various city papers a sale of two hds is reported at \$22 25 a 23 25 per hundred. In justice to growers of Tobacco generally, and particularly to other competitors for Premiums, it is proper that this error (unintentional no doubt) be corrected. By a preconcerted understanding between the holder and a few buyers two hds were bid off at the above figures respectively, but it was no sale. The best bid would probably have commanded \$10 a 12, and the second \$8 a 10 per hundred. The two hds in question were originally bought in plantation by present holder at \$6 a 8 per hundred.]

First rate.—The Electric Telegraph, says a Yankee paper, is used in England to aid in catching thieves. A man swindles a green one in Southampton, and takes rail road to London. Ere he reaches his destination, the London police have heard all, and, on his arrival, tap him on the shoulder as familiarly as if they had caught him in the very act.

Almost equal to revelation.—"A wise man foresees evil and hides himself;"—that is all the difference.

Alleghany City, near Pittsburgh. July 25th, 1845.

PRES. BAYHAM YOUNG—

Dear Sir:—I write to inform you of my arrival in this place, and also to inform you of matters as they exist here. Brother Hyde will have informed you of our interview with W. E. McLellan, on board the Steamboat; I met him in the street in Pittsburgh; he made a very severe attack on me about Bro. Hyde's Pamphlet, and told me I had been peddling them about town and made myself liable to 2000 dollars bail, or imprisonment. I said, (indeed) I did not know it, but I am not afraid at any rate; and Mr. McLellan, I want you to know that I am not a peddler. He then took hold of the other end of his walking stick, and said if it was not for his religion he would beat me about the streets; and if Miss Rigdon was related to him he would do it any how. I began to watch the figure of his face, and stopped close up to him in case a blow should come, so that I might be the better able to hand him the change for such conduct. He next made some statements about a number of females in Nauvoo, who were gone lunatic on account of the treatment they had received from the brethren, which to my knowledge were utterly false. I told him he had stated things that neither myself, or he, or any one else, ever knew to exist in Nauvoo. He next, in a very angry tone, made complaints against Bill Smith as he so called Bro. William, stating that he had put a paragraph in the Neighbor as long as his (McL's) arm. I told him I knew nothing about it, and laughed at him, he became very angry and all of a sudden turned away from me, saying *repent of your sins, and go about your business; and he went suddenly about his business, if he had any.*

There are still fires and rumors of fires; the fire bells are ringing at this moment, and they rang the alarm of fire three times yesterday. The inhabitants seem in constant consternation about fire, and yet the Rigdonites have never set the river on fire once with all the friction they have made in this region; but there is a rumor that they have set fire to houses in order to fulfil their prophecies.

But Mr. Rigdon is about to move on to the East, and there purchase land and settle. He has a revelation to this effect, that all his followers must sell all their goods and houses, and lands, or the Lord will not bless them. This move will not carry unanimously, as I understand, many of them, if not all who have anything to dispose of, are going to keep their pro-

THE TWO FOXES.

He (the narrator) was one day in the fields, near a stream where several geese were swimming. Presently, he observed one disappear under the water, with a sudden jerk. While he looked for her to rise again, he saw a fox emerge from the water, and trot off to the woods with the unfortunate goose in his mouth. He chanced to go in a direction where it was easy for the man to watch his movements. He carried his burden to a recess under an overhanging rock. Here he scratched away a mass of dry leaves, scooped a hole, hid his treasure within, and covered it up very carefully. Then off he went to the stream again, entered some distance behind the flock of geese, and floated noiselessly along, with merely the tip of his nose visible above the surface. But this time he was not so fortunate in his manoeuvres. The geese, by some accident, took the alarm, and flew away with loud cackling. The fox, finding himself defeated, walked off in a direction opposite to the place where his victim was buried. The man uncovered the hole, put the goose in his basket, replaced the leaves carefully, and stood patiently at a distance to watch further proceedings. The sly thief was soon seen returning with another fox, that he had invited to dine with him. They trotted along right merrily swinging their tails, snuffing the air and smacking their lips, in anticipation of a rich repast. When they arrived under the rock, Reynard eagerly scratched away the leaves; but his dinner had disappeared! He looked at his companion, and plainly saw by his countenance, that he more than misdoubted whether any goose was ever there, as pretended. He evidently considered his friend's hospitality a sham, and himself insulted. His contemptuous expression was more than the mortified fox could bear. Though conscious of generous intentions, he felt that all assurances to that effect would be regarded as lies. Appearances were certainly very much against him; for his tail slunk between his legs, and he held his head down, looking sideways, with a sneaking glance at his disappointed companion. Indignant at what he supposed to be an attempt to get up a character for generosity on false pretences, the offended guest seized his unfortunate host, and cuffed him most unmercifully. Poor Reynard bore the infliction with the utmost patience, and sneaked off, as if conscious that he had received no more than might naturally be expected, under the circumstances.

Shocking Affair.—We understand that a son of Mr. Cushing, about 15 years of age, at Granville, in this county, met with a dreadful accident on Tuesday last, which may, in all probability, cost his life. It appears he was engaged in doing some work in his father's single manufactory. There are large wooden boxes, communicating with steam boilers, in which the shingles are steamed—and it appears that the boy was standing on one of the boxes, the top of which accidentally broke, and he fell into the scalding steam with the lower part of his body! When taken out, he was found to be covered, from his waist down to his feet, by one mass of blisters. At the last accounts, mortification was anticipated.

We had scarcely recorded the above shocking affair at Granville, ere it became our painful duty to lay before our readers another accident of a still more shocking nature. On last Tuesday afternoon, the lady of James Durley, Esq., High Sheriff of this county, in company with Mrs. Eddy and Mrs. Scheel, rode out in a wagon, and when about half a mile north of town, the horse became fractious, and took to running at a very rapid rate, and the ladies being unable to command the animal, were thrown off, and dreadfully mangled. Mrs. Durley's head was frightfully cut, having a number of gashes several inches in length, her collar-bone fractured, shoulder dislocated, an arm fractured in two places, and others were injured. The other two ladies narrowly escaped, with several bruises. By the prompt and efficient services rendered by Dr. Gore, Mrs. Durley is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.—*Herald* (Ill.) Herald.

A Fiend.—A man by the name of Green is now on his trial at Troy, New York, for the murder of his wife. The Albany Evening Journal says, that the testimony discloses one of the most deliberate, cold-blooded murders that we ever read. Green had been married but a short time to a beautiful, affectionate, and confiding girl of eighteen, he being twenty-two. Without any provocation or cause, (for when she was dying she had appealed to him to say whether she had ever deceived him, or in any way conducted improperly, and was answered in the negative.) this monster dosed her day and night with arsenic, which he put into her coffee, her chicken-broth, and her medicine—standing by her bedside, unmoved, while the poison was agonizing her with pain! And what is more strange than fiction, is the fact that this poison was repeatedly administered while the persons around the sufferer were witnessing its deadly effects. The victim herself, though apparently conscious that her husband was murdering her, took whatever he offered.

Enormous Navies.—The London Morning Herald denies the statement that the French steam navy outnumbered that of England, and says that the former contains 104 vessels of 25,000 horse power, that of the latter 140 vessels of 34,500 horse power.

CITY LOTS FOR SALE.

LOTS, belonging to the NAUVOO WATER POWER CO.—The cheapest and best in the city, are offered for sale on as moderate terms as a purchaser can reasonably ask.

The lots are beautifully situated on the bank of the river, where the most business part of the city eventually will be.

For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. EDWARD HUNTER Esq.

JOHN E. PAGE, President.

July 14th 1845.

SAMUEL MILES, Tailor.

WOULD inform the public that he carries on business at his shop, a few rods south of the Temple, near the New York Store, where he will do work at unusually low prices. Common summer coats cut and made for \$1.00. Pants and vests " " 50. Coats cut for 25. Pants and vests for 12 1/2.

Ladies instructed in cutting and making clothes at their residences if required on reasonable terms.

N. B. Cutting done at all times in the most approved style.

June 11, 1845. G. B. m

In the Hancock Circuit Court Illinois

May Term A. D. 1845.

State of Illinois,

Hancock County, ss.

Erastus Snow,

vs.

Charles Beck.

NOTICE—Is hereby given to the said

Charles Beck, that a writ of attachment has been issued out of the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of said county at the suit of Erastus Snow against the estate of you the said Charles Beck, for the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars, returnable to the May term A. D. 1845, of said court; that the same is pending before said court, and has been returned by the sheriff of said county, levied on the following described property, to wit: the north west quarter of the south east quarter of section No. 17, in township No. 7 north, range No. 7 west; also the south east quarter of the north east quarter of section No. 19, township No. 7 north, range No. 7 west; also one third of an acre being the north east corner of lot No. 1, block No. 13, in Avals addition to Nauvoo, being eleven rods on the east side; also served on John Langerman; Truman Barlow, Hiram Falk, & Ephraim S. Green as garnishees; that unless you the said Charles Beck, and the said garnishees aforesaid shall appear before the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court house in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of May next, and plead, answer, or demur to the said plaintiffs action, in judgment will be rendered against you by default, and the premises so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with cost.

Witness, D. E. HEAD, clerk of

[S.] our said Circuit Court and the seal thereof at Carthage this 3d day of

April A. D. 1845.

D. E. HEAD, clerk.

A. W. BABBITT for Plaintiff.

April 5—49—tf.

TO OLD COUNTRYMEN.

HARNDEN & CO'S PASSENGER

ARRANGMENTS.

PERSONS in America, wishing to

send to Europe for their friends

can procure a passage by any of the

ships to leave Liverpool on the 1, 6, 11, 16, 21,

and 26th of every month, for New York,

Boston, or New Orleans.

Also, those wishing to remit money to their

friends in Europe, can purchase from one

pound sterling upwards, all the particulars

of which, can be ascertained by enquiring of

JONATHAN C. WRIGHT, Agent,

Office on Water Street, Nauvoo, two doors

above the old Printing office.

Nauvoo, May 1845—1-1f

TO THE INHABITANTS OF NAUVOO

AND VICINITY.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

The subscribers having recently

opened a shop for the above business;

would respectfully solicit, of the inhabitants

of Nauvoo and vicinity, a share of

their patronage. They for the present,

design to confine themselves exclusively to

the Manufacturing of Ladies and Children's

shoes, and having had long experience

in said business, have no hesitation

in recommending their work as being as

good as the best. They have on hand

the best assortment of Morocco and Kid

that has ever been in the city—prices

moderate, and a reasonable deduction for

cash. Their stand may be found corner

of Parley and Warsaw streets, about one

half mile east of the Mansion.

Also, an assortment of Leather, Calf

skins, Goat skins, Lining &c., &c., for

sale, on reasonable terms.

MEAD & RAGER.

Nauvoo, June 16, 1845—8-3m

THE NAUVOO LEATHER, HARNESS,

BOOT, AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

THE Association is now prepared to

supply the citizens with Boots, Shoes,

Saddles and Harness upon the shortest notice

and at the most reasonable prices. We invite

a call from those who want to purchase such

articles, because we will not be undersold by any

shop in the city when the cash is present.

The fact is we cannot be unduly sold because we

manufacture our own leather, and that of the

best quality, and the workmen, both in the

tannery and shoemaking, are the best in the western

country, being recruited from the Eastern and

Southern cities and from Great Britain.

We will pay the highest price for hides in

leather, boots, shoes, harness, and cash on

account.

Remember the counsel to keep your hides in

Nauvoo.

General depot, three blocks east of the Tem-

ple, Mulholland street.

SAMUEL MULLINER, President.

ZENAS H. GURLEY, Superintendent

of the Tannery.

July 1, 1845—9-1f

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned will dispose of his

farm for cash, or for a farm in

Hancock county, Illinois, said farm lays

four miles east of the county seat of

Branch county, Michigan, one mile north

of the Chicago turnpike, and contains

eighty acres, about fifty under improve-

ment, the balance good timbered land,

with a good sugar bush on it.

PHYLANDER CORLESS.

April 14th, 50tf

TWO farms one containing 180 acres,

70 acres improved, with a good

frame house, and out houses; the other

containing 120 acres, 50 acres improved,

with a good block house, and out houses;

Also, 30 acres of timber, all situated

about 30 miles east from St. Louis, 18

miles from Belleville, and 2 miles from

Payetteville, in St. Clair county, Illinois.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 185 acres; 60

acres improved, with a good

dwelling house and out houses, situated south

west of Pinkneysville, Perry county, Illi-

nois.

The owners of the above farms will

exchange stock for further particulars

apply to Levi Stewart, or this office.

ALSO—About 600 acres in Missouri,

apply to the above.

ALSO:

ONE farm situated 4 miles east of

Pinkneysville, the county seat in

Perry county, Illinois, containing 120

acres improved, with a good block house

and out houses.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 160 acres, 65

acres improved, with a frame house,

and out houses, about thirteen miles from

the county seat, Nashville, in Washing-

ton county, Illinois.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 275 acres, 35

acres improved, 3 1/2 miles from the

county seat, Marion, in Williamson county,

Illinois, with a good house and out

houses.

ALSO:

A PLANTATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

FOR sale or exchange, a plantation

situated 50 miles from Vicksburg,

Mississippi, in the county of Copiah, 7

miles south of Lines' store on the Jack-

son road, 2 miles from Gallatin, and 30

miles from Jackson, containing 1080

acres of land, with 90 acres of improve-

ment, with a good dwelling house and

out buildings; indisputable title given.

For further particulars apply to George

Black, or at this office.

ALSO:

A PLANTATION containing 400

acres, 80 acres improved, good

dwelling house, good well at the door,

with springs and branch near by—would

also exchange horses, cattle, and hogs,—

situated 40 miles from Vicksburg, Hines

county, Mississippi, and 4 miles from

Lines' store. For further particulars apply

at this office.

ALSO:

A FARM containing 140 acres of en-

closed land, 50 acres under a high

state of cultivation, and 90 acres of ex-

cellent timber, of first rate quality, a

good comfortable farm house, and good

out buildings, together with a good pump

of water at the door, and 50 grafted fruit

trees, located on the road leading from

Washington to Richmond, 5 miles from

each place, and three and a half from the

National road.

Also—320 acres of wild land, located

in Grant county, Indiana, on the Mis-

sineway river.

EBENEZER CHEESMAN.

April 1, 1845—40tf

ALSO:

A FARM containing 180 acres, with

50 acres under cultivation, well tim-

bered and well watered, with an orchard

of 50 bearing apple trees, together with

many other fruit trees, such as cherries,

peaches, pears, &c., situated in Perry

township, Delaware county, Indiana, 15

miles from the head of White Water canal at

Hagerstown, and 10 miles from Muncie-

town, near a little town called Burlington;

there are two log cabins and a stable upon

the premises; the quality of the land is

equal to any in the country. The sub-

scriber proposes to exchange for land in

Hancock county, Illinois, or to sell at a

reduced price for cash or other good

property; a perfect title can be given.

Any or all persons wishing to bargain in

that way, can call on Dr. Coulston of La

Harpes, Isaac Morley of Lima, or George

Miller of Nauvoo, or at my residence in

Delaware county, Indiana.

WM. N. ROWE

April 15—50tf

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of

Warning" is now out and for sale at

this office.

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.

THE Subscriber having completed a

good and substantial ferry boat for

crossing the Mississippi river between

Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all

times with the least possible delay. He

would therefore respectfully solicit the

patronage of those who wish to cross at

all times and with speed and safety.

From the well known eligibility of the

route for those crossing the Illinois river

at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and

going to the new purchase in Iowa will



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 3.—No. 16.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1845.

Whole Number 172

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR
Editor and Proprietor.
At the corner of Main and Kimball Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor.
(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

ELLSWORTH'S REPORT.

Insects injurious to wheat.—There is a grain moth, the *altica cerealella*, about three eighths of an inch long when its wings are shut, with the upper wings of a light brown lustrous satin color, lower ones and body of an ash color; whose moth lays her eggs on the young tender grain in the field, and each caterpillar from which selects a single grain and burrows into it, where he stays till he devours its meal. Hatching the grain for twelve hours to 167 Fahrenheit will kill it.

The Wheat Fly (*tipula tritici*, or *cecidomyia tritici*) is a small, orange-colored two winged gnat, which deposits its eggs in the wheat while blossoming. This insect is about one eighth of an inch long. It devours the pollen and prevents the setting of the grain. It falls to the earth while a maggot, and undergoes its transformation there.

A little span worm, called the wheat caterpillar—with six feet at each end of the body—feeds on the kernel in the milky state, and devours the germinating end of the ripened grain. It is found in the chaff upon threshing the grain. It may be remarked that there has been too much carelessness in describing insects which prey upon wheat; and the inference has been thereby drawn that there exists a greater number of them than is the fact. It is desirable that whenever an account is given of any of them, it should be specific; so that it may be known at once where to refer to it.

Gen. Harmon's article on varieties of wheat from which we extracted some observations on Flint wheat some time since, is given at length. It may be interesting to know his opinion upon several other sorts, mostly cultivated here, or of which knowledge is desired.

Old Red Chaff. This variety was introduced into western New York more than forty years ago from the lower part of Pennsylvania, and for more than twenty years it was the favorite variety, and has produced some of the heaviest yields known in this vicinity. Red chaff, bald, straw long, seldom lodging; berry of a good size, and weighing from 60 to 63 pounds to the bushel; white, and bran thin; producing flour well, and of a superior quality. On new oak lands, it is now one of the best varieties that is sown; on old lands, of late years, it appears to have lost some of its former qualities, being more subject to rust and mildew. The insects attack it more freely than some others, and it has suffered by severe winters. At present, it is not sown as much as formerly.

Mediterranean. This variety was introduced into Maryland, from the Mediterranean sea, six years since. It is a light red chaff, bearded, berry red and long, very flinty, bran thick, and producing flour of an inferior quality. In a communication from a wheat grower on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake bay, dated September 6, 1842, speaking of the wheat crop, he says: "The variety that has succeeded best here, this season, is the Mediterranean. It is a bearded wheat, and remarkably heavy; but the grain is about as dark as rye, and not plump. It ripens about ten days earlier than any other variety, and has escaped every disaster for several years."

From another, from where it was first introduced: "It is a coarse red-bearded wheat, and makes inferior flour. Its only merit, in my estimation, is, that it ripens earlier, and is less liable to rust than any other variety."

Italian Spring Wheat was introduced by Mr. Hathaway, of Rome, Onondaga county, New York, and for several years was much sought for. For the last few years it has not succeeded as well as formerly, and is much less cultivated. This is a bearded wheat; white chaff, heads long, and the chambers standing apart more than the common varieties; berry red, long, not very full; bran thick, and flour of fair quality. Spring wheats are most valuable on soils where the winter varieties are thrown out by the frosts of spring.

Blue Stem has been cultivated in Virginia for about 33 years; white chaff, bald, berry white, weighs 64 pounds to the bushel; bran thin, and flour of superior quality. Formerly this was a red wheat; now it is changed to a beautiful white. Straw fair size, producing well. It is now one of the most productive varieties cultivated in Virginia. I am giving it a trial.

Tea Wheat, or Siberian bald. This is a spring wheat—one of the most valuable

of the spring varieties. It is extensively cultivated in New England, and in the northern part of this State. (New York.) Straw not long, very bright, the heads bald, with a beautiful white berry, and producing flour of a good quality. The straw is not so large as the Italian, ripening earlier. The berry sits closer in its chamber, and is not subject to rust. I have cultivated it for several years. I have, however, rejected all spring varieties."

Sub-soiling. An instance of the utility of this is given by Mr. C. N. Bement, who made the following experiments.—The field was a light loamy or sandy knoll; and he sub-soiled it in strips and manured it alike; running the sub-soiler eight or ten inches deep. The season was dry, and on the parts not sub-soiled, the corn entirely burned up; while on that sub-soiled it continued green the whole season, and produced a good crop.

There is undoubtedly a philosophy in popping corn, though we confess we have not thought much about it before; but here we find it elucidated in a manner at once clear and entertaining.

"The oil in the horny portions of the grain is contained in little six-sided cells, in the form of minute drops, visible in a thin section under a good microscope. When a grain of corn is heated to a temperature sufficient to decompose the oil, a sudden explosion takes place, and every cell is ruptured by the expansion of gaseous matters arising from the decomposition of the oil, and the grain is ruptured at the weakest point, the arch, and is completely evolved and folded back. Now, on examining the cells again, they will be found lacerated and swollen much out of shape."

If an attempt is made to pop Tuscarora corn, it will be found never to succeed; hence, I was able to prove that this curious phenomenon, so familiar to every child, though never understood by its parents, is due entirely to the decomposition of oil, and the formation of carbonated hydrogen gas, such as is sometimes used in lighting large cities.

This change in the corn is one of considerable importance, so far as regards facility of digestion; for it is much more digestible than the unpoped corn. The use of oil in corn is obviously to prevent the rapid decomposition of the grain in the soil, and to retain a portion of food until needed by the young plant, and is always the last portion of the grain taken up.

It serves to keep meal from souring readily; and it will be observed that flint corn meal will keep sweet for years, even when put up in large quantities; but the Tuscarora meal will sour in a short time. The latter is the most digestible grain for horses, and is soft; but is of little value for feeding swine. It is a good kind of grain for rapid cooking, for its meal is quickly boiled or baked.

Only corn makes a dry kind of bread, and is not adhesive enough to rise well without admixture of rye or flour. Rice corn is so dry that, alone, it will not make bread, but is dry like sand.

Only grains are excellent for fattening fowls; and the rice corn, both for its size and oily nature, is admirably adapted for them."

STATE OF THE POLICE IN MEXICO.

We see it stated in some of the newspapers, that the Mexican robbers treated the representatives of Great Britain and the United States with unbecoming severity; that they left the renowned British captain standing in his shirt, and gave our minister a thrashing into the bargain. The story does the "gentlemen of the road" some injustice. Paul Clifford has given to the "minions of the sin," universally, the character of compositis; tlemen; and nowhere do the "suave" their good name more than in Mexico. Governor Shannon himself has favored us with a pleasant account of his road side interview with them, and assures us that their conduct toward the politeness and propriety, for which they enjoy such well deserved celebrity.

The governor had the luck to be robbed both on his way to the capitol, and on his return from it. It was the last scene of the drama, which gave rise to the ludicrous mistake of the *Picayune*.

The scene of his interview with them, was some leagues east of the city of Puebla, where the road, not wide enough for two coaches to pass, runs for a quarter of a mile through a barranca, or ravine, cut like a canal with perpendicular sides. The stage was accompanied by an escort, furnished him by the Mexican government. But a few moments before they entered the ravine, the captain of the escort rode up, and informed him that he had passed the haunts of the robbers, and was no longer in any danger from them; and having received the customary gratification, retired. From what immediately after took place, there is every reason to suspect a full understanding and a collusion between the guard and the rob-

bers. Five minutes afterwards, while the travellers were still congratulating each other upon having passed through all the dangers of the road unscathed, the stage suddenly stopped in the middle of the ravine, and seven or eight big muscled carabines at once enlightened them as to the treachery of their escort, and reminded them of the mutability of ounces from the poises of travellers to the pockets of the road-side gentry. They were politely invited to a conference on foot, and making a merit of necessity, descended from the stage with as good a grace as possible. The ceremony of searching trunks and handing over then began. While it lasted, Gov Shannon had an opportunity of observing the tactics of his new acquaintances. Around the stage were fourteen in number, all masked and well armed, each with a carbine, a long knife, a sword, and pistols suspended in belts around the waist. Seven remained on horseback, with carbines levelled, ready for action in case of resistance. The others dismounted, to search for and select the booty. In the distance were some fifteen or twenty others, stationed as sentinels. The search was conducted with great order and decorum, and accompanied with all the politest phrases of the Spanish language. When it was over, having duly admired Gov Shannon's dress sword, and expressed their approbation of its workmanship, they returned to him, together with his papers. Then, with many apologies for the detention they had caused him, they took their leave; not, however, until they had asked for him the blessing of God, and invoked in his behalf the protection of the Blessed Virgin, *our Lady of Guadalupe*.

Another more amusing scene took place immediately afterwards. They had parted with the first set of banditti but a few moments, when another set appeared in the road. The conductor of the stage, however, continued to drive on; addressing them *en passant*, with inexpressible politesse and mirth in his manner, telling them that, unfortunately, they were rather too late; that the work had been already done to their hand; the robbery was just over, the market spoiled, and the goods sold.

Gov Shannon lost, probably, on both expeditions, in money, clothes, &c., to the amount of \$500 or \$600.

These honorable evidences of the fine police which prevails on the high-road between Vera Cruz and the capitol, is a noble exposition of the police, good order, and strength of the government of Mexico. One would think that they would be much better employed in ridding their own highways from their domestic enemies, than in sending troops to invade Texas; and that, in case of a war, the United States would be in no great danger of a government which is too weak to protect its own people and strangers from an enemy that infest the environs of its capitol.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the brig *Delfina*, Capt. Pocal, at New Orleans, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 3d ult., we have intelligence from the capitol to the 28th of June.

No event of commanding interest has transpired since our last advices, yet some details of Mexican affairs may not be without importance to our readers generally, particularly at this juncture. The papers of the capitol contain not a word about a war with the United States. Some of the secret sessions of the Senate, may have been occupied with the subject, though nothing relative thereto has yet met the public eye.

Verbally we learn, says the *Picayune* of the 24th ult., that the Mexican Government was to send 20,000 men, of the 1st of the frontier of the Philadelphia, these men were to be sent part thorough itself, but when they see, and seem money enough even to be made and such a fool's errand is even a greater mystery, unless British gold is at the bottom. We give this rumor as we received it.

On the 20th of June a decree of General Herrera was promulgated, but dated the 16th, in which he formally calls an extra session of Congress, to convene on the 1st ult., for the purpose of taking into consideration, among other things, subjects now pending the action of the Chambers, especially those of the United States and Texas.

Gen. Rangel has been sentenced by a court martial, for his late revolutionary attempt in the city of Mexico, to ten years' imprisonment, without the loss of his rank—a truly Mexican punishment for treason. Another authority says he is stripped of rank and all employment and banished for ten years.

Gen. Bustamante reached the capitol on the 21st ult. He immediately offered his services to the Government, to maintain the national claim upon Texas. It was thought these services would be accepted.

Both Houses of Congress have been engaged in the consideration of a reform

of the existing tariff, as suggested by the Executive. They have not yet been able to act harmoniously in the matter. The Senate was occupied, exclusively, with this subject on the 14th and 15th of June.

The news of the revolution of Tabasco was announced in the city of Mexico on the 28th ult. The *Siglo Diez y Nueve*, itself the eloquent advocate of Federation, pronounces the affair the most absurd of all military outbreaks, and adds that the unanimous indignation of the Republic is the only feeling it will excite.

The Drought.—There has been a general complaint about the late oppressive hot spell of weather. Every one seems to think that it had reached the superlative degree; and whether he was in the city or the country, the South or the North, that it was the hottest spell he had ever experienced. To-day, however, we had cooler and a much more agreeable temperature. The excessive heat has been accompanied with an oppressive drought, which has withered the grass of our squares, and has been most lamentably felt throughout the country. The last Richmond Enquirer, speaking of the great tobacco-growing county of Halifax, says: "Much gloom hangs over that region of country, in consequence of the crops being blasted by the scorching sun and alarming drought. Indeed, in every quarter, we hear melancholy complaints of the want of rain. A farmer in Goodland told us that he had to send so far to Richmond, forty miles off, to supply his farm with meal; and in North Carolina, we observe, they send ninety miles, to Petersburg, to get their meal. We fear much distress and sickness will follow this extraordinary drought. On Saturday and Sunday, we were tantalized by a prospect of showers; but in vain. Yesterday, the heat was as oppressive as ever; though we are glad to have to record no death from the immediate action of the sun—which, in the North, according to the papers from that section, has carried off so many, suddenly, to the grave."—*Washington Union*, July 23.

Dreadful Catastrophe.—We find in the London papers the following account: By letters from Ascension to the 25th of April, we are informed of a dreadful catastrophe having happened to the Brazilian slaver, captured by the Wasp, on board of which Mr. Farmer, the midshipman, and ten of the Wasp, in charge, were murdered by the prisoners, who then took possession of the prize, but which was retaken by the Star, Commander Dunlop, when Lieutenant Wilson was put aboard to take her to Sierra Leone. It appears that ten days after Lieutenant Wilson took charge of the recaptured prize and parted company with the Star, he was caught in a heavy squall and capsized about 200 miles off Cape Three Points. Lieut. Wilson, with two Kroomen, and some of the pirates who were retaken in the schooner, and five seamen, succeeded in cutting away some spars and making a raft, which they finished just before the schooner settled down and foundered. They did not save any provisions fit for consumption, and only a small quantity of water, which being soon exhausted, the Kroomen commenced drinking the salt water which killed them both. The quartermaster and the pirates also died from the same cause, the quartermaster having previously become raving mad. Twenty days after they left the schooner, and being still on the raft, they fortunately fell in with the *Whidah*, and when taken up by the Cygnet's boat, presented a most horridly lying spectacle, being literally a mass of putrid sores. Commander Layton, with much prudence, sent the poor fellows on board the Wasp for conveyance here, (Ascension,) where they arrived quite recovered on the 22nd.

Some curious developments are now making with regard to the expenses of the collection of the revenue of the United States. A writer in the National Intelligencer makes a calculation, by which it appears that in 1810, when Mr. Madison was President, nearly \$17,000,000 were collected at the cost of about \$436,000; in 1820, when Mr. Monroe was President, about \$17,000,000 were collected at a cost of about \$778,000. But, *temperamentally*, and "Uncle Sam" began to be most liberal to his agents, or his agents cheated him on the big figure; because it appears that in 1830, when Gen. Jackson was President, \$28,000,000 were collected at a cost of upwards of \$1,000,000. But a

million was moderate when compared with what was done in 1840, when Mr. Van Buren was President; for in that year only \$15,000,000 were collected at the cost of one and a half millions! In 1841 when Mr. Tyler was acting, about \$20,000,000 were collected at the cost of about \$1,500,000; and in 1842, about \$17,000,000 were collected at about the same cost. Why should Mr. Tyler charge less than Mr. Van Buren, both having been candidates for re-election? The writer thinks that the collection of duties on imports should not cost over two and a half per cent., which is a merchant's commission for receiving and selling, or buying and shipping, and suggests that the people would be under deep obligations to the "hard working President and his Cabinet," (!!) if they would cut down the expenses of collecting the duties on imports about one half the present cost, which may readily be done by appointing none but competent, faithful men without reference to party work.—*Alex. Gaz.*

Outrage in Ireland—Loss of Life.—The foreign papers represent the condition of affairs in Ireland as deplorable. Disputes, assassinations, and murders in open day are common. Recently a magistrate returning from church was shot dead, and the murderer permitted to escape. On the 30th of June a fair was held at Ballyhassing, where fights and rows occurred requiring the interference of the police, which was resisted by the peasantry, who gathered in large numbers highly excited. The mob was finally fired upon by the officers, killing some half dozen and dangerously wounding twenty others. The greatest excitement prevailed, and a large body of police were arriving to preserve the peace.—*Organ.*

From China.—The ship *Henry Pratt*, Capt. King, has arrived at New British Government at Hong Kong has established houses for smoking opium, under certain regulations—the houses to be open from daylight until 10 o'clock at night, to be closed on Sunday; and the introduction into such houses of weapons, fire arms or instrument of any kind by which death might be produced, is absolutely prohibited under severe penalties, as is the sale of opium by retail in other houses. The China market is overstocked with American beef, pork, hams, cheese, butter, tobacco, varnish, pitch, tar, paints, oil, sardines anchovies, brandy, fruits, and spars.

Sandwich Islands.—Tahiti.—Translation from Queen Pomare to Governor Brunet, dated encampment on the Island of Raiatea, Oct. 12, 1844: "To Commodore Brunet, &c."

I have been informed that the king of the French and his wise counsellors have disapproved of the proceedings of Du Petit Thouars in seizing my government, my house and my land, because my personal flag did not please him.

The great king of the French and his wise counsellors have all said that Du Petit Thouars acted without being commanded, and with injustice, and without wisdom, and they have commanded you to restore my government to me.

I thought, and wise men also thought, that you would regard the commands of your master, the king, and restore quietly to me my flag, my house, and my land.

But you have not done so; you are still obstinate in building barracks and erecting forts upon my land and my people's land; and you interfere with my people in appointing judges and other officers, which you have no right to do.

I write this word to you that you may know I throw all the evils of those things upon you; and to make known to you, that until you restore to me my flag, my land, and my property, and rehoist the proper flag, agreeably to the command of your king, I can place no confidence in what you say, or even listen to you.

And now may you be kept and saved by the true God."

(Signed) POMARE.

Return of Governor Simpson from Oregon.—Sir George has made a quick trip, having arrived at Lachine, Canada, on the 23d inst., from Oregon, via Hudson's Bay. It is not over four months since he arrived at New York from London, and from the rapidity with which he has been able to reach Oregon through the waters of the United States, we infer that he will in future pass through this country on his annual journey. He reports that the United States citizens, who had emigrated to Oregon, were dissatisfied with the character of the country, and that of 5,000 who had arrived there from

time to time up to the month of March last 1000 had proceeded to California. Our readers probably know that Sir George Simpson is the Chief of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company of London.

A Fancy Head Dress—Dangerous embracing.—At the great Indian Council held a short time since, the ceremony of embracing was indulged in to some extent between members of the different tribes. A writer gives the following account of a scene between one of the Osages and Caddos:

One of the Osages, who is a "doctor," and is said to be invulnerable to all poisonous animals or insects, (he at least showed himself indifferent to them,) had, besides the usual ornamental embellishments of paintings, &c., painted in his hair a *living snake*, about one foot long, fastened by the middle of his body, leaving the extremities to move at will. "This man's head was the cynosure of the crowd, who gazed with curious eyes at the snake, in its plays first about the man's forehead and then his neck, to the entire indifference of the Osage doctor." At length the ceremony of "hugging" commenced, but the Osage was so much taller than most of his embracers that the snake did not interfere with the ceremony, until the "doctor" encountered a "tall son of York"—a stalwart Caddo chief, as their heads came in contact, Mr. Snake presented the graceful bow of his neck, to the astonishment and utter confusion of his co-hugger, who drew back, exclaiming "Booh!" and has, I fear, for a season, put an end to this timehonored custom of his race.

New Mexico.—The Independence Expressor has a letter from Taos New Mexico, of May 10th, the writer says:—

Since I last wrote to you, Martinez, the late Governor sent by Santa Anna to plunder New Mexico, has been removed from office by the new Central Administration and has departed with one hundred thousand dollars in his pockets, the proceeds of a single year of extortion. Jose Charves, a citizen of New Mexico, a clever and plausible man, is his successor. Charves is himself a friend of annexation to the United States, and the wealthy and influential citizens as has heretofore been the case with the general population.

The writer says that the cattle trade has been entirely destroyed by the Indians, that a few "Intelligent Americans" would soon rouse the inhabitants, and that the gold digging this season in the neighborhood of Santa Fe has yielded about 120,000 of grains, some lumps of pure metal having equalled \$500 in value.

Here is a chance for intelligent Americans!

An extensive fire occurred at Xenia, Ohio, on the 3rd inst. supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The buildings were stores, and two clerks named James King and Wm. Steele, lost their lives, either by the flames or previous assassination. A person suspected of the crime had been arrested. Loss of property \$10,000.

A girl strangled to death by a snake.—A little girl, about eight years of age, was strangled by a snake, last week, near Bainbridge, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. She had been sent to gather blackberries in a field a short distance from the house, and, being absent for a longer time than usual, her parents proceeded to search for her. They found her quite dead—with a large black snake coiled around her neck.

Phonography.—The New York weekly Herald of the 12th inst. says: "An invoice passed through the Boston custom-house the other day, written in phonographic characters, and containing the regular official marks and endorsements. There were 200,000 letters in phonographic characters sent through the British post-office last year."

Piling up Jokes.—Speaking of wags—what is more waggish than a dog's tail when he is pleased?

Speaking of tails; we always like those that end well. Hogg's, for instance.

Speaking of hogs—we saw one of these animals the other day lying in the gutter, and in the opposite one, a well dressed man; the first had a ring in his nose, the latter had a ring on his finger. The man was drunk, the hog was sober. "A hog is known by the company he keeps," thought we; so thought Mr. Porker, and off he went.

Speaking of going off—puts us in mind of a gun we once owned. It went off one night, and we have not seen it since.

Light in the East.—The Bey of Tunis has put an end to the sale of slaves, and declares he will never leave the work of emancipation while a slave remains in his dominions. His reason is: "For the glory of mankind, and to distinguish them from the brute creation."

Foreign News

Quick, Quicker, Quickest.—The *Caribria*, which arrived at Boston on the 30th ult., was only eleven days from land to land! By her we received our regular files of English and Scotch papers, in the short space of 24 days from Liverpool to Nauvoo. This is four days less time, than news has ever reached us before from the other side of the Atlantic. We select the following:

SPAIN.

Dates from Madrid are to the 10th of July.

The Queen is still at Barcelona. Statements of the most contradictory kind have been made as to the intention of her Majesty to return to this capital, or to voyage in the Basque provinces, the Ministers insisting on the former, the Queen's mother and her physicians recommending the latter. It is understood that the reason why Ministers dislike the idea of the Queen visiting these provinces, is, that the people being for the most part adherents of Don Carlos, may perhaps make demonstrations in favor of her Majesty's marriage with the Prince of Asturias. As to the marriage itself it remains where it did. All the Ministers have thought fit, in the shape of instructions to their subordinates, to declare against it; but still it is by no means abandoned.

ITALY.

Rome, July 6.—The Pope has kindly given directions that the library of the Vatican shall be henceforth open to the public. It contains very few printed books, but still it is one of the most valuable libraries in the world.

The eruption of Vesuvius has attracted a host of travellers to Naples.

BELGIUM.

Our brussels' advice is of the 14th of July. M. de Northumb will be sent to Berlin as ambassador, and the Cabinet will weather on until the meeting of the Chamber, and then do the best they can.

Railways already established are very prosperous, and are annually becoming more so. English capitalists have undertaken the formation of some new lines, and other capitalists are bidding for other new lines.

SWITZERLAND.

We have advice from Zurich to the 11th of July.

The Diet is now sitting, having been opened on the 7th, by a speech recommending peace and union. To the present, no decision of importance has been taken, unless it be the refusal of the motion made by a Deputy favorable to the Jesuit party, to postpone the assembling of the militia, on the ground that the violence of the political feeling that exists will probably lead to disturbance. It will probably be a fortnight or three weeks the great political and religious questions on which public interest centered.

The Prince Metternich, Minister of Austria, has addressed a despatch to the Austrian Ambassador, speaking in terms of high gratification of the conduct of the party that supported the Jesuits in the late struggle.

The canton from which Dr. Stieger made his escape demanded that he should be given up, but the other cantons refused. Several cantons have conferred upon him their freedom, and there is a talk of getting up a subscription in his behalf. It is not likely Stieger will remain in this country, but the retreat he will select is not known—most likely it will be the U. States.

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.

Letters from Constantinople, published in the London papers, state that, in a recent battle, the Circassians took from the Russians, after hard fighting and severe bloodshed, the castle of Solcha, on the coast of Abassia. Sheikh Samuil had arrived at the head of the river Kouban, with 30,000 men. Many Poles in the Russian army had deserted and joined Samuil. The Russian General offered large bounties for reinforcements, without success. He sent several Mussulman doctors of law from the Crimea to Samuil, to try to negotiate for terms of peace. Samuil had three of them put to death. The Russian army has suffered dreadfully from a scarcity of provisions. The crops in Circassia are said to be abundant.

TURKEY.

A letter from Constantinople of the 18th June, in the *Debats*, says: "It may be remembered that, at the Greek Revolution of September 15, the Emperor of Russia dismissed his Minister at Athens, M. de Catacazi. It appears that his displeasure has died away, as an ukase of May 26, cooched in very flattering terms, attaches M. de Catacazi to the office of Foreign Affairs at St. Petersburg." The affair of the Catholic Armenians of Tokat is terminated. The inquiry ordered by Cheikh Effendi has proved fully the shameful extent of the persecution directed against them by the Shismatics.

SYRIA.

Mount Lebanon.—Letters to the middle of June from Syria, announce the breaking out of an insurrection in the Lebanon. An engagement between the Maronites and the Druses had taken place at Bicoch, in the plain between the two Lebanons, which had terminated with a loss on each side of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men. The roads between Damascus and Jerusalem are no longer safe, and no caravan can travel by that route without a strong escort. The Arabs are from 40,000 to 50,000, and are plundering right and left. An attempt has been made on the life of the French Consul at Damascus, and the whole country was, in fact, in a state of complete disorganization.

NEW ZEALAND.

News has reached England from Auckland, in New Zealand, to March 27, bringing the news which has reached this country by way of Nantucket, of the capture of the Bay of Islands by the natives, and the abandonment of the place by the colonists. The particulars of these transactions are given in more detail, but we had received all the material facts.

ALGERIA.

The intelligence from Algeria gives an account of the massacre of a thousand Arabs by the French. The cavern of the Dahro, where the Arabs had taken refuge, was the scene of this horrid affair. Here they were hemmed in, faggots were lighted, and the unfortunate wretches were burnt and suffocated in their place of refuge.

AND-SO-FORTH-IANA.

We present, as usual a full portion of fires and other calamities, for this week's consideration. Surely the Lord pleads with "Fire" according to the prophets:—

Great Fire at Xenia.—On the night of the 3d instant, two large brick buildings in Xenia, O., were consumed by fire. Loss about \$20,000.

The most deplorable part of the calamity was the loss of two very estimable young men, James Kenny and William Steele, clerks of Puterbaugh & Allison, who slept in the store.

Great Fire at St. Johns, N. B.—Forty buildings destroyed.—We are indebted to Gunni-son's Express for a copy of the St. Johns Observer of the 30th ult., containing the following account of a disastrous fire which occurred at that place on the evening of the 29th ult.

About half past 10 last evening, the fire bells rang the alarm; when it appeared that fire had broken out at Nibbs's blacksmith's shop, on Peter's wharf. In a few minutes this tenement and the large building adjoining, occupied by Mr. John Walker, and containing a large amount of valuable goods, was one mass of flames, and the fire then rapidly spread eastward along the line of houses from the blacksmith's shop to the large and lofty building corner of Water street and the wharf, occupied by Mr. H. Hawkins and others.

The number of buildings destroyed is about 40; and the probable loss in buildings, goods, and the tools, furniture, &c. is supposed to amount to £20,000 and upwards. We have not been able to learn the amount of insurance; but some of the heaviest losers, we understand, had but little or nothing insured.

The buildings destroyed were all of wood, except the two brick buildings owned by Mr. Street.

Several of those burnt out saved a part of their goods, furniture, &c.; but those near the spot where the fire originated, saved but little.

Boston Atlas, Aug. 4.

Fire at New Rochelle.—On Friday night a fire broke out in the large building about a quarter of a mile east of New Rochelle, occupied by the Messrs. Davis as a fancy paper manufactory, which was totally destroyed. The fire destroyed the whole of the valuable machinery and the building in which it was placed. The building was insured for three thousand dollars. The machinery was not insured, but the general stock was.

On Thursday evening last, three large barns belonging to Mr. Charles Hill and Mr. James Hill, about four miles southwest of LeRoy, were destroyed by fire, together with twenty tons of hay, two of three hundred bushels of wheat, &c., besides \$500 worth of furniture deposited in the barn—the entire loss being upwards of \$1700. The work of an incendiary.

A steam mill, and a large quantity of grain, belonging to Mr. Weaver, of Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland county, Pa., were destroyed by fire last week.

Fire in Richmond.—The extensive carpenter shop and lumber yard of Mr. R. L. Coleman, Richmond, Va., were wholly consumed by fire on Wednesday night last. This is the fourth time that a similar calamity has befallen Mr. C. His loss is heavy. It was the work of an incendiary.

Fire at Plympton, Mass.—A correspondent of the *Atlas* gives the particulars of a fire at Plympton, Mass. It broke out in the Sackett factory of Messrs. Taylors, insured at the Manufacturers Insurance Office in Boston, for \$1,500—the loss estimated, not known. The dwelling house of Cooper, not insured—loss, probably, \$800.

Robbery in Wall Street.—A package of Bank notes, checks, &c., amounting to between \$7 and \$8,000—only \$3,000 available funds—was stolen from the teller's desk at the National Bank in New York, a few days ago.

Collision.—We learn from the Boston papers that the steamboat *Narragansett* and schooner *Henry B. Barnes* came in contact in the sound on the night of the 24th ult., and the latter sunk immediately. No lives lost.

Fatal Rail Road Accident.—The freight train on the Norwich and Worcester railroad was thrown off the track, on the 24th ult., and the locomotive precipitated down an embankment twenty feet. The engineer and fireman escaped, but the brakeman was killed.

Painful Suicide.—Mr. George Sandford, shoe manufacturer, residing at 409 High Street, Newark, N. J., was found on the grass plot in the rear of his house, on Thursday morning, at about three o'clock, with the arteries of his arm severed, and a razor lying beside him.

Unfortunate.—We learn from the Cincinnati *Atlas*, of the 1st inst. that Col. Tibbets and Mr. Gaines, candidates for Congress in the Covington district, had a quarrel, a few days ago in Gallatin county, which it was feared would lead to serious consequences.

Great Fire at Newport, R. I.—The "Ocean House" was burnt down on the 3d inst. at Newport, R. I. Loss \$50,000. It being full of boarders, several lives are supposed to have been lost also.

Fire.—The *Pistie Argus* of the 25th ultimo, says:

"About three o'clock this morning, our citizens were awakened by an alarm of fire, which proved to be in the blacksmith shop of Milton Brown, and although every exertion was promptly made to stop their progress, the flames soon spread to the 'Argus' printing office, adjoining, which with the shop, was burnt to the ground. The office of J. S. Thomas, and the dwelling of Mr. Amos Reed narrowly escaped.

The loss of Mr. Brown was regret to learn, has been very serious; the house occupied by him belonged to Mr. A. McLean, and is a loss to him of some \$2 or 300. Owing to the coolness and active endeavors of our fellow citizens, we succeeded in saving our press, type &c., and by the extraordinary exertion of our workmen, we still have a few sheets of the paper, and are still able to go ahead."

Incendiarism in Lafayette.—From 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, to half past 11, A. M., yesterday, there were no less than four separate attempts made to burn Lafayette.

The first broke out in a one-story dwelling belonging to Madame Delachaise,

which, for want of water, was soon burnt to the ground.

About 11 o'clock Thursday night a two-story frame house on Seventh, between Laurel and Live Oak streets, was discovered to be on fire; but by the timely aid of the neighbors it was extinguished, doing but little damage.

Before the citizens had left this fire, another was discovered in the stables at the corner of Seventh and Laurel streets, known as the dairy house of Mr. Jonte. Fortunately the fire was discovered so soon that a few buckets of water were sufficient to put it out.

Again, at half past 11 o'clock, A. M., yesterday, the same establishment was seen to be on fire. The flames were bursting from the roof, through which a hole was burnt. But as before the fire was soon extinguished.

It is almost certain that all these were the acts of incendiaries. Our neighbors must keep a sharp look out!—N. O. Pic.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20, 1845.

Owing to the extreme lowness of the Mississippi, which detained our paper on the sand bars between this and St. Louis several days, we were unable to issue the Neighbor on last Wednesday.

"While I was musing the fire burned."—The most astonishing rebuff the Latter Day Saints meet, the most singular turn of the human mind, or the smallest return for the greatest good, is that the gay world with all their light, literature, temperance, bible knowledge, bible societies, Sunday-schools, and charitable institutions, filled with precepts and charitable donations, should reject and fight against the knowledge of "coming events." The elders of the Latter Day Saints, "without purse or script," in heat and in cold, by water and by land, for the last fifteen years have diligently preached and published that desolations and calamities were coming upon this generation, and the more they preached and published, the more they were belied and persecuted. Why is it? The desolating sickness came; the divisions among churches and governments with agitation and the commotions are here; the mobs and riots are springing up in every nation, and the fire and storm begin to melt and devastate the fairest prospects of man! Why reject the truth?

As parents, as friends, as watchmen, and as servants of the living God, we have warned the inhabitants of the earth of approaching danger, and while the Lord commands, we shall continue to do so, in the fond hope that some will take heed to their ways and flee from the wrath to come. War, fire, storm, hail, pestilence and famine, are coming in "dreadful splendor," to cure the earth of wickedness, and who, O who, will stand before it? Who, in town or city, but will rejoice where his watchmen give the timely notice of fire? Who, in the darkness of midnight, but will reward his guide when he warns him of approaching danger? And who, in this wicked world, will reward the friend who has saved his life from the ravages of highwaymen, with contempt or revenge? O vain world, why do ye evil treat the husbandmen of the vineyard? It would be better to fall with your mouths in the dust, and cry, "unclean! unclean!"

To be sure, we write sarcastic, we rebuke sharply, and condemn righteously, those that write and publish lies about us as a body, or our children; or slander our elders; and we have the right so to do. We give measure for measure, and all we have to say is, watch and see whether we "reprove" in the name of Israel's God, or play the hypocrite, like the fire-flicker, now acting as authors, editors, and publishers for a giddy multitude, glittering in the last days of autumn, over the grand gulf between time and eternity!

If the world is wise, if editors are wise, and if there is any candor among men, let them publish this article and all wherein we warn men to flee from the wrath to come, and then we, too, shall begin to conclude that there are some honest men. Will they—and will they watch?

Roll on that Stone.—From the Messenger, we also learn that the American Joint Stock Company in England have about one hundred thousand dollars ready to bolster up the manufacturing interests of Nauvoo. Great wheels move slow, but when Jehovah furnishes the power, they are sure to do business.

That Mormonism in Scotland is searching into the condition of that noble race, and making Edinburgh a kind of Babel—thus the scriptures, and the poor have to be preached unto them. The truth is, they are good to a hungry person.

That Elder Jones has published a small work in the Welsh language, and will eventually add such as are to be saved among the Welch. A saint never tires.

That Ireland does not stop to conquer, but still come will go with the just.

That France listens to the voice of truth and wishes more elders versed in the French language, to proclaim the glad tidings. Now is the time for enterprise: thrust in the sickle and reap.

The prospect is truly glorious, and does ones soul good to read and witness the spread of the work. Ungodly men can martyr prophets, apostles and saints, but they cannot murder the truth, nor muzzle the gospel. Nor they may kill the body, but the soul and the words, like light and space, triumph over death, hell, the grave, and all enemies, with a majestic wisdom that tramples down vain glory, and sparkles like heaven—because there is God in it.

Mormons in Australia.—The N. Y. Messenger, says, "Elder Andrew Anderson, since his mission to New South Wales, has organized a church of eleven members." So Mormonism, eternal in its duration, and unconquered with limits.

"Spreads undivided and operates unspent."

Speckled fame.—On running our eyes over the articles in the weekly *Reveille*, of Aug. 11, we observed among the variety,—"carpe et collige, no less than four assassins; three suicides; five accidents; one stab; three fires; two robberies; two rapes; four murders; one burglary; five steamboat accidents; one new counterfeiter; one riot, and several other specks on the 'virtuous, christian face' of things in general; and this without naming the dozens of doleful doings, which daily transpire in St. Louis, the 'old chief of the west.' Rather a speckled fame for the boasted and boasting 'land of the brave, and home of the free.'

"Go to bed Tom."—The *Reveille* plays 'old soldier' on every false motion; and its all well enough, for as old Gen. Put used to say, a 'good soldier never sees the dirt on the back of his coat, when he gets out of a spree.' So brush the 'outside' Charley, and make 'a show' the 'Saints' cleanse the 'inside' of the platter to win a good name among the wise.—That's the odds.

Gretna Island.—There was a wedding, perpetrated on Gretna Island opposite this city last Thursday, between an old man about 75, and an old maid about 50. The old fellow had bet a cow that he could get married (for the fourth time in his life) in a week, and he won the cow. He is an Iowa man, and she an 'Oblegian.'

Old men, maids, and cows, Are better than fights and rows.

A Stab.—John A. Gurley of the 'Star in the West' (Cincinnati), says the Mormons 'never were, persecuted, nor never will be, for their religion, but that Nauvoo is a general rendezvous of thieves, robbers and murderers, if there is any truth in human testimony.' This is lying and slandering by wholesale; but as Gurley remarked, when in or near Nauvoo, that he would show up the Mormons, we can not expect any thing better. To meet which, may God who never errs, pour upon him the curses of Sodom and Gomorrah, and let all the Saints say, amen!

Now let the Reverend Mr. Gurley wait patiently, and see whether he or the Saints have the most influence with the 'highest court of Errors.'

Wit in St. Louis.—Some of the front rank of news clippers and pointers of St. Louis have recently put in to be witty. 'O Lord a massy' how the teeth chatter, of those that feel white, at the sight of so much hot lead in a heap! To us, at the distance of seventy five leagues, the appearance, is similar to that of the old Dutchman who made his son Honus hold up, on his head, the last head of the hoghead while he coopered it "in"—in fine style; but no sooner done than he had the mortification to hear Honus roaring out through the bung hole—"How am I to get out father?"

Gazetiana.—The Ocean House of New port, R. I. caught fire, from burning lard which fell upon the floor and blazed to the ceiling. The St. Louis Gazette may have compunctious visitings of conscience, that the lard came from a Mormon hog, because the fire caught from the fat, but he must remember, that if all bad hogs had spots on their heads would be a mighty drove of spotted hogs. Mr. Lord have mercy on the hogs!

Killed by Lightning.—A man by the name of Ralph was killed by lightning this morning on Parley street. The shaft struck him on the head and passed off at his feet, as he was walking the street.

"We made arrangements for the return of the book Hoky, but as it did not arrive, we go like 'old Hickory' on our own responsibility. It is said the whole number of votes polled, was about 3100; that Mr. Backenstos for Sheriff, and Mr. Miller for Coroner, received considerable more than three quarters of this vote. J. B. Backenstos Esq. we believe, received the largest vote of any man, that ever ran for office on the same ground, unless some 'old chief' beat him in days gone by, and the record was lost.

Henry W. Miller, Esq. being a regular Mormon we could not expect any but Mormon votes for him; but as he ran very near to Col. Backenstos, we suppose it may be called a Democratic vote. We have heard the name of the Whig or anti-Mormon candidates for sheriff and Coroner, and the man for Sheriff we do not know, but HIM for Coroner we do. Let the public should get a wrong impression, we will here remark that of the five officers elected at the two recent elections, viz; County Commissioner,

School Commissioner, Treasurer, Sheriff, and Coroner, the Coroner only is a Mor, man.

Why is it?—We really wonder why the travelling editorial corps and their aids and abettors are so fond of nipping, biling, and vilifying the Latter day Saints? Why is it? What do they gain by it? Do they not show a mean, degraded, low-lived, Gentile spirit? Most certainly.

The breaking up of realms; the crumbling of kingdoms; the awful calamities that ever and anon have buried wicked cities, towns and countries in ruinous heaps, for the amazement and warning of those that follow after, ought to awaken, and caution the civilized elite of the glorious nineteenth century to beware!

The convulsions of angry nations; the belligerent venom of the divided sectarian world, and the signs of the times, all conspire as the roar of artillery; the blaze of a beacon pile, or the 'uncertain' sound of a trumpet, to warn this generation that trouble is near;—a day of vexation, even the whirlwind of God is at hand!

Suppose the Latter day Saints, who, thank God, have ambassadors and a 'foe' hold on every continent, should make as much fun of the follies and sins of the various nations, as the same gaudy editors of the United States do of Nauvoo and the Latter day Saints; what would the kingly nations say? They would say the people of the realms of freedom are meaner than savages—and tell the truth at that. But glory to God, whenever a Mormon is reduced to slander and the precepts of men to defend the cause of the God of Israel, let him turn and flee to Babylon as Rigdon did to Pittsburgh, where a few hot drops from heaven may satisfy him, that God is angry with the wicked every day.

We are commanded to pray for our enemies, and we therefore pray that God may deal with them according to the judgements written; that they can never reproach the saints for having neglected their duty on that point, and so O Lord! when men sin knowingly punish them accordingly, that the innocent may never suffer without remedy—worlds without end.

"A wife a feather, and a chieft's a rod."

"But an honest man the noblest work of God."—Mr. Field of the *Reveille*, over the signature of a 'Dead man,' labors and to make sport of the little boys of Nauvoo, who instead of gambling, drinking, swearing, and pilfering, as they do in St. Louis, New York, and other places, uniform and muster on Saturday, and perform a few evolutions civilly for pastime. The last shot he makes is, they were 'bare foot.' To which we reply;—the reason is, *Boggs's* butchers robbed their parents of the leather and means to furnish them boots and shoes, and used them to pay the TAX ON BITTERS for the State of Missouri.

The next Steamer from England.—The iron steamer *Great Britain*, will be the next from the other side of the big puddle. She is a monster with six masts, and is almost twenty rods long. She was to leave Liverpool on the 25th July.

Showers.—We had two fine showers last Sabbath. No want of rain in this section of country.

Natural, perfectly so.—A bogus pedlar was jerked to the ballings on the Die Vernon, last Friday, for shifting off to somebody, and somebody to the Clerk, a little of the "pale currency." He escaped into Warsaw declaring, as we were informed, that he had been robbed by the Captain and Clerk of the Die Vernon, and another Mormon; as the 'sixteen mile' pointer will doubtless have it, this is natural, perfectly so.

Persecution of the Jews.—By a recent ordinance, says a foreign paper, the dress of the Jews and Jewesses in Poland is decreed. The locks of hair worn by the men, and which are considered by them to be as sacred as their beard, to be discontinued, &c. Unmarried women "not to wear any covering on their head, and to retain it there by means of a comb." Disobedience of these and similar statutes, is to be visited by a fine of four silver toables.

Such doings among the nations prove the truth of the prophecies and curses pronounced against the Jews, just as much as burning in upon "running cities" puts Mormonism beyond the power of contradiction. He that barks at the Jews, barks at the nobility of heaven in degradation; and he that anathematizes Mormonism, snarls at the "hand of the Lord," and may yet howl in darkness.

Good—First rate.—One of our exchanges tells the following story. It will exactly fit every town that has a doggerly, whether it contains a hoggerly or not.

"When did you Shave Last?"—A man in Arkansas—that is a great country—had been drinking until a late hour at night before he started for home. Honest folks had long been in bed, and the houses were all shut and dark. The liquor he had taken was too much for him; he did not know where to go. He at last staggered into an extra wagon

shed, and fell upon the ground. For a long time he lay in all the unconsciousness of drunken sleep, and would undoubtedly have frozen, (for the snow on the ground showed the night to be very cold,) had not others less sensible than himself been around him. This shed was a favorite rendezvous for the hogs, which were out when the new comer arrived, but soon returned to their bed. In the utmost kindness, and with the truest hospitality, they gave their biped companion the middle of the bed; some lying on either side of him, and others acting the part of a quilt. The warmth prevented him from being injured by the exposure. Towards morning he awoke; finding himself comfortable in blissful ignorance of his whereabouts, he supposed himself enjoying the accommodations of a tavern, in company with other gentlemen. He reached out his hand and catching hold of the stiff bristles of a hog, exclaimed: 'Why, mister, when did you shave last?'

How to find children in Pittsburgh.—We always knew Pittsburgh to be a smoky place, but we little dreamed that parents, on that account, found it difficult to recognize their little ones in the street! If we may believe a correspondent of the *Chicago News*, it was told him "as a fact, by grave people, that when a mother wishes to find a child whom she allows to run in the street, she goes out, picks up and washes the dirt from the faces of perhaps a dozen of her neighbors' children, before she is fortunate enough to find her own." There is something very 'ancient and fish-like,' however, in this story.

No doubt but they tell the truth, for it is a smoky hole, and we think men and women of that and many other cities could be kinder quicker if their paint was washed off.

Wisdom of the World.—Operations, says the Missouriian, have commenced in Lynn, Massachusetts, to blow up 'Pirate's Dungeon,' a place said to have been the hiding place of a gang of pirates, the leader of whom as tradition has it, was shut in, with his treasure, by an earthquake, which closed the mouth of the cave. The science of anemometer has been brought to bear on the subject, and they will probably gain a heap of treasure—if they find it!

This is first rate: Mesmerism, priestcraft, and politics, all carried on by the unclean spirits, (like frogs,) of hocus-pocus, winkus-pinkus, and fire-us-mire-us. Go it, you sinners! the river of folly, fancy, flattery, and phantas magera, overflows its banks, and will till the froth of this generation has been swept into the gulf of fallen nature.

Hot for the banquet of folly; Lo, the end draweth nigh! Let us eat, drink—be merry—For to-morrow we die!

Iron and Coal.—It will not be long says the New York Star, before we shall export iron (which we now import) in large quantities, if the discoveries made and making of large beds of iron and coal combined continue to furnish such ample supplies. The number or thickness of the coal strata in Bear Mountain and Valley, Northeast of Harrisburgh, Penn., is extraordinary. That one mountain alone contains coal enough above the level of tide water to supply the city of New York for two hundred and sixty thousand years! It is a mine of wealth of that great state. Fifty beds of iron ore and anthracite coal are exposed to view, all lying above the bed of Bear Valley. These fifty mineral beds are comprised within a vertical distance of 1160 feet.

Coal enough to last "New York two hundred and sixty thousand years!" (If New York has not more appropriate fuel than coal in less than sixty years, Isaiah and Jeremiah have not foretold future events! Watch therefore.

Still they build.—The Temple being so far completed, and the Nauvoo House rising rapidly, to carry out Gen. Smith's views more fully, a suitable building for a university is in contemplation for next season. A first rate structure, worth from three to five millions, twice as stately as Girard's at Philadelphia, will just grace Nauvoo. Every Mormon with a "pocket full of rocks," if he has to huck stones from neighboring cliffs not more than sixteen miles off, can help walk up to the work and up it goes!

Eyes open.—R. D. Foster, generally called Doctor Foster is said to have gone East to sell lands and lots in Nauvoo, and vicinity. Now, open your eyes, and wait awhile, and let the Sheriff sell said lands upon old executions or liens against them. Don't get bit.

Bricklayers.—If there are any bricklayers in the branches of the church within soundings of Nauvoo, they are needed to labor upon the Nauvoo House—bricklayers being scarce. Come on; now is the time to show your faith by your works.

NOTICE.

We published in the June number of this paper, that William M. Parker was cut off from the church. We have since been informed that the man referred to is William M. Parks.

GEORGE MILLER.



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 3.—No. 17.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1845.

Whole Number 173

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Main and Kimball Street,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING,

One square, one insertion, \$1 1-2 cents.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1-2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor,

(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

POSTSCRIPT.

From the Missouri Republican, Aug. 20.

LATE FROM NEW ORLEANS.—Our favorite steamer Missouri arrived at this port last evening at 11 o'clock, from New Orleans. She brings us full files of papers to the day of her leaving, the 14th, and an extra from the Tropic office of that day containing the anxiously expected news by the Water Witch, from Vera Cruz. This extra embodies all the intelligence from Mexico, and we copy it entire.

From the N. O. Tropic, Extra, of Aug. 14—10 A.M.

VERY LATE FROM VERA CRUZ.—ARRIVAL OF THE WATER WITCH—NO DECLARATION OF WAR—10,000 MEXICAN TROOPS ON THEIR MARCH TO TEXAS—IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

We hasten to lay before the readers of the Tropic the latest news from Mexico. The Water Witch, Capt. Tannis, left Vera Cruz on the 5th inst. and arrived here between five and six this morning. It seems that, after all the gasconading despatches of the Mexican Minister, a declaration of war is now very doubtful.

Our prompt and intelligent correspondent tells the whole story.

Vera Cruz, 4th Aug. 1845. Dear Sirs: I have this pleasure, per Relampago, which left here on the 23d ult., to arrive here since taken place from your port.

The election of a new President commenced on the 1st inst., for which there are four candidates—say, Gen. Herrera, President ad interim, Gen. Almonte, ex Minister at Washington, Gomez, Farias, and one other whose name has escaped my memory; the Presidency, however, seems to lie between the two former, one of whom it is supposed will be the successful candidate.

Almonte has offered his services to Government in the approaching campaign against Texas, but I rather think it is more a *ruse de guerre* to help him to the Presidency than any great desire he has got to have a brush with Texas—or, as I ought to say now, the United States.

H. B. M. brig-of-war Persian, arrived here on the 27th ult., in seven days from Galveston, bringing the news of the annexation of Texas being confirmed by the delegates called together for that purpose by President Jones—and also that a body of United States troops, say about 4,000 men, were expected at Galveston, in the course of a few days.

It appears that our Government is in no hurry to declare war against the United States, or at any rate, it seems to be the general opinion that she will merely attempt to re-conquer Texas without making any declaration of war. Of course, the news by the Persian caused a great excitement throughout the country. The Ministry has presented an act to the two chambers for their deliberation.

1st To declare war against the United States.

2nd Authorizing them to raise a foreign national loan to the amount of fifteen millions of dollars, which they consider to be requisite to carry on a war and re-conquer Texas.

The proposals are now under discussion in the chambers, and if they get the 'l'argent' there is no doubt they will make the attempt to again get possession, though it is doubtful whether they declare war against the United States or not.

Of course you have heard, ere this, of the revolution at Tabasco, in favor of federalism, which has induced Government to declare said port closed to foreign as well as native shipping, but is rather puzzled to find out how they will keep out the former, as they have got not a single steamer that they can get ready in less than eighteen or twenty days, all the engineers being still, as I may say, loafing on shore and waiting for their pay, of which for some months past they have received but a mere trifle.

The tariff question is still under discussion, or rather has been referred to a committee, but if they procrastinate as they generally do, God knows when we shall get sight of the long expected document—and in the meantime the country will lose a great deal, as merchants do not like to ship with so much uncertainty.

I have nothing further of interest to inform you of at present, and beg to subscribe myself, gentlemen, very respectfully, yours.

Aug. 5.—The Water Witch not sailing yesterday, I open to say that we have no news from the American Squadron, but it is thought here that it will soon appear. It is said that the troops now on the road to Texas amount to 10,000 men.

Yours, etc.

LATE FROM OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.

The Western Explorer of the 16th inst., has later accounts from Oregon and California. A company arrived at Independence on Monday last, part of whom were from Oregon, and the others from California. The parties met in the wilderness on their way in. Mr. J. M. Shively informed the editor of the Explorer that he left Oregon on the 19th of April last.

He states that the settlers have a fine prospect for an abundant crop this year; and that they were making ample preparations to have everything necessary for the emigration which went out the present year. He informs us that he met the advance party of the Oregon emigrants who went out this year, on the 8th of July last, at Green river, about 200 miles this side of Fort Hall. The emigrants were traveling in detached parties, the last of whom he met only one day's travel beyond Fort Laramie. Nothing had occurred to them on their route worthy of particular notice. They were all well supplied with an abundance of provisions, and their stock and teams had stood the trip exceedingly well with the exception of their horses. These, he states, were poor, and seemed much jaded and exhausted. There was no sickness of any kind among the emigrants. He states the emigrants numbered about 2,375 souls, large and small.

Owing to recent disturbances in Oregon with the Wallawalla Indians, it was anticipated that the emigrants would be harassed by them on their route. They were advised, however, of this anticipated attack, and intended gathering at Fort Hall in sufficient numbers to repel any attack that might be meditated against them. Mr. Shively is of opinion that the settlers in Oregon will have disturbances with the Indians during the coming winter, but nothing serious was apprehended from this expected outbreak.

He states that many of the settlers are in favor of organizing an independent government, thinking themselves too far from the United States for protection, unless the American government would act with more promptness and decision than it has done heretofore.

Maj. M. Harris, better known here as 'black Harris,' was in Oregon, and engaged in hunting a better road than the one now travelled from Fort Hall to Oregon City.

Mr. Shively brought a large number of letters for the different sections of the United States.

California.—From Mr. Sappington, who left California on the 4th of April last, we have confirmation of the account of the recent revolution which has been published heretofore. The citizens of the country have appointed a Governor of their own, but it was anticipated that another revolution would soon take place, and that the old government would be re-established. He brings no other news of particular importance.

A letter received by a gentleman from New York, from his correspondent at Monterey, contains the following information: The letter is dated on the 20th of March, and, although not so late as that which reaches us by the inland route, fills up a gap in our intelligence from California. The writer says:

No doubt you will be anxious to know the result of the revolution in California, which has terminated in the following manner. A few days after you sailed from this port, Gen. Sutter joined the government against Castro, with ninety riflemen and eighty Indians. Castro, aware that his force was inferior, left immediately for the south. The general marched after him, and near the Puente de los Angeles he was attacked by six hundred Californians and fifty foreigners. They exchanged a few shots from their cannon; but the General, taking into consideration the advantages the Californians had over him, being all mounted on horseback, and without money or means to support his troops, he surrendered, and complied with their wishes.

He is now on board the bark Quixote,

with all his troops, bound for Mazatlan or San Blas. Don Jose Castro is commandant general, and Don Pico (of the Puebla) Governor.

Every person feels sorry for the General. He is a good kind-hearted man, but I really believe, no soldier. What the consequences from Mexico will be, it is hard to say. They ought to allow the Californians to govern themselves.

From the Platte Argus, of the 2d.

OREGON—LETTER FROM PETER H. BURNETT, ESQ.

The following letter was received yesterday, by a citizen of this county, from Mr. Burnett, by the way of Othello, and forwarded by the American Consul. The details will be deemed interesting by his old friends and neighbors, and are indeed of importance to all who take an interest in the affairs of Oregon.

Fallate Plains, Oregon, Nov. 4, 1845. * * The emigration are now daily arriving, and will all be here in a few weeks at furthest, and expect to receive other letters and papers, which I am informed are on the way. I have now an opportunity to write a hasty letter, as one of H. B. Co's ships, the Columbia leaves Vancouver in a few days, for the Sandwich Islands.

Our country is most beautiful, fertile and well-watered, with the most equable and pleasant climate. Our population is rapidly increasing, and the country is making great progress in wealth and refinement. I have never yet before seen a population so industrious, sober and honest as this. I know many, very many young men, who were the veriest vagabonds in the States, who are here respectable and doing exceedingly well. Our crops the past year (1844,) have been most bountiful, and we have not only a full supply of wheat for our consumption, but a large quantity for exportation. Large numbers of cattle are raised here, which are never fed or sheltered. Many men have from three to four hundred head of cattle. Sheep can be had here in any desirable number, as the H. B. Company have a large flock, and many private individuals have them.

Ere this reaches you, perhaps you will have learned that we have a regular emigration in, most of the emigrants from Oregon, about a year ago, I thought any attempt at organization might be premature. I had not, however, been here long, before it was conceived that a government of some kind was inevitable. It grew out of stern, invincible necessity. Our commercial and business transactions were considerable. Difficulties were daily occurring between individuals in relation to their 'claims'; the estates of deceased persons were daily devoured, and helpless orphans plundered; crimes were committed, and the base and unprincipled, the reckless and turbulent, were hourly trampling upon the rights of the honest and peaceable. A civilized population, numerous as we are, could not exist without government. The thing was impossible. We, therefore, organized a government of our own.

We had no money, no means—I was a member of the Legislature. I had most of the business to do. We passed a tax bill, appointed an assessor, and permitted every man not to pay a tax, if he chose so to do, but if he did not pay, being able, we debared him from suing in the courts as plaintiff. At the same time we passed acts to protect all bona fide settlers in their claims to the amount of 640 acres. The tax bill operated like a charm. Nearly all the whole population paid without hesitation. We selected a tall East Tennesseean, Joseph L. Meek, for our sheriff. He had been in the mountains with Wm. L. Sublett for eight or ten years, is exceedingly good humored, very popular and as brave as Julius Caesar. The very first warrant he delivered to him, was issued for the apprehension of a very quarrelsome and turbulent man, who resisted Meek with a broad-axe, but Meek, presenting a cocked pistol, took the fellow, *volens volens*. The next, and only case of serious resistance to our laws, was on the part of Joel Turnham, of Mc., son of May Turnham, of Clay County. He had assaulted an individual, and a warrant was issued by a justice of the peace. Turnham was himself constable, and John Edmonds was deputized to arrest him. Turnham resisted with a large butcher knife; but Edmonds had a pistol with six barrels well charged. He shot Turnham four times, the last ball entering above the temple, when he immediately expired. These are all the obstructions to the administration of justice we have had, and in Edmonds' case, he was fully justifiable in killing Turnham, even if he had no warrant, as T. assaulted him first, and pursued him with great violence to the last.

We have now five counties and two terms of the circuit court in each county in every year. We have but one judge, who discharges the duties of probate judge, chancellor, and what not; in fact we have only as yet circuit courts and

justices of the peace. Our government was intended only as provisional, to exist until some regular government could be established. We adopted the statute laws of Iowa, where applicable to our condition and not modified by our Legislature.

We are now waiting most anxiously for the result of Pakenham's mission, and if the two governments have not settled the question between them, the moment that fact is known, there will be one universal movement made. A regular convention will be held, and a constitution adopted (republican no doubt,) and an independent government got in operation at once. Necessity will compel us to step. The population of this country are no doubt desirous to live under the Government of the United States, but if she will never do anything for us, we must and will do it for our selves. The people here are worn out by delay, and their condition becomes every day more intolerable. I speak to you with great candor, for you know me, and know that I withhold nothing, and disguise nothing. We are well satisfied that the United States Government as well as Great Britain could not object, and would not object, if we form an independent government for ourselves, united as we are. Treaties must be made with the Indians, and many other things of importance must of necessity be done.

Our population about doubles every year, and our business troubles. We will soon have a printing press, and a paper of our own. We can then publish our laws.

The practice of the law has commenced, and I have several important suits on hand.

I have a fine 'claim,' perhaps among the best in Oregon, situated in the centre of one of those most beautiful prairies called the Fallate Plains. I am in excellent health, contented and happy. Mrs. H's health has improved, and my children are all well, fat and fine. * * Your friend,

PETER H. BURNETT.

THE BOYS AND THE WOLVES.

During a severe winter, several years ago, two boys were driving a sleigh through the woods in the northern part of the State, and the snow lay at an average depth of five feet. But the boys in question were hardy fellows, accustomed to the climate, and, moreover, they were well wrapped up in clothes and furs.

They had occasion to pass from one town to another, where a portion of the road led through a dense forest, for four miles, without a single house. Soon after they had entered upon this solitary portion of their journey, they were startled at hearing the gruff, husky bark of a wolf in the adjacent thickets. In a few moments, the animal sprang out from his cover, and came rushing to the side of the sleigh, making a desperate plunge at the eldest boy who was driving.

The youth gave the furious brute a rough salute with his whip, and for a moment the animal slunk back abashed; the boy taking advantage of this to put his horse to the utmost speed. The creature, however, was jaded, and nothing better than a smart trot could be extorted from him.

The wolf soon rallied, and now renewed his attack, accompanied by one of his companions. He again assailed the driver, while the other came up to the stern, and threatened to leap into the sleigh. At last, the horse seemed to notice the savage growling of the wolves; and now, being seriously frightened, he broke into a round gallop, and flew forward with all his might. The wolves pursued, keeping by the side of the sleigh and occasionally making a fierce leap for the purpose of springing into the vehicle.

The two boys had no weapon of defence but the whip; yet they carried a brave front. In one or two instances, the pursuers had partially succeeded in mounting the sleigh, but they were knocked off by the butt-end of the whip. It was, however, a serious race, and the little fellows saw that their danger was extreme. By the time they had passed one half of the forest, and while they were yet two miles from any house where they could hope for assistance, the wearied horse began to relax his speed, and the wolves, as if rendered desperate by strife, became even more daring and ferocious than before.

The sleigh in which the boys were driving, consisted of a box about five feet in length by three and a half in width. It was placed upon the floor, and the wheels fastened to the runners. The depth of the box was about two feet. Snuggled down and sheltering themselves as well as they could, or starting from side to side as occasion required, in order to escape the fangs of the foe, the boys continued their course. It seemed, however, that they must at last be overcome, and fall victims to their fierce assailants. Nothing, indeed, could have saved them but a most unexpected accident, and one

which might have seemed to expose them to certain death.

While the horse was advancing with considerable speed, he came to a short turn in the road. Cramped by the rigors of snow on either side, the sleigh was thrown out of the track, and rising with a sudden bound, was completely overturned, and thrown to a considerable distance—the two boys being caught beneath as in a trap. The edges of the board sunk deep in the snow, and the impulse of the horse snatched the traces in an instant. He was liberated, and pursued his career rapidly towards the village.

The wolves were at first disconcerted by the adventure, and hesitated whether to pursue the horse, or to investigate the wonderful disappearance of their intended victims. After smelling around for some time, they comprehended the real state of the case; and now began a regular siege upon the intrenchment which had been so luckily provided for the two boys. The latter were a little stunned at first, and saw the advantage which their present stronghold afforded for defense.

Turning round, and bedding themselves in the snow, so as to obtain a comfortable position, they determined to continue where they were, until relief should come, which they hoped might speedily take place. They had not long for deliberation; the growling of the wolves was soon audible, and a few minutes after they heard them pawing furiously in the snow, at the sides of the sleigh. The elder boy had a jack-knife, which he now got ready, and placing himself on his knees, prepared to give the enemy a sharp reception. In a few minutes, the paws of one of the wolves were seen below the edge of the sleigh. Clinking one of them, the resolute youth pulled it in with all his might, but as he was about to ply his knife, the limb was wrenched from him.

The two animals wrought at their task with incredible energy. Although a thick sharp crust lay upon the top of the snow, this was immediately torn away by their feet, and in a short space they were already below the edge of the sleigh, and on the point of grappling their prey, when their attention was called to their own safety. The horse had reached the village, and soon came to the scene of action.

So intent were the wolves upon their object—so reluctant to surrender the prey which seemed within their grasp—that they faced two men for a considerable time, and did not finally retreat till they had received several severe blows. With a reluctant growl they took to the woods; and the two boys were safely delivered from their imprisonment.

Murray's Museum.

Schools in Germany.—Germany is the best taught country in the world. There are, according to a late statistical account, no less than 72,250 teachers of public schools, with 6,000,000 of pupils; 4,250 professors of learned institutions, with 75,000 pupils; 1,100 professors of universities, with 18,000 students; 500 professors in the seminaries for instructors, with 6,000 pupils; and 2,000 teachers, with 40,000 pupils in the polytechnic schools. There are, further, 38 seminaries for preachers, and about 20 lycées, 70 institutions for the deaf and dumb, and 21 for the blind; besides 5,000 teachers, and 481,000 pupils, in the infant and other schools, not enumerated. There are, consequently, in Germany, 75,000 teachers, with 500,000 of pupils, causing an annual expenditure to the Government of 23,000,000 of six dollars, or about 20,000,000 of our currency. A sixth part of the whole population of Germany is thus constantly at school.

Electricity of the Atmosphere.—The operations of the telegraph between Paris and Rouen were suspended a few days ago. A signal was made, but not answered; it was several times repeated, without success. On the arrival of the cars, it was ascertained that the pencil serving to mark the signal had been completely melted by the electricity of the atmosphere. M. Arago explains the subject as follows: "The wire serving to transmit the fluid is much thicker than the pencil. Its absorption is in proportion to its volume, which, being too great for the thin wire to which it was transmittal, caused its fusion." This incident has caused some inquiry to prevent its recurrence, and also to prevent the dangers that might attend it, if it occurred when in operation. The suggestion, thus far, is to use a machine for testing the electricity of the atmosphere, and, when the current is too strong, to suspend the operation. A physician of Paris, M. Pelter, has put his study in communication with lightning-rods; and a simple machine which he uses, enables him to ascertain at any moment the state of the atmosphere.

Milk Sickness.—Thos. S. Hinde, of Illinois, has published an address to the Governors and members of the Legislatures of western States and Territories, in which he makes known that he has established, after more than thirty years' close examination, and trying successfully experiments, the real cause producing what is called the milk sickness, or puking complaint, so prevalent in many portions of the west. For this discovery, premiums have been offered, and he has applied for them. The detection of the shrub enables the inhabitants of the afflicted region to avoid its evils. He says that so many inquiries have been addressed to him for information on this subject, that he is disposed to arrange the whole for publication, in such a form as at once to arrest the evil and to banish the cause of human and animal sufferings and death from our lands. He asks that Legislatures may make appropriations to enable him to prepare his manuscripts for publication, and have all the facts established by chemical operation.

Who is Responsible?—Of the 463 convicts in the Ohio Penitentiary on the first of January last, 594 are under 30 years of age. 63 are minors—boys who have been educated at evening schools in the streets of cities and villages. Who is responsible.

Txa.—A scientific traveller maintains that the island of Bourbon can supply all the tea France would consume.

Attempted Suicide.—John Richmond, confined in the county prison, charged with the burglary of Dr. Bicknell's house in west Philadelphia, attempted to commit suicide by cutting himself in various places. He was discovered in an exhausted condition, from loss of blood, and it is feared his injuries will prove fatal.

Accident.—A boy, named Michael Mo Namer, was seriously injured in Philadelphia corner of Cherry and Jacoby streets. He was amusing himself at the time by poking a stick in the wheel. His injuries consisted principally of cuts and bruises, but they are of a serious nature, a portion of his scalp being torn off.

Homicide at Wilmington.—During a quarrel on Sunday between two colored men, named Nathan Boardley and James Chew, the former struck the latter upon the head with a rolling pin, killing him almost instantly.

Fatal Accident.—A little boy, about 7 years of age, the son of Mr. Klinglor, a baker, residing in Philadelphia, on Front street, above Lombard, was almost instantly killed, by the fall of a pile of boards on the wharf, below Pine street upon which he was playing at the time along with other boys. He was extricated as soon as possible, but he survived only a few moments. He was conveyed home, where an inquest was held upon the body. The verdict was in accordance with these facts. The boards were placed there temporarily merely till the purchaser should have them hauled away, and no blame could therefore attach to any persons but the boys who placed themselves in such a dangerous situation.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Edward J. Hodges, Venetian blind-maker, residing at no. 111 South Second street, Philadelphia, was found dead in his bed. He had been unwell for several days, and his death was attributed to apoplexy by his physician, who had been in attendance upon him, and who was immediately sent for upon his situation being discovered. He was seen sitting at the window of his room, leaning his head upon his hand, but a short time previous. The wife of the deceased is absent from the city on a visit to Connecticut, and his oldest son is in the vicinity of Cape May, so that this deprivation will be to them of the most startling and affecting character.

Cherokee Council.—A considerable assemblage of the 'Old Settlers' and the 'Treaty party' met opposite Fort Smith in the Cherokee nation, on Friday and Saturday last, says the Arkansas Intelligencer of the 26th ult., and then there, peaceably, and without disturbance discussed their various claims against the Government of the United States, and resolved to continue to urge those claims, without ceasing, until some arrangement is made for their adjustment.

Hot! Seizal!—A gentleman from Texas, now in Europe, writes that a colony of 15,000 Swiss are preparing to leave their country and settle in Texas this fall. Huza for Texas!—N. O. Pk.

AND-SO-FORTH-IANA.

Our list of calamities shows that the Lord continues to vex the nations.

Conflagration at Smyrna.—The following details are taken from a private letter dated Smyrna July 9, 1845:

"Smyrna is again in misery and ruins: a larger and more awful conflagration than the last commenced on the evening of the 3rd instant, continued violently for twelve or fifteen hours, and upwards of two days in burning embers and sideliess; even up to yesterday here and there magazines and store buildings were burning—some from being opened too soon, when the heated air burst into a flame.—It began in the centre of the town, aided by a furious north wind, (which afterwards changed) destroying everything right and left, and for a circumference, I calculate, of at least a mile and a half.—The town half side of Frank street is consumed, and then right away to our exit out of town to Boudja.—The English hospital was saved by a miracle, and thereby saved that part of the town and the so called Rue de Rose. The Austrian hospital is burnt. Close to it Bortelli lives; he was saved, although the fire was burning on three sides of him. Then, backwards, all the Armenian quarter, except Purdie street, is destroyed. The fire skirted the Jews' quarter—burning some 100 houses—and then spread to the grand Vizier Khan and up to the Bazaars.—Shoemaker lane is all burnt and round about St. George's, as in the former fire. The three corners, Atkinson's, Maltasse, &c. are saved. It came near to us, when Van Lennep's and three or four adjoining houses were burnt; but all these being built with terraces and long passages, the half only towards Frank street were consumed, and the fire was fortunately stopped. By pulling houses down in the little lane we pass through, going into the country, from Frank street, we stopped it on that side of us, although it was very close. The Dutch and Tussan Consulates were burnt; two or three large Khans—that is, the Grand Vizier, a new made one, and Imam Oglu Khan, were destroyed. The Greek hospital, close to the Austrian hospital, was saved by a great exertion. It had 300 invalids in it.—Fourteen or fifteen large wine-taverns and their depots, &c. are gone. At one time the fire so raged, that had not a change of wind taken place, it was thought all Smyrna must have been in ruins.—Mr. Jackson says it is the worst fire he has ever seen, and larger even than that in 1797. He as well as Brant and all shown our neighborhood had their houses dismantled, and every thing put into magazines, but, thank God, the English have escaped. Very few, and those only in rented houses, have been burnt out; amongst whom are our friends Junor, Barnard, the Vice Consul, and some others. Young Whitall made a grand stand, and saved their house, and consequently the neighborhood.

"Great assistance was given by the Austrian corvette and French brig in port. The English men-of-war were unhelpfully absent. Some 50 or 60 people may have lost their lives.

"The Armenians are completely ruined, and how business, with reference to old engagements, will get on, I don't know, though not much merchandise has been lost—manufactures to 110,000; valuations perhaps as much. The religious schisms cause great delay and difficulty in forming a committee of succor. The Sisters of Charity are doing a great deal of good. As yet our English subscription comes up to 7500. I am particularly fortunate, and my people are all saved, including Browning and my brokers.—Most of the brokers of the other houses have lost—some their all, the savings of many years. The weather is excessively hot, and the supply of water very short at Boudja. We also suffer from want of it. A fire in this country is dreadful. Many thousands are compelled to live out on the open air in the gardens, fed by charity, as they must be for some time; and the first day or so after the fire no bread was to be had."

A Steam Ship on Fire.—The Captain of the Norwegian brig Staatsraad Vogn, arrived this morning, reports that on the night of the 26th of June, in latitude 47° 10' longitude 40° 1', he saw a long vessel on fire, which he took to be a steamship. It was within half a mile of her when the deck fell in. As there were no boats around her, he supposes that the crew and passengers had left the vessel the day before. The vessel, if a steamer, was probably one of those plying between Great Britain and the West Indies.—None of the steam packets to or from the United States would be likely to be near the latitude and longitude specified on the 26th of June. [Com. Adv.]

Fires.—At Albany, on the night of the 4th, the stables, sheds and outhouses in the rear of the buildings on State, Pearl and Eagle streets, were all consumed, with two small frame dwellings in an alley that runs up from Lancaster street, and four houses on Park street, and two on Eagle street.

The blacksmith and wheelwright shop of Mr. John Kelley, in Richmond, Va., was burnt on Friday night with his kitchen and adjoining, loss about \$1200. A negro man in the employment of Mr. Kelley has been arrested on suspicion of being the incendiary.

Destructive Hail Storm.—The thunder gust of Sunday afternoon is said to have been very heavy in Anne Arundel county; and a small portion of it was the scene of a severe hail storm. The Baltimore Argus of yesterday afternoon, speaking of it, says:

"Captain Richard Phelps, John Smith, Charles Smith, Josephus Smith, Joseph

Cole, Thomas W. Cole, Elijah Yealdell, Allen Warfield, and Geo. Rider, squires, are amongst those that are known to have suffered severely from the effects of the storm. Their peaches were thrashed from the trees by wagon loads, and what few remain are rendered of little consequence. Canebrakes were cut from the vines and hewn to pieces; the corn was literally destroyed and stripped of every particle of the fodder, and all other products of the soil suffered in like manner. The rain fell in such torrents as to wash large bodies of the hail into the fence corners—as much as six or seven cart loads of hail stones in a heap—and where there were no shutters to protect the windows not a pane of glass was left unbroken. Other persons it is likely, have suffered as seriously as those named above, but we have not heard to what extent. Those persons named above reside some two or three miles south of Elkridge landing."

Correspondence of the Tribune.

Philadelphia, Aug. 14—P.M.

A destructive fire occurred this afternoon about two o'clock, in a large brick building in Dock street, above Front, occupied as a tanner's shop and cotton factory, which spread with considerable rapidity. The city fire companies were late upon the ground, the man in the steeple not sounding the alarm for some time after. The rowdy firemen of Southwark; the Wee-wee, Southwark, Marion, Niagara, were the first to do any effectual service. The only fight which occurred originated on the part of the city companies, the Diligent Engine and American Hose.—This took place in Dock street below Third, to which I was an eye witness.—The loss of property is considerable, two adjoining buildings being seriously injured. One or two persons narrowly escaped with their lives, in attempting to remove the machinery in the cotton factory. The same place has been on fire several times.

Floods in Ireland.—The latter end of June and the beginning of July, heavy rains prevailed throughout Ireland. The Liffey and the Boyne overflowed their banks, and inundated many acres of ground, doing immense mischief to the potatoe crops. The Foyle overflowed its banks, and did great damage to the growing crops. From the Lifford to the Bann, floods were never known so high; and at Ballydenagh the waters were several feet higher than ever before remembered.

A hail storm in Paris, Oxford county Me., on the 25th of July, injured the crops and fruit trees for a mile in width, and entirely destroyed the corn. Hail stones were found in hollow places to the depth of two feet.

During a storm at Richmond, Va., on the 8th, Eliza Ann Putney, daughter of Samuel Putney, and Mary M. White, daughter of P. K. White—girls of fourteen years of age—were struck dead by lightning.

Dreadful Accident at Ripley, Ohio.—The steam flouring mill near Ripley, O., was destroyed by the explosion of the boilers, on the 13th, and five men were killed.

More fires.—A fire in West Troy, N. Y., on the night of the 6th inst., consumed eight buildings, consisting of stables, shops, and grocery stores. Wm. Bradley, a fireman, was instantly killed, returning from the fire, by the wheel of the truck passing over his head.

Lynchburg was on fire at the same time, but as the citizens had been aroused by the fire in Troy, they were better prepared for it. It broke out in an extensive barn on Congress street, owned by Mr. Cotrell, of the Washington Hall, and before it could be got under consumed about a dozen tenements.

The Electric Fluid, and Fire.—During the storm of Wednesday afternoon, a large barn, about eight miles from the city, near Fox Chase, was struck by lightning and set on fire. It was destroyed, together with the crops gathered from eighty acres of land. The property belonged to Mr. Thomas Kotter, who we believe, resides at Frankford.

Destructive Fire.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock Thursday morning, or Wednesday night, the workshop of Mr. Thomas P. Shortburn, a small alley running North from Walnut Street, above Fourth, was discovered to be on fire, and it and a large quantity of work and materials, valued at about \$2,000, which it contained were destroyed.

STEAMBOAT KENT SUNK!—EIGHT PERSONS DROWNED!

We learn by the London, which came up yesterday noon, that she ran into the steam boat Kent, and sank her in 60 feet water about five miles below Point au Pele, in Lake Erie, on Monday night. A great part of the baggage on board and the books and money of the boat went down with her. The passengers, with the exception of the five drowned, came back on the London. So fast did the Kent fill with water and sink, after the meeting of the two boats, that it was impossible to save any baggage, but such as the passengers caught in their hands, when they went on board the London. The names of the persons drowned are: Rev. James E. Quaw, Redford, Mich. Mr. Chauncey Osborn, Genesee, N. Y. Mr. Seth Deming, Berlin, Conn. Master Bruce Deming, Galena, W. T. Mr. James Lowden, Ypsilanti, Mich. Two young ladies and a boy from near Ypsilanti, names unknown.

One Thousand People Killed or Wounded by the Falling of a Church Roof.—The commune of Abbe (Rhône) has been thrown into the utmost distress by the following frightful event:—Sunday, June 8, being the feast of St. Medard, the parish church was filled with the inhabitants of the village, and the Cure had just begun his sermon, when the roof of the church suddenly fell, covering the people as with an iron mantle. The scene was terrible, upwards of two hundred persons being hidden beneath the ruins. Fortunately, the Cure and two other persons at the end of the church had escaped, and they immediately ran to a timber yard close by, and seizing axes, succeeded, by the aid of some other persons, in extricating a number of the victims to this deplorable calamity; many, however, had perished, crushed by the weight, or suffocated by the pressure, and but few were without some injury. The cause of the accident is unknown. —Gazette de France.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 27, 1845.

PRINTERS' RIDE.

On Thursday last, the second part of a wedding, or 'Printers' Ride,' came off in fine style from Nauvoo, to the prairie, &c. The day was excellent, and the party, which numbered about forty-five, and occupied ten carriages, besides a baggage wagon, consisted of a branch of the general government, the Postmaster and lady, right in a full moon of honey, and his deputies; Elder John Taylor, (sen. editor) lady, and family; Judge Phelps (jun. editor) lady and daughter; Foreman and lady; assistant foreman and lady; the compositors, with ladies and ladies in expectancy; pressmen and ladies; clerks and theirs also; the master binder and lady; and, then there was mixed in the crowd our two devils, the junior of which is more than "six feet two." All went on like a cavalcade, or grammatically, a retinue of carriages with out a jar, and arrived at the farm-house of Mr. Wright, about six miles out, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a.m.

Here the festivities of the day commenced according to the wisdom of Solomon: "Every man eat, drink, and enjoy the good of all his labor, it is the gift of God."—And this was made doubly so, by changing the 'infare' into a 'meloning'; after which a cold collation fitted the guests for other services, which were performed on foot.

There is something that enlivens the soul and feasts the mind, after leaving the busy bustling scenes of every day in a city, and placing ones self in the midst of an ocean of prairie, to view the handy works of God and man, in their glory: the heavenly sky; the fleecy clouds; the breathing wind; the towering stacks; the marshalled cornfields; the prairies dotted with herds of cattle, and the shepherd boys, and "all nature," as we printers say, "with his green round about" glimmering with the golden effulgence of a clear heat, as a varnish and finish beyond the touch of art." 'Tis sublime!

A little before three, the whole chain of scientific operators, set off for Mr. Benbow's, where, the second part of "meloning" was performed to a charm. And here permit the remark, that "our host," Mr. Wright and lady, and "our host," Mr. Benbow and lady, have the printers' token of gratitude for remarkable blessings: (1) for helps, and (2) for rewards and acts of notoriety among brethren.—May they be continued with full pages of royal works, till the great fireman locks up their perfect forms, in his imperial phase for an endless edition of glory.

Into a phalanx again, and away we all whirled on the road, and down Parley street into Nauvoo.

Third halt at Elder Taylor's, where a glass of wine and a little wit served as a period (.) to the last chapter.

But hold on!—the "finis" consisted in escorting the "happy pair," that is, this "bough of the general government," to their dwelling among the saints, which was performed gracefully.

To say the least, there never was associated together, for past time, a better, cleverer, or politer band of friends; even our "six foot two devil" was civiler than the Lord Mayor of London. Not a word of profane language, not a drop of the essence of evil, (unless the "rogue" of villainous man," had mixed a little in the wine at the close;) nor not a mean trick disgraced the harmony and union of the "Printers' Ride."

Nata-bena.—Our drivers were just as good as the guests, and only one forgot that and he repented.

Success to time, life and being, And men and women worth seeing.

Great Riot in Kentucky.—A serious upsur of the Kentuckians has lately taken place at Lexington, on account of the course taken by Cassin M. Clay in relation to slavery. His press and type have been mob-balled back to Cincinnati. Particulars in our next.

Smart.—It is said that about 60,000 persons will look at the Lion Steamer Great Britain, now in New York, at 3 bits a piece.—Only \$22,000 duty! Ain't that smart?

Holy Alliance.—Law and Forgers have been cloistering together in Montpelier for several days back. Let the nations beware! Such a holy alliance speaks more knavery, more felony, more fires, more war, and more calamity to come. Such conjunctions among asteroids on earth, are worse omens than long tailed comets in the regions of space. Ain't they Tom?

Heigh ho!—The "federals" as usual have begun to complain about the "War." They always did just so. What a fine thing it is, that the Mormons (love to support their country and country's friends; for since Walters of the Register broke his back wrestling with the Mormons, the bullies, here and there, have evinced a determination, that a strong man untried is better than a "whipt rooster."

Warsawiana.—Miller & Brothers' store of Quincy was robbed of about \$800 worth of silks and other fine goods on Tuesday last. If any such goods are offered in Nauvoo, secure them, &c., that the way of villains may be traced out.

Drought in Mississippi.—A friend writes from Noddy County, Miss. and says: "we have the severest drouth in this country I ever saw; there is great distress; corn is one dollar per bushel; hard times, and worse a coming."

LIVING VIRTUE UNAPPEASABLE!—The New England Puritan regret that General Jackson did not make a public confession and atonement in regard to duelling, as the great warrior and statesman David confessed and atoned for his in procuring the death of Uriah that he might enjoy his beautiful wife. —Boston Post.

"Such false comparisons and such foolish suggestions, never ought to mislead and insult the minds of an enlightened people." "Devil turned for his sin!" when? In the days of the Apostles (see Acts 2:34), he had not ascended into heaven, and of course, was in Hell, atoning for wilful murder; and there having been no resurrection since, he is there still. The scriptures reveal nothing about Gen. Jackson, and most likely he will wait, like other men till the day of Judgment.

Reward of Merit.—Horace Greeley of the N. Y. Tribune has been presented with a hat for simply telling the following story:

At the time the first explosion took place, a fireman belonging to Engine Co. 22, standing on the roof of a house next to the explosion, was blown, we are assured by the Foreman of the Company two whole squares before touching the ground. He escaped with a sprained ankle.

Horace, to cap the climax, comes out with an awful cut, showing two fish, tail, kicking a salamander far hat out of the Ocean, or the next place below, as sport for a whale. All Greeley lacks now, to be perfectly prepared for fire and water, (his clay being rather dirty and lumpy) is old "Nessus' shirt." Then, hurra, for news from the interior of the Sea, and the other place too, fire and water not excepted! The fire won the hat, and the fish the shirt, and satan claims the whole, as the jig of a flirt.

Bodily Wifery.—Dr. Leipsius, who is now in Egypt, says that the rich Hassan Bey, has forty-two wives and one hundred and ninety-seven children.

If he was at Warsaw, guess he would move among the ruins of Carthage, while the horrors of Alton grinned in a statute, and slobbered on paper.

True O King?—The St. Louis Sun says, keeping dangerous dogs and spitting open women's heads, are crimes of equal magnitude, in the opinion of our Recorder.

The meaning of the above is, that Tom for knocking down his wife, and old Sol Smith for keeping a dangerous dog, were fined one dollar a piece. We have heard of such a thing as a blue, and then again of a better blue, but never before did we learn that a dollar was the price of making, mending, or wholesaling the dignity of man and beast in Missouri. Go it partial Judges, Junes, and sniveling Saints, black coats are cheap as well as "crape characters."

The leen works.—We see it noticed in the late foreign news, says an Eastern paper, that the Wesleyan Methodists of Great Britain are about to disown any connection with those of the United States who are slave holders. Such prescriptive and unchristian conduct, on the part of transatlantic Christians, towards citizens of this country, unless properly rebuked by all Americans, may in the end lead to unpleasant and disastrous consequences, so far as the peace of the two nations is concerned.

Certainly lead to unpleasant and disastrous consequences! which will end in war! that's the rub.

For the Neighbor.

Revolutions in the Daily Press.

The Press is a mighty engine, and can be used for good or bad purposes. Once upon a time, in the good old days of Republican dominance, it pursued a steady and moderate course, giving consequence and solidity to the benevolent and philanthropic institutions of a free people. It received no laurels from the mass that it could not wear with some degree of merit, and the wild panegyric of political phrenzy, or the fulsome adulation of the baseless comcomb, did not wholly stifle the "still small voice" of reason and truth, when raised in advocacy of "equal rights." It moved on with steady pace; and, as the people by degrees forgot the yoke of John Bull's oppression, as prosperity spread its magnificent mantle over their enterprises, as the nation began to feel her consequence among the Powers of the world; as she spread out the boundaries of her public domain; as she filled her coffers with the gold of the people; as she shared in all the benefits which increasing opulence gives to nations—the first self ambition began to blaze, and the ardent desire for gain, for power and place in the status of the Government, began to take root in the mind, and now and then the waters of republicanism were troubled by restless spirits.

Then dawned an era when a mighty revolution took place in the course and policy of the Press.

When the human mind gives loose rein to an ambition that is self-willed, and not guarded on every side by the checks and balances of truth, justice and virtue, danger is at the door; and calamity, defeat, and many evils, will follow close upon the heel of every movement.

The tranquillity into which society had settled, was annoyed by the juggling of aspirants; the calm was broken by the tempest of the muttering multitude, and the noise of the people about the movements of "Blue Light Federalists," the "Treasure of Aaron Burr," the "Dangerous movements of the Hartford Convention," and the "Villitory Powers of American Heresies" broke out into a confused clamor, and rumbled through the columns of every newspaper.

Now the smouldering fire of abuse sent forth its vicious element to consume the tender and unsuspecting plants, and its flame kindled upon the tongue in personal encounter and burned through the columns of every newspaper.

Here began the licentiousness and degeneracy of the Press. From the sphere where public measures alone are fit topics for speculation, it descended and threw itself into the rancorous whirlpool of combat, pulling out incidents from private life and setting them down as fat targets at which to shoot the poisonous barbs of malevolence and hurl the galling shafts of irony.

The facilities afforded by new newspaper publications were not deemed sufficient to carry on successfully the new warfare, and new inventions made their appearance among the great apparatus editors reconnoitered their old publications and put them in order for successful attack.

Like a restless war-steed, the Press rushed into the conflict, duly caparisoned and shielded for the fight.

The growing patronage of the people greatly augmented the number of papers, and instead of being satisfied with a few hundred many copies per week, from twenty to thirty and sometimes forty thousand spicy sheets were thrown off each day by a single machine. The eye of the reading community began to be delighted with postscripts, extras, expressions, newshoats, and the latest intelligence. Histories, novels, memoirs, lyrics, tracts, pamphlets and reviews came teeming from the Press, flooding the country with a superabundant supply, and the sum that it would have taken, during the by-gone days of Mr. Faust, to have purchased a single copy of the Bible, would buy a whole library of the new literature.

The reading mania grew intense, and it mattered not as to the nature of publications so that they served to break the ennui of the lonely hour. All sorts of trashy and licentious prints were thrown into the devouring furnace, which were eagerly swallowed down, and became the means of warping the mind by degrees from the channels of sound philosophy and lessening a love for reading those treatises sure to augment intelligence and lay a foundation for useful education.

Editor warred with editor, and they all united in a general mastication of private character. Not content, they carried the war to different corporations, levelling the institutions which the hand of wisdom had raised, and erecting over the ruins ten thousand hydras, repugnant to the Constitution and the genius traceable through all the original measures upon which our Republic was founded by the Fathers. Statesmen felt the lengthened lash; the President and his Cabinet were not so high elevated upon the summit of universal honor, as not to be reached by its secret movements of Congress, were guessed at, speculated upon, and gossiped to the four winds; the members were singled out and abused, domestic infelicities, as if they were rightfully the property of the public—in short, nothing out of which capital could be made escaped its avareicious jaws; none were too high or too low to escape the rancor; the voice of vituperation rose up like thunder from the Press and echoed through the land with such bewildering violence that the claims of honesty were not taken into account and placed upon the sea with accumulated error. Libel, sanders, vilifications, and detailed accounts of the "youthful indiscretions" of public men, were crammed unsparingly into the jaws of the monster.

An attempt at redress only added new fuel to the flame, heating the oven with greater intensity; the result of which was assaults, street-brawls, a violent use of the cat, challenges and duels, which often terminated in the shedding of blood.

Thus society sank into a deplorable abyss, and its degeneracy has been repaired ever since. The rising generation grew up amid the din of contentions; they read all the licentious prints; imbibed the contagion; caught the spirit of the times; and when adulthood came they threw themselves upon the broad tide of evil and swept along upon its bosom towards the sea of universal ruin, whither threatens soon to engulf them in its insatiable waters.

Thus the Press has been one great instrument used in preparing the human family for the era of a new and most horrible era. It has helped ripen the wickedness of the world and make full the cup of abomination. It has led along the mass to the brink of destruction, and that their doom is sealed, the blood of martyred prophets and the smouldering embers of cities will be sufficient testimony.

This age has been pointed out by inspired men, who have told us of the changes to be wrought over the face of the earth, in the complication of society, in the mutation of organized governments, and in the heterogeneousness of races—a fearful invention. This nation has for years been marching to the precipice of general ruin, which it has now well nigh gained. The Press must share in the guilt; it was the power that hastened, and undergo another revolution in its transformation less brilliant to the present generation than before, and humiliating to the abridgment hands that have so long wielded it.

If the Press was permitted to travel in its legitimate sphere it would become a lasting benefit to all. It would afford a grand reading-magazine where all could rest and brighten the future—like a mighty river it would bear along upon its tide the news of all nations; the

diamonds of genius; the light of science; the torch of intellect; the beacon of civilization; the emblem of peace; the stores of wisdom; the calyx of virtue; the laurels of honesty; the ensnared banner of religious tolerance; the shield of innocence; the harmony of principles; and the combined wisdom of the world. It could be used to enlighten the human mind; to scatter treasures from the store-house of knowledge; to break the chains of oppression; to rend the shackles of tyranny; to emancipate the mind from the mazes of proscription; to throw light upon the moral darkness of ages; to sweep away the rubbish of bigotry; to unmask the meagre forms of false traditions; to protect the people in their rights; to defend the injured; to avenge the oppressed; to liberate the captive; to vindicate the cause of virtue; to raise aloft the column of truth; to promote morality; to advocate the gospel of Jesus Christ; to shield a righteous society from abuse; to put to silence; to plead the cause of married prophets; to bring murderers to justice; to avenge the price of society; to build up the kingdom of God; to prepare the world for the Messianic; it should be used to give importance to the genius of Government; to strengthen the bonds of social compact; to accumulate national wealth; to urge onward the ship of State in its proximity to dignified greatness; to augment power; to stretch out the boundaries of the public domain; to promote the formation of war, when war is inevitable; to sweeten the cup of enjoyment in times of peace; to convey wisdom to the Cabinet, and intelligence to the body of national counsellors; to forget mud-crabs and integrity in the ruler, and humanity in the tyrant; to prevent the recent pen of detractors from entering the sacred penetralia of private life to drag infidelities before the speculating multitude; and, finally, to secure peace in the enjoyment of political and religious rights.

Alas! alas! how different has been the policy of the Press of this age!

When a messenger descended from the courts of celestial glory, and brought the message of the true gospel, to the children of men, the Press refused to give it publicity to the world. When Jehovah sent his angel to the second time to gather Israel and build up His kingdom, it trembled with vindictive traducing the characters of the humble few who embraced it. When the Book of Mormon was brought to light and translated by the gift and power of God, dissipating the mist that enveloped the history of this continent in profound mystery, and throwing additional light upon the plan of salvation, the Press united its voices of thunder in denunciation of its true character, and in heaping contumely and a torrent of abuse upon the humble individual, who has since laid down his life in testimony of its truth. When through the struggles of honest poverty a paper was started to advocate the truth, an editorial war was waged against it, and at length some person of liminal feelings acted the part of the incendiary and wrought the establishment in flames. Subsequently, another press was launched into the streets of Independence, and the material was demolished, by a mob, and the editor and his family, with a host of other innocent people, were driven from their homes and the lands for which Government had received their money. In Far West, another press had to be buried in the earth to prevent its destruction by another mob, and thirteen thousand citizens were forced from the limits of Missouri for worshipping God according to the peculiarities of revealed religion.

At all these outrages the Press winced in silence, save now and then when some word of applause burst forth from its columns, praising the perpetrators of the deeds for their patriotism and philanthropy. A muzzle seemed put upon the Press that it could not raise its voice against those who laid upon the "Cradle of Liberty," and whose sacred altars were being trampled upon. The press was tamely silent in vindication of the oppressed, his patronage was withdrawn; he was frowned at by his readers and pitied as a creature of some dreadful infirmity. The votaries of truth were sternly denied all access to its columns, and to effect the spread of the gospel they were obliged to travel over the country and communicate with the people in person. This has been the case—it is so now.

Through the providence of God, the Church of Jesus Christ has now four papers in successful operation: the Times and Seasons, the Nauvoo Neighbor, the New York Messenger, and the Millennial Star. These advocate the gospel of Jesus Christ, and are each conducted by members of the Quorum of the Twelve, who hold the keys of the last dispensation, and are endowed with the power of calling down the revelations of heaven. Let these journals be patronized, unanimously by the saints, and make firm the channels through which knowledge shall flow to every part of the earth. Keep them in every house; lend them to those who sit in darkness; make the honest in heart may be converted and the work of gathering be urged on among the house of Israel.

When Zion rises in her majesty, and becomes the wonder of the world; when her onlookers and temple-dwellers her thousand cities; when her spires reach the skies, and her dome a well-proportioned view; when she is emancipated and her inhabitants hold sweet communion with the intelligences of the eternal world; when the clamor of wrangling editors is hushed and swept away by the harmony of the Millennial glory; when the saint no longer tormented by the hot Moloch of religious fanaticism; when the Press is no longer muzzled against the truth; when knowledge fills the earth as the waters cover the deep; when the keys of revelation are held over the world, calling down the wisdom of immortal beings; when the kingdom of God is established in all the excellency of eternal perfection; when journals, like so many rays of light diverging from the high throne of celestial wisdom, are heralded from all the stakes of Zion, to augment the benediction of the Sabbath of rest, and there is none found to wage war with them; then, gentle reader, will there not have been wrought another mighty revolution in the daily press?

L. O. LITTLEFIELD.

City of Joseph, 27th Aug., 1845.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

Important Movement of Troops.

We hasten to lay before our readers the important intelligence we have just received, relative to the movement of troops for the purpose of protecting the newly acquired territory of Texas, from the dangers of a projected Mexican invasion. General Gaines, now in our city, having received authentic information to the effect that ten thousand Mexican troops were within eight days' march of General Taylor, who is posted at St. Joseph's Island, immediately despatched a messenger to Governor Mouton, at Pass Christian, claiming a requisition of two regiments of volunteers, (of ten companies each,) one to consist of Infantry and one of Riflemen; and two companies of Artillery, with eight field pieces. The requisition was immediately granted, and will be put forthwith into execution.

The two Volunteer Regiments are to be stationed at the Forts and Barracks on the Gulf, subject to the orders of the Government; and the United States troops at present in garrison at those stations are to be immediately transferred to Tex-

ns. The two companies of Volunteer Artillery will leave on Wednesday, on board the steam ship Alabama, together with four companies of United States troops, (7th Regiment Infantry,) two of which are expected to-morrow morning from Pass Christian, under Captains Moore and Holmes.

The above information may be relied upon as authentic.

Foreign News

The mammoth iron steamer, Great Britain, arrived at New York on the 10th instant, in fifteen days from Liverpool. We select a few items from the news by her.—The fire at Smyrna is the greatest:

SPAIN.

Madrid papers of the 14th state, that the decree against the press has roused some opposition even among the supporters of the Ministry, but it is of that weak and uncertain kind that might be expected where the writers feel that the most moderate opposition might expose them to imprisonment, banishment, or ruin. A meeting of the conductors of the public journals was to be held on the 15th, to concert what part was wise to be taken in the affair. The press in Spain is in so degraded a state, that it has itself, in a great measure, led to the catastrophe which now overwhelms it, by its sycophancy and dishonesty. Its ruin is now so complete, that no resolutions of its conductors can, at this period, save it.

The Madrid papers give long accounts of the progress of the insurrection in Catalonia, but they add nothing to the information direct from Barcelona.

SYRIA.

The intelligence from Syria represents that country as being in a very disturbed state. The Druses were roving in quest of plunder, and intent upon pillaging all travelers who came within their reach.

CHINA.

The news from China is to the 8th of April. The most remarkable item thereof is an account of an assault by a mob of Chinese on Mr. Montgomery Martin, Mr. Jackson, (the Vice-Consul), and the Rev. R. Hunter.—These gentlemen were, it seems, walking round the walls of Canton, when they were unprovokedly set upon by the people, from whom they escaped with no other injury than the mortification of being buffeted and robbed by a crowd of low blackguards. The Governor of Hong Kong had sent to Keying to demand redress and guarantee for future good conduct, but the result is yet unknown.

From the Phila. Spirit of the Times.

INTERESTING FROM IRELAND
Particulars of the dreadful affair at Ballinacraig Fair, &c.—The state of Ireland.

The unusually quick passage of the Cambrian from Liverpool has put us in possession of foreign news a day or two earlier than we expected. We gave yesterday some brief extracts and made allusions to the "dreadful affair," at Ballinacraig Fair, in Ireland, as one that had created considerable excitement. In the Cork Reporter we find the particulars of that affair and give it as interesting to the public.

"There is an annual fair held in the village of Ballinacraig on the 30th of June, which is usually well attended by all the farmers and people in that district, and it is customary to send a small police force to the fair in order to keep order.

About half-past 7 o'clock, when the business of the fair had concluded, a number of persons remained near the fair field, and about the little village. A party of police, 19 in number, under the command of Mr. Kelly, sub-inspector at Kinsale, were stationed near the cross-road. At one side of this spot, is a public house, kept by a person named Callahan, and at the other side of the road running parallel with it, is a low slated house used as a dispensary. Two persons in the crowd, from the neighborhood of Adamstown, whose names are Sullivan and Neale, began to quarrel, and others having interfered, the police felt it their duty to arrest one of the principals, Sullivan, and immediately on their doing so, one or two mischievous persons called out in Irish—"Don't let him with them." Symptoms of a disposition to rescue Sullivan having thus become perceptible, the police retired with their prisoner to the dispensary. Here some stone throwing occurred. Some shots having been fired, a number of the country people got into a garden behind the dispensary, and threw stones on the roof, until they had smashed in two or three places. The police, in the meantime, fired from the window and door, with deadly effect. There was no more to be said; no riot act read; no warning to the people to desist; no attempt made to disperse them by a bayonet charge or a volley of blank cartridge. At the first fire several fell, the police then came out; some of them fired again, and again returned, and the whole party once again

rushed out, and the people having by this time run in all directions, they turned up by the bridge in the direction of their barracks. When they went from the dispensary, a small body of people followed them; and though no attack was attempted, one or two of the police turned round, and again fired with the same aim and effect that signalized their previous proceedings.

The condition of some of the wounded is thus described:

"On a heap of potatoes in the corner, resting on the lap of an aged woman, lay the body of a fine athletic man, his clothes open, and his chest covered with blood; three or four women were collected about—a group of men surrounded him, and only a hollow moan from the females occasionally broke the silence of the house of mourning. In less than a minute he had ceased to exist, and this announcement of the melancholy truth seemed the signal for a burst of that anguish only the Irish peasant can express, when involved in such absorbing sorrow. The wailing of his mother defies all description; she tore her hair, beat her head with her clenched hands and seemed to grasp the lifeless clay with a tenacity—hoping against hope—which could not fail to make an endeavoring and sorrowful impression on all who witnessed it. The name of the deceased was Jeremiah Coghlan, he lived at Skehanagh, was a small farmer, and left besides his aged mother a wife and one child to bewail his sad and untimely fate. The bullet entered at his back, and passing through the lungs, came out at the left side."

"From this we proceeded with all expedition to Adamstown, where some of the most dangerous cases had been removed to their own houses.—At the house of Maurice Crokan, whom we found lying on a bed almost in the agonies of death, his wife and four small children were screaming at the bed side, and a crowd of neighbors blocked up the single apartment of his wretched and cheerless habitation.—His case was quite hopeless."

"We next came to a house where, indeed a most afflicting spectacle awaited us. The woman of the house, Johanna Holland, aged 23, and lately married, was shot dead near the bridge in the village, after the police had left the dispensary. Her mangled corpse was lying on a table facing the door, and a vast crowd, principally females, thronged the house, which from its general appearance I should say belonged to a comfortable farmer. On examination it was found that the ball entered at the back, and passing between the shoulders through the lungs, caused instantaneous death. The deceased was a very respectable, quiet woman, and was by mere accident passing through the village on her way home at the moment of the untoward event which brought her to a premature grave.

"A powerful young man named Cornelius Forde, who resided at Ballynacree, is shot dead through the chest, and a man named Charles McCarthy, who resided at Ballyheeda, and has left a wife and four young children, is also shot dead and has been carried to a distance by his friends. He was shot at the door of a man named McCarthy, a cousin of his, under circumstances which would show the act to be of the most aggravated character. A man named Deasy is also stated to be so dangerously wounded as that his death is hourly expected.

"There is a policeman named Dawson, rather severely hurt. He has three cuts on his head from stones, and his lip is split; but nothing more serious."

Altogether there were eight killed and many wounded. A number of other touching cases are mentioned of suffering wounded and dying from this affray, which we have not room to detail.

ANTI-RENT MURDER!

Deputy Sheriff O. N. Steele Inhumanly Butchered!—Our county has been the scene of a most brutal murder, which occurred yesterday in the town of Andes.

The Sheriff a few days since endeavored to sell some property belonging to Moses Earle, of Andes, which he had levied upon by virtue of a distress warrant. Not being able to obtain bidders, (owing to the threats, &c. of the Anti Renters,) he adjourned the sale till yesterday, when he proceeded to Earle's, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff O. N. Steele, P. P. Wright Esq., and Constable E. S. Edgerton. Upon arriving on the ground, at about 10 o'clock in the morning, there were several spectators there. The Sheriff endeavored to have the matter settled, without a sale, but Earle said he would not settle it, but would fight it at the hardest. In about half an hour, Indians began to appear, armed with rifles; and at about half past twelve, they commenced marching out of the woods. There were about one hundred and fifty. The Indians formed a hollow square around the cattle, and placed a platform at the bar, forbidding the citizens entering the field. Mr. Wright requested the Sheriff to drive the property into the road where the bidders were, or adjourn the sale. The Sheriff endeavored to get the property to the road, and while doing so, Mr. Wright forced a passage through the file of Indians into the lot, and was followed by Steele and Edgerton. The "chief" ordered the Indians to "shoot the horses." The cry was taken up by the

Indians—"shoot the horses!"—"shoot him—shoot him!" Edgerton spoke at the top of his voice, and commanded the peace, calling on all persons to assist him in preserving the peace. A volley was discharged by the Indians, and Edgerton's horse was shot in the breast. Immediately a second volley was fired, when Steele fell, mortally wounded.—His horse expired in a few minutes; Edgerton's was killed instantly. Steele was taken to the house, when it was found that three balls had taken effect, one in the chest, another in the bowels, and the third on the right arm.

He survived till about 8 o'clock, being in excruciating agony all the time, when he expired. His wife and friends arrived a few moments before his death in time to bid him the last adieu on earth. An inquest is now being held at the Court House, before C. E. Perry, Esq. Coroner.

We understand that one of the falsehoods set afloat by the Anti Renters to counteract the effect calculated to be produced by their murder, is that Steele and Edgerton fired upon the Indians first, and that Mr. Wright fired after the Indians had done so. This is all false. Neither Mr. Wright nor Mr. Edgerton fired at all; Mr. Steele fired once after he was wounded.

We have no heart to comment at present upon this inhuman murder. Our citizens feel deeply the sad affliction by which one of their number, beloved and respected by all, has been cut off in the prime of life, while faithfully performing his duty as a public officer.

Our young friend has fallen a sacrifice to the spirit of rebellion and worse than heathenish barbarism that has been for some time spreading in our once peaceful County.—But with his untimely death has sprung up a fire that will not be subdued till the last vestige of that hellish system is obliterated. Law and order must and will prevail, be the cost what it may.

[Delaware Express—Extra of Aug. 8.]

Struck Dumb and Blind.—During a late storm in England, when the thunder was powerful and the lightning vivid, a party of males and females took refuge in a public house; one man laughed at the party because they exhibited great fear, and he mocked in blasphemous language the power of the storm; suddenly a flash of lightning struck him down, and when taken up, he was both dumb and blind.—Phil. Keystone.

Dutch glory.—A few months ago says a Canadian paper, a German at Dayton in a fit of jealousy, leaped from a window in the third story and fell to the ground, breaking the steps and some of his limbs. The cause of the "desperate act" was the refusal on the part of his lady-love to dance with him. The Transcript of the above place, says that he has since completely recovered, and has married the very girl that caused his misfortune. She certainly could no longer doubt his love, though she might his sanity.

POSTSCRIPT.

Assassination triumphant at Washington.—On Monday the 18th inst., Wm R. Elliot, a brother-in-law of J. C. Rives, barbarously shot dead in the streets of Washington, W. Z. Kendall, son of Amos Kendall, late Post Master General; and, not content with this, this same Elliot, a few moments after, shot and severely wounded J. R. Bailey. There is great excitement at the capital, men shot dead by mob law, where the nations of the earth are looking for law, life, and liberty. Right under the great supervision, of the great men of this great Republic, the great prophecies of the prophets, have begun to be fulfilled; and where will they end?

Roof of the Temple.—The first roof of the Temple, has been made of white pine shingles and plank. The second, (for a building which will cost about two millions, is worthy) most probably, will be constructed of zinc, lead, copper, or porcelain. An experiment of sheet lead, covering a large portion of the shingles, has already been made.

High Eating.—On Saturday last a large number of persons partook of a feast of melons, round a table 87 feet long in the attic story of the Temple.

Just so.—The workmen round the Nauvoo House resemble bees round a beehive. 'Just so' says a visitor, 'and can do any thing they put their hands to.'

New Proverb.—In stead of saying that charity hides a multitude of sins, such Editors as Bennett of the N. Y. Herald, says, rub your eyes with an onion for charity!

Horrid Murders and Self-destruction.—We have received information from Neeshoba that five Indians were killed in that county last week. An affray occurred in the early part of the week between three Indians, when one of the number succeeded in killing the other two. He was immediately arrested by a party of Indians, and was offered the alternative either to be shot or to shoot himself. He preferred the latter; and just before he committed the fatal deed, he vowed himself ready to die; said that his revenge was satisfied, as he had killed two, and was perfectly willing that his life should pay the forfeit. He placed the muzzle of his rifle to his head with

the utmost composure, pulled the trigger, and blew his own brains out.

The fourth Indian was killed in Mr. Kellen's yard, being struck on the head with a billet of wood by another Indian, which broke his skull in two places. He died immediately. The fifth Indian was also killed by one of his comrades, the particulars of which have not yet transpired. Paulding, Miss. Clarion.

Eggs for Rigidity.—We are informed, says the Grittyburg (Pa.) Compiler, that a company of mowers on the farm of Col. D. David M. Myers, of Berwick township, in this (Adams) county, found no less than seventeen dozen and three eggs on a spot of ground one fourth of an acre in extent—a single nest containing sixty-three eggs—the produce of four Guinea-hens.

Warlike.—An Eastern paper says, we have later news from Buenos Ayres being to the fifth of June. The combined fleets of England, France and Brazil were about blockading the port of Buenos Ayres. Thirty two sail of British and French men of war were assembled in the river, with more than 50,000 troops on board.

Deaths, during the last week at N. York, 226, of whom 127 were under two years of age, 42 died of cholera infantum, 32 of consumption, and 2 of small pox.—Niles' Reg. Aug. 9.

MARRIED.—At Nashville, Iowa, on the 17th inst. by Elder G. A. Smith. Mr. Hiram B. Bennett, to Miss Martha, daughter of Asahel Smith of that place. So Martha's chose the better part, As Christ once said of Mary, And gave a husband all her heart, As meek fortune—very!

Died.—On the 15th of August, Wm. Lisk, aged 21 years.

The deceased was, baptized into the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in the spring of 1844; the fall following he left his home and emigrated to this place, where he remained until his death. By his calm uniform disposition and good morals, he won the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. For the gratification of his friends, I will say I have often talked with him about coming here, and he always expressed himself contented. He left father, mother, brothers, sisters, and friends to come up to Zion, to die and sleep until the morning of the resurrection with the saints, prophets, and patriarchs of the most high God.—[Communicated.] J. W. F.

In Kirtland, April 10th 1845, of croup, Seraph Celestine, daughter of Phineas H. and Lucy P. Young—aged 4 years, 3 months and 18 days.

Sweathed of earth's wilderness rified and torn; Fond eyes have wept o'er thee, fond hearts still will mourn.

The spoiler hath come with his cold withering breath, And the loved and the cherished lies silent in death.

She felt not the burthen, and heat of the day; She hath passed from this earth, and its sorrows away.

With the dew of the morning still fresh on her brow; Sweet bud of earth's wilderness, where art thou now?

And O! do ye question, with trembling breath: Why the joy of your household lies silent in death!

Do ye mourn 'round the place of the perishing dust; Look onward, and upward with holier trust.

Who cometh to meet her, with light on his brow? What angelic form greets her, so tenderly now?

'Tis the pure sainted brother, springs onward to bear The sister he loves from this region of care.

He beareth her on to the realms of repose, Where no cloud ever gathers, nor storm, ever blows.

For the Savior calls home to the mansions above. This frail, trembling floweret, in mercy and love.

There shall she, forever, unchanged by decay Beside the will waters, in green pastures stray.

And there shall we join her, with earth's ransomed host; Look onward, and upward; she's gone, but not lost.

STATE OF ILLINOIS. County of Hancock.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons having claims against the Estate of Elijah Perry, deceased, to present the same at the office of the Probate Justice of the Peace, for said county on the 23rd day of October, A. D. 1845, for proof and a just settlement thereof.

PHILO P. GOODWIN, Adm'r of said Elijah Perry, dec'd. August 15, 1845.—16-4-4.

NOTICE. LARGE QUANTITY OF BRICKLAYERS and CARPENTERS wanted IMMEDIATELY on the NAUVOO HOUSE and the TEMPLE.

Do you see? Do you hear? if you do, pay ATTENTION!!! Beware of being deceived!!

PETER HAWES, AMASA LYMAN, GEORGE A. SMITH, Nauvoo, August 22, 1845.—16-4-4.

CITY LOTS AND PRAIRIE LANDS. THE NAUVOO HOUSE ASSOCIATION have several very eligible city lots and several fine farms on the prairie, which they will sell very low, or exchange for grain, best cattle, cows, horses or other property that can be used in building the Nauvoo House.

Please call at the office of the association, corner of Parley and Hyde streets, or on either of the Trustees.

GEORGE MILLER, PETER HAWES, AMASA LYMAN, GEORGE A. SMITH, Nauvoo, August 22, 1845.—16-4-4.

FOR SALE in Hancock county, about 20 miles from Nauvoo: 12 miles from Warsaw, 7 from Lima: 127 acres of good land, about 81 acres under good cultivation; 22 under pasture, with 2 log houses, one 18 by 21 with frame attached 12 by 24, 2 wells good water, stable, and outbuildings.

Also, 112 acres of good timber land, about 2 miles from the above, with log house and about 10 acres under fence.

Also, a new one story Cottage, containing 6 rooms, with about 3 acres of land situated in one of the most pleasant locations in Nauvoo. Application to be made as to terms, to John Taylor editor of this paper, N. B. Cowey corner of White street on Winchester street; Dr. Atkinson, Buffalo, New York. Aug. 10-16-4.

FOR SALE BY the Trustees of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

One large new two Horse Carriage. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call at the Trustees' offices, in the Brick Store north of the Temple formerly occupied by P. P. Pratt, or at Pres. B. Young's corner of Kimball and Granger streets. August 6, 14-17

PIANO-FORTE MUSIC.

MRS. PLEIGHFORTH respectfully informs the inhabitants of Nauvoo, that she has commenced teaching Music on the Piano forte, and with a view to the improvement of the pupils, she offers to teach at the very low rate of one dollar per quarter, so that all classes wishing to learn may be accommodated.

As Mrs. P. has had the benefit of many years instruction from several of the most scientific English and German masters; and subsequently has had much experience in teaching, she flatters herself that she will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may favor her with their patronage.

Reference, kindly permitted, to Elders Brigham Young and John Taylor.

Engine for Mrs. P. at Misses Gray's, millinery, Main street, or at her own residence, corner of Granger and Parley streets, one block east of the 8th street Hall. July 30—13-4

Old Connecticut Pottery.

MANUFACTURERS OF EARTHEN WARE, CITY OF JOSEPH, ILL.; WAREHOUSE ON MULHOLLAND STREET, F. W. RICE, EAST OF THE TEMPLE.

KEEP constantly on hand, and manufacture to order, every description of article in their line of business; namely:—Lead Pots, Crucibles, Furnaces, Jugs, Pitchers, Churns, Pails, Pinks, Water Kettles, Wash Bowls, Milk Pans, Flower Pots, Tea Pots, Bed Pans, Coffee Pots, Ber Butlers, Ginger Jar Bottles, Chimney Tops, stoves and bed bed Jars with covers, straight and belid.

Pots with covers, Bread Pots with covers, square and round dishes, from 6 to 14 inches, 8 size Tubs, Chambers, and other articles too numerous to mention.

We are also prepared to manufacture Sugar Moulds and Drips of superior quality.

We are employing experienced workmen from Newark, Connecticut, and can assure the public, that our wares will be found equal, if not superior, to any thing of the kind in the western country.

We can accommodate the public with wares of thirteen different shades, such as jet-black, blue-black, red, green, yellow, cream color, most of color, &c., &c.

Orders from St. Louis and other southern and eastern markets, packed in the best manner at a short notice. Cash or produce taken in exchange for wares.

G. W. WANDELL, M. MORE, Jr. Nauvoo, July 30, 1845—13-17

WANTED.

BY the Nauvoo House Association, 200 Tons of hay,

10,000 Bushels of oats,

25,000 Bushels of wheat,

25,000 Bushels of corn,

5,000 Bushels of potatoes,

1,000 Cords of wood,

2,000 Dollars in cash,

1,000 Barrels of pork,

100 Head of beef cattle,

100 Horses,

And every thing else that can be made use of in building the Nauvoo House.

Apply at the office of the Association, corner of Parley and Hyde streets.

GEORGE MILLER, PETER HAWES, AMASA LYMAN, GEORGE A. SMITH, Trustees. July 22-12-4

NOTICE.

A Botanic Association has been formed in the city of Nauvoo, for collecting herbs and roots and preparing the same for the good of the saints. Let every person secure health. And look out for the best pills. Office south east of the Temple on Warsaw and Ripley sts.

JOS. YOUNGER, Pres't. R. SHEPHERD, Ck., July 18, 1845:12-3m

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that Emma Smith, guardian of the heirs of Joseph Smith, deceased, will pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Hancock county and State of Illinois, sell on the second day of September, A. D. 1845, at the Mansion House in the City of Nauvoo to the highest bidder, the following described lots in the City of Nauvoo, Hancock county, and State of Illinois, (to wit) Lot four (4) in block 142; also lots 1, 2, 3, 4, in block (98); also lots 1, 2, 3, 4, in block no. 97, said sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M., and to be made on a credit of six months with good personal security, and mortgage on the premises as further security thereof.

E. M. SMITH, Guardian. Nauvoo, August 4-14-3w

FOR SALE.

A House and one third of a lot on Parley Street east of Main near Mr. Oakley's. The house is 21 feet by 30 two stories high. A good well of water in the premises. Terms low for cash.

Enquire of E. T. Benson on Monson street between Palmer & Warsaw streets or of G. W. Potter near the Post Office. DANIEL LUTER, July 14, 1845—11-4

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE undersigned having been appointed NOTARY PUBLIC for Nauvoo, will attend to all business in that line according to law, at his office in the brick store on Water street.

W. W. PHELPS.

April 7 1845—4-9

LIME: LIME:—The subscribers would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they have now on hand and intend keeping at all times a large quantity of first rate lime, at their kilns near the upper end of Main street, formerly occupied by Peter Shiras. All kinds of country produce, merchandise, &c., received in payment, cash not refused.

JOSIAH BOYCE, O. M. ALLEN, EDMUND NELSON.

May 7, 1845—No 1-8m

THE WORLD RIGHT SIDE UP.

E. D. and J. M. WOOLLEY, would respectfully inform the Saints, our friends and the public, we have just received a large assortment of GOODS, which we have opened in the house formerly known as the NAUVOO SEED STORE now JOSEPH CITY STORE, situated on Mulholland Street, one block and a half east of the Temple, where we will be able to accommodate the Saints with those articles so essential to the comfort of mankind, viz Dry goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, and Groceries, in short all things that are daily wanted in our line of business. And having been engaged in the business, for years, we flatter ourselves competent to give satisfaction in quality, and also in price, we would invite the inhabitants of the city of Joseph and its vicinity to call and see.

Country produce will be received for goods. May 27th 1845—4-3m

NOTICE.

FOR sale or exchange for lands near or within twenty miles of Nauvoo. A Farm of 200 acres, 185 improved, good buildings, first rate orchard, situated ten miles south of Pinckneyville, Perry county Ills. For further particulars enquire of

LEVI STEWART.

Nauvoo, April 23d, 1845—32-4

THE POTTERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of the City of Joseph and the public generally that we are now manufacturing of the best material, and have to hand a large assortment of Earthenware, a few yards east of the Temple on Knight street, such as Pitchers, Bowls, Plates, Dishes, Cups, and Saucers, Chambers, Peppers and Salts, Napkins, Mugs, &c., which will be sold wholesale and retail for Cash or Country Produce, cheaper than can be purchased on the Mississippi, of the same quality. We loan of the best material and best workmen the United States can afford, being English Potters and having worked in the most extensive Manufactories in England.

ELIJAH K. FULLER, President, RICHARD STEELE, WILLIAM BOX, RICHARD RALPHS, JOSEPH RALPHS, THOMAS RALPHS, ALFRED GORDON, JOHN BOURNE Clerk, June 4th 1845—5-6m

PHOTOGRAPHY.

GEO. D. WATT, wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he is teaching the art of Photography in Thirteen Lessons, which will give the necessary instruction for a common practice. He will teach in different parts of the city, when a class can be obtained, at the rate of one dollar per scholar.

May 2d, 1845—1-4

NEW TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR

WARE HOUSE, general Grocery and Liquor store, north east corner of Fourth and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo.

The subscribers, having opened the above establishment, and having bought entirely for cash, are enabled to sell every article in the above line, at the very lowest cash prices.

Call and try, Ere you buy. Purchasers are solicited to call and examine for themselves.

STRACHAN & NICHOLSON. April 7:49-6m

NAUVOO MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

Manufactured by the Nauvoo Coach and Carriage Manufacturing Association, on Water street, in the city of Nauvoo, opposite Genl Joseph Smith's store, the following articles, to wit:—Coaches, Omnibuses, Chaises, Cabs, Harems, Carriages, Buggies and Light Wagons, Harnesses, Saddles, Trappings, Harnesses, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, Ox and Horse Carts, Ploughs, North Sashes, Rick Forks, Rakes, Carding and Thrashing Machines, Horse Power, Railroad Cars, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sold as cheap as can be purchased in any eastern market. All orders must be paid cash, and addressed to GEO. W. HARRIS, Esq., Pres't of the Association.

J. H. & W. RALSTON, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.

WILL attend to all business in their profession that is entrusted to their charge. Particular attention given to the collection of debts.

W. H. RALSTON's Office at Warsaw, Hancock County, Illinois. Warsaw, May 12th, 1845.—3-4

TURNING & CABINET MAKING.

THE subscriber having returned to this city is prepared to manufacture all kinds of furniture of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms, as cheap as the same articles can be purchased in St. Louis.

He is also prepared to do all kinds of turning in the most fashionable style, and having had an extensive experience in both the above branches, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom.

To his friends in the surrounding country who have heretofore patronized him, he would state, that he should feel obliged by a continuation of their favors.

Shop on Main street, a few doors below the post office. JAMES BIRD. Nauvoo, June 4, 1845—5-3m

CHEAPEST DRY GOODS IN ST. LOUIS.

WE offer to our friends in Illinois, as well as in our own state, a first rate opportunity of purchasing their goods as we are determined to sell lower than any engaged in our line of business.

We sell for cash, and our motto is quick returns and small profits.

WENB & SMITH. Corner of 3d and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Country merchants will do well to visit us a call.

April 7:40-6m W. & S.



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 3.—No. 18.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1845.

Whole Number 171

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Main and Kimball Streets,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 annually in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to regular subscribers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

John Taylor, Proprietor, to receive attention.

From the Washington Weekly Union.

TEXAS.

This magnificent country, which has

of late attracted so large a share of public

attention throughout the civilized world,

not only on account of the richness of its

soil and favored climate, but because of

the novelty of its political condition, and

the extraordinary working of a revolution

which has merged nationally into federal

power and State sovereignty, as a

micro guarantee of the free exercise of

republican principles, has its boundary

defined by an act of Congress, approved

in December, 1836, as follows: "Begin-

ning at the mouth of the Sabine river,

and running west along the Gulf of Mex-

ico, three leagues from land, to the mouth

of the Rio Grande; thence up the prin-

cipal stream of said river to its source;

thence due north to the forty-second de-

gree of north latitude; thence along the

boundary line, as defined in the treaty be-

tween the United States and Spain, to the

beginning." Its area comprises nearly

four hundred thousand square miles.

This country presents every variety of

surface, from the extended plain to the

lofty mountain. At the south a level

region, varying in width from twenty

to seventy miles, extends along the coast

from the Sabine to the Rio Grande. This

level section is broadest near the Brazos,

and narrowest near the San Antonio riv-

er. It is furrowed by many deep ravines,

which form the channels of the numerous

streams that intersect this part of the

country. These streams are bordered by

dense forests, varying from half a mile

to six miles in width. The intervening

country is mostly open prairie. The for-

ests, however, do not extend quite to the

coast, but terminate within a distance of

about five miles from the shore; thence

the country is so entirely open, that from

the beach, in most places, not a tree

can be seen, and the eye rests upon a

wide grassy plain, diversified only by a

few stunted bushes. Above this level re-

gion the country becomes gradually un-

dulating, presenting a continued series of

broad swelling knolls, and wide shallow

valleys. The prairies and woodland in

this region alternate in the most pictur-

esque manner, forming some of the most

beautiful scenery in nature. The prairies

are generally small, and interspersed with

groves resembling islands in a grassy lake.

The forest trees attain a larger size here

than those in the level region, and the

forests are more widely diffused over the

surface. Springs are not infrequent in

this section; and the country is irrigated

by numerous streams of pure, whole-

some water, flowing over pebbly beds.

Above this, you pass through a hilly

country, extending inland about one hun-

dered miles. Few of these hills attain an

elevation exceeding five hundred feet.

Their summits are generally flat, and

tuffed with dense thickets of cedar. Be-

yond this hilly country, another level or

east of the Colorado valley, is too mon-

otonous to be agreeable. The larger

prairies may, from their immensity, as-

tonish and surprise the beholder, like the

broad unvaried expanse of the ocean.

The smaller ones, with their even, uni-

form carpet of verdure, walled in with

tall forest trees on every side, must please

the eye, and wrap the senses, for a mo-

ment; but they fail to enchain attention.

They command admiration, to excite won-

der, and make lasting impressions upon the

mind. They possess none of that con-

stant charm of lovely, peculiarly vari-

ous, and picturesque scenery; and the

tourist soon becomes fatigued in noting

the remarkable uniformity and reser-

blance of feature that characterize them.

The landscapes are but a continued series

of prairies skirted by forests, from the

banks of the San Jacinto to the Colorado.

This country, as its surface indicates,

affords almost every variety of soil. In

the level and undulating regions, it is ex-

ceedingly fertile, consisting, in many places,

of a rich, deep, calcareous loam, in

which sandy and clayey particles are in-

timately combined with a carbonaceous

vegetable mould. On the banks of sever-

al of the streams the soil assumes a red-

dish-yellow color, from the abundance of

ferrous oxide mingled with it. This is

peculiarly characteristic of the soils in

the vicinity of the Red river, and the

level country on the Brazos, the Caney,

and the Colorado. On these streams the

soils seem to contain all the elements of

fertility, and are probably unsurpassed

by any on the globe. Those of the level

and undulating regions differ but little in

their chemical constituents, and evince

that they have been formed from a com-

mon sedimentary deposit. The undulat-

ing sections are generally regarded as

more fertile than the level country. This

may be owing to the fact, that the con-

stituents of the soil are there more im-

mediately blended, than in the level country;

consequently, the fertilizing influence is

more generally diffused. The soil of the

hilly region differs widely. In the val-

leys, the alluvial accumulations are gener-

ally very deep, and the soil is similar to

that of the undulating region; it consists

chiefly of a friable, sandy, calcareous

loam, remarkably fertile. Near the Col-

orado, it encloses many flinty, rolled pe-

bles, which are gradually decomposing

an imparting a siliceous character. The

hills have generally a very light thin soil,

consisting chiefly of a layer of vegetable

mould only a few inches deep, resting

upon horizontal strata of limestone. The

productions of Texas are similar to those

of the middle and southern States of the

Union; with the addition of tropical fruits;

everything yielding immensely abundant

returns for the little labor bestowed. The

forests furnish vast quantities of valuable

timber, consisting of live oak, pine, cedar,

any, which nearly resembles mahog-

any, bois d'arc, and other timber highly

prized for cabinet furniture. It has been

estimated that the forests of Texas would

furnish a supply of live oak sufficient

cent for all the navies of the world. The

mesquite grass, which carpets the prairies

and forests of western Texas, is as val-

uable as grain for stock, being exceed-

ingly nutritious, even when apparently

deadened by age, and withered by the

rays of the sun.

The sections of Texas, which, by their

geological features, indicate that they

contain the largest quantities of valuable

minerals, have been but little explored.

made, indicate that all the sedimentary

rocks of this country have not been

subjected to any of those great revolu-

tions that have broken up and contorted

the rocky strata in many other parts of

America, but have been gradually de-

posited in a tranquil sea, and as gradually

lifted up from its bed by some process of

nature. The observations, however, that

confirm this opinion, have been confined

to the tertiary and recent secondary for-

mations. Along the coast a series of

superficial accumulations extend inland

from the coast, decreasing in thickness as

the distance from the sea increases. The

bones of the mastodon, and a variety of

fossils, are found imbedded in this al-

luvial formation. Shells, similar to those

that are daily thrown upon the Gulf-shore,

are found in these deposits. These su-

perficial accumulations rest upon a coarse

sandstone. In the higher portions of the

undulating region, the sandstone in some

places protrudes through the soil in re-

gular ridges, evidently water-worn, and

forming a rocky beach. Large trunks

of siliceous trees, two or three feet in

diameter, are found lying against the

ridges of the sandstone, a few miles

east of Lagrange. This sandstone varies

greatly in texture. In some places it is

composed of coarse sands and commin-

ated shells, and encloses rolled siliceous

pebbles. In others, it is quite fine grained,

and resembles free stone.

The diseases incident to the climate of

Texas are few, and generally yield easily

to a judicious remedial course. Inter-

mittent and remittent fevers are the most

common disorders. These are induced

by the use of unwholesome food, or by

continued exposure to the sun. When

to the exposure is added great bodily fa-

tigue, the remittent fever assumes a con-

gestive type, and is exceedingly danger-

ous. Travellers, who rashly venture to

cross the prairies of the country under

the scorching noonday sun, are liable to

contract this disease. Those, however,

who travel only during the early part of

the morning, and towards the close of the

evening, are seldom subjected to those

attacks.

The people of Texas are remarkable

for sobriety and general morality. If the

descriptions we read of their recklessness,

vices, and crime, in 1837, 1838, and 1839

were true, then indeed has there been a

wonderful change wrought. The popu-

lation is too sparse for the cause of re-

ligion to suffer by the zeal of sectarians,

and, as the sabbath morning breaks, they

are all found kneeling at the same rever-

ent altar, and offering up their heart's de-

votion to the same merciful God. All trace

of the intemperance and immorality pro-

duced by the great influx of worthless

people from the States is gone. The swind-

ler and criminal have been driven from

the country by the force of public senti-

ment, while their victims have

recovered from the degradation into

which they had fallen. The moral at-

mosphere is pure. As a people, the

Texians may well be envied for their

virtues.

Wholesale Sharpiana mingled with

anti-Mormonism.—The following horri-

ble picture of murder and robbing is from

the N. O. Picayune.

Paducah, Ky., July 23, 1845.

It has lately come to light, that one of

the most extensive and thoroughly orga-

nized bands of outlaws that have yet been

banded together since the days of Mar-

shall and his gang, have their headquarters

in the adjoining counties in Illinois, whence

they sally forth to this State, and parts of

Tennessee, Mississippi, and Missouri, upon

their errands of crime. The immediate

cause of the discovery of this horde of

robbers, murderers, counterfeiters, and

horse thieves, was the sudden disappear-

ance of a man named Davis, who resided

in Christian county, in this State. Two

Foreign News

The arrival of the Hibernia at Boston from Liverpool, gives us ten days later news from Europe.

Willmer & Smith's European Times, Aug. 3, says:

The annexation of Texas, which may now be regarded as consummated, is too important an event in the history of nations to escape the lynx-eyed vigilance of the press in this quarter of the globe. It has been freely commented on since the arrival of the Acadia, last week which brought the resolutions of the Texian Congress. The annexation is not, of course, palatable to John Bull, which is, perhaps, the best reason why it should be popular on the western shores of the Atlantic.

France.—The massacre of which the Arabs have been the victims, in the cave of Dahra, has been freely commented upon by the French and British press, and its atrocity has been the subject of just general condemnation. Marshal Soult has travelled out of his way to throw the shield of his official character around the man-roasting Colonel Pelissier, under whose supervision the baking and stewing of hundreds of human beings was carried on. The affair is a sad stain on the glory of French arms, and impairs the hitherto high character of their soldiery.

Switzerland.—A very melancholy event has plunged the country into consternation and dismay. M. Leu, one of the leading members of the Jesuits' party, was found dead in his bed, weltering in his blood. His partisans declare, loudly and unequivocally, that he was basely assassinated;—his political opponents, on the contrary, declare, with equal confidence, that he committed suicide. The physicians declare that from the position which the ball took (he was shot through the heart with a pistol), he could not have committed suicide, and the fact that no pistol was found by his side confirms their assertion. But on the other hand there are no traces of any person entering the house—no noise was heard, though twenty people at least were in the house—the shutters of his bedroom were closed, and his wife, sleeping by his side, was alarmed by the report of the pistol, but saw no one. The affair is enveloped in great mystery, but it is to be hoped it will be cleared up. The agitation the matter has caused is really indescribable, and it has embittered the ill feeling which the different parties bear towards each other. My opinion is, that more blood will flow before the people become calmed down; and perhaps this suicide or assassination, whichever it may be, may be made the cause for it.

Greece.—The accounts from Greece represent the country as overrun with robbers. Assassinations are frequent. M. Patsali had been murdered in front of his own house, and the dwelling of the Receiver General had been broken into and plundered. A large body—47,000 drachmas of the public money—was carried off by the rascals.

Turkey.—Constantinople, July 17.

Collision of Steamers.—Loss of one hundred and thirty-five lives.—On the night of the 11th instant, on the Black Sea, about forty miles east of the Bosphorus, a most dreadful catastrophe took place. Two Turkish Steamers, the one coming from, and the other going to Trebizonde came into a sudden collision, and one of them went down with the greater part of the crew and passengers.

The vessels were the Scutari, commanded by Mr. Dubbins, and the Medihrai Tidjahret, commanded by Mr. Lambert.

India and China.—The Cholera has been very prevalent in Bombay and Poonah, and has raged in Lahore fearfully.

The political news is not of importance. The Governor General remained at Calcutta, but was expected to move in October to the north-west provinces, to reduce the Sikhs to order. From China we learn that a riot had taken place at Victoria.—It had been suppressed without difficulty.—The troops had been withdrawn from Kolungson, in accordance with terms of our treaty, and the Chinese had taken possession. The mate and gunner of the Ariel, having 100,000 dollars on board, had attempted to seize the vessel, but were defeated—in the conflict the mate was killed, and the gunner wounded. The Bombay market had a favorable appearance for imports.

Professor Espy Abroad.—We regret to learn that some mischievous persons having fired the prairie between this city and Fort Smith, the fences and other valuable property of Major Elias Recter, and Wm. Queensbury, were consumed. The extent of the drought in our country may be imagined; when we relate that the flames rose with such rapidity as to

threaten all before them. Professor Espy will be pleased to hear that a fine shower immediately followed, and the long sultry season has been succeeded by a clouded and a cool atmosphere.—Ark. Intell. of 9th.

AND SO FORTH—IANA.

We have the least catalogue of calamities this week, of any one since we commenced collecting them.

Fire at Albany.—We learn from the Citizen that a fire broke out at 11 1/2 o'clock Monday evening in a cow stable in the rear of No. 6 Park street, between Park and Eagle streets, which immediately spread among the multitude of stables, sheds, and out houses in the rear of the buildings on State, Park, and Eagle streets. These were all consumed, together with two small frame dwellings located in an alley that runs up from Lancaster street. The fire was only prevented from sweeping this alley through on either side to Lancaster street, by a timely supply of water from cisterns connected with Gibson's plane factory.

No. 6 Park street, 2 story brick building, owned by John Townsend, and occupied by a colored family, was destroyed; also No. 8 and 10, two-story frame buildings, owned by the Dennison estate, and occupied by six poor families, were destroyed. No. 12, three-story brick dwelling, owned by John Townsend, and occupied by Wm P. Winters and Leman Clark, was seriously damaged by fire and water. All the furniture was removed. The three-story brick houses, Nos. 32 and 34 Eagle street, owned by the Rathbone estate and occupied (No. 32) by Mr Van Arman, and (No. 34) by Mrs Shaw and Mr Swan, were also badly damaged, furniture all removed; also from No. 30, occupied by Mr Parker.

Destructive Fire.—Loss of Lives.—At 9 o'clock last evening, the extensive stables fronting on Brattle Square, attached to the City Tavern, Brattle street, kept by Lucius Doolittle, were discovered to be on fire. The fire was designedly set in one of the mangers, near the door in the southerly stable, and the flames spread quickly into the hay loft, and in a few moments, the whole building was in flames, burning with fearful rapidity.

There were some sixty to seventy horses in the stable. They were all got out at the imminent risk of the lives of the hostlers connected with the stables, and several others, who ventured into the stables surrounded by flames, and cut the halters, and drove the horses out. A young man named Florence Sullivan, a printer, was very badly burnt, his clothes having caught fire. Mr Pope, the driver of the Berlin and West Baylston stage, had his face and hands burnt. Silas Libbey, hostler, had his hands burnt. The fire raged furiously, and threatened the destruction of the Brattle Street Church and other surrounding property, but by the exertions of the department it was confined to the stables and sheds. The roof of the church belfry caught fire, and was considerably burnt. It is our melancholy duty, in publishing an account of this fire, to record the loss of two lives by the falling of the angle of the front brick wall of the stables on Brattle Square.

Mr Emerson G. Thompson, 3d foreman of Engine Company No. 3 of Charlestown, and Mr Wm. Roulstone, of No. 7, of the same town, were dragging along a hose carriage; and when opposite the stable, the angle of the wall fell over and crushed them underneath it, killing them both instantly. Mr Roulstone was most shockingly mangled, his head being almost severed from his body. Mr Thompson was a young, unmarried man, a carpenter by trade, and Mr Roulstone was a sail maker—both belonged to Charlestown. It was reported that another young man, named Howard, was killed, but we were unable to learn the fact.

The stages, carriages and harness were all saved. The stables belonged to the Fifty Associates.

One of the hostlers had just taken out a horse from the stall in which the fire was set, for the purpose of giving the animal some water.—Boston Atlas, Aug. 16.

Fire near Lexington.—We regret to learn from the Lexington Ky. Inquirer, that the bagging factory and rope walk of Thomas H. Clay, Esq., on the Richmond turnpike, near Lexington, were destroyed by fire on the 7th inst. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss \$3,000. Insurance \$5,000.

Fire.—The Cincinnati Atlas, of the 7th inst. says:

Yesterday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in a back building attached to the coach-making and blacksmith establishment of John Pummil & Co., corner of Plum and George streets, which, together with the shop in front and contents, were entirely destroyed.

The Anti Rent Murder.—A correspondent of the Albany Argus writes from Delhi as follows:

The examination into the butchery of Steele is still progressing before the Coroner. Developments have already been made which will probably lead to the detection and conviction of some of those engaged in it. Three have already been arrested. One was called as a witness before the Coroner. He was present at the time the deed was done, and has made some disclosures about it. It is feared that the person who fired the fatal shot has escaped and fled. A warrant was issued for his arrest, but he could not be found.

The Delaware Express states that the names of the persons arrested are Henry D. Wickham, Zora Preston and Isaac Burhans, of Roxbury, and Richard Davis of Colchester. Sheriff Moore has offered a reward of \$300 for the apprehension, out of the county, of Warren W. W. Scudder, of Roxbury, who has absconded.

The Daily Mail says, that there are in Boston upwards of two hundred gambling houses, and at least one thousand professed gamblers.

More Doings at Lexington.—We learn from the Lexington Inquirer, of yesterday, that on the night of the 19th some of the people of that city, occupying, no enviable position in society, made a brutal attack upon several free negroes, beating them most cruelly, and tarring and feathering one of them in the public square. The watchmen took cognizance of the proceeding. The Inquirer speaks of the blacks, who were so brutally treated, as men who make an honest living for themselves and families, and demean themselves peaceably and inoffensively.

The citizens of Lexington held a public meeting on the subject, at the court house, on the 17th inst. Benj. Grant in the chair. The meeting passed strong resolutions against the outrages upon the blacks on the preceding night, pledged themselves to aid the city authorities in detecting and bringing to punishment the authors of those outrages, and in suppressing all subsequent attempts of a similar character, protested against having those shameful doings connect in any manner with the daylight proceedings of last Monday, and resolved that ten men in each ward should volunteer and give their names, who were to arm themselves and hold themselves ready to unite with the city police at a moment's warning, and that the Mayor should be requested to adopt such other measures as he might deem necessary.—Lou. Jour.

The Fire last night. Further Particulars.—It is certain that the fire was set by an incendiary, who entered the door on Brattle square, and applied the matches to the hay in the rack of a large double stall. The hostler had passed the spot but a moment before.

The fire was immediately discovered and an attempt made to smother it with their hands, by the hostler and another person, but it soon got above their reach. The stable was owned by the 'Fifty Associates,' and was insured. Mr Doolittle's loss was about \$2,000, in hay, grain, harnesses, sleighs, &c. He thinks this morning that no horses were burnt.

We are pained to add that William Roulstone of Charlestown, has also died from injuries received at the fire. His age is 22 years, and he was a sail maker by trade. Another death is reported but not positively known to us.—Boston Daily Times, August 18.

Mob and Death at a Camp Meeting.—On Tuesday night of last week, the camp meeting of the colored people near Frankln in Baltimore county, was the scene of a furious riot, which resulted in death. The camp was held under the auspices of the Bethel church of this city, and was exclusively under the control of colored people. As we understand it, on the previous night, a man who was unruly and disorderly was arrested and kept in confinement, until he could be properly dealt with. This gave umbrage to a party of his friends, who mustered in strength on Tuesday night and proceeded to the camp, armed with various deadly weapons. At the hour of midnight they entered the camp and commenced an assault on all whom they met. In a short time the melee became general, and clubs and other weapons were used. One man, it is stated, named Rogers, was shot, and died in a short time; others were more or less severely injured. The party making the assault were all colored, and nearly, if not quite all, were from Baltimore.—Baltimore Sun.

Fire.—A Camden, N. J. on Monday morning a fire was discovered in a frame engine house adjoining a five-story building belonging to the Browning estate, and occupied by Mr Wentworth as a storehouse for machinery, &c., and the fourth floor by Mr Warren in the manufacture of silk goods. The whole was destroyed contents and all—loss \$10,000, partly insured.

Great Storm on the Cape.—At Yarmouth, on Monday last, we learn from the Register, the storm of thunder and lightning was severe. Considerable damage was done to houses and vessels.

Fire.—The barn of Grant Goodrich, Esq. of this city, was set on fire by an incendiary on Sunday evening at 11 o'clock and burnt down.—Chicago Dem.

From the Whitney Expedition.—One of the party which went out with Mr Whitney; to survey the route of a railroad to the Pacific, writes to his friend at Rochester, under date of July 14th:—

We are ninety miles westward of Prairie du Chien, and from the Mississippi river. We are progressing slowly, and are all in good health and fine spirits. We shall be thirty or forty days more in crossing to the Missouri river. We have travelled only ten, thirteen, and seventeen miles a day since we left the Mississippi, on account of the heat—the thermometer standing at 93 degrees in the shade. In crossing the streams we sometimes had to unload the wagon two or three times a day, and lift it over by hand. Some of us have enjoyed the luxury of sleep over night in wet clothes, from standing in the mud and water, waist deep to lift out the wagon. This, however, we regard as only one of the varieties of our prairie life.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1845.

War and Rumor of War.—For the last few weeks the appearance favors war. Mexico 'threatens,' if nothing more, by issuing orders to be ready.

The United States 'prepares,' as a precautionary move, for national defence: So between both parties rumors of war, like the sound of distant thunder, agitate all America.

What part England is to play in the struggle, can easily be imagined—the Lion likes to have his jackalls provide sumptuous fare; 'England expects every man to do his duty.'

The 'Federals,' scions of the old tories are pouring on the cold water, to keep from fainting, and to weaken the government, and, of course, high minded men, brush up the plume, for the good of their country;—what next? Ah! that's the how!

Wait a little, gentle reader, the times are full of events, and big ones too; war is a calamity but such things must be,—and no Lattay Day Saint will ever throw cold water to disgrace his country or his country's glory. Cowards fear death; the brave none but the Lord.

Never satisfied.—It may truly be said that fashion and death are never satisfied. In all parts of the world men die; and what is as much astonishing as any thing else, is, that accidents, of every description enlarge the business so that a natural death rarely happens, except among the Latter Day Saints. The doctors, the machinery, the fire, the water, and now and then the savages of war, keep the sluiceways, by-paths and "cross lots" of death so crowded, that the natural way of "giving up the ghost, and being gathered to the fathers," is of Mormon faith altogether.

This being the last resort, and only true way of leaving the world, we think the saints may greatly profit by a few words of wisdom. Live simple; cleanse the flesh from impurities; shun the folly of the Gentiles; and obey the ordinances of the Lord, so shall thy days be prolonged upon the earth.

As to fashion, one half the poverty and vanity that now groans in rags or festers in silks, is budded and blossomed, and wormy by following fashions. Clothes, carriages, and furniture of every description, are thrown by, by the "upper ten thousand," and the "middle ten thousand" follow the fashion, and then the under ten thousand, carrying the other by day's works, try to do likewise;—and all to be in fashion.

Now all we have to say, is, cure the world of fashion and folly, and there will be less fires, less hail storms, less crimes; less war, and less mobs, and more natural deaths.

Iowa.—Mr. Dodge is elected by a about 800 majority. The people have voted down the constitution the second time. Well, the people are the government any how, in a back country, except where mobbers, lynchers, and Philadelphia rioters get a top, like the Irishman who lashed himself upon a saw log on the top of the hill, and got Pat to roll it off; and he seeing the Irishman squeezed pretty close, when under the log, exclaimed, lustily: "hang my honey, ye'er a top half of the time!"

Suicide.—On Monday morning last, Mary Robinson, wife of Edward Robinson, of the east part of this city, was found with a razor in her hand, and her throat cut deep. A coroner's jury turned a verdict, "that the deceased came to her death by her own hand, in a state of mental aberration."

Chant.—Last Sabbath the band, having ascended the steeple of the Temple, gave a chant as the congregation dispersed from the grove, and being so high the effect was as near heavenly as anything we can think of.—[Nauvoo Neighbor.

Your music is not the only thing that is most effective from a distance, Neighbor.—St. Louis Reveille.

Just so honest fellows: and one other "thing," we would mention. "most effective from a distance," is, truth, which, in the shape of persecution, and in the form of the gospel, has touched the hearts of honest men in Europe, as well as America; and in the Islands of the sea;—and having God and some good men, to manage it, the world will hear of its heavenly "music," as well as a few soldiers,

The Sabbath.—Twenty-five thousand passengers, says the New York Tribune of the 17th ult., went and came between the Battery and Staten Island on Sunday last.—[Tippencanoe Journal.

Will religionists say that they did right, or that they did wrong, in making this Sunday trip? The answer must and will be—it depends on circumstances! If they were going to hear orthodox preaching, it was right! If they were going to hear orthodox preaching exposed, it was wrong!—Circumstances, after all, go further, in what is practical, with religionists, than they are aware of.—[Regenerator.

Talk about right and wrong in breaking the Sabbath. Every body knows, and every day's experience shows, that our large cities are "Sepulchres full of dead men's bones," and, that on Sundays, the bugs, worms caterpillars, and butterflies, issue forth for fresh air.

The Cincinnati Chronicle says that the Mormons who are residing in this city, have had a revelation that a great portion of the city is soon to be burnt down. The prophecy has created a considerable stir amongst them, and they are all preparing to remove to the holy city.

The revelation was given by Isaiah about 2500 years ago. See Isaiah 66: 15 and 16.

City news.—We understand, says the St. Louis Gazette, that a change has been made in the editorial department of the Herald of Religious Liberty, and that hereafter it will be conducted by an association of gentlemen.

Gentlemen truly: what has become of the former Ass that did not "know his owner?" or, we beg pardon, perhaps the Herald had no connection with the "Religious Counterfeit Detector?" If so no insinuation.

Horrible state of Society.—Benton's bobtailed prophet of the Missouri Reporter, gives the following awful picture of two day's works in St. Louis. Impudent, saucy children jerked into court in lieu of whipping at home;—drunkards fined; but no fine, we believe for any other kind of crime;—what a horrible state of society! Hear him herald his own shame:—

Recorder's Court.—A number of school boys were arraigned for using offensive language, and an example made of one of them to the amount of one dollar.

One man was fined twenty dollars for selling liquor on Sunday, and he a man who considers our Sunday as his Monday.

Four other persons were sentenced to the Workhouse in default of paying their fines, for drunkenness, &c.

Recorder's Court.—There were five persons sent to the Workhouse for disturbing the peace, three to work out one dollar, and two to work out five dollars each, and cost.

Three others were fined for the same offence, to the aggregate value of seven dollars and costs, and paid up.

Two were fined one dollar each for obstructing the sidewalk, and a free colored customer three dollars for being out after ordinance hours.

"An Lord!"—The Lord recently spread out a sample of "passing events" in the St. Louis Gazette, in the following, 'mixed metaphor.'

Roudyism.—This term is fast becoming local in our language; and it would seem inevitably so, from the frequent necessity of using it.

Mix up your metaphors: "Red spirits, and white spirits, "Black spirits and gray."

"Mingle, mingle, mingle, "You that mingle may."

Rain and Heat.—On Monday night we had a light shower, and on Tuesday at 1 P. M. the Thermometer stood at 87° in the shade. High enough for September.

"O say busy Bee!"—A new daily paper has been started in Washington, D. C. called the "Bee." The first No. (before us) indicates some sweet, and of the gentleman engaged in it, can make any money from the national litter, they ought to be encouraged throughout the Union.

Judgment.—Let fools tell all they know and wise men profit by it. That is the way a wise Mormon copes with the folly of the sects.

Females.—Judge Lewis says:—"God bless the sex! Ever foremost in the work of charity; always ministering to the sick—lingering longest at the cross—speeding earliest to the sepulchre! They never erred but once, and that error

had been committed at a later period of the world, after 4000 years of bright and lovely deeds, the Accusing Spirit had carried the offence to Heaven's Chancery in vain!"

Female Sattery! just as if God did not know the virtues of women. We say: God bless virtuous men and women from the hovel to the heavens, and curse sinful ones from the brothel to the bank.

MEXICO.

Our correspondents at New Orleans, says the Republican, in a letter written at the latest hour before the departure of the Cincinnati, says:

We have just read the following intelligence on the Bulletin board:

Warlike.—Major General Gaines has made a requisition upon the Governor of Louisiana, for one thousand men; to start immediately for Texas.

In addition to the above, we learn, verbally, that he has made requisitions upon five or ten of the adjoining States, of one thousand men from each State; making a force of ten thousand men, to start as soon as possible for Texas.

We have no later news from Mexico than was brought by the "Water Witch," which you received by the Missouri. The Caspian leaves on Monday, and you will receive by her further intelligence of the doings with us. Yours truly, X.

Gen. Taylor, it will be recollected, landed in Aransas Bay, on the 25th ult., having under his command the Third and Fourth Regiments of Infantry, and one company of Artillery. The Third Regiment numbered, all told, 567 strong; the Fourth was not so strong, and it is believed that the whole force did not at that time exceed one thousand men. St. Joseph's Island is not laid down in the map of Texas published by the War Department in 1844, but it is probably in Matagorda Bay. Col. Twigg, who commands the Second Regiment of Dragoons, had orders to proceed to Fort Alamo—so says the Union—and was at the last dates from Red river, making forced marches for his destination. Fort Alamo is at least one hundred and fifty miles from Matagorda Bay. Whether a junction can be formed by Col. Twigg and Gen. Taylor, before the anticipated attack of the Mexicans, is a matter of doubt. Reinforcements, it will be seen, were ordered from New Orleans, but they were not to leave for three or four days. Gen. Taylor's position is, if the intelligence be true, critical and further tidings will be looked for with anxiety.

The Tropic of the 18th, says:

"The steamship John McKim left here last evening for Galveston. We understand that the agent of the government at this port paid \$1,000 to the owners of the McKim, to induce them to start her a day in advance of her usual time. It is supposed that she carries out important despatches."

[These are, no doubt, the despatches which were forwarded on the 8th, from Washington, by Lieut. Ringgold.]

The steamboat White Wing had been chartered by the Quarter Master at New Orleans, to take the place of the Undine, in Aransas Bay, the White Wing drawing much less water. She was to leave on the 16th.

From the New Orleans Bulletin of the 10th, we extract the following article, having at the present moment very general interest:

"There is a dispute respecting the western boundary line of Texas, which may be counted as a new element in our calculations while speculating on the consequences of annexation. According to the Mexican geography it seems that the Nueces is the eastern boundary of the Department of Tamaulipas, and separates it from the State of Texas. This geographical arrangement, of course, throws all the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande in the State of Tamaulipas, and constitutes it an integral portion of Mexico. The Texans, on the contrary, contend, that the Rio Grande is the western boundary of the State, and have always claimed the whole territory to that limit. Here, then, is another difficulty which will tend greatly to complicate our relations with Mexico. She will be disposed to regard the march of the United States troops across the Nueces as an invasion of Tamaulipas, a State distinct from Texas, according to the Mexican division. This will be a new cause for war, over and above the provocation already given by taking possession of Texas. That our government is determined to maintain the boundary claimed by Texas to its fullest extent, is sufficiently demonstrated. Our troops are already on the other side of the Nueces, and the intention is announced of occupying a position on the eastern bank of the Rio Grande, under orders, no doubt, to that effect, from headquarters. On the line of that river, then, a collision must take place, if at all. After consenting to authorize a negotiation with Texas on the basis of her independence, as Mexico has done, she could have no plausible pretext, under the law of nations, to declare war against us on account of annexation.—But contemplating the Nueces as the eastern boundary of Tamaulipas, she will consider the presence of an American army west of that stream as an invasion of her territory. Under this view of things, the march of our troops may be regarded as an encroachment on the Mexican soil, and the movement certainly seems more likely than any other cause hitherto suggested, to lead to a declaration of war."

Strange death.—The late Baltimore Sun has the following: A colored woman recently died at the same house, and,

from the symptoms developed, the physicians were unable to determine upon the cause of death. Upon a post mortem examination of her body, about one hundred nails were found in her intestines; together with a large two inch screw and some crooked twelve-penny nails, about four inches long; some pins, bent up, and two pieces of anthracite coal. The nails were generally four-penny, six-penny, and eight-penny, some of them broken. One of the resident students weighed them, and found the ninety nails, now at the almshouse, to weigh one pound. About twelve of the nails are in the possession of a physician of this city. What could have induced the poor creature to swallow iron and coal, and how she could swallow a rusty nail four inches long, are questions for speculative philosophy. The woman was an idiot.

Three Persons Killed.—A melancholy accident happened, says the Montreal Herald of the 2d instant, at St. Genevieve, on Sunday about six o'clock. Five respectable persons had met at a house in the village, when a hurricane accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over that place. Two of the company proceeded to the garret for the purpose of shutting a window, when they were instantly struck dead. The electric fluid passed down stairs, killed another person, and severely injuring the remaining two individuals, one of whom was so much hurt that it was expected he would soon be numbered among the dead. The deceased, whose names are Joseph Lazon, J. B. Labonde, and J. R. Roux, were highly respectable young men, much esteemed, and have each left a wife and children to deplore their loss.

THE DARK CLOUD OF WAR!

The Washington Union of Tuesday contains a translation of the report and resolutions submitted by the Mexican Minister of Finance to the Chamber of Deputies, the object of which is to empower the Executive to contract a loan of fifteen millions of dollars. It comes in the Diario del Gobierno of July 2nd, received at the Department of State via Pensacola, and it must remove all doubt as to the intentions of Mexico. The Minister says:

On the 19th of April of the present year, I had the honor to present to the august Chamber of Deputies a report proposing various means which the government considered proper to be adopted, in order to obtain resources for making war on Texas. At that time some hope remained that the efforts of the government to avoid war, and its fatal consequences, might prove successful. That hope is now forever lost, and there are no other alternatives for Mexico than infamy and slavery on the one side, or war, with all its disasters and calamities, on the other. Mexico has been provoked to this war, and for a long series of years has borne this provocation; and her people would now be unworthy to preserve the country which their fathers conquered by their blood, if they should not arm and rise in mass to oppose an iniquitous aggression, in defence of their nationality, and to secure respect as an independent people. The time for talking and discussing the incontestable rights of Mexico in the Texas question, is now past; and the period has arrived when we must act with rapidity and decision, in order to sustain our national cause before the whole world, which is observing us, and which will fix its eyes upon us, to see whether we are worthy to be regarded as a nation, or only to be conquered as a horde of savages. The Government has been unable to resist the calls of duty, or the unanimous voice of the nation, and is decided by necessity to engage in war. The Minister of Foreign Relations has already submitted his proposition to declare war; and, without doubt, the national Congress will decree it, in obedience to the wishes of the Republic.

The Minister goes on to say that in order to prosecute the war with vigor, a loan, either national or foreign, of \$15,000,000 will be necessary; and he intimates his belief that oppressive measures may be necessary to raise this large amount, which means that wealthy citizens of Mexico must be compelled to lend assistance. He concludes by submitting the following propositions:

First. The Government is authorized to contract a loan, either national or foreign, which may bring into the Treasury a disposable amount of fifteen millions of dollars.

Second. For the extinction of the debt created by this loan, and the payment of the interest, the Government will hypothecate all the revenues of the nation not already hypothecated for other payments.

Third. The Government will present to Congress an account of every loan which it may contract in virtue of this authorization, and a statement of the objects to which the amount of such loan is devoted.

• LUIS DE LA ROSA.

The War upon the Jesuits.—The Journal of Commerce, with characteristic bigotry and intolerance, came out the other day in a ferocious article denoun-

cing the Jesuits and rejoicing in what it is disposed to regard as the prospects of a speedy dissolution of that world renowned order. Not long since the same paper made a most indecent and unchristian attack on the Protestant Episcopal church.

"Thus it is ever with sectarian bigotry—'Dealing damnation round the land.'—on all not included within the pale of its own Communion. Even Mitchell, the French writer, who affects to approach his subject with the candor and calmness of a philosopher, discovers in his recent work on the influence of the priesthood on the women of France, the same fierce and undignified intolerance. When the History of the Jesuits is fairly written, it will be clearly seen that an institution which, for three hundred years has maintained such strength and vigor, has had some more conservative and enduring elements of power and influence than mere priestly intrigue and cunning. Neither philosophic historian, nor the genuine christian, whose heart has been enlarged by the vivifying principle of love, can look without the deepest interest and sympathy upon the records of the Society of Jesus. The stern, heroic devotion and profound sagacity of Ignatius—the unparalleled self-sacrifices and unquenchable zeal of Xavier—the exemplary humility and enlightened philanthropy of Borgia—the cultivated taste and extensive erudition of Bellarmine—the patient, unwearied zeal and exemplary virtue of a long line of successors devoted to the service of the Almighty, certainly present a spectacle calculated to excite the admiration rather than the censure of the rational observer. Much of superstition, error, folly and hostility to the liberties, civil and religious, of mankind, are mixed up with Jesuitism, but viewed in whatever aspect, we can find no excuse, no palliation for the hissing and hootings of that fanatical bigotry of which the Rev David Hale stands amongst the men of this generation, a meet and fitting incarnation and organ."

THE MURDERS IN DELAWARE COUNTY.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal, Sunday Evening, Aug. 10, 1845.

DEAR SIR: I arrived at this village last evening, and found a deep gloom hanging over it. This day the remains of Deputy Sheriff Steele were committed to the grave. The funeral service was performed by the Presbyterian and Episcopal clergymen of this place, assisted by Rev. Mr. Adams, of the Episcopal Church at Unadilla. There was a very large concourse of people, as much so that the largest church would not begin to hold them. The clergymen addressed a multitude from a piazza. The clergyman of this village impressed on the minds of his hearers eternal vigilance, until the murderers are brought to punishment, and the majesty of the law satisfied.

The citizens of the village held a meeting last evening, and organized a patrol to guard the village and public buildings. Many persons did not close their eyes last night for fear of incendiaries. There is a horrible state of things in this county. I found to-day that a posse went out last night to arrest six men living in Roxbury, the town adjoining Andes, where Steele was murdered, who were supposed to have been present at, if not implicated in, the murder. The posse has just returned, bringing in three men who are confined in jail. An express left here on Friday afternoon for Albany, to confer with and bear despatches to, the Governor. The inhabitants say that the laws are insufficient. The Grand Jurors will not find bills against the Anti-Remoters in this county. They further say, that if the Governor does not act promptly, and provide relief, they, the people of this county, will take the law into their own hands.

Steele had many warm and ardent friends, who are determined to avenge the taking of his life. I presume there are a thousand men waiting anxiously to be let into the disaffected towns, if the laws have no effect. Much is said here about certain prominent men of this village who are said to have thrown firebrands by encouraging the Anti-Remoters.

Men are pouring into the village from different towns to protect public buildings. The Anti Remoters say that the jail will never again hold any of them long. They will endeavor to destroy the State arms that are here by burning them. I am told that the Governor has intended to declare this County in a state of insurrection, and to proclaim martial law.

Yours in much haste, D.

The Delaware Outrage—Further Arrests.—The Albany Argus of yesterday makes the following statements on the authority of a gentleman who left Delhi on Sunday:

"At the time our informant left, more than forty persons had been brought in by the several posses, from different quarters—some of them arrested as witnesses, but the greater portion of them, (between 30 and 40,) proved to have been concerned as principals for subordinate abettors, in the outrages that resulted in Steele's death."

Our last account gave information of the arrest of 22 or 23 only. Of the rest, six were brought in by Timothy Corbin, Jr. on Saturday—four of whom admitted that they were present at Earl's, armed and disguised, when Steele was shot. Among the six, were the two Sanford's, father and son—at whose house Scudder staid the night before the sale. Mr. Lunn was another—at whose house Scudder stopped the day of the sale, and where he and others disguised themselves before going on to the ground.

Mr. Corbin also sent in on Saturday, David Scott of Bovina, who, it is in proof, furnished a wagon to transport arms and Indians to the ground.

Mr. Burhans brought in two persons suspected of being concerned in the outrage at Earl's.

Of the residue, our informant does not recollect the names; but he furnishes us with some of the facts that have been brought out in proof before the Coroner's Jury, that show the strong and conclusive nature of the testimony against some of those now in custody.

It is in proof, from the wife of Earl and a woman employed at his house, that Earl furnished the Indians with provisions on the morning of the sale—and among other things, mutton, potatoes, bread butter, in considerable quantities.

A Mr. Reesile, one of the prisoners, after some equivocation, finally confessed that he was on the ground at the time of Steele's death, in disguise and armed, and that he acted as a chief on the occasion, under Scudder the head chief or sachem.

It is also in proof that Squires, at whose house were found the pistol taken from Corbin in September, and the 10 Indian disguises, told Scudder on the day of the sale, "Now is your time to strike the fatal blow—now or never." One of the ten disguises found at Squire's house has been identified by young Northrop, (the son of the man who confessed to his having acted as chief on the day of sale), as the dress which he (Northrop) wore on that day. He states further that this dress was furnished him by Scudder, and was after the murder, returned by him to Scudder.

Nothing, we learn, can exceed the alacrity and spirit with which the farmers have come up to the work of sustaining the majesty of the law and bringing the offenders to justice. From the remote parts of the county—from Tompkins, Masonville, Sidney, Walton, Franklin, Meredith, Harpersfield, Day'sport, Hancock, as well as Delhi, the farmers have left their fields unharvested, and at great sacrifices to themselves have volunteered to do duty under the Sheriff—coming in armed and equipped ready for service. These towns are all that are either entirely or mainly free from the Anti-Remotement.

The infected district embraces nearly half the country—pervading the greater portion of territory lying between the two branches of the Delaware, and some on either side of them. The infected towns are Kortright, Stamford, Roxbury, Middletown, Bovina, Andes, Calchester, Hamden, and a part of Delhi. These towns cover what is known as the old Hardenburgh Patent. The district borders on Sullivan, Greene, Schoharie and Ulster, the western and northwestern part of the county only being free from Anti-Remotement.

Terrible Accident.—Gasometer Burst and several Persons badly Burned.—The Pittsburgh Gazette, of Wednesday August 13th, contains the particulars of a serious accident in Allegheny city. It says:—Last evening at about half past eight o'clock, a terrible accident happened at Allegheny. The New Protestant Methodist church, in that city is lighted with gas, manufactured on the premises. Something had gone wrong with the apparatus, and several members of the congregation, had assembled for the purpose of repairing it. While they were in the act of raising the gasometer out of the water, supposing it to be empty, but which was a mistake, the gas ignited from a candle, burst the gasometer with a loud report and set fire to the gas house.

The fire was quickly subdued by the Uncle Sam, which speedily arrived on the ground. But the melancholy part is the severely burning of several of the persons present.

A list of wounded given is as follows: Mr. Herron, sexton, very badly burnt, not expected to live; Mr. Brown, peddler, badly burnt, supposed to be dangerous; Wm. Karna, postmaster of Allegheny, badly, but not dangerously burnt; James Russell, carpenter, head badly cut, and supposed to be dangerously burnt; Mr. Isler, very badly burnt; Henry Williams, grocer, slightly burnt. The report of the explosion alarmed the whole neighborhood, and the light was very brilliant. The main body of the church was injured.

The Delaware Outrage.—Governor with several gentlemen from Delhi, in reference to the recent outrages in Delaware.

Adjutant Gen. Farrington, we understand, arrived in town yesterday, from Delhi, where he passed a few days on his way from his residence in Tioga county to the capital.

We learn that the Sheriff's posse were still scouring the county, in pursuit of persons suspected or known to have been present in disguise when Steele was murdered—and that almost daily accessions were made to the number of persons under arrest.—Argus.

Long Prayers.—In old times, and even now-a-days, in the backwoods, ministers make tedious long prayers. A friend has just related to us a bona fide anecdote, that occurred in a town in Maine, not many years since, in the meeting house on Sunday. The minister was one of the long-winded kind, and on opening his services Sunday morning, usually prayed about three quarters of an hour. One Sunday, after the minister had prayed his usual time, and the congregation had got pretty much tucked out, a venerable Quaker, who went by the title of "Uncle John"—his name being John Da-

vis—and who was considered a little "out of his head," looking up earnestly to the minister, suddenly said, "Friend—thee's prayed about long enough—hadn't thee better say, for Christ's sake Amen?"

The congregation found relief in a general "titter," and Uncle John was pardoned, for he was an universal favorite. [Lovel Vox Populi.]

Wife-kill.—One John Moriarty had resided the last three years in Brooklyn, with a wife whom he married in Savannah, and by whom he had two children. On Friday, the 15th, another wife of his, with ten good sized children, arrived from Ireland. On Tuesday, the 12th, John robbed his junior wife of \$24, and some household goods, and joined his senior family in New York, to remove with them to the west. The police stopped his flight and took him prisoner. Almost Spiritual wife-kill.

Movements of the British.—The Chicago Democrat states that the British have a steam war ship of the largest size, laid up at Penetanguishine, about two hundred miles from Mackinac, with a full crew in attendance, ready to sail her at any moment. They have had her in the harbor there until recently. They now have two full regiments of Highland Dragoons, and have enlarged and fortified more strongly the barracks at that place. Until lately, the British have been in the habit of paying our Indians annuities. But our government protested against it and broke it up. The Indians have heretofore lined on Drummond's Island, American territory. But now they are nearly all moved to Manitoulin Islands, the property of Great Britain, where they are fed, clothed, and provided with arms and ammunition by British officers. On the Manitoulin Islands there are now from three to four thousand Indian warriors. Upon these facts at this time, there can be but one opinion formed as to the ultimate designs of Great Britain.

POPPY PEBBLES.

6 1/2 o'clock P. M.
Rain and Hail.—A piercing shower mingled with hail, which lasted about thirty minutes, has just passed over this city. The only damage we can ascertain is, in glass upon the north and east sides of the houses: From appearances several hundred lights have been broken.

Well, we predicted hail, and it comes within the chance of charging it to an incendiary; and if the household of faith scarcely escapes the cold drops of the Lord, what shall the ungodly and the sinner do when he pours both cold and hot drops upon them without mercy to chasten and reward them for martyring the Prophet, and their evil deeds?

MARRIED.—At Cambria, Niagara Co. N. Y., on the 17th of August, by Elder George Fowler, Mr. Oliver B. Huntington, of Nauvoo, to Miss Mary M. Neal, of Cambria.

SEXTON'S WEEKLY REPORT

August 24, 1845.
Margaret Crandall (of La Harpe,) 51y 2m; unknown.
Hiel Bradford, 39y; fever.
Nancy Ann Harding, 1y 9m 5d; diarrhea.
Joseph Ralphs, 35y 6m; struck with lightning.
Clarissa McNeal (of Shickoquon) 18y 4m; chill fever.
Alden Burdick (of La Harpe,) 42y; fever.
Elvira Matson, 25y 7m; consumption.
John Crawford, 23y; bilious fever.
Triphens Redfield (of La Harpe,) 66y 10m; typhus fever.
Henry White, 60y; unknown.
Joseph Isaac Cook, 1y 4m; consumption.
Iowa L. Loomis, 1y 6m; diarrhea.
Isaac Morley Carter, 3y; canker.
George Black, 28y; bilious fever.
David Foot (of China creek, 76y 15d; chill fever.

August 31, 1845.
Freeman B. Stow, 10y; bilious fever.
Oliver M. Stow, 5m 20d; diarrhea.
Ellen Smith, 2y 3m; black canker.
James H. Stocking, 3y 3d; consumption.
Sarah Butterfield, 3m; putrid fever.
Samuel Walton, 4y; typhus fever.
Davis Obey, 10y 27d; fever.
Mary L. Bradley, 7y 4m 3d; diarrhea.
Charles W. Griggs, 25y; consumption.

W. D. HUNTINGTON.
DIED August 27th 1845, Sarah Gould, daughter of David H. & Fanny M. Redfield, aged 10 months, and 17 days, of the canker.

Sweet precious babe, alas! how dearly loved, Thrice blest yet too soon from us removed, To heavenly joys yet to thy Father's will, We will submit, resign thee, and be still.

FOR SALE in Hancock county, about 20 miles from Nauvoo, 12 miles from Warsaw, 7 from Lima; 157 acre of good land, about 81 acre under good cultivation; 23 under pasture, 12 log houses, one 18 by 24 with frame stable 12 by 24, 2 wells good water, stable, at outbuildings.

Also, 11 1/2 of good timber land, about 2 miles from above, with log house and about 20 acre under wood.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.
County of Hancock.
NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons having claims against the Estate of Elijah Perry, deceased, to present the same at the office of the Probate Justice of the Peace, for said county on the 22d day of October, A.D. 1845, for proof and adjustment thereof.
PHILO P. GOODWIN,
Adm'r of said Elijah Perry, dec'd.
August 15, 1845.—16—44.

NOTICE.
A LARGE quantity of BRICKLAYERS and CARPENTERS wanted IMMEDIATELY, on the NAUVOO HOUSE and the TEMPLE.
Do you see? Do you hear? If you do, pay ATTENTION!!
Recollect immediately!!
GEORGE MILLER,
PETER HAWS,
AMASA LYMAN,
GEORGE A. SMITH.
Nauvoo, August 22, 1845.—16!!

CITY LOTS AND PRAIRIE LANDS.
THE NAUVOO HOUSE ASSOCIATION have several very eligible city lots—and several fine farms on the prairie, which they will sell very low, or exchange for grain, beef cattle, cows, horses or other property that can be used in building the Nauvoo House.
Please call at the office of the association, corner of Parley and Hyde streets, or on either of the Trustees.

GEORGE MILLER,
PETER HAWS,
AMASA LYMAN,
GEORGE A. SMITH.
Nauvoo, August 21, 1845.—16!! SMITH.

FOR SALE.
BY the Trustees of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.
One large new Two Horse Carriage.
Any person wishing to purchase, will please call at the Trustees office, in the Brick Store north of the Temple formerly occupied by P. P. Pratt, or at Pres. B. Young's, corner of Kimball and Granger streets.
August 6, 1845.

Old Connecticut Pottery.

WANDERL MOORE
MANUFACTURERS OF EARTHEN WARE, CITY OF JOSEPH, ILL.;
WAREHOUSE ON MULHOLLAND STREET, 7. UR BLOCKS EAST OF THE TEMPLE.
KEEP constantly on hand, and manufacture to order, every description of article in their line of business, namely:—
Lead Pots, Crucibles, Furnaces, Jugs, Pitchers, Churns, Pots, Piggins, Water Kegs, Wash Bowls, Milk Pans, Flower Pots, Tea Pots, Bed Pans, Coffee Pots, Beer Bottles, Ginger Pot Bottles, Chimney Tops, straight and bellied, Jars with covers, straight and bellied, Pots with covers, Bread Pots with covers, square and round dishes from 6 to 14 inches, Stone Tubes, Chambers, and other articles too numerous to mention. We are also prepared to manufacture Sugar Moulds and Drips of a superior quality.
We are employing experienced workmen from Norwalk, Connecticut; and can assure the public, that our wares will be found equal, if not superior, to any thing of the kind in the western country. We can accommodate the public with wares of thirteen different shades, such as jet-black, blue-black, red, green, yellow, cream color, mottled color, etc., etc.
Orders from St. Louis and other southern and eastern markets, packed in the best manner at a short notice. Cash or produce taken in exchange for wares.

G. W. WANDERL,
M. MOORE, Jr.
Nauvoo, July 30, 1845—13y

WANTED.
BY the Nauvoo House Association,
200 Tons of hay,
10,000 Bushels of oats,
25,000 Bushels of wheat,
25,000 Bushels of corn,
5,000 Bushels of potatoes,
1,000 Cords of wood,
2,000 Dollars in cash,
1,000 Barrels of pork,
100 Head of beef cattle,
100 Horses,
And every thing else that can be made use of in building the 'Nauvoo House.'
Apply at the office of the Association, corner of Parley and Hyde streets.
GEORGE MILLER,
PETER HAWS,
AMASA LYMAN,
GEORGE A. SMITH,
July 22—12!!

HOI PLEASURE IN ADVANCE!
To those who wish to ride over the Rapids of the beautiful Mississippi I would say, I shall keep a good sail boat near Manhards Steam Mill for their accommodation and passengers to Keokuk. The waters puff along free as air—therefore we will land them at any convenient point on either side of the river after of waters, and I will endeavor to make engagements for a carriage, that those may take at the waters edge who desire it, after regaling if they choose upon beer, cake, &c. &c. Those who visit our city and wish to view the scenery on the islands, or lower; will be conveyed there also. All things will be done decently and in good order. Come and see!
A. YOUNG.
August 9th 1845—15—3w.

N. B. I particularly invite the Twelve, President, G. Miller, Father John Smith and his clerk, with their families, Mother Smith, and the widows of the Martyred Prophet and Patriarch—to come and sail free.

NEIGHBORS.
WE have on hand about 20 copies of the last-years Neighbor fit for binding, those wishing to purchase will have to apply soon.
Nauvoo August 13th 1845—15—1f

LOOK HERE.
FIFTEEN or twenty good mechanics wanted immediately in the Nauvoo Coach and Carriage manufacturing association.
GEORGE W. HARRIS, President,
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Clerk, pro tem.
Nauvoo August 11th 1845—15—1f

NOTARY PUBLIC.
THE undersigned having been appointed NOTARY PUBLIC for Nauvoo, will attend to all business in that line according to law, at his office in the brick store on Water street.
W. W. PHELPS.

April 7 1845—49.
LIME: LIME:—The subscribers would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they have now on hand and intend keeping at all times a large quantity of first rate Lime, at their Kilns near the upper end of Main street, formerly occupied by Peter Smith. All kinds of country produce, merchandise, &c., received in payment, cash not refused.
JOSHUA BOYCE,
JOHN W. LEE,
EDMOND NELSON.
May 7, 1845—No 1—6m

NOTICE.
FOR a lease or exchange for lands near or within twenty miles of Nauvoo: A Farm of 200 acres, 185 improved, good buildings, first rate orchard, situated 12 miles south of Pickneyville, Perry county Ill. For further particulars enquire of
LEVI STEWART.
Nauvoo, April 23d, 1845—52—1f

THE POTTERS' ASSOCIATION.
THE undersigned would inform the citizens of the City of Joseph and the public generally that we are now manufacturing of the best material, and in the best yards east of the Temple on Knight street, such as Pitchers, Bowls, Plates, Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Chambers, Peppers and Salts, Nappies, Mugs, &c., which will be sold wholesale and retail for Cash or Country Produce, cheaper than can be purchased on the Mississippi, of the same quality. We boast of the best material and best workmen the United States can afford, being English Potters and having worked in the most extensive Manufactory in England.
ELIJAH K. FULLER, President,
RICHARD STEELE,
WILLIAM BOX,
RICHARD RALPHS,
JOSEPH RALPHS,
THOMAS RALPHS,
ALFRED CORDON,
JOHN BOURNE, Clerk.
June 4th 1845—6—6m

PHOTOGRAPHY.
GEO. D. WATT, wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he is teaching the art of Photography in Thirteen Lessons, which will give the necessary instruction for a common practice. He will teach in different parts of the city, where classes can be obtained, at the rate of one dollar per scholar.
May 2d, 1845—1f

NEW TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE HOUSE. general Grocery and Liquor store, north east corner of Fourth and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo.
The subscribers, having opened the above establishment and having bought entirely for cash, are enabled to sell every article in the above line, at the very lowest cash prices.
Call and try.
You buy.

Purchasers are solicited to call and examine for themselves.
STRACHAN & NICHOLSON.
April 7:49—6m

NAUVOO MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.
Manufactured by the Nauvoo Coach and Carriage Manufacturing Association, on Water street, in the city of Nauvoo, opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's store, the following articles will be—Coaches, Omnibuses, Chaises, Carriages, Broughams, Buggies and Wagons, Hearse, Sportscars, Trailing Wagons, two and one horse Limber Wagons, Ox and Horse Carriages, Ploughs, Sleighs, Kneads, Pitch Forks, Rakes, Carding and Threshing Machines, Horse Powers, Railroad Cars, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Cars and many other articles too numerous to mention. sold as cheap as can be purchased in any eastern market. All orders must be post paid, and addressed to G. E. W. HARRIS, Esq., Pres't of the Association.

J. H. & W. H. RALSTON,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.
WILL attend to all business in their profession that is entrusted to their charge. Particular attention given to the collection of debts.
W. H. RALSTON'S Office at Warsaw, Hancock County, Illinois.
Warsaw, May 12th, 1845.—3—1f

CHEAPEST DRY GOODS IN ST. LOUIS.

WE offer to our friends in Illinois, as well as in our own state, a first rate opportunity of purchasing their goods as we are determined to sell lower than any engaged in our line of business. We sell for cash, and our motto is quick returns and small profits.

WEBB & SMITH.
Corner of 3d and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Country merchants will do well to give us a call.
April 7:49—6m W. & S.

NOTICE.
A Botanic Association has been formed in the city of Nauvoo, for collecting herbs and roots and preparing the same for the good of the saints. Let every person secure health! And look out for the best pills. Office south east of the Temple on Warsaw and Ripley sts.
R. SHEPHERD, Ck.
July 16, 1845:12:3m

FOR SALE.
A House and one third of a lot on Parley Street east of Main near Mr. Oakley's. The house is 20 feet by 30 two stories high. A good well of water on the premises. Terms low for Cash. Enquire of E. T. Benson on Mason street between Fulmer & Warsaw streets or of G. W. Potter near the Post Office.
DANIEL HUTLER.
July 14, 1845—11—1f

PIANO-FORTE MUSIC.
MRS. PLITCHFORTH respectfully informs the inhabitants of Nauvoo, that she has commenced teaching Music on the Piano-forte, and with a view to suit the circumstances of the saints, she offers to teach at the very low rate of three dollars per quarter: so that all classes who wish to learn may be accommodated.
As Mrs. P. has had the benefit of many years instruction from several of the most scientific English and German masters; and subsequently has had much experience in teaching, she flatters herself that she will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may favor her with their patronage.
Reference, kindly permitted, to Elders Brigham Young and John Taylor.
Enquire for Mrs. P. at Misses Gray's, millinery, Main street, or at her residence, corner of Granger and Parley streets, one block east of the S. vents Hall.
July 13—13f

THE CAP STONE.

BY W. W. PHELPS.

Have you heard the revelation,
Of this latter dispensation,
Which is unto every nation,
Of prepare to meet thy God?
We are a band of brethren,
And we're ready to build a temple,
And the capstone will be laid,
And we'll sound the new alarm.

Oh and publish how Missouri,
Like a whirlwind in its fury,
And without a judge or jury,
Drove the saints and spilt their blood,
Cruelty—We are a band of brethren, &c.

Illinois, where saintly fathers,
Shot the prophets too, as martyrs,
And repeat our city chapters,
To destroy our wives and mothers,
As a Judas did the Lord,
Cruelty—We are a band of brethren, &c.

Bennett, Law and many others,
Have betrayed our honest brothers,
To destroy our wives and mothers,
As a Judas did the Lord,
Cruelty—We are a band of brethren, &c.

And their chief is Sidney Rigdon,
Who's a traitor, base, dishonest,
And will fight at Shinner's side,
When the fire comes down from God,
Cruelty—We are a band of brethren, &c.

While the devil such men justify,
With his "keys of conquest" mottoes,
We'll uphold the Twelve apostles,
With authority from God,
Cruelty—We are a band of brethren, &c.

And we'll give the world a sample,
Of our faith and works most ample,
When we've finished off the temple,
As a dwelling for the Lord,
Cruelty—We are a band of brethren, &c.

And we'll feed the saints that are hungry,
And improve our hearts by weeping,
Till we make Nauvoo as Eden,
Where the saints can meet the Lord,
Cruelty—We are a band of brethren, &c.

For the Neighbor.
PANEYRIC TO W. W. PHELPS, ESQ.
BY ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Who is he that rises on his tower of fame,
Whose glory is brighter than editorial name?
With his happy glass of wisdom takes all in his ken,
Of the doings and sayings of all the great men.

He looks at the north, the east and the west,
And the south has to bow before his behest.
The rich and the poor, the high and the low,
Their work he unravels, their duties show.

The professed great men, with terms and lace,
Has to bow at the shrine of the glories of his face.
How'er richly attired their work may be dressed,
He shows that they're nothing but insects at best.

He beholds the false glare on their horizon line,
The splendor of courts, religious, judicial and fine.
His "Voice of truth" which once spoke to the light,
Tells "your works are all darkness." Behold all is night!

Malice, envy, and rage o'er their beings now brood,
To mar all the works the great God once call'd good.
His Neighbor speaks loud, and points out one way,
His words are the thunder, his light like sun-beams of day.

And thousands his messengers herald his mind;
But their ears are all deaf, and their eyes are all blind.
Ah! destruction and misery their doom must await,
And death, and damnation—great seals of their fate.

Kings, nobles, and conquerors, statesmen and all,
How'er high be their office, how'er great be their call.
All beings descendants of Adam's great race,
Must sink in confusion and terror and space.

"Peace, truth, love, and mercy," his motto they see,
O'er tyrants and despots crown him with victory.
So let his truth conquer what e'er them bestride;
In his mirror of knowledge, learn their fate to decide.

When they see as he sees, the future, and past too,
Rising suddenly in quick succession in view,
They'll find mankind heaping up war in the world,
The nations to break, from their mountain base hurled.

Prophets, Apostles, ancient and modern do show,
Lie-pledging, paper-hypocrites, his truth can't o'erthrow.
Yes fires, and mobs, showing already the way,
Go to strengthen my faith in this wonderful day.

What further he tells why do they not hear?
He "Nightmare" comes, and the day is near,
He says "repent now and awake from your sleep;
Or famine by hail-storm the fruits you will reap."

But, alas! their puny arms still reeling in blood,
Are uplifted high in defiance of God,
See them foaming with rage, with confusion, and fire,
As if to hurl God from his throne in their ire.

Denying his word his priesthood they scorn,
Saints, Patriarchs, Prophet, from the land they have torn.
Put a glittering sword hangs in vengeance to fall—
Hark! the loud shriek of death—to the mountains they call.

"Hide us from terrors, distraction, dismay;
Oh, Saviors can I find you, you tell us the way."
Oh, mercy, I claim at your hands do appear;
But his word is fulfilled, accurs, no mercy are there.

These be the signs, these scenes of woe attend,
The winding up scene, when all things shall end,
And thus earth is renewed, a rest for the saints,
No jarring scenes then, no oppressive complaints.

CITY LOTS FOR SALE.
LOTS, belonging to the NAUVOO WATER POWER CO.—The cheapest and best in the city, are offered for sale on as moderate terms as a purchaser can reasonably ask.

The lots are beautifully situated on the bank of the river, where the most business part of the city eventually will be. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. Edward Hunter Esq.

JOHN E. PAGE, President.
July 14:111f

SAMUEL MILES, Tailor.
WOULD inform the public that he carries on business at his shop, a few rods south of the Temple, near the New York Store, where he will do work at unusually low prices. Common summer coats cut and made for \$1.00—

Pants and vests " 50
Coats cut for " 25
Pants and vests for " 1 1/2

and other work in proportion.

Ladies instructed in cutting and making clothes at their residences if required on reasonable terms.

N. B. Cutting done at all times in the most approved style.

June 11, 1845. 6:3m

In the Hancock Circuit Court Illinois May Term A. D. 1845.
State of Illinois,
Hancock County, ss.
Erasmus Snow, }
vs.
Charles Beck. }

NOTICE—Is hereby given to the said Charles Beck, that a writ of attachment has been issued out of the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of said county, at the suit of Erasmus Snow against the estate of the said Charles Beck, for the sum of two hundred and twenty five dollars, returnable to the May term A. D. 1845, of said court; that the same is pending before said court, and has been returned by the sheriff of said county, levied on the following described property, to wit the north west quarter of the south east quarter of section No. 17, in township No. 7 north, range No. 7 west; also the south east quarter of the north east quarter of section No. 19, township No. 7 north, range No. 7 west; also one third of an acre being the north east corner of lot No. 1, block No. 13, in Wells' addition to Nauvoo, being eleven rods on the east side; also served on John Lammoxan, Truman Barlow, Hiram Falk, & Ephraim S. Green as garnishers; that unless you the said Charles Beck, and the said garnishers aforesaid shall appear before the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court house in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of May next, and plead, answer, or demur to the said plaintiff's action, in judgment will be rendered against you by default, and the premises so attached will be sold to satisfy the sum with cost.

Witness, D. E. HEAD, clerk of [L.S.] our said Circuit Court and the seal thereof at Carthage this 3d day of April, A. D. 1845.

D. E. HEAD, clerk.
A. W. BAIBITT for Plaintiff.
April 5—49—1f

TO OLD COUNTRYMEN.
HARNDEN & CO'S PASSENGER ARRANGMENTS.
PERSONS in America, wishing to send to Europe for their friends, can procure a passage by any of the Pacific ships to leave Liverpool on the 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, and 26th of every month, for New York, Boston, or New Orleans.

Also, those wishing to remit money to their friends in Europe, can purchase from our pound sterling upwards, all the particulars of which, can be ascertained by enquiring of

J. NATHAN C. WRIGHT, Agent,
Office on Water Street, Nauvoo, two doors above the old Trading office.
Nauvoo, May 1845—4:1f

TO THE INHABITANTS OF NAUVOO AND VICINITY.
SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!!!
The subscribers having recently opened a shop for the above business, would respectfully solicit of the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, a share of their patronage. They for the present, design to confine themselves exclusively to the Manufacturing of Ladies and Children's shoes, and having had long experience in said business, have no hesitation in recommending their work as being as good as the best. They have on hand the best assortment of Morocco and Kid leather, and a reasonable quantity of cash. Their stand may be found corner of Parley and Warsaw streets, about one half mile east of the Mansion.

Also, an assortment of Leather, Calf skins, Goat skins, Lining &c. &c., for sale, on reasonable terms.

MEAD & RAGER.
Nauvoo, June 15th, 1845—8:3m

THE NAUVOO LEATHER, HARNESS, SADDLE AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.
THE Association is now prepared to supply the citizens with Boots, Shoes, Saddles and Harness upon the short notice and the most reasonable prices. We invite a call from those who want to purchase such articles, because we will not be undersold by any shop in the city when the cash is presented. The fact is we cannot be undersold because we manufacture our own leather, and that of the best quality, and the workmen, both in the tannery and shoe shop, are the best in the western country, being principally from the Eastern and Southern States and from Great Britain.

We will pay the highest price for hides in leather, boots, shoes, harness, and cash occasionally.

Remember the counsel to keep your hides in Nauvoo, we will tan hides on shares.

General depot, three blocks east of the Temple, Mulholland street.

SAMUEL MULLINER, President.
ZENAS H. GURLEY, Superintendent of the Tannery.
July 1, 1845—9:1f

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.
The undersigned will dispose of his farm for cash, or for a farm in Hancock county, Illinois, said farm lays four miles east of the county seat of Branch county, Michigan, one mile north of the Chicago turnpike, and contains eighty acres, about fifty under improvement, the balance good timbered land, with a good sugar bush on it.

PHYLLANDER CORLESS.
April 14th, 50f

TWO farms one containing 180 acres, 70 acres improved, with a good frame house, and out houses; the other containing 120 acres, 50 acres improved, with a good block house, and out houses; Also, 30 acres of timber, all situated about 30 miles east from St. Louis, 12 miles from Belleville, and 2 miles from Fayetteville, in St. Clair county, Illinois.

ALSO:
ONE farm containing 165 acres; 60 acres improved, with a good dwelling house and out houses, situated south west of Pinckneyville, Perry county, Illinois.

The owners of the above farms, will exchange stock for further particulars apply to Levi Stewart, or this office.

ALSO—About 600 acres in Missouri. Apply to the above.

ALSO:
ONE farm situated 4 miles east of Pinckneyville, the county seat of Perry county, Illinois, containing 120 acres improved, with a good block house and out houses.

ALSO:
ONE farm containing 160 acres, 65 acres improved, with a frame house, and out houses, about thirteen miles from the county seat, Nashville, in Washington county, Illinois.

ALSO:
ONE farm containing 275 acres, 35 acres improved, 3.12 miles from the county seat, Marion, in Williamson county, Illinois, with a good house and out houses.

ALSO:
A PLANTATION IN MISSISSIPPI.
FOR sale or exchange, a plantation situated 50 miles from Vicksburg, Mississippi, in the county of Copiah, 7 miles south of Lines' store on the Jackson road, 9 miles from Gallatin, and 30 miles from Jackson, containing 1080 acres of land, with 90 acres of improvement, with a good dwelling house and out buildings; indisputable title given. For further particulars apply to George Black, or at this office.

ALSO:
A PLANTATION containing 400 acres, 80 acres improved, good dwelling house, good well at the door, with springs and branch near by—would also exchange horses, cattle, and hogs—situated 40 miles from Vicksburg, Hines county, Mississippi, and 4 miles from Lines' store. For further particulars apply at this office.

ALSO:
A FARM containing 140 acres of enclosed land, 50 acres under a high state of cultivation, and 90 acres of excellent timber, of first rate quality, a good comfortable farm house, and good out buildings, together with a good pump of water at the door, and 50 grafted fruit trees, located on the road leading from Washington to Richmond, 5 miles from each place, and three and a half from the National road.

Also—320 acres of wild land, located in Grant county, Indiana, on the Mississippi river.

EBENEZER CHEESMAN.
April 1, 1845—49f

ALSO:
A FARM containing 180 acres, with 50 acres under cultivation, well timbered and well watered, with an orchard of 50 bearing apple trees, together with many other fruit trees, such as cherries, peaches, pears, &c., situated in Perry township, Delaware county, Indiana, 15 from the head of White Water canal at Hagerstown, and 10 miles from Muncietown, near a little town called Burlington; there are two log cabins and a stable upon the premises; the quality of the land is equal to any in the country. The subscriber proposes to exchange for land in Hancock county, Illinois, or to sell at a reduced price, for cash or other good property; a perfect title can be given. Any or all persons wishing to bargain in the above, please call on Dr. Gustafson at La Millar of Nauvoo, or at my residence in Delaware county, Indiana.

WM. N. ROWE
April 15 50f

NOTICE.
A LARGE edition of the "Voice of the Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

IOWA TWINS
THE NAUVOO AND MONTSE FERRY.
THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known efficiency of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, Naples and going to the new purchases, Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between above named points and the roads superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL DAVIS.
May 23d, 1844.

WAR EAGLE.
THE splendid, light draught, passenger steamer, War Eagle, D. S. Harris, master, will run weekly from St. Louis to Galena and Du Buque, the present season, leaving Nauvoo every Wednesday afternoon on her upward trip, and on her downward trip, she will leave Nauvoo every Saturday afternoon.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply on board or to

C. ALLEN, Nauvoo.
June 18: 1845—7f

FARMERS AND MECHANICS TAKE NOTICE!
THE Tailor's Association of Nauvoo, CITY OF JOSEPH, would take this method of informing the public that in order to alleviate our present necessities and supply our families with bread, we will work for wheat as follows: we will make

First rate coats, superfine cloth, for 8 bushels, second " " " " " 6 " " " " " 4 " " " " " 2 " " " " " 1 " " " " " 1/2 "

Our work shall be done in the most fashionable and workmanlike style on short notice and WARRANTED TO FIT.

Cutting done on the short-est notice.

The wheat to be delivered at our shops when the work is done. We have two shops, one located on Mulholland street, one door west of A. Davis' store, the other one on the corner of Main and Parley streets, two doors north of Oakley's store.

N. B. This advance in the price of wheat we will pay in tailoring, until we have supplied our families with a sufficiency of bread for the season.

By order of the Association,
JOHN W. BELL, Pres.
July 30—13:1f

NOTICE.
IS hereby given, that the undersigned will apply to the County Commission of Carthage at the next session, to be held on the 1st of August, for a license to keep a ferry across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, Iowa territory.

DANIEL CARN.
Nauvoo, July 16:11f

NEW STORE AND LAND AGENCY.
THE subscribers have opened a store, on the premises of S. A. Knowlton, (Knowlton settlement, Hancock county,) where they have on hand a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Hosiery and Shoes, Hardware and Groceries, adapted to the wants of a farming community, which they offer for sale at very low prices for cash or produce.

Also about 100 q. sections of land, situated in this county which will be sold to those wishing to settle on favorable terms.

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.
References.—B. Young, H. C. Kimball and Orono Hyde.
March 21—47f

TINNERS ASSOCIATION.
THE undersigned having associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the tin-plate and sheet-iron business in all its various branches, have taken the shop formerly occupied by Dustin Amy, corner of Young and Mulholland streets, where they are prepared to manufacture tin and sheet-iron ware at wholesale or retail, as low as can be bought in St. Louis or elsewhere.

N. B. For the accommodation of persons living on the flat, we have deposited a quantity of tinware at Messrs Oakley's store, where those in want can be accommodated at all times.

PHILIP B. LEWIS,
DUSTIN AMY,
JOHN MILLS.
Nauvoo, June 25, 1845:11f

NOTICE—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.
N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
A FARM of 150 acres, situated two miles west of the flourishing town of Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the margin of the grand prairie, one of the most healthy portions of the state. Ninety acres of excellent wheat land, well watered, Black Walnut, White Oak, &c., the balance prairie of the best quality. There is a good framed barn, 30 by 45 feet, a large framed house, well finished and painted outside, with a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises. The whole farm is well fenced and excellently watered, for stock and a well with a pump in both barn and kitchen.

The subscriber will sell the above farm on reasonable terms, or exchange it in part for a good stock farm, of prairie and timber in Hancock county; an indisputable title given. For further particulars enquire at this office, or of the subscriber on the premises.

SETH TAFT.
March 18—46f

EARTHENWARE! EARTHENWARE!!!
J. GROCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthenware Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41—1f

MEDICATED LOZENGES.
THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended, ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medicinal prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city, in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.
The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.
For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, flatulence and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.
These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A guarantee in all cases guaranteed for the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S PAIN EXPELLER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents), brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.
PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

NOTICE—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.
In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to his satisfaction as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

Quantities	half bound	plain	150
do do do	do	do	2,00
do do do	do	do	2,00
do do do	do	do	2,50
Octavo full bound	do	do	1,00
do do do	do	do	1,50
do do do	do	do	0,75
do do do	do	do	1,00
do do do	do	do	1,37
Twelves full bound	do	do	62
do do do	do	do	87
do do do	do	do	50
do do do	do	do	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.
Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1844.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.
BRETHREN wishing to purchase Land, House or city lots, will do well to call on me, at Mrs. Emma Smith's or the Mansion.

WILLIAM SMITH.

ALSO—I have some landed property with houses and out offices on, in the interior of this county, which I will sell or exchange for property in this city.

May 6th, 1845—17

LAW NOTICE.
BABBITT & EDMONDS,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
WOULD most respectfully inform the public, that they have associated themselves together in the practice of the profession, and will attend to any business intrusted to them in the state of Illinois, or in the Territory of Iowa. Mr. Babbitt will be found as usual at his office in the city of Nauvoo, Mr. Edmonds will be found at his office in the town of Keosauk, in Lee county, Iowa Territory.

July 14:11f

COOK & PETERSON,
DEALERS in Hides, Leather and Findings; No. 71, Main Street St. Louis.
July 9—10 6m

MERMAID!
REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET FROM ST. LOUIS TO NAUVOO, AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.
THE Light draught steamer, MERMAID, Gleim, Master, will run through the season from St. Louis to Bloomington in Iowa. She will leave St. Louis every Friday and arrive at Nauvoo every Sunday morning;—on her downward trip she will leave Nauvoo every Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock precisely. For freight or passage apply on board or to the agents at the wharf, lower river. Every attention, politeness, civility and accommodation, may be expected from the boat and officers, as "plausibility was more gold, than tricks and ferocity." For further particulars enquire of

C. ALLEN, Agent for Nauvoo.
March 22, 1845—1f

OSPREY!
REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.
THE new light draught, swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Anderson Master, has commenced running between St. Louis & Bloomington, leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Ottumwa, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1/2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render a pleasant trip to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evans' Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, also a Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to

C. ALLEN, Nauvoo
Jan. 1, 1845—35f

NO WAR BUT A STRONG OPPOSITION TO FOREIGN MANUFACTURES.
THE undersigned would beg leave to inform the citizens of the City of Joseph and the public in general, that they have removed the Old Connecticut pottery from Iowa to the City of Joseph, one block east of the Temple, where they have on hand a large assortment of red and mottled colored ware of the best quality, viz: churns, milk pails, crocks, jars of all kinds with covers, pie dishes, pudding pots, cups, bowls, pitchers, stove tubes, chimney tops and furnaces, with a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail for all kinds of country produce, dry goods and groceries—cash not refused. All bills and orders will be filled on the shortest notice.

MOSES MARTIN,
E. K. FULLER.
June 5, 1845. 6:3m

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.
WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be understood as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of adopting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part, of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Carriages, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Jaggy Wagons, Hearse, Sportsmens Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows also, Ploughs, Scythes, snaths, Rakes, &c. &c., which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Water street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Earsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to bear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices, for we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line of delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Pres.
RICH'D VALENTINE, Clerk.
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.
ELIAH FORDHAM,
H. THOMAS,
JOSHUA SMITH,
DAVID W. FOX,
DWIGHT WEBSTER.
Jan. 15th, 1845—37—1f



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 3.—No. 19.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1845.

Whole Number 175

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR.

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Main and Kimball Street, Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, first insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly subscribers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor.) POST PAID, to receive attention.

GREAT COUNCIL OF THE SENECAS.

We find in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser a report of the proceedings of a Council of the Seneca Nation, held at Cattaraugus Creek Reservation on the 15th and 16th of July. It was called by the Committee of the Society of Friends, who for years past have been robustly assisting these people. The Council was attended by a considerable number of the chiefs and people, both men and women, from Buffalo and Cattaraugus; and by a delegation from the Alleghany Reservation. It was opened on Tuesday the 15th of July, and Daniel Two Guns appointed Chairman. There were no Tomwandas present. After some preliminary remarks by several of the Chiefs, and also by the Committee, among whom were several women Friends, a number of the Committee addressed the Council at length, explaining the motives of the Friends in calling them together. From this address we present a brief extract which will sufficiently indicate its spirit and purpose:

"A wise system of municipal Government, adapted to your necessities has been provided for you, and you have now only to avail yourselves of these important advantages and judiciously exercise the powers that have been conferred upon you—be sober and industrious, change your system as regards the employment of your females, and elevate them by a suitable education and treatment to the position they ought to occupy, and your prosperity will then be placed upon a firm and permanent basis.

"One of the principal objects of our present visit, is to endeavor to impress upon you the importance of these measures, and above all, the absolute necessity of your adopting a different course from what you have heretofore pursued, in regard to the division of labor among you, and we tell you plainly, that it is our settled opinion, unless you consent to this, all our labors to benefit you will in the end fail.

"We hope you will listen to the advice we have given you—that your men will settle themselves permanently at the homes which cannot be taken from them, and that they will diligently apply themselves to the cultivation and improvement of their farms—that you will withdraw your females from the labors of the field and other employments not adapted to the delicacy of their sex; that you will give them suitable education, leave them to be occupied in the care and business of their household affairs, and place them in a condition to become your prudent advisers and useful companions. You will then find them wise counsellors and true friends.

"As we have heretofore told you, our object in uniting our efforts was, to secure for you a home that could not, without your consent be taken from you. That has been done, as effectually, under all circumstances, as could be expected; this being accomplished, and our original purpose effected, we might now be justified in withdrawing, and leave you to walk alone; but upon considering your situation, it has appeared to us that you still stand in need of some help, not as regards the cultivation of your land, because this you already understand and can readily do, if you are disposed to be industrious, but there is one way in which we believe you require assistance, and in which we can yet do you some good, and that is, by aiding you in the education of your children, and the instruction of your females in the employments in which we believe they should hereafter be engaged. If you approve of these measures and it be your wish we should in this manner assist you, we are disposed to continue our efforts to do so, by continuing the school amongst you, where as many of your children as you may be inclined to send, may be taught to read and write, and also be instructed in such higher branches of learning as circumstances may admit of.

"In addition to this, we propose to secure into the family of the friend we may place to reside among you, as many of your young women as can be accommodated, and there instruct them in all the branches of female employments, which will be necessary to enable them to become good housekeepers, and suitable companions of intelligent, industrious husbands, and qualify them to train up their children in habits and principles which will render them respectable, good citizens."

After a short pause, Young Chief, a distinguished Sachem of the Cattaraugus

Reservation, rose and expressed thanks to the Great Spirit that so many of the Committee of Friends had been permitted again to meet in Council. Upon his taking his seat, William Patterson, a Chief, delegated by the Alleghany Chiefs, to attend the Council, rose and said:

"Brothers!—When the members of the Council of the present Council reached Alleghany, we (meaning, we presume, himself and the other Alleghany Chiefs in attendance) were delegated to attend it. Having heard the communication made yesterday, by our friends, we think we understand it and also the object of your visit.

"On listening to the remarks made by the Committee of Friends, we find nothing in them but what we approve, nor any advice which, if adopted, would not redound to the great happiness of the Indians. When we look round on the situation of our white neighbors, we desire to enjoy the blessings which they do so amply possess; but we have not yet been able to obtain them. We feel thankful to our friends for the counsel they have given us, and we believe if our people will take the advice of the Committee, they will find it to their good. We earnestly desire that our friends may continue their care over us, and that they may not be discouraged, if they do not find us improve as fast as they desire."

"The Friends of Philadelphia will testify that the Indians at Alleghany have made some progress in improvement. It was once thought it was a vain against the Great Spirit to send children to school. It is not so now. Many who formerly entertained that opinion, now send their children to school. We have at this time on the Alleghany reservation five schools. The Friends have often told us that they believed it was the will of the Great Spirit that they should assist the Indians. If that be their opinion, they need never be discouraged."

From the addresses, delivered in behalf of the Seneca Nation, after full and deliberate consideration, we presume it may be inferred that it is their determination hereafter to follow the excellent advice given to them by their old and tried friends, the Quakers.

After the business for which the Council was called was concluded, a consultation in the Indian language was held among the Chiefs. After some time spent in discussion, a Chief rose and addressed the assembly in a short speech, which being interpreted, was nearly as follows:

"Brothers!—In the course of human events it sometimes happens that nations distinctly situated become bound together by the ties of friendship. This is the second session of the present Council between the Seneca Nation and the Society of Friends. To our nation the subjects of deliberation have been very important. Among them there is one of much interest to us, which it is my duty to open to this Council. In order to express the high regard we entertain for the friendship so long existing between the Friends and the Seneca Indians, we have solemnly concluded to adopt into our nation one of their numbers, and for that purpose have selected our venerable friend, Philip E. Thomas. According to the ancient custom of our tribes, we, by this act, express our grateful sense of our obligation to friends, and make fast the chain which has so long bound us together."

"The Chief then rising from his seat, and approaching P. E. Thomas, who was sitting at the Council table, took him by the arm and raised him on his feet. After three times laying his hand on his shoulder, he made an oration in the Indian language, which being afterward explained, was to the following purpose:

"By this ceremony we do, at this time, adopt into the Seneca Nation, this our friend Philip E. Thomas; by which he becomes a member of the tribe, and a brother of the Seneca clan—and is entitled to all the rights and immunities of the nation. We now give him the name of Sagouan," by which we express our sense of his character, and under which he will hereafter be recognized among us—and we have appointed George Deer to be his cousin."

This ceremony of initiation being performed and the Chief who officiated having returned to his place, Mr. Thomas addressed the Council as follows:

"My Friends and Brothers: I receive with great sensibility the evidence you have just afforded me of your regard and confidence. It is true I have always been disposed to render you every service in my power. Having now by your kindness become one of your nation, I feel myself more closely identified with you, and shall take a lively interest in your affairs, and at all times will be ready to co-operate in whatever measures may be calculated to promote the prosperity and happiness of the Senecas."

Upon the conclusion of this ceremony, the Council fire was covered up, and the Council adjourned.

"Sagouan, it is said, means the Seneca

gentle giver, and perhaps may be best expressed in English by the word beautiful. The individual on whom it has been conferred, is Philip E. Thomas of this city—a man long since honored at home, as first president of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., and who is ever deserving this not often made mark of distinction. His labors and expenditures in behalf of the deeply wronged Indian, have indeed been 'benevolent' and 'beautiful.' Ed. Balt. Sat. Vis.

CAPT. FREMONT ON THE HIGHEST PEAK OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The following extract from Capt. Fremont's Journey to the Rocky Mountains, is most spiritedly written. Having determined to ascend the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, Captain F., with a few of his men, proceeded with their mules as far as these naturally climbing animals could keep their footing. They then abandoned them in a cool green valley, closed on all sides by walls of rocks, and proceeded on foot, and with hands to scale these walls; at how much cost of effort and exposure this extract we annex will tell:

Having divested ourselves of every unnecessary encumbrance, we commenced the ascent. This time, like experienced travellers, we did not press ourselves, but climbed leisurely, sitting down as soon as we found breath beginning to fail. At intervals we reached places where a number of springs gushed from the rocks, and about 1,800 feet above the lake, came to the snow line. From this point our progress was uninterrupted climbing. Hitherto I had worn a pair of thick moccasins, with soles of parched hide, but here I put on a thin light pair, which I had bought for the purpose, as now the use of our toes became necessary to a further advance. I availed myself of a sort of comb of the mountain, which stood against the wall like a buttress, and which the wind and the solar radiation, joined to the steepness of the smooth rock, kept almost entirely free from snow. Up this I made my way rapidly. Our cautious method of advancing in the outset had spared my strength; and, with the exception of a slight disposition to headache, I felt no remains of yesterday's illness. In a few minutes we reached a point where the buttress was overhanging, and there was no other way of surmounting the difficulty than by passing around one side of it, which was the face of a vertical precipice of several hundred feet.

Putting hands and feet in the crevices between the blocks, I succeeded in getting over it, and when I reached the top, found my companions in a small valley below. Descending to them, we continued climbing, and in a short time reached the crest. I sprang upon the summit, and another step would have precipitated me into an immense snow field five hundred feet below. To the edge of this field was a sheer icy precipice; and then with a gradual fall, the field sloped off for about a mile, until it struck the foot of another lower ridge. I stood on a narrow crest about three feet in width, with an inclination of about 20 deg. east. As soon as I had gratified the first feelings of curiosity, I descended, and each man ascended in his turn; for I would allow only one at a time to mount the unstable and precarious slab, which it seemed as if a breath would hurl into the abyss below. We mounted the barometer in the snow of the summit, and, fixing a ramrod in a crevice, unfurled the national flag to wave in the breeze where never flag waved before. During our morning's ascent, we had met no sign of animal life, except the small sparrow-like bird already mentioned. A stillness the most profound, and a terrible solitude forced themselves constantly on the mind as the features of the place.

Here, on the summit, where the stillness was absolute, unbroken by any sound, and the solitude complete, we thought ourselves beyond the region of animated life; but while we were sitting on the rock, a solitary bee (bromus, the humble bee) came winging its flight from the eastern valley, and lit on the knee of one of the men. It was a strange place, the icy rock, and the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, for a lover of warm sunshine and flowers; and we pleased ourselves with the idea that he was the first of his species to cross the mountain barrier—a solitary pioneer to foretell the advance of civilization. I believe that a moment's thought would have made us let him continue his way unharmed; but we carried out the law of this country, where all animated nature seems at war; and seizing him immediately, put him in at east a fit place—in the leaves of a large book, among the flowers we had collected on our way. The barometer stood at 19,293, the attached thermometer at 44°, giving for the elevation of this summit 13,570 feet above the Gulf of Mexico, which may be called the highest flight of the bee. It is certainly the highest known flight of that insect.

From the description given by Mackenzie of the mountains where he crossed

them, with that of a French officer still further to the north, and Col. Long's measurements to the south, joined to the opinion of the oldest traders of the country, it is presumed that this is the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains. The day was sunny and bright, but a slight shining mist hung over the lower plains; which interfered with our view of the surrounding country. On one side we overlooked innumerable lakes and streams, the spring of the Colorado of the Gulf of California; and on the other was the Wind river valley, where were the heads of the Yellowstone branch of the Missouri; far to the north, we could just discover the snowy heads of the Trois Tetons, where the sources of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, and at the southern extremity of the ridge, the peaks were plainly visible, among which were some of the springs of the Nebraska or Platte river. Around us, the whole scene, had one main striking feature, which was that of terrible convulsion. Parallel to its length, the ridge was split into chasms and fissures, between which rose the thin lofty walls, terminated with slender minarets and columns, which is correctly represented in the view from the camp on Island Lake. According to the barometer, the little crest of the wall on which we stood was three thousand five hundred and eighty feet above that place, and two thousand seven hundred and eighty above the little lakes at the bottom, immediately at our feet.

Our camp at the Two Hills (an astronomical station) bore south 3° east, which, with a bearing afterwards obtained from a fixed position, enabled us to locate the peak. The bearing of the Trois Tetons was north 50° west, and the direction of the central ridge of the Wind river mountains south 30° east. The summit rock was gneiss, succeeded by scientific gneiss. Sienite and felspar succeeded in our descent to the snow line, where we found a felspathic granite. I had remarked that the noise produced by the explosion of our pistols, had the usual degree of loudness, but was not in the least prolonged, expiring almost instantaneously. Now made what observations our men made. We had accompanied a object of laudable ambition, and beyond the strict order of our instructions. We had climbed the loftiest peak of the Rocky Mountains, and looked down upon the snow a thousand feet below, and, standing where never human foot had stood before, felt the exultation of first explorers. It was about two o'clock when we left the summit, and when we reached the bottom, the sun had already sunk behind this wall, and the day was drawing to a close. It would have been pleasant to have lingered here and on the summit longer; but we hurried away as rapidly as the ground would permit, for it was an object to regain our party as soon as possible, not knowing what accident the next hour might bring forth.

A DESCRIPTION OF CALIFORNIA.

The soil is extremely varied, not only in the two sections, but also in the different portions of each section; the hills and valleys and plains extremely fertile. The valleys are variously rich and productive, so much so in fact, that I think I venture nothing when I say, that I think it is not surpassed, but that it is not even equalled. The deep, rich alluvial soil of the Nile in Egypt, does not afford a parallel. Remarks like these I am aware, are apt to be considered as mere gratuitous assumptions; but to ascertain how far they are sustained by fact, the reader is referred to the sequel, especially that part of it, which treats of productions, which is believed will not only convince him of their truth, but may, perhaps induce him to indulge in assumptions and speculations even more enlarged. The soil of the various valleys of the western section, varies from a rich alluvial to a deep black vegetable loam, upon a strata of sand, gravel, clay or trap rock. That of the plains, is principally a deep, brown, vegetable loam, or decomposed basalt, with a substratum of stiff clay, or gravel and sand. And that of the hills is chiefly brown, sandy loam, or loose, gravelly soil. The mountains, and most of the more elevated hills are generally entirely barren, and consist principally of primitive rocks, such as talcon slate, and other argillaceous stone, with horizontal and granite. The less elevated hills consist chiefly of basalt, slate and marble. Gypsum and a kind of white clay are also found in many places; the latter of which is very abundant and which is used extensively by the inhabitants, for the purpose of white washing their dwelling houses both externally and internally. It is also used for the purpose of cleansing, and is also used as a substitute for soap, and for this purpose it is found to be admirably adapted. It may be estimated that about two-thirds of all the Western section, are cultivable lands, and three-fourths of it, including the arable lands are pasturable lands, to each of which purposes the whole section, to the extent and in the proportion stated, is peculiarly suited. The remaining part of this section which is

the extremely mountainous portion, is not fitted for its extraordinary barrenness and sterility. The soil of the valley's of the Eastern section, is in all respects similar to that of the valley's of the Western section; that of the plains is a deep brown loam, with a subsoil of sand or clay, and that of the hills is usually a light, brown, vegetable earth, having a substratum of gravel, sand or clay. The mountains and hills, like those of the Western section, are for the most part entirely sterile, yet as before remarked, there are portions of the hills and mountains even, that are tolerably productive. There is a much greater variety of soil in this than in the Western section; in one day's ride, you may pass over every variety of soil, from the most fertile to the most barren and unproductive. The mountains are generally composed of Talcon slate, granite, hornblend and other primitive rock, and the hills are principally composed of marble, limestone, basalt and slate. The white clay before spoken of is also found in this section, in great abundance. The proportion of barren land, is greater in this, than in the Western section, as nearly as I could ascertain, about one-third of the section is susceptible of cultivation; while about two-thirds including the arable lands, are well suited to the grazing purposes; and the remaining third for extraordinary unfruitfulness, and entire destitution of all fertility can be surpassed, only by some portions of Oregon, which are seldom if ever surpassed in worthlessness.

Preparations of War—Movements of Troops, &c.—The Baltimore Sun of the 17th inst. says: The Government is evidently making the most vigorous preparations for any contingency that may arise out of our difficulties with Mexico. Major Ringgold's company of Flying Artillery, will sail this evening, or to-morrow, for Texas, in the ship Herman, which is now loading on the Point, in addition to which we find the following evidence of further movements in our behalf:

The New York Tribune of the 14th inst., says that orders have been received at that port for the Navy Agent to lay in large quantities of stores for a southern climate, and that vessels of a light draught are in request for the transportation of troops.

The ship Kalamazoo sailed from New York on the 15th inst., for Texas, with United States Government troops on board.

A letter to the editor of the Norfolk Herald, dated at Pensacola, on the 28th ult., says: The United States ship Palmetto sailed on the 25th ult. The Potomac, Saratoga, and United States brig Lawrence are now under weigh for the coast of Texas and Mexico. The Somers remains until further orders."

The Philadelphia Ledger of the 15th inst., says:

"It was rumored yesterday that the authority of the United States contemplated, in case of a war with Mexico, to make drafts upon the volunteers of our city and country to man the forts on the Delaware, in place of the regulars, who are to be drawn off to Mexico. The Pen Patch will, it is said, be put in repair, and the different companies be drawn in succession to perform regular tours of duty at that place and Fort Mifflin."

The Norfolk Beacon of the 16th inst., says:

"We understand that orders came to hand here yesterday to fit out the United States frigate Congress, immediately. Also, that orders have been given to ship seamen and ordinary seamen specially for her."

A Wedding in the Wilderness.—An Oregon emigrant writes the Kalida Venture, from the company's camp on "Fish creek," away West somewhere, that on the 20th ult. the dulceness of their tramp was enlivened with a marriage ceremony. The writer says: "Now you need not stare, yes, a wedding here beyond where dwellings, laws, or licenses are to be found, or any of the various 'fixens,' which such an occasion generally calls forth in your country. The lucky couple are Mr. Meek, our pilot, and a Miss Shoonover, an emigrant. They had three or four days' acquaintance, during which they concluded upon getting up this novelty. The ceremony was done up by a preacher who is in company. When the hour arrived, the trumpet was sounded and we all left our vocations, and gathered around our loving ones, in front of the camp fire. We were a strong looking assembly—standing around with hats on long beards, dirty shirts, here and there rent breeches,

deer-skin moccasins, belts, pouches, &c., to witness for the first time the knot tied in the wilderness. Well, soon the ceremony was over, and each one went about his own business.

Anti-Rentism in Steuben.—The Canandaigua Repository of Wednesday says, that a "process" for the recovery of rent against a tenant of the Pultney Estate, in the town of Prattsburgh, was resisted successfully by men in disguise. It is singular how men in different counties are coming to the same conclusion in regard to this eternal tribute for the use of the soil. Our politicians must, before long, lay aside their squabbles about office, and the Tariff, and Texas, and investigate this kind business. If every man has a natural right to land enough to live upon, our men in office are guilty of a shameful neglect in not taking steps to protect that right. It is their legitimate business.

Niagara Falls, August 1.—The Bodies in the Whirlpool.—The Whirlpool, near Niagara Falls, has of late become a receptacle of dead bodies. In addition to the human bodies noticed on the 29th ult., (which still remain in the grasp of its "agitated waters,") are added three bodies of two horses and a hog. These may be seen from the bank above, passing around a "funeral circuit" of a mile or more in circumference—each succeeding circuit drawing them nearer the vortex of the Whirlpool, until each in their turn, become submerged beneath the boiling element—again thrown with violence from its angry embrace, to repeat its former evolutions. The sight of human bodies in the whirlpool is solemn and terrific—the blue waters seem to hold their prey in defiance of human effort to dispossess with the dead, it emits them through its narrow outlet into the rapids below to be entombed in Lake Ontario.

7999 Devils in One Woman!—A Journal of Madrid announces that the curate of the *Ministral de Caldes* in exorcising a woman said to be possessed of a legion of demons, has succeeded in driving from the body of the unfortunate one the trifling number of 7999 devils, small and great. Doubtless, unfortunately, another demon remains behind who, more expert than his associates in the infernal art, obstinately resisted all the attacks of the worthy curate who on every festival day recommenced his mysterious warfare upon this member of the satanic family in presence of a fanatical and affrighted crowd. The civic and ecclesiastical authorities at length interfered and put an end to the comedy.

The Coinage.—We are indebted to the Treasury Department for the following abstract of the total amount of coinage at the mint and branch mints for the month of July, viz:

In eagles, \$55,000; in half-eagles, \$131,000; in quarter-eagles, \$5,737 50—total in gold, \$191,737 50. In half-dollars, \$71,000; in quarter-dollars, \$13,000; in dimes, \$120,000; in half-dimes, \$19,000—total in silver, \$284,000. Total coinage of the month of July last, \$475,737 50. The number of pieces of gold coined, 34,015. Total number of pieces of silver, 2,472,000. Total number of coins coined, 2,506,015. — Wash. Union.

A Parrot Story.—We have from a reliable source the following illustration of parrot cunning. A certain wise parrot undertook to amuse himself by a walk in the garden. A certain hungry cat espied him, crept softly behind him; he was evidently disturbed by puss's presence, and as he quickened his step he cast frequent glances behind to watch her movements, and as he saw the cat following him he thus soliloquized: "I believe the beast will catch me, on my life I believe the creature will have me." The cat at length crouched for a spring, when the parrot mustering all his courage, faced suddenly about, and shouted at the top of his voice, "scat you beast! scat you beast!" and away went puss in the greatest consternation, leaving puss to finish his stroll unmolested. — Balt. Trac.

Avon, Conn. July 24. —*La Bate*, last down to inform you that a most horrid murder was committed in the western part of this town on Tuesday last, between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M. A man by the name of Orrin Woodford, of good standing in society, and in good circumstances, murdered his wife with an axe, &c. &c. — N. Y. Tribune.

AMERICANISM.
VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Cassius M. Clay.—The Louisville papers contain further particulars of the late packing up, at Lexington.

The Committee appointed by the meeting to take down and pack up the press, type, &c., of the 'True American' printing office, beg leave respectfully to report to the meeting.

That, in pursuance of the direction of the meeting, they proceeded at once to the office of that paper, the key of which on arriving at the door, was given up to the Chairman, by Mr. Dowden, City Marshal. The Mayor of the city was at the door, and gave notice that the Committee was acting in opposition to law, but that the city authorities could offer no forcible resistance to them.

The Committee then proceeded severally to their names, were then admitted into the office, and the doors were closed after them. The Committee being called to order by Mr. Johnson, its Chairman, on motion of Josiiff Ennis, J. B. Clay was appointed, unanimously, to act as Secretary.

On motion of Maj. W. R. McKee, it was then:

Resolved, That the Committee held itself responsible for any thing which might be lost or destroyed, whilst the Committee were performing the duty assigned to them.

— Pretty well up to the days of Noah, as our Savior predicted.

Correspondence of the Albany Argus.
MAMMOTH REMAINS.

Newburgh, Aug. 15, 1845.

Gentlemen: "The remains of an immense Mastodon have been discovered and exhumed during the present week, in this town about six miles west of Newburgh."

This is the fourth skeleton of mammoth that has been discovered in this country; but while all the others have been imperfect, (many of the bones never having been discovered,) this one is the entire, every bone having been found even to the small bones of the feet and tail, and in complete state of preservation; the enamel on the teeth being as perfect as in the mouth of a living animal.

An idea of the size of the monster may be formed when I state that the skull alone weighs 700 lbs. The tusks are over 10 feet long. Across the hip bones he measured about 7 feet. The position of the animal at death, was clearly discernible. He had evidently become mired, and had settled down on his haunches, with his fore legs spread out, and in this position he was found. Under the vertebrae, the contents of his stomach were found to the amount of several bushels, and consisted of leaves, twigs and fragments of the branches of trees, crunched and broken up. As the remains were found imbedded in shell marl, all this was entirely evident.

His huge animalship has been visited by hundreds of persons, and those who have seen the various skeletons heretofore discovered, unite in representing this as unquestionably the old bull of the herd. Here is a godsend for the naturalist of our day. Another singular circumstance connected with this resurrection, is that while the excavation was being made, a large tooth was found, which is pronounced by those who profess to be skilled in such matters, the tooth of a *Walrus*.—Here is a nut for naturalists to crack.

Yours, N.

Military movements.—The response of our citizen-soldiery to the requisition of the Governor is just as we had anticipated. There will be no want of troops, and any number of them that may be desired, to impress Mexico with the means at the command of the United States to repel and punish any act of hostility into which her blind fury may urge her.

All the arms, ammunition, and equipments, requisite for the two companies of Artillery, arrived yesterday from Baton Rouge, and this part of the volunteer force will take their departure on Wednesday next, on the Alabama, for Corpus Christi. The Courier of last evening says that four regiments of infantry will be immediately called into the service and organized, but that their movements will depend somewhat upon circumstances.

The U. S. Flying artillery, under the command of Maj. Ringgold, at Fort McHenry, have received orders from the Secretary of War to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Texas at a moment's warning. Similar orders, we learn, have been given to the troops at the various military stations on the Atlantic seaboard. It is gratifying to observe that the most influential papers of both parties applaud the action of the Government in taking these measures of precaution.

[N. O. Pic.]

The Anti-Rent Rebellion in N. York. The New York Herald, of the 14th, says that the Sheriff of Delaware county has called out a special force of 500 men, under the act of the last session. Gov. Wright is detained in St. Lawrence county, by the severe illness of a brother, and has, therefore, taken no steps in the affair.

The following are extracts from a letter written by a lady now in Delhi, Delaware county, New York:

August 10, 1845.

"This morning I attended the funeral of poor Steele. More than a thousand persons were present. It is a solemn and melancholy occasion. God grant that this may be the end of the shedding of blood; but I fear not. Our village is again under martial law. A guard is kept about the jail, and, indeed, throughout the village—as the threat is made not only to destroy the jail, but to burn the village."

VOICE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Letters of Marque and Reprisal.—We heard it stated on Saturday last, says the Philadelphia Ledger by an intelligent officer of the United States Government, that Mr. Polk was determined, in case of war with Mexico, to make a terrible example of any foreigners not belonging to Mexico, or parties to the war, who may attempt aggressions upon American commerce under colors of letters of marque from the Mexican government. He will give orders to the Naval commanders to treat all such adventurers as pirates, as in reality they will be.

VOICE OF THE GAY WORLD.

How Enniable!—A letter from Saratoga says: "We spent our time in excursions to the lake—playing billiards and ten-pins at Gridley's—promenading the delightful avenues and walks—drinking Congress and Pavilion spring water—flirting, intriguing, talking scandal, and listening to the divine and harmonious warblings of the fairest and most bewitching damsels in existence."

I do not think it will come to this; but is the forbearance of men who commit murder to be relied on?

"The posse is just in from Roxbury, and has brought three prisoners. The chief 'Blue-Beard' (a man by the name of Scudder, and who is said to have given the command to fire,) is not one of them. Gen. Griffin who has command of this posse, says he cannot escape."

"Great excitement still prevails. Men are coming in from all parts of the country. A band of 40 has just arrived from Walton. The party that went on Saturday night to Andes has returned with another prisoner. A posse of 100 men, led by your friend from Harpersfield, Col. Stoddard Stevens, has just left—destination not known. It is a melancholy sight, and makes my blood run cold to reflect that so many armed men—for each rides with his pistols at his saddle bow—are necessary to maintain the laws in good old Delaware county. I, the spirit of anti-entiment has become more desperate and destructive here its violence and crimes have also met here a sterner resistance and a prompter punishment than elsewhere. And this last outrage will induce every good citizen resolved and eager to do his duty to the country."

Still Later From New Mexico.—The Western Expositor, of Saturday last, printed at Independence, announces the arrival of Mr. Albert Speyer, in thirty-eight days from Chihuahua—twelve or fourteen days less than the trip has ever before been made.

Mr. Speyer left Chihuahua on the 18th of July, at which date all was apparent peace and security, nor was there any news of importance. It was reported at Santa Fe that Gen. Garcia Conde was expected shortly, as also the appointment of the new Governor (Armijo) which kept the military and all astir. The news of the annexation of Texas had not been received at Chihuahua, although it was daily expected, and the citizens were anxious to fight.

The weather had been unusually favorable, and the company were only detained two or three days on account of high water.

Mr. Speyer brings in with him eight wagons, 175 mules, and about \$40,000 in specie. After the most unheard of misfortunes, and the loss of about 300 mules in his outward trip, any unexpected delays, he is here again, ready to undertake the hardships of another journey the coming season—exhibiting an energy of character, and determination of spirit almost unparalleled. Any other man in similar circumstances would have become dispirited in the outset, and given up, rather than endure the labor and vexation, or suffer the trouble of mind that he must necessarily have endured.

Messrs. Magoffin & Houck's companies were met on the 15th of July, on Sand Creek, 50 miles on the other side of the crossing of the Arkansas, Mr. McKnight's about 20 miles behind Magoffin. Do Francisco Alguera, at Coon creek, six days travel this side of the Arkansas.—All well.

The Mexican traders were waiting for the arrival of Gen. Garcia Conde, before they would leave.

Messrs. Wieck, Thurston, McMannan, and others, whose names we have not learned, also arrived this week from Chihuahua. They bring with them about \$80,000 in specie—making in all, \$100,000 that has arrived in our town this week.

From the Mountains.—The mountain-eers, says the St. Louis Gazette, whose arrival we noticed yesterday, bring intelligence that they met Col. Kearney, with 215 dragoons, on their route—ill well. At the Cedar Bluffs they fell in with a party of Oregon emigrants, with 550 wagons. They were getting along very well.

Trousters!—Two young ladies, belonging to "first families," were taken up the other night in N. York, dressed as gentlemen, and passed the night in the watch-house. It seems that one young lady was jealous of her lover, and determined to watch his movements, and being somewhat fearful of going into the field alone,

she requested her older friend to accompany her, to which she assented. They were discharged in the morning, upon promising never to commit a similar folly.

Three lions, says the Picayune, have lately been seen and chased in the county of Brazoria, and one of them was killed, weighing 450 pounds. In color and size they were said to resemble the African lion.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10, 1845.

Our paper has been delayed until this evening, purposely to obtain the latest news from the mob.

Write.—We learn that write against the Twelve, and some others, upon the grave charge of "Treason," have been issued in this County.

The law-abiding citizens, we suppose, can burn houses with impunity, and it will all be well enough, and in fact issue writs for the Twelve and other Mormons alternately, but if the "Twelve" or the other inoffensive Mormons stay at home and mind their own business, it will be construed into an "outbreak" against the peace and dignity of the law.—Strange times we live in.

MOBBING AGAIN IN HANCOCK!

Friday morning, 10 o'clock.

We are informed that a meeting of a number of the mob, was held on Tuesday evening last, at a school house, near Baker's, in Green Plains precinct. We have not been apprized of the nature of the proceedings of that meeting, or what their deliberations were, farther than we can judge from their subsequent conduct.

A pre-concerted plan, it would seem, had been entered into: several shots were fired, by their own party, through the windows and doors of said school house.

Nothing was known by our people until the next day, when some of the same party commenced firing horses in the Mokey Settlement.

We have heard that eleven buildings have been burned by the mob, viz: eight houses and three out-houses.

A messenger just arrived from that section, states that most of our people from the west part of the settlement have removed to the east part of said settlement.

LIST OF HOUSES DESTROYED.

Father Whiting's house and chair factory—burnt.

Edmund Murphy's—(see Town).

John Edmondson's house and blacksmith's shop—burnt.

Thomas King's house—burnt.

The test of the houses not reported.

All that we shall remark on the above, is that Colonel Williams is at the head. We had, for some time, heard a rumor that the mob were preparing for further outrages, but were really in hopes, as our people had given no provocation whatever, that law and order would govern the old citizens.

Our people, though they have been basely treated, and shot at as can be proved, have been quiet, not retaliating, even in self defence, seeking peace at all hazards. Not being then, the aggressors, we shall look with great earnestness to the old citizens and authorities of the country, to ascertain:—

Whether they will coolly remain silent spectators, while the lives of men, women, and children, are jeopardized, their houses burned, and their property destroyed; or whether they will arise and magnify the law, and make it honorable.

We speak advisedly on this subject:—We have not been the aggressors, nor will we be; and we appeal to the law and the testimony, to shield us from such "outbreaks" of rioters.—Who is for peace and law?

We repeat, that we speak advisedly on this matter: Our people have not broken the law; they have borne and forbore; and they will look to the law and order citizens, and to the authorities of the land for protection from land pirates and mobocracy.

As an inducement for men to engage in mobbing, a correspondent in the Warsaw Signal, says:

"Forbearance, in this case, is contemptible and pusillanimous: it is not in accordance with the spirit of our institutions; nor does it comport with the dignity of independent men. Many of our law-abiding Anti-Mormons complain that they do not wish to violate the law. What is the law? Do these gentlemen know what the law is? Is acting counter to Ford's or Denning's will a violation of law? No, the people are the law. What have the people done? Have they not repented the Nauvoo Charter? Have they not justified the killing of the tyrant Joe? and have they not signified their anxiety in many ways that the Mormons should leave the State?—peaceably, if they will; forcibly, if they must! The next objection is, that we dislike to be the aggressors. Shall we wait for them to commit some outrage against the law? Are they not doing it daily? Shall we then wait till they come out and fight us? We have had repeated evidences that they will not do it. Persecution is pitifully cried, instead of the clashing of brave men's armor. And thus it will be, till the depositaries of corruption and their henchmen in sufficient numbers to overrun our beautiful State. Shall we withhold the club of vengeance from the viper's head, because he recoils and meanly slinks away? If you will, citizens of Hancock, you stamp disgrace upon the American name, and entail poverty and misery upon yourselves and your posterity."

THE LATEST FROM THE BURNING MOB!

The last express from the burning district, reports the destruction by the mob of

44 Houses,

and out buildings in Green Plains and Lima precincts.

The Sheriff as will be seen by his proclamation,

is doing all in his power, to quell the insurrection, and disperse the mob.

Proclamation.

TO THE CITIZENS OF HANCOCK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

WHEREAS, a mob of from one to two hundred men under arms, have gathered themselves together in the S. W. part of Hancock co. and are at this time destroying the dwellings and other buildings, stacks of grain and other property, of a portion of our citizens, in the most inhuman manner compelling defenceless children & women from their sick beds, and exposing them to the rays of the parching sun there to lay and suffer without the aid and assistance of a friendly hand to minister to their wants in their suffering condition.

The rioters spare not the widow nor the orphan, and while I am writing this proclamation the smoke is rising to the clouds and the flames are devouring four buildings, which have just been set on fire by the rioters.—Thousands of dollars worth of property has already been consumed; an entire settlement of about sixty or seventy families laid waste, the inhabitants thereof are fired upon, narrowly escaping with their lives, and forced to flee before the ravages of the Mob.

By the revised laws of our State under the criminal code, sixth division 58 Section, Page 181, the crime of Arson is defined as follows: "Every person who shall wilfully and maliciously burn, or cause to be burned, any dwelling house, kitchen, office, shop, barn, stable, store house, &c., &c., shall be deemed guilty of arson, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not less than one year nor more than ten years, and should the life or lives of any person be lost in consequence of any such burning as aforesaid, such offender shall be guilty of Murder, and shall be indicted and punished accordingly."

And whereas the laws of this State make it my duty as a peace officer of this county to suppress all riots, routs &c., &c., and all other crimes,

Therefore I Jacob B. Backenstos, Sheriff of the county of Hancock and State of Illinois in the name of the people, of said state and by the authority vested in me by virtue of my office, hereby solemnly command the said rioters and other peace breakers to desist forthwith, disperse and go to their homes, under the penalty of the laws. And I hereby call upon all the law abiding citizens as a posse comitatus of Hancock county to give their united aid in suppressing the rioters, and maintain the supremacy of the law.

J. B. BACKENSTOS,

Sheriff of Hancock county, Ills.

P. S. It is a part of my policy that the citizens of Nauvoo remain quiet, and not a man from that city leave as a posse until it be made manifest that the law and order citizens without the city will not have force sufficient to suppress the rioters of this disgraceful outrage; but that 2,000 effective men hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning to any point in Hancock county.

J. B. BACKENSTOS,

Sheriff, &c.

Green Plains, Hancock county, Ills. Sept. 13th, 1845.

The Rapids.—Whenever we look down the rapids and observe a steamer "try and sweat" a day or two, in low water, as is the case now, to get over the rapids, we think the United States government is narrow contracted and stingy. She pinches a picayune, and loses the commerce of States. Give the Mormons a grant, and if the rocks on the rapids don't give the steamboats a channel in less than two years, you may calculate that the Mississippi has turned, and henceforth will run to the north.

Nauvoo flourishes.—Editors and correspondents, and travelers and clergymen have such a notable faculty of stretching the truth in relation to Nauvoo, that we have, occasionally, to mention matters as they are. And so we say as to business, health, increase of population, and morality, the city of Nauvoo is not equalled on this planet. Turn which way you will, buildings are in progress, and more wanted.

Another matter of great importance to Mormonism, is, that every one minds his own business, and whenever a nincampoop says "the devil held his hat over Nauvoo

when he shewed the kingdoms of the world to Jesus Christ,"—remember it to a "lie," for the scamp never had a hat; and could not wear one because of his "horns." —Sh—sh—sh! hush! turn!

ONE HUNDRED YEARS HENCE.

1845.

God, through his servants, the prophets, has given all men a clue to the future. In view of this, we were cogitating upon our bed, the other night, what would be the state of the world a hundred years hence. In quick succession the events and periods which have filled up nearly six thousand years, passed before our mind's eyes, together with the accompanying "thus saith the Lord." I will destroy the earth with a flood, after one hundred and twenty years. There shall be seven years of plenty, and seven years of famine in Egypt. Israel shall be held captive in Babylon, till the land enjoys her sabbaths seventy years, and then came Daniel's numbers, and the exact time when the Savior should be born; his crucifixion, and second coming.

While thus looking over the "has been," we fell into a deep sleep, and the angel of our presence came to the bedside and gently said, "arise! Now it mattereth not whether we were in the body or out of it; asleep or awake; on earth or in heaven; or upon the water, or in the air; the sum of the matter is like this: Our guide, for such we shall call the angel or being that conveyed us, soon brought us in sight of a beautiful city.

As we were nearing the place, a pillar of fire, seemingly over the most splendid building, lit the city and country for a great distance around, and as we came by, the TEMPLE OF THE LORD IN ZION, in letters of a pure language, and sparkling like diamonds, disclosed where we were. Our guide went round the city in order to give us a chance to "count the towers;" and, as it was nearly sunrise, he conducted us into one, that we might have a fair chance to view the glory of Zion by "daylight." We seemed to be swallowed up in sublimity! The "pillar of fire" as the sun rose majestically following into a "white cloud," as a shade for the city from heat. The dwellings so brilliant by night, had the appearance of "precious stones," and the streets glittered like gold, and we marvelled. Marvel not, says our guide, this is the fulfillment of the words of Isaiah:

"For brass I will bring gold, and for iron I will bring silver, and for wood brass, and for stones iron: I will also make thine officers peace and thine exactors righteousness."

Now the eyes of our understanding began to be quickened, and we learned, that we were one hundred years ahead of "common life," and we gloried. The "veil" that hides our view from the glory of the upper deep, had been taken away, and all things appeared to us as to the Lord. The great earthquake, mentioned by John, and other prophets before him, had levelled the mountains over the whole earth—the "sea" had rolled back as it was in the beginning; the crooked was made straight, and the rough places plain. The earth yielded her "increase," and the knowledge of God exalted man to the society of resurrected beings.

The melody and prayers of the morning in Zion, showed that the "Lord was there;" and truly so; for, after breakfast, the "chariot" of Jesus Christ was made ready for pleasure ride; and the "chariots" of his "hundred and forty four thousand," glittered into the retinue of "earth's greatest & best," so gloriously, that the "show" exhibited the splendor of Gods, whose Father's name they bore on the front of their crowns.

Our curiosity excited us to inquire what day they celebrated? To which the guide replied: "This is the Feast day of the Lord to JOSEPH AND HYRUM SMITH, for being martyred for the truth, held yearly on the 7th day of the fourth month, throughout all the tribes of Israel."

Flesh and blood cannot comprehend the greatness of the scene; the worthy of the earth, with Adam at their head; the martyrs of the different dispensations, with Abel at their head; and honorable men from other worlds composed an assemblage of majesty, dignity, and "divinity," so much above the "little pageantry" of man in his self made greatness, that we almost forgot that mortals ever enjoyed any thing more than misery, in all the pomp and circumstance, of man's power over man! This was a feast day for truth! This was the reward of integrity!—This was the triumph of "kings and priests;" unto God, and was a holiday of eternity! Who could be happier than he that was among the holy throng? No one, and away we rode out of Zion among her stakes.

At the first city out, we found the same spirit—ALL WERE ONE. While there the following news, by post, came from the east. It was read from one of the papers just published that morning:

"In digging for the foundation of our new Temple in the 124th city of Joseph, near where it is supposed the City of New York once stood, a large square stone was taken from the ruins of some building which, by a seam in it indicated more than the mere stone. The seam being opened, disclosed a lead box about six by eight inches square. This box was soon found to contain several daily papers of its time, together with some coin of the old Government of the United States. It will be recollected that all the inhabitants of this city which were spared from calamity, were 'plunged out when the earth was turned upside down,' some forty or fifty years ago, for their wickedness."

The account of 'fires' in one of these papers was truly lamentable, destroying, as the paper said, more than twenty five millions worth of property, in about three months. Each contained a large number of 'murders,' 'suicides,' 'riots,' 'robberies,' and hints of 'war expected,' with columns of divisions among the sectarian churches about slavery, Onderdonking, and the 'right way.' The 'Archer of Paradise' remarked as these horrors of 'old times' were being read, that 'all that was transacted in the last days of Babylon, before Satan was bound.'

Joseph Smith said, "Lord, we will put those papers and coin in the repository of relics and curiosities, of satan's kingdom of the old world;" which was agreed to, by all, after exhibiting the coin. The silver coin contained the words 'United States of America' and 'half dol,' round

the image of an eagle on one side, and a woman setting upon the word "Luxury" and holding up a night cap, between thirteen stars, over 1845, on the other.

The only idea that could be gathered from all this was; that the government had fallen from the splendor of its eagle to the pleasure of women, and was holding up the night cap, as a token that the foamy liberty enjoyed then, was 'star-light' liberty, because their deeds were evil.

Another coin had the 'appearance' of gold, with 'five dolls.' upon it, but upon close examination it was found to be nothing but 'fine brass.'

While this was going on, the Lord said, 'be ware of the eleven of old.—Let us enjoy our day.' In a moment, this 'band of brethren' were off, and what could equal the view? No veil, no vices, the heavens were in their glory, and the angels were ascending and descending. The earth was in its beauty; the wolves and sheep; the calves and lions; the behemoth and the buffalo; the child and the serpent, enjoyed life without fear, and all men were wise.

As we were passing to another city amid all this perfection of the reign of Jesus before his ancient glory, we discovered the fragment of a hewn stone, of a lightish blue color, with an abbreviated word 'Mo.'; and the figures '1838' upon it. To which the 'Lion of the Lord' exclaimed:—The tried are turned into hell; and forgotten, but the righteous reign with God in glory; and it seemed as if the echo came from a redeemed world, 'glory!'

At about two, after five hours ride among the cities and states of Zion, we returned to the capitol to partake of the feast of the martyrs.

The preparation was perfect. A table through the grove of Zion for more than three hundred thousand saints, where Jesus Christ, sat at the head of fathers and mothers, sons and daughters in Israel, was a sight, which the world, even Babylon, in its best days, never witnessed.

Says Jesus, as every eye turned upon him,

"Our Father, and thine,

Bless me and mine: Amen."

After the feast (the sentiments, words of wisdom and other touching matters were to be published in 'Zion's Watch-Tower,' and are omitted) we stepped into the 'news room,' and the first article in the 'Pure News,' which attracted our attention, was, the minutes of the General Conference held in Zion on the 14th day of the first month, A. D. 1845, when it was motioned by Joseph Smith, and seconded by John the Revelator, That forty eight new cities be laid out and builded, this year in accordance with the prophets which have said, "who can number Israel? who can count the dust of Jacob? Let him fill the earth with cities." Carried unanimously.

Twelve of these cities to be laid out beyond eighteen degrees north, for the tribes of Reuben, Judah and Levi. Twelve, on the east; at the same distance, for the tribes of Joseph, Benjamin, and Dan. Twelve on the south, at the same distance, for the tribes of Simeon, Issachar and Zebulon—and twelve on the west, at the same distance, for the tribes of Gad, Asher and Naphtali.

The paper contained a notice for the half yearly Conference, as follows:

"The general half yearly Conference will be held at Jerusalem on the 14th day of the seventh month alternately with the yearly Conference in Zion."

It is proposed that the 'high way cast up' between the two cities of our God, be decorated with fruit and shade trees (between the cities and villages, which are only eighty furlongs apart), for the accommodation of 'wayfarers' men of Israel. Gabriel has brought from Paradise, some seeds of fruit and grain, which were originally in the Garden of Eden; and will greatly add to the comfort and convenience of man."

While we were engaged in reading, a strain of music from some of the 'sweet singers of Israel,' came so mellowly over our sensations, for a moment, that we hardly knew whether the angels or saints of the millenium, were chanting a vesper to their Savior. We were so delighted with the performance, as we saw the 'musical chariot' pass, filled with young men and maidens, all in white robes, that we only remember the following verses:—

"Death and Satan being banish'd;
"And the 'vict' forever, vanish'd;
"All the earth's again replenish'd,
"And in beauty appears:
"So we'll sing hallelujahs;
"While we worship our Savior,
"And fill the world with cities
"Through the 'great thousand years.'"

Our eye next caught a map showing the earth as it was, and is. We were delighted with the earth as it is. Four rivers headed a little south of Zion, for Zion, is situated in 'the sides of the north.' The first river is called 'Parson,' and runs west. The second is called 'Gion' and runs south. The third is called 'Haudakal' and runs north; and the fourth is called 'The Fraters,' and runs east. These four rivers divide the earth into four quarters; as was in the days of Adam, and with their tributaries give an uninterrupted water communication over the face of the world, for in the beguiling the earth was not called 'finished' till it was 'very good,' for every thing.

By the paper we were reading, we learned that rain was expected in the beginning of the seventh month, according to the Law of the Lord: for the promise is, 'it shall rain moderately in the first and seventh month, that the ploughman may overtake the reaper.'

Contemplating the greatness of the earth in its glory, with Jesus Christ for her king, president and lawgiver, with such wise councillors, Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Elijah, Peter, and Joseph, who were imperceptibly lead to exclaim: "Great is the wisdom: great is the glory, and great is the power of man with his maker!"—when of a sudden our guide came in and said, "you must drink wine with the Lord in his kingdom and then return." This we did, and many things which we saw are not lawful to utter, and can only be known as we learned them, by the assistance of a guardian angel.

When we were ready to return, our guide observed, "may be you would like to look through the Urin and Thummin." Upon

the abominations of the world in the day of its sin." "Yes," was our reply, and he handed us the "holy instrument." One look, and the soul sickened. Eye hath not seen, ear hath not heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man, what folly, corruptions, and abominations are wrought among men to gratify the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the cunning of the devil. But they shall come. We returned, and awake, perfectly enamored with the beauty and glory of Zion to be as well as the splendor and harmony of the "feast of the martyrs," determining in our own minds, at some future day to give a sketch of the "Temple" wherein Jesus sat and reigned with the righteous, when there was "not a Canaanite in the land," nor any thing to hurt or destroy in all the Holy Mountain—when the earth should be full of the knowledge of God as the waters cover the sea. In short, the heavenly reality of one hundred years hence.

Improvement.—Nauvoo is great on improvement, and nothing bespeaks it more than the "balls" on the top of the steeple of the Temple.

Big Field Dinner.—On Friday the 5th inst., the inhabitants of the 11th ward, under Bishop Evans, and the proprietors of the "Big Field," gave a free dinner to a large company of men, women, and children. From four hundred and fifty to six hundred and fifty persons were present, the most of whom, at three several sittings down, round a table about one hundred and fifty feet long, were accommodated. The Twelve, Bishop Miller, and a few others from Nauvoo, were among the number that partook of the rich bounty of the season.

The Big Field is organized according to the laws of the State and covers six sections, or three thousand eight hundred and forty acres of land. We understand from the officers of the company, that about thirty thousand bushels of corn, and nearly the same amount of wheat had been raised the past season. Sixty thousand bushels of wheat and corn, without counting an abundance of oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, and other vegetables, do not indicate indolence, poverty, or famine, but rather carries an idea that "God helps them that help themselves." This public demonstration of the bounty of providence, goes to show that the people of that section are willing to make others happy as well as themselves.

It is a fine thing for the bishops of the several wards, to remember the poor, and we think this "feast upon the prairies," was a kind of token of times "to come."

It is also worthy of remark that this band of brethren, under the "broad canopy," spent the day most happily, without "strong drink," or swearing, or gambling; feasting, upon the simple luxuries, that sustain life, with pure water, peace and union, praying and praising God who hath so liberally rewarded their labor and began to make the prairies blossom as the rose.

A solid sample of Mormonism.—More than three hundred thousand brick have been laid in the first story of the Nauvoo House in two weeks. If the Mormons were all gathered together, as brethren ought to be of one heart and mind, they would soon be able to build a common sized city a year. How they can work!

Prices Vary.—The price of wheat is now about forty cents, in Nauvoo, per bushel, while butter is scarce at twelve and a half cents per pound. Corn is twenty cents per bushel, and beef from three to four cents per pound. So we go, or rather, so we live.

Indian States.—The Albany Argus suggests a thought which, we confess, is to us a new one, and it is one on which we love to dwell. It is that of an Indian State admitted to our confederacy! The rapid advance of the Choctaw and Cherokee in the arts of civilized life, and in education and religious knowledge, has led the friends of the Indian to think of the erection of Indian States. The Argus remarks that these nations are coming into a condition, which will be fully worthy of alliance with such a republic as ours, and there is no reason to doubt that they would do honor to such a relation. How wonderful would it be, if the aboriginal race, driven back and down-trodden so long, should finally rise to take the standing and enjoy the privileges of enlightened nations.

Wouldn't it be "wonderful" and wouldn't it be just as "wonderful" if the United States continue to degrade and disgrace itself by unpunished acts of "Murder, and Treason" upon the Mormons and Indians, till it fall to rise no more! That's the question.

A Mob nearly—Secretary Hardin.—A friend just from Frankfort says that that city was thrown into great excitement one day last week Secretary Hardin had sent to his care, from near Bardonia, a country girl to learn the milliners' business. He put her in a brothel, intending, as is supposed, to pollute her there. The citizens of Frankfort found out Mr. Hardin's base intentions, and drove him out of the city as they would a common scoundrel. It was hard to keep his back free, we learn, from a couple of far and feathers. They served him right. Any man guilty of so brutal an attempt, and more especially upon an ignorant, unsuspecting stranger sent to his care, ought to be driven beyond the haunts of civilized men.

Nauvoo Doings.—The doings at Nauvoo exceed our most sanguine expectation. Within the last two weeks the steeple of the Temple has begun to tower up in all the splendor of Mormon art and simplicity. And the Nauvoo House too, has risen up one story (15 feet) in a style of grandeur that does honor to the heads that planned it, and great credit to the skill and perseverance of those that executed the plans.

We really believe there is no city of the same size and means that brings into

view so much real evidence of industry, faith, wisdom, and wealth, as Nauvoo. This is what we as a people, have always asked our neighbors: "give us peace, and we will show you by our works, that we are an honest, industrious people!" seeking diligently the good of all honest men. Yes, "peace" is our motto, and "equal rights" the only satisfaction peace that distinguishes a free government from a despotism.

A little leaven, leavens the lump.—About ten counties, in the state of N. York, have become "infected" with the anti-rent fever: Seven hundred thousand people kicking against nobility and law, will make a squirming among the landlords,—won't they?

MYSTERY OF INQUITY. We have published Sharpiana, and so forthiana and what not, but nothing has come to our knowledge that speaks the depravity of man, and honor of the last days, so manifestly as the following:

From the New York Packet. It does not appear to be generally known that there is a very dangerous secret organization existing in this city, and extending its ramifications to several surrounding towns, whose objects, if they were revealed to the public, would startle the least timid with horror. Their members are chiefly to be distinguished by a dull, heavy blue ring, generally worn on the middle finger on the left hand, as it indicates the station of a private member while some are worn on the different digits, according to the rank of the party in the society. Though they have heretofore succeeded in maintaining a profound secrecy in relation to their diabolical designs,—it transpired that they have banded together since the commencement of the threatening aspect of our foreign relations, and their object is, in case of a war between the United States and a foreign power, to lend our enemies a secret assistance, by poisoning the wells of the country, and fomenting insurrections among the blacks.

All of their wear concealed weapons, whose blades are tipped with a subtle and penetrative poison; and many of them likewise carry compact combustible materials, for the purpose of covering their operations by the confusion of midnight conflagrations. The great fire of last month, it is shrewdly suspected, originated from this secret body of conspirators against the social welfare.

For the purpose of covering their existence and operations still farther, they have established in different parts of the city, to sell a trinket similar in appearance, and most dangerous in its properties, which they call "galvanic rings"—assuming that they have a medical effect in cases of rheumatism. The object of this, however, is that it may confound a number of honest citizens with themselves, and thus guard against all chances of detection.

From the Buffalo Com. Advertiser. **POPULATION—EMIGRATION.** Very few take the trouble to study the rapid increase of the human family, now in progress in Europe. There is good reason to believe that the number of human beings now living there exceeds two hundred and fifty millions. In 1836, according to McCulloch, the population of Ireland was not far from eight and a half millions; and the annual increase was about 165,000. This would give to that small island over ten millions of people at this time. The island of Great Britain has added more to its population within the present century, than in the preceding 425 years. The improvements in agriculture in England, France and nearly all the German States have done much to furnish the means for the support of men, and the rapid multiplication of our species. The absence of desolating wars, and the happy exemption from calamitous diseases, by greatly promoting general health and longevity, have done much to increase the human family in Europe since the downfall of Napoleon.

The British Islands and the Continent can easily send to America a million of emigrants a year, and never miss them. And so long as we shall have a country more desirable for the poor man to live in, than the one he is born in, on the other side of the Atlantic, the poor, and all in moderate circumstances, will continue to come over and settle among us. We are not displeased to witness their opportunity to better their condition. We rather rejoice that there is one green spot on the globe where most of the rights of humanity are recognized and adequately protected for the equal benefit and enjoyment of all men.

The exception to this universality of privilege can not long endure the light of partial liberty in this country. And the force of moral power, so omnipotent to expose, and put down the wrongs of suffering humanity. Two hundred and fifty thousand men can not always hold in servile bondage three millions of rational human beings. The elevation of our race may be retarded in its progress, by the obsequy and mistaken selfishness of the few, who lord it over the many; but the triumph of right and justice over wrong and injustice is certain at the end.

We must soon have a population of one hundred millions of self-governing and happy people. How important, then, that the proceeds which accrue from the sale of our vast Public Domain be made into a permanent School Fund, for the full development of the intellectual and moral faculties of the ever rising generation into whose hands will be committed the destiny of this young and glorious Republic. Distribution, coupled with the definite appropriation of the money to educational purposes, can alone secure the blessings of a good education to all the children of emigrants and others in all parts of this wide spreading Union. The area of knowledge must keep pace with the extension of the area of freedom, or freedom will degenerate into licentiousness, corruption and party despotism.

—We would barely remark that the day has gone by for the United States to better the condition of her own population let alone emigrants. Where is the rights and property of fifteen thousand Latter Day Saints exiled from the State of Missouri sacrificed upon the free altar of American Mobocracy!

Where are the rights and lives of foreigners that were bombarded with cannon in Philadelphia as a sample of American love and freedom? Hanging on the light house of ruin as signals to beware!

Where are the returns and majesty of the law to recompense the murders of Joseph and Hyrum Smith in Carthage jail for their religion? Licked up by hypocrites, and laughed by priests and people who are heaping up wrath against the day of wrath! Enough said; the American dead fall will catch as many of its own game when sprung by the Almighty, as birds of passage from foreign lands.

It certainly is a source of great satisfaction, to the wise, to reflect that God will recompense every man according to his works. Demagogues, hypocrites, and speculators, then, will receive full pay and interest for their traffic in "human flesh."

Horrible Agrarianism!—In the British House of Commons, during a debate on the recent event in New Zealand, Mr. C. Buller, a member of the present Conservative Ministry, avowed the following atrociously Agrarian sentiments:

[Tribune.] "It is preposterous to expect that the existence of such a population on portions of the soil of a vast country ought to exclude the rest of mankind from turning the unoccupied soil to account—God gave the earth to man to use—not to particular races, to prevent all other men from using. [Hear.] He planted the principle of increase in us; he limited our existence to no particular soil or climate; but gave us the power of ranging over the wide earth. I apply to the savage no principle which I should not apply to the most civilized people of the world. If by any unimaginable calamity the population of France, for instance, were reduced from the 35,000,000, which it now maintains, to 200,000, which is about the proportion of the population of New Zealand, and if these 200,000 were almost limited to Brittany and Normandy, and cultivated as the New Zealanders do, no more than one acre in a thousand, do you think we should allow this handful of men to devote that fine country to perpetual embarrassment!" [Cheers.]

—The world is getting pretty hot in every thing, and when Jehovah comes out of his hiding place, to shake terribly the earth, he will probably spoil all land cultivations, levelling the earth and giving it to the Saints.

Travelling in the Air.—The exhibition of Muzzi's Aerial Locomotive, says an exchange, at Palermo last week, is spoken of by the New York papers as highly successful. The model machine passed around the large building in every direction.

—This generation lacks but little of old times: If they would start a railroad to heaven in lieu of the "Tower of Babel," matters would flourish to a nicety.

—Major Gen. Lee, says the St. Louis Gazette of Missouri, has expressed a willingness, through the papers, to raise a force of 5,000 volunteers, to march against Western Mexico, as soon as the President may authorize him so to do. His voice is still for war.

—Gen. Lee should receive every encouragement, and be on the ground without delay. In war, the presence of a man at the point of danger, is ocular proof to an enemy that there is opposition to the trade.

Patent Lever Skiff.—Our friend Dr. Young has a skiff rigged with paddle wheels like a steamboat, which is operated upon by a lever. It will run about 8 miles per hour down stream, or five up, and with a little improvement, we think, will go faster and save labor. Huzza for the War Eagle Extra!

MARRIED.—On Saturday, the 6th inst., at Elder L. O. Littlefield, Mr. Joseph Dastin, to Miss Sarah J. Littlefield, both of this county. The printer's fee was remembered with a rich loaf of bridal cake. Let others do likewise! May peace, happiness, and plenty be their portion.

SEXTON'S WEEKLY REPORT.

September 8, 1845.
Bridget Harrett, 85y; Diarrhea.
Thomas King, of Iowa, 74y 10m 17d.
Laura Kittabing Element, 16y, 4m 9d
Stephen Vanvorles, 43y; Bilious fever.
Emma Ellen Presley, 3y 1m 3d; inflammation.
Joseph Clemenson, 5m 6d consumption.
Tripheta Reed, 43y 6m 6d chills fever.
Almira Babbitt, 35y 6m 30d inflammation on the lungs.
Philemon S. Castle 1y 1m 8d Diarrhea.
Mary C. Taylor, 2m 13d inflammation on the brain.
Andrew T. Morton, 1m 14d inflammation on the brain.
Levi Eldridge of Keokuk 35y mercurial Diarrhea.

Wm. H. Presley, jr. 5m.
WM. D. HUNTINGTON.

DIED.—At Carthage on Wednesday 10th inst. Gen. Minor R. Deming, late Sheriff of Hancock Co., of Consecutive fever.
We understand his body was conveyed to Quincy for interment and funeral services; one reason for which was, that his brother, who was killed by lightning last June, was buried there.

HOT THE TEMPLE, NAUVOO HOUSE AND MY HOUSE.

LET no private interest obstruct the progress of the Temple or Nauvoo House; yet it is obvious to all the church that I should have a house as much as so other men and something to sustain me and my family while we serve them in our capacity. And if the saints, and others design to help me in this matter it is imperatively necessary it should be done soon, if done at all this season. While the masons are employed on the Nauvoo House, you can bring on the materials for my house, stone, brick, lumber, &c., that all things may be ready for the masons when they can be had. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Please hear us and attend to our call in due season, that we may have a house to shield off the chilling blast of winter. Respectfully your servant,
JOHN E. PAGE.

Sept. 10th, 1845-19-3w.
190 C. & T. LEWIS, 190
NO. 190 MAIN STREET, ONE DOOR BELOW THE VIRGINIA HOTEL, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

HAVING received the largest part of our immense Stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, we are now prepared to supply Country Merchants and others, on the most favorable terms. We have at this time the Largest, Cheapest, and most complete assortment, ever brought to Saint Louis, and will continue to receive by every boat until late in the Fall, which will keep our assortment throughout the season, full and complete. Every article usually kept in a Clothing or Furnishing House, can be found at No. 190. Our Goods this Fall are all Fresh and New, made of the very best materials, cut by men of acknowledged skill and ability, and put together in a style fully equal to custom work. We can and will sell Clothing cheaper by 30 per cent than any concern in the Western country—prices so very low that defies all competition.

Do you wish to know how we can do this? We will explain; in the first place we buy our materials of the Manufacturers, and pay the cash down for them, saving the Importers and Jobbers profits for the benefit of our customers. We also save 6 per cent by paying cash for labor. Set the Importers and jobbers profits down at the lowest per cent possible, say

Importers profit,	10 per cent
Jobbers do,	14 per cent
Cash for labor (saved) 6 per cent	

and we have the large sum of thirty per cent, which every person can save, by making their purchases of C. & T. Lewis.

T. LEWIS, (one of the firm) resides in New York, and superintends the manufacturing of all our Stock. We possess exclusive advantages at this time for doing a large business.

Vast Resources! Spacious Premises! Immense Stock! Unequaled Talent! Unprecedented Variety! and the most ample means to carry out to the fullest possible extent, a business of such immense magnitude.

The most important consideration for persons about to make their Fall Purchases of Clothing is, how and where can our money be laid out with the greatest advantage? Should these questions suggest themselves to people about to visit St. Louis, the plain answer is, at C. & T. Lewis, where at all times can be found the Largest, Cheapest, and best assortment of Ready Made Clothing in the Western country.

We respectfully invite all to come in and take a view of our Stock, it will pay you well for the time spent,—we will wait upon you with pleasure.

No. 190 Main street, corner store, one door below the Virginia Hotel. On the top of the House, a large 190.

C. & T. LEWIS.

Terms.—Retail for cash, Wholesale do do or approved paper. St. Louis, August 25-19-3w

FOR SALE in Hancock county, about 20 miles from Nauvoo; 12 miles from Warsaw; 7 from Lima; 157 acres of good land, about 81 acres and good cultivation; 23 up pasture, with 2 log houses, one 18 by 21 with frame attached 12 by 24, 2 wells good water, stable, and outbuildings. Also, 11 acres of good timber land, about 2 miles from the above, with log house and about 20 acres under fence. Also, a new one story Cottage, containing 6 rooms, with about 3 acres of land situated in one of the most pleasant situations in Nauvoo. Application to be made as follows, to John H. Boscawen, editor of this paper, N. Boscawen, corner of White street on Winchester street; Dr. Atkinson, Buffalo, New York. Aug. 10-19-1

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Hancock. NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons having claims against the Estate of Elijah Terry, deceased, to present the same at the office of the Probate Justice of the Peace, for a d county on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1845, for proof and adjustment thereof.
PHILO P. GOODWIN, Adm'r of said Elijah Terry, dec'd.
August 16, 1845.—16-4w.

NOTICE. A LARGE quantity of BRICKLAYERS and CARPENTERS wanted IMMEDIATELY, on the NAUVOO HOUSE and the TEMPLE.
Do you see? Do you hear? if you do, pay ATTENTION!!! Recollect immediately!!
GEORGE MILLER, PETER HAYS, AMASA LYMAN, GEORGE A. SMITH.
Nauvoo, August 22, 1845-16-1

CITY LOTS AND PRAIRIE LANDS. THE NAUVOO HOUSE ASSOCIATION have several very eligible city lots—and several fine farms, on the prairie, which they will sell very low, or exchange for grain, beef cattle, cows, horses, or other property that can be used in building the Nauvoo House. Please call at the office of the association, corner of Parley and Hyde streets, or on either of the Trustees.
GEORGE MILLER, PETER HAYS, AMASA LYMAN, GEORGE A. SMITH.
Nauvoo, August 22, 1845-16-1

FOR SALE. BY the Trustees of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. One large new Two Horse Carriage. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call at the Trustees office, in the Brick Store north of the Temple formerly occupied by P. P. Pratt, or at Pres. B. Young's, corner of Kimball and Granger streets.
August 6, 1845

Old Connecticut Pottery. WANDELL & MORE MANUFACTURERS OF EARTHEN WARE, CITY OF JOSEPH, ILL.; WAREHOUSE ON MULHOLLAND STREET, 7 FEET BLOCKS EAST OF THE TEMPLE. KEEP constantly on hand, and manufacture to order, every description of article in their line of business; namely:—Lead Pots, Crucibles, Furnaces, Jugs, Pitchers, Churns, Poles, Pitchers, Water Kegs, Wash-Bowls, Milk Pans, Flower Pots, Tea Pots, Bed Pans, Coffee Pots, Bery Bottles, Ginger Pop Bottles, Chimney Tops, straight and beveled Jars with covers, straight and beveled Pots with covers, Bread Pots with covers, square and round dishes from 8 to 14 inches, Stone Tables, Chamber-basins, and other articles too numerous to mention. We are also prepared to manufacture Sugar Moulds and Drips of a superior quality. We are employing experienced workmen from Norwalk, Conn. etc., and can assure the public that our wares will be found equal, if not superior, to any thing of the kind in the western country. We can accommodate the public with wares of thirteen different shades, such as jet-black, blue-black, red, green, yellow, cream color, mottled color, etc., etc. Orders from St. Louis and other southern and western markets, packed in the best manner at a short notice. Cash or produce taken in exchange for wares.
C. W. WANDELL, M. MORE, Jr.
Nauvoo, July 30, 1845-13-1y

WANTED. BY the Nauvoo House Association, 200 Tons of hay, 10,000 Bushels of oats, 25,000 Bushels of wheat, 25,000 Bushels of corn, 5,000 Bushels of potatoes, 1,000 Cords of wood, 2,000 Dollars in cash, 1,000 Barrels of pork, 100 Head of beef cattle, 100 Horses, And every thing else that can be made use of in building the Nauvoo House. Apply at the office of the Association, corner of Parley and Hyde streets.
GEORGE MILLER, PETER HAYS, AMASA LYMAN, GEORGE A. SMITH, Trustees.
July 22-12-1

HO! PLEASURE IN ADVANCE! TO those who wish to ride over the Rapids of the beautiful Mississippi I would say, I shall keep a good sail boat near Majnards Steam Mill for their accommodation and passengers to Keokuk. The waters purrl along free as air—therefore we will land them at any convenient point on either side of the river after a pleasant sail on the bosom of the Father of waters, and I will endeavor to make engagements for a carriage, that those may take at the waters edge who desire it, after regaling if they choose upon beer, cake, &c. &c. Those who visit our city and wish to view the scenery on the Islands, or Iowa, will be conveyed there also. All things will be done decently and in good order. Come and see!
A. YOUNG.
August 9th 1845-15-3w

N. B. I particularly invite the Twelve, President G. Miller, Father John Smith and his clerk, with their families, Mother Smith, and the widows of the Martyred Prophet and Patriarch—to come and sail free.

NEIGHBORS. WE have on hand about 20 copies of the last-yeare Neighbor fit for binding; those wishing to purchase will have to apply soon.
Nauvoo August 13th 1845-15-1

LOOK HERE. FIFTEEN or twenty good mechanics wanted immediately in the Nauvoo Coach and Carriage manufacturing association.
GEORGE W. HARRIS, President. SIDNEY ROBERTS, Clerk protem
Nauvoo August 11th 1845-15-1

NOTARY PUBLIC. THE undersigned having been appointed NOTARY PUBLIC for Nauvoo, will attend to all business in that line according to law, at his office in the brick store on Water street.
W. W. PHELPS.
April 7 1845-49.

LINE.—The subscribers would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they have now on hand and intend keeping at all times a large quantity of first line time, at their Kilns near the upper end of Main street, formerly occupied by Peter Harris. All kinds of country produce, merchandise, &c., received in payment, cash not refused.
JOSHUA BOYCE, O. M. ALLEN, EDMUND NELSON.
May 7, 1845-No 1-6m

NOTICE. FOR sale or exchange for lands near or within twenty miles of Nauvoo. A Farm of 200 acres, 185 improved, good buildings, a first rate orchard, situated 10 miles south of Pinckneyville, Perry county, Ills. For further particulars enquire of
LEVI STEWART.
Nauvoo, April 23d, 1845-52-1

THE POTTERS' ASSOCIATION. THE undersigned would inform the citizens of the City of Joseph and the public generally that we are now manufacturing of the best material, and have on hand a large assortment of Earthenware a few yards east of the Temple on Knight street, such as Pitchers, Bowls, Plates, Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Chamber-basins, Peppars, and Salt Nappies, Mugs, &c, which will be sold who's sale and retail for Cash at Country Produce, cheaper than can be purchased on the Mississippi, of the same quality. We boast of the best material and best workmen the United States can afford, being English Potters and having worked in the most extensive Manufactories in England.
ELIJAH K. FULLER, President. RICHARD STEELE, WILLIAM BOX, RICHARD RALPHS, JOSEPH RALPHS, THOMAS RALPHS, ALFRED CORDON, JOHN BOURNE Clerk,
June 4th 1845-5m

PHOTOGRAPHY. GEO. D. WATT, wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he is teaching the art of Photography in Thirteen Lessons, which will give the necessary instruction for a common practice. He will teach in different parts of the city, when a class can be obtained, at the rate of one dollar per scholar.
May 2d, 1845-11

NEW TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WAREHOUSE. general Grocery and Liquor store, north east corner of Fourth and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo. The subscribers, having opened the above establishment and having bought entirely for cash, are enabled to sell every article in the above line, at the very lowest cash prices.
Call and try, ere you buy.
Purchasers are solicited to call and examine for themselves.
STRACHAN & NICHOLSON.
April 7:49-6m

NAUVOO MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION. Manufactured by the Nauvoo Coach and Carriage Manufacturing Association on Water street, in the city of Nauvoo, opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's store, the following articles, to wit:—Coaches, Omnibuses, Chariots, Chaises, Cabs, Houchons, Buggies and Buggy Wagens, Heaved, Scaffolds, Trotting Wagens, and one Horse Jumper Wagens, Ox and Horse Carriages, Sleighs, Strychbushes, Pitch Forks, Rakes, Carding and Thrashing Machines, Horse Powers, Railroad Cars and many other articles too numerous to mention. sold as cheap as can be purchased in any establishment. All orders must be paid for, and addressed to GEO. W. HARRIS, Esq, Pres't of the Association.
J. H. & W. H. RALSTON, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law. WILL attend to all business in their profession that is entrusted to their charge. Particular attention given to the collection of debts.
W. H. RALSTON'S Office at Warsaw, Hancock County, Illinois.
Warsaw, May 12th, 1845.—3-1

CHEAPEST DRY GOODS IN ST. LOUIS. WE offer to our friends in Illinois as well as in our own state, a first rate opportunity of purchasing their goods as we are determined to sell lower than any engaged in our line of business. We sell for cash, and our motto is quick returns and small profits.
Corner of 3d and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Country merchants will do well to give us a call.
April 7:49-6m W. & S

NOTICE. A Botanic Association has been formed in the city of Nauvoo, for collecting herbs and roots and preparing the same for the good of the saints. Let every person secure health. And look out for the best pills. Office south east of the Temple on Warsaw and Ripley sts.
JOS. YOUNGER, Pres't.
R. SHEPHERD, Ck.
July 18, 1845-12:3m

FOR SALE. A House and one third of a lot on Parley Street east of Main near Mr. Oakley's. The house is 20 feet by 30 two stories high. A good well of water on the premises. Turns low for CASH. Enquire of E. T. Benson on Monson street between Palmer & Warsaw streets or of G. W. Potter near the Post Office.
DANIEL CUTLER.
July 14, 1845-11-1

PIANO-FORTE MUSIC. MRS. PITCHFORTH respectfully informs the inhabitants of Nauvoo, that she has commenced teaching Music on the Piano-forte, and will try to suit the circumstances of the pupils, she offers to teach at the very low rate of three dollars per quarter; so that all classes wishful to learn may be accommodated.
As Mrs. P. has had the benefit of many years instruction and several of the most scientific English and German masters, and subsequently has had much experience in teaching, she flatters herself that she will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may favor her with their patronage.
Reference, kindly permitted, to Elders Brigham Young and John Taylor.
Enquire for Mrs. P. at Misses Gray's, milliners, Main street, or at her own residence, corner of Granger and Parley streets, one block east of the 8-ventures Hall.
July 22-1845

FOR SALE. A House and one third of a lot on Parley Street east of Main near Mr. Oakley's. The house is 20 feet by 30 two stories high. A good well of water on the premises. Turns low for CASH. Enquire of E. T. Benson on Monson street between Palmer & Warsaw streets or of G. W. Potter near the Post Office.
DANIEL CUTLER.
July 14, 1845-11-1

PIANO-FORTE MUSIC. MRS. PITCHFORTH respectfully informs the inhabitants of Nauvoo, that she has commenced teaching Music on the Piano-forte, and will try to suit the circumstances of the pupils, she offers to teach at the very low rate of three dollars per quarter; so that all classes wishful to learn may be accommodated.
As Mrs. P. has had the benefit of many years instruction and several of the most scientific English and German masters, and subsequently has had much experience in teaching, she flatters herself that she will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may favor her with their patronage.
Reference, kindly permitted, to Elders Brigham Young and John Taylor.
Enquire for Mrs. P. at Misses Gray's, milliners, Main street, or at her own residence, corner of Granger and Parley streets, one block east of the 8-ventures Hall.
July 22-1845

NEIGHBOR---Extra.

Nauvoo, Sept. 12, 1845.

MOBBING AGAIN IN HANCOCK!

Friday morning, 10 o'clock.

We are informed that a meeting of a number of the mob, was held on Tuesday evening last, at a school house, near Baker's, in Green Plains precinct. We have not been apprized of the nature of the proceedings of that meeting, or what their deliberations were, farther than we can judge from their subsequent conduct.

A pre-concerted plan, it would seem, had been entered into: several shots were fired, by their own party, through the windows and doors of said school house,

Nothing was known by our people until the next day, when some of the same party commenced firing houses in the Morley Settlement.

We have heard that eleven buildings have been burned by the mob, viz: eight houses and three out-houses.

A messenger just arrived from that section, states that most of our people from the west part of the settlement, have removed to the east part of said settlement.

LIST OF HOUSES DESTROYED.

Father Whiting's house and chair factory—burnt,

Edmund Durphy's—core down.

Father Morley's cooper shop—burnt.

John Edmondson's house and blacksmith's shop—burnt.

Thomas King's house—burnt.

The rest of the houses not reported.

All that we shall remark on the above, is, that Colonel Williams is at the head. We had, for sometime, heard a rumor that the mob were preparing for 'further outrages,' but were really in hopes, as our people had given no provocation whatever, that law and order would govern the old citizens.

Our people, though they have been basely treated, and shot at as can be proved, have been quiet, not retaliating, even in self defence,

seeking peace at all hazards. Not being then, the aggressors, we shall look with great earnestness to the old citizens and authorities of the country, to ascertain:—

Whether they will coolly remain silent spectators, while the lives of men, women, and children, are jeopardized, their houses burned, and their property destroyed; or whether they will arise and magnify the law and make it honorable.

We speak advisedly on this subject:— We have not been the aggressors, nor will we be; and we appeal to the law and the testimony, to shield us from such "outbreaks" of rioters.— Who is for peace and law?

We repeat, that we speak advisedly on this matter: Our people have not broken the law; they have borne and forborne; and they will look to the law and order citizens, and to the authorities of the land for protection from land pirates and mobocracy.

As an inducement for men to engage in mobbing, a correspondent in the Warsaw Signal, says:

"Forbearance, in this case, is contemptible and pusillanimous: it is not in accordance with the spirit of our institutions; nor does it comport with the dignity of independent men. Many of our law-abiding Anti-Mormons complain that they do not wish to violate the law. What is the law? Do these gentlemen know what the law is? Is acting counter to Ford's or Deming's will a violation of law? No, the people are the law. What have the people done? Have they not repealed the Nauvoo Charter? Have they not justified the killing of the tyrant Joe? and have they not signified their anxiety in many ways that the Mormons should leave the State,—peaceably, if they will; forcibly, if they must?" The next objection is, "that we dislike to be the aggressors. Shall we wait for them to commit some outrage against the law? Are they not doing it daily? Shall we then wait till they come out and fight us? We have had repeated evidences that they will not do it. 'Persecution' is piteously cried, instead of the clashing of brave men's armor. And thus it will be, till the depositories of corruption send hither their masses in sufficient numbers to overrun our beautiful State. Shall we withhold the club of vengeance from the viper's head, because he recoils and meanly slinks away?— If you will, citizens of Hancock, you stamp disgrace upon the American name, and entail poverty and misery upon yourselves and your posterity."

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Main and Kimball Streets,

Naavoo, Hancock County, Ill.

Terms.—\$2.00 in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 17 1/2 cents.

A liberal discount will be made to regular advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor) east gate, to receive attention.

CAPT. FREMONT'S EXPEDITION.

We find in the National Intelligencer a number of extracts from the narrative of the second expedition, which will shortly be issued from the press in Washington. These extracts we have perused with much interest.

We have derived much satisfaction and information from an attentive perusal of the narrative of the second expedition of this enterprising and talented young officer. Our opinion respecting Capt. Fremont's peculiar fitness for the position he was placed in has been already expressed. The manner in which he conducted this second expedition, amidst scenes of difficulty and danger far exceeding those which attended the first one, the highly satisfactory way in which he has discharged all the duties, and accomplished all the purposes contemplated; and the successful issue to his perilous undertaking achieved by his courage, his skill, his judgment, and, we will add, his humanity, his correct sense of moral obligation and love of right, entitle him to the highest praise.

Capt. Fremont departed on his second expedition from the little town of Kansas on the Missouri frontier, on the 29th of May, 1843. His party consisted principally of Creole and Canadian French and Americans—amounting in all to thirty-nine men; among whom were several of those who had accompanied him on his former tour. Mr. Charles Preuss was associated with the expedition in the same capacity as before. The party were armed generally with Hall's carbines, and were furnished with a brass twelve-pound howitzer. Their camp and provisions were transported in twelve carts, each drawn by two mules, and a light covered wagon, mounted on springs, conveyed the instruments.

To make the exploration as useful as possible, I determined, says Capt. Fremont, in conformity with my general instructions, to vary the route to the Rocky Mountains from that followed in the year 1842. The route then was up the valley of the Great Platte river, to the South Pass, in north latitude 42 deg.; the route down determined upon was up the valley of the Arkansas river, and to the head of the Arkansas, and to some pass in the mountains, if any could be found, at the source of that river.

By making this deviation from the former route, the problem of a new road to Oregon and California, in a climate more genial, might be solved, and a better knowledge obtained of an important river and the country it drained, while the great object of the expedition would find its point of commencement at the termination of the former, which was at that great gate in the ridge of the Rocky Mountains called the South Pass, and on the lofty peak of the mountain which overlooks it, deemed the highest peak in the ridge, and from the opposite sides of which four great rivers take their rise, and flow to the Pacific or the Mississippi.

The route appears to have been for many days through a pleasant and level prairie country, intersected with numerous streams, in general well timbered on their margin with ash, elm, cotton wood, and very large oak. This agreeable state of things did not, however, long continue; for, the narrative says:

"Shortly after leaving our encampment on the 26th June, we found suddenly that the nature of the country had entirely changed. Bare and hills every where surrounded us in the undulating ground, along which we were moving, and the plain's peculiar to a sandy soil made their appearance in abundance."

The 4th of July was spent at St. Vrain's fort, in latitude 40 deg. 16 min. 52 sec. north, and longitude west 105 deg. 12 min. 23 sec.

The party were in the neighborhood of Pike's peak on the 11th of July. We are told respecting the country through which they are now traveling, that—

"With occasional exceptions, comparatively so very small as not to require mention, these prairies are every where covered with a close and vigorous growth of a great variety of grasses, among which the most abundant is the buffalo grass, (*sestertia dactyloides*). Between the Platte and Arkansas rivers, that part of this region which forms the basin drained by the waters of the Kansas, with which our operations made us more particularly acquainted, is based upon a formation of calcareous rocks. The soil of all this country is excellent, admirably adapted to agricultural purposes, and

would support a large agricultural and pastoral population. A glance at the map accompanying the report, along our several lines of travel, will show you that this plain is watered by many streams. Throughout the western half of the plain these are shallow, with sandy beds, becoming deeper as they reach the richer lands approaching the Missouri river; they generally have bottom lands, bordered by bluffs varying from fifty to five hundred feet in height. In all this region the timber is entirely confined to streams. In the eastern half, where the soil is a deep, rich, vegetable mould, fertile of rain and moisture, it is of vigorous growth and of many different kinds and throughout the western half it consists entirely of various species of cotton wood, which deserves to be called the tree of the desert—growing in sandy soils where no other tree will grow; pointing out the existence of water, and furnishing to the traveler fuel, and food of his animals.

On the 17th July Captain Fremont visited the celebrated springs from which the Boiling Springs river takes its name, and gives the following graphic sketch of their locality.

Leaving the camp to follow slowly, I rode ahead in the afternoon in search of the springs. In the meantime, the clouds which had been gathering all the afternoon over the mountains, began to roll down their sides; and a storm so violent burst upon me, that it appeared I had entered the store-house of the thunder storms. I continued, however, to ride along up the river until about sunset, and was beginning to be doubtful of finding the springs before the next day, when I came suddenly upon a large smooth rock about twenty yards in diameter, where the water from several springs was bubbling and boiling up in the midst of a white incrustation with which it had covered a portion of the rock. As this did not correspond with a description given me by the hunters, I did not stop to taste the water; but, dismounting, walked a little way up the river, and, passing through a narrow thicket of shrubbery bordering the stream, stepped directly upon a huge white rock, at the foot of which the river already became a rapid, foaming and boiling.

A deer which had been drinking at the spring was startled by my approach and springing across the river, bounded off across the mountain. In the upper part of the rock, which had apparently been formed by deposition, was a beautiful white basin, overhung by curran bushes, in which the cold clear water bubbled up, kept in constant motion by the escaping gas, and overflowing the rock, which it had almost entirely covered with a smooth crust of glistening white. I had all day refrained from drinking, reserving myself for the spring; and as I could not well be more wet than the rain had already made me, I lay down by the side of the basin, and drank heartily of the delightful water. The annexed sketch is only a rude one, but it will enable you to form some idea of the character of the scenery and the beauty of this spot, immediately at the foot of lofty mountains, beautifully timbered, which sweep closely round, shutting up the little valley in a kind of cove. As it was beginning to grow dark, I rode quickly down the river on which I found the camp a few miles below.

"The morning of the 18th was beautiful and clear, and all the people being anxious to drink of these famous waters, we encamped immediately at the springs, and spent there a very pleasant day. On the opposite side of the river is another locality of springs, which are entirely of the same nature. The water has a very agreeable taste, which Mr. Preuss found very much to resemble that of the famous Seltzer springs in the grand duchy of Naavoo."

July 20th.—The narrative states: "We continued our march up the stream, along a green sloping bank, between pine hills on the one hand, and the main Black hill on the other, towards the ridge which separates the waters of the Platte from those of the Arkansas. As we approached the dividing ridge, the whole valley was radiant with flowers; blue, yellow, pink, white, scarlet and purple, vied with each other in splendor. Esparcette was one of the highly characteristic plants, and a bright looking flower (*gaultheria aristata*) was very frequent; but the most abundant plant along our road to day was *geranium maculatum*, which is the characteristic plant on this portion of the dividing grounds. Crossing to the waters of the Platte, fields of blue flax added to the magnificence of this mountain garden; this was occasionally four feet in height, which was a luxuriance of growth that I rarely saw this almost universal plant attain throughout the journey."

The party were on the 2d of August on a fork of the Laramie river, in latitude 41 deg. 45 min. 50 sec., and longitude 106 deg. 47 min. 25 sec.

"At this place (says Capt. F.) I became first acquainted with the *yampah* (*arctostaphylos*) which I found our Snake woman engaged in digging in the low tim-

bered bottom of the creek. Among the Indians along the Rocky Mountains, and more particularly among the Shoshones or Snake Indians, in whose territory it is very abundant, this is considered the best among the roots used for food. To us it was an interesting plant—a little link between the savage and civilized life. Here, among the Indians, its root is a common article of food, which they take pleasure in offering to strangers; while with us, in a considerable portion of America and Europe, the seeds are used to flavor soup. It grows more abundantly, and in greater quantities, than any of the neighboring tributaries of the Colorado than in any other part of this region; and on that stream, to which the Snakes are accustomed to resort every year to procure a supply of their favorite plant, they have bestowed the name of Yampah river. Among the trappers it is generally known as Little Snake river.

"In the afternoon we took our way directly across the spurs from the point of the mountain, where we had several ridges to cross; and although the road was not rendered bad by the nature of the ground, it was extremely rough by the stiff tough bushes of *arctostaphylos*, in this country commonly called sage.

"This shrub now began to make its appearance in compact fields; and we were about to quit for a long time this country of excellent pasturage and brilliant flowers. Ten or twelve buffalo bulls were seen during the afternoon; and we were surprised by the appearance of a large red ox. We gathered around him as if he had been an old acquaintance, with all our domestic feelings as much awakened as if we had come in sight of an old farm house. He had probably made his escape from some party of emigrants on Green river; and, with a vivid remembrance of some old green field, he was pursuing the straightest course for the frontier that the country admitted. We carried him along with us as a prize; and when I was found in the morning that he had wandered off, I would not let him be pursued, for I would rather have gone through a starving time of three entire days, than let him be killed after he had successfully run the gauntlet so far among the Indians. I have been told by Mr. Bent's people, of which made his escape from them at Elbow, near the frontier, having come in that year with the wagons. They were in their way out, and saw occasionally places where he had eaten and lain down to rest; but did not see him for about 700 miles, when they overtook him on the road, travelling along towards the fort, having unaccountably escaped Indians and every other mischance."

On the north fork of the Platte: "On the precipitous bluff, were displayed a succession of strata containing fossil vegetable remains, and several beds of coal. In some of the beds the coal did not appear to be perfectly mineralized; and in some of the seams it was compact and remarkably lustrous. In these latter places there were also thin layers of a very fine white salts, in powder."

"On the 13th of August the expedition took its way along the uplands, towards the dividing ridge which separates the Atlantic from the Pacific waters, and crossed it by a road some miles further south than the one we had followed on our return in 1842. We crossed very near the table mountain, at the southern extremity of the South Pass, which is not twenty miles in width, and already traversed by several different roads. Selecting, as well as I could, in the scarcely distinguishable ascent, what might be considered the dividing ridge in this remarkable depression in the mountain, I took a barometrical observation, which gave 7,490 feet for the elevation above the Gulf of Mexico. You will remember that in my report of 1842, I estimated the elevation of this pass at about 7,000 feet; a correct observation, with a good barometer enables me to give it now with more precision. Its importance, as the great gate through which commerce and travelling may hereafter pass between the valley of the Mississippi and the north Pacific, justifies a precise notice of its locality and distance from leading points. In addition to this statement of its elevation, as stated in the report of 1842, its latitude at the point where we crossed is 42 deg. 24 min. 32 sec.; its longitude 106 deg. 20 min. 00 sec.; its distance from the mouth of the Great Platte, along the valley of that river, according to our survey of 1842, 882 miles, and its distance from St. Louis about 400 miles more by the Kansas, and about 700 by the Great Platte route; these additions being steamboat conveyance, in both instances. From this pass to the mouth of the Oregon is about 1,400 miles by the common travelling route; so that, under a general point of view, it may be assumed to be about half way between the Mississippi and the Pacific ocean, on the common travelling route. Finding a hollow of light and easy descent, in which was very soon formed a little tributary to the Gulf of California (for the waters which flow west from the south pass go to this Gulf) we made a usual halt four miles

from the pass, in latitude by observation 42 deg. 16 min. 53 sec. Entering here the valley of Green river—the great Colorado of the West—and inclining very much to the southward along the stream which from the Sandy river, the road led for several days over dry and level uninteresting plains to which a low, scrubby growth of Artemisia gave a uniform dull grayish color, and on the evening of the 15th we encamped in the Mexican territory, on the left bank of the Green river, 69 miles from the South Pass, in longitude 110 deg. 05 min. 05 sec., and latitude 41 deg. 25 min. 25 sec. The river flows from the mouth of the Kansas. This is the emigrant road to Oregon, which bears much to the southward, to avoid the mountains about the western heads of Green river the Rio Verde of the Spaniards."

"The proximity of Capt. Fremont to the 'Great Salt Lake,' on the August 21st, suggested following observations: "We were now entering a region which for us presented a strange and extraordinary interest. We were upon the waters of the famous lake which forms a salient point among the remarkable geographical features of the country, and around which the vague and superstitious accounts of the trappers had thrown a delightful obscurity, which we anticipated pleasure in dispelling, but which, in the mean time, left a crowded field for the exercise of our imagination."

"In our occasional conversations with the few old hunters who had visited that region, it had been a subject of frequent speculation; and the wonders which they related were not the less agreeable because they were highly exaggerated and impossible."

"Hitherto this lake had been seen only by trappers who were wandering through the country in search of new beaver streams, caring very little for geography: its islands had never been visited, and none were to be found who had entirely made the circuit of its shores, and no instrumental observations or geographical survey, of any description, had ever been made anywhere in the neighboring region. It was generally supposed that it had no visible outlet, but among the trappers, including those in my own camp, were many who believed that somewhere through which its waters found their way to the ocean by some subterranean communication. All these things had made a frequent subject of discussion in our desultory conversations around the fire at night; and my own mind had become tolerably well filled with their indefinite pictures, and insensibly colored with their romantic descriptions, which, in the pleasure of excitement, I was well disposed to believe, and half expected to realize."

Here, too, we meet with the following interesting passages:

"We continued our road down the river, and at night encamped with a family of emigrants—two men, women, and several children—who appeared to be bringing up the rear of the great caravan. I was struck with the first appearance of their cattle, some six or eight yoke of oxen, which really looked as well as if they had been all the summer at work on some good farm. It was strange to see one small family traveling along through such a country, so remote from civilization. Some nine years since, such a security might have been a fatal one; but since their disastrous defeats in the country a little north, the Blackfeet have ceased to visit these waters. Indians, however, are very uncertain in their localities; and the friendly feelings, also, of those now inhabiting it may be changed."

"Crossing, in the afternoon, the point of a narrow spur, we descended into a beautiful bottom, formed by a lateral valley, which presented a picture of home beauty that went directly to our hearts. The edge of the wood, for several miles along the river, was dotted with the white covers of emigrant wagons, collected in groups at different camps, where the smokers were rising lazily from the fires, around which the women were occupied in preparing the evening meal, and the children playing in the grass; and heads of cattle, grazing about in the bottom had an air of quiet security and civilized comfort that made a rare sight for the traveler in such a remote wilderness."

"In common with all the emigration they had been repose for several days in this delightful valley, in order to recruit their animals on its luxuriant pasturage after their long journey, and prepare them for the hard travel along the comparatively sterile banks of the Upper Columbia."

"On the 23d we had approached within something more than a mile of a Shoshone village, when suddenly a single horseman emerged from it at full speed, followed by another, and another, in rapid succession, and then

party after party poured into the plain until, when the foremost rider reached us, all the intervening plain was occupied by a mass of horsemen, which came charging down upon us with runs and naked swords, lances, and bows and arrows—Indians entirely naked, and warriors full dressed, for war, with the long red streamers of their war bonnets reaching nearly to the ground—all mingled together in the bravery of savage warfare. They had been thrown into a sudden tumult by the appearance of our flag, which among these people is regarded as an emblem of hostility, it being usually borne by the Sioux and the neighboring mount in Indians when they come here to war, and we had accordingly been mistaken for a body of their enemies. A few words from the chief quieted the excitement, and the whole band, increasing every moment in number, escorted us to their encampment, where the chief pointed out a place for us to encamp, near his lodge, and made known our purpose in visiting the village. In a very short time we purchased eight horses, for which we gave in exchange blankets, red and blue cloth, beads, knives and tobacco, and the usual other articles of Indian traffic."

"We obtained from them also a considerable quantity of berries of different kinds, among which service berries were the most abundant; and several kinds of roots and seeds, which we could eat with pleasure, as any kind of vegetable food was gratifying to us. I ate here, for the first time, the *kooyah*, or tobacco root, (*valeriana edulis*), the principle edible root among the Indians who inhabit the upper waters of the streams on the western side of the mountains. It has a strong and remarkably peculiar taste and odor, which I can compare to no other vegetable that I am acquainted with, and which to some persons is extremely offensive. It was characterized by Mr. Preuss as the most disagreeable root in the evening, one of the chiefs sent his wife to me with a portion which she had prepared as a delicacy to regale us, the odor immediately drove him out of the lodge; and frequently afterwards he used to beg that when those who liked it had taken what they desired, it might be sent away. To others, however, the taste is rather an agreeable one, and I was afterwards always glad when it formed an addition to our scanty meals. It is full of nutriment; and in its unprepared state is said by the Indians to have very strong poisonous qualities, of which it is deprived by a peculiar process, being baked in the ground for about two days."

"August 25th.—We made our encampment in a grove of cedar immediately at the Bear Springs, which, on account of the effervescing gas and acid taste, have received their name from the voyageurs and trappers of the country, who, in the midst of their rude and hard lives, are fond of finding some fancied resemblance to the luxuries they rarely have the fortune to enjoy."

"Although somewhat disappointed in the expectations which various descriptions had led me to form of unusual beauty of situation and scenery, I found it altogether a place of very great interest; and a traveler for the first time in a volcanic region remains in a constant excitement, and at every step is arrested by something remarkable and new. There is a confusion of interesting objects gathered together in a small space. Around the place of encampment the Bear Springs were numerous; but as far as we could ascertain, were entirely confined to that locality in the bottom. In the bed of the river in front, for a several hundred yards, they were very abundant; the effervescing gas rising up and agitating the water in countless bubbling columns."

"In the vicinity round about were numerous springs of an entire different and equally marked mineral character. In a rather picturesque spot, about 1,300 yards below our encampment, and immediately on the river bank, is the most remarkable spring of the place. In an opening on the rock, a white column of scattered water is thrown up, in form like a jet d'eau, to a visible height of about three feet, and, though it is maintained in a constant supply, its great height is a raised only at regular intervals, according to the action of the force below. It is accompanied by a subterranean noise, which, together with the motion of the water, makes very much the impression of a steamboat in motion; and without knowing that it had been already previously

noticed, we gave it the name of the Steamboat Spring.

"The rock through which it forced is slightly raised in a convex manner, and gathered at the opening into an urn-mouthed form, and is evidently formed by continued deposition from the water and colored bright red by oxide of iron. It is a hot spring, and the water has a pungent and disagreeable metallic taste, leaving a burning effect on the tongue. Within perhaps two yards of the jet d'eau, a small hole of about an inch in diameter, through which a blast of hot air with a light wreath of smoke, accompanied by a regular noise. This hole had been noticed by Doctor Wislizenus, a gentleman who several years since passed by this place, and who remarked, with very nice observation, that smelling the gas which issued from the orifice produced a sensation of giddiness and nausea. Mr. Preuss and myself repeated the observation, and were well satisfied with its correctness that we did not find it pleasant to continue the experiment, as the sensation of giddiness which it produced was certainly strong and decided. A huge migrant wagon, with a large and diversified family, had overtaken us and halted at noon at our encampment; and, while we were sitting at the spring, a band of boys and girls, with two or three young men, came up, one of whom I asked to stoop down and smell the gas, to satisfy myself further of its effects. But his natural caution had been awakened by the singular and suspicious features of the place, and he declined my proposal decidedly, and with a few indistinct remarks about the devil, whom he seemed to consider the *genius loci*. The ceaseless motion and the play of the fountain, the red rock, and the green trees near, make this a picturesque spot."

"Western Mountains and Rivers on the route to Oregon.—The National Intelligencer contains a very interesting sketch of Captain Fremont and company's trip to Oregon, being his third expedition in account of Government, and the intelligence he gives of that country is highly important and valuable. The Rocky Mountains, he says, are not different places, instead of being desolate and impassable they are shown to have many excellent passes, of which the South pass is the finest, and to embrace beautiful valleys, rivers, and parks, with lakes and mineral springs, rivaling and surpassing the most enchanting parts of the Alpine regions in Switzerland. The Great Salt Lake, one of the wonders of nature, and perhaps without a rival in the world, (being a saturated solution of salt, of a hundred miles in diameter,) is for the first time revealed to our view, by one who has surveyed its shores and navigated its waters.—The Bear River valley, with its rich bottoms, fine grass, walled up mountains, hot springs, mineral springs, soda fountains, volcanic rock, volcanic crater, and saline effluences, and four thousand five hundred feet above the sea, is for the first time described. The same of the Sierra Nevada,—of the rivers Sacramento and San Joaquin which constitute the waters of the Bay of San Francisco—and the same of the Great Desert, and its Arab inhabitants, which lies south of the latitude of that bay, and extends many degrees east, towards the Rocky Mountains. None of these objects have heretofore been described by any traveller."

"The Beneventura river which has a place on so many maps, and whose course is traced from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, is declared to have no existence but in the imagination of writers and map makers. Of the Geographical discoveries and descriptions, the most striking is that of the Great Basin or vast interior plane which lies between the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains east and west, and between the blue mountains and the Wahatch on the South, and embracing an area of five or six hundred miles in diameter. The elevation of the Sierra Nevada being more lofty than the Rocky Mountains accounts for the formation of this Great Basin, as Captain Fremont calls it, and of which he is the first to announce its existence to the world. A basin which may hold such a kingdom as France, and which has for its rim a circle of mountains whose summits penetrate the regions of eternal snow is certainly a new and grand object to be revealed."

THE DELAWARE OUTRAGE—MORE ARRESTS. INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

We are indebted to the Albany Argus for an Extra containing the following letter:

DELA. Aug. 21, 1845.

Yesterday, Richard Morse, a Justice of the Peace of the town of Andes, had an examination before N. H. Hildway, Esq. Morse is a leading Abolitionist in this town, and a man of considerable influence. He has administered the oath of secrecy, or, as they call it, the Indian oath, to sev-

eral who were in the affray of the 7th, stated, before that day, that if any one should appear and bid at the sale, they would be "floored" or "knocked down" so quick that they would not know what hurt them; and that under the new law, the offender would have to be tried in the town where the offence was committed, and that no warrant could be obtained against such offender in the town of Andover. Another justice of the same town has officiated on several occasions in administering a like oath. Morse was present on the 7th, had conversation with the Indians, and when desired, in common with other citizens, to assist in preserving the peace, would not. He was committed to answer to the charge of aiding, abetting, and assembling with armed and disguised men to resist the execution of process.

Last evening two prisoners were brought in from Middleton, John Beedle and Dr. Jonathan Alabun—Alabun has been a lecturer, and at a meeting of the National Reform Association, in New York, made a bitter and vile attack upon the reputation of our late under Sheriff Steele. —The indictment pending against him in Ulster county, for some participation in the outrages in that county.

"This morning, Daniel W. Squires was on examination, committed to answer the charge of procuring the attendance at the sale on the 8th, of disguised and armed men, urging them to gain the victory now, if ever.

John Rush and Alex. S. Grant were also brought before the Justice, and waiting for examination, were committed—the former for being present disguised and armed, and participating in the outrage committed in March last in Andes.

The whole number committed to answer by the Justice is eighteen. Of this number, twelve have been committed on their own confessions, charged with having, on the 7th of August inst., at Andes, assembled together, with more than three others, armed and in disguise, to prevent the execution of civil process, and also while so assembled armed and in disguise feloniously "killing N. O. Steele, under Sheriff, &c."

The posse which left here on Monday noon, under Col. B. T. Cooke, of Franklin, hearing that some Chiefs from this County, Scudder among the number, were met by a messenger from the Sheriff of Schoharie, informing them that the Indians had lately made a stand at Brimstone Meeting-house in Blenheim, and would fight—advising them to go to Gilboa, where the Sheriff had a posse, and unite their forces before attacking them. Gen. Griffin, who was with the Delaware posse, replied, "we have come to fight!" and proceeded directly to the stand occupied by the posse. It seems there, were about side of which was an Indian Chief, and another, who said, "Victory or death." On the other side, King, show your title! they were the tenants of John A. King. They dispersed about an hour before the arrival of the Delaware posse, taking with them their flag. The posse scoured the country for some four or five miles round, found one mask in the meeting house, and 15 or 20 Indian dresses in a barn near, and took 11 prisoners, none of whom were disguised—most of them were men against whom indictments are pending in Schoharie. None of the fugitives of this county were captured—although some information was received.

A posse under the command of T. Corbin, left here on Tuesday for Middleton and Colchester, intending to join one which left the day before, under Col. Wheeler, and together to visit the Beaver Kill, Sullivan county, where it is said a large number of Indians from this county are sequestered. They sent in two prisoners who arrived last evening, since which no word has been received.

I am told by gentlemen who have visited the infected town that it is melancholy to witness the loss of property which must have already followed this outbreak. Great numbers of farmers who have completed their haying and harvesting, fled before they were pursued, save by a guilty conscience, and have left their crops unprotected and unharvested.

Two prisoners have been brought in this evening from the East Branch. Their names are Scott and Russell—they are implicated. They were arrested about one o'clock this morning. Looking rather suspicious and giving no satisfactory account of themselves, they were taken and sent in. The whole number of arrests made is 67, including the 11 arrested in Schoharie.

S.

THE DELAWARE OUTRAGE—LATER NEWS

Correspondence of the Argus.

DELI., Aug. 22, 1845.

The posse under Col. Cooke returned from Blochheim last evening, bringing one prisoner, taken near Hobart. His name is Andrews. The two men arrested near the mouth of the Beaver Kill and brought in last evening, were Henry S. Russell and Francis Scott. They were examined this morning before the Coroner. They have been Indians and belonged to what is called the Boinna tribe. They both confessed being present, armed and disguised, at the time of Steele's death. The posse under Corbin, which left on Tuesday, is still out. A small detachment from his force came in this morning bringing with them six prisoners. Two Kelleys, (father and son,) William Morrison, Atkins. —Hampden, the name of the sixth I did not ascertain.

In listening to the circumstances connected with this horrid affair, as they are detailed by the witnesses before the Coroner, one is forcibly reminded of "The othering," described by Scott in the

of the Lake. For days and days before the one appointed for the sale, messengers, sworn to secrecy, were notifying the natives of the time and place, and urging them to strike the blow now if ever—and as the various tribes were notified, each held their secret meetings to perfect their plans. These were held at night in some secret place where interruption was not likely, and one by one they found their way to the place of rendezvous. Matters having been talked over and their plans arranged, they dispersed as silently as they had assembled each to their separate homes. The place of meeting was in the woods, or in some open space, away from any honest man's house, to avoid the possibility of surprise. There was an impression, a rumor, that a blow was to be struck, but not one of the three or four hundred spectators at the sale, who have thus far been before the Coroner, could or would tell where it came from. So bold, systematic, and reckless an assault upon the supremacy of the law is almost without a parallel.

Facts have come out during the progress of this investigation which leave no doubt that have been engaged in inciting our people to open and murderous rebellion. We are not, and have not been, contending merely against the lawless and desperate of our own county, but those of Schoharie, Greene and Ulster. It is known that there was one tribe of sixty natives from one of those three counties, present in disguise and armed, on the day of sale. So wide-spread and formidable a conspiracy, it is believed here, should be met with the whole power of the State; and it is onerous and unjust to leave the burden of sustaining the law, I may say for the whole State, upon the shoulders of the people of this county.

The Coroner's Jury is still in session. Daily eliciting important facts, the publication of which, however, might tend to defeat the ends of justice.

CHAPTER OF EVENTS.
(Selected from an exchange.)

The Cholera.—Intelligence from Bombay to the 19th of June, says that the wide-spread ravages of the cholera had put a stop throughout India generally, to every thing of a political character. In Lahore alone, and the cantonments around it, the number of deaths from this cause had been at times between five and six hundred daily. The town was almost deserted. In Peshawar, likewise, the cholera had made great devastation, but it was on the decline.

Further Developments.—Seven of the "black egg gang" have been arrested at Lafayette, La. The inhabitants were so enraged that they took them and common property, and then they whipped them. He had rather die than suffer what he had seen. A respite was granted him for a few moments, when he began to disclose the persons engaged with them through the country; and also told the people where they would find any amount of stolen property. One of the men taken is the man who burned the "American House" in Lafayette, as he owned the deed on the spot. The name of one of the men taken is Gould, and is the head man of the "gang" in Lafayette. This Gould says many of the "gang" have their "head quarters" in Peru, Ill., and that an "old settler" in Peru is the "Bell Wether" of the "gang" in that region. It is known that this "Bell Wether" at Peru did receive a portion of the money that was taken from Milford, and that only a few weeks ago he received stolen horses from some of the "gang," probably from Birch and Sutton. And yet the people of Peru so far as we know, keep quiet. Why they not make a break on the fellow, whoever he may be? Give the people his name and whereabouts. Out on him some of you honest men of Peru.

We understand that those taken at Lafayette have been made to go through a process, termed "stretching hemp." Two weeks ago we gave a little description of "Red Jacket" at Dixon. We now further learn that a letter from him, to one of his comrades up in the Territory of Wisconsin, was intercepted in its route and found to contain the information of Bridge's arrest, and wishing his comrades to come to help rescue him. We would like to know if the honest men of Dixon will yet keep, or let such a man remain in their place.

Another Collision and Drath.—The steamer Express, on her passage from Albany on Wednesday evening, the 23d ult., came in collision with a schooner bound up the river, near the New Baltimore landing. One man, a passenger on board the Express, was killed, and a number much hurt. The passengers attribute the blame rather to those on-board the schooner than to the pilot or captain of the steamer.

Sickness on Board the Frigate Constitution.—A letter has been received in Baltimore, from on board the United States Ship Constitution, dated off Singapore February 15th, which states that there has been a great deal of sickness on board that vessel. There had been as high as one hundred and fifty on the Doctor's list, with dysentery, of whom one officer and thirteen of the crew met with a watery grave before they reached Quallah Battoo.

Riot in Meigs County.—Quite a serious riot occurred lately at Graham's Station, Meigs county, according to the Times of Pomeroy. A Dr. Cunningham, used some language in a temperance lecture that gave serious offence, and a determination was expressed to prevent him from

lecturing again. The affair reached such a pitch finally as to require the intervention of the authorities. They attempted to arrest the ringleaders in the affair, but were resisted, and clubstones and knives were used by the assailants and several persons injured. The rioters escaped. Taking the alarm, the peaceable portion of community called to the aid of some men of their own character from Pomeroy, Chester & Letart. A posse of 70 men well armed, proceeded to the scene of action, and succeeded in arresting several of the rioters, although the ringleaders escaped. —Columbus (Ohio) Journal.

Just before 10 o'clock on Saturday evening fire was discovered in the lower story of Henry B. Blair's Coffee and Spice Factory, No. 178 Washington-street New York, which destroyed a large stock of spices as well as a three story brick building. Mr. Blair is unable as yet to estimate his loss, but he is insured for 4,000 dollars at the Mutual Office. He attributes the fire to the act of an incendiary, as it originated in the front of the store among some bags of coffee to which it could only have been communicated by fire. The building was owned by J. V. Appara, who was fully insured.

A fire broke out at 11 o'clock on Friday night in East Brooklyn, in the Button Factory of Andrew Peck, which, with its contents, was destroyed. Loss 1500 dollars—1000 dollars insured in Williamsburg.

THE NEIGHBOR.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17, 1845.

THE MOB AND THE BURNING.

We said but little on the savage barbarity of the mob and burning, in Hancock county, last week. Not that we wished to keep back the glaring sins of white men, or pretended freemen, of Americans, of Illinoisans, but for particulars, and time to reflect.

We have heard of the dreadful civil or uncivil war among the Syrians, Druses, Turks and Christians; and the awful smothering of the Arabs by the French at Dahara, on the Eastern Continent the past season; we have read the Christian Martyrs of what is called the dark ages; and we are acquainted with some history of the cruelty of the Indians, scalping living victims, burning them to death with pine knots; but all these samples of vengeance dwindle into insignificance, compared to the religious persecution of the mob against the Mormons, in Hancock county, Illinois!

The Turks, the French, the Indians and even the Missourians, put an end to the sufferings of their victims, by death in some tolerable speedy method; but the mob of Hancock, with Col. Williams at the head, have a longer reach of bloody suspension; they drive the men, force the women from houses, take the sick children, and leave the whole to perish in the scorching sun.

As will be seen by the Sheriff's second proclamation, he failed to quell the rioters, and came near losing his life. Probably a quick stoppage of one of the ringleaders, by one of the Sheriff's posse, was his salvation.

Although the mob have continued to burn property, and molest our people, still, intent on maintaining "law and order," they have borne and forbore, in the laudable hope that there will be virtue enough among the people and authorities of the State to save her Constitutional rights from eternal ruin.

The Mormons are not the only sufferers. E. A. Bell, Esq., Post-master and Justice of the Peace at Warsaw, and Chaney Robinson, Esq., Post-master and County Recorder, at Carthage, have been forcibly expelled from their several offices and homes, and others are ordered to leave, or take up arms against the Mormons.

If the United States, or Illinois, tamely submits to such high handed mobocracy, we may calculate that liberty has bargained with undertakers to bury her emaciated corpse, as soon as she can get a chance to commit suicide!

Go and tell England that Illinois, instead of loaning money of her, to make railroads and canals, will neqt millions to pay her mob debts. But we must stop; the topic is too horrible to be discussed at present. We will only add a few affidavits, and leave the world to judge whether the Hancock or Illinois mob, is guilty of arson by burning and treason by driving, &c.:

State of Illinois, }
County of Hancock, } ss.

Be it remembered, that on this 16th day of September, A. D. 1845, personally came before me, Daniel H. Wells, a Justice of the Peace in said county, William H. Fellows, who being duly sworn according to law deposes and says, that on the night following the fifteenth inst., a number of men came to the house where he resided and carried the furniture and things out of the house, and ordered the family to leave forthwith, whereupon so soon as the house could be cleared, they set it on fire they also set the two barns on fire, all of which were burned to the ground. The fire also consumed about five hundred bushels of thrashed wheat, and two stacks, one of oats and one of straw; the barns were full of hay and grain.

And this deponent further states that one Michael Barnes, and Thomas L. Barnes, were two of the persons concerned in this crime of arson, and this deponent says that the said Michael and Thomas L. Barnes are guilty of the facts charged, and further this deponent saith not.

WILLIAM H. FELLOWS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of September, A. D. 1845.

DANIEL H. WELLS, J. P.

State of Illinois, }
County of Hancock, } ss.

Be it remembered, that on the seventeenth day of September, A. D. 1845, personally came before me, Daniel H. Wells, an acting Justice of the Peace within and for the said county, Sarah Ann Everts, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposed and saith that on the night of the fifteenth inst., a number of men

came to the residence of this deponent about the hour of midnight, and ordered this deponent, who was lying sick at the time with the ague and fever, together with the balance of the family including five persons, two of whom, besides myself, being sick, to get up immediately and leave the house, and immediately commenced carrying the furniture and things out of the house. She remonstrated with them, told them that she was sick; that she could not safely get up and go out; but all to no purpose; they assisted her out and immediately set fire to the house, and also the barn, which were burned to the ground; also about four hundred bushels of wheat thrashed out and stacks of grain were burned; and this deponent further states that one Michael Barnes, was one of the persons concerned in the said crime of arson, and this deponent further states that the said Michael Barnes is guilty of the facts charged, and further this deponent saith not.

SARAH ANN EVARTS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of September, A. D. 1845.

DANIEL H. WELLS, J. P.

State of Illinois, }
County of Hancock, } ss.

Be it remembered, that on this the seventeenth day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-five, personally came before me, Daniel H. Wells, an acting Justice of the Peace, Phoebe Hallett, who being duly sworn according to law, deposed and saith: I live in Hancock county; on Thursday the eleventh day of September, three men, armed, rode up to my husband's house, and as he was about to ride away, ordered him to stop; he not doing so, believing them to be mob, one of the company fired upon him, by the name of William Spencer; another of the same company, named Adam Snider, snapped his gun at him; but it missed fire. The above named men told me to move my things out of the house that day as they were going to destroy the place. This deponent further states that the said William Spencer and Adam Snider, are guilty of the facts charged as above, and further this deponent saith not.

PHOEBE HALLETT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of September, A. D. 1845.

DANIEL H. WELLS, J. P.

State of Illinois, }
County of Hancock, } ss.

Be it remembered, that on this 17th day of September, A. D. 1845, personally appeared before me, Daniel H. Wells, an acting Justice of the Peace, Ann Tuttle, and deposed as follows: I live in Hancock county; I saw Adam Snider set fire to Thomas King's house, and oat stack, on the 11th ult.; I also saw in company with said Snider, James Gooden, Harrison Archer, and John Hill; I testify that the above named persons were guilty of the act above stated; and further this deponent saith not.

ANN A. TUTTLE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of September, A. D. 1845.

DANIEL H. WELLS, J. P.

Be it remembered, that on this the seventeenth day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-five, personally came before me, Daniel H. Wells, an acting Justice of the Peace, Sarah Carter, who being duly sworn according to law, deposed and saith:—

I live in Hancock county; on Thursday the eleventh day of September, year aforesaid, a company of men, some on foot and some on horses, came to the shop owned by my husband, close by the house, and a man named Martin Taylor, I believe was the one who tore the door off from its hinges, and went in with others; my little boy wished to take some wagon wheels and tools out of the shop, but they would not permit him; they then fired it, and burnt it with all the tools, &c. A man from the company then came and told me to clear my house in two hours, or it should be laid in ashes, house and every thing in it; and further, this deponent saith Martin Taylor is guilty of the facts charged, and further this deponent saith not.

SARAH CARTER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of September, A. D. 1845.

DANIEL H. WELLS, J. P.

Further Particulars of the Mob.—The Mob continued to burn houses up till this evening, having burnt probably from 70 to 80, and many thousand bushels of wheat, and other grain.

The Sheriff and his posse, under the second proclamation, have done much towards stilling the house burners, having cured three to day and one yesterday of the mob fever. It has been said, that desperate cases require desperate doses, and if the people and authorities of other counties, (Adams having already commenced operations by indictments for house burning) join the law party, the work will be done.

Writs are in course of issuing against all that have been identified in the burning, and they will be enforced, "peaceably if they can, and forcibly if they must."

We feel glad that the Sheriff's posse have the power, carb, and laudable humanity, to spare the mobber's wives, children, houses and property. Severe mercy mingled with "cold drops," to those that have nothing but the passions of brutes, is justifiable legal, and highly beneficial, as a warning to desperadoes, but never tamper with women, distress children, and destroy property for sport or revenge; nobody but cowards, barbarians, and murderers will do it. Nor will any but the same kind of beasts justify such hellish acts.

Coming to.—The "Daily Morning Courier," of Quincy, of the 16th inst., upon the Warsaw Signal's righteousness

and doctrines, and the mob doing in Hancock, holds forth the following:

"Such an appeal is 'contemptible.' It has evidently been written by one engaged in the turmoil, and such principles are unworthy of the advocacy of a republican press. We have, all equal rights—and our Constitution cannot be construed to effect an expulsion of men who sin in professing a creed not exactly in unison with those of their fellow-citizens. If there be 'black sheep' among them, so there are in all classes and denominations; but an indiscriminate warfare against the whole sect we consider unjust, cowardly and bigoted.

We have never until this time, evinced or felt sympathy for the Mormons, as a sect; but with the unlawful proceedings of the antics starting us in the face, we cannot but feel some; we hope the difficulty may be speedily settled, and at the same time, that the aggressors may be made to feel the strong arm of the law, in order that it may act as a salutary check upon invaders of equal rights and private property. Below we give the Proclamation of Sheriff Backenstos."

Pretty good Mr. Courier, and experience of past ages shows that the only remedy by which "aggressors may be made to feel the strong arm of the law," is blue laws lawfully administered when the spasms are burning hot.

"Law and Order."—There is a great deal of speculation upon the term—law and order at present, and perhaps there will be much application of the same words; to the recent transactions in this county.

When there were riots in Philadelphia, both parties, or at least the press spoke of law and order.

In the midst of the anti-rent war in New York, there is an immense cry of law and order.

On the subject of transporting C. M. Clay's press from Lexington to Cincinnati, there are papers publishing, law and order.

The Syrians and Turks upon the subject of slaughtering each other like savages, will find consolation in law and order.

The French, with their apologists, for running the Arabs into a cave, and smoking and burning to death a thousand men, women and children, will pass through the crucible of public opinion by law and order.

And lastly—the mob in Hancock, who have committed a worse outrage than either of the above, by driving out sick men, women and children, and burning their houses and grain, whereby they might perish in the open air, will call upon a christian people to graciously sustain the temper, trover, or mischief, (must not call it by its right name, ARSON, MURDER AND TREASON,) and let them roll along in good society, under the broad folds of the Constitution, sweetened with law and order. Ah! Ah! Oh! what tokens the Millennium!

Saints whose houses and property are burned by the "mob in Hancock," to keep a record, noting all the incidents of sickness, cruelty, threats of life, loss of life, &c., substantiated by affidavits, so that we can publish the facts to the world, at the horrible persecutions of the saints in the State of Illinois.

Fare to the Mountains &c.—Any thing relative to the fare to the Rocky Mountains, is seized as a choice morsel because the western population, have, for the past two or three years, turned a large portion of their energies and emigration that way. And in fact, the United States government, like the man that over slept himself finding the Sun two or three hours high, is beginning to rub open his eyes and exclaim, "well I guess I must try and do something, seeing the way is open."

Not however, at this time do we wish to descant upon the propriety or impropriety of going to Oregon or California, but merely to keep pace with the improvements and enterprise of the day: One writer says that the "recent military expedition of Col. Kearney to the 'South Pass' of the Rocky Mountains, has settled, beyond the possibility of doubt, the question of the feasibility of military travel in those far-off regions. The grass of the prairie, in its profuse growth, affords the best provender for horse and cattle; while vehicles meet with nothing to obstruct their course from independence to the shores of the Pacific, as has been satisfactorily proven by our Oregon emigrating parties. All experience goes to show that military expeditions, taking the range of these regions, can exist and vigorously prosecute the purposes for which they were organized, without any dependence whatever on the commissary department, after having once been placed in commission. Captain Fremont, in his recent report, bears testimony to the fact, that in the winter months, even in the mountains, the nourishment contained in the dry or old grass; hay of nature's own manufacture; yields ample subsistence for horses and cattle.

These facts are new and interesting in the history of military operations. It has been a clog and draw back to all rapid military expeditions, the fact of not being independent of the commissary department; the delays experienced in waiting for necessary supplies of provisions greatly retarding their operations, and it would be safe to say, in numerous instances preventing a successful issue; celerity of movement in warlike undertakings being esteemed as the desirable object.

It is a matter of some importance, therefore, to know that operations can be carried on in any part of our extensive

country without experiencing frustrating delays. Col. Kearney's recent tour of 3,100 miles occupied but one hundred days."

This is all right, and we think if good; industrious law abiding men get into the "Far West," they will make the wilder-pass blossom as the rose; provided they do not intrude upon the rights of the "Red Men," whenever the whites have touched the "poor Indian's" rights, God has given them just power enough to chasten their oppressors. Remember that.

Late Foreign News.—The Caledonia arrived at Boston on the 3d inst. brings news to August 19th.

The Queen has prorogued Parliament and gone on a visit to Germany to see her Dutch friends!

Spain is full of conspiracies. The Northern kingdoms are all making merry because the Queen is on the Continent.

Switzerland is in a most agitated state, notwithstanding public order is, generally speaking, established and maintained. The exasperation that exists between the religious and the radical party is most intense, and there seems every probability that nothing less than fighting it out will put an end to it. Alas that fellow-countrymen should bear such hostility to each other, as to be inclined to shed each other's blood.

Wreck of the Steamer E. E.—The Oswego Palladium, says, that this ill-fated boat is now nearly all recovered. Both boilers, the shafts, part of the hull, and other minor parts have been brought up and taken into port. She has all this while been lying about three miles off Cattaraugus pier, in 66 feet of water. The business is conducted by an enterprising citizen of Silver Creek, or Hanover, who employs a brig, and machinery managed by some 30 or 40 men, with the diving bell to direct operations. He has \$5,000, if successful in the undertaking. The weather of late has been very favorable for business.

When the Oceans roll back to their old place, if speculators only had a chance, wouldn't they make money by raising the wrecks and ruins that now strew the bottom of the seas?

Duelling on Lacing.—The emblems of honor and pride are the ballet and string—A gentleman uses the former in the place of law, and the lady applies the latter in the shape of fashion; and both work for death for nothing and find it expensive.

Why do the laws of the United States and the several States resemble the sky to foreigners? Because so much mobocracy committed with impunity makes them appear blue.

Fall.—During the past week we have been reminded of fall by the coolness of the weather and "The brown tops of the mountains."

Starlight Moonshine.—Willis, who is cracking his wit in London, and throwing it into New York, thus dashes an apple egg into the N. Y. Mirror:

"My dear Morris—Four or five of the first singers of the world in one cast, of a 'benefit night,' at the opera, and the four first dancing women of the world in the ballet that accompanies it, are (in the heaven of theatrical stalling) like a starlight evening lit exclusively with moons."

We have heard of gold iron wedges; silver steel needles, cast iron mill stones, white black birds; wooden nut mugs, and basswood hams; but never, no never, till Willis opened the blinds of his upper garret, have we had a glimpse of starlight moonshine!

PROCLAMATION,
No. 2.
To the Citizens of Hancock County, Ill., and the Surrounding Country.

It is truly painful that my first proclamation did not have the desired effect of quelling the mob in Hancock county; I was strong in the hope that when men, engaged in such fiendish and wicked purposes, come to reflect, after the excitement of the moment, would cease, and go to their homes.

The burning and destruction of and other property was commenced on the 10th day of September instant, by a body of armed men, who gathered in the south west part of this county, headed, as it is said, by the notorious Levi Williams: the mob is spreading itself in different directions: some of the mob have been in pursuit of me since Wednesday afternoon about 3 o'clock; they have pursued me on the public road and have threatened my life; they levelled their arms at me, and desisted only when fired upon and the fear of death put them in mind of their illegal mob proceedings. On yesterday, an armed force undertook to take me; I became apprised of their intentions—evaded them, and fled to Bear Creek, where I had a posse constituted, and from thence I repaired, for the second time, to Warsaw, to ascertain if any reliable force could be procured in that place. I became satisfied that I could get no aid from that place.

I became further satisfied that my life was sought by some of the mobbers, lurking about that town. This information was communicated to me by some personal friends who had free

intercourse with, and the confidence and secret intentions of those desperadoes. My friends of Warsaw considered my life in danger and advised me not to go out, but to remain sequestered in some safe place; but my business as an officer of the peace demanded my departure from that place. I procured the aid of a personal friend to guard me out of that place into the prairie some 3 or 4 miles. All my friends advised me, that should I meet or see men with arms, that I had better evade them, and under no considerations get into their hands. After parting with the gentleman who so kindly escorted me thus far I had traveled about a mile and a half when I discovered an armed body of some 20 or more men on the Warsaw and Carthage road two or three miles eastward of me and going towards Warsaw. I watched them, and on discovering that 4 men of the force, mounted on horse, left the main body, apparently to strike a point in advance of me, with all the speed of their horses, and finding that they were in pursuit of me, I put the whip to my horse, as I was travelling in a buggy, they taking a near cut, evidently gained on me.

The chase lasted for a distance of about two miles, when I fortunately overtook three men with teams. I immediately informed them that armed men were pursuing me, evidently to take my life. I summoned them as a posse to aid me in resisting them. I dismounted and took a position in the road, with pistol in hand, when one of them held his musket in a shooting attitude, whereupon one of my posse fired, and it is believed, took effect on one of the lawless bandits. We remained and stood our ground, prepared for the worst, for about ten minutes. The mobbers, retreating some little distance, made no further assault, but finally retreated. I then made my way for the city of Nauvoo, where I am at this time. Knowing the plans and designs of the mob faction in our county, I am induced to be thus full and minute in detailing the particulars of those seeking my life, because I dare take steps as a peace officer to put an end to the proceedings of the most lawless, disgraceful, and inhuman bandit that ever infested our State. Inasmuch as I have in vain applied to the citizens of this county, without the limits of the city of Nauvoo, therefore.

I, Jacob B. Backenstos, Sheriff of the County of Hancock and State of Illinois, in the name of the people of said State, and by virtue of the authority in me vested, hereby again solemnly command the mobbers and rioters throughout this county to disperse, desist, and forthwith go to their homes under the penalty of the laws of our country, and such other consequences as may follow:

And I hereby call upon, and likewise command every able bodied man throughout the county, to arm themselves in the best possible manner, and to resist any and all further violence on the part of the mob, and to permit no further destruction of property, and to arrest all those engaged in this wicked proceeding and destruction of property, and threatening of lives, and I further command that the posse comitatus repair to the nearest points invaded by the rioters, and to defend at the point of the Bayonet, and at all hazards the lives and property of the peaceable citizens, and again reinstate the supremacy of the laws.

J. B. BACKENSTOS,
Sheriff, Hancock County, Ill.
Sept. 16th, A. D. 1845,
half past 2 o'clock P. M.

P. S. It is but proper to state that the Mormon community have acted with more than ordinary forbearance—remaining perfectly quiet and offering no resistance, when their dwelling, other buildings and stacks of grain &c. were set on fire in their presence, and they have foreborne until forbearance is no longer a virtue.

The notorious Col. Levi Williams, who is at the head of the mob, has ordered out the Militia of this Brigade, comprising Hancock, McDonough, and Schuyler counties, but it is to be hoped that no good citizen will join out and aid him or others in the overthrow of the laws of our country, and it is certain that no good citizen will cross the Mississippi river with the design to aid the rioters.

J. B. B. Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION: No. 3.

To the citizens of Hancock County, and the surrounding country:

WHEREAS the community at large may and do expect at my hands, a fair and impartial statement of facts, with regard to the riot which has been raging, and is still continuing its ravages with the firebrand and otherwise; since the issuing of my second proclamation the mob have become more infuriated than ever:

The Post Master at Carthage, Channey Robison, Esq., who is also County Recorder, was compelled to flee from Carthage with his family in order that their lives might be spared. Capt. Rose the Treasurer and Assessor of Hancock County was also expelled from his residence in Carthage and obliged to flee to some secure place with his family for safety. At Warsaw Edward A. Bedell, Esq., Post Master of that place and a Justice of the Peace of the Warsaw Precinct, was obliged to flee to save his life, giving him but a half minute

time to prepare to go. These gentlemen have been driven from their homes by force of arms, and threats of immediate death, if they offered any resistance.

Messrs. Bedell & Robison, are well known with very many citizens of the adjoining counties and they are favorably known too, and are amongst our very best citizens in Hancock (and if there be any merit in it, they rank among the oldest settlers of this county.) Capt. Rose, is much respected by all honorable men with whom he is acquainted. On the night of the 15th instant an armed mob surrounded my residence at Carthage in search of me as they said, greatly terrified my wife and children, demanded entrance to search my house, and informed Mrs. B. that I must leave Hancock county immediately under the penalty of consequence, which meant death.

On the night of the 16th, I raised an armed force of mounted men to march to Carthage, to rescue my family and others threatened. On entering the town we were fired upon by some of the mobbers, who instantly fled. My heart sickens when I think of the distressed situation in which I found my family, in the hands of a gang of black hearted villains, guilty of all the crimes known to our laws. It is however due to say, that there are a few of the Carthaginians and Warsaw people, who have heretofore acted with the mob faction, who are opposed to this riot, yet, up to this time, they have not joined the standard of law and order; the families which I designed to rescue had all fled, with the exception of Mrs. Deming, the widow of the late Gen. Deming, who was of opinion that she might escape their vengeance, inasmuch as the death of her husband so recently, it was thought, had appeased their wrath against that family.

After we had entered the town, persons were seen running about with fire brands. Anticipating their intention of firing their own buildings in order to charge the same upon the posse comitatus under my command, we immediately took steps to prevent this, by threatening to put to the sword all those engaged in firing the place.

We then directed our march towards Warsaw, and on reaching a point midway to that place, I was informed of new depredations by the mob. I sent my family to Nauvoo for safety, under a small guard, and took up a line of march in the direction of the rising smoke. On reaching a point about three miles from the rising flames, I divided the posse comitatus, in order to surround those engaged in the burning; we were discovered by them. On our approach, the mobbers took flight, the posse pursuing with directions to arrest them if possible, and to fire upon them if they would not be arrested. The house burners retreating towards one of their strong places at the speed of their horse, a part of the posse, pursuing at full speed, and firing upon them, killing two, and wounding, it is believed others. This occurred on Bear Creek, about two o'clock this afternoon.

I commanded one of the detachments in person, and authorized the person who commanded the other. As I was then satisfied that the burners had fled from that place, we directed our line of march northwardly, when we were informed of the approach of a reinforcement of mounted men, who were ordered to reconnoitre, to see the people to defend, and aid them in defending the settlement against the depredations of the mob. We then directed our course to Nauvoo, performing a forced march of about 65 miles in the space of 20 hours. This expedition is the first effort at resistance to mob violence in the county, since the outbreak. I have now a posse comitatus, numbering upwards of 2000 well armed men, firm and ready to aid me in suppressing the riot, and in arresting them. I am happy in informing the citizens that 2000 additional armed men hold themselves in readiness to be called out when necessary.

To those honorable and worthy citizens in the adjoining counties, who have professed their aid in quelling this disgraceful mob, I will say, after returning my grateful acknowledgements for the kind interest which they have manifested in defence of the rights of American citizens, the Constitution and the laws of our beloved country, that as yet, I have confidence that I can command force sufficient within this county, to arrest or if that fails, to put to the sword every villain engaged in this inhuman outrage; I am sanguine of success, whether my life be spared or not. Gladly will we receive aid from any of the adjoining counties, for the suppression of the rioters, in the event the force in this county be insufficient. If no considerable number of mobbers gather from without Hancock, success will crown our efforts. I am well advised that no considerable number from any of our adjoining counties will come and act with any mob; and I now declare, that if the mob shall fire their own buildings, grain or other property, for the purpose of charging the same on my posse, I shall deal the same with them as though they destroyed the property of others, and arrest or put to the sword all such incendiaries.

Since my second proclamation, I have learned further particulars of the accords, who were in pursuit of me on the highway on the 10th inst., the fact of which were fully set forth in said proclamation so far as was in my possession. I now inform the public that Franklin A. Worrell was one of the four, who, on that occasion pursued me; was shot by one of the four of my posse, who I am

informed on the spot to protect my life.

Worrell died the same day.

J. B. BACKENSTOS,
Sheriff H. Co., Ill.
Sept. 17th, A. D. 1845,
P. M. In my second Proclamation for Wednesday road yesterday.

Help Wanted!—We have been requested by several of our citizens to state that many families in this city are without help, and that a number of respectable females, having a knowledge of housework, could find permanent employment here, at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per week.

In fact, within our own knowledge, there are several families in real distress, for the want of help, in consequence of sickness. We hope some of our eastern brethren of the press will notice this paragraph, and thus aid in sending to our city, a cargo of girls. The only plague we have had to encounter heretofore is, that the girls all get married in a few months after they get here. If a family happens, by some lucky chance, to get a smart, sprightly, active, industrious girl, some whiskered gentleman comes along and whisks her off before you know it, and the next thing you hear of her she is milking her own cows, churning her own butter, and perhaps, nursing her own babe!—The fact is, in our country an industrious girl stands no more chance of remaining single, than a blacksmith's hammer of striking a single blow, longer than she can see her Uncle Sam of thrashing him from one end of the Corn to the other. And this is the very reason we now have to advertise for "More Female Help."

Indeed, we believe there are but twelve (we have not counted them) marriageable females now in this city, which has a population of 4000 inhabitants; and if we are not in error, eleven of these are engaged—the twelfth—but we will say nothing about her—as she has had four husbands already, she may have doubts whether St. Peter will open the gates, should she take another. (Ill. State Register.)

We don't doubt the Register's statement; and verily believe that "Springfield" is "a rule's full of DEAD MEN'S (and women's) BONES!"

The Weather.—The Weather is fair and just warm enough to make a beautiful fall.

Nauvoo.—All is peace in the city of Nauvoo, and was it not for the order of the Sheriff to maintain law and order in the county, there would be a multiplicity of business in motion. As it is the work and Nauvoo House has stopped for a time.

It seems a pity to leave this work a moment, but when thousands, perhaps millions of dollars worth of property is being stolen, burned, or otherwise destroyed by a cowardly, blood thirsty mob, it is well enough to do the works of necessity and cure the sick.

To harden candles.—The Albany (N. Y.) Cultivator says take two lbs. of tallow for every twenty lbs. of tallow, dissolve it in water before the tallow is poured in, and then melt the tallow in the alum water, with frequent stirring, and it will clarify and harden the tallow so as to make a most beautiful article for either winter or summer use, almost as good as sperm.

The last Booneville Observer states that five or six men passed through that town on Monday last, with pack mules, on their return from California. "They were from St. Louis county, and were returning to their old homes, dissatisfied with the country they had visited in search of a new and better home."

GREAT YIELD.

We are informed by a gentleman of this county, who has lately returned from a trip to the North of Illinois, that in the county of Fulton, a farmer has just harvested from eight acres, four hundred and eighty-seven bushels of Wheat. This is within a fraction of sixty-one bushels to the acre! To Illinois must be yielded the palm of large crops of Wheat.—Alton Telegraph.

Mr. Field, of the St. Louis Reveille, has sued Mr. Higgins, of the St. Louis Organ, for a libel. The damages are said at \$10,000.

NOTICE.

I am authorized to receive wheat, flour, corn, meal, potatoes, butter, lard, honey, eggs, beef, pork, tallow, and even money, from new subscribers to the New York Messenger. So, all wishing this interesting paper, will "govern themselves accordingly."

L. O. LITTLEFIELD.
Sept. 17, 1845.

MARRIED—by E. I. Benson in N. York, Charles U. Griggs to Miss Mary Allen, both of Boston.

DIED—In Nauvoo Aug. 31st, Charles U. Griggs aged 25 years; of consumption.

—On the 9th inst. near L. Harpe, Orson Welland, son of Lyman and Elizabeth Corey; aged three years—five months and six days—of whooping cough.

DIED—On Saturday last, at Ambrosia, Lee Co. Iowa, Elder Salmon Gee, aged 53 years.

Thus the old Israelites are gathered to their fathers, and their works shall follow them.

PAMPHLETS.

CONTAINING a "correct account" of the murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, in Carthage jail, on the 27th of June 1844, embellished with three splendid engravings, illustrating the horrible event, for sale at this office.
Sept. 17-1845-20-1f

SEXTON'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Sept. 15th.
Wm. H. Presley Jr., 5m Diarrhea.
Marie E. Barton of Pilot Grove, 33y 7m 1st fever.
Wm. Williams, 20y Billious fever.
Wm. J. Thompson, 38y 11m 23d affection of the liver.
Lydia Lomo infant.
Sarah E. Griffith 1y 1m croup.
Leatas Newell, 30y inflammation in the hand.
Thomas Bedford of Iowa, 10y 10m 9d Billious fever.
Lydia Turner of Macedonia, 76y Billious fever.
Emma W. Kilbreath, 1y 7m 22d.
Henry King 11y 3m Diarrhea & Canker.
James Sanderson of St. Louis, 41y 2m 13d Billious fever.
Wm. Mosly 35y Black Canker.
Samuel Clark, 42y 9m 1d Nervous fever.
Salmon Gee of Iowa, 52y 10m 1d Chill fever.
Martha Lord, 57y, fever.
Sally Fisher, 68y 6m 22d.
W. D. HUNTINGTON.

HOT THE TEMPLE, NAUVOO HOUSE AND MY HOUSE.

LET no private interest obstruct the progress of the Temple or Nauvoo House; yet it is obvious to all the church that I should have a house as much so as other men and something to sustain me and my family while we serve them in our capacity. And if the saints, and others design to help me in this matter it is imperatively necessary it should be done soon, if done at all this season. While the masons are employed on the Nauvoo House, you can bring on the materials for my house, stone, brick, lumber, &c., that all things may be ready for the masons when they can be had. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Please hear us and attend to our call in due season, that we may have a house to shield off the chilling blast of winter. Respectfully your servant.

JOHN E. PAGE.
Sept. 10th; 1845-10-3w.

190 C. & F. LEWIS, 190 NO. 100 MAIN STREET, ONE DOOR BELOW THE VIRGINIA HOTEL, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

HAVING received the largest part of our immense Stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, we are now prepared to supply Country Merchants and others, on the most favorable terms. We have at this time the Largest, Cheapest, and most complete assortment, ever brought to Saint Louis, and will continue to receive by every boat until late in the Fall, which will keep our assortment throughout the season, full and complete. Every article usually kept in a Clothing or Furishing House, can be found at No. 100.

Our Goods this Fall are all Fresh and New, made of the very best materials, cut by men of acknowledged skill and ability, and put together in a style fully equal to custom work. We can and will sell Clothing cheaper by 30 per cent than any concern in the Western country—prices so very low that defies all competition.

Do you wish to know how we can do this? We will explain; in the first place we buy our materials of the Manufacturers, and pay the cash down for them saving the Importers and Jobbers profits for the benefit of our customers. We also save 6 per cent by paying cash for labor. Set the Importers and jobbers profits down at the lowest per cent possible, say

Importers profit,	10 per cent
Jobbers do,	14 per cent
Cash for labor (saved)	6 per cent

and we have the large sum of thirty per cent, which every person can save, by making their purchases of C. & F. Lewis.

T. LEWIS, (one of the firm) resides in New York, and superintends the manufacturing of all our Stock. We possess exclusive advantages at this time for doing a large business.

Vast Resources! Spacious Premises!! Immense Stock!!! Unequalled Talent!!!! Unprecedented Variety!!!!

and the most ample means to carry out to the fullest possible extent, a business of such immense magnitude.

The most important consideration for persons about to make their Fall Purchases of Clothing is, how and where can our money be laid out with the greatest advantage? Should these questions suggest themselves to people about to visit St. Louis, the plain answer is, at C. & F. Lewis, where at all times can be found the Largest, Cheapest, and best assortment of Ready Made Clothing in the Western country.

We respectfully invite all to come in and take a view of our Stock, it will pay you well for the time spent,—we will wait upon you with pleasure.

No. 100 Main street, corner store, one floor below the Virginia Hotel. On the top of the House, a large 190.

C. & F. LEWIS.
Terms.—Retail for cash,
Wholesale do do or approved paper
St. Louis, August 25-19 3w

FOR SALE in Hancock county, about 20 miles from Nauvoo; 12 miles from Warsaw; 7 from Lima; 157 acres of good land, about 81 acres under good cultivation; 21 under pasture, with 2 log houses, one 18 by 21, with frame attached 12 by 24, 2 wells good water, stable, and outbuildings.

Also, 111 acres of good timber land, about 2 miles from the above, with log house and about 20 acres under fence; a cottage, containing 6 rooms, with about 3 acres of land situated in one of the most pleasant situations in Nauvoo. Application to be made as to terms, to John Taylor editor of this paper, N. Brown, corner of White street on Winchester street; Dr. Atkinson, Buffalo, New York.
Aug. 10-16 f

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

County of Hancock.
NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons having claims against the Estate of E. J. Ferry, deceased, to present the same at the office of the Probate Justice of the Peace, for said county on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1845, for proof and a judgment thereof.
PHILO T. GODWIN,
Adm'r of said Estate of Ferry, dec'd.
August 15, 1845.—16-4w.

NOTICE.

A LARGE quantity of BRICKLAYERS and CARPENTERS wanted IMMEDIATELY on the NAUVOO HOUSE and the TEMPLE.
Do you see? Do you hear? if you do, pay ATTENTION!!!
Assembled immediately!!!
GEORGE MILLER,
PETER HAWS,
AMASA LYMAN,
GEORGE A. SMITH.
Nauvoo, August 22, 1845-16f

CITY LOTS AND PRAIRIE LANDS.

THE NAUVOO HOUSE ASSOCIATION have several very eligible city lots—and several fine farms on the prairie, which they will sell very low, or exchange for grain, beef, cattle, cows, horses or other property that can be used in building the Nauvoo House.

Please call at the office of the association, corner of Parley and Hyde streets, or on either of the Trustees.
GEORGE MILLER,
PETER HAWS,
AMASA LYMAN,
GEORGE A. SMITH.
Nauvoo, August 22, 1845-16 f

FOR SALE.

BY the Trustees of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. (One large new Two Horse Carriage.) Any person wishing to purchase, will please call at the Trustees office, in the Brick Store north of the Temple formerly occupied by P. P. Pratt, or at P. Pratt, Young's, corner of Kimball and Granger streets.
August 6, 14th

Old Connecticut Pottery.

WANDERL & MORE
MANUFACTURERS OF EARTHEN WARE, CITY OF JOSEPH, ILL.

WAREHOUSES ON McHOLLAND STREET, F. R. BLOCKS EAST OF THE TEMPLE.
KEEP constantly on hand, and manufacture to order, every description of article in their line of business; namely:—Lead Pots, Crucibles, Furnaces, Jugs, Pitchers, Churns, Pots, Piskins, Water Kegs, Wash Bowls, Milk Pans, Flower Pots, Tea Pots, Bed Pans, Coffee Pots, B. B. Bottles, Ginger Pot Bottles, Chimney Tops, straight and bell'd Jars with covers, straight and bell'd Butters with covers, Bread Pots with covers, square and round dishes from 6 to 14 inches, Stove Tubes, Chamber, and other articles too numerous to mention. We are also prepared to manufacture Sugar Moulds and Drips of a superior quality. We are employing experienced workmen from Norwalk, Conn. clients and can assure the public, that our wares will be found equal, if not superior to anything of the kind in the west.

We are also prepared to accommodate the public with ware of thirteen different shades, such as jet-black, blue-black, red, green, yellow, cream color, mott'd color, &c., &c. Orders from St. Louis and other southern and western markets, packed in the best manner at a short notice. Cash or produce taken in exchange for wares.

C. W. WANDERL,
J. MORE, JR.
Nauvoo, July 30, 1845-13-1y

WANTED.

BY the Nauvoo House Association,
200 Tons of hay,
10,000 Bushels of oats,
25,000 Bushels of wheat,
25,000 Bushels of corn,
5,000 Bushels of potatoes,
1,000 Cords of wood,
2,000 Dollars in cash,
1,000 Barrels of pork,
100 Head of beef cattle,
100 Horses.

And every thing else that can be made use of in building the Nauvoo House.

Apply at the office of the Association, corner of Parley and Hyde streets.
GEORGE MILLER,
PETER HAWS,
AMASA LYMAN,
GEORGE A. SMITH,
July 22-12f

HO! PLEASURE IN ADVANCE!

TO those who wish to ride over the Rapids of the beautiful Mississippi I would say, I shall keep a good sail boat near Manhards Steam Mill for their accommodation and passengers to Keokuk. The waters purr along free as air—therefore we will land them at any convenient point on either side of the river after a pleasant sail on the bosom of the Father of waters, and I will endeavor to make engagements for a carriage, that those may take at the waters edge who desire it, after regaling if they choose upon beer, cake, &c. &c. Those who visit our city and wish to view the scenery on the Islands or lower; will be conveyed there also. All things will be done decently and in good order. Come and see!
A. YOUNG.

August 9th 1845-15-3w
N. B. I particularly invite the Twelve, President G. Miller, Father John Smith and his clerk, with their families, Mother Smith and the widows of the Martyred Prophet and Patriarch—to come and sail free.

NEIGHBORS.

WE have on hand about 20 copies of the last years Neighbor for binding; those wishing to purchase will have to apply soon.
Nauvoo August 13th 1845-15-1f

LOOK HERE.

FIFTEEN or twenty good mechanics wanted immediately in the Nauvoo Coach and Carriage manufacturing association.
GEORGE W. HARRIS, President,
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Clerk protem
Nauvoo August 11th, 1845-15-1f

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE undersigned having been appointed NOTARY PUBLIC for Nauvoo, will attend to all business in that line according to law, at his office in the brick store on Water street.
W. W. PHELPS.

April 7 1845-40

LINE LINE.—The subscribers would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they have now on hand and intend keeping at all times a large quantity of distal time, at their Kilo near the upper end of Main street, formerly occupied by Peter Sains. All kinds of country produce, merchandise, &c., received in payment, cash or trade.
JOSIAH BOYCE,
O. M. ALLEN,
EDMUND NELSON.
May 7, 1845-No 1-6m

NOTICE.

FOR sale or exchange for lands near or within twenty miles of Nauvoo. A Farm of 200 acres, 185 improved, good buildings, a first rate orchard, situated ten miles south of Pinckneyville, Perry county Ills. For further particulars enquire of

LEVISTEWEART.
Nauvoo, April 23d, 1845-52-1f

THE POTTERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of the City of Joseph and the public generally that we are now manufacturing of the best material, and have on hand a large assortment of Earthenware a few yards east of the Temple on Knight street, such as Pitchers, Bowls, Plates, Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Chambers, Peppers and Salts, Nappies, Mugs, &c., which will be sold whole sale and retail for Cash or Country Produce, cheaper than can be purchased on the Mississippi, of the same quality. We boast of the best material and best workmen the United States can afford, being English Pottery, and having worked in the most extensive Manufactories in England.

ELIJAH K. FULLER, President
RICHARD STEELE,
WILLIAM FAX,
RICHARD RALPHS,
JOSEPH RALPHS,
THOMAS RALPHS,
ALFRED CORDON,
JOHN BURNE Clerk,
June 4th 1845-5-6m

PHOTOGRAPHY.

GEO. D. WATT, wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he is teaching the art of Photography in "Thirteen Lessons," which will give the necessary instruction for a common practice. He will teach in different parts of the city, when a class can be obtained, at the rate of one dollar per scholar.
May 20, 1845-1f

NEW TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR.

WAREHOUSE—general Grocery and Liquor store, north east corner of Fourth and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo. The subscribers, having opened the above establishment, and having bought entirely for cash, are enabled to sell every article in the above line, at the very lowest cash prices.

Call and try, Ere you buy.
Purchasers are solicited to call and examine for themselves.
STRACHAN & NICHOLSON.
April 7-49-6m

NAUVOO MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

Manufactured by the Nauvoo Coach and Carriage Manufacturing Association, on Water street in the city of Nauvoo, opposite to the Joseph Smith store, the following articles, to wit:—Coaches, Omnibuses, Chaises, Closures, Cabs, Carriages, Buggies and Wagons, Harnesses, Saddlery, Trailing Wagons, &c. and coal Horse Lumber, Nails, and Horse Carts, Ploughs, Scythe Stalks, Pitch Forks, Rakes, Garding and Thrashing Machines, Horse Powers, Reapers and many other articles too numerous to mention, sold as cheap as can be purchased in any eastern market. All orders must be accompanied by cash, and addressed to GEO. W. HARRIS, Esq., Free Press of the Association.

J. H. & W. H. RALSTON.

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.
WILL attend to all business in their profession that is entrusted to their charge. Particular attention given to the collection of debts.
W. H. RALSTON's Office at Warsaw, Hancock County, 1 block.
Warsaw, May 14th, 1845-3-1f

CHEAPEST DRY GOODS IN ST. LOUIS.

WE offer to our friends in Illinois, as well as in our own state, a first rate opportunity of purchasing their goods as we are determined to sell lower than any engaged in our line of business. We sell for cash, and our motto is quick returns and small profit.

WEBB & SMITH.
Corner of 2d and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Country merchants will do well to give us a call.
April 7-49-6m W. & S

NOTICE.

A Botanic Association has been formed in the city of Nauvoo, for collecting herbs and roots and preparing the same for the good of the saints. Let every person secure health. And look out for the best pills. Office south east of the Temple on Warsaw and Ripley sts.
JOS. YOUNGER, Pres't.
R. SHEPHERD, Ck.
July 18, 1845-12-3m

FOR SALE.

A House and one third of a lot on Parley Street east of Main near Mr. Oakley's. The house is 20 feet by 30 two stories high. A good well of water on the premises. Terms low for CASH. Enquire of E. T. Benson on Monson street between Palmer & Warsaw streets or of G. W. Potter near the Post Office.
DANIEL BUTLER.
July 14, 1845-11-1f

PIANO-FORTE MUSIC.

MRS. P. H. CHORRILL respectfully informs the inhabitants of Nauvoo, that she has commenced teaching Music on the Piano-forte; and wishes to suit the circumstances of the pupils, she offers to teach at the very low rate of one dollar per quarter; so that all citizens wishing to learn may be accommodated. As Mrs. P. has had the benefit of many years instruction from several of the most scientific English and German masters; and subsequently has had much experience in teaching, she flatters herself that she will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may favor her with their patronage. Reference, kindly, is made, to Elders Brigham Young and J. C. Smith, Esq., milliners, Living on N. P. of Adams, Gray's, milliners, Main street, or at her own residence, corner of Granger and Parley streets, one block east of the Seventh Hall.
July 30


REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.
FROM ST. LOUIS TO NAU-
VOO, AND BLOOMING-
TON, IOWA.

THE Light draught steamer, **MERV**
MAID, Gleim, Master, will run
through the season from St. Louis to
Bloomington in Iowa. She will leave St.
Louis every Friday and arrive at Nau-
voo every Sunday morning;—on her
downward trip she will leave Nauvoo ex-

Tuesday, morning at 7 o'clock precisely. For freight or passage apply on board or to the agents at the several towns. Every attention, politeness, civility and accommodation may be expected from the boat and officers, 'plausibility wins more gold, than tricks and ferocity.' For further particulars enquire of

C. ALLEN, Agent,
for Nauvoo.

March 22, 1845-1f




OSPREY:
REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO.

Tuesday, morning at 7 o'clock precisely. For freight or passage apply on board or to the agents at the several towns. Every attention, politeness, civility and accommodation may be expected from the boat and officers, 'plausibility wins more gold, than tricks and ferocity.' For further particulars enquire of

C. ALLEN, Agent,
for Nauvoo.

March 22, 1845-1f



OSPREY:
REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO.

MOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.
The new light draught sw. h. passenger steamer **OSPREY**, of Anderson master, has commenced running between St. Louis & Bloomington, leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Napoleon, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Coonika, Burlington, and East

The accommodations and safety of the
Sprey are unimpaired by any boat in
the Upper Mississippi trail, and from her
being of very light draught will be en-
abled to cross the rapids during the lowest
stage of water. In attention to the in-
terest of shippers and passengers, no

ervation will be spared by Captain
 Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to
 all who patronise her. She is supplied
 with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to
 prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a
 Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case
 of accident by fire. It is respectfully
 announced to shippers and passengers
 that in no case the Osprey can be de-
 tained beyond the hours advertised.
 For information apply to
 G. ALLEN, Nauvoo
 Jan. 1, 1845-35/6.
 NO WAR BUT A STRONG OPPO-
 SITION TO FOREIGN MANU-
 FACTURES.
THE undersigned would beg leave
 to inform the citizens of the City of
 Joseph and the public in general, that he
 have removed the Old Connecticut pot-
 tery from Iowa to the City of Joseph, on

block east of the Temple, where they have on hand a large assortment of red and mottled colored ware of the best quality, viz. churns, milk pans, crocks, jars of all kinds with covers, pie dishes, pudding pots, cups, bowls, pitchers, stovetubes, chimney tops and furnaces, with multitude of other articles too numerous

to mention all of which will be sold at a wholesale or retail for all kinds of commodities produce, dry goods and groceries cash not refused. All bills and orders will be filled on the shortest notice.

MOSES MARTIN
E. K. FULLER.

June 5, 1845. 6 3m

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned would address to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons, we are determined to proceed with

who may be disposed to favor us with
call, and as our company is comprised
mechanics from different nations of
world we have no hesitancy in saying
that we shall be able to suit the genius
or various tastes of all people, and as
local privileges for manufacturing cannot
be excelled in the Western States,
we feel confident that we cannot be excelled
in workmanship or durability, as we have

the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part, of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Charriages, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies

Rugby Wagons, Hearses. Sporting
Trotting Wagons, two and one horse
Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Car
Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, &c.
Ploughs, Scythe snaths, Rakes, &c.
which we shall sell at wholesale or retail
prices, as may be desired. We are not engaged

at our factory on Water street, opposite
Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store
now occupied by David Yearley,
we solicit the patronage of the citizens
as we intend to hear no grumbling from
our customers on account of high prices
for we intend to make it an object
to pay down for all work done
our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats,
Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter,
any kind of Country produce. Also To
have of all descriptions, which we will

the highest Market price for in our
on delivery at our Factory.
GEORGE W. HARRIS, Pres.
RICH'D BALENTINE, Clerk.
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.
ELIJAH FORDHAM,
H. THOMAS,
JOSHUA SMITH.
DAVID W. FOX.
DWIGHT WEBSTER.
Jany. 15th, 1845.-87-4f.



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 3.—No. 21.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1845.

Whole Number 177

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR

Editor and Proprietor.
At the corner of Main and Kimball Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

Terms.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor) post paid, to receive attention.

CAPTAIN FREMONT'S SECOND EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

August 20.—We find the following first mention of the most degraded tribe of Indians yet discovered on our continent—the root-diggers:

"We had now entered a country inhabited by these people; and as in the course of our voyage we shall frequently meet with them in various stages of existence, it will be well to inform you that scattered over the great region west of the Rocky Mountains and south of the Great Snake River, are numerous Indians whose subsistence is almost solely derived from roots and seeds, and such small animals as chance and great good fortune sometimes bring within their reach. They are miserably poor, armed only with bows and arrows, or clubs, and as the country they inhabit is almost destitute of game, they have no means of obtaining better arms. In the northern part of the region just mentioned, they live generally in solitary families; and farther to the south, they are gathered together in villages. Those who live together in villages, strengthened by association, are in exclusive possession of the more genial and richer parts of the country; while the others are driven to the rugged mountains, and to the more hospitable parts of the country. But by simply observing, in accompanying us along our road, you will become better acquainted with these people than we could make you in any other than a very long description, and you will find them worthy of your interest.

Roots, seeds and grass, every vegetable that affords any nourishment, and every living animal thing, insect or worm, they eat. Nearly approaching to the lower animal creation, their sole employment is to obtain food; and they are constantly occupied in a struggle to support existence."

The rapid and wasteful destruction of the buffalo in these western wildernesses has been often alluded to and lamented by travelers, yet the subject is of so much importance that we cannot omit Captain Fremont's very sensible observations upon it. On August 30, in latitude 42 deg. 14 min. 22 sec. and longitude (about) 112:

"A number of Indians came to visit us and several men were sent to the village, with goods, tobacco, knives, cloth, vermilion, and the usual trinkets to exchange for provisions. But they had no game of any kind; and it was difficult to obtain any roots from them, as they were miserably poor, and had but little to spare from their winter stock of provisions. Several of the Indians drew aside their blankets, showing me their lean and bony figures; and I would not any longer tempt them with a display of our merchandise to part with their wretched subsistence, when they gave us a reason that it would expose them to temporary starvation. A great portion of the region inhabited by this nation formerly abounded in game; the buffalo ranging about in herds, as we had found them on the eastern waters, and the plains dotted with scattered bands of antelope; but so rapidly have they disappeared within the last few years, that now, as we journeyed along, an occasional buffalo skull and a few wild antelopes were all that remained of the abundance which had covered the country with animal life.

The extraordinary rapidity with which the buffalo is disappearing from our territories will not appear surprising when we remember the great scale on which their destruction is yearly carried on. With inconsiderable exceptions, the business of the American trading posts is carried on in their skins; every year the Indian villages make new lodges for which the skin of the buffalo furnishes the material; and in that portion of the country where they are still found, the Indians derive their entire support from them, and slaughter them with thoughtless and abominable extravagance. Like the Indians themselves, they have been a characteristic of the great west; and as, like them, they are visibly diminishing, it will be interesting to throw a glance backward through the last twenty years, and give some account of their former distribution through the country, and the limit of their western range.

On September 6th, the party obtained the first view of the object of their anxious search, the Great Salt Lake:

"The waters of the Inland Sea, stretching in still and solitary grandeur far beyond the limit of our vision. It was one of the great points of the exploration; and

as we looked eagerly over the lake in the first emotions of excited pleasure, I am doubtful if the followers of Balboa felt more enthusiasm when, from the heights of the Andes, they saw for the first time the great Western Ocean. It was certainly a magnificent object, and a noble terminus to this part of our expedition; and to travellers so long shut up among mountain ranges, a sudden view over the expanse of silent waters had in it something sublime. Several large islands raised their high rocky heads out of the waves; but whether or not they were timbered was still left to our imagination; as the distance was too great to determine if the dark hues upon them were woodland or naked rock. During the day the clouds had been gathering black over the mountains to the westward, and while we were looking, a storm burst down with sudden fury upon the lake, and entirely hid the islands from our view. So far as we could see, along its shores, there was not a solitary tree, and but little appearance of grass; and on Weber's Fork a few miles below our last encampment, the timber was gathered into groves, and then disappeared entirely."

The voyage on the lake, and the preliminary anticipations are thus graphically described:

"With Mr. Preuss and myself, Carson, Bernier and Basil Lajeunesse, had been selected for the boat expedition—the first ever attempted on this interior sea; and Badeau, with Derosier, and Jacob (the colored man) were to be left in charge of the camp. We were favored with most delightful weather. To night there was a most brilliant sunset of golden orange and green, which left the western sky clear and beautifully pure, but clouds in the east made me lose an occultation. The summer frogs were singing around us, and the evening was very pleasant, with a temperature of 60 deg.—a night of a more southern autumn. For our supper we had yampah, the most agreeably flavored of the roots, seasoned by a small fat duck, which had come in the way of Jacob's rifle. Around our fire to night were many speculations on what tomorrow would bring forth, and in our busy conversation we forgot the time, and found every one of the large islands a tangled wilderness of trees and shrubbery, teeming with game of every description that the neighboring region afforded, and which the foot of a white man or Indian had never violated. Frequently during the day clouds had rested on the summits of their lofty mountains, and we believed that we should find clear streams and springs of fresh water; and we indulged in anticipations of luxurious repasts with which we were to indemnify ourselves for past privations. Neither, in our discussions, were the whirlpool and other mysterious dangers forgotten, which Indian and hunter's stories attributed to this unexplored lake. The men had discovered, that, instead of being strongly sewed, (like that of the preceding year, which had so triumphantly rode the canons of the Upper Great Plateau) our present was only gashed together in a very insecure manner, the maker having been allowed so little time in the construction, that he was obliged to crowd the labor of two months into several days. The insecurity of the boat was sensibly felt by us; and mingled with the enthusiasm and excitement that we all felt at the prospect of an undertaking which had never before been accomplished, was a certain impression of danger, sufficient to give a serious character to our conversation. The momentary view which had been had of the lake the day before, its great extent and rugged islands, dimly seen amidst the dark waters in the obscurity of the sudden storm, were well calculated to heighten the idea of undefined danger with which the lake was generally associated.

September 8.—A calm, clear day, with a sunrise temperature of 41 deg. In view of our present enterprise, a part of the equipment of the boat had been made to consist in three air-tight bags, about three feet long, and capable each of containing five gallons. These had been filled with water the night before, and were now placed in the boat, with our blankets and instruments, consisting of a sextant, telescope, spyglass, thermometer and barometer.

On September 9, the day was clear and calm; and the thermometer at sunrise at 49°. As is usual with the trappers on the eve of any enterprise, our people had made dreams, and their happiness to be a bad one—one which always preceded evil—and consequently they looked very gloomy this morning; but we hurried through our breakfast in order to make an early start, and have all the day for our adventure. The channel in a short distance became so shallow that our navigation was at an end, being merely a sheet of soft mud, with a few inches of water, and sometimes none at all, forming the low-water shore of the lake. All this place was absolutely covered with flocks of screaming plovers. We took off our clothes, and getting overboard, commenced dragging the boat—making by this operation a very curious trail, and a very disagreeable smell in stirring up the mud,

as we sank above the knee at every step. The water here was still fresh, with only an insipid and disagreeable taste, probably derived from the bed of solid mud. After proceeding in this way about a mile, we came to a small ridge on the bottom, beyond which the water became suddenly salt, beginning gradually to deepen, and the bottom was sandy and firm. It was a remarkable division, separating the fresh water of the rivers from the briny water of the lake, which was entirely saturated with common salt. Pushing our little vessel across the narrow boundary, we sprang on board, and at length were afloat on the waters of the unknown sea.

"We did not steer for the mountainous island, but directed our course towards a lower one, which had been decided we should first visit, the summit of which was formed like the crater at the upper end of Bear river valley. So long as we could touch the bottom with our paddles we were very gay; but gradually, as the water deepened, we became more still in our frail bateau of gum cloth distended with air and with pasted seams. Although the day was very calm there was a considerable swell on the lake; and there were white patches of foam on the surface, which were moving to the southward, indicating the set of a current in that direction, and recalling the recollection of the whirlpool stories. The water continued to deepen as we advanced, the lake becoming almost transparently clear, of an extremely beautiful bright green color; and the spray, which was thrown into the boat and over our clothes, was directly converted into a crust of common salt, which covered also our hands and arms. 'Captain,' said Carson, who for some time had been looking suspiciously at some whitening appearances outside the nearest islands, 'what are those you der? Won't you just take a look with the glass?' We ceased paddling for a moment, and found them to be the caps of the waves that were beginning to break under the force of a strong breeze that was coming up the lake. The form of the boat seemed to be an admirable one, and it rode on the waves like a water-bird; but at the same time it was extremely slow in its progress. When we were a little more than half way across the reach, two of the divisions between the cylinders gave way, and it required the constant use of the bellows to keep in a sufficient quantity of air. For a long time we scarcely seemed to approach our island, but gradually we worked across the rougher sea of the open channel into the smoother water under the lee of the island; and began to discover what we took for a long row of pilcans ranged on the beach were only low cliffs whitened with salt by the spray of the waves; and about noon we reached the shore, the transparency of the water enabling us to see the bottom at a considerable depth.

"It was a handsome broad beach, where we landed, behind which the hill into which the island was gathered, rose somewhat abruptly; and a point of rock at one end enclosed it in a sheltering way, and as there was an abundance of drift wood along the shore, it offered us a pleasant encampment. We did not suffer our fragile boat to touch the sharp rocks; but getting overboard, discharged the baggage, and, lifting it gently out of the water, carried it to the upper part of the beach, which was composed of very small fragments of rock."

"Carrying with us the barometer and other instruments, in the afternoon we ascended to the highest point of the island; a bare rocky peak, eight hundred feet above the lake. Standing on the summit, we enjoyed an extended view of the lake, enclosed in a basin of rugged mountains, which sometimes left marshy flats and extensive bottoms between them and the shore, and in other places came directly down into the water with bold and precipitous bluffs. Following with our glasses the irregular shores, we searched for some indications of a communication with other bodies of water, or the entrance of other rivers, but the distance was so great that we could make out nothing with certainty. To the southward, several peninsular mountains three or four thousand feet high entered the lake appearing so far as the distance and our position enabled us to determine to be connected by flats and low ridges with the mountains in the rear. Although these are probably the islands usually indicated on maps of this region as entirely detached from the shore, we have preferred to represent them, in the small map on the preceding page, precisely as we were enabled to sketch them on the ground, leaving their more complete delineation for a future survey. The sketch of which the scale is nearly sixteen miles to an inch, is introduced only to show clearly the extent of our operations, which, it will be remembered were made when the waters were at their lowest stage. At the season of high waters in the spring, it is probable that all the marshes and low grounds are overflowed, and the surface of the lake considerably greater. In several places (which will be indicated to you in the

sketch by the absence of the bordering mountains) the view was of unlimited extent—here and there a rocky islet appearing above the water at a great distance; and beyond, every thing was vague and undefined.

"As we looked over the vast expanse of water spread out beneath us, and strained our eyes along the silent shores over which hung so much doubt and uncertainty, and which were so full of interest to us, I could hardly repress the almost irresistible desire to continue our exploration; but the lengthening snow on the mountains was a plain indication of the advancing season, and our frail linen boat appeared so insecure that I was unwilling to trust our lives to the uncertainties of the lake. I therefore unwillingly resolved to terminate our survey here, and remain satisfied for the present with what we had been able to add to the unknown geography of the region. We felt pleasure also in remembering that we were the first who, in the traditional annals of the country, had visited the islands and broken, with the cheerful sound of human voices, the long solitude of the place. From the point where we were standing, the ground fell off on every side to the water, giving us a perfect view of the island, which is twelve or thirteen miles in circumference, being simply a rocky hill, on which there is neither water nor trees of any kind."

"At sunset, the temperature was 70 deg. We had arrived just in time to obtain a meridian altitude of the sun, and other observations were obtained this evening, which place our camp in latitude 41 deg. 10 min. 42 sec., and longitude 112 deg. 21 min. 05 sec. from Greenwich. From a discussion of the barometrical observations made during our stay on the shores of the lake, we have adopted 4,200 feet for its elevation above the Gulf of Mexico. In the first disappointment we felt from the dissipation of our dream of the fertile Islands, I called this *Disappointment Island*.

"Out of the wood, we made ourselves pleasant little lodges, open to the water, and after having kindled huge fires to excite the wonder of any straggling savage on the lake shores, lay down for the first time in a long journey in perfect security; no one thinking about his arms. The evening was extremely bright and pleasant; but the wind rose during the night, and the waves began to break heavily on the shore, making our island tremble. I had not expected in our inland journey to hear the roar of an ocean surf and the strangeness of our situation, and the excitement we felt in the associated interest of the place, made this one of the most interesting nights I remember during our long expedition."

On the 1st of April the party met with bands of elk, one of which numbered about two hundred. On the 4th they were still on the banks of the San Joaquin.

"Here the country appears very flat; oak trees have entirely disappeared, and are replaced by a large willow nearly equal to it in size. The river is about one hundred yards in breadth branching into sloughs, and interspersed with islands. At this time, it appears sufficiently deep for a small steamer, but its navigation would be broken by shallows at low water. The prairies along the left bank are alive with immense droves of wild horses, and they have been seen during the day at every opening through the woods which afforded us a view across the river. Latitude by observation, 37 deg. 08 min. 00 sec., longitude 120 deg. 45 min. 22 sec.

The route of the expedition led through a remarkably fertile and pleasant country until the 12th April, when the soil became sandy and vegetation meagre.

"Towards the close of the afternoon we reached a tolerably large river, which empties into a small lake at the head of the valley; it is about thirty-five yards wide, with a stony and gravelly bed, and the swiftest stream we have crossed since leaving the bay. The bottoms produced no grass, though well watered with willow and cottonwood; and, after ascending it for several miles, we made a late encampment on a little bottom, with scanty grass. In greater part the vegetation along our road consisted now of rare and unusual plants, among which many were entirely new.

On the 13th, "we reached the bottom of a creek without water, over which the sandy beds were dispersed in many branches. Immediately where we struck it, the timber terminated, and below, to the right, it was a broad bed of dry and bare sands."

There were many tracks of Indians and horses imprinted in the sand, which, with other indications, informed us was the creek issuing from the pass, and which on the map we have called Pass creek. We ascended a trail for a few miles along the creek, and suddenly found a stream of water five feet wide, running with a lively current, but losing itself almost immediately. This little stream showed plainly the manner in which the mountain waters lose themselves in sand at the eastern foot of the Sierra, leaving only a parched desert and arid plains beyond. The stream enlarged rapidly, and the timber became abundant as we ascended. A new species of pine made its appearance, with several kinds of oaks, and a variety of trees, and the country changing its appearance suddenly and entirely, we found ourselves again traveling among the old orchard like places. Here we selected a delightful encampment in a handsome green oak hollow, where, among the open bells of the trees, was an abundant sward of grass and pea vines. In the evening a Christian Indian rode into the camp, well dressed, with long spurs, and a sombrero, and speaking Spanish fluently. It was an expected apparition, and a strange and pleasant sight in this desolate gorge of a mountain—an Indian face, Spanish costume, jingling spurs, and horse equipped after the Spanish manner. He informed me that he belonged to one of the Spanish missions to the South, distant two or three days' ride, and that he had obtained from the priests leave to spend a few days with his relations in the Sierra. Having seen us enter the pass, he had come down to visit us. He appeared familiarly acquainted with the country, and gave me definite and clear information in regard to the desert region east of the mountains. I had entered the pass with a strong disposition to vary my route, and to travel directly across the Sierrita to the Great Lake, in the view of obtaining some acquaintance with the interior of the Great Basin, while pursuing a direct course for the frontier; but his representation, which described it as an arid and barren desert, that had repulsed by its sterility all the attempts of the Indians to penetrate it, determined me for the present to relinquish the plan; and, agreeably to his advice, after crossing the Sierra, continue our intended route along its eastern base to the Spanish trail. By this route a party of six Indians, who had come from a great river in the eastern part of the desert to trade with his people, had just started on their return. He would himself return the next day to San Fernando, and as our roads would be the same for two days, he offered his services to conduct us so far on our way. His offer was gladly accepted."

OUTRAGE.
For some fancied injury done to their property on Long Island by the railroad, some individuals on Saturday night sawed away the support of a bridge, by which the cars, with their passengers, would have been precipitated into an abyss, and their lives probably all been sacrificed. There were about one hundred and fifty passengers in the cars, but the injury to the bridge was discovered in time to prevent the danger. The upright timbers on each end were entirely cut away with axes, and the bridge left so as to present no appearance of danger from the road, and yet to be absolutely unsafe for the passage of the train. The track was torn up for a distance of many rods on the eastern side of the bridge. The men by whom this great outrage was committed, were about forty in number, and their faces were blackened, and their persons otherwise disguised. The watchman who discovered them was seized by them and severely beaten. He escaped, however, so as to give seasonable notice of what had occurred, and thus to prevent, undoubtedly, a great sacrifice of life to the spirit of revenge. —Philadelphia Ledger.

Antidote for Bed Bugs.—A correspondent of the New York Express says that the following recipe has been long and successfully used in the City Hotel of that city:
"Take a quantity of whale oil, and about the same quantity of lard or tallow, simmer them a few minutes together, so as they will mix. Apply the mixture with a feather or fine brush to the crevices and joints of the bedsteads, and these vermin will not only desert the bed but leave the room."

Prussian Whalers.—The Prussian bark *Rica*, from Volga, Prussia, arrived at New Bedford to obtain officers, and the complete fitting for the whale fishery in the Indian Ocean, and on the N. W. Coast of America. This is the second Prussian vessel that has gone to New Bedford to procure American whalers, and the proper equipments for a long voyage. A large and extensively fitted-out Prussian ship sailed from there last spring.

Guns.—The Pittsburgh Gazette, of the 13th inst., says:—Five more of Uncle Sam's bull-dogs are on the wharf for shipment to Cleveland. They are beautiful 32's and intended, we believe, for the defence of Buffalo. Government is building a fort there.

From Jacmel.—Captain Fowler, of the schooner *Sarah Lavinia*, at New York, in sixteen days from Curacao, reports that, on the 16th ult., a Haytian schooner arrived at Curacao from Jacmel, and brought information that a civil war had broken out between the blacks and the mulattoes.

A Monster Locomotive.—The N. Y. Tribune mentions that a magnificent engine has just been put on the Long Island road. It was built by Hinkley & Drury, Boston, and it is the largest one ever built in this country for passenger trains. Its weight, in running trim, is seventeen tons. It has four driving wheels, of a little more than six feet diameter. The cost of this engine is \$7,500. Dr. Drury calculates that with an ordinary train it will easily run 40 miles an hour, and if put upon its metal, 60 miles. It is named 'The Boston.'

THE JEWS.

(From the Britannia.)
The spurious liberality of the age has lately exhibited itself in opening the corporations to the Jews. Why they should be opened more than they were fifty or five hundred years ago is a question to which no answer can be given, further than that, as everything is thrown open to everybody, the Jews come in for their share. No Christian man can have any feeling of hostility to any body of men in the world. But our forefathers were not altogether fools. They accomplished the object of making a great empire of a little kingdom; of giving us a pure religion in place of a gross and desperate superstition; of giving us a free constitution while despotism reigned throughout Europe, and of laying the foundation of all the prosperity that we enjoy or ever shall enjoy. And yet those forefathers could never find out the necessity, or even the advantage, of giving either municipal or political power to the Jews. Still this was not for want of solicitation on the part of those innovators who think that whatever is wrong, the proposal was often made, and always repelled, for the sound and sufficient reason that England was a Christian country; that she was sincere in her religion; that her religion, and thus to her freedom and virtue; and that to give power to men who denounced her religion, and who necessarily would destroy it if they had the power, was to act the part of fools and criminals.

This language was always constitutional and convincing until now; but since we have given power to the Roman Catholics, who pronounce us all heretics, and declare and pronounce that all heretics are given over to eternal ruin, the present policy seems to be, to throw down all barriers against all religious error; and to throw open the gates of our religious citadel to every sect whose acknowledged purpose is to leave not one stone upon another.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Express has a file of the 'Friend' to May 16th, overlaid, by the *Ann Louisa*. We extract a few items of interest.

The papers give an account of the funeral ceremonies at the interment of T. Halliell, of His Majesty's Envoys.

A late gale at Lahaina produced a great commotion in the whaling fleet at anchor in the roadstead. Between 30 and 40 ships put to sea, and only the *Morea* of New Bedford rode out the gale, and she came near going upon the reef. Vermont, of Mystic, lost chain and anchor, jib-boom and flying jib-boom and spirit-sail yard. Nantux was run into by Vermont, and carried away three topsail yards and three boats. Calumet, of Stockholm, lost jib and flying jib-boom, chain and anchor. Isaac Hicks, fore-yard, three anchors and chains. We have heard the damage estimated at between 30 and \$40,000 to the whole fleet. At Honolulu the gale was severe, but no damage.

Capt. Halsey, of the Franklin, touched at Pitcairn's Island on the 18th January last. Found the colony in a prosperous condition, and had no difficulty in obtaining a good supply of vegetables. The day previous to his leaving the Island, the natives had succeeded in obtaining one of the Bounty's guns. It had been under water 56 years.

Twenty-six of the Van Dieman's Land prisoners had arrived at Honolulu in the whale ship *Steiglitz*, seeking passage for the United States. Their names are:—
From New York State.—Nelson Griggs, Luther Darby, Daniel D. Henstis, Orin W. Smith, John Thomas, Gideon Goodrich, Jerry Griggs, Robert Marsh, Nathan Woodington, Benis Woodbury, John Crookshank, John G. Swabury, Ira Pelley, Leonard Delano, Edward A. Wilson, Elton Fellows, Elzbur Stephens, John Gilman, Joseph Thompson, David Howe, From Michigan.—Chancey Sheldon, Henry V. Barnum, From Ohio.—Samuel Snow, Alvan B. Sweet, From Canada.—James De Wit Fero, John Grant.

Tahiti.—In Tahiti the state of public affairs remained unsettled. The public mind seemed to be in suspense, waiting the arrival of the English Admiral. In the mean time, however, the French are carrying forward the public works and fortifications.

Oregon.—By the arrival of the H. Bay Company's bark *Coverlitz*, we have received advices from Oregon. The Legislative committee of Oregon had risen from their sitting adjourned from June last. The town at the Wallamette Falls is incorporated; and at the election of city council much spirit was exhibited. The parties in politics are now Hon. H. B. men and Americans. George Abernethy, Esq., is elected Mayor. The health of the country is remarkably good. The season thus far had been warm and exceedingly rainy. Much damage had been done by high water in the country.

Prussian Whalers.—The Prussian bark *Rica*, from Volga, Prussia, arrived at New Bedford to obtain officers, and the complete fitting for the whale fishery in the Indian Ocean, and on the N. W. Coast of America. This is the second Prussian vessel that has gone to New Bedford to procure American whalers, and the proper equipments for a long voyage. A large and extensively fitted-out Prussian ship sailed from there last spring.

OFFICIAL
PROCEEDINGS IN HANCOCK.PROCLAMATION:
No. 1.TO THE CITIZENS OF HANCOCK
COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

WHEREAS a mob from one to two hundred men under arms, have gathered themselves together in the southwest part of Hancock county, and are at this time destroying the dwellings and other buildings, stacks of grain and other property, of a portion of our citizens, in the most inhuman manner, compelling defenceless children and women from their sick beds, and exposing them to the rays of the parching sun, there to lay and suffer with out the aid and assistance of a friendly hand, to minister to their wants in their suffering condition.

The rioters spare not the widow nor the orphan, and while I am writing this proclamation the smoke is rising to the clouds, and the flames are devouring four buildings, which have just been set on fire by the rioters. Thousands of dollars worth of property has already been consumed; an entire settlement of about sixty or seventy families laid waste, the inhabitants thereof are fired upon, narrowly escaping with their lives, and forced to flee before the ravages of the Mob.

By the revised laws of our State under the criminal code, sixth division 58th Section, Page 181, the crime of Arson is defined as follows: "Every person who shall wilfully and maliciously burn, or cause to be burned, any dwelling house, kitchen, office, shop, barn, stable, store house, &c., &c., shall be deemed guilty of arson, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary, for a term not less than one year nor more than ten years, and should the life or lives of any person be lost in consequence of any such burning as aforesaid, such offender shall be guilty of Murder, and shall be indicted and punished accordingly."

And whereas the laws of this State make it my duty as a peace officer of this county, to suppress all riots, routs, &c., &c., and all other crimes.

Therefore I Jacob B. Backenstos, Sheriff of the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, in the name of the people of said state, and by the authority vested in me by virtue of my office, hereby solemnly command the said rioters and other peace-breakers to desist forthwith, disperse and go to their homes, under the penalty of the laws. And I hereby call upon all the law abiding citizens as a posse comitatus of Hancock county, to give their united aid in suppressing the riot-law.

J. B. BACKENSTOS,
Sheriff of Hancock county, Ills.
P. S. It is a part of my policy, that the citizens of Nauvoo remain quiet, and not a man from that city leave as a posse, until it be made manifest that the law and order citizens without the city, will not have sufficient force to suppress the rioters of this disgraceful outrage; but that 2,000 effective men hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, to any point in Hancock county.

J. B. BACKENSTOS,
Sheriff, &c.
Green Plains, Hancock county, Ills.,
Sept. 13th, 1845.

PROCLAMATION
No. 2.To the Citizens of Hancock County Ill.,
and the surrounding country.

It is truly painful that my first proclamation did not have the desired effect of quelling the mob in Hancock county; I was strong in the hope that when men, engaged in such fiendish and wicked purposes, came to reflect, after the excitement of the moment, would cease, and go to their homes.

The burning and destruction of houses and other property was commenced on the 10th of September inst., by a body of armed men who gathered themselves together in the south west part of this county, headed, as it is said, by the notorious Levi Williams. The mob is spreading itself in different directions: some of the mob have been in pursuit of me since Wednesday afternoon about 3 o'clock; they pursued me on the public road and have threatened my life; they levelled their arms at me, and desisted only when fired upon and the fear of death put them in mind of their illegal mob proceedings. On yesterday, an armed force undertook to take me; I became apprised of their intentions—evaded them, and fled to Bear Creek, where I had a posse comitatus, and from thence I retired, for the second time to Warsaw, to ascertain if any reliable force could be procured in that place. I became satisfied that I could get no aid from that place.

I became further satisfied that my life was sought by some of the mobbers, lurking about that town. This information was communicated to me by some persons, friends who had free intercourse with, and confidence and secret intentions of those desperadoes. My friends of Warsaw considered my life in danger, and advised me not to go out, but to remain secreted in some safe place; but my business as an officer of the peace demanded my departure from that place. I procured the aid of a personal friend to guard me out of that place into the prairie some three or four miles. All my friends advised me, that should I meet or see men with arms, that I had better evade

them, and under no considerations get into their hands. After parting with the gentleman who so kindly escorted me thus far I had traveled about a mile and a half when I discovered an armed body of some 20 or more men on the Warsaw and Carthage road two or three miles eastward of me and going towards Warsaw. I watched them, and on discovering that 4 men of the force, mounted on horses, left the main body, apparently to strike a point in advance of me, with all the speed of their horses, and finding that they were in pursuit of me, I put the whip to my horse, as I was traveling in a buggy, they taking a near cut, evidently gained on me.

The chase lasted for a distance of about two miles, when I fortunately overtook three men with teams. I immediately informed them that armed men were pursuing me, evidently to take my life. I summoned them as a posse to aid me in resisting them. I dismounted and took a position in the road, with pistol in hand. I commanded them (the mobbers) to stop, when one of them held his musket in a shooting attitude, whereupon one of my posse fired, and it is believed, took effect on one of the lawless banditti. We remained and stood our ground, prepared for the worst, for about ten minutes. The mobbers, retreating some little distance, made no further assault, but finally retreated. I then made my way for the city of Nauvoo, where I am at this time. Knowing the plans and designs of the mob faction in our county, I am induced to be thus full and minute in detailing the particulars of those seeking my life, because I dare take steps as a peace officer, to put an end to the proceedings of the most lawless, disgraceful, and inhuman banditti that ever infested our State. Inasmuch as I have in vain applied to the citizens of this county, without the limits of the city of Nauvoo, therefore,

I, Jacob B. Backenstos, Sheriff of the County of Hancock and State of Illinois, in the name of the people of said State, and by virtue of the authority in me vested, hereby again solemnly command the mobbers and rioters throughout this county to disperse, desist, and forthwith go to their homes under the penalty of the laws of our country, and such other consequences as may follow.

And I hereby call upon, and likewise command every able bodied man throughout the county, to arm themselves in the best possible manner, and to resist any and all further violence on the part of the mob, and to permit no further destruction of property, and to arrest all those engaged in this wicked proceeding and destruction of property, and threatening of lives, and I further command that the posse comitatus repair to the nearest points invaded by the rioters, and to defend at the point of the bayonet and at all hazards the lives and property of the supremacy of the laws.

J. B. BACKENSTOS,
Sheriff of Hancock County, Ills.
Sept. 16th, A. D. 1845,
half past 2 o'clock P. M.

P. S. It is but proper to state that the Mormon community have acted with more than ordinary forbearance—remaining perfectly quiet and offering no resistance when their dwellings, other buildings and stacks of grain &c., were set on fire in their presence, and they have foreborne until forbearance is no longer a virtue.

The notorious Col. Levi Williams, who is at the head of the mob, has ordered out the Militia of this Brigade, comprising Hancock, McDonough, and Schuyler counties, but it is to be hoped that no good citizen will turn out and aid him or others in the overthrow of the laws of our country, and it is certain that no good citizen will cross the Mississippi river with the design to aid the rioters.

J. B. B. Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION
No. 3.To the citizens of Hancock County, and
the surrounding country:

WHEREAS the community at large may and do expect at my hands, a fair and impartial statement of facts with regard to the riot which has been raging, and is still continuing its ravages with the firebrand and otherwise; since the issuing of my second proclamation the mob have become more infuriated than ever:

The Post Master at Carthage, Chauncey Robinson, Esq., who is also County Recorder, was compelled to flee from Carthage with his family, in order that their lives might be spared. Capt. Ross, the Treasurer and Assessor of Hancock county, was also expelled from his residence in Carthage, and obliged to flee to some secure place with his family for safety. At Warsaw Edward A. Bedell, Esq., Post Master of that place, and a Justice of the Peace of the Warsaw Precinct, was obliged to flee to save his life, giving him but a half minute time to prepare to go. These gentlemen have been driven from their homes by force of arms, and threats of immediate death, if they offered any resistance.

Messrs. Bedell & Robinson are well known with very many citizens of the adjoining counties, and they are favorably known to and are amongst our very best citizens in Hancock, (and if there be any merit in it, they rank amongst the oldest settlers of this county.) Capt. Ross is much respected by all honorable men with whom he is acquainted. On the night of the 15th instant an armed mob surrounded my residence at Carthage, in search of me as they said, greatly terrified my wife and children, demanded entrance to search my house, and informed Mrs. B. that I must leave Hancock coun-

ty immediately, under the penalty of consequence, which meant death.

On the night of the 16th, I raised an armed force of mounted men to march to Carthage, to rescue my family and others threatened. On entering the town we were fired upon by some of the mobbers, who instantly fled. My heart sickened when I think of the distressed situation in which I found my family, in the hands of a gang of black hearted villains, guilty of all the crimes known to our laws. It is however due to say, that there are a few of the Carthaginians and Warsaw people, who have heretofore acted with the mob faction, who are opposed to this riot, yet, up to this time, they have not joined the standard of law and order; the families which I designed to rescue had fled, with the exception of Mrs. Deming, the widow of the late Gen. Deming, who was of opinion that she might escape their vengeance, inasmuch as the death of her husband so recently, it was thought had appeased their wrath against that family.

After we had entered the town, persons were seen running about with fire brands. Anticipating their intention of firing their own buildings, in order to charge the same upon the posse comitatus under my command, we immediately took steps to prevent this, by threatening to put to the sword all those engaged in firing the place. We then directed our march towards Warsaw, and on reaching a point midway to that place, I was informed of new depredations by the mob. I sent my family to Nauvoo for safety, under a small guard, and took up a line of march in the direction of the rising smoke. On reaching a point about three miles from the rising flames, I divided the posse comitatus in order to surround those engaged in the burning; we were discovered by them. On our approach, the mobbers took flight, the posse pursuing with directions to arrest them if possible, and to fire upon them if they would not be arrested. The house burners retreating towards one of their strong places at the speed of their horse, a part of the posse, pursuing at full speed, and firing upon them, killing two, and wounding it is believed others. This occurred on Bear Creek, about two o'clock this afternoon.

I commanded one of the detachments in person, and authorized the person who commanded the other. As I was then satisfied that the burners had fled from that place, we directed our line of march northwardly, when we were informed of the approach of a reinforcement of mounted men, who were ordered to reconnoitre, raise the people to defend, and aid them in defending the settlement against the depredations of the mob. We then directed our course to Nauvoo, performing a forced march of about 65 miles in the space of 20 hours. This expedition I have now a posse comitatus, numbering upwards of 2000 well armed men, firm and ready to aid me in suppressing the riot, and in arresting them. I am happy in informing the citizens that 2000 additional armed men hold themselves in readiness to be called out when necessary.

To those honorable and worthy citizens in the adjoining counties, who have proffered their aid in quelling this disgraceful mob, I will say, after returning my grateful acknowledgements for the kind interest which they have manifested in defence of the rights of American citizens, the Constitution and the laws of our beloved country. That, as yet, I have confidence that I can command force sufficient within this county, to arrest or if that fails, to put to the sword every villain engaged in this inhuman outrage; I am sanguine of success, whether my life be spared or not. Gladly will we receive aid from any of the adjoining counties, for the suppression of the rioters, in the event the force in this county be insufficient. If no considerable number of mobbers gather from without Hancock, success will crown our efforts. I am well advised that no considerable number from any of our adjoining counties, will come and act with any man; and I now declare, that if the mob shall fire their own buildings, grain or other property, for the purpose of charging the same on my posse, I shall deal the same with them as though they destroyed the property of others, and arrest or put to the sword all such incendiaries.

Since my second proclamation, I have learned further particulars of the scoundrels, who were in pursuit of me on the highway on the 16th inst., the fact of which were fully set forth in said proclamation so far as was in my possession. I now inform the public that Franklin A. Worrell was one of the four, who, on that occasion pursued me; was shot by one of the four of my posse, who I summoned on the spot to protect my life. Worrell died the same day.

J. B. BACKENSTOS,
Sheriff H. Co., Ills.
Hancock County, Ills.,
Sept. 17th, A. D. 1845.
P. S. In my second Proclamation of Wednesday road yesterday.

Proclamation
No. 4.

Since issuing proclamation No. 3 new things have transpired in which the community at large feel a deep and abiding interest, who expect from me, a fair, full and unvarnished statement of facts as they exist with regard to the rioters, if within my knowledge, as well as all my proceedings in attempting to suppress the same, with all the important facts as they occur during my progress.

On the evening of the 18th instant, I proceeded with 200 well armed mounted men, for the second time to the south-west part of the county, which has sustained nearly all the suffering and destruction by the mob, joining the detachment which I had previously detailed to reconnoitre, make arrest and prevent further burning. My intention was to attack the encampment of the rioters, on the following day and rout them. I received intelligence that they had changed their position, which caused me to countermand a previous order for a reinforcement of eight hundred infantry and two pieces of ordinance. I also received intelligence that the mob were encamped in the bottom near the Mississippi river, below Warsaw, with at least eight hundred armed men with one piece of artillery. As I had previously determined to march into the camp of the rioters, and arrest or disperse them, I again ordered a reinforcement of four hundred infantry and one piece of artillery, with the intention of attacking the camp; this gave me the command of a posse, with seven hundred men and one piece of ordinance.

Knowing the courage, bravery, and skill of the forces under my command, I was willing to make an attack upon the enemy entrenched behind their fortifications. I then took up a line of march to Carthage, the county seat of Hancock, the residence of nearly all of the notorious Carthage Greys, and the head quarters of a band of the most infamous and villainous scoundrels that ever infested any community, who have, for the last two years abandoned labor and the ordinary avocations of good citizens; they are generally poor; a few have been trading upon borrowed capital; but they are selfish and will not even trust their own mob friends. Many of those have considerable large families; they must live and do live;—how, I would ask do such men get a living? men without means and families, too, and who do nothing but brawl about grog shops, cursing and abusing better citizens than they can be men who are openly upholding mob violence, aiding and abetting the extermination of the very best and old settlers in this county, forsooth they have the independence of affixing with them in opinion. Did not the community in this and the surrounding counties already know the names of those heaven daring land pirates, I should give their names a full length. I entered the town of Carthage about the setting of the sun, as I had a large number of writs for the arrest of those accused of burning houses, barns, and stacks of grain. I ordered my posse to surround the town and permit none to escape, but to bring every man to the Court House in order that I might arrest such persons as I had writs against, and detain such other persons in custody as are accused by respectable persons as being guilty of depredations, until they might be dealt with according to law. All those against whom I had writs fled before I could have them surrounded except one Anthony Barkman.

Col. Gettis, was arrested on suspicion of being one of the ring leaders, he is charged with having ordered out his regiment in order to join the mob, orders signed by him, directing to and commanding the Captains of companies under his command, requiring them immediately to call out their respective companies; this Col. Gettis admits, but claims that he was commanded to do so by a superior officer, viz: Col. Levi Williams, who claims to hold and have the command of this brigade, comprising Hancock, McDonough, and Schuyler counties, by virtue of seniority by commission. Col. Gettis agreed to remain until morning, when I informed him that he would not be detained, as I was unable to get positive testimony that he was engaged in burning, or that he advised others so to do, however, several suspicious circumstances connected with the conduct and acts of Col. G., for several days previous to my entrance into Carthage; for instance, Col. Levi Williams, John McCauly, a notorious advocate of the mobbers, several others of the same gang and this same Col. Gettis, held a secret meeting in Carthage on the 10th inst. Col. G. is a strong advocate for the extermination of a portion of the community of this county. Some of the law and order citizens of Carthage and vicinity felt disposed to censure me for putting him under arrest, as it is believed he is a co operator of the notorious Levi Williams.

After the posse was put in motion in the direction of Carthage, I addressed a communication to Col. Levi Williams and others, in the words and figures following, to wit:

2 o'clock P. M., Sept. 18th, 1845.
Head Quarters of the Sheriff of Hancock county, commanding the posse comitatus of the Southern detachment in said county.
To the Mob gathered in the s. w. part of Hancock county, Ills., commanded and directed by Col. Levi Williams and a few others, who as it is said have a strong force under their influence and guidance, and who are also strongly fortified as I am informed, and who have as I have destroyed much property with force of arms, by going about this county shooting at, and compelling peaceable citizens to leave their homes, and applying firebrands to their buildings, grain, &c., and otherwise by all manner of inhuman treatment to the sick, and helpless women and children. It is unnecessary for me again to remind you of the magnitude of the crimes of which you already stand charged. Some of the sick women and children who were compelled to leave their sick beds, and as it is believed in consequence of exposure to the inclemency of the weather and the rays of the scorching sun, thus adding murder to the lesser crime of arson. My duty as an officer is defined by law. Your mob proceedings require of me an effort to quell you in your mad career if possible without the shedding of blood. You will all do me the justice to say that I have spared no pains in endeavoring to accomplish such a desirable result. I send proclamations, and took pains that copies were sent to your mob camps, you know my duty. You were advised openly of my deter-

mination and policy which were fully set forth in my proclamations. You have not desisted in your depredations, but on the other hand you became more emboldened than before. In the mean time I have raised a posse comitatus in order to arrest all engaged in this riot, if possible, and in case they should not submit to law and be arrested, to fire upon them or put them to the sword.

The painful necessity of firing upon a part of your depredators became apparent on the 16th inst., at which time several of the burners were killed; we caught them in the act of burning buildings. I will close this communication by again appealing to you in the name of humanity, the law, and the good of yourselves and our country that you instantly desist your mobbing and burning, deliver yourselves into my hands to be dealt with according to law, that is to say, you the leaders; and to surrender into my hands the ordinance which you procured through fraud and deception; and that you also deliver into my hands all the State arms which you have twice heretofore refused to surrender upon the demand of the Executive of the State by his authorized agent; and forthwith disperse each and all of you to your homes and pursue the ordinary avocations of good peaceable citizens. Such a course will be honorable to you, and will save the shedding of much blood.

I am authorized to receive and take charge of all the public arms in this county.

It is expected that you will comply with the above reasonable requests. I hereby pledge myself to protect you in all your constitutional rights, and that you shall be dealt with according to the laws of our country. Should you see fit to submit to the laws and requirements as set forth above, you will on the part of the mob, communicate to me in writing at the Chapman place, midway between Carthage and Warsaw, on to-morrow at 12 o'clock M. Should you not submit or refuse to reply, your silence will be taken as a refusal to surrender to the laws, when you must expect to meet the consequences.

Respectfully yours, &c.
J. B. BACKENSTOS,
Sheriff of Hancock county, Ills.
P. S. I send by the bearer herof my last proclamation, No. 3.

On the following day Mr. Calkins (the express, returned, and stated that Col. Williams had crossed the river into the State of Missouri; whether he had fled, with the following communication in reply to my letter of yesterday:

"Sept. 18th, '45.
J. B. Backenstos, Sir—I received a communication yesterday, through the hands of Mr. Calkins, addressed to me in the character of the leader of the mob. I entertain no communication, neither will I make any reply to that character. Your communication bespeaks the character of its author, and needs from me that indignant contempt it so richly deserves. If you were worthy the notice of a gentleman, I would meet you on any field, but as you occupy a station so far beneath the dignity of a man that I shall not condescend to have anything to do with you in any manner, shape or form. You can pursue what course with the mob; that you please, I answer not for them, but rest assured that they are at all times ready for you.
LEVI WILLIAMS."

I am directed by Gov. Ford to collect the public arms which have been demanded in vain twice before from the mobbers to wit: the arms of the Carthage Greys and the arms in the hands of Capt. Grover & Davis at Warsaw under this order and instruction I directed my posse at Carthage to collect all the public arms which were so unfortunately placed in the hands of officers and privates who have on many occasions used them as means to terrify insult and abuse the peaceable citizens of our County. I have collected nine stand and a part of the accoutrements and will endeavor to get the balance.

I have them in my possession subject to the order of the Commander in Chief of the Illinois Militia; they are not and shall not be used by the posse under my command, as I have no authority from the Governor for so doing.

The posse under my command have been prompt and obedient to all my orders, with the exception of one order in relation to the collection of the State arms at Carthage. I ordered the posse to ask for and receive from any person in possession of any arms of the Carthage Greys, and deliver them to me at the Court House. This order was disobeyed or misunderstood; by two of the posse by bringing three guns, the private property of citizens, and one man quarrelled with a lady and used in her presence, ungentlemanly language. I ordered the three men immediately under arrest, placed them under guard, sent them home, and returned the guns.

After leaving a sufficient force to defend the place against the mobbers both within and without the town of Carthage, at about 12 o'clock on the 20th inst., we took up our line of march to the place of rendezvous at the Chipman place, between Warsaw and Carthage, thence to proceed against the mob encampment with a design to arrest or rout them from their hiding place. Before I reached midway to Warsaw, I received positive intelligence that the mob had fled the county and state by crossing the Mississippi river at Warsaw with all their arms, cannon, &c., to Missouri. I marched the posse to Warsaw for the purpose of making arrests; remained a short time; when I directed the infantry and artillery northwardly on the prairie road and I proceeded up the potom road with the mounted forces. I am now on the bank of the Mississippi river near Montebello. Since the firing upon the mob at Bear Creek on the 16th inst., there has been no burning of any houses, barns, grain, stacks, or in any thing else that has come to my knowledge. The mobbers, rioters and other outlaws, have principally fled without the limits of this county. Peace and quiet, law and order, has again been restored in Hancock county.

Therefore Jacob B. Backenstos, Sheriff of Hancock county, hereby proclaim the county of Hancock in peace; that the rioters have dispersed and gone to their homes, and fled this county and State. Let all good citizens who were expelled, by the mobbers, from their homes, and those who fled from the county for security against mob violence, return to their homes, and they shall be protected. I have an armed force stationed in the Court House at Carthage, for the protection of

the officers of the county, who are compelled by law to reside at the county seat, and for the protection of all persons having business at, or who may desire to visit Carthage, and also to protect from insult and mob violence the inhabitants of Carthage and the surrounding country. I have a number of small scouting parties reconnoitering the county to keep the peace and protect the settlements and make arrests of those who are known to be guilty of the riot, in whose hands writs have been placed. I desire that the citizens will aid them in ferreting them out, that they may be arrested and brought to justice.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Sheriff H. C. Ills.
Bank of the Mississippi five miles near Montebello, Sept. 20th A. D. 1845.

P. S.—The Warsaw Signal Extra of the 18th Sept., contains its usual amount of willful and malicious falsehoods. It is unnecessary for me to deny any statement I pronounce the entire Extra a tissue of lies from beginning to end, so far as they purport to give the news of the killing of Worrell and McBratney, and the balance set forth in relation to the difficulties in our county, and I hold myself responsible to prove the same false, by men of the best standing.
J. B. B. Sheriff.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1845.

VICTORY AND PEACE.

We take pleasure in saying peace reigns in Hancock county. The "stars and stripes" triumph on life Court House at Carthage, and law and order prevails. It is, perhaps, the highest testimony of Mormon greatness, when called into actual service as a posse by the Sheriff, to say that instead of mashing the whole mob without mercy, for continued and often repeated insults, outbreaks, and murders, they cured a few, and left the rest to remember that life is sweet!

Another token of the highest "RESPECTABILITY," is, that when mob Williams, Sharps and company's envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary, (A. B. Chambers, Esq., of the St. Louis Republican,) acknowledged himself in the service of the mob, as their apologist, burning spectator, and F. M. they treated him with urbanity and suavity, not forgetting that the good will of a dog is better than the venom of a whiffet.

We could say much because the Lord has wisely given us the victory of law and order over a set of land pirates who were spreading the "fire shower of ruin" among their neighbors of the same blood, and equal privileges; but to extend life's multiply peace, and sustain the institutions of the best government on earth, let this suffice: For God's sake don't tamper again with the rights and destinies of others, lest, as now, the "clashing of brave men's armor," in brave men's hands, cause the living cowards to flee—the dead ones bite the ground!

"SHE SLEEPS TO CONQUER."

Every principle of virtue, every charm that renders life delightful, and every tie that binds man to his fellow, plead for mercy in all cases where it can be extended. So, for a case in point, we, as a church and people, have felt the iron and leaden power of Missouri, from the Executive down to the tipstaff—in the destruction of property by millions, and life by hundreds. And while we have petitioned the judge, the governor, and the president for redress, enduring poverty and privations almost beyond description, it may be said of the church—"She sleeps to conquer!"

Illinois has commenced to fill up the cup of her iniquity: innocent men, women and children are driven from their homes, penniless to die; the sick are thrown out upon the cold ground to languish, helpless, among CHIRRS, TIANS, and their houses and grain are burnt to ashes before their eyes, by a gang of land pirates, who pretend to be the people, the authorities, the preachers, and the dictators of American freedom! And if any of these American moderates happen to get shot dead by the lawful authorities of the country while mobbing: Oh dear! it is "Murder! To arms! To arms!" roars these land pirates. And in fact, some are so tenacious for this kind of "left arm" of our country's disgrace, that they would if they could, puff them as gentlemen of "respectability." But we believe that every law-abiding man, every patriot, and every friend of his country, whenever he finds a man bandying about with a mob to see them run men, women, and children from their homes, and then burn their habitations, will apply the Savior's golden words to them: where there TREASURE is there will their hearts be also!

But, while these dealings in blood, devastation and ruin are winked at, or connived at, or softened, or apologized for by such black mold, black legged, black hearted foes of equal rights, of law and religion, under the shallow pretence that the constitutions and institutions of our country are too weak to maintain the law,—the patriot, the friend of freedom, and the saint exclaim in a voice like thunder:

"See that your honors unvarnished keep—Don't blot father's fame, nor give up the ship!"
While, like the rock, towering up in the midst of the ocean, and braving the surges and storms of ages, the church, glides through persecution, fire and death, not firing the "cannon of revenge," nor dodging the "club of vengeance," that wabbles in the red eyed assassin's hand; but with a smile, ever al-

these dreadful wrongs of life, instead of retaliation she breathes forgiveness as far as God will. In the midst of wrath she remembers mercy. And with an inexpressible condescension, and simple greatness that overgoes the wisdom, shrewdness and philosophy of men—she stoops to conquer VICE.

The Sheriff of Hancock.—We feel it our duty to say that Sheriff Backenstos is entitled to the highest encomium of every American patriot, for the prompt and energetic measures, and his unceasing vigilance, which so successfully put to flight the blood thirsty, pestilential, and property-wasting mob of Hancock County, and vicinity. His proclamations speak for themselves; No 4 in particular should be read by every freeman of the Republic, and in churches generally.

The work is well begun, and that too, without the shedding of much blood. If it be continued, by the united exertions of the whole people, through the friendly grips of justice, faithfully, and humanely administered to each culprit, until the bills of every sufferer are satisfied, debt, cost, and interest, and the penitentiary made to rejoice in the abundance of her delinquents, the "Augean stables" of Hancock will be cleansed.

Let every sufferer and every honest man be ready with precepts when one of the rioters or burners is recognized, to take him and hand him over to the law, that he may receive his reward. But let no man attempt to settle his own claims. Magnify the law.

If the Sheriff in Kentucky had put to the sword a few, and had all the rest of the respectable mob, which forcibly transported C. M. Clay's press out of the State, imprisoned and dealt with according to law, it would have been an honor to the State of Kentucky, and the surrounding world would have exclaimed—LIBERTY WILL LAST AS LONG AS LAW IS TRIUMPHANT!

CHRIST AND SATAN.

The following from the revelations of Jesus Christ, shows his rule in case of mobs:

"Now I speak unto you concerning your families; if men will smite you, or your families, once, and ye bear it patiently and revile not against them, neither see, revenge, ye shall be rewarded; but if ye bear it not patiently, it shall be accounted unto you as being meted out a just measure unto you. And again if your enemy shall smite you the second time, and you revile not against your enemy, and bear it patiently, your reward shall be an hundred fold. And again if he shall smite you the third time, and ye bear it patiently, your reward shall be doubled unto you four fold; and these three testimonies shall stand against your enemy, if he repeat not, and shall not be blotted out. And now verily I say unto you, if that enemy shall escape my vengeance that he be not brought in to judgment before me, then ye shall see to it, that ye warn him in my name that he come no more upon you, neither upon your family; even your children's children unto the third and fourth generation; and then if he shall come upon you, or your children, or your children's children unto the third and fourth generation, I have delivered thine enemy into thine hands, and then if thou wilt spare him thou shalt be rewarded for thy righteousness; and also thy children and thy children's children unto the third and fourth generation; nevertheless thine enemy is in thine hands, and if thou reward him according to his works, thou art justified, if he has sinned thy life, and thy life is endangered by him; thine enemy is in thine hands, and thou art justified."

This is the law of the ancient scribes. Satan's rule as published in the Warsaw Signal is thus: "Forbearance, in this case, is contemptible and pusillanimous. It is not in accordance with the spirit of our institutions; nor does it comport with the dignity of independent men. Many of our law-abiding Anti-Mormons complain that they do not wish to violate the law. What is the law? Do these gentlemen know what the law is? Is acting counter to Ford's or Deming's will a violation of law? No, the people are the law. What have the people done? Have they not repealed the Nauvoo Charter? Have they not justified the killing of the tyrant Joe? and have they not signified their anxiety in many ways that the Mormons should leave the State?—peaceably if they will; forcibly if they must? The next object is, that we dislike to be the aggressors. Shall we wait for them to commit some outrage against the law? Alas, they are not doing it daily? Shall we then wait till they come out and fight us? We have had repeated evidences that they will not do it. 'Persecution' is piteously cried, instead of the clashing of brave men's armor. And thus it will be, till the depositories of corruption send hither their masses in sufficient numbers to overrun our beautiful State.—Shall we withhold the club of vengeance from the viper's head, because he recoils and meekly slinks away? If you, citizens of Hancock, you stamp disgrace upon the American name, and entail poverty and misery upon yourselves and your posterity."

This is the doctrine of devils.

Cast of Mobbing.—Suppose we put the number of houses destroyed by the mob in Hancock county, at 150, those, and the furniture and grain, destroyed at the same time, at \$500 each, the lowest possible estimate, will amount to seventy five thousand dollars. Add to this the cost of the Sheriff's posse, and incidental expenses, at about \$25,000, and we have the enormous sum of one hundred thousand dollars saddled upon the mob of Hancock county and the State of Illinois, just to gratify the "club of vengeance." Will it

be paid. It will, unless the law swings from its moorings. Let every man make out his bill.

Business.—The labor of Nauvoo are beginning to assume the old appearance. The Nauvoo boys are up to business; they can build the city, maintain the supremacy of the law; preach the gospel, and keep peace just as well without a charter as with.

Mob-Conundrum.—Why was William's and Sharp's mob, that were burning houses on Bear Creek, like the 21st chapter and 14th verse of Ezekiel? Now don't be afraid of "Respectability" but let it out. Well, it was because the posse put to the sword the great men that entered in their privacy—Chambers.

Ho, that Wheat!—If our brethren of Iowa, who have not been troubled with "war," will bring that wheat and other provisions, which will render us comfortable through conference, according to promise, they will do good thing, and help the "Neighbor" boys more than all the mobs in the country. Come on! will you do it? Ditto Hancock.

A Little Navigation.—The Reville man did not like to admit that he cabaged, or soldered ed joials. Very well thought we, a little navigation will bring the desired port. So we took two Lakes; one from a "modern writer," and the other from a "writer;"—meaning the "Reville," and brought the "heli a port;"—with poetic shouting. Now we are even Corporal; eyes right.

Growth of Cities.—Cities grow by degrees. New York has been growing a long while. The first census was taken in the year 1696.

Years.	Population.	Increase.
1696	4,302	
1731	8,622	4,320
1776	10,381	1,759
1773	21,876	11,495
1786	23,614	1,738
1790	33,131	9,517
1800	60,489	27,358
1810	96,572	36,083
1820	123,706	27,134
1825	166,083	42,377
1830	202,569	36,486
1840	319,700	117,131

Brooklyn.—In 1840 her population was about 36,000. Her newspapers say that the present census will show a population of 60,000, or even 70,000, the increase in one ward proving to be nearly one hundred per cent.

Nauvoo.—In six years Nauvoo will have 20,000 and the best Temple in America—with the Nauvoo House to boot.

From the (Quincy) Daily Morning Courier.

QUINCY, Sept. 18, 1815.

Messrs. Editors:—Enclosed I send you a letter from E. A. BEDELL, Esq., of Warsaw, and though he has arrived in safety at Quincy, I nevertheless submit his letter to you for publication, if you think the astounding detail of facts worthy of notice. Mr. Bedell's character is too well known in this community for his veracity to be doubted by any.

J. H. RALSTON.

MONTEBELLO, Sept. 17, 1815.

J. H. RALSTON, Esq.
Dear Sir:—You will be astonished when I inform you that I have been driven from my house and the Post Office, which I was appointed to fill a few weeks since. The facts are as follows:—The notorious Levi Williams has been at the head of a mob, in this county, for some seven or eight days, burning the buildings of the citizens of the county known as Mormons, and I publicly disapproved of this proceeding. Night before last the Sheriff of this county, J. B. Backenstos, after having been out through the county to summon a posse to suppress this riotous proceeding, came to my house, at Warsaw, to ascertain how much assistance he could procure to quell this mob, and informed me that he had been pursued by three armed men. Shortly after his arrival, I was informed by several personal friends that his life was in great danger if he left town that night. I informed him, and advised him to remain over night. In the morning he got a personal friend to guard him out of town. After he had gone some eight or nine miles, as I was informed, he was pursued by an armed force, from Carthage, under full run. After running some distance, he overtook some men in the road, and summoned them in the name of the people to protect him; one of the persons raised a gun to shoot him when he ordered his posse to fire, and one of his men killed a man by the name of F. A. Worrell, of Carthage; he was an officer of the Carthage Grays, the same who had charge of the Smiths when they were murdered. His body was brought into Warsaw, which created considerable excitement. My deputy Postmaster was absent, and I had to remain in the office the most of the time, or in sight of it. About two o'clock I went to my house to dinner, after which I started to my office, and to my great mortification and surprise I met at my gate the Ex Postmaster of Warsaw, Geo. Rockwell Esq. and Mr. John Montague, who informed me that the Carthage people had come in and that I must leave town immediately, in half a minute. I saw an armed force on Main street, in front of my house and I thought I had better go; but I was in-

formed that the roads were guarded, and I did not know what to do. A friend then took me over the river in a canoe. I gave the key of the Post Office to my wife. I am driven from my house and Office by a WHITE MOB. My father, as you are aware, settled in Warsaw in 1828 before the Black Hawk disturbance, and remained with his family at his residence; while the most of his neighbors, which were few, as the country was new, fortified up.

Now my dear sir, what do you think of this treatment? I will here state that the Mormons have done nothing that I am aware of to create this excitement against them; but these desperadoes will manufacture and circulate all sorts of lies and stories to carry their schemes of mobocracy and arson. The Post Master of Carthage, I am informed, has been driven out of the county, and I presume they will drive his deputy, if he is not of a stamp to suit them. Col. Rose, the Treasurer of the county, has also been driven. This mob has burned at least 70 buildings; they have burned 10 or 15 houses this day. They have burned several barns filled with wheat, also many stacks of wheat and oats. The owners have not raised an arm to defend their property. I know you will be astonished at this, but it is all true. I am this night going to your city, but I expect to be taken prisoner before I reach you, and will probably be killed. You will please have my letter published in that event. My family have arrived here in safety.

I remain your true friend,
and obedient servant,
E. A. BEDELL.

Judge Ralston.
P. S.—The burners were fired on this afternoon, I am informed, and two men killed and some wounded. My informant thinks that the Sheriff was at the head of the men that attacked the burners.

In haste,
E. A. B.

Letter from Mexico.—The U. S. sloop of war Saratoga arrived at Pensacola on the 31st ult., in thirteen days from Vera Cruz. A letter from an officer on board states, explicitly, that prior to the departure of the ship from Vera Cruz, advices had been received from the capital, that Congress had authorized the President of Mexico to act with regard to Texas, and that Gen. Herrera had in consequence ordered 15,000 men to the Rio Grand, (which had already taken up their line of march for their destination,) and issued orders for raising a much larger force. I also confirm the election of Gen. Herrera, as reported. It further states, that Mexico does not intend to declare war against this country, but will exert her utmost efforts to reconquer Texas.

The Tropics correspondent writes that Com. Conner has no intention of leaving Pensacola with his fleet until he hears of a declaration of war, or an act of hostility by Mexico. He will then sail with his whole squadron for San Juan d'Ulva.

[Reville.

Letter from Texas.—The Creole arrived at Mobile on the 3d inst., bringing dates from Corpus Christi of the 31st ult. Gen. Taylor remained as at last accounts.

The 2d Regiment of Dragoons, under Col. Twiggs, arrived at Corpus Christi on the 26th ult. All were in fine health and spirits. Every thing about the camp was perfectly quiet. At about the same time as the Dragoons, three companies of Mexican traders arrived at Gen. Taylor's camp with a goodly number of reports, but upon which no reliance could be placed. One of these reports was, that a regiment of Mexican troops, about 700 strong, left Tampico six weeks previous for Matamoros, but their numbers had been reduced to 300 by sickness and desertion on the march, induced by the want of food and water. At almost every military post in the North-Eastern part of Mexico desertions were extremely frequent. Arista had been seriously ill at Matamoros, but had so far recovered as to resume the duties of his command.—Gen. Parides was reported to be still at Monterey, but with less than 1500 troops, who were continually deserting. The reader must receive these reports strictly as reports.—ib.

CREAM OF TARTAR FRUIT.

Mr. Wise has sent to the National Institute a specimen of the fruit of an African tree, called Baobab, which he thus describes: "The fruit is similar to a gourd in shape and size, and covered with a green felt-like rind. The substance of the rind is as hard, nearly as the shell of the coconut. But if you will cut off the stem, and open it at the stem end, you will find it to contain a natural cream of tartar, which, enclosing the seed, and strung on fibres similar to those of the tamarind-pod, is used to make a delicious, cooling, acidulous beverage, quite refreshing in a hot climate, and similar in its medicinal effects to that of the substance which it so much resembles."

South Carolina.—The drought has been so severe in this State the present season as to cause a general failure of the provision crops, and in many parts the horrors of famine stare the inhabitants in the face. This prospect is said to be truly alarming.—Reg.

NOTICE.
I am authorized to receive wheat, flour, corn, meal, potatoes, butter, lard, honey, eggs, beef, pork, tallow, and even money, from new subscribers to the New York Messenger. So, all wishing this interesting paper, will "govern themselves accordingly."
L. O. BITTLEFIELD.
Sept. 17, 1845.

NOTICE.
I hereby given that J. W. Coolidge, Adm. of the estate of Joseph Smith, will apply to the Court of Probate in and for the County of Hancock on the second Monday of October next, for an order to compound such claims belonging to the estate of Joseph Smith as he may think expedient.
J. W. COOLIDGE Adm.
Sept. 20, 1845-21-4w

PAMPHLETS.
CONTAINING A "correct account of the murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, in Carthage jail, on the 25th of June 1844," embellished with three splendid engravings, illustrating the horrible event, for sale at this office.
(Sept. 17-1845-20-1f)

HIO! THE TEMPLE, NAUVOO HOUSE AND MY HOUSE.

LET no private interest obstruct the progress of the Temple or Nauvoo House; yet it is obvious to all the church that I should have a house as much so as other men and something to sustain me and my family while we serve them in our capacity. And if the saints, and others design to help me in this matter it is imperatively necessary it should be done soon, if done at all this season. While the masons are employed on the Nauvoo House, you can bring on the materials for my house, stone, brick, lumber, &c., that all things may be ready for the masons when they can be had. A word to the wise is sufficient.
Please hear us and attend to our call in due season, that we may have a house to shield off the chilling blast of winter.
Respectfully your servant,
JOHN E. PAGE.
Sept. 10th, 1845-19-3w.

C. & T. LEWIS,
NO. 190 MAIN STREET, ONE DOOR BELOW THE VIRGINIA HOTEL, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

HAVING received the largest part of our immense Stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, we are now prepared to supply Country Merchants and others, on the most favorable terms. We have at this time the Largest, Cheapest, and most complete assortment ever brought to Saint Louis, and will continue to receive by every boat until late in the Fall, which will keep our assortment throughout the season, full and complete. Every article usually kept in a Clothing or Furnishing House, can be found at No. 190. Our Goods this Fall are all Fresh and New, made of the very best materials, cut by men of acknowledged skill and ability, and put together in a style fully equal to custom work. We can and will sell Clothing cheaper by 30 per cent than any concern in the Western country—prices so very low that defies all competition.

Do you wish to know how we can do this? We will explain; in the first place we buy our materials of the Manufacturers, and pay the cash down for them, saving the Importers and Jobbers profits for the benefit of our customers. We also save 6 per cent by paying cash for labor. Set the Importers and jobbers profits down at the lowest per cent possible, say
Importers profit, 10 per cent
Jobbers do, 14 per cent
Cash for labor (saved) 6 per cent
and we have the large sum of thirty per cent, which every person can save, by making their purchases of C. & T. Lewis.

T. LEWIS, (one of the firm) residing in New York, and superintends the manufacturing of all our Stock. We possess exclusive advantages at this time for doing a large business.
Vast Resources! Spacious Premises! Immense Stock! Unequalled Talent!!! Unprecedented Variety!!!!

and the most ample means to carry out to the fullest possible extent, a business of such immense magnitude.
The most important consideration for persons about to make their Fall Purchases of Clothing is, how and where, can our money be laid out with the greatest advantage? Should these questions suggest themselves to people about to visit St. Louis, the plain answer is, at C. & T. Lewis, where at all times can be found the Largest, Cheapest, and best assortment of Ready Made Clothing in the Western country.

We respectfully invite all to come in and take a view of our Stock, it will pay you well for the time spent,—we will wait upon you with pleasure.

No. 190 Main street, corner store, one door below the Virginia Hotel. On the top of the House, a large 190.

C. & T. LEWIS,
Terms.—Retail for cash,
Wholesale do do or approved paper
St. Louis, August 25-19-3w

FOR SALE in Hancock county, about 20 miles from Nauvoo; 12 miles from Warsaw; 7 from Lima. 12 acres of good land, about 81 acres and a good cultivation; 25 under pasture, with 2 log houses, one 18 by 21 with frame attached 12 by 24, 2 wells good water, stable, and outbuildings.
Also, 11 acres of good timber land, about 2 miles from the above, with log house and about 20 acres under fence.

Also, a new one story Cottage, containing 6 rooms, with about 3 acres of land situated in one of the most pleasant situations in Nauvoo. Application to be made as to terms, to John Taylor editor of this paper: N. Boscaw, corner of White street on Winchester street; Dr. Atkinson, Buffalo, New York.
Aug. 10-16f

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Hancock.
NOTICE. is hereby given, to all persons having claims against the Estate of Elijah Terry, deceased, to present the same at the office of the Probate Justice of the Peace, for said county on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1845, for proof and a judgment thereof.
PHILO A. GOODWIN,
Adm'r of said Elijah Terry, dec'd.
August 15, 1845-10-4w.

NOTICE.
A LARGE quantity of BRICKLAYERS and CARPENTERS wanted IMMEDIATELY, on the NAUVOO HOUSE and the TEMPLE.
Do you see? Do you hear? if you do, pay ATTENTION!! Recollect time is daily!!
GEORGE MILLER,
PETER HAWES,
AMASA LYMAN,
GEORGE A. SMITH.
Nauvoo, August 22, 1845-16f

CITY LOTS AND PRAIRIE LANDS.
THE NAUVOO HOUSE ASSOCIATION have several very eligible city lots—and several fine farms, on the prairie, which they will sell very low, or exchange for grain, beef cattle, cows, horses or other property that can be used in building the Nauvoo House.
Please call at the office of the association, corner of Parley and Hyde streets, or on either of the Trustees.

GEORGE MILLER,
PETER HAWES,
AMASA LYMAN,
GEORGE A. SMITH,
Nauvoo, August 22, 1845-16f

FOR SALE.
BY the Trustees of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.
(One large new Two Horse Carriage.)
Any person wishing to purchase, will please call at the Trustees office, in the Brick Store north of the Temple formerly occupied by P. P. Pratt, or at Pres. B. Young's, corner of Kimball and Granger streets.
August 6, 14-1f

Old Connecticut Pottery.

WANDELL & MORE
MANUFACTURERS OF EARTHEN WARE, CITY OF JOSEPH, ILL.;
WAREHOUSE ON MILL LANE STREET, FOUR BLOCKS EAST OF THE TEMPLE.
KEEP constantly on hand, and manufacture to order, every description of articles to their line of business; namely—
Lead Pots, Crucibles, Furnaces, Jugs, Pitchers, Churns, Pans, Pickles, Water Kegs, Wash Basins, Milk Pans, Flower Pots, Tea Pots, Bed Pans, Coffee Pots, Dishes, Butlers, Ginger Pops, Botlers, Chimney Tops, stoves, and bell ed Jars with covers, straight and bell ed.
Butter Pots with covers, 7 1/2 Bread Pots with covers, square and round dishes, from 6 to 14 inches, 5 ovens, Chambers, and other articles too numerous to mention. We are also prepared to manufacture Sugar Moulds and Drips of a superior quality.
We are employing experienced workmen from New York, Connecticut and can assure the public, that our wares will be found equal, if not superior, to anything of the kind in the western country.
We can accommodate the public with wares of thirteen different shades, such as jet-black, blue-black, red, green, yellow, green color, mottled color, etc., etc.
Orders from St. Louis and other southern and western markets, packed in the best manner at a short notice. Cash or produce taken in exchange for wares.
C. W. WANDELL,
M. MORE, Jr.
Nauvoo, July 30, 1845-13-1y

WANTED.
BY the Nauvoo House Association, 200 Tons of hay, 10,000 Bushels of oats, 25,000 Bushels of wheat, 25,000 Bushels of corn, 5,000 Bushels of potatoes, 1,000 Cords of wood, 2,000 Dollars in cash, 1,000 Barrels of pork, 100 Hauls of beef cattle, 100 Horses,
And every thing else that can be made use of in building the "Nauvoo House." Apply at the office of the Association, corner of Parley and Hyde streets.
GEORGE MILLER,
PETER HAWES,
AMASA LYMAN,
GEORGE A. SMITH,
July 22-12f

HIO! PLEASURE IN ADVANCE!

TO those who wish to ride over the Rapids of the beautiful Mississippi I would say, I shall keep a good sail boat near Manhards Steam Mill for their accommodation and passengers to Keokuk. The waters purr along free as air—therefore we will land them at any convenient point on either side of the river after a pleasant sail on the bosom of the Father of waters, and I will endeavor to make engagements for a carriage, that those may take at the waters edge who desire it, after regaling if they choose upon beer, cake, &c. &c. Those who visit our city and wish to view the scenery on the Islands or Iowa, will be conveyed there also. All things will be done decently and in good order. Come and see!
A. YOUNG.
August 9th 1845-15-3w

N. B. I particularly invite the Twelve, President G. Miller, Father John Smith and his clerk, with their families. Mother Smith and the widows of the Martyred Prophet and Patriarch—to come and sail free.

NEIGHBORS.

WE have on hand about 20 copies of the last years Neighbor for binding those wishing to purchase will have to apply soon.
Nauvoo August 13th 1845-15-1f

LOOK HERE.

FIFTEEN or twenty good mechanics wanted immediately in the Nauvoo Coach and Carriage manufacturing association.
GEORGE W. HARRIS, President,
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Clerk pro tem
Nauvoo August 11th 1845-15-1f

NOTARY PUBLIC.
THE undersigned having been appointed NOTARY PUBLIC for Nauvoo, will attend to all business in the line according to law, at his office in the brick store on Water street.
W. W. PHELPS.
April 7 1845-49-3

TIME: TIME.—The subscribers would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they have now on hand and intend keeping at all times a large quantity of first class Lard, at their Kitchens near the upper end of Main street, formerly occupied by Peter Shinn. All kinds of country produce, (merchandise, &c.) received in payment, cash not refused.
JOSHUA BOYCK,
O. M. ALLEN,
EDMUND NELSON.
May 7, 1845-No 1-6m

NOTICE.
FOR sale or exchange for lands near or within twenty miles of Nauvoo. A Farm of 200 acres, 185 improved, good buildings, a first rate orchard, situated ten miles south of Parkersville, Perry county, Ill. For further particulars enquire of
LEVI STEWART.
Nauvoo, April 23d, 1845-52-1f

THE POTTERS ASSOCIATION.
THE undersigned would inform the citizens of the City of Joseph and the public generally that we are now manufacturing of the best material, and have on hand a large assortment of Earthenware a few yards east of the Temple on Knight street, such as Pitchers, Bowls, Plates, Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Chambers, Peppets and Salts, Nappies, Mugs, &c. which will be sold whole sale and retail, for Cash or Country Produce, cheaper than can be purchased on the Mississippi, of the same quality. We boast of the best material and best workmen in the United States can afford, being English Potters and having worked in the most extensive Manufactories in England.
ELIJAH K. FULLER, President
RICHARD STEELE,
WILLIAM FOX,
RICHARD RALPHS,
JOSEPH RALPHS,
THOMAS RALPHS,
ALFRED GORDON,
JOHN BOURNE CIPK,
June 4th 1845-5-6m

PHONOGRAPHY.
GEO. D. WATTS, wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he is teaching the art of Phonography in *Thirteen Lessons*, which will give the necessary instruction for a common practice. He will teach in different parts of the city, where a class can be obtained, at the rate of one dollar per scholar. May 2d, 1845-11f

NEW TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE HOUSE. general Grocery and Liquor store, north east corner of Fourth and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo.
The subscribers, having opened the above establishment and having bought entirely for cash, are enabled to sell every article in the above line, at the very lowest cash prices.
Call and try, ere you buy.
Purchasers are solicited to call and examine for themselves.
STRACHAN & NICHOLSON.
April 7:49-6m

NAUVOO MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.
Manufactured by the Nauvoo Coach and Carriage Manufacturing Association on Water street, in the City of Nauvoo, opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's store, the following articles, to wit: Coaches, Omnibuses, Chariots, Carriages, Cabs, Broughams, Buggies and Buggy Wagons, Hearse, Soutdowns, Trotting Wagons, Cows and one Horse Lumber Wagon, Ox and Horse Carriages, Snythe Smiths, Plow Horses, Bales, Carding and Thrashing Machines, Horse Powers, Railroad Cars and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sold as cheap as can be purchased in any eastern market. Let all orders must be paid, and addressed to: GEO. W. HARRIS, Esq. Pres't. of the Association.

J. H. & W. H. RALSTON,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.
Will attend to all business in their profession that is entrusted to their charge. Particular attention given to the collection of debts.
W. H. RALSTON'S Office at Warsaw, Hancock County, Illinois.
Warsaw, May 12th, 1845, -3-1f

CHEAPEST DRY GOODS IN ST. LOUIS.

WE offer to our friends in Illinois, as well as in our own state, a first rate opportunity of purchasing their goods as we are determined to sell lower than any engaged in our line of business. We sell for cash, and our motto is quick returns and small profits.
WEBB & SMITH.
Corner of 3d and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Country merchants will do well to give us a call.
April 7:49-6m W. &

NOTICE.
A Botanic Association has been formed in the city of Nauvoo, for collecting herbs and roots and preparing the same for the good of the saints. Let every person secure health. And look out for the best pills. Office south east of the Temple on Warsaw and Ripley sts.
JOS. YOUNGER, Pres't.
R. SHEPHERD, Ck.
July 18, 1845:12-3m

FOR SALE.
A House and one third of a lot on Parley Street east of Main near Mr. Oakley's. The house is 20 feet by 30 two stories high. A good well of water on the premises. Terms low for CASH. Enquire of E. T. Demson on Monson street between Fulmer & Warsaw streets or of G. W. Potter near the Post Office.
DANIEL LUTHER.
July 14 1845-11-1f

PIANO FOR MUSIC.
MRS. FITCHFORTH respectfully informs the inhabitants of Nauvoo, that she has commenced teaching Music on the Piano forte, and wish to suit the circumstances of the saints, she offers to teach at the very low rate of one dollar per quarter, for the whole season, as Mrs. P. has had the benefit of many years instruction from several of the most scientific English and German masters; and subsequently has had much experience in teaching, she flatters herself that she will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may favor her with their patronage.
Reference, kindly permitted, to Elders Brigham Young and John Taylor.
Enquire for Mrs. P. at Misses Gray's, millinery, Main street, or at her own residence, corner of Granger and Parley streets, one block east of the 8th street Hall.



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 3.—No. 22.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1845.

Whole Number 173

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR.

Editor and Proprietor.
At the corner of Main and Kimball Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.

MADE BY ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor) post paid, to receive attention.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS IN HANCOCK.

PROCLAMATION: No. 1.

TO THE CITIZENS OF HANCOCK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

WHEREAS a mob from one to two hundred men under arms, have gathered themselves together in the southwest part of Hancock County, and are at this time destroying the dwellings and other buildings, stacks of grain and other property, of a portion of our citizens, in the most inhuman manner, compelling defenceless children and women from their sick beds, and exposing them to the rays of the parching sun, there to lay and suffer without aid and assistance of a friendly hand, to minister to their wants in their suffering condition.

The rioters spare not the widow nor the orphan, and while I am writing this proclamation the smoke is rising to the clouds, and the flames are devouring four buildings, which have just been set on fire by the rioters.—Thousands of dollars worth of property has already been consumed; an entire settlement of about sixty or seventy families had waste, the inhabitants thereof are fired upon, narrowly escaping with their lives, and forced to flee before the ravages of the Mob.

By the revised laws of our State under the criminal code, sixth division 58th Section, Page 181, the crime of Arson is defined as follows: "Every person who shall willfully and maliciously burn, or cause to be burned, any dwelling house, kitchen, office, shop, barn, stable, store house, &c., &c., shall be deemed guilty of arson, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary, for a term not less than one year nor more than ten years, and should the life or lives of any person be lost in consequence of any such burning as aforesaid, such offender shall be guilty of Murder, and shall be indicted and punished accordingly."

And whereas the laws of this State make it my duty as a peace officer of this county, to suppress all riots, &c., &c., and all other crimes.

Therefore Jacob B. Backenstos, Sheriff of the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, in the name of the people of said State, and by the authority vested in me by virtue of my office, hereby solemnly command the said rioters and other peace breakers to desist forthwith, disperse and go to their homes, under the penalty of the laws. And I hereby call upon all the law abiding citizens as a posse comitatus of Hancock County, to give them aid and assistance in suppressing the rioters, and maintain the supremacy of the law.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Sheriff, &c.

P. S. It is a part of my policy that the citizens of Nauvoo remain quiet, and not a man from that city leave as a posse until it be made manifest that the law and order citizens without the city, will not have sufficient force to suppress the rioters of this disgraceful outrage; but that 2,000 effective men hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, to any point in Hancock County.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Sheriff, &c.

Green Pains, Hancock County, Ill., Sept. 18th, 1845.

PROCLAMATION No. 2.

To the Citizens of Hancock County Ill., and the surrounding country.

It is truly painful that my first proclamation did not have the desired effect of quelling the mob in Hancock County; I was strong in the hope that when men engaged in such fiendish and wicked purposes, came to reflect, after the excitement of the moment, would cease, and go to their homes.

The burning and destruction of houses and other property was commenced on the 10th of September inst., by a body of armed men who gathered themselves together, in the south west part of this county, headed, as it is said, by the notorious Levi Williams. The mob is spreading itself in different directions: some of the mob have been in pursuit of me since Wednesday afternoon about 3 o'clock;

they pursued me on the public road and have threatened my life: they levelled their arms at me, and desisted only when fired upon and the fear of death put them in mind of their illegal mob proceedings.—On yesterday, an armed force undertook to take me; I became apprised of their intentions—evaded them, and fled to Bear Creek, where I had a posse comitatus, and from thence I repaired; for the second time to Warsaw, to ascertain if any reliable force could be procured in that place. I became satisfied that I could get no aid from that place.

I became further satisfied that my life was sought by some of the mobbers, lurking about that town. This information was communicated to me by some personal friends who had free intercourse with, and confidence and secret intentions of those desperadoes. My friends of Warsaw considered my life in danger, and advised me not to go out, but to remain secreted in some safe place; but my business as an officer of the peace demanded my departure from that place. I procured the aid of a personal friend to guard me out of that place into the prairie some three or four miles. All my friends advised me, that should I meet or see men with arms, that I had better evade them, and under no considerations get into their hands. After parting with the gentleman who so kindly escorted me thus far I had traveled about a mile and a half when I discovered an armed body of some 20 or more men on the Warsaw and Carthage road two or three miles eastward of me, and going towards Warsaw. I watched them, and on discovering that 4 men of the force, mounted on horses, left the main body, apparently to strike a point in advance of me, with all the speed of their horses, and finding that they were in pursuit of me, I put the whip to my horse, as I was travelling in a buggy, they taking a near cut, evidently gained on me.

The chase lasted for a distance of about two miles, when I fortunately overtook three men with teams. I immediately informed them that armed men were pursuing me, evidently to take my life. I summoned them as a posse to aid me in resisting them. I dismounted and took a position in the road, with pistol in hand. I commanded them (the mobbers) to stop, when one of them held his musket in a shooting attitude, whereupon one of my posse fired, and it is believed, took effect on one of the lawless banditti. We remained and stood our ground, prepared for the worst, for about ten minutes. The mobbers, retreating some little distance, made no further assault, but finally retreated. I then made my way for the city of Nauvoo, where I am at this time. Knowing the plans and designs of the mob faction in our county, I am induced to be thus full and minute in detailing the particulars of those seeking my life, because I dare take steps as a peace officer, to put an end to the proceedings of the most lawless, disgraceful, and inhuman banditti that ever infested our State. Inasmuch as I have in vain applied to the citizens of this county, without the limits of the city of Nauvoo, therefore,

I, Jacob B. Backenstos, Sheriff of the County of Hancock and State of Illinois, in the name of the people of said State, and by virtue of the authority in me vested, hereby again solemnly command the mobbers and rioters throughout this county to disperse, desist, and forthwith go to their homes under the penalty of the laws of our country, and such other consequences as may follow.

And I hereby call upon, and likewise command every able bodied man throughout the county, to arm themselves in the best possible manner, and to resist any and all further violence on the part of the mob, and to permit no further destruction of property, and to arrest all those engaged in this wicked proceeding and destruction of property, and threatening of lives, and I further command that the posse comitatus repair to the nearest points invaded by the rioters, and to defend at the point of the bayonet. And at all hazards the lives and property of the peaceable citizens, and again reinstate the supremacy of the laws.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Sheriff, Hancock County, Ill.

Sept. 16th, A. D. 1845,)
half past 2 o'clock P. M.

P. S. It is but proper to state that the Mormon community have acted with more than ordinary forbearance—remaining perfectly quiet and offering no resistance when their dwellings, other buildings and stacks of grain &c., were set on fire in their presence, and they have foreborne until forbearance is no longer a virtue.

The notorious Col. Levi Williams, who is at the head of the mob, has ordered out the Militia of this Brigade, comprising Hancock, McDonough, and Schuyler counties, but it is to be hoped that no good citizen will turn out and aid him or others in the overthrow of the laws of our country, and it is certain that no good citizen will cross the Mississippi river with the design to aid the rioters.

J. B. B. Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION No. 3.

To the citizens of Hancock County, and the surrounding country.

WHEREAS the community at large may and do expect at my hands, a fair and impartial statement of facts, with regard to the riot which has been raging, and is still continuing its ravages with the firebrand and otherwise; since the issuing of my second proclamation the mob have become more infuriated than ever.

The Post Master at Carthage, Chauncey Robinson, Esq., who is also County Recorder, was compelled to flee from Carthage with his family, in order that their lives might be spared. Capt. Rose, the Treasurer and Assessor of Hancock County, was also expelled from his residence in Carthage, and obliged to flee to some secure place with his family for safety. At Warsaw Edward A. Bedell, Esq., Post Master of that place, and a Justice of the Peace of the Warsaw Precinct, was obliged to flee to save his life, giving him but a half minute time to prepare to go. These gentlemen have been driven from their homes by force of arms, and threats of immediate death, if they offered any resistance.

Messrs. Bedell & Robinson, are well known with very many citizens of the adjoining counties, and they are favorably known too, and are amongst our very best citizens in Hancock, (and if there be any merit in it, they rank amongst the oldest settlers of this county.) Capt. Rose, is much respected by all honorable men with whom he is acquainted. On the night of the 15th instant an armed mob surrounded my residence at Carthage, in search of me as they said, greatly terrified my wife and children, demanded entrance to search my house, and informed Mrs. B. that I must leave Hancock County immediately, under the penalty of consequence, which meant death.

On the night of the 16th, I raised an armed force of mounted men to march to Carthage, to rescue my family and others threatened. On entering the town we were fired upon by some of the mobbers, who instantly fled. My heart sickens when I think of the distressed situation in which I found my family, in the hands of a gang of black hearted villains, guilty of all the crimes known to our laws. It is however due to say, that there are a few of the Carthaginians and Warsaw people, who have heretofore acted with the mob faction, who are opposed to this riot, yet, up to this time, they have not joined the standard of law and order; the families which I designed to rescue had fled, with the exception of Mrs. Deming, the widow of the late Gen. Deming, who was of opinion that she might escape their vengeance, inasmuch as the death of her husband so recently, it was thought had appeased their wrath against that family.

After we had entered the town, persons were seen running about with fire brands. Anticipating their intention of firing their own buildings, in order to charge the same upon the posse comitatus, under my command, we immediately took steps to prevent this, by threatening to put to the sword all those engaged in firing the place. We then directed our march towards Warsaw, and on reaching a point midway to that place, I was informed of new depredations by the mob. I sent my family to Nauvoo for safety, under a small guard, and took up a line of march in the direction of the rising smoke. On reaching a point about three miles from the rising flames, I divided the posse comitatus in order to surround those engaged in the burning; we were discovered by them. On our approach the mobbers took flight, the posse pursuing with directions to arrest them if possible, and to fire upon them if they would not be arrested. The horse burners retreating towards one of their strong places at the speed of their horse, a part of the posse, pursuing at full speed, and firing upon them, killing two, and wounding, it is believed others. This occurred on Bear Creek, about two o'clock this afternoon.

I commanded one of the detachments in person, and authorized the person who commanded the other. As I was then satisfied that the burners had fled from that place, we directed our line of march northwardly, when we were informed of the approach of a reinforcement of mounted men, who were ordered to reconnoitre, raise the people to defend, and aid them in defending the settlement against the depredations of the mob. We then directed our course to Nauvoo, performing a forced march of about 65 miles in the space of 20 hours. This expedition is the first effort at resistance to mob violence in the county, since the outbreak. I have now a posse comitatus, numbering upwards of 2000 well armed men, firm and ready to aid me in suppressing the riot, and in arresting them. I am happy in informing the citizens that 2000 additional armed men hold themselves in readiness to be called out when necessary.

To those honorable and worthy citizens in the adjoining counties, who have proffered their aid in quelling this disgraceful mob, I will say, after returning my grateful acknowledgments for the kind interest which they have manifested in defence of the rights of American citizens, the Constitution and the laws of our beloved country. That, as yet, I have confidence that I can command force sufficient with this county, to arrest or if that fails, to put to the sword every villain engaged in this inhuman outrage; I am sanguine of success, whether my life be spared or not. Gladly will we receive aid from any of the adjoining counties, for the suppression of the rioters, in the event the force in this county be insufficient. If no considerable number of mobbers gather from without Hancock, success will crown our efforts. I am well advised that no considerable number from any of our adjoining counties, will come and act with any mob; and I now declare, that if the mob shall fire their own buildings, grain or other property, for the purpose of charging the same on my posse, I shall deal the same with them as though they destroyed the property of others, and arrest or put to the sword all such incendiaries.

Since my second proclamation, I have learned further particulars of the scoundrels, who were in pursuit of me on the highway on the 16th inst., the fact of which were fully set forth in said proclamation so far as was in my possession. I now inform the public that Franklin A. Worrell was one of the four, who, on that occasion pursued me; was shot by one of the four of my posse, who I summoned on the spot to protect my life. Worrell died the same day.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Sheriff H. Co., Ill.

Hancock County, Ill., Sept. 17th, A. D. 1845.

P. S. In my second Proclamation of Wednesday read yesterday.

Proclamation No. 4.

Since issuing proclamation No. 3 new things have transpired in which the community at large feel a deep and abiding interest, who expect from me, a fair, full and unvarnished statement of facts as they exist with regard to the rioters, if within my knowledge, as well as all my proceedings in attempting to suppress the same, with all the important facts as they occur during my progress.

On the evening of the 18th instant, I proceeded with 200 well armed mounted men, for the second time to the south west part of the county, which has sustained nearly all the suffering and destruction by the mob, joining the detachment which I had previously detailed to reconnoitre, make arrest and prevent further burning. My intention was to attack the encampment of the rioters, on the following day and rout them. I received intelligence that they had changed their position, which caused me to countermand a previous order for a reinforcement of eight hundred infantry and two pieces of ordnance. I also received intelligence that the mob were encamped in the bottom near the Mississippi river, below Warsaw, with at least eight hundred armed men with one piece of artillery. As I had previously determined to march into the camp of the rioters, and arrest or disperse them, I again ordered a reinforcement of four hundred infantry and one piece of artillery, with the intention of attacking the camp; this gave me the command of a posse with seven hundred men and one piece of ordnance.

Knowing the courage, bravery, and skill of the forces under my command, I was willing to make an attack upon the enemy entrenched behind their fortifications. I then took up a line of march to Carthage, the County seat of Hancock, the residence of nearly all of the notorious Carthage Greys, and the headquarters of a band of the most infamous and villainous scoundrels that ever infested any community, who have, for the last two years abandoned labor and the ordinary avocations of good citizens; they are generally poor; a few have been trading upon borrowed capital; but they are selfish and will not even trust their own mob friends. Many of those have considerable large families; they must live and do live;—how, I would ask do such men get a living? men without means and with families, too, and who do nothing but brawl about grog shops, cursing and abusing better citizens than they can be; men who are openly upholding mob violence, aiding and abetting the extermination of the very best and oldest settlers in this county, forsooth they have the independence of differing with them in opinion. Did not the community in this and the surrounding counties already know the names of those heaven daring and pirates, I should give their names at full length. I entered the town of Carthage about the setting of the sun, as I had a large number of writs for the arrest of those accused of burning houses,

bars, and stacks of grain, I ordered my posse to surround the town and permit none to escape, but to bring every man to the Court House in order that I might arrest such persons as I had writs against, and detain such other persons in custody as are accused by respectable persons until writs could be procured; that they might be dealt with according to law. All those against whom I had writs fled before I could have them surrounded except one Anthony Barkman.

Col. Gettis, was arrested on suspicion of being one of the ring leaders, he is charged with having ordered out his regiment in order to join the mob, orders signed by him, directing to and commanding the Captains of companies under his command, requiring them immediately to call out their respective companies; this Col. Gettis admits, but claims that he was commanded to do so by a superior officer, viz: Col. Levi Williams, who claims to hold and have the command of this brigade, comprising Hancock, McDonough, and Schuyler counties, by virtue of seniority by commission, Col. Gettis agreed to remain until morning, when I informed him that he would not be detained, as I was unable to get positive testimony that he was engaged in burning, or that he advised others so to do, however, several suspicious circumstances connected with the conduct and acts of Col. G., for several days previous to my entrance into Carthage; for instance, Col. Levi Williams, John McCauley, a notorious advocate of the mobbers, several others of the same gang and this same Col. Gettis, held a secret meeting in Carthage on the 16th inst. Col. G. is a strong advocate for the extermination of a portion of the community of this county. Some of the law and order citizens of Carthage and vicinity felt disposed to censure me for not putting him under arrest, as it is believed he is a co operator of the notorious Levi Williams.

After the posse was put in motion in the direction of Carthage, I addressed a communication to Col. Levi Williams and others, in the words and figures following, to wit:

2 o'clock P. M., Sept. 18th, 1845.
Head Quarters of the Sheriff of Hancock County, commanding the posse comitatus of the Southern detachment in said county.

To the Mob gathered in the s. w. part of Hancock County, Ill., commanded and directed by Col. Levi Williams and a few others, who as it is said have a strong force, under their influence and guidance, and who are also strongly fortified as I am informed, and who have as I have destroyed much property with force of arms, by going about this county shooting at, and compelling peaceable citizens to leave their homes, and applying firebrands to their buildings, grain, &c., and otherwise by all manner of inhuman treatment to the sick, and helpless women and children. It is unnecessary for me again to remind you of the magnitude of the crimes of which you already stand charged. Some of the sick women and children who were compelled to leave their sick beds under your wicked and fiendish law, having died it is believed in consequence of exposure to the inclemency of the weather and the rays of the scorching sun, thus adding murder to the lesser crime of arson. My duty as an officer is defined by law. Your mob proceedings require of me an effort to quell you in your mad career if possible without the shedding of blood. You will all do me the justice to say that I have spared no pains in endeavoring to accomplish such a desirable result. I issued proclamations, and took pains that copies were sent to your mob camps, you know my duty. You were advised openly of my determination and policy which were fully set forth in my proclamations. You have not desisted in your depredations, but on the other hand you became more emboldened than before.

In the mean time I have raised a posse comitatus in order to arrest all engaged in this riot if possible, and in case they should not submit to law and be arrested, to fire upon them or put them to the sword. The painful necessity of firing upon a part of your depredators, became apparent on the 16th inst., at which time several of the rioters were killed; we caught them in the act of burning buildings. I will close this communication by again appealing to you in the name of humanity, the law, and the good of yourselves and our country that you instantly desist your looting and burning, deliver yourselves into my hands to be dealt with according to law, that is to say, to the leaders; and to surrender into my hands the ordinance which you procured through fraud and deception; and that you also deliver into my hands all the State arms which you have twice heretofore refused to surrender upon the demand of the Executive of the State by his authorized agent; and forthwith disperse each and all of you go to your homes and pursue the ordinary avocations of good peaceable citizens. Such a course will be honorable to you, and will save the shedding of much blood.

I am authorized to relieve and take charge of the public arms in this county.

It is expected that you will comply with the above reasonable requests. I hereby pledge myself to protect you in all your constitutional rights, and that you shall be dealt with according to the laws of our country. Should you be fit to submit to the laws and requirements as set forth above, you will on the part of the mob, communicate to me in writing at the Chapman place, midway between Carthage and Warsaw, on to-morrow at 12 o'clock M. Should you not submit or refuse to reply, your silence will be taken as a refusal to surrender to the laws, when you must expect to meet the consequences.

Respectfully yours, &c.
J. B. BACKENSTOS, Sheriff of Hancock County, Ill.

P. S. I sent by the bearer heretofore my last proclamation, No. 3.

On the following day Mr. Calkins, the express, returned, and stated that Col. Williams had crossed the river into the State of Missouri, whither he had fled, with

The following communication in reply to my letter of yesterday:

Sept. 19th, '45.

J. B. Backenstos, Sir—I received a communication yesterday, through the hands of Mr. Calkins, addressed to me in the character of the "leader of the mob." I entertain no communication, neither will I make any reply in that character. Your communication bespeaks the character of its author, and meets from me, that indignant contempt, it so richly deserves. If you were worthy the notice of a gentleman, I would meet you on any field, but as you occupy a station so far beneath the dignity of a man that I shall not condescend to have anything to do with you in any manner, shape or form. You can pursue what course with the "mob." You please, I answer not for them, but rest assured that they are at all times ready for you.
LEVI WILLIAMS.

I am directed by Gov. Ford to collect the public arms which have been demanded in vain twice before from the mobbers to wit: the arms of the Carthage Greys, and the arms in the hands of Capt. Grover & Davis at Warsaw under this order and instruction I directed my posse at Carthage to collect all the public arms which were so unfortunately placed in the hands of officers and privates who have on many occasions used them as means to terrify insult and abuse the peaceable citizens of our County. I have collected nine stand and a part of the accoutrements and will endeavor to get the balance.

I have them in my possession subject to the order of the Commander in Chief of the Illinois Militia; they are not and shall not be used by the posse under my command, as I have no authority from the Governor for so doing.

The posse under my command have been prompt and obedient to all my orders, with the exception of one order in relation to the collection of the State arms at Carthage. I ordered the posse to ask for and receive from any person in possession of any arms of the Carthage Greys, and deliver them to me at the Court House. This order was disobeyed or misunderstood, by two of the posse by bringing three guns, the private property of citizens; and one man quarrelled with a lady and used in her presence, ungentlemanly language. I ordered the three men immediately under arrest, placed them under guard, sent them home, and returned the guns.

After leaving a sufficient force to defend the place against the mobbers both within and without the town of Carthage, at about 12 o'clock on the 20th inst. we took up our line of march to the place of rendezvous at the Chapman place, between Warsaw and Carthage, thence to proceed against the mob encampment with a design to arrest or rout them from their hiding place. Before I reached midway to Warsaw, I received positive intelligence that the mob had fled the county and state by crossing the Mississippi river at Warsaw with all their arms, cannon, &c., to Missouri. I marched the posse to Warsaw for the purpose of making arrests; remained a short time; when I directed the infantry and artillery northwardly on the prairie road and I proceeded up the bottom road with the mounted forces. I am now on the bank of the Mississippi river near Montebello.

Since the firing upon the mob at Bear Creek on the 16th inst. there has been no burning of any houses, barns, grain, stacks, or any thing else that has come to my knowledge. The mobbers, rioters and other outlaws have principally fled without the limits of this county. Peace and quiet, law and order, has again been restored in Hancock County.

Therefore I, Jacob B. Backenstos, Sheriff of Hancock County, hereby proclaim the county of Hancock in peace; that the rioters have dispersed and gone to their homes, or fled this county and State. Let all good citizens who were expelled, by the mobbers, from their homes, and those who fled from the county for security against mob violence, return to their homes, and they shall be protected. I have an armed force stationed in the Court House at Carthage, for the protection of the officers of the county, who are compelled by law to reside at the county seat, and for the protection of all persons having business at, or who may desire to visit Carthage, and also to protect from insult and mob violence the inhabitants of Carthage and the surrounding country. I have a number of small scouting parties reconnoitering the county to keep the peace and protect the settlements and make arrests of those who are known to be guilty of the riot, in whose hands writs have been placed. I desire that the citizens will aid them in ferreting them out, that they may be arrested and brought to justice.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, SHERIFF H. CO. Ill.
Bank of the Mississippi river, near Montebello, Sept. 20th, A. D. 1845.

P. S.—The Warsaw Signal Extra of the 18th Sept., contains its usual amount of willful and malicious falsehoods. It is unnecessary for me to deny any one statement; I pronounce the entire Extra a tissue of lies from beginning to end, so far as they purport to give the news of the killing of Worrell and McCauley, and the balance set forth in relation to the difficulties in our county, and I hold myself responsible to prove the same false, by men of the best standing.
J. B. B. Sheriff.

Proclamation: No. 5.

To the Citizens of Hancock County, Ill., and the surrounding country.

In issuing this my fifth proclamation I shall be obliged to omit many things which have transpired in this County since the 20th inst. (the date of Proclamation No. 4.) nevertheless I shall endeavor to give all the important facts that may be interesting to the community. There seems to be a continuance of peace throughout Hancock County. There has been no burning of houses, or other property since a part of my posse pursued the mob and fired upon them. In my last proclamation I stated that the mobbers had fled the country; as yet they have not returned; they are braving about the adjoining counties, State of Missouri, and Iowa Territory; circulating all kinds of falsehoods, and misrepresentations for the purpose of getting aid in order to recommence burning, and mobbing &c. As yet they have not been able to raise any considerable force to march into Hancock under arms, against the constitution and the laws, and I am certain that unless the mob faction can succeed in deceiving the people without this county by fraud, and forgery of militia orders and proclamations purporting to emanate from the Executive and commander-in-chief of the Illinois militia, that they cannot get force sufficient to recommence their depredations. Let me I entreat the people abroad not to act in haste.

There are many complaints made to me by Mormons and Anti-Mormons, about stealing cattle &c. I have used every exertion in the power of man to ferret out the truth concerning these complaints, and reports. Many Mormons who were burnt out in the south-west part of this county, were employed for the last ten or twelve days in removing their household furniture, other movables and grain to Nauvoo city. After they had finished hauling their goods, proceeded to gather and drive their cattle from the infected district to Nauvoo but could not find them. There are many who are willing to make affidavit that their cattle were left in the hands of the mob when they were exterminated, and when they went in search of their cattle afterwards could not find them. More than 200 head of cattle are missing in this way according to the complaints made to me. There are also complaints by several Mormons that horses have been stolen from them. There are also many articles of minor importance reported to me as having been stolen from the Mormons. Some 50 head of cattle are reported to have been stolen from the settlement about 5 miles east of Warsaw, and about the same number near Carthage. The cattle which are said to have been stolen from near Carthage and Warsaw, belong mostly to B. F. Marsh Esq., and the Messrs. Clandlers, near Warsaw, and to Messrs. Mullen and Falls, and Mr. Alex. Barnes near Carthage. There was also stolen from Ebenezer Rand Esq. of Carthage, 2 Bee gums, and a Mrs. Hawley reports some clothing missing.

Every one of those persons who report property stolen, who are not Mormons, are by no means regarded as enemies by them; but on the other hand they have all denounced this mobbing and burning, as a most infamous act. It is nothing more than reasonable to suppose that men who will burn houses, barns, grain, and other property, and who will drive and exterminate United States Post Masters and other officers, from their offices and homes, with force of arms, under the penalty of death, are none too good to steal cattle, horses, and sheep too. Men who are guilty of such damnable outrages are hardened against all the tender feelings of human beings; the savage would shrink with horror at such base and cowardly acts as are characteristic of this mob faction. Again, why is it that the stealing of cattle and horses is confined nearly in every instance to those who are opposed to the mobbers? If the Mormons are guilty of these depredations complained of, is it not a remarkable circumstance that not a single hoof of all the cattle and horses that are alleged to have been stolen, were taken from any of those engaged in the mobbing; in every case, so far as I can learn, they were taken from persons opposed to this wicked proceeding of the mob party.

That infamous black-hearted and murderous scoundrel Thomas C. Sharp, editor of that treacherous paper called the Warsaw Signal, himself guilty of all the crimes known to our laws, is at the head of this band of mobbers and extortionators. Are the people in Hancock County and the surrounding country prepared that such a debased heaven-daring villain as Sharp shall give tone to public opinion? I ask with an honest and honorable community for a moment seriously entertain any thing that may emanate from such a fountain of corruption? For the honor and perpetuity of our glorious republican institutions, it is to be hoped not. Sharp openly and boldly calls upon the citizens of this and the adjoining counties and other places to come into Hancock to overthrow the law. Fellow citizens will you take the advice of such a scoundrel as Sharp, the author of our difficulties and troubles, a murderer and the apologist of murderers, house burners &c.

Sharp's rule of moral principle is exemplified as follows by his own writings: "If men in the custody of the law, and

under promise of protection be murdered in cold blood, Sharp is found the apologist of the murderers, (and) would take a hand himself.)

If men pursue another on our high ways with musket and swords at the speed of their horses for miles, with the intention of killing or arresting without process an officer of the county, against whom no charge is or was alleged, and one of the villains should be killed, murder is the cry of this Sharp; or if a gang of villains burning and continue to burn for six days, the dwellings, barns, and stacks of grain and hay—expelling sick women and children from their sick beds, and exposing them to the inclemency of the weather and die in consequence of such cruel and fiendish treatment; and after having been warned time and again by the proper officer, of what they might expect in case they should not desist; and when caught in the act of burning houses, flee and refuse to be taken are fired upon—a few are killed, Sharp's cry of murder, murder, is again raised at the top of his voice. What a poor trifling scamp—for he certainly does not know how contemptible he is in the eyes of all honorable men. He has no associates except those who are participators with him.

Sharp by his last Signal has made comments upon, and attempts to prove some statements which I made in Proclamations numbered 2 and 3. How does he get his information as to the killing of Worrell, to be in truth? His informants can be no other than those guilty with Worrell, in pursuing me for my life on the highway, and who are ready to say and swear any thing that may clear them from punishment which they so richly deserve; and as to the firing upon the mob, he relies upon men for testimony, guilty of crimes which will secure them a safe place in our state penitentiary for years, and others are candidates like himself for the gallows. Such is the character of Sharp's informants, upon those subjects which he speaks of in his Signal; none others of the mob were within sight or hearing at the time the occurrence took place.

Fellow citizens, a proclamation was handed to me this morning, purporting to be from Gov. Ford of our state; it certainly is a forgery or fraud. You will observe that it is simply dated, "Executive Department, Springfield, Sept. 21st, 1845," it does not state whether it comes from Springfield, Ohio, Ky., or any other state. The proclamation also states that Cols. Baker and Merriam, had volunteered to command, &c. And also the proclamation is signed Thomas Ford, Governor and commander-in-chief; in order to make such a document official, it should be signed as Governor of Illinois and commander-in-chief, of the Illinois militia. I pronounce it a base fraud, I hope no armed men will come into Hancock county, under such circumstances, I shall regard them in the character of a mob, and shall treat them accordingly. I am personally acquainted with Maj. Baker, and Capt. Merriam, and I am warranted in saying that they would under no circumstances, aid or countenance a mob. I will again say, that from the general phraseology of the proclamation, I pronounce it a fraud upon the people; let no man turn out under it, as it evidently is one of Sharp's latest acts of rascality and one of the last dying efforts to raise a mob.

I will herewith submit a few affidavits, they speak for themselves. One of these affidavits fully shows whether Worrell and his blood-hounds knew me or not when they pursued me on the prairie; it also speaks to the point as to the course the anti-mormon mob intended to pursue; it also explains something about looking horses, (and as Tom Ship would have it about the lesser crimes of killing and slaying and burning.) I have only to say that as to the character of John Horner Esq. as a good citizen and honest man, he is honorable and independent, he has no superior in our section of country, and as to Capt. Rose, he is respected by all his standing and character is proof against all base men. As to the other affiant I am not acquainted with him.

Men engaged in burning houses for 6 long days, have fled this county to avoid an arrest; they are now using their utmost endeavors to raise help in the neighboring counties and in the State of Missouri, to recommence burning and mobbing. Will honest men be influenced by such characters, we will see. Every thing has remained quiet for 9 successive days, and unless the mob will again re-assemble in Hancock Co. peace will continue.

I would say to the citizens of Augusta in this county, that as I have been informed by good authority, that some of you had fled the county by crossing into the county of Shelby, and there made an encampment for the gathering of the mob, if such is the fact, let me remonstrate against such an act, and entreat you to come to your homes, and aid in the maintenance of peace.

Some of the mobbers said that I refused to submit to law, there being a writ out against me for killing Worrell, sworn out by one of the parties in company with Worrell when they pursued me. This is false; I twice offered to surrender myself into the hands of the constable, who said that he did not care any thing about it, that he considered it all a mistake in the boys in taking out the writ. I am at all times ready to be tried by the laws of my country.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Sheriff, H. C. Carthage, Sept. 25, 11 o'clock a. m. 1845.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

Hancock County.

Personally appeared before me the Clerk of the County Commissioners Court of Hancock County, John H. Harper, of said County, who after being duly sworn according to law, deposed and said, that on Wednesday night the 17th inst., I was at Wm. Kendal Jr. Esq. a little after night; Noah M. Rickard drove up with his family and wished the privilege of stopping, a short time, and appeared very much excited, and said to Mr. Kendal in my presence and hearing, that he had just returned from the mob where they were burning houses and that they had burned more than 40 yesterday, and he presumed as many to-day; and he thought it was just and right, and every man ought to turn out and help them. He also stated that 10 or 12 men came to Carthage on Monday to kill Backenstos, and that he (Backenstos) discovered them and narrowly made his escape, and we presumed he had gone to Warsaw; and I was the second person who volunteered to go the next morning after him, and Frank Worrell was the first; and also that Mr. Kendal's son was along, and that the company consisted of six or eight persons; and further that the intention was to follow Backenstos, but if they could not find him, to go to the mob where they were burning; and that on the Carthage and Warsaw road, about two miles this side of Marles, they saw Backenstos coming in his buggy, and we thought he knew us for he left the road and took through the prairie as fast as he could push his horse, and we took after him but he ran until he came to a branch where there was a group of Mormons in the brush; and further that Backenstos could not have shot Worrell, for he was a 100 or a 150 yards off, and had nothing but a pistol, but that it was a yager or musket fired from the bushes, for it was an ounce ball, and went through him. Worrell was put into the wagon and died in my lap in one half hour; but we took him to Warsaw; then we went down where the Mob was burning houses; and when the mob was informed of Worrell's death, they passed a unanimous resolution that they would no longer wait for the Mormons to take the goods out of their houses, but would burn, and slay, and kill, and take horses.

And said Rickard stated, that he had returned home to take his family away, and had got so far with them, and that they wanted help to go and join the mob, for they needed help. This deponent further states that he has resided in Hancock County nearly seven years, and does not belong to the Mormon Church or community, nor ever did; but that he has been, and now is an Elder in the Baptist denomination for about twenty years, and a member twenty-five years.

JOHN HARPER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of September, A. D. 1845.

GEO. W. THATCHER.

[Clerk, C. C. Hancock Co.]

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

Hancock County.

Personally appeared before me, the Clerk of the County Commissioners Court of Hancock County, Ethel B. Rose, Treasurer and Assessor of said County, who upon being duly sworn according to law, depose and said that on Monday night of the 15th inst., between nine and ten o'clock, P. M., a mob of about eight armed men came to my residence in Carthage and called me out of the house, and bringing their guns to a charge bayonet, notified me that I must leave the county and never come back; unless I could come as an old citizen, that is a person having similar opinions to themselves. And they said if I did not I must suffer the consequences which I took to my death. Said Rose further states that he does those who appeared armed in front of his house, there was a fellow standing back rather near some locust trees, by the name of H. Rose Hopkins who had his own estimation become an old citizen by a residence in this state of about six months. He further states that as they went away he followed out and discovered two other men who had apparently been concealed near a fence. And he verily believes one of those two was Captain R. F. Smith of the Carthage Greys. He states that the reason why he was able to identify objects and men, so well in the night, was that the moon shone exceedingly bright on that night. This deponent states further that he learned of the mob when it came to him with an order of extermination, that C. Robison, the P. M. of Carthage, and County Recorder of this county, was to be the next victim; so he (this deponent) went directly to Robison's, got there before the mob, and informed him what he might expect. While there the mob came, called to him and asked if his name was Robison; he answered yes. They then told him that it was the orders from head quarters that he should leave the county immediately that if he did not, his property should be destroyed and he with it.

E. B. ROSE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of September, A. D. 1845.

GEO. W. THATCHER.

[Clerk, C. C. Hancock Co.]

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

Hancock County.

Personally appeared before me, Hazen Kimball, an acting Justice of the Peace, in and for the county of Hancock, James Bellows who being first duly sworn deposed and says, that on or about 14th day of September, A. D. 1845, within the county of Hancock a mob of twelve men with arms came to my house and ordered me to leave with my family forthwith, I see nothing removed such of my goods as I could hardly get out of my house into the woods. The same evening the mob returned and tore down my chimney, cut up my saddle, and done considerable damage to my property, and drove me and my family from all of our goods; and have retained the same in the place since the present time. And the deponent further says that Adam Snyder, Medth Perry were two of the individuals that composed the mob as aforesaid, and further this deponent says not.

JAMES BELLOWES.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 25th September, 1845.

HAZEN KIMBALL, J. P. [L. S.]

TO THE PUBLIC:

I was arrested by the Sheriff of Hancock, under a charge of perjury on the evening of the 19th inst., since which time I have been prisoner and under guard, Sheriff Backenstos using every means to my satisfaction, to get me a speedy trial; he took me before Thos. L. Barnes Esq. a Justice of the Peace at Carthage, E. A. Bedell, Esq. another Justice of the Peace being present. I was ready for trial, but the court decided that they had no jurisdiction of the case, unless the Sheriff could make return that the Justice who issued the writ was not to be found, or was absent from home.

The Sheriff then took me to Nauvoo for trial where the justice who issued the warrant lived; and after hearing the testimony I was discharged, there is another States warrant in the hands of the Sheriff, for threatening the life of the Sheriff. I acknowledge that I offered \$500 reward for his head, secured with bond and good security. I also openly declared that I would take his life by shooting him, on or about the 15th September.

I would state that I have been treated in a kind and humane manner by the Sheriff, and all the posse around him which I have seen or heard. One of the posse, Col. Markham, who I last year with the aid of others, drove out of Carthage at the point of the bayonet, was with me a great deal, and never even in sulled nor abused me in any manner. There not being time for my trial, I am under a pledge of honor, to surrender myself into the hands of the Sheriff or any of his deputies or any constables, at any time when I can have a speedy trial.

My wife is sick; this the Sheriff knows, and I have strongly begged that I might be permitted to go home, and not be tried at this time, as I am guilty of the threats which I acknowledge, and would be committed or held to bail. I am well treated by all the people of Nauvoo with whom I have met.

ANTONY BARKMAN.

Nauvoo, Sept. 20, 1845.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1, 1845.

Law and Order Triumphant.—We feel thankful that we live in a free country yet. Gov. Ford manfully puts matters in a train to sustain Law and Order. The State Register wisely observes that "Sheriff Backenstos deserves credit for his exertions" in quelling the mob of Hancock; and the Missouri Reporter, which has heretofore received a lick or two from us by way of change, has made a full atonement for all out standing balances, in the following just conclusion:

"We have observed the progress of this affair, and have arrived at the conclusion, that the Mormons are more sinned against than sinning. If some of their number have committed petty larceny, their opponents have committed arson by the wholesale, and provoked the taking of human life, after having previously committed the most cold-blooded murders. But, be the cause of quarrel what it may, the strong arm of the State should be made to crush the rioters at once."

If the press and people will now frown down mobocracy and crime by a unity of effort, peace, law and order, will prevail. The way matters look now causes us to exclaim—the democracy of the country is abundantly able to sustain the rights of the people, and transmit to posterity, its happy institutions unimpaired.

Proclamations.—Three proclamations from the Governor have been received. We are only able however, to give one this week.

Look Wild.—The Quincy Morning Courier says that "three hundred Mormons had Colt's patent revolvers and could shoot sixteen times a minute."

Pretty apt, but why not tell the story on this wise: 1000 Mormons were equal to 30,000 of the mob, each Mormon being armed with a fifteen shooter, a brace of Colt's patent revolving pistols, of six barrels each, a dragoon sword and pistols, making 20 rounds, and a "Spanish lasso," to catch the running game, making thirty to one? Aint that tremendous?

The Weather.—We had a fine rain on Sunday, which, after so much dust, has softened the air quite agreeably. There has been a time of dry weather the past month, which has rendered the surrounding country somewhat sickly; a little rain occasionally, and some fall frost, which as yet, has not made its appearance, will do much towards healthifying the climate. The Mississippi river is a perfect healthometer: When it is low, health is low, and when it is high, health is high.

The Governor's posse.—Yesterday Gen. Hardin, Judge Douglass, and Sheriff Backenstos, with about four hundred of the Governor's troops, visited Nauvoo.

Treason.—On the 24th of September, Daniel Spencer, W. W. Phelps, John Taylor, Osborn Spencer, Charles C. Rich, Wm. Clayton, Willard Richards, Edward Hunter, Reynolds Cahoon, Alpheus Cutler, Hosea Stout and John Scott were arrested by the Sheriff upon a writ charging them with "Treason." They were arraigned at Carthage, before T. L. Barnes and E. A. Bedell, Esqs., and Antony Barkman whose name was to the

affidavit upon which the writ issued, sworn. Upon investigation it appeared that the witness had been suborned; had signed and sworn to two affidavits, written by George Backman; did not know any of the defendants named in the affidavit; and who were now in Court; nor did he know any of the men in the other affidavit not in Court; had sworn to both affidavits upon reports, and was deceived for he had been with the Mormons and they treated him well; will tell the truth now; is sorry for what he had done; knows nothing against any of the men named in either affidavit. There being no cause of action whatever, the court discharged the defendants.

The other writ, calling for some 10 or 12 principal men of Nauvoo, was said to be in the hands of constable Barnes, who helped burn Fellows' house, barn and grain, and fled for fear of justice. Both of these writs were issued by R. F. Smith, of Carthage Grey memory, who also fled for—(never mind) he knows enough said; we have never seen a blacker plot of death detected.

Earth!—From the days of Abel till now, the children of the world and the children of God could not endure each other's presence; nor live together in peace. The principles of pure religion and the principles of the world's power are diametrically opposed to each other. The former has faith and works in a kingdom and glory through the merits of Jesus Christ; and the latter trusts in an arm of flesh.

The pages of history are full of the persecutions of the ancient saints. Abraham, to save his life, gave his wife to satisfy the lust of a king, and Lot offered his two daughters to the Sodomites to appease their wrath against the angels of God. We have never come to that nor will we, for God in his infinite wisdom, has prepared a better way for his people in the last days.

It is said in the revelations of Jesus Christ, that he that will not take up his sword and fight must needs flee to Zion for safety.

Another important fact is, that the saints are not to fight (as this nation tries to make believe) for conquest or slaughter, only have they ever taken up arms in self defence, against mobocracy. Speaking of the redemption of Zion, unto the saints, if the last days, our Savior says: "Behold, I do not require at their hands to fight the battles of Zion; for, as I said in a former commandment, even so will I fulfil, I will fight your battles."

Behold, the destroyer I have sent forth to destroy and lay waste mine enemies; and not many years hence, they shall not be left to pollute mine heritage, and to blaspheme my name upon the lands which I have consecrated for the gathering of my saints."

Here then we have it in so many words:—Th—Lord will fight the battles, NOT MEN!

The fortunes of war.—It is a source of some amusement to witness the lively spirit, which manifests itself in various ways since the late mob war. Our senior has composed and set to music a beautiful piece, entitled "The Mobber's Retreat, or Chambers' Quick Step from the Burning."

From another song handed to us, we select the following verse:—

"Poor Chambers, the little bull hero,
"Mob Williams' great plumpo,"
"In the garb of a second Nero,"
"Span air for his life:—O heigh O!"

Such indications, democratically speaking, develop the "Whig bumps," like the Irishman's breastplate, "a little too handy to the back door of honor."

Help.—Gen. Hardin has arrived at Carthage with 300 volunteers in favor of law and order. This continues the County of Hancock in the channel of peace and, we hope, of justice too.—The mob have been busy for some time, in passing the old citizens' cattle to parts unknown, because they would not join the mob. Such aggressions soon find a day of retribution in the simplicity of the law.

City Wits.—Too often puppets flitted to hang fine clothes upon—butterflies, made to flaunt and flutter on sunny days through the great promenade—creatures who desert their homes, impoverish their children, ruin their husbands, and nine times in ten end their career by taking the one step from frivolity and heartlessness to infamy.—Chicago Democrat.

If the above is true, cities are sinks of iniquity, schools of scandal, and great centers on the body of the world. Whenever Nauvoo bears such testimony of herself, they may try out Ishlah!

The Mob Chastened.—We clipped the following communication, from a little two penny pusillanimous paper called the Beardstown Gazette, edited by a mobocrat. The slant at Gov. Ford from Alex. Sympton, is all in keeping, but it is an old saying, that "When God and the Governor are willing the devil may get his due."

Beardstown, Sept. 23, 1845.

Mr. Editor:—I am now on my way to return from Springfield, to which place I have been to see his Honor Gov. Ford, in relation to our troubles in Hancock with the Mormons. I called on him, at his house, early yesterday morning, in company with my neighbor, Noah M. Rickard, Esq., from Carthage. I commenced telling the Governor our situation in Hancock, when he stopped me short, and remarked that I could not impose on him in such a way, that he had correct information every day from that county; and that he had issued a proclamation for five hundred men to assist Backenstos, and had given Gen. Hardin entire command; that the an-

ti-Mormons were a set of d—d rascals and scoundrels, and that the Mormons were good citizens.

I told him (the Governor) that I was informed that he had told Backenstos to go ahead and take the county, and that he should protect him; which he neither denied nor assented to. The Governor then took me to the Secretary's office, and there read me the orders to Gen. Hardin; after which I was leaving the office, when he called me back and said, "Now, by G—d, if you go to Hancock or elsewhere, and raise troops to fight the Mormons, I will go to the northern part of the State and get troops, take every anti-Mormon, and by G—d I will have half of you shot."

Respectfully yours,

ALEX. SYMPSON.

A Proclamation?

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me that divers persons from Missouri and Iowa Territory, threaten to invade this State for the purpose of taking part in the civil war, which it is hoped, certain wicked and disorderly persons will not be enabled to continue to carry on in the county of Hancock;

Now therefore, I Thomas Ford, Governor of the state of Illinois, do warn all such persons, who will imprudently thrust themselves, into a quarrel with which they have nothing to do, as citizens of this state; that if taken in any act of war or mischief, they will be chastised in a most summary manner; and if they escape beyond the limits of this state, they will be demanded to be surrendered to the authorities of Hancock county, that they may be tried for their crimes and punished according to law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the state to be affixed.

Done at Springfield, this twenty-sixth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

[L. S.] By the Governor,

THOMAS FORD.

Thompson Campbell, Sec'y. of State.

Nauvoo, Oct. 1st 1845.

To the First President and Council of the Church at Nauvoo:—

Having had a free and full conversation with you this day in reference to your proposed removal from this county, together with the members of your church, we have to request you to submit the facts and intentions stated to us in said conversation to writing; in order that we may lay them before the Governor and people of the State. We hope that by so doing it will have a tendency to allay the excitement at present existing in the public mind.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves

Respectfully yours, &c.,

JOHN J. HARDIN,

W. B. WARREN,

S. A. DOUGLASS,

J. A. McDUGALL.

Nauvoo, Oct. 1st 1845.

To Gen. John J. Hardin, W. B. Warren,

S. A. Douglass, and J. A. McDougall.

Messrs:—

In reply to your letter of this date, requesting us to submit the facts and intentions stated to you, to writing, in order that you may lay them before the Governor and people of the State. We would refer you to our communication of the 24th ult. to the Quincy Committee &c. a copy of which of which is herewith enclosed.

[The following is a copy of the communication referred to.]

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—

Nauvoo, September 24, 1845.

Whereas a council of the authorities of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, at Nauvoo, have this day received a communication from Henry Asbury, John P. Robbins, Albert J. Pearson, P. A. Goodwin, J. N. Rulston, M. Rogers, and E. C. Conyers, Messrs. Committee of the citizens of Quincy, requesting us to communicate in writing our disposition and intention at this time, particularly with regard to removing to some place where the peculiar organization of our church will not be likely to engender so much strife and contention as so unhappily exists at this time in Hancock and some of the adjoining counties;

And, whereas, said Committee have reported to us the doings of a public meeting of the citizens of Quincy, on the 22d inst., by which it appears there are some feelings in that place concerning us as a people, and in relation to which sundry resolutions were passed, purporting to be for the purpose of maintaining or restoring peace to the country;

And, whereas, it is our desire, and ever has been, to live in peace with all men, so far as we can, without sacrificing the right of worshipping God according to the dictates of our own consciences, which privilege is guaranteed to us by the Constitution of these United States;

And, whereas, we have, time and again, and again, been driven from our peaceful homes, and our women and children been obliged to exist on the prairies, in the forests, on the roads, and in tents, in the dead of winter, suffering all manner of hardships, even to death itself, as the people of Quincy



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 3.—No. 23.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois Wednesday, Oct. 29 1845.

Whole Number 179

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR.

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Main and Kimball Streets.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor.) POST PAID, to receive attention.

COMMUNICATIONS.

CAMP CARTRIDGE, Oct. 3, 1845.

To the President and High Council of the Church of Latter Day Saints.

Since our conference with you yesterday, we have arrived at this place, and have held free conversations with the Anti-Mormons of this place, and other surrounding counties.

We have read to them your statement made to us on the 1st inst. We have informed them that you individually made similar statements to us with the most solemn protestations of truth, and with every appearance of earnest determination to carry out your expressed intentions in good faith.

In the resolutions which were adopted on yesterday in this place, by the delegates from the counties, (the citizens from Hancock being excluded from the meeting) it was resolved, as we are informed, (not having seen a copy of the resolutions) to accept your proposition to remove in the spring. Since we have made public the statement made by you to us, there seems to be a general acquiescence in it by the citizens of other counties and of this, so far as to agree to return and withhold all further violence, and that you be permitted to depart in peace next spring.

We are convinced that affairs have reached such a crisis, that it has become impossible for your church to remain in peace in this county.

After what has been said and written by yourselves, it will be confidently expected by us and the whole community, that you will remove from the State, with your whole Church, in the manner you have agreed in your statement to us.

Should you not do so, we are satisfied, however much we may deprecate violence and bloodshed, that violent measures will be resorted to, to compel your removal, which will result in most disastrous consequences to yourselves and your opponents, and that the end will be your expulsion from the State.

We think that steps should be taken by you to make it apparent that you are actually preparing to remove in the spring.

By carrying out in good faith, your proposition to remove as submitted to us, we think you should be, and will be permitted to depart peacefully next spring for your destination west of the Rocky Mountains.

For the purpose of maintaining law and order in this county, the Commanding General purposes to have an armed force in this county, which will remain so long as the Governor deems it necessary.

And for the purpose of preventing the use of such force for vexatious or improper objects, we will recommend the Governor of the State to send some competent legal officer to remain here, and have the power of deciding what process shall be executed by said military force.

We recommend to you to place every possible restraint in your power over the members of your church, to prevent them from committing acts of aggression or retaliation on any citizen of the State, as a contrary course may, and most probably will, bring about a collision which will subvert all efforts to maintain the peace in this county; and we purpose making a similar request of your opponents in this and the surrounding counties.

With many wishes that you may find that peace and prosperity in the land of your destination, which you desire, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves,

Yours, &c.
JOHN J. HARDIN,
W. B. WARREN,
S. A. DOUGLASS,
J. A. McDOUGALL.

Copy of a part of a despatch from the Governor.

"I wish you to say to the Mormons for me, that I regret very much, so much excitement and hatred against them should exist in the public mind. Nevertheless it is due to truth to say, that the public mind everywhere is so decidedly hostile to them that public opinion is not inclined to do them common justice. Every bad report against them is greedily swallowed, whilst nothing can be heard which really ought to be heard in their favor. Under these circumstances, I fear that they will never be able to live in peace with their neighbors of Hancock and the surrounding counties.

There is no legal power in the state to compel them to leave, and no such power will be exercised during my administration.

The spirit of the people however, is up, and the signs are very evident that an at-

tempt will be made by the surrounding counties to drive them out. Such an attempt may fail once, or even twice, but if undertaken in earnest and persevered in, it must finally succeed. Those who think it wrong to drive out the Mormons, cannot be made to fight in their defence, and indeed the people of the state will never tolerate the expense of frequent military expeditions to defend them. The Mormons may think themselves strong enough to defend themselves. But do they wish to drive out their enemies; but their enemies will rally again, and murders will be committed, and mischief done, from this time out as each party may find itself able.

I desire that you will impress these facts upon the Mormons, and that you will counsel and promote any peaceable means of accommodation, whereby the Mormons may be induced to leave the state. It is acknowledged by me that the state has no power to insist upon their removal—that it is a great hardship on them to remove from their comfortable homes, and the property which they have accumulated by years of toil.

But is it not better that they should do so voluntarily, than to have a state of continual war?

CAMP CARTRIDGE, Oct. 6, 1845.

To the anti-Mormon citizens of Hancock and the surrounding Counties.

We submit for your consideration copies of a correspondence between ourselves and the 'Twelve' at Nauvoo. Having witnessed with deep regret the deplorable condition of things which exist in this county, both as it regards the peace and safety of this community, we have applied our most strenuous efforts to restore confidence, and set on foot a permanent settlement of the difficulties which distract this county. We seriously trust that object is in a fair train of being accomplished.

The Mormons have pledged themselves by word and in writing, to remove from the State. Aside from these pledges, there are reasons which induce us to the opinion, that such is their intention. You desire to see them remove. We think also, that for the preservation of peace and quiet in this county, that they had best remove; and we have so advised them. But it is not consistent with a proper sense of justice or humanity, that families of women and children should be driven from their homes, by threatening or violence, at this season of the year, to breast the storm of winter unprotected by the covering of a roof. Five or six thousand of the Mormons, including the entire church organization, their prominent men and their church jurisdiction, have pledged themselves to remove next spring, and judging from appearance they will do so. The history of their church shows, that wherever their leaders have gone, the members will follow. This is a part of their religious duties. When therefore, this colony shall have started for a home west of the Rocky Mountains, it will be the best possible evidence that all design removing and will remove. Many citizens of other counties than Hancock have resolved to accept the proposition of the Mormons to remove in the spring; and most or nearly all of these with whom we have had an opportunity of conversing have expressed themselves satisfied with the agreement of the Mormons to remove as submitted to us, if it is carried out in good faith. At the solicitation of me, of all parties, and from a conviction of necessity of the measure, Gen. Hardin has determined to station a portion of his troops in this county to maintain order, who will continue in the field until the Governor shall order them to be disbanded. We have also recommended to the Governor to appoint an attorney to act for the state, who shall direct what process the military force shall execute, and thus prevent them from being harassed by being called on to act in frivolous and improper cases; and at the same time to check and restrain the troops from any improper acts.

Order and quiet are again restored to your county, and men are daily returning to their homes and business, without apprehension of illegal and improper interruption.

These measures we think, ought to satisfy you. All that some of you might demand cannot be granted consistently with the rights of others; you can do so, but with attaining that which is practicable and probable.

We exhort you therefore, to be quiet and orderly, and at the same time warn you not to violate the laws. The troops stationed in Hancock will enforce it at all hazards. Remember, whatever may be the aggressions against you, the sympathy of the public may be forfeited. It cannot be denied that the burning of the houses of Mormons in your county, by which a large number of women and children have been rendered homeless and homeless in the beginning of winter, was an act criminal in itself, and disgraceful to its perpetrators. And it should also be known, that it has led many persons to believe, that, even if the Mormons are as

bad as they are represented, they are no worse than those who thus have burned their houses.

Whether your cause is just or unjust, the acts of these incendiaries have thus lost for you something of the sympathy and good will of your fellow citizens; and a resort to, or persistence in such a course under existing circumstances, will make you forfeit all of the respect and sympathy of the community.

We trust and believe, that for this love of burning; and we beseech all those who seek to maintain the peace, to do so, to the torch of the incendiary, nor to distract it down by the clash of arms.

Your Fellow Citizens.

JOHN J. HARDIN,
S. A. DOUGLASS,
W. B. WARREN,
J. A. McDOUGALL.

From the Jackson Standard.

St. Louis, Sept. 26th, 1845.

Messrs. Roberts—I see in the Quincy Whig of the 24th of this month, an editorial attempting to stigmatize Judge Ralston and myself, by asserting that my letter of Sept. 17th from Montebello was written in Quincy, and there endorsed by Judge Ralston, to whom it was addressed. This letter was written by me on the day, and from the place stated in the same, as published in the Quincy Courier and every insinuation to the contrary. I now pronounce willfully and falsely false. I do not suppose this would be necessary in a community where the course of the Quincy Whig is known; for the man who would openly justify, either directly or indirectly, the incendiary proceedings of a set of house burners, whose chief motive for their proceedings was a desire to direct public attention towards the Mormons, in order to hide their own felonies, would not scruple to lie in order to bolster up such a cause. I write now to call upon the Hon. J. P. Hoge to publish a letter written by me to him, upon the same subject, and on the morning of the 24th inst. from Nauvoo, which contains internal evidence that this base charge of the Whig, is wholly and entirely false. As to commencing a squad of Mormons, (as the Whig charges,) I am Deputy Sheriff of Hancock county, and had command of a posse in that character. All of these men were better citizens and more honest men than the writers of that article.

Yours respectfully,

E. A. BEDELL.

P. S.—I will be obliged to editors who will do Judge Ralston and myself the justice to publish this letter.

E. A. B.

From the Quincy Morning Courier.

Quincy, Oct. 7th, 1845.

MR. EDITOR—I saw a communication in the Warsaw Signal extra of the 24th of September last, in which I am charged with having conveyed, in your paper, the impression that George Rockwell was at the head of the company that drove me from Warsaw. I am almost ashamed to notice any article that appears in so vile and corrupt a sheet, and should not, were it not for some reputation Geo. Rockwell may claim, be so freely to me as Sharp represents, why did he not inform me to leave through some of my personal friends or relatives, of whom I have many in that place, I know not, without it was to gratify some personal pique or malice. Said Rockwell is Ex-Post Master at Warsaw, and I now hold that office, not upon my own request or suit, but that of my friends, and by their desire. I do not wish to be understood that a majority of the citizens of Warsaw were engaged in driving me from that place, but that George Rockwell and the citizens of Carthage had a hand in it. I have uniformly taken an open, upright, law-abiding course in all the difficulties in Hancock county, and defy any person to prove to the contrary. I will briefly notice the wonderful outcry that is made in that vile sheet, the Signal, about old settlers. I have been in Hancock county nine or ten years longer than Geo. Rockwell, and some twelve years longer than Sharp; in fact I have been in that county mostly ever since I was about ten years of age. Now this would constitute me an old settler, would it not? And I firmly believe that from one half to two-thirds of the old settlers that the Signal says so much about, are opposed to the late riotous and mobocratic proceedings; a majority of the mobbing party being composed of persons who have but recently come into the county, and who have but a small comparative portion of those rights of soil, &c., about which the Signal makes so much ado and foul misrepresentation. J. B. Backenstorf, Esq., is as old a settler as Sharp, and to say the least, has as many of those rights of soil &c., as the black-hearted editor of the Signal; and I know from personal acquaintance that he is not only an old settler, but an honorable, law-abiding man, none of which qualifications Sharp has or ever will have, in my opinion, nor Geo. Rockwell either, without he turns from the course he has taken lately. Why does said Rockwell make so much fuss about being driven, when in truth he was not, but went away of his own accord, I suppose to keep peace with his own friends, and being a justice of the peace it would sound to better advantage, you know. I was also justice of the peace in the same place and post master, and was driven out of the place of the bayonet. I too was an old settler, but the great advocate of old settler's rights could not so much as notice my case by one solitary line

stating the truth of the matter; but I overlooked that, upon the ground that the black-hearted devil will not tell the truth, and in sooth it would be out of place in his filthy sheet, which for a continued series of lying, number after number, I never saw equalled. Why did not Sharp notice the fact of an anti-Mormon being taken up and held to bail for breaking into a store at Carthage, Mo., opposite Warsaw, and many like acts of his clan? Why forego that, which would be telling a little truth occasionally, and would hurt his policy.

Now, sir, you and many others will naturally enquire why, as I have stated, and I myself were driven out? The answer is obvious to all who have been to control those channels of information to sell their nefarious purposes of burning and mobbing. The truth of the matter, with regard to the parties in Hancock county is simply this,—there is a clique or clan of persons composed of a few old settlers and a large majority of settlers and stoppers of a more recent date combined for the purpose of overawing the peaceable, law-abiding old settlers, and for compelling that they may luxuriate upon the spoils and they style themselves anti-Mormons; and truly they have rightly styled themselves "Anties," for they are anti-using defenceless women and children with anything like human indignity, and telling the truth—anti-law and order every thing that is upright and honorable while the majority of the old settlers who respect themselves and the rights and privileges of all as recognized by the laws of our beloved country, styled "Jacks," by this clan of hell-hounds.

Now, my dear sir, I wish you would bear in mind, that the word anti, when used in the Signal, means precisely what I have stated; and I will simply say in conclusion that I should not have quoted any article in that abominable sheet the Signal, whose aim is to excite mobs, to advocate burning, plunder and extermination, and to apologize for and cloak murder, had it not been for the reason stated, a desire to inform those who are not acquainted with its cowardly, rotten hearted editor FROS. C. SHARP, that they may not be deceived by his fiendish course and cursed statements.

Respectfully your ob't serv't.

E. A. BEDELL.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

GREAT FIRE IN CANTON: AWFUL DESTRUCTION OF LIFE.

The ship Rainbow, Capt. Land, arrived yesterday from Canton, with dates to the 5th of June.—The Rainbow left New York on the first of February, and brings accounts of her own arrival at China. This is her first voyage. She vessels out of this port. She is owned by Messrs Howland & Aspinwall. The markets at Canton were dull when the Rainbow left.

The Rainbow was boarded by a boat from the frigate Constitution on the 5th of June.

Ambrose Hazzard, seaman, fell from the main top sail yard, and was killed, during a gale off the Cape of Good Hope. A letter from Canton, dated June 5th, says that the crop of tea had been nearly all shipped.

The proposed alterations in the English sugar duty would, it was feared, effectually check all shipments of white or colored sugar from China.

The Midas, from New York, arrived on the 21st of May.

From the Friend of China, of May 31, we have the particulars of a dreadful calamity. It says:

On Sunday afternoon, a fire broke out in a theatre within the walls of the city; it was the cause of a melancholy loss of life, as well as the destruction of much property.

The theatre formed the centre of a square, in which there was only access on one narrow lane.

After the fire was observed, the audience endeavored to escape by the lane, but unfortunately the crowd from within were trying to force their way into the square, and prevented a large number of those who were within from obtaining egress—the two bodies appearing to have got jammed, the greatest confusion prevailing. It is supposed that upwards of eight hundred lives were lost by the fire, the falling timber, or borne down by the crowd and suffocation. The bodies are so horribly mutilated that their friends cannot recognize them; in consequence of this, hundreds lay unclaimed, and the worst consequences are to be apprehended from their exposure in such a manner at this season.

It is to be hoped that the city authorities will have them buried at once; though from the national prejudices of the people with regard to the dead, and the filial affection which prompts them to pay great respect to the ashes of their departed kindred, it is feared that days will be allowed to elapse before the unclaimed and unrecognized are disposed of.

By the Mandarin books, the total number of killed is 1,257, including 52 male and female actors; the wounded are estimated at 2,100.

On Monday—the day after the fire—the art of the ruined wall fell and killed 30 more, wounding several others. It is rather remarkable that thirty years ago a similar accident happened at the same theatre. At that time the authorities forbade dramatic performances by the inhabitants; the present company are outside people. It is anticipated that an edict will be issued, strictly prohibiting all such exhibitions in future. The authorities have purchased 400

coffins for the bodies that have not been claimed, and they will be interred immediately. A large portion of the dead are females; and it is feared that not a few were murdered by the robbers that entered the city on purpose to obtain bracelets and other ornaments.

REVOLUTION IN EQUADOR—PERU AND GREAT BRITAIN—U. S. SQUADRON IN THE PACIFIC.

THE U. S. SQUADRON IN THE PACIFIC.—We have in port a formidable naval force of all nations—Our squadron will be increased in a short time, preparatory to a blockade of the Mexican ports on this side, should war be declared by Mexico, and our boys are in fine spirits. Our glorious little navy pants for an opportunity to show its power in defending the national honor, and if war comes, you may rest assured that the Star Spangled Banner will wave over every Mexican port and fortification on this side, within sixty days after we receive the declaration.

Gen. Flores, late President of the Republic of Ecuador, retired to Europe, having given away to a revolutionary movement, but retaining all his military honors and emoluments.

Gen. Castilla, President of Peru, has convened the general Congress, which is now in session, and it is understood that full satisfaction has been made to Admiral Seymour, for the outrage committed upon British property by the revolution, Peruans lately in arms against General Castilla.

A British fleet is said to be on its way to Oregon, to protect British property and settlers at Astoria, and from the language used by the officers of the British Squadron here, we are led to believe that the report is correct. Indeed, a forcible seizure of the whole of Oregon north of the Columbia seems to be the object of this movement, and instructions to that effect are said to be in possession of the Admiral. I have letters from Oregon to the first of May, which report considerable political excitement among the settlers, and manifestations of hostility to the people. Every obstacle is thrown in the way of American settlements north of the Columbia.

We have had intelligence from Tahiti to the first ultimo. The French retain the Islands, and there is not the most remote prospect that they will ever give them up. The loss to our whaling interests is very serious, as the French authorities prohibit traffic with the natives, and there is no other port for obtaining supplies in that vicinity. An American merchant vessel has been despatched to the Feejee Islands with arms and ammunition for the natives, to enable them to fortify themselves and maintain their independence against an expected attack from the French or English.—New York Sun.

Russia and Circassia.—Accounts from the Caucasus, by the steamer Cambria, bring the important intelligence that the Circassians have taken from the Russians, after some hard fighting and great bloodshed, the Castle of Socheva, on the coast of Abassia. Sheikh-Shamil had arrived at the head of the River Kouban with 30,000 men, and had called upon the inhabitants to furnish one man per house, which would make a very large force. Worzoff's troops have been beaten by the Daghestanians, and three or four ship loads of wounded have been sent to Crimea. Many of the Poles in the Russian army had deserted to Shamil, so that Worzoff, being in want of men, ordered a carbovatz (each worth 3s. 6d. sterling) to raise reinforcements at Akheska, without being able to get many. He further sent a number of Mussulman olemas (doctors of law) from China, with their muffs, to Shemie, to try if they could open negotiations to treat for terms of peace, of course thereby to set the Circassians to sleep. Shamil aware of the treachery, had three of them put to death. The Russian army was suffering dreadfully from a scarcity of provisions; and the soldiers will have to wait for the new crop before they will have a sufficiency of food. The crops in Circassia, though very scanty last year, are good this season.

In consequence of the long succession of reverses experienced by the Russians, the Emperor is said to have "unlearned" the definite pacification of the Caucasus. Already the war has continued for several years, and hosts of brave Russians have perished without being able to make any permanent impression upon the still braver mountaineers, who are fighting for their altars and their hearts; under almost the identical Declaration of Rights which formed the basis of the American Revolution.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7.—P. M.

About half past 11 o'clock on Sat-

urday morning, a young man of genteel address, presented at the counter of the Pennsylvania Bank, a forged check for \$1500, purporting to be drawn by Mr. J. B. Smith, note broker, 46 Walnut street which was instantly paid. Committed.

At 1 o'clock this morning, a serious fire broke out in the Steam Sugar Refinery of Messrs. Roudet & Canet, in the rear of Second street above Broad, was three stories high, was entirely destroyed, and two or three adjoining houses were considerably injured.—Loss \$25,000. The Mt. Vernon House at one time, was in great danger, and the inmates, after removing their property, lost a great portion.

During the above fire one of a more calamitous character occurred in Broad street. It commenced in the rear of James Clarke's Hotel, near the corner of Broad and Cherry, which spread with great rapidity, destroying the extensive Commission Houses of Craig, Bellas & Co., J. Stauffer & Co., Siter, Jarvis, & Co. and several others whose names I do not recollect. The total loss is put down at \$300,000.—Among the property consumed was 2000 barrels of flour, besides an immense quantity of grain.

In the stables of Clarke were ten fine horses used for the purpose of drawing the cars to the Inclined Plane, all of which were burned to death.

But the most serious casualty was the loss of life and limb by several active members of the Fire Department. One man was taken out of the ruins dead; his name I did not learn. At the hospital, Daniel Brown lies in a serious condition. He will no doubt die. He has his knee broken in three places—his shoulder broken, and injured and burned. His life is despaired of.

At the Hospital are Daniel Brown, whose knee is broken in three places. Also, his shoulder, head, and body are injured.

John Robins, a member of the Globe Engine had his right leg and shoulder broken, and lies at the hospital, in a doubtful situation.

Mr. James was badly burned—taken to the hospital, but went home,

RIOT IN MONTREAL!!

Montreal, Sept. 2.

Rev Mr. Burns, a Scotchman, usually holds service for the benefit of seamen, on the quay, every Sunday, and sometimes he preaches three or four times in the course of the day. He has several times been insulted, and a week ago was pelted with stones, by the Canalliers, who came over in large numbers, till they amounted to 2000, determined to put a stop to his outdoor remarks.

I learn that the secret of it is, he is an Orangeman of some note, and has been imprudent in his remarks respecting Irishmen and Roman Catholics. This reached the Canalliers, who are always ready to reach the city, provided there is any service wanted in their line.

A note was received from the enemies of Mr. Burns, stating that he should not preach the coming Sunday. This Mr. B. showed to the Mayor, who advised him to leave the city on Saturday.

In the mean time, the Orangemen determined he should preach, and issued the following notice from the Orange Lodges:

"L. P. S.—Dolphin!

Sir and Brother:—You are requested to attend Divine Service, to be held at the Wharf, on Sunday next, at 3 o'clock, there and then to be prepared to defend your Religion, against the repeated attacks of a band of mean Canalliers.

By order of

THE CATTAN.

It may be advisable to keep any weapons of defence you may have, concealed, until the signal is given by the Captain.

The notice was printed in red ink, and meant blood. The Mayor got possession of a copy, and had a strong police force on the ground.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, it is estimated that 10,000 persons were present, composed of both parties. But the preacher had left town, according to the Mayor's advice.

A row was gotten up between members of each party, and a general melee took place. The Mayor finding no chance of quelling the assailants, called for the military, who in large numbers, appeared on the ground, with ball and cartridge.—This had the desired effect, and after a little skirmishing with pistols, several were arrested, and gavo bail yesterday to appear at court. On searching them, one had a pistol loaded with the muzzle; several had long knives and dirks, and others loaded canes, &c.

A letter has been received here, stating that the Home Colonial Office have

the matter under discussion to connect all the North American provinces by railroads, from Nova Scotia, through New Brunswick, to this city, as a military road. If the government does not undertake it, they will grant land to the company to prosecute it, and the grant it is said, will be on so liberal a scale, that the British capitalists will take the stock at once.

PUBLIC OPINION.

We present a few of the many specimens of public opinion upon American outlaws and mobbing. The New-York Sun says:

"The State is bound by all the force in its power to protect the persons and property of the Mormons, if they are doing nothing to violate the laws. With their peculiar religious faith, no one has a right to interfere, they are vulnerable only in their character as citizens." The N. Y. Herald says:

"The recent outbreaks in Illinois should lead the independent press throughout the country, and all good citizens, to a united and vigorous effort against the spirit of disorganization and rebellion. Let all these attempts to persecute the Mormons, or any class of people, be at once crushed, and covered with indignant rebuke."

The N. Y. Mirror says:

"We have no language strong enough to express our abhorrence of the mob proceedings in Illinois, against this unfortunate people. They are of a piece with the Philadelphia riots, and the worst proceedings of the anti-renters, and second only in atrocity to the cold-blooded murder of Joe Smith. These mob excesses are the dark side in the picture of our country. Scarce an instance of extensive infraction of the laws by combinations of people has yet occurred in our country in which the perpetrators have not come off victorious. The mobs themselves are comparatively matters of small moment, that is, the direct suffering from their violence against life and property is the smallest item in the amount of evil they cause. It is the impunity with which mobs are raised, and with which they execute their fiendish purposes, that gives just cause for the greatest alarm. What one man would be imprisoned during life, or hung for, a hundred or a thousand may do with an absolute assurance of escape. The murders and outrages in Philadelphia, perpetrated by individuals singly, would have brought hundreds to the gallows; perpetrated in crowds, these atrocities are followed by a few mock trials, which show the utter powerlessness of the law. Joe Smith is murdered while in the custody of the officers of the law, and under the Governor's solemn pledge of honor for his safety. Because this is done by an armed band of fifty or a hundred men, justice sleeps, and many of the murderers—the very murderers—are engaged in burning the dwellings of the Mormons with a view to drive thousands of people from their homes. The spirit, which in Lexington is directed against one individual, is in Illinois directed against an entire class. In both cases the law is powerless, the officers of the law are mere straws, and the disapproving mass of the community of no weight whatever. A most sad and disheartening picture!"

From the People's Organ.

Evils of Fanaticism.—In whatever aspect we view existing affairs between the Mormons and those who are striving to expel them from their vicinity, we perceive glaringly portrayed the evils of fanaticism, whether as marking the character and conduct of the persecuted, or of the persecutors. The Mormons entertain a creed, which the mass of enlightened men look on as outrageous common sense; they are fanatical in the maintenance of that creed; it makes them exclusive, morose towards those differing with them in doctrinal views, and probably less fitted for rational relationship with their fellows, than though they possessed no faith in spiritual things what ever. This is their misfortune, not their fault; a misfortune attendant on ignorance. Enlightened men should pity, rather than blame this benightedness, and strive to win by kindness, rather than reform by coercion.

But on the other hand, the society in proximity with Mormonism has, as a general rule, heretofore been brought, has unfortunately been as fanatical as itself. It has, in the main, been constituted of a class of beings nominally Christians, but who have been as ignorant, selfish, and narrow-minded as any who were led astray by the absurd pretensions of designing prophets. We speak knowingly when we make this remark, and we feel assured that as much fanaticism and misplaced zeal have been enlisted in the opposition which Mormonism has met with in Missouri and Illinois, as ever characterized Mormonism itself.

That there have always been designing knaves among the Mormons, no one who knows much about them will deny; but that as great scoundrels as these have generally been the leaders of their opponents, is a fact which we think equally certain. The first gettys-up of the pe-

secutions against the Mormons in Jackson county in this State, were bad men, and dangerous members of society. One was a well-known passer of counterfeit money, who has since fled the country. The same of another, who is now in a Mexican prison for coining. Beyond the renowned Anti-Mormon leader, fled from Missouri in consequence of the perpetration of a heartless and cold-blooded murder. Another had gained consequence in society by the possession of wealth wrung from the poor Indians of the frontier, in exchange for liquid fire—and so on to the end of the chapter. It was cupidity that actuated these men; but their enmity and artfulness aroused the fanaticism and intolerance of others. No crime could be perpetrated, but that it was laid to the charge of the Mormons. Their absurd faith was still rendered more absurd by caricature and misrepresentation. They were oppressed, annoyed in every conceivable manner, until, goaded to retaliation, they committed some acts of indiscretion—and hence the pretence for their expulsion. The crusade once begun, nothing could arrest its course. The Mormons were driven from their homes and their improvements laid waste. Many a ruin now marks the site of a once thriving settlement. The persecuted people were finally driven to the north side of the Missouri, and the leaders of this crusade quietly settled down in the possession of the land left, ultimately procuring clear titles to their real estate by the payment of the merest pittance. This was the roguery of the few, but it was consummated through the fanaticism of the many.

We do not believe that the Mormon can ever prosper in this country as a distinct community. Their creed is too narrow, and they need a more free intercourse with the liberal who entertain different religious sentiments. By congregating together they become selfish, and their fanatical exclusiveness increase. Would they mix with the world more, and look upon those differing with them in religious opinions, as members still of one great family, better would it be for them, and better for those with whom they are necessarily brought in contact. They should scatter out, and give up their absurd idea of temporal aggrandizement as a distinct people.

The above is fair reasoning, with the exception of the last paragraph. That is sophism. It would be just as well to stop St. Louis from further gathering and building that city, because unity, community, and industry, will eventually give them the advantage over the country abroad, in point of knowledge, arts and sciences, wealth, and "war," if you please. You might as well philosophize about the "great hive" in Texas, where they have been secure for centuries. No; no, it won't do to go against God; he goes in for gathering.

O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not.

From the (Olivea) Constitutionalist. THE GOVERNOR AND THE MORMONS.

Is it true, that we have no Governor in this State? Is it true, that if we have one, he has not the power to call forth the militia to suppress bloodshed and the horrors of a civil war? Is he so inefficient in popularity, that on a second proclamation for volunteers to suppress an insurrection, he can get no response? Or, is the law so defective, that it can be avoided at pleasure, without the fears of any penalty? This is indeed, a horrid state of affairs. When the State is threatened with civil war! and blood and fire are scattered without mercy on the land by the most damnable spirit that ever infused itself into the breast of man, even in the worst inquiries of Spain, the war of the crusades, or the revolution of France, is there no power to stop this state of affairs? Are the Mormons, because of their peculiar religious opinions, to be hunted down like wild beasts and driven from their country? Are their houses to be burned, their property destroyed with fire and sword because of their religious tenets? The Mormons have rights and privileges as dear to them as any other set of men; and by the constitution and laws of our land, they are equally entitled to protection from mob law, and lynching and violence. If they have offended against any law, it has the power of bringing them to justice, and meting out to them its severest penalties. They have been driven to desperation many times, by the infamous and inflaming appeals, published of them by the Anties; and the cry of "revenge, revenge," is heard, because they fight in defence of their homes; their wives, and their little ones! They are to be driven from the State, because they dare resist the life and sword of their persecutors! If they don't stand their ground, they're not men; and, if they don't fight and defend their rights, even unto death, we mistake them as a people. They must do it, it is inevitable and the strong arm of the law, both divine and human, will sustain them in the conflict. The people of the State will sustain them.

From the Missouri Reporter.

THE MORMON WAR.

A public meeting of delegates from nine counties in the vicinity of Hancock,

Ill., has decided that the Mormons shall have until next April to leave their homes and find new residences elsewhere. The state of feeling which produced the recent outbreak against the Mormons, is greatly to be deplored; and whilst there has unquestionably been much on both sides deserving of censure, yet it will strike all as a novel mode of settling grave difficulties, for a number of men to form themselves into a convention, and order authoritatively about 20,000 persons to abandon their homes, at a stated period, whether they shall have the means of removing comfortably with their families or not.

If the Mormons have violated the laws of Illinois, there must certainly be some legal mode of punishing them, and a resort to violence should not be tolerated. We doubt not that it will be for the interest of both parties—Mormons and Anti-Mormons—that the former should remove from their present settlements, but they should be allowed ample time to sell their property and make the necessary arrangements for the future. They must make a new location, and provide for the transportation of themselves and families to a new home, dispose of their real estate and improvements in Hancock county, be in readiness to raise crops next year, by commencing as soon as they reach their destined resting place, &c.; and all of this cannot be done in a few months. The anxiety evinced, by at least a portion of their assailants, to drive them from their homes at once, leaving them homeless and destitute, to pass through the coming winter as they best can, confirms the charge that most of the excitement is based on a desire to seize upon the Mormon property without compensating the owners therefor. In this state of things, we trust that the proper authorities will protect the Mormons from plunder. It is certainly bad enough that they are to be forced, by a mob, to leave Illinois; and their legal right to the property they may be compelled to leave behind, should be secured to them, until they can sell it to advantage. If they shall be obliged to sell out before next April, or lose their property, they will probably have to make great sacrifices. When driven from Missouri, they were invited to settle in Illinois; and after having built the city of Nauvoo, and labored for years to provide for themselves and families, those who courted their presence, should not be permitted to plunder them with impunity. It may be that some of them have abused their rights; but the innocent should not be confounded with the guilty, and women and children, indiscriminately with the mischief-makers, be driven from their homes, to seek habitations and subsistence they know not where. Many of the vague stories set afloat to their prejudice, have undoubtedly been invented by their enemies. It is true, criminals have some-

from the officers of the law, but it is unjust to visit on 20,000 men, women and children, the punishment due, perhaps, to less than one hundred persons. That their pretended religion is absurd, is no excuse for waging a war of extermination against them. They have the constitutional right to worship as they please, and those who would deprive them of that right, might, if they had the power, exterminate also, some of the many Christian sects. The recent treatment of the Mormons is certainly discredit to those who fomented the outbreak, and viewed in any light, is without justification or excuse. The deluded deserve pity, and not annihilation. The laws provide the only proper mode of punishing the vicious and criminal. The Mormons have consented to leave their present homes, and with their withdrawal from Illinois will terminate the excitement which has been kept up against them for years—at least until their assailants can find some new materials to work upon.

It is not a little remarkable, that those who have been the fiercest in urging on the war against this set, and in encouraging the mob, have always professed, and still profess, to be the devoted champions of "law and order." If the people of a State attempt to vindicate their just rights, and to establish free institutions, we hear loud complaints against their lawlessness; but when a mob takes possession of a part of a neighboring State, the hoarse accents of praise are alone heard from certain quarters, because, forsooth, the assailants are an unpopular set, and the assailants are powerful.

Some men are ever ready to defend the wealthy and privileged in the enjoyment of their power, no matter whether wrongfully obtained or not, but when the legal and constitutional rights of the less influential are assailed, they are the loudest in demanding that the outposts of the law shall be taken and the citadel itself stormed. It matters not what is the character of the Mormons, any grievances arising from their conduct could have been redressed through proper channels. It is the duty of Illinois to vindicate her character, by bringing to punishment all of the leaders in the recent outrages in Hancock county. Those who artfully stimulated these outrages, should be made to feel that the laws must be respected by the leaders of a mob, as well as by the powerless and despicable offender. Justice should be impartially administered to all. The murderers of the Smiths escaped punishment, but we trust that the house burners and plunderers in the recent scenes of violence and bloodshed will be less fortunate. If the Mormons were really guilty of any serious offenses worthy of condign punishment, their assailants are none the less criminal for trampling upon the laws of the State and attempting an armed crusade against men, women and children indiscriminately.

The recent Convention at Carthage

cannot be justified. Its delegates have undertaken to set aside the laws of Illinois, by setting in judgment on, and passing sentence of banishment against a whole community, without allowing them even the poor privilege of being heard in their own defence. The right of trial by jury, the rights of property, and the privileges guaranteed to every individual in society by the Constitution, are ruthlessly disregarded by a Convention professing to be influenced by honorable motives. Among its delegates were men occupying prominent places in the community and "learned in law," and they cannot make even the excuse of ignorance, in palliation of their course. The Governor of Illinois is bound by his oath of office, to prevent the execution of the illegal and vindictive scheme, devised by the Carthage Convention, to drive the Mormons from their homes. If they shall leave of their own accord, no one can object; but if the members of the Carthage Convention shall attempt to carry out their threats, or to use violence, they should be treated like any other band of insurrectionists or public plunderers. A single energy is now necessary to maintain the laws of Illinois, and we trust it will be used. The edicts of a mob, whether organized as a Convention, or actively engaged in burning houses and plundering property, should be resisted by those who have been entrusted by the State with this power to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

From the St. Louis Reveille.

"MORMON DIFFICULTIES."

In the first place I will assume that the Mormons, as a people, have as good a right to occupy a part of the State of Illinois; as any other religious set; subject, of course, to the laws that govern that State. The constitution of that State and of the United States, guarantee to them, privileges equal to any other citizens of the State. Now, if they have committed depredations upon their neighbors by stealing, house or barn burning, why not put the law in force against them, the same as you would should other outlaws, commit like depredations? Not go and burn their houses, barns, stacks of grain and hay—turn their helpless women and children out into the mid-night air and pitiless storms, to perish. By many on the other side, it is said, that if they sue the Mormons for stealing, or other depredations, that they will in most cases, either by perjury or numerical strength, prove an alibi. If this be true, I would ask, if there is no law in Illinois for punishing those guilty of perjury.

The Mormons committing perjury, and the Anti-Mormons burning houses, barns, &c., are two wrongs which, if put together, will never make a right. I understand the Anti-Mormons, or rather absolute terms, that the Mormons shall leave the State at no distant period, and that the tranquility of that part of the State, near Hancock county, absolutely requires it of them, have I not as good authority for saying to my neighbor, on my right or my left hand, that he shall leave his house and move to Iowa, Nebraska, or west of the Rocky Mountains, because we have some difficulty in our deal, or do not think alike on matters of religion and politics? Most assuredly I have. Suppose the whole body politic should be governed by the same rule. Should a code of laws be formed competent to govern a community that would use such unheard of propositions? I say not, and I would ask, in the name of ALL that is sacred, if such feelings entertained by one portion of a community towards another is truly that of Americans? If it is, then I am no American. Were the framers of our glorious Declaration of Independence governed by such feelings? No, I trust they were not.

This country, by the enlightened spirit of our institutions, is made free for all who choose to adopt it as their home. No clique or faction has a right to say to the most humble citizen (that obeys the laws) that he shall not reside in or out of this or any other State, or that he shall not have free ingress or egress wherever he, in his wisdom, sees fit to immigrate from one part of the Union to the other.

Mobocracy, rioting, lynch law, and other acts of violence upon persons and property, have of late been substituted for law, which has inflicted a lasting disgrace upon our own happy and free country.—The Anti-Mormons would do well to bear in mind that they have taken the law into their own hands, and while holding it, have been guilty of the most brutal outrages that stand recorded in the catalogue of crimes. Murder, arson, assault upon women and helpless children at midnight, under pretence of obtaining redress, when the ordinary process of law was at hand. Shame on either party who would resort to such measures for redress.

I do not wish to be understood as taking sides with either of the factions, but I would like to see the constituted authorities interfere in this matter, and enforce a proper observance of the Law, and let the guilty be punished in every respect, according to law and evidence.

LOOKER ON.

From the Reveille.

THE MORMON REMOVAL.

On our first page will be found certain extracts from the proceedings of the late Mormon conference. It will be seen that these people are really sincere in their desire to sacrifice everything for peace, and the privilege of governing themselves by their peculiar forms; in short, that they are prepared, one and all, to seek the desert next spring, to subdue by toil, not conquest, their promised land.

The world may ridicule, and the Anti-Mormons brand, but from this moment the disciples of the sheer impostor, Joe Smith, become a deeply interesting people. Their movement is fraught with consequences, moral and political. The same Providence which guided Columbus across the waters, illumines the track of the emigrant, and directs him to a point where at this moment of all others, the seeds of civilization must soonest quicken and yield an important harvest. It will be seen that the vote for removal was unanimous, and that none will remain behind—the poor being assisted by their more fortunate brethren. This document, to a judgment unbiassed by prejudice or passion, is sufficient to stamp as falsehood, much—very much—that has been circulated to the detriment of the Mormon character. Let them go in peace; they will have suffering enough to encounter on their pilgrimage; but it requires not the eye of prophecy to see the vast reward with which a few years will crown their toil and enterprise. Vancouver's Island, to which the attention of the Mormon Elders appears to be directed, would seem to be a most wise selection; the territory is unoccupied, the climate and soil not unpromising, while the island itself, in extent equal to Ireland, abounds in noble sounds and harbors—advantages which a very short time now will develop fully. There, if the Mormons be thieves, they will find nothing save from nature; they will not be roused to bloodshed by encountering a worse fanaticism; but if they be, as they have proved at Nauvoo, capable of drawing forth wealth from the earth, and building cities, moreover, to shelter it and themselves, they will accomplish much for human progress, and deserve the respectful consideration of the world.

Thank'e, Mr. Reveille, that's fair.

THE MORMON "QUESTION."

In a case of mutual grievance it is hard to decide, and in regard to the Hancock County war, we are most distinctly free from any bias—sectional, political, or otherwise, yet it does appear to us, with all the objections to them, that the Mormons at present occupy a position to demand the sympathy and assistance of the country; and that—be it for good or ill—patience and a moderate portion of firmness on their part must secure their permanent triumph. The Era says:

"The mob appear to have been the greatest sufferers thus far, for all the persons who have been killed or wounded were in their ranks. No Mormon has been either killed or wounded so far as heard from."

It appears to us, that the burning of one hundred houses must necessarily have entailed suffering of no small amount, and if blood has been shed in the perpetration of such outrages, from which side should it, in justice, have flowed? We would, ourselves, certainly rather hear that such a salient had been killed, than that a mob had been added to a mob. Take the whole Mormon history, admitting every crime that has ever been charged against them, and the whole mass sinks into comparative insignificance, compared with the horrible lawless outrages which have been tolerated against them. Take also the fact of their marching into Carthage and Waukegan, with the smoke of one hundred of their houses yet hanging above their heads, quietly and peacefully sitting again.

Thank'e, gentlemen, but the "violence" of American liberty will ruin the rights of the people, and destroy her laws and institutions, (mark it,) in less than twenty years!

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29 1845.

TO OUR PATRONS.

As we are making all the preparation in our power to leave the United States next spring, because we are compelled by mobocracy, on account of the weakness of the law and the stupidity or hypocrisy of its executors, to quit the "asylum of the oppressed," we have thought it advisable to discontinue the Neighbor at this number.

In coming to this conclusion, we fall back upon our reserved rights, that we will leave a nation that will not protect its own citizens from the violence of corrupt men; that we will flee from a liberty so terrible that it allows murder and arson to be committed with impunity by a portion of citizens, because they are a mob; and we abandon the estates and tombs of our fathers, because the glory of American liberty has been singed by the blaze of mobocracy.

It may be thought by some that this step of discontinuing the Neighbor, is premature, but when it is understood that the people of the United States gloat themselves upon public opinion, and that opinion, is put in motion and reiterated by men who could whisper, *sub rosa*, that "it was well that Joseph Smith was killed, for he would revolutionize the world with Mormonism," it will be considered a wise move, for why need we expend money and time, to warn a nation that

already is grating its teeth at us, and menacing a threat by a conventional nod, to be gone or we will blot you out from under heaven?

We will suffer wrong rather than do wrong, and if there is any glory attached to expelling the saints from the United States, let the United States blaze in that glory; and if there is any disgrace winding round the escutcheons, and monuments where freedom once was, let it smoke on, till it comes up before Jehovah, and may be he will reward the unfaithful stewards according to their works.

We could fight our way clear, but wisdom says let the wicked slay the wicked: There is room enough upon the earth for many nations to live in peace, and enjoy the little happiness allotted them without "clashing brave man's armor," to terrify cowards or whet the appetites of monsters. The gospel whispers peace. Our greatness consists of our faith, our union and our submission. The power that made Nauvoo; that gathered thousands from various climes and kingdoms; that reared the Temple; and that whispers to us now, "peace be still and see the salvation of God," can guide us to bring forth a better city, an hundred fold of gathering, and five times as good a temple, in five years, where demagogues will not deceive us for our votes, and then connive at our extermination; yea; aside from vexatious lawsuits, we can enjoy more life in five years, than the world has, can, or will realize while money buys judgment, and popularity holds the destinies of the people.

Vice and virtue are the extremes of greatness; the former descends to degradation, and the latter exalts to glory, and that nation is upon the brink of ruin which is so far lost to decorum, that it refuses to punish sin. The secrets of this nation will be searched out with candles, and wo to the blood stained mansions of misery! Pride and wickedness often go across lots so as to enter the banquet of folly at the back door, for fear of the displeasure of good men. If that hath ears to hear let him hear; for the "dreadful revelry" is nigh and the sorrow too.

We owe the United States nothing: we go out by force as exiles from freedom. The Government and people owe us millions for the destruction of life and property in Missouri and in Illinois. The blood of our best men stains the land, and the ashes of our property will preserve it till God comes out of his hiding place, and gives this nation a hotter portion than he did Sodom and Gomorrah. "When they cease to spoil they shall be spoiled," for the Lord hath spoken it.

Our exchanges will be reciprocated with the Times and Seasons.

The Times and Seasons will be continued for the benefit of the saints.

THE PROSPECT, &c. IN HANCOCK.

Since our last was issued, peace has continued in this city; and the county of Hancock has remained in "statu quo," with the exception of Gen. Hardin's "seizure" to bring offenders to justice.—Five or six of the house burners were recognized among Gen. Hardin's troops, (oh military retaliation ah! ah!) endeavouring to apprehend Mormons for retaliation after their houses were burned, their property destroyed, and their cattle driven off. It almost seemed as if the government had sent a guard to hold the Latter Day Saints still, while Gen. Hardin, or some mobber, "clothed with a little authority," run a hot iron into them.

Out of an hundred or more cases and complaints, upon affidavits, with writs ready; we have not heard of the arrest of a single mobber.

This, as Shakspeare would say, "looks a little like a difference in flesh." And if there has not been a "little nimble practice" with an eye towards the next governor, *Whigly* speaking, then the old grey horse pranced from the capital to the seat of mobbing for nothing.

Sheriff Backenstos was recognised to appear at the circuit court upon examination before Judge Purple at Quincy.—As the Sheriff was in the line of his duty his innocence must be apparent to all.

General Conference.—A general conference was held in the House of the Lord in this city, on the 6th, 7th and 8th of October inst. It was well attended,

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.

NEIGHBOR---Extra.

Nauvoo, Nov. 19, 1845.

MURDER AND ARSON.

EDMUND DURFEE SHOT—TWO
HOUSES BURNED.

As may be seen by the affidavits below, it falls to our painful lot, to chronicle two more outrages upon the lives and rights of the Latter Day Saints, since they have been using all diligence to secure their crops, build wagons, and leave next Spring.

Mr. Durfee was one of the most industrious, inoffensive and good men that could be found, and, having his house burnt in September last, moved to Nauvoo, and went on Saturday last for a load of grain, was shot dead in cold blood, at midnight, while striving, with others, to save his own property from the flames, by an armed mob!

As to the destruction of the houses and property, and the treatment on that occasion, let the affidavit speak for itself.

We have nearly two thousand five hundred wagons commenced for our Pacific journey next Spring, but such outrages certainly are not calculated to aid us in getting ready. We have borne the Missouri persecution; we have mourned the loss of the Prophet and Patriarch, Joseph and Hyrum Smith; we feel the destruction of one or two hundred houses the present season, and our hearts are pained at the murder of *Edmund Durfee*, because he was a good man, but, we, as in all cases of the saints, leave the disposition of these matters, in the care of a wise God, and the perpetrators, to the mercy of, (as they say) a country of laws, and be those laws honored or disgraced, we cannot be charged with revenge; and we do beseech the people and the authorities not to impute crime to us, to raise excitements, when we see our accusers wiping the blood of innocent men, women, and children, from their garments, as though this was the realm of Nero.

If thieves and robbers escape to Nauvoo, our rule is to deliver them up to the law of the land, and that is all that we can do.

We believe there is virtue and humanity among high minded men, that know what *honor* is, and we appeal to them to

lend a helping hand, while we are fitting out for our intended removal in the Spring. Give us peace, for you that hold the balances of power, *can!* and when we have settled on the other side of America, you will know of a truth that we were FRIENDS, and not enemies to life, law, and liberty! That we were good men, engaged in a good cause, and will receive the meed of praise we deserve for universal benevolence, and everlasting friendship to goodness.

The jealousy of the present generation is so great against the saints, that we have deemed it our duty to give this and the accompanying affidavits, that the world may know the continued ravages, and bloody outrages of a midnight mob; and for another important reason, that as Major Warren has pledged himself to use every exertion in his power, to allay excitement; prevent the destruction of property, and stop the shedding of blood,—we can not feel any thing better than that he will exhibit his *honor and clemency* in our behalf, that we may prepare for our exodus in peace, henceforth.

State of Illinois, }
Hancock County, } ss.

Personally appeared before me, Aaron Johnson a justice of the peace within and for said county, James H. Woodland, and after being duly sworn, depose and saith, that on the night of the 15th of November, 1845, in the south part of said county, near Solomon Hancock's house, about midnight, a stack of straw was discovered on fire, and that several persons turned out to suppress the flames; they raked away the straw to prevent it from catching and firing the barn; while thus engaged, a whistle was heard east and one west; and presently a gun was fired at them, and they continued to fire till six guns were discharged at them; the ball of the fourth one entered the body of Edmund Durfee, just above his heart, and he died instantly. and further deponent saith not.

JAMES H. WOODLAND.

Sworn to and subscribed this 17th day of November, 1845,

AARON JOHNSON, J. P. [LS]

State of Illinois, }
Hancock County, } ss.

Personally appeared before me, Isaac Higbee, a justice of the peace within said county, Joseph Swymler, who being duly sworn according to law, depose and

saith, that on the night of the 13th day of November 1845, at about half past twelve o'clock, a company of men, about twenty-five or thirty in number, made their appearance at the residence of Samuel Hicks in said county, living near the head of Camp Creek, and called for Samuel Hicks, who got up out of bed and went to the door and asked what was wanting, they said they were the governor's troops right from Carthage, and had a writ for William Rice, who they said was there, and was told that he was not there; they then told Hicks that he knew about the murder of Deventine, which he denied knowing any thing about it; they swore he knew all about it, and they would make him tell, and laid hold of him, and forced him away without any thing on but his shirt. The said Hicks and his wife and one child, all being sick with the ague every day or two, part of the company remained; they then called deponent and his brother up who were there, and ordered them to carry out the goods of the said Hicks, and while his brother was in the chamber, they set fire to the stairs, which prevented him from getting all their goods, and when the fire had got to burning through the roof, they came back with Hicks who had suffered much with cold and ague, and after giving many insults and threats they went away. Deponent recognized in the company, Joseph Agnew, John M. Finch, and a young man by the name of Moss, and further deponent saith not.

JOSEPH SWYMLER.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 17th day of November, 1845.

ISAAC HIGBEE, J. P.

HO! HO!

Many strangers are visiting Hancock county and Nauvoo, for the purpose of purchasing our property. This is all right, and as we talk of re-issuing the "Neighbor" after a while, for a short time to advertize all these and many other matters, we hope they will continue to do so; help keep the peace; help us fit out, and help us away. We want teams, and we want money and merchandize. There never was a greater chance for bargains in personal and real estate, or furniture: and as wise men foresee good and evil, and prepare themselves accordingly, so come on while the day lasts, and buy yourselves rich, and help us to go where we shall neither trouble nor be troubled. Peace, is our motto, and let the will of God be done.